What is a Prairie?

The land you are standing on now in North Texas is in an area called the Blackland Prairie. In the past, an uninterrupted sea of waist-high grasses covered the land. When Europeans colonized the area, they replaced the grasses with fields of crops, and planted trees to shelter their homes. On the prairie, naturally occurring wildfires kept trees from establishing. Texas settlers started putting out these fires to protect their homes and livestock, and the landscape changed.

This booklet tells about
• plant and animal species original to the Blackland Prairie
• some newly introduced “invasive” species endangering original native species
• where you can find these plants and animals
• how you can get involved preserving the natural diversity of our area.

Acknowledgements
Special thanks to the sponsors of Texas Master Naturalists:
Texas Parks and Wildlife
http://tpwd.texas.gov/

Texas A&M Agrilife Extension
http://agrilifeextension.tamu.edu/

Become involved today!
Join the North Texas Chapter of the Texas Master Naturalists program in education, outreach, and service.
http://public.ntmn.org/about-the-master-naturalist-program

Blackland Prairie Map (above) from TP&W
Photo on cover: Brad Criswell
Indian Paintbrush (Castilleja indivisa)
Annual blooms Mar.-May. Red and orange paintbrush-like spiky blooms. Semi-parasitic, its roots grow into roots of other plants to obtain more nutrients. Grows 12-18 inches tall. Found in prairies, meadows, and roadsides all over TX. Photo: Brad Criswell

Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea)
Native perennial with cone-shaped flower head and drooping purple to lavender petals on a single stem 2-5 feet tall. Popular garden plant that is easily grown. Photo: Public Domain

Blanket Flower (Gaillardia pulchella)
Annual blooms May-Aug. Showy red flower heads surrounded by red ray flowers tipped with yellow. Found in dry plains and open areas all over TX. Photo: Brad Criswell

Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa)
Perennial blooms May-Sept. Small orange to yellow blooms. This member of the milkweed family is the larval food of Queen and Monarch butterflies. Found in the eastern 2/3 of TX in prairies, open woodlands or hillsides. Rare in the Hill Country. Photo: Derek Ramsey

Brown-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta)
Perennial blooms May-Sept. Yellow ray flowers encircle a head of brown or black disc flowers. Found all over TX. Photo: Shelby Raymond

Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis)
Perennial blooms Jul-Sept. Showy red blooms. Found all over TX in moist to wet soil. Pollinated by hummingbirds because of the blooms' tubular shape. Photo: Dr. Thomas G. Barnes

Mexican Hat (Ratibida columnaris)
Perennial blooms May-Oct. Red and yellow sombrero-shaped blooms. Found in prairies, meadows and roadsides throughout TX. Photo: Wing-Chi Poon

Drummond Phlox (Phlox drummondii)
Annual blooms Mar.-Jun. White, red, pink or purple blooms. Found in grasslands and open woodlands in east and central TX. Photo: Tim Ross

Wine Cup Mallow (Callirhoe pedata)
Perennial blooms Mar.-May. Dark red to pink cup-shaped blooms with white centers. Found in open woodlands and on rocky hills in shrublands and thickets. Photo: Lee Page

Prairie Verbena (Glandularia bipinnatifida)
Annual or short lived perennial blooms Feb.-Oct. Pink to purple blooms. Common throughout south-central to north-central TX and the panhandle. Photo: Pauline Schafer

Pink Evening Primrose (Oenothera speciosa)
Perennial blooms Feb.-Jul. Pink or white four-petaled blooms. Spreads via both runners and seeds. Native to all grasslands throughout TX. Each flower lasts only a single day. Photo: Louisiana State University

Blazing Star (Liatris mucronata)
Perennial flower of prairies blooms late summer to fall. Feathery purple flowers on tall spike, narrow linear leaves dense on stem. Photo: Clarence A. Rechenthin, hosted by the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Where can I experience Blackland Prairie today?
Following are some places you can go to discover, find, and learn near you:

