

### POLLINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERSTORY PLANTS

Understory Plant	Pollination Codes and notes. <b>S</b> = Self Pollination; <b>C</b> =Cross pollinated; <b>I</b> = Insect Pollinated; <b>W</b> = Wind Pollinated; <b>M/F</b> = Male & Female Trees	
Agave	C, I	Different species adapted for pollination by insects, nectar-eating bats, and hummingbirds.
Barberry	C, I	Flowers have both male and female parts ("perfect"), pollinated by insects.
Barrel cactus	C/S, I	May be self-fertile, but fruit and seeds increase when flowers are cross-pollinated, usually by bees.
Blackberry	S	Most are self-fruitful and do not require pollinators.
Chiltepin	C/S, I	Flowers have both male and female parts ("perfect"), that are self-fertile, but insects can facilitate cross-pollination among plants.
Cholla	I	Pollinated by a few species of cacti-specialist bees
Currant	S/C, I	Self-pollinating, though many fruit better with cross-pollination. Insect pollinated.
Goji berry	I	Flowers have both male and female parts ("perfect"), pollinated by bees.
Gooseberry	C/S, I	Self-pollinating, though many fruit better with cross-pollination. Insect pollinated.
Grape	C/S, W/I	Different varieties can be self-fertile or cross-pollinated. Flowers are pollinated by wind and insects. Wild grape flowers contain nectar, suggesting that insect visitation is probable.
Hackberry, desert	I	Bees are the primary pollinators
Manzanita	I	Insect pollinated
Ocotillo	C/S, I	Insect and animal pollinated (hummingbirds and bees). In southern Arizona, ocotillo flowering coincides with northern migration of hummingbirds. Primarily cross-pollinated, with some self-pollination occurring.
Passion fruit	C/S, I	Have very diverse pollinator types. Depending on variety, self-pollinated or cross-pollinated. Purple passion fruit ( <i>Passiflora edulis</i> ) flowers are self-fertile, but pollination is best under humid conditions. Carpenter bees are more effective pollinator than honeybees.
Pineapple guava	C, I	Flowers have both male and female parts ("perfect"). Not self-pollinating and more than one variety should be planted to ensure fruit set.
Prickly pear	I	Insect pollinated.
Raspberry	C/S, I	Pollinated by bees and flies. Many cultivars are self-pollinating, while many wild raspberries are self-incompatible and require outcrossing.
Serviceberry, Utah	S,I	Self-pollinated by bees.
Sumac	C, I, M/F	Sumac bushes bloom in April and are bee pollinated. Flowers have both male and female parts ("perfect"), so both male and female plants must be grown if seed is required. The plant is not self-pollinating.
Wolfberry	I	Flowers visited by bees, butterflies and hummingbirds, all of which likely serve as pollinators.
Yucca	I	Some species pollinated at night by moths that simultaneously lay eggs in the ovary.