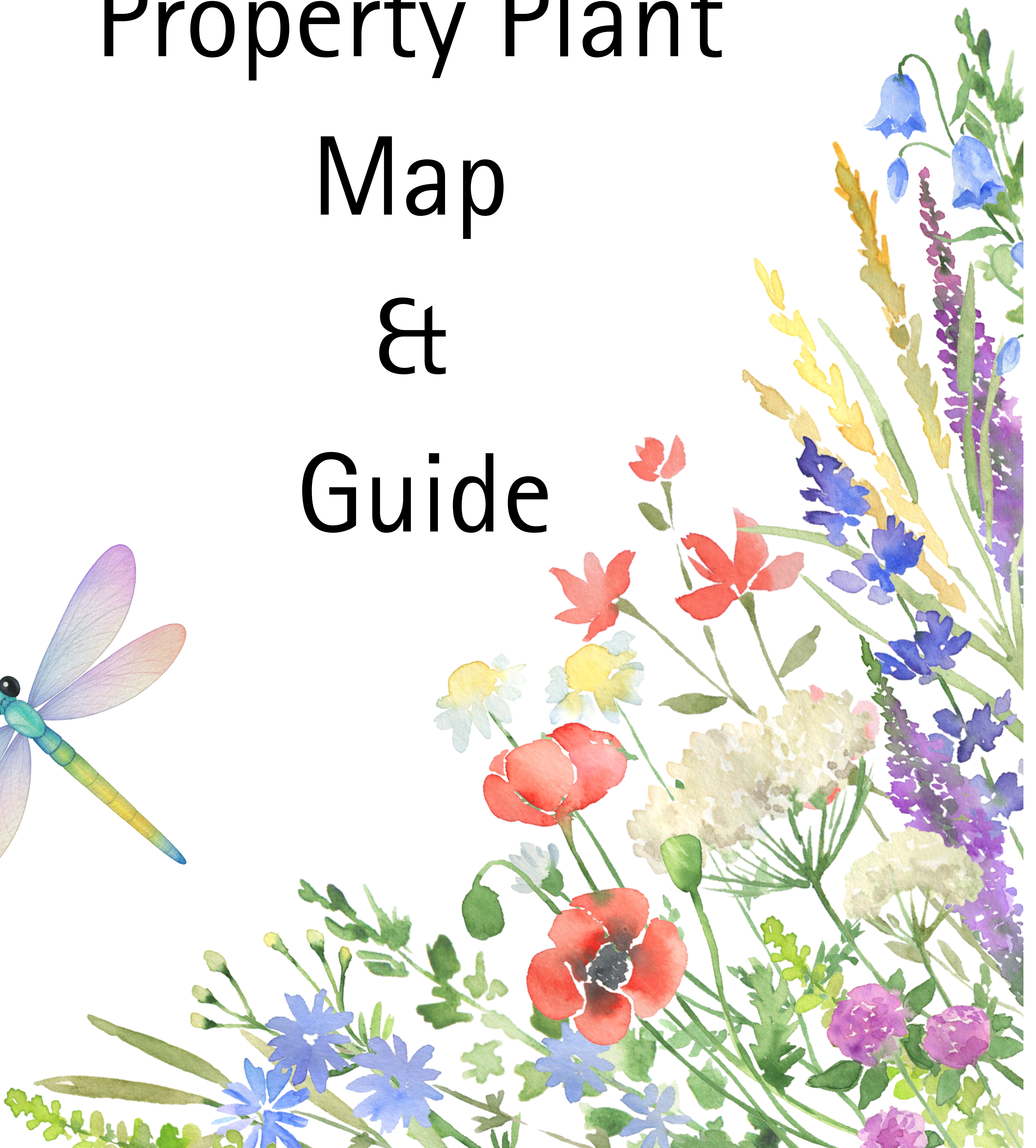
