



Portland's cavity nesting bees: What do we really know?

Stefanie Steele | ststeele@pdx.edu, steelestk@gmail.com

Biology Master's student, Masta Lab

Portland State University

UERC March 2021

Bees are in decline:

- Habitat loss
- Agricultural Intensification
- Urbanization



Conservation of bees:

Urban habitats can support diverse bees



Cavity nesting locations can be limited in urban areas

30% of bees nest in cavities

How can we best supplement nest sites?

Considerations:

- Preferred Nest Dimensions: What size holes are bees in Portland Metro using?
- Preferred Nest Height: What heights are bees in Portland Metro using?



What do we know about cavity nesting bees?



**Most natural history data collected through observations,
and there is much still unknown about most bee species!**

What is known about nest height? Very little

- 1.5 m height has been perpetuated without data
- There is more data on studies of commercial bees, but they are not relevant to the diversity of bees present on Portland



Research Questions



1. What cavity nesting bee species are present in the Portland area?
2. What cavity nest diameters do bee species use?
3. What nest heights do bee species use?

Nest blocks were created to address these questions

Methods: 5 different diameters of nest cavities to choose from

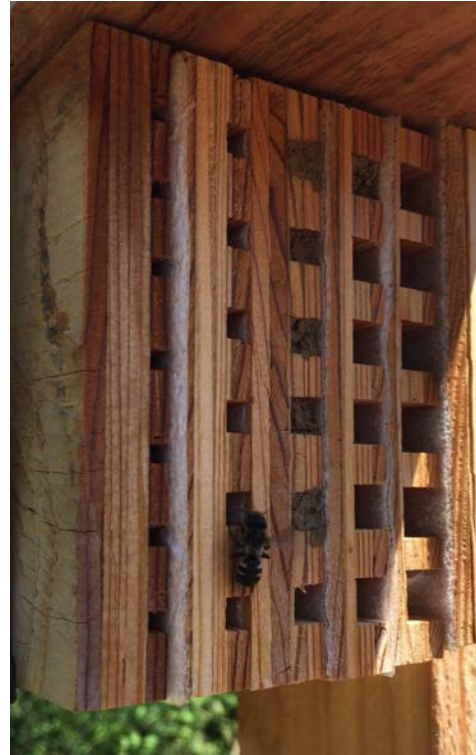
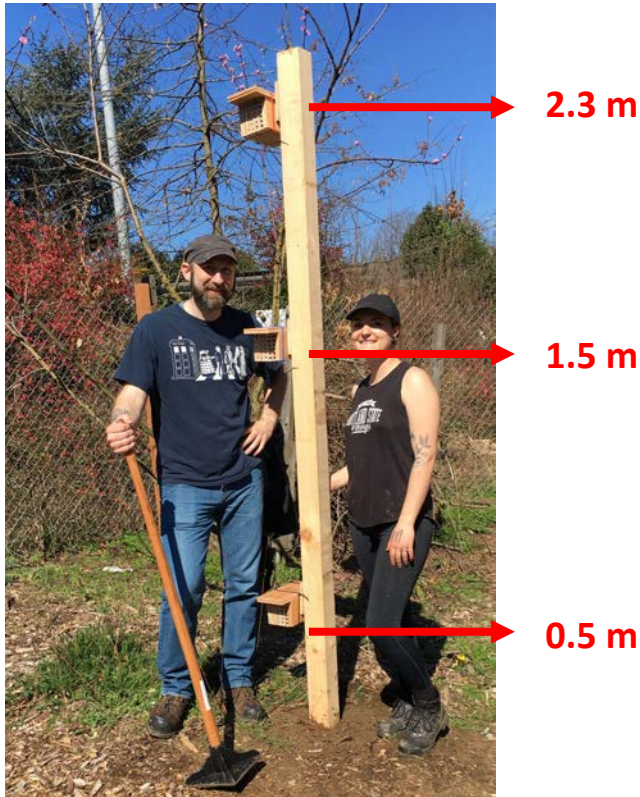
Nest block:
31 cavities



