

BULBS, FERNS, MISC.

Airplane Plant, Variegated

Chlorophytum comosum 'Variegatum'

Leaves can be all green, Pale green with white or yellow central stripe or green with white margins. Excellent for hanging baskets or can be used as groundcover under trees or in a very protected patio. Sends daughter plants off by shoot. Here's more than you need to know about this plant. [Http://goto.glocalnet.net/natal/amp/ampel.htm](http://goto.glocalnet.net/natal/amp/ampel.htm)



Aloe

Aloe vera

from www.thegardenhelper.com: All Aloes are semitropical succulent plants, and may only be grown outdoors in areas where there is no chance of freezing. However, they make excellent house plants when they are given sufficient light. Potted Aloes benefit from spending the summer outdoors.



Cactus, Thornless Pricklypear

Opuntia stricta

May be invasive. from www.wikipedia.com: Commonly known as Erect Prickly Pear, is a species of cactus from southern North America and Central America. It produces lemon yellow flowers in the spring and summer, followed by purplish-red fruits. It has been introduced to South Africa and Australia where it has become an invasive weed.



Delosperma (Ice Plant)

Delosperma cooperi

from www.plantszafrica.com: This predominantly summer rainfall genus has long been overlooked as a garden plant. Growth forms vary vastly and showy flowers are produced over long periods, thus making them ideal rockery subjects, while some species form low, dense clumps and are more suitable as groundcovers in shady spots.



Desert Rose

Adenium obesum

from www.plantoftheweek.org: Succulent member of the oleander family. Desert Rose needs to have a soil mix of sand or brick chips mixed into regular soil, or a cactus mix. The soil should dry completely between waterings. Water sparingly during winter months. All parts of the plant are poisonous.



Donkey Ears

Kalanchoe gastonis-bonnieri

from www.plant-care.com: Unlike other succulents, Kalanchoe donkey ear grows fast and can tolerate almost any condition. It looks best outdoors; just take it back in during winter and place it in any bright-window indoors. In landscaping, Kalanchoe donkey ear is used as a low-rise specimen plant. Kalanchoe donkey ear plants can also be grown



Fern, Foxtail

Protasparagus densiflorus var. Myersii

The cultivar 'Myersii' (foxtail fern) is also great for containers. It has a neater, more restrained look than the 'Sprenger' fern; stiffly upright stems to 2' long, with very dense, cylindrical plume-like foliage, giving the plant a fluffy, cloud-like appearance. The stems are like bottle brushes, 2-3" in diameter, and tapering gradually to the tips.



Fern, Macho

Nephrolepis biserrata

This is the ideal fern for LARGE baskets. It looks fine finished as a 6" pot up to a 10" basket and even as gallons for growing outdoors. Do keep in mind that this is the granddaddy of all the Nephrolepis baskets. If it is to be a landscape fern, it can take full sun for much of the day.



Lily of the Nile, Ellamae

Agapanthus x 'Ellamae'

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: It is grown for the dark, glossy, strap-shaped leaves that arch gracefully. Flowers are borne on long erect stems 3 feet or taller. Agapanthus make good background plants or edging along a fence, driveway, or wall. These plants can thrive on conditions of neglect and naturalize readily. This is a very vigorous grower.



Lily, Australian Canna

Canna 'Australia'

from www.plantdelights.com: We have grown a lot of purple-foiled cannas but never anything like this. The deep burgundy-black tropical-looking foliage has a satin-like sheen and the intense color holds superbly during the summer heat. The foliage rises to 4-5', topped with a magnificent display of large, shocking red flowers.



Lily, Spider

Hymenocallis liriosme

from <http://www.wildflower.org>: An elegant and unusual-looking flower, the spider lily has a stem 1–3 feet high, with 2 or 3 blossoms at the top. The flower has 3 white sepals and 3 petals which are alike and unite to form a tube 2–4 inches long, narrow but spreading. The flowers are quite fragrant.



Moss Rose

Portulaca grandiflora

from www.floridata.com: Moss rose makes a beautiful ground cover in a dry or rocky area, although it cannot be walked on. Use moss rose as edging at the front of borders or in the cracks in a rock wall, or the spaces between stepping stones. It's perfect for a hot, dry, south facing slope.



Mother of Thousands/Millions

Kalanchoe daigremontiana

various sources: Not cold-hardy. They like sun and partial shade and can withstand hot temperatures if given regular water. All parts of this plant are poisonous if ingested. After a year or two of maturing the mother of thousands will flower usually in late winter. It grows plantlets along the leaf's edges.



SMALL PERENNIALS

Alder, Yellow

Turnera ulmifolia

May be invasive. From www.davesgarden.com: The two-inch wide, bright yellow flowers open in the morning and are closed by noon. It has tiny seeds that sow prolifically. It will often grow out of a crack in the sidewalk after a seed germinates there.



Queen's Tears

Billbergia zebrina

They are generally epiphytic. They grow on rock from southern Mexico to northern Argentina with the greatest number found in Brazil. They require strong light to enhance leaf coloration and beautiful markings. These superior foliage plants will tolerate dry air. Their few leaves grow upright forming a narrow rosette.



Aster

Aster patens var. *patens*

from <http://www.wikipedia.com>: The name Aster comes from the Ancient Greek word astron, meaning "star". Many species and a variety of hybrids and varieties are popular as garden plants because of their attractive and colourful flowers. Aster species are used as food plants by the larvae of a number of butterflies.



ANNUALS

Celery

Apium graveolens

from www.eol.org: Celery is a biennial which produces in the first year an upright rosette of leaves (40 to 60 cm in height) with closely appressed succulent leaf stalks. In the second year, it produces a tall flowering stem with terminal and axillary umbels of small, greenish-white flowers that give rise to tiny 1.5 mm long tiny fruits.



Aster, Fall

Symphytotrichum oblongifolium

from Michael Womack: Few plants are more striking in fall than this Texas native plant that is known for blue flowers and yellow centers. Even if your goal is not butterfly attraction, you definitely want to consider this perennial favorite to liven up your fall garden. Despite its name, this plant blooms again in the spring if you remove the spent blossoms.



Coneflower, Cheyenne Spirit

Echinacea 'Cheyenne Spirit'

from www.parkseeds.com: Bright daisies of cream, yellow, gold, orange, scarlet, red, and purple top these stocky little plants from midsummer all the way into fall, replacing themselves without you having to cut or deadhead them, blooms the very first year.



Basil, Sweet

Ocimum basilicum

from wikipedia.com: Basil is most commonly recommended to be used fresh; in cooked recipes, it is generally added at the last moment, as cooking quickly destroys the flavor. The fresh herb can be kept for a short time in plastic bags in the refrigerator, or for a longer period in the freezer, after being blanched quickly in boiling water.



Begonia, Cane

Begonia coccinea

Begonia coccinea is a species begonia native to Brazil. Many hybrids have been produced using it as a parent. Plant has thick, leathery, solid bright-green leaves with a soft sheen and bright red flowers. Variants in flower color include dark pink and deep coral/salmon.



