YOUR YARD IS A GOOD PLACE FOR POLLINATORS!

- DIVERSE GROUP: Pollinators include: birds, bees, bats, beetles, butterflies, moths, wasps and flies. They all move pollen between flowers.
- TEAM WORK: You can help pollinators survive and thrive with nectar plants for adults and food plants for caterpillars.
- VITAL: Pollinators help many of our native plants create seeds.
- COMPACT: Very little space is needed to make a huge positive impact.

DESERT BROOM IS GREAT!
Pollinators love nectar and desert broom is a hardy native plant that provides huge amounts of nectar and requires very little water. Often maligned, this plant actually doesn’t cause allergies and you can avoid their fluffy seeds by planting a male plant which still provides nectar for pollinators. Desert broom is a champion plant for pollinators.

AMAZING NATIVE BEES
There are over 1,000 species of native bee in the Sonoran Desert. They are mostly stingless, gentle and don’t live in hives like the introduced European honey bee. Each female individually lays her eggs with food for the growing babies in a tunnel dug into the ground or wood. Native solitary bees pollinate many of our native plants and may visit your yard.
INGREDIENTS

- SHELTER: Leaf litter left on the ground gives places to hide
- HABITAT: Dense vegetation for ambient humidity
- FOOD: Year-round blooms with a variety of native plants at all canopy levels
- SAFETY: Avoid purchasing plants treated with systemic insecticides

PLANTS

Palmer’s agave  Dalea  Buckwheat
Gregg’s mist flower  Goodding’s verbena  Toothleaf goldeneye

DIRECTIONS

- Create large pops of color with nectar-rich flower patches.
- Group multiple plants of the same species.
- Strategically plant different species for year round blooms.
- Leave patches of uncovered soil for native bee nesting.
- Provide nesting opportunities for cavity-nesting bees: dried, pithy stems like agave and sotol stalks, and blocks of wood with pre-drilled holes.
- Avoid insecticides. Native insects are important to our ecosystem.