

# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

## Sunshine Community Gardens

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding

Dark Sweat bee



Green Sweat bee



Chimney bee



Small squash bee



Long-horned bee



Leafcutter bee



Sachem/Grass Skipper



Fiery/Grass Skipper



### BEES

- **Sweat Bees**  
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*  
*Agapostemon texanus*  
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*  
*Halictus tripartitus*  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (6 species)
- **Chimney Bees**  
*Diadasia rinconis*
- **Long-horned Bees**  
*Melissodes coreopsis*  
*Melissodes tepaneca*
- **Squash Bees**  
Small: *Eucera pruinosa*  
Large: *Eucera strenua*
- **Leafcutter Bee**  
*Megachile exilis*
- **Small Carpenter Bee**  
*Ceratina shinneri*

### BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
- *Atalopedes campestris*  
(Sachem/Grass skipper)
- *Hylephila phyleus*  
(Fiery/Grass skipper)



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

