

Name: Texas Sage

If you have ever driven through the southwestern United States, you have probably seen Texas sage. It is a very popular plant in hot climates. As you might have guessed, Texas sage originated in Texas, but also in New Mexico, and across the border, in northern Mexico. It is an evergreen shrub, with grayish-green leaves and purple flowers.

Texas sage also goes by the names of Texas Ranger and Silverleaf. It's in the Scrophulariaceae family and the genus is *Leucophyllum*. What is great about Texas sage is that you only have to plant it once. It's a perennial which will bloom on its own every year. It is a very low maintenance plant and it does extremely well in hot and dry, even drought-like conditions. Try it anywhere in your yard where you have poor soil and other plants have refused to grow.

If you want a shrub that has no pests and whose only disease is root rot, (if it gets too wet,) then you will love Texas sage. And, if you are dissatisfied with the purple-colored flowers, it is possible to find plants with silvery or green leaves and pink or white flowers in addition to the purple. The shrub can grow anywhere from four to eight feet high and is a perfect plant to shelter your yard from onlookers. It can reach six feet across and is often used as a hedge or border for a yard.

In states other than Texas, Texas sage is most often called purple sage. The only care it needs is occasional watering, particularly during a drought, and a little bit of pruning. The plant should be pruned in the time period after it has flowered. Plant in well-drained soil and in a place in your yard where the shrub will get full sun. This purple sage can take pretty cool temperatures, down to around 12 degrees. It does best in USDA zones 8-10. Among its benefits is the fact that it is a great deterrent for deer, because they hate the smell of its leaves. It also is considered to be one of the best plants at attracting butterflies.



Source: http://www.gardeningcentral.org/texas_sage/texas_sage.html

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/leucophyllumfrutes.htm>

Common Name: Bur Oak, Mosseycup Oak, Overcup Oak. Prairie Oak

Plant Type: Large tree
Light Requirement: Full sun
Water Requirement: Medium low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium high
Height: 60 to 70 ft
Width/Spacing: 60 to 70 ft
Flower Color: Catkins 4 to 6 in. long
Blooming Period: Spring
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: large leathery leaves, 8 to 12 inches long and 4 to 5 inches wide with a dark green surface and lighter grayish green color underneath. Highly variable in their shapes which contain 5 to 9 lobes of different size.
Plant Use: Large tree



Bur Oak is a majestic tree of the tallgrass prairie that once covered central North America. It grows best in deep limestone soils of riverbanks and valleys but it will adapt to many different environments. It has a long taproot which makes it hard to transplant but also very drought-tolerant. It is also fast growing and long-lived.

Bur oak is a large, deciduous tree with a very wide, open crown. Usually wider than tall, the tree can exceed 100 ft. in height and width. The massive trunk supports heavy, horizontal limbs and rough, deep-ridged bark. Leaves up to 9 inches long with a central midrib from which branch veins lead into rounded lobes. Lobes separated by deep sinuses reaching, in some cases, to within 1/2 inch of the midrib. Lobes beyond the midpoint of the blade wavy margined and longer and broader than those toward the base. Acorns large, up to 1 1/2 inches broad with 1/4 to more than 1/2 of the acorn enclosed in the cup. Cup with coarse scales and a fringed margin.

The acorns of this species, distinguished by very deep fringed cups, are the largest of all native oaks. The common name (sometimes spelled Burr) describes the cup of the acorn, which slightly resembles the spiny bur of a chestnut. Bur Oak is the northernmost New World oak. In the West, it is a pioneer tree, bordering and invading the prairie grassland. Planted for shade, ornament, and shelterbelts.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/natives/quercusmacrocarpa.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=quma2

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Common Name: Mexican Buckeye

Type: Small tree or large shrub
Light Requirement: Sun, partial sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 15 to 30 feet
Width/Spacing: 8 to 12 feet
Flower Color: Pink
Blooming Period: Spring
Plant Form or Habit: Large shrub, small tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous, golden yellow in fall
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Shrub or small tree



Mexican buckeye occurs mostly west of the Brazos River on the well drained limestone soils on stream banks of damp canyons in South, Central and West Texas, east to Dallas County. Its pink flowers bloom simultaneously as it leafs out with light bronze colored leaflets which turn pale green during the growing season. Its fall color is bright golden yellow. In its spring flowering aspect it is thought to somewhat resemble eastern redbuds. This plant may be used as a large, coarse multi-trunk shrub or trained into a small tree. Basal pruning in late spring will maintain the tree form. As it is a tall spreading plant it makes an attractive tall background shrub or deciduous screen, but because of its spreading nature it is not well suited near the street. Mexican buckeye's round black somewhat shiny seeds are contained within a coarse, dark brown 3 valued capsule which somewhat resembles buckeye (*Aesculus* spp.) seeds. However, the two species are not related.



Fruit Characteristics: 3-celled, 3-valved capsule with up to 3 shiny round black seeds

Soil Requirements: neutral alkaline

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/natives/shrubs/ungnadiasp1466.jpg>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=unsp

Common Name: Anacacho Orchid Tree

Type: Small tree or medium shrub

Light Requirement: Sun, partial sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 8 to 12 feet

Width/Spacing: 6 to 10 feet

Flower Color: White or pink

Blooming Period: Spring

Plant Form or Habit: Large shrub, small tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous. Split resembling cloven hoof.

It may hold its leaves during mild winters.

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, butterflies and birds

Deer Resistant: No

Plant Use: Shrub or small tree



Although increasingly available from specialty nurseries, Anacacho orchid tree is rare in Texas, growing only in the Anacacho Mts. west of Uvalde and one other small site. It is more common in Mexico. Its delicate, unusual leaves are divided into pairs of two oval leaflets, and showy white or pink flower clusters resembling orchids appear from March through May. In its native habitat in Texas it grows on rocky limestone canyons, and needs well-drained soils to thrive. Its unique foliage and showy flowers make it a beautiful specimen plant, or as a container plant for small areas. If grown in afternoon shade, it is an open graceful tree. If grown in full sun, it is bushier and fuller. It is small enough to be included in a large flowerbed.

Orchid trees make a gorgeous display with its silvery-gray bark and white flowers that resemble orchids. It is a rapid-growing tree and does best when planted on the south side of a building, protected from winter winds. It can be nipped back by extremely cold winters.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/bauhinialunarioid.htm>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/potw_anacacho.htm

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BALU

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Common Name: Texas Redbud

Type: Small tree

Light Requirement: Sun, partial shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 15 to 20 feet

Width/Spacing: 15 to 20 feet

Flower Color: pink to magenta

Blooming Period: Spring

Plant Form or Habit: Small tree

Foliage Color and Texture:

Thick, waxy upper surface.

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees,
butterflies and birds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Shrub or small tree



Texas redbud grows on thin, calcareous well-drained soils west of eastern redbud's native habitat. It is smaller and more drought tolerant than its eastern relative, with thick, leathery, much smaller leaves that have wavy margins. The waxy upper surface of the leaves helps retard transpiration. It is most commonly multi-trunked.

Its clusters of flowers appear in early spring and continue to bloom as the large, bluish-green leaves develop. Leaves heart shaped to kidney shaped, rounded at the tip. Flowers rose purple, in small clusters along the branches, appearing before the leaves, in March or early April. Fruit a reddish brown flat pod up to 4 inches long and pointed at the tip. Deciduous leaves turn gold or red in fall. Seedpods are reddish-purple and persist into the winter.

Texas redbud is larger in stature, has larger leaves, and is less drought tolerant than Mexican redbud.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/natives/cerciscanadensisvar.texens.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CECAT

Common Name: Evergreen Sumac

Type: Shrub
Light Requirement: Sun, partial sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 8 to 12 feet
Width/Spacing: 8 to 12 feet
Flower Color: White or yellow
Blooming Period: July-August
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Leathery with orange-red fruit
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects, birds
Deer Resistant: Medium
Plant Use: Shrub, hedge or screen



Evergreen sumac is a shrub or small tree, from 8-12 ft. in height with spreading branches. Its shiny, evergreen, pinnate foliage is tinged with pink in early spring and maroon after frost. Leaves are alternate, 2–5 1/2 inches long, with 5–9 fleshy leaflets on stiff stems. The 5-petaled, inconspicuous, greenish or white flowers grow in clusters 1–2 inches long at the end of stout branches. When the fruit matures in mid-September it is red, broader than long, and covered with fine hair.



Rocky soils. Sandy, Sandy Loam, Medium Loam
Clay Loam Clay, Caliche type, Limestone-based Igneous

Conditions Comments: Evergreen sumac can be used to make a nice, thick hedge or screen, but can grow tree-like with a long, straight trunk. Only female plants produce flowers and berries. Fast growing, generally insect and disease-free, and drought-tolerant.

Use Ornamental: Aromatic, Blooms ornamental, Fruits ornamental, Fall conspicuous

Use Wildlife: Birds and other animals feed on the fuzzy red fruit. The flower is a nectar source for adult butterflies.

