

BULBS, FERNS, MISC.

Agave

Agave sp.
shown: *Agave havardiana*. from www.wikipedia.com: Each rosette grows slowly to flower only once. During flowering a tall stem or "mast" grows from the center of the leaf rosette. After development of fruit the original plant dies. Agaves are closely related to the lily and amaryllis families, and are not related to cacti.



Kalanchoe, Flapjack

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.



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.



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



ANNUALS

Bromeliad

over 3,000 species and many genus from www.wikipdia.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*).



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.



Fern, Foxtail

Protasparagus densiflorus var. Myersii
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.



Indian Blanket

Gaillardia pulchella
from www.floridata.com: Gaillardias make sturdy and colorful additions to borders and beds. Low-growing selections can be used for groundcover and in containers. They are salt tolerant and an attractive low maintenance choice for seaside plantings. Great for sunny container plantings.



Garlic, Society

Tulbaghia violacea
from desert-tropicals.com: Leaves of the Society Garlic are narrow, looking like onion leaves, and have an onion smell when bruised. This smell is the reason why its flowers are not ideal as cut flowers. The name comes from the fact that, supposedly, although its taste is close to real garlic, it doesn't give bad breath.



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.



Petunia, Laua Bush

Petunia X violacea 'Laura Bush'

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: A hybrid between VIP and old fashioned petunia which was born & bred in Texas. This reseeding, old fashioned petunia has fragrant violet flowers on a vigorous, heat-tolerant plant. Does well even in alkaline soils. Cut back by 20% each month.



Chile Pequin

Capsicum annuum

from texasnature.blogspot.com: Chilipequins, the wild progenitor of the jalapeno pepper, packs a wallop that surpasses all of the cultivated hot peppers. The little yellow to bright green berries, about an inch long and conical or egg-shaped, ripen in fall. They can be used fresh or dried and stored.



SMALL PERENNIALS

Basil, Sweet

Ocimum basilicum

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 flavor. 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.



Columbine, Texas Gold

Aquilegia chrysantha 'Hinckleyana'

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.



Bulbine

Bulbine frutescens

<http://gardeningsolutions.ifas.ufl.edu>: It makes a great ground cover since each plant will grow over time to form a clump that can reach up to four feet wide. The succulent, grass-like foliage grows to about a foot tall, while the flower stalks typically reach two feet, dancing above the leaves throughout the summer months.



Daisy, Blackfoot

Melampodium leucanthemum

Plains Blackfoot is a low bushy perennial growing from 8 to 12 inches in height. It can be found in rocky, gravelly, calcareous or sandy soils of the Edwards Plateau. The leaves have rough hairs and are 1 to 2 inches in length. The leaves and flowers are readily eaten by white-tailed deer.



Butterfly Weed

Asclepias tuberosa

LARVAL HOST for Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), Queen (*Danaus gilippus*) and Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*) butterflies. From www.floridata.com: 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.



Daisy, Copper Canyon

Tagetes lemmonii

from www.floridata.com: What is that smell? Ripe passionfruit...mint...a hint of camphor. Brush by the foliage of mountain marigold and you are hit with a distinctive, pungent fragrance. Mountain marigold, or Copper Canyon daisy, is a sprawling, shrubby perennial daisy with delicately filigreed highly aromatic foliage.



Butterfly Weed, Tropical

Asclepias curassavica

LARVAL HOST for the Monarch and Queen butterflies. From Michael Womack: . . . Another required plant for butterfly gardens - it is most noted as the preferred larval plant for monarch butterflies. From www.floridata.com: Like most milkweeds, it has opposite leaves and milky sap.



Daisy, Gerber

Gerbera jamesonii

from www.floridata.com: Match gerbers of a single color with other bedding plants of similar or complementary hue. I have a bed of bright yellow gerbers planted among blue Stoke's aster that explodes into a glorious blanket of color every April. Gerber daisies are prolific, sturdy and available in a spectacular palette of colors.



Fan Flower

Scaevola aemula 'New Wonder'
 from www.floridata.com: Fanflowers can be grown in containers or hanging pots outdoors in summer and brought indoors during the winter. In subtropical climates, they are grown in perennial beds and borders. They are tolerant of sandy soils and salt spray. The sprawling cultivars make excellent groundcovers in seaside gardens.



Fennel

Foeniculum vulgare
 LARVAL HOST Mouse Moth & Anise Swallowtail; from www.wikipedia.org: highly aromatic and flavorful herb with culinary and medicinal uses and, along with the similar-tasting anise, is one of the primary ingredients of absinthe. The leaves are delicately flavoured and similar in shape to those of dill. The bulb is a crisp vegetable.



