### Canopy/Shade Trees > 25'; 1 trunk @ > 6" diameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Native Region</th>
<th>Height (ft)</th>
<th>Spreading (ft)</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Evergreen/Seasonal Interest</th>
<th>Canopy/Foliage</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash, Texas</td>
<td>Fraxinus albicans</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>40-50'; 40-50'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Yellow-bronze foliage</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Alkaline</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Fast-growing native; only Ash tree appropriate for our area; relatively long life; provides nesting and cover; birds eat flowers and winged fruit; susceptible to emerald ash borer; larval host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar/Juniper</td>
<td>Juniperus ashei</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10-25'; 15-30'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fall-winter</td>
<td>Evergreen leaves; blue berries on female plants</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, shallow, well-drained</td>
<td>No maintenance required; Can be pruned to a single trunk for shade</td>
<td>Good screen plant. Can be invasive and cause allergies. Sensitive to fire. Plant a female to avoid pollen and have fruit for birds. Bark provides nesting; Usually multi-trunked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, Escarpment Black</td>
<td>Prunus serotina var. eximia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>25-50'; 35'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>White flower; yellow fall foliage</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Not for heavy clay soils; needs moist location</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Attractive shape; fall color; fragrant flowers; glossy leaves; birds eat fruit; foliage can be fatal if consumed; attracts birds, bees, pollinators; Texas endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm, Cedar</td>
<td>Ulmus crassifolia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>50-75'; 25-35'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Gold foliage</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Alkaline, adaptable</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Upright form; adapted to rocky soils; can withstand heavy, poorly drained clay soils and soils that are moderately compacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackberry (Sugarberry)</td>
<td>Celtis laevigata</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>60-80'; 30'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Yellow leaves</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, well-drained</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Can be an attractive shade tree, shallow rooted, fast growing, favorite feeding stop for birds, larval food for Hackberry Emperor butterfly; lives 30 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Bur</td>
<td>Quercus macrocarpa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>50-70'; 30-50'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Large acorns, deeply lobed leaves</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Needs deep soil</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Large, majestic tree; very adaptable; provide plenty of space; moderate growth rate; long-lived; important source of food for wildlife; larval host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Chinquapin</td>
<td>Quercus muehlenbergii</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>50-70'; 30-40'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Yellow and rust leaves</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Rock, sand, mildly alkaline</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Stately form; good for deeper soils, leaves are sharply toothed but with no bristles. In the white oak group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Lace</td>
<td>Quercus lacyei</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>30-50'; 25'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>Bluish green foliage</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Tolerates shallow, limestone soil</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Ideal for small urban yards; slow growth; resistant to oak wilt. Leaves are deciduous, thick &amp; oblong with a few shallow lobes. Foliage is peach-colored in spring &amp; fall; dark-blue or grayish-green in summer. Summer foliage takes on a smoky appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecan</td>
<td>Carya illinoensis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>60-75'; 60-75'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Nut</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Needs moist, deep soil</td>
<td>Self-pruning; means frequent branch cleanup</td>
<td>Tall, impressive tree; susceptible to disease and insects; many cultivars available; state tree of Texas; larval host</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Small/Ornamental Trees (10 to 25')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Native Region</th>
<th>Height (ft)</th>
<th>Spreading (ft)</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Evergreen/Seasonal Interest</th>
<th>Canopy/Foliage</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anacacho Orchid</td>
<td>Bauhinia lunarioides</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>6-12'; 6-12'</td>
<td>Sun-Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>White or pink flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Sand, loam, limestone, well-drained</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Excellent understory tree; protect from winter winds; prefers well-drained soil; fragrant flowers attract butterflies and bees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye, Mexican</td>
<td>Ungnadia speciosa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-20'; 12-20'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Early spring</td>
<td>Pink flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained</td>
<td>Naturally multi-trunked; can be pruned to single trunk</td>
<td>Multi-trunk; shrubby; does well as understory tree. Round, hard black seeds in dark reddish brown pods. Appropriate for use near overhead and underground utilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Buckthorn</td>
