

## **Appendix X**

### **Wildscapes Native Plant List and Bibliography**

## The Edwards Plateau

Semi-arid, rocky, and beautifully rugged, the Edwards Plateau comprises nearly 24 million acres of land dominated by Ashe juniper, various oaks, and occasionally, honey mesquite (Winkler, 1982). Much of the region overlays a foundation of honey-combed Cretaceous limestone--and an immense underground reservoir called the Edwards Aquifer that spills out into many crystal clear springs. Caliche slopes, limestone escarpments, and thin clay soils are riddled with fossil remains of microscopic marine creatures, bearing testimony to the once massive sea that covered most of the state. Topography is generally rough with elevations ranging from slightly less than 1000 feet to over 3,000 feet and average annual rainfall varying from a meager 15 inches in the west to more than 33 inches in the east (Gould, 1975). Droughts can be prolonged, frequent, and often unpredictable. Sporadic flash floods can be devastating to those unaccustomed to their fury. Average temperatures range from 64 F to 67 F. Soils range from neutral to slightly acidic sands and sandy loams in the Llano Uplift, to thin, rocky, highly calcareous clays and clay loams over the rest of the Plateau (Simpson, 1988). Floristically, it is a region of great diversity, with 100 of the 400 Texas endemic plants occurring only here, including Texas snowbells, Bracted twist-flower, Texabama croton, Texas wildrice, and rock quillworts. Tucked away in protected valleys, are relict populations of Texas madrone, Texas smoke tree, witch hazel, and big-tooth maples -- trees normally found far to the northeast in Arkansas, to the west in the Trans-Pecos mountains or to the south in the mountains of Mexico (Wasowski, 1988). The moist river corridors of the Colorado, Guadalupe, Blanco, and Nueces are lined with majestic baldcypress, pecan, hackberry and sycamores. And perhaps nowhere else are the spring wildflowers so spectacular as here, with undulating tapestries of bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, gaillardia and golden-wave dazzling even the most jaded eye come April.

The region also hosts a number of terrestrial vertebrates. Here the white-tailed deer is king. Other common denizens of the Hill Country include armadillo, black-tailed jackrabbit, opossum and Texas earless lizard. The purity and constant temperature of the waters provide ideal habitat for specialized spring dwellers such as the Clear Creek Gambusia, the San Marcos Gambusia, the Fountain Darter and the San Marcos Salamander. Within the larger rivers can be found the unique Guadalupe Bass and the Cagle's Map Turtle. Thousands of caves of all sizes harbor cave shrimp and blind salamanders which live only within the confines of these underground systems. Rare invertebrates like blind spiders, pseudoscorpions, mold beetles and harvestmen are also found in caves, as well as Mexican free-tailed bats which establish summer nursery colonies within several larger caves throughout the region. The Edwards Plateau also provides a meeting ground for birds typical of both eastern and western regions. The Green Kingfisher, Cave Swallow, Black-capped Vireo and Golden-cheeked Warbler nest more commonly here than in any other region in the state (Fisher, 1984).

## TEXAS WILDSCAPES NATIVE PLANT TABLES BIBLIOGRAPHY - EDWARDS PLATEAU

The following references were used to compile the above tables and regional description of the Edwards Plateau:

- Ajilvsgi, G. 1984. Wildflowers of Texas. Bryan, Texas: Shearer Publishing Inc.
- Ajilvsgi, G. 1991. Butterfly Gardening for the South. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company.
- Amos, C. and F. Gehlbach., eds. 1988. Edwards Plateau Vegetation: Plant Ecological studies in Central Texas. Waco, Texas: Baylor University Press.
- Correll, D. and M. Johnston. 1979. Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas. Richardson, Texas: University of Texas.
- Cox, P. and P. Leslie. 1988. Texas Trees; A Friendly Guide. San Antonio, Texas: Corona Press.
- Enquist, M. 1987. Wildflowers of the Texas Hill Country. Austin, Texas: Lone Star Botanical.
- Gould, F. 1975. The Grasses of Texas. College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press.
- Gould, F., G.O. Hoffman, and C.A. Rechenhain. 1960. Vegetational Areas of Texas. College Station, Texas: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station L-492.
- Lynch, Brother D. 1981. Native and Naturalized Woody Plants of Austin and The Hill Country. Austin, Texas: Saint Edward's University.
- Martin, A.C., H.S. Zim, and A.L. Nelson. 1951. American Wildlife and Plants - A Guide to Wildlife Food Habits. New York: Dover Publications.
- Peterson, R.T. et al. 1974. Gardening with Wildlife. Washington, D.C.: National Wildlife Federation.
- Pope, T., N. Oldenwald, and C. Fryling. 1993. Attracting Birds to Southern Gardens. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company.
- Simpson, B.J. 1989. A Field Guide to Texas Trees. Austin, Texas: Texas Monthly Press.
- Texas General Land Office. 1980. "The Natural Heritage of Texas." Austin, Texas: Nature Conservancy.
- Tufts, C. 1988. The Backyard Naturalist. Washington, D.C.: National Wildlife Federation.
- Vines, R.A. 1960. Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of the Southwest. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press.
- Wasowski, S. and A. Wasowski. 1989. Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region. Austin, Texas: Texas Monthly Press.
- Wilson, J. 1991. Landscaping with Wildflowers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Winckler, S. 1982. Texas Diversity: From the Piney Woods to the Trans-Pecos. In: The Nature Conservancy News: 32(5)

