

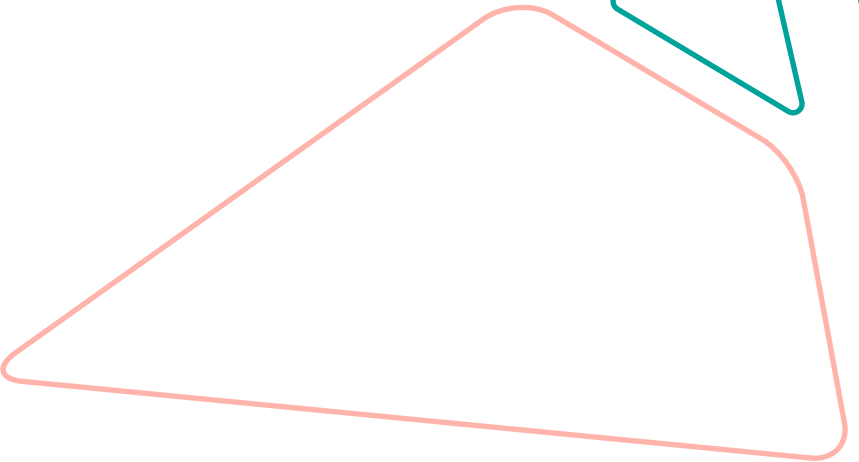


TEXAS NATIVE BLOOMS

a coloring book
from Asakura Robinson to you



ASAKURA
ROBINSON





At Asakura Robinson, we are thrilled to take you on a creative journey that celebrates the beauty and ecological significance of Texas's native plants. Just as a landscape architect crafts a design with care, nature itself offers a rich palette of colors, textures, and forms that allow us to shape outdoor spaces as unique and captivating as a work of art.

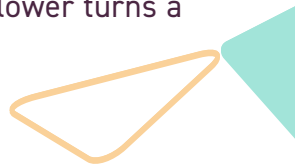
Diversity is at the heart of both creativity and nature's design, and our coloring book captures the spirit of both worlds. Each page is an invitation to discover the joys of using diverse native plants in Texas landscape designs, transforming your spaces into a canvas of botanical wonder. Much like an artist blends colors to create a masterpiece, our landscape architects blend native flora to craft sustainable and visually stunning outdoor environments. From the striking Bluebonnet to the Blackfoot Daisy, each flower tells a story of Texas's natural heritage, woven together to form a living tapestry that mirrors the boundless creativity of an artist's vision.

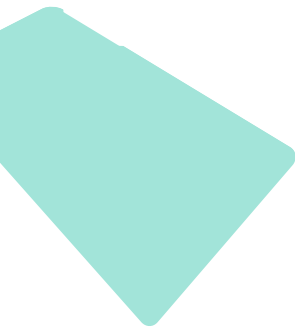
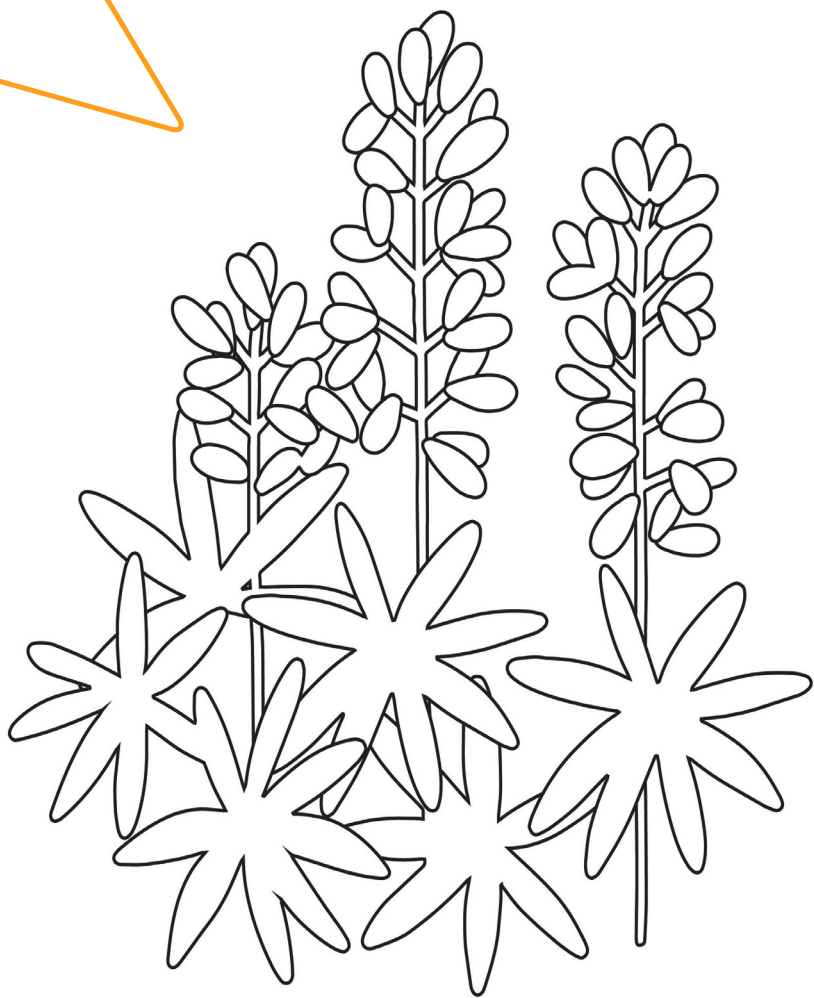
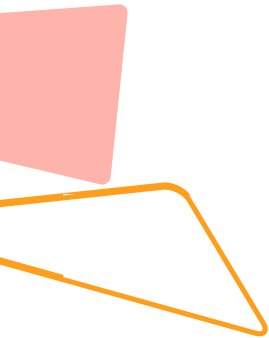


