

# *In Our Coastal Garden*



*Native and Adapted Plants  
for the Coastal Bend*

TEXAS A&M  
**AGRILIFE**  
EXTENSION



Detailed lists are available by month at: <https://txmg.org/aran-sas/publications-other-resources/news-column-archives/>

## JANUARY

- ❖ **Upkeep** – cold spell predicted? = water. Freeze? = cover plants until temp is above freezing. Do not fertilize until you see new growth - and then, only lightly. Remove problem and invasive species.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – planted last fall = water deeply 1x/2 weeks. Mature/dormant = Transplant. OK to prune live oaks - immediately paint wounds over ¾” in diameter. Shrubs, wait until spring to prune off dead branches.
- ❖ **Lawn** – no weed killer. Build up low spots gradually with ½”-1” compost to prevent fungus growth in spring.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – sow cool crop seeds in ground: broccoli, cabbage, kohlrabi, lettuce. Transplant: cauliflower, mustard, kale, lettuce, spinach, chard, beets, radishes, potatoes, turnips, parsley, onion sets.

## FEBRUARY

- ❖ **Upkeep** – check for damaged/declining plants, and plan to replace with native/drought tolerant plants. Take a soil test before spring planting and fertilizing. Soil sample kits available at County Extension Office. See page 3.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – Prune woody, dormant varieties and summer/fall bloomers. Do not prune live oaks.
- ❖ **Lawn** – apply pre-emergent herbicide for weeds like sandburs. Top-dress lawn and low spots with compost. Do not fertilize.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – continue suggested January seed sowing, plus bush/

pole beans, arugula, butter beans, and herbs thru March. Transplant warm season plants - tomato, pepper, and eggplant. Protect warm weather crops from cold.

- ❖ **Fruit Trees** – transplant new varieties. Prune existing trees before they bloom and set fruit. Remember, the branches you trim won't give you any fruit this year, so don't go crazy.
- ❖ **Roses** – plant - well-drained soil w/ 8 hrs of sun; fertilize. Fertilize established bushes 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Prune established hybrid tea roses. Do not prune climbing roses or 1x-blooming roses. Water every 8-10 days.

## MARCH

- ❖ **Upkeep** – mulch beds 1-4” deep. Keep mulch 1-2” away from stems/trunks.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – wait for budding, then prune damaged branches. Do not prune spring flowering species until they fade. Do not prune live oaks. “Woolly” worm caterpillars of the tussock moth arrive on live oaks. If desired, spray with Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) while caterpillars are young. **Note:** *Bt will kill all types of caterpillars.*
- ❖ **Lawn** – new growth? Start mowing. Only remove 1/3 of grass height. Don't fertilize until you have mowed 2x. Use organic or slow-release fertilizer. Avoid weed/feed products, they can kill landscape plants / damage trees, palms.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – continue sowing suggested January seed list plus corn, cucumber, and summer squash.
- ❖ **Roses** – prune dead wood. Fertilize 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Water every 8-10 days.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – fertilize 1x/mo though

Sept.

- ❖ **Wildflowers/Annuals** – do not mow wildflowers. Let them bloom and go to seed so they come back next year.

## APRIL

- ❖ **Upkeep** – fertilize all plants with compost, worm castings, or slow release fertilizer 1x/mo through summer, and mulch. Pull weeds. Check for mildew, rust, or black spot, and remove the affected parts - do not compost. For spider mites, aphids, thrips, whitefly, treat with Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), insecticidal soap or a forceful spray of water. Examine often.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – prune/fertilize spring flowering species. Mature species: fertilize after bloom. Plant summer bloomers. Live oaks - leave the leaves on the ground and mow over them to create a natural mulch. Do not prune live oaks. Plant palms. Fertilize palms with slow release on root ball and as far as canopy spreads.
- ❖ **Lawn** – mow, only take about 1/3 off height; leave clippings on ground to return nutrients to the soil. Fertilize with ½” compost or slow-release fertilizer. Avoid high phosphorus.
- ❖ **Vegetables/Herbs** – plant warm crops until mid-month. Mulch, avoiding stems. Thin seedlings. Crowding = weak plants. Keep flowers of leafy crops pinched off. Flowers can change flavor.
- ❖ **Fruit Trees** – fertilize with slow release after bloom.
- ❖ **Roses** – prune dead wood. Fertilize 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Water every 8-10 days.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – fertilize 1x/mo though

## MAY

- ❖ **Upkeep** – check mulch levels, replenish to 3-4” deep to deter weeds, protect from heat, and hold moisture. Keep mulch 2-3” away from trunk or stem. Watch for spider mites, aphids, scale, beetles, whiteflies, and powdery mildew. Check tender growth. Many insects can be washed off with a strong spray of water or soapy water spray. Use lightweight horticultural oil to fight scale, or neem oil for both insects and fungus. DO NOT ever use “weed-and-feed” products.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – fertilize. Prune shrubs. Do not prune live oaks. Watch for signs of chlorosis-yellowed new growth. Use fertilizer with chelated iron. If planted during the past year, apply turf-type fertilizer. Plant palms. Fertilize palms with 2:1:3 or 3:1:3 slow release.
- ❖ **Lawn** – fertilize. Start watering, but not too frequently. Wait until your footsteps leave prints in the grass. Apply pre-emergent herbicide to control sandburs and apply ½” of water. Pull existing weeds or treat with post-emergent herbicide. Mow frequently to control weeds.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – mulch. Pull onions as the tops fall over and allow to dry before storing. Plant: okra, southern peas, sweet potatoes, eggplant, pumpkin, cantaloupe, watermelon, summer squash and peppers. Plant/fertilize tomatoes - side-dress with slow release fertilizer or apply a foliar feeding spray 1x/wk. Watch for stink bugs and leaf-footed bugs. Tomatoes can be picked when the first sign of mature color shows. They will ripen at room temp. indoors, no sun required.
- ❖ **Fruit Trees** – apply compost or

a slow-release nitrogen fertilizer. Water with a very slow dripping hose 1x/wk several hours - dependent on how hot, dry, or windy.

- ❖ **Roses** – Fertilize 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Deadheading after first spring blossoms encourages blooming. Watch for black spot, remove and destroy diseased leaves. Prune climbing roses when they finish their spring bloom. Water every 8-10 days.
- ❖ **Annuals/Perennials** – fertilize existing species. Plant summer bloomers like periwinkle, summer snapdragon, cosmos, marigold, and sunflower. Plant caladiums and impatiens in shady areas. Zinnias, petunias, celosias, and salvias are good in sunny locations. Deadhead blossoms to maintain flower production. Snip off flowers from transplants to encourage root development.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – fertilize 1x/mo though Sept.

## JUNE

- ❖ **Upkeep** – watch for curled or drooping leaves = needs water. Water deeply. An established plant can go 1 week between watering. Treat leaf cutter and fire ant mounds with bait on a dry day over whole yard. Collect wildflower seeds.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** - mulch 4” deep keeping away from stem/trunk. Avoid major pruning. Remove only damaged parts and “suckers”. Remove spent blooms from crepe myrtles to encourage re-bloom. Do not prune live oaks. White webbing “bark lice” may appear on tree trunks, not harmful. New trees and fruit trees = water deeply with a very slow dripping hose. Plant palms.

*continued on inside back cover*

# In Our Coastal Garden

## Native and Adapted Plants for the Coastal Bend

### The Aransas/San Patricio Master Gardeners Welcome You to the Coastal Bend

We are your neighbors who love to garden, have extensive training, and want to share this environmentally responsible and sustainable knowledge with you. Master Gardeners are volunteers who answer horticultural questions from the public, speak to local groups, present monthly brown bag lectures, conduct workshops, create landscape designs for non-profits, work with youth at school gardens and write articles for local newspapers.

Whether you're a newcomer or an experienced pro, our goal is to help you with the latest and greatest science-based information on gardening for our unique environmental conditions.

Master Gardeners support our educational programs with member dues, plant sales, cookbook/book sales, and donations.

For additional inspiration, ideas and information, visit the Master Gardeners' Coastal Oaks Demonstration Garden located at Texas A&M AgriLife Extension - Aransas County.

**Master Gardeners is a program of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension.**

#### Contact Information:

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Informational Sources: Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, City of Austin Plant Guide, University of Florida, Missouri Botanical Gardens, USDA Plant Database, Texas A&M Forest Service, Wikipedia.

Cover Photo: Indian Blanket/Firewheel Photo by Pamela Larson  
 On Right: Blue Plumbago with Giant Swallowtail Butterflies

## Key

### Native to:

- CB** - Coastal Bend (background shaded)
- C** - Central Texas
- S** - South Texas
- E** - East Texas
- W** - West Texas
- N** - North Texas
- SE** - Southeast Texas
- SW** - Southwest Texas
- T** - Native to All of Texas
- M** - Mexico
- A** - Adapted - Not a Texas native

### Height and Spread:

Height and spread are provided in ranges. The maximum heights reflect ideal conditions.

### Light Requirement:

**Sun** - needs at least 6-8 hours of full, direct sun.

**Sun/Part Shade** - can take anywhere from 4-8 hours of sun. Typically these plants bloom more in sun but require less water in part shade.

**Shade** - less than 4 hours of direct sun; or dappled light for 6-8 hours.

### Evergreen or Deciduous:

- E** - Evergreen (Doesn't lose leaves.)
- SE** - Semi-evergreen
- D** - Deciduous (Loses leaves in winter.)

**Seasonal Interest:** The time of year that the plant will be at its most striking appearance.

**Bloom Color/Feature:** Bloom color and/or other interesting features such as foliage and berries.

### Water Requirement:

The plant's water needs during the growing season after it is established. The majority of plants require more frequent watering while becoming established.

**VL** - Very Low (Water occasionally if no significant rainfall for 30 days.)

**L** - Low (Water thoroughly every 3-4 weeks if no significant rainfall.)

**M** - Medium (Water thoroughly every 2-3 weeks if no significant rainfall.)

**H** - High (Water thoroughly every 5-7 days if no rainfall.)

### Wildlife:

Texas native plants provide greater wildlife value than hybrid, non-native or exotic plants. Flowers, nectar, leaves, fruits and nuts provide food for wildlife and essential cover for nesting and raising young.

**B** - Butterflies

**H** - Hummingbirds

**G** - General wildlife including birds, bees and small mammals

**Salt Tolerant:** **Y** - Yes **N** - No

**Hardiness Temperatures:** Fahrenheit



Photo by Pamela Larson

## Rainfall

Average rainfall here is approximately 30 inches per year, which is much less than Houston's (47 inches), and Victoria's (39 inches). Afternoon summer showers that are the daily pattern in other Gulf Coast locations are not the rule in the Coastal Bend.

