

Planting Wildlife Habitat

USDA FOREST
SERVICE

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National Forest

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What's Inside

- Introduction to planting wildlife habitat.
- The benefit of using native plants.
- Plants that attract birds, hummingbirds, butterflies and bees.
- Plants that are drought tolerant.
- Which plants deer, javelina, and rabbits *don't* eat.
- Aquatic plants for ponds and wetlands.

INTRODUCTION

Why go to the trouble to landscape in a way that benefits wildlife? Some do it for educational purposes. Others do it for the sheer enjoyment of being able to observe the wildlife that are attracted to their landscaping. Another reason may be for recovery purposes. As habitats are altered, fragmented, and reduced by ongoing development, populations decline.

If you choose to landscape for wildlife, you should consider not only which species you are aiming to attract, but the food, cover, and water requirements of that species. By providing not only food, but also water and a mixture of cover types, you will attract a wider variety of insect and wildlife species to your landscape.

Water can be provided in the form of a pedestal mounted bird bath, ground level water dish, water garden, or pond. While most birds can benefit from a pedestal bird bath, reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals cannot; a ground level water source is needed. A birdbath does not provide the amount of water, nor the aquatic vegetation needed for fish, frogs, toads, and aquatic invertebrates such as damselflies and dragonflies. So if this is your goal, a pond may be the appropriate choice. Male butterflies are attracted to wet soil or wetter areas at the edge of a pond. It's from these areas that they extract sodium and other nutrients needed for mating. Remember, any water source deeper than several inches should have substrate such as rocks, a brick, or even a ramp to allow smaller critters safe access. Also, be sure to check with your local ordinances; there may be fencing requirements for water features that exceed a certain depth.

Cover is needed by all wildlife for hiding, roosting, nesting, and in some cases, hibernation. Natural cover such as rocks, downed logs, and mulch piles provide ground cover that is needed for small mammals, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates. Natural cover can also be provided in the form of vegetation that provides ground cover, mid-story cover and canopy cover. Certain ground nesting birds need grasses and forbs in which they conceal their nest and eggs. Shrubs and vines can be useful escape cover for small birds especially when strategically planted near popular foraging areas like a bird feeding station or an area of seed producing flowers and grasses. Trees provide elevated nesting and roosting sites.

INTRODUCTION, CONT...

Standing dead trees, called snags, provide necessary suitable substrate for cavity excavators. Primary cavity nesters such as woodpeckers, excavate a new cavity in a dead or dying tree. They nest in this cavity for that year only but secondary cavity nesters, which aren't capable of excavating their own cavities, use these cavities in subsequent years. Snags also provide great perching and roosting sites, especially for larger birds. Roosting cover is necessary for birds and bats. Birds, when they aren't actively nesting, rest in between periods of feeding and sleep in a protected roost site. Bats roost all day long in well-protected roosts such as caves, old buildings, or bat boxes. But at night in between foraging periods they rest periodically in less protected areas called night roosts, such as under the eaves of buildings. Providing for a variety of cover requirements may seem to be a daunting task, but by planting a diversity of plant types and augmenting natural cover with artificial cover, you can maximize the different kinds of wildlife that will be attracted to your landscape.

Artificial cover can be an important contribution to your landscape and can be provided in the form of roost boxes such as those designed for birds and bats, nesting platforms and shelves, nest boxes for cavity nesting birds, and toad homes. Be aware that nest and roost boxes have specifications for individual species.

Different species of birds require specific entrance diameters and the wrong diameter can allow non-native birds such as the house finch and starling to overtake a nest box. Therefore, it is important to investigate these specifications prior to using nest and roost boxes.

Planting an assemblage of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees will ensure a variety of natural food sources for wildlife. The seeds from grasses and forbs are favored by sparrows and other seed-eating birds. Berry producing shrubs provide food favored by waxwings, robins, and orioles. Attract hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees to your yard naturally by planting nectar producing plants. To facilitate feeding by butterflies, plant nectar producing plants in mass and in clusters. This not only provides for easier landings, but also provides more nectar in a single stop. Butterfly-favored plants are not limited to flowers—there are nectar producing vines, shrubs and trees as well. Lastly, you may choose to augment the food that your garden produces by providing seed, suet, and sugar water.

