

Texas Wildscapes: Providing Habitat for Wildlife In Your Backyard!



"In the past, we have asked one thing of our gardens: that they be pretty. Now they have to support life, sequester carbon, feed pollinators and manage water."

— DOUG TALLAMY, *Homegrown National Park.org*

WHY CREATE HABITAT IN OUR YARDS?

- Restore habitat lost in our cities during development.
- Native plants retained & installed, especially trees, clean our air & water, absorb carbon dioxide to reduce global warming, reduce flooding & erosion, & keep our cities cooler.
- Flowering plants sustain our declining pollinators that pollinate the landscapes we love.
- Plants produce oxygen which is fundamental to our existence!
- Migratory songbirds need a place to rear their young when they return annually.
- Native gardens support butterflies, like our Monarchs which are declining in numbers.
- Plants native to the area aid in water conservation; once established, they use little water.
- Yards are beautified to be enjoyed by all--wildlife *and* people.
- Families can easily connect to nature which improves mental health & wellbeing just outside our back doors!

HOW DO YOU CREATE A WILDSCAPE?

- Retain & grow **native plants** that provide **food, shelter, nesting** for wildlife year-round.
- Add a clean shallow **water** source for wildlife drinking & bathing year-round.
- Use predominately **native plants** in your yard (www.wildflower.org/collections/).
- Avoid using chemicals, pesticides, and fertilizers that impact wildlife & our water sources.
- Avoid using, and actively remove, invasive plants (www.texasinvasives.org).
- Follow your city's landscape ordinances and Neighborhood Association guidelines.

WHERE CAN I LEARN MORE?

- Read **Texas Wildscapes: Gardening For Wildlife** by N. Damude & K. Bender & **Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region** by S. Wasowski.
- Visit www.tpwd.texas.gov/wildscapes. To certify your yard: www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/Certify. Contact the San Antonio Urban Wildlife Office 210-688-6444 with questions.



Be a Citizen Scientist

iNaturalist

Who you are

You'll need to make an iNaturalist account and please only post your own personal observations



What you saw

Choose a group of organisms like 'butterflies' or better yet a specific organism like the 'Monarch butterfly'. If you don't know, provide an image, leave it blank & the community can help ID it.

Where you saw it

Record both the coordinates of the encounter as well as their accuracy. You can obscure the location from the public



When you saw it

Record the date of your encounter, not the date you post it to iNaturalist

Evidence of what you saw

By including evidence like a photo or sound, the community can help add, improve, or confirm the identification of the organism you encountered. Help the community by taking clear well framed photos, by including multiple photos from different angles



Create an account on your computer & download the iNaturalist app on your cell phone & start collecting wildlife & plant data! For Help Visit: <https://www.inaturalist.org/pages/video+tutorials>

LIVING GREEN FOR WILDLIFE

Whether you own an urban lot or several acres of property, the following simple actions will benefit not only wildlife, but also you and your family for generations to come.

Retain Native Plants on Your Property

Know what is growing on your land! Use a plant field guide for your area or use iNaturalist to learn & inventory plants on your property. Clearing land of trees, shrubs, and low-growing plants removes valuable vegetation that wildlife use for food and shelter. These plants also benefit us with oxygen they produce and the shade they provide. Keep in mind that it takes years for some of these plants to grow, yet they can be wiped out in a day by someone not knowing their value—affecting many species of wildlife!

Select Native Plants for Your Property

If your property has been cleared or you do not have a lot of plant diversity, select native plants appropriate for your region to plant on your property. These natives will be adapted to the soil and rainfall conditions in your area and should thrive once established. Wildlife will also be familiar with these plants and will use them for food, shelter, and nesting opportunities.

Create a Theme Garden

In urban areas, wildlife such as butterflies, hummingbirds, and songbirds can benefit from small gardens and are easy to attract with native plants that offer nectar-rich blooms, seeds, and/or fruit. Bringing in these flying jewels of nature can offer learning opportunities, excitement, and opportunities for kids of all ages to connect to nature again.

Allow Insects in Your Garden

Insects are primary pollinators for 85% of our flowering plants in the world! Insects also serve as a basic food source for many animals, especially birds. Some insects help to even keep others under control in your garden. Caterpillars, which turn into the beautiful butterflies we adore, may eat down some of the plants in your garden, but keep in mind that this is nature's way—most of these plants are adapted to this habit and will re-grow back in a few days or weeks for the cycle to continue.

Reduce Chemical Use In and Around Your Home/Property

Chemicals used around your home can directly affect wildlife visiting your garden. If misused, these chemicals can also leech into the ground and affect our aquifer, plant and animal communities, as well as our drinking water! Try organic methods if you need to control certain invasive plants/animals.

