Native Plants in Your Landscape

Meg Inglis
Native Plant Society of Texas
Austin Chapter



Why Use Native Plants?

They are naturally adapted to our region – (they've had thousands of years to do this!)

So, they:

- Are adapted to our soils & climate
- Naturally flourish and reseed
- Use much less water
- Don't require pesticide
- Need little to no fertilizer

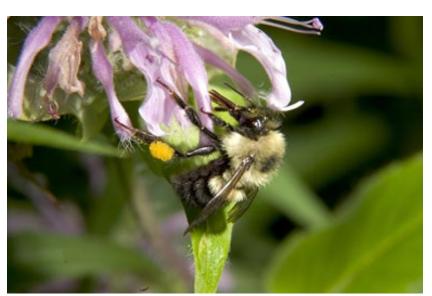


Why Use Native Plants?

They are intimately connected to our local wildlife

So, they:

Provide food, shelter, and nesting sites for mammals, birds, butterflies & many more



Why Use Native Plants?

They provide a unique "sense of place"

The idea being:

- Texas should look like Texas; central Texas like central Texas, etc.
- Natives help combat the monotony and "homogenization" of landscaping
- Natives help restore our native landscape

Non-natives are not adapted to our soils & climate



Non-native Azaleas

Thrive in moist, cool, shaded forest environments with highly acidic soils.

(And we live in a dry, hot, sunny region with alkaline soils!)

Natives are adapted to our soils & climate





Rock rose *Pavonia lasiopetala*

Likes shallow, rocky,
well-drained,
limestone soils,
thrives in part-shade
on edge of woodlands

Flourishing and reseeding...



Non-native Geranium

May thrive and bloom in pots only; little to no seed production; unlikely to survive hard freezes



Four-Nerve Daisy Tetraneuris scaposa

Likes shallow, welldrained soils; silvery perennial to 1 ft; blooms spring & summer; freely reseeds

Water use: many non-natives need lots of water!

These plants need almost DAILY watering to survive a Texas summer...





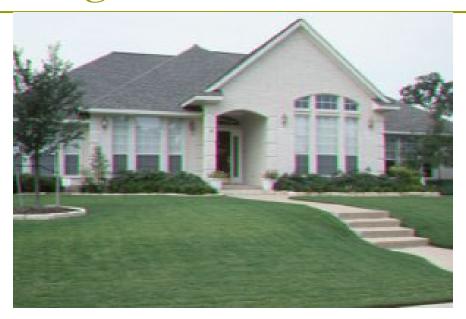


Begonia

Marigold

Petunia

Water: St. Augustine Lawns: Summer



- Require approx. 1" water per week, or 560 gallon/wk per 1000 sq ft lawn. (30-60% of all urban water use is for lawn watering)
- Require frequent (almost weekly) mowing
- Require fertilizers and pesticides; most disease prone of our turf grasses
- Do not like prolonged freezes

Water: Buffalo Grass Lawns: Summer



- Require no supplemental water
- Don't need mowing
- Don't need fertilizers and/or pesticides
- Are well adapted to freezes

Detour: There's more to a yard than grass...





Divide up the yard: Think in broader terms than just unending "turf"

There's more to a yard than grass...





Paths, walkways, gravel, stone... can take up large amounts of area traditionally covered with grass.

There's more to a yard than grass...





Mulches, groundcovers, shrubs, perennials can function in a similar fashion, offering more variety, visual stimulation, & wildlife attractants.

Native plants don't need pesticides

By and large native plants are adapted to the insects and pathogens of our region and, unless particularly stressed (drought, etc.), are usually able to fend for themselves with little damage.





Native plants don't need fertilizers

Native plants are adapted to the (often harsh) conditions of our region (such as poor soils). They will frequently "freak out" if given unnaturally rich conditions.







Mammals: food

Squirrels & pecans







Raccoons & ringtails





Texas persimmon

Birds: food

Robins & yaupon holly

Mockingbirds & chili pequin peppers







Birds: food

Hummingbirds &...



