

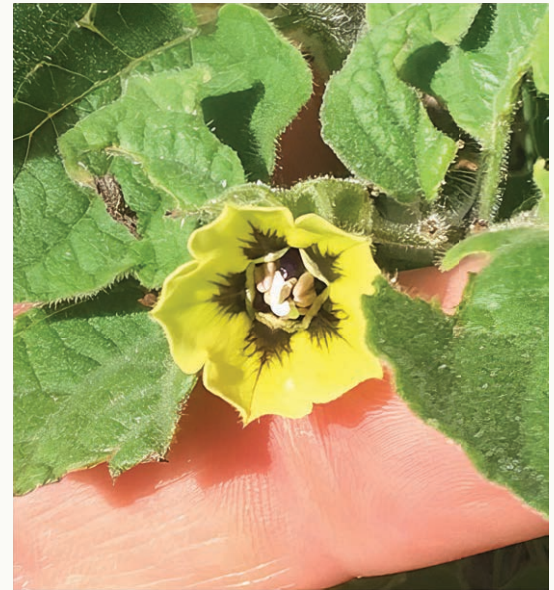
Do You “Know Your 5”?



Ground Cherry and Tomatillo Pollination

With more than 350 species of bees in Vermont, it can be daunting to understand them all. This factsheet presents a brief overview of ground cherry and tomatillo pollination and some important bees for – and supported by – blossoms of these crops. By identifying and understanding the natural history of these bees, you can provide the specific habitat that will help to ensure resilient and abundant pollination services and the tasty treats that result from the bee/plant relationship.

The domesticated western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) gets credit for most of the agricultural pollination in North America. However, in many cases, wild bee species are more effective pollinators. And unlike honey bees in the Northeast, wild bees do not need human assistance to survive. They just need a safe place to nest and plenty of flowers to eat from.



Physalis Pollination Overview

Ground cherries and Tomatillos are in the genus *Physalis*, which also includes at least one native species in Vermont. Ground cherries appear to be self-fertile although with most crops, insect visits increase fruit quality and yield. Tomatillos are self-incompatible at the molecular level; this is called gametophytic self-incompatibility (GSI). While blossoms contain both pistils and anthers, cross-pollination is needed across individual plants. At least two plants are needed to provide genetic diversity, which implies insect-mediated pollination is necessary. There are five *Physalis* associated native bees in Vermont and this genus presents an opportunity to support several rare bees with a commercial crop.

General Recommendations For Supporting Diverse Pollinators

Provide flowers, especially native blooms, for as much of the growing season as possible. Also leave a messy area with leaf litter and dead plant stalks, which provides important nesting and overwintering habitat for many bees. Be careful and conservative with pesticide applications. Avoid spraying during bloom when possible, and follow an integrated pest and pollinator management plan.

The following five bees are important for pollination of and/or are supported by tomatillo and ground cherry blossoms:

Bumble Bees (genus *Bombus*)

These large, charismatic bees are great pollinators of most crops. Of the 13 active species in Vermont, the common eastern bumble bee (*Bombus impatiens*) is the only one frequently found on *Physalis*. Early blooming flowers (willows, maples, etc.) and nesting habitat (hedgerows, woodlots) are important to maximize local populations. With practice, many species found in the state can be identified in the field.

Cellophane Bees (genus *Colletes*)

Two similar species of cellophane bees appear to be specialists of tomatillos and ground cherries. They have slight differences in leg shape and flight period, but are otherwise indistinguishable. The more common broad-footed cellophane bee (*Colletes latitarus*) is especially quick to find new plantings of ground cherries or tomatillos. Both species nest in the ground.

Ground Cherry Fairy Bee (*Perdita halictoides*)

At approximately 1/8-inch in length, this is one of the smallest bees in Vermont. It is easy to overlook and rarely recorded, though it is known to be abundant at a few sites. They only nest in sandy soils and are unlikely to forage more than a few hundred yards from the nest site. The ground cherry fairy bee is listed as imperiled in Vermont.

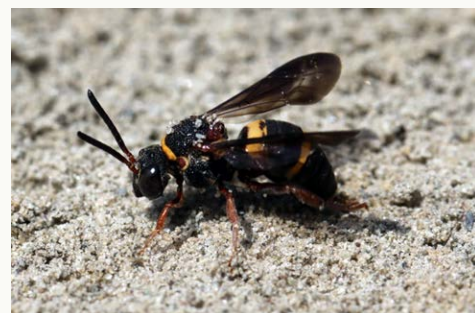
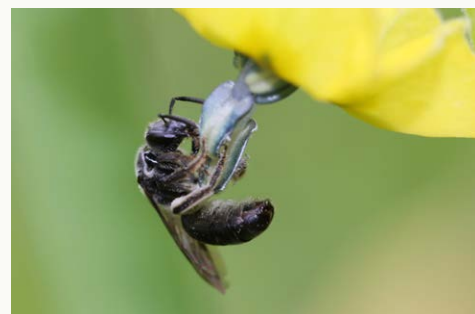
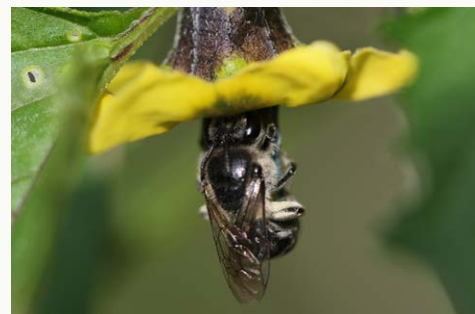
Ground Cherry Sweat Bee (*Lasioglossum pectinatum*)

This is one of the few specialized sweat bees. It is considered critically imperiled in Vermont and only known from a few locations — all tomatillo patches. Unlike some of the other specialist bees, this species has been recorded from June through October, making it potentially valuable for early or late tomatillo production. It is a ground nesting species.

Two-banded Cellophane-cuckoo Bee

(*Epeolus bifasciatus*)

In most landscapes, honey bees are likely less important in summer bramble pollination, though may be more important for fall raspberries. Furthermore, fall raspberries may be a valuable late season food source for honey bees and generalist native bees. (Photo courtesy of Laura Johnson.)



All photos courtesy of Spencer Hardy unless otherwise noted. "Do You Know Your 5?" is a project of the Vermont Pollinator Working Group, with funding from the Gund Institute's Apis Fund (<https://www.uvm.edu/gund/apis-fund>). For more information about bees, email shardy@vtecosudies.org. For questions about pollinator support practices on farms, email laura.o.johnson@uvm.edu.