Bees are the important group of pollinators. They play a critical role in crop production and in pollination of many wild plant species. However, the native bee fauna of many areas is still poorly known. Over the past few decades, there has been a significant decrease in bee diversity, related to a great extent to a decrease in available habitat. The goals of this research are 1) to identify the bee species that inhabit west-central Illinois prairies, 2) to compare bee diversity in restored prairies vs. natural sand prairies, and 3) to assess variation in bee diversity among prairies of the same habitat type. This study was done from May to September 2014 in the restored prairies and three sand prairies in Henderson, Hancock, McDonough and Mason Counties. Bees were sampled using ground-level pan trap, elevated pan traps and vane traps. The pan traps will be different colors (blue, yellow and red) and laid out in a random fashion within each plot. So far, 80 species of bees have been identified from last year. Based on preliminary analyses, the sand prairies appear to have greater species richness but lower diversity than the restored prairies. There appears to be some overlap in species composition between the two prairie types, but the sand prairies have produced several unique bee species.