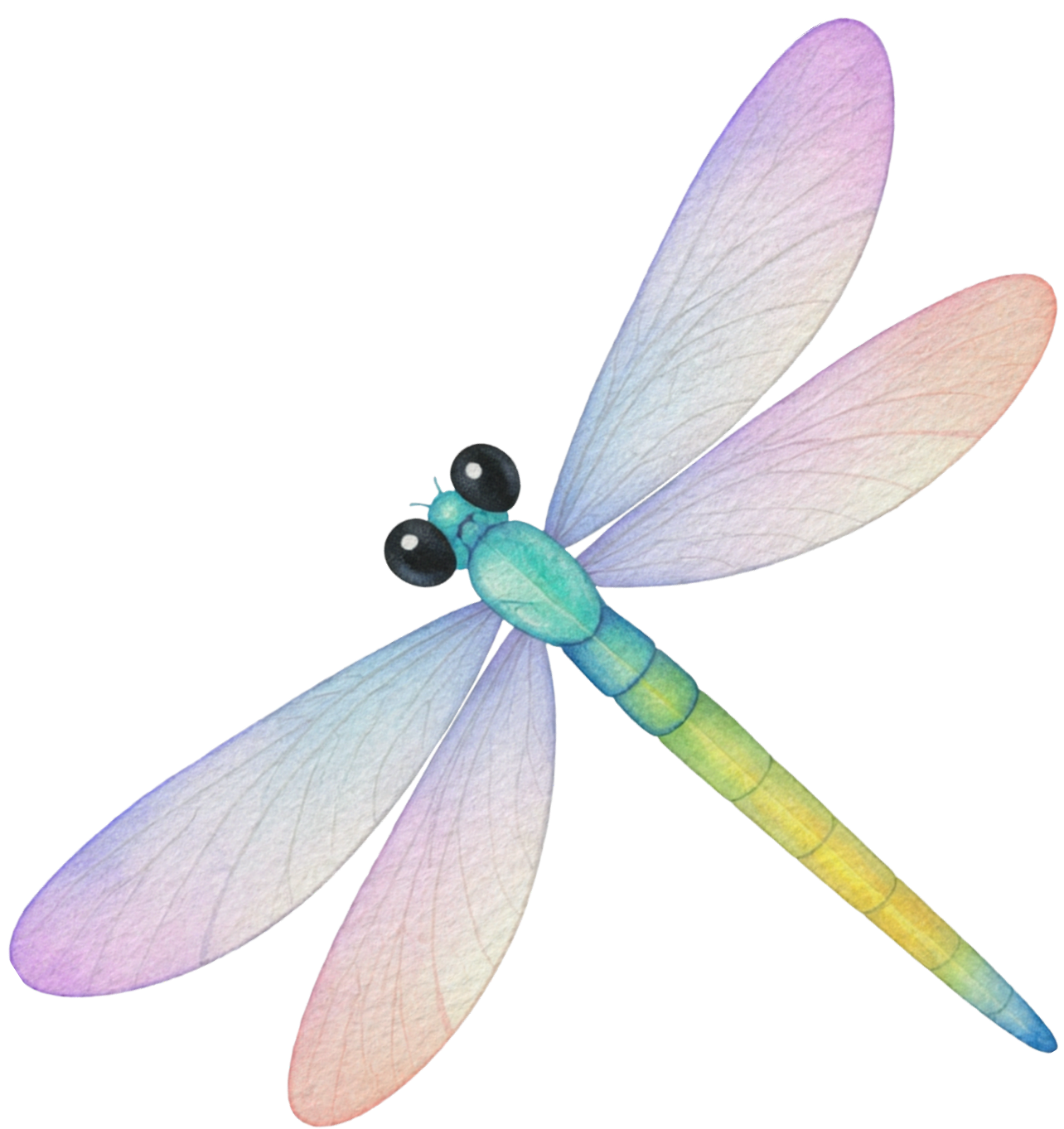




