

Name: Amaryllis – Hardy

Scientific name: *Hippeastrum johnsoni*

Common Names: Cluster Amaryllis, Hurricane Lily, Magic Lily, Spider Lily, Stone Garlic.

Life Cycle: Hardy bulb.

Height: 12 to 36 inches (30 to 90 cm).

Native: Asia.

Growing Region: Zones 7 to 10.

Flowers: Late summer through to autumn.

Flower Details: White, red, pink, orange, yellow. Lily-like. Umbel; four to eight flowers.

Foliage: Slender. Long.

Grow Outside: Usually grown from bulbs or vegetatively propagated plants as seed grown plants can take up to 12 years to bloom.

Bulbs: 3 to 8 inches (8 to 20 cm) depending upon species. End of summer



Requirements and care: Full sunlight or partial shade. Good drainage. Acidic to neutral soil. Rich soil, moist soil. Regular watering to maintain soil moisture. Requires a feed every two years; do this during the growing season. Propagate: by planting bulblets once blooming has finished.

Source: <http://www.plant-biology.com/Lycoris-Hardy-Amaryllis.php>

http://www.brecksbulbs.ca/product/Hardy-Amaryllis-Mixture/Summer_Bulbs

Common Name: Artemesia - Powis Castle

Botanical name: ArtemesiAx 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: 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/Blue

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.

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: Beardtongue - Sharpsepal
Brazos Penstemon, Gulf Coast Penstemon

Botanical name: *Penstemon tenuis*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Hardiness/Zone: 9B U.S Native

Heat/Drought Tolerance:

Height: 1 – 1.5 ft

Width/Spacing: 12 – 15 inches

Flower Color: Purple

Blooming Period: March thru June

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, nectar insects,

Hummingbirds, nectar source

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Blooms ornamental, color, long-blooming

Pests and diseases:



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

Soil Description: Clay, Clay Loam, Medium Loam, Sandy Loam, Sandy.

Penstemon Tenuis, or more commonly know as Sharpsepal Beardtongue, is a forb/herb (a forb/herb is a non-woody plant that is not a grass) of the genus *Penstemon*. Its duration is perennial which means it will grow year after year. *Penstemon Tenuis* or Sharpsepal Beardtongue's floral region is North America US Lower 48, specifically in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Source: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PETE3

http://zipcodezoo.com/Plants/P/Penstemon_tenuis/

<http://www.sagebud.com/sharpsepal-beardtongue-penstemon-tenuis/>

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: 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: Butterfly Bush – Pink Delight
Summer Lilac

Botanical name: *Buddleja davidii*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 6' to 8' tall

Width/Spacing: 6 feet wide

Flower Color: Pink

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/ Firescaping/Firewise, Windbreak



The Butterfly Bush 'Pink Delight', *Buddleia* 'Pink Delight', has fragrant, deep pink flowers on a compact growing butterfly bush. The leaves are grayish green to add interest. It is a vigorous growing shrub that boasts deep pink flowers from mid-summer and is a butterfly magnet. This bush flowers summer and fall and is easy to grow. With a name like Butterfly Bush you might expect a plant to be attractive to butterflies. In fact, it's more than attractive; it's a magnet for all the butterflies that pass through your garden seeking nectar.

This deciduous bush blooms mid-summer to early fall. Butterflies and bees will flock to the honey-scented blossoms, whose dilute nectar is sweetest in midday sun. Plant it near a path or patio and the shrub will provide a delightful fragrance for you, too. It's generally pest-free. This plant blooms on new growth and should be pruned back to the ground in spring

Source: http://www.naturehills.com/product/pink_delight_butterfly_bush.aspx

<http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/402/pink-delight-butterfly-bush.php>

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: Butterfly Weed
Asclepias curassavica

Plant Type: Perennial herb
Light Requirement: Sun to part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Hardiness/Zone: Native Texas wildflower
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1 1/2 ' 2'
Width/Spacing: 2'
Flower Color: Yellow or orange blooms
Blooming Period: April to September
Plant Form or Habit: Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: Green leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds, butterflies and bees
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Summer flowers, perennial garden, low water areas



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.

Soil Description: Prefers well-drained sandy soils. .

Conditions Comments: 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

Source of data: Howard Garrett's Plants for Texas

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=124

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

Common Name: Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade/shade

Water Requirement: Low

Hardiness/Zone: Native Texas wildflower

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3 – 6 ft

Width/Spacing: 1 – 2 ft

Flower Color: Red

Blooming Period: May thru October

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous-dark green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, butterflies

Deer Resistant: Moderate

Plant Use: Aromatic, color, showy perennial garden



This 1-6 ft. perennial has showy, red flowers in 8 in., terminal spikes. Each flower has three spreading lower petals and two upper petals, all united into a tube at the base. Erect leafy stems, often in clusters, with racemes of flowers resembling flaming red spires. The lower portion of the erect stem is lined with lance-shaped leaves.

Although relatively common, overpicking this handsome wildflower has resulted in its scarcity in some areas. Since most insects find it difficult to navigate the long tubular flowers, Cardinal Flower depends on hummingbirds, which feed on the nectar, for pollination. Its common name alludes to the bright red robes worn by Roman Catholic cardinals. In southern Arizona, Sierra Madre Lobelia (*L. laxiflora*) is also found; its corolla is red with yellow lobes or all yellow.

The tubular cardinal red flowers lasts 4 to 6 weeks and are a favorite with hummingbirds, Swallowtail butterflies and Sulphur butterflies. *Lobelia cardinalis* is best planted in rich moist soil in full sun to light shade in a formal perennial bed, moist meadow, water garden, or as a container plant for a patio. Grow Cardinal Flower in the butterfly garden, hummingbird garden and use as a cut flower. The basal rosettes need sunlight in the winter so fallen tree leaves should be removed. Wild Cardinal flower looks good when planted with Irises, Asclepias (Marsh milkweed), Hibiscus (Rose Mallow), *Veronicastrum* (Culver's-root), and Great Blue Lobelia. Cardinal flower seeds are very small and germinate without pretreatment.

Source: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LOCA2

<http://www.easywildflowers.com/quality/lob.card.htm>

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: White Coneflower - White Swan

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: 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: 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: Standing Cyprus, Texas plume, Red Texas star, Red gilia

Ipomopsis rubra

Plant Type: Biennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 2 - 4 ft
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Red, orange, yellow
Blooming Period: May, June, July
Plant Form or Habit: Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: sparse, green narrow
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: None
Plant Use: Ornamental, hummingbird attractor



The stiff, unbranched, 2-4 ft. stem of this sparsely leaved biennial can reach 6 ft. Showy, red, tubular flowers, widely flaring at the rim, are marked with orange or yellowish spots inside. Flowers are arranged in a thick spike, opening from the tip of the stem downward.

Native Habitat: Dry, sandy or rocky fields; open woods. Central and east Texas. Well-drained sand, loam, or limestone

Conditions Comments: Standing cypress is stunningly beautiful and easy to cultivate in garden settings. Showy, red, tubular flowers, widely flaring at the rim, are marked with orange or yellowish spots inside. Flowers are arranged in a thick spike, opening from the tip of the stem downward. When the bloom stalk is through blooming, you can prune it off to allow replacement stalk to grow and flower.

After flowering ceases, allow seeds to completely mature before moving for reseeding or collecting seed to plant in a new area.

Maintenance: The first year of growth will produce a ferny rosette, followed by a flower spike the second year. When the spike has bloomed out, cut it off, and new spikes will be formed.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IPRU2

Common Name: Skeleton Leaf Goldeneye Daisy

Viguiera stenoloba

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Very low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3-5 feet
Width/Spacing: 5 feet
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: Fall and Spring
Plant Form or Habit: Upright perennial shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Compound, opposite;
strongly and distinctively aromatic
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and/or
birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat deer resistant
Plant Use: Border Plant perennial garden



Cut back to 6" in late winter to encourage bushiness. Mound of daisy-like flowers, attractive fine-textured foliage; requires excellent drainage.

Skeleton-leaf goldeneye grows on rocky ground from the Rio Grande Valley to the Edwards Plateau, west to the Trans-Pecos. With its skeletal dark green leaves, golden daisies and rounded growth habit, it is an extremely ornamental shrub or sub-shrub. It adapts to most well-drained sites in full sun, and will benefit from being cut back to maintain a dense shrubby appearance. In its native habitat, skeleton-leaf goldeneye is evergreen, but farther north it will be only root hardy. This plant blooms intermittently through the summer and heavily in the fall. Its leaves contain aromatic oils which discourage heavy browsing by deer. It is a larval plant for some butterflies

Dry, calcareous soils. Sandy Loam, Medium Loam, Clay Loam, Clay, Caliche type, Limestone-based, Sandy.

Grows 3 ft. in sun; up to 6 ft. in partial shade. Great source of fall color. Let spent flower stalks stand through most of the winter to provide good seed forage for finches and other birds. Reseeds readily under favorable conditions.

