

**bulb**

**Society Garlic**

*Tulbaghia violacea*

from 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.



**epiphyte**

**Variegated Airplane Plant**

*Chlorophytum comosum* var.

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)



**fern**

**Foxtail Fern**

*Protasparagus densiflorus* var.

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



**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.



**Macho Fern**

*Nephrolepis biserrata*

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



**Xanadu Philodendron**

*Philodendron 'Xanadu'*

grown for the leaves



**ground cover, perennial**

**Straggler Daisy**

*Calyptocarpus vialis*

from www.wildflower.org: Straggler Daisy or Horseherb is a pest or a welcome, shade-tolerant groundcover that tolerates moderate foot traffic. If you have a shady lawn anywhere within its range, you probably already have it. Thriving in sun or shade, its tiny, yellow daisy flowers add a minute touch of color to shady areas.



**Ice Plant**

*Carpobrotus edulis*

May be invasive. From www.wikipedia.com: Grow year round, with individual shoot segments growing more than three feet per year. Ice Plants can grow to at least 165 feet in diameter. Flowering occurs almost year round. Seed production is high, with hundreds of seeds produced in each fruit. The fruit is edible.



**Purple Trailing Lantana**

*Lantana montevidensis* var. *P*

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.



**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.



**Padre Island Mistflower**

*Conoclinium betonicifolium*

from <http://www.wildflowers.org>: This is a somewhat woody, weak, decumbent plant rooting at the nodes in sand or sandy clay and found throughout the Texas coast. The flowering stems turn up at the ends and the blades are fleshy with toothed margins. All the flowers are disk-type with bluish petals.



**Creeping Rosemary**

*Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostra*

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



**grass, perennial**

**Clumping Bamboo**

**Chinese Fountain Grass**

*Pennisetum alopecuroides*

"cold-hardy" fountain grass, cut back in early spring before growth begins, best in mass plantings



**Maiden Grass**

*Miscanthus sinensis*

from Magnolia Nursery: Miscanthus is a group of ornamental grasses that make excellent perennials. They are clump forming plants with reed-like stems and leaves that are narrow and arch to the ground. The flower heads are puffy plumes that form in late summer to fall and make good cut or dried flowers. Most species are moderately frost hardy.



**Mexican Feather Grass**

*Nassella tenuissima*

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



**Purple Fountain Grass**

*Pennisetum setaceum var. Ru*

Will die back in winter. Purple color is more intense with additional water. Needs no care once established, is pest-free. Used in landscaping, fresh & dried arrangements, ground cover, and erosion control.



**Ruby Grass**

*Melinis nerviglumis*

from

[www.magnoliagardensnursery.com](http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com): Ruby Grass is a real show stopper in the summer when it produces beautiful 3-4 inch iridescent ruby-pink blooms that sit about a foot above the foliage and are breathtaking blowing in the wind. This grass is great for use as borders, in mixed perennial beds, as well as in mixed containers.



**Inland Seoats**

*Chasmanthium latifolium*

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



**Big Muhly**

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



**Gulf Coast Muhly**

*Muhlenbergia capillaris* var. *Fil*  
 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.



**Pigeonberry**

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



**herb, annual**

**Italian Parsley**

*Petroselinum crispum*  
 from www.floridata.com: There are three varieties of parsley, each with several popular cultivars. Variety crispum is the typical curly leaf parsley, with many cultivars including some that look like moss. Variety neapolitanum includes the Italian or flat-leaf parsleys which have a slightly stronger flavor than the curly leaf types.



**herb, perennial**

**Fall Aster**

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



**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.



**Chaya**

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



**Garlic Chives**

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



**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.



**Siskiyou Pink Gaura**

*Gaura lindheimeri var. Siskiyou*  
 from [www.missouriherbarium.org](http://www.missouriherbarium.org): Best grown in sandy, loamy, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun. Good drainage is essential. Flowering stems may become leggy and flop, particularly when grown in rich soils or too much shade. May self-seed if spent flowers are left in place in autumn.



**Columbine**

*Aquilegia sp.*  
 from [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com): They are known for their distinctive flowers, generally bell-shaped, with each petal modified into an elongated nectar spur. Its fruit takes the form of a follicle. Columbine is derived from the Latin word for Dove. Genus name is latin for eagle - flower's five spurs resemble a talon.



**White Gaura**

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



**Coral Creeper**

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



**Scented Geranium**

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



**Crown-of-Thorns**

*Euphorbia milii*  
 from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Variegated Shell Ginger**

*Alpinia zerumbet variegated*  
 from [www.wikipedia.com](http://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.



