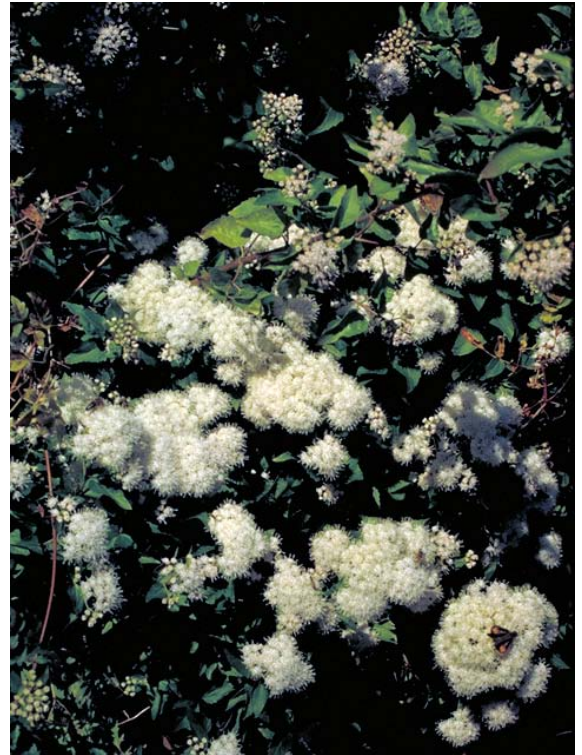


Common Name: White Mistflower
Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun/part partial sun
Water Requirement: low
Heat/Drought : High
Height: 1-2 feet
Width/Spacing: 1 to 2 feet
Flower Color: white
Blooming Period: Fall
Plant Form or Habit: Small spreading shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, Hummingbirds
Deer Resistant: Moderate
Plant Use: Perennial garden



White mistflower is a low-growing, spreading shrub with intricate leafy branches that bear clusters of fragrant white flowers at their tips in September and October. It grows on rocky limestone hills and slopes in the Guadalupe, Chisos and Davis Mountains in the Trans-Pecos. Most Eupatorium species like moisture, but *E. wrightii* is more drought tolerant than most, although it may need watering during the summer in dry areas. Like fragrant mist flower, white mistflower's profuse blossoms attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Its small stature makes it most appropriate for gardens. Heavy shearing in the winter will promote a denser shape and more flowers the following year.

Havana snakeroot or mistflower is a rounded shrub, 2-6 ft. tall, with many much-branched stems arising from the base. Leaf blades triangular to roughly ovate or narrower, up to 3 inches long, with 3 main veins; margins wavy to coarsely toothed, tip pointed, and the base broadly tapered to almost perpendicular. Opposite leaves hang from fairly long leaf stalks. Prolific, long-lasting, fragrant, pinkish-white flowers occur in fuzzy, terminal, ageratum-like clusters. Fruit 1/5 inch long, with a crown of bristles on one end.

Blooms best and appears bushier if severely cut back each winter. Drought tolerant. Adapt to most well-drained soils. May be transplanted year-round if cut back by one third.

Source of data:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/eupatoriumwright.htm>
http://www.wildflower.org/gallery/result.php?id_image=18183

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: Columbine Hinkley - Yellow

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
Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds
Deer Resistant: Somewhat
Plant Use: Rock gardens, raised beds, containers with plenty of soil space



Hinckley columbine is currently considered a variety of *Aquilegia chrysantha*. Its diagnostic features are its petal blades, which are shorter but not narrower than in other varieties of its species at 2 cm long and 16 mm wide, and its tendency to have twice-divided leaves, fewer than the three divisions of other varieties of *A. chrysantha*. Its foliage is as fern-like and delicate as that of other columbines, and its canary yellow flowers are prominent and spurred. It grows to three and a half feet tall and is endemic to a single site: Capote Falls in the Sierra Vieja Mountains of Presidio County, Texas.

Aquilegia chrysantha var. *hinckleyana* is one of many yellow columbines popular in the nursery trade, but it is truly rare in the wild, native only to a single waterfall in far west Texas. Like other golden columbines, it is valued for its shade tolerance, attractive foliage, and clear yellow flowers. Columbines are short-lived perennials that reseed to replace mother plants where seed is allowed to mature and drop. They also hybridize freely between species and varieties, so plants sold as yellow columbine or golden columbine likely contain genetic material from varied sources.

