

Native Landscaping: Why is it critical?

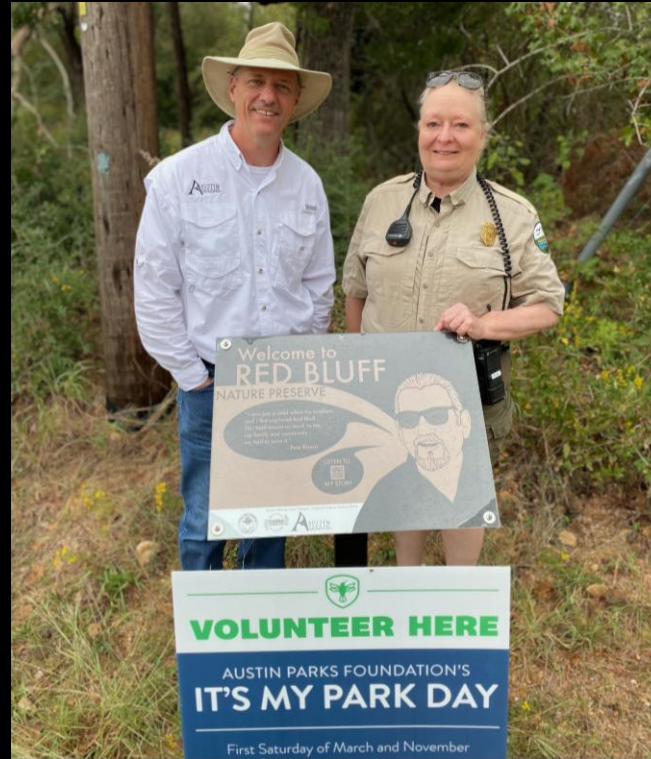


John Davis
Kyle Parks and Recreation Dept.
Conservation Division Manager

Introduction:



**30 years with TPWD
-Biologist (Retired)
Wildlife Diversity Program**



**~3 years with Austin
PARD – Biologist
Nature Preserves**



**~7 mos. - Kyle PARD
Conservation Division Manager**

Theme:
Restoring native landscapes
is critical to addressing many
of our pressing ecological
concerns.



Native Landscaping:

Why is it critical?

- What is “native” plant?
- What’s happening?
- What can you do?



Exotic Species





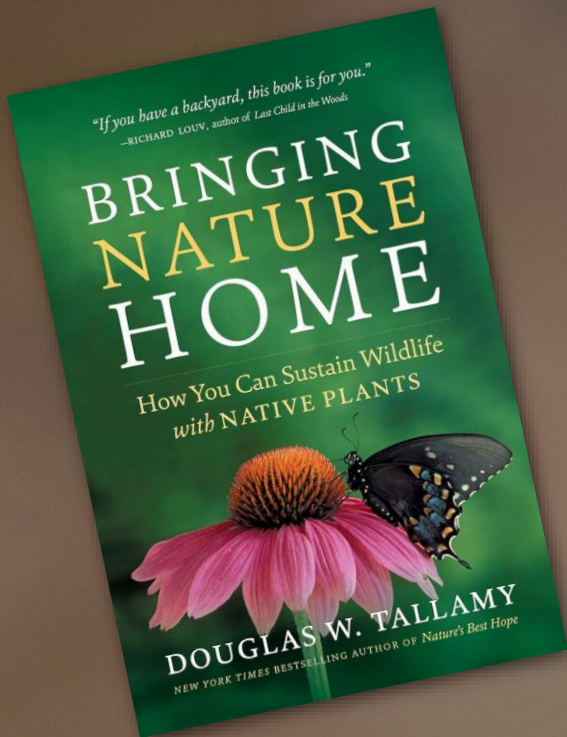
What exactly is a “native” plant?

- “Originated in a particular ecosystem”
- “Not introduced from elsewhere”
- “Historically grew in North America”
- “Here before European settlement”
- “Native to Texas”
- “Native to X County”

What exactly is a “native” plant?

A plant that is functioning in its ecological niche by deeply interacting with the historic ecological community and relationships that shaped it over very long periods of time.

- Dr. Doug Tallamy p.66
(summarized)



Ligated Furrow Bee on
Upright Coneflower

What exactly is a “native” plant?

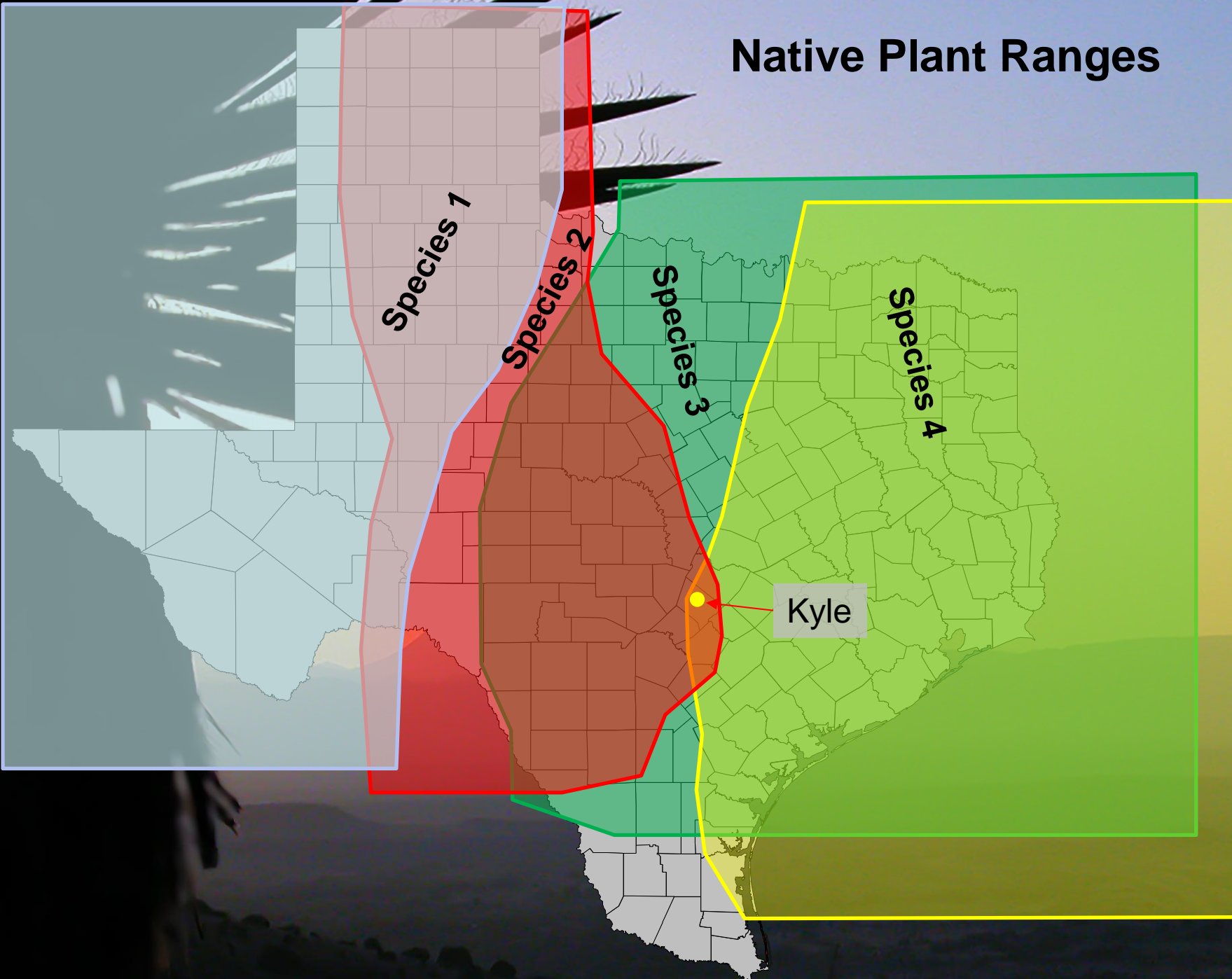
With this definition, statements like
“native to the U.S.” or “native to Texas” mean nothing.

- West Texas isn't Central Texas
- Ecological relationships aren't maintained
- Conditions / niches aren't the same



Ligated Furrow Bee on
Upright Coneflower

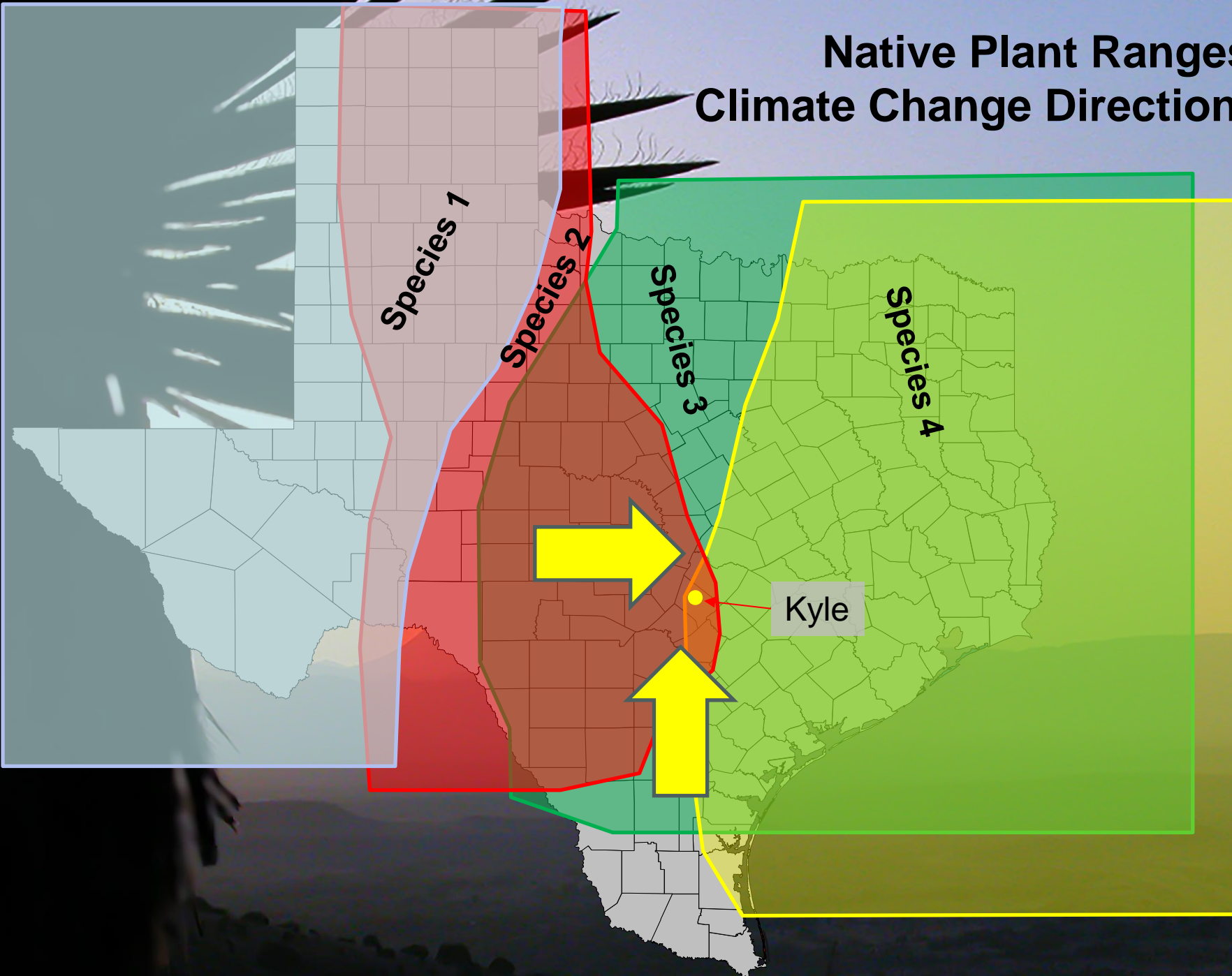
Native Plant Ranges



- Species 1 – not in range**
- Species 2 – easternmost edge**
- Species 3 – well in range**
- Species 4 – westernmost edge**

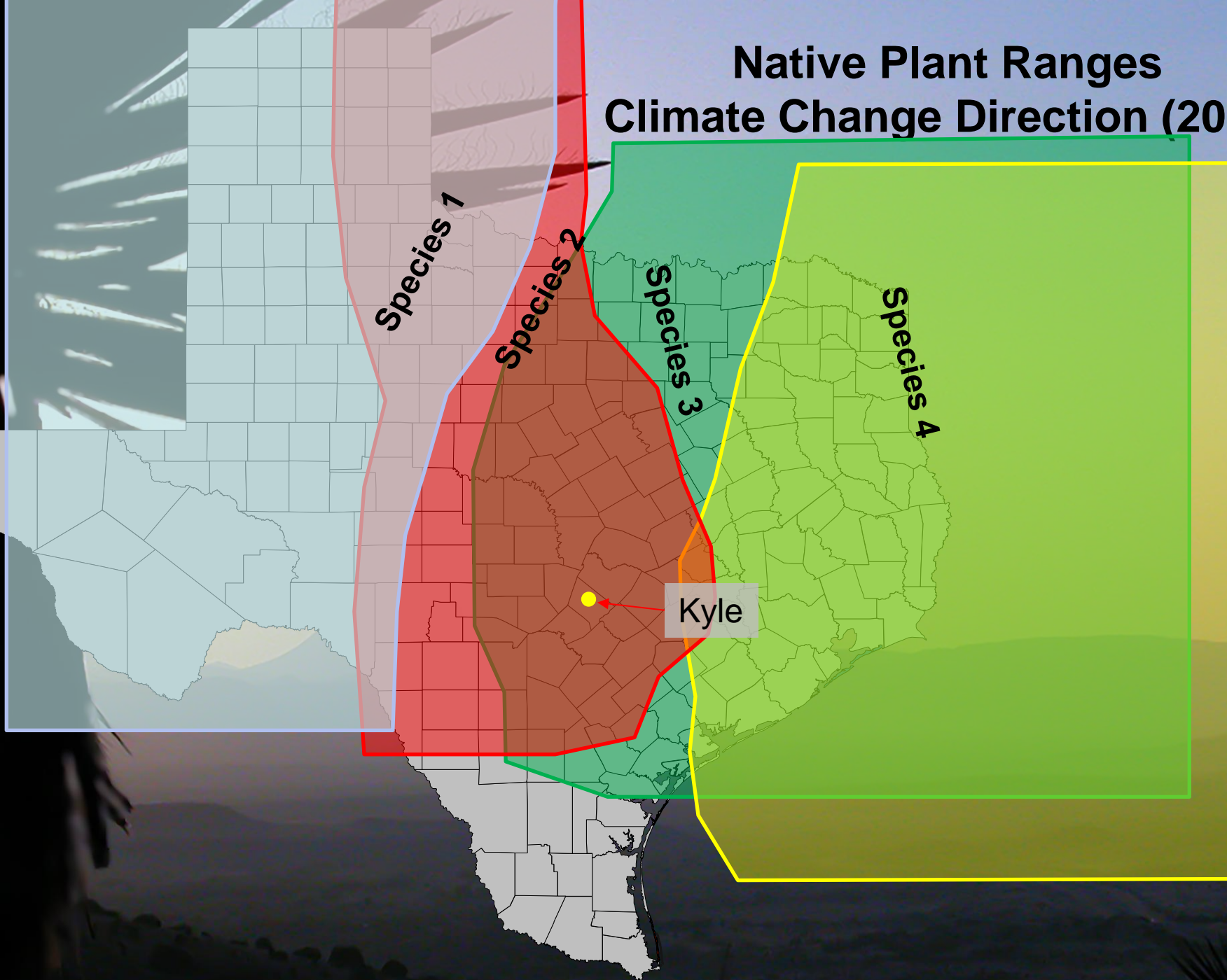
Native Plant Ranges

Climate Change Direction (2026)