Cavity Diameter (mm): 3.0 5.0 6.0 8.0 10.0



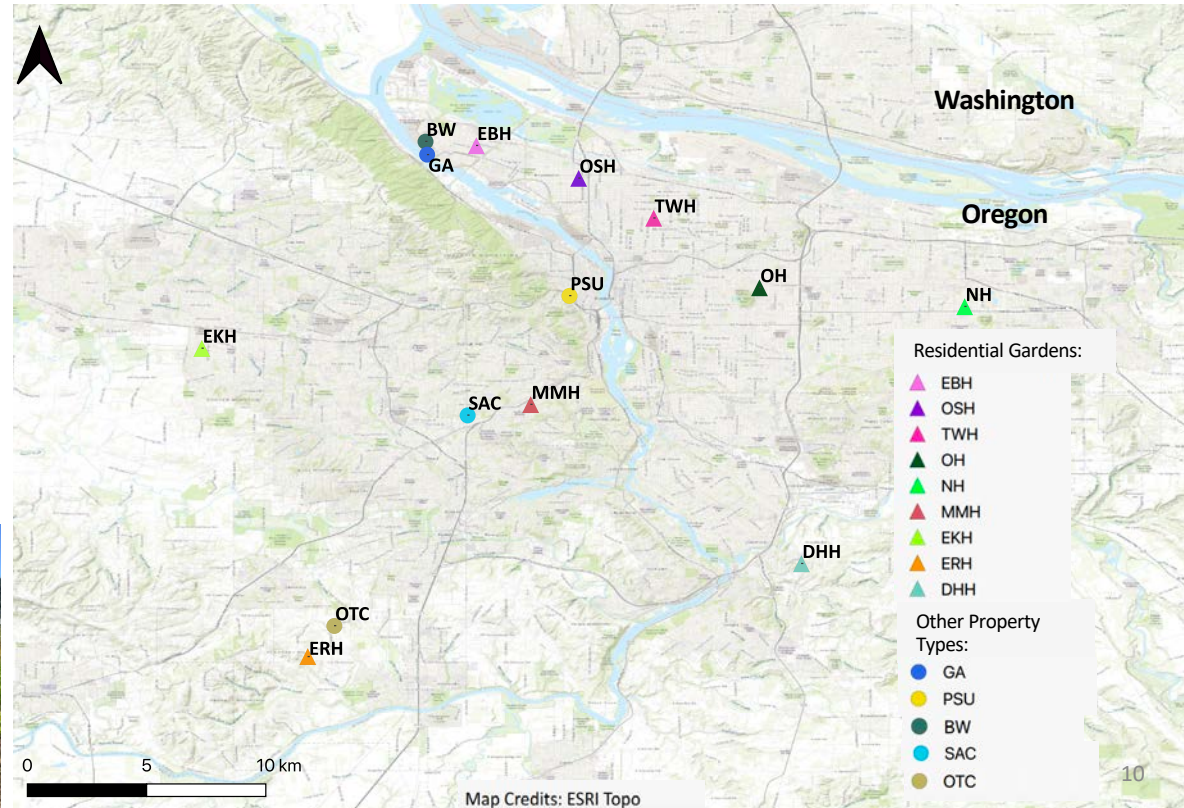
Methods: 3 nest block heights to choose from



Methods: Nest blocks placed at 14 locations in the Greater Portland Metro Area

Nest Blocks: n = 54

Posts: n = 18



Question 1 results: What cavity nesting bee species were present? **16 species in 2 families**

