

Common Name: Artemesia - Powis Castle

Botanical name: Artemesi ax Powis Castle

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: High

Water Requirement: Low

Hardiness/Zone: 4 - 8

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3 ft

Width/Spacing: 3ft

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Rarely flowers

Plant Form or Habit: Evergreen woody perennial, or shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Leaves are finely dissected like filigreed silver lacework. Silvery gray foliage

Butterfly or bird attracter: No

Deer Resistant: Usually

Plant Use: Rock garden, herb garden or stand alone specimen



Aromatic, lace-like; blue-gray foliage; berries are beautiful; low water use and low maintenance

Additional comments: Powis Castle benefits from pruning to keep it in a compact mound. But don't prune in fall; prune when new growth starts in spring. Has a tendency to up and die rather unexpectedly. Non-Native – adapted.

36” x 30” wide, (cutting propagated). This is a very underused ornamental sage. With dissected silver-gray foliage, it is the perfect companion plant to use with other flowering perennials and ornamental grasses to bring out interesting contrasts of leaf color and texture. It almost never flowers, thus maintaining its neat appearance with no extra effort. Not at all fussy as to soil type, “Powis Castle” is also quite drought tolerant. Zones 4-9.

Source: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=207

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/artemisiapowis.html>

Common Name: Artemisia, Silver King

Botanical name: Artemisia Ludoviciana

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: High
Water Requirement: Low
Hardiness/Zone: 4 - 8
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium
Height: 36 inches
Width/Spacing: 2 to 3 ft
Flower Color: Yellowish gray
Blooming Period: Summer
Plant Form or Habit: Evergreen woody perennial, or shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Silvery gray foliage, fine textured
Butterfly or bird attracter: No
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Rock garden, herb garden or stand alone specimen



Artemisia ludoviciana is native to the western United States. It is commonly called white sage because of the appearance of its foliage: lance-shaped leaves (to 4" long) are silver-white, and somewhat sage-like in appearance. "Silver King" is a compact cultivar that features leaves and stems that are somewhat more slender than the species. It is a generally upright perennial that is grown for its attractive foliage that adds texture and contrast to gardens. The tiny, somewhat inconspicuous, yellowish-gray flower heads, which appear at the stem ends in summer, have little ornamental value. "Silver King" typically forms a spreading clump of generally erect, non-woody stems to 36" tall, with the clumps creeping outward by rhizomes to 2-3' wide. Foliage is aromatic when bruised. .

"Silver King" is best grown in poor to moderately fertile, dry to medium, well drained soils in full sun. Excellent soil drainage is essential for growing this plant well. It does poorly in moist to wet soils where plants are susceptible to root rot. Plant stems tend to stop growing in the summer, especially if grown in fertile soils and/or part shade. General foliage decline commonly occurs in high humidity summer climates. Consider pinching back stems in late spring to reduce mature plant height. If foliage declines or stems flop in summer, plants may be cut back to revitalize. Also consider prompt removal of flower heads as they appear. "Silver King" does spread somewhat invasively in the garden. Soil barriers may be considered if growing it in borders close to other valuable perennials. The silver foliage provides excellent contrast to flowering plants and green foliage in borders and herb gardens and is a staple of the grey garden.

Source: <http://www.gfwhs.org/Silver%20King%20Artemisia.htm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/artemisialudovic.html>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARLU

Common Name: Fall Aster, Hill Country Aster

Botanical name: *Aster oblongifolius*,

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Hardiness/Zone: 7-10

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 1 - 3'

Width/Spacing: 1 2'

Flower Color: Purple/lavender

Blooming Period: Fall

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: narrow leaves and stems are sparsely covered with short hairs

Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source

Deer Resistant: No

Plant Use: Borders, fall color, cutting garden

Pests and diseases: Cutworms, powdery mildew, and root rot. Can be over watered easily



Fall aster creates dazzling purple mounds in the fall season. It slowly colonizes by stolons so thin regularly to control it. The plant may open up if it gets too top heavy so it is a good idea to keep it thick by pruning it back by no more than half in June. After it goes dormant wait to cut back to the basal rosette in late fall early winter.

This native perennial plant is 1-2' tall, branching frequently to create a bushy appearance. The slender stems are rather stiff and slightly pubescent; the lower stems turn brown and become slightly woody during the fall. The alternate leaves are up to 2" long and ½" across, becoming smaller as they ascend the stems; they are typically one-half the maximum size or a little less. They are linear to linear-oblong, slightly pubescent, and smooth along the slightly ciliate margins. These leaves are rather densely crowded along the stems (particularly the upper stems) and sessile.

Source of data: Howard Garrett's Plants for Texas

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=140

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=syob

Common Name: Calylophus
Sundrops, Texas Sundrops, Square Bud Primrose

Botanical name: Calylophus berlandieri

Plant Type: Perennial, Central Texas Native
Light Requirement: Full sun, part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Hardiness/Zone: 5
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1-1 ½ feet
Width/Spacing: 1 foot
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: March to November, mainly in spring
Plant Form or Habit: Bushy plant, low lying
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen in mild winters, leaves are narrow and spiny-toothed
Butterfly or bird attracter: Yes
Deer Resistant: Moderate
Plant Use: Borders, Excellent rock garden plant



Several species available commercially. Keep on the dry side to prevent rot. Can be cut back in autumn. Cuttings taken in early summer will root. Stratified seed germinates adequately. This is an excellent rock garden plant. The showy, yellow flowers are 2 in. across with four, broad, crinkled petals. It is a bushy plant that sometimes becomes woody near the base. Its leaves are narrow and spiny-toothed. Deadheading and giving it some summer water will prolong the flowers. Cut back to 6-8 in the autumn to reshape.

The leaves are finely textured, almost needle-like. From spring and throughout the summer intense yellow buttercup-shaped flowers will open in the evening and remain open until the next afternoon. Older flowers will fade to an orange-pink color. Sundrops do best with good drainage and will tolerate a good amount of heat.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=127

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cabe6

Common Name: Texas Betony

Botanical name: *Stachys coccinea*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 14 - 18 tall

Width/Spacing: 12-18 inches apart

Flower Color: Red

Blooming Period: March to October

Plant Form or Habit: Sprawling

Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds ,
butterflies

Deer Resistant: Some

Plant Use: Perennial garden, containers, ground
cover



West Texas native plant with bright red tubular flowers that are great at attracting hummingbirds. Texas Betony has a long bloom season, from spring until fall. Leaves are soft and fuzzy and the plant has a mat forming growth habit. Great for borders, mixed perennial beds as well as containers.

Texas Betony is a member of the mint family, as its distinctly square stems suggest. Its elongate red flowers are similar to those of the locally native Cedar Sage another member of the mint family. Texas Betony can grow up to 3 ft. tall, but tends to sprawl. It is used as a border plant in both sunny and shady locations.

Texas Betony is great for attracting hummingbirds. Its bright red, tubular flowers bloom from spring to fall. Remove spent spikes to keep the blooms coming. The soft and fuzzy leaves also are attractive and have a pungent but not off-putting smell. This plant is a favorite nectar source for Pipevine Swallowtail butterflies. The plant will often persist through the winter, though it may die down to the crown. This Texas native can be found naturally in the mountains of the Trans-Pecos and as far west as Arizona. Being a perennial, it returns each spring. Texas Betony doesn't require much water once established, another plus. And average soil is fine for it to thrive. You can use it in shade, too. What's not to like?

Source of data: http://www.plantsfortexas.com/plants/stachys_texas.html

http://www.mostlytexasnatives.com/contact_18.html

Common Name: Butterfly Bush – Summer Lilac

Botanical name: *Buddleja davidii*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 6' tall

Width/Spacing: 6 feet wide

Flower Color: Purple, light blue, lavender, reddish-lavender, pink, white, or golden-yellow

Blooming Period: July till frost

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Semi- evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds, butterflies and bees

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Foundation plant for a butterfly garden



Even though there are over 100 species of Buddleias (also written Buddleja), most commercially available butterfly bushes are variations of *Buddleia davidii*. These bushes are hardy to minus 20 degrees and grow between 6 and 15 feet tall.

A medium-sized to large-sized shrub. Maturing at about 8' tall by 8' wide or even larger (if never pruned) in its southern range, but often dying back close to the ground in most Winters in its northern range (and often achieving a 5' tall by 5' wide status by season's end) It has an upright rounded (but very open) growth habit and rapid growth rate

Butterfly Bush performs best in full sun in moist, well-drained, fertile soils, but is very adaptable to poor soils, dry soils, and soils of various pH, and is tolerant of heat, drought, and high humidity. It is propagated by seeds or rooted stem cuttings.

In northern climates and even in many southern climates, it looks and performs best if pruned back hard in early Spring for rejuvenation and vigor (it blooms on new wood), and also to lightly shear the vigorous new growth in mid-June (before the initial flowers emerge), to promote a more dense and compact form at flowering, instead of the open and gangly growth habit that will be evident by season's end

Butterfly bush is the perfect foundation plant for a butterfly garden. The larger cultivars should be placed behind other shrubs and blooming annuals and perennials. Dark flowered varieties show up quite well against a light background

Source: http://hcs.osu.edu/plantlist/description/bu_vidii.html

http://www.floridata.com/ref/b/budd_dav.cfm

Common Name: Chile Pequin

Botanical name: *Capsicum annuum* L.

Plant Type: Annual, Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun, part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Hardiness/ Perennial only in mild winters

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 2-4'

Width/Spacing: 2-4'

Flower Color: White

Blooming Period: May to October

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Medium Green, ovate, 3 ½ inches long by 1 ½ inches wide

Butterfly or bird attracter: Yes

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Borders, Excellent rock garden plant, Pot plant



Chile Pequin is the native chile pepper from which many edible chilies have been derived. The natural range extends from tropical America through the southernmost tip of Texas north to Waco, east to Florida and west to Arizona. In the Hill Country, Chile Pequin is deciduous and rarely reaches over two - three feet tall. It may freeze to the ground during a severe winter, but it comes back from the root the following spring. Further south it may be evergreen and grow 5' or more tall. It usually occurs as a woody, thin understory shrub with thin small leaves. It blooms a small inconspicuous white flower continuously and produces a profusion of small, very hot peanut sized edible red peppers. May spread some from seed, but it is not invasive.

Chili Pequin adapts to a wide variety of soil types and either moist or very dry conditions. It can grow in sand, loam, caliche, or limestone soils. Plants grown in the shade will be thin while those grown with a little sun exposure produce a thicker branching structure.

Chile Pequin is an excellent xeriscape plant. Use it to produce a woody looking ground cover under large trees or as an accent shrublet in partial sun locations. If grown in a semi-sunny location, Chile Pequin may be sheared to produce a dense compact shrub that will be covered with bright red peppers. Save some peppers to use for seasoning, but be very cautious! The red dried chiltepin is crushed into soups, stews, and bean dishes. The green fruit is chopped and used in salsas and bottled en escabeche. Can be pruned to shape or to control height. Mild winter will not freeze them to the ground but it can be helpful to prune the back anyway to refresh if the plant is several years old.

Source of data:

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAAN4

http://www.npsot.org/Boerne/potm/plant_jun_04a.html

Common Name: Columbine – Texas Gold

Botanical name: *Aquilegia chrysantha hinckleyana*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Part shade/shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 ft to 3 ft

Width/Spacing: 1 to 2 ft spread

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: March-June

Plant Form or Habit: Mounding

Foliage Color and Texture: resembles
maidenhair fern, but larger

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects
and birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Rock gardens, raised beds, containers with plenty of soil space



This columbine is native to the Big Bend area of Texas. It is a bushy, clump-forming plant that typically grows 18-24" tall. Features large, butter-yellow flowers with long, outward curving spurs. Blooms in spring. This native is synonymous with and sometimes sold by nurseries as *Aquilegia hinckleyana*. *Aquilegia* comes from the Latin word for eagle in reference to the flower's five spurs which purportedly resemble an eagle's talon.

Tolerates wide range of soils except heavy, poorly drained ones. Prefers rich, moist soils with light to moderate shade. This species tolerates heat and sun better than most other species, however remove flowering stems after bloom to encourage additional bloom. Keep soils uniformly moist after bloom to prolong attractive foliage appearance. When foliage depreciates, plants may be cut to the ground. Reseeds well in optimum growing conditions as long as flowers are not deadheaded.

Popular and gorgeous spring bloomer when given preferred growing conditions of good soil, part shade and adequate moisture. Though it tolerates some heat, yellow columbine becomes susceptible to spider mites and aphids in very hot, arid conditions. *Aquilegia* species tend to hybridize when grown with other *Aquilegias*. To keep this species pure and true to flower color, grow different species far apart to avoid cross pollination.

Foliage usually declines by mid-summer at which point it should be cut to the ground.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AQCHH

<http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/searchplantresults.cfm>

<http://texassuperstar.com/plants/columbine/txgoldpaper.html>

Common Name: Coreopsis – Nana - Mouse Ears Coreopsis

Botanical name: *Coreopsis auriculata* 'Nana'

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 6 to 12 inches

Width/Spacing: 9 - 12 inches

Flower Color: yellow

Blooming Period: Spring to summer

Plant Form or Habit: Erect

Foliage Color and Texture: shiny, deep green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Ornamental



Coreopsis auriculata 'Nana' - This dwarf cultivar typically forms a semi-evergreen to evergreen foliage mat 6-12 inches tall consisting of dense, bushy, slowly-spreading clumps of short, broad-oval, shiny deep green leaves (to 1-3 inches long). Numerous bright golden-yellow daisy-like flowers (1-2 inches diameter) with yellow rays (toothed at the tip) and yellow center disks appear singly on naked stems above the foliage in late spring to early summer.

Sparse and intermittent rebloom may continue throughout the summer into fall if spent flowers are regularly deadheaded, however in hot summer climates plants often stop blooming in mid-summer with a rebloom occurring in fall after temperatures moderate. Excellent for borders and edging or as a groundcover, the bright colored flowers make wonderful cut flowers - attracts butterflies too!