## Soil

Our area has many different types of soil. Dig a few holes in your yard to find out what kind of soil you have. The soil in your yard may be sand, sand with a clay layer underneath it, or deep, black clay. In the same neighborhood soil pH varies from quite alkaline to acidic enough for azaleas to grow without soil amendments. Test the soil. Soil test kits are available at the Extension Office. Cost is minimal and well worth it, considering the money you'll save by not buying unnecessary soil amendments.

## Climate

Aransas and San Patricio Counties are in USDA Zone 9. Tender tropical plants may grow well for several years, but they will be greatly damaged or killed in a severe cold snap. On the other hand, our winter is too mild for plants that require many chill hours to produce flowers and fruit and some plants that enjoy the mild winter can't tolerate months of heat. For an updated hardiness zone map, consult <http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/>.

A major feature of our climate is the prevailing southeast wind. The wind is enough of a factor that newly-planted shrubs and trees must be staked, unless planted in protected locations. Constant wind plus high temperature and salt can kill new plants in a hurry. Observe the wind-swept live oaks on Fulton Beach Road in Rockport and Fulton to see the power of salt & wind. They are our claim to fame.

## Trees

Quality trees add to the value of a property. Trees adjusting to the constant wind or salt spray take on unusual shapes or produce branches in unexpected places. Do not assume that a misshapen tree is diseased. It may simply have character!

Do not change the soil level around an existing tree in the area from the tree's trunk to the edge of its canopy. Tidy up, rather than remove plants that grow under existing native trees. This will eliminate the difficult task of trying to establish groundcover plants in dry shade. Native understory plants require little or no maintenance and seldom need supplemental water. Best of all these plants provide food and habitat for birds, butterflies and wildlife.

## Natives

If you are landscaping a previously undisturbed home site, remember that native plants are, by definition, perfectly adapted to the area. In rainy years, they flourish; in dry ones, they survive without supplemental water. There is a healthy diversity of native plants. Use this plant selection guide to get acquainted with the desirable native plants that you already have on your property.



Once you are acquainted with your surroundings and have paid a few water bills, you are probably ready to plan a landscape that requires minimal water, fertilizer, herbicide or pesticide to thrive. Texas A&M AgriLife Extension offers Earth-Kind® information to help you design a beautiful landscape that fits your needs, suits your neighborhood, and reduces the amount of yard waste going to the landfill.

### *Turfgrass*

Turfgrass requires more water, chemicals and labor than most other landscape plants, so you may want to limit the amount of landscape devoted to grass. Odd-shaped areas are difficult to irrigate with automatic sprinklers, so those areas are natural candidates for drought-tolerant shrubs, perennials or annuals. On a small lot, it is possible to surround paths and outdoor living spaces with deeply mulched shrub and flower beds and skip the lawn (and lawn care) entirely.

If you are adding new turf or replacing old turf, consider shopping for grass that is drought-tolerant. Seashore Paspalum is a native grass that is both salt- and drought-tolerant. If you don't like to mow and have clay soil that is not salty choose buffalo grass. Common Bermuda requires more maintenance than buffalo grass, but it is almost as drought-tolerant. Bermuda lawns go completely dormant in hot, dry weather, but will become green again after one good rain. Zoysia tolerates some shade and requires less water than St. Augustine. If you love the look of shade tolerant St. Augustine, Floratam is the variety most often recommended for our area.

### *Compost*

Compost acts as fertilizer, mulch and soil conditioner all in one. It helps sandy soil retain water, loosens clay soil so water can permeate, and provides nutrients needed for healthy roots. For a complete compost recipe and all the help you need to make your own, contact the Extension office.

If you don't save grass clippings for compost, leave them on the lawn. When you mow, use a mulching mower and remove only the top third of the grass blade. The little bits of grass will decompose quickly, providing free fertilizer for your lawn. A hundred pounds of grass clippings will return 3-4 pounds of nitrogen to the soil every year. Grass clippings should never be sent to the landfill with other trash, nor should they be blown into the storm drains.

### *Mulch*

A 4" layer of mulch can make the difference between gardening success and failure. Mulch is crucial for cooling the soil and retaining moisture in the hot summer months. A thick layer of mulch will also prevent the germination of annual weeds.

Aransas County residents can purchase very inexpensive double-cut mulch, in bulk, from the Transfer Station (872 Airport Rd., Rockport). For a small fee, the Transfer Station accepts clean yard waste that will be recycled into compost. Ingleside also makes mulch available free to their residents.

Apply Transfer Station mulch with ammonium sulfate at a rate of 1 lb. per 100 sq. ft. Half of the ammonium sulfate should go under the mulch and half on top. Water well. Twice a year, in spring and fall, work the old mulch layer into the soil before applying more mulch.

Don't bag leaves. Live oak leaves that have been run over with a mulching mower make a great spring mulch. Be Earth-Kind®; never send bagged leaves to the landfill.

### *Conserve Water*

When you plan your landscape, group plants based on their water needs. Those needing the most water should be closest to the house where they will be sheltered from drying winds and easier to water.

### *Poisonous Plants*

For poisoning emergencies call the American Association of Poison Control Centers at (800) 222-1222. For more information on common plants that are poisonous to animals, visit [www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants](http://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants).



## *Your landscape should be one that can be maintained without putting undue stress on our waterways and landfills – or on you!*

Most homeowners water lawns and flower beds too much and too often. Water only when the landscape needs it, not on a time schedule. When you walk across the grass and your footprints remain, it's time to water. Very early morning watering is best.

If you have a sprinkler system, find out how long it must run to wet the soil to a depth of 6 inches. That is the equivalent of an inch of rain, which your yard needs about once a week. Set tuna cans or something similar in various spots in the yard and run the sprinkler for 30 minutes. Measure the

water in each can and calculate the average depth of water in all the cans. Then use a spade and dig down to see how far down the moisture goes. If the soil is wet three inches down after 30 minutes of watering, you know the system must run for an hour to wet the soil to a depth of 6 inches. On sandy soil, be careful not to water so much that you send the water and nutrients past the root zone. Do not water from 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Set your sprinklers to deliver large drops of water rather than fine mist. Then set the timer to run once a week. Get a rain sensor for your system so it will not run in the rain.

### **Rain Barrel**



Photo by Pamela Larson

Now is the time to explore rainwater harvesting. Modern rain barrel or cistern systems are inexpensive, lightweight and easy to maintain. Screens will keep pests and mosquitoes out. Contact the Extension Office for more information or go to <https://rainwaterharvesting.tamu.edu/>.

**The rain barrel pictured was made at a workshop sponsored by and held at the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension - Aransas County.**

### **Fertilizer**

Use the results of your soil test to determine what nutrients to add to your lawn. Less nitrogen fertilizer is appropriate for low-maintenance lawns and for those in environmentally sensitive sites. Just two applications of slow-release nitrogen fertilizer per year, one in spring and one in fall, are sufficient. At most, apply 1 lb. of nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. For a complete explanation of what to use and when to use it, get "Lawn Fertilization for Texas Warm-Season Grasses" at the Extension office. We DO NOT recommend products that kill weeds and fertilize grass in one step, because such products can be harmful to trees, shrubs and palms.

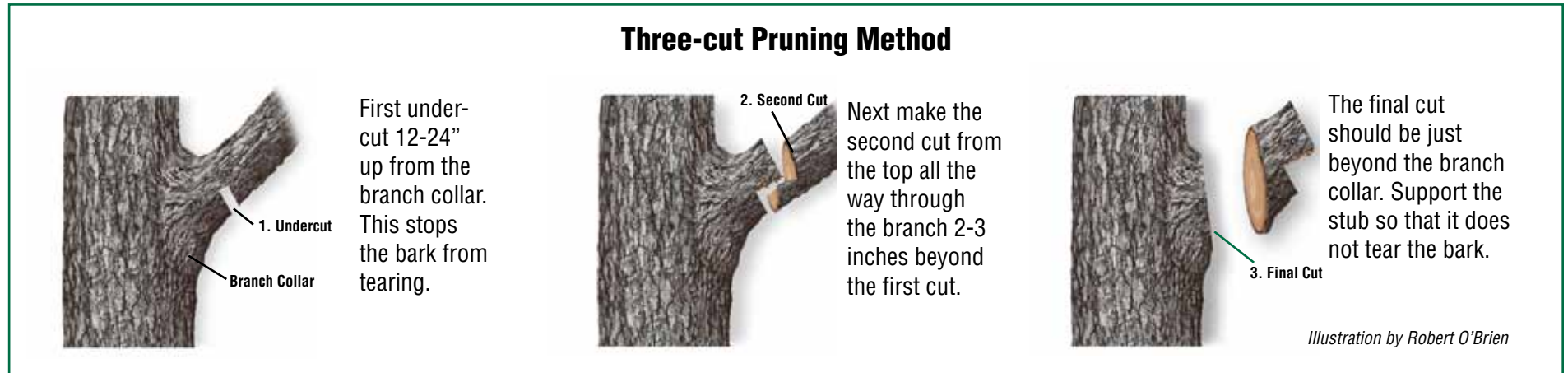
### **Palms**

Ordinary lawn fertilizer provides too much nitrogen for palms and not enough of the other nutrients that palms require. Over-pruning deprives palms of the nutrients they need and can speed their demise. Choose your palms from those we include in this guide. For detailed information on palm nutrition go online to: [edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep261](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep261) or [edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_palm\\_nutrition](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_palm_nutrition). For more information on pruning go to: [edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep443](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep443).

## Pruning

Study your tree carefully before you prune. Be sure you will like the view once offending branches are removed. Prune in the winter months, and use the three-cut pruning method to remove large branches. Use paint on all

cuts on oaks. Do not top trees, including crepe myrtles. Prune carefully to direct growth when the tree is young.



## Oak Wilt

Precautions need to be taken when pruning to prevent the spread of oak wilt. Oak wilt, a destructive disease that affects live oaks, is caused by the fungus *Ceratocystis fagacearum*. Infection is caused by beetles carrying oak wilt fungal spores from infected oaks to fresh, open wounds on healthy oaks. The disease is then spread from tree to tree through interconnected or grafted root systems. Research has shown that the beetles that carry oak wilt spores are most active in the spring.

### To reduce the risk of oak wilt fungal spread when pruning:

- Immediately paint fresh wounds on oaks, including pruning cuts and stumps, year round.
- **Never prune oaks from February through June.** The best time to prune is July through September and December through January.
- Clean all pruning tools with a solution of 10% household bleach and 90% water between sites and/or trees.

## Insects

Most insects are not harmful. Learn to recognize and encourage beneficial insects in your garden. They keep harmful pests in check at no cost to you. Contact the Extension office for information on problem insects and the best way to control them. Above all, don't treat the problem until you know what the problem is!

## Chemical Disposal

Plants listed in this guide use less fertilizer and garden chemicals, but the odds are you will still need to use some. Store all chemicals safely and dispose of them according to label instructions. Never send them to the landfill. Your city or county will have one or two hazardous waste disposal days each year. Contact your local government for those dates.



