

Baby Sun Rose

Aptenia cordifolia

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



Confederate Jasmine

Trachelospermum jasminoides

from www.floridata.com: Pest-free, easy to maintain, drought resistant and heavenly fragrant, this is probably the south's favorite flowering vine. Confederate jasmine is highly recommended to new gardeners. It is easy to grow and satisfies with quick growth and a fabulous floral display.



Bleeding Heart

Clerodendrum thompsoniae

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



Purple Trailing Lantana

Lantana montevidensis 'Purple'

from Dr. Michael Womack: This tough plant not only blossoms most of the year, but it is also drought and sun hardy. The most effective use of these plants is often mass plantings in sunny areas with well-drained soils. [The smaller the leaf, the smaller the plant will be]. The shortest varieties of lantana commonly are called trailing lantana.



Blue Daze

Evolvulus glomeratus 'Blue Daze'

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



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.



Dodder

Cuscuta exalta 'Engelmann'

from : uvalde.tamu.edu: Parasitic vine that can be found in the Edwards Plateau and South Texas Plains areas. This leafless, rootless parasite has orangish-yellow stems that twine around it's host plant. Small disks help it to attach itself to the host so that it can get nutrients for survival, sometimes killing small herbaceous hosts. Difficult to control.



Trumpet Creeper

Campsis radicans

May be invasive. LARVAL HOST for: Plebeian sphinx moth (Paratreia plebeja). from www.wildflowers.org: Trumpet creeper grows tall with support. It can damage wood and other soft structures when it attaches to walls by aerial roots or suckers. It colonizes by ground suckers and self layering and can get out of control.



Dutchman's Pipe Vine

Aristolochia gigantea 'Brasiliensis'

from

www.buenacreekgardens.com:

King of a large group of vines that attract pollinating flies. These vines don't just attract flies, however: they actually trap them and keep them overnight to effect pollination. Make nice hats!



Yellow Dots

Wedelia trilobata

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

