

trees
and
shrubs

Guide

to

Lady Bird Johnson

native trees

Wildflowers

and

Center

shrubs

formerly the National Wildflower Research Center

t r e e s *and* shrubs

There are many reasons to value and care for our native woodlands. Trees and shrubs in our woodlands and forests help supply the oxygen we breathe, clean our air, shade us from the sun, provide us with timber, fuel, food, and many other products we use. They furnish food, cover and shelter for wildlife, hold soil in place, provide city dwellers with a link to nature, and contribute inestimably to the beauty of our world.

When the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center was constructed in 1993, woodland and tree protection was a primary consideration in the design. Since the opening, we have planted many other native trees and shrubs as we continue to manage and restore these native woodlands.

The trees and shrubs of the Central Texas Hill Country form a unique woodland community that has adapted to Texas' climate, soils, and even fire. Take a walk through our grounds to learn about the woodland community. What species grow here? Why are these species so well adapted to Texas conditions? Which ones might you like to preserve or plant? How are these trees valuable to you?

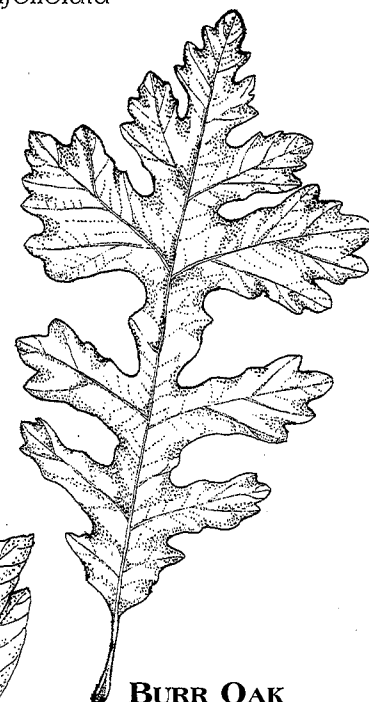
ACACIA, HUISACHE
Acacia farnesiana



AGARITA
Berberis trifoliolata



BALD CYPRESS
Taxodium distichum



BURR OAK
Quercus macrocarpa



CAROLINA BUCKTHORN
Rhamnus caroliniana

SUMAC
75

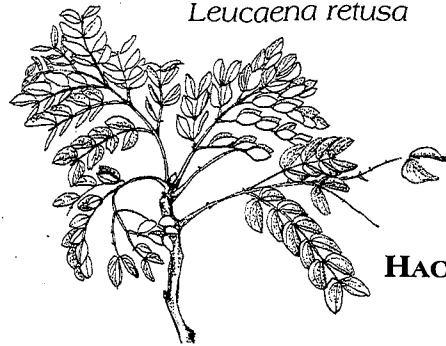


FLAME-LEAF SUMAC
Rhus lanceolata



FRAGRANT SUMAC
Rhus aromatica

GOLDEN-BALL LEAD-TREE
Leucaena retusa



HACKBERRY, SUGARBERRY
Celtis laevigata

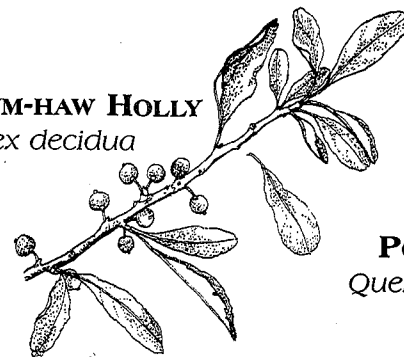
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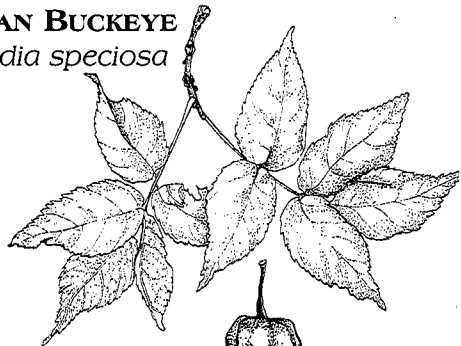
PERSIMMON
Diospyros texana



