

## CONGRATULATIONS!



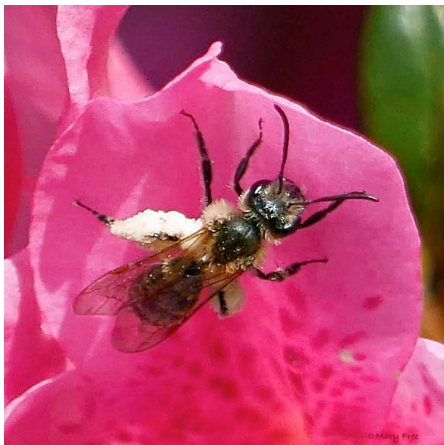
You have chosen the European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) seen feeding on *Anemone x hybrida* 'September Charm' (Japanese anemone). The widely recognized honey bee pollinates an extensive variety of native and non-native flowers in our gardens, croplands, and orchards. In fact, according to [Alison McAfee](#), "Honey bees are **extreme generalist foragers** and monopolize floral resources, thus leading to exploitative competition—that is, where one species uses up a resource, not leaving enough to go around."

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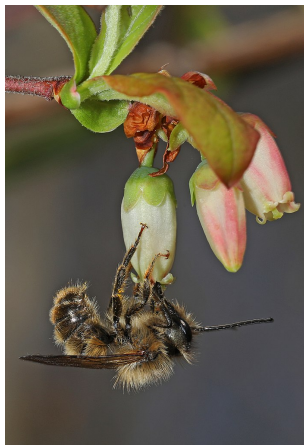
Azalea miner (*Andrena cornelli*), pictured below left on an azalea flower, specializes in collecting pollen only from *Rhododendron* species. This bee, rare in the Mid-Atlantic states, is also found in New England and the Appalachian Mountains. According to entomologist [John Ascher](#), "This is the only bee species oligolectic on azalea. Other *Andrena* cannot handle its pollen, but this species does so efficiently as it has long, widely spaced scopal hairs." (Watch a [video](#) of an azalea miner collecting pollen.)

Southeastern blueberry bee (*Habropoda laboriosa*), pictured below center on a blueberry bloom, feeds primarily on blueberry species. It is found from New England to Florida and west to Illinois and Mississippi. According to [BugGuide](#), "It is estimated that each female visits nearly 50,000 *Vaccinium ashei* flowers in its lifetime."

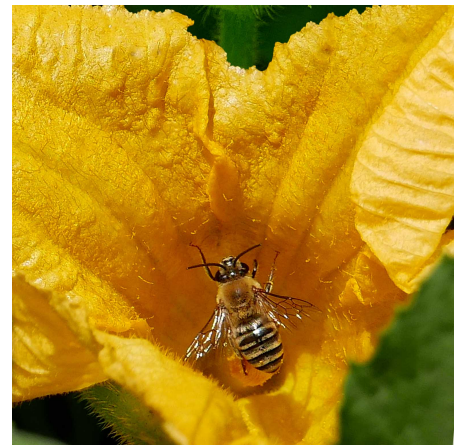
Pruinose squash bee (*Peponapis pruinosa*), pictured below right on a butternut squash flower, feeds primarily on the pollen and nectar of squash, pumpkin, and other members of the Cucurbitaceae. It is found across the United States. According to [BugGuide](#), when nests are built near squash plants, males often sleep within closed squash blooms.



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