Family	Genus	Subgenus	Species
Megachilidae	<i>Osmia</i>	<i>Osmia</i>	<i>lignaria propinqua</i>
	<i>Osmia</i>	<i>Melanosmia</i>	<i>proxima</i>
	<i>Osmia</i>		sp. A
	<i>Megachile</i>	<i>Chelostomoides</i>	<i>angelarum</i>
	<i>Megachile</i>	<i>Sayapis</i>	<i>fidelis</i>
	<i>Megachile</i>		sp. A
	<i>Megachile</i>		sp. B
	<i>Megachile</i>		sp. C
	<i>Pseudoanthidium</i>	<i>Pseudoanthidium</i>	<i>nanum</i>
	<i>Heriades</i>	<i>Neotrypetes</i>	<i>carinata</i>
	<i>Ashmeadiella</i>	<i>Ashmeadiella</i>	<i>cactorum cactorum</i>
	<i>Hoplitis</i>	<i>Alcidamea</i>	<i>albifrons</i>
	<i>Stelis (Cleptoparasitoid)</i>	<i>Dolichostelis</i>	<i>laticincta</i>
<i>Coelioxys (Cleptoparasitoid)</i>		sp. A	
Colletidae	<i>Hylaeus</i>	<i>Paraprosopis</i>	<i>coloradensis</i>
	<i>Hylaeus</i>		sp. A



Osmia lignaria

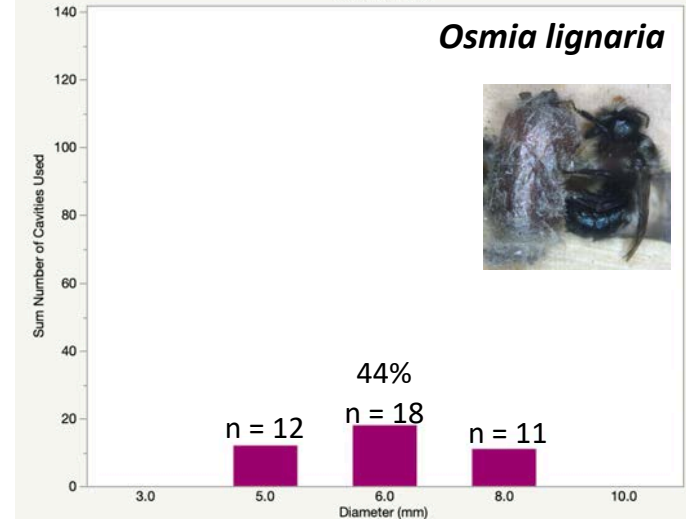
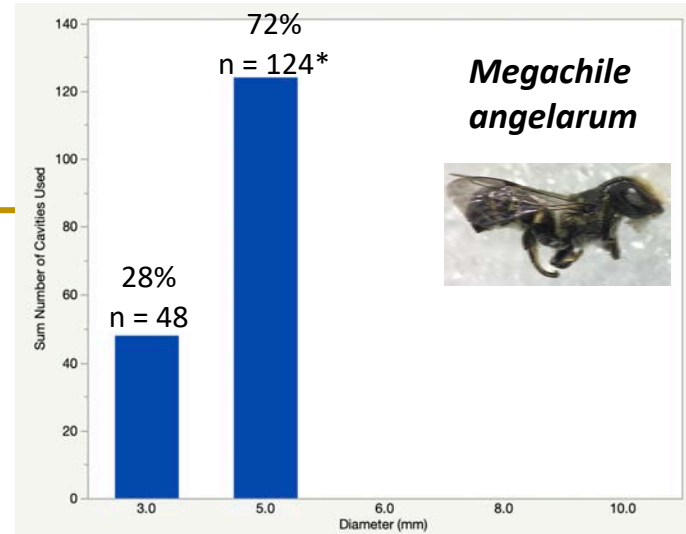
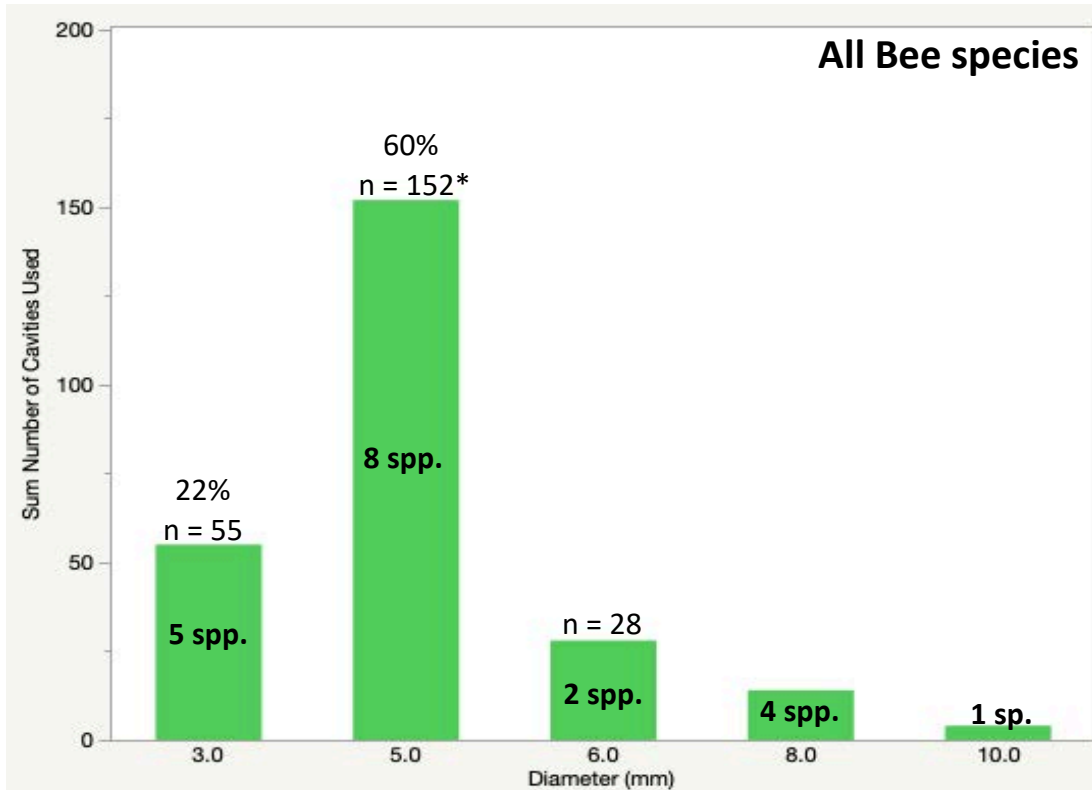


