

Thank You for visiting our site, and
PLEASE invite your friends and
family to stop by as well.

*Hang Your
Hat in History*



Additional information about the
Interpretive Trail and Rain Harvest
Exhibit can be found inside the
Visitor Center.



Ozona Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Center

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Crockett County Interpretive Trail

About the Trail

Welcome to the Crockett County
Interpretive Trail!

This is an interpretation of plant
material in its native habitat within a
100 mile radius of Ozona. The trail
includes a Rain Harvest Exhibit with
signage on the process of collecting
water for landscaping, livestock
watering or home use. There is also a
wildlife viewing area and a watering
hole for birds and butterflies.

Ozona Chamber
of Commerce
& Visitor Center



The purpose of this project is to educate local
and regional residents, and visitors across the
country about the importance of water
conservation, and the use of native plants.

Plants are part of our heritage and the trail
system encourages the protection,
preservation and respect of their contribution
to our every day lives. They provide food,
fiber, shelter, and are used for medicinal and
ceremonial purposes. Plants play a key
environmental role for pollination, feeding
livestock, and oxygen.



Alphabetical listing of all plants in the trail

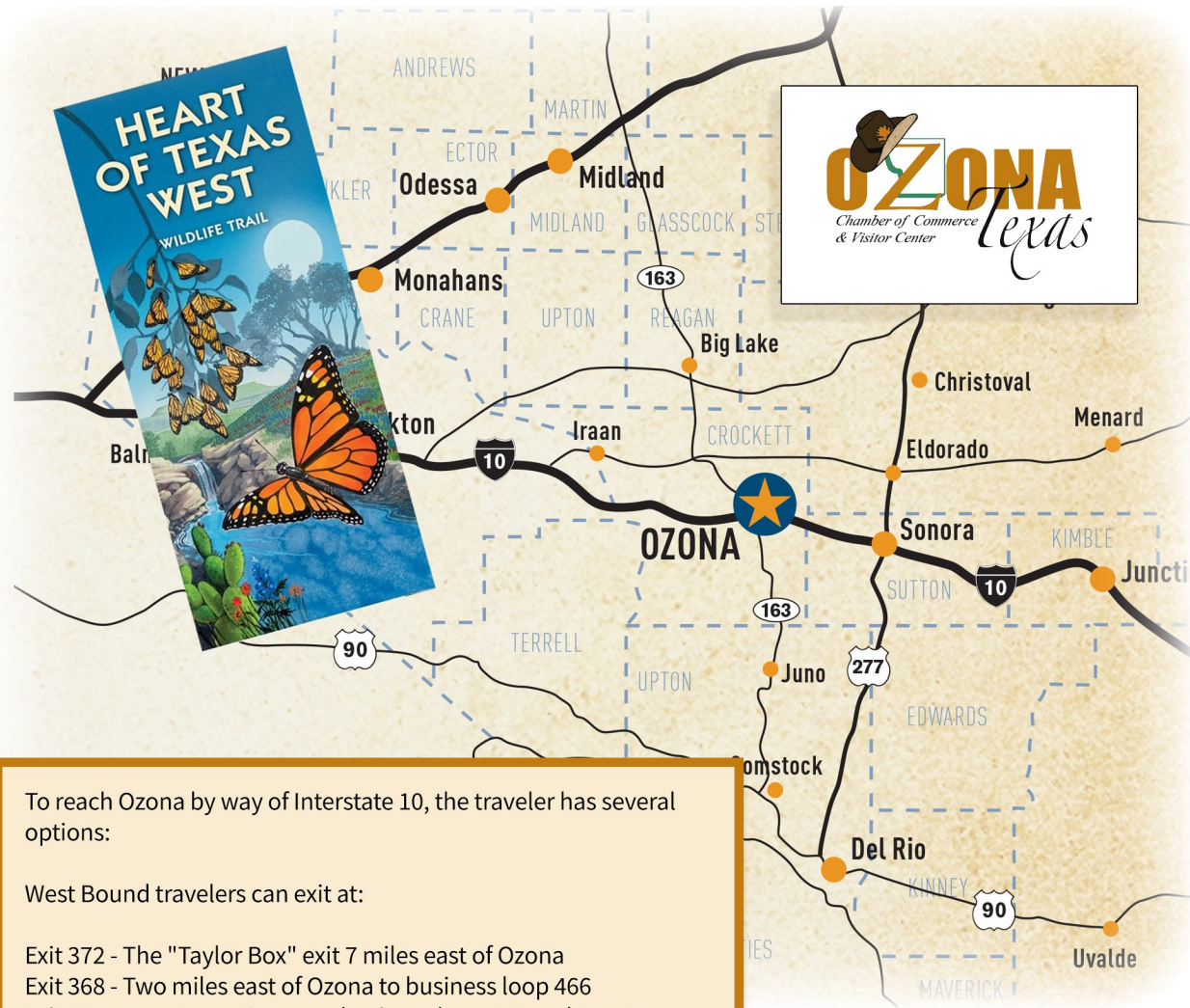
Prairie Acacia
Acaciella angustissima
White Mistflower
Ageratina havanensis
White Brush
Aloysia gratissima
Sand Sage
Artemisia filifolia
Prairie Sage
Artemisia ludoviciana
Four-wing Saltbush
Atriplex canescens
Anacacho Orchid Tree
Bauhinia lunarioides
Chocolate Flower
Berlandiera lyrata
Fairyduster
Calliandra eriophylla
Winecup
Callirhoe involucrata
Sundrops
Calylophus hartwegii ssp. fendleri
Granjeno, Desert Hackberry
Celtis ehrenbergiana
Netleaf Hackberry
Celtis laevigata var. reticulata
Texas Redbud "Ozona"
Cercis canadensis var. texensis "Ozona"
Mountain Mahogany
Cercocarpus montanus var. argenteus
Desert Willow
Chilopsis linearis
Damianita
Chrysactinia mexicana
Green Condalia
Condalia viridis
Gregg's Blue Mistflower
Conoclinium greggii
Turner's Hawthorn
Crataegus turnerorum
Cholla, Desert Walking Stick
Cylindropuntia imbricata
Golden Dalea
Dalea aurea