Remove Invasive Non-Native Plants on Your Property

Plants brought to Texas from other states or countries can sometimes grow very aggressively, forming monocultures. They can often out-compete native plants found in our region, reducing the diversity of plants in a given area which creates a lack of food and shelter available for wildlife.

Conserve Natural Resources

Conserve water and energy in and around our homes. Turn off, unplug, seal up, convert, use organic, use less! Many of our natural resources are non-renewable, so we need to conserve for future generations and to share with wildlife. If we all do a little, it can add up to a lot!

Recycle and Reuse

The trash that winds up in a landfill doesn't magically disappear. It can take hundreds of years for some products to biodegrade. Some of the trash that winds up there can be harmful to people and wildlife when it leaks harmful chemicals into the ground water. Try to minimize what gets thrown out by not allowing the convenience of a product to direct your purchase. Buy smart—recycle and reuse.

Be a Responsible Pet Owner

Pets and feral cats that roam outdoors kill at least 1.4 billion birds in the U.S. each year. Billions of mammals are also affected annually. About one third of our 880 species of birds in the U.S. are already endangered, threatened, or declining due to habitat loss and other factors. Keeping pets indoors and finding homes for unwanted pets can make a huge difference for wildlife.

Share Your Knowledge

Tell your children, family, friends, and neighbors about things you learn or know regarding the natural resources we have in our area. Get out and explore the various city and state parks we have in San Antonio and tell others about these sites. Also share important issues with others that may affect our community and the wildlife that surround us. Help connect others to nature!

Get Your Family Outdoors

Trends show that families, especially children, are more connected to their electronics than to nature. Connecting your children back to nature will ensure they care about the natural resources and that they will make good decisions as adults to ensure that future generations will be able to enjoy the same outdoor activities that they did as children. Visiting city, state, and national parks as well as nature centers provide fun and learning opportunities while also supporting them financially so that they can continue to maintain and manage them for all to enjoy.

For local nature-related event information visit: NatureRocksSanAntonio.org

Show Your Support

Join organizations that advocate your beliefs. Join volunteer organizations that offer community projects that assist local neighborhoods, schools, parks, or open space. Take the time to vote on important issues, because you can make a difference. Show up at public hearings—your presence alone supporting a personal issue can speak volumes to leaders of our city and state!

www.tpwd.texas.gov



www.txmn.org/alamo/

San Antonio Urban Wildlife Office · 210-688-6444

Like Us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/saurbanwildlife/> and

<https://www.facebook.com/alamochapter>



NURSERIES for Wildscape Plants:

In Alphabetical Order:

Burns Nursery

13893 Hwy 87E (Adkins)

210-649-4377

www.BurnsNursery.com

Fanick's Garden Center

1025 Holmgreen Rd. (San Antonio)

210-648-1303

www.FanickNursery.com

Guadalupe Gardens: Native Texas Nursery & Bar

135 West Huebinger Str. (Marion)

www.GuadalupeGardens.com

Madrone Nursery 

2318 Hilliard Rd. (San Marcos)

512-353-3944 (by appointment only)

MadroneNursery@gmail.com

Medina Garden Nursery 

13417 State Hwy. 16 North (Medina)

830-589-2771

www.MedinaGardenNursery.com

Milberger's Nursery

3920 N. Loop 1604 East (San Antonio)

210-497-3760

www.MilbergerNursery.com

Natives of Texas 

4256 Medina Hwy. (Kerrville)

830-896-2169

www.NativesOfTexas.com

Rainbow Gardens 

8516 Bandera Rd. (San Antonio)

210-680-2394

2585 Thousand Oaks (San Antonio)

210-494-6131

www.RainbowGardens.biz

Shades of Green

334 W. Sunset (San Antonio)

210-824-3772

www.ShadesOfGreenSA.com

The Garden Center

10682 Bandera Rd. (San Antonio)

210-647-7900

www.TheGardenCenter.com

BE SURE NO NEONICOTINOIDS WERE USED ON MILKWEED PLANTS BEING SOLD!!!

SEED SOURCES for Native Plants:

In Alphabetical Order:

Douglass King Seed 

San Antonio, Texas

www.dkseeds.com

Native American Seed 

Junction, Texas

www.SeedSource.com

Plants of the Southwest

Sante Fe, New Mexico

www.PlantsOfTheSouthwest.com

Seeds of Change

Sante Fe, New Mexico

www.SeedsOfChange.com

Wildseed Farms

Fredericksburg, Texas

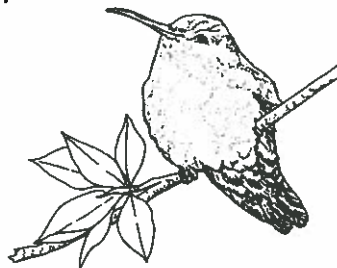
www.WildSeedFarms.com

 Monarch caterpillar symbol indicates nurseries where native milkweed is sold.

