Appendix V

Gulf Coastal Prairies and Marshes including the Coastal Bend

Following the lip of the Texas coast, and extending inland about 60 miles, are the Gulf Coastal Prairies and Marshes. This 9,500,000-acre swath of land traces a broad arc along the coast from the Sabine River to Baffin Bay. Elevations range from near sea level to almost 150 feet, while annual average temperatures range from 74 °F to 70 °F. Soils of the marshy areas include acid sands, sandy loams and clay. Soils of the Gulf Prairies contain more clay than the marsh areas and are very rich in nutrients (Simpson, 1988). The character of the coastline is shaped by the long and continuous confrontation with the sea, wind, and rain. Storms shape this place as a sculptor works clay, creating here and inland, a tapestry of shallow bays, estuaries, salt marshes, dunes and tidal flats. Because of the proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, many plants are highly salt tolerant or halophytic. The Coastal Bend begins at mid-coast near Corpus Christi where the shoreline is edged by Mustang and Padre Islands, described as part of the longest chain of barrier islands in the world. Here, Island dunes are dappled with sea oats, glasswort, beach evening primrose and railroad vine, hardy colonizers of the shifting beach-head sands. Sandy soils of the Coastal Bend also support distinctive chenier woodlands of scrub oaks, yaupon, red-bay, and wax-myrtle. Tallgrass and midgrass prairies, as well as spartina marshes, make up a major portion of the coastal vegetation. Much of the upland areas are dissected with numerous sluggish rivers, bayous, creeks, and sloughs. Between the rivers, extensive open prairies are dominated by little bluestem, Indiangrass and various sedges. At one time, the coastal river bottoms of this area were clothed in woodlands of sugarberry, pecan, elms and coastal live oaks. Few such areas remain today, as most of these prairies are farmed, or absorbed into urban areas. Much of the remaining native sod of the Coastal Prairies has been invaded by exotics such as MaCartney rose and Chinese tallow or native woody species including mesquite, prickly-pear, acacias and scrub oaks (Gould, 1975). Today rich coastal prairie soils are grazed for cattle production or farmed in rice, corn, grain sorghum, and cotton, while the northeastern end of this region is intensively devoted to the oil and petrochemical industries (Winckler, 1982).

Coastal areas are rich in wildlife. Where treeless earth meets endless sky, coastal marshes harbor hundreds of thousands of wintering geese and ducks and provide critical landfall in the spring for neotropical migratory birds. The area is home to important wildlife sanctuaries and refuges -- notably those protecting the endangered Attwater’s Prairie-Chicken and the Whooping Crane. In the fall, coastal dunes serve as sentry roosts for northward-bound migrating peregrine falcons, while at any season there are lone willets, mini battalions of sanderlings, and congregations of gulls, terns and black skimmers feeding or loafing near the surf.
The following references were used to compile the above tables and regional description of the Gulf Coast Prairies & Marshes, including the Coastal Bend:

# Wildscapes Plant List -- Gulf Prairies and Marshes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>FAMILY</th>
<th>HABIT HEIGHT</th>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>FRUIT</th>
<th>SUN EXPOSURE</th>
<th>HABITAT</th>
<th>SOILS &amp; MOISTURE REGIME</th>
<th>VEGETATION ZONE</th>
<th>ORNAMENTAL VALUE</th>
<th>WILDLIFE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Acer rubrum**
| *Aceraceae* Maple Family | Tree, large 90' - 100' | Showy bright red clusters, before leaves Feb. | Samara with two wings, March-June | Full sun, Part shade | Prefers wet areas on sandy lands, swamps & alluvial forest. Also found on drier ridges throughout Piney woods in East Texas also Upper Texas Coast. | Sands, loams, and clays. Likes acid soils, but tolerates gumbo soils. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K. | X X X | Large shade tree with simple distinctively-shaped leaves which turn red in the fall. Popular ornamental and shade tree, as they are beautiful both spring & fall. Relatively short-lived with shallow root system. Does well in Houston. Deciduous. | Many kinds of birds feed on the winged seeds, i.e. woodpeckers, cardinals, finches, robins, cedar waxwings, warblers, & sparrows, also squirrels & rabbits. Good cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Foliage browsed by deer. |
| **Bumelia lanuginosa**
| **Carya ovata**
| *Juglandaceae* Walnut Family | Tree, large 60' - 100' | Inconspicuous green m catkins & f spikes on same trees March - June | Hickory, Sept.-Oct. | Full sun, Part shade | Prefers rich woodlands, bottoms & slopes, often near streams & swamps | Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic. | X X | Tall shade tree with oblong crown & shaggy bark. Slow-growing, but long-lived. Leaves are compound with serrated edges. Next to pecan, this tree has tastiest nuts. Very shade-tolerant when young. Sometimes subject to insect damage. Deciduous. | Game birds such as turkey, bobwhite quail love the nuts as do many kinds of mammals. Several other birds, i.e., jays, woodpeckers & doves will eat the nuts too. Good cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. |
| **Celtis laevigata**  
Sugarberry | Ulmaceae - Elm Family | Tree, large 40’ - 60’ | Inconspicuous, small, greenish | May - June | 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 | Fast-growing shade tree adapted to most soils. Very drought tolerant. Yellow autumn color. Deciduous. |

**Fagus grandifolia**  
American beech | Fagaceae - Beech Family | Tree, large 80’ - 100’ | Inconspicuous m & f flowers on same tree | April - May | Full sun, part shade | Grows in deep, rich, fertile soils along streams & woodlands of Piney woods region. | Sandy loams, alluvial soils. Well-drained, mesic. | X | Handsome shade tree with beautiful shiny green leaves and smooth gray bark. Leaves turn copper gold in the fall. Deciduous. Excellent cover & nesting tree. Prickly burrs contain sweet nuts relished by several kinds of game & songbirds, i.e. woodpeckers, titmice, nuthatches, jays & sparrows. Also eaten by raccoon, beaver, opossum & fox. Deer eat nuts & browse leaves. |

**Fraxinus americana**  
White ash | Oleaceae - Olive Family | Tree, large 60’ - 70’ | Inconspicuous m & f flower clusters | April - May | Full sun, part shade | Grows in deep, rich moist soils on slopes & stream bottoms in eastern third of Texas. | Sands, loams & clays. Needs moisture, but good drainage. | X | X | X | X | X | Beautiful shade tree with compound leaves turning delicate shades of pink, orange & purple in fall. Trees in open condition have short trunk & round top, in the forest, long trunk & narrow crown. Deciduous. Excellent cover & nesting tree. Seeds are eaten by several species of birds, i.e., wood duck, bobwhite, sapsuckers, cedar waxwings, finches, cardinals & sparrows. Deer browse leaves. LHP for Mourning cloak, Two-tailed and Tiger swallowtails. |