USING NATIVES

There are many benefits to using native plants in your landscaping efforts. The obvious benefit of using native plants is their low water requirements. In addition, native animals have evolved with and are therefore adapted to native plants and will benefit from their presence in your garden. Landscaping with natives also helps wildlife by ensuring connectivity between natural habitats. What's more, using natives will attract native insects and micro-organisms, which reduces pests and the need for chemicals. In turn, native insects can attract a new assemblage of insectivorous wildlife.

Nonnative plants, such as ornamentals can be invasive, spreading within and beyond your landscape. Nonnatives are often not beneficial to the environment because they can be invasive, resulting in lower plant diversity, reducing wildlife forage and cover, decreasing soil-binding plants, and increasing soil erosion. Although it would be desirable to landscape with natives only, not all natives are available through nurseries and seed sources and sometimes those natives that are available are more expensive than common ornamentals. The information in this packet will include a mixture of native and non-invasive ornamentals that will attract wildlife. Native plants will be indicated by an asterisk and it is encouraged that home owners attempt to use native plants over non-native ornamentals. A list of area nurseries that carry native plants and seed is also included in this package. If you decide to use ornamentals in your landscaping, refer to the list in this package that displays ornamentals that are invasive and should be avoided.

Most native upland plants are fairly drought tolerant. The plant species in the following series of tables that are listed as drought tolerant may still need watering, but only to the degree that mimics natural rainfall patterns.

VERDE VALLEY TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Netleaf Hackberry	<i>Celtis reticulata</i> *	F, N,C			X	
Arizona Walnut	<i>Juglans major</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Redberry Juniper	<i>Juniperus coahuilensis</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Arizona Cypress	<i>Cupressus arizonicus</i> *	F,N,C			X	
Emory Oak	<i>Quercus emoryi</i>	F, N, C			X	
Desert Willow	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	N, C	F	F		X
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp.	N,C	F			X
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	N,F, C		F		X
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	N,C		F		X

Legend

F = Food
 N = Nesting
 C = Cover
 * = Native

VERDE VALLEY SHRUBS

Legend

F = Food

N = Nesting

C = Cover

* = Native

Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
White Thorn Acacia	<i>Acacia constricta</i> *	F, N,C	F		X	
Buckbrush	<i>Ceanothus greggii</i> *	C		F	X	
Fremont Barberry	<i>Berberis fremontii</i> *	F, N,C			X	
Fourwing Saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i> *	F,N,C			X	
Yellow Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>		F	F	X	
Squaw Bush	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> *	F, C			X	
Coffeeberry	<i>Rhamnis californica</i> *	F			X	
New Mexico Olive	<i>Forestiera neomexicana</i> *	N,F,C			X	
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	C	F		X	
Pink Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i> *	C	F		X	
Feather Dalea	<i>Dalea formosa</i> *	N, F,		F	X	
Hop Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> *	F, C			X	
Turpentine Bush	<i>Ericameria laricifolia</i> *	F, C			X	
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	C,N	F		X	
Gray Thorn	<i>Zizyphus obtusifolia</i>	F,N, C			X	
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> *	F,N,C	F	F	X	
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinale</i>		F	F		X
Lilac	<i>Syringia</i> spp.		F	F		X
Lavender	<i>Lavendula</i> spp.			F		X
Chuparosa	<i>Justicia californica</i> *		F		X	
Mexican Honeysuckle	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>		F		X	
Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>		F	F	X	
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>		F	F		X

VERDE VALLEY FLOWERS**

Legend

F = Food

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* = Native

Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia puchella</i> *			F	X	
Asters	<i>Aster</i> spp.			F		X
Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i> *		F		X	
Common Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i> *		F			X
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> *		F			X
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> *			F	X	
Beebalm	<i>Monarda menthaefolia</i> *		F	F		X
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera arizonica</i> *		F	F		X
Prairie Coneflower	<i>Ratibidia columnifera</i> *			F	X	
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> *			F	X	
Palmer Penstemon	<i>Penstemon palmeri</i> *	F	F		X	
Eatoni Penstemon	<i>Penstemon eatoni</i> *	F	F		X	
Colorado Four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i> *	F	F		X	
White Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Arizona Thistle	<i>Cirsium arizonicum</i> *	F	F,N		X	
Owl Clover	<i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i> *		F		X	
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>			F		X
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.		F	F		X
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.		F	F		X
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>			F		X
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i> spp.			F		X
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>			F		X
Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>			F		X
Golden Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>			F		X
Common Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.			F		X

VERDE VALLEY FLOWERS**,CONT...