To be included on this nursery list, call TPWD Urban Wildlife Office at 210-688-6444. Last Update: 04-2022

NURSERY BUYING TIPS:

- Let the nursery managers know that you are interested in buying native plants and it is one of the reasons you are visiting their nursery--help to create a demand for Texas natives!
- If you cannot find certain native plants, ask the manager if they can special order them for you.
- Look for nurseries that label their plants with important information: showcasing natives, indicating mature height of the plant, and wildlife value.
- Be flexible--be willing to substitute with plants available in the nursery during the different seasons.
- Use a white wax pencil or chalk to mark the black pots with the name of the plant, color of the bloom, and height of the plant at maturity to help identify the plant when placing it in your garden.
- Buy in the off-season (Oct.-Nov.)—the variety of plants may not be abundant, but the bargains can be good.
- Buying 4-inch pots can work well for those who live in areas of shallow soils (smaller hole to dig) and can help everyone wanting to reduce costs. Most 4-inch sized plants will catch up in size quickly to 1-gallon sized plants once they are planted in the ground.
- Keep in mind that native plants don't always look their best sitting in pots at the nurseries—they do much better once they're placed in the ground. They'll reward you with their ability to grow substantially within one growing season and once established, will fair much better than most plants during drought conditions (saving money on that water bill and helping to conserve water).
- Larger landowners can use seed to replant their properties. Avoid purchasing pre-packaged seed mixes which may include non-native seed. Instead purchase individual seed packages and make your own mix from a select group of desired plants.



For more information about wildlife gardening or Texas Wildscapes visit our website at www.tpwd.texas.gov/wildscapes/.

Like Us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/saurbanwildlife>





Life's better outside.®

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Pollinators of Texas

In Texas, pollinators are bats, bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, and beetles.



Pollinators uphold ecosystems all over the planet

- Up to 80% all plant species are pollinated, mostly by insects.
- Three quarters of all the world's most common human food crops require insect pollination.
- These include: coffee, tea, chili, berries, tomatoes, fruit and nut trees, spices, and vegetables.
- Additionally, fields of livestock crops, such as alfalfa and clover, are pollinated by insects.

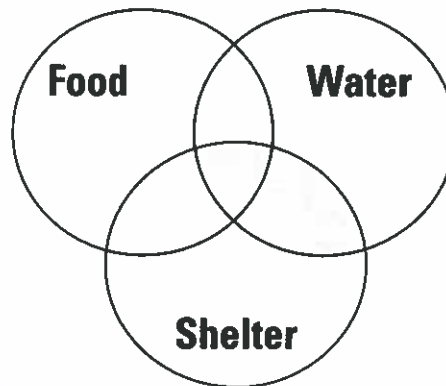
In her lifetime, one bee can pollinate 5000 blossoms!



What do pollinators need?

Pollinators need plants that provide pollen and/or nectar; and some insect larval stages need food plants. Nectar plants are blooming flowers that provide nectar—a sweet liquid produced by some flowers. Pollen is available from all flowering plants but not all pollen is desirable. Food plants are those that caterpillars (larval stage of butterflies and moths) live on and eat for nutrients.

Pollinators need water sources to survive. They can extract water from the nectar sources or the plants they chew on but some prefer either open water in sunny locations or even muddy spots. Some butterflies are attracted to salty, sandy areas called puddlings. Providing water sources is easy – you can choose plants, like honeysuckles that hold water, place dishes of water in sunny areas, or create a muddy spot.



Shelter can come in many forms: bare ground (e.g. ground-nesting bees), banks and cliff faces, and various vegetative structures, including undersides of leaves, rotting wood, or stem pith. Diversity in vegetation (trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs) provides many sheltered niches for pollinators to utilize as both nesting and loafing sites. Easy-to-make bee boxes/blocks provide needed shelters in urban areas where dead trees are not present.



Ten Things You Can Do In Your Yard To Encourage Pollinators.

1. Plant a pollinator garden—provide nectar and feeding plants (flowers and herbs).
2. Provide a water source—place shallow dishes of water in sunny areas or create a muddy spot.
3. Provide shelter and overwintering habitat (bee boxes, undisturbed soil areas, and piles of woody debris).
4. Stop using insecticides and reduce other pesticides.
5. Provide sunny areas out of the wind.
6. Use native plant species whenever possible—mimic local natural areas.
7. Grow flowers throughout season. Provide a variety of colors and shapes.
8. Plant in clumps and layers. Use trees, shrub layers, with some low-growing perennials and vines—intermix with flowering annuals.
9. Use compost instead of commercial fertilizers.
10. Look but do not touch.