<td>Frangula caroliniana</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>12-20'; 10-15'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall-winter</td>
<td>Yellow foliage</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Can withstand periodic flooding</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Understory tree with glossy leaves which linger into winter; red berries in fall attract wildlife; flowers are good nectar source; larval host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Height (ft)</td>
<td>Spread (ft)</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Seasonal Interest</td>
<td>Caterpillar</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Willow</td>
<td>Chilopsis linearis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>20-30'; 15-20'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>White,pink or purple flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers</td>
<td>Trumpet-shaped; 3&quot; long flower; need well-drained site; airy foliage casts a light shade for underplantings; attracts hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood, Roughleaf</td>
<td>Cornus drummondii</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>12-20'; 15-20'</td>
<td>Sun-Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>White flowers, berries</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Prefers moist; needs deep soil</td>
<td>Naturally suckers; prune suckers if single specimen tree desired</td>
<td>Use for natural area and habitat gardens; good nectar and food source; tolerates poor drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenball Leadtree</td>
<td>Leucaena retusa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-20'; 12-15'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>Gold flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Small, understory tree with 1&quot; round globe-like fragrant blooms spring-summer; native; airy foliage casts light shade for underplantings; provides cover, nesting and nectar; protect from strong winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly, Possumhaw</td>
<td>Ilex decidua</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-20'; 12'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Red berries</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, seasonal poor drainage ok</td>
<td>Prune for shape</td>
<td>Striking red berries on bare branches in winter; tolerates poor drainage; fruits best in full sun; must have a female for berries. Appropriate for use near overhead and underground utilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly, Yaupon</td>
<td>Ilex vomitoria</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>12-20'; 10-15'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Red berries</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Tolerates poor drainage</td>
<td>Prune for shape, if desired</td>
<td>Large, evergreen, multi-stemmed, shade-tolerant shrub; red berries on female plants attract birds in winter; fruits best in full sun; poisonous berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Laurel, Texas</td>
<td>Sophora secundiflora</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-20'; 8-12'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Fragrant purple flower clusters</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Needs good drainage</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Showy flowers w/tyh strong grape bubble gum fragrance; poisonous red seeds; occasional caterpillar problems. Appropriate for use near overhead and underground utilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon, Texas</td>
<td>Diospyros texana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-20'; 8-12'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>White flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Grows best in rocky limestone soil</td>
<td>Prune for shape</td>
<td>Attractive, smooth grey bark; wildlife food; female trees bear fruit and can be messy. Grows slowly. Appropriate for use near overhead and underground utilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum, Mexican</td>
<td>Prunus mexicana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15-20'; 15-20'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Fall</td>
<td>White/pink flowers; edible fruit</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Dry to moist, well-drained soils</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Single-trunked, non-suckering; fragrant, showy, white flowers before leaves appear. Plums turn yellow to mauve to purple July through September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbud, Texas</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis var. texensis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15-20'; 10-15'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Early spring</td>
<td>Pinkish purple flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Adaptable, well drained</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Mostly multi-trunked with thick leathery leaves. Likes sunny, well drained sites. Eastern Redbud not recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumac, Prairie Flameleaf</td>
<td>Rhus lanceolata</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>12-15'; 10-20'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Red berries; Orange/red foliage</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Native to limestone soils</td>
<td>Naturally suckers; prune suckers if single specimen tree desired.</td>
<td>Fast-growing; give lots of space; provides food for bees, mammals, and birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum, Rusty Blackhaw</td>
<td>Viburnum rufidulum</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>15-20'; 10-15'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Late spring and fall</td>
<td>White flowers; fall foliage</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Requires deep, well-drained soils</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy.</td>
<td>Good understory tree; slow-growing; yellow, orange and red fall color; fall fruit favored by birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wafer Ash / Hop Tree</td>
<td>Ptelea trifoliata</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>10-15'; 10-15'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring and Fall</td>