The genus name *Aquilegia* comes from the Latin *aquila* which means eagle and refers to the spurred petals that many believe resemble an eagles talons.

Soil Description: Rich, moist, well-drained, slightly acid soils. Will grow in somewhat alkaline soil.
Conditions Comments: Popular and gorgeous spring bloomer when given preferred growing conditions of good, well-drained soil, part shade, and adequate moisture. Though they tolerate some heat, Southwestern yellow columbines become susceptible to spider mites and aphids in very hot, arid conditions.

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

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: Mexican Bird of Paradise

Botanical name: *Caesalpinia mexicana*

Plant Type: Perennial
Light Requirement: Sun
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought Tolerance: High
Height: 3-6 ft with equal spread;
more tree-like in warmer location
Flower Color: red, orange
Width: To 15 ft.
Blooming Period: Summer, fall
Plant Form or Habit: Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: fern like
Butterfly or bird attracter: Nectar
source
Plant Use: Summer color, tropical
effect



Mexican poinciana is found in Texas only in the extreme lower Rio Grande Valley. It is grown mainly for its highly fragrant, golden flowers borne in attractive racemes 3 to 6 inches long. In tropical regions it can grow to a tree of 15 feet, but north of its native range it usually performs as an herbaceous perennial, growing to a 3 to 6 foot shrub in a growing season. It is highly ornamental with its spectacular flowers and ferny foliage, and thrives in heat, tolerating reflected heat that many flowering shrubs and trees cannot. *Caesalpinia mexicana* can freeze back in the winter but it will quickly sprout back in the spring.

- Red Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*)
- Mexican Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia mexicana*)
- Yellow Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*)

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

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: Duranta - purple

Botanical Name: *Duranta erecta*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 4 - 6 ft

Width/Spacing: 4 ft. wide

Flower Color: Purple

Blooming Period: Spring to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Shrub

Foliage Color and Texture: Lime green leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, Bees

Deer Resistant:

Plant Use: Border, container plant. Small tree



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

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

Duranta - a Texas SuperStar™ Plant

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

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

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

Common Name: Gregg's Blue Mistflower

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 24 inches

Width/Spacing: 18-24 inches

Flower Color: Blue, purple

Blooming Period: Spring to frost

Plant Form or Habit: Upright perennial

Foliage Color and Texture: Opposite, toothed leaves

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies

Deer Resistant: No

Plant Use: Ground cover, border plant



Gregg's Mist flower is a Central Texas

Native that you can enjoy all summer. Texas Ageratum will start blooming early spring and continue until frost and can bloom all year in warmer areas. Since blue is much a hard to find color for the garden, the appeal of Gregg's Mist flower is the thistle-like blue blooms that the Queen Butterflies loves. It is also a good nectar source to most other butterflies.

Palm-leaf mistflower can be a good ground cover and spreads easily by roots. 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., cushion-like flower heads.

It has an extensive root system, and will come up from the roots after the winter. In cases like this, we suggest waiting until you are sure the plant has finished blooming, and then cut the stalks down to about 3 inches from the ground. There usually will be a green leaf crown still growing close to the ground. These stalks left above the ground are just a marker so we know where to expect the mistflowers to start coming up in the spring.

Source of data:

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

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

Common Name: Hardy Hibiscus

Botanical name: *Hibiscus machetes*

The Hardy Hibiscus was bred especially to grow in colder locations than the Tropical Hibiscus. Although it started out with only pink, red and white colors, cross breeding has now led to new colors, including bright pink, plum, mauve and raspberry. Hardy Hibiscus now also varies in sizes from small to large. The Hardy Hibiscus is part of the family of plants named *Hibiscus machetes*, sometimes referred to as swamp mallows or rose mallows. Its relative, the Tropical Hibiscus is part of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* family.



The most noticeable and delightful thing about the Hardy Hibiscus is not so much the colors as the size. The flowers on the Hardy Hibiscus range from a mere 3-4 inches across to a massive 12 inches, often described as dinner-plate size. The flowers on every hibiscus are short-lived with each one blossoming for only one day, but every day the plant produces more flowers for up to two or three months. The plant is also one of the last to come up in the spring, sometimes not peeking out of the soil until the month of June.