**Copper Canyon Daisy**

*Tagetes lemmonii*  
 from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Lemon Grass**

*Cymbopogon citratus*  
 from [www.floridata.com](http://www.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.



**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.



**Louisiana Iris**

*Iris fulva*

from [www.davesgarden.com](http://www.davesgarden.com): Native to marshes, bogs and swamps, this iris adapts readily to garden environments and has proven itself to grow well outside of its native range.



**Manfreda**

*Manfreda maculosa*

from <http://www.mswm.com>: This unusual member of the amaryllis family has linear, fleshy, unarmed green leaves that are decorated with purple spots. Texas tuberose has a symmetrical form similar to an agave, and sends up tall flower spikes in the summer. The individual flowers start off creamy white, aging to a light purple color.



**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.



**Italian Oregano**

*Origanum X majoricum*

from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): Hardy marjoram, a.k.a. Italian oregano, is a hybrid resulting from crossing oregano and sweet marjoram. It combines the pungency of Greek oregano with the sweetness of marjoram.



**Black Pearl Pepper**

*Capsicum annuum 'Black Pear*

from [www.davesgarden.com](http://www.davesgarden.com): htop from San Antonio, TX (Zone 8)

wrote: It was introduced in 2005. The fruit is rounded with a slightly pointed shape when ripe. It has proven to be a great addition to my landscape and it has had no problems with insects nor diseases.



**Madagascar Periwinkle**

*Catharanthus roseus*

from [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com): It is noted for its long flowering period, throughout the year in tropical conditions, and from spring to late autumn in warm temperate climates. Tolerates wind, bushy, thrives in humid heat. The alkaloids vincristine and vinblastine from its sap have been shown to be an effective treatment for leukaemia.



**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.



**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



**Belinda's Dream Rose**

*Rosa x var. 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.



**Peggy Martin Rose**

*Rosa sp. 'Peggy Martin'*  
 from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: One of only two plants surviving 20 feet of salt water over the garden of Mrs. Peggy Martin, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, after the destruction of Hurricane Katrina in late August, 2005. It has been introduced into commerce in the United States and has become a symbol among gardeners.



**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.



**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.



**White Sage**

*Salvia apiana*  
 from [www.mountainvalleygrowers.com](http://www.mountainvalleygrowers.com): White Sage can be a slow growing, difficult to establish plant that can take up to three years to reach a mature size. The flower wands will add two to five feet to the height and will have tiny insignificant looking white flowers that are dotted with lavender.



**Blue Shade Ruellia**

*Ruellia brittoniana Blue Shade*  
 from [floridata.com](http://floridata.com): Mexican petunia is an easy to grow plant with strikingly colored flowers that is seldom bothered by disease or pests. It blooms enthusiastically throughout the hottest time of the year. It is a fast grower and is inexpensive and sold at many discount chain garden centers. Mexican petunia is listed as a Category I invasive species by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council.



**Henry Duelberg Salvia**

*Salvia farinacea var. Henry Du*  
 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.



**Hot Lips Sage**

*Salvia microphylla var. Hot Lip*  
 from [www.magnoliagardensnursery.com](http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com): found near the Chiapas area of Mexico and was introduced by Richard Turner of the Strybing Arboretum in San Francisco, California. This is a unique bi-color salvia that has red tips and white lips.



**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.



**Scarlet Sage**

*Salvia splendens*  
 from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): Scarlet salvia is a good vertical accent in a container. A medium to tall variety can be surrounded by other annuals. In a bed, salvias are great massed. Because of the uniformity of bedding plant varieties, they can also be used very successfully in a border.



**Thyme**

*Thymus vulgaris*  
 from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): Thyme does very well in a pot, where it is allowed to cascade over the sides. It's a natural for rock gardens and belongs in every herb garden. Use low-growing thyme as an edging around flower beds and walkways. Bees love the blossoms. In the kitchen, thyme is used to season fish, poultry, soups and vegetables. Thyme, parsley and bay leaf are the



**Hawaiian Ti Plant**

*Cordyline fruticosa*

from 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.'



**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



**palm**

**Dwarf Palmetto Palm**

*Sabal minor*

from www.wikipedia.com: Sabal minor is one of the few palms able to survive regions with hard winters. It is grown by gardeners and landscapers for this reason. Often those grown in cultivation are strains from the western end of its range in Oklahoma and Texas.



**Pindo Palm**

*Butia capitata*



**Texas Sabal Palm**

*Sabal mexicana*

Tolerates salty soil, constant southeast wind, storm winds, salt spray and occasional sand blasting.



