

**BULBS, FERNS, MISC.**

**Variegated Airplane Plant**

*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)



**Desert Rose**

*Adenium obesum*

from [www.plantoftheweek.org](http://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.



**Holly Fern**

*Cyrtomium falcatum*

Likes rich, acidic soil and good drainage. It thrives with occasional fish emulsion or liquid fertilizer. Groom when foliage becomes frayed or unsightly. Ferns will soon regrow after being cut back, but avoid cutting into or damaging the crown.



**Southern Wood Fern**

*Thelypteris kunthii*

from [www.wildflowers.org](http://www.wildflowers.org): The gracefully arching fronds of this fern are lime to medium-green in color. The species takes on a bronze cast as winter approaches. Wood Fern can add texture to a shade garden throughout the year and is great for wetland and water garden habitat.



**Society Garlic**

*Tulbaghia violacea*

from [desert-tropicals.com](http://desert-tropicals.com) Evergreen leaves of the Society Garlic are narrow, looking like onion leaves, and have an onion smell when bruised. This smell is the reason why society garlic flowers are not ideal as cut flowers. The name of society garlic comes from the fact that, supposedly, although its taste is close to real garlic, it doesn't give bad breath.



**Moss Rose**

*Portulaca grandiflora*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**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.



**ANNUALS**

**Blackeyed Susan**

*Rudbeckia hirta*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: A stiff, upright annual or shortlived perennial native to the eastern United States, but has become endemic throughout North America. The Black-Eyed Susan is probably the most common of all American wildflowers Thrives in most soils in full sun.



**Giant Coneflower**

*Rudbeckia maxima*

from [www.wildflowers.org](http://www.wildflowers.org): Giant brown-eyed Susan has clumps of silvery-blue foliage that give rise to stately flower stalks. The flowers have intense yellow ray flowers that dangle from tall brown centers. It should be cut back to the base after blooming to keep tidy and be planted in mass for best effect in landscapes.



**SMALL PERENNIALS**

**Yellow Alder**

*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.



**Cane Begonia**

*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.



**Texas Betony**

*Stachys coccinea*

from www.nativesoftexas.com: A deer resistant red tubular flowered West Texas beauty. This plant is very drought tolerant after it is established. Hummingbirds love its red flowers. Grow in full sun or part sun and enjoy a full season (March to October) of blooms.



**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. It's especially attractive grown in masses along with yellow or pink flowering plants. Blue daze is spectacular in hanging containers. It is highly tolerant of salt, and makes a fine ornamental for the coastal garden or in a planter on an oceanside balcony. Let it cascade over a window box or a porch planter.



**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.



**Mexican Butterfly Weed**

*Asclepias curassavica*

from Michael Womack: . . . another required plant for butterfly gardens - it is most noted as the larval plant for monarch butterflies. from www.floridata.com: The butterflies whose caterpillars feed on milkweeds contain the same poisonous glycosides and are poisonous as well.



**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.



**Lanceleaf Coreopsis**

*Coreopsis lanceolata*

from www.wildflower.org: This native species has branching stems at base and often forms sizable colonies along roadsides and in old fields. Nearly a dozen other perennial yellow-flowered Coreopsis species occur in the East.



**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.



**Blackfoot Daisy**

*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.



**Copper Canyon Daisy**

*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.



**Gerber Daisy**

*Gerbera jamesonii*

from www.floridata.com: Match gerbers of a single color with other bedding plants of similar or complementary hue. I have a bed of bright yellow gerbers planted among blue Stoke's aster that explodes into a glorious blanket of color every April. Gerber daisies are prolific, sturdy and available in a spectacular palette of colors.



**Fan Flower**

*Scaevola aemula 'New Wonder'*

from www.floridata.com: Fanflowers can be grown in containers or hanging pots outdoors in summer and brought indoors during the winter. In subtropical climates, they are grown in perennial beds and borders. They are tolerant of sandy soils and salt spray. The sprawling cultivars make excellent groundcovers in seaside gardens.



**Bronze Fennel**

*Foeniculum vulgare 'Rubrum'*

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. Fennel is a favorite larval food source for Swallowtail butterflies and provides burgundy softness in sunny butterfly gardens. Freely self-seeds in the garden. Remove spent flowering stems before seed is produced to avoid any unwanted self-seeding.



