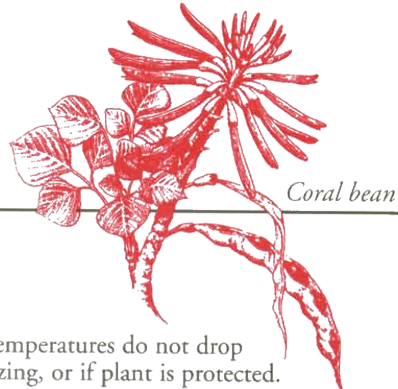


PLANTS THAT ATTRACT HUMMINGBIRDS

Plant Name: Scientific/Common	Color	Flowering Season
<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Aloe vera	yellow	SP
<i>Aloe karasburgensis</i> Aloe	reddish-pink	SU, F
<i>Anisacanthus andersonii</i>	reddish	SP
<i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus brevilobus</i> Desert honeysuckle cv. 'Mountain flame'	orange	SU
<i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus wrightii</i> Desert honeysuckle cv. Mexican flame	orange	SU
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> Yellow columbine	yellow	SP
<i>Bouvardia glaberrima</i> Bouvardia	red	SP, SU
<i>Calliandra californica</i> Baja fairyduster	red	SP, SU, F, W*
<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i> Fairy duster	pink	SP
<i>Cirsium arizonicum</i>	red	SU
<i>Erythrina flabelliformis</i> Coral bean	red	SP
<i>Galvezia juncea</i> Galvezia	red	SP, SU, F, W*
<i>Hesperaloe nocturna</i> White hesperaloe	cream	SP
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i> Red hesperaloe	pink	SP
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> Coral bells	pink to red	SP, SU
<i>Justicia candidans</i> Red jacobinia	red	SP, F, W*
<i>Justicia sonorae</i>	purple	SP
<i>Justicia spicigera</i> Orange jacobinia	orange	SP, SU, W, F*
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> Cardinal flower	red	SU
<i>Lobelia laxiflora</i> Lobelia	red	SP
<i>Mammillaria setispina</i>	red	SU

These plants, known to be attractive to hummingbirds, are grown in the hummingbird aviary at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum

Plant Name: Scientific/Common	Color	Flowering Season
<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> Snapdragon vine	blue or red	SU
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> Crimson monkey flower	red	SP, SU, F
<i>Pedilanthus macrocarpus</i> Candelilla	red	SU
<i>Salvia betuliifolia</i>	red	SP
<i>Salvia davidsonii</i> Sage	red	SP, F, W
<i>Salvia elegans</i> Pineapple sage	red	SU, F, W*
<i>Salvia greggii</i> Red autumn sage	red or pink	SP, SU, F
<i>Salvia lemmonii</i>	red	SP, SU, F
<i>Salvia mohavenis</i> Mohave sage	blue	SP
<i>Salvia mohavenis x clevelandii</i> 'Carl Nielsen' sage	blue	SP
<i>Stenocereus alamosensis</i> Sina	reddish	SU
<i>Tecoma stans angustata</i> Arizona yellow bells	yellow	SU, F
<i>Tecoma stans stans</i> Broadleaf yellow bells	yellow	SU, F
<i>Zauschneria californica mexicana</i>	red	SU, F
<i>Zauschneria cana</i>	red	SU, W



* If winter temperatures do not drop below freezing, or if plant is protected.

HUMMINGBIRDS IN YOUR GARDEN

HOW TO ATTRACT AND MAINTAIN HUMMINGBIRDS IN YOUR GARDEN OR PATIO



ARIZONA-SONORA
**DESERT
MUSEUM**

HOW TO ATTRACT HUMMINGBIRDS TO YOUR GARDEN

This brochure provides tips on attracting hummingbirds to gardens in the Sonoran Desert region. It draws upon the experiences of staff in the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum's Hummingbird Aviary and upon what they have learned about the birds, their needs, and the plants they depend upon.

PROVIDING FOOD AND WATER

■ **Flowers:** Because some hummingbirds may winter in your garden food should be provided year around. Hummingbirds drink nectar from flowers and also eat insects. Native plants provide recognizable food sources for the birds and also support native insects. Choose from the list provided in this brochure to make sure there are flowers all seasons of the year.

■ **Hummingbird feeders:** If no flowers are available when hummingbirds are present, set up an artificial feeder. Use sugar water (1 part table sugar to 4 parts water). Food coloring is not necessary. Clean your feeders at least once per week during cool weather and more often when it's hot. Use a diluted bleach solution (1 part bleach to 10 parts water).

■ **Food for the birds,** whether flowers or feeders, should be provided at all times. A gap in the food supply will cause the hummers to look elsewhere.

■ **Bathing water:** For their baths, hummingbirds prefer moving water, either dripping or flowing.

PROVIDING PROTECTION AND SHELTER

■ **Roosting:** Although hummingbirds are most often observed in flight, they actually spend most of their day resting. They prefer low, evergreen bushes and trees which are moderately dense with horizontal branching. Some good examples are: *Simmondsia chinensis* (jojoba), *Ilex vomitoria* (Yaupon holly), *Rhamnus californica* (California buckthorn), *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (toyon), *Leucophyllum frutescens* (Texas ranger), *Berberis haematocarpa* (barberry), *Vauquelinia californica* (Arizona rosewood), *Prunus ilicifolia* (Holly-leaved cherry), and *Rhus choriophylla* (sumac).

■ **Nesting:** Hummingbirds will nest where they feel comfortable and safe. To encourage nesting, you can provide nesting materials, such as spider webbing, animal fur, plant down, cotton thread, strips of tissue, or clothes dryer lint. Other birds may use these material as well.

■ *Cats are accomplished predators of hummingbirds. To protect the birds, keep cats indoors and hang feeders beyond a cat's reach.*

A YEARLY CYCLE OF HUMMINGBIRD ACTIVITY

Winter:

Most species of hummingbirds winter in Mexico. The Anna's hummingbird of the West Coast and the Costa's of the Southwest are the exceptions; they are year-round residents.

Spring:

Hummingbirds return to nesting areas. The Anna's and the costa's may have already nested.

Summer:

Breeding comes to an end. Some hummingbirds, like the rufous hummingbird, head for Mexico.

Fall:

Migration to Mexico for most species.