6929 Chinook

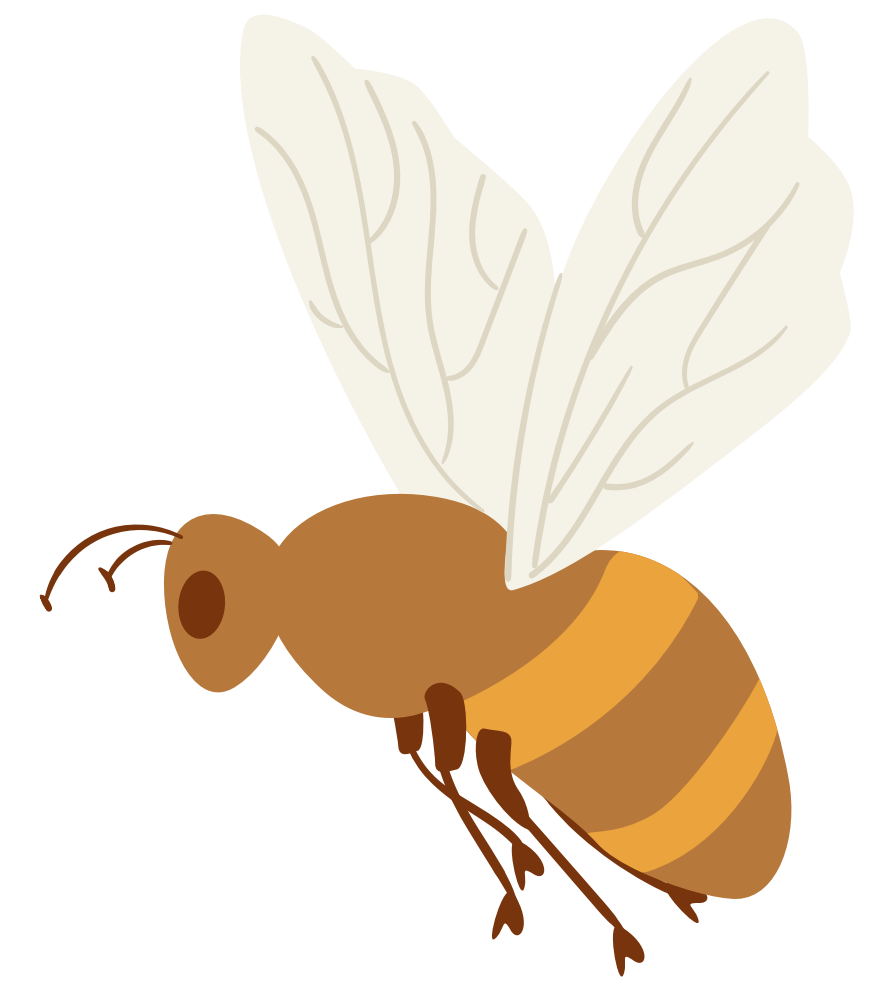


Property Plant Map & Guide



Plant Guide

Front Yard



1

Side bed to left of walkway → Pony tail Palm. *Front bed* → Yuccas. Flower in the late spring/early summer. Center area → Pride of Barbados. Flowers all summer. *Self managed. No watering.*

2

Left of tree → Flame Acanthus, *Right of tree* → Roses: Ferdinand (L), Frida Kahlo (R) Flowers all summer and fall. Purple hearts. *Water Roses in Summer weekly.*

3

In front of house → Photinia. Evergreen. New leaves are bright red. *Self managed. No watering.*

4

Yellow bells, Yucca, Mexican Petunia flowers late Spring through Fall. Crepe Myrtle Tree x1, Bluebonnets (in Spring) . Gregg's mist. Barbara's Buttons, nerve daisy, purple cone flowers. *Self managed. No watering.*

5

Firecracker plant, golden rod. *Self managed. No watering.*

6

Mountain Laurel tree x2 (blooms smell like grape soda in spring)
Anacacho tree x1 (white blooms in spring), Yaupon tree (red berries), Agave, various cactii, various euphorbias, silver pony foot. *Self managed. No watering.*