The Hardy Hibiscus dies to the ground with the freeze. To get it ready for the next spring, cut the stems to ground level and mulch with 2—3” of mulch. When the ground temperatures hit 60°F, the plant will start growing again.

Hardy Hibiscus can be used as a specimen plant or as a small hedge. Just remember that since they die to the ground each winter, you may want an evergreen as a backdrop.

Source of data: http://www.hibiscuscare.net/hardy_hibiscus/hardy_hibiscus.html

Common Name: Honeysuckle - Coral

Botanical name: *Lonicera sempervirens*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun to part shade

Water Requirement: medium

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 12 to 36 ft

Width/Spacing:

Flower Color: Red

Blooming Period: March thru June

Plant Form or Habit: Vine

Foliage Color and Texture: Evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbird,
bees and butterflies

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Ornamental, arbors



High-climbing, twining vine, 3-20 ft. long, with smooth, glossy, paired, semi-evergreen leaves and 2-4 flowered clusters of red, tubular blooms followed by bright-red berries. Leaves ovate to oblong with smooth, rolled down margins and a blunt or short pointed tip those immediately below the flowers fused at the base. This vine has showy, trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside, yellow inside, in several whorled clusters at the ends of the stems. Papery, exfoliating bark is orange-brown in color. Fruit a red berry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Common Name: 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

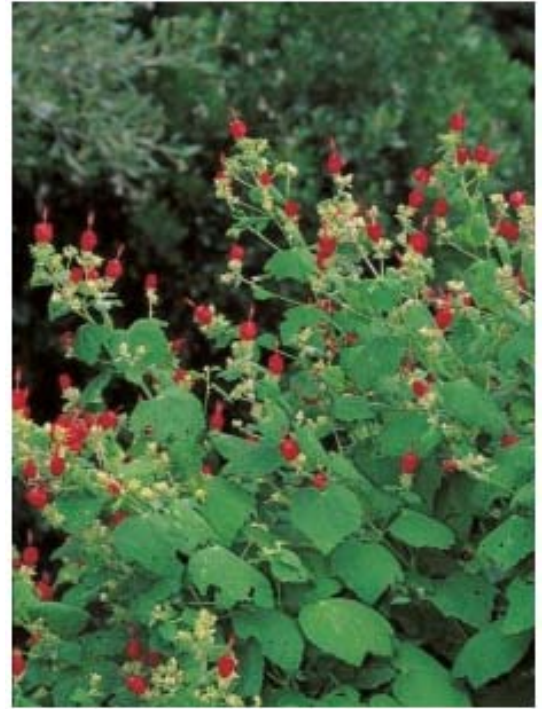
Foliage Color and Texture: Dark green

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: 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: Mimosa - Fragrant

Botanical name: *Mimosa borealis*

The long, slender, intricately-branched stems of this 2-6 ft. deciduous shrub are curving or straight, with small thorns scattered along the branches. Leaves are delicately bipinnate. Sprawling, long-branched thorny shrub with clusters of aromatic flowers. The fragrant, pink flowers occur in soft, dense ball-shaped clusters about 1/2 in. in diameter.

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



Conditions Comments: This thorny shrub is covered with small, very fragrant pink puffballs in the spring. It is a good nectar source for bees and butterflies. Great for the xeric garden. Plant away from high traffic areas. Can take extreme heat and harsh conditions once established.

Brushy and gravelly limestone areas of the Trans-Pecos play host to fragrant mimosa, which ranges north into New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado and south to Mexico, at an elevation of 1200 to 4600 feet. It is an infrequent visitor into the Plains Country. Slightly zigzag, rigid branches form a rounded shrub bearing fragrant, showy, pink globe flowers with yellow anthers, blooming from spring intermittently through summer. Usually remote prickles are strongly recurved and occur on branches, and may or may not be present on the margins of the yellowish constricted seed pods. In full flower, fragrant mimosa makes an excellent accent plant for ornamental use, in addition to being very drought tolerant and able to take reflected heat. Because of its variability it has at times been called *Mimosa texana* and *Mimosa borealis* var. *texana*. *Mimosa* means "to mimic". *Borealis* refers to its northward range. Fragrant mimosa may be grazed by livestock, and suffers from overgrazing.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MIBO2

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

Common Name: Mexican Feather Grass

Botanical name: *Nassella tenuissima*

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Sun/part shade

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 1 ft. to 3 ft. tall

Width/Spacing: 1 ft. to 3 ft.