The fine foliage makes a nice transition between other garden textures. Plants may be sheared in mid to late summer to promote a fall rebloom and tidy the appearance. One of the plants that produce seeds that birds go crazy for. Easily grown in well drained average to dry soil, it tolerates poor soil, humidity, seashore, slopes. 'Nana' is less tolerant of drought than most coreopsis, but still does well in dry soils. Spreads by stolons, but is not invasive. The foliage turns greenish-bronze for the winter in warmer climates. Native to the southeastern US, moderate to fast growth rate. *Auriculata* means "eared" in reference to the ear-like lobes at the base of the fuzzy dark green leaves. Mature height 6-12", spacing 9-12".

Source of data: <http://www.gorgetopgardens.com/perennials/coreopsis-nana.html>

<http://classygroundcovers.com/item--Coreopsis-a-'Nana'-%7B24-Pots-3-1-2-in-%7D-Tickseed-Mouse-Dwarf-Eared--9353>

Common Name: Coreopsis – Lance Leaf

Botanical name: Coreopsis lanceolata

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 ft to 3 ft

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Butter yellow

Blooming Period: Spring to summer

Plant Form or Habit: Erect

Foliage Color and Texture: shiny, deep green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat



Plant Use: Ornamental

This Daisy like flower with eight yellow rays on single, elongated stems makes an excellent cut flower that lasts about seven to ten days. A drought tolerant plant, it blooms continuously from June through July creating a fantastic summer display and it can tolerate some shade in sandy soils. Under ideal conditions this beautiful wildflower will bloom its first year its foliage makes an attractive ground cover throughout the year.

Lance-leaf tickseed grows in small clumps but forms extensive colonies. It is 1-2 1/2 feet tall and has leaves 3-4 inches long, opposite; sometimes alternate near the top where the leaves are fewer. Some of the leaves are deeply cut, almost forming 3 leaflets. Flower heads are yellow, 1-1 1/2 inches across. The yellow center or disk flowers stand out distinctly from the ray flowers, which appear to be attached just below them. Ray flowers are 4-lobed. The yellow, daisy-like flowers occur singly atop long, naked peduncles. This native species has branching stems at base and often forms sizable colonies along roadsides and in old fields.

It should have frequent deadheading to keep it in bloom well into the summer.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=132

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cola5

<http://www.americanmeadows.com/WildflowerSeeds/Species/LanceleafCoreopsisseeds.aspx?gclid=CIH27OaO1qUCFchA2goduWfkkQ>

Common Name: Purple Coneflower

Botanical name: *Echinacea purpurea*

Plant Type: Perennial – none native adapted

Light Requirement: Sunny/Part shady

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 1- 3'

Width/Spacing: 1-1 ½'

Flower Color: Purple

Blooming Period: Mid-spring to summer

Plant Form or Habit:

Foliage Color and Texture: Grayish to green, rough

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Borders, meadows, mixtures, floral gardens



A popular perennial with smooth, 2-5 ft. stems and long-lasting, lavender flowers. Rough, scattered leaves that become small toward the top of the stem. Flowers occur singly atop the stems and have domed, purplish-brown, spiny centers and drooping, lavender rays. An attractive perennial with purple (rarely white), drooping rays surrounding a spiny, brownish central disk.

The genus name is from the Greek echino, meaning hedgehog, an allusion to the spiny, brownish central disk. The flowers of *Echinacea* species are used to make an extremely popular herbal tea, purported to help strengthen the immune system; an extract is also available in tablet or liquid form in pharmacies and health food stores. Often cultivated, Purple Coneflower is a showy, easily grown garden plant.

Purple coneflower is a suitable addition to a prairie garden and attractive in flower arrangements. Its lavender flowers are long-lasting. It reseeds easily and should be cut back to the rosette after the seeds have fallen.

A robust, drought tolerant perennial, native to the midwestern and southeastern United States. flowers are arranged individually on sturdy, elongated stems with soft lavender or purple petals surrounding an iridescent red-orange, coned center. Prefers full sun to partial shade in fertile, well-drained soils. Absolutely stunning

Source of data:

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=166

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ECPU

Common Name: Yellow Coneflower

Botanical name: *Echinacea paradoxa*

Plant Type: Perennial.

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Hardiness/Zone:

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 24 to 36 inches.

Width/Spacing: 18 inches

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: May, June, July

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen, basal

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies and bees

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Summer flowers, perennial garden, low water areas



Native to eastern and central North America, this virtually foolproof perennial offered gardeners little besides reliability until recently. In the last few years, however, plant breeders have released the beauty hidden within these rugged wildflowers, creating double-flowered Coneflowers, fragrant Coneflowers, and Coneflowers in an astounding palette of new and vivid colors.

Light/Watering: Flowering is at its best in full sun, although plants will tolerate light shade. Deep taproots make these plants quite drought-tolerant once established. **Fertilizer/Soil and pH:** Plants do not benefit from added fertilizer, especially if grown in partial shade. *Echinacea purpurea* is adaptable to most soil types but prefers a sandy, well-drained loam and a pH from 6.0 to 7.0. **Pests/Diseases:** *Echinacea* is rarely troubled by pests or diseases, none serious enough to warrant control measures. Plants do attract beneficial insects, especially firefly-like soldier beetles, which feed on aphids and caterpillars. **Reflowering:** *Echinacea* has a long bloom season even without deadheading, but that practice will result in more blooms. Plants can be cut back by half in early summer, resulting in a later bloom time but more compact form. Leave some seed heads to provide food for goldfinches -- there are few sights more delightful than watching the small, golden birds wave about as they pick out the seeds.

End-of-Season Care: Plants may be left standing through winter as the seeds heads collect the snow in pretty little puffs. If desired, cut back to the ground after a killing frost. **Summer:** Deadhead if desired, but leave some seeds for the goldfinches. Watch for beneficial soldier beetles in August and do not harm them. Plants may be cut back by half in June; this will result in later-flowering, more compact growth. **Fall:** Plants may be cut back to the ground after a hard frost. A light mulch in colder regions is beneficial.

<http://www.whiteflowerfarm.com/coneflowers-purple-orange-yellow-coneflowers.shtml>

http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/features/flowers/E_paradoxa/Echinacea_paradoxa.htm

Common Name: White Coneflower

Botanical name: Echinacea purpurea

Plant Type: Perennial.

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Hardiness/Zone:

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 24 to 36 inches.

Width/Spacing: 18 to 24 inches

Flower Color: White

Blooming Period: May, June, July

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen, basal

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies and bees

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Summer flowers, perennial garden, low water areas



The Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan' coneflower is an easy to grow perennial flower that produces striking large, fragrant, and bright white daisy-like flowers above neat clumps of foliage from early summer into early autumn. This cultivar of a native meadow coneflower has prominent coppery-green central cones that are surrounded by white radial petals (to 4 1/2 inches across

General information about Echinacea: Echinacea plants are long-lived perennials. They are easy to grow, a prolific bloomer, the foliage is attractive, and the form of the flowers is unique and beautiful.

Echinacea is known for its large flower heads that turn to seed in the fall. A great choice for cut flowers, dried arrangements, beds and borders, and naturalizing. They are one of the finest border plants. Coarse deep green 8" leaves are serrated and act as a pleasing foil for smaller plants. Long lasting as a cut flower, it is attractive to butterflies. Flowers abound in early summer, and then continue until frost.

End-of-Season Care: Plants may be left standing through winter as the seeds heads collect the snow in pretty little puffs. If desired, cut back to the ground after a killing frost. Summer: Deadhead if desired, but leave some seeds for the goldfinches. Watch for beneficial soldier beetles in August and do not harm them. Plants may be cut back by half in June; this will result in later-flowering, more compact growth. Fall: Plants may be cut back to the ground after a hard frost.

Source: <http://classygroundcovers.com/item---2168&affl=google-white-coneflower?gclid=CLWqg72U1qUCFcFk7Aod3U3rmQ>

<http://www.americanmeadows.com/Perennials/Echinacea/EchinaceapurpureaWhiteSwan.aspx>

Common Name: Blackfoot Daisy

Botanical name: *Melampodium leucanthum*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 6-12"

Width/Spacing: 1-2'

Flower Color: White with yellow centers

Blooming Period: March thru November

Plant Form or Habit: Sturdy Mounding Plant

Foliage Color and Texture: Fine Texture green, to grey green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Rock gardens, borders



Blackfoot Daisy is a central Texas native that thrives on the limestone outcroppings of the hill country. A low, round, bushy plant with flower heads of 8-10 broad white rays surrounding a small yellow central disk. Plains Blackfoot or Blackfoot daisy is a low, bushy, mounded perennial, 6-12 in. tall and twice as wide. It is covered with narrow leaves and 1 in. wide, white, daisy-like flowers. The white rays are toothed at the tips and surround yellow disk flowers. These honey-scented flower heads are solitary and terminal on slender stalks.

At first glance, Blackfoot Daisy appears to be the twin of White Zinnia (*Zinnia acerosa*), but flower heads of the latter species have 4-6 broad white rays and a narrow base of several overlapping scales. Both may be found in the same habitat, but the range of White Zinnia does not extend as far south as Blackfoot Daisy.

Soil Description: Dry, rocky, calcareous soils. Rocky, Gravelly Sandy, Limestone-based, Caliche type

It is heat and drought tolerant. Good drainage is essential to its success. In late winter, older plants can be cut back halfway to keep them compact. Rich soil and abundant water will likely produce many more flowers in the short-term, but may consequently shorten the lifespan.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/arasas/blackfootdaisy.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MELE2

Common Name: Copper Canyon Daisy

Botanical name: *Tagetes lemmonii*

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 4 to 5 ft tall

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Fall Blooming

Plant Form or Habit: Perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic foliage

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Evergreen shrub, may die back in the winter

This fall blooming shrub daisy (up to 4 feet tall) has aromatic foliage which keeps the deer away. It is covered with yellow flowers from August until frost. It dies to the ground in the winter. It must have a well-drained location and likes caliche soils.

The Copper Canyon Daisy creates mounds of finely cut foliage sprinkled with single blooms throughout mid-fall till frost. Plants are usually from 4 to 5 feet in height, although sometimes a more compact version may be found in nurseries that grows to 3 or 4 feet in height. When in full bloom the brilliant yellow-gold flowers will almost smother the plants. The odor of the foliage could be described as a combination of citrusy-woody scents, enjoyed by some people and disliked by others.

Propagate these two perennial marigolds either by division of existing clumps in the spring, or by taking cuttings, which root quickly to make more plants.

Source of data: http://www.nativesoftexas.com/copper_canyon_daisy.htm

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/extension/newsletters/hortupdate/sep02/art2sep.html>



Common Name: Four Nerve Daisy

Botanical name: *Tetraneuris scaposa*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 to 3 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: March thru October

Plant Form or Habit: Small shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Grass like

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies,
insects and/or birds

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Perennial garden, rock garden, rocky hillsides



Four-nerve daisy is a low, upright, silvery perennial to 1 ft., from a woody base. The solitary stem is much-branched at the base forming a clump. The solitary flower heads occur at the end of silky, leafless stalks. The tip of each yellow ray flower is three-toothed. Four dark purple veins are visible on both sides of the ray. Disk flowers are also yellow. Long, narrow, silvery-green leaves are crowded mostly toward the base.

Soil Description: Rocky, clay and limestone soils. Clay, Clay Loam Medium Loam, Sandy Loam Sandy, Caliche type, Limestone-based

Conditions Comments: Four-nerve daisy is heat and drought tolerant. It prefers dry, well-drained soils. The grass-like foliage works well in sunny rock gardens, container gardens and borders. Especially desirable because it blooms often throughout the winter months

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TESC2

Common Name: Ox-eye Daisy

Botanical name: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (Asteraceae)

Light Requirement: Full Sun to part Shade

Water Requirement: Average/well drained

Height: 14 to 24 inches

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: White daisies/yellow center

Blooming Period: May - June

Plant Form or Habit: Perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter:

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Groundcover or border



A hardy perennial, often forming dense colonies once established. A native of Europe, it has naturalized throughout all regions of the United States. The leaves are very thick, and feel leathery to the touch. Flowers are pure white with mustard-yellow centers, individually borne on single erect stems. Prefers fertile soil, in full sun or partial shade. Competes well with grasses.

Excellent as a groundcover or border since the foliage is attractive and remains green year round. An ideal cut flower for arrangements lasting up to ten days. A prolific re-seeder. Deadheading spent blooms and clipping daisies for flower arrangements encourages continued flowering.

This is the common roadside daisy which is one of our toughest perennial wildflowers. First spring after germination the season before, bloom is extremely early and very profuse. One of the first wild perennials to bloom in any meadow.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/wildseed/32/32.1.html>

Common Name: Chocolate Daisy

Botanical Name: *Berlandiera lyrata*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1-3 ft

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: April thru November

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Lyre-leafed

Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Wildflower meadow, Accent shrub, Perennial garden, Shortgrass meadow, Can be mowed, Aromatic



Lyre-leaf green eyes or chocolate flower is a velvety-leaved, 1-2 ft. perennial. Its mounded, coarse, gray-green foliage has a chocolate aroma. A leafy plant, often with many short branches at base and longer, leaning branches ending in leafless stalks topped by flower heads with yellow rays surrounding a maroon central disk. The numerous, daisy-like blossoms are 2 in. across with yellow rays and a maroon center. These flowers open in the morning and droop in the heat of day. The cup-like seedheads which follow are also attractive.

Native Habitat: Dry, rocky limestone soils in Texas panhandle and west of the Pecos River. Well-drained sand, loam, clay, caliche. Well-drained plains & mesas.

Conditions Comments: This flower smells like chocolate! On warm days it will fill the air with fragrance. In rich soil with extra water, the plant may fall over but it will send up branchlets along the stem which will produce more flowers. In a meadow, it can be mowed in early summer after the first wave of blooms. It will bloom year round in warm weather.

Maintenance: This easy-to-grow perennial is susceptible to root rot in heavy, wet soils. Deadhead for continuous bloom

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BELY

Common Name: Rudbeckia - Chim Chiminee

Botanical Name: Rudbeckia hirta 'Chim Chiminee'

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Partial to full sun

Water Requirement: Needs regular watering - weekly, or more often in extreme heat

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 24 to 30 inches tall

Width/Spacing: 24 inches wide

Flower Color: Red, yellow, orange, bronze

Blooming Period: Midsummer to fall

Plant Form or Habit:

Foliage Color and Texture: Herbaceous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, bees

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Border, container plant



One of the most unusual rudbeckias you can grow, Chim Chiminee has spectacular quilled blooms in shades of gold, yellow, chocolate and bronze. Vigorous, multi-branched plants provide a mass of blooms from July to frost with dozens of flowers for cutting. Growing to 20 inches, rudbeckias enjoy full to part sun and average soil.

Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. For a neat appearance, remove old foliage before new leaves emerge. Divide clumps every 2 to 3 years in early spring

Unique quilled flowers provide a full palette of autumnal color all summer! Mahogany, yellow, bronze and gold flowers make a brilliant display in the butterfly garden or perennial border. Vigorous, multi-branched plants bloom from July to frost. Use as cut flowers. Herbaceous perennial.

Source: <http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/2771/chim-chiminee-black-eyed-susan.php>

http://www.riverbendnursery.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&plant_id=4476

Common Name: Rudbeckia - Toto Golde

Botanical Name: Rudbeckia hirta 'Toto Gold'

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun to part shade

Water Requirement: Needs regular watering - weekly, or more often in extreme heat

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 12 to 16 inches tall

Width/Spacing: 10 to 12 inches

Flower Color: Gold

Blooming Period: Midsummer to fall

Plant Form or Habit:

Foliage Color and Texture: Course hairy textured

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, bees

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Border, container plant , cut flower



Gloriosa Daisy hybrids are short-lived perennials, sometimes treated as annuals. Often these will survive a few winters, or at least self seed. This compact strain produces large brown-eyed daisy flowers for months on end. Petals are a cheery bright golden-yellow shade. An outstanding cut flower. Removing faded blossoms regularly will greatly increase the flowering time. Seed heads have good winter interest, and can be used in dried arrangements. Fairly drought tolerant, once established. Wonderful in mixed containers.

This early blooming, dwarf selection, has solid golden yellow colored flower with chocolate brown centers that are like disks. The flowers are large, from 4 to 6 inches wide, and produced in good numbers on dwarf, well-branched plants.

There are 25 species of *Rudbeckia* including perennials, biennials and annuals. All are native to North America and are generally found growing in the East and Midwest, though they have now naturalized throughout most of the United States and can be seen in fields and gardens from Canada to Mexico.

A member of the Aster family, the rudbeckia's daisy-like flowers come in single, semi-double and fully-double forms in a range of colors from lemon-yellow to gold, chestnut, mahogany, and bronze, as well as multi-colored blooms. Most species are in bloom from midsummer through fall. Plants have coarse-textured, hairy green leaves.

Source: <http://www.perennials.com/seeplant.html?item=1.455.270>

http://www.riverbendnursery.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&plant_id=4476

http://www.ngb.org/year_of/index.cfm?YOID=23&CFID=1931085&CFTOKEN=97132608&jsessionid=2830e91500c4689310d42505f735957b1d7d

Common Name: Black Dalea

Botanical name: Leguminosae Dalea Frutescens

Light Requirement: Sunny
Water Requirement: Very low
Height: 1' to 3' tall
Width/Spacing: 3' to 5' wide
Flower Color: Purple
Blooming Period: July - October
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies,
insects/birds, Host for Dogface
butterfly
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Attractive, blooms
ornamental. planned landscape, mass
plantings



A deciduous shrub from dry limestone hills. It has green lacy leaves with purple flowers and blooms between July and August. It will need good drainage and full sun.

A thornless shrub up to 3 feet tall; stems gray to light brown, leaf bearing twigs thin, reddish brown. Occasional on shallow soil over limestone in un-shaded upland situations. Leaves up to 1 inch long, divided into as many as 8 pairs of small leaflets and a terminal one on a central axis, leaflets 5 1/16 inch or less long, gland dotted on the lower surface. Glands visible under a 10x hand lens. Flowers in dense heads or spikes at the ends of branches, small, purple, opening from July to October. Fruit an inconspicuous capsule.

It may be sheared back after frost browns the leaves. It requires little water, long roots will find water some distance away; excellent nectar source; does well in poor soils. The fine ferny texture of Black Dalea foliage contrasts well with other plants such as Prickly pear and grasses. Use this fast growing, mounding shrub in any dry garden that calls for both flowers and a defined form. Overwatering and fertilization can cause legginess, weak growth, and reduced flowering. Drought-resistant. Once established, this plant requires little or no maintenance.

Source of data: <http://www.nativesoftexas.com/bdalea.html>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=87

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=dafr2

Common Name: Duranta - purple

Botanical Name: *Duranta erecta*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 4 - 6 ft

Width/Spacing: 4 ft. wide

Flower Color: Purple

Blooming Period: Spring to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Lime green leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, Bees

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Border, container plant. Small tree



Also known as golden dewdrop, pigeonberry, skyflower, and angelswhisper, *Duranta erecta* is native to tropical America and has naturalized in the Caribbean and Pacific isles, including Hawaii. It is a member of the Verbenaceae family. The light green leaves are about 3 inches long, and are arranged in pairs or in whorls of three. occasionally they are armed with a stout spine in the leaf axils. The dime-sized flowers are produced in short clusters about six inches long. Small round yellow fruit are produced after flowering. The fruit is poisonous to humans, but evidently birds are not affected as they are responsible for seed dispersal. Skyflower will appear more lush and flower heavily if watered and fertilized on a regular basis.

Rapid growing, dense shrub with small glossy leaves and a profusion of pendulous racemes of small flowers with colors varying from light blue to purple. Some selections fruit heavily, and the plant becomes covered with small, golden ball-like drupes.

Duranta - a Texas SuperStar™ Plant

Source: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/duranta/duranta.html>

http://www.finegardening.com/plantguide/duranta-erecta-golden_dewdrop.aspx

<http://www.mswm.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Duranta%20erecta%20Sweet%20Memory.pdf>

Common Name: Esperanza – Orange Jubilee

Plant Type: Perennial.
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Medium
Hardiness/Zone:
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 12 ft tall.
Width/Spacing: 8 ft across
Flower Color: Orange
Blooming Period: Late Spring thru Fall
Plant Form or Habit: shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Vibrant green
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds and bees
Deer Resistant:
Plant Use: Summer flowers, perennial garden, low water areas



The Orange Jubilee is an evergreen shrub that loves sun and heat. It blooms from late spring through early fall. These desert plants are drought resistant, and do well in almost any soil. The Orange Jubilee blooms are bright orange and tubular; they look like elongated bells, which is why some people call them Orange Bells plants. This desert plant attracts hummingbirds and bees. The leaves are a vibrant green color. Orange Jubilee plants will get 8 feet tall or more, and several feet wide. Orange Jubilees can be trimmed to control size and can be shaped, but most are left natural allowing branches to get longish and weepy. If they get frost damaged in the winter, just cut them back and they will grow again in the spring.

Orange Jubilee is an upright shrub that can grow up to 12 feet tall and 8 feet across if not frozen back for a couple of winters. The rich green, lush looking foliage gives this hybrid shrub a subtropical appearance. The compound leaves are about 6 inches long by 4 inches wide and are divided into 9 to 11 leaflets. Clusters of orange-red, bell-shaped flowers appear from spring to fall in Southern Arizona. Orange jubilee attracts hummingbirds and produces few seed pod.

Orange Jubilee is moderately drought tolerant, surviving on minimal supplemental water during the summer. However, this plant will look more lush and flower more profusely when given regular supplemental water from spring until fall. Tecoma X 'Orange Jubilee' can be grown in a variety of soil types. It will tolerate our rocky, native soil as well as a rich soil with a lot of organic matter included. When in a rocky, native soil, orange jubilee is more tolerant of inconsistent watering.

Source: <http://www.horticultureunlimited.com/landscape-plants/jubilee-orange.html>

<http://phoenix.about.com/od/desertplantsandflowers/a/orangejubilee.htm>

Common Name: Fire Bush

Botanical name: *Hamelia Patens*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3-5 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 – 5 feet

Flower Color: Red and Orange

Blooming Period: Spring to frost

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture:

Evergreen/Deciduous: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies,
insects, birds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Container, Borders, Rock gardens, borders



Firebush (*Hamelia patens*) is a super tough perennial for Central Texas. Few plants can match it for heat tolerance and pest resistance. Orange/red/yellow tubular blossoms appear in clusters in early summer through fall, attracting hummingbirds and butterflies. The green foliage takes on a reddish tinge with the arrival of cooler weather in the fall. Plants are typically 3 to 4 feet tall and wide. Firebush prefers full sun but will also tolerate part shade. It is well suited to almost any soil, even highly alkaline, heavy clays, as long as they are well drained. It is well suited to large containers, but will require more frequent watering when container grown. Firebush has no serious insect or disease problems when grown outdoors in full sun locations.

In addition to being known as "Firebush," the plant is often referred to as Scarlet-bush in horticultural references, and sometimes as Hummingbird-bush, due to the constant buzz of the dainty creatures surrounding the blooming plants. In its native locations,

Texas summers are infamous, and rightly so, for the terrific stress they place on blooming plants in the landscape. Their twin trip-hammer blows of searing heat and prolonged drought make most bedding plants cry "uncle" by the 4th of July. But Firebush, a new bedding plant for the north central Texas area, offers real hope to heat-hammered summer landscapes, particularly in view of the recurring fungal disease problems evident in many periwinkle plantings.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/potw_firebush.htm

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/firebush/firebush2.html>

http://www.plantanswers.com/arcadia_pages/plant_of_the_month/Firebush.htm

Common Name: Moy Grand Hibiscus

Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 5 ft
Width/Spacing: 5 ft
Flower Color: Rosy red
Blooming Period: Summer to fall
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Containers, flower beds



The giant-flowered rose mallow has the largest flowers of any hardy perennial. These are descendants of the native hibiscus found in Louisiana and other Gulf South states. They are among the most spectacular and easily grown plants. Ying Doon Moy, research and development horticulturist at the San Antonio Botanical Center cross-bred a *Hibiscus moscheutos* hybrid with *Hibiscus grandiflorus* to create the largest, open-face hibiscus flower in the world. The phenomenon of hybrid vigor (the offspring is superior to either parent) resulted in huge, rose-pink flowers of the new variety named Moy Grande. *Hibiscus moscheutos* 'Southern Belle', which usually has 8 inch diameter blooms, was cross-bred with *Hibiscus grandiflorus*, which usually has 10 inch blooms, to create Moy Grande which has 12 inch blooms.

Perennial hibiscus prefer a sunny location and well drained soil containing plenty of organic matter and nutrients. Rich, moist soil and full sun bring the most vigorous growth but mallows are very accommodating and will tolerate light shade and less desirable soils.

Hibiscus can be used as container plants as well. Growing hibiscus in containers with a proper potting mix avoids many problems for the gardener. This includes root knot nematode and cotton root rot so frequently encountered with plants grown in soil. Individual flowers last only a day, but each plant may flaunt a number of giant flowers at once. Few garden plants provide so much enjoyment for so little care.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/hibiscusmoy/hibiscusp.html>

Common Name: Texas Star Hibiscus

Botanical name: *Hibiscus coccineus*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: High
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3 to 6 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide
Flower Color: Deep scarlet
Blooming Period: July, August
September
Plant Form or Habit: Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: Palmate cut, shiny
Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, insects and/or birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Perennial garden, rock garden, rocky hillsides



The palmately divided leaves of this 4-7 ft. rose-mallow are palmately cut and shiny. The flowers are deep-scarlet and over 6 in. in width. A large plant with big, showy, crimson flowers in upper leaf axils. This very showy species, typical of the mallow family, is sometimes cultivated. It is certainly one of the loveliest of our native flowers.

Texas Star Hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineus*), also known as Scarlet Rose Mallow or Swamp Hibiscus, is a slender, multi-branched perennial. Hardy in zones 7-10 and native to swamps, marshy areas and roadside ditches in the Southeastern United States, this hibiscus is known for its large red flowers, opening five to six inches in diameter. According to Dr. William C. Welch, Professor and Landscape Horticulturist at Texas A&M University, Texas Star Hibiscus is classified as a giant rose mallow and has the largest flowers of any hardy perennial. The single, five-petal blooms last a day, with new flowers quickly taking their place.

Both butterflies and hummingbirds are attracted to the red Texas Star Hibiscus blossoms. These flowers are an important source of nectar, especially for large butterflies, and the bright color and sheer quantity of blooms will attract hummingbirds to further explore your garden

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HICO2

http://wildflower-gardens.suite101.com/article.cfm/butterfly_gardening_with_native_plants

Common Name: Gaura – Siskiyou Pink

Botanical name: *Gaura lindheimeri*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1-3 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide

Flower Color: Pink or white

Blooming Period: Spring to summer

Plant Form or Habit: Deciduous shrub

Foliage Color and Texture:

Butterfly or bird attractor: butterflies

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Border, rock garden, containers

Prune to 3" after first hard freeze

Comments: Tall spikes adorned with 1" flowers that resemble fluttering butterflies



Open vase-shaped plant, branches arching in many directions. Leaf color is dark green in summer, and red, gold or purple in the fall. The flower, white fading pink, has only a few flowers open at a time with new ones opening as stalks grow throughout most. Flowers open in early morning. Tolerant of high heat.

The Gaura 'Siskiyou Pink', *Gaura lindheimeri*, has numerous butterfly-shaped maroon flowers opening to reddish pink flowers that bloom from last spring to early summer. With a plant height of 24" and a width of 24-36", it is definite addition to any perennial garden. 'Siskiyou Pink' Gaura requires full sun in a well-drained area with average to rich soil and is very drought tolerant.

A major attraction to butterflies, it continues to bloom through the first hard frosts of autumn into winter. 'Siskiyou Pink' Gaura looks great on a rocky ledge, near bricks and stones, near Sedum 'Autumn Joy' or small dahlias. It's also enchanted with pink bush roses and as a contrast to plants with big fleshy leaves.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=136

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=gali2

Common Name: Gayfeather - Blazing star, Narrow-leaf gayfeather, Texas gayfeather

Botanical name: *Liatris mucronata*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 2-5 ft tall

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Purplish-pink

Blooming Period: August- December

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: short,
fuzzy, grass-like leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Showy, Wildflower
meadow, Pocket prairie, Rock gardens,
Perennial garden



The Gayfeather, *Liatris spicata* is an interesting perennial which produces a 1-3 foot tall spike of bright purplish-pink or white flowers in late June to early fall. It is an ideal plant to grow in your butterfly garden. The Gayfeather performs best when it is grown in full sun, but will tolerate a bit of light shade. *Liatris* does not like soggy soil during the winter months so good drainage is extremely important. Once established, it is fairly drought tolerant. The *Liatris* will tend to develop mildew if it has insufficient sunlight and air circulation, so be sure to give it plenty of room. Large clumps should be dug and divided in the spring, every three to four years. The divisions or other new plants should be set 15 inches apart, in rich, slightly sandy soil.