Heriades carinata



Hoplitis albifrons

Question 2 results: What cavity diameters were used?



Recommendation: Provide a range of cavity diameter sizes, with a greater percent of small sizes



Hylaeus coloradensis



Heriades carinata



3.0 mm Cavities



Megachile angularum

5.0 mm Cavities



Osmia lignaria



Megachile fidelis



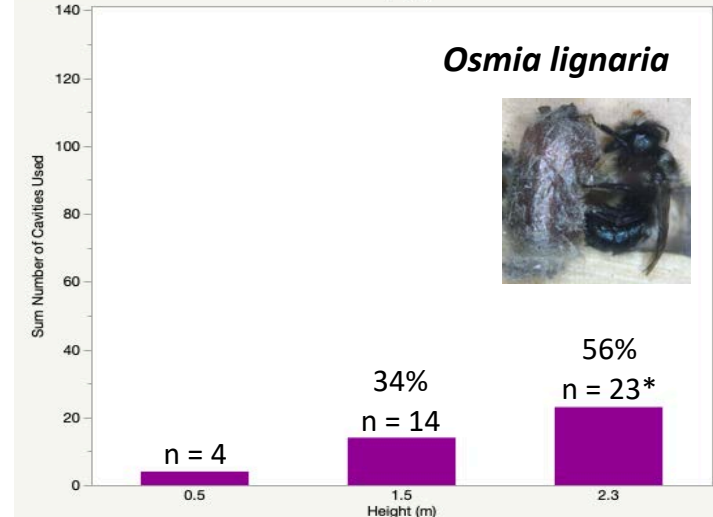
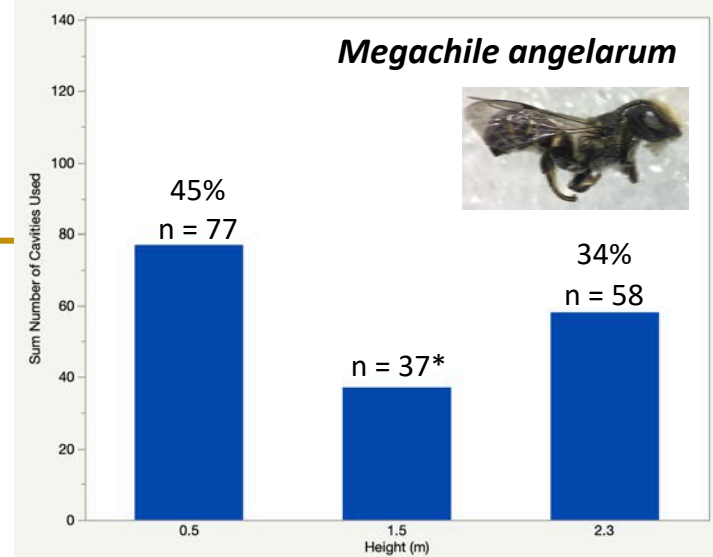
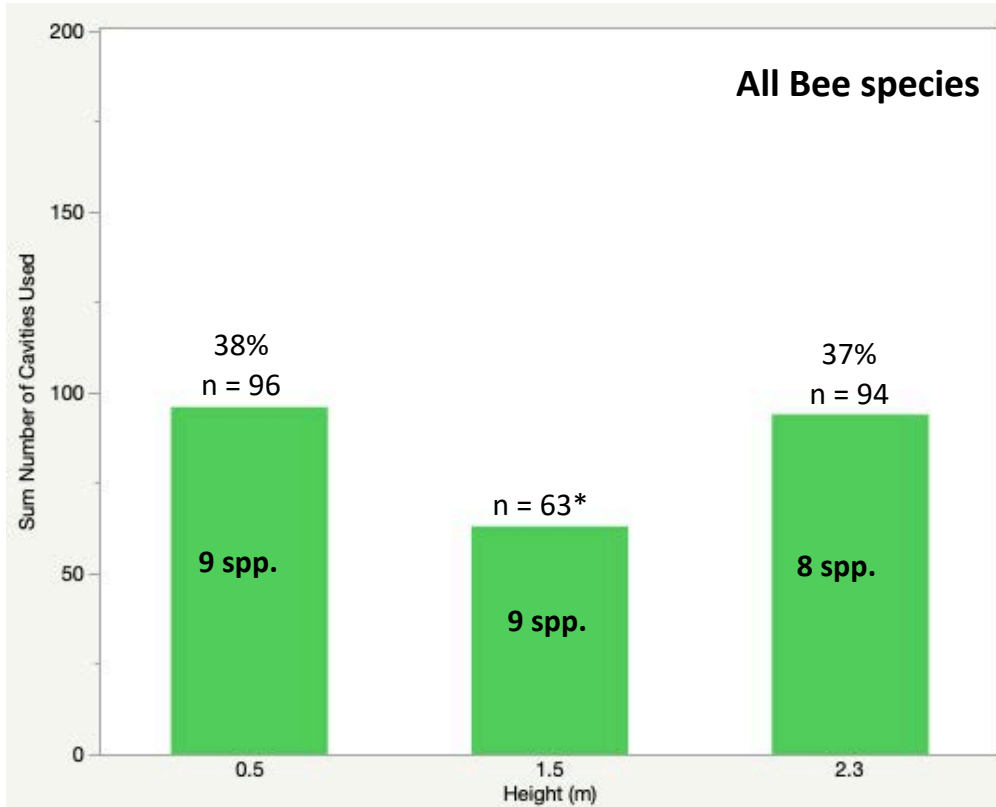
Hoplitis albifrons



Pseudoanthidium nanum



Question 3 results: What nest heights were used?



Solitary wasps are also cavity nesters:

~ 12 species in 4 families built nests

- Beneficial insects
- Prey on garden pests



T. Trypargilum sp.



6.0 mm



Pemphredoninae sp.



3.0 mm



Trypoxylini sp.