<td>White flower clusters in spring; yellow fall foliage</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Dry to moist, well-drained loams</td>
<td>Prune heavily for shrub-like form. Prune selectively for tree form.</td>
<td>Aromatic small understory tree or shrub; provides food and shelter for birds, mammals and nectar for butterflies; unusual fruit; all parts have musky odor; adaptable, but prefers moist sites; larval host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut, Black (Little)</td>
<td>Juglans microcarpa</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>18-20'; 20'</td>
<td>SunPart Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring and fall</td>
<td>White flowers; nuts</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Prefers limestone</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Provides good cover, nesting; small nuts provide food for wildlife; poisonous flowers; larval host</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Shrub List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Native Region</th>
<th>Height (ft)</th>
<th>Spread (ft)</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Evergreen/Seasonal Interest</th>
<th>Color/Feature</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agarita</strong></td>
<td><em>Mahonia trifoliata</em></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>3-6'; 3-6'</td>
<td>3-6'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E-N</td>
<td>Feb-April</td>
<td>Yellow flowers, red berries</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Dry, well-drained soils</td>
<td>Pruning not necessary, but light pruning will encourage fullness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Beautyberry</strong></td>
<td><em>Callicarpa americana</em></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4-6'; 6'</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall-winter</td>
<td>Purple fruit</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone well-drained</td>
<td>Graceful structure does not need pruning.</td>
<td>Striking clusters of glossy, iridescent-purple fruit (sometimes white) in fall &amp; winter. Prefers dependable moisture and deep soil. Berries are important foods for many species of birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basketgrass/Nolina</strong></td>
<td><em>Nolina texana</em></td>
<td>E-N</td>
<td>2'; 3'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring bloom</td>
<td>Cream-colored plume</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone well-drained</td>
<td>Remove old bloom stalks at base</td>
<td>Not a true grass; grass-like mounding form effective on slopes; keep away from walkways as leaves have sharp edges and can be tripping hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butterfly Bush, Wooly</strong></td>
<td><em>Buddleja marrubiifolia</em></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4-6'; 4-6'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Late spring-fall</td>
<td>Orange flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained</td>
<td>Prune to 10&quot; in late winter to encourage fullness</td>
<td>South Texas native shrub with fuzzy, silvery blue-green leaves; interesting 1/2&quot; flower; provide good drainage; winter-hardy, attracts butterflies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dalea, Black</strong></td>
<td><em>Dalea frutescens</em></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-3'; 3'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Purple flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Dry, limestone soils</td>
<td>Shear back in late winter.</td>
<td>Requires little water, as long roots will find it some distance away; Excellent nectar source; good for mass plantings;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Esperanza (Yellow Bells)</strong></td>
<td><em>Tecoma stans var. angustatum</em></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4-8'; 4-6'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Yellow or orange flowers</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Remove spent bloom clusters before pods form; cut back stalks from top to live wood in early spring</td>
<td>Showy blooms; native species has narrow leaves; new cultivars provide color options; attracts bees and hummingbirds;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flame Acanthus</strong></td>
<td><em>Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii</em></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5'; 3-4'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Orange-red flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Cut back 1/2 in late winter</td>
<td>Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; reseeds aggressively; can be used as a perennial hedge;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragrant Mimosa</strong></td>
<td><em>Mimosa borealis</em></td>
<td>E-N</td>
<td>6-8'; 6-8'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Pink flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Needs good drainage; tolerates poor, caliche soil</td>
<td>Little maintenance necessary</td>
<td>Aromatic clusters of pink flowers; good nectar source for bees and butterflies; prickly stems;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lantana, Texas</strong></td>
<td><em>Lantana urticoides</em></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5'; 4-5'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Orange and yellow flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Cut to ground late winter</td>
<td>Flowers begin yellow and turn orange; flowers attract butterflies; fruit attracts birds; gets thorny with age;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kidneywood</strong></td>
<td><em>Eysenhardtia texana</em></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-15'; 6-8'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>White flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Well-drained, dry, limestone soils</td>
<td>Prune for shape if single tree desired; Naturally forms arch-like shrub</td>
<td>Fast-growing; open, airy foliage; 3-4&quot; fragrant, white flower spikes; foliage smells of citrus when crushed; attracts bees and butterflies; larval host;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mistflower, White</strong></td>