**Fraxinus pensylvanica**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Pollination</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Sweetgum</strong></td>
<td>Hamamelidaceae - Witch hazel Family</td>
<td>Tree, large</td>
<td>60' - 100'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous male &amp; female flowers on same tree</td>
<td>March - May</td>
<td>Capsules arranged in spiny globe, Sept.-Nov.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clay loams. Needs moisture, mesic.</td>
<td><strong>x</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus falcata</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Southern red oak</strong></td>
<td>Fagaceae - Beech Family</td>
<td>Tree, large</td>
<td>60' - 70'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous male &amp; female catkins, on the same tree</td>
<td>March - May</td>
<td>Acorns, rounded with shallow cup, ripening every fall, Sept.-Oct.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers upland sites in the forests of East Texas.</td>
<td>Sands, to sandy loams. Likes acid soils. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus michauxii</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Swamp chestnut oak</strong></td>
<td>Fagaceae - Beech Family</td>
<td>Tree, large</td>
<td>60' - 80'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous greenish male &amp; female catkins</td>
<td>April - May</td>
<td>Acorns, Sept.-Oct.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers moist woods associated with major rivers &amp; streams in East Texas.</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays; likes acid soils. Mesic-hydric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Sunlight</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Quercus nigra</em></td>
<td>Fagaceae - Beech Family</td>
<td>Tree, large 60'-80'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous m catkins &amp; f spikes, April - May</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Acorns ripening every 2 years, Sept.-Oct.</td>
<td>Occurs along streams &amp; river bottoms, also moist upland woods in timber region of East Texas.</td>
<td>Sands, loams, clays, likes acid soils. Tolerates gumbo. Fast growing &amp; easy to transplant. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K.</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>Medium to large-sized shade tree with a round top and dull blue-green leaves held until December. Grows on variety of sites, tolerates gumbo. Does well in Houston. Deciduous. Sweet edible acorns favored by over 17 species of birds &amp; also mammals, i.e. deer, raccoons, opossums &amp; squirrels. Good nesting &amp; cover tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant of Horace's Duskywing, White M &amp; Northern hairstreaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus phellos</em></td>
<td>Fagaceae - Beech Family</td>
<td>Tree, large 60'-100'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous m hairy catkins &amp; f clusters on same tree, March - May</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Acorns, ripening every 2 years, Sept.-Oct.</td>
<td>Grows in bottomlands &amp; floodplains associated with major rivers, streams &amp; creeks throughout East Texas.</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays; tolerates poorly drained hardpans. Mesic-hydric.</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>A graceful, airy oak with attractive golden leaves in the fall. This fast-growing shade tree has lustrous foliage &amp; a high-branching crown. Does not tolerate dry sites. Grows well in Houston. Deciduous. Abundant acorns eaten by several species of wildlife that feed in bottomlands, i.e. squirrels, beaver &amp; fox; jays, woodpeckers &amp; wood duck. Good cover &amp; nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. LHP of Horace's duskywing &amp; White M hairstreak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Flowering Time</td>
<td>Fruiting Time</td>
<td>Sunlight</td>
<td>Bloom Characteristics</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Growth Habits</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tilia caroliniana</strong>&lt;br&gt;Carolina basswood</td>
<td>Tiliaceae - Linden Family</td>
<td>Tree, large 40' - 80'</td>
<td>Showy clusters of white, 5-petaled flowers, highly fragrant</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>Nutlets May - August</td>
<td>Full sun, slight shade</td>
<td>Prefers deep rich soils of open woodlands along forested streams &amp; lowlands in East or Central Texas, also part of Upper Texas Coast.</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ulmus alata</strong>&lt;br&gt;Winged elm</td>
<td>Ulmaceae - Elm Family</td>
<td>Tree, large 30' - 60'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous, perfect, petalless flowers, red to yellow</td>
<td>Feb. to March</td>
<td>Samara, reddish, winged May - August</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers woodlands, thickets &amp; streamside areas also fencerows &amp; abandoned fields, in East Texas Piney Woods, Oak Woods &amp; Prairies, Blackland Prairies, &amp; Upper Gulf Coast.</td>
<td>Sands &amp; sandy loams, neutral to acid. Well-drained, xeric-mesic.</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ulmus americana</strong>&lt;br&gt;American elm</td>
<td>Ulmaceae - Elm Family</td>
<td>Tree, large 40' - 80'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous red to green flowers</td>
<td>Feb.-April</td>
<td>Samara March - June</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers rich soils along streams &amp; lowland areas</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
<td>X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Aralia spinosa**  
Devil’s walking-stick | Araliaceae -  
Ginseng Family | Tree, small  
12' - 30' | Showy, large  
1-foot clusters of  
small yellowish  
white flowers  
July.- Aug. | Drupes,  
wine-red to  
black & juicy  
with a single  
seed, Sept.-  
Oct | Part shade,  
dappled shade,  
shade | Prefers rich moist  
soils along  
streams, woods &  
thickets, moist  
bottomlands of  
East Texas and  
Upper Texas  
Coast. Grows in  
Houston. | Sandy loams,  
loams, Mesic,  
likes moist soils. | X X | Highly unusual  
understory tree with  
incredible twice pinnate  
leaves up to 4-feet long.  
Leaf stalks armed with  
small spines. Gorgeous  
bronze red & yellow fall  
color. Fast-growing, but  
rather short lived.  
Ornamental possibilities.  
Bizarre. Deciduous. | Flowers attract many  
insects, bees & butterflies, etc.  
Fruits are relished by  
many species of birds  
the leaves are browsed by  
deer. Definitely a  
conversation piece. |
| **Asimina triloba**  
