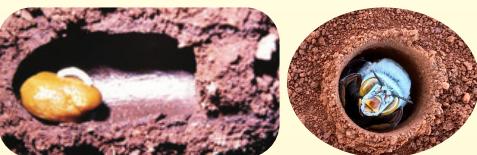


WHAT LIVES IN EACH BEE HABITAT?



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 bees!)

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.

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!)



Blue Banded Bee – *Amegilla*



Reed Bees – *Exoneura*



Wasp Mimic Bees – *Hylaeoides*



Cuckoo Bee – *Thyreus*



Leafcutter Bees – *Eutricharaea*



Grass Carrying Wasp – *Isodontia*



Masked Bees – *Hylaeus*



Resin Bees – *Megachile*

COOL NATIVE BEE FACTS



Australia has ~1700 known native bee species but its estimated to be >2000

70% nest in the ground in clay and sand

30% nest in cavities in dead wood/hollow stems

11 species make honey, the rest do NOT

European honey bees are NOT native to Australia

Most species are solitary - one female for one nest

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

There are 5/8 global bee families in Aus

We have lots of short tongue bees in Aus

~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

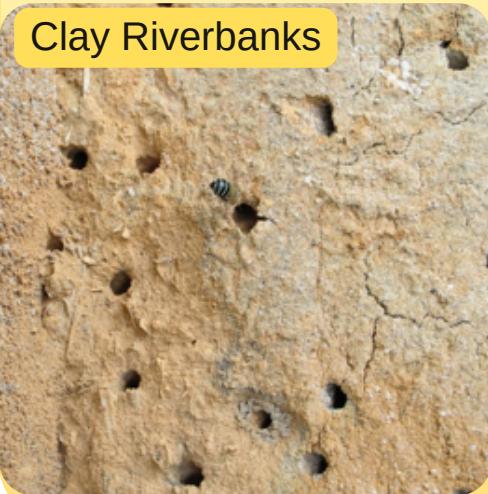
Grub holes



Reeds/Hollow stems



Clay Riverbanks



Xanthorrhoea spikes



Open ground substrate

Resin pots



Gum Nuts



Fern Fronds

