

BULBS, FERNS, MISC.

Agave

Agave sp.

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



Airplane Plant, Variegated

Chlorophytum comosum 'Variegatum'

Leaves can be all green, Pale green with white or yellow central stripe or green with white margins. Excellent for hanging baskets or can be used as groundcover under trees or in a very protected patio. Sends daughter plants off by shoot. Here's more than you need to know about this plant. [Http://goto.glocalnet.net/natal/amp/ampel.htm](http://goto.glocalnet.net/natal/amp/ampel.htm)



Aloe

Aloe vera

from www.thegardenhelper.com: All Aloes are semitropical succulent plants, and may only be grown outdoors in areas where there is no chance of freezing. However, they make excellent house plants when they are given sufficient light. Potted Aloes benefit from spending the summer outdoors.



Fern, Foxtail

Protasparagus densiflorus var. Myer

The cultivar 'Myersii' (foxtail fern) is also great for containers. It has a neater, more restrained look than the 'Sprenger' fern; stiffly upright stems to 2' long, with very dense, cylindrical plume-like foliage, giving the plant a fluffy, cloud-like appearance. The stems are like bottle brushes, 2-3" in diameter, and tapering gradually to the tips.



Fern, Holly

Cyrtomium falcatum

from www.floridata.com: Japanese holly fern is a tough plant that is inexpensive and easy to propagate. Several selected varieties are available including dwarf versions and some with different shaped pinnae. This fern has been a popular porch plant in Florida and the Deep South since the 1800's.



Fern, Macho

Nephrolepis biserrata

This is the ideal fern for LARGE baskets. It looks fine finished as a 6" pot up to a 10" basket and even as gallons for growing outdoors Do keep in mind that this is the granddaddy of all the Nephrolepis baskets. If it is to be a landscape fern, it can take full sun for much of the day. It spreads aggressively.



Jade Plant

Crassula ovata

from www.succulent-plant.com: popular because they are incredibly easy to grow. With proper care and time they make fine specimens not unlike bonsai trees. Can be propagated from a single healthy leaf. The commonest problem is probably overwatering along with mealybugs.



Lily of the Nile, Ellamae

Agapanthus x 'Ellamae'

from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: It is grown for the dark, glossy, strap-shaped leaves that arch gracefully. Flowers are borne on long erect stems. Agapanthus make good background plants or edging along a fence, driveway, or wall. These plants can thrive on conditions of neglect and naturalize readily.



Lily, Spider

Hymenocallis liriosme

from <http://www.wildflower.org>: An elegant and unusual-looking flower, the spider lily has a stem 1-3 feet high, with 2 or 3 blossoms at the top. The flower has 3 white sepals and 3 petals which are alike and unite to form a tube 2-4 inches long, narrow but spreading. The flowers are quite fragrant.



ANNUALS

Blackeyed Susan

Rudbeckia hirta

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: A stiff, upright annual or shortlived perennial native to the eastern United States, but has become endemic throughout North America. The Black-Eyed Susan is probably the most common of all American wildflowers Thrives in most soils in full sun.



Mint, Pink

Stachys drummondii

from <http://www.wildflower.org>: The species name of this plant is named for Thomas Drummond, (ca. 1790-1835), naturalist, born in Scotland, around 1790. In 1830 he made a trip to America to collect specimens from the western and southern United States. In March, 1833, he arrived at Velasco, Texas.



Brazilian Button

Centratherum intermedium

from www.backyardgardener.com: Attractive, fluffy, lavender-blue, button-like flowers approx 2cm (3/4in) across are produced all summer on bushy plants with unusual, pineapple fragrant foliage. Very heat and drought tolerant, attracting butterflies and adding fragrance to borders or containers. self-sows freely.



Petunia

Petunia

from www.floridata.com: Available in a galaxy of shapes, patterns and colors, petunias are fast growing and are non-stop bloomers. They are also inexpensive and are easy to find. Every year brings new hybrids for you to enjoy in your gardening creations.



Bulbine

Bulbine frutescens

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



Petunia, Laua Bush

Petunia X violacea 'Laura Bush'

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



Butterfly Bush, Wooly

Buddleia marrubiifolia

from www.nativesoftexas.com: Plant this West Texas native in full sun and watch the butterflies congregate. The round orange and yellow blooms are a great contrast to the silver gray foliage. Be sure to plant in a well drained site and give it plenty of room to grow to its 4 by 4 feet size. It likes limestone soils and blooms from March to September.



SMALL PERENNIALS

Blue Daze

Evolvulus glomeratus 'Blue Daze'

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



Butterfly Weed

Asclepias tuberosa

LARVAL HOST for Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), Queen (*Danaus gilippus*) and Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*) butterflies. From www.floridata.com: unique among milkweeds in that the sap is not milky and leaves are not opposite. Deep taproot makes transplanting difficult. Self-sows freely, deadhead if you don't want volunteers.



Blue Flax

Linum perenne lewisii

from <http://www.gardenguides.com>: Lewisii comes from Lewis of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1806. In large stands, the multiple-stemmed plants can create breathtaking displays of flowers.) Blue flax grows best in sunny areas with dry, sandy soil, according to the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.