**Variiegated Shell Ginger**

*Alpinia zerumbet 'Variegata'*

from www.wikipedia.com: 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. It is called a shell ginger or shell flower most commonly, because its individual pink flowers resemble sea shells.



**Lemon Grass**

*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.



**Perky Pink Guara**

*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.



**Christmas Kalanchoe**

*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*

from [www.desert-tropicals.com](http://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.



**Mother-in-Law's Tongue**

*Sansevieria trifasciata*

from [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com): Genus of about 70 species of flowering plants in the family Ruscaceae, native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. They are known for their weird hissing behaviour in which CO2 builds up in their stems and hisses when the release valve opens. Currently considered a weed in Australia.



**Variegated Flax Lily**

*Dianella tasmanica 'Variegata'*

from [www.monrovia.com](http://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. Highlighted stripes suggest sun dappling. Contrasts well against very large-leaved, shade-loving shrubs and bronzy-colored plants.



**Obedient Plant**

*Physostegia virginiana*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Mexican Mint Marigold**

*Tagetes lucida*

also Mexican Tarragon; from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Mexican Oregano**

*Lippia graveolens*

from [www.davesgarden.com](http://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.



**Fragrant Mistflower**

*Ageratina havanensis*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>:

An open shrub with slender branches that can reach six feet tall, fragrant mist flower explodes in the fall with masses of white, fuzzy, very fragrant flowers that act as a magnet to hummingbirds, butterflies, and a plethora of other insects.



**Pentas**

*Pentas lanceolata*

from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): Splendid in butterfly beds with buddleias, ixora, and lantana. Also a wonderful annual when planted in drifts of uniform color. Pentas is probably underused in landscape flowerbeds. It makes an ideal container plant throughout the summer, and mixes well with any number of warm weather annuals.



**Gregg's Mistflower**

*Conoclinium greggii*

May be invasive. This is the most common variety in local nurseries. larval food for Bordered Patch larvae, nectar source for Monarch & Swallowtail butterflies. from [www.davesgarden.com](http://www.davesgarden.com): desert rose from Dripping Springs, TX wrote: I can't do without this plant in my garden! It's easy and attracts so many butterflies.



**Cora Periwinkle**

*Catharanthus roseus 'Cora'*

from

[www.multifloragreenhouses.com](http://www.multifloragreenhouses.com):

Heat tolerant and low maintenance. Huge flowers that completely cover the plant – crown to tip – Cora is sure to create a colorful impact. A terrific performer in hot and dry conditions, the upright, basal-branched plants resist stretching even in intense heat. Perfect for landscapes, gardens and containers.



**Porterweed**

*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



**Henry Duelberg Salvia**

*Salvia farinacea* 'Henry Duelberg'  
 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. Not preferred by deer.



**Australian Rosemary**

*Westringia fruticosa*  
 from [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com): shrub that grows near the coast in eastern Australia. This shrub is very tough and grows on cliffs right next to the ocean. Its tolerance to a variety of soils, the neatly whorled leaves and all-year flowering make it very popular in cultivation.



**Indigo Spires Salvia**

*Salvia var. Indigo Spires*  
 Mystic Spires is a dwarf form, up to 2' tall. 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.



**Upright Rosemary**

*Rosmarinus officinalis*  
 from [mountainvalleygrowers.com](http://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.



**Heartleaf Skullcap**

*Scutellaria ovata*  
 from [www.wildflowers.org](http://www.wildflowers.org): Heartleaf skullcap provides a beautiful blue color to any shade garden in the spring. It may go dormant over the summer but is evergreen during the winter. There can be a lot of loss due to rotting over the summer. It is probably best to water pots infrequently over summer.



**Lyreleaf Sage**

*Salvia lyrata*  
 from [www.wildflowers.org](http://www.wildflowers.org): Lyreleaf sage is a strictly upright, hairy perennial, 1-2 ft. tall with a rosette of leaves at the base. Lyreleaf sage makes a great evergreen groundcover, with somewhat ajuga-like foliage and showy blue flowers in spring. It will reseed easily in loose, sandy soils and can form a solid cover with regular watering.



