

bromiliad**Bromeliad**

from www.wikipedia.com:

Bromeliaceae is a family of monocot flowering plants of around 3,170 species native mainly to the tropical Americas. The family includes both epiphytes, such as Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), and terrestrial species, such as the pineapple (*Ananas comosus*).

**Pineapple**

Ananas comosus

from www.floridata.com: Try this fun method of propagation: Slice off the small rosette of leaves at the top, including about an inch of the fruit. Let this "crown" dry for a day or two, then set it on some slightly moist fast draining sandy potting mix. Keep it around 70F in indirect light and it should grow into a new pineapple plant in a few weeks.

bulb**Amaryllis**

Hippeastrum spp.

from www.floridata.com: Outdoors use amaryllis in mixed perennial borders. Plant among shrubs or under high shade of pine trees. Makes great cut flowers. In winter, amaryllis bulbs are easily forced into spectacular blooms. In a matter of weeks a dry bulb will become a lovely centerpiece to brighten gloomy winter days.

Walking Iris

Neomarica northiana

from www.davesgarden.com: broozersnooze from Jacksonville, FL (Zone 9b) wrote: Very easy to grow here in NE Florida. Blooms very fragrant, resemble an orchid but only last 1 day. Plant produces a long, bloom-bearing streamer. My neighbor planted hers in her yard covered by oak trees. Shade, sun - whatever, it grows.

**Twelve Apostles Lily**

Crinum sp.

from www.davesgarden.com:

TickiSox from Lowndesboro, AL (Zone 8a) wrote: The flowers are nothing to write home about, they are fragranced but I think of soap instead of the anise scent they are supposed to carry. They are a reliable repeat bloomer once they are established. Rain really sets them off. Well worth having.

**Pregnant Onion**

Ornithogalum longibracteatum

from www.wikipedia.com: It is often grown as a houseplant, or outdoors as an ornamental in warmer climates. It is very hard to kill. It likes a lot of water. Is called a "pregnant onion" because it makes little "babies" on the side of its bulb which can then be potted and grown into entire pregnant onion plants.

**cactus****Thornless Pricklypear Cactus**

Opuntia stricta

from www.wikipedia.com: Commonly known known as Erect Prickly Pear, is a species of cactus from southern North America and Central America. It produces lemon yellow flowers in the spring and summer, followed by purplish-red fruits. It has been introduced to South Africa and Australia where it has become an invasive weed.

**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 'Sprengerii' 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.

**ground cover, perennial****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.

**Lilyturf***Liriope muscari*

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

**Gregg's Mistflower***Conoclinium greggii*

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: 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.

**Mondo Grass***Ophiopogon japonicus*

from www.floridata.com: Mondo grass's rich dark green, finely textured evergreen foliage provides a handsome backdrop for more colorful plants. It is virtually pest and care free making it a great choice for low maintenance plantings.

**Missouri Primrose***Oenothera macrocarpa*

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

**Creeping Ruellia***Ruellia squarrosa*

Creeping ruellia (*Ruellia squarrosa*) grows very low to the ground and spreads more by underground runners than by seeds. This type blooms admirably in the deepest of shade and does well when overgrown by other plants. The leaves are wide, dark green, and sort of soft and fuzzy.

**grass, perennial****Blue Fescue***Festuca arvernensis*

from www.learn2grow.com: Native to southwestern Europe, this fescue species is a densely-clumping perennial with curved, green, narrow leaves. In size and shape it resembles *Festuca ovina* which many gardeners use as a small ornamental grass in beds and borders. *Festuca arvernensis* is adapted to hot, dry conditions.

**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.



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. filifera*

from http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Absolutely one of the most beautiful ornamental grasses around. A North American native and more importantly a Texas Native Plant! Puts on a real show with flowers that look like a purple cloud from far away, giving a spectacular fall color show.

**Weeping Muhly***Muhlenbergia palmeri*

from www.nativesoftexas.com: This graceful muhley grass is native to Arizona but does well in the Texas Hill Country. It has a graceful weeping appearance and enjoys full sun. It is very drought tolerant when established. Like the other grasses in this genera it blooms in the fall with slender seed heads. It grows to 1½ or 2 feet tall.

**Pigeonberry***Rivina humilis*

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

**herb, annual****Cinnamon Basil**

Ocimum basilicum 'Cinnamon' from wikipedia.com: Basil is most commonly recommended to be used fresh; in cooked recipes, it is generally added at the last moment, as cooking quickly destroys the flavour. The fresh herb can be kept for a short time in plastic bags in the refrigerator, or for a longer period in the freezer, after being blanched quickly in boiling water.

