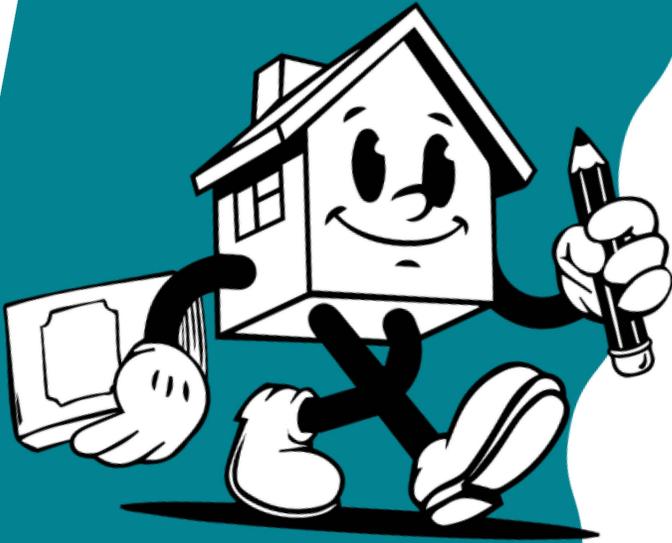


**HISTORIC
PRESERVATION**

PRESERVATION ACADEMY

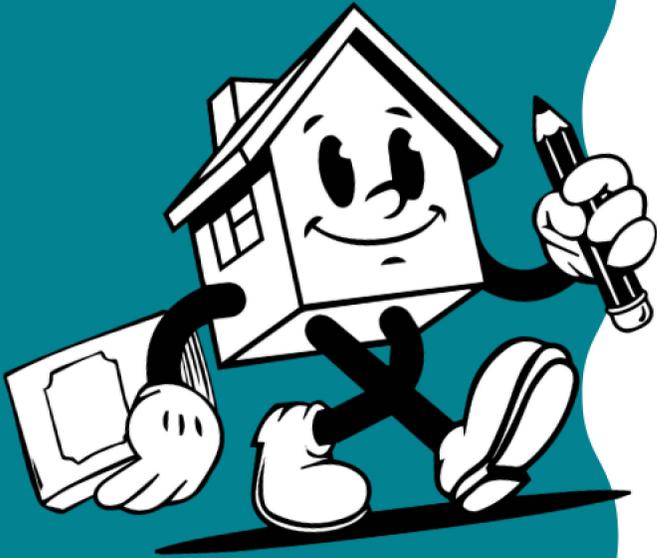


Preservation Academy

ABOUT

- Understand the whys and hows of preservation
- Equip and empower
- Provide technical assistance and trainings
- Build a community of support

Upcoming Sessions



- Wood Window Restoration Workshop – Saturday, Nov 15 (\$25)
- Financing your Rehab – Saturday, February 21