Not a true evergreen – leaves are green through the winter, then are dropped, to be replaced within a week with a new crop.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHVI3

www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHVI3

Common Name: Desert Willow

Type: Tree

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 12 to 36 feet

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: White, pink, purple

Blooming Period: April - September

Plant Form or Habit: Tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous, willow-like light green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects, birds

Deer Resistant: Moderate

Plant Use: Ornamental tree



Desert-willow is a 15-30 ft., slender-twigged, small tree or large shrub often with leaning trunk and open, spreading crown. Leaves are deciduous, willow-like, light green, both opposite and alternate, 4–12 inches long and 1/3 inch wide. The blossom is funnel-shaped, 1–1 1/2 inches long, spreading at the opening into 5 ruffled, petal-like lobes. The flower is dark pink or purple, often with white or yellow and purple streaking within the throat. The catalpa-like flowers are borne in terminal racemes. By early autumn the violet-scented flowers, which appear after summer rains, are replaced by slender seedpods, 6–10 inches long, which remain dangling from the branches and serve to identify the tree after the flowers are gone.

Despite its name, this species is not related to willows.

Soil Description: Sandy, Sandy Loam, Medium Loam, Clay Loam,

Clay, Rocky, limestone soils. **Conditions Comments:** Desert-willow is a slender-twigged, small tree or large shrub with pale-pink, lavender-streaked, catalpa-like flowers borne in terminal racemes. The ensuing seed pods are pencil thin. Deciduous leaves are willow-like and light green. Desert Willow is important in erosion control and is planted also as an ornamental.

Use Ornamental: Showy, Fast growing, Attractive, Blooms ornamental

Use Wildlife: Nectar-hummingbirds, Nectar-insects, Seeds-granivorous birds



Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CHLI2

Common Name: Bee Bush

Type: Shrub
Light Requirement: Sun, part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 6 to 12 feet
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: White,
Blooming Period: March - November
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Insects, birds
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Showy hedge, Screen



A fragrant, slender, erect shrub to 10 ft. with squarish stems, generally light gray bark, and branches sometimes bearing sharp tips. Leaves up to 1 inch long by 5/16 inch wide but often smaller, usually in clusters along the stems. Flowers small, white, crowded on spikes up to 3 inches long and extending above the leaves, appearing from March to November.

As the name beebush suggests, this is a honey plant. It also provides browse for wildlife.

Soil Description: Moist, rocky soils. Sandy, Sandy Loam, Medium Loam, Clay Loam, Clay, Caliche type, Limestone-based

Conditions Comments: During warm months after rains this shrub produces showers of strongly vanilla-scented flowers. Bees love it. This plant can be pruned into a hedge or a small tree. Can form a thicket of stems from the base. Good background or screen plant for poor soils. Blooms best in full sun. Can be cut back to promote flowering and bushier growth.

Benefit

Use Ornamental: Easily transplanted, Blooms ornamental, Showy, Hedges, Screens

Use Wildlife: Honey plant. Also provides browse for wildlife. Nectar-insects, Fruit-birds, Cover, Nesting site

Conspicuous Flowers: yes

Fragrant Flowers: yes

Attracts: Birds

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ALGR2

Common Name: Chinkapin Oak

Type: Tree
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 40 to 60 feet
Width/Spacing: 20 to 40 feet wide
Flower Color: Yellow, green, brown
Blooming Period: April - May
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous leaf
Butterfly or bird attracter: Insects, birds,
Deer Resistant: None
Plant Use: Tree, shade



One of our regions most underutilized deciduous native oaks and our latest Texas Superstar™ is *Quercus muehlenbergii*, which is most commonly known as chinkapin oak or chinqapin oak..

Although this member of the beech family (Fagaceae) can obtain a larger size in the eastern U.S., it usually grows to be a handsome medium size shade tree in the 30' to 50' tall range in many of our urban or suburban Texas landscapes. Thus, chinkapin oak remains more in scale with residential plantings than some larger shade trees.

The handsome foliage emerges reddish to green and matures to a dark lustrous green in late spring. Foliage of chinkapin oak is not frequently bothered by insect or diseases, remaining presentable throughout the growing season. In some years chinkapin oak will also develop a pleasing yellow, orange-brown, to rich brown fall color. As a young plant the canopy is typically and upright oval, with the crown eventually becoming more rounded and spreading with age.

Tolerance to a wide range of environmental conditions is one of the chinkapin oak's best characteristics. Chinkapin oaks are very heat tolerant, thriving even in El Paso. Once established chinkapin oaks can also withstand considerable drought. Chlorosis (yellowing of the foliage) so common on many trees in high pH soils is seldom a problem with chinkapin oak. Trees actually grow better on a neutral to somewhat alkaline soil, which is good news for many of us in Texas, but this species also tolerates acid soils. Trees exhibit tolerance to a wide range of temperatures, growing well in USDA zones 9a (the upper Texas Coastal Plain) to 5 (Central U.S. Plains to the Midwest). Growth rates are moderate on most sites. Although chinkapin oaks have been reported to contract oak wilt, they are also reported to be less susceptible than many alternative red oak or live oak species in Texas landscapes.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=QUMU

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/oakchinkapin/oakchinkapin.html>

Common Name: Mexican White Oak

Type: Tree
Light Requirement: Sun, part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 36 to 72 feet
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Green
Blooming Period: March, April, May
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: birds
Resistant: None
Plant Use: Shade and bird habitat

This species is widespread in Mexico and found in a few West Texas canyons. It is a relatively fast growing oak, and practically evergreen in Austin. It is more resistant to oak wilt and other diseases and pests than other oaks. It is also tolerant of drought and alkaline soils.

Mexican White Oak does not have any significant insect or disease problems. A member of the white oak group, it is resistant to oak wilt. As with many trees deer may browse the foliage of Mexican white oak when the tree is small but don't bother larger trees. This oak starts off growing very upright and rather pyramidal in form but finishes out into a more rounded form, making it an excellent shade tree.

Foliage remains on the tree late in the season dropping before the emergence of new leaves. Mexican white oak does well in a variety of soils including our high pH central Texas soils.

Semi-evergreen foliage that emerges in shades of light pink to rose red in the spring after the previous season's leaves fall. It was first found near Monterrey, Mexico -- hence it's other common name of Monterrey oak. Popular for shade and bird habitat, it also offers fall color, responding to a cold snap with a show of brilliant red, orange and yellow.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=qupo2

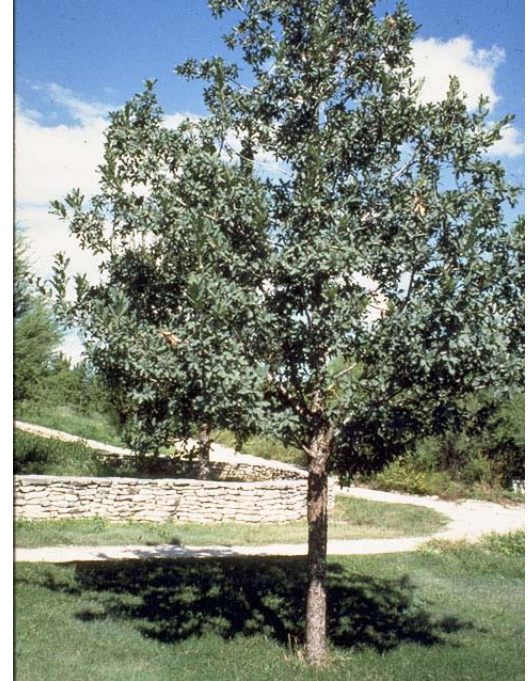
http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/potw_mex_woak.htm



Name: Oak - Lacey

Lacey oak is a beautiful small to medium size deciduous tree with a minor identity problem, being known alternately as *Quercus laceyi* or *Quercus glaucoides*. Most folks simply call it lacey oak, but other common names it has worn over time include blue oak, canyon oak, encino robie, mountain oak, smoky oak, and rock oak. Most of these common names refer to the tough conditions in central and south Texas where this species resides or are related to its handsome blue-green foliage.

Regardless of the name, this plant has much to offer as a landscape plant in its native Texas. Leaves expand as a soft pink color, turning a handsome blue-green as they mature lending the plant an intriguing smoky air. The foliage is seldom bothered by insects or disease. Fall color varies from brown to yellow. Growth habit will vary with local environmental conditions, with the ultimate size ranging in most cultivated landscapes from 30' to 35' in height and spread. One of the best attributes of lacey oak is it's picturesque irregularly rounded crown. With this crown placed atop a stoutish trunk baring platy gray bark it makes a handsome addition to Texas landscapes, resembling a miniature white oak, but of tougher constitution.



Lacey oak is highly tolerant of heat, drought, and high pH soils once established. Full sun to light afternoon shade with morning sun are the best exposures. Lacey oak will survive on well drained clay soils, but it grows best on well drained limestone soils.

Lacey oak is a Texas Superstar™, but even superstars have limits. Limitations for lacey oak include an intolerance to poorly drained soils, a moderate growth rate, and a tendency to need some initial minor pruning to maintain a strong central leader.