The plants included in this guide were chosen because they are as tough as they are beautiful, requiring much less water and maintenance than others you might find available for sale. Many are native to our area, and many will attract the birds, butterflies and wildlife that make living here such a pleasure.

### ***Texas Superstars®***

Texas Superstars® are strong and stunning plants for Texans. It isn't easy to become a Texas Superstar® plant. Only the toughest, most reliable and best-looking plants make the cut. Every plant earning the Texas Superstar® designation undergoes several years of extensive field trials by Texas A&M

AgriLife Research and the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, both part of the Texas A&M System. They must show superior performance under Texas' tough growing conditions. During the field trials, plants receive minimal soil preparation, reasonable levels of water and no pesticides.

### ***Spacing***

This guide provides information on the mature height and width of plants. When installed correctly they may look meager at first, but will grow quickly and fill the area. Consider mature height and spread of trees before planting near your house or power lines. Visit the Master Gardeners' Coastal Oaks Demonstration Garden to see mature plants.

### ***Container Gardening***

Try containers to grow old favorites that are not well adapted to the Coastal Bend, or water-loving tropicals that need protection from harsh weather. Use a high-quality potting mix and a pot large enough to hold the plant for several growing seasons. Clay pots keep roots cool, but dry out quickly. Plastic pots will hold moisture longer. Be careful not to overwater.



### ***Wildlife Attractors***

In addition to our native wildlife, our little corner of the Coastal Bend is world-renowned for the wildlife that spends winters here or rests here mid-migration. With the right plants for food and cover, even the smallest back yard can be a haven for birds, butterflies and other wildlife year round. Look for the plants designated as butterfly, hummingbird and general wildlife friendly and contact the Extension office for more suggestions.

### ***Additional Resources***

Texas A&M University: <https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/>  
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center: <https://www.wildflower.org>



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Anaqua



Photo by John McWilliams

Bald Cypress



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Elm, American



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Elm, Cedar



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Honey Mesquite



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Oak, Bur



Photo: TexasTrees.org

Oak, Coastal Live



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Oak, Lacey



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Red Mulberry



Photo: Austin Native Landscaping.com

Retama



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sugar Hackberry



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Texas Ebony

Shading indicates  
Coastal Bend  
Native

Common Name	Botanical Name	Native to	Height	Spread	Light Requirement	Evergreen/Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Bloom Color/Feature	Water Requirement	Wildlife	Salt Tolerant	Comments and Maintenance
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Other Large Trees you may want to try include: Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), Vitex (*Vitex agnus-castus*), Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)

**Large Trees** Over 30' tall. General Maintenance: eliminate crossing branches; shape a young tree in the first three years after planting to produce an attractive mature specimen. Avoid planting trees with fruit near sidewalks, pools and porches because they can be messy. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Anacua <i>Ehretia anacua</i>	C, S	20'-45'	45'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Spring/ Fall	White/ Fruit	H <sup>1st Year</sup> then L	G	N		Fast growing in sand, clay and loam. Fragrant. Bright orange edible fruit. Deer resistant.
Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	E, M	50'	30'	Sun	D	Spring	Purple/ Fruit	H <sup>1st Year</sup> then L	B, G	N		Fast growing (with consistent watering) in sand, clay and loam. Montezuma Cypress ( <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> ) is semi-evergreen. Deer resistant.
Elm, American <i>Ulmus americana</i>	C	60-80'	45'	Sun	D	Spring	Red/ Fruit	M	B, G	N		Fast growing in fertile sand or clay loam.
Elm, Cedar <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	T	60'	50'	Part Shade	D	Summer/ Fall	Green	L	B, G	N		Fast growing and long living in sand to clay loam.
Honey Mesquite <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	T	35'	35'	Sun	D	Spring	Yellow/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y		Fast growing in sand or clay loam. Thorns. Deer resistant.
Oak, Bur <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	T	100'	100'	Sun	D	Spring	Yellow, Green, Brown/ Fruit	L to M	B, G	Y		Fast growing in sand or clay loam. Sensitive root zone. Oak wilt resistant.
Oak, Coastal Live <i>Quercus virginiana</i>	CB, E, S	40-80'	60-100'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	Yellow/ Fruit	L to M	B, G	Y		Also called Southern Live Oak. Slow to moderate growth in sand, clay and loam. Susceptible to oak wilt.
Oak, Lacey <i>Quercus laceyi</i>	C, M	30'	30'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring	Yellow/ Fruit	L	G	N		Prefers rocky soil. Is not deer or oak wilt resistant. Texas Superstar®.
Red Mulberry <i>Morus rubra</i>	E, C	40'	40'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring/ Summer	White/ Fruit	L to M	B, G	N		Fast growing in sand to clay loam. Black, purple or red edible fruit. Messy fruit drop.
Retama <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	C	30'	30'	Sun	D	Spring/ Fall	Yellow/ Seed Pod	VL to M	B, G	N		Grows in various soils in stream bottoms, swales in S. TX. Fragrant. Drought tolerant. Fast growing. Thorns, Deer resistant.
Sugar Hackberry <i>Celtis laevigata</i>	E	60-80'	60-80'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring	Green/ Fruit	L to H	B, G	Y		Fast growing in sand, clay and loam. Deer resistant.
Texas Ebony <i>Ebenopsis ebano</i>	S	25-30'	25-30'	Sun	E	Spring/ Fall	White/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y		Moderate growth in sand. Thorns. Extremely drought tolerant.



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Bottlebrush



Photo by Linda TX6, National Gardening Assoc.

Brasil



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Crepe Myrtle



Photo by Richard Snyder

Desert Willow



Photo: Native Plant Society of Texas

Huisache



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mexican Poinciana



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Red Bay



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Texas Kidneywood



Photo by EYTE, University of Texas

Texas Mountain Laurel



Photo: TexasTrees.org

Texas Redbud



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Wild Olive



Photo: SRH Trees, Inc.

Yaupon Holly

Key is located on page 2

Shading indicates  
Coastal Bend  
Native

Common Name	Botanical Name	Native to	Height	Spread	Light Requirement	Evergreen/Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Bloom Color/Feature	Water Requirement	Wildlife	Salt Tolerant	Comments and Maintenance
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Other Small Trees you may want to try include: Anacacho Orchid (*Bauhinia lunarioides*), Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).

**Small Trees** Up to 30 feet tall. General Maintenance: eliminate crossing branches; shape a young tree in the first three years after planting to produce an attractive mature specimen. Avoid planting trees with fruit near sidewalks, pools and porches because they can be messy. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Bottlebrush <i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	A	8'	10'	Sun	E	Spring-Summer	Red	M	B, H	Y		Moderate growth in sand and loam. Hardy to low 20°.
Brasil <i>Condalia hookeri</i>	C, S	12-36'	10'	Part Shade	SE	Summer Fall	Green	L	B	N		Grows in dry sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Found in dry, brushy pastures and woods. Thorns.
Crepe Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	A	20-30'	10'	Sun	D	Summer Fall	Varies	M	G	N		Moderate growth. Recommended varieties are Natchez White and Basham Party Pink as they are resistant to aphids and mildew.
Desert Willow <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	CB, C, W, M	15-40'	30'	Sun	D	Spring-Fall	White, Pink, Purple	L	B, H, G	N		Fast growing in sand, loam, and clay. Hardy to 10°. Deer resistant. Fragrant.
Huisache <i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	T	15-20'	20'	Sun	SE	Spring	Yellow/Fruit	VL	G	Y		Excellent for water wise gardens. Fragrant. Thorns.
Mexican Poinciana <i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i>	S, M	15-30'	15'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Yellow/Fruit	L	B, H	N		Moderate growth in sand, clay and loam. Hardy to 20°. Seeds are poisonous.
Red Bay <i>Persea borbonia</i>	CB, SE	10-30'	10-30'	Sun/ Shade	E	Spring	Yellow/Leaves	M-H	B, G	N		Moderate growth in sand. Fragrant. Leaves edible.
Texas Kidneywood <i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	C, S	10'	10'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Spring-Fall	White	L	B	N		Moderate growth in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Fragrant. Deer resistant.
Texas Mountain Laurel <i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	CB, C, SW, S	20'	12'	Sun	E	Spring	Purple/Seed Pod	L	B	Y		Slow-growing in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Seeds Poisonous. Fragrant. Deer resistant.
Texas Redbud <i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	W, C, N	10-20'	15'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Spring	Rosy Pink to Lavender	L-M	B, G	N		Grows in rock, sand, clay and loam. Deer resistant.
Wild Olive <i>Corida boissieri</i>	CB, S	20'	15"	Sun	E	Spring-Fall	White/Fruit	L	B, H, G	Y		Moderate growth in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Hardy to 20°. Messy fruit drop.
Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	CB, C	20'	15'	Sun to Shade	E	Spring Fall	White/Fruit	L-H	B, G	Y		Grows in sand, loam, and clay. Understory plant. Deer resistant.



Photo: South Nevada Water Authority

Cape Honeysuckle



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Cenizo



Photo by Fang Hong

Confederate Rose



Photo by Roz Bailey

Duranta/Skyflower



Photo by Richard Snyder

Esperanza



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Fiddlewood



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Fig



Photo by I. Murittatt

Flowering Senna



Photos by Ernie Edmondson and Ray Kirkwood

Mexican Buckeye



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Pomegranate



Photo: Texas A&M Research & Extension Center - Uvalde

Texas Persimmon



Photo: Landscape Hilton Head

Wax Myrtle

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Other Large Shrubs you may want to try include: Feijoa or Pineapple guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*), Japanese Yew (*Podocarpus macrophyllia*), Arborviate (*Thuja spp.*).