**Hawaiian Ti Plant**

*Cordyline fruticosa*  
 from [www.mgonline.com](http://www.mgonline.com): Ti plants or cordylines, are extremely popular worldwide for their intense leaf colors and leaf shapes producing interest and contrasts even in deep shade. Natives use plants for fiber, cloth and livestock food. The roots are said to be edible. Ti is pronounced like 'tea' in some areas, but in Florida the name rhymes with 'hi.'



**Tropical Sage**

*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.



**Philippine Violet**

*Barleria cristata*

from <http://toptropicals.com>

Grows into a shapely shrub with minimal pruning. The trumpet-shaped 2" flowers open 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.



**Moonshine Yarrow**

*Achillea x 'Moonshine'*

from [www.monrovia.com](http://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.



**Black Fountain Grass**

*Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Moudry'*

from [www.monrovia.org](http://www.monrovia.org): It's the black flower heads that make this very special. With a height more like groundcover, this Fountain Grass looks beautiful grown in masses. Ideal candidate for rock gardens, dry streambeds and next to landscape boulders.



**Fountain Grass**

*Pennisetum setaceum*

Over 60 varieties exist. from

[www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): Fountain grass makes a dramatic statement anywhere in the landscape. Use it as a foundation plant, a specimen, in a group, or in a border. Highly favored in both fresh and dried floral arrangements. Listed among the "most invasive widespread wildland pest plants" in California.



**Inland Seaots**

*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.



**GRASSES**

**Bamboo Muhly**

*Muhlenbergia dumosa*

from

[www.magnoliagardensnursery.com](http://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.



**Prairie Cordgrass**

*Spartina pectinata*

from [www.wikipedia.com](http://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.



**Big Muhly**

*Muhlenbergia lindheimeri*

from [www.wildflower.org](http://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.



**Gulf Coast Muhly**

*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.



**Weeping Muhly**

*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 1½ or 2 feet tall.



**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.



**VINES & GROUNDCOVERS**

**Baby Sun Rose**

*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.



**Frogfruit**

*Phyla nodiflora*

from www.baynatives.com: Tiny ground hugging plant, thought of as weedy but very useful between stepping stones in harsh conditions. All sorts of insects are drawn to the flowers of this verbena relative.



**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.



**Aztec Grass**

*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 which is variegated pale yellow to white. Aztec Grass is slow growing and has a coarse root system and is not as cold hardy as other Liriope spp. So keep protected until well established.



**Butterfly Vine**

*Mascagnia macroptera*

from www.wikipedia.com: The clusters of dainty flowers on Butterfly Vine shine as brilliant as the summer sun. But it's the seed pods that give the plant its name. During summer, chartreuse 'wings' unfold on the seed pods that look like butterflies. In mild winters, the vine will retain its gloss green foliage.



**Coral Honeysuckle**

*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.



**Coral Vine**

*Antigonon leptopus*

rom 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.



**Purple Trailing Lantana**

*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.



**White Trailing Lantana**

*Lantana montevidensis* 'White'  
prune severely in late winter - also white variety. from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: 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.



**Pothos**

*Epipremnum pinnatum*  
from www.wikipedia.com: Sometimes mistakenly labeled as a Philodendron in plant stores. Liana growing to 60 ft. tall, with stems up to 2 in. in diameter, climbing by means of aerial roots which hook over tree branches. It is a popular houseplant. It is also efficient at removing indoor pollutants such as formaldehyde, xylene, and benzene.



**Lilyturf**

*Liriope muscari*  
also variegated and giant varieties. The evergreen foliage is thick and luxurious and fallen leaves and debris tend to disappear within. Liriope is tough, easy to grow and readily available from nurseries and garden centers. Because it is inexpensive and fast growing, this is an ideal shape defining plant in the landscape.



**Missouri Primrose**

*Oenothera macrocarpa*  
from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: A hardy perennial native from Texas to Missouri and extending throughout much of central North America. A prolific bloomer with magnificent lemon-yellow flowers which last for several days. An excellent border plant remaining green throughout the year. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun.