The Bluebonnet (*Lupinus texensis*) holds a special place in the hearts of Texans as the state flower, painting the landscape with iconic blue and purple hues every spring.

Bluebonnets not only add a touch of beauty to the countryside but also play a crucial role in the environment by providing nectar for pollinators and aiding in soil health through nitrogen fixation.

They have a historical significance, with Native tribes and early European settlers using them for medicinal and ornamental purposes. In fact, some believe that Bluebonnets have the power to ward off evil spirits. Also, once a bee has visited a Bluebonnet, the white portion of the flower turns a purple-red color



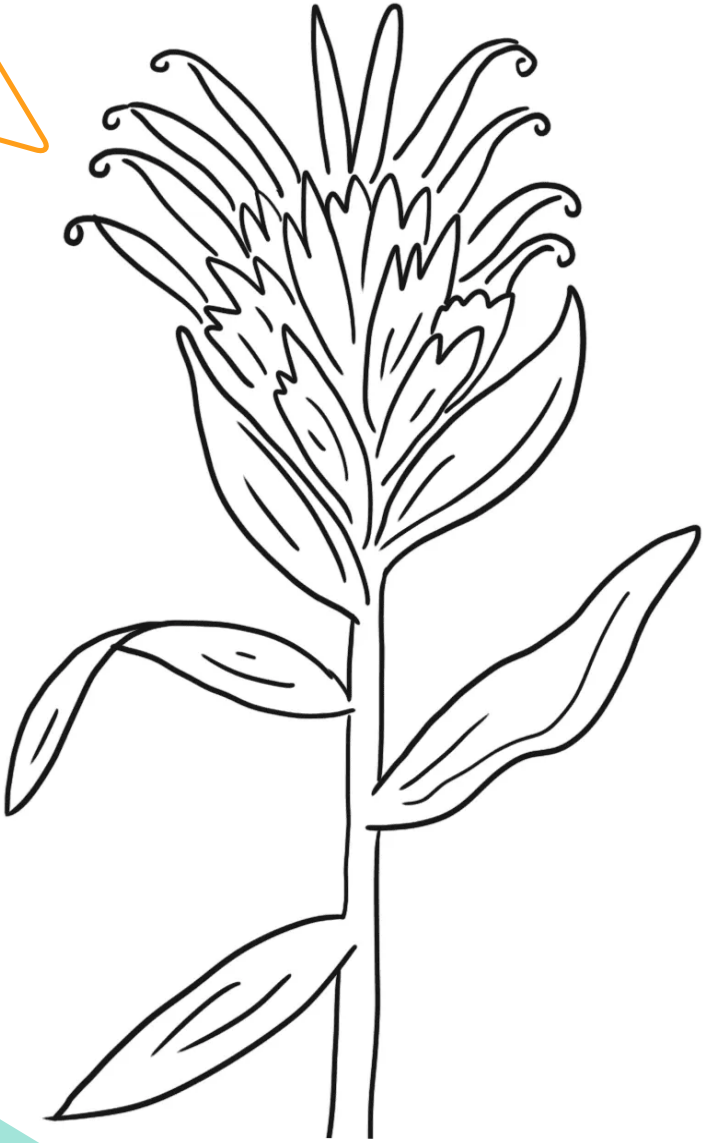




The Indian Paintbrush (*Castilleja* spp.) stands as a vivid testament to the natural beauty of Texas, adorning its landscapes with fiery splashes of red, orange, and sometimes even yellow.

It is a hemiparasitic plant, meaning it derives some of its nutrients from the roots of other plants while still photosynthesizing on its own. This adaptation allows it to thrive in various environments, from prairies to woodlands.