7

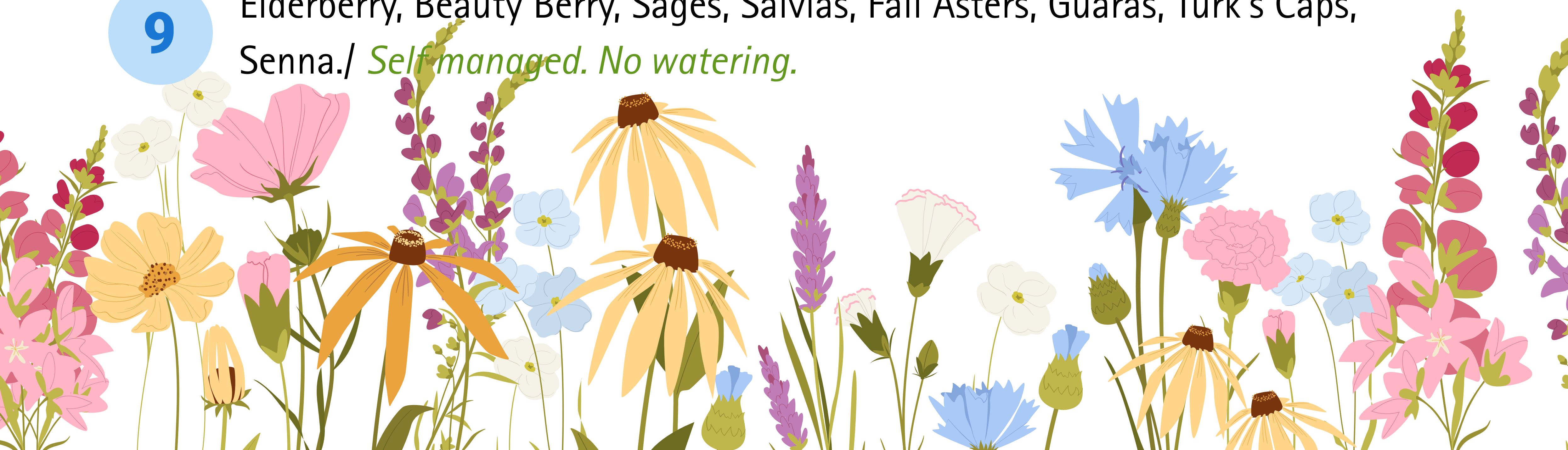
Left to Right → Flame Acanthus, Milk Weeds (blooms spring and summer - Important Monarch food), Sage, Vitex tree (purple flowers), Milk Weeds. *Self managed. No watering except Milk Weed in Spring.*