**Blackeyed Susan***Rudbeckia hirta*

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

**Coreopsis***Coreopsis sp.*

from www.wikipedia.com: Common names include tickseed and calliopsis. The flowers are usually yellow with a toothed tip. They have showy flower heads with involucral bracts in two distinct series of eight each. Coreopsis species are used as food plants by the caterpillars of some Lepidoptera species including Coleophora acamtopappi.

**herb, perennial****Cane Begonia***Begonia coccinea*

Begonia coccinea is a species begonia native to Brazil. Many hybrids have been produced using it as a parent. Plant has thick, leathery, solid bright-green leaves with a soft sheen and bright red flowers. Variants in flower color include dark pink and deep coral/salmon.

**Blanketflower***Gaillardia x grandiflora*

from www.mobot.com: Called blanket flower in probable reference to the resemblance to blankets woven by Native Americans. However, some authorities suggest that the name blanket flower was originally in reference to the habit of wild species plants to form colonies which blanketed the ground.

**Texas Bluebells***Eustoma exaltatum ssp. russetum*

from www.wildflowers.org: The extremely showy flowers can be blue, purple, pink, white, or yellow. The Japanese have been breeding Texas Bluebells (known there as Lisianthus) for over 70 years. People have literally picked them from the wild in such numbers that the wild populations have been unable to reseed in their native habitat.



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.

**Wooly Butterfly Bush***Buddleia marrubifolia*

from www.nativesoftexas.com: Plant this West Texas native in full sun and watch the butterflies congregate. The round orange and yellow blooms are a great contrast to the silver gray foliage. Be sure to plant in a well-drained site and give it plenty of room to grow to its 4 by 4 feet size. It likes limestone soils and blooms from March to September.

**Butterfly Weed***Asclepias tuberosa*

LARVAL HOST for: Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) and Queen (*Danaus gilippus*) butterflies.
from www.floridata.com: It is unique among milkweeds in that the sap is not milky and leaves are not opposite. Deep taproot makes transplanting difficult. Self-sows freely, deadhead if you don't want volunteers.

**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.

**Chives***Allium schoenoprasum*

from www.wikipedia.com: Chives are cultivated both for its culinary uses as well as its ornamental value; the violet flowers are often used in ornamental dry bouquets. Chives thrive in well-drained soil, rich in organic matter, with a pH of 6-7 and full sun. Chives can be grown from seed and mature in summer, or early the following spring.

**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.

**Texas Gold Columbine***Aquilegia chrysantha var. hinc*

from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: A Texas native, this new plant is a cultivated selection from a rare perennial wildflower. Should give excellent performance in all areas of Texas with the possible exception of the Rio Grande Valley and the Panhandle.

**Purple Coneflower***Echinacea purpurea*

from www.mobot.org: Excellent, long-blooming flower for massing in the border, meadow, native plant garden, naturalized area, wildflower garden or part shade area of woodland garden. Often massed with black-eyed Susans (Rudbeckias).

**Coral Creeper***Barleria repens*

from 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.

**Crown-of-Thorns***Euphorbia milii*

from www.floridata.com: Grown for its long lasting, colorful petal-like bracts which surround inconspicuous little flowers. Although often grown in pots on the patio, this thorny succulent is perfect for rock gardens and sunny borders. Crown of thorns is salt tolerant and often used in frostfree coastal areas, even quite near the sea.



Variegated Shell Ginger*Alpinia zerumbet variegata*

from www.wikipedia.com: Grows in upright clumps 8-10 feet tall in tropical climates. In more typical conditions, it reaches 4-8 feet tall in the green house, and 3-4 feet tall, as a house plant. It is called a shell ginger or shell flower most commonly, because its individual pink flowers resemble sea shells.

**Greenthread***Thelesperma filifolium*

LARVAL HOST for: Dainty Sulphur (*Nathalis iole*) butterfly. Native to the prairies of Central & Western Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, & Mexico, striking when planted in mass. From ualde.tamu.edu: Greenthread blooms between March and June and often into the fall.

**Indigo Spires***Salvia x. 'Indigo Spires'*

This striking Salvia was discovered growing at Huntington Botanical Gardens in California in the 1970s. Indigo Spires tends to keep growing and growing and then falls over under its own weight. Constant pruning and pinching will keep it in bounds, and removing the flower spikes after most of the flowers have dropped off will encourage more blooming.