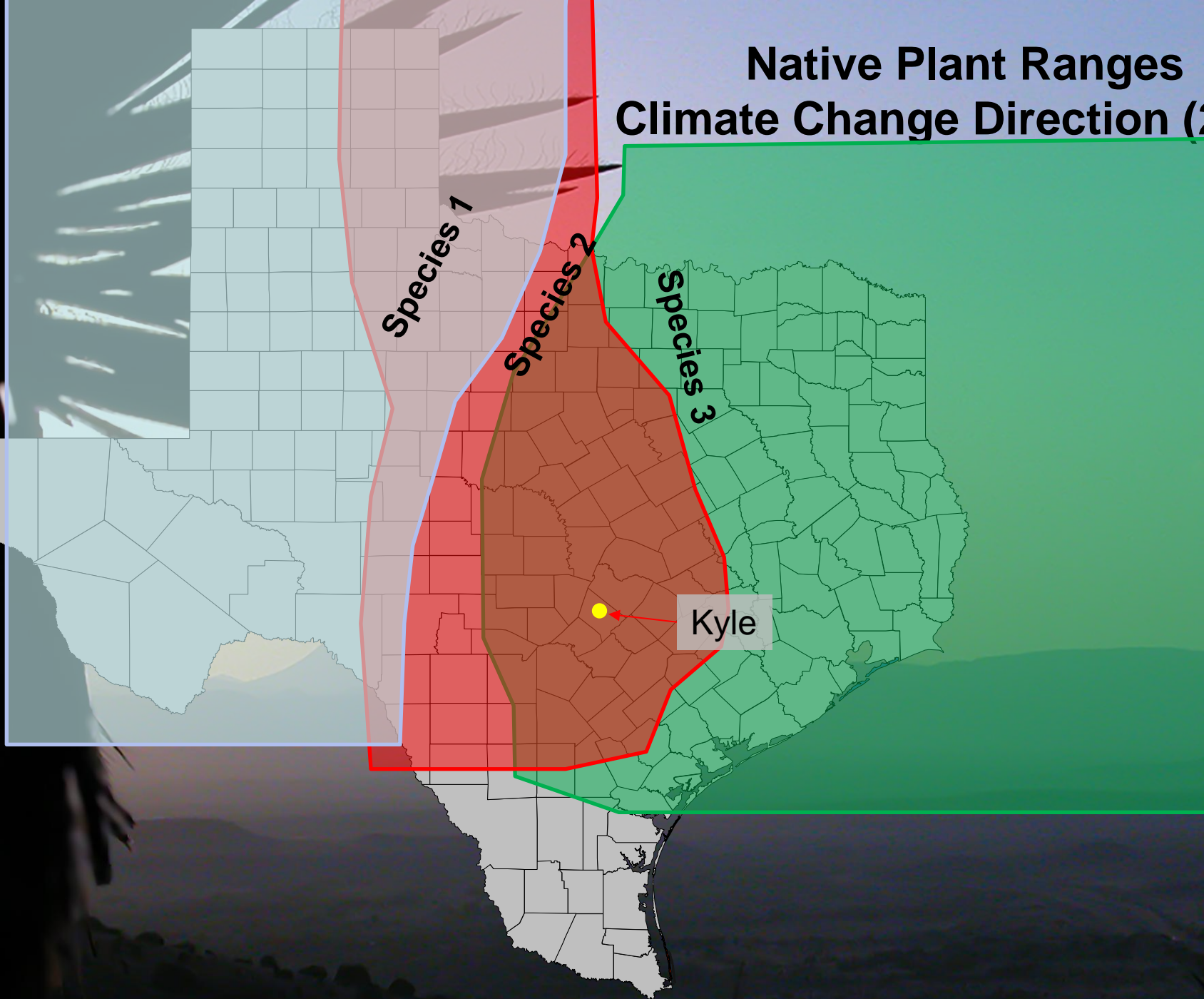
Native Plant Ranges

Climate Change Direction (2026)



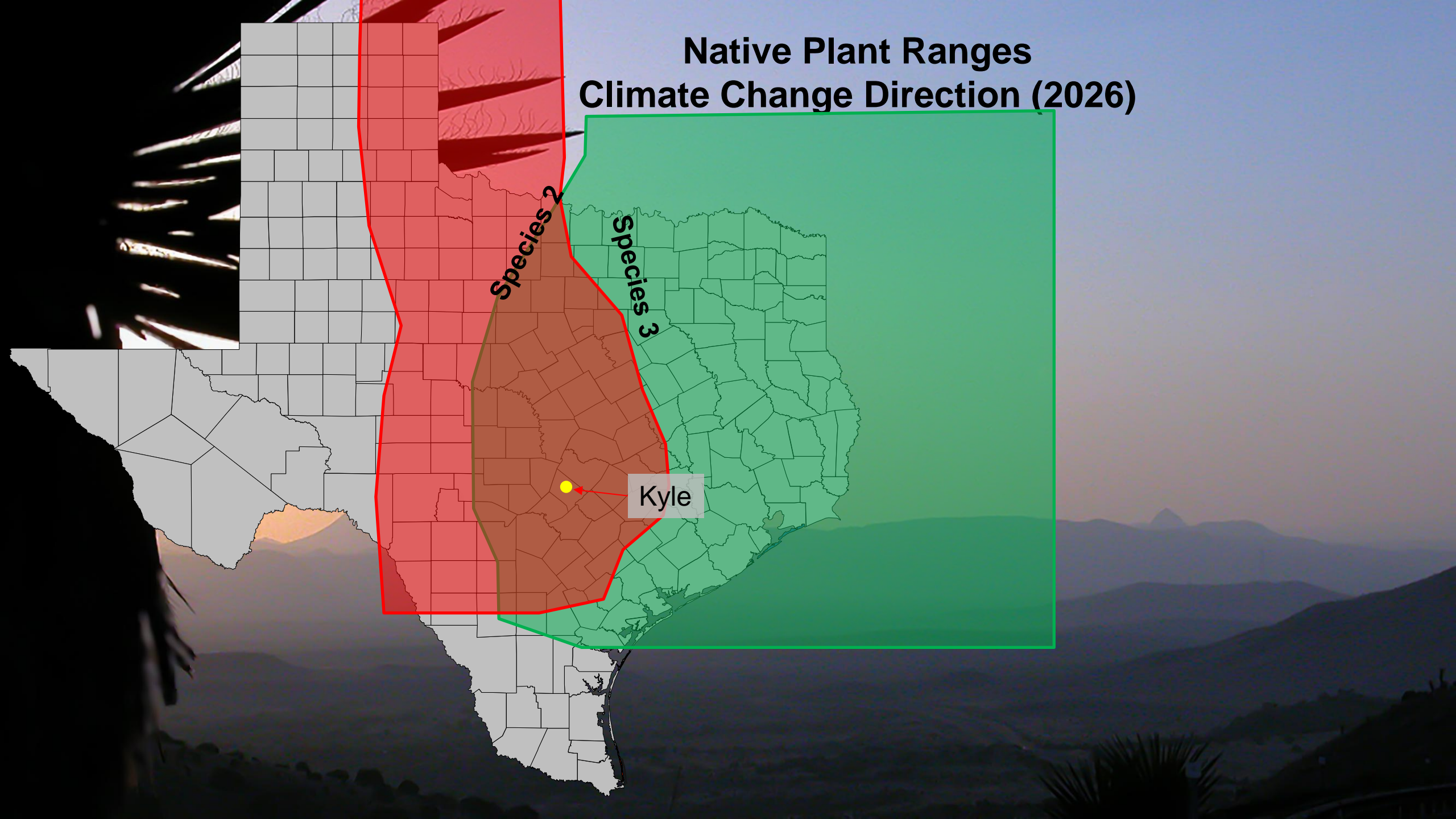
Native Plant Ranges

Climate Change Direction (2026)

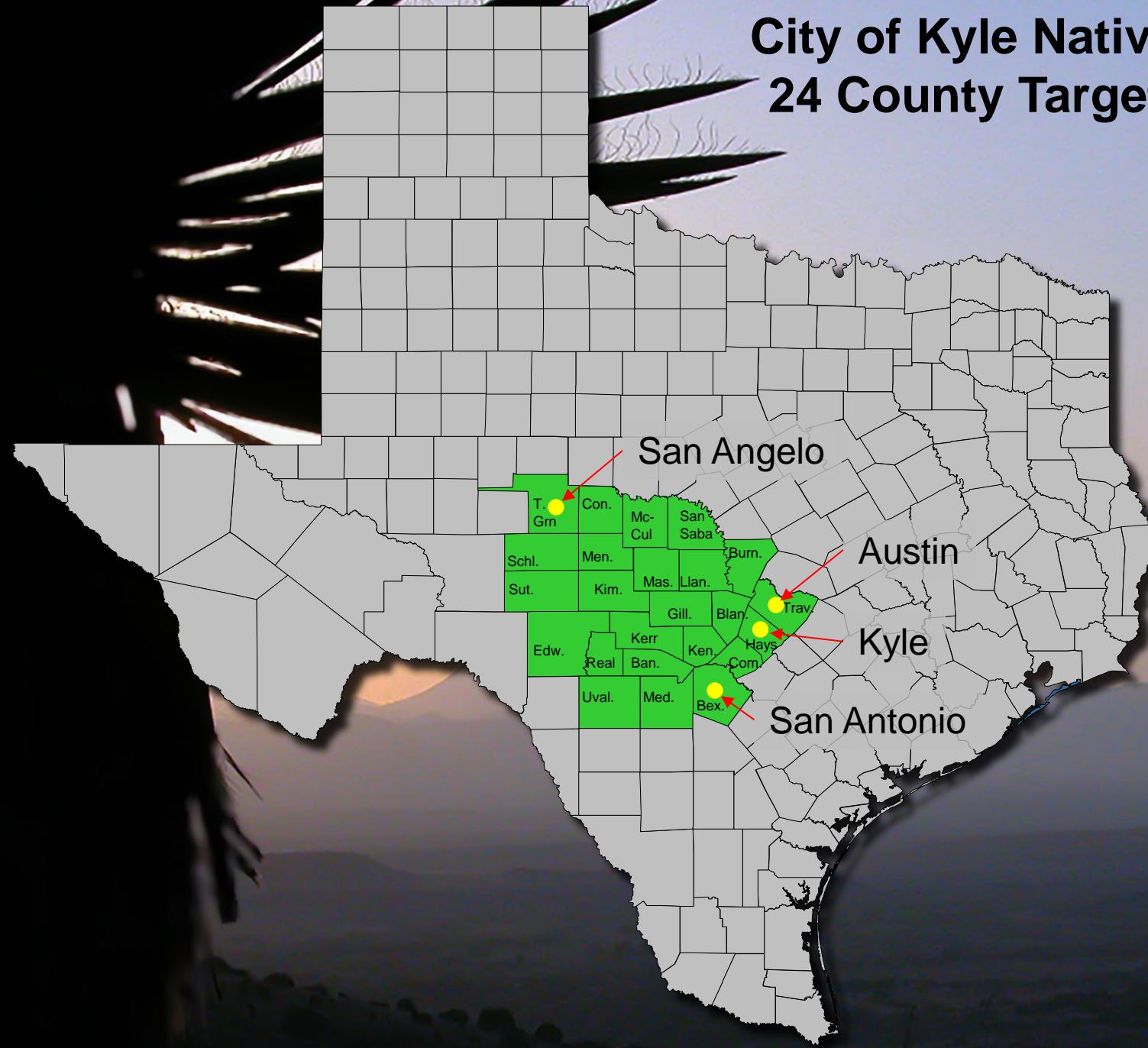


Native Plant Ranges

Climate Change Direction (2026)



City of Kyle Native Plant 24 County Target Zone



- Climate change
- Generally moving N and E
- Austin like San Angelo 2026?
- Not quite “assisted migration”
- Slow ecological molding
- “Native 2.0” (now AND future)
- Relationships preserved
- NOT W. TX or AZ

Native Shade Trees



- Chittamwood
- Pecan
- Black Hickory
- Hackberry
- Bur Oak

- Live Oak
- Chinkapin Oak
- Shumard Oak
- American Elm
- Cedar Elm

- Cottonwood
- Sycamore
- Black Willow
- Red Mulberry
- Etc.

A close-up photograph of a flowering branch, likely a Texas Redbud, featuring clusters of small, vibrant purple flowers and glossy green, oval-shaped leaves. The background is softly blurred, emphasizing the plant's details.

Native Ornamental Trees

- Mountain Laurel
- Texas Redbud
- Rusty Blackhaw
- Green Hawthorn
- Mexican Plum

- Mexican Buckeye
- Red Buckeye
- Lanceleaf Sumac
- Texas Pistache
- Carolina Buckthorn

- Hercules' Club
- Yaupon Holly
- Decid. Holly
- Texas Persimmon
- Etc.

Native Shrubs

- Flame Acanthus
- Coralberry
- Am. Beautyberry
- Autumn Sage

- Turk's Cap
- Rock Rose
- False Indigo
- Elbowbush

- Fragrant Sumac
- Tx. Lantana
- Cenizo
- Etc.

Native Perennials



- Coneflower
- Mealy Blue Sage
- Blackfoot Daisy
- Prairie Verbena

- Milkweeds
- Wild Columbine
- Chile Pequin
- Winecup

- Gregg's Mistflower
- Maximillian Sunflower
- Gayfeather
- Etc.

Native Grasses

- 
- Inland Seoats
 - Little Bluestem
 - Lindheimer's Muhly
 - Sideoats Grama
 - Hairy Grama

Native Groundcovers

- Horseherb
- Frogfruit

Native Vines

A close-up photograph of a cluster of bright red, tubular flowers hanging from a green vine. The flowers are arranged in a fan-like pattern, with their long, slender petals and prominent yellow stamens clearly visible. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a lush, natural environment.

- Coral Honeysuckle
- Purple Passionflower
(*P. incarnata*)
- Yellow Passionflower
(*P. lutea*)
- Fetid Passionflower
(*P. foetida*)
- Virginia Creeper

Native Landscaping:

Why is it critical?

- What is “native” plant?
- What's happening?
- What can you do?







