

Supporting Pollinator Adaptation Needs in the Sky Islands

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Sky Island Alliance

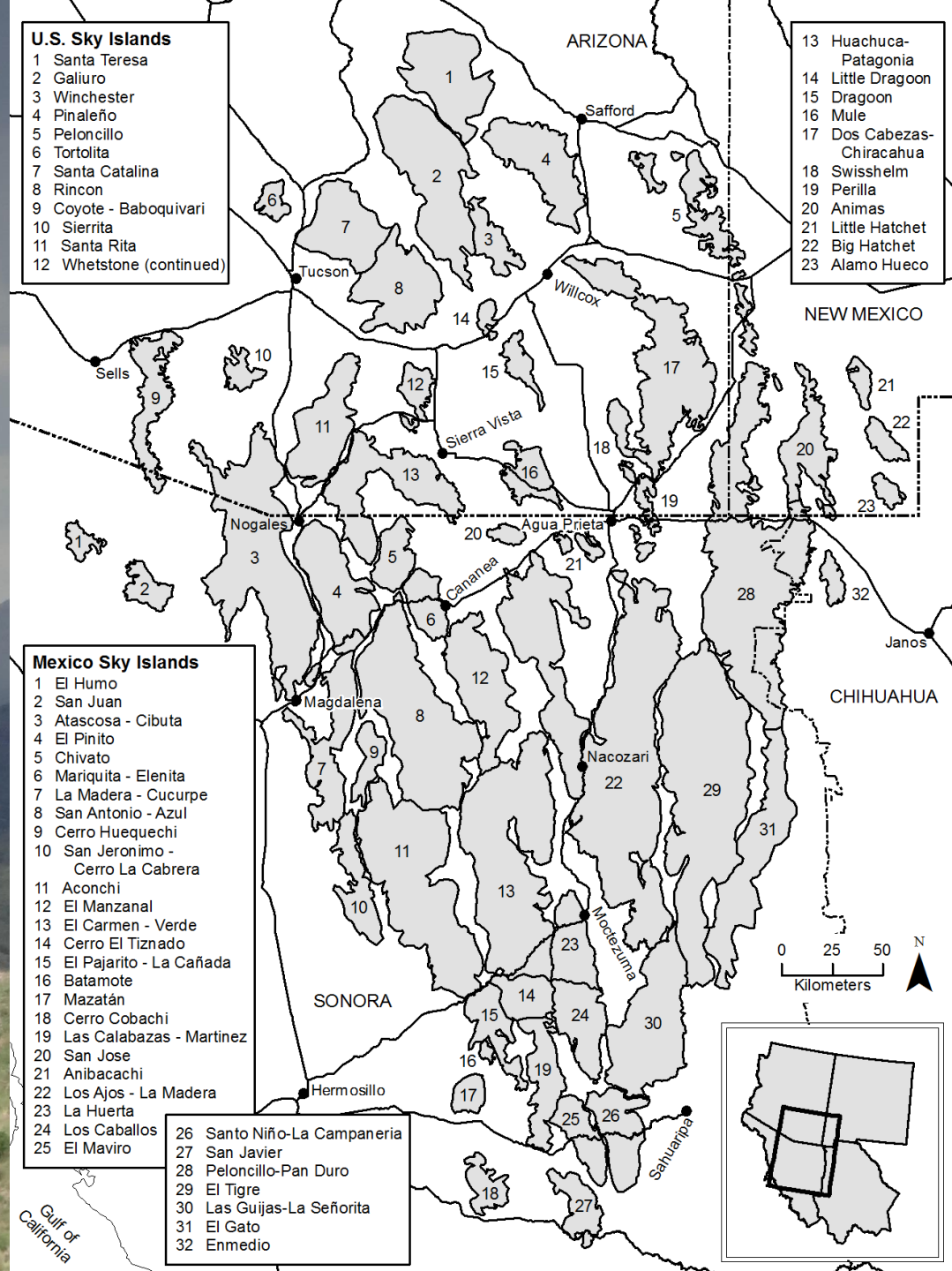
To Preserve and Restore the
Native Biological Diversity
of the

Sky Island Region

(primarily southeastern Arizona and
northern Sonora, Mexico)

www.skyislandalliance.org

There are 55 Sky Island mountain ranges in this region, 23 occurring in the US (AZ and NM) and 32 occurring in Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua)



A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a vast savanna. The foreground is filled with tall, golden-yellow grass. In the middle ground, there are rolling hills with scattered green shrubs and small trees. The background features a range of rugged, brownish-grey mountains under a sky filled with large, white and grey clouds. The overall scene is a mix of desert and grassland environments.

