Matching
your
landscape to
Chihuahuan
Desert
habitats

Dr. Kevin Floyd Botanical Curator Chihuahuan Desert Gardens, UTEP 2/27/2025



Outline

What is a desert?

Habitats of the Chihuahuan Desert

What is a native plant?

What are the benefits of planting native?

Some plant suggestions

Q&A

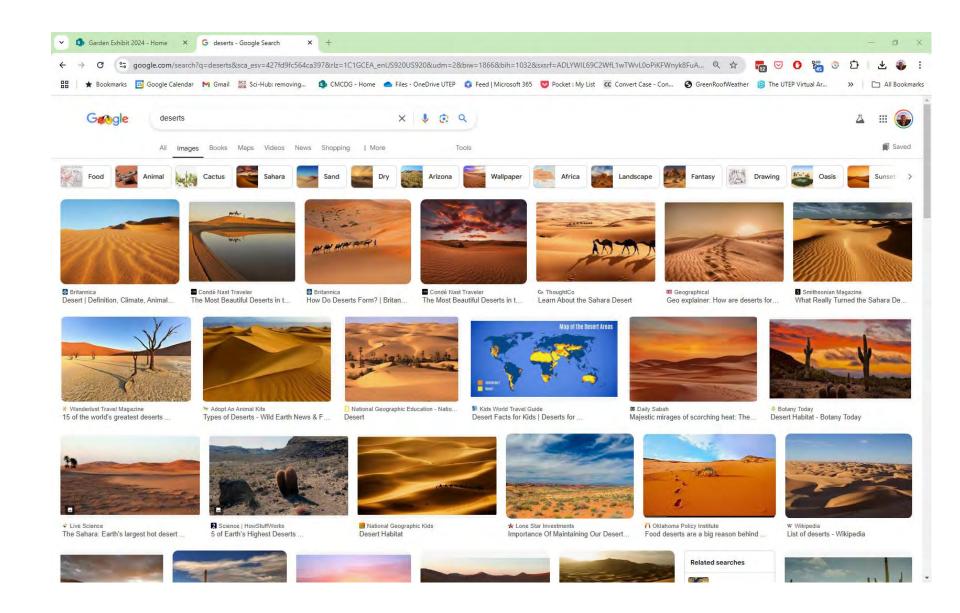
Learning Goal

Successfully incorporate native (and desert-adapted) plants into your landscapes



What is a desert?

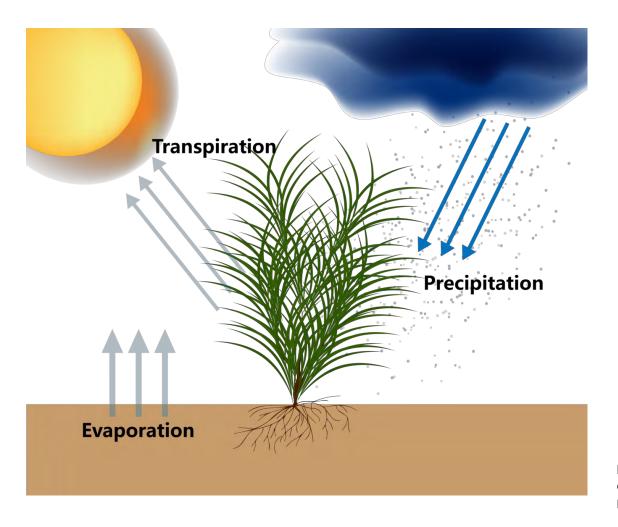




Deserts are defined by a lack of water



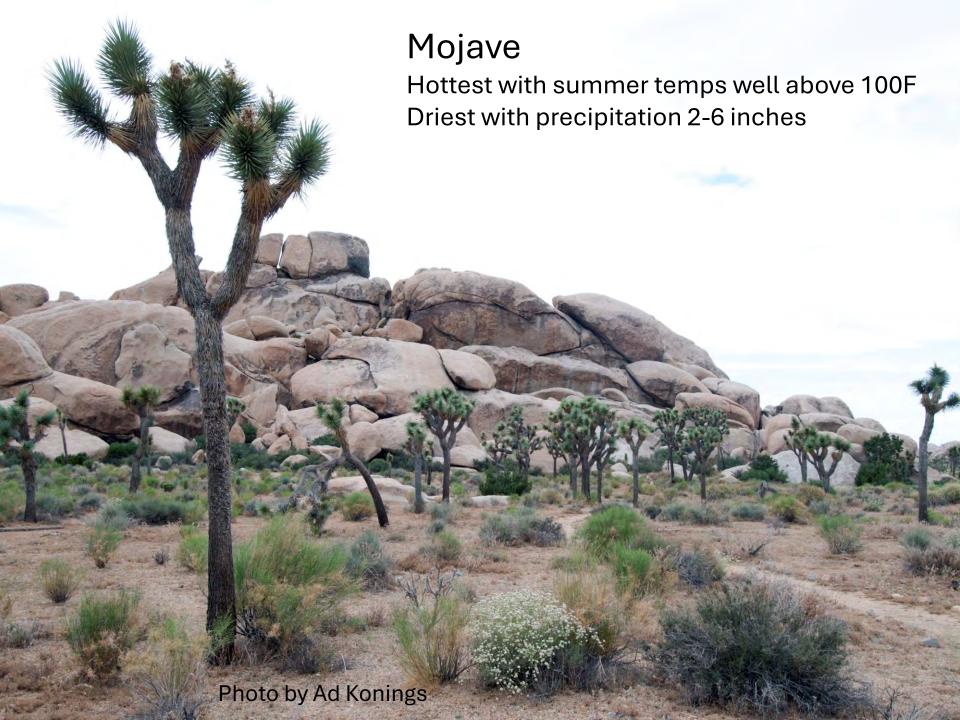
Precipitation is **much less** than water loss due to evaporation from the ground and from plant leaves ("evapotranspiration")