**shrub, perennial**

**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.



**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.



**Powis Castle Artemisia**

*Artemisia x 'Powis Castle'*

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



**Babybonnet**

*Coursetia axillaris*

from http://aggie-

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



**Little John Bottlebrush**

*Callistemon viminalis 'Little Jo*

from 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



**Pencil Cactus**

*Euphorbia tirucalli*

not a cactus, milky sap is poisonous and a strong irritant



**Copperleaf**

*Acalypha amentacea* ssp. *wilk*

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



**Giant Candlestick**

*Senna alata*

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



**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.



**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.



**Croton**

*Codiaeum variegatum*

from floridata.com: In tropical climates, crotons make attractive hedges and potted patio specimens. Elsewhere, they are grown in greenhouses or as house plants, valued for their striking foliage. The better the light, the brighter the foliage colors will be, but do not leave crotons in direct sun when grown indoors.



**Century Plant**

*Agave americana*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: It lives for 10 to 25 years before it uses all its reserves to produce a magnificent flower stalk that can be 15 feet tall. After that the original plant dies, but is replaced by small offshoots around the base. It is extremely drought tolerant and moderately slow-growing.



**Silver Oxyeye Daisy**

*Borrchia arborescens*

from [www.davesgarden.com](http://www.davesgarden.com): artcons from Fort Lauderdale, FL (Zone 10b) wrote:

This is a low growing plant. It is salt-tolerant and practically carefree. It often can grow upright to about 3 feet. It produces inch wide yellow daisy like flowers with a gold center. The leaves are attractive silver green.



**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.



**Datura**

*Datura stramonium*

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

The stem is purplish and glabrous (smooth) and the leaves are ovate, irregularly lobed, to 8 in long, and have a foul odor. The flowers, however, are fragrant and sweet-smelling. They open for only one evening, but new ones continue to open throughout the summer and autumn. Jimson is a corruption of Jamestown, where early colonists





**Esperanza**

*Tecoma stans*

LARVAL HOST for: Plebeian sphinx moth (*Paratreia plebeja*). from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**Flame Acanthus**

*Anisacanthus quadrifidus* var.

Larval plant for crescent spot butterfly, comes back readily after a freeze. From [wildflower.org](http://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.



**Orange Star Esperanza**

*Tecoma stans* var. *Orange Star* from

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



**Pineapple Guava**

*Feijoa sellowiana*

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



**Firebush**

*Hamelia patens*

From Michael Womack: . . . butterflies also use the large leaves as roosting sites at night. from [www.floridata.com](http://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.



**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.



**Firecracker**

*Russelia equisetiformis*

LARVAL HOST for: Common Buckeye butterfly (*Junonia coenia*). Has a white variant. From [www.magnoliagardensnursery.com](http://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.



**Hawaiian Hibiscus**

*Hibiscus tiliaceus* 'Variegata'

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



**Firespike**

*Odontonema tubiforme*

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



**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.



**Mexican Honeysuckle**

*Justicia spicigera*

from msw.n.com: Easily identified by its bright orange, narrowly tubular flowers. One of the few desert-adapted plants that works well in shady locations. It can be planted on north exposures, under desert trees, or other shady spots. Its lush foliage makes it an ideal addition.



**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.



**Night Blooming Jasmine**

*Cestrum nocturnum*

from www.floridata.com: This sprawling shrub has glossy, smooth, simple leaves 4-8 in long. The long vinelike stems can form a mound up to 12 ft across, but it seldom gets more than a 4 ft across in cultivation. Although the flowers are not particularly showy to the eye, their sweet scent is heavenly.



**Fragrant Mistflower**

*Chromolaena odorata*

See "Eupatorium havanense" for the plant more commonly known as Fragrant Mistflower from <http://www.wildflower.org>: Branched stems curve upward and are 2-6 ft. in height. Triangular-shaped leaves are virtually evergreen in extreme S TX. Lilac flowers cluster together into showy, ageratum-like flower heads.



**Primrose Jasmine**

*Jasminum mesnyi*

from www.floridata.com: Primrose jasmine makes a fine specimen shrub, growing in a fountainlike mound of glossy green foliage with bright yellow fragrant flowers in early spring and sporadically into the summer. Use it to trail over fences or walls. It is spectacular in masses and adds interest to mixed shrub hedges and screens.



**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.



**Texas Kidneywood**

*Eysenhardtia texana*

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



**Bush Morning Glory**

*Ipomoea carnea ssp. fistulosa*

May be invasive. from [www.plantanswers.com](http://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.



