Swamp Rose Mallow, Hibiscus grandiflorus

Perennial native, grows to 10ft. Lilies, brackish, fresh swamps or edges of streams, ponds. Bees are thought to be the primary pollinators of Swamp Rose Mallow, in spite of the fact that they devour vast quantities of its pollen. It also seems plausible that large butterflies such as the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail are effective pollinators of Swamp Rose Mallow. Butterflies visit the flowers purely for nectar, they have no interest in consuming pollen. Photo Floridata.com

Wild Poinsettia, A Bee Attractor

Euphorbia heterophylla, also known under the common names of fireplant, painted euphorbia, Japanese poinsettia, desert poinsettia, wild poinsettia, fire on the mountain, paintedleaf, painted spurge

THE NEXT MEETING AFTER MAY IS IN AUGUST. HAVE A NICE SUMMER!

Coming Attractions

Tues August 14 2018, BCBC presents

Steve Woodmansee, Biologist & owner of Pro Native Consulting, a nursery located in south Miami. Steve will educate us on hard to find native plants and wildflowers. He will identify which are attractive to butterflies.

MONTHLY MEETING

Tues May 8, 2018

”Member’s Garden” by Ann Poe

Meeting: Social time 6.30pm, Meeting 6.50-8.30pm

Chapter meetings at the Extension Office 3245 College Ave Davie FL 33314—954-357-5270

FACEBOOK PAGE https://www.facebook.com/Broward-County-Butterfly-Chapter-1050990654972867/

BrowardButterflies.org

The Broward Chapter is part of the North American Butterfly Association
BROWARD COUNTY BUTTERFLY CHAPTER

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WATER MATTERS DAY
Sat Mar 10, 2018, Held every year in March. Come by and see us next time!

Florida native Hibiscus furcellatus, an annual, is known for its showy flowers. Photo Wiki

Swamp Rose page one continued. Butterflies head for the nectaries, accessed through slits at the throat of the flower. As the butterflies drink, their bodies brush against the anthers, picking up pollen. When the butterfly moves on to a different flower, some of that pollen may adhere to the stigmas of the new flower, triggering pollination. This hibiscus is found throughout Florida, in central as well as in counties Monroe, Henry, Miami, Broward, Palm Beach and Martin. https://thenaturalweb.org/2016/08/11/swamp-rose-mallow-for-bees

The Sweat Bees Have It

They stand out, having seen the metallic green or blue bees dart in a criss-cross fashion near flowers. So called sweat bees, because they may bounce on your skin to get the salt of your sweat, this type is the genus Lasioglossum, from the subfamily Halictinae. Allow them to land, the sting is rated only a 1.0 on the Schmidt Sting Pain Index, almost painless according to Wikipedia. Some sweat bees may be non-metallic. With colors of yellow and brown, their slender bodies visit flowers such as Dune Sunflowers for nectar or Spanish Needle for pollen. The colors vary; the majority are a dull brown or have a black and yellow striped abdomen. Seeing the ones that are metallic black or display this shiny flash of metal green in the thorax and abdomen is delightful.

In Florida sweat bees are part of a diverse group of bees called Halictids derived from the Halictidae family of bees. The Halictidae consist of Subfamilies: Halictinae, Nomineae and Rophitinae. There is more. The Halictidae group is the second largest family of Apoidea “bees”; this group has six bee families that includes Halictids. The scientific class is: insects, the order is: Hymenoptera which comprise of ants, bees, wasps and sawflies.

They are small to medium sized, 4 to 10 mm and are numerous. Only the honey bee of the Apis species is more abundant in numbers. Although some Halictids have robust bodies, males with a yellow face, are a bit more slender than females. They do not have hairs on its legs to carry pollen. It’s the females that carry pollen on the legs called the tibia and femur, which is taken back as provision for the nest.

Swamp Bees page one continued. Butterflies head for the nectaries, accessed through slits at the throat of the flower. As the butterflies drink, their bodies brush against the anthers, picking up pollen. When the butterfly moves on to a different flower, some of that pollen may adhere to the stigmas of the new flower, triggering pollination. This hibiscus is found throughout Florida, in central as well as in counties Monroe, Henry, Miami, Broward, Palm Beach and Martin. https://thenaturalweb.org/2016/08/11/swamp-rose-mallow-for-bees

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The Sweat Bees Have It!

The bees in the Halictidae family make nests in the ground. Nests are built in clay soil, sandy banks or cavities in weeds or shrubs, sometimes in wood. The openings are holes, i.e. cells which are scattered or in clusters, lined with wax exuded from the gland called the Dufour. Some Halictids overwinter as mated adult females. In spring or summer, the females emerge, mate if they haven’t and begin the digging of cells filling it with pollen and nectar. Females will lay one egg, so that the larva on emerging, consumes the pollen provision. These bees are called provisioners as the larvae will have all the food it needs until leaving the nest. The offspring of some sweat bees stay with their mother, helping care for the nest and young. The sweat bee society in fact is totally female, until males are produced only for mating.