DESERTS of North America









Chihuahuan

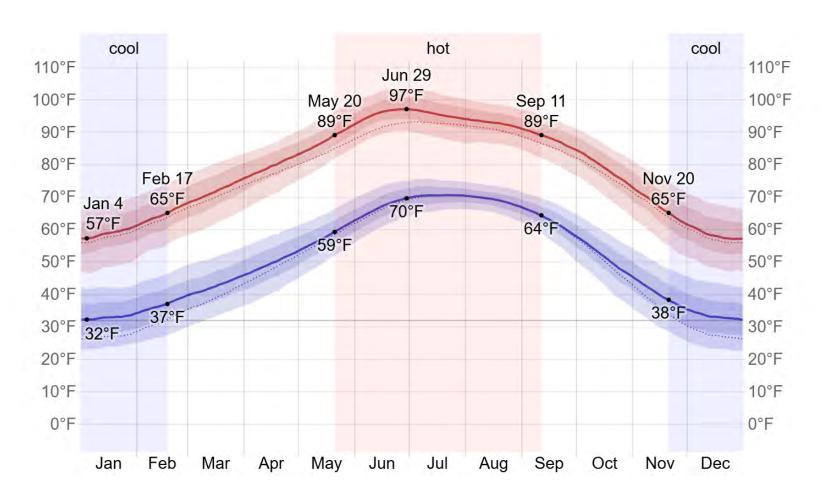
High elevation means cooler summers but hard freezes Precipitation is 6-16 inches



- Largest desert in North America
- Majority in Mexico
- Most above 4000'
- Rainy season in late summer (monsoon)

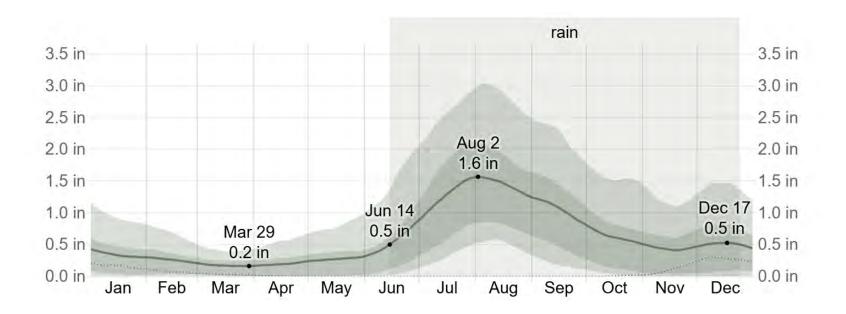


Las Cruces temperatures



Las Cruces precipitation

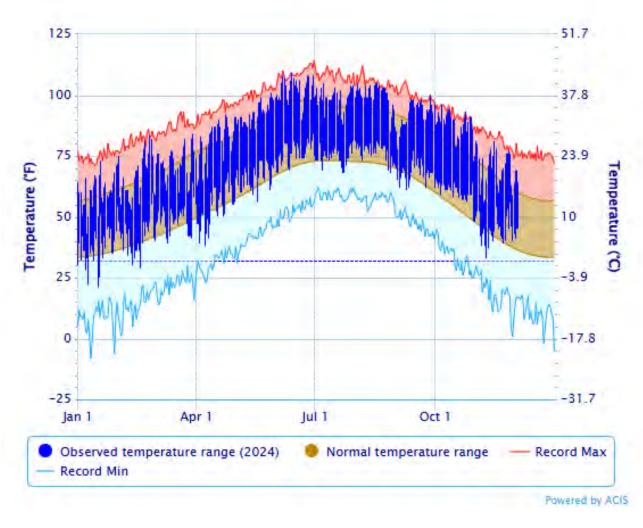
For El Paso: Average annual 8.67" Max annual 18.2" Min annual 2.2"



Rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year

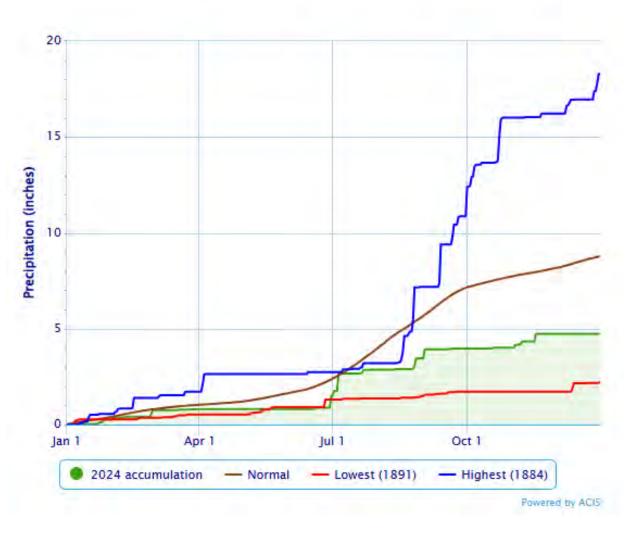
Average is not reality

Daily Temperature Data - El Paso Area, TX (ThreadEx)