# Wildscapes Plant List -- Edwards Plateau

SPECIES	FAMILY	HABIT/ HEIGHT	FLOWER	FRUIT	SUN EXPOSURE	HABITAT	SOILS & MOISTURE REGIME	VEGETATION ZONES										ORNAMENTAL VALUE	WILDLIFE VALUE
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> Pecan	Juglandaceae Walnut Family	Tree, large 50' - 60'	inconspicuous catkins, m & f, yellowish on same tree. March - May	Nut Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, Part shade	Prefers rich bottomlands.	Sands, loams, or clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Beautiful shade tree with elegant compound leaves. Prefers deep, rich soils but will grow in thinner soils. Sometimes turns yellow in fall. Deciduous.	Sweet edible nuts valuable for all kinds of wildlife, birds & mammals alike including gamebirds, woodpeckers, jays, sparrows, fox squirrels, gray fox, opossums, and raccoons. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant for Gray hairstreak.	
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> Sugarberry	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large 40' - 60'	inconspicuous small, greenish. May - June	Berry (drupe), orange-red to purplish-black. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Rocky or alluvial soils along streams, in woodlands & thickets.	Sands, loams, and clays. Prefers rich soils, but will tolerate wide range. Well-drained, mesic to xeric; drought tolerant once established.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fast-growing shade tree adapted to most soils. Very drought tolerant. Yellow autumn color. Deciduous.	Fruit eaten by bluebirds, robins, cardinals, mockingbirds, cedar waxwings, thrashers, & sparrows. Good nest & cover tree, esp. for neotropical migrants. Larval food plant for Question Mark, Mourning Cloak, Pale Emperor, Snout & Hackberry butterflies.	
<i>Juglans nigra</i> Black walnut	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large 40' - 80'	inconspicuous catkins, m & f, yellowish-green. April - May	Walnut Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part sun	Deep, rich soils of woodlands.	Limestone soils, rich in calcium. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X		X	X			Shade tree with graceful appearance and fast growth rate. Immune to pests. Deciduous.	Nuts are preferred food of squirrels which disperse seeds. Woodpeckers, jays and gamebirds also like nuts. Good cover and nest tree for birds. Larval host plant of the Banded hairstreak.	
<i>Prunus serotina</i> v. <i>eximia</i> Plateau black cherry	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Tree, large 40' - 60'	Showy racemes of creamy white flowers. March - June	Cherries, small & black. July - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone soils in woodlands, floodplains, draws, canyons & mountain slopes of the Edwards Plateau.	Limestone & caliche type soils. Well-drained, mesic						X				Very ornamental overstory tree with attractive bark, pretty leaves & showy flowers & fruit. Deciduous.	Very important wildlife food source. Flowers attract several species of insects. Ripe cherries eaten by over 30 species of birds. Foliage browsed by deer & rabbits. LHP for Striped hairstreak, Red-spotted purple, Viceroy, Henry's Elfin, Tiger swallowtail	
<i>Quercus fusiformis</i> Plateau liveoak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 30' - 50'	inconspicuous m & f catkins borne separately on same tree, yellow - green & red. March	Acorns Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers calcareous substrate, rocky limestone soils of the Hill Country.	Sands, loams, clays. Prefers limestone & caliche type soils. Will grow on any alkaline to slightly acid soil. Well-drained, xeric-mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Plateau liveoak is an excellent evergreen shade tree often found growing in mottes. Adapts to a variety of sites, but not extremely wet or dry ones. Evergreen.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Acorns have high energy value & eaten by almost all forms of wildlife: deer, squirrels, fox, raccoons, gamebirds, woodpeckers, & jays. Fine substrate for insectivorous birds. LHP of 3 hairstreak species and duskywing.	

<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Chinkapin oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 40' - 60'	inconspicuous m & f catkins borne separately on same tree, yellowish. Mar.- June	Acorns Sept. - Oct., every 2 years	Full sun, part shade	Prefers upland forested areas.	Loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Beautiful, fast-growing shade tree. Attractive leaf shape. Bronze autumn color. Deciduous.	Sweet, edible nuts favored by many species of birds & mammals, deer, raccoons, opossums & squirrels. Good nesting and cover tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant to Horace's Duskywing.	
<i>Quercus texana</i> Texas red oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 30' - 50'	inconspicuous m & f catkins, reddish, borne on same tree. March - April	Acorns, every second year. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry upland sites.	Prefers alkaline, limestone soils, as well as slightly acid gravels & sands. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	Very beautiful shade tree, sometimes multi-trunked, with elegantly dissected leaves and striking fall orange to scarlet color. Prefers the cooler, moister soils of north or east exposures. Deciduous.	Catkins are eaten by several species of birds. Good cover & nesting tree. Fine substrate for insectivorous birds. Acorns eaten by many species of wildlife: deer, squirrels, turkey, bobwhite, woodpeckers. LHP for Horace's & Juvenal's duskywings.	
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Cedar elm	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large 30' - 60'	inconspicuous greenish perfect flowers borne in clusters. July.- Sept.	Samara Aug. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers woodlands, ravines & open slopes.	Sands, loams & clays Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Good shade tree, each with a unique shape. Fast growing & long lived. Excellent yellow fall color. LHP for Mourning Cloak & Question Mark. Deciduous.	Seeds & buds eaten by gamebirds, woodpeckers, chickadees, finches, sparrows & warblers. Good nesting and cover tree with lots of insects for insectivorous birds. Deer browse leaves; squirrels, foxes & rabbits eat seeds & buds.	
<i>Diospyros texana</i> Texas persimmon	Ebenaceae - Ebony Family	Tree, small 15' - 40'	Small greenish white flowers, fragrant. March	Fruit, small, round black & fleshy with lots of seeds. June - July	Full, part shade	Prefers limestone hills, shinnery oak dunes, breaks & rocky canyons, mesquite groves, areas along water courses.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, xeric	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Very attractive tree with smooth gnarled grayish bark and small leathery leaves. Quite drought-resistant once established. Deciduous.	Fragrant whitish flowers attract insects of many kinds. Ripe fruits eaten by several species of game & song birds. Mammals, especially javelina, relish the fruit. Leaves browsed by white-tailed deer. Larval host plant for Gray hairstreak & Henry's elfin.
<i>Fraxinus texensis</i> Texas ash	Oleaceae Olive Family	Tree, small 30' - 40'	Small m flowers, f flowers in clusters, purplish. Feb. - March	Samara August - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers canyons, bluffs, rocky slopes, open woodlands, near lakes in Edwards Plateau & Western Cross Timbers.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils Well-drained, xeric-mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	Short-trunked medium-sized tree with contorted branches. Has beautiful reddish-yellow fall color. Long-lived & healthy & very drought tolerant. Flowers & fruit quite decorative. Deciduous.	Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Fine nesting & cover tree. Several species of birds relish both flowers & fruits, esp. finches, cardinals & grosbeaks. Foliage browsed by rabbits, porcupine & white-tailed deer.	