Larval Host: Bordered patch butterfly, Cassius Blue butterfly

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

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=179

Common Name: Four Nerve Daisy

Botanical name: *Tetranneuris 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: 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: Engelmann - Cutleaf Daisy

Engelmannia pinnatifida

Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 1 – 3 ft
Width/Spacing: 24 – 26 inches
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: March thru July
Plant Form or Habit: Perennial Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds
Deer Resistant: No
Plant Use: Perennial flower bed



The several stout stems of this perennial grow 2 ft. tall and are branched above to form a rounded crown. Long-stalked, yellow, eight-petaled flowers open in late afternoon then fold under in intense heat and sunlight the next day. There are few to several flowers in the terminal clusters about 1 1/2 inches across. The 8-10 ray flowers are 1/2 inch long and are indented at the tip. The deeply cleft and toothed leaves are mostly basal, forming a large clump or winter rosette.

This plant is popular on roadsides and blooms well even in drought conditions. Engelmannia is somewhat unusual in that it is a monotypic genus, meaning it contains one species.

The genus of this plant is named for George Engelmann (1809-1884) who was born in Germany and

Soil Description: Calcareous loams and clays. Found on dry, open sandy or limestone sites.
Conditions Comments: This plant is popular on roadsides and blooms well even in drought conditions. Engelmann daisy is excellent in a garden border or in a wildflower meadow. Each plant forms an evergreen rosette with deeply lobed leaves. Grows as a sturdy, heat and drought tolerant plant. Birds relish the seeds.

Supplemental watering may be required if winter and spring are unusually dry. Watering often extends the flowering period. After flowering ceases, allow seeds to completely mature before mowing for reseeding or collecting seed to plant in a new location. If cut back in late summer, they sometimes bloom again in fall.

Source of data: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=267

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ENPE4

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A member of The Texas A&M University System and its statewide Agriculture Program.

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: Damianita

Chrysactinia mexicana

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Very low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1-3 feet
Width/Spacing: 1-2 feet
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: April thru September
Plant Form or Habit: Upright perennial shrub



Foliage Color and Texture: aromatic

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and/or birds

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Border Plant. Ground cover for hillsides or hot exposed areas

Damiantia is a 1-2 ft., bushy, low-growing, aromatic, evergreen shrub with stems rising in a mounded or bouquet form from a woody base. Leaves crowded on the twigs, dark green, up to 3/8 inch long by 1/16 inch or less wide, covered with green to black glandular dots visible under a 10x hand lens. This is a very leafy plant - the narrow, fragrant foliage everywhere except on the 1-3 in. long peduncles. These extend from branch tips and bear a solitary, yellow, composite flower. The flower heads are golden yellow, 1 inch across, commonly with 8 narrow ray flowers, on slender stems at the end of the branches. Fruit very small, 1/8 inch long and with a crown of short bristles visible under a 10x hand lens.

Significant drought hardiness and wonderfully aromatic foliage are two features damianita has going for it. Mainly it blooms in spring, then on and off again through summer. Older plants may take on a twisted, gnarled appearance. Technically a shrub; used like a flower. Creates a vivid, yellow carpet when massed. Excellent border plant for flower bed or a ground cover for hillsides or hot exposed areas. Prune lightly after bloom periods to shape plant. Requires excellent drainage, and is significantly drought hardy.

Showy, Aromatic, Attractive **Use Wildlife:** Cover, Nesting site, Nectar-insects.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=chme3

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=139

Common Name: Esperanza – Orange Jubilee

Tecoma stans – 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: Esperanza – Yellow Bells

Tecoma stans ‘Gold Star’

Plant Type: Perennial.

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Hardiness/Zone: 9

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3 to 6 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 ft to 4 ft

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Late Spring thru fall

Plant Form or Habit: shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Vibrant green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds
and bees, butterflies

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

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



As a Texas Super Star, esperanza has recently become a popular ornamental plant in Texas gardens. In the wild it will be found growing on rocky slopes near San Antonio and in the Trans-Pecos, north into New Mexico and Arizona, east to Florida and south into Central and South America in well drained soil and full sun. The Trans-Pecos plants are considered to be the most cold hardy. North of here it should be used as an annual or as a fast growing, large container plant which may be moved into warmer winter quarters. The striking, tubular 2 1/2-inch bright yellow flowers are highlighted by the attractive, shiny, green foliage and continue through the heat of the summer. The flowers have an odd but pleasing fragrance and also provide nectar for bees. The Indians made bows from its wood, and in Mexico a beer was prepared from its roots; it has also been used for a variety of medicines.

It is also noted for its extreme heat tolerance and pest resistance. Considered a tropical shrub, this heat lover will bloom from last frost to first. Large clusters of clear yellow trumpet-shaped flowers are produced on compact shrubs with bright green foliage. Hummingbirds love the flowers! It is particularly appealing in containers or mass plantings. This plant grows so quickly, and flowers at such an early age, that it is a popular annual in colder regions. Expect growth to 4 feet tall by 3 feet wide in a single season. In moderate winter areas, the foliage may burn back to the ground, but it quickly recovers from the roots each spring. ‘Gold Star’ may reach six feet or more in milder climates. Hardy to 20° F. USDA Zone 9.

Source: <http://www.mswm.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Tecoma%20stans%20Gold%20Star.pdf>

<http://ag.sfasu.edu/UserFiles/File/PLANTS/Tecoma%20stans.pdf>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/archives/parsons/00promotions/tecoma/tecoma.html>

Common Name: False Dragonhead – Slender
Obedient Plant

Botanical name: *Physostegia intermedia*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade
Water Requirement: High
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 1 – 5 ft
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Purple, white, pink
Blooming Period: May - July
Plant Form or Habit: Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, hummingbirds,
nectar insects
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Showy blooms, ornamental, bog or pond area, water garden, perennial garden



The slender, 1-5 ft. stem of this perennial is solitary and usually unbranched. Its leaves are large and numerous toward the bottom, becoming progressively smaller and more widely spaced upward. Purple-streaked, lavender, funnel-shaped flowers cluster in terminal spikes.
This plant will grow in shallow, standing water. It attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.

Excellent plant when used at the edge of the water garden. Can be planted in gardens in part-shade with moist soil. Easy to grow. Good for wetland gardens and habitat. Can be used in shallow, standing water.

Obedient plants in general favor a moist habitat. The intermedia variety is common all along the Gulf Coast, but can be found in limited quantities in the extreme eastern portions of the Texas Hill Country. Since these seem to prefer the alluvial soils of streams and runoff areas, they are wonderful to use in and around a water garden. Obedient Plants form colonies from rhizomes, and will continue to expand in sites that suit them.

By the way, in case you are curious - Obedient Plants got their common name from the fact that you can turn a single blossom on its stem in the direction you want it to face, and it will stay there!

Source: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=phin8

http://www.seedsources.com/catalog/mixdetail.asp?PRODUCT_ID=3132

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: False Indigo

Baptisia australis

Plant Type: Perennial.

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Hardiness/Zone: 10

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 24 to 48 inches

Width/Spacing: 24 to 36 inches

Flower Color: Deep Blue/black seed pods

Blooming Period: May thru June

Plant Form or Habit: shrub

Foliage Color and Texture:

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Summer flowers, perennial garden



Wild Blue False Indigo is a spectacular specimen in the flower garden. The blue-green foliage resembles a small rounded bush 2 to 3 feet in height. Tall spikes of deep blue flowers bloom above the foliage in May or June and turn into large charcoal black seed pods in late summer that are often used in flower arrangements. Blue Wild Indigo has a deep taproot which permits it to withstand dry conditions and heat. It makes a nice backdrop in the perennial garden. *Baptisia australis* is a multipurpose plant that occurs naturally in limestone and dolomite glades in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Blue Indigo is a native host plant for the following butterflies - Wild Indigo Duskywing, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Frosted Elfin, Hoary Edge. Alternate Common Names: blue false indigo, wild indigo, plains wild indigo, false indigo, baptisia, plains baptisia, rattlepod, rattlebush, rattlebush wild indigo.

It makes good ground cover in sunny locations because of its bushy habit, extensive root systems and perennial life form. It is a native legume, fixes nitrogen in the soil, and can be part of a good wildlife seed mixture when native grasses and forbs are seeded.

Habitat: Larger populations of False Indigo can be found along tree lines, bordering forested riparian areas and in open prairies or native hay meadows. It does not grow well in shaded habitats and prefers gravelly, sandy or well-drained loamy soils. Blue False Indigo withstands prolonged droughts. Like many legumes False Indigo can fix nitrogen in the soil.