**Butterfly Iris***Dietes bicolor*

from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Dietes bicolor is a clumping perennial with sword like leaves and is a native to South Africa. Bicolor Iris naturally occurs near streams and wet areas in the Bathurst district of the Eastern Cape. Even though it is native to wet areas, it is drought tolerant as well.

**Christmas Kalanchoe***Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*

from www.desert-tropicals.com: Use house plant fertilizer for actively growing plants. Blooms in winter, and needs uninterrupted 14-hour nights for a month and a half before blooming.

**Oyster Plant***Tradescantia spathacea*

very small flowers in boat-shaped bracts among the leaves, all parts are poisonous, may cause skin irritation or allergic reactions

**Black Pearl Pepper***Capsicum annuum 'Black Pea'*

from 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.

**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

**Redbird Flower***Pedilanthus tithymaloides*from www.toptropicals.com:

Pedilanthus is very easy to grow as a houseplant. It needs some protection from hot summer sun, but it will be happiest in full sun during the fall and winter. Take care not to over-water, which can cause rotting. The sap is moderately caustic, although mild by Euphorbia standards, it should still be handled with caution.

**Chi-Chi Pink Ruellia***Ruellia brittoniana 'Chi Chi'*

color variation of the "Mexican Petunia"; from www.plantdelights.com: 'Chi Chi' is a dynamite ruellia from Texas...a seedling selection of *R. brittoniana* from plant guru Scott Ogden. The narrow, very dark green foliage clothes the 2' tall stem, topped with 1" pink petunia-like flowers, from early summer through fall.



Cherry Sage*Salvia greggii* var *Lipstick*

from www.plantdelights.com: One of the longest-flowering Texas sage cultivars we have trialed. Each compact 3' tall x 3' wide clump is simply smothered in terminal flower spikes of lipstick-red (RHS 50A) flowers, each highlighted by a white throat and brown calyx. Texas sage makes a great foreground addition to a grouping of ornamental grasses.

**Mealy Blue Sage***Salvia farinacea*

A low clumping perennial that reaches one to three feet in height. It is found in rocky, calcareous, and chalky soils of the Edwards Plateau and South Texas Plains. The purple to violet-blue flower is two-lipped with the top lip having two lobes and the bottom lip having three lobes. The flowers are found on a spike-like stem that is densely hairy.

**Mexican Red Sage***Salvia darcyi*

from www.smgrowers.com: Spreads by stolons to produce wide clumps that are densely covered with the pastel green triangular shaped leaves. Plant in full to part sun (the more sun the better) and give regular deep irrigation. Attracts snails. Noted to be cold hardy to at least 20 F and probably lower.

**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.

**Golden Shrimp Plant***Pachystachys lutea*

from www.mobot.com: White flowers are partially covered by and protrude from showy, overlapping (hence, shrimp) golden yellow bracts which provide the predominant structure and color. Lance-shaped to elliptic medium green leaves (to 6" long) are heavily veined. It is a popular landscape plant in tropical and subtropical areas of the world.

**Skeleton-Leaf Goldeneye***Viguiera stenoloba*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: With its skeletal dark green leaves, golden daisies and rounded growth habit, it is an extremely ornamental shrub or sub-shrub. It adapts to most well-drained sites in full sun, and will benefit from being cut back to maintain a dense shrubby appearance.

**Standing-Cypress***Ipomopsis rubra*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: The brilliant red, tubular flowers are marginally spaced throughout the entire length of the spike. The leaves are finely divided making this variety easy to identify when not in bloom. Requires a very dry, well-drained soil in full sun to partial shade.

**palm****Pygmy Date Palm***Phoenix roebelenii*

from www.floridata.com: Small stature, delicate lacy appearance and easy care make this an exceptional palm that everyone can enjoy whether in the landscape or indoor containers. Pygmy date palm is inexpensive and available from mail order, nurseries and plant shops everywhere.

**shrub, perennial****Yellow Alder***Turnera ulmifolia*

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.

**Angel's Trumpet***Brugmansia candida*

from www.floridata.com: It can be pruned to a small tree with a single trunk, or allowed to grow in a clump with several erect and spreading stems. Use it where you want to make a bold statement. Its large, coarse leaves and huge drooping flowers will be the center of attention.

**Powis Castle Artemisia***Artemisia x 'Powis Castle'*

from www.floridata.com: 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.

