



### plant key

#### trees













yaupon holly



possumhaw



wax myrtle



texas redbud



flowering peach



live oak



vellow bells



antelope horn



cedar sage



mistflower

big muhly



phlox



purple coneflower



gaura



texas lantana



autumn sage



river fern

#### shrubs



coralbean





buttonbush



fragrant sumac



flameleaf sumac



coralberry



american beautyberry cacti & succulents













butterfly milkweed



maidenhair fern



rock penstemon



fennel



chile pequin



vellow columbine



penstemon sage



inland seaoats



red columbine



virginia creeper

# Light:

Sun/ Part Shade

### Soil Needs:

- · Amend existing soil with 2-3" of compost
- Be sure that your total soil base is 6-8" deep
- If additional soil is needed, use a good quality soil mix (approximately 25% compost, 65% loam and 10% sand)

## Water Needs:

Once established, these plants require little to no water. If plants look wilted, however, water thoroughly every 3-4 weeks if there is no rainfall

## Irrigation:

- · Hand-watering is recommended
- If you must use an irrigation system..
   Choose one with bubblers and/or drip irrigation

# Turf:

While the existing grass at the Parks and Recreation main office is Bermuda and is a low wateruse option, Bermuda can be invasive, particularly in flower beds. Another turf alternative for a sunny to part shade yard is Zoysia grass.

Creating a Wildlife Habitat Is As Easy As 1, 2, 3, 4!

Provide these simple habitat elements to create habitat for wildlife today

- 1.FOOD -- Native plants provide wildlife with a buffet of nectar, pollen, seeds, berries and more. Plant diversity increases the number of animal species found in your habitat
- WATER -- A reliable water source is a key element for a variety of wildlife. Animals need water for

drinking and some need it for breeding

- COVER -- Evergreen shrubs and stacked rock walls are two ways to offer wildlife shelter from predators and bad weather. Layers of vegetation also provide safe places for critters
- 4. PLACES TO RAISE YOUNG

   Dense shrubs, a nesting box or pond are examples of places wildlife need to mate and raise their young

# Additional Tips:

- Avoid overhead irrigation to prevent nectar loss in flowers
- Plant red tubular flowers to attract hummingbirds
- Choose masses of purple, yellow, pink and blue flowers to help attract butterflies
- Use stone without mortar between rocks to provide homes for lizards
- Promote beneficial insects they are wildlife too!

For a driving or biking map to this and other demonstration gardens or for more earth-wise gardening tips, visit www.growgreen.org

For water conserving tips and rebates, visit www.waterwiseaustin.org









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