Source: <http://easywildflowers.com/quality/bap.aust.htm>

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

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: Flame Acanthus

Anisacanthus quadrifidus

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Full sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Very high
Height: 3 to 5 feet
Width/Spacing: 3 to 4 feet wide
Flower Color: Red to orange
Blooming Period: Summer to fall
Plant Form or Habit: shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: deciduous, dull light green
Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, butterflies
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Border, perennial garden, specimen plant



From midsummer through frost, flame acanthus is covered with long, slender, red or orange blooms that hummingbirds love. It is a drought tolerant, heat-loving small shrub that works as well in the perennial border as it does as an informal hedge or specimen plant. The bark is light and flaky and makes an interesting winter and early spring accent. Flame acanthus is late to come out in the spring, and benefits from periodic shearing or even severe cutting back in early spring. It grows in the Edwards Plateau on rocky banks and floodplains, but is adaptable to sunny, well-drained exposures throughout the state, even Houston. It is a good choice for sites with poor soils and reflected heat - although supplemental water in dry summer months will encourage flowering. It is hardy throughout zone 8, and root hardy to zone 7.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/anisacanthusquadrifid.htm>

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

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: Germander

Teucrium chamaedry

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 to 3 feet

Width/Spacing: 6 in to 12 inches

Flower Color: Pink, purple/Lavender

Blooming Period: Summer, early fall

Plant Form or Habit: Subshrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees

Deer Resistant: Yes, also rabbits

Plant Use: Hedge, groundcover, formal garden, rock garden



This evergreen or deciduous subshrub is grown for its attractive, dark green aromatic foliage and its light pink to deep purple flowers, which blossom in summer and early fall. This garden workhorse can be used in troughs, containers, low hedges, knot gardens, rock gardens, or as edging. This shrubby species is found in mountainous regions of southwest Asia and Europe. Provide gritty, well-drained, neutral to alkaline soil in full sun. This plant prefers a sheltered site and may suffer die back in harsh winters. It may be trimmed back after flowering and pruned back to within 2 inches of the ground in spring.

Germander blooms in midsummer until fall, but if you want to use it as a hedge you would cut back on a regular basis to keep it in shape. If you want to use it as a wildlife or bee plant then you wouldn't trim it, except once or twice a year. The plants can be located in full sun or partial shade in a soil that is fairly fertile, but it must be well-drained. It will benefit from an addition of organic matter before planting. Space the plants about 6 inches apart if using as a hedge. If you are growing it informally, remove the older leaves and flower stalks in the spring. You can remove any dead wood and cut it back to around 6 inches as well.

It's often been a favorite throughout the centuries on castle grounds and knot gardens because it can be sheared into a hedge by planting closely and keeping it trimmed. At one time it was used as a medicinal herb to treat grout, but today it's main use is ornamental.

Source of data: <http://www.finegardening.com/plantguide/teucrium-chamaedrys-wall-germander.aspx>

<http://oldfashionedliving.com/germander.html>

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

Name: Ice Plant – Cooper’s Ice Plant

Scientific name: *Delosperma cooperi*

This is a great succulent groundcover, especially for rock gardens and slight slopes. Planted in mass they display neon-like brilliance when in bloom, and give the appearance of a vibrant green carpet when not in bloom. One of the most drought resistant plants, it is often planted along roadsides where it is fire retardant and an excellent soil binder. It takes heat well and needs very little water to keep looking good.



Delosperma cooperi needs full sun and a deep, well-drained soil mix. Use a soil mix consisting of 2 parts sand to 1 part peat moss, with small gravel added to insure good drainage. Containers need to be at least 12 inches deep for healthy plants. Plants are well watered and allowed to dry thoroughly before water is added again. If too much water is added, the roots will rot, so avoid overwatering. Fertilize only once during the growing season with a very dilute solution. Use a balanced fertilizer diluted to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the strength recommended on the label. Whether grown in containers or in the landscape this is really a great plant to grow.

Purple flowers appear in summer on showy groundcover. Requires excellent drainage. Great rock garden plant. Full sun produces best growth and flowering results. Plant is drought tolerant once established. Spring fertilization is recommended. Low maintenance plant that requires very little pruning.

Source: http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_ffce-2.html

<http://www.finegardening.com/plantguide/delosperma-cooperi-ice-plant.aspx>

<http://classygroundcovers.com/item--Delosperma-cooperi-%7B24-Pots-3-1-2-in-%7D-iceplant-Hardy-Ice-Plant--149>

Name: Lambs Ear

Stachys byzantine

The Stachys group (pronounced STAY kiss) is an interesting family with a variety of characters and a long, long history. The family falls into three distinct groups. The most familiar to gardeners is the woolly, silver-leaved plant generally called Lamb's Ears. This hardy perennial is famous as a spreading groundcover that forms dense mats in sun to light shade, in well-drained soils. Most lamb's ears (*Stachys lanata* or *byzantina*) produce 12-20" tall flower spikes with tiny purple-pink flowers that if left uncut self-seed abundantly. When the lambs ears bloom, the bumblebees and honeybees are happy. There are many varieties of lamb's ears, including a huge-leaved one that is more gray than silver called either "Big Ears" or "Helene von Stein" and a non-flowering one called "Silver Carpet." A recent dwarf introduction is "Silky Fleece" with leaves that barely reach 3" in height and bloom stalks of only 10". Other commonly found varieties are "Fuzzy Wuzzy" and "Cotton Boll." The leaves of lamb's ears have a long history of medicinal and craft uses. One of its folk names is "bandage plant" because it is used like a band-aid over cuts and scrapes. It has also been used to pack wounds to stop bleeding. The leaves can be shaped and dried in wreaths or bows.



Source : http://www.caroleesherbfarm.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=246&Itemid=227

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: 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

Name: Lavender, Provence

Lavandin X intermedia

30” x 24” wide, (cutting propagated). When you travel to the French countryside, where lavender is grown commercially for oil and flowers, this is one of the cultivars you will find. The light purple flowers are very fragrant, and dry beautifully for potpourri. “Provence” is more moisture tolerant than other varieties, and is recommended to gardeners who have difficulty overwintering lavenders. Recommended as one of the best culinary varieties.

Zones 6-10.

A perennial, is a great, hardy variety for the Lowcountry, and generally blooms twice a year, spring and fall. Provence lavender is cultivated in France for the perfume and essential oil trade, making it one of the more sought after varieties here. It is very important to provide this plant with excellent drainage and air circulation. Air Circulation. Lavender needs to have 360° of open air around it. In a mixed planting, surround it with a low-growing companion such as thyme. Avoid letting the foliage of other plants (including weeds) come in contact with the lavender. The corner of a raised bed would be an ideal placement. Allow 3 feet between plants. Growing lavender in a large urn or pot is often the best solution for many gardeners in the United States.



Alkaline Soil. Soil with a ph greater than 7 is considered alkaline. This higher ph actually helps prevent fungus and other diseases from attacking lavender (and some other herbs as well).

Pruning. Make sure to prune back all dead branches and winter-burned growth after danger of frost has passed. Cut back to where you see new growth beginning to sprout.

While not usually thought of in culinary terms, lavender is surprisingly delicious in both sweet and savory dishes. On the grill with lamb or chicken, in a marinade for pork, or as a flavoring in herbal vinegar, the leaves have an aromatic pungency similar in some ways to rosemary, yet very distinctive. Also like rosemary, a little goes a long way. In sweet dishes the leaves and the flowers can be used. Lavender sugar, made by burying the lavender in sugar for a few days, is delicious on strawberries, in hot tea, in cakes, or ice cream. A lavender syrup can be used to make lavender sorbet, or sprinkled on fruit salad or pound cake.

Source: <http://www.highcountrygardens.com/catalog/product/63155/>

Common Name: Mexican Bush Honeysuckle

Justica spicigera

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/light shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 4X4 feet high

Width/Spacing: 4 ft. wide

Flower Color: Orange

Blooming Period: Spring until winter

Plant Form or Habit: Evergreen shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: simple, velvety, ovate, slender, 3in long

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: High

Plant Use: Border, accent shrub, containers



Mexican Honeysuckle is a small shrub that isn't fussy, blooms most of the year, and is attractive to hummingbirds. With yellow-green leaves and bright orange flowers, Mexican honeysuckle grows 2 to 4 feet tall and spreads 3 to 6 feet wide. The soft, velvety leaves become larger in partial shade locations. Clusters of bright orange, narrowly tubular flowers appear almost any time of the year.

Mexican Honeysuckle prefers light shade to full sun exposure. It is fairly drought tolerant, but looks better and grows larger when given regular supplemental water in the summer. It has a moderate to fast growth rate and is not particularly fussy about soil. It grows equally well in a loose, amended soil or in native, unimproved soil. The primary requirement is good drainage. Water weekly in summer, every other week in the winter.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/aransas/mexicanhoneysuckle.htm>

http://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Justicia_spicigera.html

<http://www.horticultureunlimited.com/landscape-plants/mexican-honeysuckle.html>

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

Name: Mexican Mint Marigold

Scientific Name: *Tagetes lucida*

Mexican Mint Marigold is a native to Central America and has small golden yellow marigold-like flowers. This Marigold will bloom from late summer to early winter providing show stopping color for fall. This is a great plant to put next to other fall bloomers such as *Salvia leucantha*. The foliage has a refreshing smell that is anise-like, reminds me of black jelly beans! *Tagetes lucida* has excellent drought and heat tolerance as well as tolerance to poor soils, but must be planted in a spot with good drainage. Mexican Mint Marigold can get 12-24" tall and should be spaced at least 18" apart. *Tagetes lucida* is part of our [Plants For Texas® Program](#), meaning it was Texas Grown, Tested in Texas to perform outstanding for Texas Gardens.