Cedar Ridge Preserve
7171 Mountain Creek Parkway, Dallas TX
http://audubondallas.org/cedarridge.html

Lewisville Lake Environmental Learning Area
Jones and Kealy Street, Lewisville, TX
http://llela.unt.edu/

White Rock Lake Conservancy
E. Lawther Drive, Dallas, TX
http://www.whiterockdallas.org/visit/nature/

Connemara Conservancy
300 Tatum Rd., Allen, TX
http://connemaraconservancy.org/wordpress/meadow-nature-preserve/

The Heard Museum
1 Nature Place, McKinney, TX
http://www.heardmuseum.org/nativeplantgarden
**Prairie Glossary**

**Annuals**: plants living for a year or less, reproducing by seed

**Carnivore**: classification of animal that only eats other animals

**Deciduous**: classification of broadleaf trees that shed leaves annually

**Diurnal**: active during the daytime

**Evergreen**: classification of plant that has leaves year-round

**Herbivore**: classification of animal that solely eats vegetation

**Invasive**: species that tend to spread prolifically and undesirably or harmfully.

**Leaf**: a leaf may be single, or composed of multiple leaflets

**Leaflet**: a small component of an entire leaf

**Migrant**: moves regularly with the seasons to follow food supply

**Native**: species original to an area

**Nocturnal**: active at nighttime

**Omnivore**: classification of animal that eats a varied diet of plants and other animals

**Palmate**: arranged in the shape of a hand

**Perennials**: plants that persist for several years and have new growth each year

**Pinnate**: arranged in a shape like a feather

**Resident**: stays in one area year-round

**Tendril**: specialized stem or leaf with a threadlike shape used by climbing plants for support and attachment

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**Silver Spotted Skipper** *(Epargyreus clarus)* Commonly seen March - October. Rapid flight pattern. White spots on underside of hind wings. Caterpillar host plants: Various Locusts; Clovers; Kudzu; Wisteria.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Cabbage White** *(Pieris rapae)* Seen everywhere throughout North Texas February – November. Caterpillar host plants: Mustards; Nasturtium; Cabbages; Cruciferous Vegetables.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Dainty Sulphur** *(Nathalis iole)* Seen throughout North Texas February – late November. Caterpillar host plants: Various Dogweeds; Cultivated Marigolds; Common Sneezeweed.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**American Snout** *(Libytheana carinenta bachmanii)* Commonly seen throughout North Texas February – November. Caterpillar host plants: Sugarberry; Net-Leaf Hackberry.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Olive Juniper Hairstreak** *(Callophrys gryneus castalis)* Can be seen March – October. Always found near host plant or by tapping bark. Caterpillar host plants: Eastern Red Cedar; Red-Berry Juniper.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Common Checkered Skipper** *(Pyrgus communis)* Commonly seen throughout North Texas February – November. Especially common in low growth habitat and disturbed areas. Caterpillar host plants: Hollyhock; Various Mallow.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Monarch** *(Danaus p. plexippus)* Commonly seen throughout North Texas March – November. Caterpillar host plants: Various Milkweed.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Viceroy** *(Limenitis a. archippus)* Commonly seen throughout North Texas April – October. Best seen by lakes/creeks where willows and cottonwoods are prevalent. Caterpillar host plants: Various Willows; Various Poplars.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Goatweed Leafwing** *(Ananea andria)* Commonly found in disturbed areas and fields throughout North Texas February – November. Caterpillar host plants: Various Crotons; Doveweed.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Variegated Fritillary** *(Euptoieta claudia)* Seen throughout North Texas February – November. Intolerant of extreme cold. Caterpillar host plants: Yellow or Blue Passionvine; Various Flax.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Hackberry Emperor** *(Asterocampa c. celtis)* Commonly seen throughout North Texas mid-late April – first frost. Caterpillar host plants: All Hackberry trees.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society

**Common Buckeye** *(Junonia c. coenia)* Seen throughout North Texas March – November. Caterpillar host plants: Various Plantains; Paintbrush; Snapdragon vines.