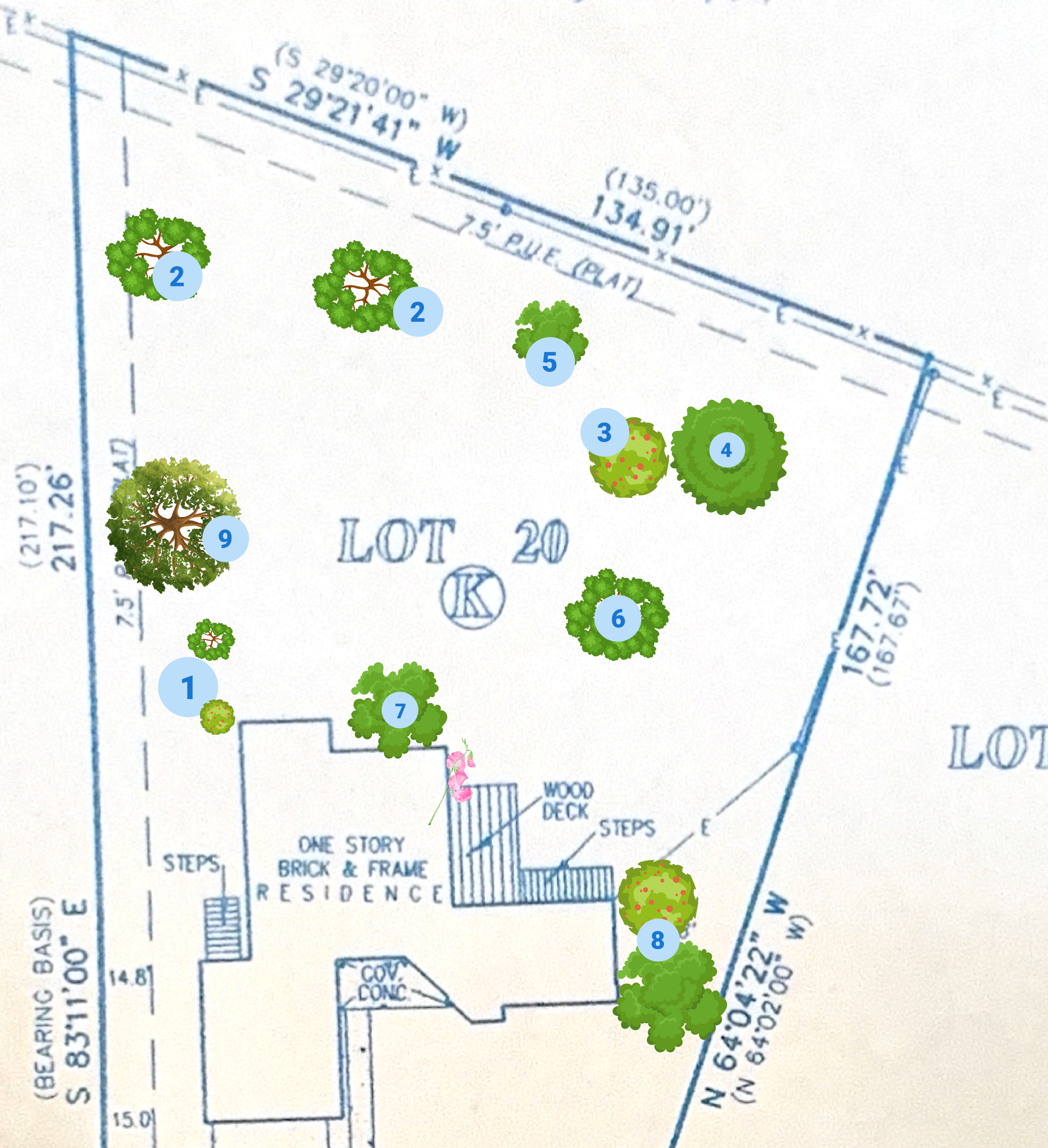
8

Yellow Bells, Lantana, Oleander, Paddle Cactus. *Self managed. No watering.*

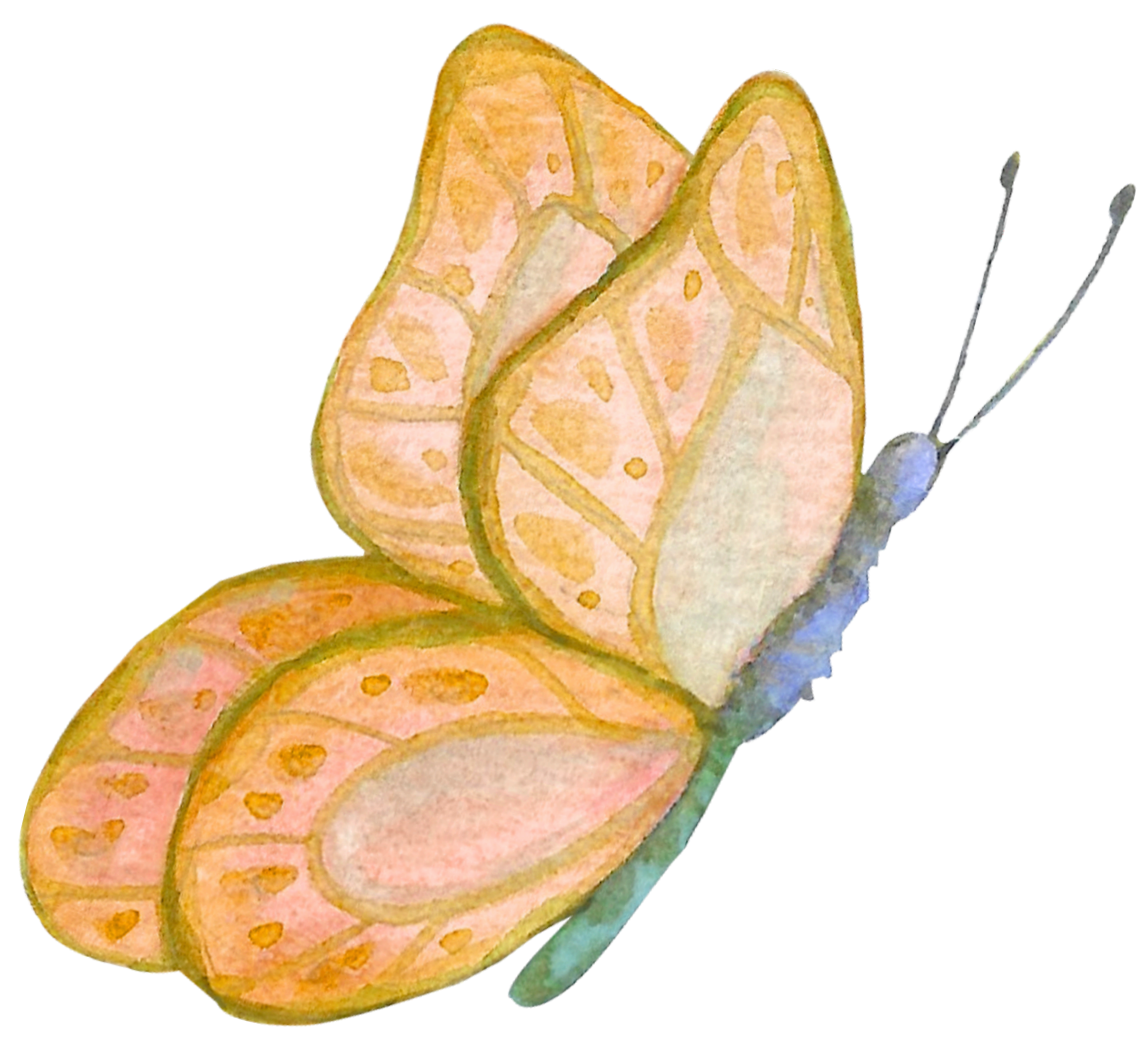
9

Elderberry, Beauty Berry, Sages, Salvias, Fall Asters, Guaras, Turk's Caps, Senna. *Self managed. No watering.*



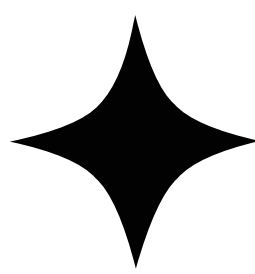


Back Yard



Plant Guide

Back Yard



1

Desert Willow Tree (flowers through Spring and Fall, Mountain Laurel, Betony. *Self managed. No watering*)

2

Golden Lead Ball Tree. Makes yellow puffball flowers in the Spring *Self managed. No watering*

3