Hardiness: USDA Zones 8-10

Plant Use: Tender Perennial

Exposure: Full Sun

Water Requirements: Medium to Low

Sweet licorice flavor brightens salads and main dishes. Pretty, golden yellow flowers bloom all summer. Thrives in warmer climates where French tarragon will not grow. Medicinal: Stimulant and diuretic. Improves digestion.

"Mexican mint marigold has a lot to offer. It thrives in the hot, humid South, where many herbs languish; its small, bright flowers blossom in fall when other herbs have played out for the season; its licorice-anise flavor is a successful stand-in for French tarragon; and it looks good in the garden.

In the humid South, where French tarragon is difficult to grow, mint marigold is a fine culinary substitute. The flavor is almost indistinguishable from that of tarragon, but because mint marigold breaks down more quickly when heated, it's best if added at the end of cooking. In salads, vinegars, oils, or quick-cooking recipes, substitute it for tarragon in equal proportions. - Crafts - "Mint marigolds dried leaves add fragrance to potpourris and sachets. Harvest the long stems just before frost when they are tipped with yellow-gold flowers.

Source: <http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/Tagetes.html&h=3>

<http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-8181-mexican-mint-marigold.aspx>

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: Orange Peel

Cestrum aurantiacum

Plant Type: Shrub

Light Requirement: Full sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3 to 6 ft

Width/Spacing: 3 to 6 ft

Flower Color: Orange, fragrant

Blooming Period: Spring till frost

Plant Form or Habit:

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Beds, borders, container



A wonderful hybrid derived from *Cestrum diurnum* and *C. nocturnum*, 'Orange Peel' is a veritable living bouquet of pure orange blossoms that, in warmer climates, begin with the first mild days in spring and last until the first hard frost. The tubular flowers have no fragrance during the day, but as soon as the sun sets, a sweet scent lingers in the air. In Zones 8 and warmer, 'Orange Peel' will be a deciduous shrub 6 feet tall and wide. In Zone 7, it will act as a die-back perennial and easily reach 3 to 5 feet tall and wide during the growing season. In colder zones, it makes an incredible summer-blooming annual.

Noteworthy characteristics: Fragrant orange flowers; low maintenance; thrives in hot weather.

Care: Provide full sun and most any well-drained soil.

Problems: Infrequent.

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Source of data: <http://www.finegardening.com/plantguide/cestrum-orange-peel.aspx>

<http://www.plantdelights.com/Cestrum-Orange-Peel-Perennial-Cestrum/productinfo/5981/>

Common Name: Phlox – John Fanick Summer

Phlox paniculata ‘John’

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Moderate

Height: 3 feet

Width/Spacing: 2 feet

Flower Color: Light Pink/darker eye

Blooming Period: July thru September

Plant Form or Habit: Upright clump

Foliage Color and Texture: Narrow pointed lance shaped leaves

Evergreen/Deciduous: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: No

Plant Use: Beds & borders



Named after outstanding San Antonio nurseryman and true gentleman. Hardy perennial with showy clusters of light pink blossoms with darker pink throats. Compact growth habit; dark green foliage. Tolerates heat, drought and powdery mildew. It's slightly waxy leaves hold powdery mildew at bay, and the plant doesn't even flinch in heat, humidity, or drought

Summer phlox benefit from fairly frequent division. Fall or winter is the ideal time to dig the clumps about every two years and reset the individual plants. They thrive in sunny, well-drained locations but will tolerate up to about half shade. Since the flowers come at a really hot time of year they last better with some afternoon shade. Bloom height is two to three feet.

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

http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/newsletters/hortupdate/2011/jul_aug/phlox-john-fanick.html

Common Name: Pincushion flower – Butterfly Blue

Phlox paniculata ‘John’

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/light shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Yes
Height: 12 inches
Width/Spacing: 12 inches
Flower Color: Lavender-blue
Blooming Period: Mid spring until fall
Plant Form or Habit: Mounding
Foliage Color and Texture: Grey green
Evergreen/Deciduous:
Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Containers, perennial border, cut flowers



This *Scabiosa* cultivar is a compact perennial with gray-green leaves and a long bloom period featuring pretty lavender-blue flowers that look like pincushions surrounded by frilly petals. It's nice when used as edging or in large groups in borders or rock gardens.

Dwarf habit; long blooming period; attracts butterflies; easy to grow in proper conditions.

Prefers medium, well-drained soil in full sun, but tolerates part shade, particularly in the deep South.

Intolerant of wet soils, especially in winter. Deadhead to encourage additional bloom. Divide and replant in fresh soil every 3 years.

Excellent front of the border plant to use in combination with annuals, bulbs, and other perennial. Gray-green, mounding, 12 in. tall and wide, hairy, basal foliage that hugs the ground while lacy, lavender-blue, 2 in. wide flowers rise above on 12-15 in. slender stems. Flowering begins in mid-spring with intermittent reblooming until fall, when consistently deadheaded. Its name 'Pincushion Flower' is derived from the stamens which stand above the petals, resembling pins stuck in a pincushion. Plant in full sun to light shade in organically rich, moist, well drained soil. Do not cut back in fall; winter damage should be removed in spring. Excellent choice for container planting, for front of the perennial border, or in the cut flower garden.

Source of data: <http://www.finegardening.com/plantguide/scabiosa-butterfly-blue-pincushion-flower.aspx>

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/f490/scabiosa-butterfly-blue.aspx>

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.

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: 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: Pavonia - Rock Rose - Brazillian

Botanical name: *pavonia brazilensis*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 2 - 3 ft

Width/Spacing: 2 - 3 ft.

Flower Color: White/dark maroon eye

Blooming Period: May to November

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Border



Make this long-blooming shrubby plant an accent in your perennial garden, paired with salvias and Texas Sage. Its hibiscus-like (though smaller) flowers are a welcome sight all summer. Stems grow from the woody base each spring. Flowers open in the morning in late spring and bloom until the first hard freeze. Protect it from late-afternoon heat. Prune frequently to encourage compact growth and flowers. It reseeds, so you'll have fresh volunteers to replace the parent, which lasts about 4 years. Leaves are velvety. It will grow in sun or shade.

Source of data: http://mostlytexasnatives.com/whats_new_24.html

<http://www.paintedflowerfarm.com/pages/plants/nonnatives/rockrose.brazilian.htm>

Common Name: Upright Rosemary – Tuscan Blue

Scientific Name: Rosmarinus officinalis 'Hardy Hill'.

Hardy Hill **Rosemary** is a wonderful, cold tolerant Rosemary that loves sun and needs little watering. Upright and robust, this aromatic herb has a pleasing flavor and fragrance for cooking and soaps. Similar to other varieties of Rosemary, 'Hardy Hill' is drought tolerant and cold hardy. Also known as 'Madelene Hill' Rosemary, named for the Texan herbalist, 'Hardy Hill' 's erect growth habit makes it great for topiary gardening.

A must have culinary herb for the garden that tastes great in sauces, on potatoes and with roasted meats, 'Hardy Hill' retains its strong pine flavor when cut or dried



Perennial in zones 7-10

Size: 48H" 24"S

Light: Full sun

Bloom: Light blue, blooms in Spring

Uses: 'Hardy Hill' is a delicious culinary herb and tastes great when added to breads, stews and to season meats. Also very fragrant, this variety of Rosemary is great for potpourris, wreaths or smells terrific when grown indoors.

Tips: 'Hardy Hill' needs lots of light and little water. It grows upright and makes a great protective herb due to its resistance to wind and shrubby habit.

Source of data: http://www.thegrowers-exchange.com/Rosemary_Hardy_Hill_p/her-ros04.htm

Common Name: Prostrate Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus'

Plant Type: Evergreen perennial shrub
Light Requirement: Full Sun/light shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 1 to 2 feet in height
Width/Spacing: 2 to 5 foot
Flower Color: Mostly pale blue, some pink or white
Blooming Period: Early spring
Plant Form or Habit: Spreading
Foliage Color and Texture: Long narrow leaves, dark green on top
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Rock gardens, ground cover



Rosemary is a perennial evergreen shrub whose ash-colored scaly bark and green needlelike leaves give it an overall grayish green appearance. Leaves resemble needles, are from one-third to one and one-half inches long, opposite, narrow, thick, and leathery, with dark green upper surfaces and powdery white and hairy underneath, and a prominent vein running down the middle of each leaf. Flowers, growing in clusters of two or three along branches, are pale blue, half an inch long; the upper lip appears notched with two lobes and a lower lip with three lobes. Fruits are very small, spherical nutlets with smooth surfaces. Plants can grow upright or prostrate, five to six feet outdoors and two to five feet indoors. Fragrance is pungent and piny.

Rosemary does well in full sun in well-drained soil with a pH of 6.0 to 7.5. Warm, dry summer climates are ideal; rosemary does not do well where winters are cold and wet unless it grows in a protected site. Good drainage is essential, as roots easily develop root rot.

