BEE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Bees are beneficial insects that pollinate flowering plants by transferring pollen from one flower to another. This is important for plant reproduction and food production. In fact, pollinators are responsible for 1 out of every 3 bites of food you take. While the honey bee gets most of the credit for providing pollination, there are actually about 4000 species of bees in North America!

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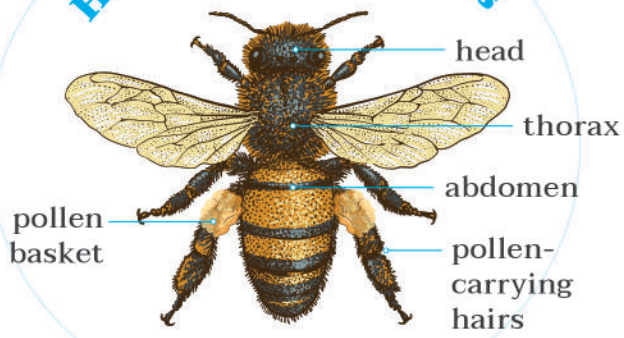
Pollinator POWER PARTY

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

How to Identify Bees



All bees have three body segments, a **head**, **thorax**, and **abdomen**. The head is where large multi-faceted eyes, long slender antennae, and mouthparts are found. The thorax is the middle segment where the wings and legs attach. Last is the abdomen, which for female bees ends in a stinger for some types of bees..

Special **pollen-carrying hairs** unique to female bees resemble dense broom bristles, and are commonly found on the rear legs or the underside of the abdomen. Some carry pollen in an almost hairless, flattened **pollen basket** on the rear legs.

Using this Guide

This card provides key features needed to identify 10 types of bees found in home landscapes. The approximate size of each bee is listed in millimeters. The following symbols will help along the way:

Common nesting locations.

Identifying behaviors to watch for.

Additional ID features that may be seen with the aid of a hand lens.

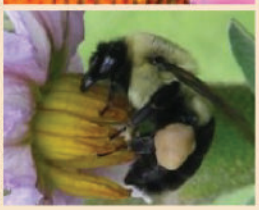
Honey Bee

Apis mellifera 12-15mm

Light to dark brown body with pale and dark hairs in bands on abdomen. Pollen basket present. Abdomen barrel-shaped. Head heart-shaped.

Colonies nest in human-made hives, in the open, and in cavities. Swarm to locate new nest.

Honey bees have hairy eyes!



Bumble Bee

Bombus spp. 8-21mm

Black body, extensively covered with black and yellow hairs on all body segments. Pollen basket present. Robust body. Long face.

Colonies often nest underground, commonly in old rodent burrows.

Bumble bees pollinate in cool, cloudy weather when most bees are at home!

Leaf Cutting Bee

Megachile spp. 7-15mm

Black body with light or dark hairs. Pollen-carrying hairs beneath abdomen. Head is as broad as the thorax with large mouthparts used to cut leaves.

Solitary, but nest in aggregations in above-ground pre-existing holes, natural or man-made.

They cut circular pieces from leaves which are used to line their nests!

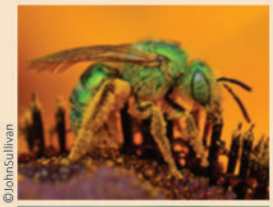
Large Carpenter Bee

Xylocopa spp. 15-23mm

Black body with light or dark hairs. Pollen-carrying hairs on rear legs. Similar body shape to bumble bee, but abdomen shiny and mostly lacking hair. Round face.

Nests are burrowed into wood, often in roof eaves.

Fly fast and erratically like a hummingbird!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Sweat Bee

Halictidae 3.5-11mm

Two forms: 1) bright metallic green or 2) black/brown with light bands of hair on the abdomen. Pollen-carrying hairs on rear legs. Slender body.

Nest in the soil, solitary to communal nesters.

Some are attracted to the salt in your sweat!


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Small Carpenter Bee

Ceratina spp. 5-8mm

Dark blue-green and shiny, appearing hairless on all body segments. Pollen-carrying hairs on rear legs. Slender with shield-shaped abdomen.

Solitary, nest in twigs and stems.

Pale yellow marks on face. Females have vertical bar, males have upside-down "T"!


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Mason Bee

Osmia spp. 7-16mm

Two forms: 1) black body covered in pale hairs or 2) dull metallic green-blue and less hairy. Pollen-carrying hairs beneath abdomen. Head as broad as thorax, robust body.

Solitary, but nest in aggregations in above-ground pre-existing holes.

Collect mud to line their nests!


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Mining Bee

Andrena spp. 5.5-15mm

Black body, with black, yellow, and sometimes rust-colored hair on most of the body. Pollen is carried on the hairy back legs.

Dig solitary ground nests. Prefer sandy soils.

Shallow depressions between their eyes and antennae hold short velvety hairs!


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Squash Bee

Peponapis pruinosa 11-14mm

Brown body covered in dense light hair on the thorax and in bands on abdomen. Pollen-carrying hairs on rear legs. Long antennae. Appear to have protruding "nose".

Ground nesting, mostly near squash and pumpkin fields.

Only collects pollen from squash/pumpkin plants!


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Long Horned Bee

Melissodes spp. 8-16mm

Black body covered in dense pale or dark hairs. Pollen-carrying hairs on rear legs may be very long. Stout-bodied. Males have extremely long antennae.

Solitary to communal ground nesters.

Some are especially attracted to asters, sunflowers, and daisies!

A Bee, or Not a Bee?

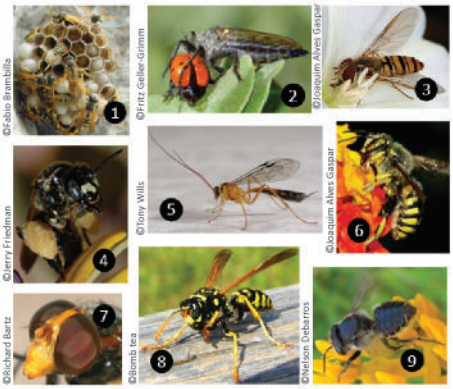
Some insects that you will see visiting flowers are bee mimics. While they are not bees, they may resemble them in appearance.

Common bee mimics are flies and wasps. A fly has only 2 wings, while a bee has 4. Flies have sucking mouth parts, not the jaws of a bee, and their antennae are not long and slender like a bee, but short and stubby or feathery. Some flies are easy to spot because their eyes meet in the center at the top of their head.

A wasp has 4 wings, chewing mouthparts, a sting, and long antennae like a bee. Wasps are smooth and almost hairless, while bees are generally covered with hair on their bodies and legs. Wasps have slender waists and they will never have pollen-carrying hairs. Certain wasps make paper nests that hang from a tree or building, bees do not.

A final clue: If an insect is eating another insect, it may be a fly or wasp. Bees are vegetarians and only eat pollen and nectar from flowers!

Now that you are a bee and bee mimic expert, try your hand at identifying these insects! Answers are at the bottom.



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Answers: 1) Wasp nest 2) Fly eating lady beetle 3) Fly 4) Bee
5) Wasp 6) Bee 7) Fly 8) Wasp 9) Leaf cutting bee