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 (http://www.wildflower.org/collections/).
• Avoid using chemicals, pesticides, and fertilizers that impact wildlife & our water sources.
• Avoid using, and actively remove, invasive plants (http://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.
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 clone 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—to help 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/](http://www.tpwd.texas.gov/wildscapes/).

Like Us on Facebook: [https://www.facebook.com/saurbanwildlife](https://www.facebook.com/saurbanwildlife)
In Texas, pollinators are bats, bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, and beetles.

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.

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.

_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.
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 50% 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.
# Butterfly Plants for the San Antonio Area

Compiled by Patty Leslie Pasztor

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

## TREES:

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

## SHRUBS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shrub</th>
<th>Nectar Source</th>
<th>Larval Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agarita</td>
<td><em>Berberis trifoliolata</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonbush</td>
<td><em>Cephalanthus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>N (moist areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneset/Mist Flower</td>
<td><em>Eupatorium havanense</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Rawson’s Metalmark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenizo</td>
<td><em>Leucophyllum frutescens</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Theona checkerspot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalea, Black</td>
<td><em>Dalea frutescens</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Southern Dogface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalea, Monterrey</td>
<td><em>Dalea bicolor</em></td>
<td>N, LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame acanthus</td>
<td><em>Anisacanthus quadridifidis</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Crimson patch, Texan Crescent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanza/Yellow Bells</td>
<td><em>Tecoma stans</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Sumac</td>
<td><em>Rhus virens</em></td>
<td>N, LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Plum</td>
<td><em>Colubrina texensis</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidneywood</td>
<td><em>Eysenhardtia texana</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Southern Dogface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana</td>
<td><em>Lantana sp.</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Painted Lady)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Buckeye</td>
<td><em>Ungnadia speciosa</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Mimosa</td>
<td><em>Mimosa borealis</em></td>
<td>N, LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possum Haw</td>
<td><em>Ilex decidua</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia greggii</td>
<td><em>Salvia greggii</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>LF Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Hackberry</td>
<td><em>Celtis pallida</em></td>
<td>N, LF (American Snout)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitebrush / Beebrush</td>
<td><em>Aloysia gratissima</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Abelia</td>
<td>Abelia grandifolia</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Plumbago</td>
<td><em>Plumbago australis</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VINES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Honeysuckle</td>
<td><em>Lonicera sempervirens</em></td>
<td>N, LF (spring Azure, Hawk moth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/bush Honeysuckle</td>
<td><em>Lonicera albiflora</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Vine</td>
<td><em>Bignonia capreolata</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewberry</td>
<td><em>Rubus sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passionflower</td>
<td><em>Passiflora sp.</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Gulf Fritillary, Zebra, crimson-patch longwing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P. Lutea, P. affinis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutchman’s Pipe</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia sp.</em></td>
<td>LF (Pipevine Swallowtail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old man’s Beard</td>
<td><em>Clematis drummondii</em></td>
<td>LF (Fatal Metalmark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapdragon Vine</td>
<td><em>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Buckeye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan-flower/Pipevine</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia longiflora</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Pipevine swallowtail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mexican Flame Vine</td>
<td>Senecio sp.</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Dutchman’s Pipe</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia dudior</em></td>
<td>LF (Pipevine swallowtail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garden &amp; Wildflowers:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebonnet</td>
<td><em>Lupinus sp.</em></td>
<td>N, LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td><em>Aquilegia sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
<td><em>Oenothera speciosa</em> N (moths)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frogfruit</td>
<td><em>Phyla incisa</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimson Weed/Datura</td>
<td><em>Datura sp.</em></td>
<td>N (moths)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed/Butterflyweed</td>
<td><em>Asclepias sp.</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Monarch, Queen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mexican Butterflyweed</td>
<td><em>Asclepias curassavica</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Monarch, Queen) <strong>Cut back all winter!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paintbrush</td>
<td><em>Castilleja sp.</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Buckeye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox / Summer Phlox</td>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia (all species)</td>
<td><em>Salvia sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna sp.</td>
<td>Senna sp., Cassia sp.</td>
<td>N, LF (Southern Dogface, Sleepy Orange)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk’s Cap</td>
<td><em>Malaviscus drummondii</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Laviana white skipper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbenae</td>
<td><em>Verbenae sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower / Aster</td>
<td><em>Aster sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackfoot Daisy</td>
<td><em>Melampodium sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-eyed Susan</td>
<td><em>Rudbeckia hirta</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Canyon Daisy</td>
<td><em>Tagetes lemonii</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td><em>Coreopsis/Thelesperma sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engelmann Daisy</td>
<td><em>Engelmannia pinnatifida</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpen Daisy</td>
<td><em>Verbena encelioides</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Bordered Patch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frostweed / Iceweed</td>
<td><em>Verbena virginiana</em></td>
<td>N, LF (Silvery Checkerspot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayfeather</td>
<td><em>Liatris sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Blanket/ Firewheel</td>
<td><em>Gaillardia pulchella</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Sunflower</td>
<td><em>Tithonia rotundifolia</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td><em>Echinacea purpurea</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td><em>Achillea millifolium</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Zinnia</td>
<td><em>Zinnia sp.</em></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Pentas</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Celery, Dill, Fennel, Parsley</td>
<td></td>
<td>LF (Black Swallowtail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rue</td>
<td></td>
<td>LF (Giant swallowtail, Black swallowtail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native grasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>LF (various skippers)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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
Unagnadia 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perennials / Wild &amp; Garden flowers:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluebonnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian paintbrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia - Red/Tropical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia - Blue/Mealy Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia - Indigo spires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Salvia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsemint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove/Beard tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas betony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk's cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cigar plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cigar plant, David verity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Tropical butterflyweed/milkweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Firecracker plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Firecracker plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Firespike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosemary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pentas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Canna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Red hot poker plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Bat-face cuphea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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)
- Anagenta (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 (Berbertis 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.)


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

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