Grow a Native Pollinator Garden

David Jimenez, Nature Preserve Officer

City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation – Natural Areas



Natural Area

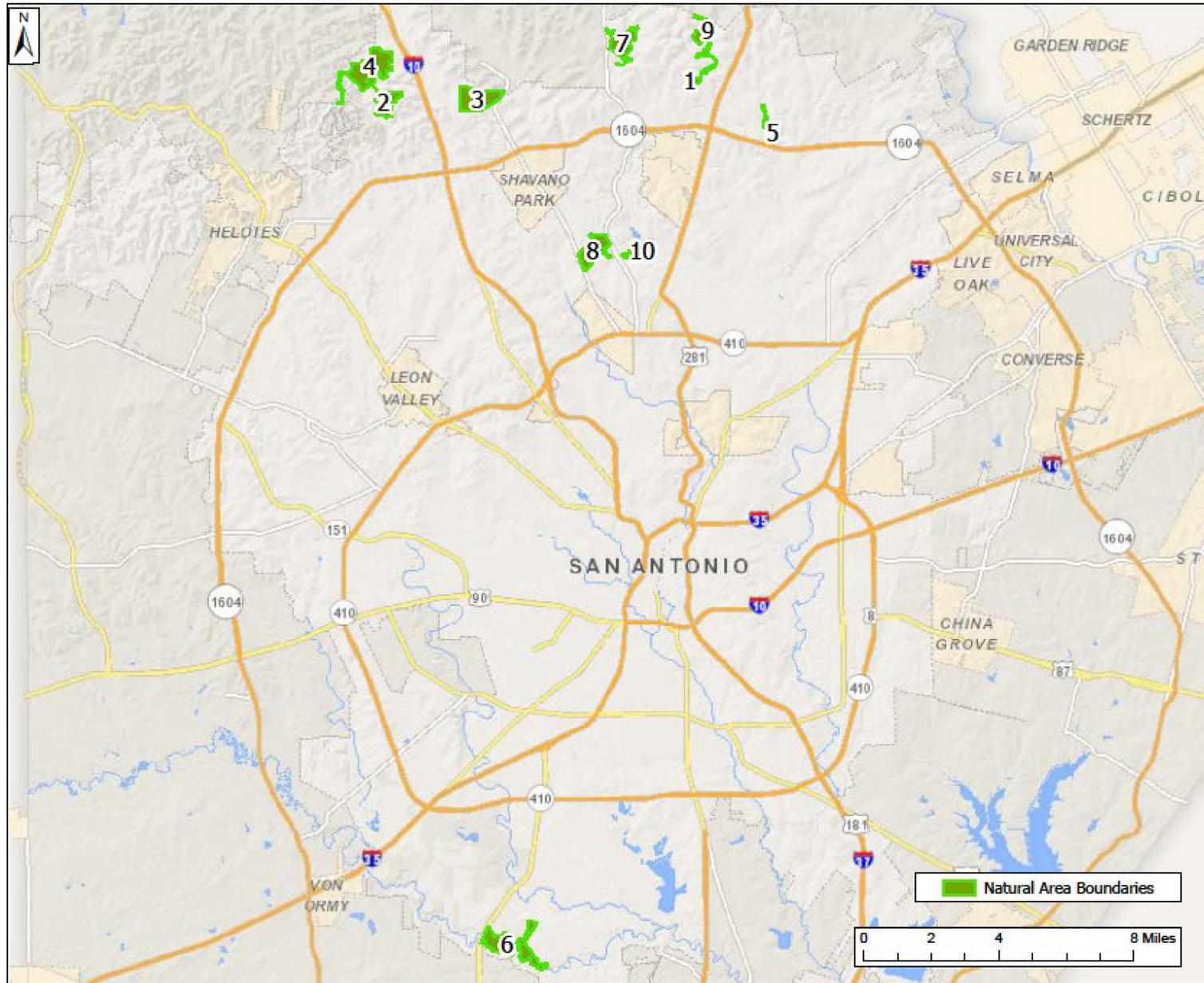


Urban Park



Home Garden

San Antonio Natural Areas Map

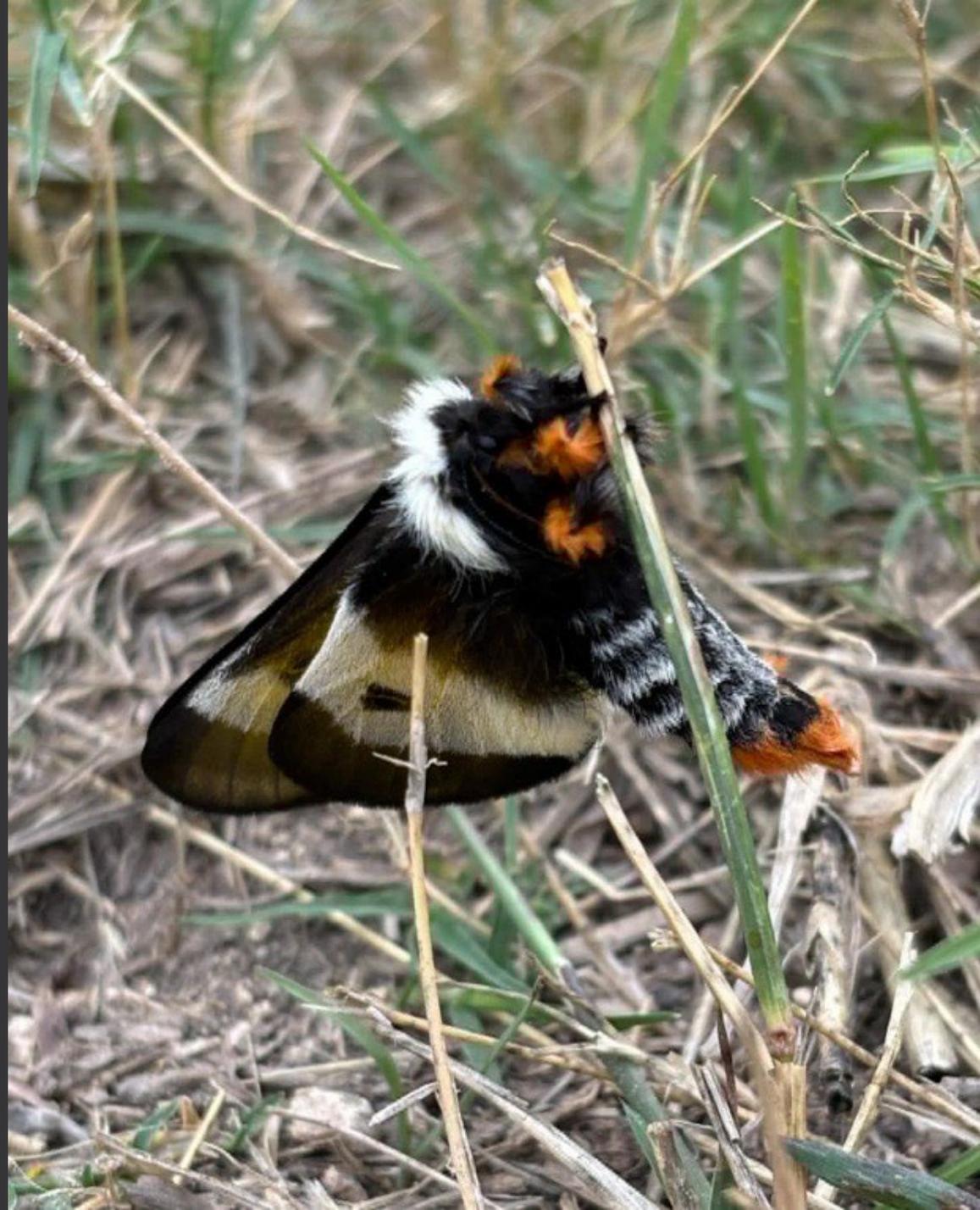


San Antonio Natural Areas

1. Classen-Steubing Ranch Park
2. Crownridge Canyon Natural Area
3. Eisenhower Park
4. Friedrich Wilderness Park
5. Gold Canyon Park
6. Medina River Natural Area
7. Panther Springs Park
8. Phil Hardberger Park
9. Stone Oak Park
10. Walker Ranch Historic Landmark Park