Caricature Plant

Graptophyllum pictum
from

www.missouribotanicalgarden.org: tropical evergreen shrub that will grow to 6-9' tall and primarily grown for its variegated foliage. Oval to elliptic leaves (to 6" long) are deep green varyingly blotched with cream along the midveins. Common name derives from the leaf markings resembling the profile of a human face.



Blue Daze

Evolvulus glomeratus 'Blue Daze'

from www.floridata.com: The feltlike gray-green foliage and pale blue flowers make blue daze a standout in beds and borders or as a ground cover. Blue daze is spectacular in hanging containers. It is highly tolerant of salt and makes a fine ornamental for the coastal garden. Let it cascade over a window box or a porch planter.



Carolina Reaper Pepper Plant

Capsicum chinense x 'Carolina Reaper'

rom www.localharvest.org: This is an extremely hot variety developed by a grower named Ed Currie who created this chile plant variety by crossing a Pakistani Naga with a Red Habanero. It has been Scoville tested and has a heat level of over 1,400,000. Plants grow slow in the beginning like Nagas but are very productive.



Brazilian Button

Centratherum intermedium

from www.backyardgardener.com: Attractive, fluffy, lavender-blue, button-like flowers approx 2cm (3/4in) across are produced all summer on bushy plants with unusual, pineapple fragrant foliage. Very heat and drought tolerant, attracting butterflies and adding fragrance to borders or containers. self-sows freely.



Chaya

Cnidocolus chayamansa

from www.toptropicals.com: Chaya is a little known leafy green vegetable of dry regions of the tropics. The name comes from the Mayan chay. However, raw chaya leaves are highly poisonous. They contain a high content of hydrocyanic acid. In this respect chaya is similar to cassava.



Bulbine

Bulbine frutescens

from plantzafrica.com: Bulbine frutescens is often used in landscaping where a drought-resistant, tough groundcover is required. It also has its value in the home garden. This plant is ideal to grow and is a useful first-aid remedy for childrens' daily knocks and scrapes.



Chile Pequin

Capsicum annuum

from texasnature.blogspot.com: Cilipiquins, the wild progenitor of the jalapeno pepper, packs a wallop that surpasses all of the cultivated hot peppers. The little yellow to bright green berries, about an inch long and conical or egg-shaped, ripen in fall. They can be used fresh or dried and stored.



Butterfly Bush, Wooly

Buddleia marrubiifolia

from www.nativesoftexas.com: Plant this West Texas native in full sun and watch the butterflies congregate. The round orange and yellow blooms are a great contrast to the silver gray foliage. Be sure to plant in a well drained site and give it plenty of room to grow to its 4 by 4 feet size. It likes limestone soils and blooms from March to September.



Chives, Garlic

Allium tuberosum

from www.davesgarden.com: pajaritomt from Los Alamos, NM (Zone 5a) wrote: I love this plant. I use the leaves stir fried with meat or seafood. I sprinkle flowers on salads. It does spread readily over time, but I find more uses over time. The lacy flowers are lovely in late summer.



Coral Creeper

Barleria repens

from www.plantszafrica.com: Fast-growing and wonderfully easy-going, *Barleria repens* will adapt to a number of situations. Plant it in a large container, or on top of a low wall, where its foliage and flowers can cascade down and show to advantage.



Cordyline, Red Sensation

Cordyline australis 'Red Sensation'
from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: With its long, tropical looking leaves, *Cordyline 'Red Sensation'* is an exceptional plant to use for height and texture in container plantings. *Red Sensation Cordyline* has a bronzy red foliage and grows to about 36 inches tall and its leaves are longer and more narrow than that of the *Dracaenas*.



Crown-of-Thorns

Euphorbia milii

from www.floridata.com: Grown for its long lasting, colorful petal-like bracts which surround inconspicuous little flowers. Although often grown in pots on the patio, this thorny succulent is perfect for rock gardens and sunny borders. *Crown of thorns* is salt tolerant and often used in frostfree coastal areas, even quite near the sea.



Daisy, Blackfoot

Melampodium leucanthemum

Plains Blackfoot is a low bushy perennial growing from 8 to 12 inches in height. It can be found in rocky, gravelly, calcareous or sandy soils of the Edwards Plateau. The leaves have rough hairs and are 1 to 2 inches in length. The flower head consists of 7 to 13 white ray flowers and 25 to 50 yellow disk flowers and blooms from April to October. The leaves and flowers are readily eaten by white-tailed deer.



Daisy, Copper Canyon

Tagetes lemmonii

from www.floridata.com: What is that smell? Ripe passionfruit...mint...a hint of camphor. Brush by the foliage of mountain marigold and you are hit with a distinctive, pungent fragrance. Mountain marigold, or Copper Canyon daisy, is a sprawling, shrubby perennial daisy with delicately filigreed highly aromatic foliage.



Devil's Trumpet

Datura metel

All parts are poisonous. from www.floridata.com: The flowers are short-lived, opening in the evening and lasting a single day, and have a pleasant fragrance only for a short while. The upside is that the plants bloom over a long period in warm weather, right up to the first frost.



Fennel, Bronze

Foeniculum vulgare 'Rubrum'

LARVAL HOST for Swallowtail butterflies: from www.nichegardens.com: Bronze Fennel is easily identified by tall, billowy masses of aromatic, bronzy-green, feathery foliage. Tiny, mustard-yellow flowers sway in the summertime breeze atop large flat umbels, eventually yielding multitudes of seeds.



Fern, Acacia

Acacia angustissima

from www.wildflower.org: This shrub's thornless stems are graceful and wand-like. Round masses of creamy white or salmon-colored flowers resembling shaving brushes, rising on slender stalks from the axils of compound leaves. This attractive native legume has seeds that are rich in protein; the plant is readily eaten by livestock.



Four O'Clock

Mirabilis jalapa

from www.floridata.com: Four o'clocks are rugged little perennials, long popular in southern gardens, and often persisting even after the garden has been abandoned. The stems are rather fragile and brittle and often get broken. A sweetly scented four o'clock growing near the front door is a pleasant southern tradition.



Gaura, White

Gaura lindheimeri

from www.floridata.com: White gaura is well adapted to the hot summers of the southern US, and it has proven to be a winner elsewhere as well. It may not be the flashiest flower in the garden, but it is durable and dependable!



Geranium, Scented

Pelargonium sp.

from www.britannica.com: The aromatic, or scented-leaved, geraniums are found in several species, including *P. abrotanifolium*, *P. capitatum*, *P. citrosum*, *P. crispum*, *P. graveolens*, and *P. odoratissimum*. Minty, fruity, floral, and spicy fragrances are released readily when their leaves are rubbed or bruised.



Ginger, Non-Variegated

Alpinia zerumbet non-variegated

from www.wikipedia.com: This plant is a rhizomatous, ever green tropical perennial that grows in upright clumps 8-10 feet tall in tropical climates. In more typical conditions, it reaches 4-8 feet tall in the green house, and 3-4 feet tall, as a house plant.