**Pencil Cactus***Euphorbia tirucalli*

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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Roughleaf Dogwood***Cornus drummondii*

from www.wildflower.org: Clumping shrub or small tree, this dogwood is easily recognized by the rough, upper leaf surfaces and white fruit. It spreads from root sprouts and provides cover for wildlife; various small birds, such as Bells Vireo, nest in the thickets.



Elbowbush*Forestiera angustifolia*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Evergreen shrub with stiff, dense branches that come off the stems at a 90 degree angle, forming elbows. Male and female flowers are produced on separate plants, followed by a dark purple berry. Livestock and small mammals browse the twigs and fruit.

**Esperanza***Tecoma stans*

LARVAL HOST for: Plebeian sphinx moth (*Paratrea plebeja*). from www.floridata.com: Var. *stans* is a Central American tree that grows to 25 ft. Arizona yellow bells (var. *angustata*) is a 10 ft deciduous shrub. Gold Star Esperanza grows to 3-4 ft. Perfect for the South Texas Gulf Coast.

**Firebush***Hamelia patens*

From Michael Womack: . . . butterflies also use the large leaves as roosting sites at night. from www.floridata.com: It can be kept small by pruning. Firebush is a valuable addition to butterfly and hummingbird gardens. Also does well in containers.

**Firecracker***Russelia equisetiformis*

LARVAL HOST for: Common Buckeye butterfly (*Junonia coenia*). Has a white variant. From www.magnoliagardensnusery.com: Produces thin wiry-like foliage and scarlet to coral tubular flowers. Great for containers or for spilling over walls, much like a fountain.

**Firespike***Odontonema tubiforme*

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

**Chinese Hibiscus***Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

from aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: The glossy green foliage varies considerably in size and texture among the many varieties. Flowers range from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, and may be double or single. Hibiscus belong to the mallow family and are closely related to cotton, hollyhock, Turks cap, the mallows, shrub althaea, Confederate rose, and okra.

**Confederate Rose Hibiscus***Hibiscus mutabilis*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Old-fashioned perennial or shrub hibiscus better known as the Confederate rose. It tends to be shrubby or treelike in Zones 9 and 10. Flowers are double and are 4 to 6 inches in diameter; they open white or pink, and change to deep red by evening.

**Cape Honeysuckle***Tecoma capensis*

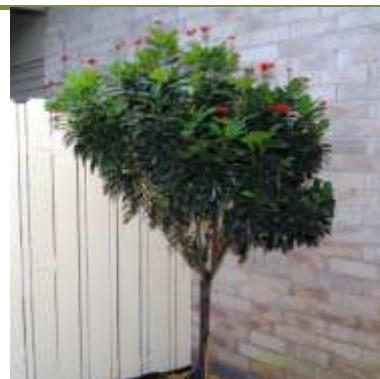
from www.floridata.com: Cape honeysuckle can be used as a climbing vine (it needs tying) or barrier hedge/screen, trained as a specimen shrub, or used as a ground cover on steep slopes or rocky banks. It is sometimes trained as an espalier. It is especially attractive cascading over walls or planters. It can be trained to a garden arch.

**Mexican Honeysuckle***Justicia spicigera*

from mswn.com: Easily identified by its bright orange, narrowly tubular flowers. One of the few desertadapted 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.

**Jatropha***Jatropha integerrima*

Jatropha is a very diverse genus which includes cactus like succulents, herbaceous perennials, and woody trees. As with most members of Euphorbiaceae, the milky sap can be a strong irritant to skin. Most parts of the plant can be toxic if ingested.



New Gold Lantana

Lantana x hybrida 'New Gold'
cross between a Lantana camara and a Lantana montevidensis. from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: [applicable to most Lantanas]. This tough plant not only blossoms most of the year, but it is also drought and sun hardy - two important keys to its success in landscaping.

**Texas Lantana**

Lantana urticoides

from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: The most effective use of these plants is often mass plantings in sunny areas with well-drained soils. Often found along fenceposts where it is protected from mowing. The native form is considered the best variety for hummingbirds and butterflies because of its high nectar content.

**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.

**Bush Morning Glory**

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

**Sago Palm**

Cycas revoluta

from junglemusic.net: It is not a palm at all, but rather a Cycad. Cycads are a group of plants that are very primitive in their origins. Fossils have been found on almost every continent on the planet. It prefers sandy, well draining soil. Prefers planting in the ground.

