Learn More!

REFERENCES
AgriLife Extension Aggie Horticulture
http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu

AgriLife Research & Extension
http://dallas.tamu.edu

USDA
www.plants.usda.gov

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
www.wildflower.org

Native Plant Society of Texas
www.npsot.org

National Wildlife Federation
www.nwf.org

Texas Parks & Wildlife
www.tpwd.state.tx.us

RESOURCES
Wildseed Farms
www.wildseedfarms.com

Native American Seed
www.seedsource.com

North Haven Gardens
7700 Northaven Rd, Dallas, TX
www.nhg.com

Redenta’s
2001 Skillman St, Dallas, TX
www.redentas.com

Petal Pushers Garden Emporium
813 Straus Rd, Cedar Hill, TX

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Certified Dallas County Master Gardener

Native & Adapted Plants in the Landscape

Dallas County Master Gardener
Why Native & Adapted Plants?

*WaterWise*
*Heat & Drought Tolerant*
*Enduring*

Native & Adapted plants
- Use less water
- Need less soil modification
- Require little or no fertilizer
- Are less susceptible to pest problems

The Basics:
Know Your Soil Type & Hardiness Zone

Dallas County is in Biome Region B
- A *biome* is a major region of distinctive plant and animal groups that are well-adapted to the physical environment of its distribution area.
- The *biome concept* embraces the idea of community interaction among vegetation, animal populations and soil.
- *TX biomes* reflect rainfall levels, temperature variation, wind and soils. These conditions vary widely and affect the way plants grow.

Native & Adapted Plants
- Solve landscape problems that many other plants cannot.
- Provide habitat for wildlife and pollinators
- Offer food and shelter for many species all year long.

DALLAS COUNTY

**SOILS**: Blackland Prairie (black clay), Caliche, with some fingers of Sandy Loam reaching down from the Red River.

**HARDINESS ZONE**: Zone 8

**RAINFALL**: average 24 inches per year

**TEMPERATURE VARIATION**:
- Minimum: 10 to 20 degrees F
- ~120-150 days with temperatures >86 degrees F

  - Average first frost date: Nov 15
  - Average last frost date: March 15

CONSERVATION ISSUES

Water is a precious, fragile and limited resource.
25% of the available water supply in Texas is used for landscapes. The use of native and adapted plants helps to conserve this precious resource.

Native and adapted plants have proven sustainability.
This means fewer replacement costs and waste of plant materials.

Many of our native plants are at risk of extinction.
The World Conservation Union assessed the status of plant populations worldwide. The initial findings state that 29% of our nation’s flora could be at risk. Planting native plants lessen that risk.

This silent crisis, the quiet erosion of our nation’s plant diversity, has begun to reach public consciousness and to spur serious national debate about what can and should be done.

Do your part by combining Texas natives and well-adapted non-native plants into your landscape.