Life's better outside.®

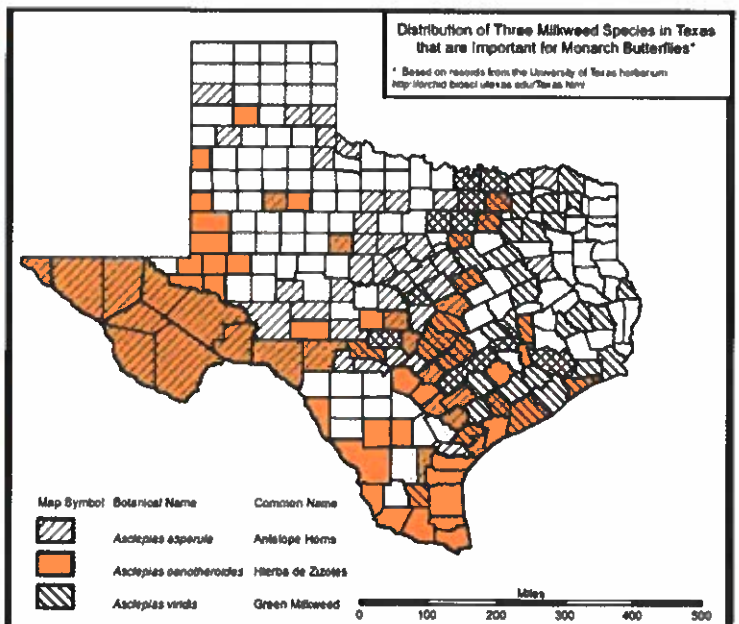
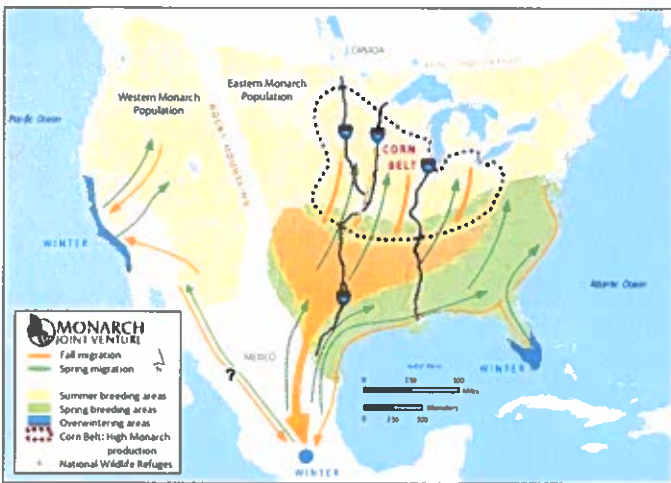
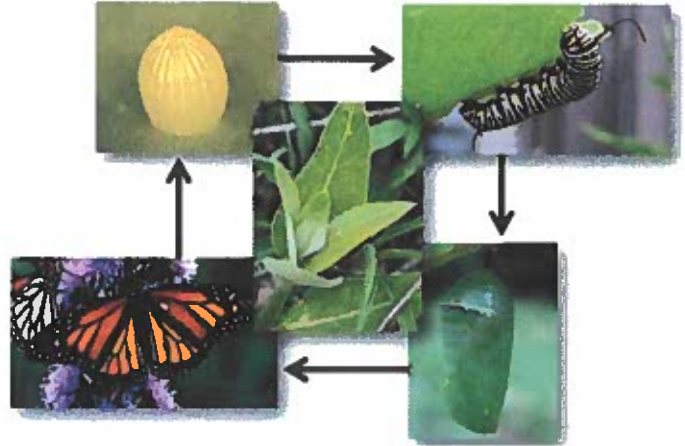
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Monarchs of Texas

Monarchs of Texas

The monarch butterfly is one of the most beautiful and recognizable insects on earth, but it needs our help. The monarch is losing its habitat, and more importantly, it is losing its milkweed plants that used to grow in that habitat, which monarchs depend upon for laying eggs and caterpillar food. As a result, its populations across the United States and into Canada and Mexico have been dropping by about 90% over the past 20 years, reflecting a drop of about 970 million individuals by 2015.

To reverse its pressing threats (mainly loss of habitat and native milkweed plants due to urban development; shifts in agricultural practices; land management activities, such as mowing and herbicide applications along roadsides and rights-of-way; use of insecticides; severe weather events likely related to climate change; and degradation of wintering habitat in Mexico and California) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is proactively working with partners to conserve the monarch.



Key Recovery Actions

Habitat restoration; milkweed and native flower seed production; outreach and education; and research and monitoring are key aspects of this effort. Many of the projects will focus on the I-35 corridor from Texas to Minnesota, areas that provide important spring and summer breeding habitats in the eastern monarch population's central flyway. Texas has the most native milkweed species of any state with 37 species. We are working to increase milkweed availability for public planting of natives and to maintain the genetic diversity of Texas's high number of native milkweeds.