**Confetti Lantana**

*Lantana camara var. Confetti*

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



**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.



**White Plumbago**

*Plumbago auriculata 'alba'*

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

Use plumbago in borders, foundation plantings, and for color massed in beds. Many gardeners use plumbago as a background or filler plant under and in front of shrubs that have stronger frameworks. Plumbago can be pruned as a formal hedge, or used in mixed informal hedges. Its rambling habit makes plumbago highly suitable for use as a flowering groundwave.



**Plumeria**

*Plumeria rubra*

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



**Pomegranate**

*Punica granatum*

*Punica granatum* 'Nana' dwarf variety,

4' h x 4' w; from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com):

The pomegranate was cultivated by the ancient Egyptians. Dried fruits have been found in Bronze Age tombs. Moses had to assure the Israelites that they would still have pomegranates when they reached the Promised Land.



**Pride of Barbados**

*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*

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



**Lady Bank Rose**

*Rosa spp. Lady Banksia*

white and yellow variants, short blooming season; from

[www.mostlynatives.com](http://www.mostlynatives.com): A vigorous climbing rose from China growing to 20 feet or more with creamy yellow, true double flowers in spring. The stems have almost no thorns. Grow in full sun with average to low water. Aphid resistant, almost immune to disease.



**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



**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.



**Russian Sage**

*Perovskia atriplicifolia*

Not a sage and not from Russia! from

[www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): At its best in

mass plantings. Include a group of Russian sage in a mixed border. The pale gray stems provide a strong vertical element, and are especially appealing in winter when they are leafless. Cut back almost to ground before growth begins - flowers on new wood.



**Christmas Senna**

*Senna pendula*

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

senna is recommended for butterfly gardens. The flowers are very showy. In South Florida Christmas senna is planted in roadway median strips and around parking lots. It does well near the coast. Christmas senna needs frequent pruning to control sprawl and to develop a strong branch system.



**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: 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.



**Variegated Skyflower**

*Duranta erecta var. variegata*

from www.smgrowers.com: This variegated form has creamy-yellow margins around the one inch long serrated leaves. In mild climates this plant can be in flower nearly year round with flowers and fruit appearing at the same time. It does best in full sun with frequent deep watering and is hardy to about 20-25 ° F.



**White Skyflower**

*Duranta erecta var. alba*

from 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.



**Thryallis**

*Galphimia gracilis*

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



**Turk's Cap Drummondii**

*Malvaviscus arboreus var. dru*

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.



**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.



**succulent**

**Aloe**

*Aloe vera*

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



**Donkey Ears**

*Kalanchoe gastonis-bonnieri*

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



**Flapjack Kalanchoe**

*Kalanchoe thyrsiflora*

from www.davesgarden.com: trickiwoo from Fort Worth, TX (Zone 8) wrote: Bought this in a 4" pot a year ago. Now fills out a 12" pot with 4 plants in there. May interest y'all to know that when I was potting it up I broke a leaf off & just stuck it in a small pot & now have another plant the size I bought last year.



**Mother of Thousands Plant**

*Kalanchoe daigremontiana*

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



**tree, deciduous**

**Anacacho Orchid Tree**

*Bauhinia lunarioides*

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



**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](http://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.



**Mimosa**

*Albizia julibrissin*

DO NOT PLANT



**tree, evergreen**

**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](http://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](http://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.



**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.



**Schefflera**

*Schefflera actinophylla*

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



**vine, annual**

**Hyacinth Bean**

*Lablab purpureus*

from [www.evergreenseeds.com](http://www.evergreenseeds.com):

There are many varieties of Hyacinth Bean that produce beautiful flowers and leaves in different colors. Plant are vigorous in warm climates and are often grown along trellis and fences in the Orient. Bean pods are thin and slightly curved, that should be harvested for vegetable use when young.



**vine, perennial**

**Allamanda**

*Allamanda cathartica*

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



**Bleeding Heart**

*Clerodendrum thompsoniae*

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



**Blue Sky Vine**

*Thunbergia grandiflora*

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



**Coral Vine**

*Antigonon leptopus*

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



**Crossvine**

*Bignonia capreolata*

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



**Cup of Gold**

*Solandra maxima*

from [www.floridata.com](http://www.floridata.com): It is often grown on large pergolas or trellises, or trained to grow up the side of a house where the spectacular flowers can spill down the walls over windows and doorways. Tolerant of salt spray and salty soils, all the chalice vines are large rampant growers and are excellent for seaside gardens.



**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.



**Mexican Flame Vine**

*Pseudogynoxys chenopodioid*

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



**Pothos***Epipremnum pinnatum*

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