Flower Color: silvery

Blooming Period: Summer to fall

Plant Form or Habit: Upright spreading curved

Foliage Color and Texture: Fine, wiry leaves

Evergreen/Deciduous: Semi-evergreen

Butterfly or bird attracter: Hummingbirds, insects, and birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat deer resistant

Plant Use: Rock gardens, beds & borders ornamental grasses



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Common Name: 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: 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: 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.

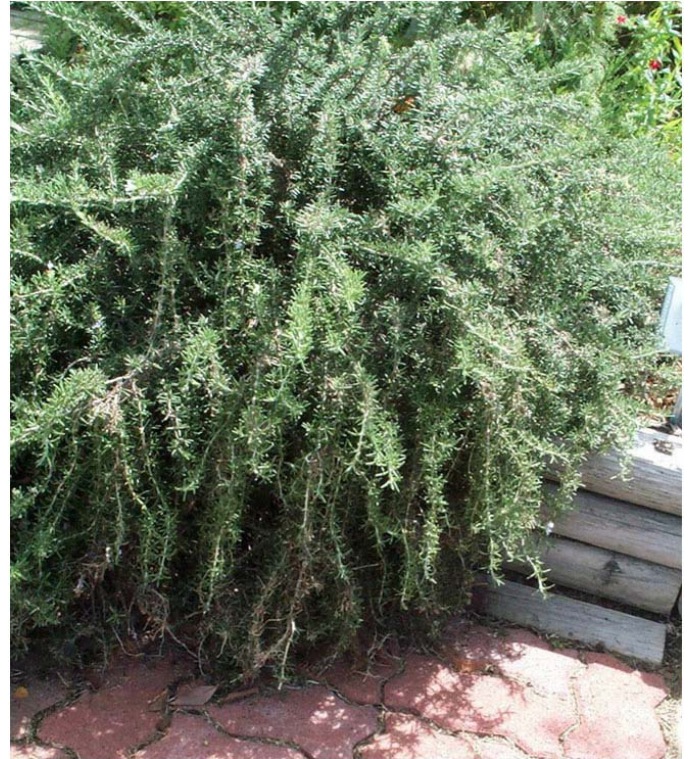
Prostrate Rosemary is grown more for ornamental purposes, as a ground cover, or to hang decoratively over the edge of retaining walls. It is excellent in rockeries and also in tubs where it will spill toward the ground in a most attractive way.

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

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

Common Name: Upright Rosemary

Plant Type: Evergreen perennial shrub
Light Requirement: Full Sun/light shade
Water Requirement: Low
Heat/Drought: High
Height: 2 to 5 feet
Width/Spacing: 2 feet
Flower Color: Mostly pale blue, some pink or white
Blooming Period: Early spring
Plant Form or Habit: Upright Shrub
Foliage Color and Texture: long narrow leaves, dark green on top
Butterfly or bird attracter:
Deer Resistant: Yes
Plant Use: Beds and borders, pot plant



Hardy evergreen shrub, most common types with upright growth. Narrow green leaves harvested for fresh or dried flavorings for meats and fish, salads, baked goods, and tea. Produced as both a cut herb and potted plant; also used in landscapes. Some weed problems but no major insect or disease problems. Root rot in poorly drained soils

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.

