

# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

## R & C Ranch

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding

Dark sweat bee



Green sweat bee



Chimney bee



Sunflower bee



Longhorn bee



Leafcutter bee



Clouded Skipper



Reakirt's Blue



Dainty Sulphur



### BEES

- **Sweat Bees**  
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*  
*Agapostemon texanus*  
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*  
*Halictus tripartitus*  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (15 species)
- **Mining Bees**  
*Andrena crawfordi*  
*Andrena sitiliae*  
*Perdita ignota isopappi*
- **Chimney Bees**  
*Diadasia* (3 species)  
*Ptilothrix bombiformis*
- **Bumblebees**  
*Bombus griseocollis*  
*Bombus pensylvanicus*
- **Sunflower Bees**  
*Svastra* (3 species)
- **Longhorned Bees**  
*Eucera hamata*  
*Eucera rosae*  
*Melissodes* (4 species)
- **Small Carpenter Bees**  
*Ceratina shinneri*  
*Ceratina strenua*
- **Leafcutter Bees**  
*Hoplitis producta*  
*Megachile* (3 species)

### BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**  
*Atalopedes campestris* (Grass/Sachem)  
*Hylephila phyleus* (Grass/Fiery)  
*Lerema accius* (Dark/Clouded)  
*Lerodea eufala* (Eufala)
- **Gossamer-wing/Blue**  
*Echinargus isola* (Southern/Reakirt's blue)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**  
*Colias eurytheme* (Orange Sulphur)  
*Nathalis iole* (Dainty Sulphur)  
*Pontia protodice* (White)



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

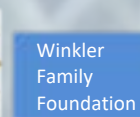
### KEY

● 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



Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