**Large Shrubs** Woody, multi-stemmed plants, more than 9 feet tall.  
 General Maintenance: Prune for shape. As a general rule of thumb, prune flowering shrubs after they finish blooming.  
 For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Cape Honeysuckle <i>Tecoma capensis</i>	A	10'	20'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Winter	Orange	L	B, H, G	Y	Fast growing in sandy, clay and loam. Hardy to 20°. Deer resistant.	
Genizo/Texas Sage <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	CB, S, W	3-10'	3-10'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Lavender Pink White	L	B, H	Y	Blooms after a rainfall. Deer resistant. Varieties: Texas Green, Green Cloud	
Confederate Rose <i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	A	15'	10'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Late Summer- Fall	White to Pink	L	-	N	Fast growing in sand, loam and clay. Blooms open white and then intensify to dark pink.	
Duranta/Skyflower <i>Duranta erecta</i>	A	5-15'	8-10'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer	Purple, White/ Fruit	M	B, H, G	Y	Grows in sand or rock. Poisonous leaves & berries. Hardy to 20°-25°. Deer resistant. Texas Superstar®.	
Esperanza <i>Tecoma stans</i>	CB, S, W	10'	10'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Yellow Orange	L	B, H	Y	Grows in sand and loam. Deer resistant. "Gold Star" variety is a Texas Superstar®.	
Fiddlewood <i>Citharexylum berlandieri</i>	S	18'	15'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Summer	White/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y	Moderate growth in sand, clay and clay loam. Wind tolerant.	
Fig <i>Ficus carica</i>	A	15-30'	30'	Sun	D	Summer	Green/ Fruit	L	G	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Hardy to 10°. Edible fruit.	
Flowering Senna <i>Senna corymbosa</i>	A	10'	10'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Yellow	L	B	N	Grows in sand and loam. Hardy to 10°.	
Mexican Buckeye <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	S, C, W	8-12'	12'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring	Pink to Purple/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y	Fast growing in sand, clay, loam and caliche. Understory plant. Poisonous seeds. Deer resistant.	
Pomegranate <i>Punica granatum</i>	A	15'	9'	Sun	D	Summer Fall	Orange-Red/ Fruit	M	G	Y	Grows in sand and clay. Hardy to 14°. Deer resistant.	
Texas Persimmon <i>Diospyros texana</i>	E	12-20'	8-12'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring	White/ Fruit	VL	B, G	Y	Multi-trunked, slow growing shrub. Female tree bears fruit. Messy fruit drop. Deer resistant.	
Wax Myrtle <i>Morella cerifera</i>	CB, SE	12-20'	12-20'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	Green/ Fruit	L-H	B, G	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Understory plant. Deer resistant.	



Photo by Ernie Edmondson, Inset by Joseph A. Marcus

Agarita



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

American Beautyberry



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Barbados Cherry



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Coral Bean



Photo by Pamela Larson

Mexican Turk's Cap



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Natal Plum



Photos by Ernie Edmondson

Rose, 'Belinda's Dream'



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Rose, 'Knock Out'



Photo by Pamela Larson, Inset by Ernie Edmondson

Texas Babybonnets



Photo by Agave Guy

Texas Torchwood



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Thryallis



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Yellow Sophora



Key is located on page 2

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Other Medium Shrubs you may want to try include: Japanese Aralia (*Fatsia japonica*) and Indian Hawthorn (*Raphiolepis indica*).

**Medium Shrubs**  
 Woody, multi-stemmed plants. 4-9 feet tall.  
 General Maintenance: Prune for shape. As a general rule of thumb, prune flowering shrubs after they finish blooming.  
 For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Agarita <i>Mahonia trifoliolata</i>	CB, S, W, M	8'	6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring-Summer	Yellow/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y	Slow growing in loam, clay, and caliche. Fruit is edible. Thorns. Understory plant. Deer resistant.
American Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	CB, E, SE	6'	6'	Part Shade	D	Spring/ Fall	White/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y	Fast growing in sand, loam and clay. Purple fruit. Understory plant.
Barbados Cherry <i>Malpighia Glabra</i>	CB, S	4'-6'	5-6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Pink/ Fruit	L	B, G	N	Grows in sandy or clay loam. Has edible red fruit. Both standard and dwarf varieties. Not deer resistant.
Coral Bean <i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	CB, N, C, S	9'	9'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring	Red/ Seed Pods	L	H	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Hardy to 28°. Thorns. Seeds poisonous. May cut to ground in winter.
Mexican Turk's Cap <i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> <i>Var. mexicanus</i>	M	9'	9'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Red/ Fruit	M	B, H, G	N	Hardy to 28°. Large drooping blooms. Deer resistant.
Natal Plum <i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	A	9'	9'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring/ Fall	White/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y	Grows in clay and sand. Thorns. Prostrate varieties grow to 1' x 3'. Fruit is edible other parts poisonous. Deer resistant.
Rose, 'Belinda's Dream' <i>Rosa x 'Belinda's Dream'</i>	A	6-8'	6'	Sun	D	Spring- Fall	Pink	L- M	B	Y	Grows in sandy loam, and clay soils, Deer resistant. Earth-Kind® Rose and Texas Superstar®.
Rose, 'Knock Out' <i>Rosa radrazz x 'Knock Out'</i>	A	6'	6'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring- Fall	Red	L- M	B	Y	Grows in sandy loam and clay. Deer resistant. Earth-Kind® Rose and Texas Superstar®.
Texas Babybonnets <i>Coursetia axillaris</i>	S, M	9'	9'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	White- Pink	L	B	Y	Grows in clay and sandy loam.
Texas Torchwood <i>Amyris texana</i>	T	4-6'	4-6'	Sun/ Shade	E	Spring- Fall	White/ Fruit	VL	B, G	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Black or blue fruit.
Thryallis <i>Galphimia glauca</i>	A	6'	6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer- Fall	Yellow	L	B	Y	Moderately fast growth in sand. Hardy to 30°.
Yellow Sophora <i>Sophora tomentosa</i> <i>spp. occidentalis</i>	S	6'	6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Yellow/ Seed Pods	L	B, G	Y	Fast growing in sand.



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Black Dalea



Photo by Pamela Larson, Inset by Richard Snyder

Blue Plumbago



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Chile Pequin/Petin



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Dwarf Yaupon Holly



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Fern Acacia



Photo by Pamela Larson, Inset by Ernie Edmondson

Firecracker Bush



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Flame Acanthus



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Fragrant Mistflower/Crucita



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Heartleaf Hibiscus



Photo: Louisiana State University, Ag Center

Joseph's Coat



Photo: City of Austin, Texas

Mexican Bush Sage



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mexican Honeysuckle

Key is located on page 2

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Other Small Shrubs you may want to try include: *Abelia grandiflora*, *Candelilla (Euphorbia antisyphilitica)* and *St. John's Wort (Hypericum spp.)*.

**Small Shrubs** Woody multi-stemmed plants. Less than 4 feet tall.  
 General Maintenance: Prune for shape. As a general rule of thumb, prune flowering shrubs after they finish blooming.  
 For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Black Dalea <i>Dalea frutescens</i>	T	1-3'	4'	Sun	E	Summer-Fall	Purple	L	B	N	Fast growing in sand, loam, and clay. Deer resistant.	
Blue Plumbago <i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	A	3-4'	4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Blue	L	B	Y	Fast growing in sand. Prune late winter. Root hardy. Deer resistant. All parts are poisonous. Texas Superstar®.	
Chile Pequin/Petin <i>Capsicum annuum</i>	C, S	3-4'	2'	Sun/ Shade	D	Spring-Fall	White/ Fruit	L-M	G	Y	Annual shrub. Grows in sandy loam, clay, and caliche. Understory plant. Deer resistant. Has edible hot fruit.	
Dwarf Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	CB, S, E	3-4'	3-4'	Sun/ Shade	E	Spring	White/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y	Slow growing in sand, loam, and clay.	
Fern Acacia <i>Acacia angustissima</i>	T	1-3'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Summer-Fall	White	L	B	N	Grows in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Goes dormant in winter.	
Firecracker Bush <i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	A	3-4'	5'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year	Red, White	L	B, H	Y	Fast growing in sand, loam and clay. Deer resistant.	
Flame Acanthus <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> <i>var. wrightii</i>	C	3-4'	3'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Summer-Fall	Orange	L	B, H, G	N	Grows in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Deer resistant.	
Fragrant Mistflower/Crucita <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	S	2-4'	4-6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Fall	Purple	L	B, G	Y	Fast growing in sand, loam, clay, and caliche.	
Heartleaf Hibiscus <i>Hibiscus martianus</i>	S	1-3'	1-3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year*	Red	L	B, G	N	*Year round bloom with no frost. Grows in sand, loam, clay and caliche.	
Joseph's Coat <i>Altemanthera dentata</i>	A	1-3'	1-2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Fall	Leaves	M	G	N	Short-Lived Perennial. Requires well drained soil. Requires cold weather protection. Variety 'Little Ruby' is a Texas Superstar®.	
Mexican Bush Sage <i>Salvia leucantha</i>	M	3-4'	3-5'	Sun	E	Summer-Fall	Purple	L	B, H, G	Y	Moderate growth in sand. Hardy to 15°. Silver foliage. Texas Superstar®. Deer resistant.	
Mexican Honeysuckle <i>Justicia spicigera</i>	A	3-4'	4-6'	Part Shade	E	All Year	Orange	M	B, H	N	Fast growing. Hardy to 15°.	



Photo by Lee Page, Inset by Ernie Edmundo

Pigeonberry



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Rosemary, Upright



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Russian Sage



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Skeleton-leaf Goldeneye



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Texas Lantana



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Turk's Cap, Native



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Woolly Butterfly Bush



Photos by Ernie Edmundo

Yucca, Texas Red



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Sotol, Common



Photo by Ernie Edmundo

Thorn-crested Agave



Photo: City of Austin Watershed Protection Department

Yucca, Softleaf

Key is located on page 2

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Other Succulents/Cacti you may want to try include: South Texas Prickly Pear (*Opuntia ilisiana*), Sedum (*Crassulaceae*), Kalanchoe (*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*), Aloe Vera (*Aloe vera*), Portulaca (*Portulacaceae*).

## Small Shrubs

Woody multi-stemmed plants. Less than 4 feet tall.  
General Maintenance: Prune for shape. As a general rule of thumb, prune flowering shrubs after they finish blooming.  
For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Pigeonberry <i>Rivina humilis</i>	T	1-2'	1'	Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	White/Fruit	M	G	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Poisonous. Deer resistant.
Rosemary, Upright <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	A	4'	3'	Sun	E	Summer-Fall	Blue to White	L	-	Y	Grows in sandy loam and clay. Aromatic herb. Deer resistant.
Russian Sage <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	A	3-5'	2-3'	Sun	D	Summer-Fall	Dark Blue	L	B	Y	Grows in gravelly or rocky. Cut to ground in early spring for best bloom. Deer resistant.
Skeleton-leaf Goldeneye <i>Viguiera stenoloba</i>	S, W, C	4'	4'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Summer-Fall	Yellow	L	B, G	Y	Fast growing in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Deer resistant.
Texas Lantana <i>Lantana urticoides</i>	T	6'	6'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Orange	L	B, H, G	Y	Grows in sand or clay. Deer resistant. Leaves and green berries are poisonous.
Turk's Cap, Native <i>Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii</i>	S, C	2-3'	3-5'	Sun/Shade*	SE	Summer-Fall	Red, Pink, White	L	B, H, G	Y	*Prefers part shade. Grows in loam, sand, clay and limestone. Texas Superstar®. Understory plant. Moderately deer resistant.
Woolly Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleja marrubiifolia</i>	SW	3-5'	3-5'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Orange	L	B	N	Grows in sand, loam, and clay. Deer resistant.

