

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Majestic Orchards



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon* (3 species)
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Halictus parallelus
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (18 species)
- **Digger Bee**
Anthophora occidentalis
- **Chimney/Cactus Bees**
Diadasia enavata
Diadasia rinconis
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra atripes
Svastra obliqua
- **Mining Bees**
Perdita (4 species)
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Squash Bee**
Large: *Xenoglossa kansensis*
- **Longhorned Bees**
Melissodes (3 species)
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Heriades variolosa
Megachile brevis
- **Carpenter Bee**
Small: *Ceratina shinneri*
Ceratina strenua
Large: *Xylocopa virginica*
- **Cuckoo Bees**
Triepeolus rhododontus

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Atalopedes campestris (Grass/Sachem)
Lerema accius (Southern Dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (South./Eufala)
Pyrgus communis/albescens (Common/White Checkered)
- **Whites & Sulphur**
Nathalis iole (Dainty Sulphur)

How to Improve Bee Habitat

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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