Photo: Dale Clark – Dallas County Lepidopterists’ Society
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>American Beaver</strong> (Castor Canadensis)</th>
<th><strong>Bobcat</strong> (Lynx rufus)</th>
<th><strong>Invasive and Non-Native Species</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diurnal, semi-aquatic. Average size 30-60 lbs. Has dark brown to golden coat and webbed hind feet. Uses large, orange-tinted incisor teeth to feed on inner bark of trees and shrubs. Bears 1-8 young called kits. Photo: Steve Hersey</td>
<td>Mainly nocturnal but may come out before dusk. Medium sized, brown and gray coat with dark spots, tufts on ear tips. Short tail, long legs &amp; large feet. Diet of small animals and birds. Photo: Texas Parks &amp; Wildlife</td>
<td>These non-native species are commonly seen in the Blackland Prairie</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ringtail</strong> (Bassariscus astutus)</td>
<td><strong>Common Raccoon</strong> (Procyon lotor)</td>
<td>Bastard Cabbage (Rapistrum rugosum) Invasive: This member of the mustard family has yellow flowers on a tall many-branched stem 1-5 feet. Non-native crowds out all other flowers. Photo: Mark Simmons, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nocturnal, reclusive omnivore. Member of the raccoon family. Weighs 3 lbs at maturity. Long, black &amp; white striped tail. Seldom seen, though common from E. TX, westward. Photo: Public Domain</td>
<td>Nocturnal omnivore, gray to brown fur overall; black mask around its eyes, and rings around its tail. Its paws resemble human hands. Adept climbers. Found in woods and urban environments. Photo: Dave Menke</td>
<td><strong>European Starling</strong> (Sturnus vulgaris) Introduced in 1890 from Europe; aggressive and destroys eggs of native cavity-nesting birds. Year-round resident; black iridescent purple/green all over with white speckles; yellow long pointed beak in summer &amp; gray in autumn. Very vocal. Photo: Dr. Thomas G. Barnes - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
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<td><strong>Striped Skunk</strong> (Mephitis mephitis)</td>
<td><strong>Virginia Oppossum</strong> (Didelphis virginiana)</td>
<td><strong>Pincushion</strong> (Scabiosa atropurpurea) Annual. Blue or purple blooms. Invasive, tends to crowd out other flowers. Native to Africa. Photo: Christian Ferrer</td>
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<td>Largely nocturnal omnivore. Highly social and often dens together. Black fur with white stripe down flanks and sides of tail. Produces strong musk spray as defense and has few natural predators. Found in wooded or brushy areas, insects form bulk of their diet. Photo: TP&amp;W</td>
<td>North America’s only marsupial. This omnivorous scavenger is found in woods and urban environments. Climbs trees easily with sharp claws and a prehensile tail. Photo: USFWS</td>
<td><strong>Chinese Privet</strong> (Ligustrum sinese) Evergreen shrubs with opposite leaves. Many fragrant white flowers in April-June. Fruit are berries that begin green, ripening to dark purple to black. Photo: Joseph Wong Kai Yan</td>
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<td><strong>Black Tailed Jackrabbit</strong> (Lepus californicus)</td>
<td><strong>Western Cottontail</strong> (Sylvilagus floridanus) Year-round resident. Large ears, upperparts are heavily furred in brown/gray; belly/undertail furred in white. Widely distributed in a variety of habitats. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td><strong>Gray Fox</strong> (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) Secretive omnivore is nocturnal or crepuscular (most active in evening and early morning). Salt and pepper coat, white throat and underbelly and black tipped tail. Mating season Dec.-Apr., litters appear in April. Photo: Texas Parks &amp; Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third largest hare in North America, a vegetarian and most active at dusk and night. Does not hibernate or migrate. Prefers the high visibility of open areas and pasture land to spot predators. Lifespan in the wild is eight years. Photo: Texas Parks &amp; Wildlife</td>
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**Fox Squirrel** (Sciurus niger) Largest species of tree squirrel in North America. Often found among oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and other trees. Highly adaptable and common in urban areas. Photo: Pat Durkin