Calibrachoa

Calibrachoa hybrid

Introduced from South America to Europe almost 200 years, Calibrachoa didn't take off until the 1980's. Now there are hundreds of varieties available. They are heavy feeders and like a relatively low pH.



Chile Pequin

Capsicum annuum

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



Chives, Garlic

Allium tuberosum

from www.davesgarden.com: pajaritomt from Los Alamos, NM (Zone 5a) wrote: I love this plant. I use the leaves stir fried with meat or seafood. I sprinkle flowers on salads. It does spread readily over time, but I find more uses over time. The lacy flowers are lovely in late summer.



Chrysanthemum, Pacific

Ajania pacifica

from www.missouribotanicalgarden.org: serves as an excellent ground cover featuring lobed, ovate, silver-margined leaves (to 2" long). Undersides of the leaves are also silvery. Some gardeners grow this plant primarily for its foliage. Autumn bloom features numerous small, button-like, yellow flowers that appear in corymbs. Flowers are not as showy as florists' chrysanthemums.



Columbine, Texas Gold

Aquilegia chrysantha var. *hinckleyana*

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: A Texas native, this new plant is a cultivated selection from a rare perennial wildflower. Should give excellent performance in all areas of Texas with the possible exception of the Rio Grande Valley and the Panhandle.



Coral Creeper

Barleria repens

from www.plantszafrica.com: Fast-growing and wonderfully easy-going, Barleria repens will adapt to a number of situations. Plant it in a large container, or on top of a low wall, where its foliage and flowers can cascade down and show to advantage.



Coreopsis, Lanceleaf

Coreopsis lanceolata

from www.wildflower.org: This native species has branching stems at base and often forms sizable colonies along roadsides and in old fields. Nearly a dozen other perennial yellow-flowered Coreopsis species occur in the East.



Crown-of-Thorns

Euphorbia milii

from www.floridata.com: Grown for its long lasting, colorful petal-like bracts which surround inconspicuous little flowers. Although often grown in pots on the patio, this thorny succulent is perfect for rock gardens and sunny borders. Crown of thorns is salt tolerant and often used in frostfree coastal areas, even quite near the sea.



Daisy, Blackfoot

Melampodium leucanthemum

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



Daisy, Copper Canyon

Tagetes lemmonii

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



Daisy, Gerber

Gerbera jamesonii

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



Fan Flower

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



Fennel, Bronze

Foeniculum vulgare 'Rubrum'
 LARVAL HOST for Swallowtail butterflies: from www.nichegardens.com: Bronze Fennel is easily identified by tall, billowy masses of aromatic, bronzy-green, feathery foliage. Tiny, mustard-yellow flowers sway in the summertime breeze atop large flat umbels, eventually yielding multitudes of seeds.



Fern, Acacia

Acacia angustissima
 from www.wildflower.org: This shrub's thornless stems are graceful and wand-like. Round masses of creamy white or salmon-colored flowers resembling shaving brushes, rising on slender stalks from the axils of compound leaves. This attractive native legume has seeds that are rich in protein; the plant is readily eaten by livestock.



Gaura, Siskiyou Pink

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



Gaura, White

Gaura lindheimeri
 from www.floridata.com: White gaura is well adapted to the hot summers of the southern US, and it has proven to be a winner elsewhere as well. It may not be the flashiest flower in the garden, but it is durable and dependable!



Geranium, Scented

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



Ginger, Non-Variiegated

Alpinia zerumbet non-variegated
 from www.wikipedia.com: This plant is a rhizomatous, ever green tropical perennial that grows in upright clumps 8-10 feet tall in tropical climates. In more typical conditions, it reaches 4-8 feet tall in the green house, and 3-4 feet tall, as a house plant.



Ginger, Variegated Shell

Alpinia zerumbet 'Variegata'
 from www.wikipedia.com: Grows in upright clumps 8-10 feet tall in tropical climates. In more typical conditions, it reaches 4-8 feet tall in the green house, and 3-4 feet tall, as a house plant. It is called a shell ginger or shell flower most commonly, because its individual pink flowers resemble sea shells.



Grass, Lemon

Cymbopogon citratus
 from floridata.com: Gardeners in subtropical areas will enjoy using lemongrass in beds and borders. It also does well in tubs and containers. It is especially nice along walkways where plants release fragrance when brushed against by passersby.



Greenthread

Thelesperma filifolium
 LARVAL HOST for: Dainty Sulphur (*Nathalis iole*) butterfly. Native to the prairies of Central & Western Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, & Mexico, striking when planted in mass. From uvalde.tamu.edu: Greenthread blooms between March and June and often into the fall.



Guara, Perky Pink

Gaura lindheimeri 'Perky Pink'
 from www.provenwinners.com: Each flowering stem adds blooms, continuously to the end of the spike. As time goes on, the flowering stems can get rather long and tangled. Although deadheading isn't necessary for continued blooming you may find that you prefer to trim back some of the flowering stems at some point in mid-summer.



Horsetail

Equisetum hyemale
 from www.floridata.com
 Scouring rush is often grown in Japanese-style gardens, at the edge of ponds and in the margins of ornamental water gardens. It can be invasive if conditions are favorable. However, a dense stand of scouring rush along the margin of an ornamental pool can be very attractive and will exclude weeds. The scouring rushes are ancient plants that were dominant in the latter part of the Paleozoic Era (360-250 million years ago). Since then they all have gone extinct except for one genus with a couple dozen species, living relics from an age millions of years before the dinosaurs existed! Scouring rush has been used to scour cooking utensils, and is still harvested commercially in northern Mexico for polishing fine furniture.



