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WHAT YOU MAY SEE (DEPENDING ON SEASON)

- Navajo Tea
- Globe Mallow
- Wild Roses
- Bush Morning Glory
- Cactus
- Native Grasses and Trees
- Lemon Sumac
- Chocolate Daisy
- Purple Coneflower
- Sacred Datura
- Corn, Beans, Squash
- Pumpkins, Melons,
- Amaranth, Tobacco
- Chickasaw Plums
- Blackfoot Daisy
- Plains Zinna
- Monarch Butterflies
- NABA Certified Butterfly Garden



Fun Fact:

Although native to the Southwest, the chocolate daisy is adaptable to a wide spectrum of conditions., even severe drought. A night bloomer, the flowers offer up their rich cocoa scent in the morning. As the temperature rises the petals close and the fragrance recedes.



CONTACT INFORMATION :

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument

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Regulations:

All natural features, plants, animals, archeological sites, and historical objects are protected by federal law.

7 Tips on Photographing Plants

1. *Rise and shine and arrive early*
2. *Don't take pictures of flowers in direct sunlight*
3. *Use lower ISO settings on your digital camera*
4. *Get a 1:1 Macro Lens*
5. *Use a tripod*
6. *Blur your backgrounds*
7. *Look for flowers where light falls to the side of the flower. The shadows are more even and the colors have more life.*



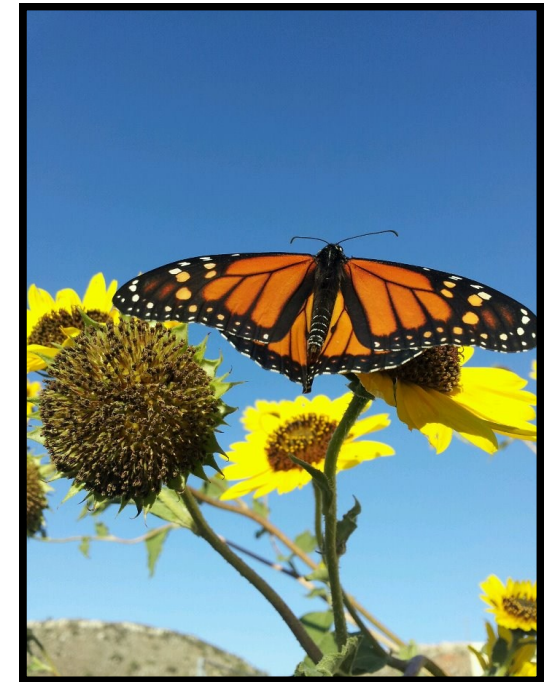
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Alibates Gardens



Alibates Flint Quarries
National Monument

Lake Meredith National
Recreation Area



ALIBATES GARDENS HAS GONE "WILD"

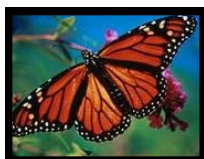
Take a stroll through the gardens and learn about:

- Medicinal, Edible, and Useful Plants
- Native American Cultivation
- Xeriscaping Gardening
- Monarch Butterfly Waystation
- Alibates Wild Vineyard

Self-guided Tour

First Stop

Butterfly Garden



Butterflies are attracted to many of our native plants, such as the common sunflower, coneflower, and bee balm. Monarchs travel through the Texas Panhandle on their incredible journey from Canada to Mexico. Alibates Gardens has been certified by the North American Butterfly Association. Our plant diversity strategies include: choosing plants of different types, such as shrubs, trees, perennials, and even vines. We also selected plants growing to different heights, with a variety of flower shapes, colors, and different bloom times. Our gardens are a paradise for butterflies, while also encouraging habitat restoration. Our mission at Alibates Gardens is dedicated to education, conservation, and scientific research of butterflies.

Second Stop

Xeriscaping



Xeriscaping is landscaping with water conservation in mind. This method of landscaping helps conserve water, uses no pesticides, improves property value, and provides habitat for wildlife, birds, insects, and reptiles. The word comes from the Greek "xeros," meaning dry, and landscaping—thus xeriscaping.

Plants:

Common Sunflower
Tahoka Daisy
Hollyhock
Blanket Flower
Coneflower
Mexican Hat
Lavender
Chives
Prairie Clover
Bee Balm
Sage
Milkweed

Plants:

Prickly Pear Cactus
Lace Cactus
Gayfeather
Yucca
Winterfat
Choya cactus
Broomweed
Native Grasses

Third Stop

Native American Cultivated Plants



Plants:

Sugar Pie Pumpkins
Arikara and Wichita Squash
Arikara Watermelon
Acoma Melon
Cochiti Pueblo Popcorn
Earth Tones Dent Corn
Hidatsa Sunflowers
Arikara yellow beans
Rattlesnake beans
Tobacco

According to Native American legend, corn, beans, and squash were three inseparable sisters who only grew together. Traditional interplanting of these crops in the same mounds is called "The Three Sisters Garden." Native Americans kept this sophisticated, sustainable practice for centuries and often still use it today.



Fourth Stop

Medicinal, Edible, and Useful

Plants



Plants:

Tahoka Daisy
Navajo Tea
Globe Mallow
Coneflower
Wild Rose
Mesquite
Yucca
Wine Cups
Chocolate Daisy
Blackfoot Daisy
Common Milkweed

There are over 20,000 species of edible plants in the world, yet fewer than 20 species now provide 90% of our food. A wide range of native plants can be grown to produce all of our food needs, while also providing a diversity of habitats for our native flora and fauna. Medicinal plants, such as sand sage can be used to treat medical conditions like colds and flu. The greatest medicinal use of sunflowers used throughout the world is for pulmonary

Fifth Stop

Alibates Vineyard



Plants:

Panhandle Grapes
(Sugar Grapes)

Early explorers journals reveal the discovery of wild grapes along the Canadian River. These grapes provided food for explorers, Native Americans, and early pioneers in the Texas Panhandle. Explorers were happy to discover trees covered in grapevines with edible fruit. Today, grape jellies and jams can be made from these tart grapes. The grape has many medicinal properties. Grapes were used to treat various conditions such as sore throats, nausea, smallpox, cancer, cholera, and kidney and liver disease, among others. Grape seeds are believed to be beneficial in treating heart disease, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and inflammation.

Why Conserve Native Plants?

1. Native plants conserve water
2. Provide habitat for birds, butterflies, and other wildlife
3. Protect the soil
4. Save money
5. Work well in garden design
6. Require less work
7. Provide excellent choices for landscaping