<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> Yaupon	Aquifoliaceae Holly Family	Tree, small 15' - 25'	inconspicuous m & f creamy white flowers on separate trees. April	Drupes, (berry-like fruits) red on female tree. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers low woods, hammocks & sandy pinelands along streams, East Texas Piney Woods, Gulf Coast, eastern Edwards Plateau and Oak Woods & Prairies.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X						X	X																							Good understory tree or accent tree with a branchy appearance. Female trees have red berries held over winter, very ornamental. Shiny dark leaves attractive. Adaptable, grows in sun or shade, dry or moist soils of various types. Evergreen.	Fruits are eaten by several species of birds: bobwhite, doves, robins, cedar waxwings, bluebirds, jays & mockingbirds. Squirrels, opossum, rabbits & fox eat berries too. Flower nectar & pollen attract many insects. Good nest tree. LHP of Henry's Elfin.
<i>Morus rubra</i> Red mulberry	Moraceae Fig Family	Tree, small 35' - 40'	inconspicuous m & f greenish flowers, on separate trees. March - June	Mulberry (syncarp of aggregated red-black drupelets) April - Aug.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rich soils along streams, creek bottoms & moist woodlands.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X																		Handsome understory tree with polymorphic leaves, reddish black fruit and broad spreading crown. Good growth rate & easily transplanted. Deciduous.	Red mulberries are the prime source of spring fruit for neotropical migrant birds. 21 species devour them as soon as they ripen as do squirrels, raccoons, opossums & skunks. Larval host plant for Mourning Cloak.
<i>Pistacia texana</i> Texas pistache	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	Tree, small 10' - 40'	Small m & f greenish flowers, in dense clusters April - Sept.	Berries, red turning to blue-black. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone soils on canyon headers, along steep narrow canyons & on shallow, wide bottoms in Edwards Plateau.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone & caliche-type soils Well-drained, mesic-xeric.										X																					An airy, rounded small tree, often with multi-trunks. Foliage is glossy & attractive with reddish leaves in the spring. Good for hedges. Fast-growing & drought tolerant. Quite ornamental in appearance. Deciduous to Persistent.	Ripe berries are favorites with several species of birds, including robins, bluebirds, cardinals, mockingbirds, towhees, sparrows & finches. Small mammals also like fruit. Good cover & nesting tree.		
<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Carolina buckthorn	Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family	Tree, small 12' - 20'	inconspicuous, small greenish-yellow flowers. May - June	Drupes fleshy, reddish brown turning black, with 3-4 hard seeds. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade, shade	Prefers moist woods, fence rows, along creeks, heads of draws & canyon slopes.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																									Very attractive understory tree with pretty leaves and berries. Quite ornamental and adapted to a wide range of sites. Has good fall color & fruits borne over a long time. Deciduous.	When ripe, fruits are devoured by several species of birds, i.e. thrashers, robins, mockingbirds, cardinals, finches, etc. Flowers are good nectar source for bees, butterflies & other insects. Larval host plant for Gray hairstreak.	
<i>Rhus lanceolata</i> Lance-leaf sumac	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	Tree, small 10' - 20'	m & f flowers, small greenish white, on separate trees. June	Drupes, small red, in clusters, remain after leaves fall. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Occurs on limestone & in calcareous soils, woodlands & roadside edges, along fencerows. Tolerates disturbed soils.	Sands, sandy loams, neutral clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.						X	X			X																				X	Sometimes thicket-forming small tree with elegant compound leaves and showy red fruit clusters. Only trees with f flowers have fruit. Leaves turn a beautiful red color in the fall. Fast growing with a very attractive shape. Deciduous.	Fruit is eaten by more than 20 species of birds, favored by quail & turkey. Flowers attract numerous insects in spring, good nectar source for bees & butterflies. Leaves browsed by deer. Larval host plant for Red-banded hairstreak.		

<i>Acer grandidentatum</i> Big-toothed maple	Aceraceae - Maple Family	Ornamental tree 20' - 45'	Small & yellow, in few-flowered clusters. April - May	Samara, double-winged, rose-colored. Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist, protected canyons of Edwards Plateau & mountains of Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils. Mesic, likes moist soils.		X	X			X	One of the most beautiful ornamental trees in Texas with its beautifully shaped opposite leaves & exquisite fall color. Grows quickly & does very well under cultivation. Deciduous.	White-tailed deer browse the foliage. Samaras used as food by many species of birds & small mammals. In the spring, many species of birds eat the young flowers. Good nesting & cover tree. Excellent substrate for insectivorous birds.
<i>Aesculus pavia</i> Red buckeye	Hippocastanaceae Horse chestnut Family	Ornamental tree or shrub 10' - 35'	Showy red/yellow tubular flowers in terminal clusters. March	Capsule, round & leathery. Sept.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers moist soils in forests, along streams, thickets & rocky hills.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic. Moderate moisture.	X	X	X	X		X	Showy small tree or shrub with rounded crown, distinctive flower clusters and attractive palmate leaves. Blooms very early; loses leaves early. Good understory tree. Deciduous, early.	The scarlet tubular flowers are visited by hummingbirds. Butterflies are also attracted to the nectar. Seeds are poisonous, however, and not eaten by wildlife.
<i>Arbutus xalapensis</i> Texas madrone	Ericaceae Heath Family	Ornamental tree 20' - 30'	Small white to pinkish urn-shaped flowers. Feb. - April	Berries, bright red. Sept. - Oct.	Part shade	Prefers wooded, rocky canyons & limestone bluffs.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone, caliche-like soils. Well-drained, mesic					X	X	Absolutely gorgeous multi-trunked ornamental tree with papery thin peeling bark. Soft cream-colored spring bark turns reddish in summer. Attractive urn-shaped flowers set off nicely from dark green leathery leaves. Can be hard to grow, but worth it.	Flowers attract several kinds of insects. Berries are sought after by several species of birds & small mammals, also by white-tailed deer.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> s.v. <i>texensis</i> Texas redbud	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental tree 10' - 30'	Showy magenta pea-like flowers, appear before leaves. March	Legumes, brownish-red, in clusters. Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers thinner calcareous, rocky soils of Edwards Plateau & North Central Texas.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic; but less moisture than Eastern variety.	X	X			X	X	Highly ornamental and showy small tree with spreading, flat or rounded crown. Good understory tree or accent plant. Fast growing, usually with single trunk. Leaves have distinctive kidney shape & are shinier than other subspecies of Redbud. Deciduous.	Beautiful magenta flowers are copious early nectar source for butterflies, moths, bees, etc. Seeds are eaten by a number of species of birds; foliage browsed by white-tailed deer. Larval host plant to Henry's Elfin.
<i>Leucaena retusa</i> Goldenball leadtree	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental tree 12' - 25'	Showy yellow flower balls, very fragrant. April - Oct.	Leguminous pod, linear. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry rocky canyons on rocky soils.	Sands, loams & clays; prefers limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.					X	X	Airy ornamental with bright green twice compound leaves with profusely blooming yellow ball-like blossoms. Flaking bark is cinnamon-colored & very attractive. Tree blooms from spring until fall. Sun-loving flowers are well able to grow underneath.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Insects of many varieties are attracted to the copious nectar of the fragrant flowers. White-tailed deer browse the leaves.

