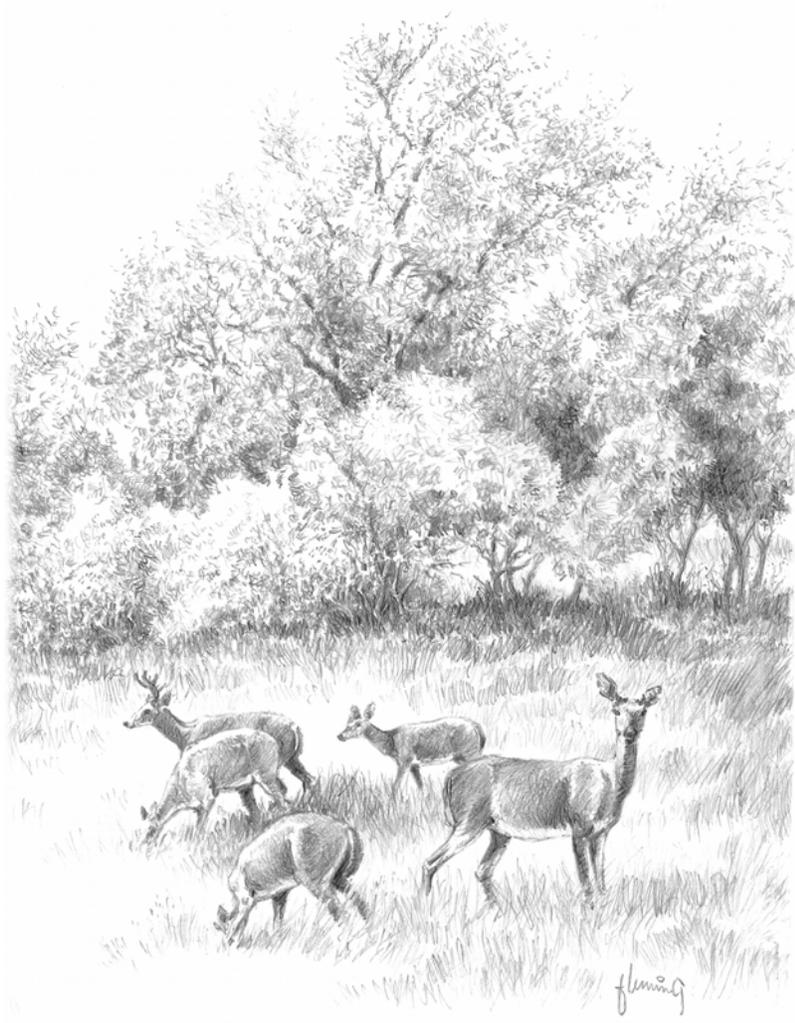


## Appendix X

### 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).

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## The Cross Timbers and Prairies

The Cross Timbers and Prairies contain about 17,000,000 acres represented by alternating bands of wooded habitat scattered throughout a mostly prairie region -- thus the term Cross Timbers. Elevations range from about 600 to almost 1,700 feet while rainfall varies from about 25 inches in the west and 35 inches in the east. Average annual temperatures are about 67° F. The Cross Timbers share many of the same species with the Post Oak Savannah. Grassland species such as little bluestem, Indiangrass and big bluestem are common to both, but there are a few notable differences in floral composition. Yaupon, sassafras and dogwood which form dense understory thickets in the Post Oak Savannah are almost nonexistent in the Eastern Cross Timbers. Texas mulberry, American elm and Osage orange become more common. In the understory are rusty blackhaw viburnum, American beautyberry, Arkansas yucca, and smooth sumac. In the Western Cross Timbers, which is drier still, live oak becomes more important, replacing the post oaks as you proceed westward. The decrease in moisture discourages trees from growing close together except along streams resulting in more expansive pockets of prairies separating isolated stands of trees. Here flameleaf sumac, redbud, Mexican plum, rusty blackhaw viburnum and Eastern red cedar become more prevalent. Fragrant sumac appears for the first time, a common shrub in the Western Cross Timbers and further west. Wildlife consists of a mixture of eastern forest and prairie species.