Legend

F = Food

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* = Native

Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>			F		
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris spp.</i>			F		
Mint	<i>Mentha spp.</i>			F		
Showy Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>			F		
Marigold	<i>Tagetes spp.</i>			F		
Sacred Datura	<i>Datura wrightii (meteloides)</i>		F		X	
Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>			F	X	
Annual Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus*</i>	F			X	
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		F	F	X	
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>			F		X

VERDE VALLEY GRASSES

Legend

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Green Sprangletop	<i>Diplachne dubia*</i>	F,C			X	
California Fescue	<i>Festuca californica</i>	F,C			X	
Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca avina glauca</i>	F,C			X	
Bullgrass	<i>Muhlenburgia emersleyi*</i>	F,C			X	
Deergrass	<i>Muhlenburgia rigens*</i>	F,C			X	
Alkalai Sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides*</i>	F,C			X	
Purple Threeawn	<i>Aristida purpurea*</i>	F,C			X	
Vine Mesquite	<i>Panicum obtusum*</i>	F,C			X	
Sand Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus*</i>	F,C			X	
Plains Lovegrass	<i>Eriogrostis intermedia*</i>	F,C			X	
Needle and Thread	<i>Hesperostipa neomexicana*</i>	F,C			X	
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides*</i>	F,C			X	
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides*</i>	F,C			X	
Black Grama	<i>Bouteloua eriopodia*</i>	F,C			X	
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula*</i>	F, C			X	
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis*</i>	F, C			X	
Hairy Grama	<i>Bouteloua hirsuta *</i>	F, C			X	
Cane Bluestem	<i>Andropogon barbinodis*</i>	F, C			X	
Buffalo Grass	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	F,C			X	

PRESCOTT TREES

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Arizona Walnut	<i>Juglans major</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus Ponderosa</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Gambel Oak	<i>Quercus gambelii</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Alligator Juniper	<i>Juniperus deppeana</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> *	N, C				X
Emory Oak	<i>Quercus emoryi</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Desert Willow	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	F,N,C	F	F		X
Netleaf Hackberry	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	F,N,C			X	
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp.	N,C	F			X
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	N,F,C		X		X
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	N,C		X		X
New Mexican Locust	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i> *	N,F,C			X	

PRESCOTT SHRUBS

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Fendler Buckbrush*	<i>Ceanothus fendleri</i> *	N,C	F	F	X	
Canyon Hackberry	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	F, N, C			X	
Fremont Barberry	<i>Berberis fremontii</i> *	F, N,C		F	X	
Squaw Bush	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> *	F, C		F	X	
Coffeeberry	<i>Rhamnis californica</i> *	F, C		F	X	
Fourwing Saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	F, C, N			X	
New Mexico Olive	<i>Forestiera neomexicana</i> *	F, C			X	
Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> *	C, N			X	
Sugar Sumac	<i>Rhus ovata</i> *	F, C, N			X	
Cliffrose	<i>Purshia stansburyana</i> *	F, C			X	
Silktassel	<i>Garryia wrightii</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> *	F, C	F	F	X	
Feather Dalea	<i>Dalea formosa</i> *	N, F		F	X	
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i> *	F,C		F	X	
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	F,C				X
Mexican Elder	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i> *	C	F	F		X
Wax Currant	<i>Rhibes cereum</i> *	F,C	F	F	X	
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinale</i>		X	X		X
Lilac	<i>Spyringia</i> spp.		F	F		X
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>		F	F		X
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> *	F,C			X	

** = Perennials, Bulbs, and Annuals

PRESCOTT FLOWERS**

Legend

F = Food

N = Nesting

C = Cover

* = Native

Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> *			F		X
Asters	<i>Aster</i> spp.			F		X
Butterflyweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> *		F	F		X
Beebalm	<i>Monarda methaefolia</i> *		F	F		X
Meadowsweet	<i>Spirea latifolia</i>			F		X
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> *		F	F		X
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera arizonica</i> *			F		X
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> *			F	X	
Coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i> *			F		X
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> *			F		X
Palmer Penstemon	<i>Penstemon palmeri</i> *	F	F		X	
Eatoni Penstemon	<i>Penstemon eatoni</i> *	F	F		X	
Colorado Four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i> *	F			X	
White Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> *	F, N, C			X	
Arizona Thistle	<i>Cirsium arizonicum</i> *	F, N			X	
Owl Clover	<i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i> *		F		X	
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>			F		X
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.		F	F		X
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> *			F		X
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>			F		X
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.		F	F		X
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos</i> spp.			F		X
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i> spp.			F		X
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>			F		X
Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>			F		X