<td><em>Ageratina havanensis</em></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5'; 3-5'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>White flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Limestone, clay, loam, most well-drained soils</td>
<td>Cut back 1/2 late winter only if compact shape desired</td>
<td>Rounded shape; grows in most soils, fragrant white blooms in fall; attracts butterflies, moths and hummingbirds. One of last bloomers, often into November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Plant Society of Texas (NPSOT)</td>
<td>Native Plant List Spreadsheet</td>
<td>Fredericksburg and Surrounding Areas</td>
<td>Fredericksburg Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCPE)</td>
<td>Plant List Spreadsheet</td>
<td>Native Plant Society of Texas (NPSOT)</td>
<td>Fredericksburg and Surrounding Areas</td>
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<td><strong>Common Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scientific Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Region</strong></td>
<td><strong>Height (ft)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spread (ft)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Light</strong></td>
<td><strong>Seasonal Interest</strong></td>
<td><strong>Color/Texture</strong></td>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
<td><strong>Soil Type</strong></td>
<td><strong>Maintenance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nolina</td>
<td>Nolina lindheimeriana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10-12’; 4-5’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Large flower spikes</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Remove old leaves from trunk; thin clumps every few years</td>
<td>Resembles a clump of grass with long, finely-serrated leaves; flower stalks transform into rows of papery seed capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Texas/Cenizo</td>
<td>Leucophyllum frutescens</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>5-8’; 4-5’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Pink, purple or white flowers</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>Rocky, well drained, calcareous</td>
<td>Do not shear or hedge; prune moderately in late winter to encourage fullness.</td>
<td>Gray shrub, color from leaves with densely covered silvery hairs that are soft to the touch; contrasts with pink to lavender flowers, blooms off &amp; on through the growing season. Green-leaf varieties also available. Needs good drainage. Typically a compact shrub, 2 to 5-ft. tall, occasionally reaches 8-ft. in height, &amp; 4 to 6 ft. in width. Flowers nearly bell shaped &amp; up to 1-inch. A grouping makes a good screen or hedge. There are many nice color selections &amp; cultivars. Plant during dormant period (fall &amp; winter.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Autumn/Cherry</td>
<td>Salvia greggi</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’; 2-3’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>White, red, pink or coral flower</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained</td>
<td>Cut back to 3’ late Feb; remove large woody stems. Cut back again early summer for fall bloom.</td>
<td>1” long blooms; hummingbirds love them, many varieties available; if you keep snipping off the tips, it will bloom constantly spring-frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeleton-leaf Goldeneye</td>
<td>Viguiera stenoloba</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’; 4-6’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Yellow-orange flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Well-drained, sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone</td>
<td>Cut back 1/3 to 1/2 in late winter to keep bushy. Trim spent flowers to encourage more blooms.</td>
<td>Exceptionally drought-tolerant. With its skeletal dark green leaves, golden daisies &amp; rounded growth habit, it is an extremely ornamental shrub or sub-shrub. Nectar-bees, butterflies, moths, &amp; insects; Seeds-granivorous birds, Cover, Nesting site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sotol, Texas</td>
<td>Dasylirion texanum</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’; 3-4’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Early summer</td>
<td>Large flower stalks</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Remove old bloom stalks at base</td>
<td>Long blade-like leaves with sharp edges; needs space; good barrier plant; dramatic 9-15’ flower stalk; attracts hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumac, Evergreen</td>
<td>Rhus virens</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-10’; 6-8’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Late summer to winter</td>
<td>White flowers; orange to red berries</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Needs good drainage / very dry soils</td>
<td>Prune as needed to maintain natural form</td>
<td>Glossy leaves turn burgundy in cool season. Fuzzy berries are good for birds and other wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumac, Fragrant</td>
<td>Rhus aromatica</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>6-9’; 4-6’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Vibrant fall leaves</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Dry, rocky soils</td>
<td>Prune errant stems for natural look; shaping not necessary</td>
<td>Leaves have spicy fragrance when crushed; flowers provide early nectar; fruits ripen early, attract wildlife; fast-growing, suckers to form thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk’s Cap</td>
<td>Malaviscus arboreus var. drummondii</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-6’; 3-5’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade/Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Late spring-fall</td>
<td>Red flowers; red fruit</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Moist well-drained woodland; sandy, loamy, clay, limestone</td>
<td>Prune dead stalks to base in late winter.</td>
<td>Forms expanding colonies, but easy to contain; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; top of plant may freeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca, Buckley’s</td>
<td>Yucca constricta</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>3-5’; 3-5’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Large flower stalks</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Dry, preferably sandy soils</td>