## Succulents / Cacti

Plants having fleshy leaves or stems that store water. All cacti are succulents. Not all succulents are cacti.  
For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Sotol, Common <i>Dasyliirion wheeleri</i>	C, W	3'	3'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Summer	Green	L	-	Y	Grows in sand, and caliche. Thorns. Deer resistant.
Thorn-crested Agave <i>Agave lophantha</i>	S	1'	2'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Summer	Green	L	H	Y	Grows in sand and caliche. Grows offshoots. Variegated. Thorns. Deer resistant.
Yucca, Softleaf <i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	SE	4-6'	4'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Summer	White	L	H, G	N	Grows in sandy loam. Hardy to 15°. Deer resistant.
Yucca, Texas Red <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	C, W	2-3'	2-3'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Red/seed pod	L	H, G	N	Grows in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Thorns. Flowers not deer resistant. Not a true yucca.



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Bulbine



Photo by Mary Ellen Sherman

Butterfly Weed



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Cigar Plant, 'David Verity'



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Columbine, 'Texas Gold'



Photo by Sally and Andy Wasowski

Coreopsis, 'Lanceleaf'



Photo by Sterntaler/Wikimedia

Coreopsis, Tickseed



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Daisy, Blackfoot



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Daisy, Copper Canyon



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Daisy, Four Nerve



Photo by Pamela Larson

Daylily



Photo by Reginald Hulhoven

Gaura



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Gayfeather

Key is located on page 2

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Other Perennials you may want to try include: Amaryllis (*Amaryllis*), Bi-Color Iris (*Diets Bicolor*), Bearded Iris (*Iris Xlphioides*), Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*), Fall Aster (*Symphotrichum oblongifolium*),

**Perennials** Herbaceous plants that live for more than one year.  
General Maintenance: Transplant during season opposite of when they bloom. Prune plant 1/2 to 2/3 before transplanting.  
For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Bulbine <i>Bulbine frutescens</i>	A	2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	All Year	Yellow, Orange	L	B, G	Y	Orange variety blooms spring-summer; yellow variety blooms late winter. Not deer resistant. Succulent.
Butterfly Weed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	CB, E	3'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Spring- Fall	Orange, Yellow	L	B, H	Y	Grows in sand, loam, and clay. No milky sap. Deer resistant.
Cigar Plant, 'David Verity' <i>Cuphea ignea</i> 'David Verity'	A	2-4'	2-4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Orange to Red	M	B, H G	Y	Small Shrub. Hybrid. Drought and heat tolerant. Cold hardy to 10°.
Columbine, 'Texas Gold' <i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	W	2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	Yellow	M	B	N	Prefers rich moist soil. Deer resistant. Texas Superstar®.
Coreopsis, Lanceleaf <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	E	2'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	Yellow	L-M	B	N	Grows in sand, loam and caliche. Fragrant. Deer resistant.
Coreopsis, Tickseed <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	T, M	1-2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Summer	Yellow	L-M	B	N	Prefers moist, sandy soil. Though considered an annual, it may bloom two to three years before dying. Deer resistant.
Daisy, Blackfoot <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	T	1'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Spring- Fall	White	L	B, G	N	Wildflower that grows in sand, and caliche. Deer resistant.
Daisy, Copper Canyon <i>Tagetes lemmonii</i>	A	3'	5-6'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring/ Fall	Yellow	L	B, G	N	Drought tolerant, grows in thin soils and requires no fertilizer. Main bloom period is late fall. Deer resistant.
Daisy, Four-Nerve <i>Tetaneuris scaposa</i>	T	1'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year	Yellow	L	B, H	N	Grows in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Deer resistant.
Daylily <i>Hemerocallis spp</i>	A	2.5'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring- Summer	Various	L	B, H, G	Y	Prefers well drained soil. Fragrant. Ivory, Red, Yellow, Orange, Pink
Gaura <i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>	T	1'	3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	White, Pink	M	B, G	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay soils. Flowers open in early morning. Heat tolerant. Can be aggressive.
Gayfeather <i>Liatis elegans</i>	T	2'	6"	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Fall	Purple	L	B, H G	Y	Grows in sand and rock. Deer resistant. Dormant winter-spring.



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Goldenrod, Fragrant



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Hibiscus



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Lion's Tail



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mexican Hat



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mexican Mint Marigold



Photo by Pamela Larson

Mexican Oregano



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Milkweed, Tropical



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mistflower, Padre Island



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Moss Verbena



Photo: City of Austin Texas

Pink Skullcap



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Porterweed



Photo by Sally and Andy Wasowski

Prairie Phlox



Key is located on page 2

Shading indicates  
Coastal Bend  
Native

Common Name	Botanical Name	Native to	Height	Spread	Light Requirement	Evergreen/Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Bloom Color/Feature	Water Requirement	Wildlife	Salt Tolerant	Comments and Maintenance
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**Other Perennials Continued:**  
*Salvia 'Mystic Blue Spires' (Salvia longispicata x farinacea)*, *Sunray Coreopsis (Coreopsis grandiflora)*, *Showy Evening Primrose (Oenothera speciosa)*

**Perennials** Herbaceous plants that live for more than one year.  
 General Maintenance: Transplant during season opposite of when they bloom. Prune plant 1/2 to 2/3 before transplanting.  
 For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Goldenrod, Fragrant <i>Solidago odora</i>	T	6'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Fall	Yellow	L	B	Y	Grows in sand. Deer resistant. Anise scented leaves.	
Hibiscus <i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	T	2-4'	2-4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer- Fall	Assorted	M-H	B, H	N	Shrub. Grows in sand, loam and clay. Dormant in winter. Native variety: Halberd-Leaf. Texas Superstar® varieties: Moy Grande, Flare, Lord Baltimore	
Lion's Tail <i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	A	4-8'	4-6'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Summer- Winter	Orange	L	B, H	N	Large Shrub. Fast growing in all soils. Hardy to 25°. Wind tolerant. Deer resistant.	
Mexican Hat <i>Ratibida peduncularis</i>	T	2'	1'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Orange Yellow	L	B	Y	Grows in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Deer resistant.	
Mexican Mint Marigold <i>Tagetes lucida</i>	M	2'	2'	Sun	E	Fall	Yellow	L-M	B	N	Fragrant shrub also called Mexican Tarragon. Deer resistant.	
Mexican Oregano <i>Poliomintha graveolens</i>	T	3'	3'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Lavender	L	H	N	Fragrant Shrub. Deer resistant.	
Milkweed, Tropical <i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	A	3'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Spring- Fall	Red- Orange w/ Yellow	L-M	B, H	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Deer resistant. Cut to ground Oct.-Nov. Has milky sap.	
Mistflower, Padre Island <i>Eupatorium betonicifolium</i>	T	2'	4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year	Blue	L-M	B	Y	Small shrub. Grows in sand and clay.	
Moss Verbena <i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	A	1'	3-6'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Violet	L	B	Y	Ground cover. Semi deer resistant.	
Pink Skullcap <i>Scutellaria suffrutescens</i>	M	1-2'	2-4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer	Pink	L-M	G	N	Groundcover. Prefers a well-drained soil.	
Porterweed <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	A	3-4'	3-4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Blue, Purple, Pink	L-M	B, H	Y	Small shrub. Fast growing.	
Prairie Phlox <i>Phlox pilosa</i>	T	1-2'	1-2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	White, Pink, Purple	L	B, H	N	Grows in sand or rock. Flowers have a perfect Texas star at the center of each blossom. Spreads by rhizomes to form clumps.	



Photo by Greg Grant

Sage, 'Henry Duelberg'



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sage, 'Victoria'



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sage, Mexican Bush



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sage, Tropical



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Salvia, 'Indigo Spires'



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Shrimp Plant



Photo courtesy of AustinTexas.gov

Society Garlic



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Spider Lily



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Texas Betony



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Winecups



Photo by Curtis Clark

Yarrow, Common



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Zexmenia

Key is located on page 2

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**Other Perennials Continued:**  
 Saltmarsh Mallow (*Kosteletzkya virginica*), Autumn Sage (*Salvia greggii*),  
 Rock Rose (*Pavonia lasiopetala*),  
 Pink Mint (*Stachys drummondii*)

**Perennials** Herbaceous plants that live for more than one year.  
 General Maintenance: Transplant during season opposite of when they bloom. Prune plant 1/2 to 2/3 before transplanting  
 For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Sage, 'Henry Duelberg' <i>Salvia farinacea</i> 'Henry Duelberg'	T	3'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Dark Blue	L	B, H, G	Y	Small shrub. Grows in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Deer resistant. Texas Superstar®. Variety 'Augusta Duelberg' blooms white.
Sage, 'Mexican Bush' <i>Salvia leucantha</i>	M	4'	3'	Sun	E	Summer- Winter	Purple	L	B, H, G	N	Small shrub. Deer resistant. Texas Superstar®.
Sage, Tropical <i>Salvia coccinea</i>	S, E	3'	1'	Sun- Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Red	M	B, H, G	Y	Small shrub. Grows in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Deer resistant.
Sage, 'Victoria' <i>Salvia farinacea</i> 'Victoria'	T	3'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Blue	L	B, H, G	Y	Small shrub. Grows in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Deer resistant.
Salvia, 'Indigo Spires' <i>Salvia</i> x 'Indigo Spires'	T	3'	5'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Purple	L-M	B, H, G	N	Small shrub. Fast growing in sand, loam, clay, and caliche. Deer resistant.
Shrimp Plant <i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	M	3'	3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year	White, Red Yellow	L-M	H	Y	Small shrub. Grows in moist well-drained soil. Root hardy.
Society Garlic <i>Tulbaghia villosa</i>	A	2'	1'	Sun	E	Summer- Fall	Lavender	M	-	N	Fragrant. Hardy to 10°. Clumping grass-like.
Spider Lily <i>Hymenocallis liriosme</i>	T	2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	White	M	B, G	Y	Bulbous perennial. Grows in sand, loam and clay. Deer resistant.
Texas Betony <i>Stachys coccinea</i>	T	1'	2'	Part Shade	D	Spring- Fall	Red	M	H	N	Ground cover. Fragrant. Deer resistant. Prefers morning sun.
Winecups <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	T	1'	3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	White, Pink, Purple	L	B	Y	Grows in sand, clay and loam. Deer resistant.
Yarrow, Common <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	T	1-3'	1-3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	White, Pink	M	G	Y	Fragrant.
Zexmenia <i>Wedelia acapulcensis</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	T	1'	3'	Sun/ Part Shade	SE	Spring- Fall	Yellow, Orange	L	B	Y	Groundcover. Grows in sand, loam, clay, and caliche.



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Cordgrass, Gulf



Photo: Wilcox Nursery, Largo FL

Cordgrass, Sand



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Inland Sea Oats



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Lemon Grass



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Little Bluestem



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Muhly, Bamboo



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Muhly, Big



Photo by Richard Snyder

Muhly, Gulf



Photo by Liz Makings

Muhly, Weeping



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Purple Threeawn



Photo by Sally and Andy Wasowski, Inset by Joseph A. Marcus

Sideoats Grama



Photo by Nan Hampton

Yellow Indiangrass

Key is located on page 2

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Other Grasses you may want to try include: Seacoast Bluestem (*Schizachyrium littorale*), Love Grass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*), Giant Sea Oats (*Uniola paniculata*), Mexican Feathergrass (*Nassella tenuissima*).