Common paw paw | Annonaceae -  
Custard Apple  
Family | Tree, small  
20' - 30' | Exotic maroon  
fleshy flowers  
April - May | Paw paw,  
Sept.-Oct | Full sun, part  
shade, dappled  
shade | Prefers deep rich  
soils of  
bottomlands &  
creek valleys in  
deep East &  
northeast Texas. | Sands, sandy  
loams, loams &  
clays. Mesic-  
hydric soils;  
prefers moist  
situations. | X X | Tropical-looking  
understory tree with large  
aromatic leaves. Leaves  
turn rich butter yellow in  
the fall. Prefers moist  
situations protected from  
the wind. Deciduous. | The luscious fruit is eaten  
by several kinds of wildlife,  
both birds & mammals.  
Fruits rarely stay on the  
tree long enough to get  
ripe. Larval host plant of  
the Zebra swallowtail. |
| **Carpinus caroliniana**  
American hornbeam  
(Blue beech) | Betulaceae -  
Birch Family | Tree, small  
15' - 30' | Inconspicuous  
m & female  
catkins on  
same tree  
March - May | Nutlets, in  
clusters, Sept.-Oct | Part shade,  
dappled shade,  
shade | Prefers rich  
bottomlands,  
often along  
streams in moist  
woods. | Sands, loams &  
clays. Well-  
drained, mesic-  
hydric soils. | X X | Airy, graceful understory  
tree with simple, alternate  
leaves & jaunty fruits.  
Notable for its beautiful  
trunk which is smooth &  
sinewy. Very shade  
tolerant. Though it likes  
moisture, it doesn't  
tolerate flooding. Slow-  
growing & short-lived.  
Deciduous. | Nutlets are eaten by  
squirrels & other small  
mammals. Birds such as  
cardinals & finches also  
savor them. Larval host  
plant of Striped hairstreak,  
Red-spotted purple &  
Tiger swallowtail. |
| **Cyrilla racemiflora**  
Titi | Cyrillaceae -  
Cyrilla Family | Tree, small  
10' - 30' | Showy racemes of  
yellowish white  
flowers, fragrant.  
May | Capsules,  
egg-shaped  
with one to  
several  
small hard  
seeds  
August - Sept. | Full sun, part  
shade, dappled  
shade | Prefers wetland  
areas, swamps &  
bottomlands of  
Pinry Woods &  
Gulf Coast  
Prairies &  
Marshes. Also  
occurs on sandy  
ridges. | Sands, sandy  
loams, loams,  
acid soils  
preferred.  
Tolerates gumbo.  
Hydric, poor  
drainage O.K. | X | Highly attractive almost  
evergreen tree which can  
form thickets. Great  
around shallow ponds &  
bog areas. Smooth  
cinnamon colored trunk  
with interesting flowers.  
Leaves reddish yellow in  
the fall. Persistent to  
evergreen. | Bees are highly attracted  
to the fragrant flowers.  
Fruits turn a mellow  
yellowish brown when ripe  
& seeds are eaten by  
small mammals & a few  
species of birds. |
| **Diospyros virginiana**  
Common persimmon | Ebenaceae -  
Ebony Family | Tree, small  
30' - 40' | Inconspicuous,  
m & f  
greenish yellow  
flowers on  
separate tree,  
fragrant  
April - June | Berry  
(persimmon)  
August - Feb. | Full sun, part  
shade | Prefers dryish  
woods, old fields  
& clearings, ditch  
banks in East  
Texas. Also mud  
bottomlands. | Sands, loams &  
clays. Thrives on  
almost any kind of  
soil. Well-drained,  
mesic. | X X X | Good understory tree or  
accent tree with drooping  
branches & conical  
crown. Good erosion  
control plant. Deciduous. | Fruit eaten by 16 species  
of birds, also by skunks,  
raccoons, opossums gray  
& fox squirrels. Leaves  
browsed by deer. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Other Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilex vomitoria</td>
<td>Aquifoliaceae Holly Family</td>
<td>Tree, small</td>
<td>15’ - 25’</td>
<td>inconspicuous m &amp; f creamy white flowers on separate trees. April</td>
<td>Drupes, (berry-like fruits) red on tree Sept. - Dec.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade, dappled shade</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Well-drained, mesic. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.</td>
<td>Good understory tree or accent tree with a &quot;branchy&quot; appearance. Female trees have red berries held over winter, very ornamental. Shiny dark evergreen 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 &amp; mockingbirds. Squirrels, opossum, rabbits &amp; fox eat berries too. Flower nectar &amp; pollen attract many insects. Good nest tree. LHP of Henry's Elfin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morus rubra</td>
<td>Moraceae Fig Family</td>
<td>Tree, small</td>
<td>35’ - 40’</td>
<td>inconspicuous m &amp; f greenish flowers March - June</td>
<td>Mulberry (syncarp of aggregated red-black drupelets) April - Aug.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade, dappled shade</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus caroliniana</td>
<td>Rosaceae - Rose Family</td>
<td>Tree, small</td>
<td>20’ - 30’</td>
<td>Showy creamy white elongated spike-like racemes March - April</td>
<td>Berries, blue-black August - Sept.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade, dappled shade</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clay loams. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
<td>Attractive tree with shiny green simple evergreen leaves with finely serrated edges. Fast-growing, but somewhat short-lived; is easy to train into a hedge or can grow to handsome shade tree. Evergreen. Good nectar plant for bees &amp; other insects in the spring. Birds love the black berries which persist throughout the winter. Sometimes the berries ferment making robins, cedar waxwings tipsy. Larval host plant for a few species of butterflies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Growth Habit</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>flowers</td>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>bloom time</td>
<td>growth form</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Rhamnus caroliniana</em></td>
<td>Carolina buckthorn</td>
<td>Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family</td>
<td>Tree, small</td>
<td>12' - 20'</td>
<td>inconspicuous, small greenish-yellow flowers May - June</td>
<td>Drupe, reddish brown August - Sept.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade, shade</td>
<td>Prefers moist woods, fence rows, along creeks, heads of draws &amp; canyon slopes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhus copallina</em></td>
<td>Flameleaf sumac</td>
<td>Anacardiaceae - Sumac Family</td>
<td>Tree, small</td>
<td>15' - 25'</td>
<td>m &amp; f flowers, small greenish white, on separate trees July - Aug.</td>
<td>Drupe, small red, in clusters, remain after leaves fall. Sept. - Nov.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade, dappled shade</td>
<td>Prefers fence rows, fields and bottomlands in East &amp; East Central TX. Tolerates rocky areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