POSSUM-HAW HOLLY
Ilex decidua



MEXICAN BUCKEYE
Ungnadia speciosa



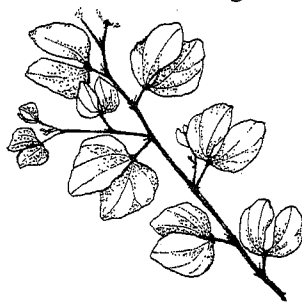
POST OAK
Quercus stellata



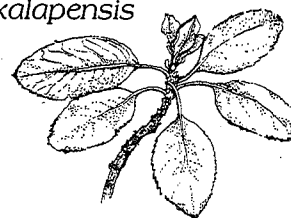
SQUITE
glandulosa



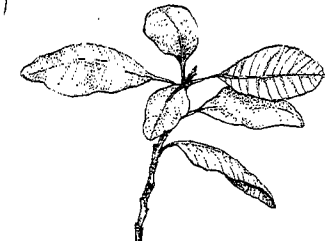
ORCHID TREE
Bauhinia congesta



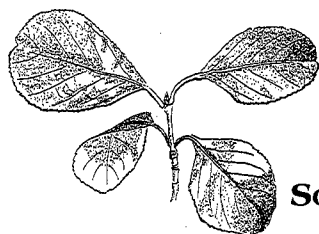
TEXAS MADRONE
Arbutus xalapensis



SMOKE TREE
Cotinus obovatus



SOAPBERRY
Sapindus drummondii



SOUTHERN BLACK-HAW
Viburnum rufidulum

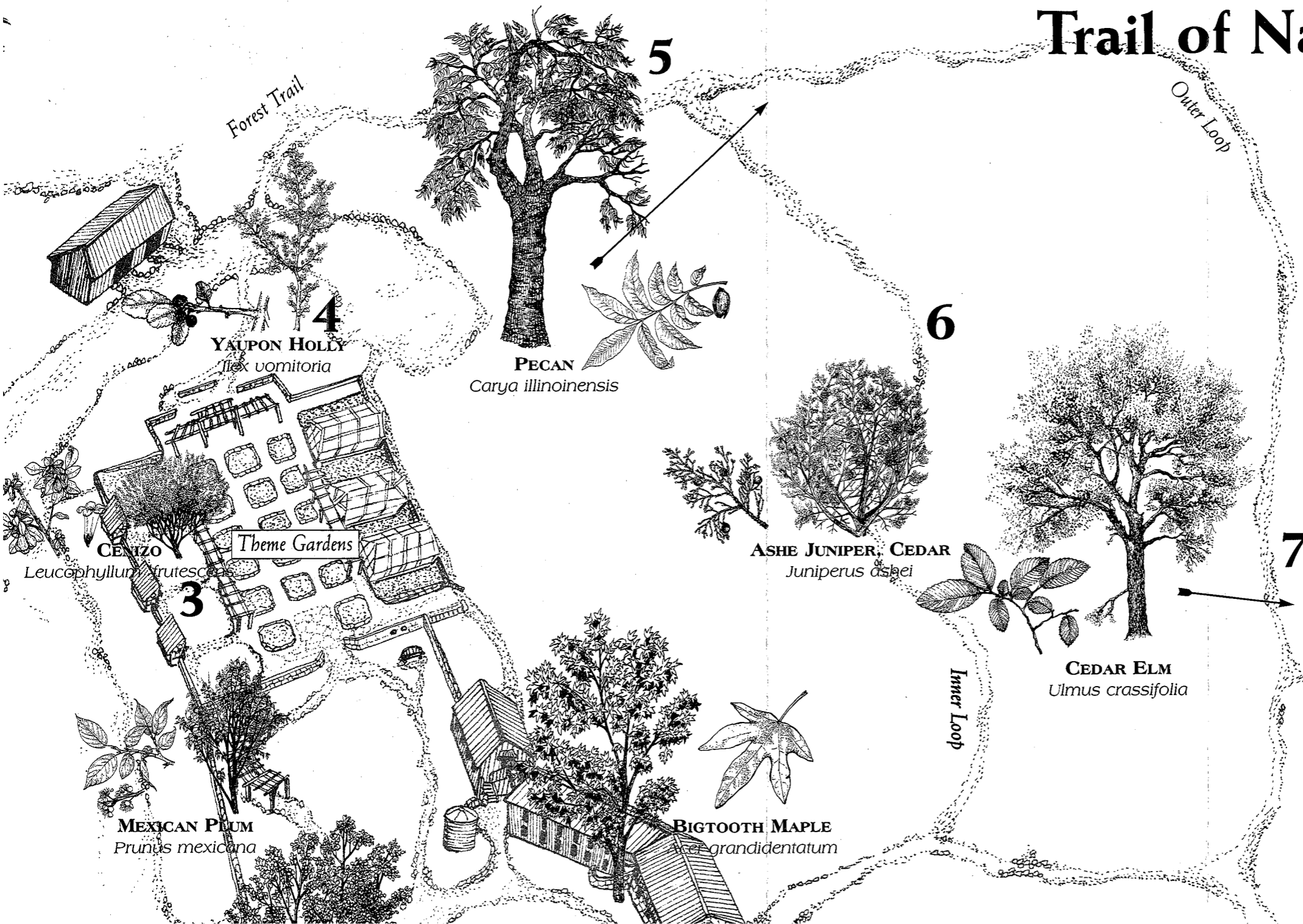
TICKLE TONGUE, PRICKLY ASH
Zanthoxylum hirsutum