Black Dalea
Dalea frutescens
Gregg's Dalea
Dalea greggii
Sotol, Desert Spoon
Dasyliirion wheeleri
Texas Persimmon
Diospyros texana
Horse Crippler
Echinocactus texensis hopffer
Strawberry Pitaya
Echinocereus enneacanthus
Lace Cactus
Echinocereus reichenbachii
Engelmann Daisy
Engelmannia peristenia
Candelilla, Wax Plant
Euphorbia antisiphilitica
Texas Kidneywood
Eysenhardtia texana
Apache Plume
Fallugia paradoxa
Texas Barrel Cactus
Ferocactus hamatacanthus
Tarbush
Flourensia cernua
Narrow-leaf Forestiera
Forestiera angustifolia
Netleaf Forestiera
Forestiera reticulata
Ocotillo
Fouquieria splendens
Gregg's Ash
Fraxinus greggii
Verbena
Glandularia bipinnatifida
Red Yucca
Hesperaloe parviflora
Hog Potato, Indian Rush-pea
Hoffmannseggia glauca
Indigofera
Indigofera lindheimeriana
Creosote Bush
Larrea tridentate

(Common Name/Scientific Name)

Goldenball Leadtree
Leucaena retusa
Cenzio, Purple Sage
Leucophyllum frutescens
Gayfeather
Liatris punctata
White Honeysuckle
Lonicera albiflora
Wolfberry
Lycium berlandieri
Agarito, Algerita
Mahonia trifoliolata
Blackfoot Daisy
Melampodium leucanthum
Showy Menodora
Menodora longiflora
Fragrant Mimosa
Mimosa borealis
Lindheimer's Muhly
Muhlenbergia lindheimeri
Devil's Shoestring
Nolina lindheimeriana
Sacahuista, Beargrass
Nolina microcarpa
Scarlet Muskflower, Devil's Bouquet
Nyctaginia capitata
Pink Evening Primrose
Oenothera speciosa
Texas Prickly Pear
Opuntia engelmannii var. lindheimeri
Guayule
Parthenium argentatum
Rock Penstamon
Penstamon baccharifolius
Prairie Phlox
Phlox pilosa
Honey Mesquite
Prosopis glandulosa
Wafer Ash
Ptelea trifoliata
Vasey Oak
Quercus vaseyana
Three Leaf Sumac
Rhus trilobata