<i>Prunus mexicana</i> Mexican plum	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental tree 15' - 35'	Showy, white perfect flowers, fragrant. Feb. - April	Plum, red-purple. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers river or creek bottoms, hardwood slopes & hillsides, & prairies.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X			Medium sized, single-trunked ornamental tree with broad crown and satiny silver bark with dark fissures. Excellent accent plant with heavenly fragrance when in bloom. Deciduous.	Early spring clouds of white flowers are wonderful nectar source, attracting bees, butterflies & diurnal moths. Gamebirds, songbirds & several species of mammals feast on the ripe plums. Larval host plant for Tiger swallowtail.
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> Rusty black-haw viburnum	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	Ornamental tree or large shrub 20' - 30'	Showy creamy-white clusters of flowers. March - May	Berries, bluish-black (drupes) Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils along streamsides, in open woods & thickets.	Sands, loams & clays, esp. limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Small, single-trunked, ornamental with broad crown. Attractive as understory tree, also beautiful in the open. Leaves very glossy, turning red, mauve or orange in fall. Slow growing, remaining shrub size for a long time. Deciduous.	Flowers are good nectar source for bees, butterflies & other insects. Fruits relished by several kinds of birds & small mammals. Robins, cedar waxwings, cardinals, bluebirds & mockingbirds love fruit, as do squirrels, opossums, raccoons & rabbits.
<i>Juniperus ashei</i> Ashe juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 10' - 30'	inconspicuous February	Cones, fleshy & berry-like. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky soils in canyons, ravines, arroyos, rimrock & breaks; on eroded slopes & flats.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric			X	X	X	X			Multi- or single-trunked thick evergreen tree with wonderfully shaggy bark. Leaves scale-like, dark green & aromatic. Female plant with large blue fruits. Dominant plant of the hill country. Evergreen.	Bark strips used as nest material by the Golden-cheeked warbler. Blue fruits a winter-time favorite of wildlife: bluebirds, robins, cedar waxwings, cardinals, finches & mammals. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. LHP of Olive & Juniper hairstreak.
<i>Pinus remota</i> Remote pinyon pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 20' - 30'	inconspicuous February	Cones Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky mesas & dry limestone slopes of western Edwards Plateau.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone & caliche-like soils. Well-drained, xeric.						X			Very attractive pine with pyramidal shape. Flexible blue-green needles are highly appealing. Makes a great accent plant. Very heat tolerant. Evergreen.	Excellent nesting & cover tree throughout the year. Pinyon nuts are highly prized by both gamebirds like quail & turkey & others able to extract them, i.e., scrub jays, woodpeckers & finches. Ground squirrels, rock squirrels, porcupines also love them.
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> Bald cypress	Taxodiaceae Bald Cypress Family	Conifer 45' - 100'	inconspicuous 5'-long clusters of cones. F cones at branch tips. March - April	Mature cones, wrinkled, rounded, 1-inch in diameter. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils in swamps, river bottoms, forests along streams.	Sands, loams & clays Hydric-mesic. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X			Large conifer with feathery, deciduous, needle-like leaves. Fast-growing with reliable bronze fall color. Long-lived tree often used as ornamental. Spanish moss (good nesting material) festoons branches. Deciduous.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Seeds eaten by many different kinds of birds, esp. waterfowl & sandhill cranes. Squirrels, & many other forms of wildlife eat seed cones. Good foraging substrate for insectivorous birds.