An intriguing fact is that the vibrant “petals” of the Indian paintbrush are not petals at all; they are actually modified leaves known as bracts. These bracts provide a base for the small, inconspicuous flowers that peek out from within, creating a stunning visual display that captures the imagination of all who behold it.

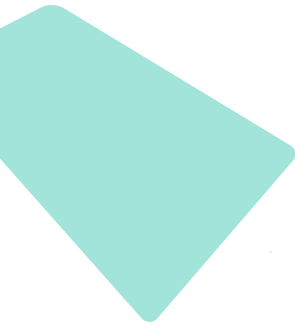
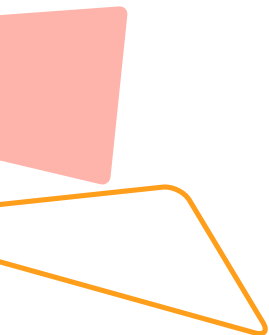




Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), a native vine, serves as a natural spectacle as it climbs fences, trellises, and trees, attracting hummingbirds, butterflies, and other pollinators.

Beyond its aesthetic appeal, Coral Honeysuckle holds historical significance, as Native tribes utilized its stems for their fibrous properties, crafting cordage and baskets.

A captivating fact about this honeysuckle is that its tubular flowers are a favorite of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, acting as a vital fuel station on their migratory journeys, further highlighting its integral role in Texas's ecological tapestry.

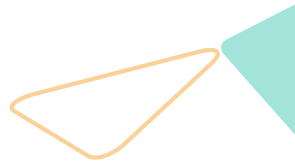


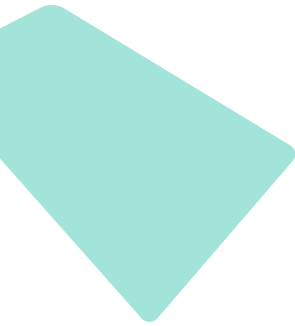
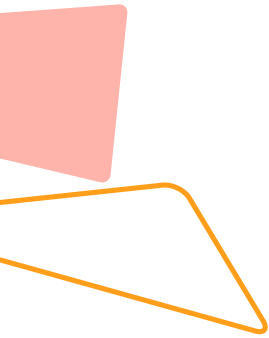


The Firewheel (*Gaillardia pulchella*), often known as the Indian blanket, adds a burst of vibrant color to the with its striking red and yellow petals.

The Firewheel's composite flower head is made up of both disk florets in the center and ray florets on the outer edges, creating a stunning contrast of colors. Interestingly, the Firewheel has cultural significance beyond its visual appeal. Native tribes were known to use it for its medicinal properties, such as making poultices to treat wounds and fevers.

With its vibrant display and historical ties, the Firewheel continues to be a captivating emblem of Texas's natural beauty and cultural heritage.



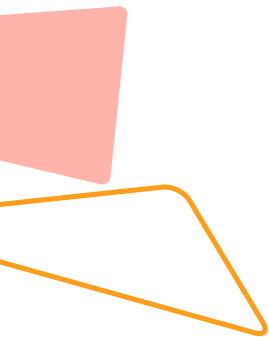




The Antelope Horn (*Asclepias asperula*), also known as Spider Milkweed, is a wildflower that holds ecological significance as a host plant for the Monarch butterfly.

With its distinct horn-shaped seedpods, this plant adds a unique and captivating element to the landscape. Its pink to lavender blooms attract various pollinators, contributing to the biodiversity of local ecosystems.

The Antelope Horn is not only a nectar source but also serves as a nursery for Monarch butterfly larvae, providing essential sustenance for these iconic butterflies during their caterpillar stage. As such, the Antelope Horn plays a crucial role in supporting the Monarch butterfly population.





The Schoolhouse Lily (*Hymenocallis liriosme*), also known as the Rio Grande Spider Lily, is a flower that flourishes along the banks of waterways and in wetland areas.

Its natural habitat encompasses coastal regions and inland waterways, showcasing its adaptability to various environments.

These lilies often bloom in clusters, creating a visual spectacle reminiscent of a floral bouquet. The Schoolhouse Lily is not only a botanical wonder but also an important component of aquatic ecosystems, supporting local biodiversity and offering a glimpse of nature's delicate beauty in water-side settings across the state. It also typically blooms in early September, just about the time school starts ... hence, the name.