**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.



**Creeping Rosemary**

*Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Prostratus'  
from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Prostrate Rosemary is a low-spreading, evergreen shrub or groundcover. Its leaves are green, leathery and very aromatic. This Rosemary has pale-blue flowers from early to mid-summer. *Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Prostratus' can be used as a beautiful groundcover.



**Palay Rubbervine**

*Cryptostegia grandiflora*  
May be invasive. From www.wikipedia.com: It is also a significant weed in northern Australia, sometimes regarded in fact, as the worst weed in all of Australia. It has also been introduced to most other tropical and subtropical regions by man, because of its attractive flowers and the fact that its latex contains commercial quality rubber.



**Moss Verbena**

*Verbena tenuisecta*  
from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: A sprawling perennial, native to South America, and introduced to the southern United States. The small flowers have a rich violet to purple hue, clustered together forming a small bouquet. An excellent drought-tolerant variety for arid regions. Prefers light to heavy soils in full sun. A valuable asset for summer color.



**Native Passionflower**

*Passiflora incarnata*  
from www.floridata.com. The fruits of this species of passionflower are called maypops and are about the size of an apricot and have a similar, but stronger and more aromatic flavor (like a guava). Indeed, it is the fruit of a related species (*P. edulis*) that gives Hawaiian Punch® its distinctive taste.



**Yellow Dots**

*Wedelia trilobata*  
from www.floridata.com: Excellent ground cover in warm climates in its native range. Plantings are very attractive with nearly constant and prolific blooming. *Wedelia* may be mowed to keep low and manicured. The plant is no longer considered appropriate for any of these usages in Florida where it has proven to be an invasive nuisance.





**SHRUBS**

**Agarita**

*Mahonia trifoliolata*

from [texasbeyondhistory.net](http://texasbeyondhistory.net): Agarita (algerito) is a small-to-medium, evergreen shrub that produces an abundant spring crop of red berries. Its leaves are spine tipped, appearing somewhat like holly, and spread out palmately in threes.



**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.



**Angel's Trumpet**

*Brugmansia candida*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Powis Castle Artemisia**

*Artemisia x 'Powis Castle'*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Little John Bottlebrush**

*Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'*

from [www.californiagardens.com](http://www.californiagardens.com): In many places Bottle Brush trees are just too big. Callistemon Little John provides all of the interest in a small package. The leaves and stature are reduced. The flowers, aside from being a deeper red are the same. They attract hummingbirds like almost no other plant. And they require almost no care



**Bougainvillea**

*Bougainvillea sp.*

Hummingbirds are attracted to bougainvillea but cannot use it for an energy source. Be careful around play areas because of the thorns. Great vine for large containers to decorate hot patios and plazas. It can be trained as a shrub or clipped into shapes.



**Cenizo**

*Leucophyllum frutescens*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Dwarf Barbados Cherry**

*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.



**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.



**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.



**Coralberry**

*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*  
 from www.wildflower.org: This is a small, mound-shaped, deciduous shrub. The greenish-white flower clusters are not as showy as the clusters of coral-pink to purple berries. Forms extensive colonies and spreads by rooting at the nodes where it touches the ground. A good choice for a woodland garden.



**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.



**Orange Star Esperanza**

*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.



**Firespike**

*Odontonema tubiforme*  
 from www.floridata.com: The strikingly beautiful crimson flowers and glossy/shiny leaves of firespike brighten the fall landscape. Plant firespike in mixed shrub borders. It will spread by underground sprouting, enlarging to form a thicket, but it is easy to control and keep contained.



**Flame Acanthus**

*Anisacanthus quadrifidus 'Wrightii'*  
 Larval plant for crescent spot butterfly, 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.



**Pineapple Guava**

*Fejoa 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.*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Red Shield Hibiscus**

*Hibiscus acetosella 'Red Shield'*

from [www.about.com](http://www.about.com): Grown mainly for its foliage, which can come in stunning shades of copper and burgundy that rival red maples. The flowers and leaves are edible, with a pleasant tart taste. Typical Hibiscus funnel shaped flowers in yellow and red. The flowers are incidental on *Hibiscus acetosella* and some of the newer cultivars don't flower at all.



