

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Lewisville Lake Environmental Learning Area

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

Dark sweat bee



Green sweat bee



Mining bee



Cactus bee



Sunflower bee



Longhorn bee



Leafcutter bee



Grass Skipper



Common Buckeye



Orange Sulphur



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Dark: *Dieunomia heteropoda*
Lasioglossum (7 species)
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
- **Mining Bee**
Andrena crawfordi
Andrena melanochroa
- **Chimney/Cactus Bees**
Diadasia enavata
Ptilothrix bombiformis
- **Resin Mason Bee**
Dianthidium curvatum
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra (3 species)
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Longhorned Bees**
Melissodes (5 species)
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Megachile (4 species)
- **Mason Bee**
Osmia subfasciata
Osmia texana
- **Small Carpenter Bee**
Ceratina strenua

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Atalopedes campestris
(Grass/Sachem)
- **Brushfooted**
● *Euptoieta claudia*
(Southern Variegated Fritillary)
● *Junonia coenia*
(Common Buckeye)
● *Vanessa virginensis*
(American Lady)
- **Whites & Sulphur**
● *Colias eurytheme*
(Orange Sulphur)



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

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