Iris, Blue

Iris sanguinea
 from www.wikipedia.com: Up to 300 species – many of them natural hybrids – have been placed in the genus Iris. Irises are used in mass in flower beds and in borders. Allow irises to spread in a lightly shaded wooded area in the back of the garden.



Kalanchoe, Christmas

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana
 from www.desert-tropicals.com: Use house plant fertilizer for actively growing plants. Blooms in winter, and needs uninterrupted 14-hour nights for a month and a half before blooming.



Lantana, Red

Landana camara
 from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: Many of the lantanas we use in our landscapes are sports or other cultivars of Pink Lantana. [the following is applicable to most Lantanas]. This tough plant not only blossoms most of the year, but it is also drought and sun hardy - two important keys to its success in landscaping.



Lion's Tail

Leonotis menthifolia
 from http://toptropicals.com: After bloom, the new growth just keeps growing up through the flower. Shrubby, semi-woody, perennial or semi-evergreen subshrub to 2m high with a 1m spread. Tolerates poor soil. Spiny whorls of soft apricot-orange fuzzy flowers are held atop tall erect stems that remind of a crow's nest on the mast of a ship.



Mint, Peppermint

Mentha X piperita
 from www.davesgarden.com: mystic from Ewing, KY wrote: Peppermint is a sterile hybrid derived from a cross between *Mentha aquatica* and *Mentha spicata*. This is a vigorous, creeping perennial that like all mints can be invasive. Peppermint leaves are used in herbal teas and salads.



Mistflower, Gregg's

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



Obedient Plant

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



Oregano, Mexican

Lippia graveolens

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



Ruellia, Chi-Chi Pink

Ruellia brittoniana 'Chi Chi'

May be invasive. color variation of the "Mexican Petunia"; from www.plantdelights.com: 'Chi Chi' is a dynamite ruellia from Texas...a seedling selection of *R. brittoniana* from plant guru Scott Ogden. The narrow, very dark green foliage clothes the 2' tall stem, topped with 1" pink petunia-like flowers, from early summer through fall.



Party Time

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Party Time'

grown for the leaves, good "fill-in" plant, also know as Joseph's Coat or Parrot Leaf



Sage, Bicolor

Salvia sinaloensis 'Bicolor Sage' from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: perennial from Mexico that can reach 8-12 inches in height. This plant has both hairy stems and a hairy flower calyx. Bicolor Sage has small flowers that are nearly neon blue with white spots on the lower lip, the flowers contrast nicely with the burgundy tinged foliage.



Penstemon, Rock

Penstemon baccharifolius

from www.wildflowers.org: Clustered spikes of cherry-red, tubular flowers line the 1-1 1/2 ft. stalks of this almost shrubby perennial. Baccharis-leaf beardtongue or rock penstemon's dark-green leaves are thick and toothed, and sometimes are quite hairy. This beardtongue attracts hummingbirds and is browsed by



Sage, Hot Lips

Salvia microphylla 'Hot Lips' from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: found near the Chiapas area of Mexico and was introduced by Richard Turner of the Strybing Arboretum in San Francisco, California. This is a unique bi-color salvia that has red tips and white lips.



Porterweed, Blue

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis

LARVAL HOST for: Tropical Buckeye butterfly (*Junonia genoveva*). from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>: Plants grow about 4 feet tall before stems droop and touch the ground. Blue or pink flowers are borne terminally on long, stringy spikes at the ends of the stems. Rich, dark green foliage is displayed on square, green stems



Sage, Lyreleaf

Salvia lyrata

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



Rosemary, Upright

Rosmarinus officinalis

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



Sage, Tropical

Salvia coccinea

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



Salvia, Henry Duelberg

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



Salvia, Indigo Spires

Salvia x 'Indigo Spires'
From an article by Ernie Edmondson in the Rockport Pilot 09/16/2009: Indigo Spires Salvia is an evergreen perennial hybrid of two native salvias with long purple flower spikes. It is a spreading plant to three feet tall by six feet wide requiring low to medium water and full to partial sun.



Skeleton-Leaf Goldeneye

Viguiera stenoloba
from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: With its skeletal dark green leaves, golden daisies and rounded growth habit, it is an extremely ornamental shrub or subshrub. It adapts to most well-drained sites in full sun, and will benefit from being cut back to maintain a dense shrubby appearance.



Skullcap, Texas Pink

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



Ti Plant, Hawaiian

Cordyline fruticosa
from www.mgonline.com: Ti plants or cordylines, are extremely popular worldwide for their intense leaf colors and leaf shapes producing interest and contrasts even in deep shade. Natives use plants for fiber, cloth and livestock food. The roots are said to be edible. Ti is pronounced like 'tea' in some areas, but in Florida the name rhymes with 'hi.'



Yarrow, Moonshine

Achillea x 'Moonshine'
from www.monrovia.com: An outstanding Mediterranean aromatic for everlasting color in beds and borders. Works nicely in dryland xeriscapes where it matches demands of arid western natives. *Achillea x 'Moonshine'* is a hybrid of *A. taygetea*, a native of Greece and *A. millefolium*, the most common form.



