

Utah's Amazing Bumble Bees and How We Can Help Them

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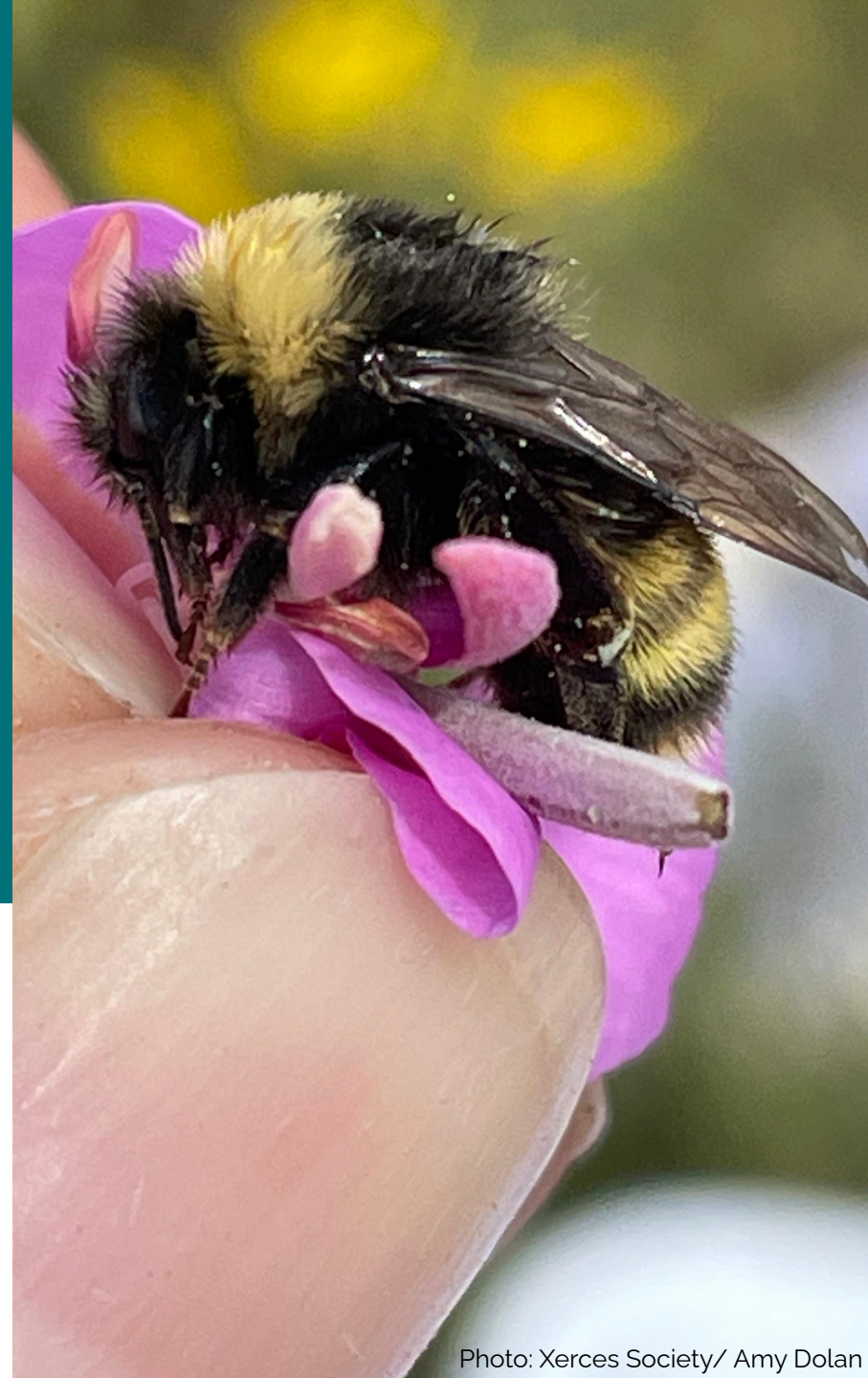
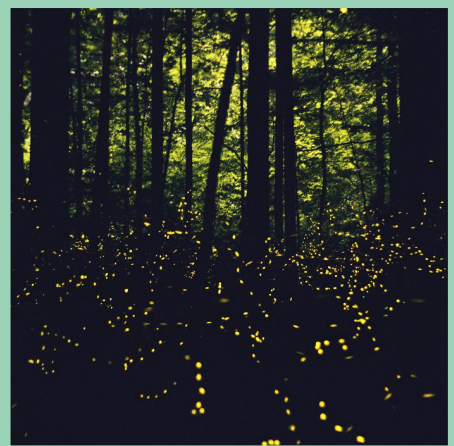
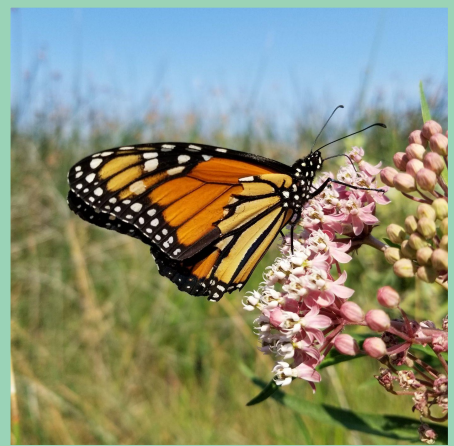
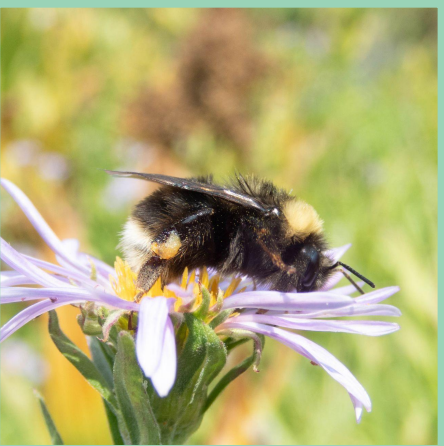


Photo: Xerces Society/ Amy Dolan

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation



Protecting the life that sustains us.

www.xerces.org
[@xercessociety](https://www.instagram.com/xercessociety)



Photos: Xerces Society/ Rich Hatfield; Xerces Society/ Stephanie McKnight (2); Ryan C. Atkins

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The work we do depends on everyone. Make a difference for the invertebrates that you love by becoming a Xerces member today!

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Photo: Xerces Society/Stephanie McKnight



Utah's Amazing Bumble Bees

- ▶ Importance & diversity
- ▶ Biology & adaptations
- ▶ Conservation concerns
- ▶ What we can do to help



Photo: T.T. Kelly

Why are bees important?



Photos: Steve Buchmann, Lance Cheuing/USDA, Xerces Society/Molly Martin

Pollination: Plant Reproduction



Photo: Theresa Pitts-Singer/USDA-ARS (Blue Orchard Mason bee on apple blossom)

Pollinator Diversity



Why do pollinators matter? What's at stake?



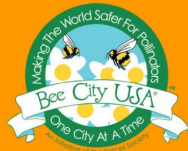
1 in 3

bites of food we eat is
courtesy of insect pollination

Bees and other pollinators are in
decline around the world.

You can help!

Plant flowers, especially native
plants, and reduce pesticide use.



90%

of the world's wild plants depend
on pollinators to reproduce

Bees and other pollinators are in
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Pollinators in Ecosystems

Pollinators provide food and habitat for wildlife.

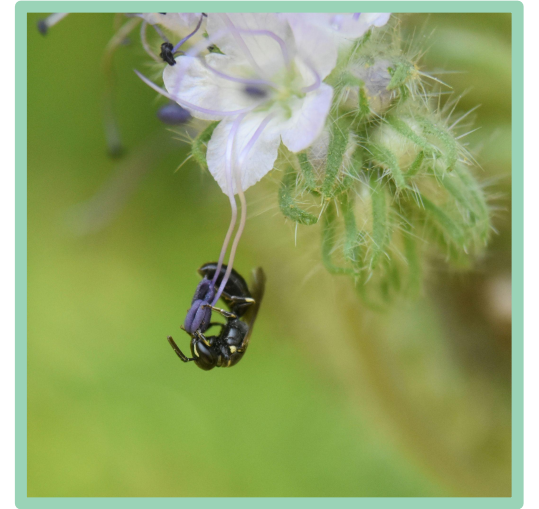
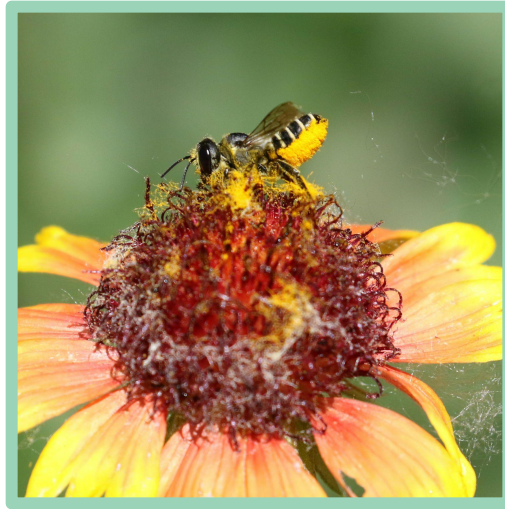


Pollinators: Keystone Species

Every ecosystem on earth
would be drastically
different without pollinators.



Bees: Most Efficient Pollinators



- *Intentionally* collect/transport pollen
- Pollen-catching hairs & pollen-carrying structures

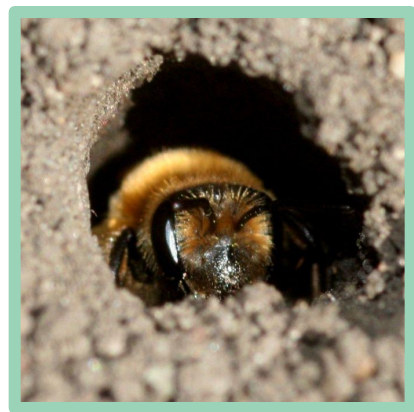
20,000+ Bee Species Worldwide

3,600+ in North America; 1,100+ in Utah



Photos: Xerces Society/Emily May; David Cappaert; Barbara Driscoll; Xerces Society/ Sara Morris (8); Xerces Society/Emily May

Order Hymenoptera: Bees, Wasps, Ants, Sawflies



Andrenidae



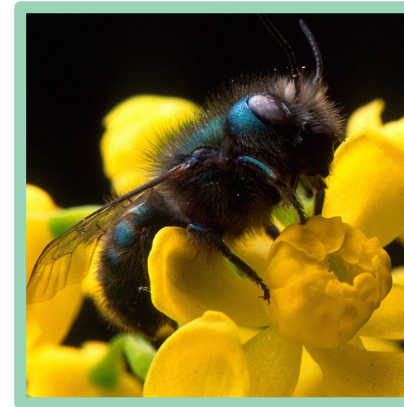
Apidae



Colletidae



Halictidae



Megachilidae



Melittidae

Six families of bees found in North America
(Further divided into subfamily, tribe, genus, species)

Bumble Bees: Family Apidae; Genus *Bombus*

~250 species worldwide

~50 species in North America

At least 19 species in Utah

6 species in GSENM (2000-2003)

Most diverse in cool, montane environments.



Photos: BumbleBeeWatch.org

Bumble Bee or Honey Bees?

Both:

Excellent pollinators | Family Apidae
Pollen basket on hind leg | Colonies

Bumble Bees

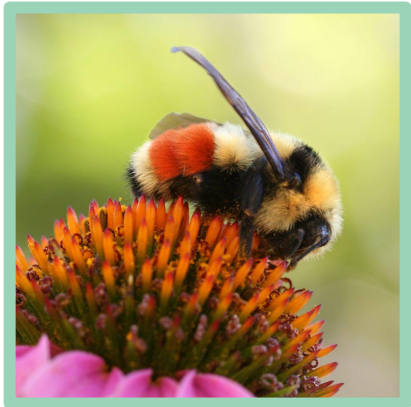


Photo: Leah Lewis

- Approximately 50 species in the U.S.
- Native
- Wild
- Excellent pollinators of native plants and crops
- 25% of NA species have been shown to be in decline.

Honey Bees



Photo: David Cappaert

- One species in the U.S.
- Not native to North America
- Managed hives
- Hugely important in U.S. agricultural practices
- Not endangered; 2.7 million hives in the U.S. in 2023

Why Bumble Bees?