The small blue berries which ripen in the fall are devoured by several species of resident & wintering birds. Berries also sought after by various small mammals, i.e., squirrels, rabbits, etc. Larval host plant to Henry's elfin & Striped hairstreak.

The scarlet tubular flowers are visited by hummingbirds. Butterflies are also attracted to the nectar. Seeds are poisonous, however, and not eaten by wildlife.

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.
<p>| <strong>Chionanthus virginica</strong> Fringe Tree | Oleaceae - Olive Family | Tree, ornamental 15' - 20' | Showy white flowers in loose hanging clusters with subtle fragrance. April | Drupes, dark blue, in grape-like clusters August - Sept. | Full sun, partial shade, dappled shade | Prefers moist woods &amp; thickets throughout Piney Woods of East Texas west to Brazos County. | Sands, loams &amp; clays, prefers acid soils. Well-drained, mesic. | XX | Highly ornamental tree which is breathtaking when in bloom. Males plants have more spectacular flowers. Leaves are dark green &amp; glossy and turn yellow in the autumn. Deciduous. Flowers are excellent nectar source for butterflies, moths, &amp; bees. Fruit is relished by many species of birds including woodpeckers, bluejays, mockingbirds and cardinals. |
| <strong>Cornus florida</strong> Flowering dogwood | Cornaceae - Dogwood Family | Tree, ornamental 25' - 40' | Showy white flowers (bracts) March - May | Berries, red August - Sept. | Dappled shade, part shade; can tolerate full sun. Very shade tolerant. | Prefers moist woodlands and edges of thickets, also along streams. | Sands, sandy loams, loams, slightly acid soils. Well-drained, mesic. | X X | Medium-sized tree with graceful horizontal branches turning up at the tip. Trunk is short &amp; dark green leaves are opposite, simple, turning various shades of red in the fall. Spectacular in spring, striking in the fall. Good under shade trees. Deciduous. Twenty-eight species of birds forage on the berries, from large gamebirds to small songbirds. Squirrels &amp; white-tailed deer also favor fruit. Larval host plant for Spring Azure butterfly. |
| <strong>Crataegus marshallii</strong> Parsley hawthorn | Rosaceae - Rose Family | Tree, ornamental 10' - 25' | Showy white flowers. March | Red haws, Sept.-Oct | Full sun, dappled shade, part shade | Prefers sandy woodlands &amp; pastures. Found mostly along fencelines and woodland edges in East Texas. | Sands &amp; sandy loams, acid. Also tolerates calcareous soils. Well-drained, mesic. | X X | Beautiful blossoms add a touch of ethereal beauty to this understory tree. Usually with several trunks &amp; flaky gray bark revealing an orange layer underneath. Fruits are a shiny bright red color. Deciduous. Beautiful white blossoms attract nectar lovers. Red haws are gone in a flash as they are highly prized by many species of birds, also by mammals. Large thorns make it a good protective cover &amp; nest tree. Larval host plant of the Gray Hairstreak. |
| <strong>Crataegus viridis</strong> Green hawthorn | Rosaceae - Rose Family | Tree, ornamental 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 &amp; Upper Texas Coast. | Sands, loams &amp; clays. Medium to high moisture. Seasonal poor drainage O.K. | XX | 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 &amp; butterflies. Red orange haws disappear quickly, highly prized by several species of birds &amp; mammals. Good cover &amp; nesting tree. Larval host plant for some Hairstreaks. |
| <strong>Ilex opaca</strong>&lt;br&gt;American holly | Aquifoliaceae&lt;br&gt;Holly Family&lt;br&gt;Tree, ornamental | 15'-25'&lt;br&gt;inconspicuous m &amp; f greenish flowers on separate trees&lt;br&gt;March - April | Berries, red&lt;br&gt;on f tree, persist through winter&lt;br&gt;Sept. - Dec. | Full sun, part shade, dappled shade&lt;br&gt;Prefer moist woods; hammocks along streams, upper river bottoms; can tolerate drier soils on hill sides.&lt;br&gt;Found in East Texas west to Wilson Co., Gulf Coast Prairies, Oak Woodlands &amp; Prairies.&lt;br&gt;Sands &amp; loams, acidic soils. Well-drained, mesic.&lt;br&gt;Slow-growing, long-lived understory leaves with narrow bushy triangular crown and Christmas holly evergreen leaves and brilliant red berries on female trees. This is a handsome ornamental all year round, also useful as a screening plant. Evergreen.&lt;br&gt;Excellent cover and nesting tree. Red berries are relished by several species of birds: robins, cedar waxwings, thrashers, towhees, etc. Small mammals also eat berries as winter food. LHP for Henry's Elfin. |
| <strong>Ilex verticillata</strong>&lt;br&gt;Common winterberry | Aquifoliaceae&lt;br&gt;Holly Family&lt;br&gt;Tree, ornamental | 15'-25'&lt;br&gt;inconspicuous m &amp; f greenish flowers on separate trees&lt;br&gt;April - June | Berries, red&lt;br&gt;on f tree, persist through winter&lt;br&gt;Sept. - Oct. ripens.&lt;br&gt;Full sun, part shade | prefers wet woods; hammocks along streams, swamps, pond margins, river banks. Found in East Texas, &amp; Upper Texas Coast.&lt;br&gt;Sandy loams &amp; clays. Mesic-hydric, seasonal poor drainage O.K. | This ornamental holly is most beautiful early Nov. on through the winter when bright red berries cover the limbs, hence its name. Tolerates wet soils. Grows in gumbo; good for Houston. Deciduous.&lt;br&gt;Excellent cover and nesting tree. Flowers attract several kinds of insects. Red berries are relished by several species of birds. Good food source for them in the winter. Larval host plant for Henry's Elfin. |
| <strong>Magnolia virginiana</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sweet bay | Magnoliaceae&lt;br&gt;Magnolia Family&lt;br&gt;Tree, ornamental | 20'-50'&lt;br&gt;Showy white flowers, fragrant&lt;br&gt;April - July | Capsules, reddish, woody &amp; cone-like with bright red flattened seeds&lt;br&gt;August - Sept. | Full sun, part sun, dappled shade&lt;br&gt;Prefer moist soils of swaps &amp; baygall woodlands.&lt;br&gt;Sands, sandy loams &amp; loams, acid soils preferred. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K. | Semi-evergreen ornamental tree with leaves bright &amp; glossy green on top &amp; silky white underneath. Beautiful, fragrant flowers very showy. Other plantings can grow underneath. Tolerates Houston gumbo. Persistent to almost evergreen.&lt;br&gt;Moths &amp; beetles are attracted to the lemon-scented flowers. |
| <strong>Prunus caroliniana</strong>&lt;br&gt;Cherry-laurel | Rosaceae - Rose Family&lt;br&gt;Tree, ornamental | 20'-30'&lt;br&gt;Showy creamy white elongated spike-like racemes&lt;br&gt;March - April | Berries, blue-black&lt;br&gt;August - Sept. | Full sun, part shade, dappled shade&lt;br&gt;Prefer well-drained, deep moist bottomland soils in fields, woodlands &amp; creek bottoms.&lt;br&gt;Sands, loams &amp; clay loams. Well-drained, mesic.&lt;br&gt;Attractive tree with shiny green simple evergreen leaves with finely serrated edges. Fast-growing, but somewhat short-lived; is easy to train into a hedge or can grow to handsome shade tree. Evergreen.&lt;br&gt;Good nectar plant for bees &amp; other insects in the spring. Birds love the black berries which persist throughout the winter. Sometimes the berries ferment making robins, cedar waxwings tipsy. Larval host plant for a few species of butterflies. |
| <strong>Pyrus arbutifolia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Red chokecherry | Rosaceae - Rose Family | Tree, ornamental 8' - 12'&lt;br&gt;(pome, Sept.-Oct) | Full sun, part shade | Prefers wet woods &amp; swamps of East Texas, Upper Texas Coast. | Sands, loams &amp; clays. Mesic-hydrich, seasonal poor drainage O.K. | X | Ornamental shrub to small tree with good fall color, turning bright red. Flowers are also quite showy in the spring. Deciduous. | The fruit is a highly valuable wildlife food in the fall &amp; winter &amp; is eaten by at least 13 species of birds including quail, pheasant, turkey, robins &amp; cedar waxwings. Beautiful flowers attract several varieties of insects: bees, butterflies &amp; moths. |
| <strong>Styrax americana</strong>&lt;br&gt;Big-leaf snowbell | Styracaceae - Styrax Family | Tree, ornamental 12' - 15'&lt;br&gt;(drupes, round &amp; peaseized, Sept.-Oct) | Part shade, dappled shade | Prefers moist soils of the Big Thicket, in moist woods &amp; river bottoms. | Sands, sandy loams, prefers acid soils. Mesic-hydrich, poor drainage O.K. | X | Beautiful small white flowering ornamental tree, similar to Two-winged Silver-bell. Does well in Houston. Deciduous. | White flowers attract many kinds of insects, especially bees &amp; butterflies. Fruit is especially favored by the wood duck. Also eaten by other species of birds. |
| <strong>Symplocos tinctoria</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sweetleaf | Symplocaceae - Sweetleaf Family | Tree, ornamental 30' - 50'&lt;br&gt;(drupes, blue-gray to orange brown, Sept.-Oct) | Full sun, part shade | Prefers low moist grounds of river bottoms &amp; bay flats. | Sands &amp; sandy loams, acid soils preferred. Mesic-hydrich, poor drainage O.K. | X | Semi-evergreen small tree with slender upright branches &amp; beautiful bright yellow flower clusters. Leaves are thick, leathery &amp; lustrous. Persistent to evergreen. | Flowers attract many different kinds of insects. The leaves are sweet &amp; greedily eaten by several herbivorous species of wildlife. Seeds from the fruit are eaten by Eastern phoebe &amp; many other species of birds. Larval host plant of King’s hairstreak. |
| <strong>Viburnum rufidulum</strong>&lt;br&gt;Rusty black-haw viburnum | Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle Family | Tree, ornamental also a shrub 20' - 30'&lt;br&gt;(berries, bluish-black, drupes, Sept.-Oct) | Full sun, part shade | Prefers moist soils along streamsides, in open woods &amp; thickets. | Sands, loams &amp; clays, esp. limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic. | 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 &amp; other insects. Fruits relished by several kinds of birds &amp; small mammals. Robins, cedar waxwings, cardinals, bluebirds &amp; mockingbirds love fruit, as do squirrels, opossum, raccoons &amp; rabbits. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Conifer</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Cone Characteristics</th>
<th>Light Requirements</th>
<th>Water Requirements</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Juniperus silicicola</em></td>
<td>Cupressaceae</td>
<td>Conifer</td>
<td>20'-30'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous, m &amp; f</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers areas near water with shallow water table, mostly near the coast.</td>
<td>Clays, acidic soils preferred. Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juniperus virginiana</em></td>
<td>Cupressaceae</td>
<td>Conifer</td>
<td>30'-60'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous, m &amp; f</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers dry hillsides, old fields, pastures, areas along fence rows.</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Well-drained, mesic. Tolerates dry land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus echinata</em></td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>Conifer</td>
<td>80'-100'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous, m &amp; f</td>
<td>Full sun, intolerant of shade</td>
<td>Prefers well-drained slopes, hills &amp; flat woodlands, old fields &amp; upland woods in East Texas</td>
<td>Sands, loams, clays. Tolerates a variety of soils, but prefers acid. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus taeda</em></td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>Conifer</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous, m &amp; f</td>
<td>Full sun, some shade</td>
<td>Prefers gravely uplands &amp; bottomlands of East Texas Piney Woods, Gulf Coast Prairies &amp; Marshes &amp; Oak Woods &amp; Prairies west to Bastrop.</td>
<td>Sands, sandy loams, acid soils preferred; but tolerates many other soil types. Also tolerates poor drainage. Well-drained, mesic. More drought tolerant than long-leaf.</td>
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</table>