The stems of this showy perennial are 2-5 ft. tall, and nearly half of this is the flower spike. A spike of rayless, rose-purple (rarely white), cylindrical, stalkless flower heads densely crowded on a coarse, hairy, very leafy stem. Stamens and styles protrude from the purple, tufted flower heads, creating a fuzzy appearance. Flowers bloom from the top of the spike downward. The lower portion of the stem is covered with short, fuzzy, grass-like leaves.

One of the most popular of the blazing stars, this is sometimes grown as an ornamental. The species name, from the Greek for crowded, describes both the leaves and the flower heads. This blazing star makes an excellent cut flower, blooming in top-down order.

Source of data: <http://www.thegardenhelper.com/Liatris.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lipy

Common Name: Lantana New Gold

Botanical name: Lantana x 'New Gold'

Plant Type: Semi-hardy
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Very High
Height: 12 to 15 inches tall
Width/Spacing: 18 to 24 inches wide
Flower Color: Gold- yellow
Blooming Period: April till frost
Plant Form or Habit: Spreading
Foliage Color and Texture:
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies
Deer Resistant: Mostly
Plant Use: Container, mass planting, rock gardens



New Gold Lantana is a trailing form which produces masses of golden-yellow flowers from Spring to Frost! A butterfly magnet that is useful in the garden as an edger, in mass plantings or in containers. Easy to grow and drought tolerant. **DO NOT** prune in Fall. Cut back when new growth begins to emerge in spring. First off, never prune your perennial lantana in the Fall or Winter as this will insure death of the plant. Prune lantana only in Spring when new growth begins to emerge. Cut away all dead branches to a point just above where new growth is emerging. Lantana can also be sheared during early to mid-Summer to encourage new budding and flowers.

Lantana is one of those maverick plants that actually does best when it gets so hot and miserable outside that all but the most dedicated gardeners call a two month hiatus to await more hospitable conditions. New Gold, a compact, free-flowering lantana with golden-yellow blooms, will bloom its heart out as we enrich the electric company.

New Gold Lantana should be used en masse in the garden in sunny beds large enough to have an impact on you and the butterflies that frequent it. In flower beds, it should be spaced 16 to 18 inches apart in any reasonable garden soil.

Source of data: http://www.arhomeandgarden.org/plantoftheweek/articles/New_Gold_Lantana.htm

<http://www.groundcover.com/info/lantana-newgold.html>

<http://wilsonbrosnursery.com/Plants/Plant-Files/Perennial-Plants/Lantanas/Lantana-New-Gold.aspx>

Common Name: Lantana Trailing

Botanical name: *Lantana montevidensis*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Very High

Height: 8 to 12 inches tall

Width/Spacing: 4 ft or more

Flower Color: Yellow, purple and white

Blooming Period: Summer, fall

Plant Form or Habit: Trailing

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source, birds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Low to medium groundcover for dry areas



Weeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*) has low vine like stems and grows 8 to 12 inches tall by 4 feet or wider with lavender flowers. Weeping lavender is excellent for growing where branches can trail over a wall or container edge. The crushed leaves have a peculiar odor somewhere between bitter citrus and the smell of gasoline.

There are many named varieties and hybrids of lantana available that are more compact, bloom earlier, produce more colorful flowers, or hold their flowers better in bad weather than the "common" type. Some new varieties are also almost sterile (rarely set seed), which means deadheading is not as important for continuous bloom and it is unlikely to become invasive. Trailing lantanas typically have the best flowering, followed by mounding types and upright types, respectively.

Lantana provides summer color. In winter, some gardeners prune back lantana to keep the plants from getting too large. The stems become thorny especially with age, so caution is necessary when cutting them back. The blue-black fruit clusters are poisonous. Used as a low to medium, flowering ground cover for dry, exposed, poor sites. Crinkly leaves give off a sharp aroma when touched and they can cause a skin rash. Mature plants tend to form large mounds that may be separated into smaller plants in the winter.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/EKNewsAug07.pdf>

<http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/features/flowers/lantana/lantana.htm>

Native and Adapted Landscape Plants by Texas Agrilife Extension and the City of Austin

Common Name: Lantana Dallas Red

Botanical Name: Lantana x 'Dallas Red'

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Very High

Height: 36 to 48 inches

Width/Spacing: 15 to 18 inches

Flower Color: Red, orange, yellow

Blooming Period: Spring till frost

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: butterflies,
hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Low to medium groundcover for dry
areas



There are many named varieties and hybrids of lantana available that are more compact, bloom earlier, produce more colorful flowers, or hold their flowers better in bad weather than the "common" type. Some new varieties are also almost sterile (rarely set seed), which means deadheading is not as important for continuous bloom and it is unlikely to become invasive. Trailing lantanas typically have the best flowering, followed by mounding types and upright types, respectively.

Lantana provides summer color. In winter, some gardeners prune back lantana to keep the plants from getting too large. The stems become thorny especially with age, so caution is necessary when cutting them back. The blue-black fruit clusters are poisonous. Used as a low to medium, flowering ground cover for dry, exposed, poor sites. Crinkly leaves give off a sharp aroma when touched and they can cause a skin rash. Mature plants tend to form large mounds that may be separated into smaller plants in the winter.

Dense clusters of golden yellow / orange to red / orange florets, depending on the season. Numerous, 1 to 1 1/2 inch flower blossoms cover dark green ovate leaves from spring until the frost. Prune in early spring as new growth begins to emerge.

Use as a groundcover, in mass plantings and banks, in containers and baskets, or even as a hedge. A very versatile plant, plus it is a butterfly and hummingbird magnet. Deer and rabbit resistant. Plant in the spring and water as needed during the first growing season, thereafter it is considered heat and drought tolerant.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/Plantanswers/publications/lantana/lantana.html>

http://www.bloomindesigns.com/product/WLANDALLAS/Lantana_camara_Dallas_Red__18_Flat.html

Common Name: Orange Milkweed

Botanical name: *Asclepias tuberosa* L.

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement:

Height: 1 1/2 - 2 ft

Width/Spacing: 1 1/2 ft

Flower Color: Orange

Blooming Period: May - September

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Attractive blooms, cut flower



This bushy, 1 1/2-2 ft. perennial is prized for its large, flat-topped clusters of bright-orange flowers. The leaves are mostly alternate, 1 1/2–2 1/4 inches long, pointed, and smooth on the edge. The yellow-orange to bright orange flower clusters, 2–5 inches across, are at the top of the flowering stem. The abundance of stiff, lance-shaped foliage provides a dark-green backdrop for the showy flower heads.

This showy plant is frequently grown from seed in home gardens. Its brilliant flowers attract butterflies. Because its tough root was chewed by the Indians as a cure for pleurisy and other pulmonary ailments, Butterfly Weed was given its other common name, Pleurisy Root. Although it is sometimes called Orange Milkweed, this species has no milky sap.

Prefers well-drained sandy soils. Tolerates drought. Butterfly weed has an interesting and unusual flower structure. Plant it among other mid-sized perennials. Inevitably butterfly weed will get aphids; you can leave them for ladybugs to eat or spray the insects and foliage with soapy water. Aphids can also be removed by blasting the plant with a high pressure stream of water.

Needs to be transplanted carefully and requires good drainage. It takes 2 – 3 years before *A. tuberosa* produces its vibrant flowers, which appear in 2 – 3 inch clusters of orangish-red. Once established, it lasts for years, becoming thicker each year.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASTU

Common Name: Fragrant Mistflower - Havana snakeroot, Shrubby boneset, White mistflower, White shrub mistflower
Botanical name: *Eupatorium havanense*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part partial sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 2-6 feet
Width/Spacing: 2-6 feet
Flower Color: White
Blooming Period: Fall
Plant Form or Habit: Spreading shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies and Hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Moderate
Plant Use: Medium Shrub



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. It is found on limestone hills and rocky ravines in the Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos and into Mexico. The light green, triangular-shaped leaves are 1 to 3 inches long and have wavy edges. Like *E. wrightii*, it is more tolerant of dry conditions than are most *Eupatoriums*, although it will tolerate poorly drained areas as well. It grows in partly shaded to mostly sunny sites, but will bloom more profusely with more sun. Fragrant mist flower makes a showy fall plant in the garden, or can be used massed as an understory or edge plant in more naturalized sites. Heavy shearing in the winter will promote a denser shape and more flowers the following year, since the long-lasting blooms appear only on new wood.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/eupatoriumhaven.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=agha4

Common Name: Gregg's Blue Mist
Palm-leaf mistflower

Botanical name: *Conoclinium (Eupatorium) Greggii*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/partly shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1 to 2 ft
Width/Spacing: 1.5 to 2 ft wide
Flower Color: Purplish-blue
Blooming Period: March thru November
Plant Form or Habit: Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies,
insects and/or birds
Deer Resistant: No
Plant Use: Perennial garden, rock garden,
rocky hillsides



Palm-leaf mistflower is a perennial up to 2 ft. tall with palmate leaves deeply divided into three lobes which are again pinnately dissected. Small, purplish-blue flowers cluster together to form puffy, 2 in., and cushion-like flower heads.

Eupatorium Greggii prefers hot dry locations. It likes gravelly calcareous soil. Plant it in full sun to part shade. Gregg's Mist spreads by rhizomes (underground stems) and recovers readily from pruning or dieback. The rhizomes are shallow and the plant is not considered invasive, however dividing every two years is recommended to keep the plant contained. The quickest and most reliable method for producing new plants is to root from summer or fall cuttings. Alternatively, collect seeds in fall and germinate them indoors for planting when soil temperature is above 68 degrees Fahrenheit

This plant is a Central Texas Native that you can enjoy all summer. Gregg's Mist is a must for butterfly gardens. It is a good nectar source for bees, butterflies and is especially attractive to the Queen butterfly in the fall. It is drought tolerant and suitable for xeriscaping. Plant Gregg's Mist in groupings for best results.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cogr10

<http://dcmga.com/north-texas-gardening/perennials/master-gardener-favorites/greggs-mist-flower/>

Common Name: False Dragonhead
Obedient Plant

Botanical name: *Physostegia virginiana*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 4 – 6 ft

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Pink to lavender

Blooming Period: Summer, Early fall

Plant Form or Habit: Clumps

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Border, containers



4 ft. stems which frequently grow in clumps and bear long, lanceolate leaves and a 4-6 in., terminal spikes of pink to lavender, tubular flowers. Opposite, pinkish flowers in a spike-like cluster along upper part of a square stem. The perennial's long-lasting flowers have five triangular lobes, two forming an upper lip and three forming a lower lip.

This attractive plant is snapdragon-like, but its square stem is typical of the mint family. If the flowers are bent, they tend to stay in the new position for a while, hence the common name Obedient Plant. Several garden forms occasionally escape to the wild. Flowers can be swiveled into new positions where they stay obediently.

It is wonderfully adaptable, tolerating both drought and poor drainage. Spreads aggressively by stolons, but is easy to pull out and keep in check. Obedient plant is a good nectar source for butterflies. This perennial is easy to establish and maintain. It can become aggressive but the shallow roots are easy to pull out.

Source: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/obed_plantx.htm

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=phvi8

Common Name: Mexican Oregano

Botanical name: Labiatae *Poliomintha longiflora*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sunny/Part shady
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium
Height: 3 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide
Flower Color: Purple, pink
Blooming Period: Summer to fall
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, bees, butterflies
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Borders, accent shrub



Mexican oregano actually comes in two varieties, one of which is in the mint family and one is in the verbena family. The variety we grow (*labiatae poliomintha longiflora*), the mint variety, is native to Texas and is often grown as an accent shrub mostly because deer will not eat it. It has beautiful pink flowers and has a bit milder flavor than the Greek variety. It typically is used as a last minute addition to Mexican dishes. This variety also attracts a lot of bees and hummingbirds. The other variety of Mexican oregano (*verbenaceae lippia graveolens*) is the more typical variety from the verbena family used in Mexican cooking. It is also a bit milder than the Greek variety. Due to its ease of cultivation in Texas and New Mexico, this variety often ends up in the store-bought versions of dried oregano. If you want dried Greek oregano make sure it says that on the container. Otherwise you are probably getting the less flavorful Mexican variety.

Prune top ½ after bloom, and to 3” height after first frost browns leaves. Aromatic foliage: brown, withering flower stays on plant; will sprawl if not pruned, edible leaves.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=156

<http://www.busygourmand.com/category/herbs/>

Common Name: Penstemon - Hill Country
Heller's beardtongue

Botanical name: Penstemon triflorus

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 1 to 2 feet.

Width/Spacing: 1 1/2 - 2 feet

Flower Color: Red

Blooming Period: April - May

Plant Form or Habit: Upright herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Opposite leaf arrangement

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: Minimal

Plant Use: Perennial garden, Blooms ornamental, Showy



Heller's beardtongue or Hill Country Penstemon is 1 1/2-2 ft. tall. Its brilliant red flowers, 2 in. long, are among the most showy of the genus. Pairs of dark-green leaves occur opposite each other along the stem. The two-lipped flowers also occur in pairs.

Small bushy stature, intense red color, and largeness of flowers set this penstemon apart from others.

Soil Moisture: Dry

Soil Description: Limestone soils. Sandy, Sandy Loam, Medium Loam, Clay Loam, Clay, Limestone-based

Conditions Comments: Hill Country penstemon is a striking prairie or garden plant, and is another fabulous cut flower. Provides nectar for butterflies and hummingbirds. Cut back the old seed stalks or allow them to reseed. Hybridizes with the closely related Penstemon cobaea. Small bushy stature, intense red color, and largeness of flowers set this Penstemon apart from others.