GRASSES

Cordgrass, Prairie

Spartina pectinata
from www.wikipedia.com: This plant can grow in a variety of habitat types, but it is a facultative wetland species, most often found in wet habitats. These include fens, wet prairies, rivers, floodplains, ponds, moraines, and marshes. The grass is tolerant of water, but it does not tolerate prolonged flooding.



Grass, Black Fountain

Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Moudry'
from www.monrovia.org: It's the black flower heads that make this very special. With a height more like groundcover, this Fountain Grass looks beautiful grown in masses. Ideal candidate for rock gardens, dry streambeds and next to landscape boulders.



Grass, Mexican Feather

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



Inland Seoats

Chasmanthium latifolium
LARVAL HOST for skipper butterflies; from www.wildflower.org: perennial grass bearing large, drooping, oat-like flower spikelets from slender, arching branches. The blue-green, bamboo-like leaves often turn a bright yellow-gold, especially in sunnier sites, in fall. Very popular as a low-maintenance shade grass.



Muhly, Big

Muhlenbergia lindheimeri
 from www.wildflower.org: Native only to the Edwards Plateau of central Texas, Big muhly or Lindheimers muhly has become increasingly popular since the 1980s as an elegant, large-scale specimen grass, large enough for screening. It can be a soft-textured substitute for introduced Pampas grass, which it approaches in stature.



Muhly, Gulf Coast

Muhlenbergia capillaris 'Filipes'
 from www.magnoliagardensnursery.com: Absolutely one of the most beautiful ornamental grasses around. A North American native and more importantly a Texas Native Plant! Puts on a real show with flowers that look like a purple cloud from far away, giving a spectacular fall color show.



Muhly, Weeping

Muhlenbergia palmeri
 from www.nativesoftexas.com: This graceful muhley grass is native to Arizona but does well in the Texas Hill Country. It has a graceful weeping appearance and enjoys full sun. It is very drought tolerant when established. Like the other grasses in this genera it blooms in the fall with slender seed heads. It grows to 1 1/2 or 2 feet tall.



Blue Sky Vine

Thunbergia grandiflora
 from http://topropicals.com: The most striking blue flowered vine in the world, with a robust and twining habit producing long hanging clusters of 3" sky blue funnel shaped flowers from fall through spring, displayed throughout it's dense deep green foliage. Can be trellised or arbores to create a spectacular sight! Hardy to freezing.



Bougainvillea

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



Calylophus, Compact

Calylophus berlandieri var. berlandieri
 from www.landscapemafia.com: The 2-inch wide yellow flowers appear on the outside of a loose collection of stems with numerous narrow leaves. Flowers shut at night and open again at sunrise. Recommended for rock gardens or rock walls, or as a water saving replacement for areas higher water use ground covers or seasonal color.



VINES & GROUNDCOVERS

Baby Sun Rose (Ice Plant)

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



Crossvine

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



Basket Plant

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



Cuban Blue Pea Vine

Clitoria ternatea
 from Micheal Womack: This fast growing annual produces lots of bright blue flowers and a thin vine. It will freeze, but the plant produces seeds in pea pods that can be dried and kept to replant in future years. Look for it as a one-gallon plant. The plants tend to get leggy very quickly, so pinching helps to keep it bushy.



Cup of Gold

Solandra maxima

from www.floridata.com: It is often grown on large pergolas or trellises, or trained to grow up the side of a house where the spectacular flowers can spill down the walls over windows and doorways. Tolerant of salt spray and salty soils, all the chalice vines are large rampant growers and are excellent for seaside gardens.



Lantana, White Trailing

Lantana montevidensis 'White'

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



Frogfruit

Phyla nodiflora

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



Liriope

Liriope muscari

also variegated and giant varieties. The evergreen foliage is thick and luxurious and fallen leaves and debris tend to disappear within. Liriope is tough, easy to grow and readily available from nurseries and garden centers. Because it is inexpensive and fast growing, this is an ideal shape defining plant in the landscape.



Honeysuckle, Cape

Tecoma capensis

from www.floridata.com: Cape honeysuckle can be used as a climbing vine (it needs tying) or barrier hedge/screen, trained as a specimen shrub, or used as a ground cover on steep slopes or rocky banks. It is sometimes trained as an espalier. It is especially attractive cascading over walls or planters. It can be trained to a garden arch.



Mexican Flame Vine

Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides

from www.floridata.com: Use Mexican flame vine to drape over porch rails and mailboxes. It's expert at improving the visual charm of chain link fences. Use in mixed hedges to create splashes of summertime color. It also looks great clambering up palm or pine tree trunks. Tends to be rather compact.



Honeysuckle, Coral

Lonicera sempervirens

from www.wildflowers.org: This vine has showy, trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside, yellow inside, in several whorled clusters at the ends of the stems. Papery, exfoliating bark is orange-brown in color. This beautiful, slender, climbing vine is frequently visited by hummingbirds. Not too aggressive. Good climber or ground cover.