**White Tailed Deer** (Odocoileus virginianus) Long tail is brown on top and with distinct white and fringed underside. Male antlers have small vertical lines off the single main stem. Variety of forested habitats. Photo: Texas Parks & Wildlife

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**Texas State Symbols**

These Texas symbols are commonly seen in the Blackland Prairie.

★ **Texas Bluebonnet** (Lupinus texensis)
State flower of Texas bears fragrant stalks of indigo and white flowers in the spring. Leaves are palmate, composed of 7-10 leaflets. Stem and undersides of leaflets are hairy. Like other members of the bean family, bluebonnets fruit in the form of a seed-filled pod. Photo: Dr. Thomas G. Barnes

★ **Nine Banded Armadillo** (Dasypus novemcinctus)

★ **Pecan** (Carya illinoensis)
A large deciduous shade tree with pinnately compound leaves grows to 90 ft tall. Found in bottomlands near streams and rivers. Its fruit is a small sweet nut that ripens in Sept and Oct. The Texas state tree. Photo: Pauline Schafer and Brad Criswell

★ **Texas State Tree**
The pecan (Carya illinoensis) is a large deciduous shade tree that ripens in Sept and Oct. The Texas state tree. Photo: Joyce Phillips

★ **Parks & Wildlife**
White patches on dark wings. Photo: Texas

★ **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** (Tyrannus forficatus)
This striking 14” long flycatcher will easily capture your attention with its long scissor-like tail as it is seen perching along roadways or capturing food on the wing. The salmon sides stand out from the dark gray wings and buff breast. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

★ **Eastern Bluebird** (Sialia sialis)
The eastern bluebird is a small bird found in open woodlands, farmlands, and orchards. The bright-blue breeding plumage of the male, easily observed on a wire or open perch, makes this species a favorite of birders. Photo: William H. Majoros

★ **Northern Flicker** (Colaptes auratus)
The northern flicker which reaches a height of 12 to 13 inches is the only member of the woodpecker species with a brown-colored back and feeds on the ground. The male can be distinguished by the red or black moustachial stripe. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

★ **Eastern Kingbird** (Tyrannus tyrannus)
Slender, long-tailed hawk with small head and beak. Often winters in TX. Males are gray with black tips on the shoulder and light underparts. Adult males have a black throat patch, a yellow breast and gray cheeks and crown. Photo: Kelly Colgan Azar

★ **Dickcissel** (Spiza americana)
Dickcissels have a large pale bill, a yellow line over the eye, brownish upperparts with black streaks on the back, dark wings, a rust patch on the shoulder and light underparts. Adult males have a black throat patch, a yellow breast and grey cheeks and crown. Photo: Kelly Colgan Azar

★ **American Kestrel** (Falco sparverius)
America’s smallest falcon feeds on insects in TX year-round. Very colorful-blue on crown & edges of wings; red on breast and back, with rows of dark spots all over. Signature vertical stripes underneath eye and ear. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

★ **Northern Harrier** (Circus cyaneus)
Slender, long-tailed hawk with small head and beak. Often winters in TX. Males are gray with black tips on the shoulder and light underparts. Adult males have a black throat patch, a yellow breast and grey cheeks and crown. Photo: Kelly Colgan Azar

★ **Eastern Meadowlark** (Sturnella magna)
This robust brown/buff striped bird has bright yellow from chin to belly with a distinct black V on the chest; has white outer tail feathers. Found year-round sitting on fence posts and along roadsides. Eats insects, grains & seeds. Photo: Matthew Paulson