Source of data: <http://www.island.wsu.edu/CROPS/ROSEMARY.htm>
<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/greenhouse/hortgardens/virtualtour/Cashion.pdf>

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: 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: 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

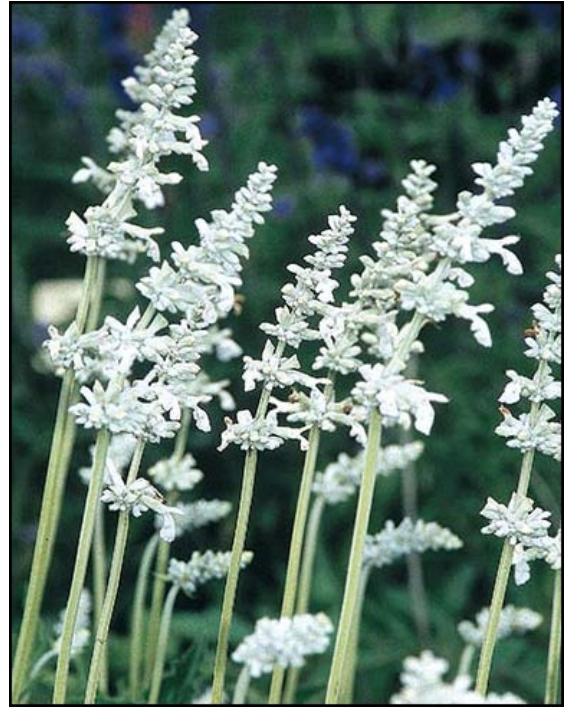
Plant Form or Habit: Bush

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: Skullcap - Pink

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

Extension programs service people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, disability, or national origin. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating A member of The Texas A&M University System and its statewide Agriculture Program.

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

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

Common Name: Salvia greggii Raspberry

Botanical name: Salvia greggii

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



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

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

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

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

Common Name: 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>

Name: Garlic - Society

Scientific name: *Tulbagia violacea*

Society garlic is a clump-forming herbaceous perennial with narrow, grayish green leaves and large clusters of lavender or lilac flowers. The plant looks like an especially showy garlic or garlic chives plant. Society garlic has just 4-9 grass like leaves, each about a foot long and a half-inch wide. The leaves grow straight up out of a swollen underground rhizome that looks like a corm or bulb. A single 2 ft (0.6 m) scape (flowering stalk) grows up from the center of the rosette of leaves. Atop the scape sits a large umbel (flower cluster in which all the pedicels (flower



stems) originate from the same point) of sweet-scented lilac-pink flowers. The flowers are tubular, expanding to six pointed stars at their ends. They are a little less than an inch long and wide, and there are 8-20 of the dainty little flowers in each umbel. The blossoms are produced sporadically from early summer until late autumn. The leaves and rhizomes of society garlic smell like garlic, but the flowers are sweet, smelling like hyacinths, and some people say they are too sweet!

Society garlic is a popular container plant. Most gardeners leave it out on the patio or porch all summer, bringing it indoors for the winter. Outdoors, grow in a sunny border. This is a perennial that will spread slowly by its rhizomes, but will not become aggressive. Society garlic can be used in the front of a herbaceous border, and South African gardeners often use it as a bedding plant along with annual flowers. Society garlic is used in rock gardens, too. Flowers are most fragrant at night. The bulbs and leaves are edible and can be used like garlic and garlic chives. It is reported that society garlic, planted in a row or border, will deter moles.

The name, "society garlic" comes from the assumption that, although it tastes like garlic, you don't get bad breath from eating it. Hm. There are a couple dozen species of *Tulbaghia* in South Africa. Some authorities split the huge Amaryllidaceae family into several smaller families, and include *Tulbaghia*, along with the onions and garlics (genus *Allium*), in the family Alliace

Source: http://www.floridata.com/ref/t/tulb_vio.cfm

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: 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: 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: 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: 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.

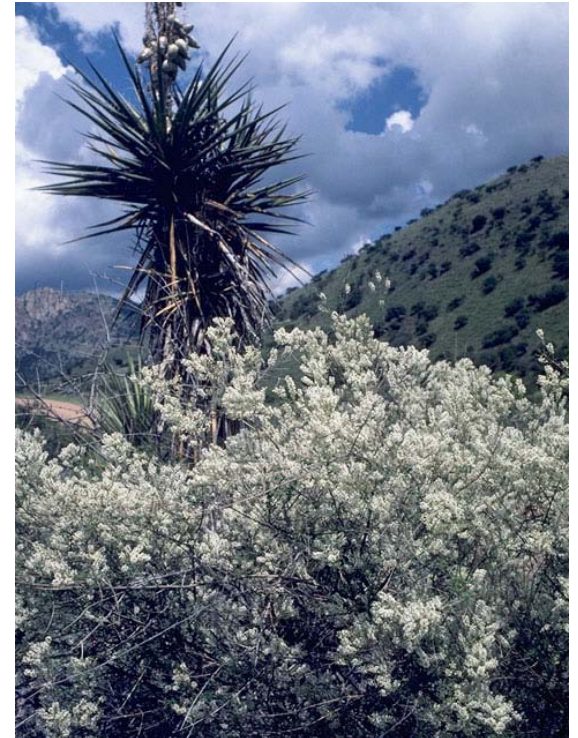
Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=qupo2

