

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Twin Oaks Blueberry Farm

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

Dark Sweat bee



Green Sweat bee



Chimney bee



Sunflower bee



Long-horned bee



Mining bee



Eufala Skipper



Grass Skipper



Orange Sulphur



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
 Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Augochloropsis metallica
Augochloropsis sumptuosa
 Dark: *Lasioglossum* (16 species)
- **Digger/Mining Bees**
Andrena krigiana
Andrena sitiliae
Perdita ignota crawfordi
Perdita ignota isopappi
- **Chimney Bees**
Diadasia enavata
Diadasia rinconis
Ptilothirx bombiformis
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra (3 species)
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Long-horned Bees**
Melissodes (3 species)
- **Small Carpenter Bee**
Ceratina strenua

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Atalopedes campestris
 (Sachem/Grass Skipper)
Hylephila phyleus
 (Fiery/Grass)
Lerodea eufala
 (South./Eufala)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**
Colias eurytheme
 (Orange Sulphur)
Pyrisitia lisa
 (Small Sulphur)



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



- Ground nesters
- Cavity or wood nesters

Specialist larvae feed on few species in 1 plant family