**Blue Plumbago**

Plumbago auriculata

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

**Plumeria**

Plumeria rubra

from www.floridata.com: Plumeria is perfect as a patio tree or as lawn specimen. Use shrubbier forms in mixed hedges where they contribute color and texture. Plant plumerias near porches and bedroom windows so that its delightful fragrance can be enjoyed on summer evenings.

**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.

**Althea**

Hibiscus syriacus

from www.floridata.com: Rose-of-Sharon is most commonly used in mixed shrub borders, or in a group for its tall, upright shape and summer color. It also makes a fine stand alone specimen. Rose-of-Sharon is a perennial favorite among home gardeners for its ease of care and its large showy flowers that persist for weeks in the hot summertime.

**Seagrape**

Coccoloba uvifera

from www.floridata.com: Seagrape is used in hedges and as a street tree in coastal cities throughout the tropics. It is one of the most commonly used native plants in South Florida landscaping. Seagrape is highly tolerant of salt spray and salty soils as well as strong sun and wind. Used as a windbreak near beaches.



Shrimp Plant*Justicia brandegeana*

withstands wind and sand, will freeze to ground but regrow, from 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.

**Mexican Turk's Cap**

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

**Variegated Vitex***Vitex trifolia* var. *variegata*

from http://hort.ufl.edu: This fast growing shrub is popular for its variegated foliage and pretty blue flowers . Vitex will reach a height of 10 to 12 feet and quickly becomes tree-like if neglected or trained to encourage multi-trunk development. However, this plant creates a nice, dense shrub if it is properly pruned.

**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.

**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.

**Moss Rose***Portulaca grandiflora*

from www.floridata.com: Moss rose makes a beautiful ground cover in a dry or rocky area, although it cannot be walked on. Use moss rose as edging at the front of borders or in the cracks in a rock wall, or the spaces between stepping stones. It's perfect for a hot, dry, south facing slope.

**tree****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.

**Mexican Buckeye***Ungnadia speciosa*

from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: Pink flowers bloom simultaneously as it leafs out with light bronze colored leaflets - fall color is bright golden yellow. May be used as a large multi-trunk shrub or trained into a small tree. Because of its spreading nature it is not well suited near the street. Not related to the Yellow or Ohio Buckeye.

**Colima***Zanthoxylum fagara*

from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: It is common in the brush of the Rio Grande Plains and near the coast, north to Jackson and Matagorda counties, where it thrives in hot, dry locations. An important wildlife plant, colima is a food source for white tailed deer, many birds, butterfly larvae and butterflies. It is cold hardy to San Antonio.



Crape myrtle*Lagerstroemia indica*

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

**Cedar Elm***Ulmus crassifolia*

The Latin species name means thick leaf. Dominant species in the woods of much of Central Texas. Larval host for the Mourning Cloak & Question Mark butterflies. Although it is susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease, it appears to be less of a problem with it than it is with American Elm, *U. americana*, or Winged Elm, *U. alata*.

**Lacebark Elm***Ulmus parvifolia*

from www.floridata.com: Most of the elms make great shade and avenue trees, and Chinese elm is one of the best. Foliage in autumn often turns shades of red and purple. With its multi-colored exfoliating bark, Chinese elm is especially attractive in winter. This is a good choice when you want a shade tree for a small 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.

**Sugar Hackberry***Celtis laevigata*

from www.wildflowers.org: Tree with broad, rounded, open crown of spreading or slightly drooping branches. Sugar hackberry can grow 60-80 ft. in height and equally as wide with a broad crown and graceful, pendulous branches.

**Texas Mountain Laurel***Sophora secundiflora*

This is the most common variety in local nurseries. from www.davesgarden.com: desert_rose from Dripping Springs, TX wrote: I can't do without this plant in my garden! It's easy, drought-tolerant and attracts so many butterflies--- I can't count them all. It grows in average alkaline to poor soil. It has plenty of seeds in the fall.

**Wax Myrtle***Morella cerifera*

from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Is found growing wild in coastal areas most often in low-lying moister areas, but will adapt to dryer conditions and, like the other understory trees, in the shadow of live oaks. The plant spreads from the roots and forms large clusters if left unpruned.

**Bur Oak***Quercus macrocarpa*

from www.wikipedia.com: The acorns are the largest of any North American oak. Typically grows in the open, away from forest canopy.. It is also a fire-resistant tree, and possesses significant drought resistance by virtue of a long taproot. It commonly lives to be 200 to 300 years old. Outstanding ornamental tree.