Mountain Islands – Desert and Grasslands Seas



















Biotic Influences in the Sky Island Region





4,000+ Native Plants

Many endemics and species
at the edge of their range



We know that the climate is changing...



- Less winter precipitation, earlier spring onset
- More extreme weather
- Native plants are already responding

Pollinators in the Sky Islands

A close-up photograph of a green caterpillar with yellow spots and a black spine-like structure on its back, perched on a purple flower cluster. The background is a blurred green field.

In just the Chiricahua Mountains alone:

- 500 species of bees
- 60 species of butterflies
- 14 species of hummingbirds
- 21 species of bats

The sky Islands are a continental migratory corridor for a myriad of wildlife species, including pollinators

We do know a few things...

- Monarchs use riparian areas for movement corridors (SW Monarch Study)
- Diversity is good
- Phenological de-coupling – plants and pollinators getting out of sync in time or space
- Different pollinator groups prefer different floral characteristics
 - Color and shape of flowers
 - Late and early blooming species are important

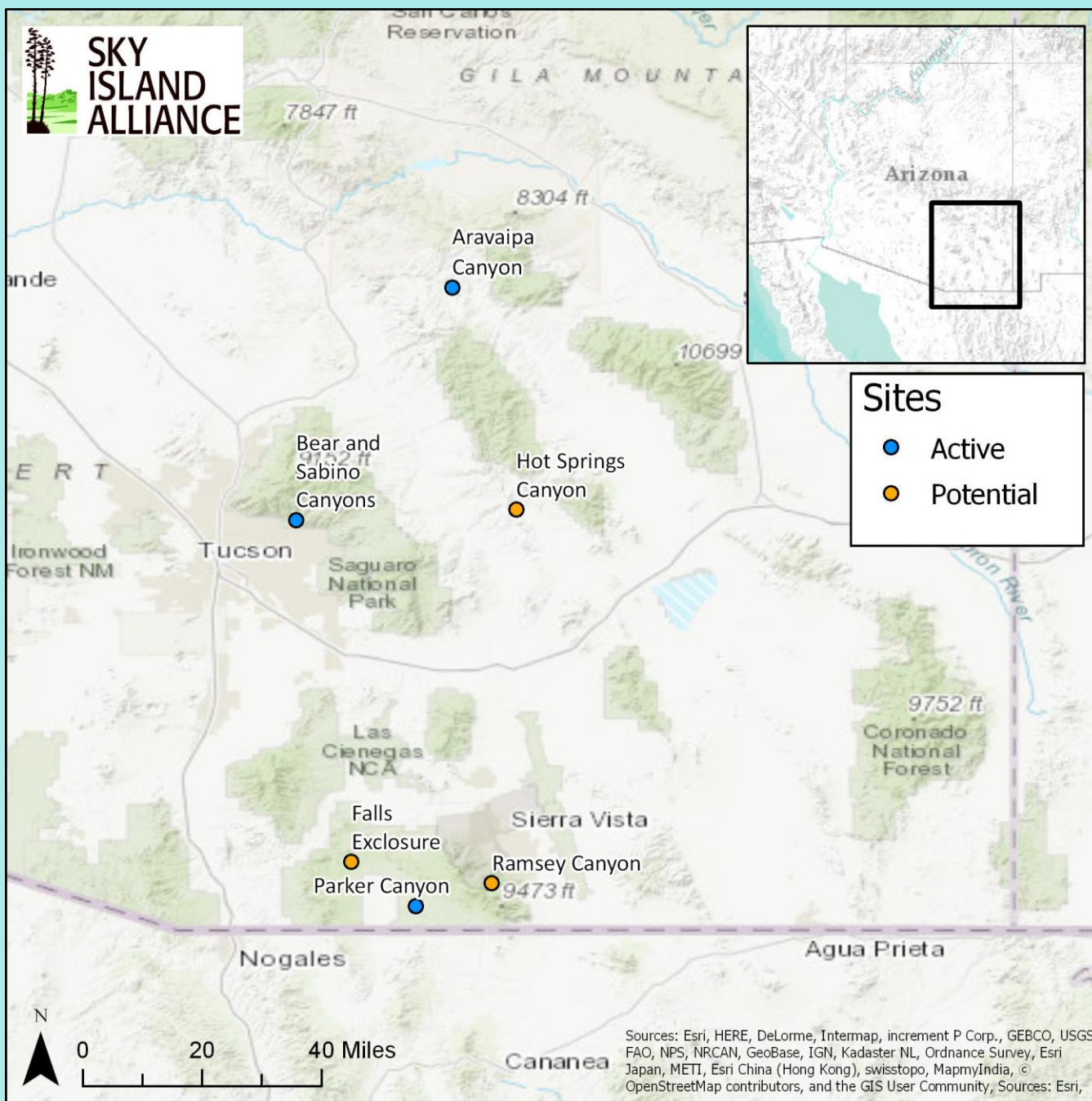
What have we been doing differently?