Landscape utilization of lacey oak might include placement as a specimen plant, small to medium size lawn or shade tree, or site it to shade a patio. This species would be a natural in native Texas landscapes and naturalized plantings, where the acorns can serve as a wildlife attractant. Xeriscapes or low water use landscapes are perfect conditions for growing lacey oak. For a bit of the unusual, try growing lacey oak as a specimen in large containers to accent courtyards or entryways to large buildings. The picturesque growth habit of this species would be accentuated if it were used as a bonsai plant.

Lacey oak deserves frequent consideration when discussing smaller shade trees that will stay in scale with residential landscapes. This beautiful tree will add a touch of the Texas hill country to your urban landscape.

Source: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=qula

Name: Mountain Laurel

Texas mountain laurel, *Sophora secundiflora*, is one of the native plants that was accepted by the nursery industry as it exists in the wild, and it has become a star performer of the landscaping industry in Texas.

Texas mountain laurel is evergreen with shiny green foliage. It grows naturally as a shrub to about 15 feet, but can be trained to a small tree by cutting out all but one stem at ground level. It looks especially nice as a specimen plant with three to five stems.

The light purple blooms in early spring (usually early March) are spectacular. They have a powerful fragrance that reminds me of the grape bubble gum that I paid a penny for as a kid. Other "smell experts" have described the fragrance as that of grape Kool-Aid.

Plant Texas mountain laurel in full sun. It does best in well-drained soils but tolerates most clays. Do not put it in soggy, low situations. Texas mountain laurel does not grow fast in the best conditions, but you can increase the growth rate to about two feet per year if it is growing in good soil and it is fertilized twice per year. Fast-growing Texas mountain laurels, however, are slow to begin blooming. A Texas mountain laurel growing at a moderate rate may bloom when it reaches four to five feet, but a heavily fertilized plant may have to be seven or eight feet tall.

Texas mountain laurel is a tough plant. It is a premiere xeriscape plant. Excessive moisture in poorly drained soil can kill them but drought usually cannot. Borers may occasionally attack mountain laurel. If the holes are noticed in time, a borer spray applied in April and August may help. The most common complaint is the *Uresiphita reversalis* caterpillars. The larvae themselves are hard to find but the damage can be quite noticeable; one day the shrub is fully leafed and the next day there will be bare stalks. The caterpillars are no threat to healthy, established Texas mountain laurel. They may slow the growth of young plants. The Texas mountain laurel is called mescal bean by some gardeners. It forms a seedpod that contains red, round beans by late summer. The beans cause hallucinations at low levels. The beans are also very poisonous if the alkaloids within are released.

Pruning is rarely necessary or advisable. The flower stalks form on silvery, flexible stems. In addition to inappropriate pruning and heavy fertilization, too much shade is a main reason for limiting the bloom. Full sun is essential for good bloom, even though the foliage can remain attractive for years after they get overgrown by oaks and other shade trees.

Source: http://www.plantanswers.com/texas_mountain_laurel.htm

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=sose3



Name: Mexican Redbud

Leguminosae (Fabaceae)

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, and must be planted in a well-drained site.

Plant Habit or Use: large shrub
small tree

Exposure: sun

Flower Color: rose-purple

Blooming Period: spring

Fruit Characteristics: small flattened pods and seeds

Height: 10 ft. to 15 ft.

Width: 10 ft. to 15 ft.

Plant Character: deciduous

Heat Tolerance: very high high

Water Requirements: medium low

Soil Requirements: adaptable

Some confusion as to its botanical name and relationship to other redbuds. Sometimes Mexican Redbud (*C. c. var. mexicana*) is distinguished from the Texas Redbud (*C. c. var. texensis*). However, other authorities consider that the two varieties represent environmentally induced morphologies (i.e. more leathery leaves in more xeric conditions) and lump both under *C. c. var. texensis*.

Source: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cecam

<http://www.larsenfarmnursery.com/trees/redbud.htm>



Common Name: Artemesia, Powis Castle

Botanical name: Artemisiax Powis Castle

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: High

Water Requirement: Low

Hardiness/Zone: 4 - 8

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3 ft

Width/Spacing: 3ft

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Rarely flowers

Plant Form or Habit: Evergreen woody perennial, or shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Leaves are finely dissected like filigreed silver lacework. Silvery gray foliage

Butterfly or bird attracter: No

Deer Resistant: Usually

Plant Use: Rock garden, herb garden or stand alone specimen



Aromatic, lace-like; blue-gray foliage; berries are beautiful; low water use and low maintenance

Additional comments: Powis Castle benefits from pruning to keep it in a compact mound. But don't prune in fall; prune when new growth starts in spring. Has a tendency to up and die rather unexpectedly. Non-Native – adapted.

36" x 30" wide, (cutting propagated). This is a very underused ornamental sage. With dissected silver-gray foliage, it is the perfect companion plant to use with other flowering perennials and ornamental grasses to bring out interesting contrasts of leaf color and texture. It almost never flowers, thus maintaining its neat appearance with no extra effort. Not at all fussy as to soil type, "Powis Castle" is also quite drought tolerant. Zones 4-9.

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=207

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/artemisiapowis.html>

Common Name: Calylophus Sundrops, Texas Sundrops

Plant Type: Perennial, Central Texas Native
Light Requirement: Full sun, part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Hardiness/Zone: 5
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1-1 ½ feet
Width/Spacing: 1 foot
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: March to November, mainly in spring
Plant Form or Habit: Bushy plant, low lying
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen in mild winters, leaves are narrow and spiny-toothed
Butterfly or bird attracter: Yes
Deer Resistant: Yes, moderate
Plant Use: Borders, Excellent rock garden plant



Additional comments: Several species available commercially. Keep on the dry side to prevent rot. Can be cut back in autumn. Cuttings taken in early summer will root. Stratified seed germinates adequately. This is an excellent rock garden plant. The showy, yellow flowers are 2 in. across with four, broad, crinkled petals. It is a bushy plant that sometimes becomes woody near the base. Its leaves are narrow and spiny-toothed. Deadheading and giving it some summer water will prolong the flowers. Cut back to 6-8 in the autumn to reshape.

The leaves are finely textured, almost needle-like. From spring and throughout the summer intense yellow buttercup-shaped flowers will open in the evening and remain open until the next afternoon. Older flowers will fade to an orange-pink color. Sundrops do best with good drainage and will tolerate a good amount of heat.

Source of data:

<http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/searchplantresults.cfm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAHA14

Common Name: Coral Honey Suckle

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3-20 ft long
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Red
Blooming Period: March thru June
Plant Form or Habit: Evergreen vine
Foliage Color and Texture: Ovate to oblong
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, bees, & butterflies
Deer Resistant:
Plant Use: Good climber or ground cover



High-climbing, twining vine, 3-20 ft. long, with smooth, glossy, paired, semi-evergreen leaves and 2-4 flowered clusters of red, tubular blooms followed by bright-red berries. Leaves ovate to oblong with smooth, rolled down margins and a blunt or short pointed tip those immediately below the flowers fused at the base. 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. Fruit a red berry. This beautiful, slender, climbing vine is frequently visited by hummingbirds. Not too aggressive. Good climber or ground cover. The species name refers to its evergreen habit, especially in the South. Upper leaves are united. Five additional species also have upper leaves united. They differ from *L. sempervirens* in having wide spreading flower lobes.

Flowers attract hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Fruits attract quail, Purple Finch, Goldfinch, Hermit Thrush, American Robin. **Larval Host:** Spring Azure, Snowberry Clearwing Moth.

Coral honeysuckle requires light, good air circulation, and adequate drainage to prevent powdery mildew. Some structural assistance may be necessary to help it begin climbing. Flowers best when given more sun. Tolerates poor drainage for short periods.

It is not nearly as aggressive as Japanese honeysuckle which is on many noxious weed lists.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lose

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Common Name: Coreopsis

Plant Type: Annual
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 2-3 feet
Width/Spacing: 1.0 ft to 3.0 ft
Flower Color: yellow
Blooming Period: Spring to summer
Plant Form or Habit: Erect
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Ornamental



An erect, drought tolerant perennial which can also withstand prolonged periods of moisture. Native to the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, it is now found throughout North America. Flowers are bright yellow affixed to a single, elongated stem. Will grow in partial shade to full sun in various soil types. Normally takes two years to become established from seed.

Height: 2-3 feet

Suggested use: Floral gardens, meadows, roadsides, mixtures, slopes.

Miscellaneous: Does excellent in raised flower beds. Free flowers all summer with adequate moisture. Foliage makes an attractive ground cover throughout the year.

Produces semi-double, deep yellow flowers that flush to orange-yellow near the center. Flowers best in full sun however, if you provide some afternoon shade (in the hottest part of the day) it will help to extend the flowering period into the hotter months. Great for attracting butterflies. All-American Selection Award Winner!