**Texas Star Hibiscus**

*Hibiscus coccineus*

from

[www.magnoliagardennursery.com](http://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.



**Cape Honeysuckle**

*Tecoma capensis*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Ixora**

*Ixora coccinea*

from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): *Ixora* is used in warm climates for hedges and screens, foundation plantings, massed in flowering beds, or grown as a specimen shrub or small tree. This tight, compact shrub is much branched and tolerates hard pruning, making it ideal for formal hedges, although we think it is at its best when not sheared.



**Sambac Jasmine**

*Jasminum sambac*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Compact Jatropha**

*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.



**Texas Kidneywood**

*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.



**Confetti Lantana**

*Lantana camara 'Confetti'*

from

[www.magnoliagardennursery.com](http://www.magnoliagardennursery.com): The blooms are tri-colored consisting of yellow, pink, and purple to wine colors that will fade with age and are great for attracting butterflies. Confetti Lantana will bloom late spring to fall and has an upright growth habit. The foliage is very aromatic and can irritate the skin of some people.



**Dallas Red Lantana**

*Lantana camara 'Dallas Red'*

from

[www.magnoliagardennursery.com](http://www.magnoliagardennursery.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.



**New Gold Lantana**

*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.



**Texas Lantana**

*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.



**Bush Morning Glory**

*Ipomoea carnea ssp. fistulosa*  
May be invasive. from www.plantanswers.com: Most prolific bloomer of any of the summer perennials. The plant is covered with medium-size, light pink (there is a white form available) blooms all summer. Blooms last only one day but clusters of blooms are formed in the axil of every leaf. Cut back monthly to encourage blooming.



**Mock Orange**

*Philadelphus lewisii*  
from www.wildflowers.org  
A loosely branched shrub, covered in the spring by many white flowers. Idaho state flower; when in full bloom the flowers scent the air with a delightfully sweet fragrance reminiscent of orange blossoms. The genus is named for the Egyptian king Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the species name (and one of its common names) honors the scientist-explorer Meriwether Lewis, who first discovered and collected it during his exploration of the Louisiana Purchase. Indians used its straight stems in making arrows.



**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.



**Natal Plum**

*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.



**Blue Plumbago**

*Plumbago auriculata*  
from www.floridata.com: Blooms all year long except for the coldest winter months. A white flowered variety (*P. auriculata* var. *alba*) is available. The cultivar, 'Royal Cape' has intense cobalt blue flowers. Use plumbago in borders, foundation plantings, and for color massed in beds. Blooms best in full sun.



**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.



**Mexican Poinciana**

*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.



**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.



**Belinda's Dream Rose**

*Rosa x 'Belinda's Dream'*

from [www.texassuperstar.com](http://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.



**Martha Gonzales Rose**

*Rosa 'Martha Gonzales'*

from [www.davesgarden.com](http://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.



**Nearly Wild Rose**

*Rosa x 'Nearly Wild'*

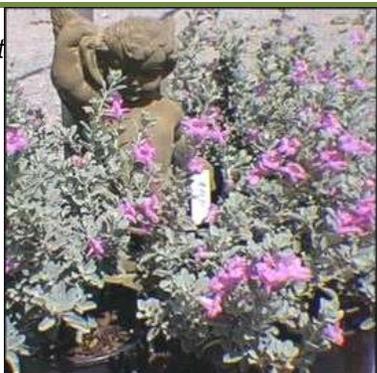
from [www.magnoliagardensnursery.com](http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com): Old garden type floribunda hybrid that was bred in 1941 from 'Dr. W Van Fleet' x 'Leuchstern'. They won't sprawl or sucker like most roses. They will repeat their bloom all summer, are self-cleaning, and are lightly fragrant.



**Compact Texas Sage**

*Leucophyllum frutescens 'Compact'*

from [www.westongardens.com](http://www.westongardens.com): Dense, compact form of species. Silvery leaves and bell-shaped lavender flowers off and on all summer. Very drought tolerant. Useful as a hedge, in a mass or in the perennial border.



**Mexican Bush Sage**

*Salvia leucantha*

from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Flowering Senna**

*Senna corymbosa*

from [www.backyardgardener.com](http://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.