- No spring planting; focus on monsoon season
- More emphasis on ensuring plant establishment
 - Water harvesting, mulch, handwatering with volunteers
- Careful selection of species
 - What works now *AND IN THE FUTURE?*
 - Are there ways to fill resource gaps?

Project Spotlight:

Supporting Pollinator Adaptation Needs in the Sky Islands





Identify Nectar Deficit Areas

*Regionally
Strategic
Locations*

*Riparian Areas
Choked with
Invasives*

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri,

Seed Collection

- Start as soon as possible!
Don't wait to finalize species selection
- Native plant producers directly involved
- Collections made according to BLM Seeds of Success protocols
- Collection from same watershed and used for container plant propagation and seeding using seed balls





- **Great Volunteer Activity for all ages**
- **Excess material archived for use in this project and future projects**

Create Space for Native Plants

- **Fountain grass** (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
- **Tree of Heaven** (*Ailanthus altissima*)
- **Johnson grass** (*Sorghum halepense*)
- **Vinca** (*Vinca major*)
- **Over 8.5 miles of riparian areas treated in 2017 & 2018**
 - Hand removal with volunteers
 - Chemical treatment with crews

Choosing Restoration Plant Species

A close-up photograph of a bumblebee with yellow and black stripes, perched on a vibrant purple thistle flower. The flower has a dense, spiky head. In the background, a blurred mountain landscape with green vegetation and a rocky peak is visible under a bright sky.

1. Gather baseline vegetation data - what is already there to work with?
2. Conduct search to expand list of site-appropriate species
 - Species that fill gaps or extend bloom periods
 - Lower-elevation or broad elevation species that are appropriate now and can be expected to persist in drought?

desert honeysuckle
(*Anisacanthus thurberi*)



desert lavender
(*Hyptis emoryi*)



snapdragon vine / roving sailor
(*Maurandya antirrhiniflora*)