** = Perennials, Bulbs, and Annuals

Legend

F = Food

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PRESCOTT FLOWERS**,

Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>			F	X	
Spotted Gayfeather	<i>Liatris punctata</i>			F	X	
Mint	<i>Mentha</i> spp.			F		X
Showy Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>			F	X	
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.			F	X	
Lupine	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i> *		F	F	X	
Creeping Barberry	<i>Berberis repens</i> *	F,C	F	F		X
Skyrocket	<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i> *		F		X	
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>		F			X
Sacred Datura	<i>Datura wrightii (meteloides)</i> *		F		X	
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>			F		X
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		F	F		X
Annual Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> *	F			X	

PRESCOTT GRASSES

Legend

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Benefits to Birds	Benefits to Hummingbirds	Benefits to Butterflies and Bees	Drought Tolerant	Requires Watering
Green Sprangletop	<i>Diplachne dubia*</i>	F,C			X	
California Fescue	<i>Festuca californica</i>	F,C			X	
Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca avina glauca</i>	F,C			X	
Bullgrass	<i>Muhlenburgia emersleyi*</i>	F,C			X	
Deergrass	<i>Muhlenburgia rigens*</i>	F,C			X	
Alkalai Sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides*</i>	F,C			X	
Purple Threeawn	<i>Aristida purpurea*</i>	F,C			X	
Vine Mesquite	<i>Panicum obtusum*</i>	F,C			X	
Sand Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus*</i>	F,C			X	
Plains Lovegrass	<i>Eriogrostis intermedia*</i>	F,C			X	
Needle and Thread	<i>Hesperostipa neomexicana*</i>	F,C			X	
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides*</i>	F,C			X	
Black Grama	<i>Bouteloua eriopodia*</i>	F,C			X	
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula*</i>	F,C			X	
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis*</i>	F,C			X	
Hairy Grama	<i>Bouteloua hirsuta *</i>	F,C			X	
Cane Bluestem	<i>Andropogon barbinodis*</i>	F,C			X	
Mutton Grass	<i>Poa fendleriana*</i>	F,C			X	
Buffalo Grass	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	F,C			X	

RIPARIAN** PLANTS

The term **riparian refers to the wetted zone around streams, springs and wetlands which supports a different assemblage of plant species than that found in adjacent but dry areas.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Lifeform	Benefits to Wildlife
Arizona Alder	<i>Alnus oblongifolia</i> *	Tree	F, N, C
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i> *	Tree	F, N
Velvet Ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> *	Tree	F, N
Arizona Sycamore	<i>Platanus wrightii</i> *	Tree	F, N
Fremont Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i> *	Tree	F, N, C
Red Willow	<i>Salix laeviata</i> *	Tree	F, C
Gooding Willow	<i>Salix goodingii</i> *	Tree	F, C
Coyote Willow	<i>Salix exigua</i> *	Shrub	F, C
Chihuahuan Brickellbush	<i>Brickellia floribunda</i> *	Shrub	F, N, C
Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus coerulea</i> *	Shrub	F
Arizona Grape	<i>Vitis arizonica</i> *	Vine	F,C
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.*	Forb	F
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> *	Forb	N
Scarlet Creeper	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i> *	Forb	F
Yellow Monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> *	Forb	F
Cardinal Monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> *	Forb	F
Gilia	<i>Gilia</i> spp.	Forb	F
Alkali Sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i> *	Grass	F, C
Inland Saltgrass	<i>Distichlis stricta</i> *	Grass	F, C
River Sedge	<i>Carex senta</i> *	Grass	F
Torrey's Rush	<i>Juncus torreyi</i> *	Grass	C
Hardstem Bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i> *	Grass	F, N
Creeping Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis palustris (macrostachya)</i> *	Grass	C
Nebraska Sedge	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i> *	Grass	C
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus americanus</i> *	Grass	C,N
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i> *	Grass	C,N