## TEXAS WILDSAPES NATIVE PLANT TABLES BIBLIOGRAPHY - CROSS TIMBERS & PRAIRIES

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# 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	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 v. 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> 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	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.	Well-	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				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			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	Drapes, (berry-like fruits) red on female tree. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade, 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	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					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	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> 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				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 m 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	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 - Acanthus 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					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					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				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	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-white 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	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,	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.

							but moist													
<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					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 purpurea</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					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							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		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						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					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 saccharoides</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	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	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	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	X	X	X	X	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> Switchgrasses	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	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	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	X	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	X	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	X	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. Mesic, likes moisture.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	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>Malvaviscus 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	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 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		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	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	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	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.

# Wildscapes Plant List -- Cross Timbers and Prairies

SPECIES	FAMILY	HABIT HEIGHT	FLOWER	FRUIT	SUN EXPOSURE	HABITAT	SOILS & MOISTURE REGIME	R e g i o n s										ORNAMENTAL VALUE	WILDLIFE VALUE
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i> v. <i>oblongifolia</i> Chittamwood	Sapotaceae - Sapodilla Family	Tree, large 30' - 80'	White perfect flowers, fragrant. June - July	Berries, blue-black. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, Part shade	Mostly uplands, sometimes bottomlands, woodlands, edges and fencerows. This subspecies occurs on eastern half of Rolling Plains.	Sandy loams, loams, and clays. Tolerates gumbo. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Large shade tree with simple green leaves with white woolly undersurface. Persistent.	Several species of birds feed on the fruit, including cardinals, finches, robins, cedar waxwings, warblers, and vireos. Good cover and nesting tree due to protective thorns. Good substrate for insectivorous birds.
<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	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 and mammals alike including woodpeckers, jays, sparrows, fox squirrel, gray squirrel, opossum, 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	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>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green ash	Oleaceae - Olive Family	Tree, large 30' - 80'	Inconspicuous m & f yellowish catkins & spikes. April - May	Samara Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Alluvial woods & swamps along rivers & streams, swales & depressions in prairies	Acid sands, sandy loams & heavy limestone clays. Needs moisture; poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fairly fast-growing & long-lived shade tree with opposite, compound, deciduous leaves. Brilliant yellow autumn color. Requires quite a bit of moisture. This widespread ash is considered somewhat shade intolerant. Deciduous.	Excellent cover and nesting tree. Cardinals, finches, red-winged blackbirds relish fruit. Foliage browsed by cottontails and white-tailed deer. Larval host plant for Two-tailed tiger swallowtail and Tiger swallowtail.
<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. Prefers deep alluvial soils that are rich in calcium.	Limestone soils, rich in calcium. Well-drained, Mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shade tree with graceful appearance and fast growth rate. Immune to pests. Requires a fairly constant source of moisture. During long hot summers, may need some extra water. 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>Platanus occidentalis</i> Sycamore	Platanaceae - Sycamore Family	Tree, large 100' - 150'	Inconspicuous m & f globose heads reddish, greenish. April - May	Round seed head. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Rich bottomland soils along streams and creek bottoms	Sands, sandy loams, and clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X			Majestic shade tree. Fast-growing with pretty leaves and bark. Prefers deep, rich, moist soils esp. those found along riverbanks. Deciduous.	Globose fruit with seeds eaten by a variety of birds and mammals, including muskrat. Goldfinches, purple & house finches are especially fond of fruit. Good substrate for insectivorous birds.
<i>Populus deltoides</i> Eastern cottonwood	Salicaceae - Willow Family	Tree, large 40' - 100'	Inconspicuous m & f catkins red & brown. March - June	Brown f capsules with cottony seeds. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Rich bottomland soils along streams	Sands, loams, and clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Very large shade tree with fluttery green leaves. Fast-growing with excellent fall color. Easy to establish. Grows in almost any soil type but prefers sandy loams along the edges of streams. Easily propagated by cuttings. Deciduous.	Foliage, bark, seeds & leaves important to wildlife esp. deer & rabbits. Seeds eaten by many birds, esp. grosbeaks & cardinals. Cottony seeds used to line nests. Larval host plant for Mourning Cloak, Red-spotted Purple, Viceroy & 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			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 macrocarpa</i> Bur oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 60' - 80'	Inconspicuous m & f catkins, red & greenish. March - April	Acorns Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist forests along streams & in fallow fields	Sands, loams, and clays, esp. limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X		X	X		Very graceful shade tree, widely adaptive, fast-growing for an oak. Attractive leaves, unusual acorn, drought resistant & long-lived. Prefers the limestone soils along riverbanks, but does not require extra watering during dry spells. Deciduous.	Important source of food for several species of birds, woodpeckers, jays, game birds. Also sought after by mammals, white-tailed deer, squirrels & raccoons. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant for Sleepy & Juvenal's Duskywing.
<i>Quercus marilandica</i> Blackjack oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 40' - 60'	Inconspicuous m & f catkins, red & greenish. April	Acorns, every 2 years. Nov. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers upland forests of timber belt in East & Central Texas.	Sands, sandy loams, loams & clays. Tolerates dry, sandy, gravelly soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric	X	X	X		X	X			Beautiful shade tree often associated with Post oak. Leaves are dark green, distinctive & puppet-shaped. Slow-growing & hard to transplant. Can tolerate relatively poor conditions. Deciduous.	Provides dense canopy cover. Good nesting tree & substrate for insectivorous birds. Turkey & deer love acorns. Woodpeckers, jays, & doves eat & cache them. Smaller wildlife eat crushed ones. LHP of Juvenal's, Horace's duskywings & White M hairstreak.
<i>Quercus stellata</i> Post oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 40' - 50'	Inconspicuous catkins, m & f, reddish. March - May	Acorns Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dryish uplands, also grows in moister areas in East Texas.	Sands, sandy loams, prefers acid soils. Also neutral clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Slow-growing oak with maltese-cross leaves. Widespread in Texas. Rugged shade tree good in otherwise inhospitable conditions. Winter silhouettes strikingly dramatic. Provides dense canopy cover. Dominant in sandy areas in north & east central Texas.	Good nesting & cover tree; fine substrate for insectivorous birds. Turkey & deer relish acorns as do doves, woodpeckers & jays. Smaller birds eat crushed ones that fall on ground. LHP for Northern hairstreak, Horace's & Juvenal's duskywings.