Grass, Lemon

Cymbopogon citratus

from floridata.com: Gardeners in subtropical areas will enjoy using lemongrass in beds and borders. It also does well in tubs and containers. It is especially nice along walkways where plants release fragrance when brushed against by passersby.



Guara, Perky Pink

Gaura lindheimeri 'Perky Pink'

from www.provenwinners.com: Each flowering stem adds blooms, continuously to the end of the spike. As time goes on, the flowering stems can get rather long and tangled. Although deadheading isn't necessary for continued blooming you may find that you prefer to trim back some of the flowering stems at some point in mid-summer.



Hoya

Hoya sp.

from www.wikipedia.com: Hoya is a genus of 200-300 species of tropical climbing plants in the family Apocynaceae (Dogbane), native to southern Asia (India east to southern China and southward), Australia, and Polynesia. Common names for this genus are waxplant, waxvine, waxflower or simply hoyo.



Indigo Spires

Salvia x 'Indigo Spires'

This striking *Salvia* was discovered growing at Huntington Botanical Gardens in California in the 1970s. Indigo Spires tends to keep growing and growing and then falls over under its own weight. Constant pruning and pinching will keep it in bounds, and removing the flower spikes after most of the flowers have dropped off will encourage more blooming.



Iris, Blue

Iris sanguinea

from www.wikipedia.com: Up to 300 species – many of them natural hybrids – have been placed in the genus *Iris*. Irises are used in mass in flower beds and in borders. Allow irises to spread in a lightly shaded wooded area in the back of the garden.



Kalanchoe, Christmas

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana

from www.desert-tropicals.com: Use house plant fertilizer for actively growing plants. Blooms in winter, and needs uninterrupted 14-hour nights for a month and a half before blooming.



Lamb's Ear

Stachys byzantina

from www.landscaping.about.com: *Stachys byzantina* plants are widely used in borders. They spread readily, making them effective groundcovers, if you don't mind them taking over. Their drought-tolerance makes them candidates for rock gardens. Their silvery color is fun to play with when experimenting with color theory in your landscape design.



Lantana, Florida Red Mound

Lantana camara 'Florida Red Mound'

from www.floridafriendlyplants.com: Compact hybrid that is not seedy and invasive.



Lily, Variegated Flax

Dianella tasmanica 'Variegata'
Scale insects can be a problem. from www.monrovia.com: With its narrow, reed-like foliage and a bonus of variegation, this plant is dramatic in natural gardens, with Asian themes or as a stark vertical texture in the spare, modern landscape. Contrasts well against very large-leafed, shade-loving shrubs and bronzy-colored plants.



Obedient Plant

Physostegia virginiana
from www.floridata.com: Physostegias are widely used in wildflower meadows and water garden fringes, as well as in more civilized borders. They are especially easy to arrange because flowers pushed to face a different direction from the stem will stay in their new positions obediently, which is where the plant got its name.



Lion's Tail

Leonotis menthifolia
from http://toptropicals.com: After bloom, the new growth just keeps growing up through the flower. Shrubby, semi-woody, perennial or semi-evergreen subshrub to 2m high with a 1m spread. Tolerates poor soil. Spiny whorls of soft apricot-orange fuzzy flowers are held atop tall erect stems that remind of a crow's nest on the mast of a ship.



Oregano, Mexican

Lippia graveolens
from www.davesgarden.com: sbates from Austin, TX wrote: This plant provides an amazing flavor to salsa's when used fresh. Use just the leaves, wash them and chop them. The flavors combine very well with cilantro. The plant is hardy and roots easily with cuttings. The flavor is much more pungent and quite different than the dried versions.



Marigold, Mexican Mint

Tagetes lucida
also Mexican Tarragon; from www.floridata.com: Mexican tarragon is an attractive landscape ornamental. Use it in perennial borders where its shiny green leaves and little golden flowers make a polite, subtle statement. Use the flowers of Mexican tarragon fresh in salads and the leaves as a substitute for French tarragon.



Party Time

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Party Time'
grown for the leaves, good "fill-in" plant



Mint, Peppermint

Mentha X piperita
from www.davesgarden.com: mystic from Ewing, KY wrote: Peppermint is a sterile hybrid derived from a cross between Mentha aquatica and Mentha spicata. This is a vigorous, creeping perennial that like all mints can be invasive. Peppermint leaves are used in herbal teas and salads.



Pepper, Black Pearl

Capsicum annuum 'Black Pearl'
Arkansas planting 03/01 & 08/10; http://www.usna.usda.gov: Developed at the National Arboretum in 2006, the plant grows taller and wider developing into a black pyramid shape without pinching, pruning, or grooming. 'Black Pearl' is exceptionally heat tolerant and requires minimal water and fertilizer.



Mistflower, Gregg's

Conoclinium greggii
LARVAL HOST for Boardered Patch, Monarch, Queen, and Swallowtail butterflies; from Michael Womack: It is a butterfly magnet with light bloom fuzzy blossoms from late spring through fall. Its bright-green, frilly leaves provide a nice texture to the garden, but the plants will usually die back in fall and need to be cut to ground level in winter.



Pincushion Flower

Scabiosa columbaria var. Butterfly Blue
from www.floridata.com: 'Butterfly Blue' is an ideal plant for a wild or butterfly garden or for the rock garden. Use scabious in a sunny border or in front of beds of taller perennials. The sweet smelling flowers attract bees and butterflies and last well as cut flowers. The dried seedheads are attractive in arrangements.



Porterweed, Blue

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis
LARVAL HOST for: Tropical Buckeye butterfly (Junonia genoveva). from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>: Plants grow about 4 feet tall before stems droop and touch the ground. Blue or pink flowers are borne terminally on long, stringy spikes at the ends of the stems. Rich, dark green foliage is displayed on square, green stems



Sage, Tropical

Salvia coccinea
LARVAL HOST for Painted Lady butterfly (Vanessa cardui). From article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmondson: Covered with bright red flowers, is a perennial salvia. It makes a great ground cover in both shade or sun by just trimming back periodically with a line trimmer.



Porterweed, Coral

Stachytarpheta mutabilis
from www.onlineplantguide.com: This is a perennial herb that it grown for its coral colored flowers that are produced on tall spikes above the coarse textured foliage. The flowers open from the bottom of the spike up to the top over an extended period. A top plant for butterflies.



Salvia, Augusta Duelberg

Salvia farinacea 'Augusta Duelberg'
from www.plantdelights.com: This splendid selection of the Texas native *Salvia farinacea* makes a compact 30" tall x 4' wide specimen, topped from May until frost with hundreds of spikes of silvery-white flowers...attractive to hummingbirds. Obviously heat- and drought-tolerant, this native wildflower has been a real standout in our trials. Found in a graveyard.



Redbird Flower

Pedilanthus tithymaloides
Also Devil's Backbone; from www.toptropicals.com: *Pedilanthus* is very easy to grow as a houseplant. It needs some protection from hot summer sun, but it will be happiest in full sun during the fall and winter. Take care not to over-water, which can cause rotting. The sap is moderately caustic.



