

# ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF TREES



**01**  
Add oxygen to  
the atmosphere

**02**  
Habitat for wildlife

**03**  
Combat climate  
change by absorbing  
carbon dioxide  
(CO<sub>2</sub>)

**04**  
Absorb pollutant  
gases and filter  
particles out of  
the air

**05**  
Help reduce water  
pollution by filtering water  
& recharging  
groundwater supplies

**06**  
Roots help control flooding

**07**  
Roots reduce erosion

# FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF TREES

**01**  
Shade reduces  
energy consumption



**02**  
Fruit and nut bearing  
trees provide a viable  
food source



**03**  
Increase home  
and real estate  
values



**04**  
Conserves water by  
slowing evaporation



**05**  
Trees cool the  
streets & cities



**06**  
Trees are a  
cost-effective  
solution to  
climate change



**07**  
Trees provide economic  
opportunities from sales of  
fruit, green waste  
management, landscaping  
and vocational training



# COMMUNITY BENEFITS OF TREES

**01**

Reduction in violence  
in neighborhoods  
with trees

**02**

Trees help people get  
out and engage  
with their city



**03**

Trees provide beauty

**04**

Trees bring diverse  
groups of people  
together for planting  
and care

# MENTAL HEALTH BENEFITS OF TREES

**01**

Lower rates of anxiety and depression in children

**02**

Provide serenity, peacefulness, restfulness & tranquility

**03**

Reduce workplace fatigue

**04**

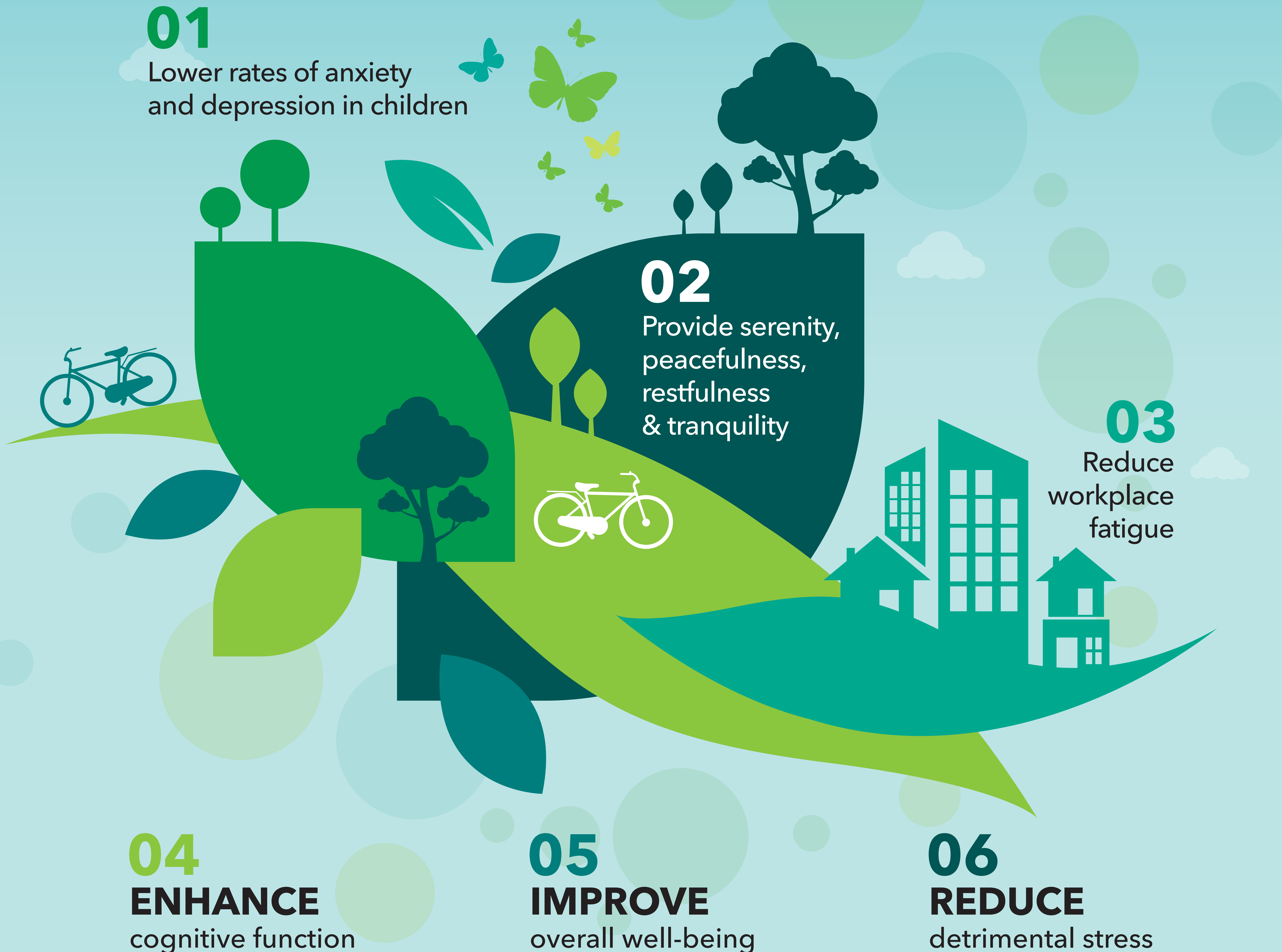
**ENHANCE**  
cognitive function

**05**

**IMPROVE**  
overall well-being

**06**

**REDUCE**  
detrimental stress



# PHYSICAL HEALTH BENEFITS OF TREES

**01**

Hospital patients with views of trees heal faster

**03**

Tree aerosols have anti-cancer properties, improve circulation and reduce high blood pressure

**05**

Children with ADHD show fewer symptoms when they have access to nature

**02**

Shield children from ultra-violet rays

**04**

Improve air quality reduces incidence of asthma and other pulmonary diseases

**06**

Higher bone mineral density in children