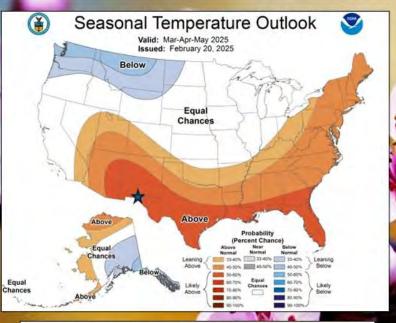
2024 was dry - 4.7"

Accumulated Precipitation - El Paso Area, TX (ThreadEx)



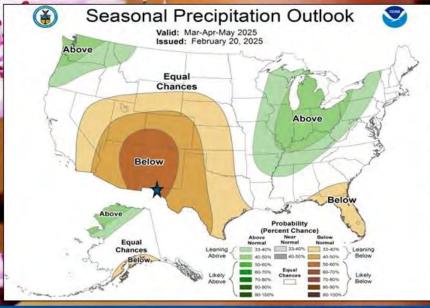
March-May 2025: warm and dry 😥

Spring Temperature/Precip Outlook



Above normal temperatures are expected through the next 3 months. Normal highs start March in the mid to upper 60s and warm into the lower to mid 90s by May 31st.

The entire area is expected to see below normal precipitation during a time the is typically our driest of the year. El Paso averages 0.84" during these 3 months.









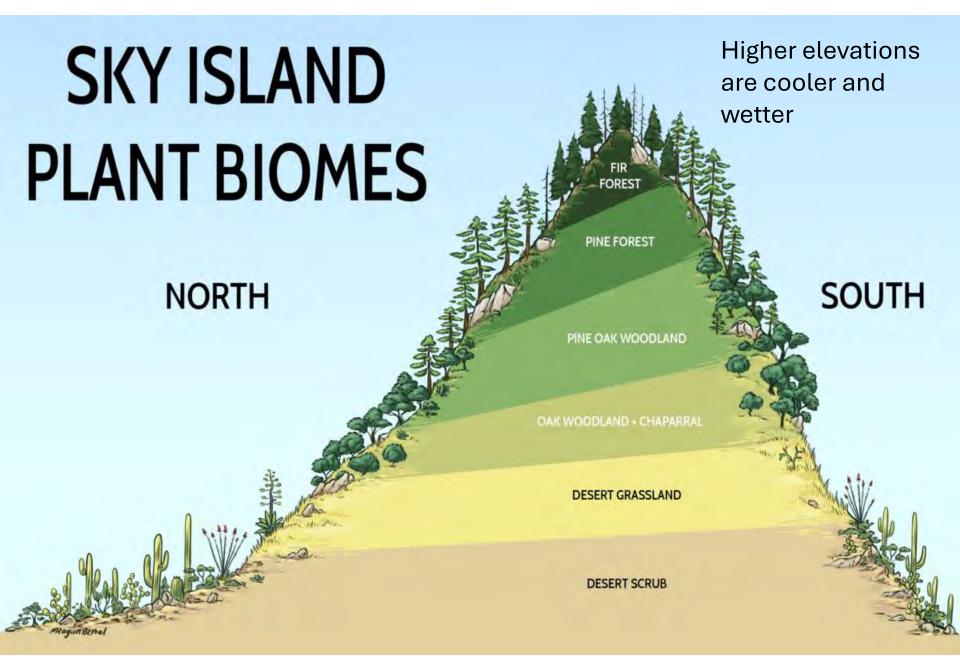


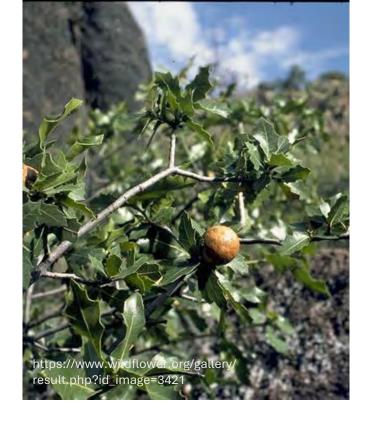


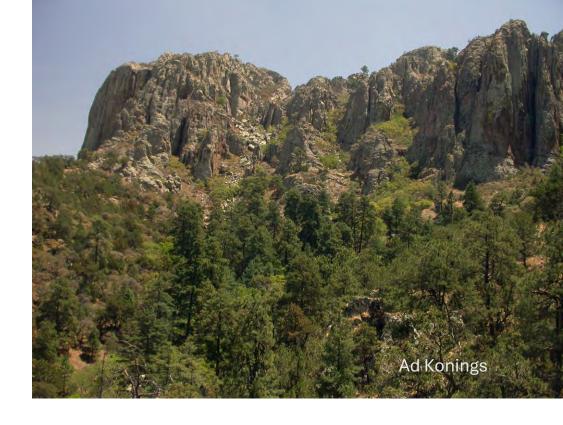


Chihuahuan Desert Habitats









Montane woodlands

- Above 6000', up to 20 inches rain, colder
- Davis Mountains, Chisos Mountains
- Example plants:
 - Pinyon Pine, Emory Oak, One-Seed Juniper





