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# Abridged Disclaimer

This plant guide is currently in development. The unabridged version will be released early 2026.

## Legend

Leaf Bloom Water Size Thorns Habit Season Sun Use Blooms in No Full Very Mature Evergreen Thorns Size Spring Sun Low WXH Semi-Blooms in Full/Partial Thorned Summer Evergreen\* Sun Blooms in Partial Deciduous Moderate Fall Shade Full Sun/ Blooms in Afternoon Winter Shade

Butterflies



Bees



Bats



Moths



Birds



Caterpillars/ Other Pollinators





### Introduction

**Did you know** that the monarch butterfly population is struggling? The western population of this butterfly has declined by more than 90% since the late 1990s due to stressors such as urban development, pesticide use, and climate change. Arizona is an important part of the monarch's migratory path each Fall and Spring - a journey of about 3,000 miles! In 2021, the City of Phoenix joined a nationwide movement to support the monarch butterfly population through the National Wildlife Federation's Mayor's Monarch Pledge. So how can we all help? Native nectar-producing plants, especially milkweed, are crucial to the survival of not just the monarch butterfly, but many other important pollinators as well. When we help the monarch's migration by planting native milkweed and other native nectar plants, we help many other pollinators as well!

#### Why does this matter?

Pollinators play a crucial role in maintaining a thriving ecosystem. A healthy ecosystem enhances our water quality and food production, beautifies our surroundings, and helps regulate local temperatures.

#### How can you help?

Plant native milkweed and other native nectar plants! This plant guide shows a few of these native plants that you can use to beautify your yard and create habitat for a variety of pollinators, including Monarch butterflies.

**Learn more** about what you can do to help the Monarch butterfly by scanning the QR code or by going to www.phoenix.gov/oep/monarch

## What do all Pollinators need?

Shelter, Food, and Energy



#### Bees

Bees require secure shelter such as hollow stems, dead wood, ground cavities, or undisturbed soil nests—depending on species—to rear young and protect colonies. For food and energy, they gather nectar (a sugar-rich fuel) and collect pollen, which provides protein and nutrients, especially for larvae.



#### Butterflies

Butterflies shelter in tall grasses, shrubs, tree bark crevices, and protected corners of vegetation—these serve as windbreaks, roost sites (safe places to rest), and overwintering habitats. They obtain energy by sipping nectar from a variety of brightly colored, clustered, nectar-rich flowers (e.g. desert marigolds, superstition mallows, **milkweeds**) and may also feed on rotting fruit or damp soil ("puddling") for nutrients. Many species require specific host plants (like **milkweed for monarchs**) where females lay eggs and caterpillars feed exclusively during the larval stage.



#### Birds

Hummingbirds—among the few bird pollinators—nest in shrubs and trees using materials like moss, lichen, plant debris, feathers, and spider webs; they prefer sheltered perching and nesting sites with somewhat dense vegetation. Their extremely high metabolism demands frequent access to nectar from tubular, brightly-colored flowers, plus insects and spiders for essential protein during breeding and migration. Offering shade, clean water (like misters or birdbaths), and safe habitat free from predators enhances their comfort and success. Hummingbirds are the most prolific but not the only bird pollinators around here. White wing doves, for example, help pollinate saguaro flowers.



#### Bats

Nectar feeding bats roost in dark, sheltered spaces such as caves, tree hollows, old buildings, or dense foliage—often moving frequently between roosts depending on food availability. To fuel their nightly flights and high energy requirements, they visit hundreds of small flowers (e.g. agaves, saguaros, and organ pipe cactus) to sip nectar rich in sugars and amino acids. As they feed, pollen adheres to their fur or faces, enabling cross pollination; many desert plants rely heavily on these bat visitors.

### Milkweeds



Image courtesy of the Desert Botanical Garden and Kim Pegram



Image courtesy of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association and Dave Seibert



Image courtesy of the Desert Botanical Garden and Kim Pegram

### Cacti and Succulents





Image courtesy of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association and Dave Seibert



### Forbs and Shrubs



Image courtesy of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association and Carol Ward



Image courtesy of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association and Carol Ward



Image courtesy of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association and Dave Seibert

#### **Trees**



Image courtesy of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association and Carol Ward



Image courtesy of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association

## References and Acknowledgments

Go here to see a list of local nurseries selling Milkweeds! www.swmonarchs.org/nurseries.php

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**Desert Botanical Garden** 

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