*Coming
Soon!*

TO THIS 20 ACRE SITE
**ANOTHER BIG
SHOPPING CENTER**

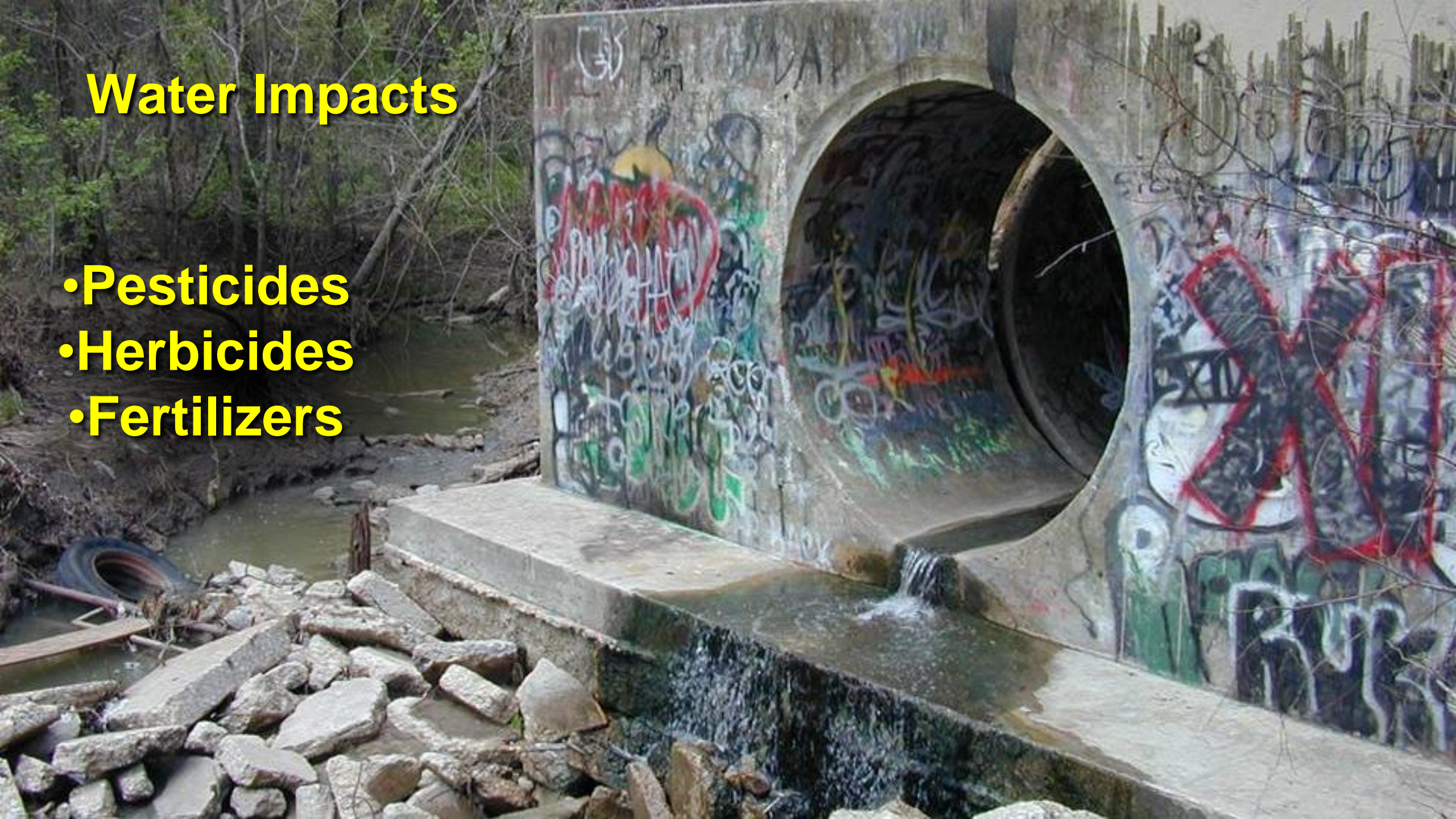
Compliments of... **Larry & Ted**





Water Impacts

- Pesticides
- Herbicides
- Fertilizers



Water Impacts



- Yard chemicals
- Heavy metals
- Petroleum residue

Water Impacts



- Reduced infiltration
- Concentrated runoff

Water Impacts

During Rain Event

After Rain Event



Flooding



- Scouring
- Incising
- Widening

Vegetation Impacts



Non-Native Species

Vegetation Impacts



- Water
- Fertilizer
- Pesticides

Native Plants Decrease



Invasive Exotic Plants Increase



**Japanese
Honeysuckle**



Privet / Ligustrum



**Parrot's
Feather**



Nandina



Johnsongrass

Invasive Exotic Animals Increase



European Starling



Red Imported Fire Ant



English Sparrow



**European
Honeybee**

European Honeybee (Invasive Exotic Species)



- **Not native**
- **Not efficient pollinator**
- **Aggressive, will sting**
- **Competes with natives**
- **1 hive costs 110,000
native bee offspring!**

Lose Diversity of Native Bees!



- 800 species in Texas!
- Much more beautiful
- True conservation need

Benefits of Native Bees

- Much better pollinators
- 1 native bee = 10 to 300 honeybees!



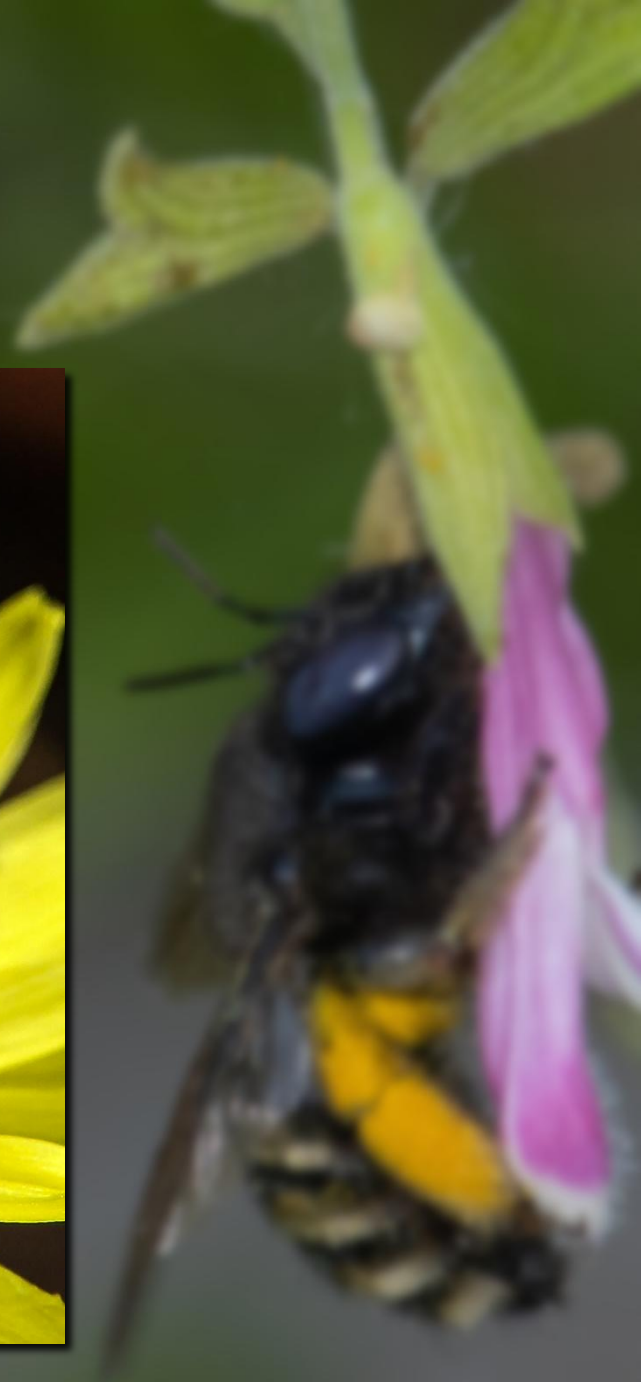
Honeybee

Scopa

Corbicula



Native Bee



Benefits of Native Bees

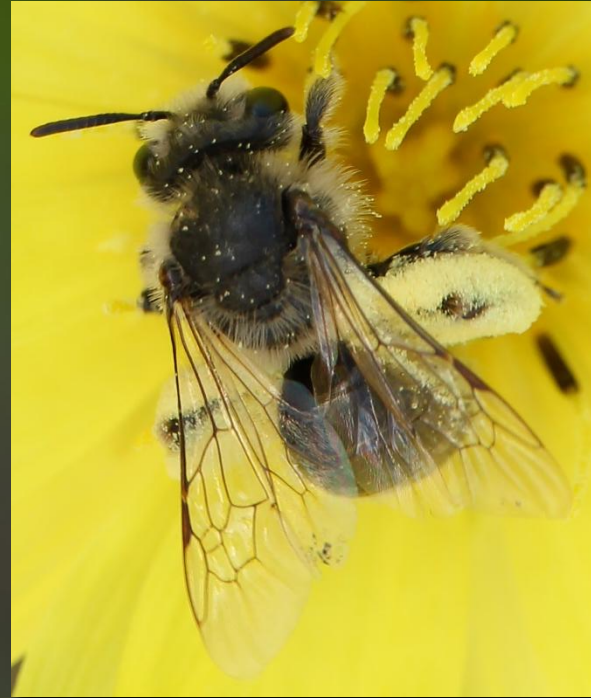
- More flowers/minute
- “Belly flop”
- Greater weather tolerance



Sweat Bee



Furrow Bee



Mining Bee



Benefits of Native Bees

- “Personal pollinators”
- Central place foragers
- 0.6 miles or less (most ~300 yards)
- Some only 15 yards



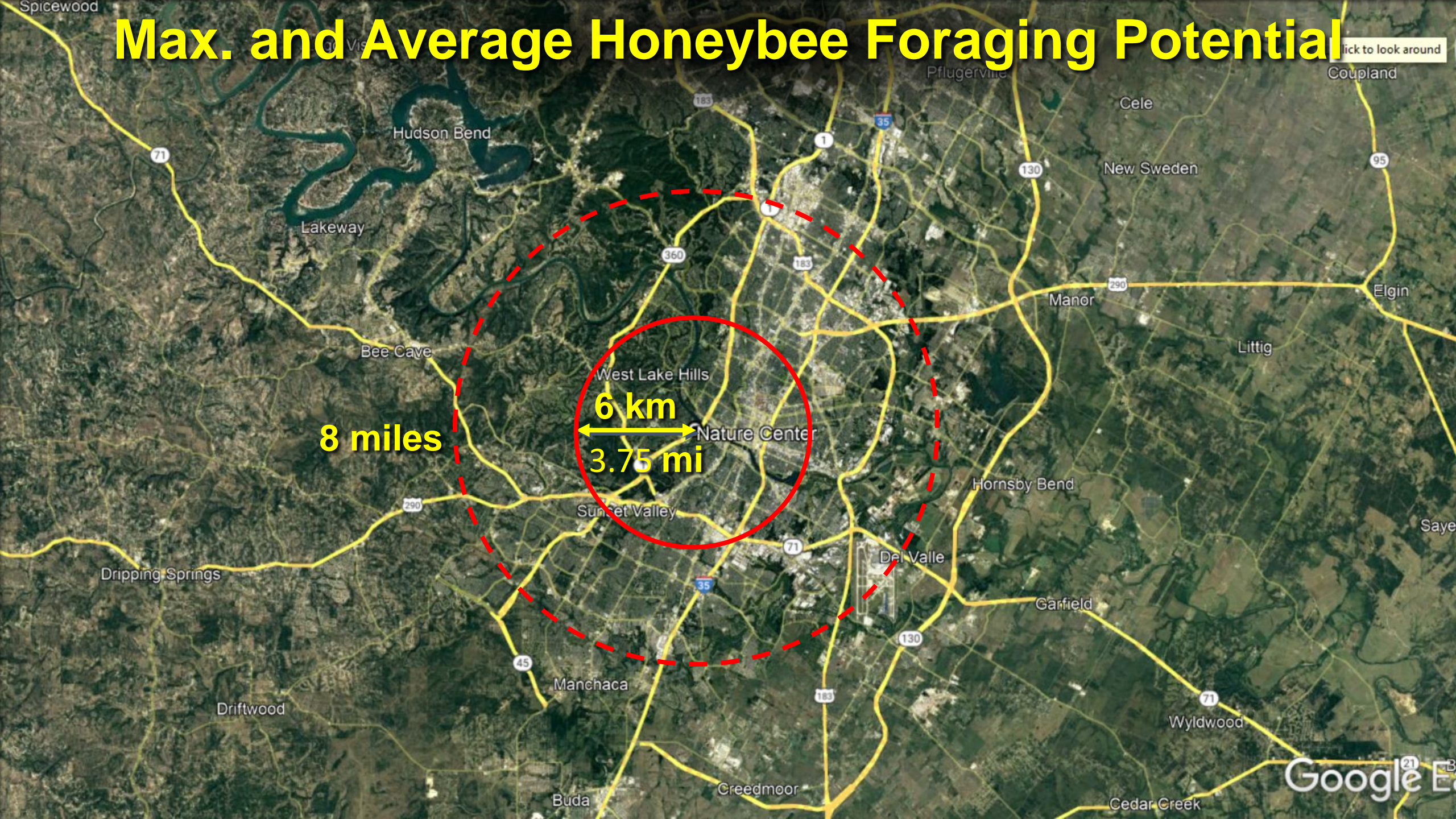
Leaf Cutter Bee (15mm or 0.6")



Metallic Sweat Bee (4mm or 0.15")



Max. and Average Honeybee Foraging Potential



Average Native Bee Foraging Potential

Most fly <300 m (0.18 mi) → Nature Center

**Personal Pollinators:
What YOU do
really matters to them!**

[Click to look around](#)

Benefits of Native Bees

- Much safer
- >90% are solitary - no hive to defend
- Reluctant to sting at all
- Venom composition = low anaphylaxis risk



Honeybee = social



Leaf cutter bee = solitary



Greatly Impact Invertebrate Herbivores (basis of food web)