<td>Remove old bloom stalks at base</td>
<td>Drought- and cold-tolerant accent plant; long, narrow leaves; greenish-white, bell-shaped flowers on dramatic flower stalk in early summer; deer will eat flower stalks. Common in Llano Uplift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca, Red</td>
<td>Hesperaloe parviflora</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-4’; 4’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Coral spikes</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, lime, limestone; well-drained</td>
<td>Remove old bloom stalks at base</td>
<td>May colonize; deer will eat blooms, but not foliage; attracts hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Native Region</td>
<td>Height (ft)</td>
<td>Spread (ft)</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Seasonal Interest</td>
<td>Color/Feature</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca, Twistleaf</td>
<td>Yucca rupicola</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2'; 1-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Year round</td>
<td>White flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Sandy or calcareous</td>
<td>Remove old bloom stalks at base</td>
<td>Leaves green &amp; twist with age; deer will eat blooms but not foliage; Requires good drainage. Nectar Insects, butterflies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara's Buttons</td>
<td>Marshallia caespitosa</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1-1.5'; 1-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part/  Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>White flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained sandy or calcareous</td>
<td>Reseeds prolifically; remove spent flower stalks after blooming to limit spread</td>
<td>Individual, unbranched stems arise from rosettes of narrow leaves and sport balls of fragrant, white flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-eyed Susan</td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>1-2'; 1-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Yellow flowers with dark centers</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Moist to dry, well-drained soil</td>
<td>Remove plants when bloom has finished; reseeds</td>
<td>Daisy-like blooms; butterfly nectar; birds eat seeds; actually biennial, with rosette in first year; can be grown from seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calylophus</td>
<td>Calylophus berlandieri</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2'; 1-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Showy yellow flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Requires well-drained soil</td>
<td>Partially trim mostly during growing season</td>
<td>Good in rock garden plant and/or as groundcover; narrow leaves; “Compact Gold” is a low-growing variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili Pequin/Petén Capsicum annuum</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-4'; 2-4'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>White flowers, red fruits</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Moist, clay to sandy loam</td>
<td>Cut back to 3” after freeze damage but before new spring growth</td>
<td>Hot red peppers! Birds love fruit; reseeds easily; only perennial through mild winters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine, Red Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2'; 1-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Red flowers</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Moist but well-drained</td>
<td>Deadhead flowers for continual bloom; cut spent flower stalks in late May</td>
<td>Good understory plant; elegant red flowers attract hummingbirds; reseeds; dormant in summer without water; susceptible to leaf miners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine, Yellow Aquilegia chrysanthva var. hinchleyana</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1-2'; 1-5’; 1.5-2’</td>
<td>Part Shade/Shade</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Yellow flowers</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Sand, loam, limestone; moist, well-drained</td>
<td>Prune spent seed stems after bloom</td>
<td>Prefers moist, yet well-drained soils; reseeds dormant in summer without water; susceptible to leaf miners; attracts some hummnbirds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis, Lance-leaf Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1-1.5’; 1.5-2’</td>
<td>Sun-Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Yellow flowers</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Well-drained; adaptable</td>
<td>Prune spent blooms to encourage more flowers.</td>
<td>Butterfly plant covered with yellow, daisy-like flowers; drought tolerant but not a reliable perennial. Self-sows; forms colonies of clumps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damianita</td>
<td>Chrysactinia mexicana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1’; 1-1.5-2’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring and some summer</td>
<td>Golden yellow flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, caliche; well-drained essential</td>
<td>Lightly prune after spring bloom, in fall and again in late winter for pleasing shape and fullness</td>
<td>Low growing; mounding; use in rock garden; mainly blooms in spring and then on and off through growing season; drought hardy; aromatic foliage; attracts bees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy, Blackfoot Melampodium leucanthum</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-12’; 1-2’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring and summer</td>
<td>White with yellow centers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Requires dry conditions; sand, caliche, limestone; well-drained</td>
<td>Lightly prune monthly during bloom season to encourage fullness.</td>
<td>Short daisy-like blooms all spring and summer; occasionally reseeds; excellent rock garden plant; can be tempermental when transplanting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Aster</td>
<td>Symphyotrichum oblongifolium</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’; 2.5-3’</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Purple flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, limestone, calcareous</td>