Prune off old blooms for repeated flowering

Water once per week until established. Adapts to dry and moist conditions.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/wildseed/39/39.1.html>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=132

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Common Name: Damianita

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Very low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1-3 feet
Width/Spacing: 1-2 feet
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: April thru September
Plant Form or Habit: Upright perennial shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: aromatic
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and/or birds
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Border Plant. Ground cover for hillsides or hot exposed areas



Damiantia is a 1-2 ft., bushy, low-growing, aromatic, evergreen shrub with stems rising in a mounded or bouquet form from a woody base. Leaves crowded on the twigs, dark green, up to 3/8 inch long by 1/16 inch or less wide, covered with green to black glandular dots visible under a 10x hand lens. This is a very leafy plant - the narrow, fragrant foliage everywhere except on the 1-3 in. long peduncles. These extend from branch tips and bear a solitary, yellow, composite flower. The flower heads are golden yellow, 1 inch across, commonly with 8 narrow ray flowers, on slender stems at the end of the branches. Fruit very small, 1/8 inch long and with a crown of short bristles visible under a 10x hand lens.

Significant drought hardiness and wonderfully aromatic foliage are two features damianita has going for it. Mainly it blooms in spring, then on and off again through summer. Older plants may take on a twisted, gnarled appearance. Technically a shrub; used like a flower. Creates a vivid, yellow carpet when massed. Excellent border plant for flower bed or a ground cover for hillsides or hot exposed areas. Prune lightly after bloom periods to shape plant. Requires excellent drainage, and is significantly drought hardy. Showy, Aromatic, Attractive

Use Wildlife: Cover, Nesting site, Nectar-insects.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=chme3

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=139

Common Name: Dianthus – Firewitch

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part sun
Water Requirement: Very low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height 4 to 6 inch high
Width/Spacing: 12-18 inches wide
Flower Color: pink
Blooming Period: April thru September
Plant Form or Habit: spreading perennial
Foliage Color and Texture: gray-green
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Border Plant. Rock Gardens, groundcover



Dianthus gratianopolitanus 'Fire Witch' has evergreen, blue-green linear foliage and showy, profuse, fragrant magenta-pink blooms Spring-Fall. Very good performer.

Its spreading tendency makes it an outstanding groundcover, particularly on dry slopes. Many plants placed together creates a pool of deep blue foliage when not in bloom.

Tough, beautiful, and easy-to-grow. Recommended for borders, rock gardens, along walks or paths, and for edging. Grown close together, it is an excellent groundcover. With its grassy blue-green foliage and profuse blooming time, 'Fire Witch'



is one not to miss. Deadhead to promote continued bloom.

Dianthus needs a sunny site with well-drained soil, but will tolerate some shade in the afternoon. Heat and humidity resistant, cold tolerant and moderately tolerant of salt. Deer tend to avoid. Moderate growth rate. Mature size 6" high and 12-18" wide, spacing 6-12".

Source of data: <http://classygroundcovers.com/item----161&affl=google-dianthus-baths-pink?gclid=COGXktWI95oCFQQRswod631Adw>

Common Name: Fragrant Mistflower

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part partial sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 2-6 feet
Width/Spacing: 2-6 feet
Flower Color: White
Blooming Period: Fall
Plant Form or Habit: Small spreading shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, Hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Moderate
Plant Use: Medium Shrub



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. It is found on limestone hills and rocky ravines in the Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos and into Mexico. The light green, triangular-shaped leaves are 1 to 3 inches long and have wavy edges. Like *E. wrightii*, it is more tolerant of dry conditions than are most Eupatoriums, although it will tolerate poorly drained areas as well. It grows in partly shaded to mostly sunny sites, but will bloom more profusely with more sun. Fragrant mist flower makes a showy fall plant in the garden, or can be used massed as an understory or edge plant in more naturalized sites. Heavy shearing in the winter will promote a denser shape and more flowers the following year, since the long-lasting blooms appear only on new wood.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/eupatoriumhaven.htm>

Common Name: Mexican Feather Grass

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1 ft. to 3 ft. tall
Width/Spacing: 1 ft. to 3 ft.
Flower Color: silvery
Blooming Period: Summer to fall
Plant Form or Habit: Upright spreading curved
Foliage Color and Texture: Fine, wirey leaves
Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, insects, and birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat deer resistant
Plant Use: Rock gardens, beds & borders ornamental grasses



Mexican feather grass occurs naturally on rocky slopes, dry open woods and dry prairies from New Mexico and Texas south through central Mexico. Mexican feather grass is easy to grow as long as the soil has excellent drainage. Mexican feather grass is highly drought tolerant. Mexican feather grass will stay green in winter, but go dormant during the heat of the summer.

Short lived on irrigated sites; provides movement in the landscape; can be invasive; subject to both drought and cold dormancy. Cutting back optional in the winter is optional. Soft, elegant weeping form; feathery seed head; very drought-tolerant; reseeds; effective individually or in masses.

This grass moves at the slightest breath of wind. Mexican feather grass is an exceptional pick for erosion control on sunny slopes. It politely reseeds itself and is not a pest. To prevent any offspring, cut back seed heads before they ripen. Run a rake through it in late winter to early spring to take out dead grass.

Source of data:

http://www.floridata.com/ref/N/nass_ten.cfm

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/stipaten.html>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=189

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Common Name: Henry Duhlberg - Blue

Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 3 feet
Width/Spacing: 3 Feet
Flower Color: Blue
Blooming Period: Spring till frost
Plant Form or Habit: Bush
Foliage Color and Texture: Bright green
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, bees
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Bedding, containers



Low maintenance, heat tolerant, native perennial with masses of showy blue flowers

Notes: 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.

Low maintenance, heat tolerant, native perennial with masses of showy blue flowers. Zone 7. Flowers: Spikes of showy blue flowers from spring until frost. More floriferous than other cultivars. Care: Shear frequently between bloom cycles to promote rebloom. Foliage: Healthy, larger and greener than the species, mildew resistant. Exposure: Full sun. Heat tolerant, Duhlberg sage is a showy, blue flowered perennial which blooms vigorously from spring until frost

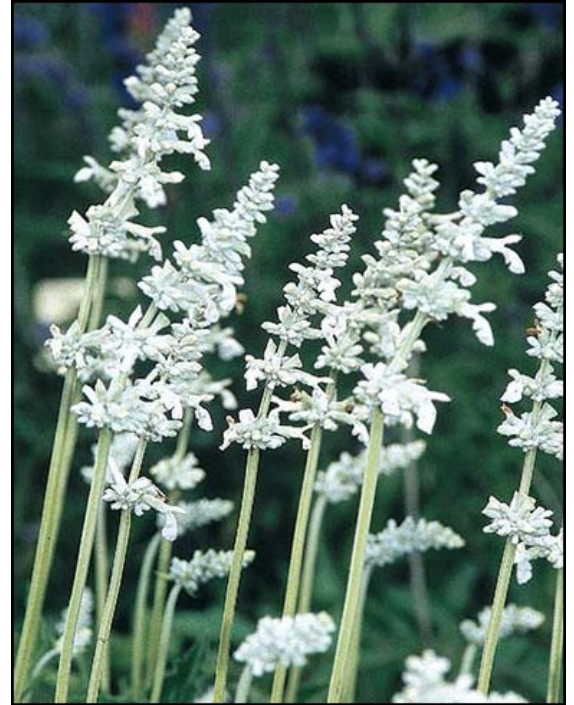
Named a Texas SuperStar by Texas A&M University.

Source of data: <http://www.plantanswers.com/salvia.htm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/salvia/salvia.html>

Common Name: Augusta Duelberg - White

Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 30" tall
Width/Spacing: 4' wide
Flower Color: White
Blooming Period: May till frost
Plant Form or Habit: Bush
Foliage Color and Texture: Bright green
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, bees
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Bedding, containers, perennial borders



'Augusta Duelberg', named by discoverer Greg Grant after Henry's wife, is a white-flowered version of mealy blue sage. Like Henry, it is a tall, beautiful, early spring flowering Texas native perennial that needs very low maintenance and is tough enough to handle heat, cold and Texas summers. Use it in containers, perennial borders, water-wise gardens. This plant needs little water once established. If you want the flowers to rebloom, shear back between bloom cycles. Like "Henry", this is one you'll

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. Obviously heat- and drought-tolerant, this salvia has been a real standout

Named a Texas SuperStar by Texas A&M University.

Source of data: <http://www.plantdel.com/Catalog/Current/Detail/06823.html>

<http://www.tamus.edu/systemwide/06/04/research/superstars.html>

Common Name: Purple Rain Salvia

Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full Sun
Water Requirement: Dry to medium
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 18 to 24 inches
Width/Spacing: 12-18 inches
Flower Color: Purple
Blooming Period: July thru September
Plant Form or Habit: Mounding bush
Foliage Color and Texture: Coarse, heart shaped
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, bees, hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Bedding, containers, perennial borders



The Salvia ‘Purple Rain’, *Salvia verticillata*, has glowing purple stems loaded with masses of deep purple flowers that bloom from June to October. With its dark green basal leaves and aromatic foliage, it makes an attractive accent all summer long. It has a plant height of 18” and a spread of 12-18” and stays in excellent compact form. Salvia ‘Purple Rain’ should be planted in full sun in a moist well-drained area.

To increase bloom time, it should be cut back after the first bloom. ‘Purple Rain’ is a magnet for butterflies, bees and hummingbirds and is deer-resistant. It is hardy for container gardening and provides excellent cut flowers.