WAX MYRTLE
Myrica pusilla



Trail of Native Trees



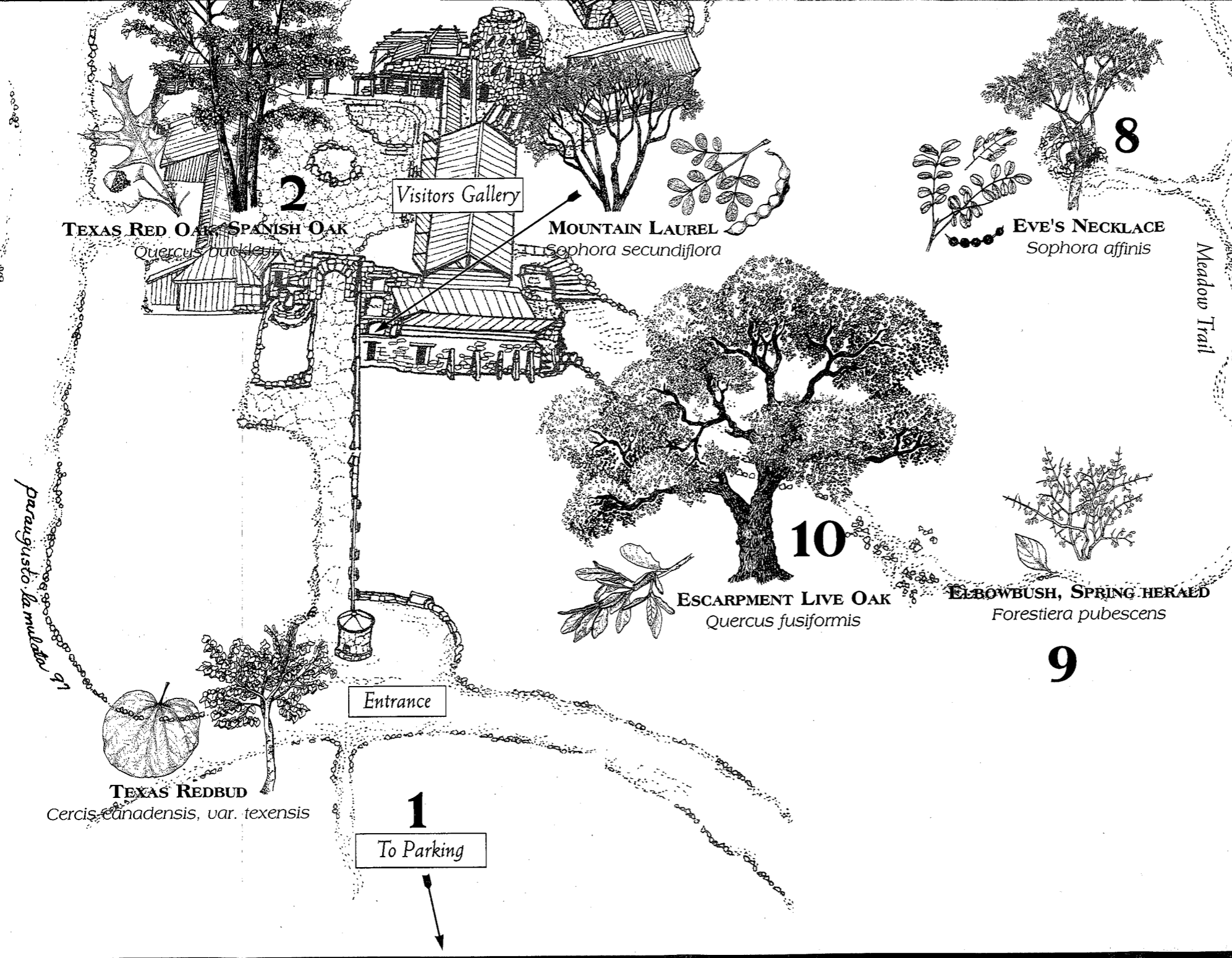
1. Designed to protect existing trees and provide shade, the parking area exceeds Austin tree protection standards. Volunteers planted and care for an additional 150 trees, such as showy spring bloomers like Texas redbud, Mexican plum, Mexican buckeye and mountain laurel.