Prostrate Rosemary is grown more for ornamental purposes, as a ground cover, or to hang decoratively over the edge of retaining walls. It is excellent in rockeries and also in tubs where it will spill toward the ground in a most attractive way.

Source of data: <http://www.island.wsu.edu/CROPS/ROSEMARY.htm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/greenhouse/hortgardens/virtualtour/Cashion.pdf>

Common Name: Rudbeckia - Goldstrum

Botanical Name: Rudbeckia hirta 'Goldstrum'

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Average, drought tolerant

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 23 to 29 inches tall

Width/Spacing: 18 - 23 inches wide

Flower Color: Yellow

Blooming Period: Midsummer to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Clumping

Foliage Color and Texture: Deep green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Border, container plant, cut flowers



Among the best border perennials available, this is a selection of one of our native North American wildflowers. Plants make a bushy, upright clump with a profuse display of brown-eyed, golden-orange daisies from midsummer through the fall. Seedheads have good winter interest. A terrific choice for mass planting, combining especially well with ornamental grasses. Excellent for cutting. Removing faded flowers regularly will greatly increase the blooming time. Plants may be easily divided in early spring. Attractive to butterflies. A former Perennial Plant of the Year in 1999.

Source: <http://www.perennials.com/seeplant.html?item=1.455.060>

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/butterflies/plants/rudbeckiagoldstrum.htm>

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.mswu.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Ruellia%20brittoniana%20Dwarf.pdf>

Common Name: Red Mountain Sage

Salvia darcyi (*Salvia oresbia*)

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun /part sun

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance:

Height: 4 ft

Width/Spacing: 7 ft.

Flower Color: Bright orange red

Blooming Period: Summer through fall

Plant Form or Habit: shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Heart shaped, light green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Containers, perennial garden



(syn: *Salvia oresbia*) This species from Mexico was renamed and officially published by England's James Compton in a 1994 issue of Kew. It was originally discovered in Galeana, Mexico by Yucca

Do Nursery collectors who unfortunately received no credit in Kew. When given plenty of room and bright light, *Salvia darcyi* makes a huge 4' tall x 7' wide clump of heart-shaped, light green leaves. Throughout the summer, the clump is topped by spikes of bright orange-red flowers (RHS 43A), but in the fall the floral show is nothing short of spectacular.

Salvia darcyi grows to 20 to 30 inches wide and 35 to 40 inches tall. It spreads by stolons, runners that creep along the ground and grow into wide, dense clumps. The plant's sticky, pastel-green leaves are triangular or heart shaped. In the winter, *Salvia darcyi* will die back to its rootstock; it grows rapidly in the spring and responds to frequent pruning to shape its branches. *Salvia darcyi* is a good choice for the middle of a garden but is less well-suited for a border; its sticky leaves can easily break off and stick to the clothes of passersby. This plant also grows happily in large pots or containers on a patio.

Source of data: <http://plantlust.com/plants/salvia-darcyi/>

<http://www.salviaspecialist.com/itm10103.htm>

Common Name: Russian Sage

Plant Type: Perennial - non Native adapted
Light Requirement: Sunny
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft
Flower Color: Small blue flowers
Blooming Period: Summer
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: Fine-textured; silvery green lacy leaves
Evergreen/Deciduous: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, butterflies and hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Usually
Use: Flower beds and borders



Russian Sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*) is neither Russian, nor is it a sage. It was, however, named after a Russian diplomat (B. A. Perovski) by Russian botanist (S. G. Karelin) around 1840. Russian sage is actually native to Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries in that region) and Tibet. There are only seven species of *Perovskia*, but it is a member of the mint family (*Labiatae*) and there are over 5,500 genera in that family.

The “sage” misnomer comes from the smell of the leaves when crushed. The aroma produced is really sage-like and very pleasant. Cultivation of the plant began immediately after it was discovered and named. The plant is deciduous. The stems are grayish white and the distinctive and attractive silver-green leaves are a real eye-catcher. However, what makes this plant extremely desirable are its abundant tiny lavender flowers that bloom in late spring and continue to early fall.

Flowering happens only on new growth, so the plant should be drastically cut back in early spring before it begins to sprout new leaves. Cutting it back to the ground will not harm Russian sage.

One of the great things about Russian sage in a desert garden is that it is very tolerant of dry soils with high pH and high salt levels and it is considered drought-tolerant. In addition to growing well in the desert, it also grows well in gardens by the sea because of its tolerance to high salt concentrations.

Source of data: <http://www.gardening-tips-perennials.com/russiansage.html#ixzz0xwF3DTX1>

[Russian Sage in The Desert: It's not Russian nor Sage, but a beautiful plant nevertheless](http://desertgardens.suite101.com/article.cfm/russian_sage_in_the_desert#ixzz0xwFK0FQn)
http://desertgardens.suite101.com/article.cfm/russian_sage_in_the_desert#ixzz0xwFK0FQn

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

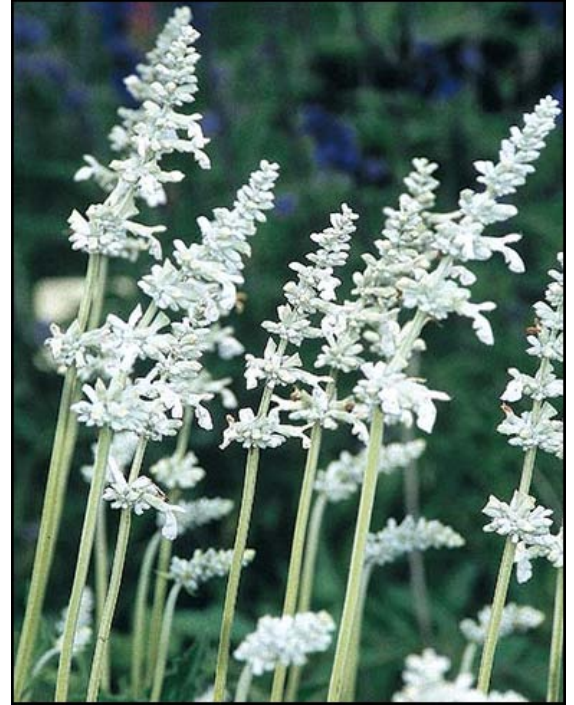
Plant Form or Habit: Bush

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: 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 - 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, - 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, it's 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: 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 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: 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 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. The hot pink or fuschia-flowering plants seem to be the most heat tolerant.



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.mswu.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

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

Common Name: Salvia – Meadow Sage May Night

Botanical name: Salvia nemorosa ‘May Night’

Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: MediumMoist
Height: 18 inches
Width/Spacing: 18 inch spread
Flower Color: Violet-purple
Blooming Period: June to October
Plant Form or Habit: Perennial
Foliage Color and Texture: Aromatic leaves
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterfly, hummingbird
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Container gardening, cut flowers, perennial beds



The Salvia ‘May Night’, Salvia nemorosa ‘Mainacht’, has glowing purple stems loaded with violet-purple flowers that bloom from June to October. With its blue-gray, lance-shaped aromatic foliage, it makes an attractive accent all summer long. It has a plant height of 18” and a spread of 18-24” and stays in excellent compact form. Selected Perennial Plant of the year in 1997, one can see why. Salvia ‘May Night’ should be planted in full sun in a moist well-drained area. Grow May Night salvia flowers in a sunny area with a well-drained soil. Although drought-tolerant once established, a moderate amount of water must be supplied to young plants.

To increase bloom time, it should be cut back after the first bloom. ‘May Night’ is a magnet for butterflies, bees and hummingbirds and is deer-resistant. May Night salvia flowers may be used in cut-flower arrangements, and the dried leaves are fragrant enough to warrant inclusion in potpourris. Some folks eat the young, tender leaves in salads or, alternatively, include them for seasoning in cooked dishes. But most importantly, the long blooming period of May Night salvia makes it a workhorse in the perennial bed.

Source of data: http://www.degroot-inc.com/product_info.php?cPath=21_32&products_id=183

http://www.naturehills.com/product/may_night_salvia.aspx

http://landscaping.about.com/od/perennialflowers/p/may_night.htm

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* - 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 - Purple

Light Requirement: Sun to part sun
Water Requirement: Low
Height: 3-4 feet
Width/Spacing: 7 to 8 feet wide
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



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 fuchsia, red, purple, orange, yellow, salmon, and white. The hot pink or fuchsia-flowering plants seem to be the most heat tolerant.

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.mswu.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

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 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, 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.mswn.com/Plant%20Info%20Sheets/Salvia%20greggii.pdf>

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

Common Name: Santolina - Gray -Lavender Cotton

Santolina chameacyparissus

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium
Height: 18 inches to 24 inches
Width/Spacing: 18 – 24 inches
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: Summer
Plant Form or Habit: Rounded
Foliage Color and Texture: Silver
Evergreen/Deciduous: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract bees
Deer Resistant: Yes, rabbit resistant
Plant Use: Borders, foundation plant, color massed in beds, rock gardens



18” x 36” wide, (cutting propagated). Make ample use of evergreen Santolina in your xeriscape to enjoy it for the colorful yellow button flowers and aromatic silver-gray foliage. Shear off faded flowers in late summer and trim as needed in mid-spring to shape and tighten the foliage. Grows best in sandy or loam soils; avoid clay. With a little extra shearing to remove faded flowers and tighten up the shape in early spring, it gives you garden the look of age and maturity.