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

Common Name: Bee Bush, Whitebush

Aloysia gratissima

Type: Shrub
Light Requirement: Sun, part shade
Water Requirement: Medium
Height: 6 to 12 feet
Width/Spacing:
Flower Color: White,
Blooming Period: March - November
Plant Form or Habit: Tree
Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous
Butterfly or bird attracter: Insects, birds
Deer Resistant: High
Plant Use: Showy hedge, Screen



A fragrant, slender, erect shrub to 10 ft. with squarish stems, generally light gray bark, and branches sometimes bearing sharp tips. Leaves up to 1 inch long by 5/16 inch wide but often smaller, usually in clusters along the stems. Flowers small, white, crowded on spikes up to 3 inches long and extending above the leaves, appearing from March to November.

As the name beebush suggests, this is a honey plant. It also provides browse for wildlife.

Soil Description: Moist, rocky soils. Sandy, Sandy Loam, Medium Loam, Clay Loam, Clay, Caliche type, Limestone-based

Conditions Comments: During warm months after rains this shrub produces showers of strongly vanilla-scented flowers. Bees love it. This plant can be pruned into a hedge or a small tree. Can form a thicket of stems from the base. Good background or screen plant for poor soils. Blooms best in full sun. Can be cut back to promote flowering and bushier growth.

Use Ornamental: Easily transplanted, Blooms ornamental, Showy, Hedges, Screens

Use Wildlife: Honey plant. Also provides browse for wildlife. Nectar-insects, Fruit-birds, Cover, Nesting site

Conspicuous Flowers: yes

Fragrant Flowers: yes

Attracts: Birds

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ALGR2

Common Name: Arroyo Sweetwood

Botanical name: *Myrospermum sousanum*

This rare tree is a native to the border area of Texas & Mexico and was only cataloged in 1982. A highly ornamental, small, leguminous tree, it bears small, deliciously scented, white, pea-like flowers in clusters of 10 or more. Both the flowers & wood are strongly vanilla-cinnamon scented. Developing quickly to 10' - 20' tall & wide, it usually has a multi-trunked form. The light green compound leaves turn gold in the Fall & are deciduous. Hardy to 15 °F? Average soil.



This is an exceptional choice for a fragrant understory tree since it only reaches 12 to 18' in central Texas. It was originally discovered by Lynn Lowry in Mexico in the late 1980s. For unknown reasons, it has never been utilized sufficiently by landscape designers. It should be used often because this Sweetwood meets so many of the desirable traits we all seek in our residential landscape. Each spring the tree is covered in white, highly fragrant blossoms that are highly attractive to bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. The white blooms emit a strong scent of allspice or cinnamon. The plant's optimum soil is highly alkaline, but it thrives in almost any type except for sand. It is xeric and drought-tolerant when established. It is fast-growing and tiny when established. Contrary to what most reference works say about the habitat range of this tree, there are excellent mature specimens growing in public locations in Waco, Austin, and San Antonio, indicating the viability in USDA zones 8 through 10a.

