

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Johnson's Backyard Garden

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon* (2 species)
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (9 species)
- **Plasterer Bee**
Colletes texanus
- **Resin Mason Bee**
Dianthidium (2 species)
- **Chimney Bees**
Ancylloscelis (2 species)
Diadasia (2 species)
Andrena sitiliae
- **Digger/Mining Bees**
Anthophora (2 species)
Exomalopsis solani
Melitoma marginella
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra (3 species)
- **Squash Bees**
Small: *Eucera pruinosa*
Large: *Eucera* (2 species)
- **Oil-collecting Bee**
Hesperapis infuscata
- **Longhorn Bees**
Melissodes (5 species)
- **Carpenter Bees**
Small: *Ceratina shinneri*
Large: *Xylocopa virginica*
- **Mason Bees**
Osmia (2 species)

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skipper Butterflies**
Amblyscirtes eos (So. Roadside)
Amblyscirtes nysa (SW Roadside)
Atalopedes campestris (Grass)
Euphyes vestris (Dunn)
Hylephila phyleus (Grass/Fiery)
Lerema accius (Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (Southern/Eufala)



Leave bare ground for ground-nester's young to survive until spring



Leave stems and leafy growth for cavity-nesting bees



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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