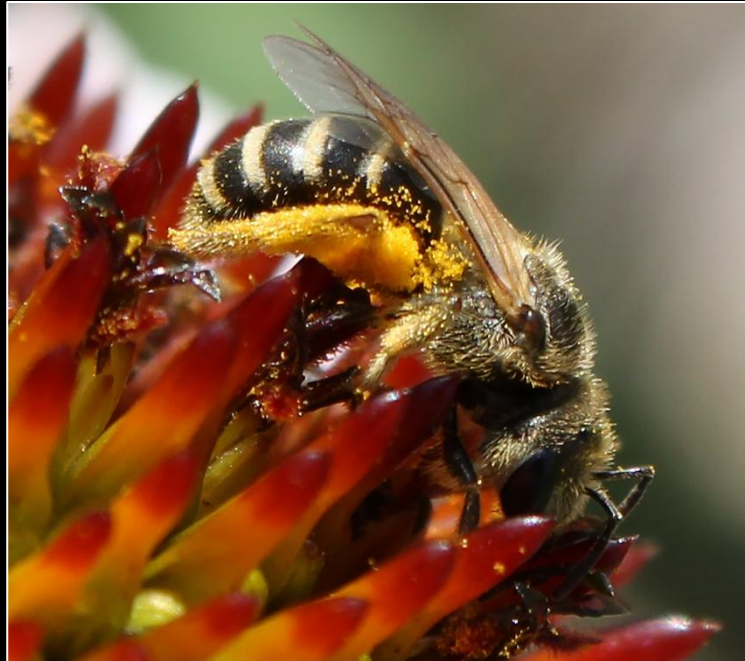
Gulf Fritillary



Striped Sweat Bee



Leafcutter Bee

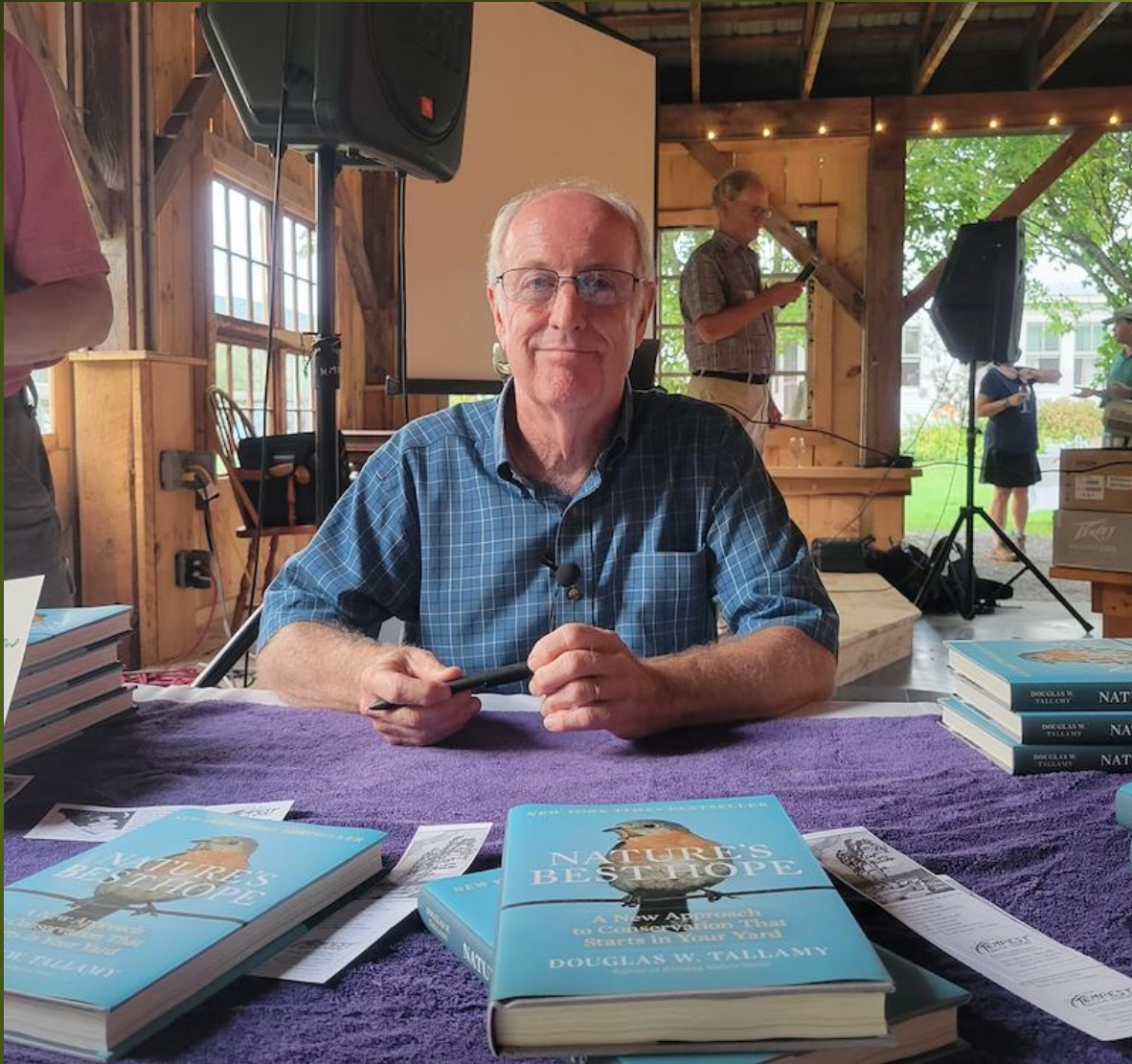


Furrow Bee



Metallic Sweat Bee

Research

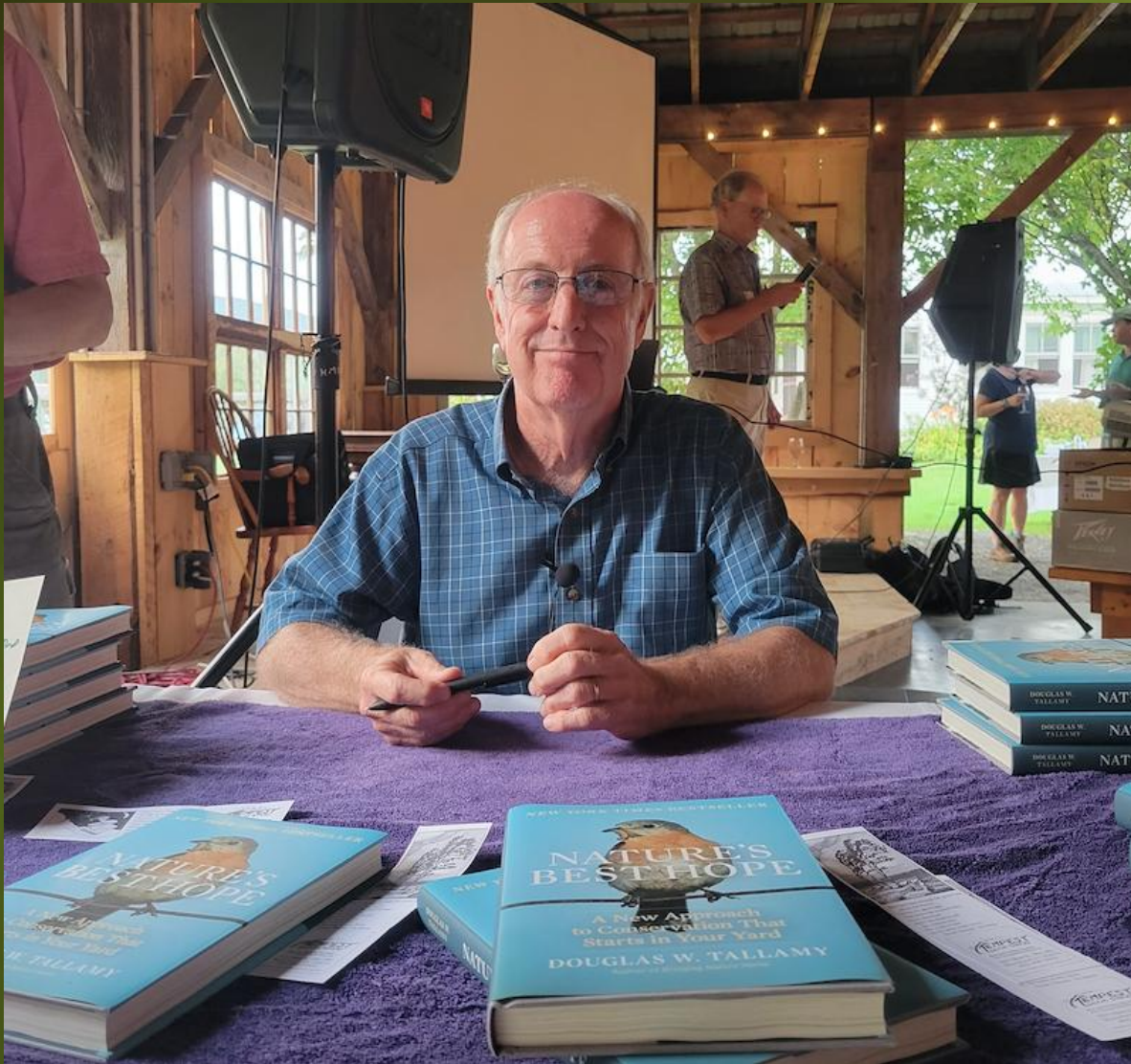


Doug Tallamy, PhD
Entomologist, Univ. of Delaware
Author: *Nature's Best Hope,*
Bringing Nature Home,
and The Nature of Oaks



**Simple,
yet profound truth...**

- Exotics don't feed most native insects
- No native insects = no food web



Harsh Impact of Exotic Landscapes



- 68% fewer caterpillar species
 - 91% fewer caterpillars
 - 96% less overall caterpillar biomass!
- (Richard, et al. 2018)

Geometrid moth caterpillars
on Gregg's Mistflower

Food Web

**“It takes 6,000 to 9,000
caterpillars to raise one
clutch of eggs.”
-Doug Tallamy**



Native Landscaping:

Why is it critical?

- What is “native” plant?
- What’s happening?
- What can you do?



A photograph of a garden bed filled with various flowers. In the foreground, there are white daisies with yellow centers. Behind them are pink peonies. To the right, there are tall purple salvia plants. In the background, there are yellow daisies and a wooden fence. A stone border separates the garden bed from a grassy area on the left.

Plant natives!



Formal approach

**No fertilizer
No pesticide
Survive on rainfall**



More natural look

Most Valuable Trees

(Dr. Tallamy)

- Oaks (Quercus)
- Plums/Cherries (Prunus)
- Willows (Salix)

A close-up photograph of a brown, textured, spherical oak gall attached to a thin, light-brown tree branch. The gall has a rough, almost scaly surface. To the left of the gall, a green oak leaf with a serrated edge is visible. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a forest or garden setting.

Oak Gall

Trees – Oaks...

- **Blackjack Oak**
- **Post Oak**
- **Live Oak**
- **Shumard Red Oak**
- **Chinquapin Oak**
- **Bur Oak**

Species Fed: (Fruit/Mast) -Wood Duck, Bobwhite, Turkey, Jays, Nuthatch, Brown Thrasher, Woodpeckers, Raccoon, Squirrels, Wood Rat (Foliage) – White tailed deer, Javelina, LHP many species of lepidopterans



Quercus sp.

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Trees – Elms

Species Fed: (Fruit/Mast) – Songbirds, Squirrels (Foliage) – White tailed deer, rabbits, LHP for various lepidopterans

- Cedar Elm
- American Elm
- Slippery Elm



Ulmus sp.

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Trees – Hackberry

Species Fed: (Fruit/Mast) –Songbirds, Bobwhite, Golden fronted Woodpecker
(Foliage) – White tailed deer, LHP for Question Mark, Mourning Cloak, Snout & Hackberry butterflies.



Celtis laevigata

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Trees – Black Walnut

Species Fed: (Fruit/Mast) – Woodpeckers, Squirrel, Beaver, Fox (Foliage) – LHP for many Lepidopterans



Juglans nigra

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Trees – Mexican Plum

Species Fed: (Fruits) – Various birds and mammals (Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Butterflies, numerous insects (Foliage) – LHP for Tiger Swallowtail butterfly



Prunus mexicana

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|----------|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | Mar, Apr | | | Feb |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Trees – Texas Redbud

Species Fed: (Seeds) – Numerous Songbirds (Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Butterflies, numerous insects (Foliage) – White tailed deer, LHP for Henry's Elfin butterfly



***Currant
Mason Bee***

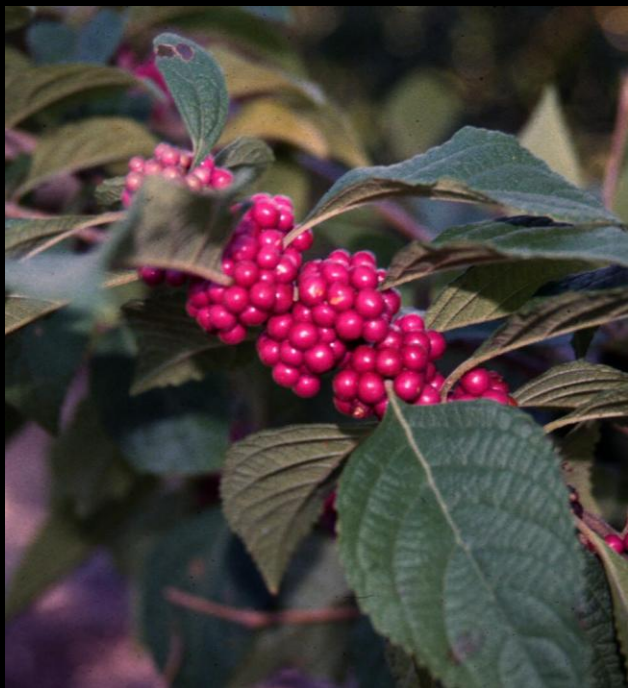


***Cercis canadensis var.
texensis***

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | Mar | | | |
| Seeds | | | Sep | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Shrubs – American Beautyberry

Species Fed: (Fruits) – Bobwhite, Mockingbird, Cardinal, Thrashers, Robin, Finches, Towhees, Raccoon, Opossum, Gray Fox, LHP for Rustic Sphinx Moth



Callicarpa americana

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Shrubs – Turk's Cap

Species Fed: (Fruits) – Various songbirds and mammals (Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Butterflies, Hummingbirds, LHP for White Skipper



Malvaviscus drummondii

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | May | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Shrubs – Autumn Sage

Species Fed: (Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Ruby Throated Hummingbird



Salvia greggii

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|-----------------|-------------|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | Apr, May | | | Dec |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Shrubs – Coralberry

Species Fed: (Fruits) – at least 12 species of birds including cardinals, bobwhite, quail, wild turkey bluebirds, robins, mockingbirds, thrashers & cedar waxwings (Nectar) bees and other insects (Vegetation) LHP for Snowberry Clearwing



Snowberry Clearwing



Symphoricarpos orbiculata

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Vines – Coral Honeysuckle

Species Fed: (Nectar/Pollen) – Butterflies, Hummingbirds, Orioles (Fruit) –
Some Songbirds (Foliage) – LHP for Spring Azure butterfly



Lonicera sempervirens

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | Dec |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Vines – Passionflower

Species Fed: (Fruit) – Several species of birds (Nectar) – Butterflies, insects
(Foliage) – LHP for Zebra Long Wing, Gulf Fritillary, Julia butterflies



Passiflora incarnata
also *lutea* and *foetida*

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | Sep | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | Jun | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Grasses – Canada Wildrye

Species Fed: (Seeds) – Various songbirds and mammals (Foliage) – White tailed deer, LHP for Zabulon Skipper



Elymus canadensis

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | May | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Grasses – Little Bluestem

Species Fed: (Seeds) – Various songbirds and mammals (Foliage) – LHP for Delaware Skipper & Crossline Skipper



*Schizachyrium
scoparium*

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Grasses – Inland Seaoats

Species Fed: (Seeds) – Various songbirds and mammals (Foliage) – Various mammals, nesting material for birds, LHP for Bell's roadside skipper & Bronzed roadside skipper



Chasmanthium latifolium

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – Milkweeds

Species Fed: (Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Various Butterflies, LHP Monarch, Queen

- **Antelope-horns**
- **Zizotes Milkweed**
- **Texas Milkweed**
- **Butterflyweed**
- **Green Milkweed**
- **Etc.**
- **(NOT tropical)**



Asclepias sp.

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | Apr | | Sept | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – Engelman's Daisy

Species Fed: (Veg) high protein – Livestock, Deer, Rabbits (Seeds) - Birds
(Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Various Butterflies



*Engelmannia
peristenia*

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | Mar | Jul | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – Blackfoot Daisy

Species Fed: (Seeds) - Birds (Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Various Butterflies



*Melampodium
leucanthum*

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | Mar | | Nov | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – Winecup

Species Fed: (Nectar/Pollen) – Bees, Various Butterflies, LHP for Gray Hairstreak –
Recognized by Xerces Society as a plant with Special Value to Native Bees

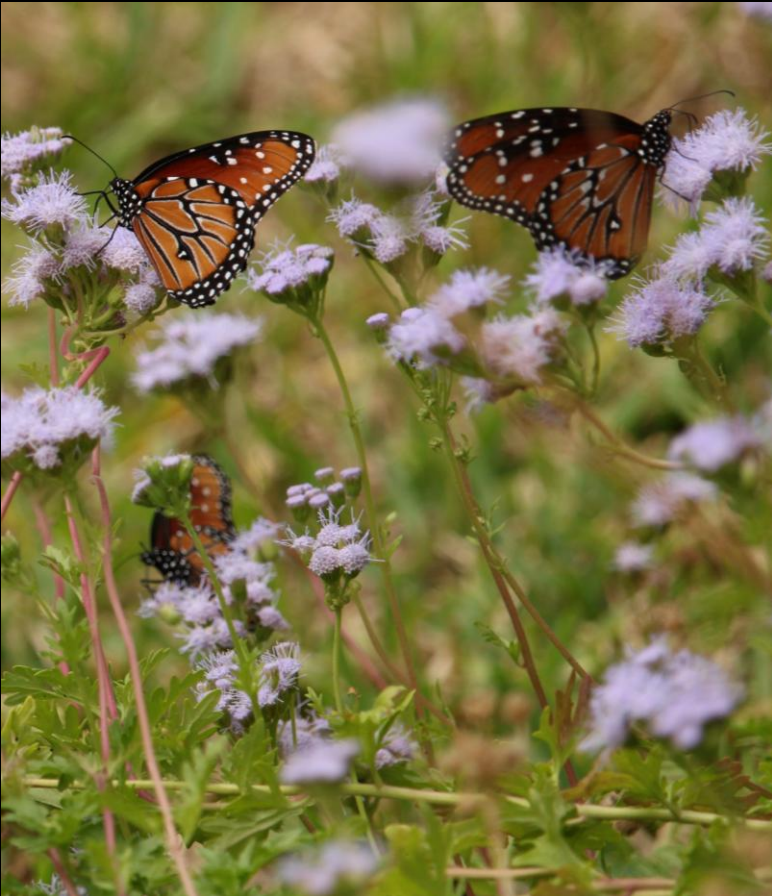


Callirhoe involucrata

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – Gregg's Mistflower

Species Fed: (Nectar/Pollen) – Various insects, Queens and Monarchs love it!,
LHP for Rawson's Metalmark



Conoclinium greggii

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – Sunflowers

Species Fed: (Nectar/Pollen) – Various Insects and Butterflies, Seeds eaten by granivorous birds, esp. sparrows, LHP for Lepidopterans

- ***Common***
- ***Maximilian***



| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – Mealy Blue Sage

Species Fed: (Nectar) – Various Insects and Butterflies. Occasional hummingbirds.