<i>Sapindus drummondii</i> Western soapberry	Sapindaceae - Soapberry family	Tree, large 15' - 50'	Clusters of small white flowers. May - June	Round, amber, wrinkled berry-like fruit with 1 seed. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils along streams & fencerows, scattered throughout Texas	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fine-looking shade tree with dependable yellow fall foliage. Translucent amber fruits have white seeds which are poisonous to us. Moderately fast growing; also tolerates poor sites. Forms thickets but does not live long. Deciduous.	Fruit highly prized by many kinds of birds that are not affected by poison. Bluebirds, robins, cedar waxwings devour them. Small flowers provide nectar to various insects. Good nest & cover tree. Substrate to insectivores. LHP to Soapberry hairstreak.
<i>Ulmus americana</i> American elm	Ulmaceae Elm Family	Tree, large 40' - 80'	Inconspicuous red to green flowers. Feb. - April	Samara March - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rich soils along streams & lowland areas	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Excellent shade tree turning yellow gold in autumn. Fast growing & handsome shape. Long-lived. Larval host plant to Comma, Question Mark, Mourning Cloak & Painted Lady. Deciduous.	Seeds & buds eaten by gamebirds, woodpeckers, chickadees, robins, vireos, sparrows, orioles & finches. Good cover & nest tree with plenty of insects for insectivorous birds. Deer browse leaves; squirrels, foxes & rabbits eat seeds & buds.
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Cedar elm	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large 30' - 60'	Inconspicuous greenish flowers. 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	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>Celtis reticulata</i> Net-leaf hackberry	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large to medium. 15' - 30'	Inconspicuous greenish flowers, small & perfect. May - June	Drupe, orange-red. Aug. Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers wooded limestone slopes. Mostly restricted to North Central, Central & parts of South Texas.	Sands, loams, & clays. Likes limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Can grow to be a shade tree with thickish rough-surfaced leaves with net-like veins on undersurface. Trees are strongly taprooted & extremely drought-tolerant. Deciduous.	Fleshy fruits persist on this tree in the winter making it a valuable food source for all kinds of birds: robins, cedar waxwings, bluebirds, cardinals, finches & sparrows. Fine substrate for insectivorous birds. LHP for hackberry, snout & ? butterflies.
<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	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 Aug. - 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	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>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> Hercules'-club	Rutaceae - Citrus Family	Tree, small 20' - 40'	Showy, greenish-yellow cymes, distinctive odor. March - April	Capsule Aug. - Sept.	Full sun	Prefers deep heavy soils on disturbed or abandoned cropland, along fence rows.	Sands, loams, acid or neutral. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X					Aromatic small tree with interesting trunk sporting warty protuberances. Intolerant of shade Deciduous.	Birds eat the seeds which explains why so many have proliferated under telephone wires along fence lines. Larval host plant for the beautiful Giant swallowtail
<i>Aesculus glabra v. arguta</i> Texas buckeye	Hippo-Castanaceae - Horse chestnut Family	Ornamental tree or shrub 15' - 40'	Showy yellowish-green panicles of tubular flowers. March - May	Capsule, round & leathery. Sept. - Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers moist, rich soils in woodlands, along river banks. Prefers northern exposures.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic. Moderate moisture	X	X	X	X	X						Showy small tree or shrub with rounded crown. Has distinctive flower clusters and attractive pointy palmate leaves. Good understory tree. Deciduous.	The yellowish-green tubular flowers are attractive to insects. Good protective cover shrub. White-tailed deer will not browse the leaves of this tree. Seeds are poisonous, however, and not eaten by wildlife.
<i>Cercis canadensis v. texensis</i> Texas redbud	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental tree 10' - 30'	Showy magenta pea-like flowers. March, before leaves.	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>Crataegus viridis</i> Green hawthorn	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental tree 20' - 35'	Showy, white perfect flowers. March - April	Pome (apple-like fruit) orange or red in color. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low, wet alluvial woods, also sandy fields in East Texas & Upper Texas Coast.	Sands, loams & clays. Medium to high moisture. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X					Medium-sized tree forming a broad rounded crown, serrated dark green shiny leaves, with bark that shreds into small scales. Often thornless. Deciduous.	Beautiful white flowers with yellow stamens attract bees & butterflies. Red orange haws disappear quickly, highly prized by several species of birds & mammals. Good cover & nesting tree. Larval host plant for some Hairstreaks.
<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>Sambucus canadensis</i> American elderberry	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	Ornamental shrub or small tree 15' - 30'	Showy white 4-8' flower clusters. June - Sept.	Berries, blue-black. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers wet soils in low places esp. along streams & swamp edges.	Sands, loams & gravelly clays. Hydric-mesic. Tolerates poor drainage.	X	X	X	X	X	X					Attractive erect shrub with white flower pompoms which prefers moist conditions in alluvial soils. Has attractive pinnate leaves. It loves extra water and will grow fast if well supplied. Can stand a certain amount of drought, though. Persistent.	Flowers are an excellent source of nectar for bees, butterflies, diurnal moths & other insects. Fruits are eaten by several species of birds, including gamebirds & songbirds. Small mammals also relish the ripe fruit. Leaves are browsed by deer.