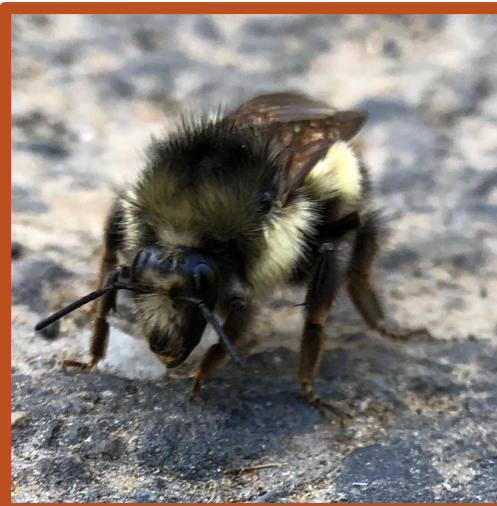
**Charismatic
and easily
recognizable**

**Interesting
and unique
adaptations**

**Active from
early spring
until late fall**

**Populations
are known to
be in decline**

**Actions that
benefit bumble
bees will help
other
pollinators too**



Photos: Xerces Society/Amy Dolan (2); Xerces Society/Mace Vaughan; Bumble Bee Watch/Vyvyann Brunst

Bumble Bee Biology & Adaptations



Photos: Kent McFarland/Flickr; David Cappaert



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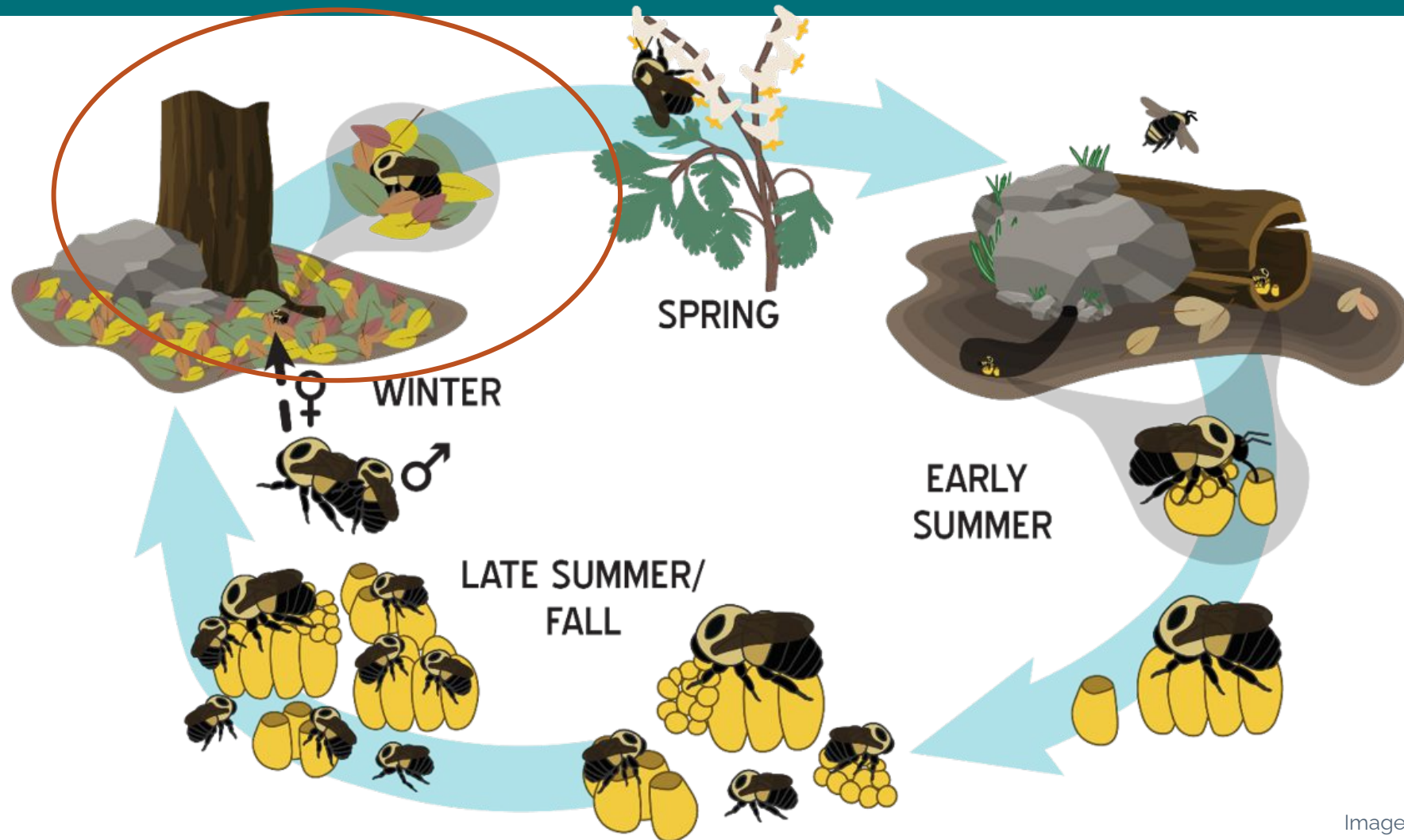
Bumble Bee Life Cycle

- ▶ Eusocial colony: One queen, multiple worker generations
- ▶ Egg-Larva-Pupa-Adult
- ▶ Nest in abandoned cavities, often underground
- ▶ Typical foraging distance: 275-750 meters (up to ½ a mile)

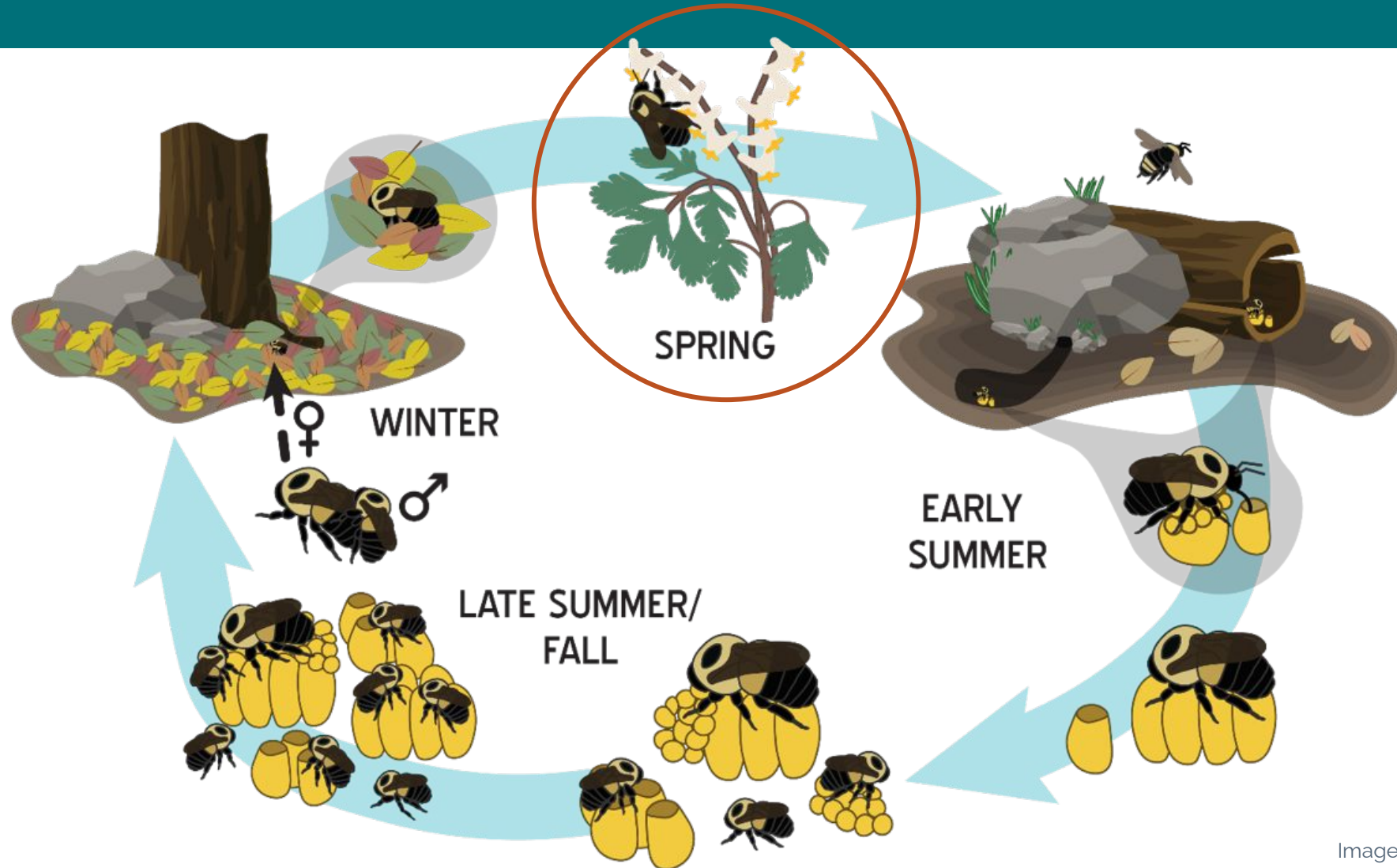


Christa R., Flickr (CC BY-NC 2.0)