Salvia farinacea

| | Spr | Sum | Fall | Win |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Nectar | | | | |
| Seeds | | | | |
| Fruit / Mast | | | | |
| Veg. | | | | |

Forbs – “Weeds”

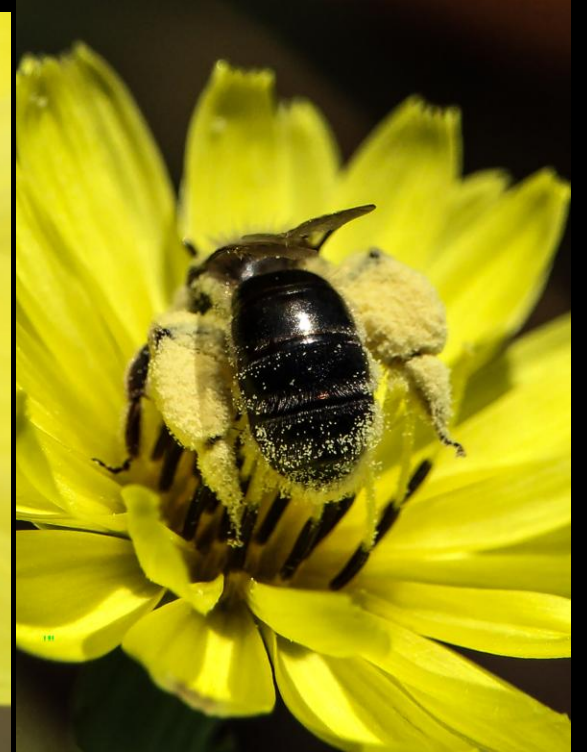
Smallflower Desert Chicory, Texas Dandelion (*Pyrrhopappus pauciflorus*)



**Small Metallic Sweat
Bees**



Mining Bee



Mining Bee

Forbs – “Weeds”



**Green Metallic Sweat Bee
on a “weedy” aster**



**(very tiny) Metallic Sweat Bee
on a “weedy” aster
(white heath aster)**



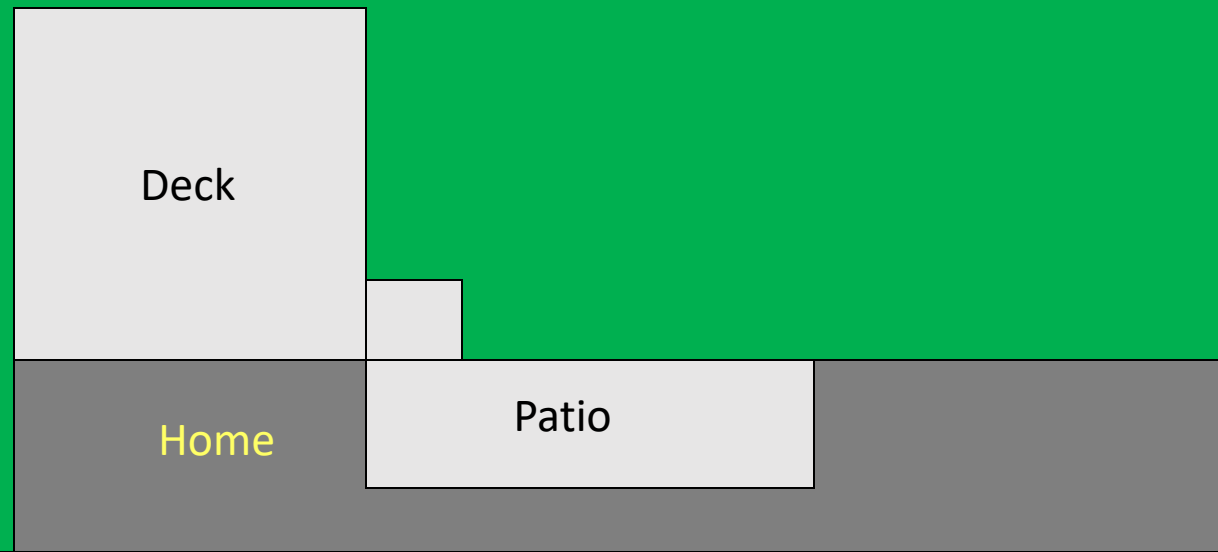
Sweat Bee on Crow Poison



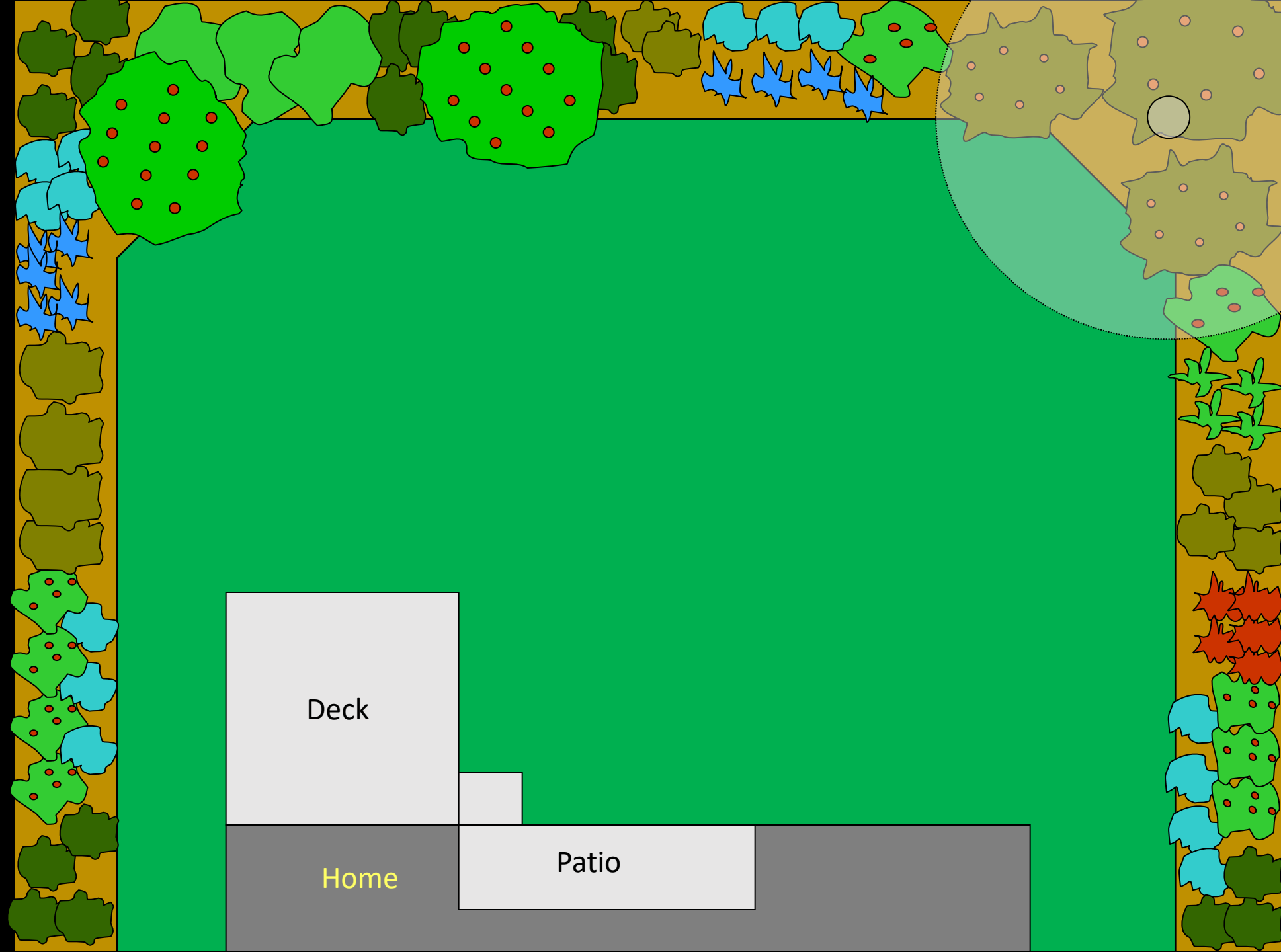
Furrow Bee on Mx Hat

Space – How to arrange things

**Typical
Landscape
Without
Native Plants**



**“More Accessible”
Approach to
Native Plants**



**Heavily Planted
with
Native Plants**



Arbor

Deck

Home

Patio

- Avoid straight lines
- Use odd numbers
- “Drifts” and “Bunches”
- Year-round
- Food / Shelter
- Leave leaves, save stems

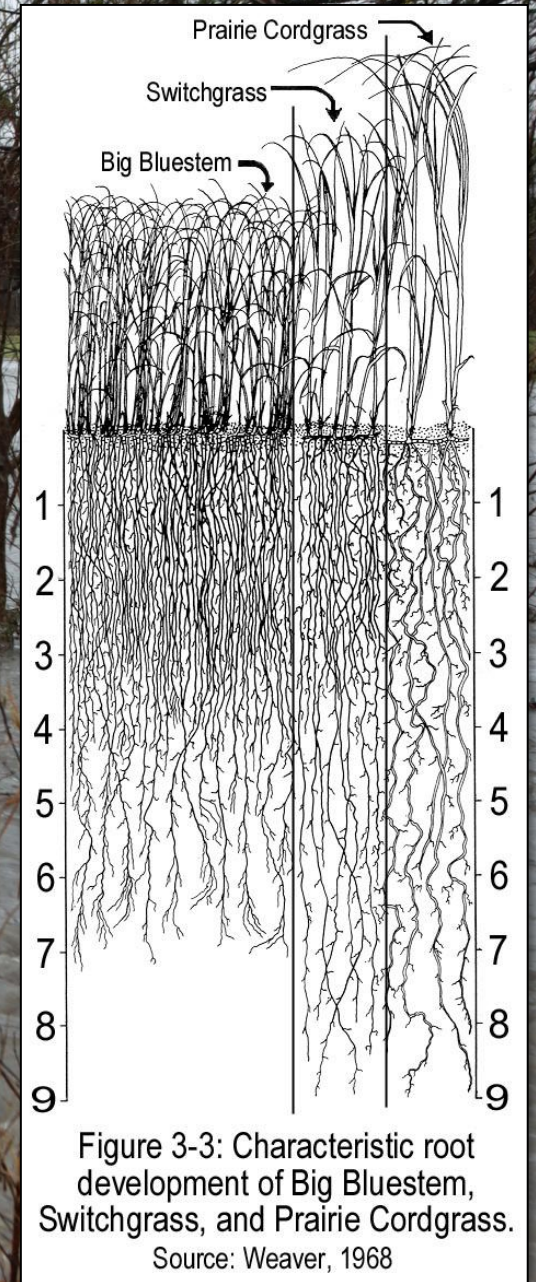
Support Habitat Restoration

- Parks
- Natural Areas



Benefits of planting natives

**Land containing fibrous rooted
plants absorbs runoff
127% faster than bare ground.**
(Pearse and Wooley, 1936)



Benefits of “Leaf Litter”

- Oak leaves make GREAT mulch!
- Leave them... please
- 2” downpour captured
- Slowly released and filtered
- ~70 moth species develop on fallen oak leaves

(The Nature of Oaks, Doug Tallamy)

Natives Avoid Lost Opportunity



- Crepe Myrtles (14)
- Native to Asia
- Supports 3 species

Lost Opportunity



- Live Oak
- Native to Kyle
- Supports 500+ species

Native Landscaping:

Why is it critical?

- What is “native” plant?
- What’s happening?
- What can you do?



Theme:
Restoring native landscapes
is critical to addressing many
of our pressing ecological
concerns.