Flower Size: up to an inch wide.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=petr2

Common Name: Plumbago - Blue

Botanical name: Plumbago auriculata

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 3 to 6 ft

Width/Spacing: 2 feet

Flower Color: Sky Blue

Blooming Period: Spring till frost

Plant Form or Habit: Rounded mound

Foliage Color and Texture: Elliptic, mid-green

foliage Evergreen/Deciduous: tender perennial

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Borders, foundation plant, color
massed in beds, patio container plant



Plumbago is a tender perennial with profuse blue flowers. It loves the heat, doesn't mind our long, humid summers, and is reasonably drought tolerant. Blue plumbago puts out non-stop from summer until first frost.

Disease-, pest- and deer-resistant, Plumbago is also known as Skyflower because of its sky-blue color. It blooms even in considerable shade. While a native of South Africa, it's well adapted to South Texas conditions and will keep your yard full of butterflies all summer. Plumbago responds well to pruning. It will flower profusely after being cut back or after a growth flush, since it bears flowers on new wood.

Plumbago is an shrub with whip-like semi-woody stems that form a loose, rounded mound 3-10 ft high with a similar spread. Plumbago can be pruned to grow like a vine and scramble over supports, or pruned into a more compact mounded shrub, or left to sprawl with its long, gracefully arching branches. The 2 in oblong leaves are a fresh, light yellowish green color. The sky blue flowers are 1 in long tubes expanding into 5 petals spreading about 1 in across. The flowers are borne in rounded terminal clusters 6 in across and look quite a bit like phlox flowers. Plumbago blooms all year long except for the coldest winter months. Plumbago does best in light, sandy soils with good drainage. Do not add lime to the soil; plumbago likes a slightly acidic pH. The foliage may turn yellow due to manganese deficiency, but applying manganese sulfate will cure that. Plumbago should be pruned heavily to keep it neat and within bounds and to make it bushy to maximize the number of flowers.

Plumbago can withstand some frosts. Even if killed to the ground, it usually recovers quickly.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/plumbago/plumbago.html>

<http://www.floridata.com/ref/P/plumbago.cfm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/plumbagocapen.html>

Common Name: Plumbago - White

Botanical name; *P. auriculata* var. *alba*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 3 to 6 ft

Width/Spacing: 2 feet

Flower Color: White

Blooming Period: Spring till frost

Plant Form or Habit: Rounded mound

Foliage Color and Texture: Elliptic, mid-green foliage Evergreen/Deciduous: tender perennial

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Borders, foundation plant, color massed in beds, patio container plant



Plumbago is a tender perennial with profuse blue or white flowers. It loves the heat, doesn't mind our long, humid summers, and is reasonably drought tolerant. Plumbago puts out non-stop from summer until first frost.

Disease-, pest- and deer-resistant, It blooms even in considerable shade. While a native of South Africa, it's well adapted to South Texas conditions and will keep your yard full of butterflies all summer. Plumbago responds well to pruning. It will flower profusely after being cut back or after a growth flush, since it bears flowers on new wood.

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Plumbago can withstand some frosts. Even if killed to the ground, it usually recovers quickly.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/plumbago/plumbago.html>

<http://www.floridata.com/ref/P/plumbago.cfm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/plumbagocapen.html>

Common Name: Missouri Primrose - Fluttermill, Ozark Sundrops
Glade Lily, Bigfoot evening-primrose and Oklahoma Evening primrose.

Botanical name: *Oenothera missouriensis*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 8 to 10 inches
Width/Spacing: 3 - 4 in
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: March to October
Plant Form or Habit: Trailing or upright
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds,
butterflies
Deer Resistant: Some
Plant Use: Perennial garden, rock garden,
ground cover



Oenothera missouriensis has several common names including Missouri Primrose, Ozark Sundrops, Glade Lily, Bigfruit evening-primrose, and Oklahoma Evening-primrose. Missouri Primrose is a striking plant with large 3 to 4 inch lemon yellow flowers on sprawling stems and unusual vibrant winged seed pods. Missouri primrose does not spread aggressively like some primrose plants and is very desirable in the wild flower garden. This showy native wildflower is pollinated by night-flying Sphinx moths. Missouri Primrose is tough, drought tolerant, and requires little maintenance. Missouri Primrose does best when planted in average well-drained soil in full sun to light shade.

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.

The perennial big-fruit evening-primrose or Missouri evening-primrose can be trailing or upright, usually growing 8-10 in. high. Its large, 3-4 in. wide, yellow flowers are showy. The four-petaled flowers, which grow from the upper leaf axils, open in the evening and close the next day, sometimes fading reddish. The foliage is narrow, thick and gray-green. Prevent complete soil dryness, Remove spent blossoms, Maintain mulch layer, Fertilize in spring with rose food.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/wildseed/missouriprimrose.html>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OEMA

Common Name: Pavonia - Rock Rose

Botanical name: *pavonia lasiopetala* i

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 - 3 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 ft.

Flower Color: Pink

Blooming Period: Summer

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects & birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Border



pavonia lasiopetala is a Texas Native that is extremely drought tolerant, although it does not mind a little water now and then. Texas Rock Rose can be seen growing native in the Edwards Plateau, Rio Grande Plains, and the Trans Pecos areas of Texas. The most eye-catching feature of this plant is the Hibiscus-like pink to rose colored flowers. These flowers are generally 1" in diameter and the Rock Rose will stay in bloom from summer till fall. This is a shrub-like perennial that can get woody at the base, it should come back every year if planted South of its native habitat. If planted further North, plant on the South side of a structure and be sure to mulch in the winter to prevent the roots from freezing. To keep this plant in bloom and to prevent legginess it can be trimmed back throughout the growing season. Texas Rock Rose generally only last 3-4 years but will reseed freely and the seedlings can replace the older plants. The flower will open in the morning and will close in the afternoon, blooms can be extended if there is afternoon shade.

A small shrub, usually woody at the base only, with stems up to 4 feet tall. Found in shallow soil on limestone, in rocky places in woodlands, and at the edges of thickets. Leaves with petioles sometimes as long as the blade; blade up to 2 1/2 inches long, but mostly shorter, ovate to 3 lobed, with a pointed or blunt tip, flat or slightly lobed base, coarsely toothed or wavy margins, dark green on the upper surface and lighter on the lower. Flowers showy, rose colored, roughly 1 1/2 inches wide with a yellow column formed by the pistil and stamens, appearing from spring to fall. Fruit a 5-lobed capsule with remnants of the flower at its base, separating into 5 units at maturity.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=167

<http://www.wildflower.org/>

Common Name: Ruellia, - Katie Dwarf
white, blue, pink

Botanical name: *Ruellia brittoniana*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun to part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 ft -1 ft

Width/Spacing: 1 ft – 1 ft

Flower Color: Blue, white, pink

Blooming Period: Spring to summer

Plant Form or Habit: Clumping

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter:

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Flower beds, containers



Katie Ferguson of Texas found this dwarf form of our native ruellia, and this plant has taken Texas by storm. *Ruellia* 'Katie' makes a 6" tall x 12" wide clump with lance-shaped green leaves.

The dwarf, less-aggressive version of the species is Katie dwarf *Ruellia* (sometimes called Nolan's dwarf). It works nicely in an informal front-of-the-border grouping or as a groundcover in narrow spaces, "Katie" needs no deadheading, and will continue to flower all season long, and is just as tough as its species parent, able to grow in hot, dry neglected spots.

Dwarf *ruellia* is a low-growing, herbaceous perennial with long, narrow, dark green leaves. It is compact, growing to one foot tall by one to two feet wide. This prolific bloomer produces large tubular flowers from spring until frost. 'Katie' has blue flowers, 'Rosa' has pink, and 'Blanca' has white. Cut plants back in late winter to remove frost damage and encourage new growth. This *ruellia* may be planted in full sun or part shade. It is an excellent choice for containers and oasis zones. Dwarf *ruellia* has a tendency to naturalize in moist soils, and the seedlings may have the larger growth habit of regular *Ruellia brittoniana*. To avoid this mixture, seedlings should be removed. It is root hardy to 10°F. USDA Zone 8.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=168

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/ruellia/ruellia.html>,

<http://www.mswn.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Ruellia%20brittoniana%20Dwarf.pdf>

Common Name: Augusta Duelberg – White

Botanical name: *Salvia farcincea*

Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought: High

Height: 30" tall

Width/Spacing: 4' wide

Flower Color: White

Blooming Period: May till frost

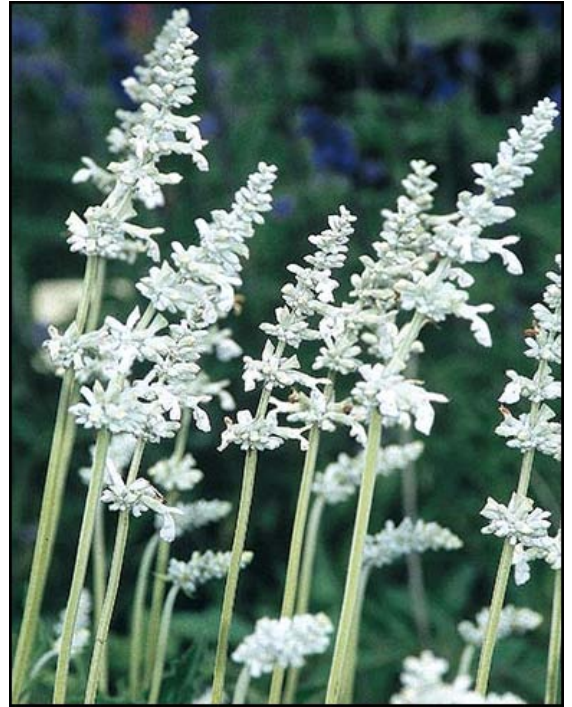
Plant Form or Habit: Bush

Foliage Color and Texture: Bright green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, bees

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Bedding, containers, perennial borders



'Augusta Duelberg', named by discoverer Greg Grant after Henry's wife, is a white-flowered version of mealy blue sage. Like Henry, it is a tall, beautiful, early spring flowering Texas native perennial that needs very low maintenance and is tough enough to handle heat, cold and Texas summers. Use it in containers, perennial borders, water-wise gardens. This plant needs little water once established. If you want the flowers to rebloom, shear back between bloom cycles. Like "Henry", this is one you'll

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. Obviously heat- and drought-tolerant, this salvia has been a real standout

Named a Texas SuperStar by Texas A&M University.

Source of data: <http://www.plantdel.com/Catalog/Current/Detail/06823.html>

<http://www.tamus.edu/systemwide/06/04/research/superstars.html>

Common Name: Henry Duhllberg – Blue

Botanical name: *Salvia farcincea*

Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought: High

Height: 3 feet

Width/Spacing: 3 Feet

Flower Color: Blue

Blooming Period: Spring till frost

Plant Form or Habit: Bush

Foliage Color and Texture: Bright green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, bees

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Bedding, containers



Low maintenance, heat tolerant, native perennial with masses of showy blue flowers

Notes: Spikes of showy blue flowers from spring until frost. More floriferous than other cultivars. Texas native plant; found by Greg Grant in a small central Texas cemetery. Taller with bluer and more floriferous flowers and larger and greener leaves than modern cultivars. Not preferred by deer.

Low maintenance, heat tolerant, native perennial with masses of showy blue flowers. Zone 7. Flowers: Spikes of showy blue flowers from spring until frost. More floriferous than other cultivars. Care: Shear frequently between bloom cycles to promote rebloom. Foliage: Healthy, larger and greener than the species, mildew resistant. Exposure: Full sun. Heat tolerant, Duhllberg sage is a showy, blue flowered perennial which blooms vigorously from spring until frost

Named a Texas SuperStar by Texas A&M University.

Source of data: <http://www.plantanswers.com/salvia.htm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/salvia/salvia.html>

Common Name: Salvia - Forest Fire

Botanical name: *Salvia coccinea*

Light Requirement: Sun /part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 1' to 2' tall

Width/Spacing: 1' to 2' wide

Flower Color: Red and black

Blooming Period: Summer to frost

Plant Form or Habit: Perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbird,
butterflies

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Border plant



A showy, summer blooming border plant or used as a mass planting for a bright colorful display. Plants have flowers with dark-reddish-black calyxes with fiery ember-red colored flowers. Plants have a very nice plant habit and a long blooming period. Easy to grow and more or less trouble free in the landscape planted in full sun in the north or with some light shade in the south.

Perennial, semi-deciduous. Sun. Red flowers with black calyxes in summer through fall. 2'x2'. Medium-low water. Attractive to hummingbirds.

Coccinea means scarlet, and there's nothing redder than scarlet sages. Perennial in zones 7-10, they thrive in full sun or part shade, crummy soil and need very little water. They tolerate deer, drought, pollution and neglect. This is a great plant for beginning gardeners as it will survive almost anything and is so rewarding it will turn you into a *Salvia* collector.

These plants reach 18" - 24" tall pinch back to make them bush out and you'll get more blooms.

Source of data: http://www.soquelnursery.com/perennials_Salvias.html

http://www.hardyplants.com/Merchant2/merchant.mvc?Screen=PROD&Store_Code=SP&Product_Code=SAL6-A8&Category_Code=Birds

http://www.smartseedstore.com/SALVIA_COCCINEA_Scarlet_Sage.html

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Common Name: Mexican Bush Sage

Botanical name: *Salvia Leucantha*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 4-5 ft. tall

Width/Spacing: 4-5 ft. wide

Flower Color: Purple and white

Blooming Period: Late summer to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Silver green,
lance-like foliage

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds,
bees, butterflies

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Border, cut flowers, meadow mixtures



Needs well-drained soil; withstands drought; no serious disease or insect problems; may freeze above zone 7; good companion plant for the yellow flowers of fall. Prune to a 3" height after first frost.