Evergreen Sumac
Rhus virens
Buffalo Currant
Ribes aureum
Pigeonberry
Rivina humilis
Mejorana, Blue Shrub Sage
Salvia ballotiflora
Mealy Blue Sage
Salvia farinacea
Autumn Sage
Salvia greggii
Guajillo
Senegalia Berlandieri
Catclaw, Gregg's Acacia
Senegalia greggii
Roemer's Acacia
Senegalia roemeriana
Wright's Acacia
Senegalia wrightii
Velvet Leaf Senna
Senna lindheimeriana
Texas Nightshade
Solanum triquetrum
Texas Mountain Laurel, Mescal Bean
Sophora secundiflora
Copper Mallow
Sphaeralcea angustifolia
Mexican Buckeye
Ungnadia speciosa
Whitethorn Acacia
Vachellia constricta
Skeleton-leaf Goldeneye
Viguiera stenoloba
Zexmenia
Wedelia acapulcensis var. hispida
Banana Yucca
Yucca baccata
Thompson's Yucca
Yucca thompsoniana
Lotebush
Ziziphus obtusifolia



To reach Ozona by way of Interstate 10, the traveler has several options:

West Bound travelers can exit at:

- Exit 372 - The "Taylor Box" exit 7 miles east of Ozona
- Exit 368 - Two miles east of Ozona to business loop 466
- Exit 365 - Downtown Ozona to business loop 466 and Ave. E

East Bound travelers can exit at:

- Exit 362 - The "Pandale Road" exit 3 miles west of Ozona (FM 2083)
- Exit 363 - West side Ozona to business loop 466
- Exit 365 - Downtown Ozona to business loop 466

Ozona can also be reached by way of Texas Highways 163 & 137.



Acaciella angustissima - Prairie Acacia: A member of the Pea family. A perennial shrub. Round creamy flowers resemble shaving brushes. Seeds are rich in protein. Readily eaten by livestock and decreases in abundance with heavy grazing. Attracts butterflies.



Artemisia filifolia - Sand Sage: A semi-evergreen shrub with feathery, silver-blue foliage. The whole plant is sweetly pungent. Good for erosion control. A hayfever plant. Seeds are an important food for sharp-tail grouse and other birds.



Ageratina havanensis - White Mistflower: A rounded shrub, 2-6 ft. tall. Fruit 1/5 inch long, with a crown of bristles on one end. Butterflies and moths love the upright, fuzzy white blooms. Also attracts hummingbirds. Drought tolerant.



Artemisia ludoviciana - Prairie Sage: Aromatic, silvery-white perennial with fragrant, whitish green foliage. Root tea for laxative, inability to urinate and difficulty in childbirth. Crushed leaf snuff for sinus attacks, nosebleed and headaches.



Aloysia gratissima - White Brush: A fragrant, slender, erect shrub which grows up to 10 ft. with squarish stems. Flowers small, white, crowded on spikes up to 3 inches long from Mar. to Nov. A honey plant, good browse for wildlife.



Atriplex canescens - Four-wing Saltbush: A 3 ft. semi-evergreen shrub, which can reach 8 ft. Variable shrub: compact/rounded; sprawling/low; open-branched/treelike. Wildlife cover. Fruit for mammals and birds. Nectar for bees and insects.





Bauhinia lunarioides - Anacacho Orchid Tree: Native only to a few canyons in west central Texas and northeast Mexico. Fruit is a flattened pod. The nectar attracts butterflies and bees. Blooms Mar-May and sometimes after heavy summer/fall rains.



Callirhoe involucrata - Winecup: Drought tolerant perennial. 8-12 inches tall spreading to 3 ft. Burned, crushed dried roots inhaled for head colds. Limbs exposed to smoke to reduce pain. Roots boiled, then tea drunk for pains. Provides nectar for bees.



Celtis laevigata var. reticulata - Netleaf Hackberry: A tree or large shrub with gray bark. Produces spherical, sweetish fruit eaten by wildlife; was a food source for Native Americans. Deer resistant. Attracts birds and butterflies.



Chilopsis linearis - Desert Willow: 15-40 ft. tree or large shrub. Rapid growth, drought tolerant. Floral decoctions used for coughs and bronchial problems in Mexico. Bows and basketry made from its wood by indigenous peoples. A good honey plant.



Berlandiera lyrata - Chocolate Flower: Chocolate flower is a velvety-leaved, 1-2 ft. perennial. Flowers droop in the heat of day and are used for seasoning. Chocolate odor may be detected when the rays are plucked from the flower head. Highly deer resistant.



Calylophus hartwegii ssp. fendleri - Sundrops: This perennial member of the evening primrose family requires lots of sunshine. Yellow flowers bloom in April and May. Drought resistant. Tolerates cold to 20°F.



