

Welcome to Patagonia Pollinator Diversity Capital of the USA

WITHIN JUST A FEW MILES OF THIS SPOT YOU CAN SEE up to 14 species of hummingbirds, 2 nectar-feeding bats, upwards of **250 flower-visiting butterflies and moths**, and **600 hundred species of bees**. While some of these animals are at risk elsewhere, here they flourish, continuing to pollinate flowers ensuring fruit set for both native plants and cultivated food crops.

hawkmoth Manduca sexta

Hawkmoths that emerge from tobacco and tomato hornworms visit sacred datura (Datura wrightii) blossoms on summer nights, their straw-like tongues extracting nectar from deep within these large, sweet-smelling flowers.



rufous hummingbird Selasphorus rufus

Passing through Patagonia in the Spring en route to Alaska, and again in the Fall on a return flight to Mexico, the rufous engages in an impressive 3,900-mile (one way) migration, equivalent to almost 80-million times its body length.

Participating Partners: Borderlands Restoration, University of Arizona Southwest Center, Friends of Sonoita Creek, Girl Scouts of Southern Arizona, Arizona Desert Museum, Windsong Center, Xerces Society, Partners for Sustainable Pollination, Wild Farm Alliance, Town of Patagonia

Image Credits: hawkmoth on datura © Paul Mirocha; rufous hummingbird, pipevine swallowtail © Rhonda Spencer; carpenter bee © Jilian Cowles

The native plants in this garden were propagated and planted with the help of local Girl Scouts, school children, and volunteers. To retain and increase pollinator populations, community groups under the umbrella of the Borderlands Habitat Restoration Initiative are working with universities, regional centers and national organizations. Their goal is to restore habitats so that these pollinators and their flowering plants have a secure future and will continue to provide access to sufficient healthy food for humans and wildlife.



pipevine swallowtail Battus philenor

This butterfly feeds on nectar from a variety of flowers, however in the larval stage its sole food source is the toxic pipevine (Aristolochia). Immune to the plant's adverse effects, toxicity is retained into adulthood, discouraging predators.



carpenter bee

Xylocopa californica arizonensis

One of the largest bees that pollinate plants in our region, this species' favorite nesting site is the dried flower stalks of the desert spoon or sotol that grows on hilltops around Patagonia.