Oak-Juniper-Pinyon woodlands

- Mid elevation slopes and valleys
- Example plants:
 - Texas Madrone, Bigtooth Maple, Texas Mountain Laurel





Desert grasslands

- Middle elevations (4000-6000')
 - Bit wetter
- Example plants
 - Blue Gramma, Agarito, scrub oaks, sotols





Chihuahuan Desert Scrub

- Lower elevations 2000-4000'
 - Hotter and drier
- Example plants:
 - Creosote, Honey Mesquite, Lechuguilla, Ocotillo, yuccas



Sand Dunes

- Low elevations, often shores of ancient lakes
- Example plants:
 - Honey Mesquite, Soaptree Yucca, Sand Sage





Riparian and wetlands

- Along Rio Grande, Pecos, Rio Concho
 - Generally lower elevation, so warm, but plenty of water much of the year
- Example plants:
 - Cottonwood, willows, cattails, Salt Grass





Springs

- Form when water travels underground from higher elevations
- Example plants:
 - Arizona Sycamore, Texas Bluebells, Hummingbird Trumpet

Microclimates in your yard

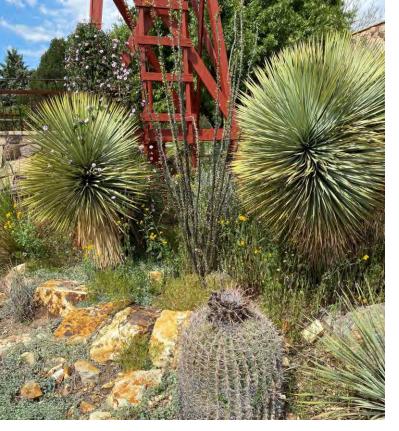
- How much sun?
- Protection from the wind?
- Walls add thermal protection
- Low points collect water



Include zoning of plants

- Grouping plants based on their requirements of water and soil type
- High water use plants together in "oasis"







Take home message

- Wide diversity of plants adapted to many environmental conditions
- Match your yard to a natural habitat type
- Look for inspiration when out in nature

What is a native plant?



Native plants

- Species that have evolved and occur naturally in a particular region, ecosystem, and habitat
- Species that have relationships with cooccurring species
- Species that grow in a region without human intervention







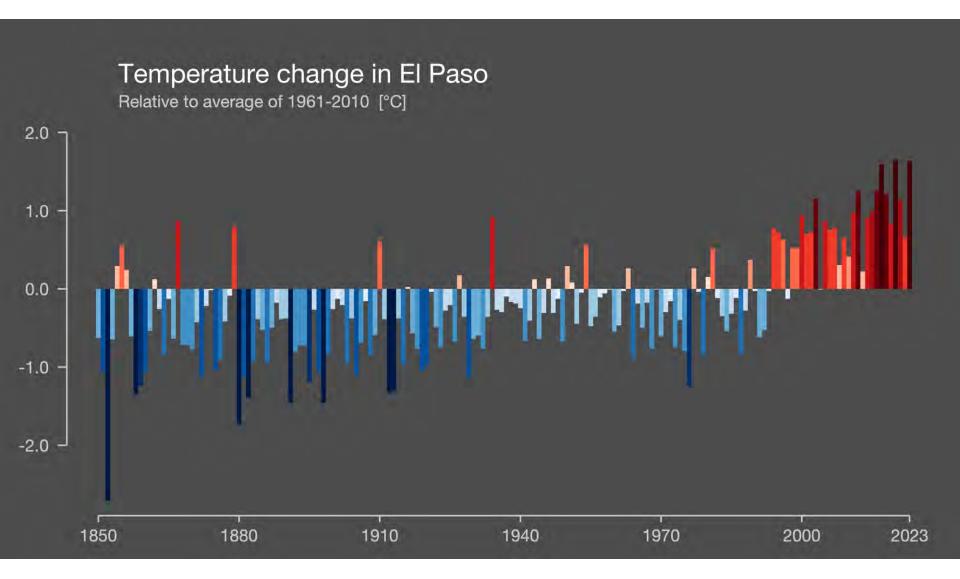
Soledad Canyon

Take home message

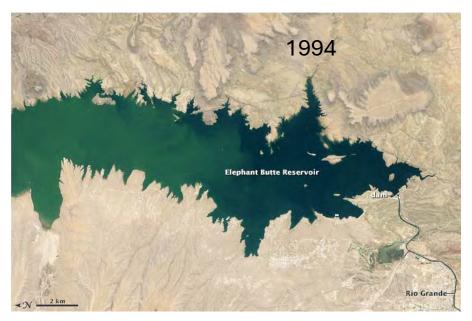
 Species that naturally occur closer to Las Cruces are more native than those farther away What are the benefits of planting native?