Gaura, Siskiyou Pink

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



Geranium, Scented

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



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 uvalde.tamu.edu: Greenthread blooms between March and June and often into the fall.



Iris, Butterfly

Diets bicolor
 from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: *Diets 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.



Lily, Variegated Flax

Dianella tasmanica 'Variegata'
 Scale insects can be a problem. from www.monrovia.com: With its narrow, reed-like foliage and a bonus of variegation, this plant is dramatic in natural gardens, with Asian themes or as a stark vertical texture in the spare, modern landscape. Contrasts well against very large-leaved, shade-loving shrubs and bronzy-colored plants.



Marigold, Mexican Mint

Tagetes lucida
 also Mexican Tarragon; from Dr. Michael Womack in the CCCT: One of the most consistent flowering in the fall . . . then stalks sporting medium-sized blossoms rise above the foliage. It should be a staple in any South Texas butterfly garden. It closely mimics the fragrance of licorice or anise. Leaves and flowers can be used in teas and seasonings.



Mistflower, Gregg's

Conoclinium greggii
 LARVAL HOST for Boardered Patch, Monarch, Queen, and Swallowtail butterflies; from Michael Womack: It is a butterfly magnet with light bloom fuzzy blossoms from late spring through fall. Its bright-green, frilly leaves provide a nice texture to the garden, but the plants will usually die back in fall and need to be cut to ground level in winter.



Obedient Plant

Physostegia virginiana
 from www.floridata.com: Physostegias are widely used in wildflower meadows and water garden fringes, as well as in more civilized borders. They are especially easy to arrange because flowers pushed to face a different direction from the stem will stay in their new positions obediently, which is where the plant got its name.



Oregano, Mexican

Lippia graveolens

from www.davesgarden.com: sbates from Austin, TX wrote: This plant provides an amazing flavor to salsa's when used fresh. Use just the leaves, wash them and chop them. The flavors combine very well with cilantro. The plant is hardy and roots easily with cuttings. The flavor is much more pungent and quite different than the dried versions.



Porterweed, Blue

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.



Penstemon, Brazos

Penstemon tenuis

from www.wildflower.org: Tiny purple blooms adorn Gulf Coast Penstemons flower spikes like little bells. This species makes a fabulous cut flower. Grows well in moist perennial beds and borders. Has the potential to reseed freely. It is a good to plant in combination with yellow columbine, which has the same requirements and bloom period.



Porterweed, Coral

Stachytarpheta mutabilis

from www.onlineplantguide.com: This is a perennial herb that it grown for its coral colored flowers that are produced on tall spikes above the coarse textured foliage. The flowers open from the bottom of the spike up to the top over an extended period. A top plant for butterflies.



Periwinkle, Cora

Catharanthus roseus 'Cora'

from www.multifloragreenhouses.com: Heat tolerant and low maintenance. Huge flowers that completely cover the plant – crown to tip – Cora is sure to create a colorful impact. A terrific performer in hot and dry conditions, the upright, basal-branched plants resist stretching even in intense heat. Perfect for landscapes, gardens and containers.



Rosemary, False

Conradina canescens

from www.wikipedia.com: This species is found along the gulf coast of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, as well as in the sand hills of central Florida. It is the most common and widespread species in the genus. Suggested as a landscaping plant for xeriscaping. Has flowers and scent similar to those of *Rosmarinus officinalis*.



Periwinkle, Madagascar

Catharanthus roseus

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



Rosemary, Upright

Rosmarinus officinalis

from mountainvalleygrowers.com: A favorite Rosemary variety because of its carefree growth, great flavor and dark blue flower. Leaves can be used fresh or dried. If used fresh be sure to chop them very fine or use whole stems and remove from food before serving.



Philodendron, Split Leaf

Monstera deliciosa

from www.floridata.com: Windowleaf was formerly grown in greenhouses in England for the edible fruits, called cerimans or monstera. Windowleaf is sometimes called split-leaf or cut-leaf philodendron because it was formerly classified in that genus.



Sage, Lyreleaf

Salvia lyrata

from www.wildflowers.org: Lyreleaf sage is a strictly upright, hairy perennial, 1-2 ft. tall with a rosette of leaves at the base. Lyreleaf sage makes a great evergreen groundcover, with somewhat ajuga-like foliage and showy blue flowers in spring. It will reseed easily in loose, sandy soils and can form a solid cover with regular watering.