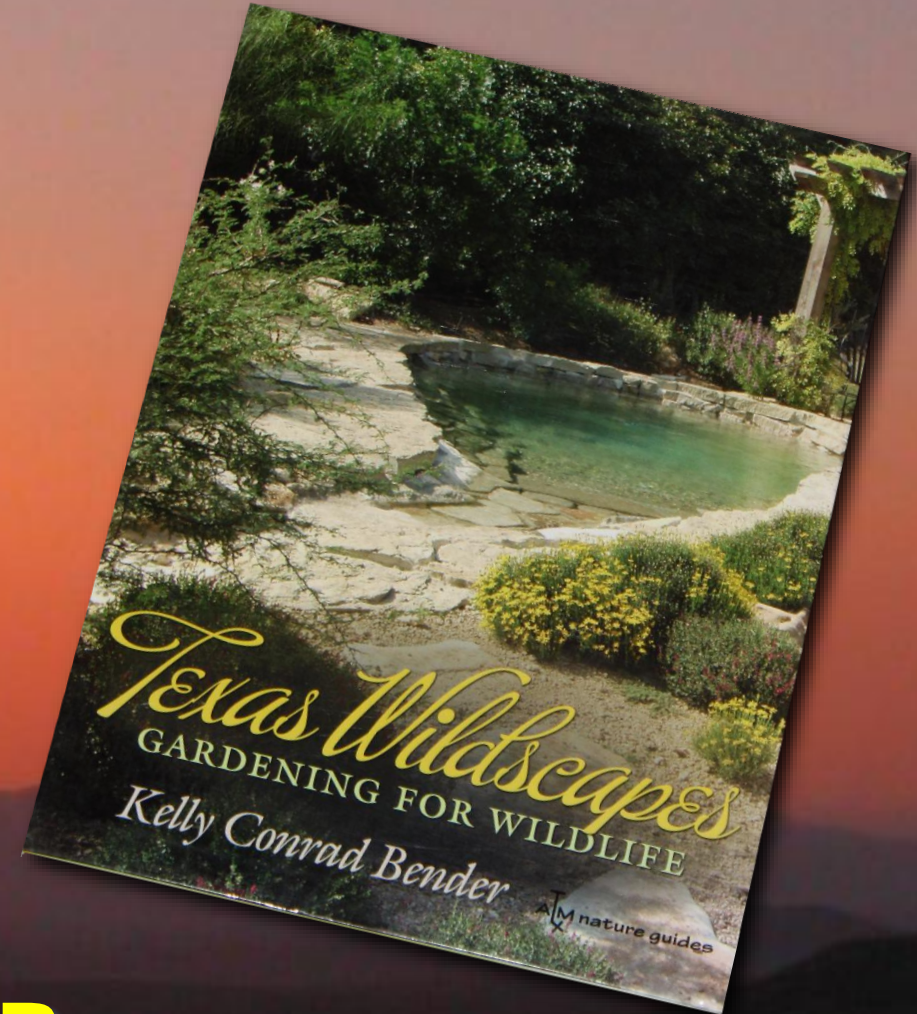
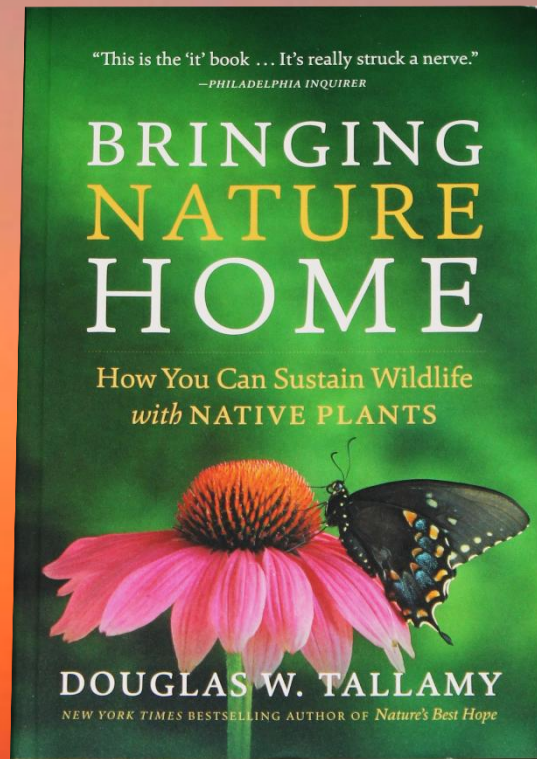
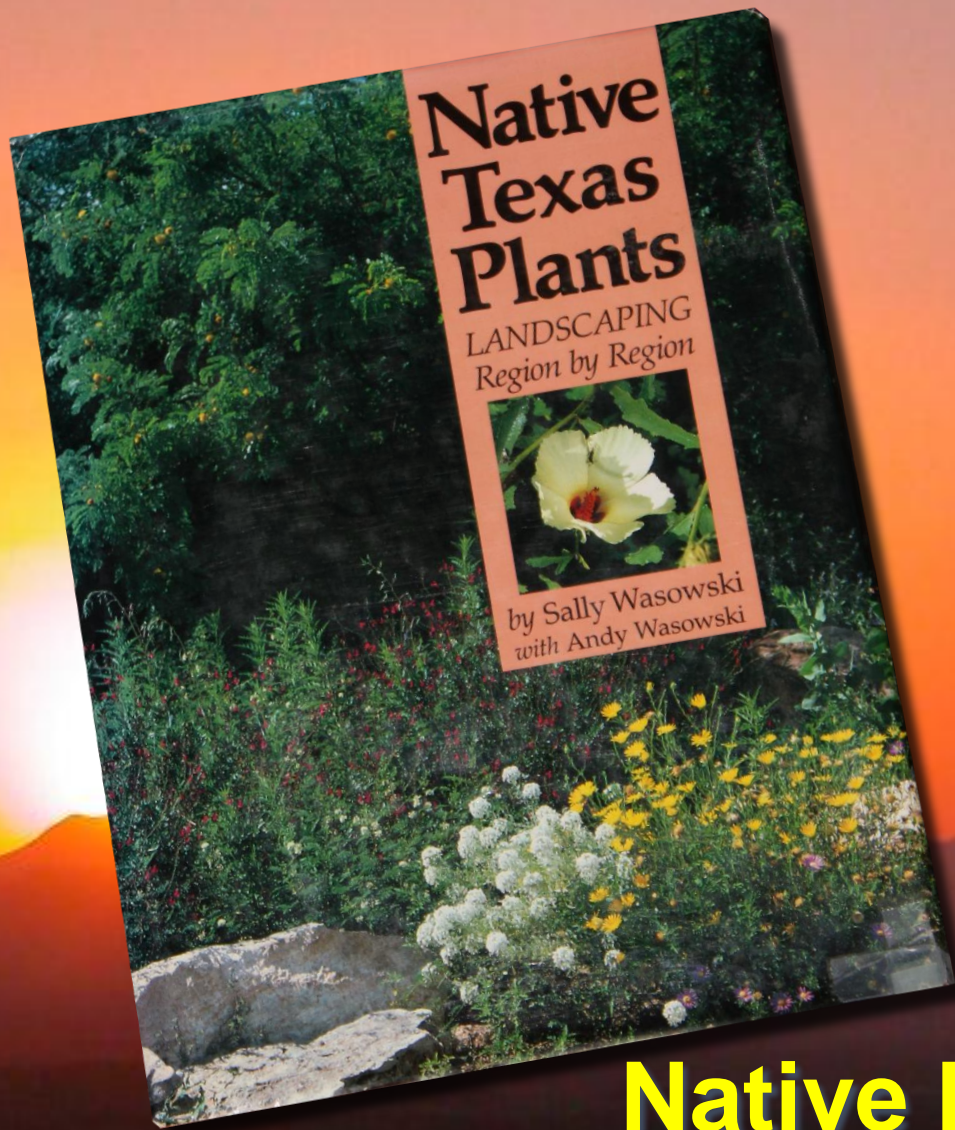
**Their future is
in our hands.**

Native Landscaping: Why is it critical?



John Davis
Kyle Parks and Recreation Dept.
Conservation Division Manager

Create Habitat!



Native Landscaping Resources: Books

U.T. Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center

<https://www.wildflower.org/collections/>

Plants for Pollinators

Butterflies and Moths of North America - Plants that are valuable to moths and butterflies.

Special Value to Native Bees - Attracts large numbers of native bees.*

Special Value to Bumble Bees - Attracts large numbers of bumble bees.*

Special Value to Honey Bees - Important pollen or nectar sources (honey plant) for honey bees.*

Provides Nesting Materials/Structure for Native Bees - Plants that native bees nest beneath, within, or harvest parts from to construct their nests.*

Supports Conservation Biological Control - Plants that attracts predatory or parasitoid insects that prey upon pest insects.*

California Pollinator Plant List*

**This information was provided by the Pollinator Program at The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation.*

**Native Landscaping Resources:
Online**

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

<https://www.xerces.org/pollinator-conservation>

Conserving Pollinators In Your Landscape

The Xerces Society works across a broad array of landscapes to conserve pollinators, and can offer information to support your efforts.



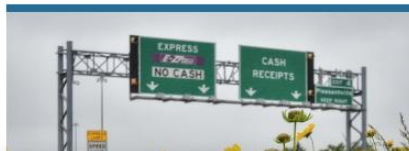
Yards & Gardens



Farmlands



Rangelands



**Native Landscaping Resources:
Online**

U.T. – Dr. Shalene Jha Lab

<https://w3.biosci.utexas.edu/jha/native-bees>



Dr. Shalene Jha

Native Bees

The content of this page was developed by Laurel Treviño (UT Austin) and Margarita López Uribe, Assistant Professor of Entomology at Pennsylvania State University. Educational resources linked to this page were developed by Laurel Treviño. You may print the linked PDFs for education and conservation purposes. Photo copyrights apply. For questions or comments, please contact Laurel (see bottom of page).

Pollination Services



Out of 20,000+ bee species that have been described worldwide, approximately 4,000 inhabit North America (Northern Mexico, U.S., Canada) and ~1000 live in Texas. Colonies of the single species of Western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) were brought to the American continent in the 1600's by Europeans who kept apiaries for honey, wax, and mead. Indigenous Americans had harvested honey from several tropical native bee species.

(Native bee, *Apis mellifera*. Photo: Kathy Keatley Garvey, The University of California Regents).

Beyond honey and wax, bees provide important ecosystem services by pollinating ~87% of wild plants. Bees are key pollinators that visit flowers for nectar and pollen and facilitate pollination by consistently transferring pollen between plants of the same species (floral

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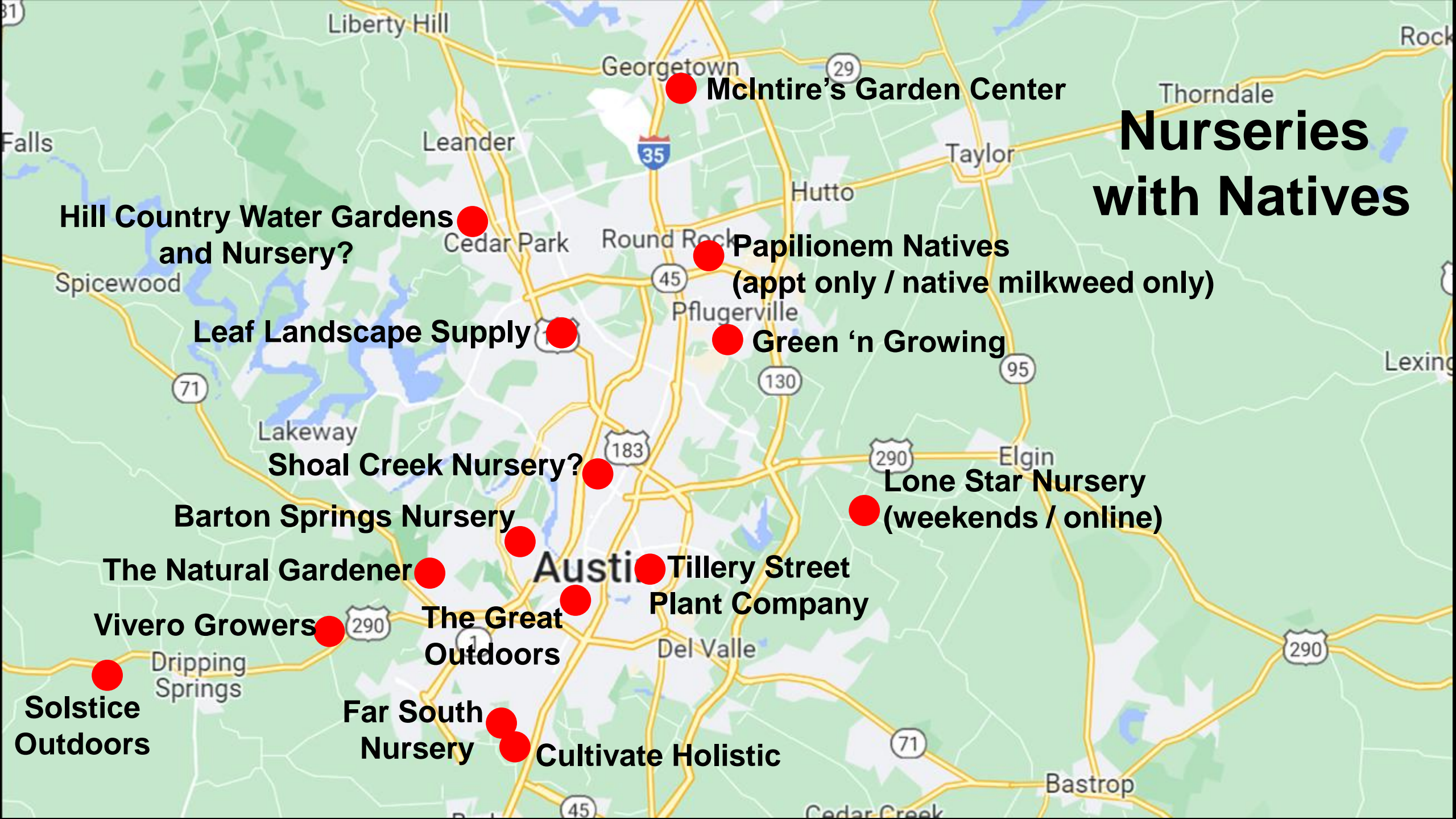
205 W. 24th Street
BIO Labs 401
The University of Texas at Austin
Department of Integrative Biology
College of Natural Sciences
Austin, TX 78712

(512) 232 3521



Native Landscaping Resources: Online

Nurseries with Natives



McIntire's Garden Center

Hill Country Water Gardens
and Nursery?

Leaf Landscape Supply

Papilionem Natives
(appt only / native milkweed only)

Green 'n Growing

Shoal Creek Nursery?

Barton Springs Nursery

The Natural Gardener

Vivero Growers

Solstice
Outdoors

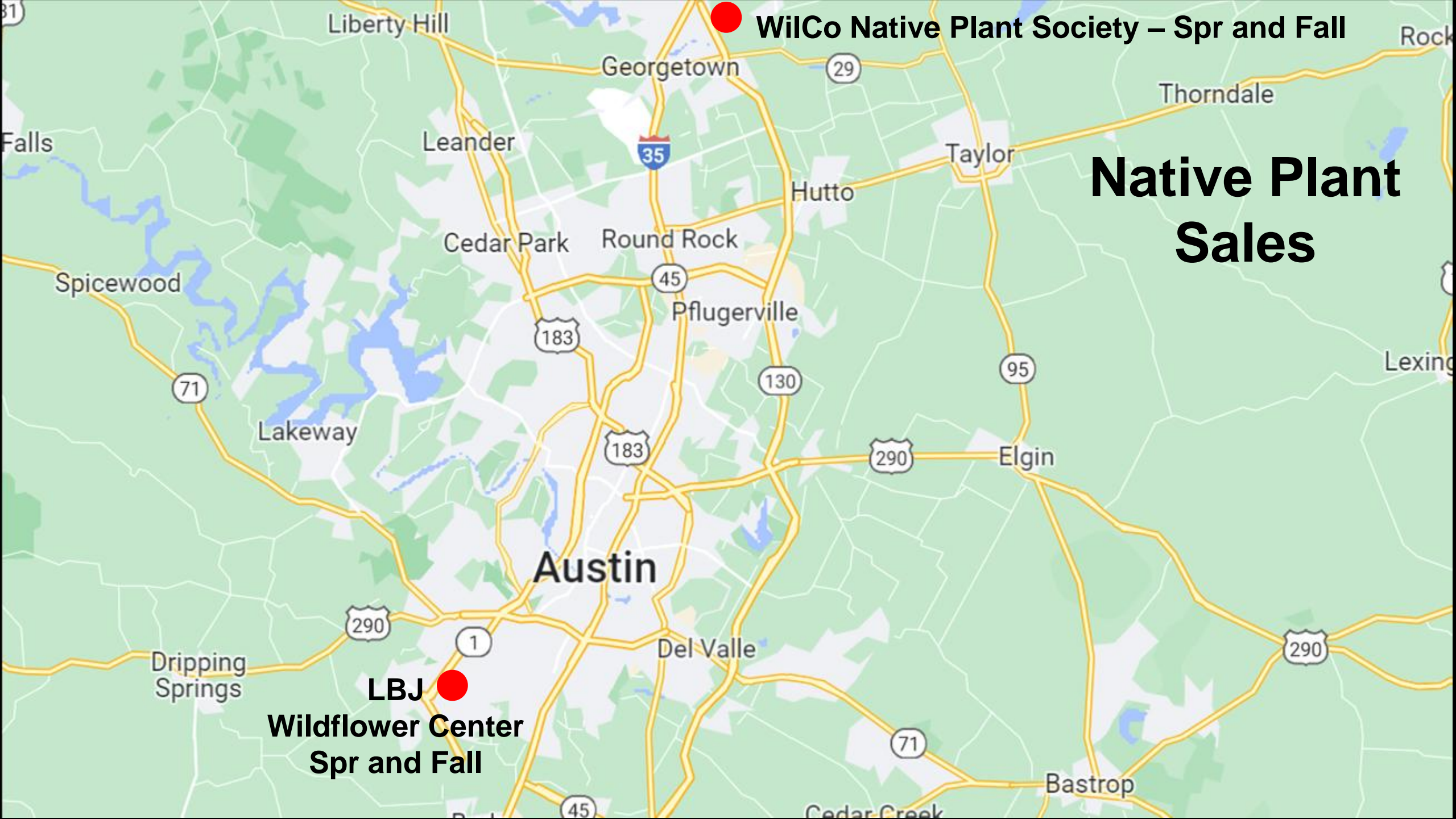
The Great
Outdoors

Far South
Nursery

Cultivate Holistic

Austin
Tillery Street
Plant Company

Lone Star Nursery
(weekends / online)



WilCo Native Plant Society – Spr and Fall

Native Plant Sales

**LBJ
Wildflower Center
Spr and Fall**

Native Landscaping Resources:

Plant Lists

<https://www.wildflower.org/collections/>

<https://npsot.org/wp/resources/plant-lists-by-ecoregion/>





Native Landscaping Resources: **Certifications**

National Wildlife Federation

<https://www.nwf.org/CERTIFY>

Native Plant Society

<https://npsot.org/wp/nlcp/about>

Texas Wildscapes

https://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/wildscapes/wildscape_certification.phtml

Native Landscaping Resources:

Ecoregions of Texas

https://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/wildscapes/ecoregions/ecoregion_4.phtml