Features whorls of smoky purple flowers on spires atop long arching or drooping stems. Flowers bloom throughout the summer and are attractive to bees and butterflies. Coarse, broad, heart-shaped leaves.



Source of data: http://www.naturehills.com/product/purple_rain_salvia.aspx

<http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=I800>

Common Name: Salvia Greggii - Apricot

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 36 inches
Width/Spacing: 6 feet
Flower Color: Apricot
Blooming Period: Spring till winter
Plant Form or Habit: Perennial
Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Ornamental shrub

Salvia greggii Apricot, Common Name: “Texas Sage”
Salvia greggii Apricot -- Texas Sage (Texas Sage) Salvia extremely long blooming selection that is hardy to zone 5! The apricot flowers are produced in repeated flushes from May through October. Hummingbirds love the intense color!!! Salvia Greggii is a woody perennial that looks best if cut back in the spring.



Salvia greggii is a highly variable plant, with numerous named cultivars, reaching anywhere from 1-4 feet in height and less in width. It can be either upright or mounding. The leaves are typically mid-green and glabrous, tending to be less than 1 inch long. Flower size and color are extremely variable. Flowers reach from .25-1 inch in length, and include many shades of scarlet and red (most common in the wild), along with rose, white, pink, lavender, apricot, and violet. The plant is used widely in horticulture

In the garden—*Salvia* is an excellent choice for sunny locations that offer some filtered light, especially in the afternoons. Grow them along pathways, on slopes and in garden beds where color is desired.

Source of data: http://www.oklahomafood.coop/shop/category_list_products.php?category_id=47&subcategory_id=462

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/salviagreg.htm>

http://www.southwestperennials.com/Availability___Orders/Photo_Catalog/Salvia_Greggii/salvia_greggii.html

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Common Name: Salvia Greggii - Hotlips

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 30 inches
Width/Spacing: 6 feet
Flower Color: Purple
Blooming Period: Spring till winter
Plant Form or Habit: Perennial
Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Ornamental shrub



Incredible red and white bicolored flowers begin in spring and don't stop until November in our area. The winter leaves turn a dark wine-red. Like all salvia, perfect drainage and full sun make her very happy. This fabulous plant can reach 30" tall and spread up to 6 feet at maturity. How can you live without it?

CULTURE/MAINTENANCE: *Salvia greggii* is hardy to at least 0° F and maybe lower. It is drought tolerant, surviving on 10-12 inches of annual rainfall, but looks better with supplemental water every week during the hot months. Autumn Sage is fast growing, attaining a mature size in two growing seasons. It grows best when placed in full sun (in mid- and high elevation desert areas) or light shade (in low elevation desert areas). *Salvia greggii* should be placed in a soil that has good drainage. The new growth is susceptible to spittle bug, which looks like a white, gooey blob near the tips of the stems. This is easily controlled by pruning off the infected stems and discarding them. *Salvia greggii* does benefit from severe pruning in mid-summer and late winter.



In the garden—*Salvia* is an excellent choice for sunny locations that offer some filtered light, especially in the afternoons. Grow them along pathways, on slopes and in garden beds where color is desired.

Source of data: <http://www.bigdipperfarm.com/cgi-bin/searchstuff.pl?Botanical=Salvia>

<http://www.phgmag.com/garden/plants/200906/salvias/>

Common Name: Salvia Greggii - Lipstick

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 3-4 feet
Width/Spacing: 7 to 8 feet wide
Flower Color: Purple
Blooming Period: Spring till winter
Plant Form or Habit: Perennial
Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Ornamental shrub

Each compact 3' tall x 3' wide clump is simply smothered in terminal flower spikes of lipstick-red (RHS 50A) flowers, each highlighted by a white throat and brown calyx.

Salvia greggii is a small evergreen shrub to 3 feet and wide. The small, dark green leaves are have a slightly sticky coating. Showy, 1 inch long flowers appear on 6-10 inch long spikes throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Autumn Sage is available wide range of flower colors, including fuschia, red, purple, orange, yellow, salmon, and white. The hot pink or fuschia-flowering plants seem to be the most heat tolerant.



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CULTURE/MAINTENANCE: Salvia greggii is hardy to at least 0° F and maybe lower. It is drought tolerant, surviving on 10-12 inches of annual rainfall, but looks better with supplemental water every week during the hot months. Autumn Sage is fast growing, attaining a mature size in two growing seasons. It grows best when placed in full sun (in mid- and high elevation desert areas) or light shade (in low elevation desert areas). Salvia greggii should be placed in a soil that has good drainage. The new growth is susceptible to spittle bug, which looks like a white, gooey blob near the tips of the stems. This is easily controlled by pruning off the infected stems and discarding them. Salvia greggii does benefit from severe pruning in mid-summer and late winter.

Source of data: <http://www.mswm.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

<http://plantdelights.com/Catalog/Current/Detail/03202.html>

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Common Name: Salvia Greggii - Purple

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 3-4 feet
Width/Spacing: 7 to 8 feet wide
Flower Color: Purple
Blooming Period: Spring till winter
Plant Form or Habit: Perennial
Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Ornamental shrub



Salvia greggii is a small evergreen shrub to 3 feet tall and wide. The small, dark green leaves have a slightly sticky coating. Showy, 1 inch long flowers appear on 6-10 inch long spikes throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Autumn Sage is available in a wide range of flower colors, including fuchsia, red, purple, orange, yellow, salmon, and white. The hot pink or fuchsia-flowering plants seem to be the most heat tolerant.

CULTURE/MAINTENANCE: *Salvia greggii* is hardy to at least 0° F and maybe lower. It is drought tolerant, surviving on 10-12 inches of annual rainfall, but looks better with supplemental water every week during the hot months. Autumn Sage is fast growing, attaining a mature size in two growing seasons. It grows best when placed in full sun (in mid- and high elevation desert areas) or light shade (in low elevation desert areas). *Salvia greggii* should be placed in a soil that has good drainage. The new growth is susceptible to spittle bug, which looks like a white, gooey blob near the tips of the stems. This is easily controlled by pruning off the infected stems and discarding them. *Salvia greggii* does benefit from severe pruning in mid-summer and late winter.

Source of data: <http://www.mswu.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

Common Name: Salvia geggii Raspberry

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 2-3 ft tall
Width/Spacing: 3 ft to 4 ft
Flower Color: Raspberry
Blooming Period: Spring to fall
Plant Form or Habit: shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen, aromatic
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Hummingbirds , butterflies
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Small shrub in perennial bed, hedge , containers



Pretty raspberry red flowers. Small frost hardy easy-going bush. Very long flowering. Should not be pruned hard in Autumn, best in Spring or Summer. Greggii have such frequent full sprays of flowers they make a lovely show. Best in well drained, sunny position. Recommended for beginners. Drought and frost tolerant. Suitable for hot, humid climates. Prefers well drained soil, will not stand wet feet or poorly drained soils.

Source of data:

http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/Salvia_Rasp.html

<http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/plant.asp?code=C456>

Common Name: Society Garlic

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part partial sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 18 inch flower stems., 1 ft tall plant
Width/Spacing: 1 ft wide
Flower Color: Lavender
Blooming Period: Spring, summer, fall
Plant Form or Habit: Clumps
Foliage Color and Texture: Thin straplike leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies
Deer Resistant:
Plant Use: Rock gardens, or dry creek beds



Society Garlic (*Tulbaghia violacea*) This is a tough, attractive and normally evergreen perennial that produces 18" stems of bright lavender-pink flowers in heavy bloom cycles spring, summer and fall. It slowly clumps out and can be divided at any for extra plants. Can grow almost anywhere in full sun or light shade and it tolerates occasional wet or drought.

Society garlic is an herbaceous perennial with thin, straplike leaves that grow in clusters and smell of garlic when crushed or even brushed. The roots are fleshy, tuberous rhizomes that spread slowly to form clumps. Pretty lavender, rose or white clusters of flowers are produced on long stalks held above the foliage in later winter and spring and, unlike the leaves, have a sweet scent.

The genus *Tulbaghia* is named after Ryk Tulbagh, governor of the Cape of Good Hope from 1751 to 1771; society garlic is native to South Africa.

Once it is established, it is very drought tolerant. It prefers full sun but will tolerate partial shade. Divide society garlic every few years to prevent it from becoming overcrowded

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/brazoria/general/plantSale.2004Fall.plantList.html>

<http://www.tcpalm.com/news/2009/apr/09/carol-cloud-bailey-society-garlic-drought--heat-to/>

Common Name: Prostrate Rosemary

Plant Type: Evergreen perennial shrub
Light Requirement: Full Sun/light shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 1 to 2 feet in height
Width/Spacing: 2 to 5 foot
Flower Color: Mostly pale blue, some pink or white
Blooming Period: Early spring
Plant Form or Habit: spreading
Foliage Color and Texture: long narrow leaves, dark green on top
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Rock gardens, ground cover



Rosemary is a perennial evergreen shrub whose ash-colored scaly bark and green needlelike leaves give it an overall grayish green appearance. Leaves resemble needles, are from one-third to one and one-half inches long, opposite, narrow, thick, and leathery, with dark green upper surfaces and powdery white and hairy underneath, and a prominent vein running down the middle of each leaf. Flowers, growing in clusters of two or three along branches, are pale blue, half an inch long; the upper lip appears notched with two lobes and a lower lip with three lobes. Fruits are very small, spherical nutlets with smooth surfaces. Plants can grow upright or prostrate, five to six feet outdoors and two to five feet indoors. Fragrance is pungent and piny.