★ **Eastern Meadowlark**
This small bird spends spring and summer in Texas eating grass seed. Has twittering call. Female plumage is dull green. The male, with blue head, red underside, and green back is rightfully called the most beautiful bird in North America. Female: red head, yellow back, white underparts. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

★ **Harris’s Sparrow** (Zonotrichia querula)
Largest of all sparrows; spends winter among tallgrass prairies & urban birdfeeders. Winter color is tan; black patch from crown to breast; white underparts with streaked sides. Breeds only in Canada. Has a very pleasant song. Photo: Robert Nunnally

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★ **Eastern Kingbird** (Tyrannus tyrannus)
Found during summer months. Gray with black head & tail, white underparts. White band on tip of tail when flying. This feisty flycatcher enjoys harassing hawks & other threats. Named “king of the tyrants”. Will hover to pick up insects. Photo: Kelly Colgan Azar

★ **Painted Bunting** (Passerina ciris)
This attractive blue-headed, red-breasted, white-wedged, yellow-backed bird is one of the most colorful North American passerines. The song is a series of repeated soft, trilling notes which is a widespread and familiar sound in Texas. Males are blue on the head, red on the breast with a white patch on the shoulder, and green undertail coverts. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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Yellow garden spider (Argiope aurantia) 1" female with black and yellow abdomen, usually hanging upside-down on the zig-zag of silk in the center of her round web, waiting for insects and small lizards. Males are smaller, inconspicuous brown. Photo: Spencer Bawden

Praying mantis (Stagmomantus carolina) Predator of insects and each other; have compound eyes, and bent front legs which are used to grasp their prey. Females have a larger abdomen than males; their egg sacs may hold 200 young. Photo: Kaldari

Variegated meadowhawk dragonfly (Sympetrum corruptum) Perches with his wings horizontal, like all dragonflies, usually on the tips of grasses. Male 1" with reddish-pink bands on his abdomen. Females gray, with yellow on her abdomen. Photo: Jim Kennedy

Harvester ant (Genus Pogonomyrmex) Collectors of seeds which are hidden in underground granaries in the community nest. Broad head larger than abdomen. Reddish to black in color; can inflict a painful sting. Photo: Public Domain

Texas grassland cicada (Cicadetta texana) A small to medium cicada. Cicada males have a loud song to attract female mates. The male of this species alternates short songs with short flights to a new perch. Photo: Sheryl Smith-Rodgers

Ox beetle (Strategus aloeus) A species of rhinoceros beetle, the “major” males of this species have three large horns on their thorax resembling a Triceratops. Photo: Shawn Hanrahan

Prairie Tree Cricket (Oecanthus argentinus) Green with lacy, transparent wings; rapid trilling song; very elusive and hard to see due to coloration. Photo: David J. Ringer

Blue-ringed dancer damselfly (Argia sedula) The male Blue-ringed Dancer is mostly black with amber-tinted wings. The face is blue and the shoulder stripes are dark purplish blue. Photo: Joshua Rose, Ph.D., © Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Pill bug Roly-Poly (Armadillidiium vulgare) This crustacean is a favorite of children; rolls up in a ball when threatened. Can live for two years and nurtures its young. Photo: Joseph Sparks

Virginia wild rye (Elymus virginicus) One of the few native prairie grasses that thrives in wooded areas. The drooping seedhead has a beige wheat-like appearance with long hairs emerging from the florets. Grows to 2 1/2 ft tall. Photo: Public Domain

Scribner’s panic grass (Panicum oligosanthes) This cool-weather grass blooms as early as May, maturing a seedhead of multiple spikelets bursting from a central clasp on the stem. Grows up to 18 inches tall. Photo: Maya Ogren