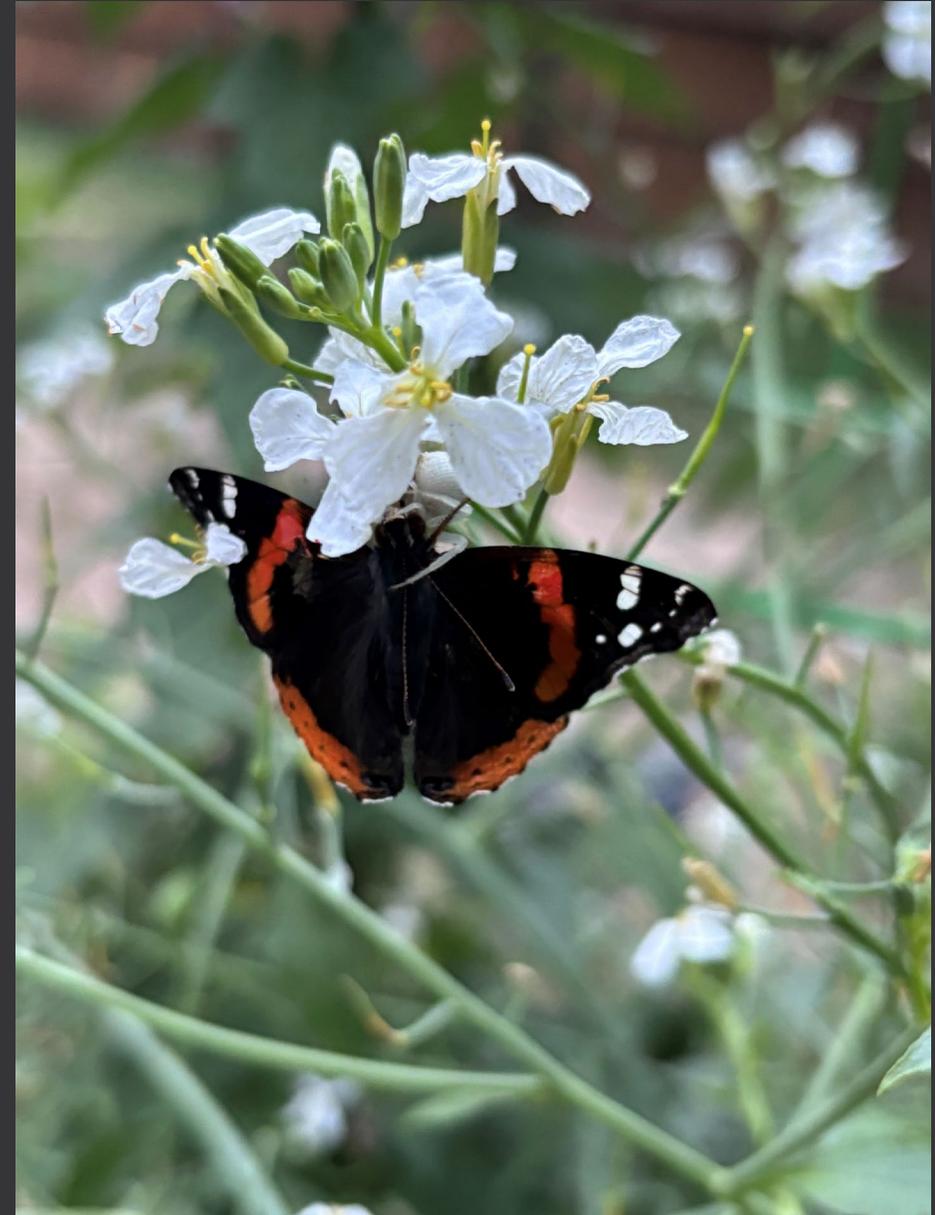
Benefits of a Native Pollinator Garden

- Attracting pollinators
- Supporting native ecosystems* (insect population decline of 9% per decade, or 1% per year)
- Reducing water usage
- Minimize landscape maintenance*
- Avoiding fertilizers and pesticides
- Personal enjoyment



Who are our Native Pollinators?

- A diverse group of wildlife, large and small who not only help plant lifecycles, but require native plants for their own sustenance and life cycle.
- Includes Insects, Birds, Amphibians, Mammals, Reptiles and Mollusks – each with unique tools, strategies and needs.



Consider: Who do you want to support specifically?



&... Who else might join the party?