Turks Cap



Crossvine



Scarlet Sage



Birds: nesting

Golden-Cheeked Warbler

Nests made exclusively from Ashe juniper and spider webs



Monarchs & milkweeds









Gulf Fritillary

& Passionflowers





Eastern Tiger Swallowtail & Mexican plum



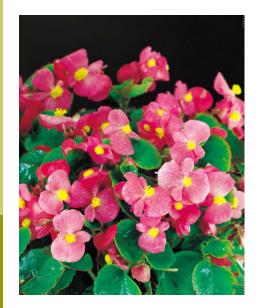


Common Buckeye

& Wild Petunia

Non-native Plants: Where is their connection to wildlife?

Just see if you notice any birds, bees, or butterflies visiting these plants. Why?



Begonia



Marigold



Petunia

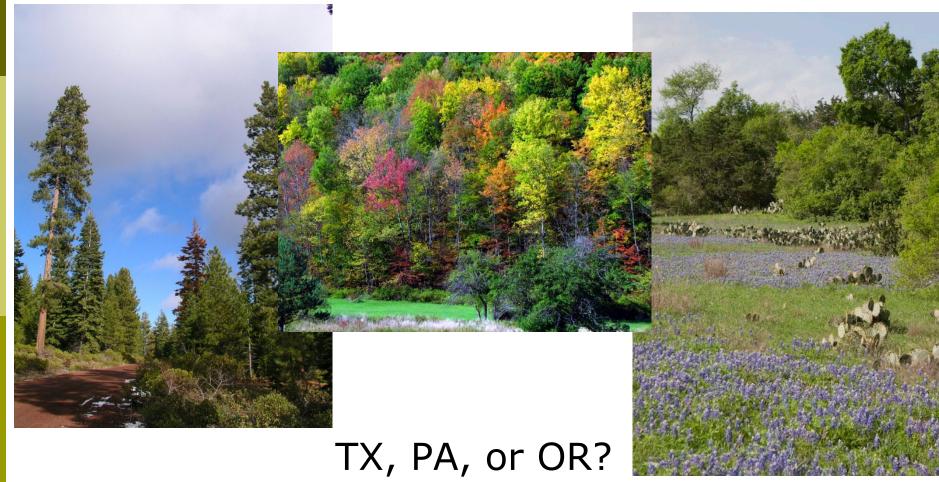
Native Plants Provide a Unique Sense of Place





Where would you guess these are located? Texas, Pennsylvania, Oregon?

Native Plants Provide a Unique Sense of Place: They resist "homogenization"



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Native Plants Help Restore Our Native Landscapes





NW Austin



Landscape Help? City of Austin: Grow Green Guide https://www.austintexas.gov/department/grow-green-resources





Damianita (Chrysactinia mexicana)



Blackfoot Daisy (*Melampodium* leucanthum)



Cherry sage (Salvia greggii)



Twist-leaf yucca

(Yucca rupicola)

American beautyberry

(Callicarpa americana)



Red Yucca

(Hesperaloe parviflora)







Four-nerve daisy (*Tetraneuris scaposa*)



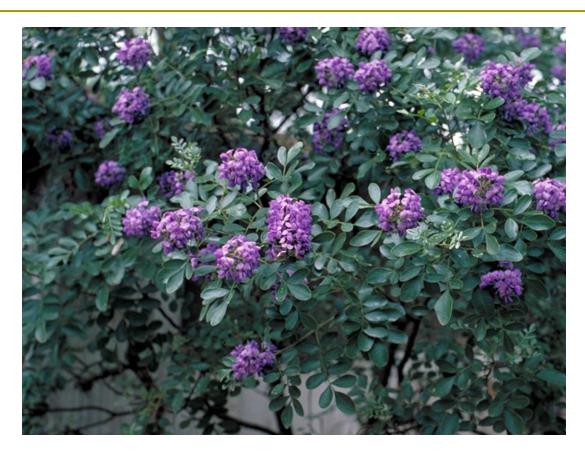
Evergreen sumac (Rhus virens)



Flame-leaf sumac

(Rhus copallinum)





Texas Mountain Laurel (Sophora secundiflora)



Prickly-pear cactus (Opuntia engelmannii)

Great Sources for Native Plants

April and October

Austin NPSOT Chapter Plant Sale - https://npsot.org/chapters/austin/

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

https://www.wildflower.org/



Further info...

Austin NPSOT Chapter -

https://npsot.org/chapters/
austin/

Native Plant Society of Texas – state level

https://npsot.org/

Native Landscape Plant Database

https://npsot.org/resource
s/native-plants/nativeplants-database/

