CRESTED CUTIES: NORTHERN CARDINAL, PYRRHULOXIA, PHAINOPEPLA

YOUR YARD IS A GOOD PLACE FOR CARDINALS, PYRRHULOXIAS, AND PHAINOPEPLAS!

- **LOCALS**: All three species love habitat with native plants
- **CLASSICS**: Iconic birds of the desert southwest
- **TONGUE TWISTER**: Pronounced “Pyro-locks-ee-ah” and “Fain-oh-pep-la”

MISTLETOE IS FOR THE BIRDS!

- Not so bad: It’s a native plant and a natural part of the ecosystem.
- Only partially parasitic, mistletoe takes very little from the tree.
- Mistletoe provides food and nesting opportunities for Phainopepla.
- Phainopeplas rely on mistletoe berries, and it is an important food source for many birds when other native fruit is scarce.
- Mistletoe provides night-time protection for quail and other birds.
- It cannot be bought at nurseries. You’re lucky to have it!
INGREDIENTS

- **SHELTER**: Dense cover is key for Cardinals and Pyrrhuloxia, mistletoe critical for Phainopepla
- **HABITAT**: Tall trees rich with seeds and berry-producing plants
- **FOOD**: Berry-producing shrubs and trees. Tube or platform feeders. They prefer safflower and black oil sunflower seeds
- **SAFETY**: Place feeders either closer than three feet or further than 30 feet from windows to help prevent collisions

PLANTS

- Desert mistletoe
- Wolfberry
- Velvet mesquite
- Desert hackberry
- Blue palo verde
- Netleaf hackberry

DIRECTIONS

- Keep cats indoors. It’s safer for cats and protects wildlife.
- Grow dense shrubs. Cover is key for these birds!
- Create brush piles. Place more than 30 feet from your house.
- Allow mistletoe to remain in your trees as a critical source of fruit for many birds.
- Provide water in fountain or drip into dish.
- Prevent window strikes by putting decals or lines on windows. Visit [TUCSONAUDUBON.ORG/WINDOW-STRIKES](http://TUCSONAUDUBON.ORG/WINDOW-STRIKES) for more info.