Potato Vine, Sweet

Ipomoea batatas

from www.davesgarden.com

Larabee from Houston, TX wrote: In hot Texas, this plant grows extremely quickly--up to a couple feet in one week. It will also grow here in full sun, part sun, part shade, or full shade--it's pretty happy to grow anywhere you can plant it. The leaves look like large morning glory leaves. It looks fantastic in containers with other plants, and can cascade over the sides of the container (if you unwind it from the other plants first, because it will try to climb them) or will climb a trellis or other support behind the container. I've got it growing with red coleus and purple Persian Shield, and the contrast for the colors is wonderful.



Lantana, Purple Trailing

Lantana montevidensis 'Purple'

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



Primrose, Missouri

Oenothera macrocarpa
 from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: A hardy perennial native from Texas to Missouri and extending throughout much of central North America. A prolific bloomer with magnificent lemon-yellow flowers which last for several days. An excellent border plant remaining green throughout the year. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun.



Rangoon Creeper

Quisqualis indica
 The genus translates into Latin for What Is That? From magnoliagardensnursery.com: *Quisqualis indica* is a evergreen (in warmer climates) creeping shrub that can reach as much as 70 feet in tropical climates. Rangoon Creeper flowers throughout the summer with fragrant blossoms that open white, darken to pink and eventually red.



Snake Herb

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



Winecups

Callirhoe involucrata
 Perennial herb, evergreen groundcover, widely distributed throughout Texas west to Arizona & north through Arkansas to Minnesota & North Dakota, New Mexico north to Wyoming
 - May go dormant in full sun, easily grown in dry to moist, well-drained soils, long tap root gives plant good drought tolerance but makes transplanting difficult
 - no serious pests or diseases
 - nectar & larval plant for common checkered skipper butterfly



Woolly Stemodia

Stemodia lanata
 from magnoliagardensnursery.com
 Woolly Stemodia is a Texas Native plant found in the South Texas Plains, Gulf Prairies & Marshes and the Trans Pecos regions of Texas, growing mostly in deep coastal sands in nature. *Stemodia tomentosa* is a mat forming groundcover that has soft, silver grey foliage, similar to Lambs Ears, and small purple flowers early spring to frost. It is a tough, fast growing groundcover that is tolerant to high temperatures and high humidity, and will tolerate poor soils if given good drainage.



SHRUBS

American Beautyberry

Callicarpa americana
 from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Early spring is the time to cut them down before they put on their new spring growth. They can be trimmed back almost to the ground, however unpruned plants will develop a weeping effect . . . with purple, or in some cases, white berries in the fall.



Angel's Trumpet

Brugmansia candida
 from www.floridata.com: It can be pruned to a small tree with a single trunk, or allowed to grow in a clump with several erect and spreading stems. Use it where you want to make a bold statement. Its large, coarse leaves and huge drooping flowers will be the center of attention.



Artemisia, Powis Castle

Artemisia x 'Powis Castle'
 from www.floridata.com: *Artemisia X 'Powis Castle'* is believed to be the result of a cross between *Artemisia arborescens* and *A. absinthium*. This is a beautiful silver-gray plant that grows in a dense, billowing mound. Essentially evergreen in warm winter climates. Cut back in early spring to encourage new growth to come up from the bottom.



Babybonnet

Coursetia axillaris
 from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Pretty but elusive, babybonnet is rare in Texas, although it is common in Tamaulipas in Mexico. Baby bonnets has a graceful natural form, eventually spreading in a vase shape to be as wide as it is tall, and pruning should be restricted to removing dead branches only.



Barbados Cherry, Dwarf

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



Bottlebrush, Little John

Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'
 from www.californiagardens.com: In many places Bottle Brush trees are just too big. Callistemon Little John provides all of the interest in a small package. The leaves and stature are reduced. The flowers, aside from being a deeper red are the same. They attract hummingbirds like almost no other plant. And they require almost no care



Butterfly Bush

Buddleja davidii
 from www.floridata.com
 Butterfly bush is the perfect foundation plant for a butterfly garden. The larger cultivars should be placed behind other shrubs and blooming annuals and perennials. Dark flowered varieties show up quite well against a light background. Plant alongside pentas (*Pentas lanceolata*), lantana (*Lantana camara*) and zinnias (*Zinnia elegans*) for non-stop butterfly activity, and find a place nearby for parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*), passion vine (*Passiflora incarnata*) and other butterfly larval food plants.



Cenizo, Compact Desperado/Ren

Leucophyllum frutescens 'Desperado'
 Variants of the Compact Texas Sage. Very drought tolerant. Useful as a hedge, in a mass or in the perennial border.



Cereus, Night-Blooming

Peniocereus greggii
 One of the strangest plants of the desert, the Night-blooming Cereus is a member of the Cactus Family that resembles nothing more than a dead bush most of the year. It is rarely seen in the wild because of its inconspicuousness. But for one midsummer's night each year, its exquisitely scented flower opens as night falls, then closes forever with the first rays of the morning sun.



Cigar Plant

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



Copperleaf

Acalypha amentacea ssp. wilkesiana
 from www.floridata.com: Copperleaf is a popular outdoor plant that provides color throughout the year. It is used in mixed hedges and shrub borders and as a specimen shrub. Elsewhere copperleaf is grown as an annual where it's spectacular foliage replaces flowers from late summer until frost.