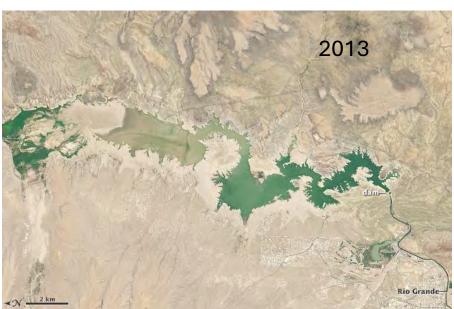


Environmental challenges: Climate change



Environmental challenges: Climate change

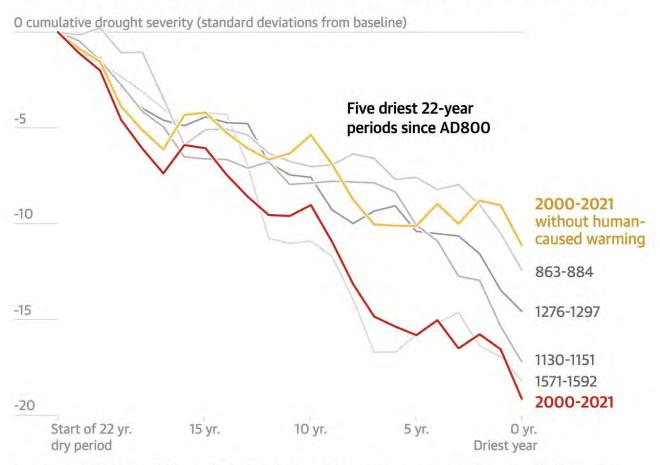




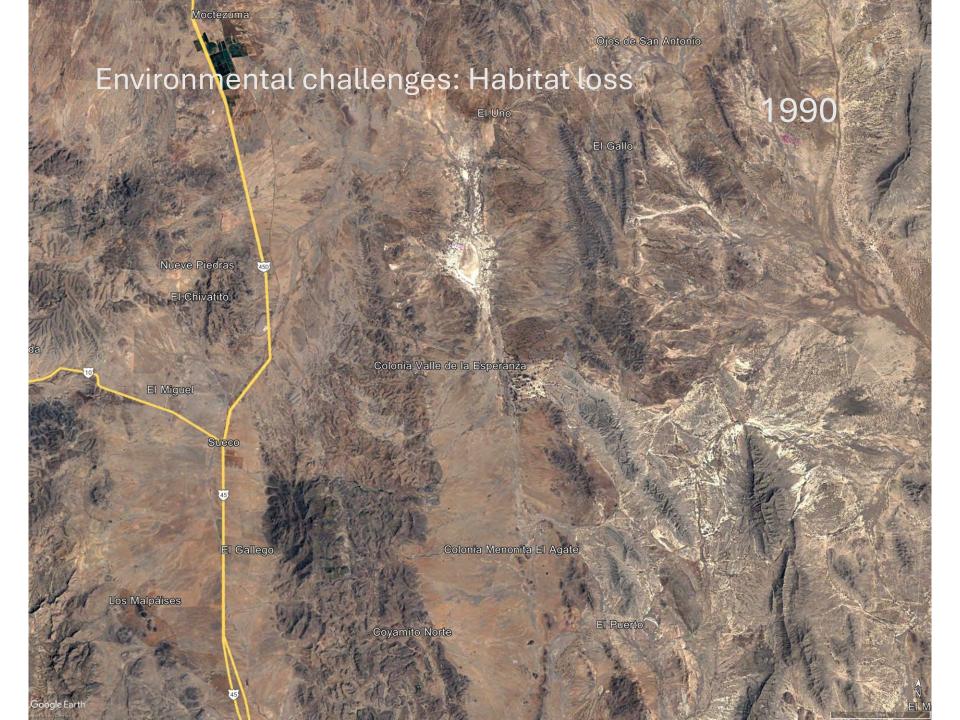
https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/81714/drought-dries-elephant-butte-reservoir

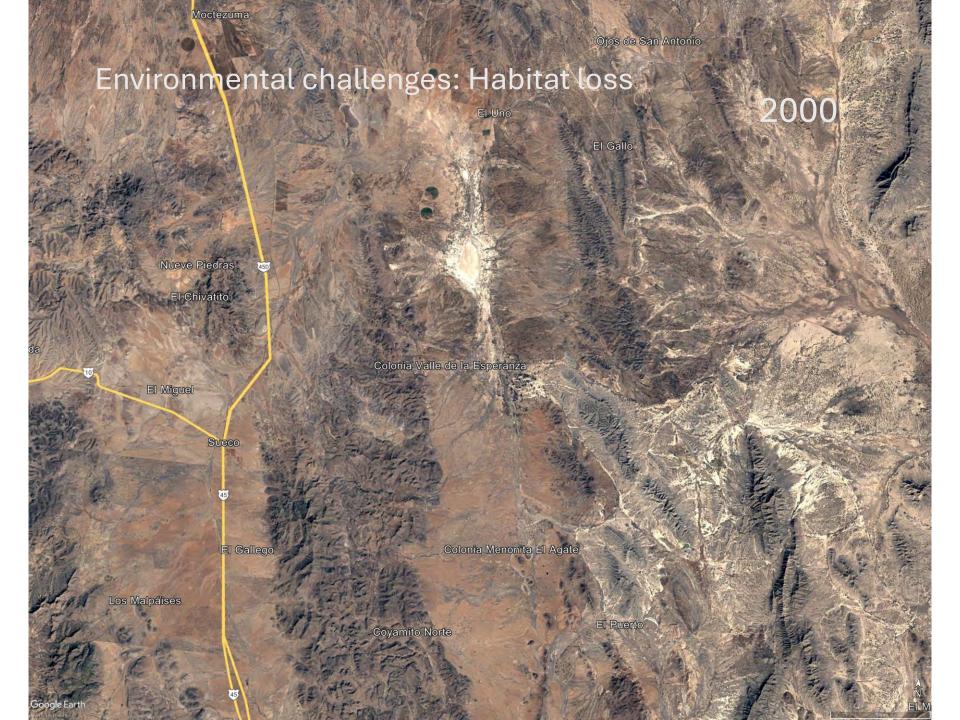
Environmental challenges: Climate change