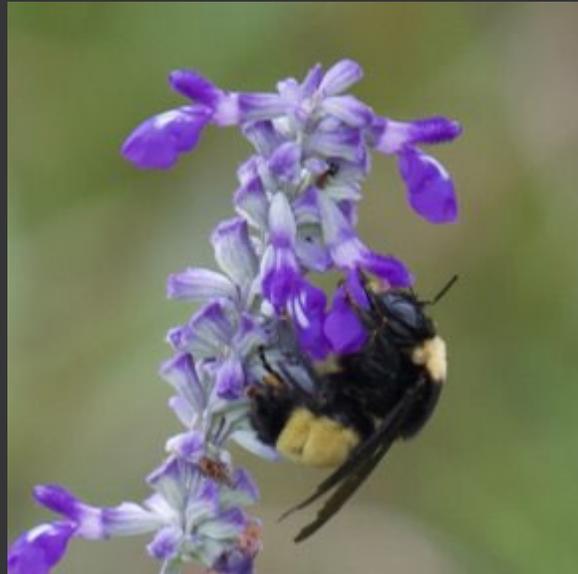
Importance of Flowering Plants

Nectar



Southern Skipperling
on Blue Mistflower

Pollen



American Bumblebee
on Blue Mealy Sage

Leaves/Hosts



Bordered Patch Caterpillar
on Cowpen Daisy

HOST PLANTS *If you plant them, the butterflies will come.*



Each species of butterfly lays its eggs on specific host plants. Host plants provide all of the nutrients that the caterpillars will need to grow. Butterfly gardens require host plants for the butterflies common to the region.

Fennel
(*Foeniculum vulgare*)



Black swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*) caterpillar on fennel.

Senna
(*Senna spp.*)



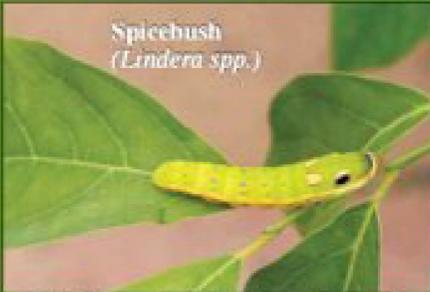
Cloudless sulphur (*Phoebastria sennae*) caterpillar on senna.

Pawpaw
(*Asimina spp.*)



Zebra swallowtail (*Euryides marcellus*) caterpillar on Slimleaf Pawpaw (*Asimina angustifolia*)

Spicebush
(*Lindera spp.*)



Spicebush swallowtail (*Papilio troilus*) caterpillar on spicebush.

Willow
(*Salix spp.*)



Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*) caterpillar on willow.

Cherry
(*Prunus spp.*)



Tiger swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*) caterpillar on cherry.

Milkweed
(*Asclepias spp.*)



Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) caterpillar on milkweed.

Pipevine
(*Aristolochia spp.*)



Pipevine swallowtail (*Battus philenor*) caterpillar on pipevine.



Importance of Fruiting and Seeding Plants providing a food source through out the year.

- Beautyberry*
- Condalia*
- Elbowbush
- Agarita*
- Pecan*
- Oak/Acorn*
- Mesquite*
- Texas Persimmon*
- Yaupon Holly
- Sugar Hacknberry
- Inland Oats
- Cowpen Daisy
- Coneflower
- Black-eyed Susan
- Sunflower
- Cedar Elm
- Prairie Acacia
- Passumhaw
- **Texas Lantana**
- Juniper



Beautyberry



Inland Sea Oats



Flowering



Seeding



Annuals:

- Individual plants only survive for one season
- Rely on seeding to regrow each year
- **Do not mow** while flowering or seeding.
- Require a delayed maintenance for annual showing



Perennials:

- Live for several years
- Important for wildlife
- Can regrow from pruning, but will not regrow from short mowing.
- Do not mow or cut back when flowering



Liatris



Mealy Blue Sage



Zexmenia

Patience will pay off.

Time to establish varies per plant but generally give a new plant in your garden 3 years to become established.

- Year 1: Sleep [or survive]
- Year 2: Creep
- Year 3: Leap! [Thrive!]



Seeds however, germinate on their own time.
Know when to sow and when to look for sprouts.



Some may not grow not at all. ☹️

Timing and Planning, before choosing plants

- When should you plant
 - Some single season, some multiple season
 - Don't leave in pot too long!
- When to seed
 - Autumn is ideal
- When to prune*
 - After last frost/freeze for the winter [feb/march]
 - Does not include seed harvesting or "dead-heading"

Learn to accept the temporary ugly
for the sustained beauty.