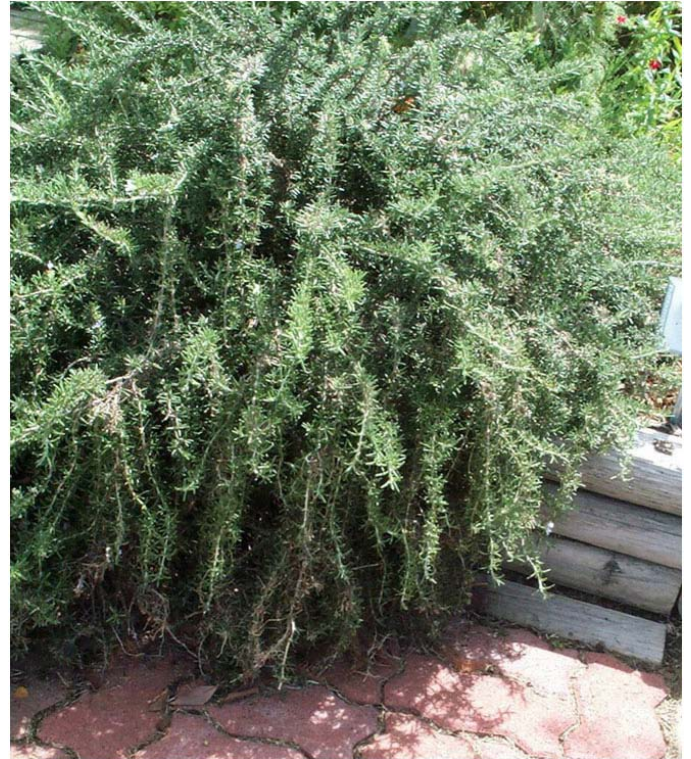
Rosemary does well in full sun in well-drained soil with a pH of 6.0 to 7.5. Warm, dry summer climates are ideal; rosemary does not do well where winters are cold and wet unless it grows in a protected site. Good drainage is essential, as roots easily develop root rot.

Prostrate Rosemary is grown more for ornamental purposes, as a ground cover, or to hang decoratively over the edge of retaining walls. It is excellent in rockeries and also in tubs where it will spill toward the ground in a most attractive way.

Source of data: <http://www.island.wsu.edu/CROPS/ROSEMARY.htm>
<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/greenhouse/hortgardens/virtualtour/Cashion.pdf>

Common Name: Upright Rosemary

Plant Type: Evergreen perennial shrub
Light Requirement: Full Sun/light shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 2 to 5 feet
Width/Spacing: 2 feet
Flower Color: Mostly pale blue, some pink or white
Blooming Period: Early spring
Plant Form or Habit: Upright Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: long narrow leaves, dark green on top
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Beds and borders, pot plant



Hardy evergreen shrub, most common types with upright growth. Narrow green leaves harvested for fresh or dried flavorings for meats and fish, salads, baked goods, and tea. Produced as both a cut herb and potted plant; also used in landscapes. Some weed problems but no major insect or disease problems. Root rot in poorly drained soils

Rosemary is a perennial evergreen shrub whose ash-colored scaly bark and green needlelike leaves give it an overall grayish green appearance. Leaves resemble needles, are from one-third to one and one-half inches long, opposite, narrow, thick, and leathery, with dark green upper surfaces and powdery white and hairy underneath, and a prominent vein running down the middle of each leaf. Flowers, growing in clusters of two or three along branches, are pale blue, half an inch long; the upper lip appears notched with two lobes and a lower lip with three lobes. Fruits are very small, spherical nutlets with smooth surfaces. Plants can grow upright or prostrate, five to six feet outdoors and two to five feet indoors. Fragrance is pungent and piny.

Rosemary does well in full sun in well-drained soil with a pH of 6.0 to 7.5. Warm, dry summer climates are ideal; rosemary does not do well where winters are cold and wet unless it grows in a protected site. Good drainage is essential, as roots easily develop root rot.

Source of data: <http://www.island.wsu.edu/CROPS/ROSEMARY.htm>
<http://aggiehorticulture.tamu.edu/greenhouse/hortgardens/virtualtour/Cashion.pdf>

Common Name: Barbados Cherry

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3-6 ft.

Width/Spacing: 1 – 4 feet

Flower Color: Pink

Blooming Period: March thru December

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture:

Evergreen/Deciduous: Deciduous, semi-deciduous to evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar = insects, fruit – birds, mammals

Deer Resistant: None

Use: Ornamental, hedge, accent tree or shrub. Patio pot plant



Barbados Cherry develops into a thick, rounded canopy of fairly delicate foliage. Small pink flowers appear periodically from April to October and are followed about one month later by bright red, tart-tasting, 1-inch fruits which are high in vitamin C.



Half of the winters in the Austin area are mild enough for Barbados cherry to keep its leaves. It is useful as a dense screening hedge that may be left soft, sheared, or as a specimen. Birds quickly gobble up its bright, edible fruit and adult butterflies feed on the nectar. Standard tall and dwarf spreading varieties exist.

New growth comes in summer usually. Take tip cuttings on new growth. Roots easily. Blooming triggered by drop in temperature.

Source of data http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MAGL6

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/malpighiaglabra.htm>

Common Name: Black Eyed Susan, Brown Eyed Susan, Gloriosa Daisy

Plant Type: Annual, short lived perennial, wildflower
Light Requirement: Sun to part shade Water Requirement:
Medium Hardiness/Zone: Native Texas wildflower
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High Height: 18" to 3'
Width/Spacing: 12" – 18" Flower Color: Yellow with dark
brown centers Blooming Period: July through October
Plant Form or Habit: Herb Foliage Color and Texture:
Green leaves Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds, butterflies
and bees Deer Resistant: High Plant Use: Summer flowers,
perennial garden, low water areas



Water will result in more blooms; prune back in late winter. Daisy-like blooms with dark centers in summer; short lived perennial or annual.

Additional comments: Rudbeckia 'Goldstrum' is an improved variety and Rudbeckia nitida is a dramatic taller-growing species.

This cheerful, widespread wildflower is considered an annual to a short-lived perennial across its range. Bright-yellow, 2-3 in. wide, daisy-like flowers with dark centers are its claim-to-fame. They occur singly atop 1-2 ft. stems. The stems and scattered, oval leaves are covered with bristly hairs. Coarse, rough-stemmed plant with daisy-like flower heads made up of showy golden-yellow ray flowers, with disk flowers forming a brown central cone.

This native prairie biennial forms a rosette of leaves the first year, followed by flowers the second year. It is covered with hairs that give it a slightly rough texture. The Green-headed Coneflower (*R. laciniata*) has yellow ray flowers pointing downward, a greenish-yellow disk, and irregularly divided leaves.

Source of data: Howard Garrett's Plants for Texas

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=124

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RUHI2

Common Name: Bulbine

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/Part Shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 18 inches
Width/Spacing: 3 feet
Flower Color: Yellow or Orange
Blooming Period: Fall through Spring
Plant Form or Habit: Shubby
Foliage Color and Texture: Succulent green leaves
Evergreen/Deciduous: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: No
Deer Resistant: No
Plant Use: Borders, Rock gardens, beneath trees, along sidewalks



There are two varieties; the original yellow flowering form, and a more compact orange-flowering selection called 'Hallmark'. These small, compact plants are ideal for grouping under desert trees, or tucking into tight planting areas.

Plants spread by rhizomes (underground stems), creating low, wide-spreading clumps. The yellow-flowering form grows to 18 inches tall and 3 feet or more across. Its cylindrical, fleshy leaves are 4 to 6 inches long, usually upright to slightly spreading on the plant. 'Hallmark', the orange-flowering selection, is more compact,

and its leaves are slightly smaller. In fall, winter, and spring the plants are topped by 12 to 18-inchlong spikes of yellow or orange flowers. Individual flowers are about 1 inch across and have numerous small hairs on the anther filaments.

Bulbine frutescens is hardy to the low 20's F, although there may be some leaf damage in an extended hard frost. If there is leaf damage, new leaves grow out quickly in the spring. Because of its succulent leaves, Bulbine frutescens can withstand long periods of drought, and should be watered less frequently in fall and winter. It has a moderately-fast growth rate, which can be increased by applying some supplemental water in spring and summer. Plants grow best in a soil that has good drainage. Shrubby bulbine is very low maintenance, only needing occasional pruning when the stems become too top heavy. Also, spent flower spikes can be removed if desired.