Useful for blending contrasting colors together; shears well; will not tolerate wet feet; high humidity is problematic.

The plant prefers light (sandy) and medium (loamy) soils, requires well-drained soil and can grow in nutritionally poor soil. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils and can grow in very alkaline soil. It cannot grow in the shade. It requires dry or moist soil and can tolerate drought. The plant can tolerate maritime exposure.

In its native Mediterranean region, gray santolina, also known as lavender cotton was used medicinally as an astringent and as an antiparasitic. It was later used in England as an ornamental, and appreciated for its lavender-like scent.

Source of data: <http://www.highcountrygardens.com/catalog/product/85620/#facts>

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

Common Name: Santolina - Green

Scientific Name: *Santolina rosmarinifolia* L
Santolina virens

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 18 – 24 inches
Width/Spacing: 18- 24 inches wide
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: Summer/fall
Plant Form or Habit: Rounded
Foliage Color and Texture: Fine
Evergreen/Deciduous: Evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant:
Plant Use: Beds and borders



Also known as Green Lavender Cotton, it is actually a perennial herb. It is at home in the yard as a groundcover or ornamental plant. It offers attractive foliage, small flowers, texture and durability. Properly located in the yard, it has no serious pest or disease problems

As its name suggests, green santolina has green foliage. Its finely divided linear leaves are up to 2 inches long, though only 1/16 inch wide. They have finely toothed edges and grow 1/2 to 3/4 inch long. Foliage may be dark to medium to light, bright green. Tightly massed on dense stems, this feathery foliage gives the green santolina plant a hazy appearance. It is sometimes described as looking like green smoke. When santolina foliage is crushed it releases a strong aroma, not universally regarded as a pleasant one. Although green santolina foliage is basically evergreen, it sometimes turns brown in areas that experience unusually cold winters. It is also fire retardant.

Green santolina produces single, bright yellow button-like flowers in mid-summer. They appear at the top of 6 to 10 inch stalks that shoot above the foliage. A typical flower head may be 3/4 inch across.

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

<http://yardener.com/Santolina.html>

<http://www.thefloweringgarden.com/santolina.htm>

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: Spiderwort

Botanical name: Tradescantia

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade/shade

Water Requirement: Low, medium

Height: 1 to 3 feet.

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: blue, pink, white

Blooming Period: March - August

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: narrow leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, butterflies

Deer Resistant: Minimal

Plant Use: Perennial garden



Spiderwort is a large but dainty perennial to 3 ft. with long, bright-green, narrow leaves. The thick clump of slender, branched stalks are topped by groups of blue or purplish, three-petaled flowers up to 2 in. across. Spiderwort flowers close by mid-day and last only one day. Blue-violet (sometimes white) flowers with showy, yellow stamens in a terminal cluster above a pair of long, narrow, leaf-like bracts.

Spiderworts are so named because the angular leaf arrangement suggests a squatting spider. The flowers open only in the morning; the petals then wilt and turn to a jelly-like fluid. Each hair on the stamens of this showy spiderwort consists of a chain of thin-walled cells; the hairs are a favorite subject for microscopic examination in biology classes because the flowing cytoplasm and nucleus can be seen easily. Very adaptable plant prefers humus-rich soil but will grow in a wide range of soils: moist/dry, clay/sand, acid/alkaline..

The genus is named after John Tradescant (1608-1662) who served as gardener to Charles 1 of England.

Tradescantia species will hybridize in just about any combination.

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

Common Name: Calylophus – Texas Primrose
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: 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 – Pink Pam Puryear

Botanical name: *Malvaviscus* ‘Pam Puryear’

Plant Type: Annual herbaceous perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3 – 4 feet 5 ft

Width/Spacing: 3- 4 ft spread

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



Small Turkscap is a hibiscus relative native to the Gulf Coast states and southward but widely grown elsewhere. It is a shrubby plant with bright red flowers less than two inches long but showy over a long period during the hot months and attractive to hummingbirds. This variety has flowers that are soft pink rather than red. A relatively recent Texas selection by Greg Grant and named for the late Pam Puryear who found and preserved many antique rose varieties. In most of the South it is basically a perennial but it is more shrubby in the warmer sections. It is more cold hardy than the Large Turkscap (*Malvaviscus arboreus*) and sometimes self-seeds from the small white to red applelike fruits. Plant in a sunny bed or border with well-drained soil.

Because both new and old varieties of Turk's cap are tough and versatile plants, they were designated Texas Superstars for 2011.

Source of data: <http://agrilife.org/today/2011/05/25/turks-cap-named-new-texas-superstar/>

http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&plant_id=1963

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: Verbena – Homestead

Verbena Canadensis ‘Homestead Purple’

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full Sun/part sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 6 – 10”

Width/Spacing: 18” – 24” spacing

Flower Color: deep purple

Blooming Period: Spring till fall

Plant Form or Habit: spreading

Foliage Color and Texture: deep green,
scalloped, coarse-textured

Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter:

Hummingbirds, Butterflies

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Ground cover, rock garden, containers, hanging baskets



Verbenas are tough perennials; these plants are a great choice when a heat and drought tolerant plant is needed. Don’t worry Verbenas will also look nice by blooming continuously through the summer months. Verbena Canadensis ‘Homestead Purple’ has beautiful 2” deep purple colored flowers from spring until frost. Homestead Purple matures at a height of about 6’ to 10” and will spread up to 3’ making it an excellent groundcover. This verbena is also great for mixed color bowls as well as for a border plant in the landscape. Plant this Verbena at 15-18” spacing. Blooms all summer long, loves the heat.

Semi-evergreen, deep green, scalloped, coarse-textured foliage with a vigorous growth and trailing habit.

Heat tolerate plant that is easy to grow in average, medium moist to dry, well-drained soils. A light mulch and regular water during summer will improve performance. Performs best in full sun; it does tolerate part shade, particularly in hot summer zones. Pinch the tips of the branches at planting time to encourage dense branching and a fuller plant. If blooming slows during the summer, trim the whole plant back to about one fourth its size.

Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Excellent in rock gardens, borders, cascading over walls, in containers or hanging baskets, and as a ground cover. Deer resistant.

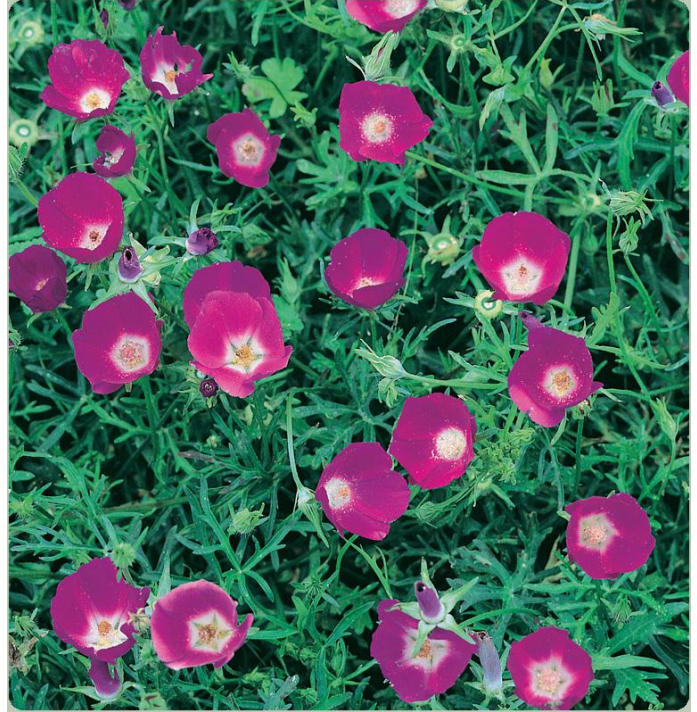
Source of data: http://www.magnoliagardensnursery.com/productdescrip/Verbena_HomeP.html

http://www.bloomindesigns.com/product/WVERBENAPUR/Verbena_x_Homestead_Purple_Flat.html

Common Name: Winecup

Callirhoe involucrata

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: medium
Water Requirement: medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: medium
Height: 1 ft
Width/Spacing: 3 ft. wide
Flower Color: Wine colored flowers
Blooming Period: Spring to summer
Plant Form or Habit: Sprawling, vine like
Foliage Color and Texture: Foliage has scalloped edges; trails on a vine-like stem
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant:
Plant Use: Ground cover, Xeriscape garden , rock gardens



A hardy, drought tolerant, sprawling perennial native to Texas and the central United States. The numerous trailing stems spread vinelike over the ground originating from a carrot-like tuber. The magnificent dark purple-red wine colored flowers are numerous found at the end of slender stems. The flowers close each evening and remain permanently shut after polination. The stems and leaves of the entire plant die back in the heat of summer and should be trimmed to promote fall growth. Prefers full sun in gravelly or sandy soils.