Things to consider when choosing plants:

- **Sunlight** needs [Full, Partial, Shade]
- **Moisture** needs once established
 - Water may be needed when planting, but will quickly taper off need to none if planted in correct areas, i.e. rain garden in runoff areas
- **Soil** needs*
- **Planting time** [early spring, autumn]
- **Space** needs
 - Barriers
 - Consider the full grown size vs. right from the pot size
 - Layer with Forbs & Grasses or Trees & Shrubs

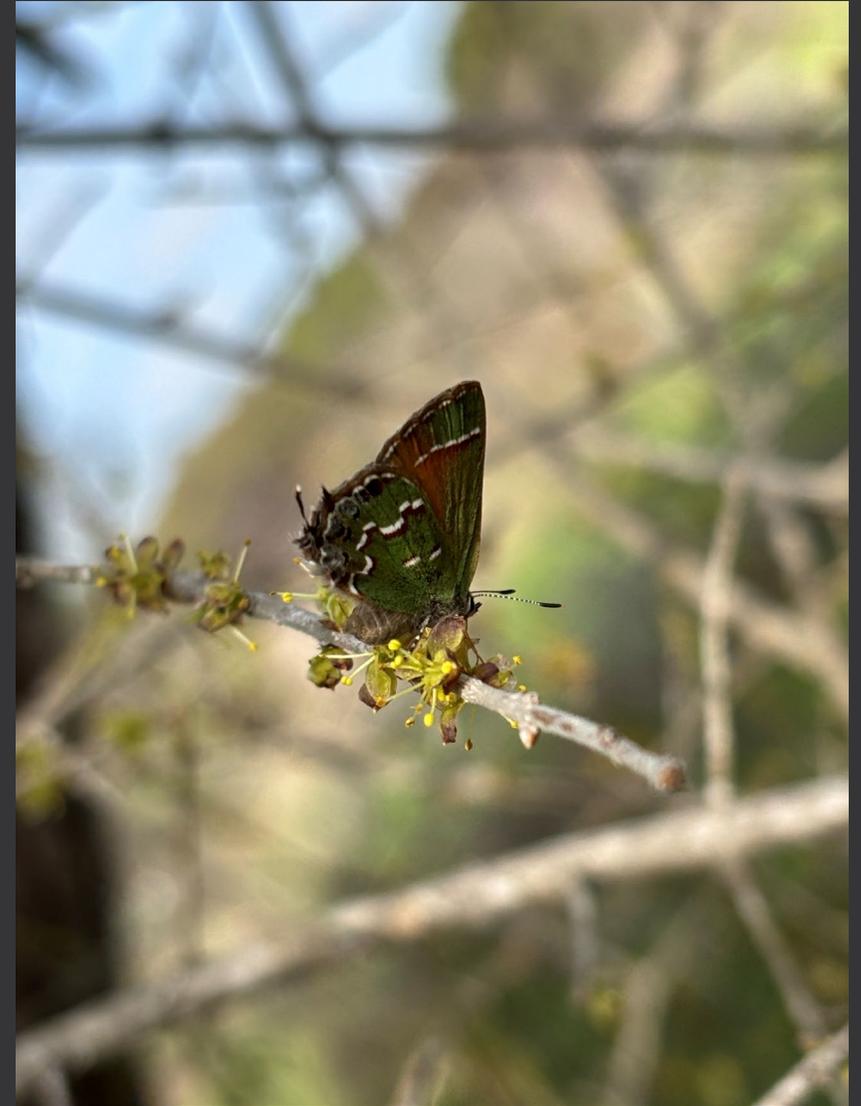


Southwestern Bristle Grass

Things to consider when choosing plants:

Diversify your garden. This is appealing not only to you, but to pollinators as well.

- **Color**
- **Flower shape**
- **Flower ‘Purpose’**
 - Host, Nectar, Seed, etc.
- **Bloomtimes**
 - Early bloomers like Agarita, Elbowbush and Redbud
 - Fall bloomers like Frostweed
 - Longtime bloomers like Mistflower
 - Rain induced bloomers like Kidneywood, Cenizo



Elbowbush

David's favorite plants and some easy beginner plants:

- Kidneywood [Medium Shrub]
- Flame Acanthus [Small Shrub]
- Red Yucca [Shrub]
- Turk's Cap [Small Shrub]
- Cedar Elm [Tree]
- Live Oak [Tree]
- Hackberry [Tree]
- Desert Willow [Small Tree]
- Fall Aster [Forbs]
- Gregg's Blue Mistflower [Forbs]*
- Shrubby Boneset [Forbs]
- Cowpen Daisy [Forbs]*
- Inland Oats [Grass]
- Cenizo/Texas Sage [Shrub]
- Frostweed [Forbs] *
- Rockrose [Forbs]
- Firewheel [Forbs]
- FROGFRUIT the SUPERSTAR