**Ornamental Grasses** General Maintenance: Cut back by 1/3 after final frost – approximately February 15. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Cordgrass, Gulf <i>Spartina spartinae</i>	T	3'	3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer- Fall	Green Seed Head	M	G	Y		Fast growing perennial in sandy tidal flats. Prefers marshy conditions.
Cordgrass, Sand <i>Spartina bakeri</i>	T	3-4'	3-5'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Fall	Brown Seed Head	L	G	Y		Grows in sand, clay and loam. Striking in mass plantings.
Inland Sea Oats <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	SE	2-4'	2'	Shade/ Part Shade	D	Summer- Fall	Green/ Tan Fruit	M	B, G	N		Perennial. Grows in sand, loam and clay. Low maintenance shade grass. Good for holding slopes. Deer resistant.
Lemon Grass <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	A	6'	4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Winter	Beige Seed Head	M-H	G	N		Fragrant perennial culinary grass. Will freeze to ground and grow back.
Little Bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	A	3-4'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer- Fall	White, Green, Brown	L	B, G	Y		Perennial. Grows in sand, loam, and clay. Deer resistant.
Muhly, Bamboo <i>Muhlenbergia dumosa</i>	A	3-6'	3-4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer- Fall	Lavender Seed Head	M-L	B, G	N		Fast growing perennial in sand, loam and clay. Can be aggressive. Hardy to 10°. Deer resistant.
Muhly, Big <i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	T	5'	5'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Fall- Winter	White Seed Head	M-H	G	Y		Perennial. Grows in sand, loam, and clay. Soft-textured substitute for Pampas grass. Deer resistant.
Muhly, Gulf <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	T	3'	3'	Sun	E	Fall	Pink, Purple Seed Head	L-M	G	Y		Perennial. Grows in sand and sandy loam. Deer resistant.
Muhly, Weeping <i>Muhlenbergia dubioides</i>	A	2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Fall	Straw Seed Head	L	G	N		Striking in mass plantings. Good for erosion control. Deer resistant.
Purple Threeawn <i>Aristida purpurea</i>	T	1-2'	1'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Purple Seed Head	VL	B, G	Y		Perennial. Grows in sand, loam, and clay. Deer resistant.
Sideoats Grama <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	T	1-3'	1-3'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Summer- Fall	Red, Orange, Yellow	M	B, G	Y		Perennial. State grass of Texas. Grows in sand, loam and clay. Deer resistant. Cut back to 6" in winter.
Yellow Indiangrass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	T	3-8'	1'	Sun/ Shade	E	Fall	Yellow Seed Head	M	B, G	Y		Perennial. Grows in sand, loam and clay. A beautiful grass with a somewhat metallic golden sheen to its seed heads. Deer resistant.



Photos by Pamela Larson

Artemesia 'Louisiana'/'Powis Castle'



Photo by Pamela Larson

Blue Daze



Photo by Dinesh Vaik

Coral Creeper



Photo by Miwasatoshi

Dalea, Black



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Dalea, Gregg's



Photos by Ernie Edmondson

Frogfruit



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Horseherb



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Liriope



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mexican Heather



Photo by Roz Bailey

Mistflower, Gregg's



Photo by Sally and Andy Wasowski

Snake Herb



Photo by Pamela Larson

Woolly Stemodia

Key is located on page 2

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Other Groundcovers you may want to try include: Ice Plant (*Delosperma cooperi*), Dwarf Natal Plum (*Carissa macrocarpa*), Purpleheart (*Setcrea-sea pallida*).

**Groundcover** Herbaceous non-grass plants that grow and spread to cover the ground. Require little to no maintenance. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Artemesia <i>Artemesia</i>	A	1-3'	4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year	Silver Foliage	L	-	Y	Artemesias that grow well in our area include 'Powis Castle' and 'Louisiana'. Deer resistant.
Blue Daze <i>Evolvulus glomeratus</i>	A	1'	2-3'	Sun	E	All Year	Blue	M-L	-	Y	Grows in sand and well-drained soil.
Coral Creeper <i>Barleria repens</i>	A	1-2'	2-3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year	Coral	M	B, G	N	Fast growing, prune to contain. Cut back in March or April. Works well in containers. Can climb up trees/posts to 6-7'.
Dalea, Black <i>Dalea frutescens</i>	T	1-3'	4'	Sun	E	Summer-Fall	Purple	L	B	N	Fast growing in sand, loam and clay. Deer resistant.
Dalea, Gregg's <i>Dalea greggii</i>	T	6"-1'	2-4'	Sun	SE	Summer-Fall	Purple	VL	B, G	N	Grow in sand, loam and rock. Useful for stabilizing slopes. Does not like fertilizer and frequent watering. Deer resistant.
Frogfruit <i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	T	6"	6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	All Year	White	L	B, G	N	Grows in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Can be mowed. Deer resistant.
Horseherb <i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	W, S	1'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring Fall	Yellow	L	B	N	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Can be mowed.
Liriope <i>Liriope muscari</i>	A	1'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer	Purple	L	G	Y	Varieties to choose from include: Big Blue, Emerald Princess, and Variegated. Deer resistant.
Mexican Heather <i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	M	1'	6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Lavender	L	B, G	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Hardy to 28°. Deer resistant.
Mistflower, Gregg's <i>Conoclinium greggii</i>	T	1-2'	1'	Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Purple	M	G	Y	Fast growing in sand, loam and clay. Not deer resistant.
Snake Herb <i>Dyschoriste linearis</i>	W, S	1'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Lavender	L	B	N	Grows in sand, loam, clay and limestone. Deer resistant.
Woolly Stemodia <i>Stemodia lanata</i>	CB, S	6"	6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring-Fall	Purple	L	B	Y	Grows in sand. Foliage is silver. Poisonous. Deer resistant.



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Coral Honeysuckle



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Crossvine



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Cuban Pea Vine



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Cypress Vine



Photo by Pamela Larson

Jessamine, Carolina



Photo by Joshua Siskin

Jessamine, Confederate



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mexican Flame Vine



Photo by Nelida Spurrell

Purple Passionflower



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Snapdragon Vine



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Texas Wisteria



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Trumpet Creeper



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Virginia Creeper



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Other Vines you may want to try include: Cardinal Climber (*Ipomoea x multifida*), Yellow Butterfly Vine (*Mascagnia Macroptera*), Texas Clematis (*Clematis texensis*).

**Vines** Vines are plants requiring support to climb. All vines can be aggressive if not managed properly. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	E	25'	3-6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer	Coral/ Fruit	M	B, G H	Y		Fast growing in sand and clay.
Crossvine <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	SE	36-50'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	Orange- Red/ Fruit	L-M	B, H	N		Grows in sand, loam and clay. Tolerates brief flooding. Deer resistant.
Cuban Pea Vine <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	A	15'	6'	Sun	D	Summer- Fall	Blue	L	B	Y		Grows in sand and clay. Root hardy to 30°.
Cypress Vine <i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	M	20'	5'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Red	L	B, H	N		Annual vine. Seeds poisonous.
Jessamine, Carolina <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	E	20'	3-6'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Winter- Spring	Yellow	M	H, G	N		Prune to direct and control growth. Fragrant. Poisonous. Deer resistant
Jessamine, Confederate <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	A	20'	4-5'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	White	M	G	N		Grows in sand, loam and clay. Can also be grown as a sprawling shrub or groundcover. Also called Star Jasmine.
Mexican Flame Vine <i>Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides</i>	M	10'	3'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Orange	L-M	B, G	Y		Fast growing in all soils. Root hardy to 20°.
Purple Passionflower <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	SE	25'	25'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Purple/ Fruit	L	B, H, G	Y		Grows in sand, loam and clay. Has an orange-yellow fruit with edible pulp. Deer resistant. Very aggressive.
Snapdragon Vine <i>Maurandella antirrhiniflora</i>	S, W, C	5'	5'	Part Shade	D	Spring- Fall	Purple	M	B	Y		Grows in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Deer resistant.
Texas Wisteria <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	E	25'	4'	Sun/ Shade	D	Summer	Purple	L-H	B	N		Grows in sand, loam and clay. Deer resistant. Other wisteria species are invasive. See page 38.
Trumpet Creeper <i>Campsis radicans</i>	T	35'	8'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring	Red- Orange/ Seed Pod	L	H, G	Y		Grows in sand, loam, clay and caliche. Very aggressive. Moderately deer resistant.
Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	T	40'	3-8'	Sun/ Shade	E	Spring/ Fall	White/ Fruit	L	B, G	Y		Grows in sand, loam, clay and rock. Red fall color. Moderately deer resistant. Poisonous blue or black fruit. Very aggressive.



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Black-eyed Susan



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Bluebonnets, Texas



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Drummond's Phlox



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Greenthread



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Horsemint / Bee Balm



Photo by Pamela Larson

Indian Blanket/Firewheel



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Indian Paintbrush



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Lazy Daisy



Photo by Sally and Andy Wasowski

Partridge Pea



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Pentas / Egyptian Star



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Periwinkle / Vinca



Photo by Tom Kramer

Petunia, 'Laura Bush'

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Other Annuals you may want to try include: Sleepy Daisy (*Xanthisma texanum*), Pansy (*Viola Tricolor*), Cosmos (*Cosmos bipinnatus*), California Poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), Texas Yellow Star (*Lindheimera texana*), Zinnia (*Zinnia*).