**Juniperus silicicola**
- Southern red-cedar
- Family: Cupressaceae
- Conifer
- 20' - 30' height
- Inconspicuous m & f cones
- March - May
- Full sun, part shade
- Prefers areas near water with shallow water table, mostly near the coast.
- Clays, acidic soils preferred. Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.
- Small evergreen tree with slender pendulous branches & usually single trunk. Fairly handsome with ornamental qualities, having scalelike or appressed leaves. Foliage is dense, cones are small & berry-like. Evergreen.
- Dense-foliaged tree is excellent cover and nesting tree. Bluebirds, mockingbirds, robins, cedar waxwings, thrashers, warblers, finches & sparrows relish fruit, esp. in winter. Small mammals also eat fruit. LHP of Olive hairstreak.

**Juniperus virginiana**
- Eastern red-cedar
- Family: Cupressaceae
- Conifer
- 30' - 60' height
- Inconspicuous m catkins, f cones, appearing on separate trees
- March - May
- Full sun, part shade, dappled shade
- Prefers dry hillsides, old fields, pastures, areas along fence rows.
- 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.

**Pinus echinata**
- Short-leaf pine
- Family: Pinaceae
- Conifer
- 80' - 100' height
- Inconspicuous, m & f cones
- Feb. to March
- Cones, mature in fall, persist on branches, Sept.-Oct
- Full sun, intolerant of shade
- Prefers well-drained slopes, hills & flat woodlands, old fields & upland woods in East Texas
- Sands, loams, clays. Tolerates a variety of soils, but prefers acid. Well-drained, mesic.
- Provides excellent cover & nesting substrate for birds, cavities for woodpeckers. Many birds & mammals eat the seeds exposed as 2-year old cones open, i.e., doves, woodpeckers, chickadees, titmice, sparrows, goldfinch, siskins. LHP of Eastern Pine Elfin.