You can help too!

Consider planting local, native milkweed and other native flowering plants in your garden to help the monarch.

Together, we can restore the monarch and help all pollinators by providing milkweed and its needed flowering native grassland habitat, to enable the butterfly to complete its life cycle and amazing migration. By conserving and connecting habitat for monarchs, we will benefit other plants and animals, including critical insect and avian pollinators.



Asclepias asperula
Photo: Chris Best, USFWS

Asclepias oenotheroides
Photo: PCD1313, JMG0060
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Asclepias viridis
Photo: SS_0090
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Butterfly Plants for the San Antonio Area

Compiled by Patty Leslie Pasztor



Nectar Source for adults (N) & Larval food for immatures (LF)

TREES:

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anaqua | <i>Ehretia anacua</i> | N |
| Ashe juniper/Cedar | <i>Juniperus ashei</i> | LF (Juniper Hairstreak) |
| Carolina buckthorn | <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> | N, LF (Gray Hairstreak) |
| Cherry, Black/Wild | <i>Prunus serotina</i> | LF (TigerSw., Hen. Elfin, Red-spot. Admiral) |
| Eve's necklace | <i>Sophora affinis</i> | N |
| Golden ball leadtree | <i>Leuceana retusa</i> | N |
| Hackberry/Sugarberry | <i>Celtis sp.</i> | LF (Hackberry emperor, Empress leilia, Tawny emperor, Question Mark, Mourning cloak) |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus sp.</i> | N, LF |
| Hop bush/Skunkbush | <i>Ptelia trifoliata</i> | N, LF (Giant Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swal.) |
| Huisache | <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> | N |
| Mesquite | <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> | N, LF (Blues) |
| Mex. Olive/Anacahuita | <i>Cordia boisseri</i> | N |
| Mountain Laurel | <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> | N, LF |
| Mulberry | <i>Morus rubra</i> | LF (Mourning Cloak) |
| Oaks | <i>Quercus sp.</i> | N, LF |
| Orchid tree (Anacacho) | <i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i> | N |
| Orchid tree (Mexican) | <i>Bauhinia mexicana</i> | N (swallowtails love it – often freezes back) |
| Pecan | <i>Carya illinoensis</i> | LF (Gray Hairstreak) |
| Persimmon | <i>Diospyros texana</i> | N, LF (Henry's Elfin) |
| Plum, Mexican | <i>Prunus mexicana</i> | N, LF |
| Red bud | <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | N, LF (Henry's Elfin) |
| Rough-leaf dogwood | <i>Cornus drummondii</i> | N, LF |
| Rusty Blackhaw | <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> | N |
| Soapberry | <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> | N, LF (Soapberry hairstreak) |
| Toothache tree | <i>Zanthoxylum hirsutum</i> | N, LF (Giant Swallowtail, Sickie-winged Skipper) |
| Walnut | <i>Juglans sp.</i> | LF (Banded Hairstreak) |
| Willow, Black | <i>Salix nigra</i> | LF (Viceroy, Mourning cloak) |

SHRUBS:

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Agarita | <i>Berberis trifoliolata</i> | N |
| Buttonbush | <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> | N (moist areas) |
| Boneset/Mist Flower | <i>Eupatorium havanense</i> | N, LF (Rawson's Metalmark) |
| Cenizo | <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> | N, LF (Theona checkerspot) |
| Dalea, Black | <i>Dalea frutescens</i> | N, LF (Southern Dogface) |
| Dalea, Monterrey | <i>Dalea bicolor</i> | N, LF |
| Flame acanthus | <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidis</i> | N, LF (Crimson patch, Texan Crescent) |
| Esperanza/Yellow Bells | <i>Tecoma stans</i> | N |
| Evergreen Sumac | <i>Rhus virens</i> | N, LF |
| Hog Plum | <i>Colubrina texensis</i> | N |
| Kidneywood | <i>Eysenhardtia texana</i> | N, LF (Southern Dogface) |
| Lantana | <i>Lantana sp.</i> | N, LF (Painted Lady) |
| Mexican Buckeye | <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i> | N |
| Pink Mimosa | <i>Mimosa borealis</i> | N, LF |
| Possum Haw | <i>Ilex decidua</i> | N |
| Salvia greggii | <i>Salvia greggii</i> | N |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Spiny Hackberry | <i>Celtis pallida</i> | N, LF (American Snout) |
| Whitebrush / Beebrush | <i>Aloysia gratissima</i> | N |
| * Abelia | <i>Abelia grandifolia</i> | N |
| * Plumbago | <i>Plumbago australis</i> | N |