Mexican bush sage is a bushy evergreen subshrub in frostfree climes, and a returning perennial where it gets frosted back in winter. It grows in a loose, spreading mound up to 2-4 ft tall and about the same width. The leaves are lance shaped, like willow leaves, 1-5 in long, puckery on top and white-wooly underneath. They are on petioles about an inch long and arranged in opposite pairs along the squarish stems. The young, fast growing stems are thick and conspicuously white-wooly. From autumn throughout winter (or until the first frost) Mexican bush sage blooms with white flowers 1-2 long that extend from velvety purple or lavender-blue calyces. The bicolored inflorescences are borne in very showy elongated arching clusters 6-12 in length at the ends of erect, spreading stems. At any given time, there will be just a few actual flowers per cluster, but lots of pretty purple calyces. These inflorescences are profuse and extend way beyond the foliage, making this one of the most attractive of the salvias. Give Mexican bush sage plenty of room. It grows and grows all summer long - and the foliage is attractive - but the real show doesn't start until autumn. As it flowers, the plant spreads outward and is subject to fall over and break off stems. Remove flower clusters as they age to reduce the weight on the stems. It might be a good idea to prune back your Mexican bush sage in early summer to promote a bushier habit and to keep it from getting so top heavy that stems break off.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/salviaeucan.html>

http://www.floridata.com/ref/S/salv_leu.cfm

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SALE9

Common Name: Salvia greggii - Coral

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3-4 ft tall
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Coral
Blooming Period: spring, summer and fall
Plant Form or Habit: shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen, minty smelling
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds , butterflies
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Small shrub in perennial bed, hedge



Salvia is the largest genus in the mint family. This group of plants have approximately 900 species of annuals, perennials, and soft wooded shrubs. Their tubular flower can distinguish them in that they have two lips, the lower lip being flat but the upper lip is curved or helmet shaped. Many of the species have aromatic leaves and add a wonderful fragrance to the garden.

This is a dwarf semi-woody perennial that is native to Texas and Mexico. It is well suited for dry garden areas, reaches 3-4 feet in height and has a long flowering season (from spring to fall in wetter areas and fall to winter in drier areas). This plant grows best in full sun and a well-drained soil and it will not tolerate wet feet or a poorly drained soil. The flower color is coral.

Coral pink tubular flowers bloom all spring and fall. Very attractive to hummingbirds. Needs good drainage. Evergreen farther south, semi-evergreen in our area and returns each spring. Shear occasionally to keep bushy.

Source of data: <http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/salvia-coral.html>

Common Name: Salvia Greggii – Flame
Autumn sage, Cherry sage, Gregg salvia

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 3-4 feet

Width/Spacing: 7 to 8 feet wide

Flower Color: Red

Blooming Period: Spring till winter

Plant Form or Habit: Perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly,
hummingbird

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Ornamental shrub



Salvia greggii, is by far the most diverse woody Salvia species. Breeders have created and released many color forms of this great plant

Salvia greggii is a small evergreen shrub to 3 feet tall and wide. The small, dark green leaves are have a slightly sticky coating. Showy, 1 inch long flowers appear on 6-10 inch long spikes throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Autumn Sage is available in a wide range of flower colors, including fuschia, red, purple, orange, yellow, salmon, and white. .

Culture/Maintenance: Salvia greggii is hardy to at least 0° F and maybe lower. It is drought tolerant, surviving on 10-12 inches of annual rainfall, but looks better with supplemental water every week during the hot months. Autumn Sage is fast growing, attaining a mature size in two growing seasons. It grows best when placed in full sun (in mid- and high elevation desert areas) or light shade (in low elevation desert areas). Salvia greggii should be placed in a soil that has good drainage. The new growth is susceptible to spittle bug, which looks like a white, goeey blob near the tips of the stems. This is easily controlled by pruning off the infected stems and discarding them. Salvia greggii does benefit from severe pruning in mid-summer and late winter.

Source of data: <http://www.mswm.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

<http://plantdelights.com/Catalog/Current/Detail/03202.html>

Common Name: Salvia greggii, - Furman's Red
Autumn Sage, Cherry Sage

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/partial sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 2 - 3 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft
Flower Color: Red
Blooming Period: Summer thru fall
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Semi--Evergreen.
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, Hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Small shrub



Crimson red flowers are produced in repeated flushes from late spring until fall. This hardy selection of a southwestern, ever blooming sage prefers full sun to part shade. Autumn Sage is extremely heat and drought tolerant perennial

This genus is classified in the Labiateae or mint family, containing over 750 species of herbs and subshrubs native around the world. They are distinguished for their aromatic oils. The species *S. greggii* was classified by renowned botany professor of Harvard University, Asa Gray. He named it for Dr. Josiah Gregg in recognition of his exploration in Saltillo, Mexico where the first specimen was collected. Plants are actually native to Texas and northern Mexico.

It is valued for its adaptability to garden soils, its very long blooming season and as a magnet for hummingbirds. In a garden setting, prune back to 4 inches in late winter and again by one half in August to maintain a tidy shape, or allow to grow and spread or sprawl for a more natural appearance, with occasional pruning of old wood.

Autumn sage is a soft, mounded shrub is 2-3 ft. tall, with small, crisp, green leaves which are evergreen in warmer climates. Minty, aromatic flowers can be red, pink or white and are borne in ascending spikes. A minty-smelling shrub with many branches and few deep pink to reddish-lavender, bilaterally symmetrical flowers in each leafless raceme.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/salviagreg.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=sagr4

<http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/2075/furmans-red-autumn-sage.php>

Common Name: Salvia Greggii – Lipstick

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 3-4 feet

Width/Spacing: 7 to 8 feet wide

Flower Color: Red

Blooming Period: Spring till winter

Plant Form or Habit: Perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Ornamental shrub

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.

Salvia greggii is a small evergreen shrub to 3 feet and wide. The small, dark green leaves are have a slightly sticky coating. Showy, 1 inch long flowers appear on 6-10 inch long spikes throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Autumn Sage is available wide range of flower colors, including fuschia, red, purple, orange, yellow, salmon, and white. The hot pink or fuschia-flowering plants seem to be the most heat tolerant.



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CULTURE/MAINTENANCE: Salvia greggii is hardy to at least 0° F and maybe lower. It is drought tolerant, surviving on 10-12 inches of annual rainfall, but looks better with supplemental water every week during the hot months. Autumn Sage is fast growing, attaining a mature size in two growing seasons. It grows best when placed in full sun (in mid- and high elevation desert areas) or light shade (in low elevation desert areas). Salvia greggii should be placed in a soil that has good drainage. The new growth is susceptible to spittle bug, which looks like a white, gooey blob near the tips of the stems. This is easily controlled by pruning off the infected stems and discarding them. Salvia greggii does benefit from severe pruning in mid-summer and late winter.

Source of data: <http://www.mswm.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

<http://plantdelights.com/Catalog/Current/Detail/03202.html>

Common Name: Salvia greggii - Pink

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3-4 ft tall
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Pink
Blooming Period: spring, summer and fall
Plant Form or Habit: shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen, minty smelling
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds , butterflies
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Small shrub in perennial bed, hedge



Brilliant fluorescent pink flowers cover green mounds of highly scented foliage. Truly a heat and drought tolerant plant, flowering from late spring until frost. Perfect for rock gardens and containers

Salvia is the largest genus in the mint family. These groups of plants have approximately 900 species of annuals, perennials, and soft wooded shrubs. Their tubular flower can distinguish them in that they have two lips, the lower lip being flat but the upper lip is curved or helmet shaped. Many of the species have aromatic leaves and add a wonderful fragrance to the garden.

This is a dwarf semi-woody perennial that is native to Texas and Mexico. It is well suited for dry garden areas, reaches 3-4 feet in height and has a long flowering season (from spring to fall in wetter areas and fall to winter in drier areas). This plant grows best in full sun and a well-drained soil and it will not tolerate wet feet or a poorly drained soil.

Source of data: <http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/salvia-coral.html>

<http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/salvia-pink.html>

Common Name: Salvia greggii Raspberry

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 2-3 ft tall
Width/Spacing: 3 ft to 4 ft
Flower Color: Raspberry
Blooming Period: Spring to fall
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen, aromatic
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, butterflies
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Small shrub in perennial bed, hedge, and containers



Pretty raspberry red flowers. Small frost hardy easy-going bush. Very long flowering. Should not be pruned hard in autumn, best in spring or summer. Greggii have such frequent full sprays of flowers they make a lovely show. Best in well drained, sunny position. Recommended for beginners.

Drought and frost tolerant. Suitable for hot, humid climates. Prefers well drained soil, will not stand wet feet or poorly drained soils.

Source of data: http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/Salvia_Rasp.html

<http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/plant.asp?code=C456>

Common Name: Salvia Greggii – White
Autumn sage, Cherry sage, Gregg salvia

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 3-4 feet
Width/Spacing: 7 to 8 feet wide
Flower Color: White
Blooming Period: Spring till winter
Plant Form or Habit: Perennial
Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic
leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly,
hummingbird
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Ornamental shrub



Salvia greggii is a small evergreen shrub to 3 feet tall and wide. The small, dark green leaves have a slightly sticky coating. Showy, 1 inch long flowers appear on 6-10 inch long spikes throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Autumn Sage is available in a wide range of flower colors, including fuschia, red, purple, orange, yellow, salmon, and white. .

Culture/Maintenance: Salvia greggii is hardy to at least 0° F and maybe lower. It is drought tolerant, surviving on 10-12 inches of annual rainfall, but looks better with supplemental water every week during the hot months. Autumn Sage is fast growing, attaining a mature size in two growing seasons. It grows best when placed in full sun (in mid- and high elevation desert areas) or light shade (in low elevation desert areas). Salvia greggii should be placed in a soil that has good drainage. The new growth is susceptible to spittle bug, which looks like a white, gooey blob near the tips of the stems. This is easily controlled by pruning off the infected stems and discarding them. Salvia greggii does benefit from severe pruning in mid-summer and late winter.

Source of data: <http://www.mswm.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

<http://plantdelights.com/Catalog/Current/Detail/03202.html>

Common Name: Cherry Queen Sage

Botanical name: *Salvia* x 'Cherry Queen'

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 30 x 30 inches
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Orange red
Blooming Period: spring, thru fall
Plant Form or Habit: shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen,
minty smelling
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Usually
Plant Use: Small shrub in perennial
bed, hedge



This hybrid shrub sage's parent species are from southwestern U.S. and Mexico. Bright red-orange flowers that bloom best in the cool of early spring and fall nights. Blooms from last frost to first frost. Prefers sandy loam or rich garden soil. Drought tolerant. Attracts hummingbirds

Salvia is the largest genus in the mint family. These groups of plants have approximately 900 species of annuals, perennials, and soft wooded shrubs. Their tubular flower can distinguish them in that they have two lips, the lower lip being flat but the upper lip is curved or helmet shaped. Many of the species have aromatic leaves and add a wonderful fragrance to the garden.

Source of data: http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&plant_id=525

<http://www.bustaniplantfarm.com/salvia-x--cherry-queen-.html?zenid=4b7c789ae9b006e58e6af30ecf1d0fe1>

Common Name: Salvia Greggii – Hotlips

Botanical name: Salvia microphylla

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 30 inches

Width/Spacing: 6 feet

Flower Color: Purple

Blooming Period: Spring till winter

Plant Form or Habit: Perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Ornamental shrub



Incredible red and white bi-colored flowers begin in spring and don't stop until November in our area. The winter leaves turn a dark wine-red. Like all salvia, perfect drainage and full sun make her very happy. This fabulous plant can reach 30" tall and spread up to 6 feet at maturity. How can you live without it?

Salvia microphyllis 'Hot Lips' was found near the Chiapas area of Mexico and was introduced by Richard Turner of the Strybing Arboretum in San Francisco, California. This is a unique bi-color salvia that has red tips and white lips. In the hotter months of summer it may have all red and all white flowers on the same plant due to the warmer night temperatures, but when the night temperature drops in the fall the flowers will return to their bi-color state. This Salvia has a similar look to the Salvia greggii except it has a finer texture and a smaller leaf. Hot Lips Sage seems not to have some of the leaf spot and defoliation problems that you can get with the greggii's during high humidity situations, great for use in borders and beds. Salvia microphylla 'Hot Lips' can reach 30' tall and spread up to 6' at maturity.



Source of data: <http://www.bigdipperfarm.com/cgi-bin/searchstuff.pl?Botanical=Salvia>

<http://www.phgmag.com/garden/plants/200906/salvias>

Common Name: Flowering Senna

Botanical name: *Cassia corymbosa*

Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought: High

Height: 5 to 10 ft

Width/Spacing: 5 ft to 9 ft

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Aug. to Sep.

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub/small tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter:

Deer Resistant: Usually

Plant Use: Containers, flower beds



The flowers of Cassia are brilliant waxy yellow that contrast pleasantly with the leaves. The pea-like yellow flowers of the Cassia tree hang in clusters about a foot long and in clusters about a foot long and at the blooming climax can completely cover the oval shaped leaf canopy. Whereas, the Cassia shrub rarely forms a tree in zone 8, it does form a medium sized tree in zone 9, 10 and 11, and at the maximum flowering threshold the golden canopy glows as if incandescently lighted.

Flowering Senna is a beautiful plant in the late summer and fall when it bursts with blooms. Depending on the growing conditions, it forms a small tree of about five to 10 ft high. Especially it's noted for it's airy appearance and brilliant yellow flowers. It's quite hardy in our area. Sometimes in colder climates it can die down to the ground, but it does really well coming back each year. It is a late season bloomer, so it gives you some late season color in the garden. You can let it form a giant mounded bush or you can trim it up, forming sort of a mini tree by removing the branches down around the lower trunk. It is also a larval food source for the Sulphur butterfly.

Source of data: http://toptropicals.com/cgi-bin/garden_catalog/cat.cgi?uid=senna_corymbosa

http://www.klru.org/ctg/plant/name/Flowering_Senna/

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=262

Common Name: Skullcap - Pink

Botanical name: *Scutellaria suffrutescens*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide

Flower Color: Pink

Blooming Period: Spring to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Evergreen shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Thyme-like foliage

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, insects and/or birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Border, rock garden, containers



Plant this skullcap in full sun or part sun and watch the blooms from May to November. It makes a great border plant. It can reach up to one foot in height, but in part sun spreads out and rarely obtains its full height.

Shear back by 1/3 after bloom. Low growing; very tidy; mounding plant

Scutellaria suffrutescens is a drought tolerant, heat loving, sun loving plant that is great for the Texas Garden. *Scutellaria suffrutescens* is in the mint family along with other drought tolerant plants such as Salvias, the flower is reminiscent of tiny snapdragon flowers. The flowers are rose-red to pink in color and small, but they are plentiful which more than makes up for their size, usually Skullcap will hold its bloom from late spring until early fall.. Pink Texas Skullcap has Thyme-like foliage and has a dense growth habit, remaining neat and compact. It can however benefit and responds well to the occasional shearing, which will prevent it from getting thin in the middle. Use Pink Texas Skullcap for rock gardens, on dry hillsides, xeriscaping, or even for container gardening!