Coral Bean

Erythrina herbacea
 from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Sprouts large clusters of bright red tubular flowers in March or April. It loses its leaves in the winter and can be cut to the ground in very early spring. It develops seed pods when ripe split open to reveal bright coral seeds that are toxic.



Coralberry

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus
 from www.wildflower.org: This is a small, mound-shaped, deciduous shrub. The greenish-white flower clusters are not as showy as the clusters of coral-pink to purple berries. Forms extensive colonies and spreads by rooting at the nodes where it touches the ground. A good choice for a woodland garden.



Firecracker

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



Cuphea, Bat Face

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



Firespike

Odontonema tubiforme
 from www.floridata.com: The strikingly beautiful crimson flowers and glossy/shiny leaves of firespike brighten the fall landscape. Plant firespike in mixed shrub borders. It will spread by underground sprouting, enlarging to form a thicket, but it is easy to control and keep contained.



Esperanza

Tecoma stans
 LARVAL HOST for: Plebeian sphinx moth (*Paratrea plebeja*). from www.floridata.com: Var. *stans* is a Central American tree that grows to 25 ft. Arizona yellow bells (var. *angustata*) is a 10 ft deciduous shrub. Gold Star Esperanza grows to 3-4 ft. Perfect for the South Texas Gulf Coast.



Flame Acanthus

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



Esperanza, Orange Star

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



Gardenia veitchii

Gardenia jasminoides 'Veitchii'
 from www.monrovia.com: Highly prized for the profusion of sweetly fragrant blooms, excellent for cut flowers. Beautiful specimen, its upright branches are covered with glossy foliage. Terrific container plant. Evergreen.



Firebush

Hamelia patens
 From Michael Womack: . . . butterflies also use the large leaves as roosting sites at night. from www.floridata.com: It can be kept small by pruning. Firebush is a valuable addition to butterfly and hummingbird gardens. Also does well in containers.



Guava, Pineapple

Fejoa sellowiana
 from www.floridata.com: Rarely have any disease or pest problems. This is a good low maintenance shrub for hot dry problem areas. If you are interested in fruit production purchase cultivars selected for fruit quality, climate, time of ripening and ability to self-pollinate.



Hibiscus, Texas Star

Hibiscus coccineus

from

www.magnoliagardennursery.com:

Tall, slender perennial Hibiscus that produces large bright red, 5 petal flowers that has embossing been mistaken as Cannabis sativa. Blooms on new growth and can be cut back after flowering to maintain size and encourage new bloom.



Honeysuckle, Mexican

Justicia spicigera

from msw.n.com: Easily identified by its bright orange, narrowly tubular flowers. One of the few desert-adapted plants that works well in shady locations. It can be planted on north exposures, under desert trees, or other shady spots. Its lush foliage makes it an ideal addition.



Jasmine, Sambac

Jasminum sambac

Susceptible to rust diseases. From www.floridata.com: bushy vine or scrambling shrub with shiny dark green leaves and fragrant little white flowers. Expect an Arabian jasmine to grow no more than 6-10 ft high and just as wide in frost-free areas.



Jatropha

Jatropha integerrima

Jatropha is a very diverse genus which includes cactus-like succulents, herbaceous perennials, and woody trees. As with most members of Euphorbiaceae, the milky sap can be a strong irritant to skin. Most parts of the plant can be toxic if ingested.



Kidneywood, Texas

Eysenhardtia texana

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



Lantana, Confetti

Lantana camara 'Confetti'

from

www.magnoliagardennursery.com:

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



Lantana, Dallas Red

Lantana camara 'Dallas Red'

from

www.magnoliagardennursery.com:

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



Lantana, Texas

Lantana urticoides

from Michael Womack in the CCCT 03/22/2008: The most effective use of these plants is often mass plantings in sunny areas with well-drained soils. Often found along fenceposts where it is protected from mowing. The native form is considered the best variety for hummingbirds and butterflies because of its high nectar content.



Loquat, Coppertone

Eriobotrya deflexa var. Coppertone

from www.ocnursery.com: This selection of Loquat makes a desirable hedge, screen or espalier. It has leaf characteristics similar to species, but the flowers are pink instead of white. Coppertone Loquat matures to a more compact form which makes it a suitable courtyard specimen.



Mistflower, Fragrant

Chromolaena odorata

from http://www.wildflower.org:

Branched stems curve upward and are 2-6 ft. in height. Triangular-shaped leaves are virtually evergreen in extreme S TX. Lilac flowers cluster together into showy, ageratum-like flower heads.



Olive, Fragrant Tea
Osmanthus fragrans



Pigeonberry

Rivina humilis

not drought tolerant. from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Often hidden under prickly leaved Agarita, you will often find Pigeonberry. Protected from the deer and the sun by the Agarita, Pigeonberry blooms with pink or white clusters of flowers and tiny red fruit, both at the same time.



Plumbago, White

Plumbago auriculata 'alba'

from www.floridata.com: Use plumbago in borders, foundation plantings, and for color massed in beds. Many gardeners use plumbago as a background or filler plant under and in front of shrubs that have stronger frameworks. Plumbago can be pruned as a formal hedge, or used in mixed informal hedges.



