

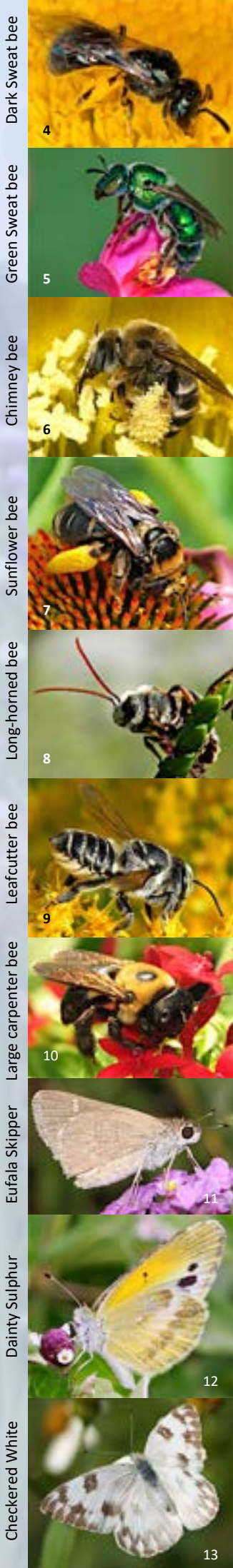
Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Sweetberry Farm

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon* (2 species)
Green: *Augochloropsis metallica*
Striped: *Halictus* (2 species)
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (9 species)
- **Digger Bee**
Anthophora occidentalis
- **Mining Bees**
Calliopsis hondurasica
Perdita ignota isopappi
- **Chimney Bees**
Diadasia (3 species)
- **Sunflower Bee**
Svastra atripes
Svastra grandissima
- **Plasterer Bee**
Colletes texanus
- **Bumble Bee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Squash Bee**
Small: *Eucera pruinosa*
- **Long-horned Bees**
Melissodes (3 species)
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Ashmeadiella meliloti
Megachile (4 species)
- **Large Carpenter Bees**
Xylocopa tabaniformis
Xylocopa virginica

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Anatrytone logan (Orange)
Lerema accius (Dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (Southern/Eufala)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**
Nathalis iole (Dainty Sulphur)
Pontia protodice (Checkered 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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