Source of data: <http://www.mswu.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Bulbine%20frutescens.pdf>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/potw_bulbine.htm

http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Asphodelaceae/Bulbine_frutescens.html

Common Name: Copper Canyon Daisy

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 4 to 5 ft tall

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Fall Blooming

Plant Form or Habit: Perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic foliage

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Evergreen shrub, may die back in the winter

This fall blooming shrub daisy (up to 4 feet tall) has aromatic foliage which keep the deer away. It is covered with yellow flowers from August until frost. It dies to the ground in the winter. It must have a well-drained location and likes caliche soils.

The Copper Canyon Daisy creates mounds of finely cut foliage sprinkled with single blooms throughout mid-fall till frost. Plants are usually from 4 to 5 feet in height, although sometimes a more compact version may be found in nurseries that grows to 3 or 4 feet in height. When in full bloom the brilliant yellow-gold flowers will almost smother the plants. The odor of the foliage could be described as a combination of citrusy-woody scents, enjoyed by some people and disliked by others.

Propagate these two perennial marigolds either by division of existing clumps in the spring, or by taking cuttings, which root quickly to make more plants.



Source of data: http://www.nativesoftexas.com/copper_canyon_daisy.htm

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/extension/newsletters/hortupdate/sep02/art2sep.html>

Common Name: Flame Acanthus

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Very high
Height: 3 to 5 feet
Width/Spacing: 3 to 4 feet wide
Flower Color: Red to orange
Blooming Period: Summer to fall
Plant Form or Habit: shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: deciduous, dull light green
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, butterflies
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Border, perennial garden, specimen plant



From midsummer through frost, flame acanthus is covered with long, slender, red or orange blooms that hummingbirds love. It is a drought tolerant, heat-loving small shrub that works as well in the perennial border as it does as an informal hedge or specimen plant. The bark is light and flaky and makes an interesting winter and early spring accent. Flame acanthus is late to come out in the spring, and benefits from periodic shearing or even severe cutting back in early spring. It grows in the Edwards Plateau on rocky banks and floodplains, but is adaptable to sunny, well-drained exposures throughout the state, even Houston. It is a good choice for sites with poor soils and reflected heat - although supplemental water in dry summer months will encourage flowering. It is hardy throughout zone 8, and root hardy to zone 7.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/anisacanthusquadrifid.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=anquw

Common Name: Mexican Bush Sage

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium
Height: 4-5 ft. tall
Width/Spacing: 4-5 ft. wide
Flower Color: Purple and white
Blooming Period: Late summer to fall
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Silver green, lance-like foliage
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, bees, butterflies
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Border, cut flowers, meadow mixtures



Needs well-drained soil; withstands drought; no serious disease or insect problems; may freeze above zone 7; good companion plant for the yellow flowers of fall. Prune to a 3" height after first frost.

Mexican bush sage is a bushy evergreen subshrub in frostfree climes, and a returning perennial where it gets frosted back in winter. It grows in a loose, spreading mound up to 2-4 ft tall and about the same width. The leaves are lance shaped, like willow leaves, 1-5 in long, puckery on top and white-wooly underneath. They are on petioles about an inch long and arranged in opposite pairs along the squarish stems. The young, fast growing stems are thick and conspicuously white-wooly. From autumn throughout winter (or until the first frost) Mexican bush sage blooms with white flowers 1-2 long that extend from velvety purple or lavender-blue calyces. The bicolored inflorescences are borne in very showy elongated arching clusters 6-12 in length at the ends of erect, spreading stems. At any given time, there will be just a few actual flowers per cluster, but lots of pretty purple calyces. These inflorescences are profuse and extend way beyond the foliage, making this one of the most attractive of the salvias. Give Mexican bush sage plenty of room. It grows and grows all summer long - and the foliage is attractive - but the real show doesn't start until autumn. As it flowers, the plant spreads outward and is subject to fall over and break off stems. Remove flower clusters as they age to reduce the weight on the stems. It might be a good idea to prune back your Mexican bush sage in early summer to promote a bushier habit and to keep it from getting so top heavy that stems break off.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/salviaeucan.html>

http://www.floridata.com/ref/S/salv_leu.cfm

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SALE9

Common Name: Purple Coneflower

Plant Type: Perennial – none native adapted
Light Requirement: Sunny/Part shady
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium
Height: 1- 3'
Width/Spacing: 1-1 ½'
Flower Color: Purple
Blooming Period: Mid-spring to summer
Plant Form or Habit:
Foliage Color and Texture: Grayish to green, rough
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Borders, meadows, mixtures, floral gardens



A popular perennial with smooth, 2-5 ft. stems and long-lasting, lavender flowers. Rough, scattered leaves that become small toward the top of the stem. Flowers occur singly atop the stems and have domed, purplish-brown, spiny centers and drooping, lavender rays. An attractive perennial with purple (rarely white), drooping rays surrounding a spiny, brownish central disk.

The genus name is from the Greek echino, meaning hedgehog, an allusion to the spiny, brownish central disk. The flowers of Echinacea species are used to make an extremely popular herbal tea, purported to help strengthen the immune system; an extract is also available in tablet or liquid form in pharmacies and health food stores. Often cultivated, Purple Coneflower is a showy, easily grown garden plant.

Purple coneflower is a suitable addition to a prairie garden and attractive in flower arrangements. Its lavender flowers are long-lasting. It reseeds easily and should be cut back to the rosette after the seeds have fallen.

A robust, drought tolerant perennial, native to the midwestern and southeastern United States. flowers are arranged individually on sturdy, elongated stems with soft lavender or purple petals surrounding an iridescent red-orange, coned center. Prefers full sun to partial shade in fertile, well-drained soils. Absolutely stunning

Source of data:

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=166

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ECPU

Common Name: Russian Sage

Plant Type: Perennial - non Native adapted
Light Requirement: Sunny
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft
Flower Color: Small blue flowers
Blooming Period: Summer
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Fine-textured; silvery green lacy leaves
Evergreen/Deciduous: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, butterflies and hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Usually
Use: Flower beds and borders



Russian Sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*) is neither Russian, nor is it a sage. It was, however, named after a Russian diplomat (B. A. Perovski) by Russian botanist (S. G. Karelin) around 1840. Russian sage is actually native to Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries in that region) and Tibet. There are only seven species of *Perovskia*, but it is a member of the mint family (*Labiatae*) and there are over 5,500 genera in that family.

The “sage” misnomer comes from the smell of the leaves when crushed. The aroma produced is really sage-like and very pleasant. Cultivation of the plant began immediately after it was discovered and named. The plant is [deciduous](#). The stems are grayish white and the distinctive and attractive silver-green leaves are a real eye-catcher. However, what makes this plant extremely desirable are its abundant tiny lavender flowers that bloom in late spring and continue to early fall.

Flowering happens only on new growth, so the plant should be drastically cut back in early spring before it begins to sprout new leaves. Cutting it back to the ground will not harm Russian sage.

One of the great things about Russian sage in a desert garden is that it is very tolerant of dry soils with high [pH](#) and high salt levels and it is considered [drought-tolerant](#). In addition to growing well in the desert, it also grows well in gardens by the sea because of its tolerance to high salt concentrations.

Source of data: <http://www.gardening-tips-perennials.com/russiansage.html#ixzz0xwF3DTX1>

[Russian Sage in The Desert: It's not Russian nor Sage, but a beautiful plant nevertheless](http://desertgardens.suite101.com/article.cfm/russian_sage_in_the_desert#ixzz0xwFK0FQn)
http://desertgardens.suite101.com/article.cfm/russian_sage_in_the_desert#ixzz0xwFK0FQn

Common Name: Mexican Bird of Paradise

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Hardiness/Zone: 8b to 10
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3-10ft with equal spread; more tree-like in warmer location
Width/Spacing: 3 feet
Flower Color: red, orange
Blooming Period:
Plant Form or Habit: Bush
Foliage Color and Texture: fern like
Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source
Deer Resistant:
Plant Use: Summer color, tropical effect
Pests and diseases:



The botanical name for Red Bird of Paradise is Caesalpinia pulcherrima. Many people refer to this red and orange version as the Mexican Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia mexicana*) which actually has all yellow flowers. The Red Bird of Paradise is an evergreen shrub that enjoys full sun and has bright yellow flowers, with orange and red centers that grow out of long, thin stalks. The leaves are ferny-looking. The Red Bird of Paradise is a fairly fast grower, and can get large, so periodic trimming is suggested. Red Bird of Paradise will do well in any soil, but the better drainage you have the healthier the plant will be. They don't take the frosty nights well, but they always come back strong and healthy.

The canes tend to freeze in all but the warmest areas, and even if they don't, the new growth in April is somewhat ungainly. For this reason many gardeners cut the bush to the ground at the end of November, and it will grow back green and compact in mid spring.

- Red Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*)
- Mexican Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia mexicana*)
- Yellow Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*)

Source of data: <http://designinginthedesert.blogspot.com/2009/06/will-real-mexican-bird-of-paradise.html>

http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Fabaceae/Caesalpinia_pulcherrima.html

Common Name: Texas Star Hibiscus

Texas Star Hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineus*), also known as Scarlet Rose Mallow or Swamp Hibiscus, is a slender, multi-branched perennial. Hardy in zones 7-10 and native to swamps, marshy areas and roadside ditches in the Southeastern United States, this hibiscus is known for its large red flowers, opening five to six inches in diameter. According to Dr. William C. Welch, Professor and Landscape Horticulturist at Texas A&M University, Texas Star Hibiscus is classified as a giant rose mallow and has the largest flowers of any hardy perennial. The single, five-petal blooms last a day, with new flowers quickly taking their place.