Plumeria

Plumeria rubra

from www.floridata.com: Plumeria is perfect as a patio tree or as lawn specimen. Use shrubbier forms in mixed hedges where they contribute color and texture. Plant plumerias near porches and bedroom windows so that its delightful fragrance can be enjoyed on summer evenings.



Poinciana, Mexican

Caesalpinia mexicana

from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: Mexican poinciana is found in Texas only in the extreme lower Rio Grande Valley. It is grown mainly for its highly fragrant, golden flowers borne in attractive racemes 3 to 6 inches long. It is highly ornamental with its spectacular flowers and ferny foliage, and thrives in heat, tolerating reflected heat.



Pride of Barbados

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Brilliant scarlet and yellow flowers, feathery foliage, and quick growth make Dwarf Poinciana a popular evergreen shrub. It is hard to find a more attractive flower. This open-branched, fine-textured shrub will tolerate hot, dry areas, and forms an effective thorny barrier. It flowers year-round with peak displays in spring and fall.



Rose, Martha Gonzales

Rosa 'Martha Gonzales'

from www.davesgarden.com Suze_ from Bastrop County, TX (Zone 8b) wrote: This is just a fantastic plant/shrub for Texas. Cute as a button, new growth tends to be darkish foliage, has a sort of Victorian/'eclectic' look to me. Fairly drought tolerant and disease resistant. Super easy to maintain, just give it a light trim in late winter/early spring if desired. Can also be shaped into a low hedge.



Rose, Rock

Pavonia lasiopetala

from www.wildflower.org: Pavonia makes an excellent choice for landscaping. Able to survive the summer heat, its profusion of brilliant flowers adds a colorful touch to a dry landscape. Attractive, Blooms ornamental, Easily grown, Perennial garden.



Sage, Compact Texas

Leucophyllum frutescens 'Compact'

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



Sage, Green Cloud Texas

Leucophyllum frutescens 'Green Cloud'

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



Sage, Mexican Bush

Salvia leucantha

from www.floridata.com: Mexican bush sage, with its graceful arching stems and soft downy foliage, is one of our favorite salvias. The fuzzy purple calyces are the main show, and these persist even after the actual flowers have fallen off, making Mexican bush sage one of the few salvias suitable for use as a cut flower.



Senna, Flowering

Senna corymbosa

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



Shrimp Plant

Justicia brandegeana

withstands wind and sand, will freeze to ground but regrow, from www.floridata.com: Use shrimp plant in mixed perennial beds and borders, wherever you want a mass of continuous color - they bloom almost all year long! Keep the bushes tip pruned to promote bushiness and increase flowering.



Skyflower, Variegated

Duranta erecta var. variegata

from www.smgrowers.com: This variegated form has creamy-yellow margins around the one inch long serrated leaves. In mild climates this plant can be in flower nearly year round with flowers and fruit appearing at the same time. It does best in full sun with frequent deep watering and is hardy to about 20-25 ° F.



Skyflower, White

Duranta erecta 'Alba'

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



Sotol, Texas

Dasyliirion texanum

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



Thryallis

Galphimia gracilis

from www.floridata.com: This shrub is one of the best for shearing into low hedges. Use in foundation plantings beneath windows where it's dense thicket of stems will discourage prowlers. Thryallis makes a great background plant for perennial beds. Mass this shrub for large scale groundcovers.



Vitex, Purple

Vitex trifolia 'Purpurea'

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



Vitex, Variegated

Vitex trifolia 'Variegata'

May be invasive. from <http://hort.ufl.edu>: This fast growing shrub is popular for its variegated foliage and pretty blue flowers. Vitex will reach a height of 10 to 12 feet and quickly becomes tree-like if neglected or trained to encourage multi-trunk development. However, this plant creates a nice, dense shrub if it is properly pruned.



Yucca, Red

Hesperaloe parviflora

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



PALMS, PALM-LIKE & TREES

Anacacho Orchid Tree

Bauhinia lunarioides

Anacacho Orchid is a great small flowering tree for Central Texas landscapes. It reaches only 10 feet in height and provides a light to medium shade. The foliage is interesting, as the split leaves resemble a cloven hoof. Does best in full sun.



Anaqua

Ehretia anacua

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: It is subtropical and if planted as far north as Dallas it will freeze back in cold winters, and rarely develop flowers. It is sometimes called sandpaper tree because of the rough texture of the leaves. It blooms from spring through summer with white, fragrant flowers that cover the tree in dense clusters.



Bay, Red

Persea borbonia

from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson. Not to be confused with the cooking bay, *Lauris nobilis*. This evergreen shrub, a member of the laurel family, has shiny dark green aromatic leaves cooks use as a substitute for the cooking bay. In the fall it produces dark blue berries.



Bottlebrush

Callistemon rigidus

from

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



Buckeye, Mexican

Unghadia speciosa

from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Pink flowers

bloom simultaneously as it leafs out with light bronze colored leaflets - fall color is golden yellow. Used as a large multi-trunk shrub or trained into a small tree. Not related to Ohio Buckeye.



Crepe Myrtle, Basham's Party Pink

Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei from

<http://bashamlandscapewoodlands.com>: This gentle lavender-pink crapemyrtle is a fast growing, larger form. It can grow over 20 feet and is slightly resistant to mildew and aphids. To encourage a second flush of flowers, remove old flowers with hand pruners.