# Annuals

Plants that complete their life cycle in one season or one year. Will self-propagate if allowed to go to seed. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Black-eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	T	2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring- Summer	Yellow	L-M	B, G	Y	Grows in sand and clay. Deer resistant.	
Bluebonnets, Texas <i>Lupinus texensis</i>	T	1'	1'	Sun	-	Spring	Blue	L	B	N	Texas state flower. Grows in sand, loam and clay. Texas Superstar®. Seeds poisonous. Plant seed in fall. Deer resistant. Variety Sandyland bluebonnet <i>L. subcarnosus</i> .	
Drummond's Phlox <i>Phlox drummondii</i>	T	1'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring	Rose Red	L	B, H	Y	Grows in sand. Plant seed in fall. Not deer resistant.	
Greenthread <i>Thelesperma filifolium</i>	T	2'	2-3'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring- Winter	Yellow	L	B	Y	Grows in sand. Deer resistant.	
Horsemint/Bee Balm <i>Monarda citriodora</i>	T	2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring- Summer	White, Lavender	L	B, H	Y	Grows in sand, loam, clay and rock. Fragrant. Deer resistant.	
Indian Blanket/Firewheel <i>Gaillardia puchella</i>	T	1'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring- Fall	Red	L	B	Y	Grows in sand. Deer resistant.	
Indian Paintbrush <i>Castilleja indivisa</i>	E	1'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring	Red	L	B, H	Y	Grows in sand, loam and clay. Grows in clumps. Start from seed in fall.	
Lazy Daisy <i>Aphanostephus skirrhobasis</i>	T	1-2'	1'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring- Summer	White	L	-	Y	Grows in sand. Flowers open mid-day. Deer resistant.	
Partridge Pea <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	T	1-3'	1-3'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Summer- Fall	Yellow	M	B, G	N	Grows in sand and loam. Plant seed in fall for spring germination. Good habitat plant.	
Pentas/Egyptian Star <i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	A	1-2'	1-2'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring- Fall	Various	L-M	B, H	N	Easily grown in well-drained soil. Mounding. Frost tender. Red, White, Lavender, Purple or Pink.	
Periwinkle/Vinca <i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	A	2'	2'	Sun/ Part Shade	-	Spring- Fall	Various	VL	B, G	Y	Cora Series are a Texas Superstar®. Deer resistant. White, Pink, Red, Maroon or Coral.	
Petunia, 'Laura Bush' <i>Petunia x laura bush</i>	A	2'	3'	Sun	-	Spring- Fall	Purple	L	B, G	N	Prefers fertile soil. Disease resistant. Texas Superstar®.	



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Lady



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mediterranean Fan



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Mexican Blue Hesper



Photo by Geographer

Mexican Fan



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Pindo



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Pygmy Date



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sabal, Texas



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Queen



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sabal, Dwarf Palmetto



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sabal, Florida / Cabbage



Photo by Ernie Edmondson

Sago Palm

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Other Palms you may want to try include: Foxtail Palm (*Wodyetia bifurcata*), California Fan Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*).

**Palms** General Maintenance: Plant in well-drained soil in spring or summer. Prune only completely brown leaves leaving 6-8" of frond stem attached to trunk. Apply palm fertilizer regularly. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Lady <i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	A	6-15'	6-15'	Shade/ Part Shade	E	Spring	Yellow	M	G	N		Slow growing. Prefers acid soils. Hardy to 20°. Leaves may burn in full sun.
Mediterranean Fan <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	A	6-15'	6-20'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring/ Fall	Yellow/ Fruit	L	G	Y		Slow growing. Soil adaptable. Clump forming. Orange fruit. Hardy to 15°.
Mexican Blue Hesper <i>Brahea armata</i>	M	50'	16'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring/ Summer	White/ Fruit	L	G	Y		Slow growing in sand, loam and clay. Needs good drainage. Shiny brown fruit. Thorns. Sensitive to transplanting. Hardy to 10°.
Mexican Fan <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	A	70-100'	25'	Sun	E	Spring	White	L	G	Y		Fast growing (up to 5' per year.) Thorns.
Pindo <i>Butia capitata</i>	A	15-25'	10-15'	Sun	E	Spring/ Summer	White/ Fruit	L	G	Y		Moderate growth in sand, loam and clay. Edible orange fruit. Also called jelly palm. Hardy to 14°.
Pygmy Date <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	A	12'	10'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring/ Summer	White/ Fruit	M	G	Y		Slow growing. Resistant to lethal yellowing disease. Thorns. Edible jet black dates ripen to red. Half hardy to 25°.
Queen <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	A	25-50'	15-25'	Sun	E	Spring/ Summer	Cream/ Fruit	L	G	Y		Medium to fast growing in sand. Resistant to lethal yellowing disease. Large fruit clusters - up to 100 lbs. Half hardy to 25°.
Sabal, Dwarf Palmetto <i>Sabal minor</i>	T	5-7'	5'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Summer	White	L-H	G	Y		Grows in sand and clay. Deer resistant. Thornless. Disease resistant. Flood tolerant. Hardy to 7°.
Sabal, Florida / Cabbage <i>Sabal palmetto</i>	A	30-40'	10-15'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring/ Summer	White/ Fruit	L	G	Y		Slow growing. Deer resistant. Thornless. Fragrant. Black Fruit. Hardy to 16°.
Sabal, Texas <i>Sabal mexicana</i>	T	50'	25'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring/ Summer	White/ Fruit	L	G	Y		Slow growth rate (6"-1' per year). Difficult to transplant after 1' tall. Dark purple fruit. Deer resistant. Thornless, Disease resistant. Hardy to 12°.

**Cycads** For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Sago Palm <i>Cycas revoluta</i>	A	12'	8'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	-	-	L	G	Y		Hardy to 15°. Susceptible to Asian cycad scale insect. All parts of plant are toxic. Deer resistant.
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Photo by Darlene Locke

Bird of Paradise



Photo by Forest and Kim Starr

Bougainvillea



Photo: Texas A&M University - Earth-Kind®

Fern, Holly



Photo by Keisotyo

Fern, Macho



Photo by Pamela Larson, Inset by Ernie Edmundson

Firebush



Photo by Darlene Locke

Firespike



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Ginger, Shell



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Jatropha



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Orchid Tree



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Plumeria



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Pride of Barbados



Photo by Ernie Edmundson

Split-Leaf Philodendron

Key is located on page 2

Shading indicates  
Coastal Bend  
Native

Common Name	Botanical Name	Native to	Height	Spread	Light Requirement	Evergreen/Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Bloom Color/Feature	Water Requirement	Wildlife	Salt Tolerant	Comments and Maintenance
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Other Tropicals you may want to try include: *Alamanda (Allamanda cathartica)*, *Croton (Codiaeum variegatum)*, *Ixora (Ixora coccinea)*, *Mandevilla (Mandevilla sanderi)*, *Walking Iris (Neomarica sp.)*.

**Tropicals / Sub Tropicals** Plants native to frost-free areas near the equator. For more information contact the AgriLife Extension office.

Bird of Paradise <i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	A	3'	4'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Orange & Purple	M	G	N	Grows in loam. Clumping plant. Hardy to 25°. Giant form: <i>Strelitzia nicolai</i> is 15' x 6'.
Bougainvillea <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis x glabra</i>	A	12'	8'	Sun	E	Spring- Fall	Various	L	-	Y	Large shrub. Long branches require support. Hardy to 25°. Heavy feeder. Thorns. Many colors of bracts.
Fern, Holly <i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	A	1-2'	1-3'	Shade/ Part Shade	E	-	-	L	G	Y	Prefers morning sun. Likes rich soil. Deer resistant.
Fern, Macho <i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	A	3-7'	3-5'	Shade/ Part Shade	E	-	-	M	G	Y	Grows in sand and well-drained soil. Deer resistant.
Firebush <i>Hamelia patens</i>	M	12'	8'	Sun	E	Summer- Fall	Red	L	B, H, G	Y	Large root-hardy perennial shrub. Deer resistant. Texas Superstar®.
Firespike <i>Odontonema tubaeforme</i>	A	6'	3'	Shade	E	All Year	Red, Purple	M	G	Y	Medium Shrub. Root-hardy to upper 20°.
Ginger, Shell <i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	A	6'	3'	Sun/ Shade	E	Spring	White, Pink	L	G	Y	Perennial. Grows in sand. Hardy to mid 20°. Deer resistant. Good container plant.
Jatropha <i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	A	10'	8'	Sun/ Part Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Red	L	B, H	N	Large root-hardy shrub. Stems hardy to upper 20°. Deer resistant. All parts of plant are poisonous.
Orchid Tree <i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	A	35'	35'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring- Summer	Pink - Lavender	L-M	G	N	Fast-growing tree with orchid-like flowers. Hardy to 25°. All parts of plant are poisonous. Fragrant. Deer resistant.
Plumeria <i>Plumeria spp.</i>	A	20'	20'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Summer- Fall	Various	M	G	Y	Large tender shrub. Damaged below 40°. May be dug and stored bare-root/bare-leaves for winter. Many colors. Some varieties fragrant.
Pride of Barbados <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	A	12'	12'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring- Fall	Yellow & Orange	L	B, H	Y	Large shrub. Root-hardy to 19°. Stems hardy to 30°. Texas Superstar®.
Split-Leaf Philodendron <i>Philodendron selloum</i>	A	12'	15'	Part Shade/ Shade	E	-	-	M	-	Y	Hardy to 25°. Root-hardy below 25°. Deer resistant. Parts of plant are poisonous.

**Invasive plants** are non-native species that have been introduced by humans, either purposely or accidentally, and have become serious environmental pests. Not all introduced plants are invasive. Invasives displace natives reducing habitat and food for wildlife.

**Native or indigenous species** are those that occur in a particular place without the help of humans. Natives provide food and shelter for wildlife.

<b>Invasive</b> Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	<b>Non-Invasive Alternative</b> Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>
Air Potato Vine <i>Dioscorea bubifera</i>	Purple Passionflower <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>
Australian Pine <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Mesquite <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>
Bamboo, Golden <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Bamboo Muhly Grass <i>Muhlenbergia dumosa</i>
Brazilian Pepper <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Wax Myrtle <i>Morella cerifera</i>
Castor Bean <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Split-Leaf Philodendron <i>Philodendron Selloum</i>
Cats Claw Vine <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Crossvine <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>
Chinaberry <i>Melia azedarach</i>	Sugarberry Hackberry <i>Celtis laevigata</i>
Chinese Tallow <i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinquapin Oak <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Elephant Ear <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Galadium <i>Caladium x hortulanum</i>
Firethorn <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex Vomitoria</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>
Ivy, English <i>Hedera helix</i>	Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Ligustrum, Japanese or Wax Leaf <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex Vomitoria</i> Barbados Cherry <i>Malpighia glabra</i>
Mimosa <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Desert Willow <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>
Mulberry, White <i>Morus alba</i>	Red Mulberry <i>Morus rubra</i>
Nandina <i>Nandina domestica</i>	Barbados Cherry <i>Malpighia glabra</i>

<b>Invasive</b> Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	<b>Non-Invasive Alternative</b> Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>
Pampas Grass <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Big Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>
Photinia, Chinese <i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex Vomitoria</i>
Photinia, Red Tipped <i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	Cape Honeysuckle <i>Tecoma capensis</i>
Privet, Common <i>Ligustrum</i>	Dwarf Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex Vomitoria 'compacta'</i>
Reed, Giant <i>Arundo donax</i>	Common Reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>
Russian Olive <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Wild Olive <i>Cordia Boissieri</i> Genizo/Texas Sage <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Salt Cedar <i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i> Montezuma Cypress <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i>
Salvinia, Giant <i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Water Lily <i>Nymphaea</i>
Tree of Heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Chinquapin Oak <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Water Hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Arrowhead <i>Dioscorea bubifera</i>
Water Lettuce <i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water Lily <i>Nymphaea</i>
Wisteria, Chinese <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Texas Wisteria <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>
Wisteria, Japanese <i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Purple Passionflower <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>
For more information see <a href="http://texasinvasives.org">texasinvasives.org</a> .	