VINES:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Coral Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | N, LF (spring Azure, Hawk moth) |
| White/bush Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera albiflora</i> | N |
| Cross Vine | <i>Bignonia capreolata</i> | N |
| Dewberry | <i>Rubus sp.</i> | N |
| Passionflower | <i>Passiflora sp.</i> (<i>P. Lutea</i> , <i>P. affinis</i>) | N, LF (Gulf Fritillary, Zebra, crimson-patch longwing) |
| Dutchman's Pipe | <i>Aristolochia sp.</i> | LF (Pipevine Swallowtail) |
| Old man's Beard | <i>Clematis drummondii</i> | LF (Fatal Metalmark) |
| Snapdragon Vine | <i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> | N, LF (Buckeye) |
| Swan-flower/Pipevine | <i>Aristolochia longiflora</i> | LF (Pipevine swallowtail) |
| * Mexican Flame Vine | <i>Senecio sp.</i> | N |
| * Dutchman's Pipe | <i>Aristolochia dudior</i> | LF (Pipevine swallowtail) |

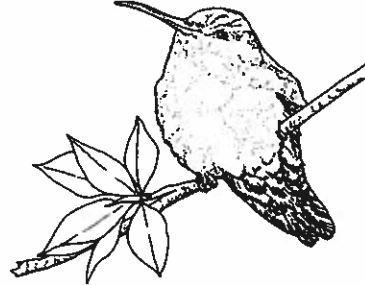
Garden & Wildflowers:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Bluebonnet | <i>Lupinus sp.</i> | N, LF |
| Columbine | <i>Aquilegia sp.</i> | N |
| Evening Primrose | <i>Oenothera speciosa</i> | N (moths) |
| Frogfruit | <i>Phyla incisa</i> | N |
| Jimson Weed/Datura | <i>Datura sp.</i> | N (moths) |
| Milkweed/Butterflyweed | <i>Asclepias sp.</i> | N, LF (Monarch, Queen) |
| * Mexican Butterflyweed | <i>Asclepias currasavica</i> | N, LF (Monarch, Queen) <u>Cut back all winter!</u> |
| Paintbrush | <i>Castilleja sp.</i> | N, LF (Buckeye) |
| Phlox / Summer Phlox | <i>Phlox paniculata</i> | N |
| Salvia (all species) | <i>Salvia sp.</i> | N |
| Senna sp. | <i>Senna sp.</i> , <i>Cassia sp.</i> | N, LF (Southern Dogface, Sleepy Orange) |
| Turk's Cap | <i>Malvaviscus drummondii</i> | N, LF (Laviana white skipper) |
| Verbena | <i>Verbena sp.</i> | N |
| Sunflower / Aster | <i>Aster sp.</i> | N |
| Blackfoot Daisy | <i>Melampodium sp.</i> | N |
| Brown-eyed Susan | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | N |
| Copper Canyon Daisy | <i>Tagetes lemonii</i> | N |
| Coreopsis | <i>Coreopsis/Thelesperma sp.</i> | N |
| Engelmann Daisy | <i>Engelmannia pinnatifida</i> | N |
| Cowpen Daisy | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> | N, LF (Bordered Patch) |
| Frostweed / Iceweed | <i>Verbesina virginiana</i> | N, LF (Silvery Checkerspot) |
| Gayfeather | <i>Liatris sp.</i> | N |
| Indian Blanket/Firewheel | <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> | N |
| Mexican Sunflower | <i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i> | N |
| Purple Coneflower | <i>Echinaceae purpurea</i> | N |
| Yarrow | <i>Achillea millifolium</i> | N |
| *Zinnia | <i>Zinnia sp.</i> | N |
| *Pentas | | N |
| *Celery, Dill, Fennel, Parsley | | LF (Black Swallowtail) |
| *Rue | | LF (Giant swallowtail, Black swallowtail) |
| Native grasses | | LF (various skippers) |

***Non-native plant**

Plants for Attracting Hummingbirds To Your South-Central Texas Garden

By Patty Leslie Pasztor



Trees:

Desert Willow
Red Buckeye
Yellow Buckeye
Willow
Anacacho orchid tree

Chilopsis linearis
Aesculus pavia var. *pavia*
Aesculus pavia var. *flavescens*
Salix nigra (grows in wet areas; seed-down used in nests)
Bauhinia lunarioides

Shrubs:

Autumn Sage
Flame acanthus
Mexican buckeye
Esperanza/Yellow bells
Coralbean
Cenizo
Lantana
Red yucca
* Abelia
* Bird of Paradise
* Pride of Barbados
* Firebush
* Shrimp plant
* Mexican honeysuckle
* Mexican Bush morning glory