# Texas Native Grasses:

## Perfect On The Prairie, Gorgeous In Your Garden

Enjoy the motion and soft sound when the grass stalks blow in the wind. These native grasses aid in water management in soggy areas, are easy to maintain, are affordable, and colorful. They make a wonderful addition to any garden both aesthetically and for conservation efforts.

### SET IT & FORGET IT

Once they are in the ground, these durable plants come back year after year. Cut off or pull out the dried stalks in late winter and the new grasses will return.

### COLORFUL

Native grasses come in a variety of colors ranging from blue/green, green, copper, & wheat. On average, they grow to sizes of 3-5 feet.

### AFFORDABILITY

The price of one plant, usually ~\$25 for a gallon-ish pot, is a solid investment across years of growth

#### Little Bluestem "Popotillo Azul"

*Schizachyrium scoparium*



Little bluestem is a very ornamental, native bunchgrass that gets about 3 feet tall. It's a blue-green color in summer and becomes radiant mahogany-red with white, shining seed tufts in the fall. This reddish-tan color lasts into the winter and looks stunning in winter snows.

#### Big Bluestem "Turkeyfoot"

*Andropogon gerardii*



Big Bluestem has finger-like seed heads that somewhat resemble a turkey's foot. It can grow to 12 feet tall in the right conditions and is one of the most important native prairie grasses. As an architectural grass, it's perfect for the back of a border and along a slope for erosion control. It's deer resistant but attracts butterflies and birds.

#### Indiangrass

*Sorghastrum nutans*



In the garden, Indiangrass provides a beautiful motion in the wind and makes a stunning accent plant. It's 3 to 8 feet tall and has foot-long, plume-like seed heads. Its golden crown contrasts nicely with blue-green stems when it begins to bloom in August. Later on, it adds rich reddish fall color to the garden.

#### Switchgrass

*Panicum virgatum*



An ornamental with a shockingly wide native range, switchgrass is another staple of the tallgrass prairie. The large, purple-red seedheads of this clump grass begin blooming in August, and its stems turn yellow, burgundy or other colors in fall.

#### Eastern Gamagrass "Fakahatchee Grass"

*Panicum virgatum*



Deer eat the hard, yellow seeds of this plant, although it's moderately deer-resistant. The seeds and material benefit birds. It also attracts butterflies!