



# MOTH HABITAT

1. Learn
2. Keep a messy yard
3. Plant diversely
4. Provide nectar plants
5. Provide larval host plants
6. Eliminate pesticide use
7. Certify

## 5. PROVIDE LARVAL HOST PLANTS

### MOTH LARVAL HOST PLANTS <sup>1</sup>

- Velvet mesquite (*Neltuma velutina*)
  - Hubbard's silk moth, tricolor buckmoth, black witch moth, owlet moths
- Catclaw Acacia (*Senegalia greggii*)
  - Hubbard's silkmoth
- Palo verde (*Parkinsonia* spp)
  - Hubbard's silkmoth
- Globe mallow (*Sphaeralcea* spp)
  - Bird dropping moths, mallow moths, clearwing moths
- Arizona yellowbells (*Tecoma stans*)
  - Hartweg's sphinx moth, rustic sphinx moth, florestan sphinx moth, calleta silkmoth
- Yucca
  - Yucca moth, tortrix moth
- Graythorn (*Ziziphus obtusifolia*)
  - Pyrrha's prominent moth



Globemallow

## 6. ELIMINATE PESTICIDE USE

Systemic insecticides effectively eliminate all types of insects, including beneficial pollinators like moths. These chemicals do not differentiate between "good" and "bad" insects, often causing unintended consequences and disrupting natural systems. To avoid damaging your ecosystem, consider using healthier, more sustainable options such as mosquito dunks and incorporating Integrated Pest Management practices.

## 7. CERTIFY YOUR MOTH-APPROVED HABITAT

Once you have completed your habitat, email [urbanhabitats@tucsonbirds.org](mailto:urbanhabitats@tucsonbirds.org) to receive your certification sticker.



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<sup>1</sup> See our Caterpillar-Approved Habitat for more information on how to create habitat for moth caterpillars