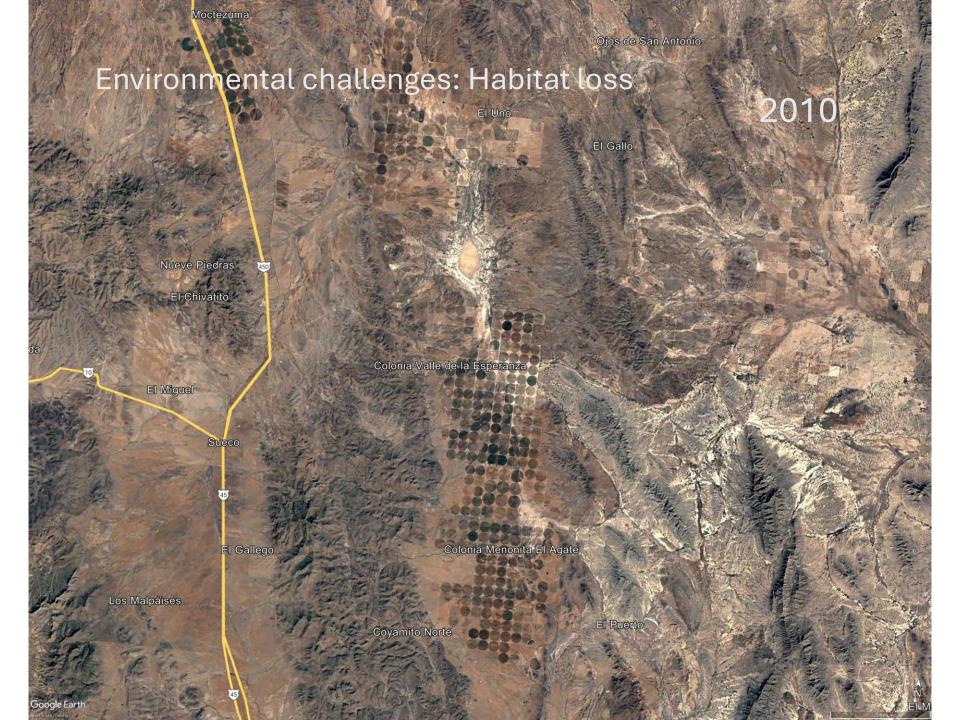
The south-western US's megadrought is its driest in 1,200 years



Guardian graphic. Source: Williams, et al., "Rapid intensification of the emerging southwestern North American megadrought in 2020–2021", 2022.

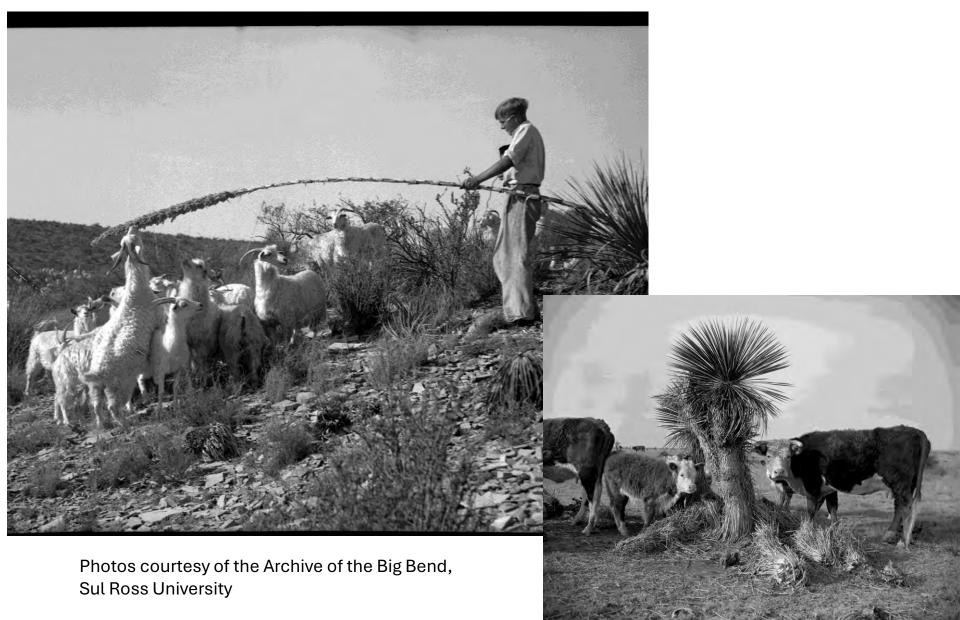








Environmental challenges: Overgrazing



Environmental challenges: Invasive species



Environmental challenges: Poaching/Overharvesting

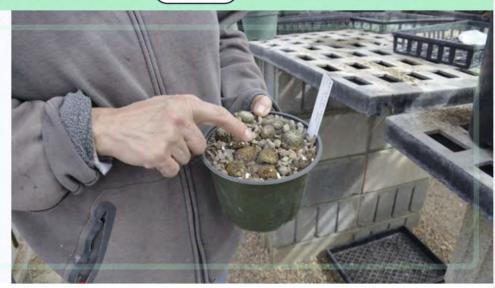
Help power Marketplace this winter when you support the show today.