Source of data: <http://forums.gardenweb.com/forums/load/butterfly/msg121145371629.html>

<http://hillcountrynatives.net/catablog-items/arroyo-sweetwood-myrospermum-sousanum/>

Common Name: Purple Coneflower

Botanical name: *Echinacea purpurea*

Plant Type: Perennial – none native adapted

Light Requirement: Sunny/Part shady

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 1- 3'

Width/Spacing: 1-1 ½'

Flower Color: Purple

Blooming Period: Mid-spring to summer

Plant Form or Habit:

Foliage Color and Texture: Grayish to green, rough

Butterfly or bird attracter: Butterflies, insects and birds

Deer Resistant: Somewhat

Plant Use: Borders, meadows, mixtures, floral gardens



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

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

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

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

Absolutely stunning

Source of data:

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

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

Common Name: Mexican Oregano

Botanical name: Labiatae *Poliomintha longiflora*

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



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

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

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

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

Common Name: Rudbeckia – Cherry Brandy/Mixed “Black Eyed Susan”

Botanical Name: Rudbeckia hirta

Plant Type: Perennial

Light Requirement: Partial to full sun

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

Heat/Drought Tolerance: High

Height: 24 to 30 inches tall

Width/Spacing: 24 inches wide

Flower Color: Red, yellow, orange, bronze

Blooming Period: Midsummer to fall

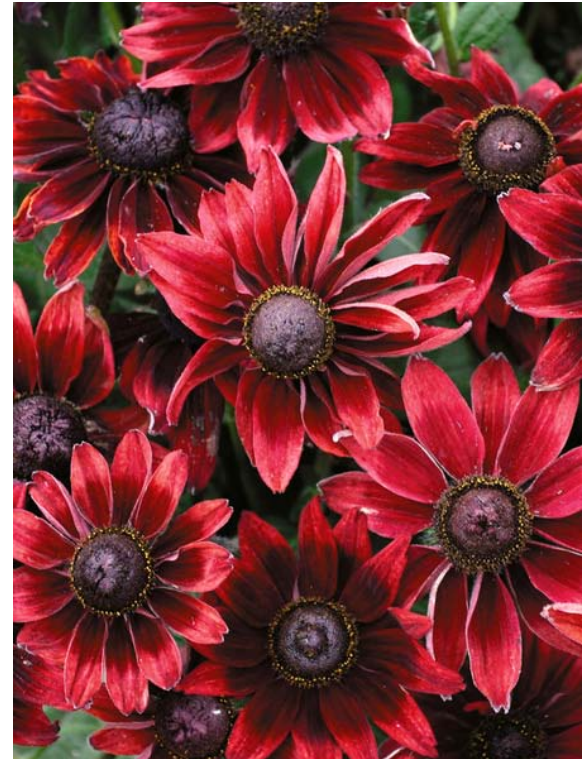
Plant Form or Habit:

Foliage Color and Texture: Herbaceous

Butterfly or bird attracter: Attract butterflies, bees

Deer Resistant: Yes

Plant Use: Border, container plant



A welcome color addition - deep maroon red with a dark chocolate center. Flowers are 3-4" across and produced all summer, even in poor soils. Combine with yellow-blooming Rudbeckia to create a cheery garden spot.

Rudbeckia hirta are wonderful, free flowering daisies in colors from yellow through bronze and mahogany. You can have them for years, but the original plants will only last a few seasons. But wait! The plants self-seed readily, and if you learn to recognize the slightly hairy seedlings and allow a few to develop where you want them, you can have as many as you want for many years.

Prefers fertile well-drained soil. Although drought tolerant, they bloom better with ample moisture. Pinching can produce more compact plants in taller varieties. Allow seeds to fall to assure permanence in the garden. Spent flower heads can be removed if reseeding is a problem. Aging foliage can be cut back to 6" for a flush of new growth if desired..

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

Common Name: Anacacho Orchid Tree

Type: Small tree or medium shrub

Light Requirement: Sun, partial sun

Water Requirement: Low

Heat/Drought Tolerance: Medium

Height: 8 to 12 feet

Width/Spacing: 6 to 10 feet

Flower Color: White or pink

Blooming Period: Spring

Plant Form or Habit: Large shrub, small tree

Foliage Color and Texture: Deciduous. Split resembling cloven hoof.

It may hold its leaves during mild winters.

Butterfly or bird attracter: Bees, butterflies and birds

Deer Resistant: No

Plant Use: Shrub or small tree



Although increasingly available from specialty nurseries, Anacacho orchid tree is rare in Texas, growing only in the Anacacho Mts. west of Uvalde and one other small site. It is more common in Mexico. Its delicate, unusual leaves are divided into pairs of two oval leaflets, and showy white or pink flower clusters resembling orchids appear from March through May. In its native habitat in Texas it grows on rocky limestone canyons, and needs well-drained soils to thrive. Its unique foliage and showy flowers make it a beautiful specimen plant, or as a container plant for small areas. If grown in afternoon shade, it is an open graceful tree. If grown in full sun, it is bushier and fuller. It is small enough to be included in a large flowerbed.