Cercis canadensis var. texensis "Ozona" - Texas Redbud "Ozona": Propagated from a redbud in Ozona. Drought and limestone soil tolerant. Showy, attractive source of honey, used in treatment of dysentery. Acidic flowers are fried in Mexico, or pickled for salads.



Chrysactinia mexicana - Damianita: A 1-2 ft., bushy, aromatic, evergreen shrub. Technically a shrub, it is used like a flower. Very drought tolerant. Excellent for erosion control. Provides cover and nesting sites, nectar for insects.



Calliandra eriophylla - Fairyduster: Spring flowers form delicate, pink balls, giving a fluffy appearance. Highly palatable to deer. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds; quail eat its seeds. Provides erosion control.



Celtis ehrenbergiana - Granjeno, Desert Hackberry: Up to 10 ft. tall. Bark is smooth and gray. Shiny red, orange and yellow fruit ripens in fall but persists long after leaf-fall. Good erosion control. Valuable bird, butterfly and honey plant.



Cercocarpus montanus var. argenteus - Mountain Mahogany: Often under 3.3 ft. in height because of browsing, it can reach 20 feet. The species is considered to be long lived. Provides cover, used as a nesting site as well as providing nesting materials.



Condalia viridis - Green condalia: Also called Green Snakewood. A perennial shrub whose branchlets end in thorns. Good for security barriers. Its round, black, fleshy fruits are good source of food for birds and mammals.



Conoclinium greggii - Gregg's Blue Mistflower: A perennial up to 2 ft. tall with palmate leaves. Small, purplish-blue flowers form puffy, 2 in., cushion-like flower heads. Attracts butterflies. Provides deer browse. Larval host to Rawsons Metalmark.



Dalea aurea - Golden Dalea: A perennial member of the pea family, grows well in rock gardens and dry soils. Cone-shaped fuzzy flower spikes have unique form. Looks best in mid-summer. Special value to Honey and Bumble Bees. Minimally deer resistant.



Dasyllirion wheeleri - Sotol, Desert Spoon: Perennial, evergreen shrub. May be used to make food, liquor, ropes, paper or woven into mats, baskets and thatching. Used in dried floral arrangements. Attracts hummingbirds.



Echinocereus enneacanthus - Strawberry pitaya: New stems grow as side branches, later turn upward, giving a long, curling appearance. Bright green, wrinkled, looking withered in dry periods. Fewer spines and more plant surface than most cacti.



Crataegus turnerorum - Turner's Hawthorn: Perennial, deciduous with white blooms. Develops like a tree into a round-shaped shrub. Not an evergreen. Turns a purple-pink color during the summer. Can reach up to 20 ft. Special value to bees.



Dalea frutescens - Black Dalea: Thornless shrub up to 3 ft. tall; stems gray to light brown. Thin, reddish brown twigs. Small, purple flowers in dense heads or spikes at ends of branches, from July to October. Fruit is inconspicuous capsule.



Diospyros texana - Texas Persimmon: Shrub or small tree with very hard wood, usually multi-trunked. Male and female flowers on separate plants, appearing in March and April. Fruit fleshy, round, up to 1-in diameter. Fruits are edible when soft and are compared to prunes.



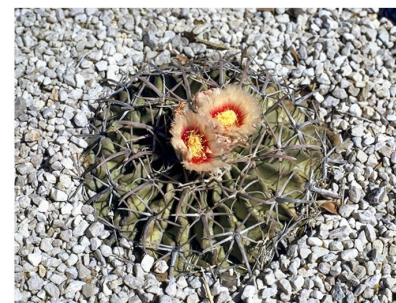
Echinocereus reichenbachii - Lace Cactus: Starts out as a sphere and gradually evolves its cylindrical form, rarely taller than 8 in. May form one stem or branch into a dozen or more. Pink or purple, with red centers and a satin-like sheen.



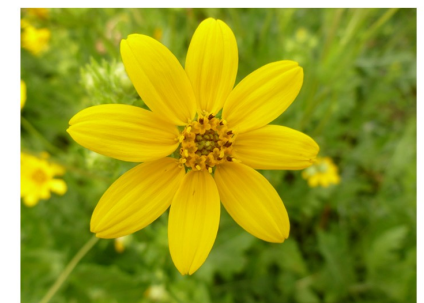
Cylindropuntia imbricata - Cholla, Desert Walking Stick: Reaches heights up to 8 ft. Large, showy, reddish-purple flowers open wide. Fruits ripen from green to rose to yellow. First bush-like cholla when traveling from the East to the Southwest. Valuable to bees.