Salvia greggii
Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. *wrightii*
Ungradia speciosa
Tecoma stans
Erythrina herbacea
Leucophyllum frutescens
Lantana horrida
Hesperaloe parviflora
Abelia grandiflora (China)
Caesalpinia gilliesii (Tropical America)
Caesalpinia pulcherrima (W. Indies)
Hamelia patens (Mexico)
Justicia brandegeana (Mexico)
Justicia spicigera (Mexico)
Ipomoea fistulosa (Mexico)

(Note: The above mentioned plants from Mexico & the tropics freeze back during winter)

Vines:

Trumpet vine
Cross vine
Coral honeysuckle
Snapdragon vine
* Cypress vine

Campsis radicans
Bignonia capreolata
Lonicera sempervirens
Maurandia antirrhiniflora
Ipomoea Quamoclit (Tropical America)

(over)

Perennials / Wild & Garden flowers:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Bluebonnet | <i>Lupinus texensis</i> | |
| Indian paintbrush | <i>Castilleja indivisa</i> | |
| Salvia - Red/Tropical | <i>Salvia coccinea</i> | |
| Salvia - Blue/Mealy Blue | <i>Salvia farinacea</i> | |
| Salvia - Indigo spires | "Indigo spires" | |
| All Salvia sp. | <i>Salvia</i> species | |
| Horsemint | <i>Monarda citriodora</i> | |
| Foxglove/Beard tongue | <i>Penstemon</i> spp. | |
| Verbena | <i>Verbena</i> spp. | |
| Texas betony | <i>Stachys coccinea</i> | |
| Red columbine | <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> | |
| Yellow columbine | <i>Aquilegia hinkleyana</i> | |
| Larkspur | <i>Delphinium</i> spp. | |
| Standing cypress | <i>Ipomopsis rubra</i> | |
| Cardinal flower | <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (wetland or sunny moist area) | |
| Summer Phlox | <i>Phlox paniculata</i> | |
| Turk's cap | <i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i> | |
| Hibiscus | <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. | (Tropics & warm temps) |
| * Cigar plant | <i>Cuphea micropetala</i> | (Mexico) |
| * Cigar plant, David verity | <i>Cuphea ignea</i> "David verity" | (Mexico) |
| * Tropical butterflyweed/milkweed | <i>Asclepias currasavica</i> | (Tropical America) |
| * Firecracker plant | <i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> | (Mexico) |
| * Firecracker plant | <i>Russelia sarmentosa</i> | (Mexico) |
| * Firespike | <i>Odontonema</i> spp. (shade plant) | (Central America) |
| * Rosemary | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | (Mediterranean) |
| * Pentas | <i>Pentas lanceolata</i> | (Africa) |
| * Canna | <i>Canna generalis</i> | (Tropics) |
| * Red hot poker plant | <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> | (Africa) |
| * Bat-face cuphea | <i>Cuphea llavea</i> | (Mexico) |

*Non-native plant

Plants for Birds



prepared by Patty Leslie Pasztor

Fruits and Berries - Mockingbird, Cardinal, Bluebird, Thrasher, Thrush, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Warbler, Vireo, Summer Tanager, Oriole, Catbird, etc.

Trees

Summer/Fall:

Mulberry (*Morus rubra*)
Mexican Plum (*Prunus mexicana*)
Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina* var. *eximia*)
Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.)
Texas Persimmon (*Diospyros texana*)
Anaqua (*Ehretia anacua*) semi-evergreen
Rusty Blackhaw (*Virburnum rufidulum*)
Carolina Buckthorn (*Frangula caroliniana*)
Hackberry/Sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*)
Blanco Crabapple (*Pyrus ioensis*)
Rough-leaf Dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*)

Fall/Winter:

Flame-leaf Sumac (*Rhus lanceolata*)
Yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) evergreen
Possum Haw (*Ilex decidua*)
Juniper / Cedar (*Juniperus ashei*) evergreen
Madrone (*Arbutus xalapensis*) evergreen
Soapberry (*Sapindus drummondii*)
Gum Bumelia (*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*)

Shrubs

Summer/Fall:

Agarita (*Berberis trifoliolata*) evergreen, late spring
Fragrant or Skunkbush Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*)
Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) moist soil
Elbow Bush (*Forestiera pubescens*)
Brasil (*Condalia hookeri*)
Spiny Hackberry / Granjeno (*Celtis pallida*)
Chile Pequin (*Capsicum annuum*)
Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* sp.) evergreen
Turk's Cap (*Malvaviscus drummondii*)

Fall/Winter:

Barbados Cherry (*Malpighia glabra*) evergreen
Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)
Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) evergreen
Evergreen Sumac (*Rhus virens*) evergreen
Dwarf Palmetto (*Sabal minor*) evergreen, moist soil

Vines

Dewberry, Blackberry (*Rubus* sp.)
Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
Grape (*Vitis* sp.)
Passionflower (*Passiflora* sp.)