Mind the volunteers

- For any garden, high or low maintenance – some work will always be necessary. Pruning, pulling ‘weeds’, fertilizing*, watering, etc.
- Learn about the weeds that pop up.
 - **Are they *native*?** Good vs. bad can be subjective
- **Are they aggressive growers?**
 - Cedar Sedge Grass
- **Do they flower?**
 - Dandelions
 - Sunflowers
- **Are they toxic to people or pets?*****
 - Poinsetta
 - Nightshade
- **Are they edible/forageable?**
 - Prairie Tea



Consider native ground covers as alternative to lawn

- Horse Herb / Straggler Daisy
- Frogfruit [SUPERSTAR!]
- Prairie Verbena

Then... see who stops by!

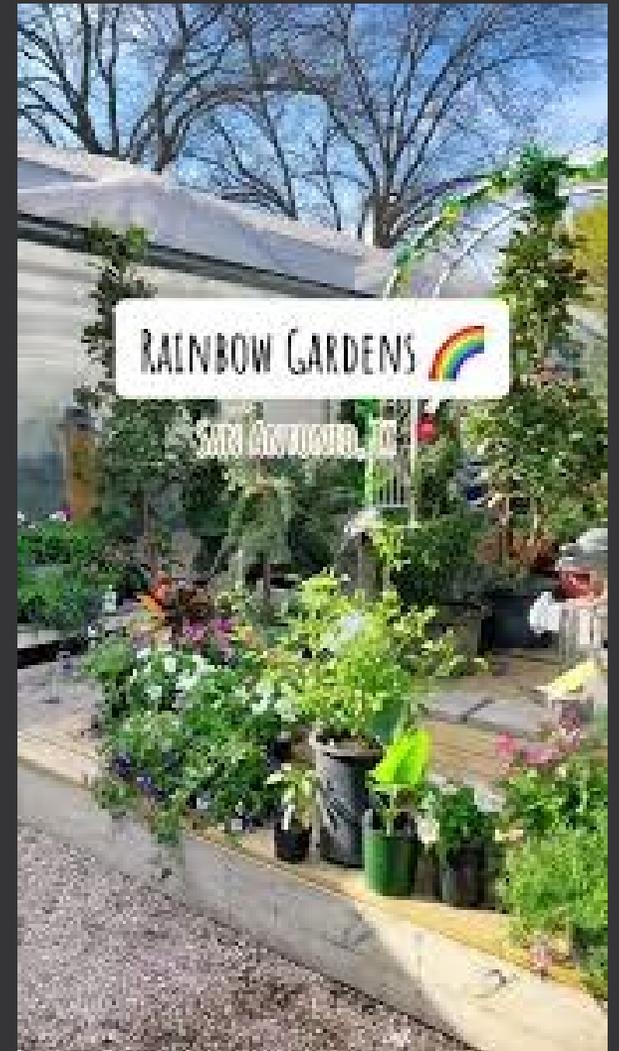


Know your local nurseries. Don't be afraid to ask about natives, pesticide use, and advice for planting. Also, *confirm species nativity*.*

- **Rainbow Gardens**
 - 8516 Bandera Rd
 - 2585 Thousand Oaks
- **Pollinatives**
 - 101 South St., Converse
- **Nectar Bar**
 - 7600 Eckhert
- HEB – Native Plant additions, partnered with NPSOT*

Also, keep abreast of Parks events for free native plant giveaways.