Cactus poachers are picking the Texas desert clean of rare species

Zoe Kurland Feb 21, 2022

Heard on: MARKETPLACE*

► LISTEN NOW



DONATE NOW!

Karen Little, manager of the Sul Ross State University greenhouse, holds a rare Pelecyphora aselliformis cactus, seized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service en route to markets overseas. **Zoe Kurland**



Benefits of native plants

- Save water, time, and money
- Support wildlife
- Connect to our home ecosystem







Saving water

Adapted to local climate = reduced irrigation



Less maintenance

No/low fertilizer, minimal pruning

Better survival means fewer replacements





Support wildlife

Recreate the local food web

Sense of place

 "I want Texas to look like Texas, and Vermont to look like Vermont," she once said. "I just hate to see the land homogenized." — Lady Bird Johnson



https://www.npr.org/sections/ talkingplants/2007/07/lady_bir d_johnson_in_flower.html



Those characteristics that make a place special or unique, as well as to those that foster a sense of authentic human attachment and belonging



Placeless landscapes are seen as those that have no special relationship to the places in which they are located

They could be anywhere; roadside strip shopping malls, gas/petrol stations and convenience stores, fast food chains, and chain department

Which feels like Las Cruces?

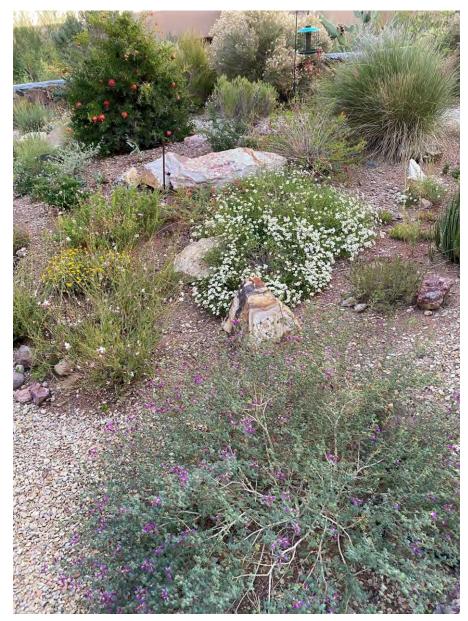


Photo by Ken Steigman

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bungalow.jpg



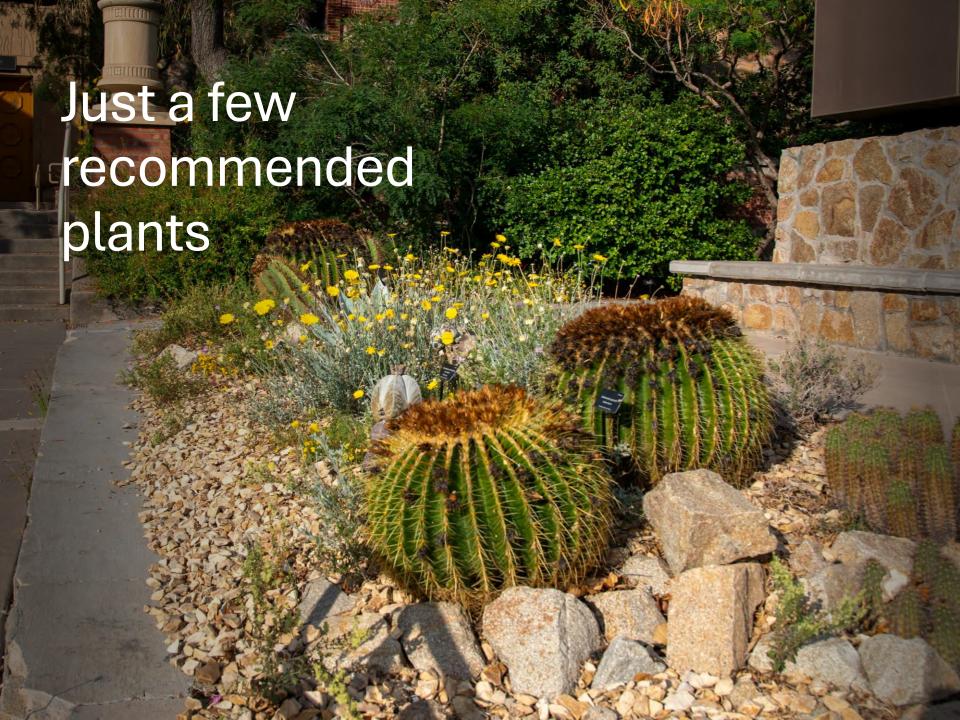




Challenges of native plants

- Many are not readily available (substitute with desert adapted?)
- Considered messy or unkempt
- Maintenance is different than more common ornamentals (loved to death)
- Less information available