Seeds- Chickadee, Titmouse, Cardinal, Wren, House Finch, Goldfinch, Sparrow, Dove, Red-winged Blackbird, Towhee, Painted Bunting, Jay, Woodpecker, etc.

Trees

Bigtooth Maple
Oaks
Cedar Elm
Ash
Sycamore
Walnut & Pecan
Willow (seed fluff used in nests)

Shrubs & Wild Flowers

Buttonbush
Kidneywood
Bush boneset
Lantana
Toothache Bush
Wafer Ash
Sunflower
Coneflower
Blackfoot daisy
Coreopsis
Gayfeather
Phlox
Pigeonberry
Goldenrod

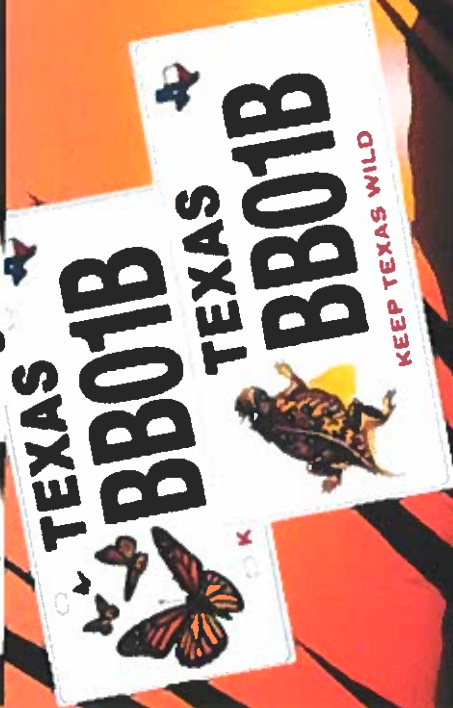
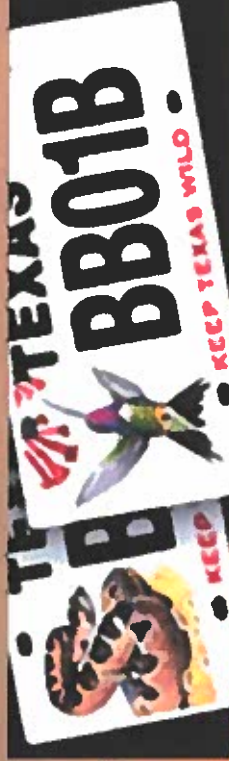
Grasses

Little Bluestem
Big Bluestem
Indiangrass
Switchgrass
Lindheimer's Muhly
Side oats grama
Inland Sea-oats

For info on Texas Wildscapes: www.tpwd.texas.gov/wildscapes/

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San Antonio Community Resources



Urban Wildlife Office

12861 Galm Rd. (Govt. Canyon State Natural Area)

San Antonio, Tx. 78254

Judith.Green@tpwd.texas.gov (WC): 210-514-3315

Jessica.Alderson@tpwd.texas.gov (WC): 210-309-2416

- ◆ **Facebook:** [SAUrbanWildlife](#) (for wildlife, plant, event info)
- ◆ **Website:** www.tpwd.texas.gov
- ◆ **Presentations / Trainings / Workshops:** Available upon request by Urban Biologists on topics relating to natural resources. Workshops are also offered periodically on Wildscaping (creating wildlife friendly landscapes), Outdoor Classrooms (creating school habitat with outdoor classroom components on campus), and Wildlife Management (managing properties for wildlife or converting to a Wildlife Tax Valuation). Please contact us if you wish to be notified of future workshops or follow our Facebook page for upcoming events.
- ◆ **Technical Guidance:** Wildlife management assistance provided upon request.
- ◆ **Educational Loaner Trunks:** Available to educators free of charge. Trunk subjects: Wild in the City (Mammals)/ Texas Bats/ Insects/ Birds/ Texas Waters/ Wetlands/ and Rare & Wild.

Other local TPWD contacts:

- State Parks—Govt. Canyon State Natural Area (12,242 acres, 40 miles of trails): 210-688-9055
- Law Enforcement: 210-348-7375
- Inland Fisheries: 210-688-9460
- TPWD Headquarters (Austin): 800-792-1112

T E X A S



Alamo Area Master Naturalist Chapter

This Texas Parks & Wildlife-sponsored volunteer program offers training classes each year. If you are interested in becoming a master naturalist volunteer or are seeking assistance for a natural resource related project, please visit the website to obtain information and forms.

- ◆ **Website:** <http://txmn.org/alamo/>



Connect Locally & Find Local Events:



This one-stop-shopping website supported by TPWD & other local partners will inform residents & visitors about nature-related or outdoor events going on within the San Antonio area any day of the year! NatureRocks.org will take you to other cities also participating so that we all can help families and children connect to nature throughout our state.

- ◆ **Website:** www.NatureRocksSanAntonio.org