**Pinus taeda**
- Loblolly pine
- Family: Pinaceae
- Conifer
- 60' - 100' height
- Inconspicuous, m & f cones
- Feb. to March
- Cones, medium-sized, 2-6" long, light reddish brown, often armed with prickles
- Sept.-Oct
- Full sun, some shade
- Prefers gravelly uplands & bottomlands of East Texas Piney Woods, Gulf Coast Prairies & Marshes & Oak Woods & Prairies west to Bastrop.
- Sands, sandy loams, acid soils preferred; but tolerates many other soil types. Also tolerates poor drainage. Well-drained, mesic. More drought tolerant than long-leaf.
- Provides excellent cover & nesting substrate for birds, cavities for woodpeckers. Many birds & mammals eat the seeds exposed as 2-year old cones open, i.e., doves, woodpeckers, chickadees, titmice, sparrows, goldfinch, siskins. LHP of Eastern Pine Elfin.
<p>| Amorpha fruticosa  | False indigo | Shrub 5’ - 10’  | Showy purple flower spikes with yellow anthers. April - May  | Full sun, part shade  | Prefers low areas at the water's edge, along streams.  | Sands, loams &amp; clays. Mesic-hydric, seasonal poor drainage O.K.  | X X X | This moisture loving shrub is notable for its beautiful flowers, attractive leaves &amp; airy form. Relatively fast growing. Deciduous.  | Flowers are a good nectar source for bees, butterflies &amp; other insects. Leaves are browsed by deer. Larval host plant for Dogface butterfly, Gray hairstreak, Silver-spotted skipper, Hoary edge skipper. |
| Callicarpa americana  | American beauty-berry | Shrub 3’ - 9’  | Small clusters of white or pink flowers at nodes May - July  | Part shade, dappled shade.  | Prefers moist soils of canyons and bottomlands, woods &amp; thickets.  | Sands, loams &amp; clays. Likes rich soils. Well-drained, mesic.  | 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 &amp; towhees. Raccoons, opossum &amp; gray fox also relish berries. |
| Castanea pumila  | Allegheny chinquapin | Shrub, large 15’ - 30’  | Showy white m catkins in clusters, f flowers inconspicuous on same tree, fragrant March - June  | Full sun, part shade  | Prefers open woodlands &amp; thickets in East Texas &amp; Upper Texas Coast. Occurs on dryish, upland sandy soils.  | Sands, sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.  | X  | A large deciduous spreading shrub or small tree with simple, shiny green leaves with white hairy underside. Leaves are attractively scalloped on edges. Bark in distinctively furrowed. Mildly resistant to Chestnut blight. Deciduous.  | Fragrant flowers attract a wide variety of insects. Catkins are also eaten by birds. Nuts are delicious &amp; sweet &amp; highly sought after by several species of gamebirds, woodpeckers &amp; jays, as well as small mammals. |
| Cephalanthus occidentalis  | Buttonbush | Shrub 5’ - 20’  | Showy, creamy white round heads June - Sept.  | Full sun, part shade  | Prefers moist soils near swamps, ponds, along streams &amp; 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  | Shrub or small tree growing in low areas, often with swollen base. Leaves opposite &amp; 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 &amp; other insects. Fruits are highly favored by more than 25 species of birds, including waterfowl, cardinals, finches, sparrows, etc. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euonymus americanus</th>
<th>Celastraceae</th>
<th>Shrub</th>
<th>4' - 6'</th>
<th>Small greenish purple flowers</th>
<th>Capsule containing red fruits</th>
<th>Part shade, dappled shade, shade</th>
<th>Prefers muddy moist soils along streams &amp; woods</th>
<th>Sands, sandy loams, clays &amp; gumbos. Mesic-hydic, likes moisture. Poor drainage, O.K.</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Airy understory shrub with bright red fruits held for a long time through the fall. It prefers the shade and tolerates poor drainage. Drier areas are O.K., if it stays in the shade. Good for Houston. Deciduous.</th>
<th>Several species of birds favor the red fruits, including Eastern bluebirds, mockingbirds, thrashers, sparrows &amp; warblers. Small terrestrial mammals such as rabbits, squirrels &amp; raccoons also enjoy eating the fruit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Itea virginica</td>
<td>Saxifragaceae</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>4' - 6'</td>
<td>Showy white flowers in terminal raceme</td>
<td>Capsule, two-parted with dark brown seeds.</td>
<td>Part shade, dappled shade</td>
<td>Prefers rich soils along swamps &amp; stream sides.</td>
<td>Sands, loams, &amp; clays. Acid soils preferred. Hydric, poor drainage O.K.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Attractive understory shrub that does well in moist situations. Excellent erosion control. Flowers are showy, drooping white spires, &amp; the leaves turn bright red in the fall. It is tolerant of poor drainage. Need lots of water in the summer. Deciduous.</td>
<td>The flowers are an excellent nectar source for various kinds of insects. Shrub provides good cover for small animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana horrida</td>
<td>Verbenaceae</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>3' - 6'</td>
<td>Showy yellow &amp; orange heads made up of tiny florets.</td>
<td>Berries, green then dark blue-black</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Occurs in fields, thickets, swamps, rich sandy woods, scrub &amp; gravelly hills.</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Well-drained, mesic to xeric.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>This showy shrub has a long, profuse blooming season. Though not a native of Texas, it is planted almost throughout the state. It loves the hot weather. It's good to prune it back after the ground each winter. Deciduous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucothoe racemosa</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>3' - 12'</td>
<td>Showy racemes of pinkish urn-shaped flowers, all facing downward</td>
<td>Capsules with wingless seeds</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Prefers moist thickets &amp; swamp forests, sunny lakeshores in East Texas, Upper Texas Coast.</td>
<td>Sands, sandy loams, loams &amp; clays, acid soils preferred. Mesic-hydic.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Widely branching, erect shrub with racemes of pinkish white urn-shaped flowers. Leaves are simple, elliptic with finely toothed margins. Good understory tree for low woods &amp; acid swamps. Quite ornamental. Persistent.</td>
<td>This attractive shrub is NOT browsed by white-tailed deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica cerifera</td>
<td>Myricaceae - Wax myrtle Family</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>6' - 12'</td>
<td>Inconspicuous whitish flowers</td>
<td>March - April</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade, dappled shade</td>
<td>Prefers moist or dry soils of piney woods &amp; hardwoods. Woodlands &amp; grasslands in East Texas.</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Mesic, poor drainage O.K. can tolerate drier substrate.</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>Softly shaped, low-growing evergreen shrub is fast growing &amp; has aromatic leaves &amp; distinctive waxy pale blush berries. If left unpruned, it is naturally shrubby looking. Tolerates poor drainage. Evergreen.</td>