<td>Prune by 1/2 no later than Jul 1 for fullness and fall bloom</td>
<td>Profuse fall bloomer with fine-textured flowers; nectar source, colonizes, but easy to control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Native Region</td>
<td>Height (ft)</td>
<td>Spread (ft)</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Seasonal Interest</td>
<td>Color/Feature</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregg's Mistflower</td>
<td>Conoclinium greggii</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1'-2';</td>
<td>2'-4'+</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Lavender flowers</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Adaptable, poorly drained ok, rain garden plant</td>
<td>Cut back to 3&quot; if needed after hard freeze; pull to control spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsemint/Monarda</td>
<td>Monarda citriodora</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1'-2';</td>
<td>1'-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>White, pink, purple flowers</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Dry sandy to rocky soils</td>
<td>After blooming, remove plants and spread seeds for next year's plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenoxys/Four-Nerve Daisy</td>
<td>Tetraneuris scaposa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.5'-1.5';</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-winter</td>
<td>Yellow flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, limestone very well-drained</td>
<td>Prune spent bloom stmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paintbrush, Prairie</td>
<td>Castilleja purpurea</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>0.5'-1.5';</td>
<td>1'-1.5'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Yellow, orange, red, purple flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained soils, best in calcareous grasslands</td>
<td>Cut flower stalks when brown; spread seeds for more plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon, Hill Country</td>
<td>Penstemon triflorus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1.5'-2.5';</td>
<td>1.5'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Hot pink to red flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained limestone, rocky soils</td>
<td>Cut flower stalks when brown; spread seeds for more plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon, Rock</td>
<td>Penstemon baccharifolius</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1'-1.5';</td>
<td>2'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Cherry red flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained, rocky hills and canyons</td>
<td>Remove spent bloom stems to encourage fullness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon, White</td>
<td>Penstemon guadalupensis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.5'-1';</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>White flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Dry, well-drained limestone soils</td>
<td>Cut flower stalks when brown; spread seeds for more plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Cedar</td>
<td>Salvia roemeriana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1'-2';</td>
<td>1'-2'</td>
<td>Shade/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Red flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained</td>
<td>Remove seeds heads after flowering, then scatter in new areas to expand population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Mealy Blue</td>
<td>Salvia farinacea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2'-3';</td>
<td>2'-3'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Blue flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained</td>
<td>Cut to 6&quot; late winter and again in early summer after blooming finishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Penstemon/Big Red</td>
<td>Salvia penstemonoides</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3'-4';</td>
<td>1'-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Magenta flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Loam, clay, limestone, calcareous, well-drained</td>
<td>Remove spent bloom stalks at base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skullcap, Wright's Purple</td>
<td>Scutellaria wrightii</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>0.5'-1';</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Purple flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained, dry soils</td>
<td>Cut back by 1/2 after bloom to keep compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Native Region</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Seasonal Interest</td>
<td>Color/Flower</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standing Cypress</td>
<td>Ipomopsis rubra</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.5-1'</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>Magenta flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbenas, Prairie</td>
<td>Glandularia bipinnatifida</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1.5-2.5'</td>
<td>1.5'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Purple flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Foxglove</td>
<td>Penstemon cobaea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5'</td>
<td>1.5'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Spring-summer</td>
<td>Golden flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zexmenia</td>
<td>Wedelia acapulcensis var.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1.5-2.5'</td>
<td>2-3'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>Magenta flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluestem, Little</td>
<td>Schizachyrium scoparium</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>3-4'</td>
<td>1.5'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Copper foliage</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td>Bouteloua dactyloides</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>3-12'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Copper foliage</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Grass</td>
<td>Sorghastrum nutans</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5'</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Gold seed heads</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Moist, rich soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly, Big</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4'</td>