Salvia, Henry Duelberg

Salvia farinacea 'Henry Duelberg'
Texas leafcutting ant (*Atta texana*) can strip it overnight. from <http://texassuperstar.com>: Spikes of showy blue flowers from spring until frost. More floriferous than other cultivars. Texas native plant; found by Greg Grant in a small central Texas cemetery. Taller with bluer and more floriferous flowers and larger and greener leaves than modern cultivars.



Rosemary, False

Conradina canescens
from www.wikipedia.com: This species is found along the gulf coast of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, as well as in the sand hills of central Florida. It is the most common and widespread species in the genus. Suggested as a landscaping plant for xeriscaping. Has flowers and scent similar to those of *Rosmarinus officinalis*.



Salvia, Indigo Spires

Salvia var. Indigo Spires
From an article by Ernie Edmondson in the Rockport Pilot 09/16/2009: Indigo Spires Salvia is an evergreen perennial hybrid of two native salvias with long purple flower spikes. It is a spreading plant to three feet tall by six feet wide requiring low to medium water and full to partial sun.



Rosemary, Upright

Rosmarinus officinalis
from mountainvalleygrowers.com: A favorite Rosemary variety because of its carefree growth, great flavor and dark blue flower. Leaves can be used fresh or dried. If used fresh be sure to chop them very fine or use whole stems and remove from food before serving.



Skeleton-Leaf Goldeneye

Viguiera stenoloba
from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: With its skeletal dark green leaves, golden daisies and rounded growth habit, it is an extremely ornamental shrub or sub-shrub. It adapts to most well-drained sites in full sun, and will benefit from being cut back to maintain a dense shrubby appearance.



Snakeroot, Wright's

Ageratina wrightii

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Low-growing, spreading shrub with intricate leafy branches that bear clusters of fragrant white flowers at their tips in September and October. Its small stature makes it most appropriate for gardens. Heavy shearing in the winter will promote a denser shape and more flowers.



Zexmenia, Hairy

Wedelia texana

larval plant for the Bordered Patch butterfly; from <http://uvalde.tamu.edu>: Can be found in dry gravelly, calcareous, and rocky soils of the South Texas Plains and the Edwards Plateau. The yellowish-orange flower head consists of several disk flowers and seven to fifteen ray flowers.



Violet, Philippine

Barleria cristata

from <http://tropicals.com> Grows into a shapely shrub with minimal pruning. The trumpet-shaped 2" flowers open in in terminal clusters in November and continue into mid-December. This is an easy-to-grow shrub, about 3ft height, which can be used for a garden hedge or tightly clipped into geometrical shapes. Barleria is easily propagated from cuttings planted in fall directly in the ground. It requires some sun to flower profusely and occasional pruning to promote bushy growth.



GRASSES

Cordgrass, Prairie

Spartina pectinata

from www.wikipedia.com: This plant can grow in a variety of habitat types, but it is a facultative wetland species, most often found in wet habitats. These include fens, wet prairies, rivers, floodplains, ponds, moraines, and marshes. The grass is tolerant of water, but it does not tolerate prolonged flooding.



Grass, Mexican Feather

Nassella tenuissima

Does well in the wind. from www.taunton.org: No other grass exhibits quite the refinement of texture as this species. Its bright green foliage resembles delicate filaments that arise in elegant, vase-like clumps and spill outward like a soft fountain. All summer it bears a profusion of feathery panicles.



Yarrow

Achillea millefolium

from wikipedia.com: Considered an especially useful companion plant, not only repelling some bad insects while attracting good, predatory ones, but also improving soil quality. It attracts predatory wasps, which drink the nectar and then use insect pests as food for their larvae. Similarly, it attracts ladybugs and hoverflies.



Inland Seoats

Chasmanthium latifolium

One of the more shade tolerant of the ornamental grasses. self-seeds and may become invasive. Leaving foliage in place over winter adds interest to the landscape and helps protect crowns from the cold. Cut back to the ground in early spring. Seed heads flutter in the breeze, makes excellent dried arrangements.



Yarrow, Moonshine

Achillea x 'Moonshine'

from www.monrovia.com: An outstanding Mediterranean aromatic for everlasting color in beds and borders. Works nicely in dryland xeriscapes where it matches demands of arid western natives. Achillea x 'Moonshine' is a hybrid of A. taygetea, a native of Greece and A. millefolium, the most common form.



Muhly, Bamboo

Muhlenbergia dumosa

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: This grass has fern-like leaves and a lacy texture giving it a Bamboo look. The growth habit is upward to slightly arching, this one is non-invasive because it is a clumper and does not seed well. Bamboo Muhly will tolerate some drought but it will look its best on a moist well-drained soil.



Muhly, Big

Muhlenbergia lindheimeri
 from www.wildflower.org: Native only to the Edwards Plateau of central Texas, Big muhly or Lindheimers muhly has become increasingly popular since the 1980s as an elegant, large-scale specimen grass, large enough for screening. It can be a soft-textured substitute for introduced Pampas grass, which it approaches in stature.



Basket Plant

Callisia fragrans
 from www.smgrowers.com: Callisia fragrans (Basket Plant) - A low growing perennial native of Mexico with 6 to 10 inch long waxy green leaves arranged alternately with the bases overlapping so tightly that they appear to be in rosettes. The leaves have a slight purplish color underneath and on the upper margins when in bright light



Muhly, Gulf Coast

Muhlenbergia capillaris 'Filipes'
 from http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Absolutely one of the most beautiful ornamental grasses around. A North American native and more importantly a Texas Native Plant! Puts on a real show with flowers that look like a purple cloud from far away, giving a spectacular fall color show.



Bleeding Heart

Clerodendrum thompsoniae
 from www.floridata.com: This is the common garden flower known as Bleeding Heart. It likes high humidity and moist soil. Outside the tropics, bleeding heart is usually grown in containers so it can be protected when temperatures fall below 45 F. It can be kept pruned into a shrub, or given support and allowed to scramble like a vine.



Muhly, Weeping

Muhlenbergia palmeri
 from www.nativesoftexas.com: This graceful muhley grass is native to Arizona but does well in the Texas Hill Country. It has a graceful weeping appearance and enjoys full sun. It is very drought tolerant when established. Like the other grasses in this genera it blooms in the fall with slender seed heads. It grows to 1 1/2 or 2 feet tall.



Blue Sky Vine

Thunbergia grandiflora
 from http://toptropicals.com: The most striking blue flowered vine in the world, with a robust and twining habit producing long hanging clusters of 3" sky blue funnel shaped flowers from fall through spring, displayed throughout it's dense deep green foliage. Can be trellised or arbores to create a spectacular sight! Hardy to freezing.



VINES & GROUNDCOVERS

Allamanda

Allamanda cathartica
 from www.floridata.com: Grows well in most soils, but becomes chlorotic in very alkaline conditions. Train up a trellis, tree, or side of a building where there is support. Or prune and maintain as a shrub. In areas where there is seasonal change, keep fairly dry during winter and prune in spring.