Dalea greggii - Gregg's Dalea: A 4 to 9 in. trailing sub-shrub, spreading 2 to 4 ft. A good ground cover for rocky slopes and exposed sites. Tolerates dry conditions well. Attracts bees and butterflies. A larval plant for several butterfly species.



Echinocactus texensis hopffer - Horse Crippler: Broader than long, is normally 1-2 inches and up to 12 inches across. Has crippled many horses. Flower is somewhat fragrant. Uncommon from North-central to South and West Texas into Mexico due to eradication.



Engelmannia peristenia - Engelmann Daisy: This perennial grows to 2 ft. tall. Long-stalked, yellow, eight-petaled flowers. Unusual in that it is a monotypic genus. Heat and drought tolerant. Birds relish the seeds. Preferred by livestock.



***Euphorbia antisiphilitica* - Candelilla, Wax Plant:** Numerous, rarely branched, waxy stems resemble a cluster of slender, pale green candles. This plant is in the same genus as the holiday favorite Poinsettia. Toxic if ingested.



***Ferocactus hamatacanthus* - Texas Barrel Cactus:** Also known as Giant Fishhook Cactus. Rather round in early stages, but it becomes columnar as it matures to about 8 inches tall. The flowers are fragrant. Minimum temperature tolerated is 45°F.



***Forestiera reticulata* - Netleaf Forestiera:** A rare, compact, many-stemmed shrub grows to 12 ft. height and 10 ft. width. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Dark blue-black berries are important wildlife food source.



***Glandularia bipinnatifida* - Verbena:** Spanish name, Moradilla, comes from morado (“purple”) and means “little purple one.” Forms brilliant displays of pink or light purple, covering acres of ground. Attracts birds. High deer resistance.



***Eysenhardtia texana* - Texas Kidneywood:** An unarmed, much-branched shrub. Foliage has pungent, citrusy smell. Tree was once used in remedies for kidney and bladder ailments. Wood is fluorescent in water. Attracts bees and butterflies.



***Flourensia cernua* - Tarbush:** Perennial shrub whose leaves are steeped into tea that treats various gastrointestinal conditions and respiratory disorders. Potential supplemental forage for livestock. Flowers and fruit can be toxic to animals.



***Fouquieria splendens* - Ocotillo:** Also known as Devil’s Walking Stick. Leaves appear only after rain and wither when the soil dries. Ocotillo means little pine in Mexican Spanish. Its stalks produce a resin used by humans for various purposes.



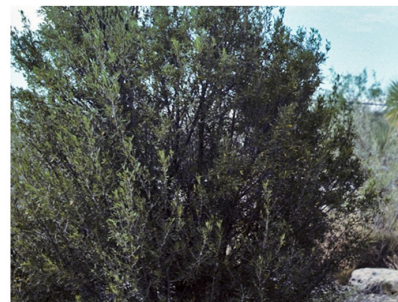
***Hesperaloe parviflora* - Red Yucca:** Not a yucca, this produces soft, yucca-like, evergreen leaves. Deer browse the foliage, while flowers attract hummingbirds and night-pollinating moths. Blue-green leaves turn plum-colored in winter.



***Fallugia paradoxa* - Apache Plume:** White flower petals are attractive against the dark foliage. Fruit clusters with feathery, purplish tails resemble Apache headdress. Branches used for sweeping, straight branches used for arrows. Leaves steeped in water used for washing hair.



***Forestiera angustifolia* - Narrow-leaf Forestiera:** Also called Elbow Bush, livestock and birds browse on its twigs and fruit. An important source of nectar for bees. Heat and drought tolerant, grows well in dry, alkaline, well-drained soil.



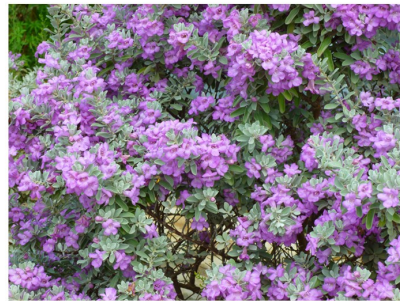
***Fraxinus greggii* - Gregg’s Ash:** Evergreen, grows to 15 ft. and 10 ft. width. Has a small winged seed and inconspicuous flowers with smooth gray bark. Drought tolerant. Browsed by deer. Attracts birds and butterflies. Larval host to Eastern Tiger Swallowtail.