Mead’s caric sedge (Carex meadii) Unique to the northeastern tip of the Blackland Prairie, this small grass-like plant is a sedge that blooms in the spring while the warm season grasses are yet to awaken. Grows 6-15 inches tall. Photo: Copyright © 2002-2015 by John Hilty

Students potting rescued prairie grasses for transplanting into a prairie restoration at LLELA. Photo: Maya Ogren
**Big Bluestem** (*Andropogon gerardii*) This bold giant was once King of the Prairie, displaying in late summer a distinctive splayed 3-part seedhead the shape of a wild turkey’s foot. Stem base turns purplish to blue when mature. Grows 3 - 10 ft tall. Photo: Pauline Schafer

**Switchgrass** (*Panicum virgatum*) A wide-open seed head, triangular like a Christmas tree, appears with the other tall warm-season grasses in late summer and early autumn. Grows up to 5 ft tall. Photo: Pauline Schafer

**Yellow Indiangrass** (*Sorghastrum nutans*) In autumn she stands stately, her leaves a dusty blue, carrying a seed head of golden feathery tresses. Grows 6-7 ft tall. Photo: Pauline Schafer

**Little Bluestem** (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) In late summer to fall, this brownish-orange clump of grass shows off tiny fireworks of puffed-up white seeds as if from a stem of 4th of July sparklers. Grows to 3 ft tall. Photo: Pauline Schafer

**Side oats grama** (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) This relatively short native grass is easy to identify since all the seeds hang from only one side of the stem. Grows to 3 ft tall. Photo: Public Domain

**Buffalo grass** (*Buchloe dactyloides*) Favored for replacing non-native lawn grasses with a no-mowing alternative, this prairie native grows only 4 - 6 inches tall, then self-seeds. Photo: Wasowski, Sally and Andy

**Red-eared Slider** (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) Medium sized (6-10 in), omnivorous, semi-aquatic turtle with signature red markings along the sides of the head. Legs are green with white markings, shell is green with lighter brown markings. Photo: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

**Copperhead** (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) Thick-bodied venomous snake, ranging in length from 20” to 40”. When approached by humans, it will generally freeze, relying on its camouflage to blend in with leaf litter. Usually found in deciduous forests near water or wetlands. Feeds on rodents, frogs and insects. Photo: Edward J. Wozniak D.V.M., Ph.D., Centers for Disease Control

**Snapping Turtle** (*Chelydra serpentina*) Freshwater turtle with muscular build with most adults weighing up to 35 pounds. Shells are 10-18 in long and are tan to dark olive brown in color. Broad fleshy tongue is an easy way to confirm it’s not an alligator snapping turtle. Photo: D.D. Gordon E. Robertson

**Green Anole** (*Anolis carolinensis*) Small (4-8 in) arboreal lizard. Bright green to dull brown in color with pale underside. Males have a bright red flap (dewlap) on throat that is displayed during mating or fighting. Photo: J.L. ‘Rusty’ Smith

**Texas Spiny Lizard** (*Sceloporus olivaceous*) Large lizard, from 7” to 11” long, with rough scales, grey to rusty-brown in color, often found on mesquite and oak trees in prairies and open woodlands. Photo: Clinton & Charles Robertson

**Gulf Coast Toad** (*Incilius nebulifer*) Medium-sized (2-4 in) toad with color varying from black to brown. Distinct v-shaped crest between eyes. Identified by white or yellow stripe down center of back. Usually found near a water source. Photo: Stanley Trauth

**Blanchard’s Cricket Frog** (*Acris blanchardi*) Very small, dark-colored frog, 0.5” to 1.5” in length, found in slow moving or stagnant water, though it is considered a tree frog. Breeding males make a metallic clicking call. Photo: Andy Reago & Chrissy McClarren

**Rough Earth Snake** (*Virginia striatula*) Small, slender, non-venomous burrowing snake found year round in TX. Black to grey-black in color, approx 6 inches long. Diet consists of mostly earthworms and invertebrates. Photo: Shannon Richardson