Keeping the faded or pollinated blooms picked will prolong the growing season. The trailing stems do not root as one might expect.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/aransas/winecups.htm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/wildseed/41/41.7.html>

Common Name: Yarrow – Coronation Gold

Achillea ‘Coronation Gold’

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3 ft. tall
Width/Spacing: 24 to 30 inches wide
Flower Color: Yellow
Blooming Period: Summer, long blooming
Plant Form or Habit: Herb
Foliage Color and Texture: Fern like, grey-green
Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies
Deer Resistant: Yes, and rabbits
Plant Use: Cut flower, container plant, dried flowers. Firescaping/Fire Wise



This native perennial of Europe has for centuries been found in every herb garden. The genus includes about 100 species. Its history as battlefield wound dressing led Linnaeus to name it after the Greek general Achilles who was, according to myth, given the plant by the gods. Achillea is a natural coagulant herb carried by Greek and Roman warriors into the battlefield to treat wounds. The species is naturally white flowered, with this the most popular of the colored species.

Achilleas are perfect for that hard-to-grow spot in your garden. Tolerant of drought, wind and heat; these selections grow well in almost any soil type. Excellent fresh cut flowers or dried. Flowers from summer to early fall and blooms are irresistible to butterflies. They do spread, so give them room to fill in. Remove spent blossoms to promote continuous flowering. Plants can be cleaned up spring or fall. Leave any fresh fall foliage to overwinter. Likes a well drained soil. Divide in spring or fall every 4-5 years.

Source of data: <http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/21/coronation-gold-yarrow.php>

<http://www.bluestoneperennials.com/b/bp/ACCGS.html>

Common Name: Yarrow – Moonshine

Achillea ‘Moonshine’

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 24 inches. tall

Width/Spacing: 18 to 24 inches wide

Flower Color: Canary yellow

Blooming Period: Summer, long blooming

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Fern like, silver

Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies

Deer Resistant: Yes, and rabbits

Plant Use: Cut flower, container plant, dried flowers. Firescaping/Fire Wise



The Yarrow ‘Moonshine’, *Achillea 'Moonshine'*, is an upright canary-yellow flower that blooms from June through September. With evergreen foliage in mild winter regions, this non-spreading *Achillea* is a definite winner. ‘Moonshine’ Yarrow is unlike the common Yarrow, being shorter in height and less invasive. The flower heads are 4” wide, with a spread of 18-24” and a height of 24”. ‘Moonshine’ Yarrow is a great addition to a sunny perennial border, planted in pots or combined with ornamental grasses.

‘Moonshine’ Yarrow can tolerate poor soil conditions, but does best in lean, dry to medium wet, well-drained soil. (Avoid heavy clays and moist, rich, fertile soils.) Yarrow should be planted in full sun and is tolerant to hot humid summers. Remove faded flowers to encourage more growth and divide every 3-4 years. For an attraction to butterflies, deer and rabbit resistant, one can’t go wrong with this plant.

Source of data: http://www.naturehills.com/product/moonshine_yarrow.aspx

Common Name: Yucca – Red

Hesperaloe parviflora

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Very High

Height: 3 to 5 feet with flower stalk

Width/Spacing: 2 to 4 feet

Flower Color: Pinkish red

Blooming Period: Spring

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Small shrub

Red yucca (which is not a yucca) is a stalwart in the landscapes of Texas and the southwest. Its dark green rosette of long, thin leaves rising fountain-like from the base provides an unusual sculptural accent, its long spikes of pink to red to coral bell-shaped flowers last from May through October, and it is exceedingly tough, tolerating extreme heat and cold and needing no attention or supplemental irrigation once established, although many people remove the dried flower stalks in the fall. Unlike yucca, the leaves are not spine-tipped, and have fibrous threads along the edges. Red yucca is native to Central and Western Texas. A yellow-flowered form has recently become available in nurseries and a larger, white-flowered species native to Mexico, giant hesperaloe (*H. funifera*), which has only been found in one location in the Trans-Pecos, is also available. Hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers.

Heat and drought tolerant, red yucca is wonderful for rock gardens. The stiff leaves form a basal rosette. Flower spikes attract night-pollinating moths. The leaves are deer resistant, but the flowers can be eaten by deer.



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

http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEPA8

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: 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: American Beautyberry

Botanical name: *Callicara americana*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Full sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 3 to 5 ft. tall

Width/Spacing: 3 – 5 ft. wide

Flower Color: pink, purple fruit

Blooming Period: Summer to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Birds, butterflies

Deer Resistant: No

Plant Use: Understory shrub, screen



American beauty-berry most often grows 3-5 ft. tall and usually just as wide; it can reach 9 ft. in height in favorable soil and moisture conditions. It has long, arching branches and yellow-green fall foliage, but its most striking feature is the clusters of glossy, iridescent-purple fruit (sometimes white) which hug the branches at leaf axils in the fall and winter. Bark light brown on the older wood, reddish brown on younger wood. Bark smooth, with elongate, raised corky areas (lenticels); twigs round to 4 sided, covered with branched hairs visible under an 10x hand lens. Leaves in pairs or in threes, blades half as wide as long and up to 9 inches long, ovate to elliptic, pointed or blunt at the tip and tapered to the base; margins coarsely toothed except toward the base and near the tip, teeth pointed or rounded; lower surface of young leaves covered with branched hairs. Flowers small, pink, in dense clusters at the bases of the leaves, clusters usually not exceeding the leaf petioles. Fruit distinctly colored, rose pink or lavender pink, berrylike, about 1/4 inch long and 3/16 inch wide, in showy clusters, persisting after the leaves have fallen.

The seeds and berries are important foods for many species of birds, particularly the Northern Bobwhite. Foliage is a favorite of White-tailed Deer.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAAM2

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/callicarpaamerica.htm>

Common Name: Dwarf Barbados Cherry

Malpighia glabra 'Nana'

Plant Type: Shrub

Light Requirement: Dappled shade, part shade, full sun

Water Requirement: Low

Hardiness/Zone: 9

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 3-4 feet

Width/Spacing: 1 ½ - 2 ½ feet apart

Flower Color: White to pale pink

Blooming Period: March to December

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, birds

Deer Resistant: No

Plant Use: Use as hedge, or accent shrub



Barbados Cherry develops into a thick, rounded canopy of fairly delicate foliage . Small pink flowers appear periodically from April to October and are followed about one month later by bright red, tart-tasting, 1-inch fruits which are high in vitamin C.

This is an outstanding small evergreen shrub for central and south Texas. Leaves are a glossy dark green with an abundance of multi-colored pink flowers from late Spring through the Fall. Flowers are followed by attractive bright red berries that are prized by songbirds. Barbados cherry grows to a maximum height of 3-4' and is easily hedged for a more formal look. It is drought and cold tolerant and will keep its leaves on down to the mid 20's. In unusually cold winters, the plant may freeze to the ground but quickly recovers its original size.

Source: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MAGL6
http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/plantguide/viewdetails.cfm?plant_id=81

Common Name: Chinkapin Oak

Quercus muhlenbergii

Type: Tree
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 40 to 60 feet
Width/Spacing: 20 to 40 feet wide
Flower Color: Yellow, green, brown
Blooming Period: April - May
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous leaf
Butterfly or bird attracter: Insects, birds,
Deer Resistant: None
Plant Use: Tree, shade



One of our regions most underutilized deciduous native oaks and our latest Texas Superstar™ is *Quercus muehlenbergii*, which is most commonly known as chinkapin oak or chinquapin oak..

Although this member of the beech family (Fagaceae) can obtain a larger size in the eastern U.S., it usually grows to be a handsome medium size shade tree in the 30' to 50' tall range in many of our urban or suburban Texas landscapes. Thus, chinkapin oak remains more in scale with residential plantings than some larger shade trees. The handsome foliage emerges reddish to green and matures to a dark lustrous green in late spring. Foliage of chinkapin oak is not frequently bothered by insect or diseases, remaining presentable throughout the growing season. In some years chinkapin oak will also develop a pleasing yellow, orange-brown, to rich brown fall color. As a young plant the canopy is typically and upright oval, with the crown eventually becoming more rounded and spreading with age.

Tolerance to a wide range of environmental conditions is one of the chinkapin oak's best characteristics. Chinkapin oaks are very heat tolerant, thriving even in El Paso. Once established chinkapin oaks can also withstand considerable drought. Chlorosis (yellowing of the foliage) so common on many trees in high pH soils is seldom a problem with chinkapin oak. Trees actually grow better on a neutral to somewhat alkaline soil, which is good news for many of us in Texas, but this species also tolerates acid soils. Trees exhibit tolerance to a wide range of temperatures, growing well in USDA zones 9a (the upper Texas Coastal Plain) to 5 (Central U.S. Plains to the Midwest). Growth rates are moderate on most sites. Although chinkapin oaks have been reported to contract oak wilt, they are also reported to be less susceptible than many alternative red oak or live oak species in Texas landscapes.