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Caesalpinia mexicana . . . . .	11	Elaeagnus angustifolia . . . . .	38	Monarda citriodora . . . . .	33	Rosa x 'Belinda's Dream' . . . . .	15	Ungnadia speciosa . . . . .	13
Caesalpinia pulcherrima . . . . .	37	Erythrina herbacea . . . . .	15	Morella cerifera . . . . .	13	Rosmarinus officinalis . . . . .	19	Verbena tenuisecta . . . . .	23
Callicarpa americana . . . . .	15	Eupatorium betonicifolium	23	Morus alba . . . . .	38	Rudbeckia hirta . . . . .	33	Viguiera stenoloba . . . . .	19
Callirhoe involucrata . . . . .	25	Evolvulus glomeratus . . . . .	29	Morus rubra . . . . .	9	Russelia equisetiformis . . . . .	17	Washingtonia robusta . . . . .	35
Callistemon rigidus . . . . .	11	Eysenhardtia texana . . . . .	11	Muhlenbergia capillaris . . . . .	27	Sabal mexicana . . . . .	35	Wedelia acapulcensis	
Calyptocarpus vialis . . . . .	29	Ficus carica . . . . .	13	Muhlenbergia dubioides . . . . .	27	Sabal minor . . . . .	35	var. hispida . . . . .	25
Campsis radicans . . . . .	31	Gaillardia puchella . . . . .	33	Muhlenbergia dumosa . . . . .	27	Sabal palmetto . . . . .	35	Wisteria floribunda . . . . .	38
Capsicum annuum . . . . .	17	Galphimia glauca . . . . .	15	Muhlenbergia lindheimeri	27	Salvia coccinea . . . . .	25	Wisteria frutescens . . . . .	31
Carissa macrocarpa . . . . .	15	Gelsemium sempervirens	31	Nandina domestica . . . . .	38	Salvia farinacea ' . . . . .	25	Wisteria sinensis . . . . .	38
Castilleja indivisa . . . . .	33	Hamelia patens . . . . .	37	Nephrolepis biserrata . . . . .	37	Henry Duelberg' . . . . .	25	Yucca recurvifolia . . . . .	19
Casuarina equisetifolia . . . . .	38	Hedera helix . . . . .	38	Odontonema tubaeforme . . . . .	37	Salvia farinacea 'Victoria' . . . . .	25		
Catharanthus roseus . . . . .	33	Hemerocallis spp . . . . .	21	Oenothera lindheimeri . . . . .	21	Salvia leucantha . . . . .	17, 25		
Celtis laevigata . . . . .	9	Hesperaloe parviflora . . . . .	19	Parkinsonia aculeata . . . . .	9	Salvia x 'Indigo Spires' . . . . .	25		
Cercis Canadensis . . . . .	11	Hibiscus martianus . . . . .	17	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	31	Salvinia molesta . . . . .	38		
Chamaecrista fasciculata . . . . .	33	Hibiscus mutabilis . . . . .	13	Passiflora incarnata . . . . .	31	Schinus terebinthifolius . . . . .	38		
Chamaerops humilis . . . . .	35	Hibiscus spp. . . . .	23	Pentas lanceolata . . . . .	33	Schizachyrium scoparium	27		

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- ❖ **Lawn** – see footprints = water, as needed, not on a schedule. Pull/dig sandburs while green. Raise mower height to help grass survive long hot summer. Plant grass where needed. Water frequently until established.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – check for stink and leaf-footed bugs; pick off. Fruit dropping or not setting = not enough water. Fertilize peppers. Harvest as much as possible before plants decline from heat. To avoid disease, pull nonproducing plants.
- ❖ **Roses** – prune dead wood. Fertilize 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Water every 8-10 days.
- ❖ **Annuals/Perennials** – plant heat tolerant varieties for fall color – Mexican bush sage, salvias, sun coleus, dianthus, gaura, purslane, portulaca, mandevillas.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – fertilize 1x/mo though Sept.
- ❖ **Milkweed** – collect seeds. Native is best, but tropical is OK as long as it is cut to ground every winter.

### JULY

- ❖ **Upkeep** – too hot for fertilizer. Get ready for hummingbirds; clean feeders, plant hummer friendly plants: yaupon, bottlebrush, cape honeysuckle, coral vine, firebush, pentas, pride of Barbados, turk's cap, verbena, crossvine, sage, esperanza, Texas lantana.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – established = water 1x/2wks deeply. Young = water 1-2x/wk for 1st year. Trim dead wood. OK to trim live oaks, if needed, but Dec/Jan is best. Paint cuts. Deadhead blooms to keep plants flowering. Plant palms.
- ❖ **Lawn** – mower on highest setting. Cut back water to 1x/wk.

- ❖ **Vegetables** – solarize cleared vegetable or flower bed: water, then cover with a layer of clear plastic (secure along edges) to kill nematodes and weed seeds. Leave covered until ready to plant in September. Non-fruiting pepper plants can be kept alive to resume fruiting in fall.
- ❖ **Fruit Trees** – watch for insects (control with insecticidal soap or neem oil). Citrus greening – signs: yellow shoots, misshapen fruit. Contact County Ex Agent immediately for verification.
- ❖ **Roses** – prune dead wood. Fertilize 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Water every 8-10 days.
- ❖ **Annuals/Perennials** – remove spent plants. Add compost. Mulch area with 3-4" mulch. Deadhead blooms to keep blooming.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – fertilize 1x/mo though Sept.

### AUGUST

- ❖ **Upkeep** – check for heat stress and water deeply. Check for sucking insects, treat with insecticidal soap or horticultural oil.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – water well with slow drip hose. New = 1x/2wks. Established = 1x/mo. OK to trim live oaks; paint all cuts immediately. Prune vigorously growing shrubs. Plant palms.
- ❖ **Lawn** – Bermuda grass may be dormant and should green back up with cooler weather. Water in early AM – prevents fungal problems.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – pull spent plants. Add compost. Check roots for root-knot nematodes – DON'T compost these, dispose in garbage. Nematodes = solarize or plant elbon rye or French

marigolds. Plan fall garden, but wait until Sept. to plant. Start seeds for later transplanting.

- ❖ **Fruit Trees** – water well with slow drip hose -- New = 1x/2wks. Established = 1x/mo.
- ❖ **Roses** – prune bush varieties lightly (up to 1/3) to stimulate fall flowering. Fertilize 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Water every 8-10 days.
- ❖ **Annuals/Perennials** – annuals: trim back to stimulate growth and blooms. Fertilize through Sept., water deeply 1x/8-10 days. Sow: zinnia and sunflower seeds. Choose a sunny, well-drained site, rake soil surface; keep area moist for 1-2 weeks.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – water 1x/week. Fertilize 1x/mo though Sept..
- ❖ **Wildflowers** – sow bluebonnet and other wildflower seeds. Choose a sunny, well drained site. Rake soil surface. Keep area moist for 1-2 weeks.

### SEPTEMBER

- ❖ **Upkeep** – drain standing water to control mosquitoes. When shopping for plants, look for strong, good color, no disease with roots as deep as plant is tall, not circling around inside pot.
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – transplant. Don't bring in special soil, they need to acclimate to the native soil. Add compost. Water 1-2x/wk until established, Mulch after planting. Mulch existing plants, keeping away from stem/trunk. Water established plants 1x/2wks. OK to trim live oaks. Plant palms.
- ❖ **Lawn** – add compost. Apply pre-emergent herbicide – Do NOT use weed/feed products. They kill or weaken trees and landscape plants.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – Plant transplants by Sept. 15. Plant cool season seeds – see Jan. for list. and plant

in succession each week through Oct. Plant warm season crops that fruit within 45-60 days.

- ❖ **Fruit Trees** – deep water 1x/2wks
- ❖ **Roses** – cut off old blooms, remove dead canes, thin canes and take off 1/3 of bush. Fertilize 1x/mo through Sept. then water deeply. Water every 8-10 days.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – Fertilize once then wait until March to fertilize again.
- ❖ **Wildflowers** – sow bluebonnet and other wildflower seeds. Choose a sunny, well drained site. Rake soil surface. Keep area moist for 1-2 weeks.

### OCTOBER

- ❖ **Upkeep** – heavily mulch to protect roots, keep it away from stem/trunk. Cut back on watering overall. Less sun, more rain = fungal problems.
- ❖ **Shrubs/Trees** – plant almost anything. Do not prune heavily. OK to prune live oaks.
- ❖ **Lawn** – fertilize lightly with "winterizing" fertilizer (high potassium). Pull sandburs. Check for chinch bugs in dead areas.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – plant cool season: see January list. Sow onion seeds. Great time for herbs. Plant chives, oregano, basil, cilantro, dill, parsley, sage, thyme, rosemary in sunny spot.
- ❖ **Roses** – transplant in well drained area w/ min. 8 hrs of sun.
- ❖ **Tropicals** – avoid planting
- ❖ **Wildflowers** – sow bluebonnet and other wildflower seeds. Choose a sunny, well drained site. Rake soil surface. Keep area moist for 1-2 weeks.

### NOVEMBER

- ❖ **Upkeep** – mulch everything. Avoid heavy pruning. Water if no rain. Gather old sheets/blankets to cover tropicals if cold snap

is predicted. Water everything prior to a predicted freeze. Check sprinkler system/drip irrigation for leaks. Clean/sharpen all gardening tools and wipe with light coat of oil.

- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – transplant any except tropicals and palms. OK to prune live oaks.
- ❖ **Lawn** – get all blades sharpened. Water your lawn, if no rain.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – plant: carrots, chard, collards, garlic, lettuce, mustard, onion, radish spinach, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kale. Harvest fruiting veggies regularly, or they will stop producing. Protect tomatoes/peppers from frost with blankets. Plant strawberries. Plant fall herbs: oregano, sage, thyme, chives, parsley, dill, and fennel.
- ❖ **Milkweed** – cut back tropical milkweed and keep cut until February.

### DECEMBER

- ❖ **Upkeep** – watch for freeze warnings. Do all Nov. upkeep if not already done,
- ❖ **Trees/Shrubs** – transplant all varieties except tropicals and palms. Continue to remove problem and invasive species. OK to prune live oaks.
- ❖ **Lawn** – do not fertilize. Apply herbicide to lawn to control winter annual weeds. Use product that lists weeds that need to be controlled. Water if a few weeks go by with no rain.
- ❖ **Vegetables** – continue planting cool season crops. Start warm weather crop seeds indoors.
- ❖ **Fruit Trees** – pick ripe fruit. Remove all before freeze. Fruit can tolerate freezes down to about 26 degrees.
- ❖ **Indoor plants** – let dry out 1-2" below surface before watering.



**Make Every Drop Count!**



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