<td>Dense growth provides excellent cover &amp; nesting sites. Over 40 species of birds eat the waxy berries, cedar waxwings, robins, cardinals, mockingbirds, warblers, towhees, &amp; sparrows. Eaten by bobwhite, quail &amp; turkey, too. LHP for Red-banded hairstreak.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus canadensis</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle Family</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>15' - 30'</td>
<td>Showy white 4-8' flower clusters</td>
<td>June - Sept.</td>
<td>Berries, blue-black</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers wet soils in low places esp. along streams &amp; swamp edges.</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; gravelly clays. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K.</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>Attractive erect shrub or small tree with white flower pompoms, preferring moist conditions in alluvial soils. Attractive pinnate leaves. It loves extra water &amp; will grow fast if well supplied. Rather drought-tolerant. Ornamental qualities. Persistent.</td>
<td>Flowers are an excellent source of nectar for bees, butterflies, diurnal moths &amp; other insects. Fruits are eaten by several species of birds, including gamebirds &amp; songbirds. Small mammals also relish the ripe fruit. Leaves are browsed by deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum acerifolium</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle Family</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>2' - 6'</td>
<td>Showy small white flowers in flattened cymes.</td>
<td>April - May</td>
<td>Drupes, red to purplish black, persistent Aug. - Oct.</td>
<td>Part shade, dappled shade</td>
<td>Prefers moist woods &amp; thickets of East Texas</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Likes acid soils. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>Thicket-forming shrubs with erect or ascending branches and attractive maple-like leaves. Quite ornamental with attractive flowers &amp; fruits. Has excellent fall color of crimson to dark purple. Deciduous.</td>
<td>Flowers are popular with nectar-loving insects such as bees &amp; butterflies. Fruits are relished by several species of birds. Foliage is browsed by white-tailed deer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Yucca treculeana**  
Spanish dagger | Agavaceae - Agave Family  
| **Aristolochia tomentosa**  
Pipevine | Aristolochiaceae - Pipevine Family  
Vine, weak climber | Showy, purple & yellow, amazingly shaped flower April - June | Capsules with many seeds Aug. | Full sun, part shade | Prefers moist bottomland woods, also along rivers | Sandy loams, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic. | X | X | X | X | Vine with very unusual flower with ascending spreading habit. Plant is good ground cover.  
Deciduous. | The leaves and stems of this vine are used as a larval host plant for the Pipevine swallowtail. |
| **Bignonia capreolata**  
Cross-vine | Bignoniaceae - Catalpa Family  
Vine, climber to 50' | Showy, tubular flowers, red on outside, yellow on inside March - April | Capsule with winged seeds August - Sept. | Full sun, part shade, dappled shade, shade | Prefers cool moist soils of woodlands, pinelands, also creek bottoms. | Sands, loams & clays. Moderate to high moisture. Seasonal poor drainage O.K. | X | X | X | X | Beautiful flowering vine clinging to bricks, stones & fences as well as other shrubs & trees. Profuse flowers when in bloom. Tolerates pollution well. Persistent. | Striking orange & yellow tubular flowers are highly attractive to butterflies and especially the Ruby-throated hummingbird. Bloom time coincides with migration when other sources of nectar are scarce, helping this little mite on the way. |
| **Campsis radicans**  
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 | 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-throated 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. |
| **Clematis crispa**  
Blue jasmine | Ranunculaceae - Buttercup Family  
Vine, climber to 10' | Showy lavender bell-shaped flowers with flared edges March - June | Achenes August - Sept. | Part shade, dappled shade | Prefers moist soils in low woods. | Sands, loams & clays. Will tolerate gumbo. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K. | X | X | X | X | Very elegant flowers. Works well on a lattice but does not climb high. Can sprawl over low structures such as planter boxes or patio pots. Deciduous. | Lavender blue flowers attract many kinds of insects including butterflies. Several species of birds eat the ripe achenes. |
| Cocculus carolinus Carolina moonseed | Menispermaceae Moosseed Family | Vine, climber to 15' | Inconspicuous greenish flowers July.-Aug. | Conspicuous 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 some & 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. |
| Gelsemium sempervirens Carolina jessamine | Loganiaceae Logania Family | Vine, climber to 50' | Showy yellow tubular flowers in clusters, fragrant January - April | Capsule, flattened, elliptic with numerous dull brown narrowly winged seeds, Sept.-Oct. | Full sun, part shade, dappled shade | Prefers woodlands in East Texas. | Sands, sandy loams, loams, clays. Mesic. | X X | Highly ornamental climbing vine with opposite leaves and gorgeous yellow flowers. Sometimes forms rich carpets on the ground. Parts of this plant are poisonous. Often planted in areas where it is not native. Used as a screen or to cover walls. | Evergreen. | Cascades of yellow flowers attract myriad of insects. Provides good cover and hiding places for small birds. Seeds are eaten by the bobwhite quail and leaves are eaten by the marsh rabbit. |
| Lonicera sempervirens 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, poor drainage O.K. | 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. |
| Parthenocissus quinquefolia Virginia creeper | Vitaceae Grape Family | Vine, climber and 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 | 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. |
| Passiflora incarnata May-pop | Passifloraceae Passionflower Family | Vine, climber to 6' and ground cover | Showy Pink-purple flower April - Sept. | Ovoid fruit with seeds June - Oct. | Full sun, part shade, dappled shade | Grows in old fields, along roadsides & streams & woodland edges in Eastern 1/3 of TX. | Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic. | X X X | This healthy climber is graced with an unbelievable intricate & eye-catching flower. It uses its tendrils for climbing & is often found spraying over the ground, thus serving as excellent ground cover. Dormant in winter. | These beautiful vines are larval food plants for the Zebra long-wing, Gulf Fritillary & Julia butterflies. Several species of birds dine on the ripened fruits. |
| **Smilax laurifolia**
Smilax Family | Vine, climber from 5’ - 15’
| inconspicuous greenish-white flowers July - August
| Drupe, black & berry-like
| Oct. - Nov.
| Part shade, dappled shade, shade
| Prefers swamps & wet woods in East Texas & Upper Texas Coast.
| Sands, sandy loams, acid soils preferred. Mesic, poorly drained.
| O.K.
| X
| Thorny vine with attractive leaves of pale green color setting upright on the stem. Good protective screening plant. Keep away from human traffic areas. Evergreen.
| At least five species of birds eat the fruit, as do small mammals. Excellent protective cover plant. Tubers are also eaten by mammals.