<i>Sophora affinis</i> Eve's necklace	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental small tree 15' - 30'	Showy clusters of pinkish-white flowers. May	Legume black in color, looks like necklace, constrictions between seeds. Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers fields, woodlands, occurs along rights-of-way of Central & north east Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X								Ornamental understory tree with pretty compound leaves and showy pink flower clusters. Fast growing. Deciduous.	Ring-tailed cats are known to eat the fruits and the foliage is browsed by white-tailed deer. The seeds are poisonous for most. Nectar of flowers attracts various bees, diurnal moths & butterflies.	
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i> Mexican buckeye	Sapindaceae - Soapberry Family	Ornamental tree or large shrub 15' - 30'	Showy clusters of pink-magenta flowers cloak branches, before leaves. March - May	Capsules-tripartite leathery buckeyes brown-black. Oct. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky areas in canyons, slopes & ridges & along fencerows.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	Showy, small, shrubby often multi-trunked ornamental with irregular shape. Spectacular pink blossoms in spring. Good understory tree, prefers at least half a day in sun. Has pretty yellow fall color also. Deciduous.	Splashy pink flowers are a good nectar source for bees, butterflies, diurnal moths. Good honey plant. Sweet seeds eaten by a few species of birds and mammals, though poisonous to humans. Larval host plant for Henry's Elf.
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> Rusty blackhaw 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, staying 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, opossum, 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>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern redcedar	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 30' - 60'	Inconspicuous m catkins, f cones, appearing on separate trees. March - May	Cones, berry-like, bluish, sweet & resinous when ripe. Aug. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers dry hillsides, old fields, pastures, areas along fence rows.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic. Tolerate dry land.	X	X	X	X			X	X				Evergreen tree of variable shape, with scalelike or appressed leaves. Foliage is dense and aromatic. Often planted as an ornamental. Long-lived and slow-growing. Evergreen.	Dense-foliaged tree is excellent cover and nesting tree. Bluebirds, mockingbirds, robins, cedar waxwings, thrashers, warblers, finches & sparrows relish fruit, esp. in winter. Opossum also eat fruit. Larval host plant to Olive hairstreak.
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> False indigo	Leguminosae Legume Family	Shrub 5' 10'	Showy purple flower spikes with yellow anthers. April - May	Pods, clustered, small & brown. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low areas at the water's edge, along streams.	Sands, loams & clays Mesic, seasonally poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X							This moisture loving shrub is notable for its beautiful flowers, attractive leaves & airy form. Relatively fast growing. Deciduous.	Flowers are a good nectar source for bees, butterflies & other insects. Leaves are browsed by deer. Larval host plant for Dogface butterfly, Gray hairstreak, Silver-spotted skipper, Hoary edge skipper.

