

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators Homestead Farm

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Halictus tripartitus
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (10 species)
- **Plasterer Bee**
Colletes mandibularis
- **Resin Mason Bee**
Dianthidium curvatum
- **Chimney/Mining Bee**
Perdita ignota isopappi
Ptilothirx bombiformis
- **Sunflower Bee**
Svastra atripes
- **Squash Bees**
Small: *Eucera pruinosa*
Large: *Eucera kansensis*
Eucera strenua
- **Longhorned Bees**
Melissodes (4 species)
- **Leafcutter Bee**
Megachile brevis
- **Small Carpenter Bee**
Ceratina shinersi
- **Cuckoo Bee**
Sphecodes sp.

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Anatrytone logan
(Orange skipper)
Hylephila phyleus
(Grass/Fiery skipper)
Lerema accius
(Southern Dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala
(Southern/Eufala skipper)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**
Nathalis iole
(Dainty Sulphur)

Dark sweat bee



4

Green sweat bee



5

Striped sweat bee



6

Large Squash bee



7

Longhorned bee



8

Leafcutter bee



9

Orange Skipper



10

Clouded Skipper



11

Southern/Eufala



12

Dainty Sulphur



13



1

Leave bare ground for ground-nesters' young to survive until spring



2

Leave stems and leafy growth for cavity-nesting bees



3

Leave woody areas for wood-nesting bees

Maintain diverse native flower meadows blooming from April to August to provide bees with nectar & pollen



Blue sage



Sunflower



Bee balm

KEY

● Ground nesters

● Cavity or wood nesters

● Specialist larvae feed on few species in 1 plant family

● Generalist larvae feed on several species in > 2 plant families



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