<td>3-4'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Fountain-like silver plumes</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Clumping blue-green grass; smaller alternative to pampas grass, feather-like blooms in fall, leave foliage through winter for interest-slow to recover if cut back, &quot;comb&quot; with leaf rake to remove dead leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly, Gulf</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>2 1/2'</td>
<td>2'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Purple, pink seed heads</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Clumping blue-green grass; smaller alternative to pampas grass, feather-like blooms in fall, leave foliage through winter for interest-slow to recover if cut back, &quot;comb&quot; with leaf rake to remove dead leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge, Cedar</td>
<td>Carex planostachys</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>to 6'</td>
<td>2'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Year round</td>
<td>Thin grassy leaves</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Clumping blue-green grass; smaller alternative to pampas grass, feather-like blooms in fall, leave foliage through winter for interest-slow to recover if cut back, &quot;comb&quot; with leaf rake to remove dead leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Native Region</td>
<td>Native Region</td>
<td>Height (ft); Spread (ft)</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Evergreen/Seasonal Interest</td>
<td>Color/Feature</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge, Meadow</td>
<td>Carex perdentata</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>1-1.5'; 1.5'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Green foliage</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Needs moist soil but very adaptable</td>
<td>Lightly trim if desired</td>
<td>Clumping sedge, taller and more coarsely-textured than most. Seeds provide food for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcovers</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frogfruit</td>
<td>Phyla nodiflora</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-8'; 1.5-2'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring to fall</td>
<td>White flowers</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sand, loam clay, limestone, poorly drained ok</td>
<td>Cut back to 3&quot; in February</td>
<td>Spreads rapidly; small flower provides nectar for skippers, larval host plant for butterflies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregg Dalea</td>
<td>Dalea greggii</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>6-12'; 2-4'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Summer-fall</td>
<td>Purple flowers</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well drained, dry</td>
<td>Pruning unnecessary; water once/twice in dry summers</td>
<td>Good for dry slopes; silver-blue-green leaves and purple flowers; nectar and larval host for butterflies and seeds for birds, small mammals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseherb/Straggler Daisy</td>
<td>Calyptocarpus vialis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-10'; 1'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>Tiny yellow flowers</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Sand, loam, clay; well drained</td>
<td>Mow or spin-trim if more compactness desired</td>
<td>Forms dense mats in the shade with little or no water, can be mowed, and can take moderate amounts of foot traffic. Great for dry shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeonberry</td>
<td>Rivina humilis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-1.5'; 2'</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>White/pink flowers; red berries</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sand, clay/loam, rocky with irrigation</td>
<td>Cut back to 3&quot; late winter.</td>
<td>Spreads rapidly; tolerates moist or dry soil; attractive red berries are prized by birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Ponyfoot</td>
<td>Dichondra argentea</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>2-4'; 2.5'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Year round</td>
<td>Silver-gray leaves</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Well-drained soils</td>
<td>Pruning not necessary.</td>
<td>Attractive silver-gray foliage on low-growing runners; good drainage critical; do not overwater; native to west Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Betony</td>
<td>Stachys coccinea</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1-1.5'; 2-3'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>Coral/red flowers;</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Moist, well-drained</td>
<td>Trim regularly to encourage fullness and bloom.</td>
<td>Constantly blooming; gray-green foliage; can serve as groundcover; attracts hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vines</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossvine</td>
<td>Bignonia capreolata</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>6-30'+</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Yellow flowers w/ red throats</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Moist, well drained, acidic and calcareous</td>
<td>Prune to direct and control growth</td>
<td>Tendril vine attaches to wall; very aggressive climber; 'Tangerine Beauty' variety has bright coral blooms; attracts hummingbirds and bees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle, Coral</td>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>6-12'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Late winter to early spring</td>
<td>Coral flowers</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Fertile, moist soil</td>
<td>Prune to direct and control growth</td>
<td>Twining vine for smaller structures; nectar attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; fruit attracts birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Leather Flower</td>
<td>Clematis pitcheri</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>8-10'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Late Spring to fall</td>