Sage, Tropical

Salvia coccinea
 LARVAL HOST for Painted Lady butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*). From article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmondson: Covered with bright red flowers, is a perennial salvia. It makes a great ground cover in both shade or sun by just trimming back periodically with a line trimmer.



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.



Salvia, Augusta Duelberg

Salvia farinacea 'Augusta Duelberg'
 from www.plantdelights.com: This splendid selection of the Texas native *Salvia farinacea* makes a compact 30" tall x 4' wide specimen, topped from May until frost with hundreds of spikes of silvery-white flowers...attractive to hummingbirds. Obviously heat- and drought-tolerant, this native wildflower has been a real standout in our trials. Found in a graveyard.



Skullcap, Texas Pink

Scutellaria suffrutescens
 from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Use Pink Texas Skullcap for rock gardens, on dry hillsides, xeriscaping, or even for container gardening. Drought tolerant, heat loving, sun loving plant that is great for the Texas Garden.



Salvia, Autumn Sage

Salvia greggii
 Patrick Dickinson in Urban Water Program E-News 03/2013: This native Texas evergreen shrub is admired in landscapes for its long blooming season, it's hummingbirds and butterfly draw, and adaptability to many different soils. Pruning on *Salvia greggii* should be done in late fall and early spring for a more full tidy shrub.



Tomato

Solanum lycopersicum
 Arkansas planting 02/10, 08/01; from www.wikipedia.com: Determinate, or bush, types bear a full crop all at once and top off at a specific height; they are often good choices for container growing. Indeterminate varieties develop into vines that never top off and continue producing until killed by frost. Most heirlooms are indeterminate.



Salvia, Henry Duelberg

Salvia farinacea 'Henry Duelberg'
 Texas leafcutting ant (*Atta texana*) can strip it overnight. from <http://texasuperstar.com>: Spikes of showy blue flowers from spring until frost. More floriferous than other cultivars. Texas native plant; found by Greg Grant in a small central Texas cemetery. Taller with bluer and more floriferous flowers and larger and greener leaves than modern cultivars.



Yarrow

Achillea millefolium
 from wikipedia.com: Considered an especially useful companion plant, not only repelling some bad insects while attracting good, predatory ones, but also improving soil quality. It attracts predatory wasps, which drink the nectar and then use insect pests as food for their larvae. Similarly, it attracts ladybugs and hoverflies.



Salvia, Indigo Spires

Salvia x 'Indigo Spires'
 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.



GRASSES

Bluestem, Little

Schizachyrium scoparium
 LARVAL HOST for skipper butterflies. From www.wildflower.org: wonderful planted en masse. The visual dynamics it provides range from blue-green in late summer to golden with cotton-tufted seedheads in winter. It readily reseeds so little bluestem is not recommended for small gardens.



Grass, Mexican Feather

Nassella tenuissima

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



Grass, Purple Fountain

Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum'

from www.monrovia.com: Popular, drought tolerant grass forms neat clumps of purplish maroon blades. Topped by rose red flower spikes summer through fall. Beautiful as landscape specimen or planted in groups. Provides quick annual color in any climate. Perennial in warm climates. Does not set seed.



Muhly, Gulf Coast

Muhlenbergia capillaris 'Filipes'

from 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.



Basket Plant

Callisia fragrans

from www.smgrowers.com: Callisia fragrans (Basket Plant) - A low growing perennial native of Mexico with 6 to 10 inch long waxy green leaves arranged alternately with the bases overlapping so tightly that they appear to be in rosettes. The leaves have a slight purplish color underneath and on the upper margins when in bright light



Blue Daze

Evolvulus glomeratus 'Blue Daze'

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



Bougainvillea

Bougainvillea glabra

Leaf rollers are a common pest. From www.floridata.com: Bougainvillea is famous for its brilliantly colored floral displays and quick growth rate. Bougainvilleas are thorny plants that are sometimes used as security plants. Because of the sharp thorns do not grow too closely to swimming pools and playgrounds.



VINES & GROUNDCOVERS

Baby Sun Rose (Ice Plant)

Aptenia cordifolia

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



Banana Vine

Passiflora mollissima

May be invasive. From www.tradewindsfruit.com: Eaten fresh or as flavoring for drinks. Commonly used in parts of South America to flavor ice creams, drinks, and cocktails. May be invasive in frost-free areas. Vines grow high into forest canopies and smother native vegetation from light.