<i>Anisacanthus wrightii</i> Flame acanthus	Acanthaceae - Acanthaceae Family	Shrub 3' - 4'	Showy orange narrowly tubular flowers. June - Nov.	Capsule with seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky banks & floodplains of Edwards Plateau streams.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone, caliche-like soils. Mesic, well-drained.	X									Profusely-blooming shrub with bright orange tubular blossoms. Flowers continue to bloom through the fall. Very drought tolerant once established. Deciduous.	Flowers attract myriads of butterflies, moths & other insects throughout the summer. Both Ruby-throated and Black-chinned hummingbirds feed on the nectar also. Larval host plant for the Texas crescent-spot and Janais patch butterflies.	
<i>Callicarpa americana</i> American beauty-berry	Verbenaceae - Vervain Family	Shrub 3' - 9'	Small clusters of white or pink flowers at nodes. May - July	Berries, magenta, in clusters at nodes. Aug. - Nov.	Part shade, dappled shade.	Prefers moist soils of canyons and bottomlands, woods & thickets.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes rich soils. Well-drained, mesic.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Open, much branched shrub with showy magenta berries. Has mounding form. Likes to be watered during dry periods. Deciduous.	Fruits are favored by several species of birds, i.e., bobwhite, mockingbirds, cardinals, thrashers, robins, finches & towhees. Raccoons, opossum & gray fox also relish berries.
<i>Forestiera pubescens</i> Elbowbush	Oleaceae - Olive Family	Shrub 5' - 10'	Showy yellow bracts appear before leaves, early in spring. Feb.	Berries, bluish-black (drupes). June - Oct.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open pastures, brushy prairies, woodlands & thickets.	Sands, loams, & clays. Well-drained soils, mesic to semi-dry.				X	X	X	X	X	X		Straggling, irregularly shaped shrub. Though not beautiful, this is the first shrub to bloom in spring. Opposite softly fuzzy leaves and blue-black berries. Deciduous.	Yellow flowers appear early in spring providing early nectar source for bees, butterflies & other insects. Berries are eaten by several species of birds & small mammals. Leaves are browsed by white-tailed deer.
<i>Lantana horrida</i> Lantana	Verbenaceae - Vervain Family	Shrub 3' - 6'	Showy yellow & orange heads made up of tiny florets. May to December.	Berries, green then dark blue-black. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Occurs in fields, thickets, swamps, rich sandy woods, scrub & gravelly hills.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric to mesic.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		This showy shrub is planted for its long, profuse blooming season. Though not a native of Texas, it can be planted almost throughout the state. It loves the hot weather. It's good to prune it back to the ground each winter. Deciduous.	Colorful, long-blooming flowers attract both butterflies and hummingbirds throughout the season. Northern cardinals and other species of birds eat the ripe fruit. Fairly deer resistant. Larval host plant of the Painted Lady.
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> Cenizo	Scrophulariaceae - Figwort Family	Shrub 4' - 8'	Showy lavender to light purple flowers, almost bell-shaped. May - Oct.	Capsules Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers rocky limestone hills, bluffs, ravines, arroyos & brushlands.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Drought-hardy shrub with pretty gray leaves & long-blooming magenta to lavender flowers. The silvery-gray leaves lend a highly ornamental flair to this shrub. Evergreen.	The showy lavender flowers attract several kinds of insects. This dense shrub offers good cover and a safe nesting site for birds. The leaves are not readily browsed by white-tailed deer. Larval host plant of the Theona Checkerspot.
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> Spicebush	Lauraceae - Laurel Family	Shrub 10' - 15'	Small yellow-green flowers appear before leaves. March - April	Drupes, bright red. Aug. - Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rich wooded slopes & rocky areas along streams of the Edwards Plateau.	Loams, limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, but moist.								X		Attractive, multi-trunked shrub that prefers rich soil or sandy gravel in the shade along streams. Leaves, twigs, bark & fruit contain nice aromatic oil. Red berry-like fruits are very ornamental. Deciduous.	Flowers attract several kinds of insects & are good early source of nectar. White-tailed deer & rabbits browse lightly on leaves. 24 species of birds feed on the red berries. Good cover & nesting site for birds. LHP of Spicebush & Tiger swallowtails.	

<i>Rhus aromatica</i> Fragrant sumac	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	Shrub 3' - 8'	inconspicuous yellow flowers appearing before leaves. Feb. - March	Berries, red May - June	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade.	Prefers limestone outcrops, rocky slopes, prairies, & mesquite plains.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Aromatic shrub with pretty leaves & early flowers. Tends to form thickets & is irregularly branched. Deciduous.	Early flowers provide early nectar source for insects like bees, butterflies & moths. The red berries are one of the earliest summer fruits making it popular with several species of birds & small mammals. Larval host plant to Red-banded hairstreak.
<i>Salvia greggii</i> Autumn sage	Lamiaceae - Mint Family	Shrub 2' - 4'	Showy magenta red flowers, also comes in white, pink or coral. April - Dec.	Nutlets June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky soils in central, south & west Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils, esp. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.			X		X	X				X	Aromatic showy shrub which blooms prolifically spring, summer & fall. Adaptable to other areas of the state where not native. Good as ground cover or hedge. Really needs good drainage. Persistent (almost evergreen).	Abundant flowers provide copious nectar which is attractive to bees & especially hummingbirds. Ruby-throats can't seem to get enough. Provides food over the long hot summer for them when other plants have waned.
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i> Red yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent Leaves 2-3', Flower stalk 5'	Showy, coral to salmon pink flowers on tall stalk. May - Nov.	Capsules Aug. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers prairies, rocky slopes & mesquite groves.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone soils. Xeric, well-drained.		X	X	X		X					Very elegant succulent, used alot in landscapes as an accent plant. Widely adaptable to various soils. Flowers bloom profusely and for a long time. Evergreen.	Ruby-throated and Black-chinned hummingbirds are highly attracted to flowers which provide copious nectar for long periods. White-tailed deer also love to eat the flowers.
<i>Yucca constricta</i> Buckley yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 2' leaves 3'- 6' flower stalk	Showy panicles of creamy -w hite flowers. April - June	Capsules Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers brushy woods & grasslands.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone soils. Well-drained xeric.	X	X			X	X		X	X		Very striking accent plant, lovely when in bloom. This plant is the most flower-like of all the yuccas. Leaves are dark green with white edges. Older leaves get threads. Tips are armed with healthy spines. Evergreen.	Elegant waxy flowers emit their fragrance at night attracting moths which pollinate them. Flowers are edible and popular with white-tailed deer. Larval host plant to Yucca giant skipper.
<i>Yucca rupicola</i> Twist-leaf yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 1'- 2' leaves 2'- 4' flower stalk	Showy panicles of creamy -white flowers. April - June	Capsules Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Endemic to Edwards Plateau; prefers limestone ledges, also on grass covered plains, in dense brush & on open woodlands.	Limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.						X					Very striking accent plant, attractive when in bloom. Leaves are twisted & edged in white. Some have curly threads, others do not. Tips are armed with healthy spines. Very drought tolerant. Evergreen.	Waxy white flowers emit their fragrance at night attracting moths which pollinate them. Flowers are edible and popular with white-tailed deer. Larval host plant to Yucca giant skipper.
<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i> Heart-leaf ampelopsis	Vitaceae - Grape Family	Vine High climber	inconspicuous greenish flowers. May - June	Berries, bluish-purple Aug. - Nov.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers rich woodlands & bottomlands along rivers & streams.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, but moist	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Vine with pretty heart-shaped leaves & bluish-purple fruit. Very fast growing climber. Deciduous.	A number of species of birds consume the fruit, including cardinals, bobwhite, woodpeckers, brown thrashers, hermit thrushes, finches & sparrows.