<td>Purple, urn-shaped flowers</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Moist; well drained</td>
<td>Support or tie brittle stems to trellis. Prune spent flowers to encourage more bloom.</td>
<td>Long-lasting, interesting flowers; fairly heat and drought tolerant; provides seeds for wildlife; dies to ground in winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapdragon Vine</td>
<td>Maurandella antirhinitiflora</td>
<td>T/E</td>
<td>3-6'; 3'</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring-fall</td>
<td>Small, rose-purple flowers from triangular leaves</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Dry, well-drained limestone</td>
<td>Pruning unnecessary</td>
<td>Dense, delicate vine covering about 3' by 3'; dies to ground in winter; nectar for hummingbirds, butterflies; larval host</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Invasive Plants*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Native Region</th>
<th>Height (ft)</th>
<th>Spread (ft)</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Seasonal Interest</th>
<th>Color/Feature</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass, Common Cynodon dactylium</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Varied</td>
<td>Native grass mixes such as Habiturf are best; Or use hybrid bermudagrass with sterile seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pistache Pistacia chinensis</td>
<td>E. Asia and China to 25'</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Tallow Triadica sebifera</td>
<td>China, Japan</td>
<td>To 60'; To 60'</td>
<td>Sun-Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yellow flower spikes; white seeds</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sandy, moist soils</td>
<td>Pull up seedlings by hand; Cut and paint with herbicide</td>
<td>Spade-shaped leaves; dangling yellow flower-spikes in spring; clusters of 3-lobed fruit in fall; flood-tolerant, shade-tolerant, allelopathic; matures quickly and spreads seeds prolifically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass Sorghum halepense</td>
<td>Africa, Asia</td>
<td>to 6'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Red to purple panicles; leaves with white stripe</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Prefers fertile, well-drained soils but is highly adaptable</td>
<td>Cannot tolerate repeated, close mowing; paint leaves before seeding; remove rhizomes</td>
<td>Considered one of top noxious weeds in the world; coarse grass with robust rhizomes, red to purple panicles, prominent white vein along leaf; outcompetes natives, shades out wildflowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Ranch (KR) Bluestem Bothriochloa ischaemum</td>
<td>N. Africa 18-48''</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&quot;Turkey foot&quot; seedhead</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Adapted to well-drained soils</td>
<td>Dig up, mow, till, burn, apply herbicide</td>
<td>Bunch grass with erect or spreading culms; distinctive seed-head; spread widely by ranchers and highway departments; goes to seed many times per year, outcompeting natives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum/Privet Ligustrum lucidum, L. japonicum, L. vulgare</td>
<td>Asia 6-30'; 15-25'</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandina/Heavenly Bamboo Nandina domestica</td>
<td>China to Japan 3-5'; 3-5'</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxeye Daisy Leucanthemum vulgare</td>
<td>Europe 1-3'</td>
<td>Sun/Part Shade</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1-3' white daisy flower</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Adaptable</td>
<td>Eliminate by hand or spot spray as soon as it appears</td>
<td>White flowers with yellow centers on stems from creeping rhizomes; spreads also by small seeds which are very hard to eliminate from soil; sold commercially.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pincushion flower Scabiosa atropurpurea</td>
<td>S. Europe N. Africa To 1'</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Small purple flower on green rosette</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>Adaptable</td>
<td>Eliminate by hand or spot spray.</td>
<td>Annual or biennial herb; many-flowered head on long peduncle; lavender, pink or white corollas; forms mono-culture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitex/Lilac Chaste Tree Vitex agnus-castus</td>
<td>Europe Asia 10-20'</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Fredericksburg Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCP)
### Plant List Spreadsheet
**Native Plant Society of Texas (NPSOT)**

**Fredericksburg and Surrounding Areas**

### Key

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#### Native Region

- **E:** Edwards Plateau;  **T:** Native to Texas (not a part of Edwards Plateau)

#### Light

- **Sun (S):** needs at least 6-8 hours of full, direct sun;  **Sun/Part Shade (S/PS):** can take anywhere from 4-8 hours of sun. Typically these plants bloom more in sun, but require less water in shade;  **Shade (SH):** less than 4 hours of direct sun; or dappled light for 6-8 hours

#### Evergreen

- **E:** Evergreen;  **SE:** Semi-evergreen;  **D:** Deciduous

#### Water

- **VL:** Very Low (Water occasionally during very dry conditions),  **L:** Low (Water thoroughly every 3-4 weeks if no rainfall),  **M:** Medium (Water thoroughly every 2-3 weeks if no rainfall),  **H:** High (Water thoroughly every 5-7 days if no rainfall); Refers to the plant's water needs after establishment. All plants need more water the first 2 years.

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**Texas native plants provide greater wildlife value than hybrid, non-native and/or exotic plants. Flowers, leaves, nuts, seeds, and berries provide food for wildlife including butterflies, other insects, birds and/or mammals.**

### Sources:


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**Developed by the Native Plant Society for the Native Landscape Certification Program - used with permission as a pdf only.**

**“Texas Department of Agriculture required disclaimer: “This (NLCP Invasives) plant list is only a recommendation and has no legal effect in the state of Texas. It is lawful to sell, distribute, import, or possess a plant on this list unless the Texas Department of Agriculture labels the plant as noxious or invasive on the department’s plant list.”**