

# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

## Stengl Lost Pines Biological Station, UT

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

### Nesting

### Feeding

Dark Sweat bee



Green Sweat bee



Mining bee



Chimney bee



Sunflower bee



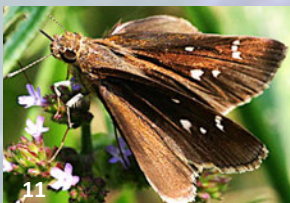
Long-horned bee



Leafcutter bee



Clouded Skipper



Eufala Skipper



### BEES

- **Sweat Bees**  
Green: *Agapostemon splendens*  
*Augochloropsis metallica*  
*Augochloropsis sumptuosa*  
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (14 species)
- **Digger Bee**  
*Anthophora californica*
- **Small Mining Bee**  
*Perdita ignota isopappi*
- **Chimney Bee**  
*Diadasia rinconis*
- **Sunflower Bee**  
*Svastra atripes*
- **Oil-collecting Bee**  
*Hesperapis infusata*
- **Long-horned Bees**  
*Melissodes* (4 species)
- **Leafcutter Bees**  
*Lithurgus gibbosus*  
*Megachile prosopidis*  
*Megachile townsendiana*
- **Small Carpenter Bee**  
*Ceratina shinneri*

### BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**  
*Lerema accius*  
(Southern Dark/Clouded)
- Lerodea eufala*  
(Southern/Eufala)



Leave bare ground for ground-nester's 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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