<i>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet-creeper	Bignoniaceae Catalpa Family	Vine Climber to the sky	Showy orange tubular flowers in dense clusters June - Sept.	Capsule with winged seeds. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Tolerates a variety of soils throughout Eastern half of Texas	Sands, loams & clays Mesic; moderate moisture; poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Striking vine adapted to nearly every soil type. Excellent for hiding ugly structures. Sometimes can do too well & needs to be cut back. Persistent.	This is premier plant to attract hummingbirds. Both Ruby-throat and Black-chinned hummers are highly fond of it. Copious nectar sustains these beauties. The plant is also an excellent nectar source for the larger butterflies.
<i>Clematis pitcheri</i> Purple leatherflower	Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	Vine Climber, high	Showy, purple nodding urn-shaped flowers June - Aug.	Achenes, filiform Sept. - Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers thickets, woodland borders, likes moist low ground	Sands, loams, clays; likes limestone soils. Mesic, prefers moist soils	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This high climbing vine with the elegant smooth bright green leaves and lovely purple flowers will clamber over a trellis, trees, or shrubs. This species is fairly cold-hardy. Deciduous.	This vine provides good cover for small birds. A thick clump is an excellent place to hide from predators. Achenes eaten by a few species of birds.
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Coral honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	Vine Climber to 40'	Showy orange red tubular flowers in clusters. March - Dec.	Berries, red April - Jan.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist fertile soils of East Texas, woods & thickets	Sands & loams & clays. Mesic-hydric soils; poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A beautiful everblooming vine that grows well & is well-behaved. Likes morning sun & afternoon dappled shade. Needs extra water when getting established, but not later. Persistent.	Ruby-throated and Black-chinned hummers are attracted to this vine spring, summer and fall, esp. during migration. Orioles also sip nectar, as do butterflies. Fruit-eating birds relish the succulent red berries in the fall. LHP of Spring Azure.
<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> Snapdragon vine	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Vine Climber to 3'	Showy purple flowers. March - Sept.	Capsule, round Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone hills & bluffs, also dunes, shrubs & boulders.	Sands, loams, clays Mesic, well-drained.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Elegant, delicate-leafed climber & ground cover. Fast grower; tolerates salt. Looks great in a pot. Leaves have excellent fall color Perennial.	Fruits are a favorite with many species of birds. Flowers are a good nectar source for many kinds of insects, especially butterflies. Lush clumps provide good cover. Larval host plant of Buckeye.
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Virginia creeper	Vitaceae Grape Family	Vine Climber & ground cover	inconspicuous greenish flowers. May - June	Berries, blue-black. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rich soils of woodlands & thickets & rocky banks in eastern half of TX.	Sands, loams, clays. Tolerates gumbo soils. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Very attractive vine with lush green palmate leaves. Vigorous climber well able to cloak walls, columns, etc by fastening on to masonry. Also good ground cover. Striking red-orange fall color. Deciduous.	Many species of birds compete for the blue-black berries including woodpeckers, kingbirds, great-crested flycatchers, titmice, cardinals, mockingbirds, bluebirds, warblers & sparrows.
<i>Passiflora lutea</i> Yellow passionvine	Passifloraceae Passionflower Family	Vine Climber to 3'	Showy whitish-yellow flowers May - Sept.	Fleshy globose fruit. Aug. - Nov	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers shady, low moist woods	Sands, sandy loams; likes limestone soils. Mesic, likes moist soils	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Delicate looking vine with interestingly shaped leaves and complex flowers. Prefers moist & shady areas. Deciduous.	Flowers attract several kinds of insects, especially butterflies. Birds & small mammals partake of the fruit. Larval host plant of the Julia, Mexican & Gulf fritillaries, as well as Zebra & Crimson-patch longwing.

<i>Vitis monticola</i> Mountain grape	Vitaceae - Grape Family	Vine High climber	inconspicuous greenish flowers. April - May	Grapes, small & black, sometimes red Sept. - Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers limestone hills & ridges of the Texas Hill Country	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone & caliche-like soil. Mesic, well-drained	X											Endemic Edwards Plateau grape with sweet fruit. Prefers soils underlain with limestone. Has small leaves for a grape and shorter flower clusters than most. Deciduous.	The sweet red to black grapes are highly sought after by various species of birds such as cardinals, bluebirds, mockingbirds, thrashers, thrushes, finches & sparrows. They will even devour them before they are fully ripe.
<i>Bothriochloa saccaroidea</i> Silver bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 4'	Flowering spikelets green to silver. May - Oct.	Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dryish open areas, woodland edges, along roadsides	Sands, sandy loams, loams & clays. Xeric-mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X						This grass becomes increasingly beautiful as its seed head ripens and catches the sun light, glowing silvery. This bunchgrass has a conspicuous basal cluster of leaves & stems. Warm-season perennial.	This bunch grass is a fairly good forage grass for white-tailed deer. Parts of the grass are used as nesting & denning material by birds & small mammals. Many species of seed-eating birds eat the ripe seeds.
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> Sideoats grama	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 6'	Spikelets, yellowish, arranged down along stem. May - Oct.	Seeds June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Tolerates a variety of open places throughout state. Does well in disturbed areas. Not as common in eastern forests.	Sands, loams & clays, both limestone & igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Our state grass is a strong perennial and works well as a garden accent. Competes well with short grasses but not tall-grass prairie grasses. Great choice for wildflower meadow garden. Warm-season perennial bunch grass. Dormant in winter.	Provides good grazing for wildlife and an abundance of bird seed for seed-eating birds of several varieties. Food available spring, summer & fall. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant for Dotted skipper & green skipper.
<i>Elymus canadensis</i> Canada wildrye	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 5'	Flowering spikelets green turning gold, with long awns. March - June	Seeds May - Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers shaded sites along fence rows, woods borders & moist ravines throughout state. Absent in southern part of South TX.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This tufted grass with attractive seed heads does best in shady areas with adequate moisture. Cool-season tufted perennial.	Provides good early food for many species of birds & small mammals that eat grain. Grass parts, leaves, stems, & spikelets used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant for Zabulon skipper.
<i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i> Big muhly	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 5'	Flowering spikelets silvery green to golden tan. July - Aug.	Seeds Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone uplands near streams	Calcareous clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X								This is a highly attractive bunch grass. Serves as a striking accent plant in any garden. Plant sports silvery golden plumes in the fall. Warm-season perennial.	Big muhly is a good forage grass for wildlife. Birds readily eat the ripe seeds. Grass parts are used for nesting & denning material.