Coral Vine

Antigonon leptopus
 from Michael Womack: ...is a native vine that can grow from seeds, but they are hard to find unless you harvest them from a friend's plant. This fast growing vine will grow up to 20 feet in a year and cover a fence. Its pink flower clusters in the fall attract both hummingbirds and butterflies while turning the heads of passers-by.



Baby Sun Rose (Ice Plant)

Aptenia cordifolia
 from www.desert-tropicals.com: They are very tough, look clean most of the time, and bloom from spring to fall. They grow in light shade, but bloom a lot less. They grow well on retaining walls and hanging baskets. Aptenia 'Red Apple' is an hybrid commonly encountered in nurseries.



Crossvine

Bignonia capreolata
 from www.wildflower.org: Some deer resistance. A climbing, woody vine reaching 50 ft. long with showy, orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers 2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches across which hang in clusters of two to five. They are sometimes seen high in a tree, as the vine climbs by means of claws at the end of its tendrils.



Cuban Blue Pea Vine

Clitoria ternatea

from Micheal Womack: This fast growing annual produces lots of bright blue flowers and a thin vine. It will freeze, but the plant produces seeds in pea pods that can be dried and kept to replant in future years. Look for it as a one-gallon plant. The plants tend to get leggy very quickly, so pinching helps to keep it bushy.



Mexican Flame Vine

Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides

from www.floridata.com: Use Mexican flame vine to drape over porch rails and mailboxes. It's expert at improving the visual charm of chain link fences. Use in mixed hedges to create splashes of summertime color. It also looks great clambering up palm or pine tree trunks. Tends to be rather compact.



Grass, Aztec

Liriope muscari 'Aztec'

from www.magnoliagardens.com:

Liriope muscari 'Aztec' (also sold as *Ophiopogon* spp.) has a tufted stoloniferous growth habit and can get up to 24" tall. Aztec Grass has white spikes of bell shaped flowers in the summer. This grass is prized for its foliage. Aztec Grass is slow growing and not overly cold-hardy.



Passion Flower, Incense

Passiflora 'Incense'

from

www.missouribotanicalgarden.org:

Rapid growing, tendril-climbing, deciduous vine with three-lobed, dark green leaves and complex, round, showy, 5" diameter flowers having violet petals and sepals and a lighter crown. Effective around sheds and as a greenhouse plant.



Honeysuckle, Coral

Lonicera sempervirens

from www.wildflowers.org: This vine

has showy, trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside, yellow inside, in several whorled clusters at the ends of the stems. Papery, exfoliating bark is orange-brown in color. This beautiful, slender, climbing vine is frequently visited by hummingbirds. Not too aggressive. Good climber or ground cover.



Snake Herb

Dyschoriste linearis

from <http://www.wildflower.org>:

Several erect stems, 6–12 inches tall, grow from the root of this plant, the branches and stems are covered with stiff, coarse hairs. They grow in the leaf axils on very short stems and are somewhat tucked in between the leaves, scattered here and there on the main stem.



Lantana, Purple Trailing

Lantana montevidensis 'Purple'

from Dr. Michael Womack: This

tough plant not only blossoms most of the year, but it is also drought and sun hardy. The most effective use of these plants is often mass plantings in sunny areas with well-drained soils.

[The smaller the leaf, the smaller the plant will be]. The shortest varieties of lantana commonly are called trailing lantana.



Winecups

Callirhoe involucrata

Perennial herb, evergreen

groundcover, widely distributed throughout Texas west to Arizona & north through Arkansas to Minnesota & North Dakota, New Mexico north to Wyoming

- May go dormant in full sun, easily grown in dry to moist, well-drained soils, long tap root gives plant good drought tolerance but makes transplanting difficult

- no serious pests or diseases

- nectar & larval plant for common checkered skipper butterfly



Mandevilla

Mandevilla spp.

from www.floridata.com: Grow

mandevilla for its pretty and prolific pink flowers, beautifully presented against the dark handsome foliage. It is a fast grower and is a great way to quickly screen an eyesore. It's a popular plant that is easy to procure at virtually all large chain garden centers in Florida and other warm climate areas.



Wisteria, Texas

Wisteria frutescens

from www.wildflowers.org: Flowers are in large, drooping clusters 6-9 inches long that appear after the plant has leafed out, a difference from the popular Asian species. The blooms only appear on new wood. Individual flowers are nearly 1 inch long and are lilac or bluish purple and quite fragrant.



Barbados Cherry, Dwarf

Malpighia glabra

fruit is edible and sometimes used for preserves. from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: The fruit are edible in preserves. Dwarf Barbados cherry makes a colorful compact small shrub for part sun to full sun locations in the landscape. Tucked up under some of the taller shrubs, you may find several perennial plants.



SHRUBS

American Beautyberry

Callicarpa americana

from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Early spring is the time to cut them down before they put on their new spring growth. They can be trimmed back almost to the ground, however unpruned plants will develop a weeping effect . . . with purple, or in some cases, white berries in the fall.



Buddha Belly Plant

Jatropha podagrica

from www.toptropicals.com: An attention grabber and a must in every tropical garden. It has a large bottle-like caudex and huge leaves up to 10-12 inches in diameter. The more shade, the bigger the leaves. Makes a good potted plant but can also be used as a conversation piece specimen in a small garden.



Angel's Trumpet

Brugmansia candida

from www.floridata.com: It can be pruned to a small tree with a single trunk, or allowed to grow in a clump with several erect and spreading stems. Use it where you want to make a bold statement. Its large, coarse leaves and huge drooping flowers will be the center of attention.



Buttonbush

Cephalanthus occidentalis

from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: The flowers, one-inch white fragrant globes that look like pincushions, appear from June to August. They attract butterflies and hummingbirds, and at least 25 species of birds eat the seeds, which resemble those of the sycamore tree and stay on the plant throughout winter.



Artemisia, Powis Castle

Artemisia x 'Powis Castle'

from www.floridata.com: Artemisia X 'Powis Castle' is believed to be the result of a cross between Artemisia arborescens and A. absinthium. This is a beautiful silver-gray plant that grows in a dense, billowing mound. Essentially evergreen in warm winter climates. Cut back in early spring to encourage new growth to come up from the bottom.



Candlestick, Giant

Senna alata

from Michael Womack: . . . another must-have if you want the little yellow or sulphur butterflies in your yard since it provides both nectar and leaves necessary for these small, pale yellow butterflies. This plant grows extremely fast. It can grow from seed to maturity of six to eight feet tall in the same growing season.



Babybonnet

Coursetia axillaris

from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: Pretty but elusive, babybonnet is rare in Texas, although it is common in Tamaulipas in Mexico. Baby bonnets has a graceful natural form, eventually spreading in a vase shape to be as wide as it is tall, and pruning should be restricted to removing dead branches only.



Cenizo

Leucophyllum frutescens

from www.floridata.com 'Alba' has white flowers, 'Rain Cloud' has violet-blue. 'Green Cloud' produces green foliage & pinkish flowers. 'Sierra Bouquet' bears lavender-blue blossoms. Pink flowered 'Compacta' is a smaller variety used for low hedges. 'Bertstar Dwarf', aka "Silverado Sage", is exceptionally full and dense even at the base.