***Hoffmannseggia glauca* - Hot Potato, Indian Rush-pea:** Small, edible swellings on the roots provide good nourishment for animals; used as food by Native Americans. Spanish name, Camote de Raton, means mouse’s sweet potato.



Indigofera lindheimeriana - Indigofera: Perennial subshrub named after Ferdinand Lindheimer, who is often called the Father of Texas Botany. Attracts butterflies and is larval host to Reakerts blue, Grey hairstreak, and Dogface butterflies.



Leucophyllum frutescens - Cenizo, Purple Sage: Sometimes called Texas barometer-bush. Compact shrub, 2-5 ft. tall, occasionally reaches 8 ft. in height, and 4-6 ft. in width. Popular water-conserving ornamentals in the Southwest. Fruit a small capsule.



Lycium berlandieri - Wolfberry: Shrub up to 7 ft. Blue, lavender, or white flowers bloom Feb to Oct. Produces small red berry eaten by small birds and mammals. Native Americans used the plant for a wide variety of medicinal purposes.



Menodora longiflora - Showy Menodora: This plant has a long, narrow tube flower, with stamens hidden inside the tube. Grows 12-18 inches tall in canyons and along stream and riverbanks. Nectar for moths and hummingbirds.



Larrea tridentata - Creosote Bush: 3-5 ft., evergreen shrub reach 10 ft. Decoctions from its leaves used as antiseptics and emetics. Its pungency fills air following rains. Foliage hides species of grasshoppers, praying mantids, and crickets that occur only on this plant.



Liatris punctata - Gayfeather: A long taproot makes this plant drought-tolerant. Can be used to treat heart pain, stomachache, improve appetite, bladder and kidney problems, or applied to swellings.



Mahonia trifoliolata - Agarito, Algerita: 3-6 ft., evergreen shrub which can reach 8 ft. in favorable conditions. Wood bright yellow. Flowers numerous, yellow, up to 1/2 inch wide with 6 petals. Fruit is a red berry, edible, appearing from May to July.



Mimosa borealis - Fragrant Mimosa: Long, slender, intricately-branched stems of this 2-6 ft. deciduous shrub. Thorns scattered along the branches. Fragrant, pink flowers occur in soft, dense ball-shaped clusters.



Leucaena retusa - Goldenball Leadtree: Small, multi-trunked tree or large shrub, 12-15 ft. tall, can reach 25 ft. Bark is flaky and cinnamon-colored. Good browse plant for cattle. Flowers exude a sweet aroma. Wood is rather weak and can snap in strong winds.



Lonicera albiflora - White Honeysuckle: Long, graceful, sometimes twining branches of white honeysuckle can reach 10 ft. Fruit a berry up to 3/8 inch which attracts birds. Serves as browse for deer. Special value to Bumble Bees.



Melampodium leucanthum - Blackfoot Daisy: Low, round, bushy plant. Flower heads of 8-10 broad white rays surrounding a small yellow central disk which are solitary and terminal on slender stalks. Nectar benefits bees and butterflies.



Muhlenbergia lindheimeri - Lindheimer Muhly: A 2-5 ft. perennial bunchgrass with fine foliage and a fountain-like form. Fair to good forage for livestock and wildlife. Leaves provide nesting material for birds.



***Nolina lindheimeriana* - Devil's Shoestring:** Resembles a large clump of grass in the open and in light shade on limestone slopes and cliffs. Flowers about 3/16 in wide, white to cream, on slender branches. Extremely drought tolerant.



***Oenothera speciosa* - Pink Evening Primrose:** Hardy and drought resistant, with dark pink to white flowers which last only one day. Leaves can be used in salads or cooked as greens, but are best flavored before flowering. Highly deer resistant.



***Penstemon baccharifolius* - Rock Penstemon:** Thick and toothed dark-green leaves, sometimes quite hairy. Clustered spikes of cherry-red, tubular flowers attract hummingbirds and is browsed by deer.



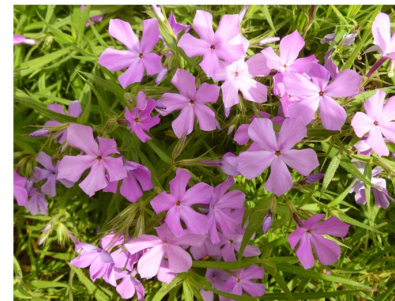
***Ptelea trifoliata* - Wafer Ash:** Aromatic shrub/small tree with a rounded crown. Bitter bark of root has been used for home remedies. Fruits used in beer as a substitute for hops. Provides food and shelter for birds and mammals, and nectar for butterflies.