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/potw_pinkskullcap.htm

http://www.nativesoftexas.com/pink_skullcap.htm

Native and Adapted Landscape Plants by Texas Cooperative Extension, City of Austin

Common Name: Golden Showers Thryallis

Botanical name: *Galphimia Glauca*

Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought: High

Height: 3 ft to 5 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 ft to 5 ft

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Late summer and fall

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub/small tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter:

Deer Resistant: Usually

Plant Use: Containers, flower beds



Thryallis is a small evergreen tropical shrub that grows to a maximum height of about 6 ft (0.6 m) and about as wide. It grows moderately fast into a neat rounded shape with many slender stems that are reddish when young. This shrub forms a dense and twiggy mass covered in light green oblong leaves. These are arranged oppositely and are 1-2 in (2.5-5 cm) long and take on bronze tones during cooler periods. Thryallis smothers itself in beautiful yellow blossoms in late summer and fall although some flowers can be expected at all times if warm temperatures are maintained. The yellow flowers are about 3/4 in (2 cm) in diameter and are held in 4-6 in (10-15 cm) clusters at the stem tips. Flowers are followed by interesting three part seed capsules.

Galphimia glauca is native to the tropical areas extending from Mexico to Guatemala in Central America. Occasionally remove "leggy" stems to keep the plant from looking scraggly. Bright sunlight is preferred. Plants grow more scraggly in shady area and trimming may be required for neatness. Likes well drained soils. Thryallis is drought resistant and does well in dry sandy soils. USDA Zones 9 - 11. Root hardy in Zone 8. Thryallis can take some frost and freezing. Easy to grow; needs room to spread; tolerates most soils; prefers well-drained soil; hardy to 25 degrees F.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=264

http://www.floridata.com/ref/g/galp_gla.cfm

Common Name: Turks Cap

Botanical name: *Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *drummondii*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun to part shade

Water Requirement: medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 2 to 3 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 to 5 ft

Flower Color: Red and white

Blooming Period: Summer/fall

Plant Form or Habit: Small shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbird, bees and butterflies

Deer Resistant: Moderate

Plant Use: Ornamental for shady sites



One of Texas' best loved and most used flowering ornamentals hails from a variety of habitats: sandy low grounds near streams, limestone slopes around wooded creeks and even palm groves provide fertile ground for Turk's cap. It ranges from the Texas Coastal Plain, east to Florida and also to the West Indies, Mexico and Cuba. In the Valley it is evergreen, flowering year round, but farther north it will die to the ground as a herbaceous perennial in colder climates where it grows to a maximum of 4 by 4 feet. In its native habitat Turk's cap is fairly large and coarse, having upright or somewhat reclining stems bearing 4- to 6-inch-diameter tomentose, dull green leaves. Its vermilion red flowers are twisted into a tube showing extended red stamens protruding from the whorl.

Although drought tolerant as far west as Midland, Turk's cap also tolerates Houston's gumbo, and is especially welcome in shady sites. Oddly, in full sun it may get mildew which crinkles the leaves. There is a white flowered form and a variegated leaf, red blooming form. The combination of the red and white plants together provide an interesting shady accent. In North Central Texas' black clay, a well-established Turk's cap is exceedingly difficult to dig up due to its very tough, dense and deep roots. Its leaves have been used as an emollient and in Mexico the flowers are used in a decoction to treat inflammation of the digestive tract and as a menstrual aid. The marble-size red fruit is edible, having a mealy taste, and is enjoyed by a number of birds and animals. The flowers provide nectar to eager ruby-throated hummingbirds and several species of butterflies. Livestock occasionally browse the leaves. *Malvaviscus* is from a Greek word meaning "sticky mallow".

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/malvaviscusdrum.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MAARD

Common Name: Turks Cap, Big Momma

Botanical name: *Malvaviscus drummondii* 'Big Momma'

Plant Type: Annual herbaceous perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 5 ft

Width/Spacing: 2ft wide

Flower Color: Red 2-3"

Blooming Period: Spring till fall

Plant Form or Habit: Spreading

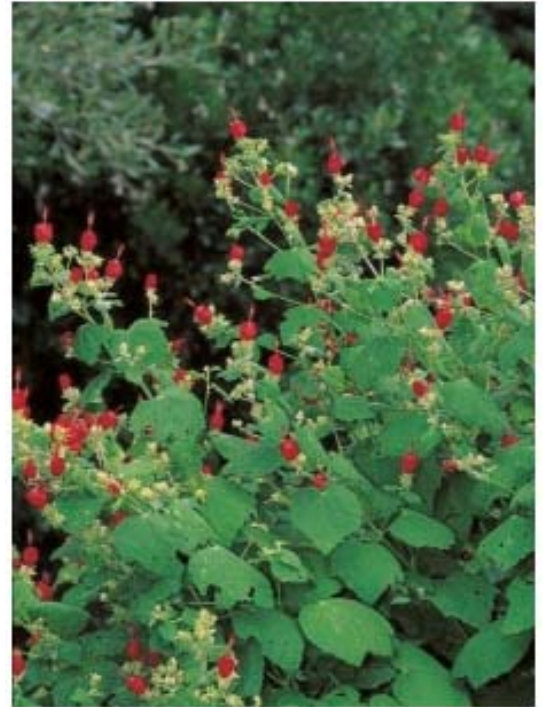
Foliage Color and Texture: Dark green

Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, butterflies

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Ornamental for shade



Can bloom all winter into spring in a mild winter, sun/part shade, drought tolerant but will tolerate wet, dormant in winter, hummingbirds, birds. Fruit for wildlife; susceptible to freeze; spreads aggressively; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies

Turk's cap is a good ornamental for a shady site, but is aggressive and must be controlled to keep it from taking over.

This deer-resistant 2005 introduction from Texan Greg Grant produces flowers that are over 1/3 larger than the typical form. *Malvaviscus* 'Big Momma' emerges in late spring and quickly rises to 6' tall, topped from midsummer until frost with bright orange flowers, swirled like a turk's cap.

This shrubby plant has showy red flowers and leaves that are intermediate between the parent species (which see). A relatively recent Texas introduction by Greg Grant, this should prove a garden worthy plant that is likely to be a bit more cold-hardy than the *Malvaviscus arboreus* parent. Some consider *Malvaviscus drummondii* to be a variety of *Malvaviscus arboreus*.

Source of data:

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=119

http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&plant_id=1967

Common Name: Turks Cap, Pink

Botanical name: *Malvaviscus arboreus* var *drummondii*

Plant Type: Annual herbaceous perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 2' to 3'ft

Width/Spacing: 2 ft wide

Flower Color: Pink

Blooming Period: Spring till fall

Plant Form or Habit: spreading

Foliage Color and Texture: Dark green

Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, butterflies

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Ornamental for shade



This spreading shrub, often as broad as high, grows 2-3 ft., sometimes reaching 9 ft. Bright-red, pendant, hibiscus-like flowers never fully open, their petals overlapping to form a loose tube with the staminal column protruding, said to resemble a Turkish turban, hence its most common name, Turks cap. Especially useful in shady situations.

Can bloom all winter into spring in a mild winter, sun/part shade, drought tolerant but will tolerate wet, dormant in winter, hummingbirds, birds. Fruit for wildlife; susceptible to freeze; spreads aggressively; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Turk's cap is a good ornamental for a shady site, but is aggressive and must be controlled to keep it from taking over.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MAARD

Common Name: Native Verbena - Prairie Verbena

Botanical name: Glandularia bipinnatifida

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 0-1 ft
Width/Spacing: 6 to 12 inches
Flower Color: Purple
Blooming Period: March - December
Plant Form or Habit: Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: Leaves are opposite and deeply cut.
Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar source, bees, hummingbirds, butterflies
Deer Resistant: Moderate
Plant Use: Ground cover, rock gardens, hanging baskets, hillsides, roadsides and meadows.



The 6-12 in. stems branch near the base, usually lying on the ground with rising tips. Plants are covered with long, whitish hairs. Leaves are opposite and deeply cut several times on both sides of the midrib; they are 1–3 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide on a 1-inch stem. Branch-tip, ball-shaped flower heads are composed of tubular, five-lobed, purple flowers with dark centers. Individual flowers are about 1/2 inch long and 1/2 inch wide at the opening, with 5 sepals and 5 petals. Branches continue elongating throughout the season, producing new flowers.

The stems branch near the base, usually lying on the ground with rising tips. Branch-tip, ball-shaped flower heads are composed of tubular, purple flowers. Branches continue elongating throughout the season, producing new flowers. A short-lived perennial. It is valued for the long bloom period of its showy flowers.

Propagate by seed, cuttings, or transplanting of small plants in winter. Transplant rooted cuttings as soon as they form roots. Plants along highways continually produce new growth where mowed. Cuttings taken in spring do better than those taken in summer. Plants start producing new growth mid-winter.

Maintenance: Remove spent blossoms, Prevent complete soil dryness, Maintain mulch layer, Fertilize in spring with rose food.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=GLBI2

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/verbenabipinna.html>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=183

Common Name: Coral Vine - Queens Wreath

Botanical name: *Antigonon leptopus*,

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 5 ft to 30 ft spread

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Pink, white

Blooming Period: Summer to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Vine

Foliage Color and Texture: heart shaped green leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Cover fences, or climb trellises



This tender perennial vine can easily grow to 30-40 ft (9-12 m) in length and uses its tendrils to happily and rapidly climb up, over and upon any nearby object. Evergreen in frost free areas, the coral vine has attractive green heart-shaped leaves that are 4 (10 cm). In summer the vine produces large branching flower stalks (racemes) upon which masses of small flowers are situated. The actual flowers are tiny but the sepals are larger and provide the brilliant colors that range from white to rose-pink to deep coral flowered varieties

This adaptable vine will grow in almost any soil. Needs full sun for best bloom. Likes moist well-drained soil but tolerates drought. USDA Zones 8-10. In Zone 8 the tops of this tropical plant are killed back by freezes but it rapidly recovers provided the roots are protected from freezing (mulch well). In Zone 8 flowering usually doesn't begin until fall. Seeds or root half-ripe cuttings in the summer. Volunteer plants can be transplanted from established plantings

Coral vine is used to cover fences or climb trellises with fresh green foliage and a splash of bright color. It is also used in urban plantings because it tolerates air pollution, restricted space, inadequate sunshine and poor soil. This vigorous vine also does well in greenhouses where it adds an airy grace and periodic color. Give it room! This rampant grower is best in large spaces and may need periodic and frequent grooming when grown in smaller places. Coral vine is beautiful and easy to grow. Its rapid growth rate and thick luxuriant foliage make it a good candidate for screening unsightly views. The abundant and brilliantly beautiful flowers attract hordes of butterflies.

Source of data: http://www.floridata.com/ref/A/anti_lep.cfm

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=200

Common Name: Honeysuckle - Coral

Botanical name: *Lonicera sempervirens*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun to part shade

Water Requirement: medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 12 to 36 ft

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Red

Blooming Period: March thru June

Plant Form or Habit: Vine

Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbird,
bees and butterflies

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Ornamental, arbors



High-climbing, twining vine, 3-20 ft. long, with smooth, glossy, paired, semi-evergreen leaves and 2-4 flowered clusters of red, tubular blooms followed by bright-red berries. Leaves ovate to oblong with smooth, rolled down margins and a blunt or short pointed tip those immediately below the flowers fused at the base. 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. Fruit a red berry.

This beautiful, slender, climbing vine is frequently visited by hummingbirds. Not too aggressive. Good climber or ground cover. The species name refers to its evergreen habit, especially in the South. Upper leaves are united. Five additional species also have upper leaves united. They differ from *L. sempervirens* in having wide spreading flower lobes.

Coral honeysuckle requires light, good air circulation, and adequate drainage to prevent powdery mildew. Some structural assistance may be necessary to help it begin climbing. Flowers best when given more sun. Tolerates poor drainage for short periods.

Use Ornamental: Good twining vine with prominent blooms for full sun. Great for arbors.

Use Wildlife: Flowers attract hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Fruits attract quail, Purple Finch, Goldfinch, Hermit Thrush, American Robin

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lose

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=203

Common Name: Zexmania

Botanical name: *Wedelia texana*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 2 to 3 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide
Flower Color: Yellow, orange
Blooming Period: May thru October
Plant Form or Habit: Small shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, insects and/or birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Perennial garden, rock garden, rocky hillsides



Periodic shearing encourages repeat blooming and fullness. Blooms continuously though not profusely; use in combination with other blooming plants, re-seeds.

Zexmania is a perennial with yellow flowers and a long blooming period (May to October). It is very drought tolerant when established. Grow in full sun in a well drained location. Deer may leave this plant alone.

Zexmania is a truly tough Texas plant. It blooms from late spring to frost, sporting yellow flowers above the mat of foliage. This low-growing native perennial reaches about 2 feet in height and is very drought tolerant once established. Deer tend to leave it alone. Give Zexmania a full sun to part shade location with good drainage. Shear it back periodically to encourage fresh re-growth and lots more blooms

Source of data: <http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/searchplantresults.cfm?commonname=Zexmania&submit8=Submit>

<http://www.nativesoftexas.com/zexmenia.htm>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/potw_zexmenia.htm

Common Name: Little Bluestem

Botanical name: *Schizachyrium scoparium*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1 ft. to 3 ft. tall
Width/Spacing: 1 ft. to 3 ft.
Flower Color: White, green, brown
Blooming Period: Summer to fall
Plant Form or Habit: Bunchgrass
Foliage Color and Texture: Blue-green
Evergreen/Deciduous:
Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds and butterflies
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Accent, Nesting material, Seeds-Small mammals, Seeds-granivorous birds.



Little false bluestem is a very ornamental bunchgrass with fine-textured foliage that forms very dense mounds 18-24 in. in height. Slender, blue-green stems, appearing in August, reach 3 ft. by September and become radiant mahogany-red with white, shining seed tufts in the fall. Color remains nearly all winter. Perennial clumps grow up to a foot in diameter.