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

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

Common Name: Desert Willow – Bubba

Chilopsis linearis ‘Bubba’

Type: Tree

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: To 20 ft.

Width/Spacing: 20 ft.

Flower Color: Lavender/violet flowers

Blooming Period: April - September

Plant Form or Habit: Tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous,
willow-like light green

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies,
insects, birds

Deer Resistant: Moderate

Plant Use: Ornamental tree



The **Desert Willow 'Bubba'** has become one of the most popular

Chilopsis linearis cultivars because of its beautiful and fragrant trumpet shaped pink-burgundy flowers. The Desert Willow produces large clusters of flowers towards the tips of the branches which persist from late spring to early fall. This cultivar of Desert Willow is also popular because it does not typically produce seed pods. Desert Willows have airy and rounded to spreading crowns that can be utilized as a large shrub or pruned into tree form. The Desert Willow is highly tolerant of drought and heat and performs best in sunny, dry or well drained sites. For landscapes that do not have the optimal drainage for Desert Willows then raised beds can be built. The leaves on a Desert Willow have a soft and fine texture that measure 5 to 7 inches long and 1/4 to 1/2 wide. In the fall Desert Willows produce a simple yellow color. The Desert Willow is an excellent choice for courtyards, patios and west Texas themed landscapes.

Despite its name, this species is not related to willows.

Use Ornamental: Showy, Fast growing, Attractive, Blooms ornamental

Use Wildlife: Nectar-hummingbirds, Nectar-insects

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

http://www.mccabesnursery.com/A%20Flowering%20Trees/Willow_Desert_Bubba.htm

Common Name: Globe Mallow, Desert Glove mallow,

Sphaeralcea ambigua-Gray

Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 1 to 3 feet

Width/Spacing: 1 to 3 feet

Flower Color: Apricot-orange

Blooming Period: February to November

Plant Form or Habit: Herb

Foliage Color and Texture: Grayish

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees and other nectar insects

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use:



Shrubby and woolly, this perennial grows 1-3 ft., with numerous large, apricot-orange flowers in wand-like clusters near the tips of weak, wide-ranging, sometimes sprawling stems. The broad leaves have three lobes and rounded, scalloped edges. A grayish plant often with many stems, and bright orange-red flowers in clusters with erect branches.

One of the largest-flowered, most drought-tolerant species of Globe-mallow. In wet years it forms spectacular displays in the low, hot southwestern deserts. In some forms petals are pale purplish-pink.

Desert Globemallows are perennial herbs that typically grow in large clumps up to 3 feet in height at elevations below 3,500 feet. You will often see them on the sides of roads, along the banks of washes or in the desert flats. The leaves are gray-green & triangular, with three lobes and scalloped edges. They are covered with tiny hairs (which perhaps evolved to discourage herbivores).

The plant blooms profusely in the spring and occasionally at other times of year after wet weather. The bright orange flowers (which occasionally come in white, pink, purple or reddish) are 1 ½ inches in diameter, goblet shaped and grow in clusters along the upper stems of the plant. Desert Globemallow are browsed by bighorn sheep and the flowers often attract bees.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SPAM2

<http://www.toddshikinguide.com/FloraFauna/Flora12.htm>

Common Name: Texas Kidneywood, Bee-Bush

***Eysenhardtia texana* Scheele**

Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun

Water Requirement: Low

Height: 3 to 10 feet

Width/Spacing: 8 ft.

Flower Color: White - Fragrant

Blooming Period: May to October

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Finely divided leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees and other nectar insects

Deer Resistant: Minimal

Plant Use: Aromatic, Accent tree or shrub, Blooms ornamental, Fast growing, Showy



Texas kidneywood is an unarmed, much-branched shrub, 3-10 ft. tall, with an open, airy structure. A many-branched shrub with an open crown and gland-dotted, aromatic, resinous leaves and flowers. Its 3-4 in. spikes of white flowers are fragrant, as are the deciduous, finely divided leaves. Leaves up to 3 1/2 inches long, consisting of a central axis and as many as 40 small leaflets, each about 1/4 inch long, pungent when crushed. Flowers white, small, with a delicate fragrance, arranged in spikes up to 4 1/2 inches long at the ends of branchlets, appearing intermittently from May to October. Fruit a pod about 3/8 inch long, often with a threadlike tip. Seed pods are somewhat persistent.

This tree and its relative, the more westerly *E. orthocarpa*, were once used in remedies for kidney and bladder ailments, hence the name.

Kidneywood foliage has a pungent, citrusy smell. Bees flock to the ambrosial flowers, which bloom at intervals through the warm months. The Dogface butterfly also eats kidneywood as larval food. Can create a small tree with proper pruning. May temporarily lose leaves during a dry spell. Drought-tolerant.

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

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/eysenhardtiatexan.htm>

Common Name: Mexican White Oak

Quercus polymorphne

Type: Tree
Light Requirement: Sun, part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 36 to 72 feet
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: Green
Blooming Period: March, April, May
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter: birds
Resistant: None
Plant Use: Shade and bird habitat



This species is widespread in Mexico and found in a few West Texas canyons. It is a relatively fast growing oak, and practically evergreen in Austin. It is more resistant to oak wilt and other diseases and pests than other oaks. It is also tolerant of drought and alkaline soils.



Mexican White Oak does not have any significant insect or disease problems. A member of the white oak group, it is resistant to oak wilt. As with many trees deer may browse the foliage of Mexican white oak when the tree is small but don't bother larger trees. This oak starts off growing very upright and rather pyramidal in form but finishes out into a more rounded form, making it an excellent shade tree. Foliage remains on the tree late in the season dropping before the emergence of new leaves. Mexican white oak does well in a variety of soils including our high pH central Texas soils.

Semi-evergreen foliage that emerges in shades of light pink to rose red in the spring after the previous season's leaves fall. It was first found near Monterrey, Mexico -- hence it's other common name of Monterrey oak. Popular for shade and bird habitat, it also offers fall color, responding to a cold snap with a show of brilliant red, orange and yellow.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=qupo2

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

Common Name: Pomagranite 'Wonderful'

Punica

Type: Tree
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 10 to 12 feet
Width/Spacing: 6 to 8 ft
Flower Color: Reddish-orange
Blooming Period: Late spring
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Semi-evergreen
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant: None
Plant Use: Fruit



The Wonderful pomegranate tree could have received its name for the large, purple-red fruit with a delicious flavor it produces. Its low chill hours of 150 hours below 40 degrees fits most coastal locations. Its glossy leaves with showy reddish-orange blossoms in late spring are an added feature in your yard. The long-lived nature of the Wonderful pomegranate and the fact it will survive in less than perfect growing conditions make this tree a Number 1 seller. Great for juicing!

Because pomegranate trees originate from areas with a hot climate, they do not require much water and can withstand drought conditions. However, always water newly planted pomegranate trees every two weeks during dry periods. Fertilize the soil around new pomegranate trees with 2 to 4 oz. of nitrogen fertilizer during their first two springs. Pomegranate trees don't need fertilizer once established.

Pick pomegranate fruits when they are a deep pink color and sound like metal when tapped. Always pick the fruit before it is over-ripe. The flavor and juiciness of pomegranates improves with storage. Store them at 32 to 41 degrees Fahrenheit for up to seven months

'**Wonderful**'—originated as a cutting in Florida and propagated in California in 1896. The fruit is oblate, very large, dark purple-red, with medium-thick rind; deep-red, juicy, winey pulp; medium-hard seeds. Plant is vigorous and productive.

Source of data: http://www.naturehills.com/product/wonderful_pomegranate.aspx

http://www.ehow.com/info_7980745_pomegranate-tree-care.html

Common Name: Texas Redbud

Cercis Canadensis – var. *texensis*

Type: Small tree
Light Requirement: Sun, partial shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 15 to 20 feet
Width/Spacing: 15 to 20 feet
Flower Color: pink to magenta
Blooming Period: Spring
Plant Form or Habit: Small tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Thick, waxy upper surface.
Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, butterflies and birds
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Shrub or small tree



Texas redbud grows on thin, calcareous well-drained soils west of eastern redbud's native habitat. It is smaller and more drought tolerant than its eastern relative, with thick, leathery, much smaller leaves that have wavy margins. The waxy upper surface of the leaves helps retard transpiration. It is most commonly multi-trunked.

Its clusters of flowers appear in early spring and continue to bloom as the large, bluish-green leaves develop. Leaves heart shaped to kidney shaped, rounded at the tip. Flowers rose purple, in small clusters along the branches, appearing before the leaves, in March or early April. Fruit a reddish brown flat pod up to 4 inches long and pointed at the tip. Deciduous leaves turn gold or red in fall. Seedpods are reddish-purple and persist into the winter.

Texas redbud is larger in stature, has larger leaves, and is less drought tolerant than Mexican redbud.

Source of data: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/natives/cerciscanadensisvar.texens.htm>

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