Crepe Myrtle, Natchez

Lagerstroemia x faurei 'Natchez'

from <http://www.tree-land.com>:

Developed by the US National Arboretum in 1978, The Natchez Crape Myrtle was one of the first hybrids released and is certainly the most popular. The Natchez Crape Myrtle produces long lasting clusters of white flowers. It has very good resistance to powdery mildew.



Cypress, Bald

Taxodium distichum

from www.wildflower.org: This lofty, deciduous conifer grows 50-75 ft. or taller. Called the wood eternal because of the heartwoods resistance to decay, Bald Cypress is used for heavy construction, including docks, warehouses, boats, bridges, as well as general millwork and interior trim.



Cypress, Mediterranean

Cupressus sempervirens

from www.wikipedia.com:

Mediterranean Cypress has been widely cultivated as an ornamental tree for millennia away from its native range, mainly in other areas with similar hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters, including California, southwest South Africa and southern Australia. Not native to Italy.



Elm, Cedar

Ulmus crassifolia

The Latin species name means thick leaf. Dominant species in the woods of much of Central Texas. Larval host for the Mourning Cloak & Question Mark butterflies. Although it is susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease, it appears to be less of a problem with it than it is with American Elm, *U. americana*, or Winged Elm, *U. alata*.



Holly, Yaupon

Ilex vomitoria
 LARVAL HOST for Henry's Elfin butterfly. From Ernie Edmondson: Grows naturally at the base of live oaks and can be easily saved. It grows in either full sun or deep shade, although it does best in the filtered sunshine under live oaks. This is a desirable evergreen shrub or small tree, being drought, flood, and freeze tolerant.



Laurel, Texas Mountain

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



Oak, Bur

Quercus macrocarpa
 from www.wikipedia.com: The acorns are the largest of any North American oak. Typically grows in the open, away from forest canopy.. It is also a fire-resistant tree, and possesses significant drought resistance by virtue of a long taproot. It commonly lives to be 200 to 300 years old. Outstanding ornamental tree.



Olive, Wild

Cordia boissieri
 Hardy as far north as San Antonio. Fruit may make livestock disoriented if eaten to excess. Needs water to get established but drought-tolerant afterwards.



Orchid Tree

Bauhinia variegata
 from www.floridata.com: Orchid tree is used as a street tree or a shade tree. It bears beautiful fragrant flowers abundantly in late winter and early spring and intermittently through summer. Orchid trees have brittle branches.



Palm, Queen

Arecastrum romanzoffianum
 from www.monrovia.com: With its crinkled fronds, Queen is among the most graceful of the palms. This stately landscape palm grows more frost tolerant as it ages, but won't stand up to a hard or prolonged freeze. A good candidate for oceanfront landscapes and larger homesites inland, provided there are few gusts of hot wind to tatter its fronds.



Palm, Texas Sabal

Sabal mexicana
 from www.floridata.com: The Texas palm fruit is edible and called micharo. The Texas palm is one of only two palms that are native to Texas, the other being the much smaller dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*). Tolerates salty soil, constant southeast wind, storm winds, salt spray and occasional sand blasting. May take 10 years to form a trunk. No thorns on petiole.



Pecan

Carya illinoensis
 from http://uvalde.tamu.edu: The leaves are between 9 and 20 inches long. The Pecan grows best in river bottom soils. Pecans are planted as ornamentals and for their edible nuts. The nut is eaten by various wildlife, such as birds, squirrels, opossums, raccoons and peccaries. The wood can be used for furniture, flooring and fuel.



Persimmon, Texas

Diospyros texana
 Beautifully textured peeling bark combined with fine textured dark green foliage that stays evergreen in the southern range, intricate branching, and wide range of suitable environments for growth, make it worthy use in modern landscapes, especially those with limited space.



Redbud, Mexican

Cercis canadensis 'Mexicana'
 from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: Mexican redbud is smaller in stature, has smaller, glossier, and more wavy-edged leaves, and is more drought tolerant than Texas redbud. It grows as a multi-trunked tree on hard limestone soils in west Texas. It cannot tolerate poorly drained soils.



Redbud, Texas

Cercis canadensis var. texensis
 from www.floridata.com: Often used as a street tree planted 25-35 ft apart. They also make good framing trees for small homes. Redbud is great for providing shade for patios and for a spring accent tree. The flowers are one of the first signs of spring, opening about the time of the dogwoods and azaleas. Member of the pea family.



Retama

Parkinsonia aculeata
 from <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu>: Graceful tree with bright green bark. It can be single stemmed or multi-trunked, and because it has long thin leaves it casts only dappled shade. The yellow flowers with red-orange throats are borne in spring or early summer. Needle-like thorns can be maintenance and pedestrian hazards.



Schefflera

Schefflera actinophylla
 from www.floridata.com: Use for screens, windbreaks, hedges, specimens, street plantings, and patios. A popular container plant for use indoors and out. Used extensively in south Florida along freeways and turnpikes. Trim to one trunk for a more tree-like specimen with additional height.



Wax Myrtle

Morella cerifera
 from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson: Is found growing wild in coastal areas most often in low-lying moister areas, but will adapt to dryer conditions and, like the other understory trees, in the shadow of live oaks.



Willow, Desert 'Bubba'

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