Ornamental Pomegranate Tree. Makes bright orange flowers and decorative fruit in Spring. *Self managed. No watering*

4

Mexican Plum Tree. Makes fragrant white flowers all over in Spring. *Self managed. No watering*

5

Persimmon Tree. Makes edible fruit by summer time. *Self managed. No watering*

6

Ratama Tree. Wispy green tree with yellow flowers Spring through Fall. *Self managed. No watering*

7

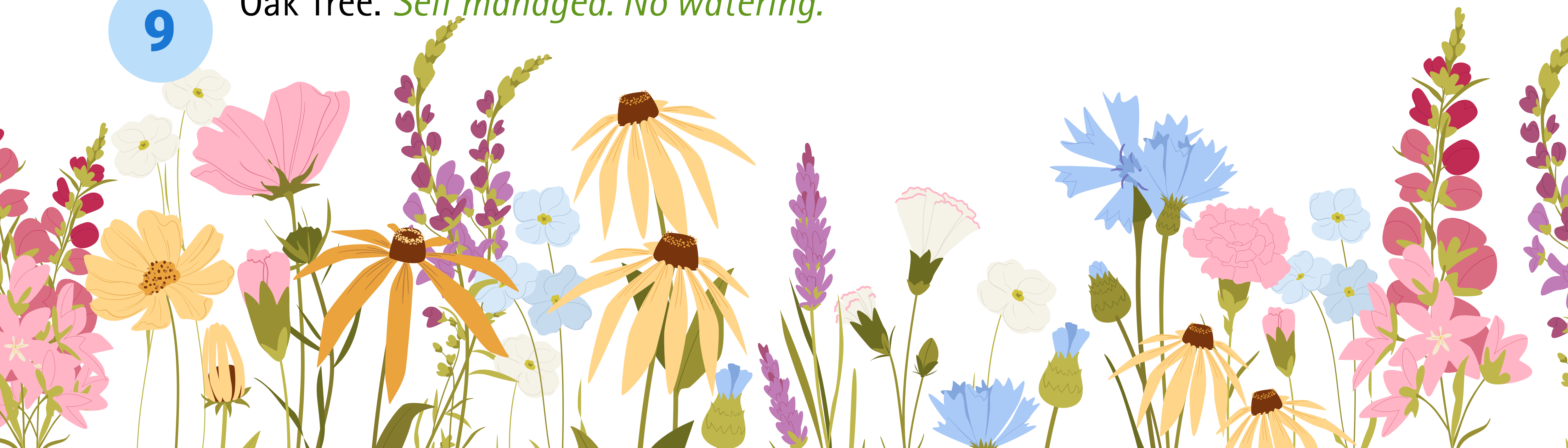
Dwarf Maple Tree. Will not get much bigger than current size. Makes vibrant orange leaves in fall *Self managed. No watering*