<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				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>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Buttonbush	Rubiaceae - Madder Family	Shrub 5' - 20'	Showy, creamy white round heads June - Sept.	Capsule clusters, round & dark brown. Aug. - Nov	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils near swamps, ponds, along streams & stream margins.	Sands, loams, clays. Likes limestone soils. Mesic/hydric. Moderate to high moisture. Seasonally poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shrub or small tree growing in low areas, often with swollen base. Leaves opposite & whorled. , variously shaped. Bright yellow anthers around white flower balls create a halo effect. Highly ornamental. Suitable for bog or pond area. Deciduous.	Flowers attract hordes of bees, butterflies & other insects. Fruits are highly favored by more than 25 species of birds, including waterfowl, cardinals, finches, sparrows, etc.
<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					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				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>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	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 arkansana</i> Thread-leaf yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 2' leaves 3'- 6' flower stalk	Showy panicles of creamy- white flowers. May - June	Capsules Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers prairies, limestone outcrops & rocky areas	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained xeric.	X	X	X	X								Very striking accent plant, magnificent when in bloom. This plant is the most flower-like of all the yuccas. Leaves are pale green edged with fine, curly white hairs. Tips are armed with healthy spines. Can tolerate shade. 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>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet- creeper	Bignoniacea e 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					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	Ranuncu- laceae - 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					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>Cocculus carolinus</i> Carolina moonseed	Menesperma- ceae - Moonseed Family	Vine Climber to 15'	Inconspic- uous greenish flowers. July - August	Conspicu- ous brilliant red berries (drupes.) Sept. - Oct.	Full, part shade	Prefers rich moist soils of woods & thickets	Sands, loams & clays. Tolerates gumbo soils of Houston. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X						Relatively fast growing, slender twining vine that prefers full sun & some kind of support. Leaves are attractively shaped and fruits are highly ornamental. Will grow over shrubs & small trees. Evergreen.	Dense clusters of brilliant red fruit are relished by bluebirds, mockingbirds, cardinals, robins, warblers & sparrows.
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Coral honeysuckle	Caprifoliacea e 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							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	Scrophulari- aceae 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		Elegant, delicate-leaved 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							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							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>Andropogon gerardi</i> Big bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 6'	Flowering spikelets of green to golden-tan in form of turkey foot. Aug. - Nov.	Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun	Prefers moist soils of meadows & prairies in the eastern 1/2 of state	Sands, loams & clays, acid or calcareous. Mesic; moderate moisture.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This big prairie perennial can be used as a meadow grass with wildflowers, a pocket tallgrass prairie or a garden accent. Adds a dramatic component. Needs rich, deep soil with moisture present. Good erosion control. Best placed at bottom of slope.	Provides good cover & food for many species of wildlife. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant of Delaware Skipper, Dusted Skipper, Bunchgrass Skipper, Large Wood Nymph, Cobweb, Clouded & Beard grass skippers.
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodes</i> Cane bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 6'	Flowering spikelets from whitish green to silver. April - Aug.	Seeds May - Oct.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers looser soils in the western 2/3rds of the state. Grows in open areas & grasslands.	Sands, sandy loams, loams; likes limy soils. Well-drained, xeric	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Very attractive accent plant or member of a pocket prairie or field of wildflowers. Perennial bunch grass.	Cane bluestem is an excellent forage grass for wildlife. Leaves are grazed, especially later on in the season. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Seeds eaten by granivorous birds & small mammals.
<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	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>Buchloe dactyloides</i> Buffalograss	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3 - 12	Flowering spikelets yellowish green. June - Nov. or whenever not dormant.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun	Prefers open areas in many kinds of soils, short-grass prairies of Central & North Central Texas	Sands, loams & clays. Xeric, well-drained.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This is a wonderful turf grass. It takes a little longer to establish in caliche soils. Once established, it is very drought tolerant. It turns a soft golden brown when it goes dormant. Perennial - Turf grass.	Buffalograss provides fine nesting & denning materials, especially for lining bird's nests. Seeds of male flowers are eaten by small granivorous birds. Is the larval host plant of the 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. Moderate moisture.	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>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	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>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Little bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 5'	Flowering spikelets bluegreen 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>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> Eastern gammagrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 8'	Flowering spikelets yellow & cornlike. July - Sept.	Seeds April - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers low moist grassland sites in eastern portion of state.	Sands, loams & clays Mesic, likes extra moisture. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X					Forms very dense clump useful for buffer or areas of separation. Likes more shade & moisture than most grasses. Also dramatic accent plant. Can be grown in pure stands as pasture grass. Warm-season perennial bunch grass.	Good protective cover for small birds & mammals. Grass parts provide nesting & denning material. Provides very good forage for wildlife. Larval host plant to the Bunchgrass skipper.