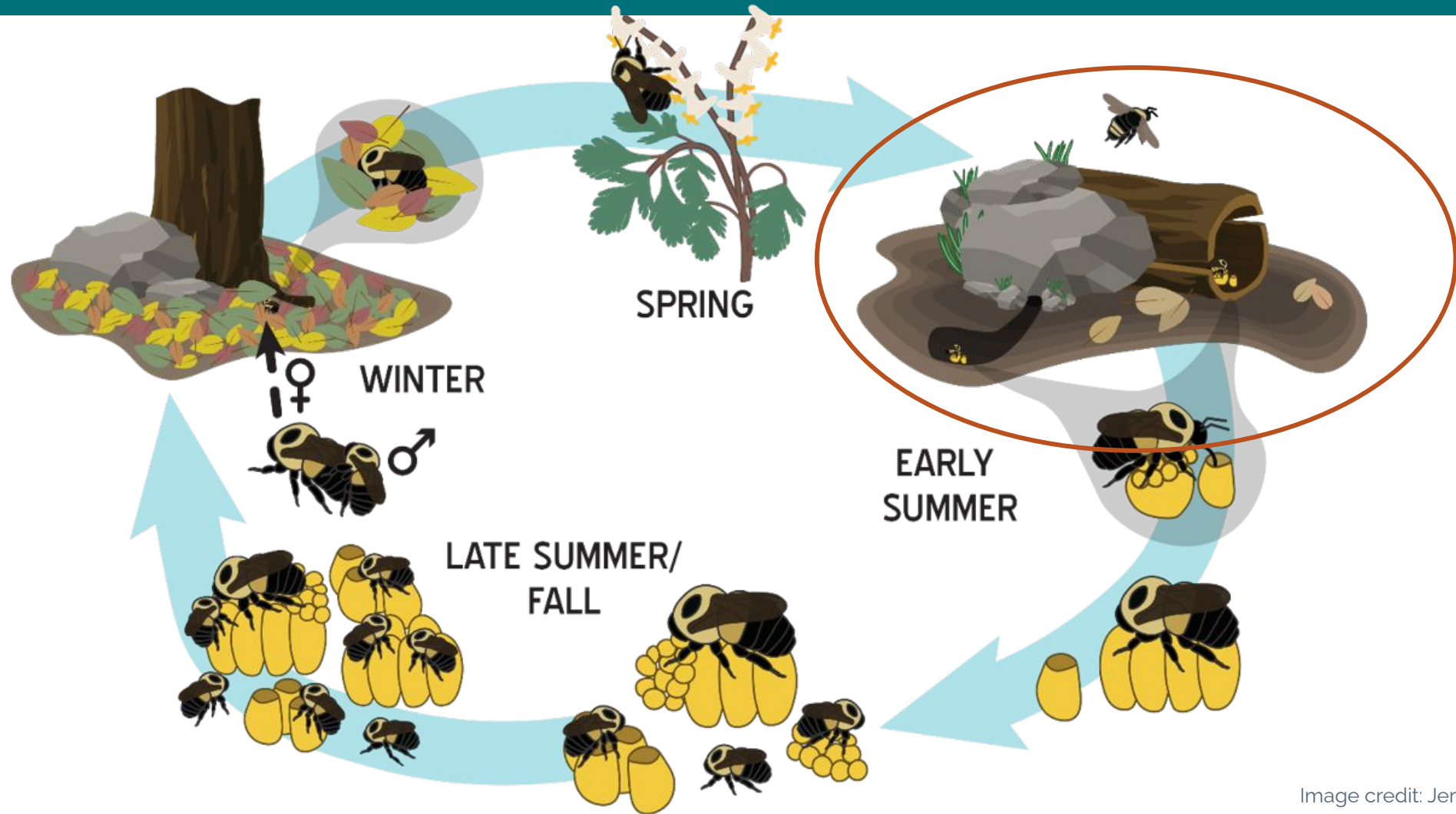
Annual Nest Cycle



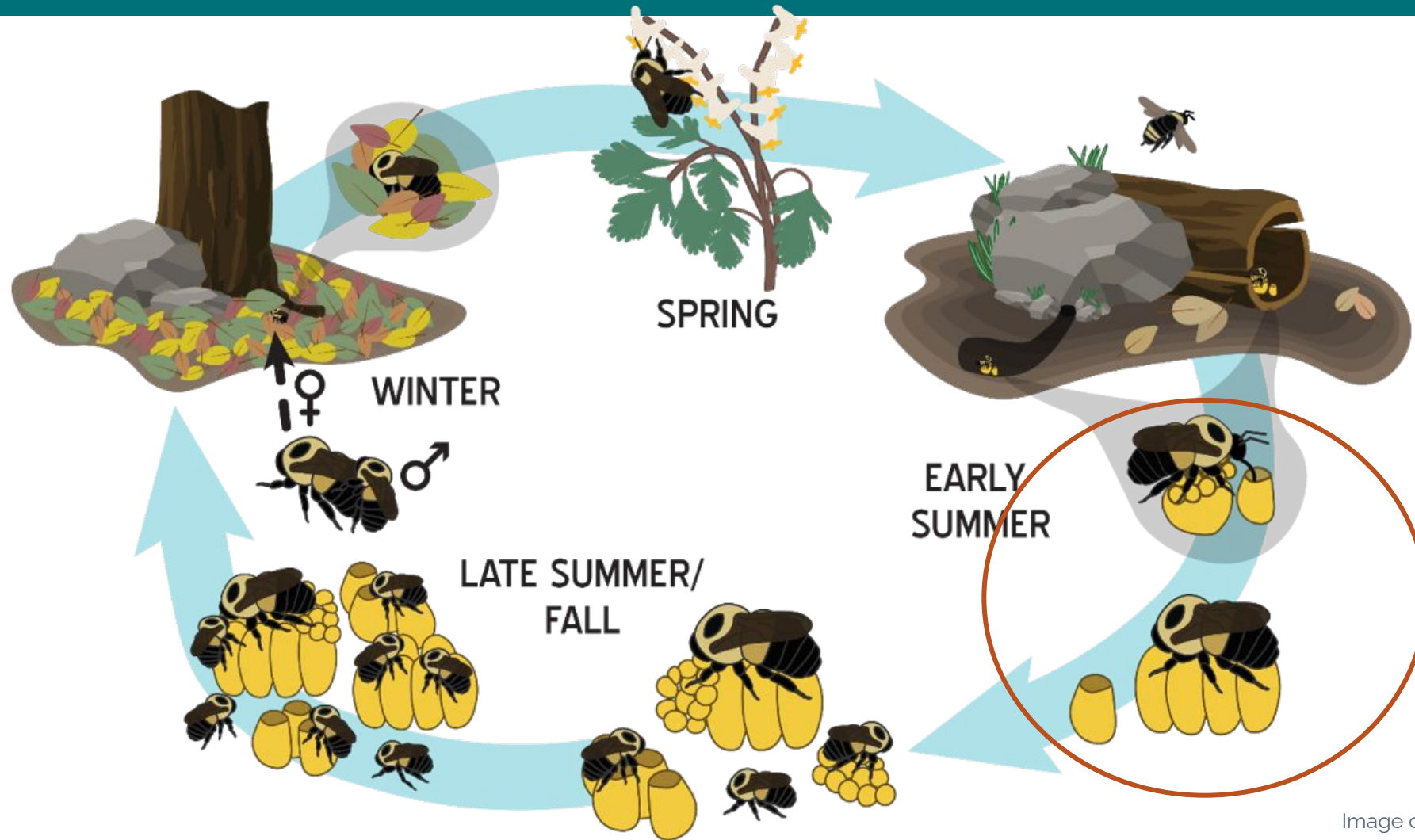
Annual Nest Cycle



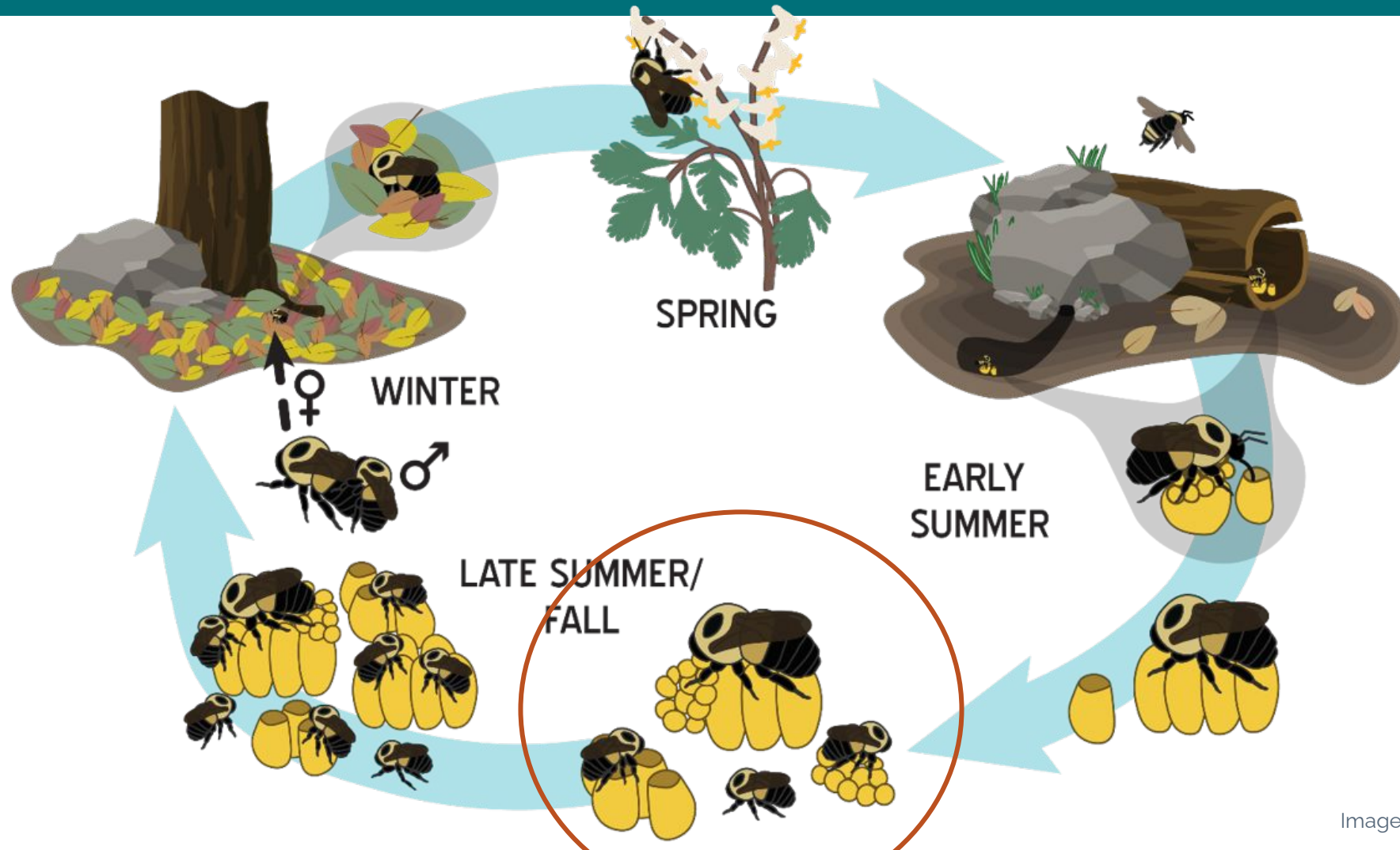
Annual Nest Cycle



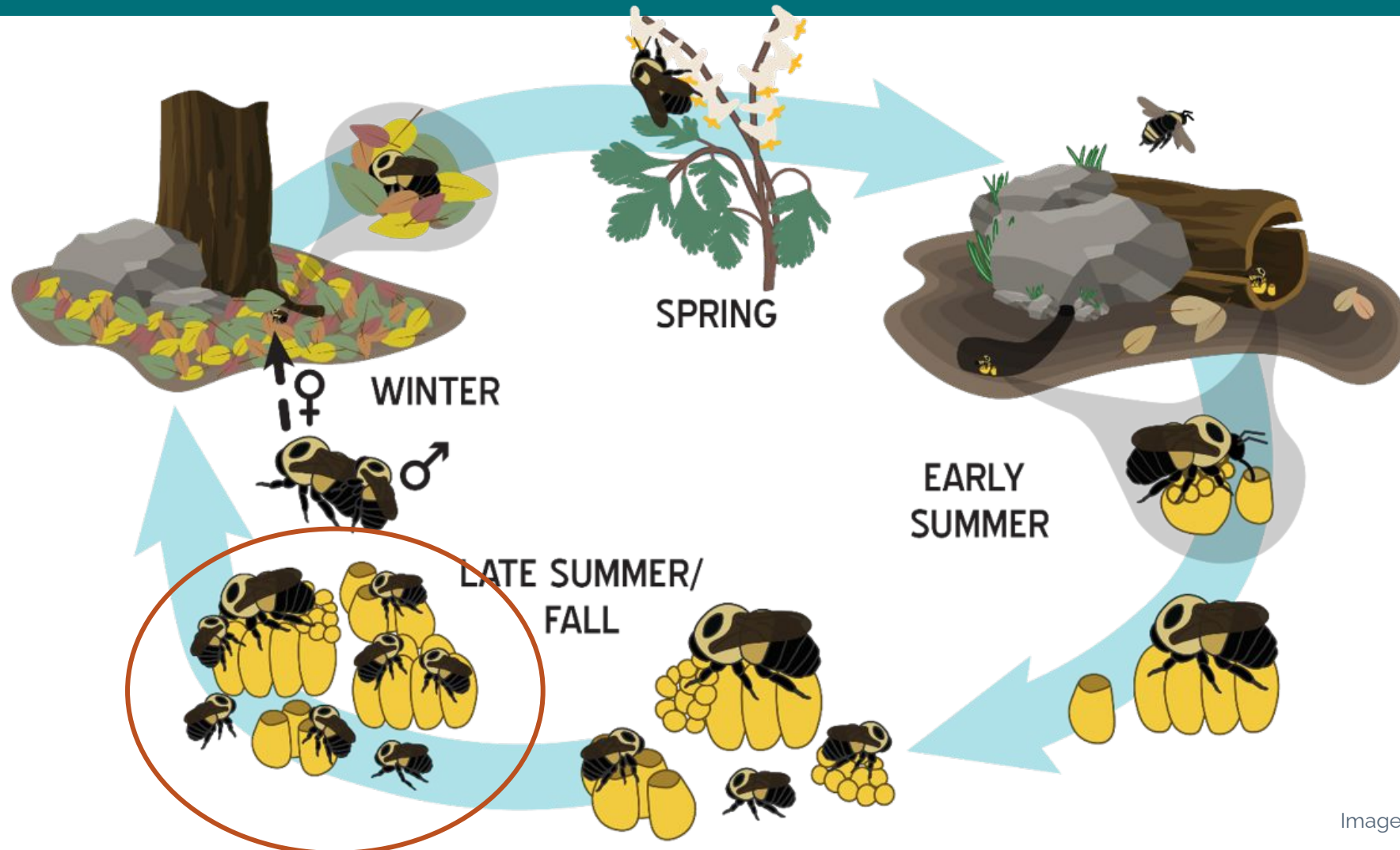
Annual Nest Cycle



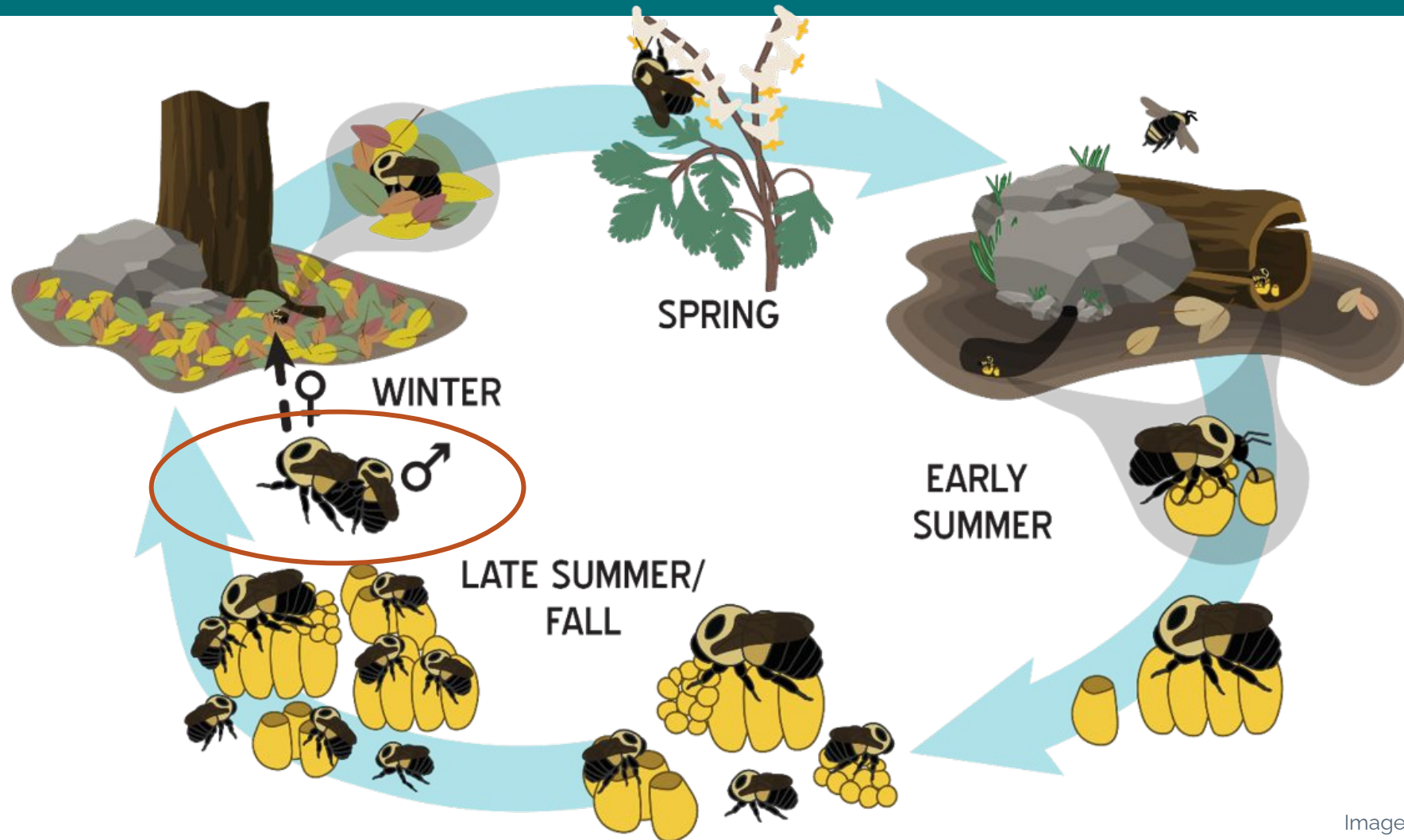
Annual Nest Cycle



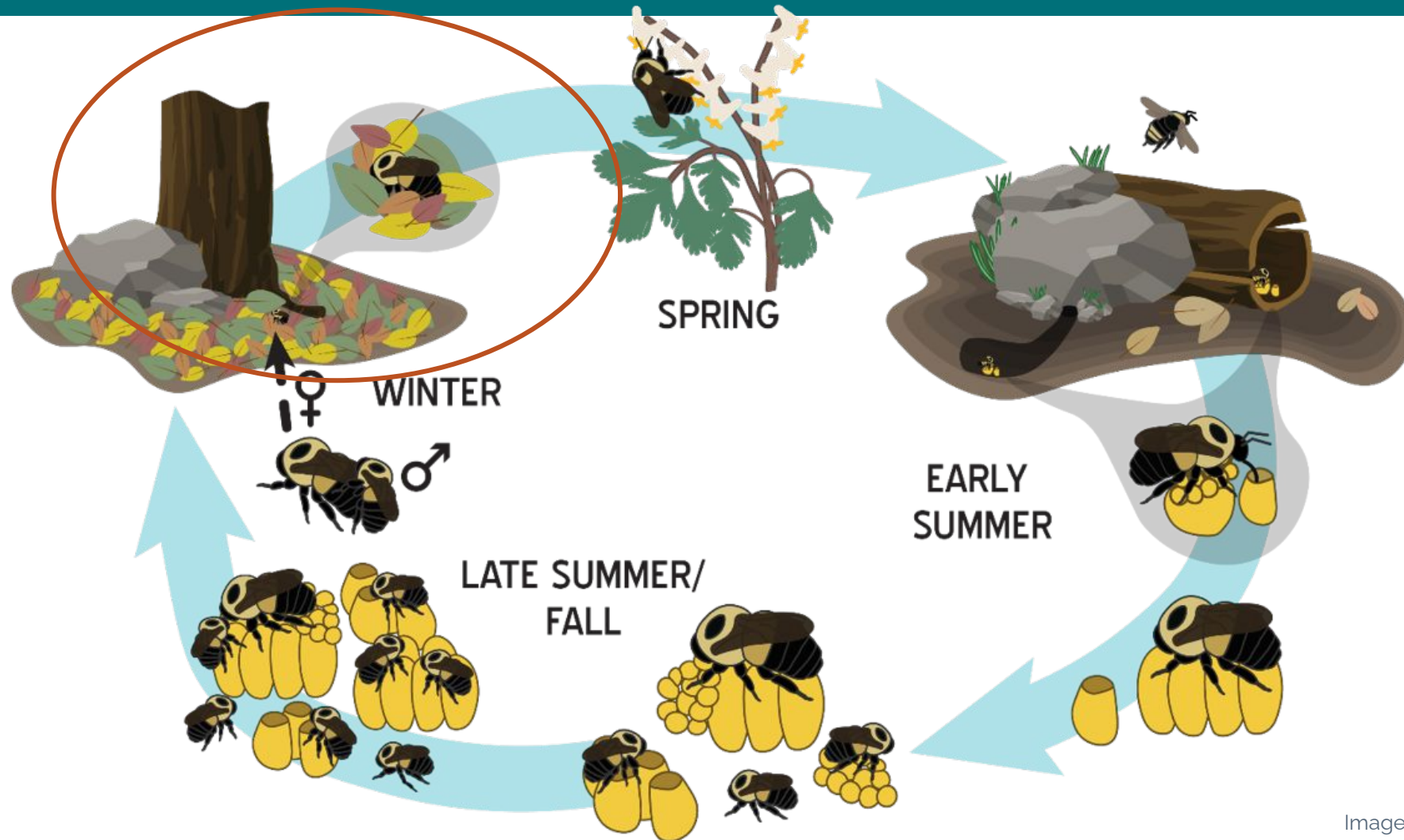
Annual Nest Cycle



Annual Nest Cycle



Annual Nest Cycle



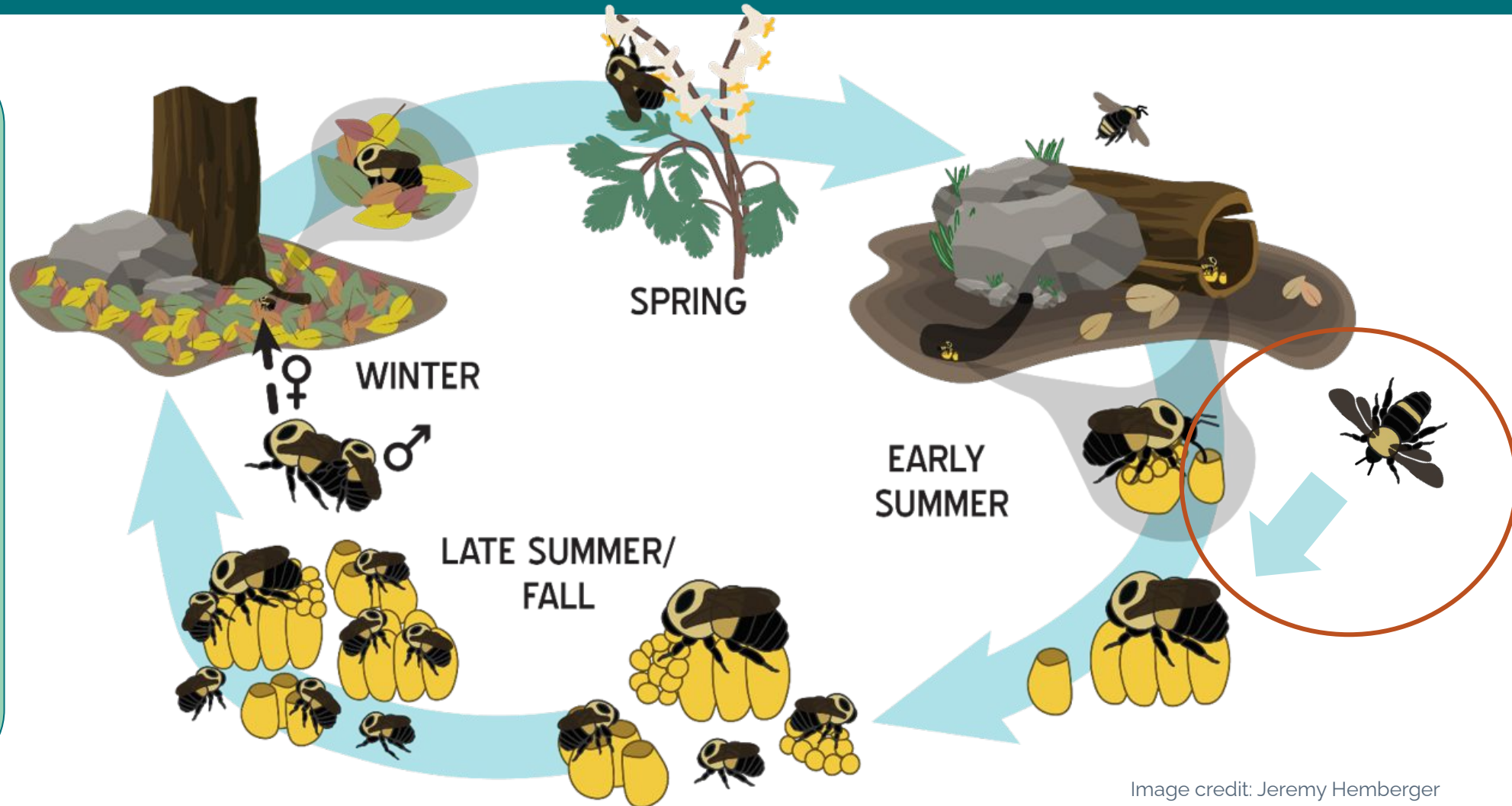
Cuckoo Bumble Bees: Social Parasites

Emerge later
than most
bumble bees

Usurp/kill
host queens

Trick host
workers

No workers:
only queens &
males



Cuckoo Bumble Bees

Characteristics:

- Thick head/mandibles
- Extra-thick exoskeleton
- Strong stingers
- No pollen basket

Species with ranges in Utah

- Indiscriminate cuckoo bumble bee (Common)
- Fernald cuckoo bumble bee (Uncommon)
- Suckley cuckoo bumble bee (Rare -CR)

