

# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

## Springdale Farms

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding

Dark Sweat bee



Green Sweat bee



Chimney bee



Large Squash bee



Long-horned bee



Large Carpenter bee



Eufala Skipper



Bordered Patch



Gray Hairstreak



### BEES

- **Sweat Bees**  
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*  
*Agapostemon texanus*  
*Augochloropsis metallica*  
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (7 species)
- **Digger/Mining Bees**  
*Anthophora occidentalis*  
*Melitoma marginella*
- **Chimney Bees**  
*Diadasia* (3 species)  
*Ancyloscelis apiformis*
- **Sunflower Bee**  
*Svastra obliqua*
- **Squash Bees**  
Small: *Eucera pruinosa*  
Large: *Eucera strenua*
- **Long-horned Bees**  
*Melissodes* (4 species)
- **Cuckoo Bees**  
*Sphecodes* sp.
- **Large Carpenter Bee**  
*Xylocopa tabaniformis*

### BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**  
*Anatrytone logan* (Orange)  
*Lerema accius*  
(Southern Dark/Clouded)  
*Lerodea eufala* (Southern/Eufala)
- **Brush-footed**  
*Chlosyne lacinia*  
(Bordered Patch)
- **Gossamer-wing/Hairstreak**  
*Strymon melinus*  
(Gray Hairstreak)



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