<i>Aster ericoides</i> Heath aster	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 4" - 30"	Showy pale bluish-white flowers. Oct. - Nov.	Achenes Nov. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open situations throughout much of north central & southeast Texas, including the Plains country & parts of East, South & West Texas	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This profusely blooming fall aster grows into a much-branched erect or reclining or arching plant. The numerous flowers provide an extravagant fall show. Narrowly lanceolate leaves are attractively elegant. Perennial.	Heath aster provides abundant fall nectar for bees, butterflies & other insects foraging in the late fall. Many seed-eating birds dine on the ripe achenes. Its shrubby aspect provides good cover for small sparrows & finches. LHP of Pearly crescent spot.
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i> Coralbean	Leguminosae Legume Family	Wildflower (Shrub in South TX) 6' - 15'	Showy coral red tubular flowers. May - Dec.	Pods with poisonous red seeds Oct. to Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy woods on coastal plain, but will grow elsewhere.	sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X							Striking shrubby wildflower dies back in winter like a perennial in all areas but south Texas. Flamboyant summer flowers are highly ornamental. Seeds are also attractive, though extremely poisonous. Perennial.	Elegant tubular flowers have copious nectar & are highly attractive to the Ruby-throated hummingbird. Seeds, though highly appealing visually, are poisonous and not eaten by wildlife.
<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	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 serotinum</i> Late boneset	Asteraceae - Sunflower Family	Wildflower 2' - 5'	Showy off-white flower heads. Sept. - Nov.	Achenes Nov. - Jan.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open places, woodland edges, near ponds.	Sands, loams & clays. H67 Mesic, likes moisture.	X	X	X	X	X						This late blooming shrubby wildflower with opposite leaves and much-branched, flat-topped terminal flower clusters, often forms colonies. Perennial.	Masses of off-white flowers is an excellent nectar source for migrating monarch butterflies & other late foraging insects. Plants provide good protection for butterflies on windy days. Many species of sparrows & finches eat the ripe achenes in winter.
<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	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>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					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>Lobelia cardinalis</i> Cardinal flower	Campanulaceae Campanula Family	Wildflower 1' - 4"	Showy red tubular flowers, fragrant. May - Oct.	Capsules with seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers moist soils in open places along streams, meadows & along roadsides; also about ponds & springs, & near swamps where the shade is not too dense.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone based soils. Moist soils, poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Cardinal flower cannot be equalled for sheer visual impact, planted in dense stands in a shady part of the garden. In peak bloom they create an incredible spectacle. Bright scarlet flowers are clustered on racemes as long as 18. Perennial.	Cardinal flower is a premiere hummingbird plant and will not fail to draw in any Ruby-throats passing through your area.
<i>Malvaviscus 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	X			A good ornamental for shady situations. Forms colonies in shady spots. Serves as good ground cover. Best pruned back after 2 years. Perennial.	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>Penstemon cobaea</i> Giant foxglove	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Wildflower 1' - 2 1/2'	Showy large tubular pale violet flowers with nectar guides. April - May	Capsules with seeds. June - July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open areas, meadows, prairies, pastures & roadside areas	Sands, loams, clays & limestone outcrops. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X			X	X	X		Giant foxglove is, as its name implies, our largest-flowered penstemon. In full bloom, gorgeous flowers open, covering 2/3rds of the flower stalk. This is a beautiful choice for a wildflower meadow or pocket prairie. It loves limestone soils. Perennial	Giant foxglove is highly attractive to bees, especially the larger varieties such as bumblebees and carpenter bees who eagerly forage for the nectar & the pollen. Larval host plant of the Dotted checkerspot.
<i>Salvia coccinea</i> Scarlet sage	Lamiaceae - Mint Family	Wildflower 2' - 4'	Showy red tubular flowers. May - Dec.	Calyx with nutlets. June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers sandy soils in thickets, chaparral, on edges of open woods from East to South Texas.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X				Scarlet sage can thrive in any part of the state. It is not very cold-hardy, however. Oddly, it looks better if planted in dry, shady areas with poor soil. In rich soils with lots of water it gets very tall, coarse & slightly unattractive. Perennial.	Scarlet sage is another excellent hummingbird plant & will draw in the hummingbirds of your area, including any migrants passing through in spring & fall. Bees & other insects are also attracted to the nectar, despite the red flower color.
<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				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>Castilleja indivisa</i> Indian paintbrush	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Wildflower 6 - 12	Showy orange to red bracts. March - May	Capsules with seeds. May - July	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers fields, meadows, prairies & roadside areas in Eastern portion of the state including the Coastal plains	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic, well-drained.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Indian paintbrush is an excellent choice for a pocket prairie or meadow garden. Grows very well when planted with native grasses. Looks great when interspersed among masses of bluebonnets & showy evening primrose.	Insects of several varieties are attracted to the small flowers. Hummingbirds will also feed from them, attracted to the red-orange bracts that surround them. Larval host plant of the Buckeye.