8

YLantana Flowers by Fence. Cat's Claw bush (flowers in Spring). Oak Tree, Penstemmon's in oak tree bed. *Self managed. No watering.*

9

Oak Tree. *Self managed. No watering.*



Question & Answer

What is a pocket prairie?

A pocket prairie is an intentionally planted ecosystem that mimics the biodiversity and function of a natural prairie. This house is situated within the Edwards Plateau, where prairies were abundant before European settlement (mid 1800s).

Why would I want a pocket prairie?

Aside from providing gorgeous flowers throughout the year, a pocket prairie increases soil health, reduces erosion, absorbs storm water and supports natural wildlife. Additionally, a pocket prairie is self sustaining, low maintenance way to add green to your yard. They are naturally drought tolerant. Prairie's also can reduce surface temperature 50 degrees less than concrete due to the plants ability to evapotranspire.

How hard is it to take care of?

The prairie requires virtually no maintenance. As a best practice you should cut it with a weed wacker once a year to 4-6 inches above soil height. The best time to do this is in January or February, before Spring start and it helps encourage fresh blooms.

You can buy wild flower seeds and sprinkle them in wherever you want in the prairie- if you feel like it. However, the prairie self seeds, so you really don't have to.

You don't need to water, but if the Spring is exceptionally dry, you may want to give it an inch or two of water each week in March. But again, this is optional. The only reason to do so, is to encourage more blooms.

Because the prairie is biodiverse and dense, you shouldn't have to worry about weeds as the density of the native plants deter invasives from self planting.

What else?

The prairie is ever changing, each year new flowers will show up in a different place. Some of the seeds we cast take years before the blooms arise, so don't be surprised if you see plants show up that aren't listed here. Our yard has been certified a wildlife habitat by the National Wildlife Federation.

You may be thinking a prairie would attract pests, but the opposite is true. You will see meditteranean geckos, texas spiny lizard, green anole, frog, butterflys, dragon flies, a wide array birds. hawks, lady bugs, beneficial spiders that all work together to keep away the creepy crawlies you don't want. We have not had to utilize pest control services in the past 3 years since the prairie.

LOOK FOR: AMERICAN BASKETFLOWER, ARIZONA COTTONTOP, BERGAMOT BLACK-EYED SUSAN, BLUE GRAMA, BLUE WILD INDIGO, BUFFALOGRASS, BUSH SUNFLOWER, BUTTERFLY WEED, CLASPING CONEFLOWER, COMMON SUNFLOWER, COWPEN DAISY, ENGELMANN'S DAISY, GAYFEATHER GOLDEN-WAVE, GREEN SPRANGLETOP, GREENTHREAD, HOODED WINDMILL GRASS, HUISACHE DAISY, INDIAN BLANKET, LANCELEAF COREOPSIS, LAZY DAISY, LEMON MINT, LITTLE BLUESTEM, MEXICAN HAT, PLAINS BRISTLEGRASS, PLAINS COREOPSIS, PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER, PRAIRIE WILDRYE, PURPLE CONEFLOWER, PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER, RED LOVEGRASS, SAND DROPSEED, SAND LOVEGRASS, SIDEOATS GRAMA, SLIM TRIDENS, SOUTHWESTERN BRISTLEGRASS, STANDING CYPRESS, TALL DROPSEED, TALL GRAMA, TEXAS BLUEBONNET, TEXAS CUPGRASS, TEXAS GRAMA, TEXAS TRIDENS, VIRGINIA WILDRYE, WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER

