

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Lake Whitney State Park



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Halictus parallelus
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (7 species)
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Digger Bee**
Centris lanosa (oil-collecting)
- **Plasteter Bee**
Colletes mandibularis
- **Chimney Bees**
Diadasia enavata
Diadasia rinconis
- **Sunflower Bee**
Svastra (3 species)
- **Long-horned Bee**
Melissodes (3 species)
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Lithurgus gibbosus
Megachile (4 species)
- **Mason Bee**
Osmia texana
- **Large Carpenter Bee**
Xylocopa virginica

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Lerema accius (Dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (Southern/Eufala)
- **Gossamer-wing/Blue**
Echinargus isola (Southern/Reakirt's Blue)
- **Brushfoots**
Junonia coenia (Common Buckeye)

Nesting



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



Leave stems and leafy growth for cavity-nesting bees



Leave woody areas for wood-nesting bees

Feeding

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