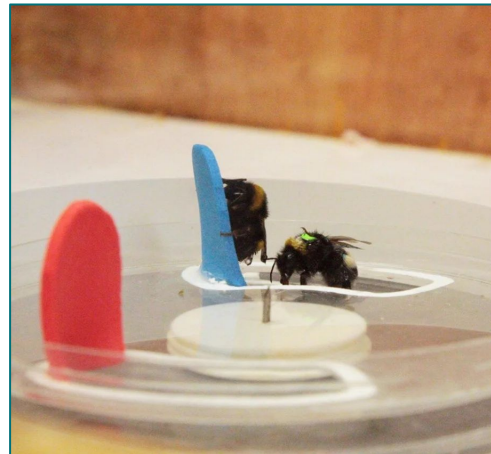


Other Unique Adaptations

Thermoregulation



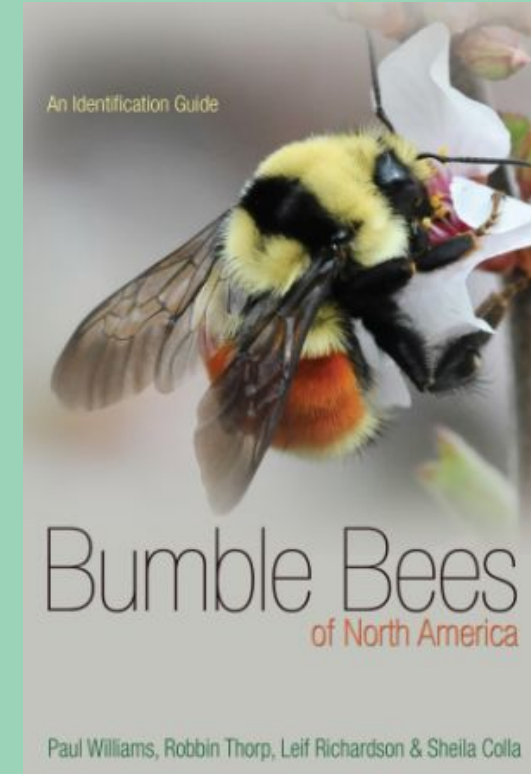
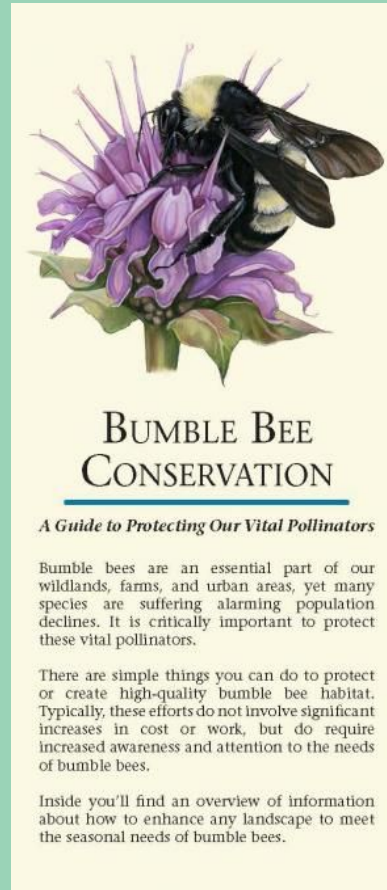
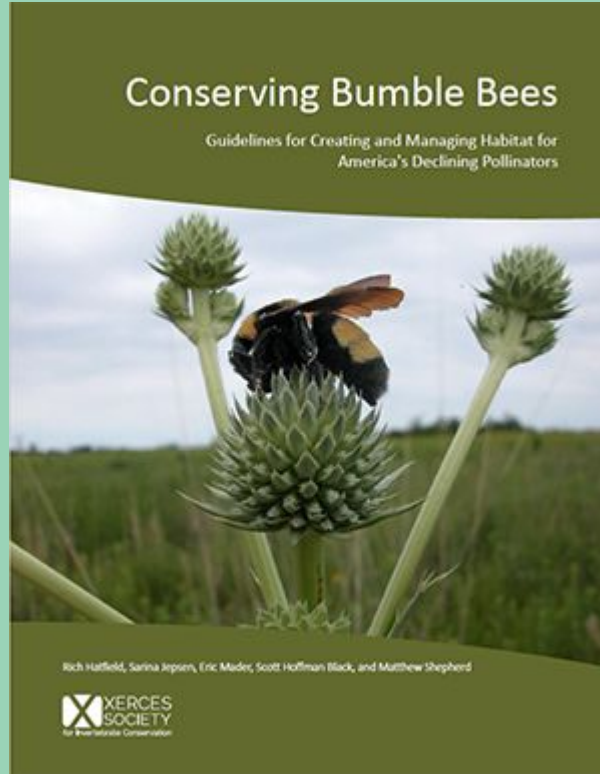
**Social
learning &
play**



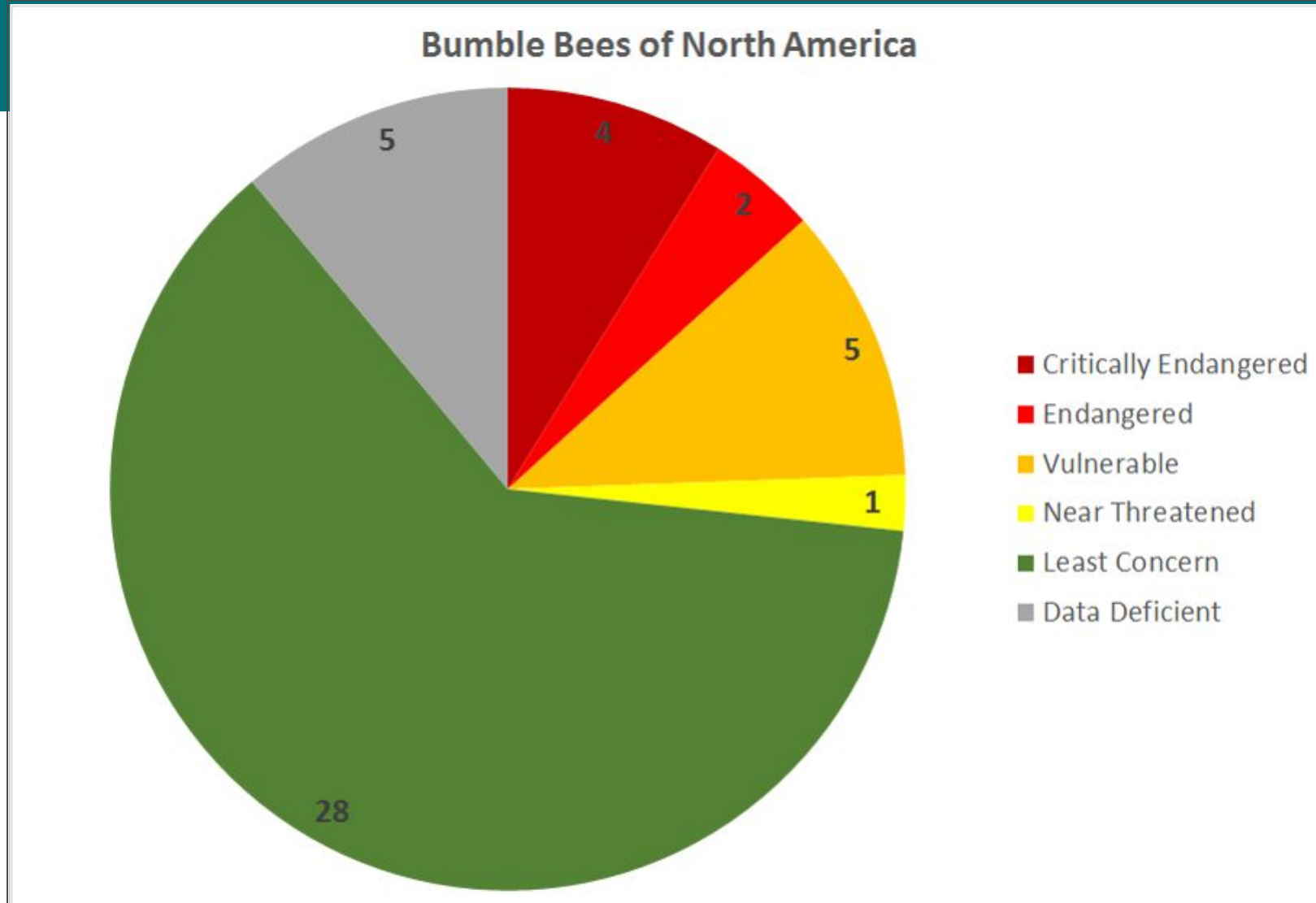
Buzz pollination



Bumble Bee Conservation Concerns

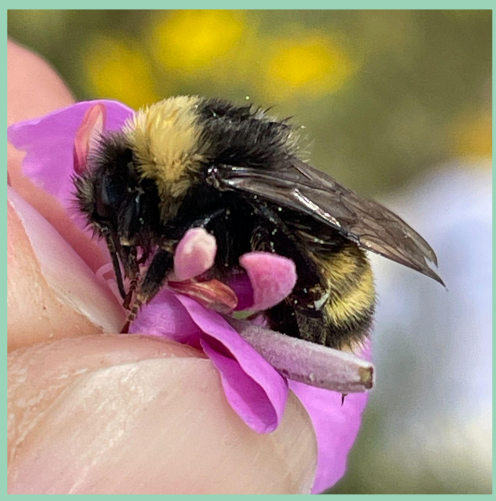


Bumble Bee Populations Are At Risk



Data from IUCN Red List

Species of Concern in Utah

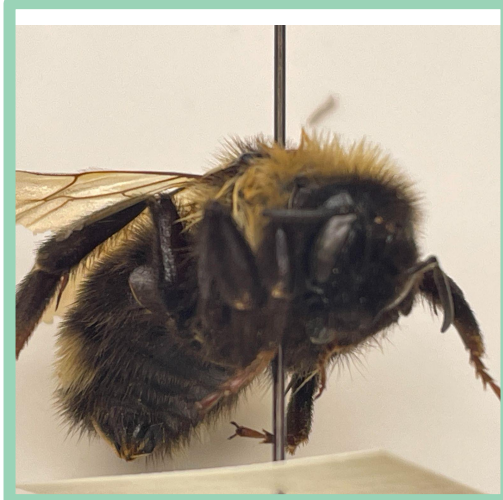


Western Bumble Bee (VU)

American Bumble Bee (VU)

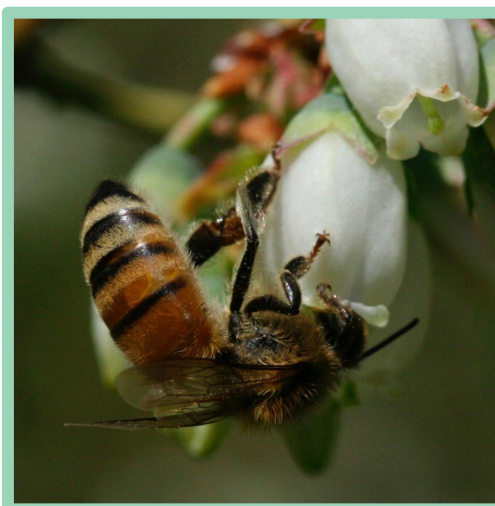
Morrison Bumble Bee (VU)

Suckley Cuckoo Bumble Bee (CR)



Photos: Xerces Society/Amy Dolan; Barbara Driscoll; Xerces Society/Amy Dolan; Bumble Bee Watch/Vivian Brunst

Threats...



- Habitat loss and fragmentation
- Pathogens from commercial bees
- Pesticides
- Competition from commercial bees
- Climate change

Good News: Everyone Can Help!

- ▶ Plant flowers with a variety of bloom times (spring to fall)
- ▶ Provide habitat (& connectivity) for nesting & overwintering
- ▶ Rethink pesticide use
- ▶ Share what you know with others



Photo: Xerces Society/Sara Morris

Feed the Bumble Bees

NATIVE PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS & BENEFICIAL INSECTS: SOUTH WEST -AZ • CO • NM Plateaus



LEFT—Common checkered skipper nectaring on *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. RIGHT—Digger bee on *Ribes cereum*.

Plant Selection

These plants are attractive to a diversity of pollinators, providing pollen and nectar to bees, butterflies, flies, beetles, wasps, and moths. Some plants provide additional resources as caterpillar host plants or nesting sites and nesting materials for above-ground nesting bees. Many support specialist bees that require pollen from specific plants to survive and supplement beneficial insects that can help control pests of ornamental and crop plants. These plants are native to this region—determine if a species is native in your area at plants.usda.gov—and can be used to create or enhance pollinator habitat across rural and urban landscapes.

When purchasing plants, let your local garden center or nursery know you want plant material free of pesticides that may harm pollinators.

Resources

- Pollinator Conservation Resource Center: xerces.org/pollinator-resource-center
- Bring Back The Pollinators: [BringBackThePollinators.org](https://bringbackthepollinators.org)
- Reducing Pesticide Use & Impacts: xerces.org/pesticides

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOM	LIFE	FORM	SUN	SOIL	ADDITIONAL DETAILS
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i> *	Showy milkweed	May–Sep	P	Shrub	Full sun	M	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly milkweed	Jul	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Berberis haematocarpa</i>	Algeria	Feb–Jun	P	Shrub	Partial sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats grama	Jul–Sep	P	Grass	Full sun	M	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Fendler's canebrake	Jul–Sep	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	New Mexico thistle	May	B / P	Shrub	Full sun	M	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Dalea candida</i> *	White prairie clover	May–Sep	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Delphinium elatum</i>	Bare-stem larkspur	May–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Dimorphanax wislizeni</i>	Spectacled	May–Jun	A	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> *	Rubber rabbitbrush	Aug–Oct	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Spreading fleabane	Aug–Oct	B	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	James' buckwheat	Jun–Oct	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths

Recommended Plants for Pollinators & Beneficial Insects

California Deserts &
Southern Nevada



LEFT—Common buckeye butterfly (*Limenitis lorainae*) on California buckwheat and small carpenter bees (*Cryptus* spp.) on narrowleaf milkweed.

Plant Selection

The plants on this list are recommended for use in pollinator habitat restoration and enhancement projects in urban, rural, natural, and agricultural landscapes. These species have been selected because they are attractive to a diversity of different bee species and provide pollen and nectar resources throughout the season, provided that a minimum of three different plant species from each blooming period (early, mid, and late season) are selected. A majority of plants recommended are native, drought tolerant, easy to establish, and don't serve as alternative hosts to crop pests or diseases.

