

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

How to Improve Bee Habitat

M & J Farms



- BEES**
- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Augochloropsis metallica
Striped: *Halictus tripartitus*
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (6 species)
 - **Digger Bee**
Centris atripes
 - **Plasterer Bee**
Colletes texana
 - **Chimney Bees**
Diadasia (4 species)
 - **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra atripes
 - **Longhorned Bees**
Melissodes (3 species)
 - **Leafcutter Bees**
Megachile parallela
Megachile polycaris
 - **Large Carpenter Bee**
Xylocopa virginica
- BUTTERFLIES**
- **Skippers**
Amblyscirtes eos (Southern Roadside)
Anatrytone logan (Orange)
Atalopedes campestris (Grass/Sachem)
Euphyes vestris (Dunn)
Lerema accius (Southern Dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (South./Eufala)
Pyrgus communis/albescens (Common/White Checkered)
 - **Whites & Sulphur**
Nathalis iole (Dainty Sulphur)

Nesting

Feeding



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



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