***Nolina microcarpa* - Sacahuista, Beargrass:** Not a true grass but a succulent member of the lily family. It has been utilized to construct baskets. Sacahuista is a combination of two Aztec words: zacatl (grass) and huitztli (thorn).



***Opuntia engelmannii* var *lindheimeri* - Texas Prickly Pear:** Often grows to 5 feet tall. Sharp spines, occasionally spineless. Yellow to red flowers. Tasty fruit is a prickly pear, maturing purple, very seedy. Valuable for native bees.



***Phlox pilosa* - Prairie Phlox:** A mounded perennial, downy phlox grows 1-2 ft. tall and bears clusters of fragrant, pale pink to lavender flowers. Stems and narrow, paired leaves are covered with soft hairs. Attracts long-tongued bees, butterflies and skippers.



***Quercus vaseyana* - Vasey Oak:** Incredibly drought tolerant, but stress can cause it to grow only into a small tree. Deer, squirrels, wild turkeys and other wildlife feed on the acorns. Leaves are fragrant when crumpled in your hand.



***Nyctaginia capitata* - Scarlet Muskflower, Devil's Bouquet:** This plant is a member of Four-O'clock family. Flowers open in cool of evening and close in the hot sun of the next day. Deer resistant. Musky flower fragrance described as less than pleasant.



***Parthenium argentatum* - Guayule:** Also known as Rubber Plant, this perennial is a member of the Aster family. Can be used as an alternative source of latex. Produces terpene resins, which are natural pesticides.



***Prosopis glandulosa* - Honey Mesquite:** A shrub or small tree up to 30 ft. Sharp thorns up to 2 inches. Lining of seedpods separated, dried, and ground into a powder meal or flour is known for its nutritive value and caramel-like flavor.



***Rhus trilobata* - Three Leaf Sumac:** Low, spreading, deciduous shrub, up to 3 ft. height and 8 ft. width. Drought tolerant. Useful in erosion control. Only female plants produce flowers and berries. Good for birds and mammals.



Rhus virens - Evergreen Sumac: Fruit matures in mid-Sept and is covered with fine hair, eaten by birds and mammals. Fast growing, generally insect and disease-free. Berries make a tart, tasty tea that is high in vitamin C. Drought tolerant.



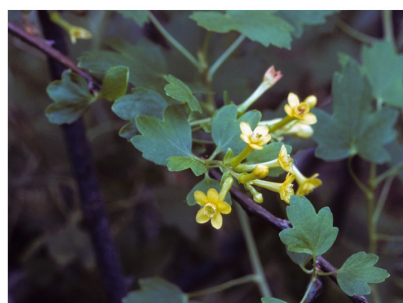
Salvia ballotiflora - Mejorana, Blue Shrub Sage: Aromatic shrub with square stems. Leaves are opposite with serrated margins, hairy above and below. Flowers bluish-purple in elongated clusters. Leaves smell great and nectar feeds adult butterflies.



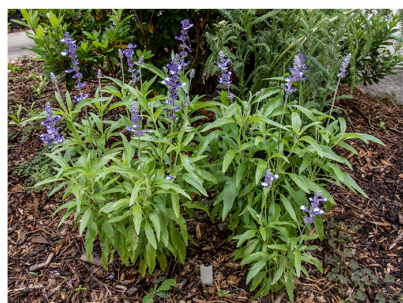
Senegalia Berlandieri - Guajillo: A spreading shrub, growing 3-15 ft. tall. The flower is a source of heavy, light-colored honey, rated by many as the best in the state. Food for birds, bees and mammals, including rodents.



Senegalia wrightii - Wright's Acacia: A shrub or small tree grows 6-30 ft. in height. Branches armed with catclaw-like prickles and bear creamy-white flowers in 2 in. spikes. Provides nectar for bees and butterflies. Larval host for Marine Blue butterfly.



Ribes aureum - Buffalo Currant: Adaptable plant, tolerating standing water to drought. Provides nectar to hummingbirds, butterflies and bees. Birds, bears and rodents eat the fruit. The fruits were also formerly used with buffalo meat to make pemmican.



Salvia farinacea - Mealy Blue Sage: Named for the mealy-white appearance of the sepals, which are covered with felted hairs. Leaves may or may not have teeth. Butterflies and hummingbirds enjoy the nectar. Valuable to bees.