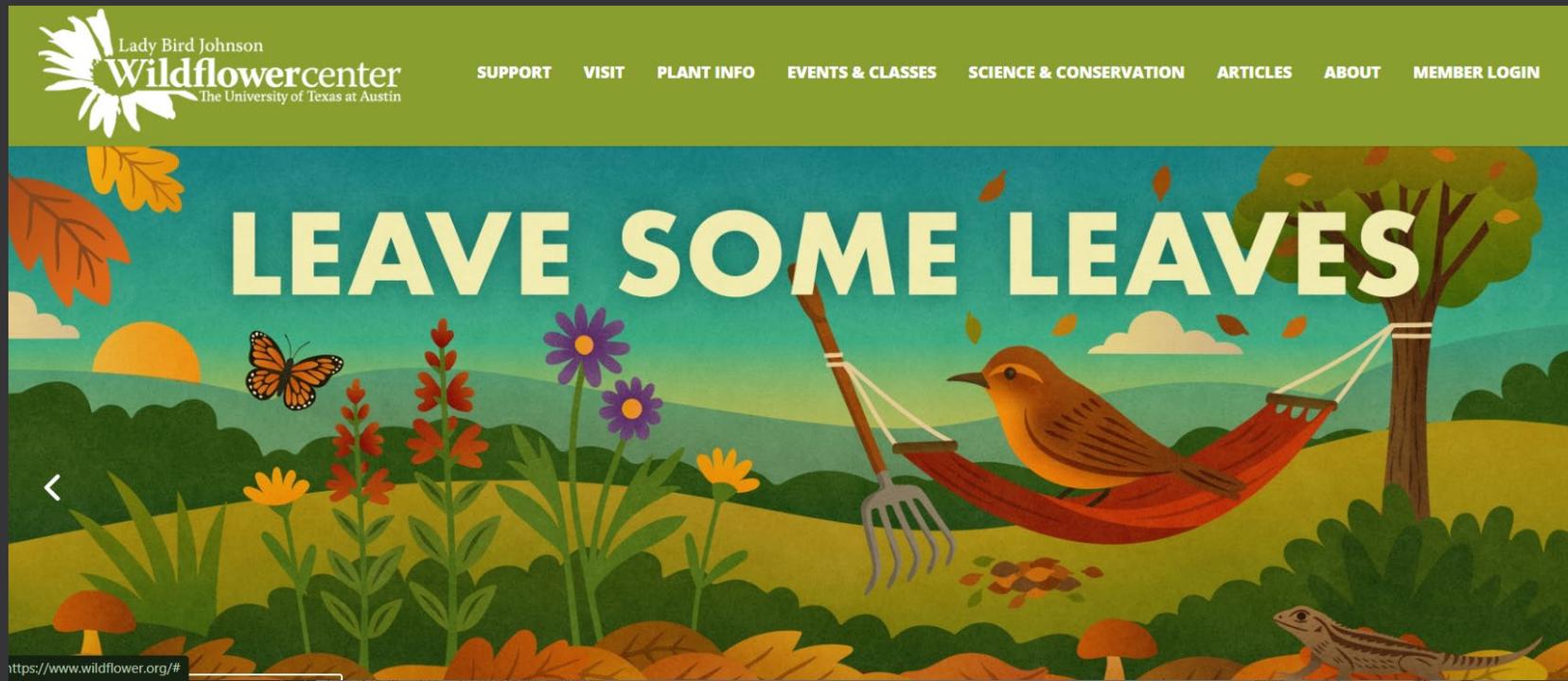
- Arbor Day [Sat 11/8]
- Dairy Days [Sat 11/15]
- Earth Day [April]
- Monarch Fest [October]
- Bee Day
- Vulture Day



Native Plant Resources:

- **Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center's** "Plants for Central Texas" lists
 - <https://www.wildflower.org/collections/>
- The Wildflower Center's Central Texas recommended plant list. You can filter by light requirement, soil moisture, and sun. https://www.wildflower.org/collections/collection.php?collection=TX_central

Prepare a list or have an idea ahead of time. Who do you want to attract? What colors do you like? What's your planting area look like? Then, at the nursery, identify and double check. Plants can often be mislabeled or misleading, especially at big name stores like Lowes and Home Depot. You can utilize apps like Seek or iNaturalist to check species.



Other Garden Suggestions

- Multi-Layered Structure
- Barriers
- Water for Wildlife
- Hardscaping [rocks/logs]
- Keep any future maintenance in mind*



If something is
not eating your
Plants, then your
Garden is not part
of the ecosystem.





Thank you!

David Jimenez
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COASA P&R – Natural Areas
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