Cenizo, Compact Desperado/Ren
Leucophyllum frutescens 'Desperado'
 Variants of the Compact Texas Sage.
 Very drought tolerant. Useful as a hedge, in a mass or in the perennial border.



Cigar Plant

Cuphea ignea 'David Verity'
 from <http://www.floridata.com>: A fast grower and requires little attention. But it will command your attention as party place for all manner of butterflies and hummingbirds. Plant a mass of cigar plants near a window or the patio where you can enjoy watching hordes of happy hummingbirds come to feast on the beautiful banquet.



Copperleaf

Acalypha amantacea ssp. *wilkesiana*
 from www.floridata.com: Copperleaf is a popular outdoor plant that provides color throughout the year. It is used in mixed hedges and shrub borders and as a specimen shrub. Elsewhere copperleaf is grown as an annual where it's spectacular foliage replaces flowers from late summer until frost.



Coral Bean

Erythrina herbacea
 from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Sprouts large clusters of bright red tubular flowers in March or April. It loses its leaves in the winter and can be cut to the ground in very early spring. It develops seed pods when ripe split open to reveal bright coral seeds that are toxic.



Cuphea, Bat Face

Cuphea llavea
 from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: produces masses of 1" purple tubular flowers. The tubes are lipped with two upward facing pedals. These resemble ears and the purple tips resemble the face of a bat, hence the common name.



Datura

Datura stramonium
 from www.floridata.com: The flowers open for only one evening, but new ones continue to open throughout the summer and autumn. Also known as jimsonweed which is a corruption of Jamestown, where early colonists noted jimsonweed growing in abundance. All parts of jimsonweed are very poisonous.



Elbowbush

Forestiera angustifolia
 from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Evergreen shrub with stiff, dense branches that come off the stems at a 90 degree angle, forming elbows. Male and female flowers are produced on separate plants, followed by a dark purple berry. Livestock and small mammals browse the twigs and fruit.



Esperanza

Tecoma stans
 LARVAL HOST for: Plebeian sphinx moth (*Paratrea plebeja*). from www.floridata.com: Var. *stans* is a Central American tree that grows to 25 ft. Arizona yellow bells (var. *angustata*) is a 10 ft deciduous shrub. Gold Star Esperanza grows to 3-4 ft. Perfect for the South Texas Gulf Coast.



Esperanza, Orange Star

Tecoma stans 'Orange Star'
 from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: This plant is an orange flowering Tecoma that is very similar in looks to Tecoma stans Yellow Bells. Tecoma 'Orange Star' is an evergreen and can reach 12' tall with a 6' spread at maturity.



Firebush

Hamelia patens
 From Michael Womack: . . . butterflies also use the large leaves as roosting sites at night. from www.floridata.com: It can be kept small by pruning. Firebush is a valuable addition to butterfly and hummingbird gardens. Also does well in containers.



Firecracker

Russelia equisetiformis

LARVAL HOST for: Common Buckeye butterfly (*Junonia coenia*). Has a white variant. From www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Produces thin wiry-like foliage and scarlet to coral tubular flowers. Great for containers or for spilling over walls, much like a fountain.



Firecracker, Red

Russelia sarmentosa

LARVAL HOST for Common Buckeye butterfly (*Junonia coenia*); from www.wikipedia.com: *Russelia equisetiformis* and *Russelia sarmentosa* are commonly used to hide unattractive retaining walls or fences because they grow quickly and have dense foliage. They will tolerate full sun to partial shade. As evergreens they bloom for most of the year.



Flame Acanthus

Anisacanthus quadrifidus 'Wrightii'

LARVAL HOST for Janais Patch, Texan Crescent (*Anthanassa texana*) comes back readily after a freeze. From wildflower.org: This spreading, drought- and cold-tolerant shrub will adapt to a variety of soils and does well in patio pots. Cutting the plant back severely in winter will provide more blooms and encourage a bushier form.



Germander, Silver Bush

Teucrium fruticans

from www.monrovia.com: The blue flowers of this germander are much sought after in gardens. A good choice for poor soils. In cultivated gardens for over 300 years, it was introduced into Britain in the 18th century but proved of too limited hardiness and became a vital plant of Craftsman-era Los Angeles.



Guava, Pineapple

Feijoa sellowiana

from www.floridata.com: Rarely have any disease or pest problems. This is a good low maintenance shrub for hot dry problem areas. If you are interested in fruit production purchase cultivars selected for fruit quality, climate, time of ripening and ability to self-pollinate.



Hibiscus

Hibiscus sp.

MULTIPLE COLORS. From www.floridata.com: Use as a foundation plant around houses and buildings in frost-free areas. The hibiscus is underused as a tree form. For a spectacular flowering tree, limb up at the base and allow to grow as it will.



Hibiscus, Hawaiian Variegated

Hibiscus tiliaceus 'Variegata'

from www.floridata.com: Mahoe is grown as an ornamental throughout the tropics in both the New World and Old World, hence the many common names. It is especially popular in Australia. Mahoe is salt tolerant and produces flowers almost all year long. It makes an attractive specimen tree in beach-front settings.



Hibiscus, Red Zinger

Hibiscus acetosella

from www.wikipedia.com: Often used to transfer genetic resistance to root-knot nematodes with compatible *Hibiscus* species. known for its slightly sour or pleasantly tart young leaves which are commonly used as a vegetable, either raw or cooked. Not the source for the trademarked Red Zinger tea.



Hibiscus, Texas Star

Hibiscus coccineus

from www.magnoliagardennursery.com: Tall, slender perennial Hibiscus that produces large bright red, 5 petal flowers that has embarrassingly been mistaken as *Cannabis sativa*. Blooms on new growth and can be cut back after flowering to maintain size and encourage new bloom.



Honeysuckle, Cape

Tecoma capensis

from www.floridata.com: Cape honeysuckle can be used as a climbing vine (it needs tying) or barrier hedge/screen, trained as a specimen shrub, or used as a ground cover on steep slopes or rocky banks. It is sometimes trained as an espalier. It is especially attractive cascading over walls or planters. It can be trained to a garden arch.



Jasmine, Sambac

Jasminum sambac

Susceptible to rust diseases. From www.floridata.com: bushy vine or scrambling shrub with shiny dark green leaves and fragrant little white flowers. Expect an Arabian jasmine to grow no more than 6-10 ft high and just as wide in frostfree areas.



Lantana, Texas

Lantana urticoides

from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: The most effective use of these plants is often mass plantings in sunny areas with well-drained soils. Often found along fenceposts where it is protected from mowing. The native form is considered the best variety for hummingbirds and butterflies because of its high nectar content.



Jatropha, Compact

Jatropha integerrima 'Compacta'

Tropical shrub to small tree with glossy, dark green foliage and a continuous supply of hot, pinkish-red flower heads. A spectacular shrub in bloom, which is most of the year. Use in accent or shrub border.