<i>Panicum virgatum</i> Switchgrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 6'	Flowering spikelets green turning rich gold. Aug. - Sept.	Seeds Oct. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers seasonally moist, open areas throughout Texas.	Sands, loams & clays Moist. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Gorgeous tall-grass can be used as dramatic accent plant. Turns deep, rich golden color in fall. Has airy, filigreed seedhead. Can also be used in small pocket prairie. Does great in Houston, loves the extra water. Warm-season perennial bunch grass.	Provides fair grazing for wildlife, seeds sought after by seed-eating birds. Excellent sparrow food in winter. Provides good protective cover and nesting & denning material. Good place for butterflies to get out of the wind. LHP for Delaware skipper.
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Little bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 5'	Flowering spikelets blue-green to silvery gold. Aug. - Dec.	Seeds Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers woods openings, rocky slopes of pastures & rangeland, along forest borders and prairies throughout Texas.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Most wide-ranging bunchgrass in the state, a dominant of the tallgrass prairie. Tolerant of a wide variety of moisture & drought. Little bluestem is a symphony of beautiful color changes through the year from blue-green to coppery gold in the fall.	Provides fairly good grazing for wildlife. Good cover grass, grass parts provide denning & nesting material for birds & mammals. Larval host plant for Dusted skipper, Delaware skipper, Dixie skipper, Cross-line skipper & Cobweb skipper.
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> Indiangrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 8'	Flowering spikelets a deep yellow. Oct. - Nov.	Seeds Nov. - Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers moist rich soils of tall-grass prairies of central & coastal TX	Sands, loams & clays. Likes calcareous soils. Mesic, likes moisture.	X	X	X	X	X						This gorgeous grass was major component of tallgrass prairie. Striking accent plant or member of pocket tallgrass prairie. Does well in a naturally moist rich swale area. Warm-season perennial bunch grass. Dormant in winter.	Fairly good grazing for wildlife when green. Seed-eating birds and small mammals eat ripe seeds. Stems, leaves used as nesting & denning material. Provides excellent protective cover for wildlife. Larval host plant of Pepper-and-salt skipper.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> Wild columbine	Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy red & yellow tubular flowers. March - May	Follicle with seeds. May - July	Part shade, dappled shade, full shade	Prefers moist, shaded canyons growing in & around rock of cliff faces & boulders.	Sands & loams; likes limestone based soils Well-drained, mesic, likes moisture.	X	X	X	X	X						A hill country native that grows well in gardens where the soils are rich in organic matter & well-drained. Likes shade & extra moisture. Perennial.	Wild columbine is a wonderful hummingbird plant. Flowers also attract other varieties of insects.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> Butterfly-weed	Asclepiadaceae Milkweed Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy orange complex flowers. April - Sept.	Follicle with comose seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers prairies, meadows, open woods & thickets in Eastern Texas & west to Hill Country.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X						With its splashy orange, complex flowers, this is our most striking milkweed. It is very drought-tolerant once it is established and lives for a very long time. Has a big taproot. Perennial.	This milkweed is a larval host plant for Milkweed butterflies such as the Monarch and the Queen. The female lays her eggs on the stems & leaves of the plant. Caterpillars feed on the milky sap sequestering the secondary compounds making them poisonous.

