

# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

## Mineral Wells State Park

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding

Dark Sweat bee



4

Green Sweat bee



5

Mining bee



6

Cactus bee



7

Sunflower bee



8

Long-horned bee



9

Leafcutter bee



10

Grass Skipper/Sachem



11

Dainty Sulphur



12

### BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
  - Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
  - Agapostemon texanus*
  - Augochlorella aurata*
  - Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
  - Halictus tripartitus*
  - Dark: *Lasioglossum* (8 species)
- **Digger/Mining Bees**
  - Andrena melliventris*
  - Ashmeadiella buconis*
  - Centris lanosa* (oil-collecting)
  - Perdita coreopsidis*
  - Perdita ignota isopappi*
- **Chimney/Cactus Bees**
  - Diadasia enavata*
  - Diadasia rinconis*
- **Sunflower Bees**
  - Svastra atripes*
  - Svastra petulca*
- **American Bumblebee**
  - Bombus pensylvanicus*
- **Long-horned Bees**
  - Melissodes* (3 species)
- **Leafcutter Bees**
  - Lithurgus gibbosus*
  - Megachile* (5 species)
- **Mason Bee**
  - Osmia texana*
- **Large Carpenter Bee**
  - Xylocopa virginica*
- **Cuckoo Bee**
  - Stelis texanus* (Leafcutter)

### BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
  - Atalopedes campestris* (Grass/Sachem)
  - Lerodea eufala* (Eufala)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**
  - Abaeis nicippe* (Sulphur)
  - Nathalis iole* (Dainty Sulphur)



1

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



2

Leave stems and leafy growth for cavity-nesting bees



3

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