Crossvine

Bignonia capreolata

from www.wildflower.org: Some deer resistance. A climbing, woody vine reaching 50 ft. long with showy, orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers 2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches across which hang in clusters of two to five. They are sometimes seen high in a tree, as the vine climbs by means of claws at the end of its tendrils.



Frogfruit

Phyla nodiflora

from www.baynatives.com: Tiny ground hugging plant, thought of as weedy but very useful between stepping stones in harsh conditions. All sorts of insects are drawn to the flowers of this verbena relative.



Honeysuckle, Coral

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.



Lantana, Purple Trailing

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



Lantana, White Trailing

Lantana montevidensis 'White'
 prune severely in late winter - also white variety. from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: This tough plant not only blossoms most of the year, but it is also drought and sun hardy. The most effective use of these plants is often mass plantings in sunny areas with well-drained soils.



Mandevilla

Mandevilla spp.
 from www.floridata.com: Grow mandevilla for its pretty and prolific pink flowers, beautifully presented against the dark handsome foliage. It is a fast grower and is a great way to quickly screen an eyesore. It's a popular plant that is easy to procure at virtually all large chain garden centers in Florida and other warm climate areas.



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.



Primrose, Missouri

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.



Rosemary, Creeping

Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus'
 from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Prostrate Rosemary is a low-spreading, evergreen shrub or groundcover. Its leaves are green, leathery and very aromatic. This Rosemary has pale-blue flowers from early to mid-summer. *Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus'* can be used as a beautiful groundcover.



Snake Herb

Dyschoriste linearis
 from <http://www.wildflower.org>: Several erect stems, 6–12 inches tall, grow from the root of this plant, the branches and stems are covered with stiff, coarse hairs. They grow in the leaf axils on very short stems and are somewhat tucked in between the leaves, scattered here and there on the main stem.



Woolly Stemodia

Stemodia lanata
 from magnoliagardensnursery.com: Mat forming groundcover that has soft, silver grey foliage, similar to Lambs Ears, and small purple flowers early spring to frost. It is a tough, fast growing groundcover that is tolerant to high temperatures and high humidity, and will tolerate poor soils if given good drainage.



SHRUBS

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.



Cigar Plant

Cuphea ignea 'David Verity'

from <http://www.floridata.com>: A fast grower and requires little attention. But it will command your attention as party place for all manner of butterflies and hummingbirds. Plant a mass of cigar plants near a window or the patio where you can enjoy watching hordes of happy hummingbirds come to feast on the beautiful banquet.



Barbados Cherry, Dwarf

Malpighia glabra

fruit is edible and sometimes used for preserves. from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: The fruit are edible in preserves. Dwarf Barbados cherry makes a colorful compact small shrub for part sun to full sun locations in the landscape. Tucked up under some of the taller shrubs, you may find several perennial plants.



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.



Buttonbush

Cephalanthus occidentalis

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: The flowers, one-inch white fragrant globes that look like pincushions, appear from June to August. They attract butterflies and hummingbirds, and at least 25 species of birds eat the seeds, which resemble those of the sycamore tree and stay on the plant throughout winter.



Cuphea, Bat Face

Cuphea ilavea

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: produces masses of 1" purple tubular flowers. The tubes are lipped with two upward facing pedals. These resemble ears and the purple tips resemble the face of a bat, hence the common name.



Cast Iron Plant

Aspidistra elatior

from www.floridata.com: Aspidistra is often grown in a container as a porch or patio plant, or as a house plant. In landscapes, it can be used as a border or be planted in a drift around trees in total shade, or to fill a planter under an overhang. Florists use the leaves in arrangements.



Dalea, Black

Dalea frutescens

LARVAL HOST for Dogface butterfly; from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: A low, mounding shrub with feathery foliage; grows in dry limestone from the Trans-Pecos east to Austin and north to Oklahoma. From late summer into fall the flowers obscure the foliage; they resemble feather dalea's purple pea-like blooms without the plumes.



Cenizo

Leucophyllum frutescens

from www.floridata.com 'Alba' has white flowers, 'Rain Cloud' has violet-blue. 'Green Cloud' produces green foliage & pinkish flowers. 'Sierra Bouquet' bears lavender-blue blossoms. Pink flowered 'Compacta' is a smaller variety used for low hedges. 'Bertstar Dwarf', aka "Silverado Sage", is exceptionally full and dense even at the base.



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.



Esperanza, Orange Star

Tecoma stans 'Orange Star'
from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com:
This plant is a orange flowering
Tecoma that is very similar in looks to
Tecoma stans Yellow Bells. Tecoma
'Orange Star' is an evergreen and can
reach 12' tall with a 6' spread at
maturity.