Native Species for Pollinators and Beneficial Insects

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOM	LIFE	FORM	SUN	WATER	SOIL	TEXTURE	ADDITIONAL DETAILS
<i>Asclepias fasciculata</i>	Narrowleaf milkweed	Mid–Late	P	F	Full sun	M	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Rush milkweed	Early–Late	P	F	Full sun	L	MEDIUM–COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Fourwing saltbush	Early–Mid	P	W	Full sun	L	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat	Early–Mid	P	W	Full sun	M–H	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Baccharis multiflora</i>	Desert marigold	Early–Mid	P	F	Full sun	L	MEDIUM–COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert willow	Mid	P	W	Full sun	L	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Encelia californica</i>	Acton encelia	Early–Mid	P	F	Full sun	L	COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Brittlebush	Early–Mid	P	F	Full sun	L	COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia	Late	P	F	Full sun	L	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	Rubber rabbitbrush	Late	P	F	Full sun	L	COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	Mid–Late	P	F	Full sun	L	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Sulphur flower buckwheat	Mid–Late	P	F	Full sun	L	COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow	Early–Mid	P	F	Full sun	M	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Early–Mid	P	F	Full sun	L	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	Ocotillo	Early	P	S	Full sun	L	COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Desert lavender	Early–Mid	P	F	Full sun	L	COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Keiskeelia artemisioides</i>	Chaparral beard tongue	Mid	P	W	Full sun	L	Any		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Creosote bush	Mid	P	W	Full sun	L	COARSE		Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths

NATIVE PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS & BENEFICIAL INSECTS: Great Basin



LEFT—Monarch butterfly nectaring on *Asclepias speciosa*. RIGHT—Nevada bumble bee on *Pentstemon* sp.

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- Reducing Pesticide Use & Impacts: xerces.org/pesticides

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOM	LIFE	FORM	SUN	SOIL	ADDITIONAL DETAILS
<i>Agastache urticifolia</i> *	Nettleleaf giant hyssop	May–Oct	P	Shrub	Full sun	M	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> / <i>utahensis</i>	Saskatoon serviceberry	May–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Antennaria tridentata</i>	Big sagebrush	May–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i> *	Showy milkweed	May–Jul	P	Shrub	Full sun	M	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Fourwing saltbush	Feb–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat	Feb–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	M–W	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	Arrowleaf balsamroot	Feb–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Berberis repens</i>	Creeping barberry	Feb–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Chamaebatia millefolium</i>	Fernbush	May–Oct	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	Aug–Oct	P	Shrub	Full sun	W	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> *	Yellow rabbitbrush	Feb–Jun	P	Shrub	Full sun	D	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western white clematis	Feb–Oct	P	Shrub	Full sun	M–W	Attracts monarchs, butterflies, bees, moths

Nesting & Overwintering Habitat

Nesting & Overwintering Habitat for Pollinators & Other Beneficial Insects

STEPS TO CREATE NESTING & OVERWINTERING HABITAT:

- ✂️ **SAVE THE STEMS**
- 🍃 **LEAVE THE LEAVES**
- 🌿 **REDEFINE THE "PERFECT" LAWN**
- 🍁 **RETHINK HOW YOU USE MULCH**
- 🪵 **SAVE A SNAG AND "PLANT" A LOG**
- 🌿 **BUILD A BRUSH PILE**
- 🪨 **BUILD A ROCK PILE OR ROCK WALL**
- 💧 **PROVIDE A SAFE WATER SOURCE**
- 📍 **INSTALL A HABITAT SIGN**

Figure 1: By selecting native plants and managing habitat purposefully, even small wildflower plots (left) can provide high-quality overwintering habitat for pollinators and beneficial insects, like these small carpenter bees hibernating in a pithy stem (right).

Moving Beyond Flowers

While flowering plants provide pollinators with food, insects also require suitable shelter for nesting and overwintering. Most bees and wasps create small nests beneath the soil or within dead plant stems or cavities in wood. Other beneficial insects such as butterflies, wasps, moths, fireflies, lady beetles, and ground beetles seek shelter in places that offer protection from predators and the elements, such as leaf litter and brush piles.

The More, The Better

The primary habitat features used by pollinators and other insects for shelter include stems and branches of trees, shrubs, and wildflowers; leaf litter; undisturbed ground; bare ground; dead wood; brush piles; and rock piles. Retaining and incorporating as many of these features as possible into your landscape (rather than "cleaning" them away) will help attract and support a diversity of bees and other beneficial insects.

Why Natural Is Best

The availability of nesting and overwintering habitat is one of the most important factors influencing populations of native bees and other beneficial insects. Yet, traditional landscaping

practices rarely leave enough natural resources to support pollinators and other wildlife. This guide focuses on a variety of natural nesting habitat features that can be readily incorporated into most landscapes. Compared to artificial nesting options such as bee blocks and bee hotels, natural nesting habitat features often better mimic the natural nest site density of insects, and also break down naturally with time, limiting disease and parasite issues. Moreover, natural nesting features often provide multiple conservation benefits. An appropriately managed wildflower planting, for example, can provide nesting sites, pollen, and nectar for bees; host plants and overwintering habitat for butterflies; and abundant food for songbirds.

Our **Bring Back the Pollinators** campaign is based on four principles:

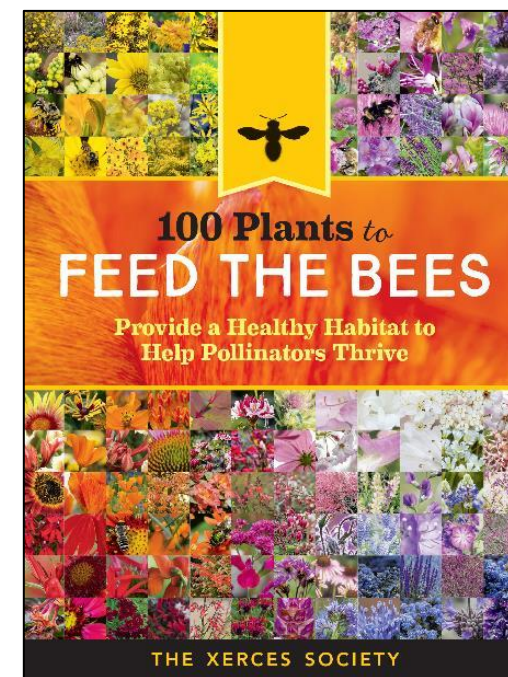
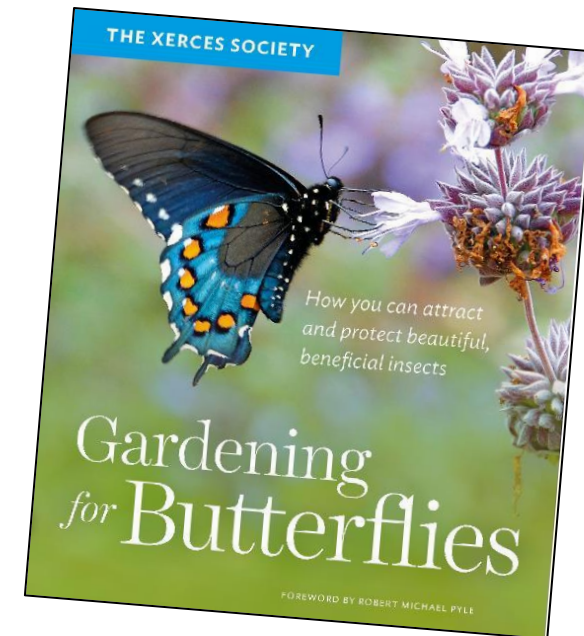
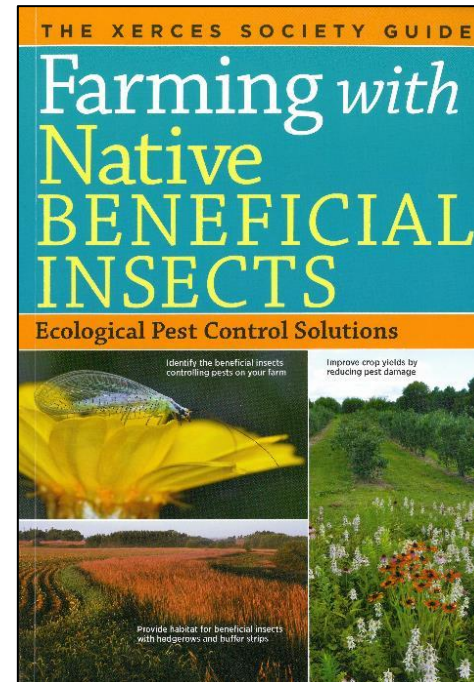
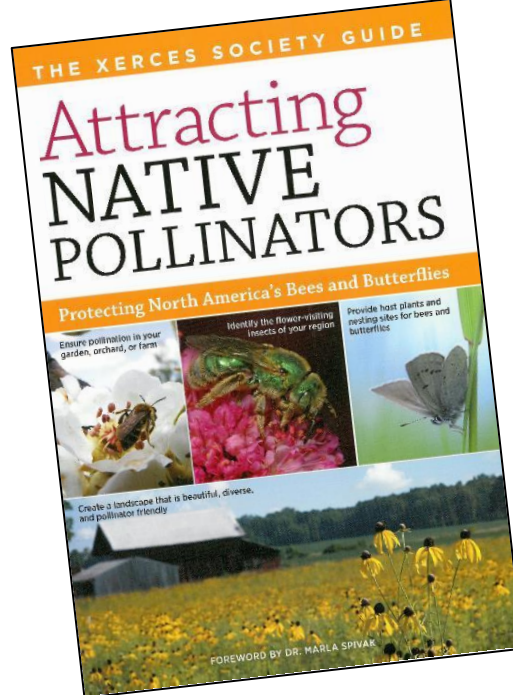
1. Grow a variety of pollinator-friendly flowers;
2. Protect and provide bee nest sites and caterpillar host plants;
3. Avoid using pesticides, especially insecticides; and
4. Spread the word!

You can participate by taking the **Pollinator Protection Pledge** and registering your habitat on our nationwide map at: www.bringbackthepollinators.org

BRING BACK THE POLLINATORS
A Beech Grove Community Campaign

XERCES SOCIETY
for Invertebrate Conservation

- Save the stems
- Leave the leaves
- Redefine the "perfect lawn"
- Rethink how you use mulch
- Save a snag and "plant" a log
- Build a brush pile
- Build a rock pile or rock wall
- Provide a safe water source
- Install a habitat sign



BUMBLE BEE ATLAS



LEARN

CONTRIBUTE

CONSERVE

Visit BumbleBeeAtlas.org to learn more

Helping bumble bees on a larger scale...

Before we can help bumble bees, we need to know where they are, which habitats they're using, and what flowers they're depending on.