Legend

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TREES WILDLIFE WON'T EAT

Common Name	Scientific Name	Deer Resistant	Javelina Resistant	Rabbit Resistant
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	X	X	
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *	X		X
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i> *	X		
Fir	<i>Abies</i> spp.	X	X	X
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	X		X
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	X		X
Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	X		X
Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	X		X
Redbud	<i>Cercis</i> spp.	X		X
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	X		X
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	X		X
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	X		X
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	X		X
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	X		X
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.	X	X	X
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	X	X	X
Albizia	<i>Albizia</i> spp.	X		X
Texan Mountain Laurel	<i>Sophora Secundiflora</i>	X		X
Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i> *		X	

*Native Plant Species

SHRUBS WILDLIFE WON'T EAT

*Native Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Deer Resistant	Javelina Resistant	Rabbit Resistant
Deerbrush	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.		X	
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.	X	X	X
Mountain Mahagony	<i>Cercocarpus</i> spp.		X	
Rose Bushes	<i>Rosa</i> spp.		X	
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>	X	X	X
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	X	X	X
Shrub Live Oak	<i>Quercus turbinella</i> *		X	
Silktassel	<i>Garrya wrightii</i> *		X	
Skunkbush	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> *	X	X	X
Glossy Abelia	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	X		X
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> spp.	X		X
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia</i> spp.	X		X
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> spp.	X		X
Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra</i> spp.	X		X
Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.	X		X
Dalea	<i>Dalea</i> spp.	X		X
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	X		X
Turpentine Bush	<i>Ericarmeria laricifolia</i> *	X		X
Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum</i> spp.	X		X
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> *	X		X
Chuparosa	<i>Justicia californica</i> *	X		X
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.	X		X
Leucophyllum	<i>Leucophyllum</i> spp.	X		X
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.	X		X
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	X		X
Currant, Gooseberry	<i>Ribes</i> spp.	X		X
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.	X	X	X
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	X		X
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.		X	
Apache plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> *	X		
Rabbit brush	<i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp.	X		X
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus</i> spp.	X		X

FLOWERS** WILDLIFE WON'T EAT

** = Perennials, Bulbs, and Annuals

* = Native Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Deer Resistant	Javelina Resistant	Rabbit Resistant
Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> spp.	X		X
Agave	<i>Agave</i> spp.	X		X
Naked Lady	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	X		X
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	X		X
Pink Sea Thrift	<i>Armeria</i> spp.	X		X
Artemisia	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	X		X
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.	X		X
Flase Spiraea	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.	X		X
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	X		X
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	X		X
Swan River Daisy	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	X		X
Serbian Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.	X		X
Centaurea	<i>Centaurea</i> spp.	X		X
Snow-in-Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	X		X
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	X		X
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.	X		X
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.	X	X	X
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra</i> spp.	X		X
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	X		X
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	X		X
Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	X		X
Ferns	Many Species	X		X
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	X		X
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.	X	X	X
Straw Flower	<i>Helichrysum</i> spp.	X		X
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	X	X	X
Allysum	<i>Allysum</i> spp.		X	
Basil	<i>Ocimum</i> spp.		X	
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	X	X	X
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.		X	
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos</i> spp.		X	
Easter Lily	<i>Lillium longiflorum</i>		X	
Petunias	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>		X	
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.		X	

FLOWERS** WILDLIFE WON'T EAT, CONT.

** = Perennials, Bulbs, and Annuals

*Native Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Deer Resistant	Javelina Resistant	Rabbit Resistant
Candytuft	<i>Iberis</i> spp.	X		X
Red-Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	X	X	X
Dead Nettle	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	X		X
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	X		X
Crown-Pink	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	X		X
Blackfoot Daisy	<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	X		X
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda</i> spp.	X		X
Forget-Me-Not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	X		X
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> hybrids	X	X	X
Catnip	<i>Nepeta</i> spp.	X		X
Oregano	<i>Origanum</i> spp.	X		X
Oriental Poppy	<i>Papaver</i> spp.	X		X
Beard Tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	X		X
Moss Pink	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	X		X
Gloriosa Daisy	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	X		X
Santolina	<i>Santolina</i> spp.	X	X	X
Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	X		X
Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.	X		X
Squill (Bluebell)	<i>Scilla</i> spp.	X		X
Lamb's Ears	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	X		X
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i> spp.	X		X
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	X		X
Speedwell	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	X		X
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>	X	X	X
California Fuchsia	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	X		X
Gladiola	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.		X	
Globe Amaranth	<i>Gomphrena</i> spp.		X	
Ice Plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i> spp.		X	
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.		X	
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.		X	
Marigolds	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.		X	
Peonies	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.		X	
Snapdragons	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>		X	