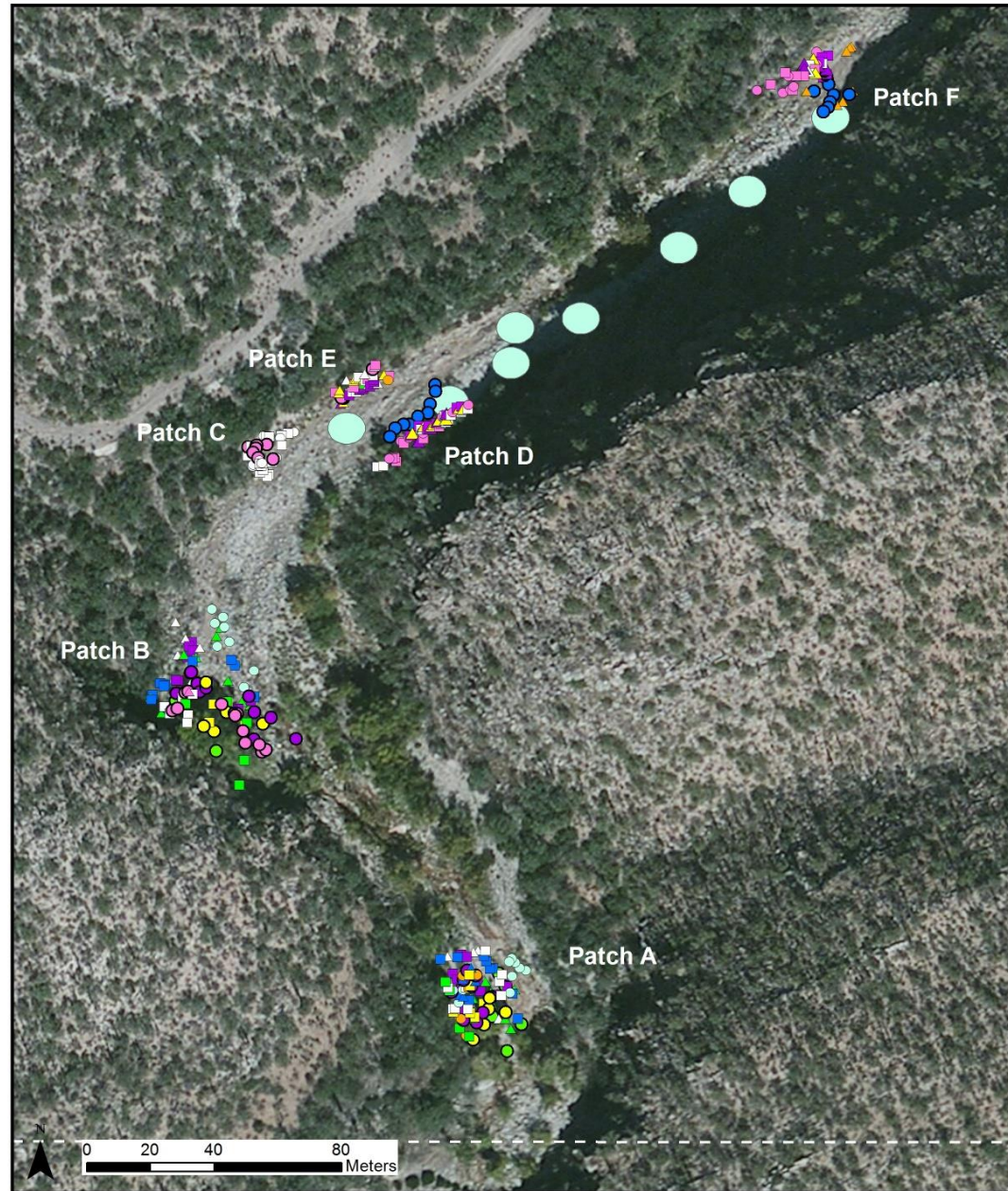


Add Species that Expand Resources & Fill Gaps

[illegible]

Native Plant Installation

- Tightly planted islands; each plant GPS'd for monitoring
- Efficient for pollinators and maintenance
 - Hand water
 - Follow up invasives treatment



A brown butterfly with white spots on its wings is perched on a cluster of small yellow flowers. The background is a blurred green landscape with trees and a blue sky.

Take Aways

- No ground-breaking new approaches, just small tweaks and adjustments to what we've always been doing
- Restoration now is not about looking to the past, but looking to the future
 - What actions, and where can they be implemented that are likely to be **DURABLE** and **LONG-LASTING**?



Project Partners



In 2017-18, 300+ Sky Island Alliance Volunteers have contributed over **10,000 hours** for a matching contribution of over **\$250,000.**



Questions?
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