Senegalia greggii - Catclaw, Gregg Acacia: Sharp, hooked spines, like a cat's claws, tear clothing and flesh. Native Americans made meal called pinole from seeds. Provides shelter for birds and rabbits. Twigs and foliage are poisonous to animals.



Senna lindheimeriana - Velvet Leaf Senna: A bushy perennial, 3-6 ft. high. An important source of food for birds and nectar for butterflies. Larval host for Sleepy Orange and Sulphur butterflies. Often used in wildflower gardens.



Rivina humilis - Pigeonberry: Perennial herb about 1 ft., grows beneath trees and shrubs. Fruits are numerous, red and almost translucent. Choice food for many kinds of birds, but fruit and leaves are toxic to humans. Also sometimes used in cosmetics.



Salvia greggii - Autumn Sage: A popular landscape plant in the Southwest. Disease and insect free, drought tolerant. Attracts hummingbirds and bees. Fresh or dried, can be used in seasonings and teas. Flowers edible.



Senegalia roemeriana - Roemer's Acacia: Prickly, 3-7 ft., round-topped shrub or small tree to 15 ft. Fragrant flowers a good source of honey. Provides cover for small animals, as well as nectar for bees and butterflies.



Solanum triquetrum - Texas Nightshade: A perennial herb with white to purple bisexual flowers which grows 3-6 ft. in height. Red fruit. Drought tolerant. All parts of plant are poisonous. Attractive to bees, butterflies and birds.



***Sophora secundiflora* - Texas Mountain Laurel, Mescal Bean:** Brilliant, lacquer red seeds were valued by indigenous people for ornament and ceremonial use. Highly poisonous alkaloid cytosine, widely cited as a narcotic and hallucinogen.



***Vachellia constricta* - Whitethorn Acacia:** An evergreen perennial shrub, member of the Pea family, grows to 15 ft. Produces red 2-in beans. Sometimes found in wild without thorns. Provides nectar for bees, insects and butterflies and seeds for birds.



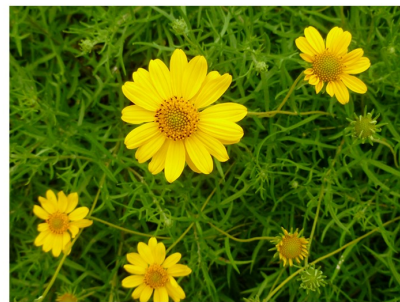
***Yucca baccata* - Banana Yucca:** Grows in clumps with short, reclining stems. Flowering stem up to 40 in., bears large, pendant, fleshy, white flowers with a red-purple tinge. Flowers are still eaten by Mexican Indians. Attracts birds, deer and insects.



***Ziziphus obtusifolia* - Lotebush:** Frequent in unshaded places with very shallow soil over limestone. Bark with lengthwise cracks resulting from radial growth. Inconspicuous flower clusters.



***Sphaeralcea angustifolia* - Copper Mallow:** 2-3 ft. tall, sometimes up to 6 ft. Flowers bloom June-Nov. Provides nectar for bees, insects and butterflies, and seeds for birds and mammals. Larval host for Common Checkered Skipper butterfly.



***Viguiera stenoloba* - Skeleton-leaf Goldeneye:** Grows 2-4 ft. Prolific, daisy-like, yellow-orange flowers bloom atop leafless stalks. Extremely drought-tolerant plant. Makes an excellent tall ground cover or small flowering shrub.



***Yucca thompsoniana* - Thompson's Yucca:** Perennial, evergreen cactus/succulent. Grows 6-12 ft. high, treelike, usually unbranched, with a trunk 5-8 inches in diameter. Stays neat and will adapt to any soil. Seeds are a dull black. Cold tolerant to -10°F.



***Ungnadia speciosa* - Mexican Buckeye:** An 8-12 ft., deciduous tree, can reach 30 ft. in height. Sweetish but poisonous seeds are sometimes used as marbles. Provides nectar for bees, moths and butterflies, and seeds for birds and mammals.



***Wedelia acapulcensis* var. *hispida* - Zexmenia:** A small shrub, from 8 in. to 3 ft. tall. Rough-hairy, gray-green foliage. Attracts butterflies. Larval host to Bordered Patch, Sierran Metalmark, and Lacinia Patch butterflies.



The Ozona Chamber of Commerce would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center for granting permission to use much of the photography and information found in this brochure. (www.wildflower.org)

We would also like to thank the following for information located on their websites:

Aggie Horticulture (aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu)

Dave's Garden (davesgarden.com)

Come sit a spell!