Flame Acanthus

Anisacanthus quadrifidus 'Wrightii'
LARVAL HOST for Janais Patch,
Texan Crescent (*Anthanassa texana*)
comes back readily after a freeze.
From wildflower.org: This spreading,
drought- and cold-tolerant shrub will
adapt to a variety of soils and does
well in patio pots. Cutting the plant
back severely in winter will provide
more blooms and encourage a
bushier form.



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.



Heather, Mexican

Cuphea hyssopifolia
White & purple varieties. variety
'Compacta' grows to 2-4' while
'Allyson' (pictured) goes to 1'



Firebush, Dwarf

Hamelia macrantha

also Evergreen Firebush. from
www.davesgarden.com: Gina_Rose
from Hollywood, FL (Zone 10) wrote:
Bought this from Lowe's or HD this
summer; it differs in that it has
glossier leaves, and new growth has a
very glossy and kind of curly or
wrinkled look to it. I put it in a little
tight-fit area (like 4' x 4') and it hasn't
outgrown it.



Hibiscus

Hibiscus sp.
MULTIPLE COLORS. From
www.floridata.com: Use as a
foundation plant around houses and
buildings in frost-free areas. The
hibiscus is underused as a tree form.
For a spectacular flowering tree, limb
up at the base and allow to grow as it
will.



Firecracker

Russelia equisetiformis

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



Hibiscus, 'Celia, Double Red'

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Celia, Double R'
from www.pendernursery.com
Shrub or small tree with numerous
upright branches. 2-4" flowers from
July to September on current seasons
growth. Double rose red flowers
through the summer.



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.



Honeysuckle, Mexican

Justicia spicigera
from mswm.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.



Kidneywood, Texas

Eysenhardtia texana

from <http://www.wildflower.org>: Much-branched shrub, with an open, airy structure. Flowers white, small, with a delicate fragrance, arranged in spikes up to 4 inches long at the ends of branchlets. This tree and its relative Kidneywood (*E. polystacha*) were once used in remedies for kidney and bladder ailments.



Loquat

Eriobotrya japonica

from www.floridata.com: Use as a specimen plant and as a shade tree for the patio or terrace. It's easy to grow, practically maintenance free, and does well in containers. It can be espaliered. If you are growing the tree primarily for fruit, choose a variety selected for your area.



Lantana, Confetti

Lantana camara 'Confetti'

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: The blooms are tri-colored consisting of yellow, pink, and purple to wine colors that will fade with age and are great for attracting butterflies. Confetti Lantana will bloom late spring to fall and has an upright growth habit. The foliage is very aromatic and can irritate the skin of some people.



Orange, Mock

Philadelphus lewisii

from www.wildflowers.org
A loosely branched shrub, covered in the spring by many white flowers. Idaho's state flower; when in full bloom the flowers scent the air with a delightfully sweet fragrance reminiscent of orange blossoms. The genus is named for the Egyptian king Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the species name (and one of its common names) honors the scientist-explorer Meriwether Lewis, who first discovered and collected it during his exploration of the Louisiana Purchase. Indians used its straight stems in making arrows.



Lantana, Dallas Red

Lantana camara 'Dallas Red'

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: compact growth habit and is great for attracting butterflies into the garden. Lantana is drought tolerant, salt tolerant, deer tolerant, is very adaptable and had outstanding heat tolerance. Texas Grown, Tested in Texas to perform outstanding for Texas Gardens.



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.



Lantana, New Gold

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.



Plum, Natal

Carissa macrocarpa

from hort.ufl.edu: This evergreen shrub has lustrous, leathery, rich green, oval leaves and spines along its branches. Flowers are somewhat fragrant, white, and star-shaped. The bright red, edible, plum-shaped fruit tastes like cranberries and can be used to make jam. Flowers and fruits are often simultaneous.



Lantana, Texas

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.



Plumbago, Blue

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.



Sage, Compact Texas

Leucophyllum frutescens 'Compact'

from www.westongardens.com: Dense, compact form of species. Silvery leaves and bell-shaped lavender flowers off and on all summer. Very drought tolerant. Useful as a hedge, in a mass or in the perennial border.



Poinciana, Mexican

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.



Sage, Green Cloud Texas

Leucophyllum frutescens 'Green Cloud'

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Texas Sage is a native to Texas and Mexico and will tolerate limestone, sand, and clay soils as long as they are well drained. This plant is also heat, drought, and salt tolerant, but definitely not humidity tolerant. The foliage is more green than other cultivars which are usually silvery gray.