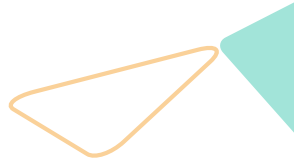


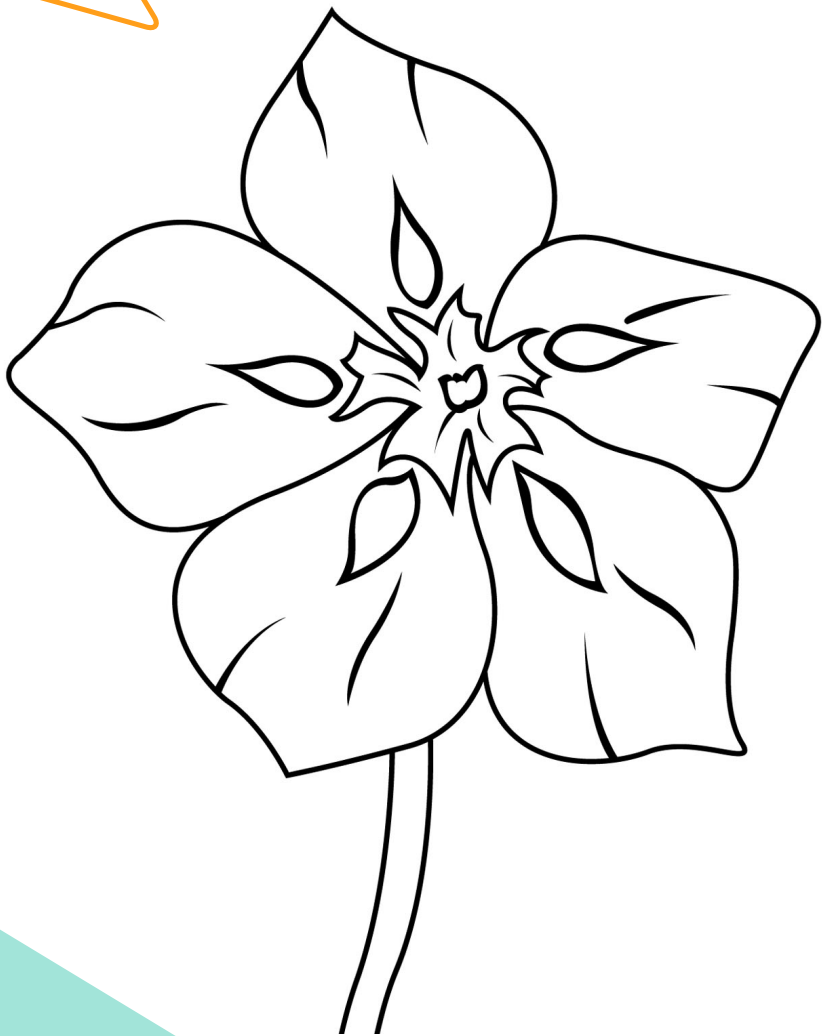


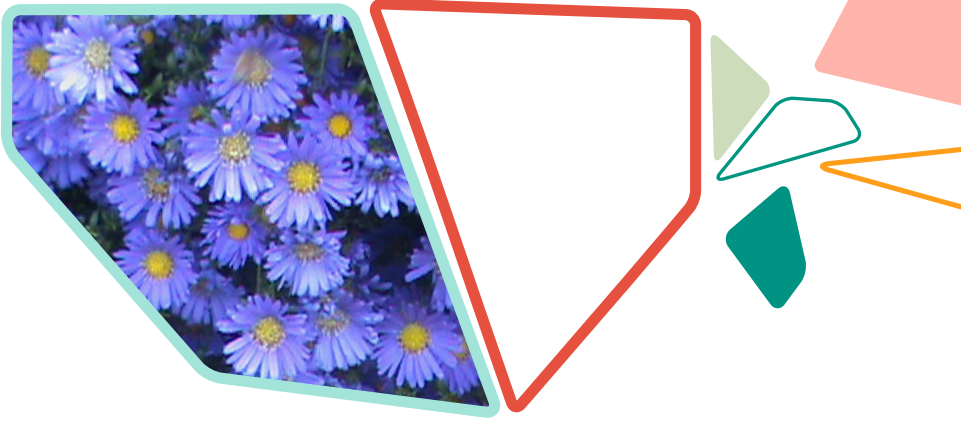
Phlox (*Phlox* spp.) wildflowers are renowned for their delicate, 5-petaled blossoms that come in an array of colors, including pink, lavender, white, and blue.

They often thrive in open fields, prairies, and woodland areas, showcasing their adaptability to different ecosystems. Their fragrant blooms attract various pollinators, making them a valuable resource for local wildlife.

Its name is derived from the Greek word “phlox,” which means “flame,” likely referring to the intense and varied colors of their flowers.







The Fall Aster (*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*) graces the state with its dainty, daisy-like blooms that emerge in shades of lavender and violet as summer transitions into autumn.

Fall asters play a significant role in supporting late-season pollinators such as bees and butterflies, providing essential nectar as they prepare for the winter months.

This flower isn't just a delight to the eyes, but it also has a history of being used for its medicinal properties, including respiratory relief, wound healing, and a digestive aid.

