Native Plants to Grow
LANDSCAPING FOR WILDLIFE AND YOU

WHAT ARE NATIVE PLANTS?
Native plants are those that occur naturally in a region, before people introduced new ones from other places. At Quinta Mazatlan, we consider native plants those coming from the Lower Rio Grande Valley, namely the counties of Starr, Hidalgo and Cameron.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF GARDENING WITH NATIVES?
Native Plants:
- Provide shelter, a place for young and food for wildlife
- Play an essential role in the life cycles of many pollinators, such as butterflies and bees
- Are naturally adapted to our region’s climate
- Require less watering, once established
- Are well adapted to our soils, requiring less use of fertilizers
- Repair the environment
- Create a sense of place—our regional identify

WHAT CAN YOU DO?
Something everyone can do to help the environment is to go native!

Replace carpet grass with water saving natives! We need to have nature where we live, where we work and where we play.

There are over a thousand native plants and we’ve narrowed it down to over 100 classified into garden categories.

Choosing the right plant for the right place is the first step for a successful garden, be it for your own pleasure or to attract wildlife.

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**HUMMINGBIRD PLANTS**
- Coral Bean
- Scarlet Sage (Tropical Sage)
- Turk's Cap
- Wild Olive (Anacahuita)
- Yellow Sophora

**BIRD FEED**
- Anacua (Sandpaper Tree)
- Brasil
- Brush Holly
- Coma
- Chili Piquin
- Granjeno
- Manzanita (Barbados Cherry)
- Night-blooming Cereus

**BUTTERFLY PLANTS**
- NECTAR
  - Betony-leaf Mistflower
  - Crucita
  - Frogfruit (Silky-leaf or Texas)
  - Lantana (Texas, Velvet or Desert)
  - Scarlet Sage (Tropical Sage)
  - Snakeherb
  - Spring Mistflower
  - Taperleaf Heliotrope (Scorpion's Tail)
  - Turk's Cap
  - Whitebrush

- HOST
  - Carlowrightia
  - Colima
  - Low Croton
  - Manzanita (Barbados Cherry)
  - Passionvine (Corky-stemmed or Blue)
  - Prairie Milkweed
  - (Zizotes Milkweed)
  - Ruellia (Wild Petunia)
  - Runyon's Water Willow
  - Texas Kidneywood
  - Tube-tongue
  - Vasey Adelia
  - Wedelia

**SHRUBS**
- Cenizo (Purple Sage)
- Croton (Low or Cortes)
- Crucillo
- Elbowbush
- Golden-eye Daisy (Skeleton-leaf)
- Hachinal
- Manzanita (Barbados Cherry)
- Mistflower (Crucita or Spring)
- Shrubby Blue Sage
- Tamaulipan Fiddlewood
- Texas Baby Bonnets
- Texas Kidneywood
- Turk's Cap
- Whitebrush

**GROUNDCOVERS**
- Chisme
- Fleabane
- Frogfruit
- Lorna's Savory
- Mistflower
  - (Betony-leaf or White)
- Powderpuff
- Prairie Verbena
- Ruellia (Wild Petunia)
- Snakeherb
- Tube Tongue
- Wooly Stemodia

**FOR ORNAMENTAL BEAUTY**
- Guayacan
- Mexican Caesalpinia
- Palo Verde
- Retama
- Tepeuaje
- Texas Sabal Palm
- Wild Olive (Anacahuita)

**FOR BIRDS**
- Anacua (Sandpaper Tree)
- Brasil
- Coral Bean
- Granjeno
- Texas Persimmon

**SHRUB/TREE**
- Blackbrush
- Candelilla (Wax Plant)
- Guayacan
- Mexican Caesalpinia
- Palo Verde
- Retama
- Tepeuaje
- Texas Sabal Palm
- Wild Olive (Anacahuita)

**CACTUS**
- Alicoche
  - (Berlandier's or Yellow-flowered)
- Desert Christmas Cactus
- Fishhook Cactus
- Fitch's Rainbow
- Glory of Texas
- Horse Cripper
- LRGV Barrel Cactus
- Mammillaria
  - (Little Chiles/Pincushion)
- Prickly Pear
- Runyon's Coryphantha
  - (Dumpling Cactus)
- Strawberry Pitaya

**VINES**
- Milkweed
  - Passionvine (Corky-stemmed or Blue)
- Snapdragon
  - Tournefortia

**AROMATIC**
- Night-blooming Cereus
  - Texas Ebony
  - Texas Kidneywood
  - Tiny Tim or Dogweed
  - Mexican Oregano

**EDIBLE**
- Strawberry Pitaya (fruit)
- Spanish Dagger (Yucca-petals)
- Texas Ebony (Seed)
- Turk's Cap (Seed)

Users should take necessary precautions including referencing multiple guide books prior to consuming wild plants.