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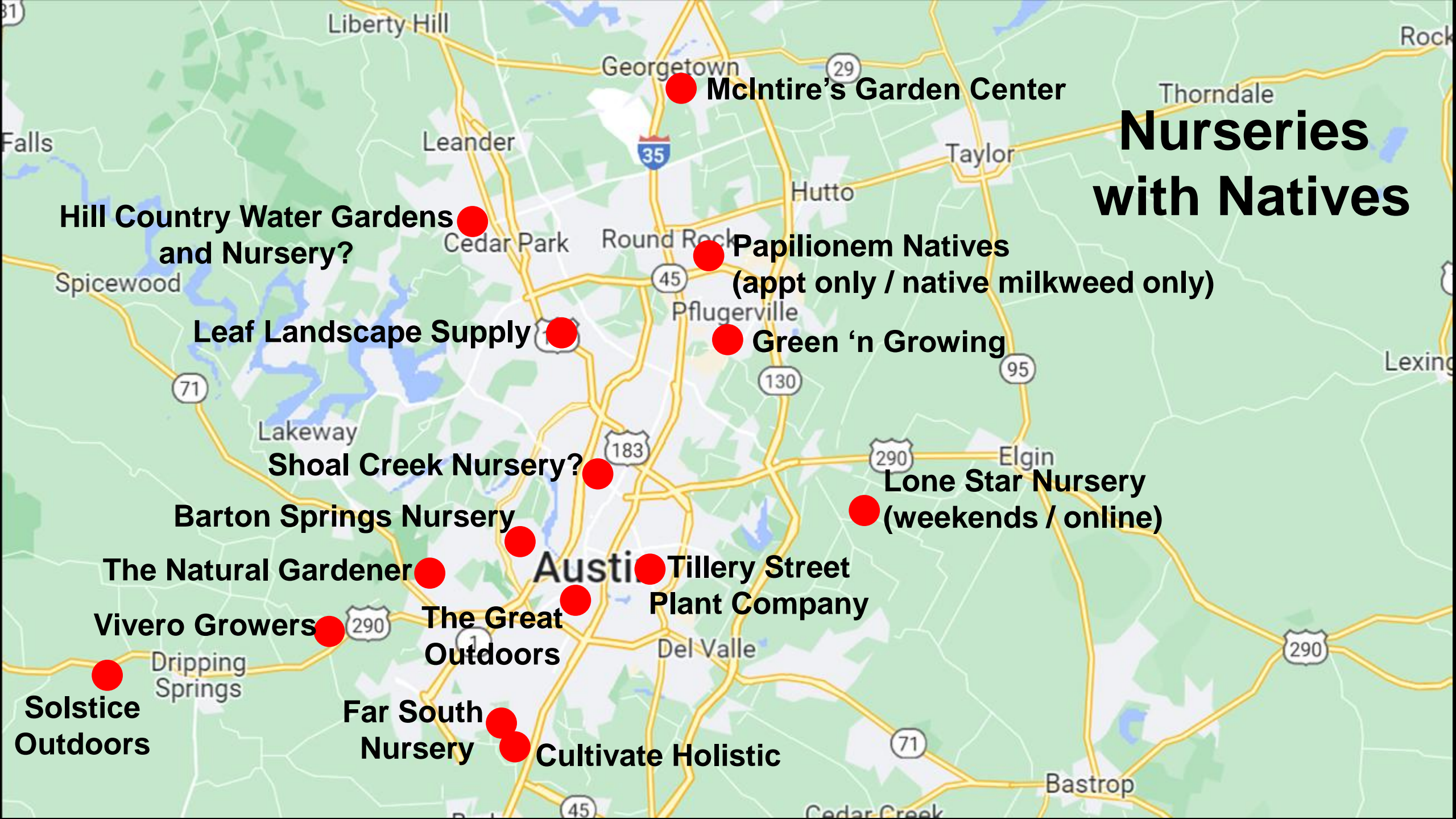
Social Media

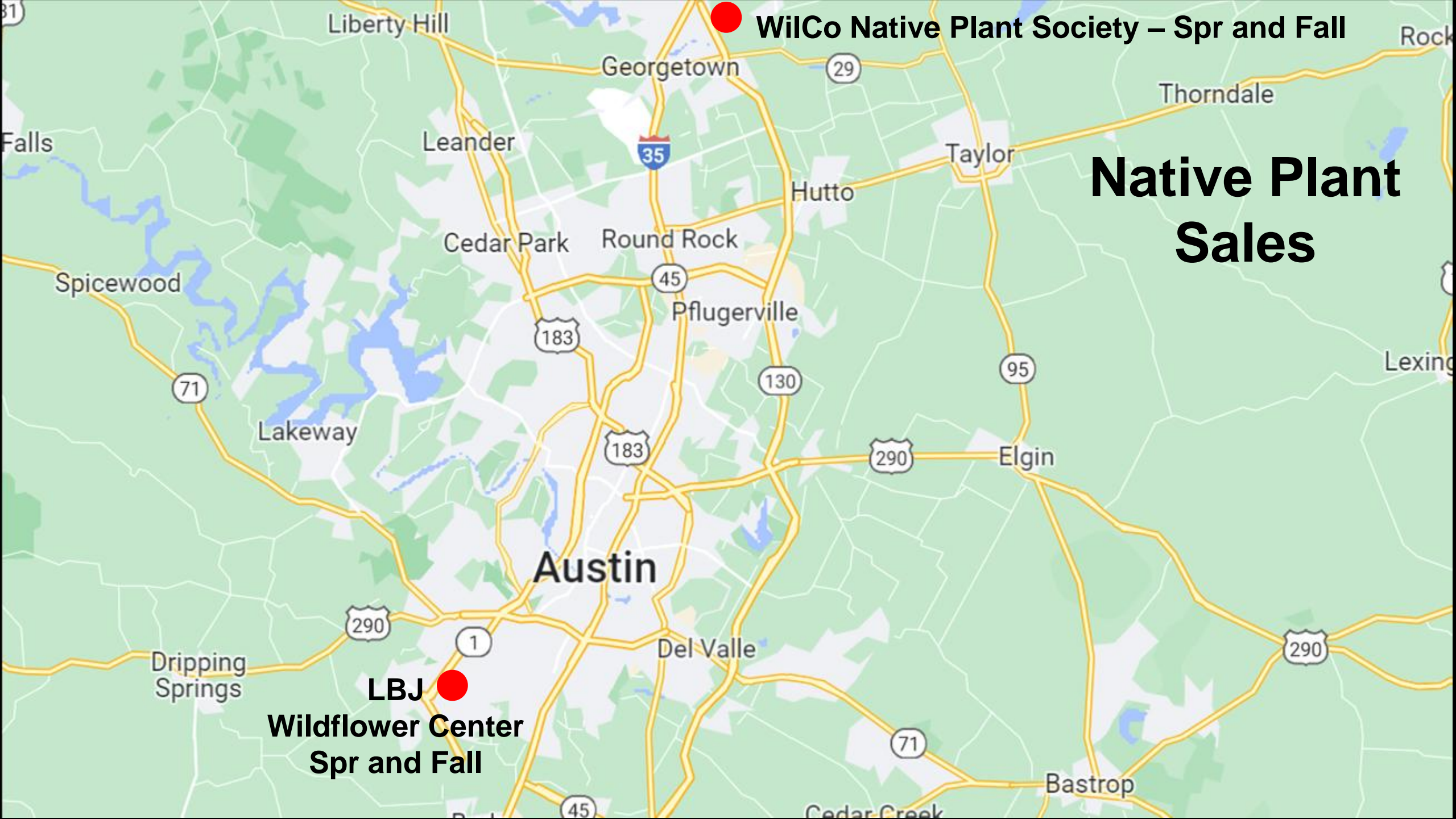


Facebook Pages / Groups:

- **Austin Chapter – Native Plant Society of Texas**
- **Texas Native Plant and Seed Exchange**
- **Landscaping with Native Texas Plants**

Nurseries with Natives





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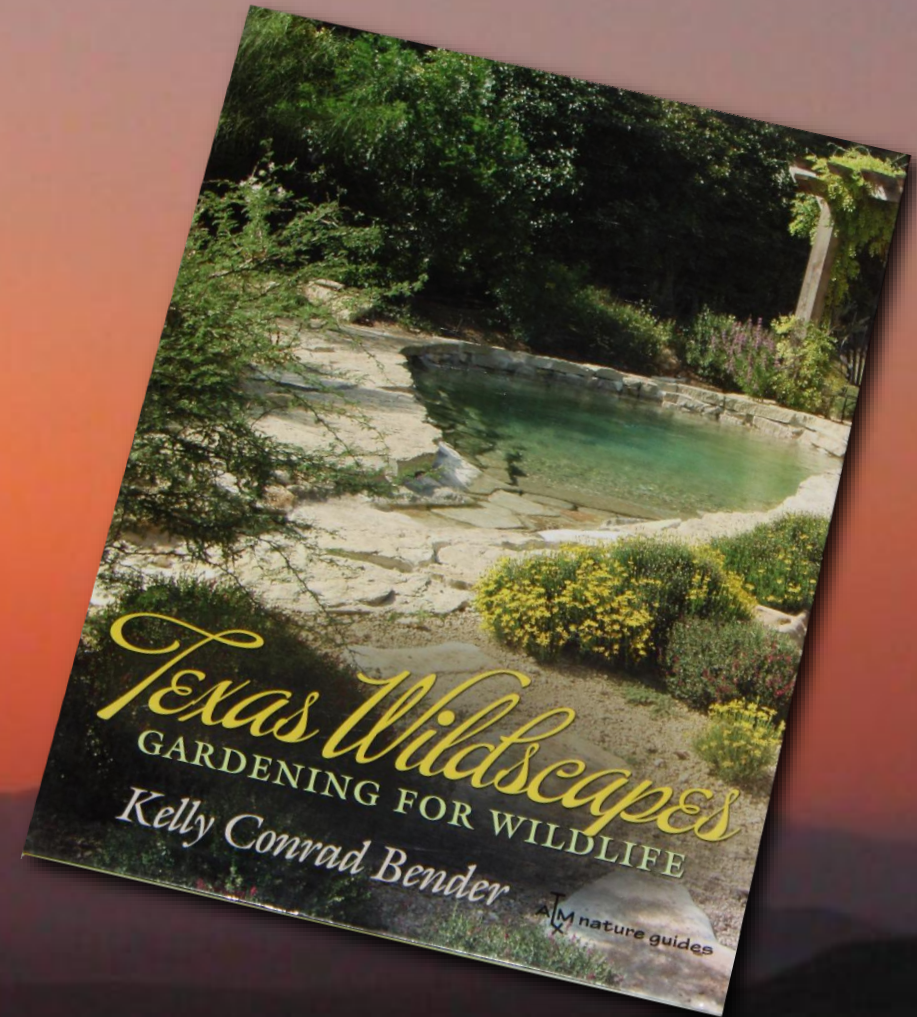
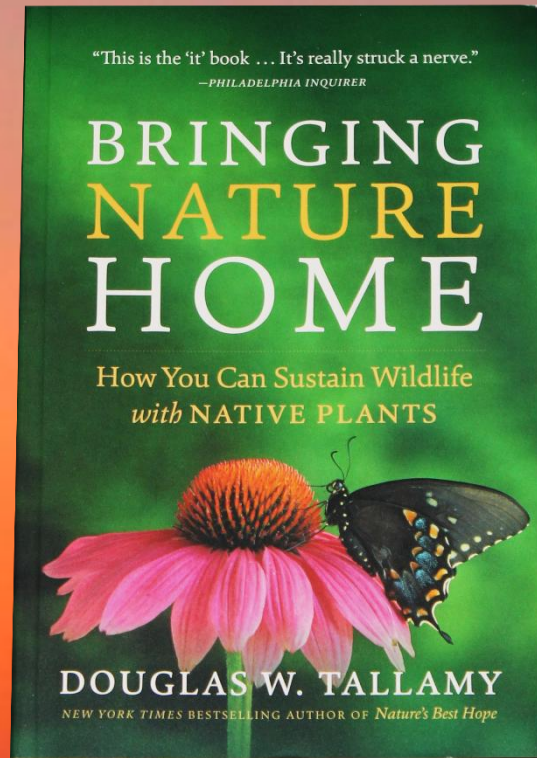
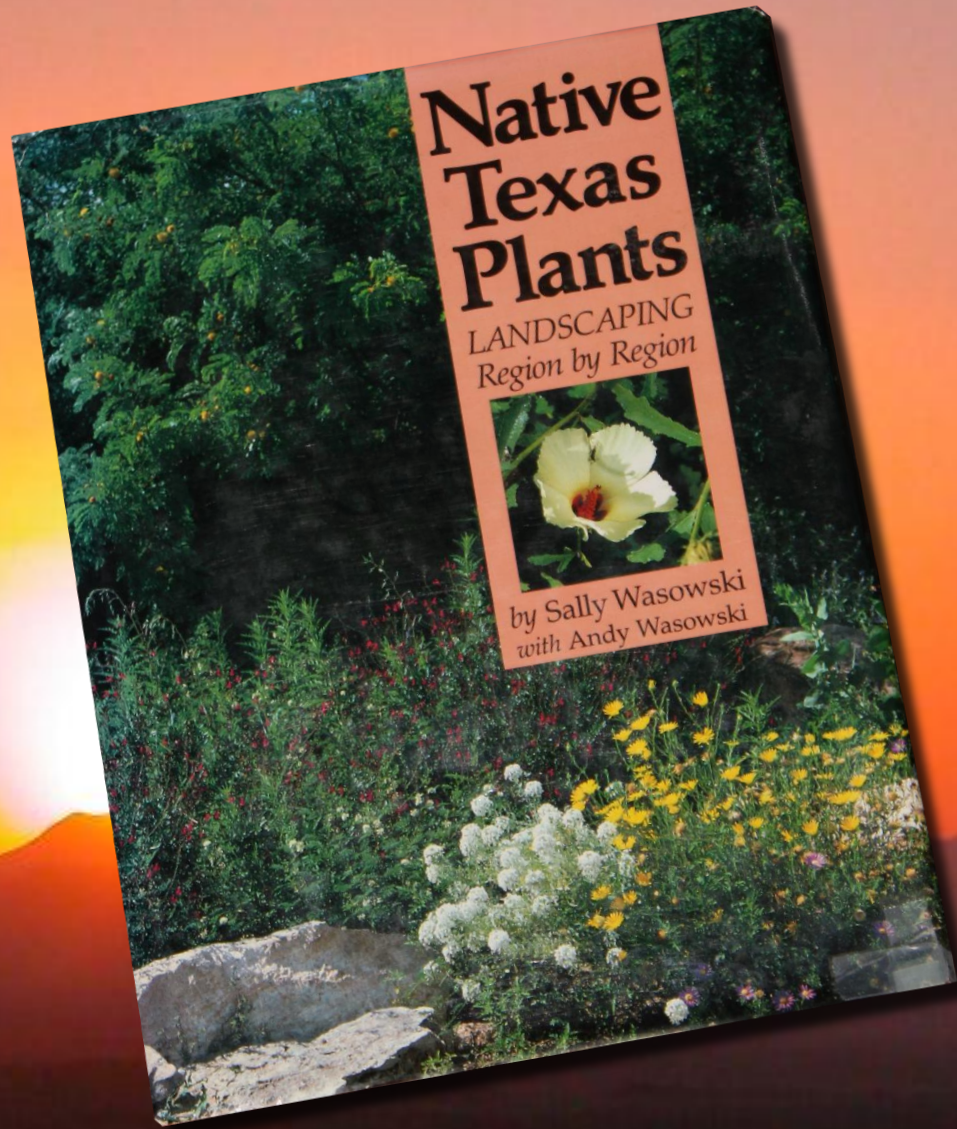


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Native Landscaping Resources:

Books



U.T. Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center

<https://www.wildflower.org/collections/>

Plants for Pollinators

Butterflies and Moths of North America - Plants that are valuable to moths and butterflies.