**Shrimp Plant**

*Justicia brandegeana*

withstands wind and sand, will freeze to ground but regrow, from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): Use shrimp plant in mixed perennial beds and borders, wherever you want a mass of continuous color - they bloom almost all year long! Keep the bushes tip pruned to promote bushiness and increase flowering.



**Brazilian Skyflower**

*Duranta erecta*

Deer love all varieties of this plant. Purple and white varieties. from [www.rareflora.com](http://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.



**White Skyflower**

*Duranta erecta 'Alba'*

from [www.davesgarden.com](http://www.davesgarden.com): artcons from Fort Lauderdale, FL (Zone 10) wrote: I have had my "White Sky" Alba about 8 years. I started it from a cutting. It's a large bush with spreading branches that can easily be controlled via trimming. It's a fast grower but requires a lot of space to mature and bloom.



**Texas Sotol**

*Dasyliirion 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.



**Spanish Dagger**

*Yucca treculeana*

This is one of the most impressive woody lilies that can be grown, thriving in the high humidity of the Texas Gulf Coast. *Y. constricta* grows on Padre Island and has leaves that are 3/4" wide. Edible flowers are produced in the early spring on a spike up to 4' comprised of a hundred or so 2" white bells.



**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 its dense thicket of stems will discourage prowlers. Thryallis makes a great background plant for perennial beds. Mass this shrub for large scale groundcovers.



**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.



**Mexican Turk's Cap**

*Malvaviscus arboreus 'Mexicanus'*

strong butterfly/hummingbird attractor, flowers droop as compared to the native Turk's Cap which are upright, more susceptible to freezing than the native variety.



**Red Yucca**

*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.



**PALMS & TREES**

**Anaqua**

*Ehretia anacua*

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.



**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.



**Crapemyrtle**

*Lagerstroemia indica*

from www.floridata.com: Crape myrtles have been planted along highways in the southern United States for generations. They are becoming more widely used in urban areas, especially as new varieties have been developed for smaller size and disease resistance. A single crape is a magnificent specimen in the middle of a lawn.



**Spiny Hackberry**

*Celtis pallida*

from http://www.wildflower.org: One of the few shrubs in the Celtis genus. Its numerous spiny branches are whitish gray. The bark is smooth and gray. Leaves are small, roundish, and somewhat rough. Clusters of small, fairly inconspicuous, white flowers are followed by shiny red, orange and yellow fruit ripening in fall.



**Huisache**

*Acacia farnesiana*

from www.wikipedia.com: Seeds are non-toxic to humans and are a valuable food source for people (18% protein). It is a serious weed in Fiji, where locals call it Ellington's Curse. It is also a serious pest plant in parts of Australia, including north-west New South Wales, where it now infests thousands of acres of grazing country.



**Mexican Redbud**

*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.



**Little Gem Magnolia**

*Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'*  
from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: The Little Gem Magnolia grows in a more compact and upright form than other Southern Magnolias; with small elliptic to oval dark green leaves with characteristic long rusty-brown undersides. Grows to be 20-25 feet in height and 10-15 feet in width.



**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.



**Wild Olive**

*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.



**Desert Willow 'Regal'**

*Chilopsis linearis 'Regal'*

from http://www.gardenguides.com: The desert willow is a small, many stemmed, deciduous tree with thin willow like leaves. "Regal" has a dense and compact habit, and produces highly ruffled, dark red and lavender blossoms.



**Mexican Fan Palm**

*Washingtonia robusta*

Best not to shave trunk. If done, stop within 2' of beginning of dead fronds. from http://horticulture.tamu.edu: The tallest and fastest growing of the widely planted palms in Texas. Cold damage is common and occasional winters may wipe them out. Washingtonia filifera is a shorter, stockier, more cold hardy version.



**Texas Sabal Palm**

*Sabal mexicana*

from www.floridata.com: The Texas palm fruit is edible and called micharo. The Texas palm is one of only two palms that are native to Texas, the other being the much smaller dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*). Tolerates salty soil, constant southeast wind, storm winds, salt spray and occasional sand blasting. May take 10 years to form a trunk.