Their social behavior in nesting habits can be solitary, communal, semi-social or eusocial i.e. highly social, engaging in cooperative brood care which includes other adults. They are usually generalists when it comes to seeking out pollen or nectar from flowers. Sometimes they camp out near aphid colonies (weeds, e.g. chervil), for pollen mostly, and others in the Asteraceae family in your yard. Pat Rossi. With thanks, reviewed by Dr. Bill Kern, UF/IFAS, Broward, FL

**WILDFLOWERS**

- Beach Sunflower, Helianthus debilis
- Beggarweed, Ticktrefoil, Desmodium tortuosum
- Black-Eyed-Susan, Rudbeckia hirta
- Blazing Star, Liatris spicata
- Boneset, Ironweed, Eupatorium serotinum
- Fanpetals, Wire Weed, Sida acuta
- Goldenrod, Flat-Topped, Solidago microcephala
- Goldenrod, Solidago fistulosa
- Heliotrope, Heliotropium leavenworthii
- Mexican Clover, Richardia spp. Grandiflora and Richarda scabra
- Mexican Poppies, Argemone mexicana
- Partridge Pea, Chamaecrista brachiate
- Pickerel Weed, Pontederia cordata
- Prairie Sunflower, Helianthus agrestis
- Prickly Pear Cactus, Opuntia austrin, O. 3
- Purple Thistle, Cirsium horridulum
- Purslane, Portulaca oleracea
- Shrubby Fleabane, P. odorata
- Spanish Needles, Bidens alba
- Sweet Clover, Mellilotus officinalis, good flow
- White Dutch Clover, Trifolium repens, good flow
- Wild Mustard, Butterweed, Senecio glabellus
- Wild Pennyroyal, Pycnothymus rigidus

**VINES**

- Hemp Vine, Mikania scandens
- Milkweed Vine, Funastrum clausum
- Peppervine, Ampelopsis arborea
- Poison Ivy, Rhus toxicodendron
- Railroad Vine, Ipomoea pes-caprae
- Virginia Creeper, Parthenocissus quinquefolia
- Vitis spp. Grape

**GRASSES**

- Bahia Grass, Paspalum notatum, pollen
- Bermuda, Cynodon dactylon, pollen
- Bushy Beard, Andropogon glomeratus, pollen
- St. Augustine, Stenotaphrum secundatum, pollen

**SHRUBS**

- Black Mangrove, Avicennia nitida, heavy flow
- Blue Portewder, Stachytarapha jamacisimcas
- Buttonbush, Honeyballs, Cephalanthus occidentalis
- Gopher Apple, Chrysobalanus pallidus
- Cocosplum, Chrysobalanus icaco
- Elderberry, Sambucus simpsonii
- Firebush, Scarlet Bush, Hamelia patens
- Galberry, Ilex glabra
- Neutral Pod, Sophora tomentosa
- Primrose Willow, Swamp Dogwood, Jussiae peruviana
- Salt Bush, Baccharis halimifolia
- Spanish Bayonet, Yucca aloifolia
- Tetrazygia, Tetrazygia biolor

**TREES**

- Buttonwood, Conocarpus erectus
- Crabwood, Gymnanthes lucida
- Dahoon Holly, Ilex cassine
- Gopher Apple, Chrysobalanus pallidus
- Pigeon Plum, Cocoloba diversifolia
- Poissonwood, Metopismx toixerum
- Red Maple, Acer rubrum
- Seagrape, Coccoloba uvifera
- Wax Myrtle, Myrica cerifera
- White Mangrove, Laguncularia racemosa
- White Stopper, Eugenia axillaris
- Saw Palmetto, Serenoa repens
- Blue Portewder, Stachytarapha jamacisimcas
- Black Mangrove, Avicennia nitida, heavy flow
- Blackbead, C. o/1964
- Buttonbush, Honeyballs, Cephalanthus occidentalis
- Gopher Apple, Chrysobalanus pallidus
- Cocosplum, Chrysobalanus icaco
- Elderberry, Sambucus simpsonii
- Firebush, Scarlet Bush, Hamelia patens
- Galberry, Ilex glabra
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- Tetrazygia, Tetrazygia biolor

**GRASSES THAT ATTRACT FLORIDA BEES**

- Buttonbush, Conocarpus erectus
- Crabwood, Gymnanthes lucida
- Dahoon Holly, Ilex cassine
- Gopher Apple, Chrysobalanus pallidus
- Pigeon Plum, Cocoloba diversifolia
- Poissonwood, Metopismx toixerum
- Prickly Ash, Zanthoxylum clava-herculis, abundant
- Red Maple, Acer rubrum
- Seagrape, Coccoloba uvifera
- Wax Myrtle, Myrica cerifera
- White Mangrove, Laguncularia racemosa
- White Stopper, Eugenia axillaris
- Saw Palmetto, Serenoa repens
- Black Mangrove, Avicennia nitida, heavy flow
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**Meeting Place:** We meet at the Broward Agricultural Extension Office. If you can volunteer to answer phones or do Fri maintenance landscape, call them: 954-557-8728 (8-4pm). Directions to the Extension, 3245 SW 595 West, Ft. Lauderdale. Take exit 7. Merge into FL 84, turn on Davie Rd. Turn right onto Nova Dr. Turn right onto Okeechobee Blvd., turn left onto Old Davie Rd., turn right onto College Ave. Destination is on your right. The first building on your right facing College Ave. Is the first building on your right, it is the first building on your right facing College Ave. The one story bldg. at the intersection of the 

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**BROWARD COUNTY BUTTERFLY CHAPTER**

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