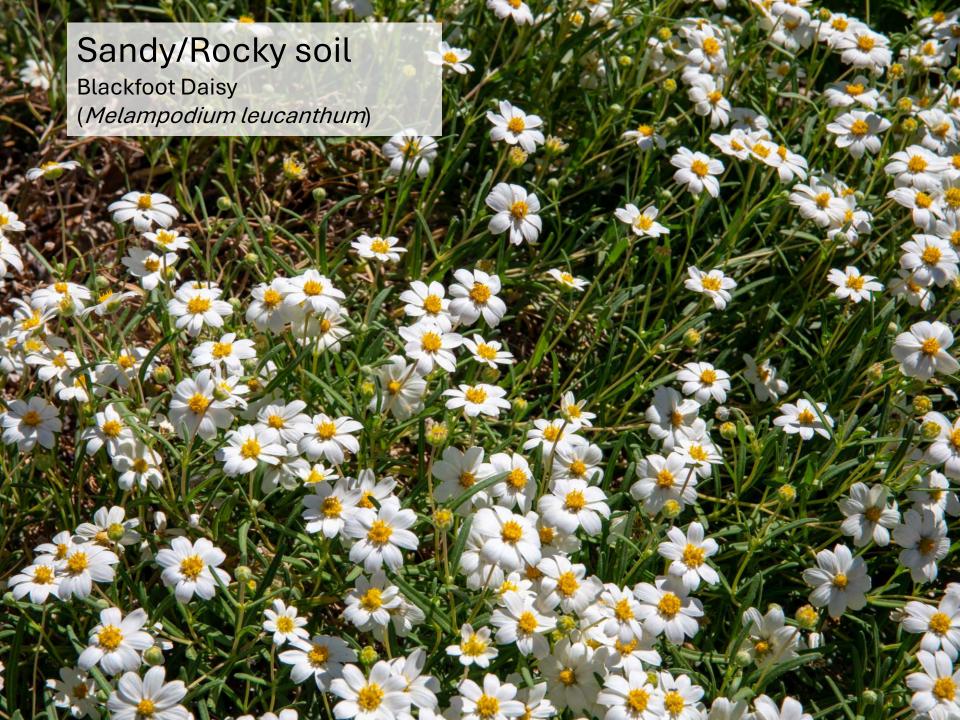








































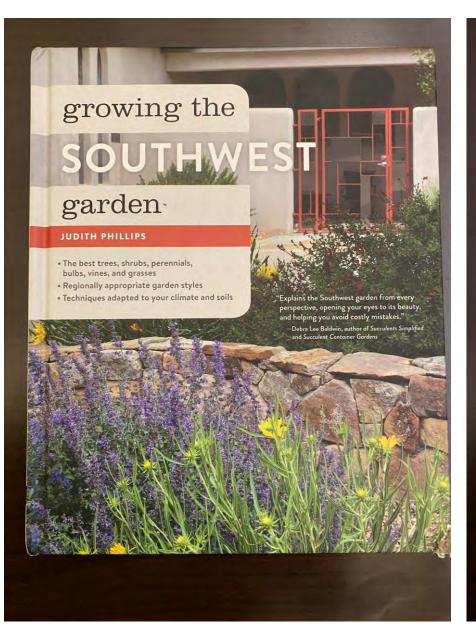
And many more!

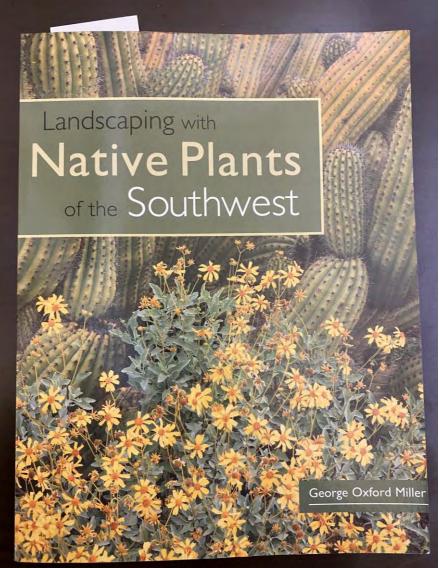




Resources for plant selection

- Texas Master Gardeners El Paso
 - https://txmg.org/elpaso/learn/gardening-topics-links/
- Desert Blooms El Paso
 - https://elpasodesertblooms.org/
- Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center
 - https://www.wildflower.org/collections/collection.php?collection=er24
- Chihuahuan Desert Gardens website (in redesign now)
 - http://museum2.utep.edu/chih/gardens/gardens.htm

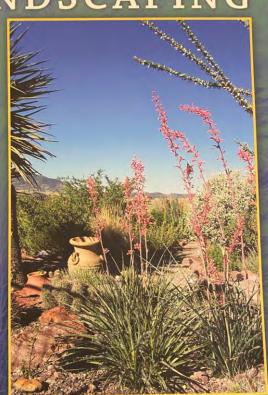




NATIVE PLANTS in LANDSCAPING

Trees,
Shrubs,
Cacti,
and
Grasses
of the
Texas Desert
and
Mountains

by
A. Michael Powell
and
Shirley A. Powell



Native Plants

OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST

REVISED AND UPDATED EDITION



∞ BY JILL NOKES ∞

Illustrations by Kathryn Miller Brown