Loropetalum

Loropetalum chinense

from www.floridata.com: Attractive evergreen foliage, fragrant flowers and low maintenance requirements are just a few of loropetalum's talents. Due to its vigor and adaptability, many new selections have become available in the past several years.



Kidneywood, Texas

Eysenhardtia texana

from <http://www.wildflower.org>: Much-branched shrub, with an open, airy structure. Flowers white, small, with a delicate fragrance, arranged in spikes up to 4 inches long at the ends of branchlets. This tree and its relative Kidneywood (*E. polystacha*) were once used in remedies for kidney and bladder ailments.



Mistflower, Fragrant

Chromolaena odorata

from <http://www.wildflower.org>: Branched stems curve upward and are 2-6 ft. in height. Triangular-shaped leaves are virtually evergreen in extreme S TX. Lilac flowers cluster together into showy, ageratum-like flower heads.



Lantana, Dallas Red

Lantana camara 'Dallas Red'

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: compact growth habit and is great for attracting butterflies into the garden. Lantana is drought tolerant, salt tolerant, deer tolerant, is very adaptable and had outstanding heat tolerance. Texas Grown, Tested in Texas to perform outstanding for Texas Gardens.



Pigeonberry

Rivina humilis

not drought tolerant. from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Often hidden under prickly leaved Agarita, you will often find Pigeonberry. Protected from the deer and the sun by the Agarita, Pigeonberry blooms with pink or white clusters of flowers and tiny red fruit, both at the same time.



Lantana, New Gold

Lantana x hybrida 'New Gold'

cross between a *Lantana camara* and a *Lantana montevidensis*. from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: [applicable to most Lantanas]. This tough plant not only blossoms most of the year, but it is also drought and sun hardy - two important keys to its success in landscaping.



Plum, Natal

Carissa macrocarpa

from hort.ufl.edu: This evergreen shrub has lustrous, leathery, rich green, oval leaves and spines along its branches. Flowers are somewhat fragrant, white, and star-shaped. The bright red, edible, plum-shaped fruit tastes like cranberries and can be used to make jam. Flowers and fruits are often simultaneous.



Plumbago, White

Plumbago auriculata 'alba'

from www.floridata.com: Use plumbago in borders, foundation plantings, and for color massed in beds. Many gardeners use plumbago as a background or filler plant under and in front of shrubs that have stronger frameworks. Plumbago can be pruned as a formal hedge, or used in mixed informal hedges.



Plumeria

Plumeria rubra

from www.floridata.com: Plumeria is perfect as a patio tree or as lawn specimen. Use shrubbier forms in mixed hedges where they contribute color and texture. Plant plumerias near porches and bedroom windows so that its delightful fragrance can be enjoyed on summer evenings.



Poinciana, Mexican

Caesalpinia mexicana

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Mexican poinciana is found in Texas only in the extreme lower Rio Grande Valley. It is grown mainly for its highly fragrant, golden flowers borne in attractive racemes 3 to 6 inches long. It is highly ornamental with its spectacular flowers and ferny foliage, and thrives in heat, tolerating reflected heat.



Pomegranate

Punica granatum

Punica granatum 'Nana' dwarf variety, 4' h x 4' w; from www.floridata.com: The pomegranate was cultivated by the ancient Egyptians. Dried fruits have been found in Bronze Age tombs. Moses had to assure the Israelites that they would still have pomegranates when they reached the Promised Land.



Pride of Barbados

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Brilliant scarlet and yellow flowers, feathery foliage, and quick growth make Dwarf Poinciana a popular evergreen shrub. It is hard to find a more attractive flower. This open-branched, fine-textured shrub will tolerate hot, dry areas, and forms an effective thorny barrier. It flowers year-round with peak displays in spring and fall.



Rose, Belinda's Dream

Rosa x 'Belinda's Dream'

from www.texassuperstar.com: First rose to be named a Texas Superstar™ and to receive prestigious EarthKind™ designation. Gorgeous shrub rose with large, fragrant and very pink double blossoms. Successive flushes of bloom spring to frost. So disease tolerant that fungicide sprays are seldom required. A nearly perfect landscape rose.



Rose, Grandma's Yellow

Rosa chinensis 'Grandma's Yellow'

from <http://www.texassuperstar.com>: Deep yellow with 17-25 petals and it repeat blooms from spring until the first hard frost. Its new leaves have a shade of bronze, then turn dark green. Flowers have a light and spicy fragrance. It is a repeat bloomer from spring until frost and is quite disease resistant.



Rose, Martha Gonzales

Rosa 'Martha Gonzales'

from www.davesgarden.com Suze_ from Bastrop County, TX (Zone 8b) wrote: This is just a fantastic plant/shrub for Texas. Cute as a button, new growth tends to be darkish foliage, has a sort of Victorian/'eclectic' look to me. Fairly drought tolerant and disease resistant. Super easy to maintain, just give it a light trim in late winter/early spring if desired. Can also be shaped into a low hedge.



Rose, Nearly Wild

Rosa x 'Nearly Wild'

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Old garden type floribunda hybrid that was bred in 1941 from 'Dr. W Van Fleet' x 'Leuchstern'. They won't sprawl or sucker like most roses. They will repeat their bloom all summer, are self-cleaning, and are lightly fragrant.



Sage, Mexican Bush

Salvia leucantha

from www.floridata.com: Mexican bush sage, with its graceful arching stems and soft downy foliage, is one of our favorite salvias. The fuzzy purple calyces are the main show, and these persist even after the actual flowers have fallen off, making Mexican bush sage one of the few salvias suitable for use as a cut flower.



Senna, Flowering

Senna corymbosa

from www.backyardgardener.com: Upright to spreading, evergreen shrub. Leaves are pinnate and yellowish green with lance-shaped leaflets. Many corymbs of yellow flowers bloom in summer.



Turk's Cap Drummondii

Malvaviscus arboreus 'Drummondii'

Primary food source for migrating hummingbirds. Flowers on native form stick up; on the larger tropical variety they hang down. From article in the Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Turk's Cap is found growing along the fringes of live oaks as well as in the low lying areas adjacent to the bays.



Skyflower, Brazilian

Duranta erecta

Deer love all varieties of this plant. Purple and white varieties. from www.rareflora.com: Easy to grow and bloom. They can also be trained in different shapes. Trimmed on a regular basis it will become a shrub, grown on a trellis as a vine, or shaped like a patio tree with only 1 trunk.



Vitex, Purple

Vitex trifolia 'Purpurea'

from www.monrovia.com: Exceptional accent shrub or small tree for warm, dry climates. Distinctively colored leaves have showy purple undersides. Clusters of small purple blooms attract butterflies and an excellent nectar source for honeybees. Small black berries follow the flowers. Semi-evergreen to evergreen.



Sotol, Texas

Dasylirion texanum

from aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: Light green leaves, a short trunk, and spectacular flower stalks from 9 to 15 feet tall. The leaves have dangerously sharp spines or teeth along their margins, so they must be planted away from pedestrian areas unless they are used for security barriers.