This mid-prairie species, also known as Bunchgrass, gets its name from the bluish color of the stem bases in the spring, but most striking is the plants reddish-tan color in fall, persisting through winter snows. In winter the seeds, fuzzy white at maturity, are of particular value to small birds.

Little bluestem is 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. Little bluestem is tolerant of a wide range of soils but will not tolerate wetlands or sub-irrigated sites.

Larval Host: Ottoe Skipper, Indian Skipper, Crossline Skipper, Dusted Skipper, Cobweb butterfly, Dixie skipper

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SCSC

Common Name: Mexican Feather Grass

Botanical name: *Nassella tenuissima*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 ft. to 3 ft. tall

Width/Spacing: 1 ft. to 3 ft.

Flower Color: silvery

Blooming Period: Summer to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Upright spreading curved

Foliage Color and Texture: Fine, wiry leaves

Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, insects, and birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat deer resistant

Plant Use: Rock gardens, beds & borders ornamental grasses



Mexican feather grass occurs naturally on rocky slopes, dry open woods and dry prairies from New Mexico and Texas south through central Mexico. Mexican feather grass is easy to grow as long as the soil has excellent drainage. Mexican feather grass is highly drought tolerant. Mexican feather grass will stay green in winter, but go dormant during the heat of the summer.

This grass moves at the slightest breath of wind. Mexican feather grass is an exceptional pick for erosion control on sunny slopes. It politely reseeds itself and is not a pest. To prevent any offspring, cut back seed heads before they ripen. Run a rake through it in late winter to early spring to take out dead grass.

It is native in North America only to mountains in west Texas and adjacent New Mexico south to central Mexico, but it has become widely used throughout hospitable areas of the US and elsewhere. Given the right conditions - well-drained soil, the right amount of water, and adequate sunlight - this grass can even become invasive outside of its native range. But within its range and in well-managed landscapes, it is a welcome addition to the garden that can add a dramatic softening touch to harder-edged plants and architecture.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=nate3

http://www.floridata.com/ref/N/nass_ten.cfm

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/herbaceous/stipaten.html>

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=189

Common Name: Muhly - Bamboo

Botanical Name: *Muhlenbergia dumosa*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Medium to low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3 - to 6 ft tall
Width/Spacing: 3 - 4 foot spread
Flower Color: Brown
Blooming Period: Summer
Plant Form or Habit: Grass
Foliage Color and Texture:
Evergreen/Deciduous: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Ornamental grass



Provide a well drained soil and water regularly during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Reduce watering after establishment. Prune off or rake out dead foliage before new foliage emerges.

This beautiful grass makes a wonderful screen as it can easily reach 6 feet in height. Its feathery texture adds softness to any perennial garden. The bamboo muhly is also a great place for butterflies to hide from predators.

Bamboo Muhly is a warm season grass native to Southern Arizona and NW New Mexico. This grass has fern-like leaves and a lacy texture giving it a Bamboo look, hence the common name. The growth habit is upward to slight arching, this one is non-invasive because it is a clumper and does not seed well. Bamboo Muhly will tolerate some drought, but it will look its best on a moist well-drained site. This Muhly flowers in the spring, but the flowers are not ornamental like others in this genus. This is an excellent grass to use as a backdrop, a specimen, or in a container.

Source of data: http://www.texasasla.org/files/fall_grasses.pdf

http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/Muhlenbergia_Bamboo.html

<http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/1149/bamboo-muhly.php>

Common Name: Muhly - Gulf

Botanical Name: *Muhlenbergia capillaris*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: High

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 ½-3 feet

Width/Spacing: 2-3 foot spread

Flower Color: spikelets are purple in the fall

Blooming Period: Aug., Sept., Oct.

Plant Form or Habit: Grass

Foliage Color and Texture: Stiff upright leaves, blue-green needle like foliage

Evergreen/Deciduous:

Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Ornamental grass



Hairy-awn Muhly or Gulf Muhly is a 1 1/2-3 ft., perennial grass with a large, airy, much-branched seed head up to half as long as the entire plant. The spikelets are purple. In fall the plant takes on a feathery, deep pink hue

Soil Description: Sandy soils. Sandy, Sandy Loam.

Conditions Comments: In the fall, Gulf Muhly creates a stunning pink to lavender floral display. It functions well in meadow gardens and as a general garden plant

In autumn, this unique specimen creates a spectacular, billowy inflorescence of massed, vibrant pink, airy flowers on 4-foot stems. It is noted for its tolerance to poorly drained soil. It is possibly hardy to Zone 6 with protection. Muhlenbergias creates textural drama which, in some species, is enhanced by deeply colored flowers. Some make exceptional specimens, and all are great en masse in borders, meadows, and native gardens. Most species are native to Mexico, Asia, and the U.S. Muhlenbergias thrive in full sun or partial shade in average, moist, but well-drained soil; however, most are tolerant of drought, heat, and poor soils. Divide plants or sow seed in spring.

In late winter, cut the foliage back to about 12 inches tall. Apply a light application of fertilizer when pruning and again in midsummer. A little supplemental water during prolonged dry periods in the summer will pay dividends with an even more impressive show in the fall.

Source of data: http://www.texasasla.org/files/fall_grasses.pdf

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MUCA2

Common Name: Muhly - Lindheimeri

Botanical name: *Muhlenbergia lindheimeri*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part sun
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 2 to 5 ft.
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: White
Blooming Period: May thru November
Plant Form or Habit: Bunch Grass
Foliage Color and Texture: Blue green leaves
Evergreen/Deciduous: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds, provides nesting material
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Ornamental grass



Lindheimer's muhly is a 2-5 ft. perennial bunchgrass with fine foliage and a fountain-like form. Seed heads are silvery. Big Muhly makes an elegant specimen with blue-green leaves and is also suitable for screening. Leaves provide nesting material for birds. It is not necessary to cut muhlys back every winter and they are slow to fill in afterwards. To keep tidy looking, break off old flower stalks when they become brittle and comb the plant with a leaf rake to remove dead leaves.

Lindheimer's muhly is a Texas Native grass that grows around streams in the Edwards' Plateau area in the warm season months. It has an upright growth habit and blue/green foliage. This grass can get up to 4-5' in height. In the fall this grass will bloom, the flowers are at first pink-tinted then later fade to tan. A great choice for the landscape. Bringing contrast with the upright foliage and also this grass is non-invasive. Best for dry sites, but Muhly can tolerate some wet conditions if the soil is well drained. This grass is a good choice for calcareous soils and is often used as a replacement for Pampas Grass.

Source of data:

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=192

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MULI

http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/Muhly_Lind.html

Common Name: Lacebark Elm - Chinese Elm

Botanical Name: *Ulmus parvifolia*

Plant Type: Tree

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 10 to 12 ft

Width/Spacing: 6 to 8 ft spread

Flower Color:

Blooming Period:

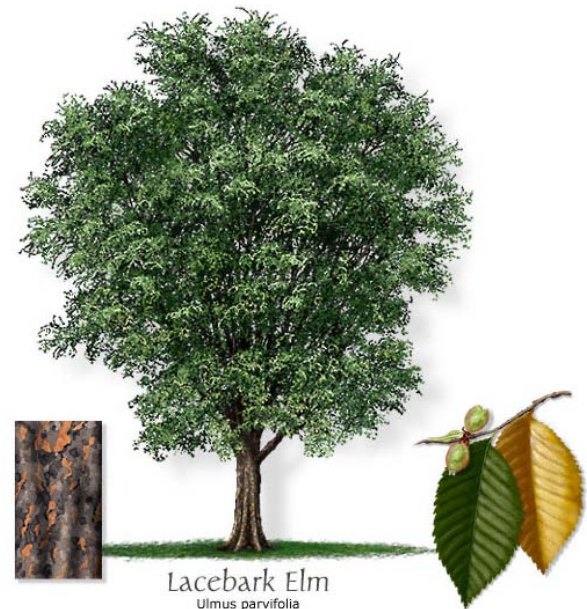
Plant Form or Habit: Tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter:

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Good for urban situations



The Lacebark Elm is native to China and is cultivated throughout the United States in areas with similar hot, dry summers and mild rainy winters. The Lacebark Elm is a medium sized tree that forms a graceful rounded canopy with long arching branches. The Lacebark Elm produces rich green and glossy foliage with serrated edges. The Lacebark Elm has exfoliating bark which is outstandingly attractive. The bark on a Lacebark Elm peels off in a puzzle like pattern and exposes rich shades of gray, green, brown and orange. The best quality of the Lacebark Elm is its ability to withstand the harshest growing conditions by growing well in a wide range of soil types. The Lacebark Elm is also resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

The Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus Parvifolia*) is a medium sized at 40', broad headed tree with graceful arching branches and finely toothed, small green leaves. It has gray, green and orange flaking bark.

The Lacebark Elm is drought tolerant and makes a super all around tree in the South Texas climate. It has a rapid growth rate, moderate water needs and is drought and alkaline tolerant. It also has reliable fall color.

Caliper 2.5"-3" Height 10-12" Spread 6-8'

Source of data: http://www.tree-land.com/trees_lacebark_elm.asp

http://texastreeplanting.tamu.edu/Display_Onetree.aspx?tid=101

Common Name: Shantung Maple

Botanical Name: Acer truncatum

Plant Type: Tree

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 25 feet

Width/Spacing: 20 feet wide

Flower Color:

Blooming Period:

Plant Form or Habit: Tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter:

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Good for urban situations



In 2003 Texas A&M University listed it as a "Texas Superstar" tree because of its outstanding ability to withstand the Texas sun, drought and high winds. This lovely tree has a dense canopy, whose delicate foliage turns a bright red in the fall. It is a mid-sized tree that is perfect for metro areas and small yards, growing to an average height of 25 feet and a spread of 20 feet..

The Shantung maple is also called "Purple Blow" because of the reddish-purple color of its leaves during the spring. The color of its foliage during the summer months is determined by the pH level of the soil and the amount of sun the tree is exposed to, color ranges from a dark red to green. But what makes it a well-known Texas Superstar tree is the spectacular color that it provides in the fall. After surviving the heat of summer, it creates a show of brilliant red foliage during the fall.

The Shantung maple have a non-aggressive root system, which makes it an excellent tree for the homeowner as surface roots will not be a problem when the tree is planted near a walkway or driveway. The structure of the branches enables it to withstand high winds, which is extremely important during a storm. Wood of the Shantung maple is hard, but the bark can easily be damaged.

Source of data: <http://texassuperstar.com/plants/maple/index.html>

<http://www.gardenguides.com/97492-shantung-maple-trees-texas.html>

Common Name: Vitex Shoal

Botanical Name: Vitex agnus-castus 'Shoal Creek'

Plant Type: Shrub

Light Requirement: Full Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 15 feet

Width/Spacing: 15 feet wide

Flower Color: Lavender blue

Blooming Period:

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies
& hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Specimen shrub



The old *Vitex* had small spikes of flowers that were pale lilac, mauve, off-white or light pink. The blooms were small and unimpressive. Horticulturists now have identified and tested improved varieties such as 'Montrose Purple', 'LeCompte' and 'Shoal Creek' which have 8- to 12-inch long spikes. These varieties will all be marketed under the name, 'Texas Lilac' *Vitex*. This cultivar of *Vitex* was selected for its vigorous growth habit, large flower spikes and it produces the best blue-purple flowers. *Vitex* are large multistemmed shrubs that maintain fairly dense, symmetrical and rounded canopies. *Vitex* also have some spring interest because the new branch growth has a showy purple color that turns red-brown and lastly a pale gray color as the branch matures. *Vitex* have medium to fine textured leaves that are 3 to 4 inches long with 5 to 7 leaves per stem. *Vitex* have a gray-green leaf with a lighter silver-gray color underside and in the fall the leaves develop a purple tint. In early summer *Vitex* begin producing silvery gray buds on the tips of each stem that open to a beautiful display of lavender blue flowers that are extremely fragrant. Each cluster of flowers that the *Vitex* produces has dense rings of lavender blue flowers and each cluster can range from 8 to 12 inches long. *Vitex* continue this process over several weeks until the clusters completely blanket the entire canopy which are relished by butterflies and hummingbirds. The *Vitex* can tolerate most soil conditions, provided they are well drained, and will flourish in full sun. The *Vitex* is designated as a Texas Superstar Shrub by Texas A&M University. Common Names: *Vitex*, Chaste Tree, Texas Lilac, Lilac Chaste Tree.

Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Watering can be reduced after establishment. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring.

Source of data: http://www.tree-land.com/trees_vitex_shoal_creek.asp

Common Name: Texas Mountain Laurel

Botanical Name: *Sophora secundiflora*

Plant Type: Shrub, medium tree
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 15 - 25 feet
Width/Spacing: 5- 15 feet wide
Flower Color: Purple, fragrant
Blooming Period: Feb. March
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub, small tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Specimen shrub



Texas Mountain Laurel
Sophora secundiflora

Texas mountain laurel grows in limestone soils in Central and Southwest Texas and to 5000 feet in the Chisos and Davis Mountains. This

slow growing evergreen may be grown as a medium to large shrub or trained to a single or multi-trunk tree. The pinnate leaves with their lustrous, leathery upper surface provide year long beauty, enhanced in mid-spring by the densely-flowered racemes of lavender or violet pea flowers having the scent of grape Kool Aid. The black, somewhat constricted seedpods contain red to red-orange seeds which are sometimes used in jewelry. Both seeds and flowers are quite poisonous and contain narcotic properties. In zones colder than Zone 8, flowering is not reliable because of late freezes which damage the buds. Texas mountain laurel is difficult to successfully transplant from the wild. Fortunately it is being produced by a number of growers and is fairly available.

Texas Mountain Laurel is the symbol of native Texas plants. It grows well in good soil conditions but still looks dark green and healthy when growing out of a rocky outcropping. This evergreen shrub tree can be trimmed lightly and occasionally to form a denser shrub to screen a view. It can also be trimmed up into a multi trunked tree form. It grows slowly but can reach to well over 20 feet in time. Provide no pruning and care and Texas Mtn. Laurel will still form an attractive plant. Provide the plant with full sun to partial shade and excellent drainage. Its only pest problem is the Genista caterpillars which occasionally will feed on the plant's foliage but which may be easily controlled with an application or two of B.t. spray.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/sophorasecund.htm>

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=sosc3