Community science to find, photograph, & map native bumble bees



**MOUNTAIN STATES
BUMBLE BEE ATLAS**

Colorado | Wyoming
Utah | Nevada

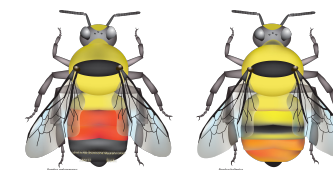
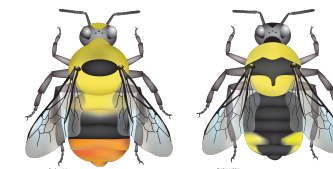
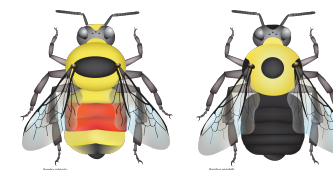
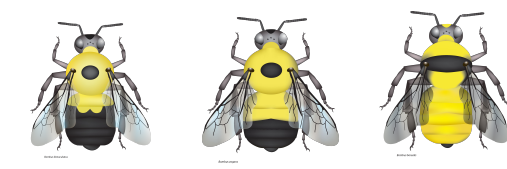
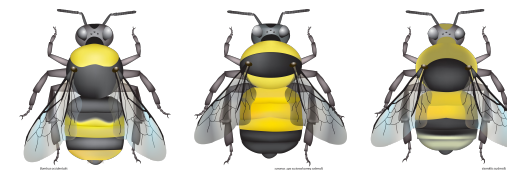
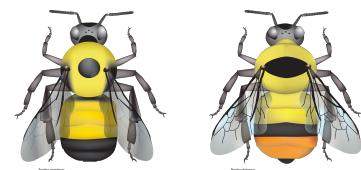
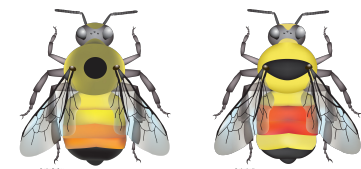
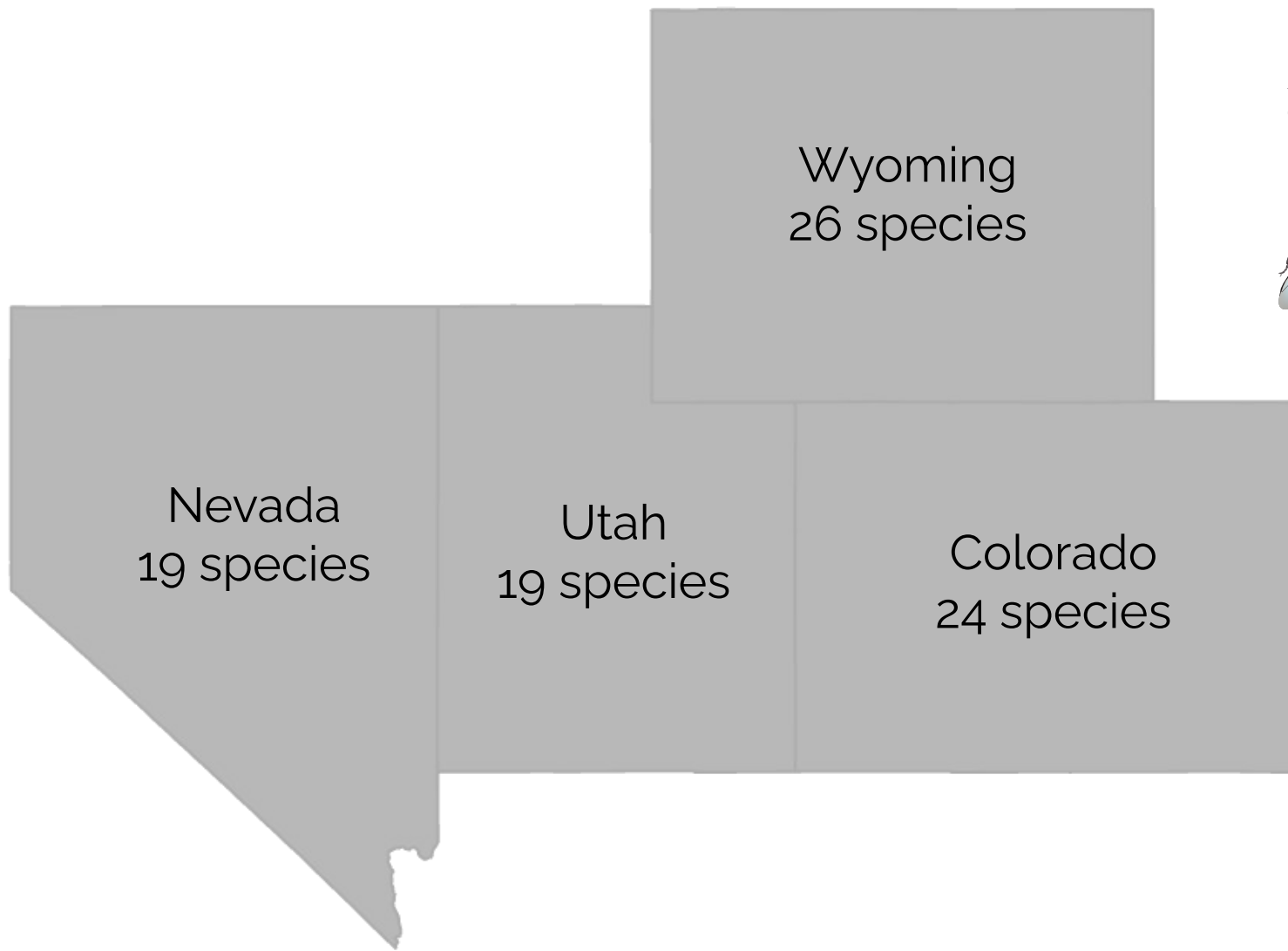
Launched 2024

A partnership between the Xerces Society and the U.S. Bureau of Land
Management with support from Colorado Parks and Wildlife.



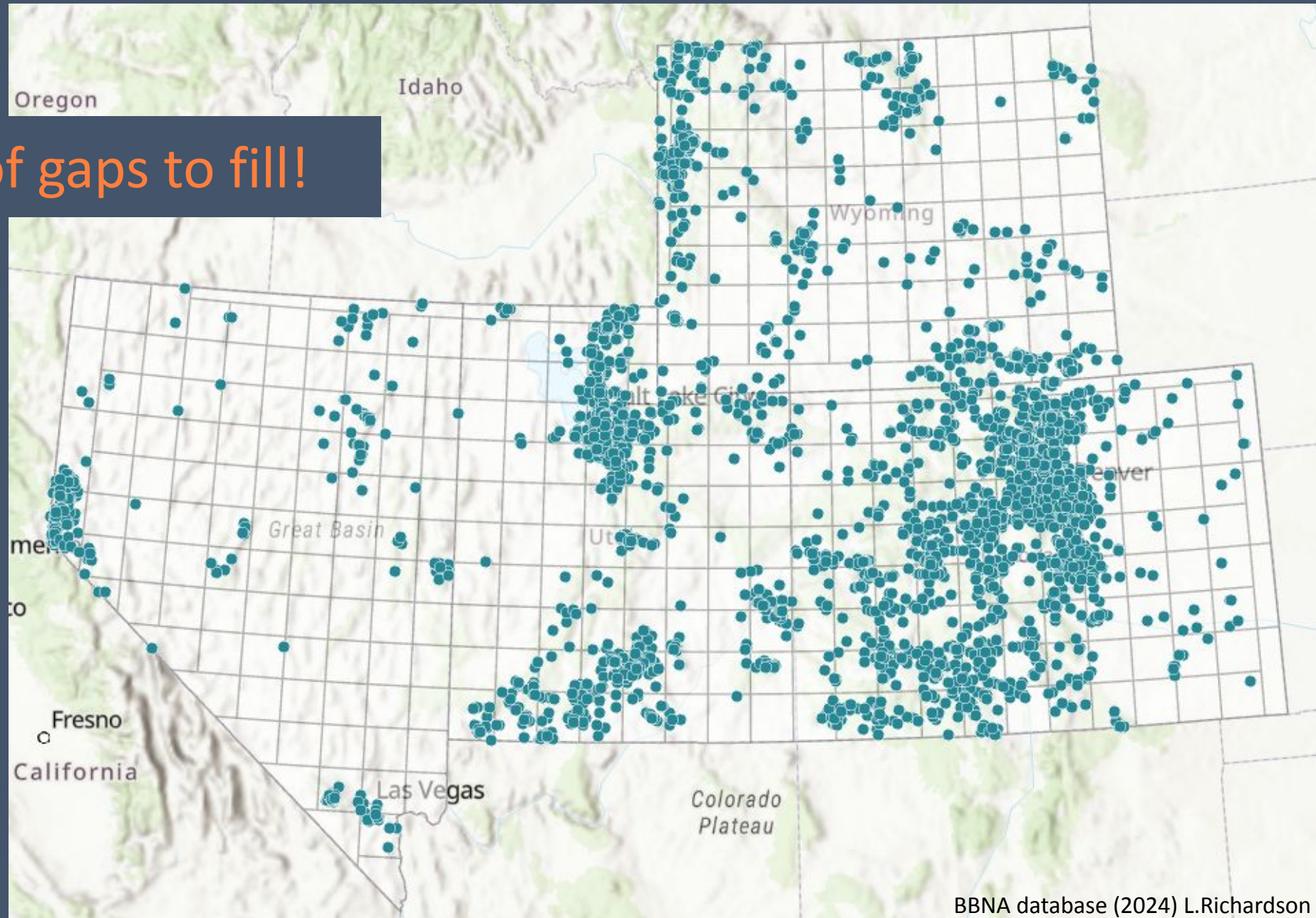
Photos: K. Hayden; Xerces Society/Katie Lamke (2); Mason Lee; Sarah Bailey; Xerces Society/Katie Lamke

30 species possible across our four-state region



Bumble Bee Observations Since 2000

Lots of gaps to fill!



Collaborative data-gathering

- ▶ Large regional scale
- ▶ Standardized protocol, effort based
- ▶ Engaged citizens & agency partners

To learn

- Where are these bumble bee species?
- What habitats are they using?
- Which flowers are they relying on?

Powered by volunteers



Step 1: Training

The Atlas follows a standardized protocol, important for volunteers to know and follow.

3 options for required training:

Live or
recorded
training
webinar

Participant
handbook

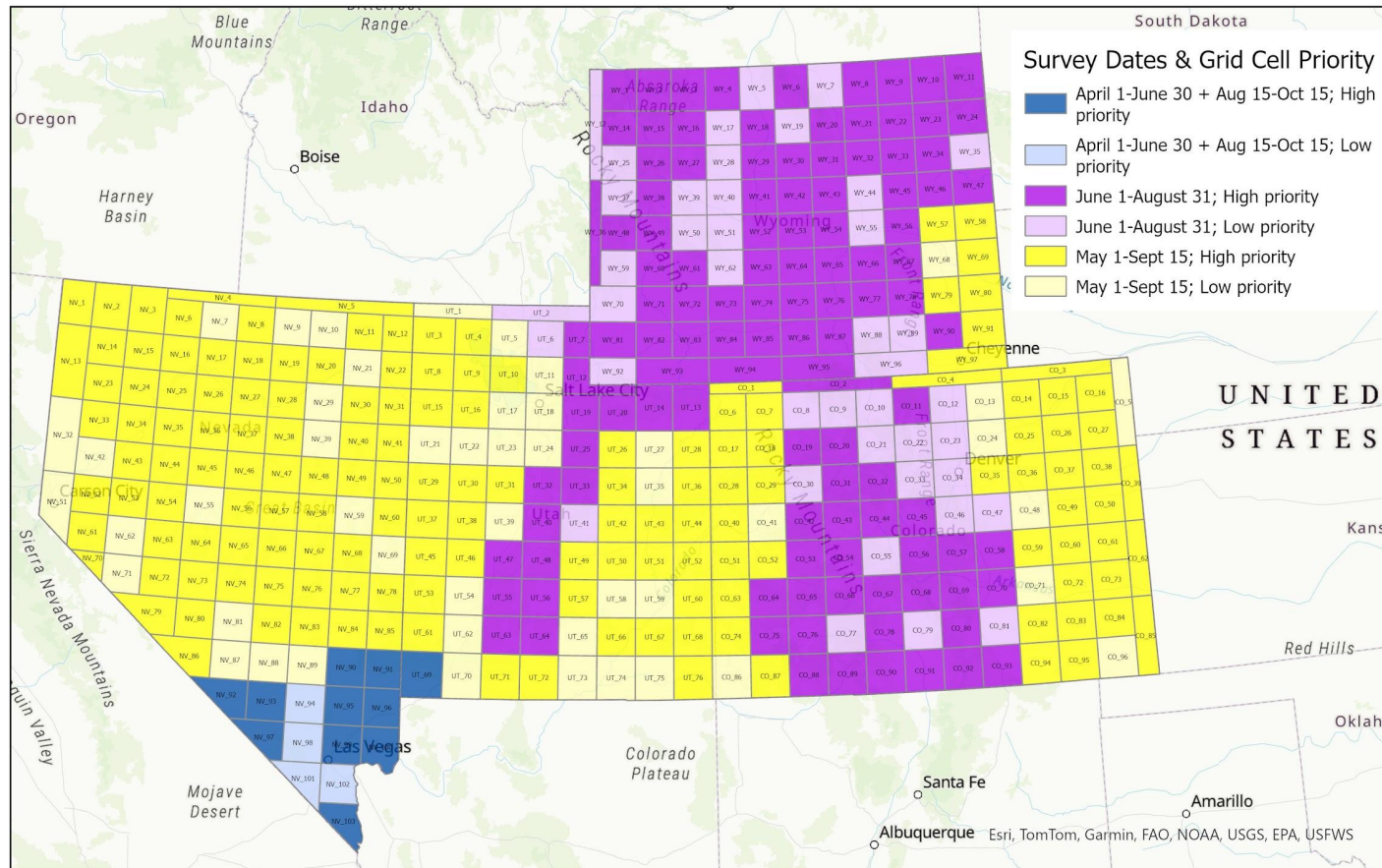
Full day,
in-person
workshop



**Participant Handbook
2025**



Step 2: Adopt a Grid Cell



Choose a 50x50km grid cell on BumbleBeeAtlas.org

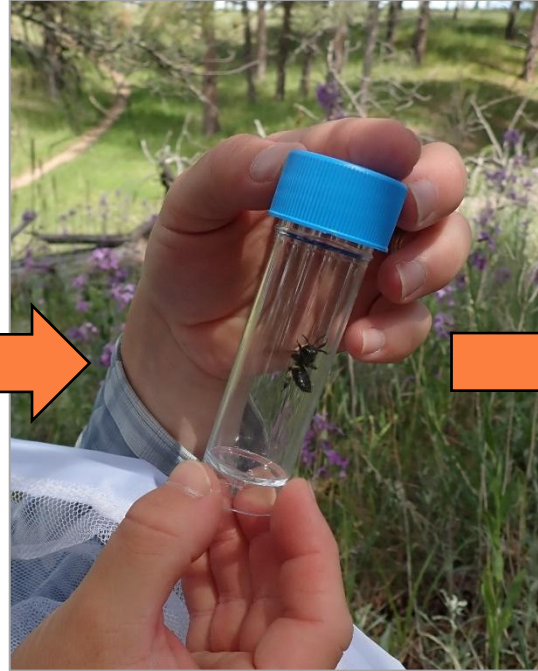
Adoption =
A commitment to conduct two surveys in your grid cell during the field season