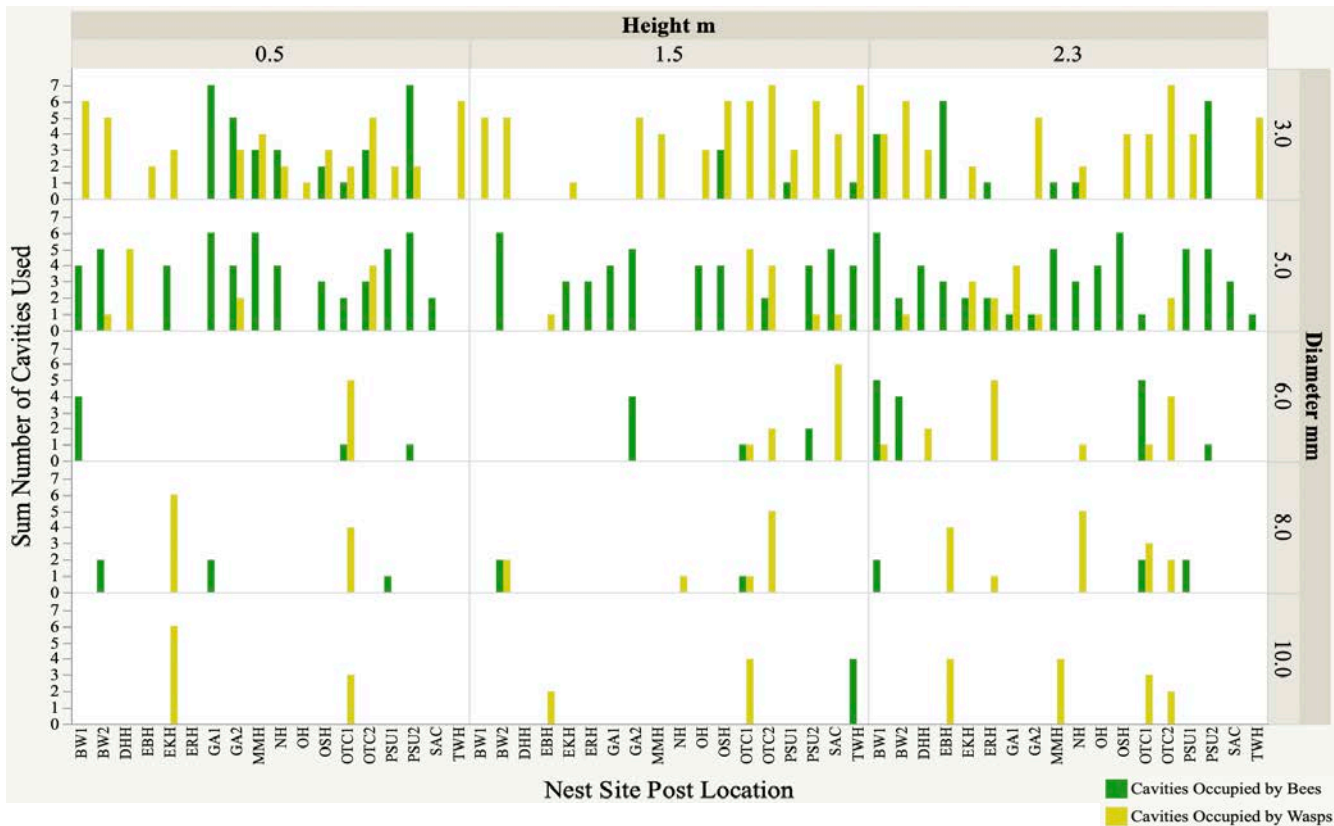
Isodontia elegans



8.0 mm

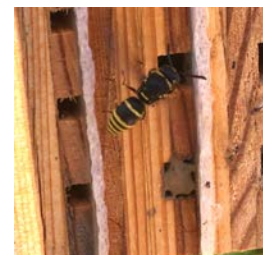
Nest Use by Bees and Wasps

3 Heights Used



Megachile angularum

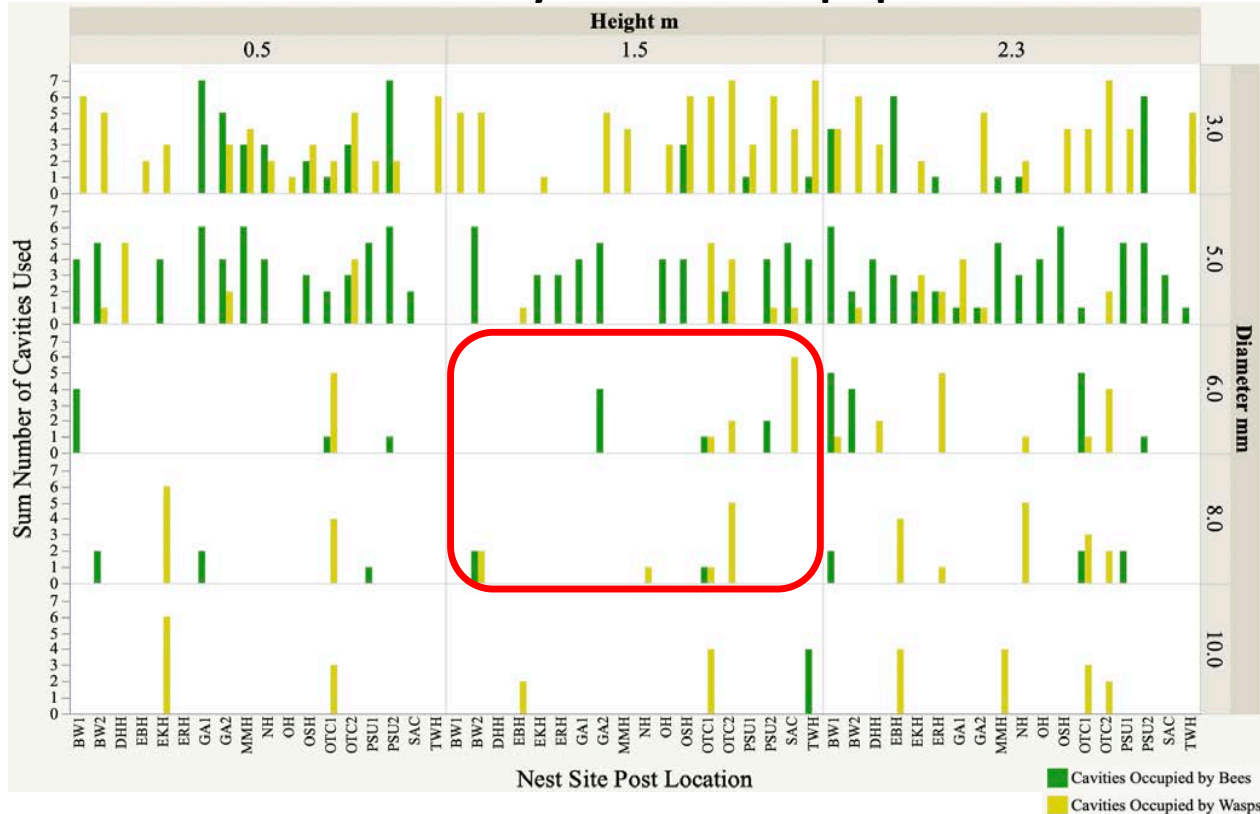
5 diameters present,
BUT the smallest
diameters primarily used



Eumeninae wasp

Recommendation: Provide cavities in different diameters and heights

Nest Use by Bee and Wasp species



Common recommendation:

- Nest height: 1.5 m
- Cavity diameter: 6 & 8 mm

Yielded **low** occupancy!

Conclusions

- Urban areas: manage properties to provide more inclusive habitat.
- Bees of Portland: there is still more to be learned on our cavity nesting bees.
- Cavity diameter is most important: smaller diameter sizes accommodate a greater diversity of bees!



Acknowledgements

Thank you to the members of the Masta Lab for your continued support, my family and friends who helped build the nest blocks, the volunteers that provided a space to install my nests and for their time spent monitoring. The Oregon Bee Atlas and Green Anchors for providing nest blocks, and to those who funded this research: PSU Forbes-Lea Research Fund and Oregon Zoo Future for Wildlife Pacific Northwest Fund.