Yucca, Red

Hesperaloe parviflora

from wildflower.org: Not a yucca, this member of the Century-Plant family produces soft, yucca-like, evergreen leaves, 2-3 ft. in length. The flower stalk rises 5 ft. and bears showy, coral-colored, tubular flowers occur on arching, wand-like, pink stems. Leaves are plum-colored in winter; blue-green other times.



Sumac, Aromatic

Rhus aromatica

from www.mobot.org: This fragrant sumac cultivar is a dense, low-growing, rambling shrub which spreads by root suckers. Leaves turn attractive shades of orange and red in autumn. Leaves and twigs are aromatic when bruised. Fruit is attractive to wildlife.



PALMS, PALM-LIKE & TREES

Anacacho Orchid Tree

Bauhinia lunarioides

Anacacho Orchid is a great small flowering tree for Central Texas landscapes. It reaches only 10 feet in height and provides a light to medium shade. The foliage is interesting, as the split leaves resemble a cloven hoof. In spring white blooms appear to add beauty and interest to the landscape.



Thryallis

Galphimia gracilis

from www.floridata.com: This shrub is one of the best for shearing into low hedges. Use in foundation plantings beneath windows where it's dense thicket of stems will discourage prowlers. Thryallis makes a great background plant for perennial beds. Mass this shrub for large scale groundcovers.



Anaqua

Ehretia anaqua

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: It is subtropical and if planted as far north as Dallas it will freeze back in cold winters, and rarely develop flowers. It is sometimes called sandpaper tree because of the rough texture of the leaves. It blooms from spring through summer with white, fragrant flowers that cover the tree in dense clusters.



Avocado

Persea americana

from www.floridata.com: Nothing compares with the understated rich buttery taste of a ripe avocado in a salad, guacamole dip, or just cut in half and eaten with a spoon.

Avocados should be ripened off the tree. Picked green and firm, an avocado will ripen in a week or two in a warm room; considerably longer in the refrigerator.



Cypress, Montezuma

Taxodium mucronatum

primarily a riparian tree, growing along upland riversides, not in swamps or lakes; does not produce "knees", difficulty surviving winters farther north than San Antonio



Bottlebrush

Callistemon rigidus

from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com:

This Bottlebrush has a bushy growth habit with stiff stems and stiff linear shaped leaves and will do best on a well-drained soil. In the summer this Callistemon will bloom sporting spectacular bright red bottlebrush-like flowers that are great for attracting butterflies and hummingbirds.



Elm, Cedar

Ulmus crassifolia

The Latin species name means thick leaf. Dominant species in the woods of much of Central Texas. Larval host for the Mourning Cloak & Question Mark butterflies. Although it is susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease, it appears to be less of a problem with it than it is with American Elm, *U. americana*, or Winged Elm, *U. alata*.



Buckeye, Mexican

Ungnadia speciosa

from [http://aggie-](http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu)

[horticulture.tamu.edu](http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu): Pink flowers bloom simultaneously as it leafs out with light bronze colored leaflets - fall color is bright golden yellow. May be used as a large multi-trunk shrub or trained into a small tree. Because of its spreading nature it is not well suited near the street. Not related to the Yellow or Ohio Buckeye.



Olive, Wild

Cordia boissieri

Hardy as far north as San Antonio. Fruit may make livestock disoriented if eaten to excess. Needs water to get established but drought-tolerant afterwards.



Crepe Myrtle, Natchez

Lagerstroemia x faurei 'Natchez'

from <http://www.tree-land.com>:

Developed by the US National Arboretum in 1978, The Natchez Crepe Myrtle was one of the first hybrids released and is certainly the most popular. The Natchez Crepe Myrtle produces long lasting clusters of white flowers. It has very good resistance to powdery mildew.



Orchid Tree

Bauhinia variegata

from www.floridata.com: Orchid tree is used as a street tree or a shade tree. It bears beautiful fragrant flowers abundantly in late winter and early spring and intermittently through summer. Orchid trees have brittle branches that can break in strong winds and they can be messy, dropping hundreds of dried pods in autumn.



Cypress, Bald

Taxodium distichum

from www.wildflower.org: This lofty, deciduous conifer grows 50-75 ft. or taller. Called the wood eternal because of the heartwoods resistance to decay, Bald Cypress is used for heavy construction, including docks, warehouses, boats, bridges, as well as general millwork and interior trim.



Papaya

Carica papaya

Not salt tolerant, does not tolerate frost or even periods of near freezing temperatures.

Grown in partial shade, they produce fruit that is not very sweet. Papaya is a short lived plant and young plants produce more fruit than older specimens. Grow local cultivars for best fruit.



Persimmon, Texas

Diospyros texana

Beautifully textured peeling bark combined with fine textured dark green foliage that stays evergreen in the southern range, intricate branching, and wide range of suitable environments for growth, make it worthy use in modern landscapes, especially those with limited space.



Schefflera

Schefflera actinophylla

from www.floridata.com: Use for screens, windbreaks, hedges, specimens, street plantings, and patios. A popular container plant for use indoors and out. Used extensively in south Florida along freeways and turnpikes. Trim to one trunk for a more tree-like specimen with additional height.



Redbud, Mexican

Cercis canadensis 'Mexicana'
from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>:

Mexican redbud is smaller in stature, has smaller, glossier, and more wavy-edged leaves, and is more drought tolerant than Texas redbud. It grows as a multi-trunked tree on hard limestone soils in west Texas. It cannot tolerate poorly drained soils.



Wax Myrtle

Morella cerifera

from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Is found growing wild in coastal areas most often in low-lying moister areas, but will adapt to dryer conditions and, like the other understory trees, in the shadow of live oaks. The plant spreads from the roots and forms large clusters if left unpruned.



Redbud, Texas

Cercis canadensis var. texensis

from www.floridata.com: Often used as a street tree planted 25-35 ft apart. They also make good framing trees for small homes. Redbud is great for providing shade for patios and for a spring accent tree. The flowers are one of the first signs of spring, opening about the time of the dogwoods and azaleas. Member of the pea family.



Willow, Desert 'Bubba'

Chilopsis linearis var. Bubba

from <http://tree-land.com>: The Desert Willow 'Bubba' has become one of the most popular Chilopsis linearis cultivars because of its beautiful and fragrant trumpet shaped pink-burgundy flowers. This cultivar of Desert Willow is also popular because it does not typically produce seed pods.



Retama

Parkinsonia aculeata

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Graceful tree with bright green bark. It can be single stemmed or multi-trunked, and because it has long thin leaves it casts only dappled shade. The yellow flowers with red-orange throats are borne in spring or early summer. Needle-like thorns can be maintenance and pedestrian hazards.



Rubber Plant, Variegated

Ficus elastica 'Variegata'

from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>: has large, 5 to 12-inch-long, thick, light green leaves with white or yellow margins, multiple trunks, and a spreading, irregular canopy. Most often seen at about 25 to 40 feet in the landscape, Rubber Tree is useful as a screen, shade, patio, or specimen tree.