Step 3: Conduct 2 Surveys

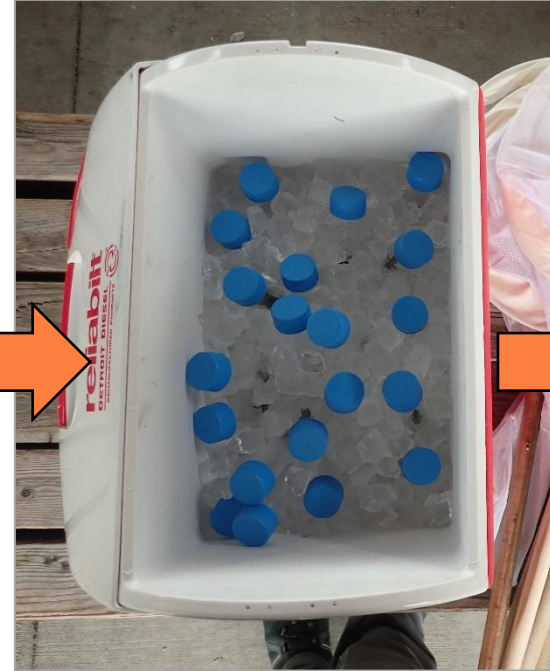
Net



Vial



Chill



Photograph




Step 4: Upload Data to BumbleBeeWatch.org

Welcome To Bumble Bee Watch


Sightings

Last 30 Days

**9555**


Contributing Users

Last 30 Days

**625**

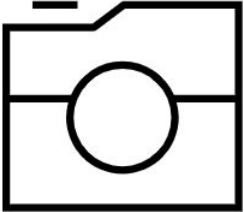
Active States / Provinces

Last 30 Days


**51**

[Add Sighting\(s\)](#)[Explore Sightings](#)[Explore Maps](#)


How to Submit a Bumble Bee Sighting




Take a photo of a bumble bee



Log in and upload your photo



Identify your species



Your sighting will be verified by an expert

Bumble Bee Watch

RECORD A SIGHTING

☐ Add Bumble Bee Sighting(s)

BUMBLE BEE DATA & INFORMATION

☐ Bumble Bee Sightings

☐ Bumble Bee Maps

☐ Bumble Bee Field Guide

Resources

Newsletter

Data and Privacy Policy

Terms of Service

Provinces/States

☐ Colorado ☐ Nevada ☐ Utah ☐ Wyoming

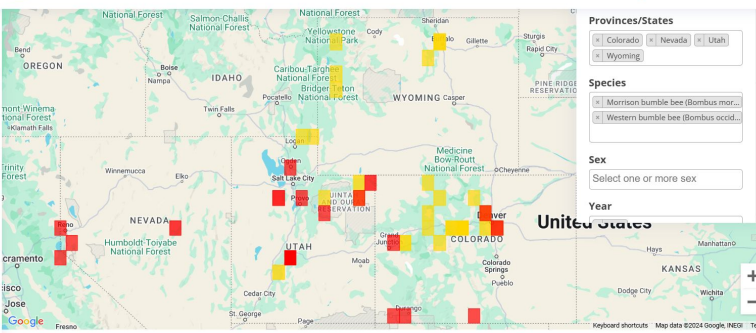
Species

☐ Morrison bumble bee (*Bombus morio*) ☐ Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*)

Sex

Select one or more sex

Year



Morrison bumble bee Western bumble bee

Developed by Xerces and Partners | Donate Now
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Bumble Bee Watch

RECORD A SIGHTING

☐ Add Bumble Bee Sighting(s)

BUMBLE BEE DATA & INFORMATION

☐ Bumble Bee Sightings

☐ Bumble Bee Maps

☐ Bumble Bee Field Guide

Resources

Newsletter















Data and Privacy Policy

Terms of Service

Amy Dolan (AmyDolan)

Grand Junction, Colorado

Verified Species



Checklists

2024-09-01 | Colorado | Grand Junction Blue Heron TH | AmyDolan

2024-08-30 | Colorado | BLM Hot Spots Recreation Site | AmyDolan

2024-08-14 | Utah | La Sal Pass | AmyDolan

2024-08-13 | Utah | Fishlake NF, Utah- Near Birch Lake Trailhead | AmyDolan

2024-08-12 | Nevada | Cathedral Gorge S.P., Eagle Point Trail, Nevada | AmyDolan

2024-08-12 | Nevada | Sacramento Pass, Nevada- BLM Equestrian CG & Trailhead | AmyDolan

2024-08-11 | Nevada | Great Basin NP-Grey Cliffs CG | AmyDolan

2024-08-11 | Nevada | Great Basin National Park, Nevada- along Baker Creek Road | AmyDolan

2024-08-08 | Colorado | Grand Mesa Meadow above Island Lake | AmyDolan

2024-07-28 | Nevada | Dangberg Home Ranch, NV | AmyDolan

2024-07-21 | Wyoming | Medicine Bow NF Road 539 off Hwy 230 | AmyDolan

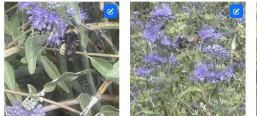
2024-07-16 | Wyoming | Serenity trailhead area, near Newcastle, WY | AmyDolan

2024-07-15 | Colorado | Test Site | AmyDolan

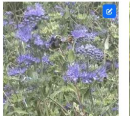
2024-07-15 | Wyoming | Casper Mountain- Beartrap Meadow | AmyDolan

2024-07-15 | Wyoming | BLM Muddy Mountain Interpretive Trail | AmyDolan

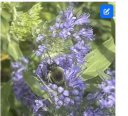
Recent Sightings



American bumble bee (*Bombus pennsylvanicus*)
2024-09-01 @ Colorado
by AmyDolan



Two-brood bumble bee (*Bombus bifarius*)
2024-09-01 @ Colorado
by AmyDolan



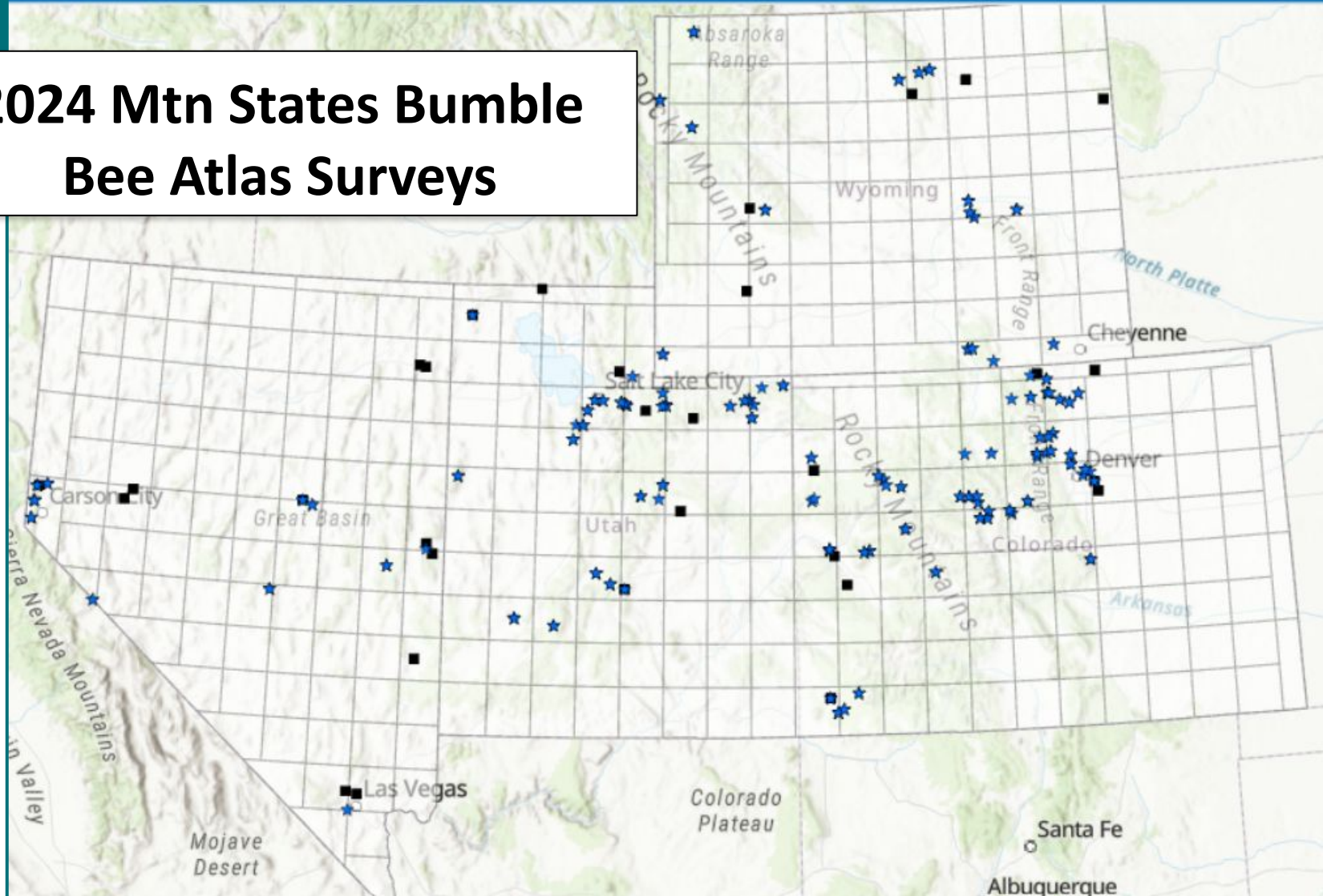
Brown-belted bumble bee (*Bombus griseocollis*)
2024-09-01 @ Colorado
by AmyDolan

2024: Year One



MOUNTAIN STATES
BUMBLE BEE ATLAS

2024 Mtn States Bumble Bee Atlas Surveys



68 adopted grid cells
177 surveys
1,700+ observations
23 species
**4 conservation target
species observed**

You're invited to join the Atlas!



bumblebeeatlas.org/pages/mountain-states



Mountain States Bumble Bee Atlas 2025 Training Webinar

Wednesday, April 23

6:30-8:30pm MT / 5:30-7:30pm PT

**Join us to learn the what,
why, and how of the Mountain States
Bumble Bee Atlas and get prepared for
the 2025 field season!**

Please register in advance using the link below.

This webinar will be recorded and available on the project website.



**XERCES
SOCIETY**



**MOUNTAIN STATES
BUMBLE BEE ATLAS**

In-person training events

bumblebeeatlas.org/pages/events



Colorado

Field Training

Grand Junction April 24

Field Training

Comanche NG May 17

Field Training

Pawnee NG May 20

Mini-Workshop

Butterfly Pavilion May 23

Workshop

Colorado Springs May 24

Field Training

Durango June 14

Field Training

CU MRS Nederland July 10

Field Training

Crested Butte July 20

Nevada

Workshop

Las Vegas April 5

Field Training

Winnemucca May 7

Bumble Bee Bioblitz Weekend

Great Basin National Park
June 19-21

*Other events are being
scheduled through UNR
Master Gardener (Douglas
County) program.*

Utah

Field Training

Red Cliffs NCA April 8

Field Training

GSENM April 17

Field Training

Castle Valley May 3

Field Training

Salt Lake City May 4

Workshop (with UPP)

Salt Lake City May 10

Wyoming

Mini-Workshop

Laramie June 1

Field Training

Cheyenne June 2

Field Training

Casper/Douglas June 6

Workshop

Buffalo June 7

Field Training (Michelle)

Cody June 7

Mini-Workshop

Rawlins June 8

Field Training (Michelle)

Grand Teton NP June 27

Field Training (Michelle)

Yellowstone NP July 26

Field Training Event Tomorrow!

When: Thursday, April 17 | 12:30 pm - 4:00 pm MDT

Where: GSENM; Meet at BLM Visitor Center at 12:30pm

What to bring:

- Sturdy shoes and sun/weather protection
- Water and snacks
- A camera to practice taking pictures of bumble bees (cell phone cameras are ok)
- Your questions and enthusiasm

What to expect:

Planned agenda:

Introduction/project overview

Bumble Bee Atlas protocol description and demonstration

Hands-on time to practice catching and chilling bumble bees

How to complete the data sheet, photograph & release bees

Questions/wrap-up



Thank You

mtnstatesbba@xerces.org

BumbleBeeAtlas.org



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Photo: Tom Kogut



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