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.



Senna, Flowering

Senna corymbosa

from www.backyardgardener.com: Upright to spreading, evergreen shrub. Leaves are pinnate and yellowish green with lance-shaped leaflets. Many corymbs of yellow flowers bloom in summer.



Rose, Martha Gonzales

Rosa 'Martha Gonzales'

Super easy to maintain, just give it a light trim in late winter/early spring if desired. Can also be shaped into a low hedge.



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.



Rose, Nearly Wild

Rosa x 'Nearly Wild'

from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Old garden type floribunda hybrid that was bred in 1941 from 'Dr. W Van Fleet' x 'Leuchstern'. They won't sprawl or sucker like most roses. They will repeat their bloom all summer, are self-cleaning, and are lightly fragrant.



Skyflower, Brazilian

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.



Skyflower, White

Duranta erecta 'Alba'
 from www.davesgarden.com: artcons from Fort Lauderdale, FL (Zone 10) wrote: I have had my "White Sky" Alba about 8 years. I started it from a cutting. It's a large bush with spreading branches that can easily be controlled via trimming. It's a fast grower but requires a lot of space to mature and bloom.



Sotol, Texas

Dasyliirion texanum
 from aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: Light green leaves, a short trunk, and spectacular flower stalks from 9 to 15 feet tall. The leaves have dangerously sharp spines or teeth along their margins, so they must be planted away from pedestrian areas unless they are used for security barriers.



Verbena, Homestead Purple

Verbena canadensis var. Homestead
 from www.arhomeandgarden.org: This rampant perennial grows to 3-foot wide and a foot tall and is topped with a mass of bright purple blooms that start in the spring and continue until frost. Its leaves are deep green, scalloped, coarse-textured and up to 4 inches long.



Vitex, Purple

Vitex trifolia 'Purpurea'
 from www.monrovia.com: Exceptional accent shrub or small tree for warm, dry climates. Distinctively colored leaves have showy purple undersides. Clusters of small purple blooms attract butterflies and an excellent nectar source for honeybees. Small black berries follow the flowers. Semi-evergreen to evergreen.



Yucca, Red

Hesperaloe parviflora
 from wildflower.org: Not a yucca, this member of the Century-Plant family produces soft, yucca-like, evergreen leaves, 2-3 ft. in length. The flower stalk rises 5 ft. and bears showy, coral-colored, tubular flowers occur on arching, wand-like, pink stems. Leaves are plum-colored in winter; blue-green other times.



PALMS, PALM-LIKE & TREES

Bottlebrush

Callistemon rigidus
 from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: This Bottlebrush has a bushy growth habit with stiff stems and stiff linear shaped leaves and will do best on a well-drained soil. In the summer this Callistemon will bloom sporting bright red flowers.



Buckeye, Mexican

Ungnadia speciosa
 from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Pink flowers bloom simultaneously as it leafs out with light bronze colored leaflets - fall color is golden yellow. Used as a large multi-trunk shrub or trained into a small tree. Not related to Ohio Buckeye.



Fig, Brown Turkey

Ficus carica var. Brown Turkey
 from www.backyardgardener.com: Brown Turkey makes a good small, garden tree, bearing purplish-brown fruit which ripens in June on old wood and often again in August on current year's wood. Ideal for eating fresh or preserves. Leaves are 3 or 5 lobed, from 4 to 10 inches long. Provides dense shade.



Golden Rain Tree

Koelreuteria elegans
 soft, weak wood, not recommended in hurricane-prone areas. from www.floridata.com: A fast grower that can produce welcome shade and beauty for new homes in quick order. The cheerful, bright yellow flowers are unique and segue into the even more ornamental seed pods. May reseed and become invasive in warm winter climates.



WARNING

Golden rain tree may reseed and become invasive in warm winter climates.

Laurel, Texas Mountain

Sophora secundiflora

LARVAL HOST for Bordered Patch butterfly; from www.wildflower.org: very popular as a native evergreen ornamental tree, valued for its handsome, dark green foliage and lush early spring blooms. It is drought-tolerant.



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.



Willow, Desert 'Bubba'

Chilopsis linearis 'Bubba'

from <http://tree-land.com>: The Desert Willow 'Bubba' has become one of the most popular *Chilopsis linearis* cultivars because of its beautiful and fragrant trumpet shaped pink-burgundy flowers. No seed pods.

