

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Ray Roberts Lake State Park

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (4 species)
- **Digger Bee**
Centris lanosa
- **Chimney Bees**
Diadasia enavata
Diadasia rinconis
- **Mining Bee**
Perdita ignota
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra (3 species)
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Long-horn Bees**
Melissodes (3 species)
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Megachile (3 species)
- **Cuckoo Bees**
Nomia nortoni
- **Mason Bees**
Osmia subfasciata
- **Large Carpenter Bee**
Xylocopa virginica

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Anatrytone logan (Orange)
Lerodea eufala (Eufala)
- **Gossamer-wing/Blues**
Echinargus isola
(Southern/Reakirt's Blue)
Strymon melinus
(Gray Hairstreak)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**
Pyrisitia lisa (Small 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