2. The courtyard features a shade tree in each corner (live oaks, Texas red oak, cedar elm) and showy understory trees popular for landscaping: wax myrtle, kidney wood, Texas redbud, Mexican plum, mountain laurel and Mexican buckeye.

3. Home-owners can compare two formal garden designs, one using native plants, the other using non-natives. An attractive hedge in the native garden is formed with cenizo, a blooming native shrub adapted to Texas conditions. Go native!

4. The bird habitat illustrates the elements birds need: food, water, and cover. Fruit is supplied by evergreen sumac, flame leaf sumac, fragrant sumac, elbow-bush, Mexican plum, persimmon, possum-haw holly, and yaupon holly. The dense foliage provides cover.

5. The tallest trees on the site thrive where an intermittent creek crosses the forest trail. Look for Texas red oak, post oak, live oak, and pecan. In the shady understory find southern black-haw, elbow-



bush, agarita, persimmon, Mexican plum, possum-haw holly and yaupon holly.

6. The native species *Juniperus ashei*, commonly known as cedar or juniper, can completely dominate an area forming a "cedar brake." These dense stands of juniper are common due to suppression of natural fires.

7. A mott is an island of trees in an open meadow. The more dense the woody vegetation, the more protection the trees have from periodic fires that may sweep through the area. This mott resisted the fire of our prescribed burn in 1995.

8. The conditions around the cave favor a cluster of woody species such as Eve's necklace, hackberry, persimmon, agarita, and fragrant sumac.

9. An oak woodland is a community comprised mostly of oak and understory species. The understory layer growing in the shade of the taller trees is often unappreciated. One shrub of subtle beauty, elbow-bush, is sometimes called "spring herald" because of its early spring blossoms.

10. Live oaks are the dominant tree species in the Texas Hill Country. These live oaks are the local species, *Quercus fusiformis*, which is smaller and better adapted to drought conditions than its Eastern relative, *Quercus virginiana*.