Special Value to Native Bees - Attracts large numbers of native bees.*

Special Value to Bumble Bees - Attracts large numbers of bumble bees.*

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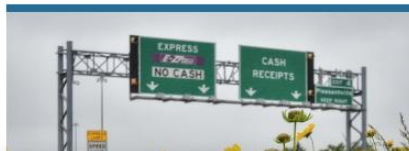
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Dr. Shalene Jha

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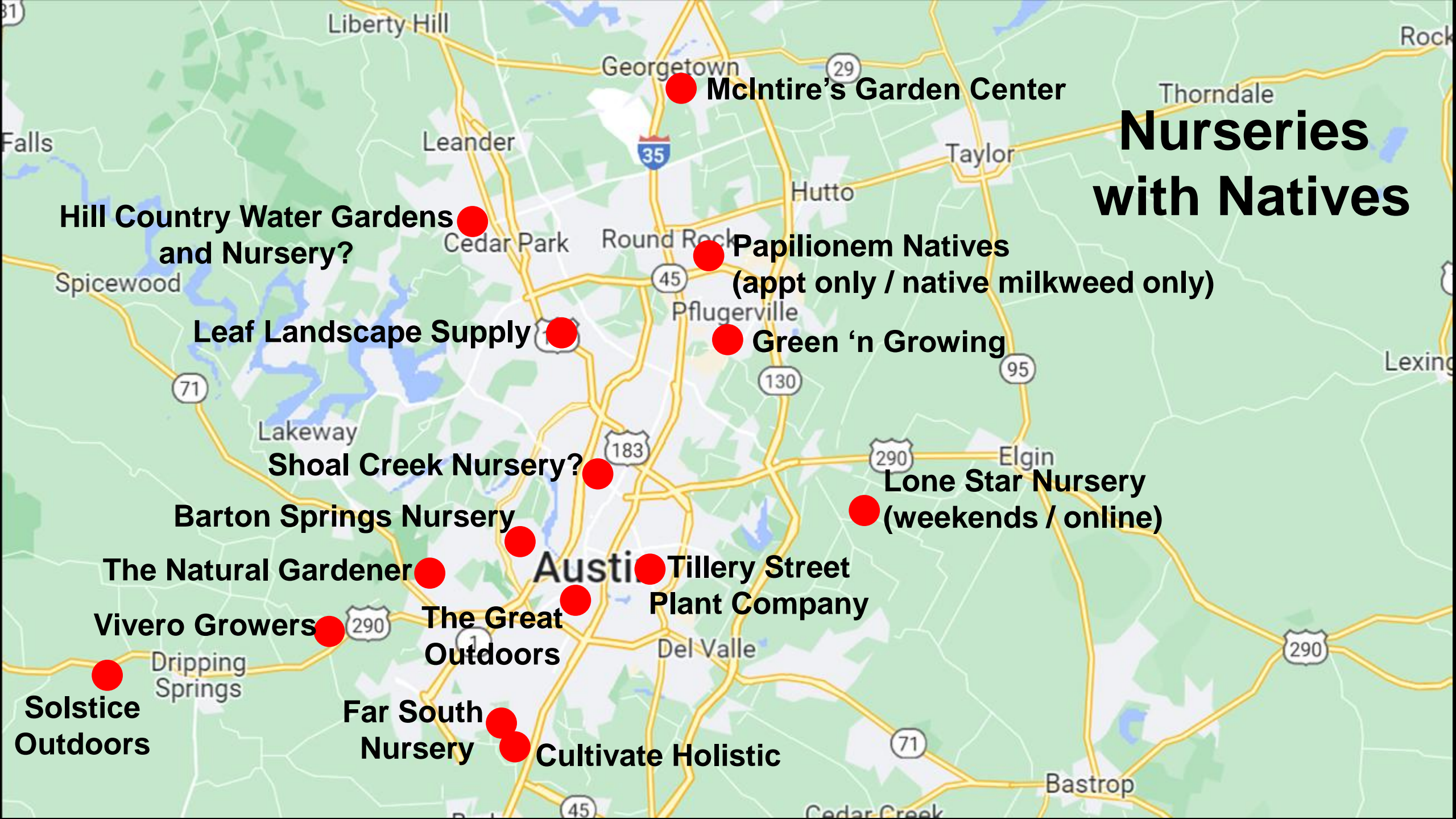
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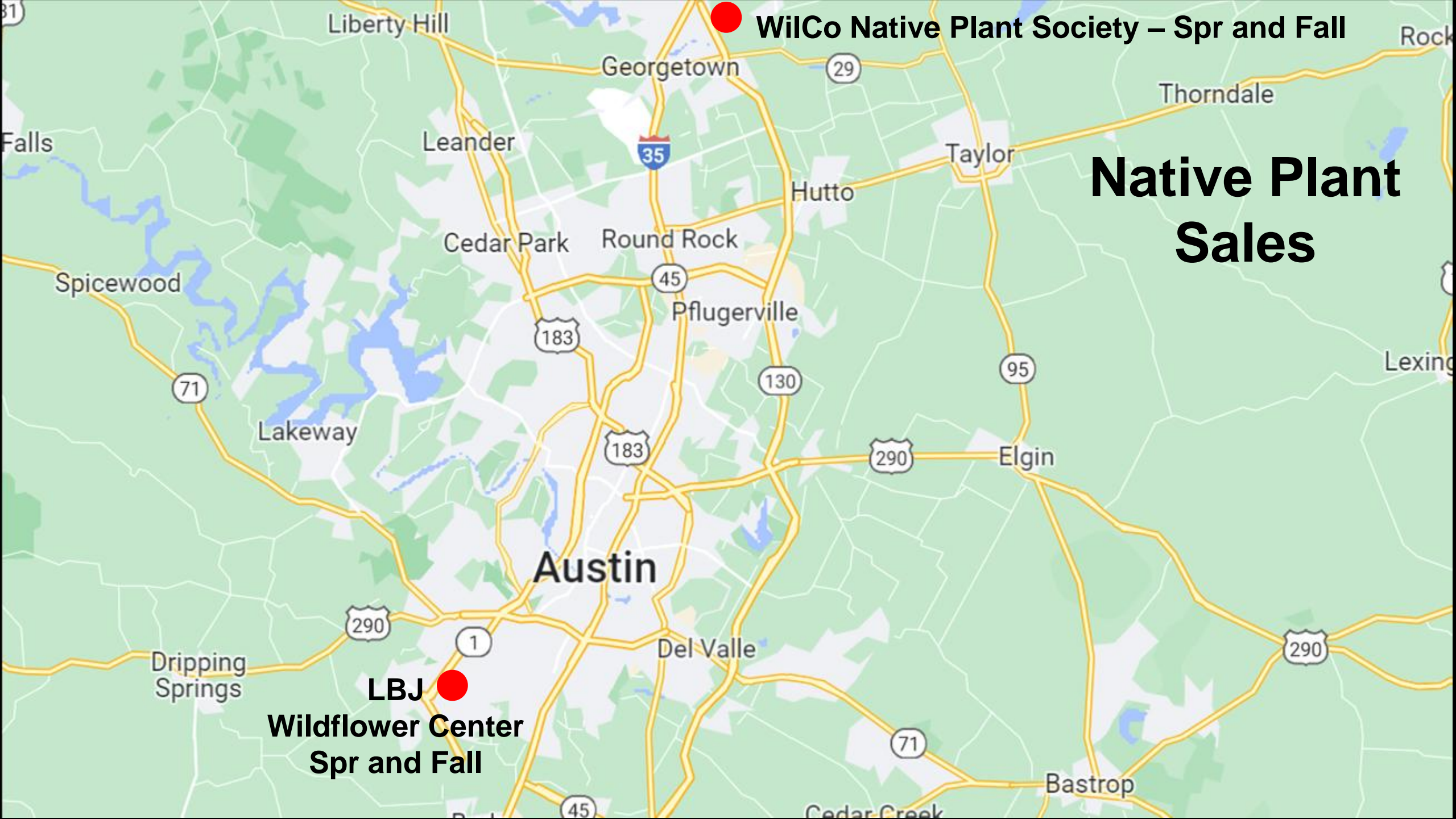
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Native Landscaping Resources: Online

Nurseries with Natives





WilCo Native Plant Society – Spr and Fall

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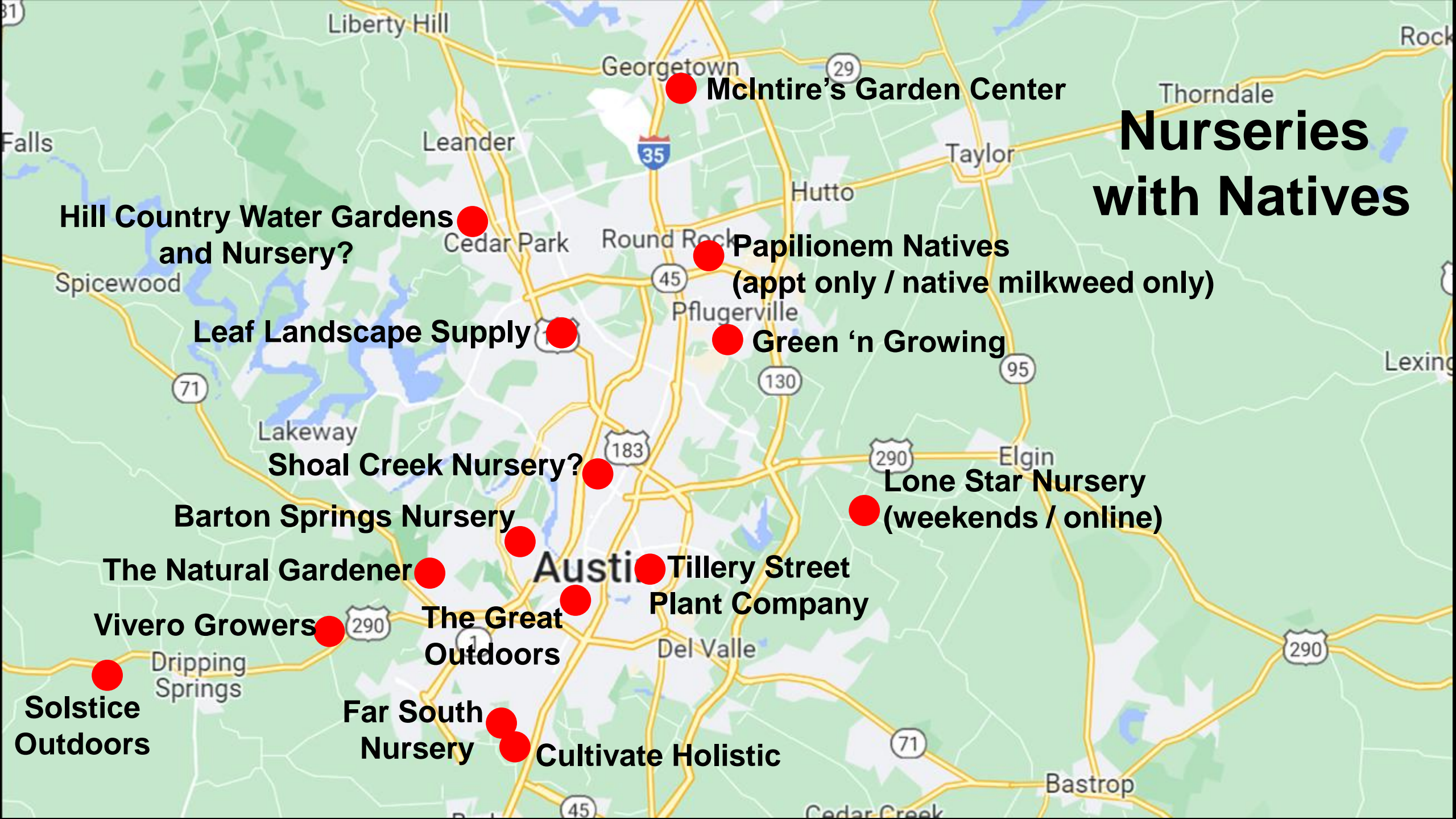
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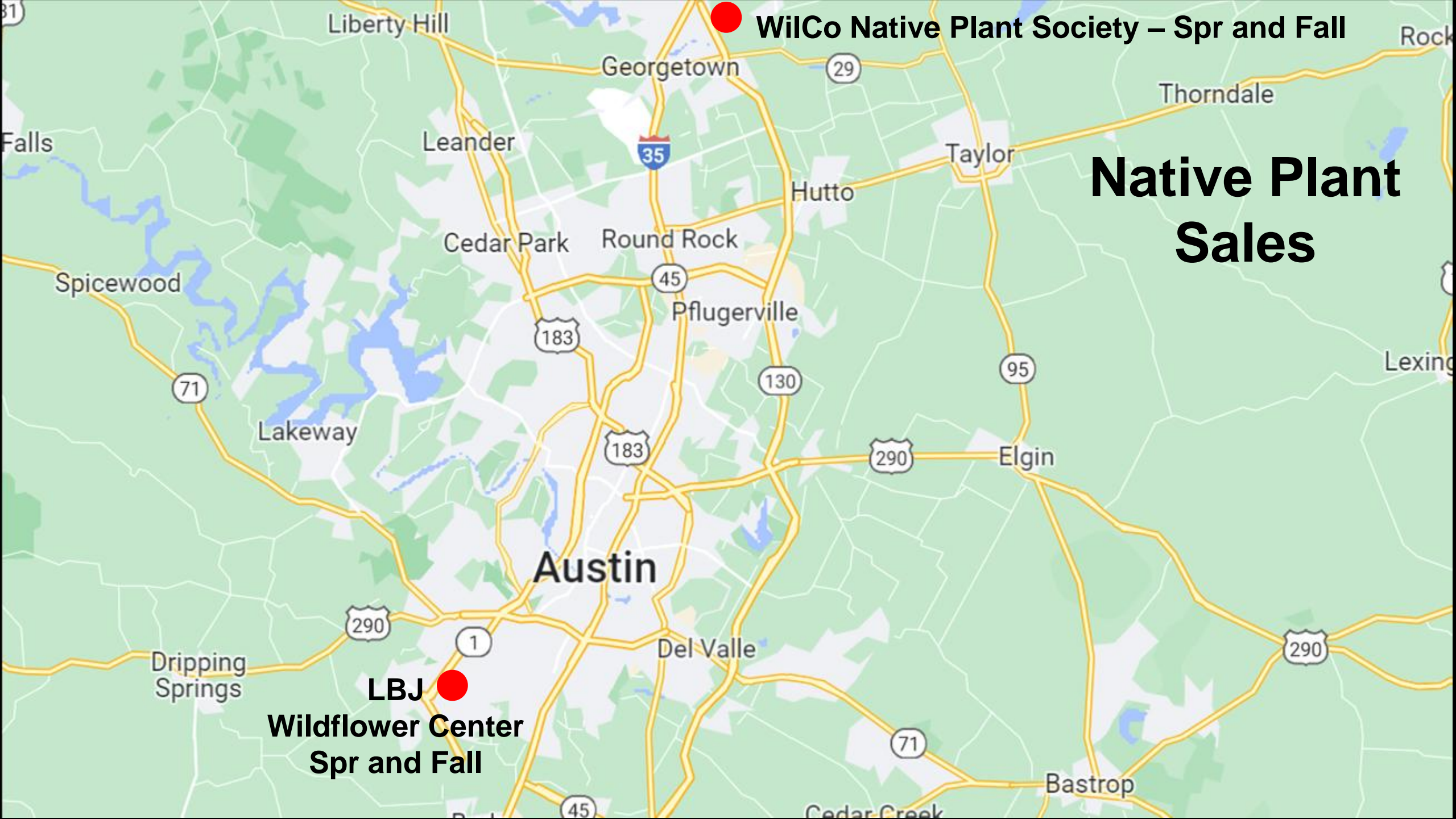


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Thank You!



Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Wildlife Science, Research and Diversity Program