INVASIVE ORNAMENTALS TO AVOID

Common Name	Scientific Name
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Salt Cedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca major</i>
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus discolor</i>
Buffalo Grass	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
Floating Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>

SEED AND PLANT SOURCES

Following are some sources of native plants and seed. This list is not complete but is instead a starting point in your search for natives. The Yavapai County Master Gardener's Association does not endorse or recommend any of the sources listed here.

Name/Address	Contact Information	Specialty
Arizona Botanical 1601 Hwy 89A (road to Jerome) P.O. Box 160 Clarkdale, AZ 86324	928-634-2166 1-800-428-7936	Cacti Drought tolerant plants Some native plants including grasses.
Biddle's Nursery 1259 Hwy 89A Sedona, AZ	928-282-5078	Some natives
Nursery Source L.L.C. 2945 Southwest Drive. Sedona, AZ 86336	928-284-2600	Some natives. Can special order natives
Watters Garden Center 1815 Iron Springs Rd. Prescott	928-445-4159	Natives.
Flagstaff Native Plant and Seed 400 E. Butler Ave. Flagstaff, AZ 86001	928-774-1442 www.nativeplantandseed.com/	Native plants and seed.
Mortimer Nursery 3166 Willow Creek Rd. Prescott,	928-776-8000	Carry natives and can special order available plants.
The Arboretum at Flagstaff 4001 S. Woody Mountain Road Flagstaff, AZ 86001	928-773-9406 www.thearb.org/	Plants avail. May-Nov. Seed avail. Mar – Dec.
Go Native P.O. Box 3631 Las Cruces, NM 88003	1-800-880-4698 www.gonative.com/	Natives
Plants of the Southwest Agua Fria, Rt. 6, Box 11A Santa Fe, NM 87501	800-788-SEED www.plantsofthesouthwest.com	Native seed
Plants of the Southwest	800-788-SEED	Mail order native seed
Curtis and Curtis	505-763-4213	Mail order native seed
Granite Seed 1697 West 2100 North Lehi, UT. 84043	801-768-4422 www.graniteseed.com	Mail order native seed
Western Native Seed P.O. Box 188 25 Pine Edge Drive Coaldale, CO 81222	719-942-3935 www.westernnativeseed.com	Mail order native seed

FEEDING SEED, NECTAR, AND SUET

- ✦ Be aware that providing seed and suet will attract other, potentially unwanted, wildlife such as squirrels and javelina. Squirrels are smart creatures and will try to raid any type of birdseed feeder and javelina are attracted to bird seed that spills onto the ground.
- ✦ You can feed birdseed year round but be sure to occasionally clean out bird droppings and soiled seed.
- ✦ Place feeders near trees and bushes so birds have cover for hiding.
- ✦ Providing a variety of food types (millet, black oil sunflower, niger thistle, suet, and sugar water) will increase the species of birds attracted to your feeders.
- ✦ Increase the species of birds attracted to your feeding station by providing seed in different feeder types such as tube feeders, hanging trays, and thistle socks. For instance, goldfinches prefer niger thistle, especially when fed from a mesh bag. Flickers and woodpeckers will feed on black oil sunflower seeds from a hanging tray more readily than from a tube feeder or on the ground. Mourning doves and quail prefer to feed from the ground.
- ✦ Only feed suet (rendered fat) during the cooler months of autumn, winter, and spring, as the suet tends to turn rancid in warmer weather. Pre-formed suet blocks can be purchased, but you can make your own.
- ✦ Think about providing a source of water near your bird feeders but make sure that the water is in a shallow container, and protected from predators (cats, other birds, snakes, etc.).
- ✦ The sugar to water ratio for hummingbirds is 1 to 4 and for orioles 1 to 6. Remember to cook the solution until it comes to a rolling boil and do not use food coloring.
- ✦ Be sure you continue to provide sugar water during the entire summer season as hummers come to depend on your food source.
- ✦ It is important to clean your hummingbird feeders with a little vinegar water, rinse thoroughly, and refill with fresh sugar water solution every 2 to 3 days during the hottest time of summer.

SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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