## WHAT LIVES IN EACH BEE HABITAT?







Ground nesting native bees like Amegilla will construct cells inside clay/sand/mortar mixtures in containers by digging or will also simply nest in bare patches of ground (leave some ground based real estate naked and bare for your native



Blue Banded Bee - Amegilla



**Cuckoo Bee - Thyreus** 



**Sweat Bees - Lasioglossum** 





Native solitary bees (and semi social like Exoneura) will use the hollows inside flower stems and bamboo to create nests and lay eggs before collecting pollen to store with the eggs for when it hatches.



Reed Bees - Exoneura



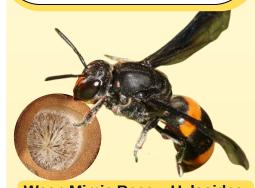
Leafcutter Bees- Eutricharaea







Similar to native bees/ wasps that nest inside hollow cavities, there are also bees which nest in the tunnels that are created by wood boring grubs. There is overlap between the two types of habitat eg. Hylaeus. (Check out the caps of the nests!)



**Wasp Mimic Bees – Hyleoides** 



**Grass Carrying Wasp – Isodontia** 



Resin Bees - Megachile

## **COOL NATIVE BEE FACTS**



## Australia has ~1650 known native bee species but its estimated to be >2000

70% nest in the ground in clay and sand

European honey bees are NOT native to Australia

There are 5/8 global bee families in Aus

30% nest in cavities in dead wood/hollow stems

Most species are solitary - one female for one nest

We have lots of short tongue bees in Aus

11 species make honey, the rest do NOT

Female native bees don't die when they sting (males don't have stingers), and only ~31 species don't have stingers (Meliponini + Stenotritidae)

~88% of the world's flowering plants need pollinators to set seed/reproduce

1 in 3 bites of food is because of pollinators

75% of Australia's crops benefit from insect pollination, and 87/115 major global crops

## NATURAL NATIVE BEE NESTING HABITAT