																		Annual.	
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> Golden wave	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 4'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers with brown centers March - June or later depending on rains.	Achenes May - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers seasonally moist soils in the eastern portion of the state, but grows throughout.	Sands, loams, clays; either calcareous or acid. Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Great profusions of this golden yellow flower blanket roadsides & meadows, like undulating waves of a golden ocean. Annual.	Golden wave attracts a wide variety of insects, especially bees & butterflies who sip nectar from the disk flowers. Ripe achenes are sought after by many species of seed-eating birds, especially the Painted Bunting.
<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i> Texas bluebells	Gentianaceae - Gentian Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy blue-purple flowers June - Oct.	Capsule with seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers damp prairies, pond edges, open fields & banks along streams throughout much of Texas	Sands, loams & clays Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Texas Bluebell, otherwise known as Bluebell Gentian is a showy wildflower that responds favorably to good soils, extra water & a little fertilizer. Leaves are pale greenish blue & very attractive also. Annual.	Texas bluebell is very attractive to several kinds of insects, especially bees & butterflies.
<i>Lupinus texensis</i> Texas bluebonnet	Leguminosae Legume Family	Wildflower 8 - 16	Showy blue and white pea-like flowers in racemes, fragrant. March - May	Legume May - July	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers open fields, meadows & prairies, also roadside areas throughout much of the state from Corpus Christi to Abilene.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils; really likes calcareous soils. Well-drained, mesic to xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Our state flower, this Texas endemic cloaks meadows, prairies & roadsides come spring in an ocean of blue. An incredible sight that dazzles all newcomers to the state. Bluebonnets take a little work to get established and depend on the fall rains.	Bluebonnets are attended by bees & other insects who forage on the nectar & pollinate the plants. Plants let the bees know a particular flower has been pollinated by turning from white to dark red at the center of the banner. LHP of hairstreaks & elfins.
<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>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 (Schizocarp) 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			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.