| **Vitis rotundifolia**
Muscadine Grape
Vitaceae - Grape Family | Vine, climber to 40’
| inconspicuous greenish-white flowers May - June
| Part shade, dappled shade
| Prefers forests & woods of East Texas
| Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.
| X
| Vigorous climbing vine with attractive orbicular leaves & luscious fruit. Grapes make good jelly. Deciduous.
| The ripe grapes are eaten by several species of game & songbirds, as well as by mammals such as gray fox, white-tailed deer, skinks, rabbits, opossums & raccoons.

| **Andropogon gerardi**
Big blue stem
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
| Can be used as a perennial 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. Dormant in winter.
| 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.

| **Andropogon glomeratus**
Bushy bluestem
Poaceae - Grass Family | Grass 3’ - 4’
| Flowering spikelets green to buffy gold Sept. - Nov.
| Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering
| Full sun, part shade
| Prefers low moist sites.
| Sands, sandy loams, soils can be fairly sterile. Mesic, poorly drained O.K.
| X
| Very attractive bunch grass for moist areas. Especially pretty in the fall. Tolerates poor drainage. Warm-season perennial.
| Provides food & cover for many species of wild birds & mammals. Culms, leaves are used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant of several eastern skippers.

| **Andropogon ternarius**
Split-beard bluestem
Poaceae - Grass Family | Grass 1.5’ - 4’
| Flowering spikelets green to silvery gold Aug. - Nov.
| Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering
| Full sun, part shade
| Prefers open areas & woodland edges, cut over woodland pastures
| Sands & sandy loams. Mesic, well-drained.
| X
| This beautiful grass is its most beautiful in the autumn backlit by the sun. A good meadow grass planted with wildflowers. Warm-season perennial.
| Provides food & cover for many species of wild birds & mammals. Culms, leaves are used as nesting & denning material. Butterflies use grass as shelter on windy days. Larval host plant of several skippers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowering</th>
<th>General Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andropogon virginicus Broomsedge</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets to yellow gold Sept. - Nov.</td>
<td>Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering</td>
<td>Prefers loose moist soils of oak woods &amp; prairies, also shaded banks along streams. Sets seed shortly after flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chasmanthium latifolium Inland sea-oats</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>2'-4'</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets green to buffy tan June - Oct.</td>
<td>Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering</td>
<td>Prefers moist woodland soils, often along creek bottoms &amp; near streamsides. Sets seed shortly after flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erianthus giganteus Sugarcane plumegrass</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>6'-10'</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets green turning peach Sept. - Nov.</td>
<td>Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering</td>
<td>Prefers moist areas near streams &amp; lakes, swales, swamps &amp; bogs. Sets seed shortly after flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris Hairyawn muhly</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>1.5'-3'</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets delicate &amp; green turning pink or coppery magenta August - Oct.</td>
<td>Seeds Sets seed shortly after flowering</td>
<td>Prefers prairies &amp; openings in pine forests, also in Bastrop Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum virgatum Switchgrass</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets green turning rich gold August - Sept.</td>
<td>Seeds Oct. - Nov.</td>
<td>Prefers seasonally moist, open areas throughout Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schizachyrium scoparium</strong>&lt;br&gt;Little bluestem</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>Grass Family</td>
<td>Grass 2’ - 5’</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets blue-green to silvery gold August - Dec.</td>
<td>Seeds Sept. - Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setaria geniculata</strong>&lt;br&gt;Knotroot bristlegrass</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>Grass Family</td>
<td>Grass 2’ - 3’</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets a greenish yellow. December</td>
<td>Seeds Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tripsacum dactyloides</strong>&lt;br&gt;Eastern gamagrass</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>Grass Family</td>
<td>Grass 3’ - 8’</td>
<td>Flowering spikelets yellow &amp; cornlike July - Sept.</td>
<td>Seeds April - Nov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coreopsis lanceolata</strong>&lt;br&gt;Lance-leaf coreopsis</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Sunflower Family</td>
<td>Wildflower May - July</td>
<td>Ray flowers splashy yellow, disk flowers deep yellow March - May</td>
<td>Achene, black, flattened &amp; winged May - July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Native Range</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Flower Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erythrina herbacea</td>
<td>Leguminosae - Legume</td>
<td>Wildflower</td>
<td>Showy coral red</td>
<td>6' - 15'</td>
<td>Coral red tubular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbertia lahue</td>
<td>Iridaceae - Iris Family</td>
<td>Wildflower</td>
<td>Showy purple</td>
<td>4' - 12'</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenocallis liriosme</td>
<td>Amaryllidaceae - Amaryllis Family</td>
<td>Wildflower</td>
<td>Showy white</td>
<td>1' - 2'</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
<td>Campanulaceae - Campanula Family</td>
<td>Wildflower</td>
<td>Showy red</td>
<td>6&quot; - 6'</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvaviscus drummondii</td>
<td>Malvaceae - Mallow Family</td>
<td>Wildflower</td>
<td>Showy red</td>
<td>4' - 9'</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Wildflower Length (in)</td>
<td>Flower Color</td>
<td>Flowering Time</td>
<td>Capsules with Seeds Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon tenuis</td>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
<td>Wildflower 1' - 2'</td>
<td>Showy pale purple flowers</td>
<td>March - May</td>
<td>Capsules, ovoid with numerous seeds May - July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia intermedia</td>
<td>Lamiaceae - Mint Family</td>
<td>Wildflower 4' - 5'</td>
<td>Showy pink to pale purple flowers</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>Schizocarp with 4 nutlets June - Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia coccinea</td>
<td>Lamiaceae - Mint Family</td>
<td>Wildflower 2' - 4'</td>
<td>Showy red tubular flowers</td>
<td>May - Dec.</td>
<td>Calyx with nutlets June - Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilleja indivisa</td>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
<td>Wildflower 6&quot; - 12&quot;</td>
<td>Showy orange to red bracts</td>
<td>March - May</td>
<td>Capsules with seeds May - July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaecrista fasciculata</td>
<td>Leguminosae - Legume Family</td>
<td>Wildflower 6&quot; - 12&quot;</td>
<td>Showy yellow flowers</td>
<td>June - Oct.</td>
<td>Legume with seeds Aug. - Nov.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A wide array of insects are attracted to the flowers, including bees & syrphid flies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Flowers/Flowering Time</th>
<th>Fruits/Seeds</th>
<th>Light Preferences</th>
<th>Soil Preferences</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia pulchella</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>Showy yellow &amp; red daisy-like flowers March - Oct.</td>
<td>Achenes May - Nov.</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers open grassy areas, prairies, meadows, also disturbed areas in a variety of soils</td>
<td>Sands, loams &amp; clays. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian blanket</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This is a marvelously easy wildflower to grow &amp; it comes in various coloration patterns from mainly yellow to mostly reddish. Blooms most of the season from spring to late fall &amp; provides lots of color to a wildflower meadow. Annual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus texensis</td>
<td>Leguminosae</td>
<td>8&quot; - 16&quot;</td>
<td>Showy blue and white pea-like flowers in racemes, fragrant March - May</td>
<td>Legume May - July</td>
<td>Full sun, a little shade O.K.</td>
<td>Prefers open fields, meadows &amp; prairies, also roadside areas throughout much of the state from Corpus Christi to Abilene.</td>
<td>Sands, loams, clays &amp; limestone soils; really likes calcareous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas bluebonnet</td>
<td>Legume Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Our state flower, this Texas endemic cloaks meadows, prairies &amp; 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 fall rains. Annual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phacelia patuliflora</td>
<td>Hydrophyllaceae</td>
<td>10&quot; - 12&quot;</td>
<td>Showy purple &amp; white flowers Feb. to May</td>
<td>Capsule with seeds May - July</td>
<td>Full sun, part shade</td>
<td>Prefers sandy soils in fields, prairies, openings &amp; edges of woods, also along stream banks in Southeast, South Central and Coastal Texas.</td>
<td>Sands &amp; sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple phacelia</td>
<td>Waterleaf Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This attractive low growing wildflower grows in clumps. Flower color varies from lavender to purplish-violet. They are an attractive addition to any garden. Annual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-eyed Susan</td>
<td>Sunflower Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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 &amp; the sun. Annual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>