Orchid trees make a gorgeous display with its silvery-gray bark and white flowers that resemble orchids. It is a rapid-growing tree and does best when planted on the south side of a building, protected from winter winds. It can be nipped back by extremely cold winters.

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

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

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

Common Name: Golden Leadball Tree

Botanical name: *Leucaea retusa*

Few trees can give your yard more beauty and visual interest than the Golden Ball leadtree (*Leguminosae retusa*). From April to October, 1-inch flower balls cover the tree with a profusion of sweet-smelling, lemon-yellow powder-puff flowers. The largest flushes of flowers occur after rains. The tree's feathery, bright green, twicely compound leaves cast a filtered shade, allowing you to plant flowers and shrubs under it. This tree is also known by a variety of other names: Wahootree, Littleleaf Leadtree, Lemonball, Little Leucaena, and Momosa.



The Golden Ball leadtree is a member of the pea family, and like other members of the family such as mesquite and Wright's catclaw (*acacia wrightii*), it bears its seeds in pods. Its fruit is a straight, narrow pod 3 to 10 inches long. It grows rapidly, often with multiple trunks. It is a native, warm-season and very decorative, single or multi-stem small tree. In an undisturbed state, plants can reach 25 feet in height. However, a typical specimen of 15 feet has a crown spread of 10 feet. The moderate size of this tree makes it suitable for planting near buildings, along drives and walks, in courtyards, and in other areas of limited space. With its long summer bloom, the Golden Ball leadtree is compatible in a colorscape design with early bloomers such as Western redbud, Mexican buckeye, Desert Bird of Paradise and Fairy Duster.

The Golden Ball leadtree is very drought tolerant and can withstand reflected heat. It also adapts to different soils, but prefers good drainage. The bark is cinnamon-colored and flaky. Its wood is brittle and can break in high winds and ice storms.

Native Habitat: Found in the dry canyons of the Guadalupe Mountains south to Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert and east to central Texas from 3,000 to 6,500 feet. This tree is also found on limestone hills and dry rocky slopes in western portions of the Edwards Plateau and the Trans-Pecos area. Plants may also be found in New Mexico. It can tolerate well-drained loam, sand, clay, limestone, and caliche.

Source of data: <http://aces.nmsu.edu/county/donaana/mastergardener/documents/jan10-mg-newsltr.pdf>

Common Name: Texas Persimmon, Mexican Persimmon

Botanical name: *Diospyros texana*

Shrub or small tree with very hard wood, usually multi-trunked. Normally 10-15 ft tall but can reach 35 ft in the southern parts of its range. Common in brushy areas on level uplands, stony hillsides, and lower slopes from Houston and Bryan, Texas, in the east, west to Big Bend in west Texas and south to Nuevo Leon in northeastern Mexico. Very common in central and south Texas. Bark light gray to white, smooth, thin, on some trunks peeling in rectangular flakes and exposing a pinkish layer beneath.



Leaves up to 2 inches long, but most about half this length, firm textured, rounded or slightly notched at the tip and tapering to the base; margins smooth, rolled down. Flowers urn shaped, whitish, about 3/8 inch wide, arranged singly or in small clusters among the new leaves; male and female on separate plants, appearing in March and April. Fruit fleshy, round, up to 1 inch in diameter, black and sweet when ripe, ripening from late July into September.

This well-shaped, small tree is valued primarily for its striking trunk and branches, which are a smooth, pale greyish white or whitish grey, peeling off to reveal subtle greys, whites, and pinks beneath. The fruits, borne on female trees, are edible once soft, with a flavor some liken to prunes, and are favorites of many birds and mammals. It is extremely drought-tolerant and disease-resistant and is ideal for small spaces in full sun. The heartwood, found only in very large trunks, is black, like that of the related ebony (*Diospyros ebenum*), while the sapwood is clear yellow.

Source of data: http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DITE3