Both butterflies and hummingbirds are attracted to the red Texas Star Hibiscus blossoms. These flowers are an important source of nectar, especially for large butterflies, and the bright color and sheer quantity of blooms will attract hummingbirds to further explore your garden.



The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, part of the University of Texas at Austin, states that Texas Star Hibiscus is one of our country's loveliest native flowers. They are striking planted en masse next to a pond or water garden or, because they can grow up to 7 feet tall, at the back of a flower bed. Space plants 24 to 36 inches apart and water during dry spells to keep them flowering. One of the few pests associated with this hibiscus are grasshoppers, which can easily be picked off of the plants.

The leaves of Texas Star Hibiscus are palmate, star-shaped and serrated, and have been mistakenly identified as *Cannabis sativa*. In a 2004 *Houston Chronicle* article, S.K. Bardwell reported a narcotics raid on a landscape contractor growing Texas Star Hibiscus. A neighbor called the police to report that the contractor was growing marijuana in his front yard, which turned out to be the legal native hibiscus.

The funny thing about the Texas Star Hibiscus, is that it isn't even native to Texas, but is a southeastern United States plant, with its range from Florida to Mississippi. Some plant nursery operator looked at those gorgeous red flowers and decided it would sell well named "Texas Star." This is okay, because it's still a North American native, and has adapted well to Texas soils. And, yes, it can be trimmed in the Fall, leaving about 6 inches of stub to show where the roots were. It emerges from the roots fairly late in the Spring.

Source of data: http://wildflower-gardens.suite101.com/article.cfm/butterfly_gardening_with_native_plants

Common Name: Turks Cap

One of Texas' best loved and most used flowering ornamentals hails from a variety of habitats: sandy low grounds near streams, limestone slopes around wooded creeks and even palm groves provide fertile ground for Turk's cap. It ranges from the Texas Coastal Plain, east to Florida and also to the West Indies, Mexico and Cuba. In the Valley it is evergreen, flowering year round, but farther north it will die to the ground as a herbaceous perennial in colder climates where it grows to a maximum of 4 by 4 feet. In its native habitat Turk's cap is fairly large and coarse, having upright or somewhat reclining stems bearing 4- to 6-inch-diameter tomentose, dull green leaves. Its vermillion red flowers are twisted into a tube showing extended red stamens protruding from the whorl. Although drought tolerant as far west as Midland, Turk's cap also tolerates Houston's gumbo, and is especially welcome in shady sites. Oddly, in full sun it may get mildew which crinkles the leaves. There is a white flowered form and a variegated leaf, red blooming form. The combination of the red and white plants together provide an interesting shady accent. In North Central Texas' black clay, a well-established Turk's cap is exceedingly difficult to dig up due to its very tough, dense and deep roots. Its leaves have been used as an emollient and in Mexico the flowers are used in a decoction to treat inflammation of the digestive tract and as a menstrual aid. The marble-size red fruit is edible, having a mealy taste, and is enjoyed by a number of birds and animals. The flowers provide nectar to eager ruby-throated hummingbirds and several species of butterflies. Livestock occasionally browse the leaves. *Malvaviscus* is from a Greek word meaning "sticky mallow".



Plant Habit or Use: perennial, small shrub
medium shrub

Exposure: sun, partial sun, shade

Flower Color: red, white

Blooming Period: summer, fall

Fruit Characteristics: berry-like, red

Height: 2 to 3 feet; may reach 9 feet

Width: 3 to 5 feet

Plant Character: herbaceous perennial,
deciduous, evergreen, semievergreen



Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/malvaviscusdrum.htm>

Common Name: Columbine, Yellow

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Part shade/shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1 ft to 3 ft
Width/Spacing: 1 to 2 ft spread
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: March-June
Plant Form or Habit: Mounding
Foliage Color and Texture: resembles maidenhair fern, but larger
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Rock gardens, raised beds, containers with plenty of soil space



Likes dry shade but can take more sun & less moisture than Red columbine. Will grow in alkaline soil. Plant reseeds to return in cool season; native to Big Bend. Susceptible to leaf miners.

Popular and gorgeous spring bloomer when given preferred growing conditions of good soil, part shade and adequate moisture. Each plant is a short lived perennial, but reseeds to replace mother plants where seed is allowed to mature and drop. Though it tolerates some heat, yellow columbine becomes susceptible to spider mites and aphids in very hot, arid conditions. Aquilegia species tend to hybridize when grown with other Aquilegias. To keep this species pure and true to flower color, grow different species far apart to avoid cross pollination.

Yellow columbine is a great shade plant that has attractive foliage even when it is not in bloom. It can be semi-evergreen to evergreen. It should be planted in mass for full effect.

Source of data: Perennial Gardens for Texas by Julie Ryan

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AQCHH

<http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/searchplantresults.cfm>

Common Name: Blackfoot Daisy

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 6-12"
Width/Spacing: 1-2'
Flower Color: White with yellow centers
Blooming Period: March thru November
Plant Form or Habit: Sturdy Mounding Plant
Foliage Color and Texture: Fine Texture green, to grey green
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Rock gardens, borders



Blackfoot Daisy is a central Texas native that thrives on the limestone outcroppings of the hill country. A low, round, bushy plant with flower heads of 8-10 broad white rays surrounding a small yellow central disk. Plains Blackfoot or Blackfoot daisy is a low, bushy, mounded perennial, 6-12 in. tall and twice as wide. It is covered with narrow leaves and 1 in. wide, white, daisy-like flowers. The white rays are toothed at the tips and surround yellow disk flowers. These honey-scented flower heads are solitary and terminal on slender stalks.

At first glance, Blackfoot Daisy appears to be the twin of White Zinnia (*Zinnia acerosa*), but flower heads of the latter species have 4-6 broad white rays and a narrow base of several overlapping scales. Both may be found in the same habitat, but the range of White Zinnia does not extend as far south as Blackfoot Daisy.

Soil Description: Dry, rocky, calcareous soils. Rocky, Gravelly Sandy, Limestone-based, Caliche type
It is heat and drought tolerant. Good drainage is essential to its success. In late winter, older plants can be cut back halfway to keep them compact. Rich soil and abundant water will likely produce many more flowers in the short-term, but may consequently shorten the lifespan.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/aransas/blackfootdaisy.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MELE2

Common Name: Chocolate Daisy

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1-3 ft

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: April thru November

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Lyre-leaved

Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Wildflower meadow, Accent shrub,

Perennial garden, Shortgrass meadow, Can be mowed, Aromatic



Lyre-leaf green eyes or chocolate flower is a velvety-leaved, 1-2 ft. perennial. Its mounded, coarse, gray-green foliage has a chocolate aroma. A leafy plant, often with many short branches at base and longer, leaning branches ending in leafless stalks topped by flower heads with yellow rays surrounding a maroon central disk. The numerous, daisy-like blossoms are 2 in. across with yellow rays and a maroon center. These flowers open in the morning and droop in the heat of day. The cup-like seedheads which follow are also attractive.

Native Habitat: Dry, rocky limestone soils in Texas panhandle and west of the Pecos River. Well-drained sand, loam, clay, caliche. Well-drained plains & mesas.

Conditions Comments: This flower smells like chocolate! On warm days it will fill the air with fragrance. In rich soil with extra water, the plant may fall over but it will send up branchlets along the stem which will produce more flowers. In a meadow, it can be mowed in early summer after the first wave of blooms. It will bloom year round in warm weather.

Maintenance: This easy-to-grow perennial is susceptible to root rot in heavy, wet soils. Deadhead for continuous bloom

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BELY

Common Name: Skullcap - Pink

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide
Flower Color: Pink
Blooming Period: Spring to fall
Plant Form or Habit: Evergreen shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Thyme-like foliage
Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, insects and/or birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Border, rock garden, containers



Plant this skullcap in full sun or part sun and watch the blooms from May to November. It makes a great border plant. It can reach up to one foot in height, but in part sun spreads out and rarely obtains its full height.

Shear back by 1/3 after bloom. Low growing; very tidy; mounding plant

Scutellaria suffrutescens is a drought tolerant, heat loving, sun loving plant that is great for the Texas Garden. *Scutellaria suffrutescens* is in the mint family along with other drought tolerant plants such as Salvias, the flower is reminiscent of tiny snapdragon flowers. The flowers are rose-red to pink in color and small, but they are plentiful which more than makes up for their size, usually Skullcap will hold its bloom from late spring until early fall.. Pink Texas Skullcap has Thyme-like foliage and has a dense growth habit, remaining neat and compact. It can however benefit and responds well to the occasional shearing, which will prevent it from getting thin in the middle. Use Pink Texas Skullcap for rock gardens, on dry hillsides, xeriscaping, or even for container gardening!

Source of data:

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/potw_pinkskullcap.htm

http://www.nativesoftexas.com/pink_skullcap.htm

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