**Diamondback Watersnake** (*Nerodia rhombifer*) Nonvenomous, aggressive, fairly large (30-45 in), thick bodied, semi-aquatic snake. Body is brownish grey color with net-like markings. Females are larger than males. Often misidentified as Cottonmouth/Water Moccasin. Photo: Nathan Rains - TPWD

**Blunt-nosed Water Snake** (*Nerodia rhombifer*) Nonvenomous, semi-aquatic snake. Body is brownish grey color with net-like markings. Females are larger than males. Often misidentified as Cottonmouth/Water Moccasin. Photo: Nathan Rains - TPWD

**Ornate Box Turtle** (*Terrapene ornata*) Terrestrial turtle with high, dome-shaped shell, often found in prairies and open woodlands, where they eat insects and vegetation. Can live to be 100 years old. Photo: Patrick Feller

**Plain Bellied Watersnake** (*Nerodia erythrogaster*) Non-venomous, semi-aquatic snake which loses pattern once it reaches adulthood. Average adult is 30-48 in long and has a flat head. Primarily feeds on fish and amphibians. Can be confused with Cottonmouth. Photo: Patrick Coin
Eastern Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana) Evergreen tree is actually a Juniper, not a Cedar. Thin, peeling bark used by birds for nests. Bears small blue waxy berries. Its pollen is a potent allergen. Photos: Pauline Schafer

Bois d’Arc / Osage Orange (Maclura pomifera) Deciduous tree w/ glossy dark green leaves, thorned branches, and large (4-6” diam.) lime-green bumpy fruits. Other common names: Hedge apple, Bow wood. Photos: Pauline Schafer, Mahieddine23.

Shumard Oak (Quercus shumardii) Deciduous tree grows 50-90 ft tall. Leaves turn scarlet in the fall. 3/4-1” acorns are almost as wide as they are long. Named after former Texas state geologist, Benjamin Franklin Shumard. Photos: Texas Parks & Wildlife.

Southern Hackberry (Celtis laevigata) A deciduous shade tree 60 feet tall or more with gray warty bark. Grows in a variety of soils as long as they are well drained. An extremely valuable tree for wildlife. Photos: Rick Murphy, Pauline Schafer

Cedar Elm (Ulmus crassifolia) A tough, deciduous shade tree to 50’ with small leaves and crooked branches, found in woodlands and open slopes. Tolerates dry conditions and rocky soil as well as heavy clay. It produces flowers and seeds in the fall. Photos: Public Domain - USDA, Texas Parks and Wildlife

Black Willow (Salix nigra) Tree often found along streams, in marshes. Leaves are narrow and lance-shaped. Bark is dark brown or blackish, and contains salicylic acid, the active ingredient in aspirin. Photos: Pauline Schafer.

Honey Mesquite (Prosopis glandulosa) A thorny shrub or tree up to 30 ft tall. Bark is rough, gray. Leaves: Compound with 12-20 pairs of flat, oblong, green leaflets. Small yellow flowers spring - summer. Fruit: flat yellow-brown pod with flat bean-like seeds. Photo: Texas Parks & Wildlife

Greenbrier (Smilax bona-nox) Vines with tendrils, short sharp thorns, and deltoid or heart-shaped leaves. Flowers spring - early summer. Fruit: clusters of small, shiny red or black berries that stay on the vine through winter. Photo: Texas Parks & Wildlife

Poison Ivy (Toxicodendron radicans) Recognize when in leaf by 3 glossy green serrated-edge leaflets. In winter, ID by hairy-looking tree-climbing vines with white berries in late fall. Avoid contact with all plant parts. Photo: Texas Parks & Wildlife

Post Oak (Quercus stellata) Small trees. Leaf shape is like a Maltese cross. Like other oaks, only starts producing acorns when 25 yrs old. The name refers to the use of the wood for fence posts. Photos: Choess, Texas Parks and Wildlife


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