<i>Englemannia pinnatifida</i> Engelmann daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. Feb. - Nov.	Achenes April - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Grows in opens fields, meadows, along roadsides throughout much of the state.	Sands, loams & clays; neutral to calcareous soils. Well-drained, xeric to mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lemon-yellow flowers blanket the fields & roadsides especially in the spring. With a little extra water in your garden, these flowers will prolong bloom-time through the summer. Perennial.	Englemann daisy attracts a multitude of bees, butterflies & other insects which forage on the nectar. Seed-eating birds such as sparrows, buntings & finches dine on the ripe achenes in the fall.
<i>Eupatorium havanense</i> Shrubby boneset	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 5'	Showy white to pinkish flower heads, very fragrant. Aug. - Oct.	Achenes Oct. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers limestone hills, rocky hillsides & bluffs of the Edwards Plateau.	Sands, loams & clays; likes rocky limestone soils. likes moisture. Mesic,							X					This late blooming shrubby wildflower with opposite deltoid leaves is much-branched and flat-topped with fragrant white to pink terminal flower clusters. Perennial.	Masses of white to pink flowers is an excellent nectar source for migrating Monarch butterflies & other late foraging insects. Many species of sparrows & finches eat the ripe achenes in winter. LHP of Rawson's metalmark.
<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i> Maximilian sunflower	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 4' - 6'	Showy bright yellow flowers Aug. - Oct.	Achenes Nov. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers seasonally moist ditches & depressions in grasslands, prairies & meadows in Edwards Plateau, North & South East Texas.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone-based soils. Well-drained, xeric; tolerates seasonally poor drainage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	With its bright yellow flowers, Maximilian sunflower is gorgeous in the fall. Does very well growing among native grasses in a pocket prairie. Occurs in colonies on both dry & moist ground. Perennial.	Maximilian sunflower provides copious nectar to butterflies & bees in the fall. Ripe seeds eaten by granivorous birds, especially sparrows.
<i>Malva viscus drummondii</i> Turk's cap	Malvaceae - Mallow Family	Wildflower, shrub in South TX 4' - 9'	Showy red flowers. May - Nov.	Berry-like fruit, red, flattened. Aug. - Sept.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers moist woodlands, wood margins, streamsides, river edges in shady conditions. Low grounds.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils, tolerates gumbo. Hydric-mesic, likes moisture	X	X	X	X	X	X						A good ornamental for shady situations. Forms colonies in shady spots. Serves as good ground cover. Best pruned back after 2 years. Deciduous.	Attractive red flowers are very popular with hummingbirds. Butterflies, diurnal moths & other insects are also attracted to the flowers. The bland fruit is eaten by several species of birds & small mammals.
<i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i> Rose pavonia	Malvaceae - Mallow Family	Wildflower 2' - 5'	Showy pink flowers. May - Dec., sometimes all year.	Capsules July - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rocky woods on Edwards Plateau & Rio Grande Plains	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic to xeric.							X	X			X	Very attractive flowering perennial shrub. Leaves are scalloped & velvety to the touch. Numerous flowers open every morning & close in the afternoon. Requires little care beyond occasional watering & pruning. Perennial.	Lush pink flowers attract many species of butterflies & moths. Leaves are browsed by white-tailed deer.

<i>Salvia roemeriana</i> Cedar sage	Lamiaceae Mint Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy red tubular flowers. March - July	Nutlets May - Sept.	Part shade, dappled shade, full shade	Prefers rocky, shaded woods, canyon edges, bases of limestone outcrops in Edwards Plateau & Trans-Pecos	Sands, loams, clays & limestone-based soils. Well-drained, mesic											X			X	Cedar sage with its showy red tubular flowers & soft kidney-shaped leaves does supremely well in a shady garden. It makes a great ground cover, growing well in an Ashe juniper association. Perennial.	Black-chinned & Ruby-throated hummingbirds sip nectar from these plants which offer nectar when they first arrive from their wintering grounds. Plants are also popular in the Trans-Pecos to several other species of hummingbirds.	
<i>Viguiera dentata</i> Golden-eye	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 3' - 6'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. Oct.	Achenes Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry caliche soils of the Texas Hill Country & chalky cuestas of North Central Texas, Blackland Prairies & to a less extent in the Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained mesic.	X	X	X											X	This open busy perennial thrives at sunny edges of woods & tends to grow in large colonies. Extremely drought-tolerant, it can be absolutely magnificent in full bloom. Perennial.	Golden-eye provides a great deal of nectar to bees & butterflies foraging in the fall. Ripe achenes are relished by several species of small seed-eating birds. Also provides good protective cover. Larval host plant of the Bordered patch butterfly.	
<i>Ipomopsis rubra</i> Standing cypress	Polemoniaceae Phlox Family	Wildflower 2' - 6'	Showy red-orange tubular flowers. May - June	Seeds elongate, swelling when wet. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rocky or sandy ground in fields or along edges of woods in Edwards Plateau, Cross Timbers, Oak Woods & Prairies & East Texas. Also Piney Woods	Sands, loams & gravelly soils. Well-drained, mesic	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								With splashy red-orange flowers & elegantly divided threadlike leaves, standing cypress is a spectacular plant. It does not flower the first year seeds are planted but forms a low attractive basal rosette. Biennial.	Standing cypress is a wonderful hummingbird plant. Exerted yellow anthers & red tubular flowers attract any hummer in the area. Hummer's heads get yellow with pollen as they zip from flower to flower.
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> Brown-eyed Susan	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy yellow ray flowers with dark brown centers May-Sept.	Achenes July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open prairies, grasslands & woodland meadows in the eastern two-thirds of the state.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								Black-eyed Susans provide a lush splash of color in your meadow garden or pocket prairie. It does especially well if the rains are good or with a little extra watering. It will grow well in both partially shady areas & the sun. Annual.	Bees, butterflies & many other kinds of insects forage for nectar from these flowers all summer. In the fall when the flowers have good to seed, numerous seed-eating birds forage on the ripe achenes.
<i>Thelesperma filifolium</i> Greenthread	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 1 1/2'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. Feb. - Dec.	Achenes April - Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers dry, calcareous soils on prairies throughout Texas. Rare in East Texas & Trans-Pecos	Sands, loams, clays & limestone based soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								Looking much like Golden-wave, this attractive, daisy-like flower grows in large masses of golden yellow over large expanses of prairie habitats. This plant prefers lots of sun & excellent drainage for best results. Annual.	Greenthread attracts nectar-loving insects of all varieties, esp. bees & butterflies. Ripe achenes, after flowers have good to seed, are highly sought after by several species of granivorous birds like the Painted Bunting. LHP of Dwarf Yellow butterfly.

<i>Verbena bipinnatifida</i> Prairie verbena	Verbenaceae Vervain Family	Wildflower 6" - 12"	Showy magenta to purple flowers grouped in 2-flower heads. March - Dec.	Capsule-like fruit, dry (Schizocar p) May - Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers prairies & fields throughout most of Texas, except for Trans-Pecos	Sands, loams, clays & limestone-based soils. Well-drained, xeric to mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Prairie verbena makes a great low-growing ground cover. Looks very good in rock gardens. Prefers full sun & limestone soils but will survive in others. Annual.	Prairie vervain is an excellent butterfly plant. When in bloom it is always attended by them as they daintily park on the conveniently shaped landing-platform-shaped flower heads.
----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------