**Live Oak***Quercus virginiana*

from http://aggiehorticulture.tamu.edu: Live oak is majestic and long-lived, with a crown that can spread up to twice its height. It is pH adaptable, and tolerant of drought and poor soils, although it does not tolerate poorly drained soils or extremely well-drained deep sand. Its primary liability is its susceptibility to the oak wilt fungus.

**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.



Papaya*Carica papaya*

Not salt tolerant, does not tolerate frost or even periods of near freezing temperatures.

Grown in partial shade, they produce fruit that is not very sweet. Papaya is a short lived plant and young plants produce more fruit than older specimens. Grow local cultivars for best fruit.

**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.

**Retama***Parkinsonia aculeata*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Graceful tree with bright green bark. It can be single stemmed or multi-trunked, and because it has long thin leaves it casts only dappled shade. The yellow flowers with red-orange throats are borne in spring or early summer. Needle-like thorns can be maintenance and pedestrian hazards.

**Desert Willow***Chilopsis linearis*

from www.livingdesert.com: Desert willows will grow rapidly -- 3 feet a year for several years with regular watering. If they're dropping a lot of leaves in the summer, they could probably use a drink. Go easy on the fertilizer, because too much nitrogen will promote rank, uncharacteristic growth attractive only to insects like aphids.

**vine, annual****Cuban Blue Pea Vine***Clitoria ternatea*

from Micheal Womack: This fast growing annual produces lots of bright blue flowers and a thin vine. It will freeze, but the plant produces seeds in pea pods that can be dried and kept to replant in future years. Look for it as a one-gallon plant. The plants tend to get leggy very quickly, so pinching helps to keep it bushy.

**vine, perennial****Arrowhead Vine***Syngonium podophyllum*

The Arrowhead plant can be grown alone or within a mixed planting for additional interest. As the plant ages, however, it will begin to vine; therefore, it may be a good idea to grow the arrowhead plant in a hanging basket. Likewise, the plant can be trained on a pole or trellis for support. It can be invasive and hard to control.

**Crossvine***Bignonia capreolata*

from www.wildflower.org: Not deer resistant. 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: 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.

**Dutchman's Pipe Vine***Aristolochia gigantea var Brasi*

from www.buenacreekgardens.com: King of a large group of vines that attract pollinating flies with flowers that look like (and often smell like) dead meat. These vines don't just attract flies, however: they actually trap them and keep them overnight to effect pollination. Make nice hats!

**Coral Honeysuckle***Lonicera sempervirens*

from www.wildflowers.org: This vine has showy, trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside, yellow inside, in several whorled clusters at the ends of the stems. Papery, exfoliating bark is orange-brown in color. This beautiful, slender, climbing vine is frequently visited by hummingbirds. Not too aggressive. Good climber or ground cover.



Carolina Jasmine*Gelsemium sempervirens*

from www.floridata.com: Rapidly covers arbors, tree trunks, trellises, etc. in a season or two. This is a well behaved vine that will stay in scale and can be used on decks and porches and on trellises near patios and entryways. It grows well in containers and as ground cover along steep banks and is a good candidate for low maintenance landscapes.

**Mexican Flame Vine***Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides*

from www.floridata.com: Use Mexican flame vine to drape over porch rails and mailboxes. It's expert at improving the visual charm of chain link fences. Use in mixed hedges to create splashes of summertime color. It also looks great clambering up palm or pine tree trunks. Tends to be rather compact.

**Palay Rubervine***Cryptostegia grandiflora*

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

**Pandora Vine***Pandorea jasminoides*

from www.ehow.com: A sun-loving plant from Australia that grows best in the hot southern climates of Florida, Texas and California. Whether growing up a trellis or tumbling across a high stone wall, its rich green leaves and bountiful vines add a tall airy quality to the garden. Best of all, the plant blooms 2 or 3 times each year.

**Snapdragon Vine***Maurandella antirrhiniflora*

from www.wildflowers.org: Snapdragon vine is a delicate, herbaceous vine which usually reaches 3 ft. or more in length. Small, rose-purple flowers occur on slender pedicels from the axils of triangular, lobed leaves. also known as Roving Sailor. These vine, not a true snapdragon, is charming, attractive and well worth cultivating.

**Trumpet Creeper***Campsip radicans*

LARVAL HOST for: Plebeian sphinx moth (*Paratrea 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.

