

## North Texas Native Landscape Certification Program Level 2 Plant List

Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region <sup>1</sup>	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light <sup>2</sup>	Evergreen/Perennial <sup>3</sup>	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water <sup>4</sup>	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife <sup>5</sup>	Comments
<b>Shade Trees, &gt;20 ft</b>												
1. Ash, Texas 1. <i>Fraxinus albicans</i> <i>F. texensis</i>	1. BEFW	1. 30-50'	1. 30-40'	1. S-PS	D	Fall	1. Yellow, orange, red and purple leaves	1. VL	1. Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Ashes have excellent fall color and provide nesting, cover and food for birds. 1. Texas Ash: Limestone slopes, bluffs, needs good drainage; long lived. Wing of fruit ending where body of fruit begins. Leaflets rounded, typically 5.
2. Ash, White 2. <i>F. americana</i>	2. BEF	2. 60-80'	2. 50-70'	2. S-PS-SH			2. Yellow to purple leaves	2. H	2. Deep, moist soils			2. White Ash: Stream bottom woods. Medium growth rate. Superior ornamental to green ash. Wing of fruit ending where body of fruit begins. Leaflets rounded, typically 7.
1. Cedar, Eastern Red 1. <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	BEFW	1. 25-50'	1. to 45'	S-PS	E	Fall/ Winter	Evergreen leaves/ blue berries	1. L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	No maintenance required	Y	Good screen plant. Can be invasive and cause allergies. Sensitive to fire. Plant a female to avoid pollen and have fruit, which is food for birds. Bark provides nesting material. 1. Eastern Red Cedar: Usually has 1 main trunk, leaf margins entire under a microscope. 2. Mountain Cedar: Usually with several trunks, leaf margins not smooth under a microscope, shallow soil.
2. Cedar, Mountain Ashe Juniper 2. <i>Juniperus ashei</i>		2. to 18'	2. 15-30'					2. VL				

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Elm, American <i>Ulmus americana</i>	BEFW	40-80'	60-80'	S-PS	D	Fall	Yellow leaves	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, moist, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Fast growing, large amount of shade, rambling root system. Texas does not have a big problem with Dutch elm disease Seeds are an important food source for songbirds.
Hackberry Sugarberry <i>Celtis laevigata</i>	BEFW	60-80'	to 30'	PS	D	Fall	Yellow leaves	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Can be an attractive shade tree, shallow rooted, fast growing, lives 30 years. Favorite feeding stop for birds, larval food for Hackberry Emperor butterfly.
Mesquite <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	BEFW	25-30'	25-30'	S	D	March-Sept	Creamy white flower	VL	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	2-3" long blooms; bright green foliage and weeping shape. Aggressive spreader. Very slow growing; thorns, Excellent nectar source.
Oak, Blackjack <i>Quercus marilandica</i>	EW	14-45'	14-45'	PS	D	Fall	Yellow-green leaves	L	Sandy, gravelly or silty soils, chiefly upland	Prune for shape or to raise canopy, in winter or peak of summer	Y	Important tree of the Cross Timbers. Given good soil and room develops an attractive, symmetrical form. Slow-growing, long-lived, and able to survive on very poor soils. Susceptible to oak wilt. Bell shaped leaves with tiny bristles.
Oak, Post <i>Quercus stellata</i>	EW	40-50'	30-40'	S-PS	D	Spring	Golden flowers	L	Sand, acid, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Most common oak throughout Texas. This is the ultimate drought resistant tree, but also grows in soggy, flatwoods soils. Its roots are extremely sensitive to disturbance. Slow-growing and long-lived.

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<b>Ornamental Trees, 10-20 feet</b>												
Buckeye, Mexican <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	BEFW	12-20'	12-20'	S-PS	D	Early spring	Pink Flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	Without pruning, forms multi-stemmed shrub	Y	Multi-trunk; shrubby; does well as understory tree. Round, hard black seeds in dark reddish brown pods. Attractive pink flowers in early spring.
Carolina Buckthorn <i>Frangula caroliniana</i> <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	BEFW	12-20'	15'	S-PS	D	Fall	Yellow leaves, red/black berries	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage ok	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy	Y	Understory tree with glossy leaves. Can withstand periodic flooding. Red to black berries for wildlife; larval food for butterflies.
Dogwood, Roughleaf <i>Cornus drummondii</i>	BEFW	10-15'	to 16'	S-PS-SH	D	Spring/ Fall	White flowers, red leaves, white berries	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained or poor drainage ok	Can prune into small tree. With no pruning develops into thicket	Y	40 species of birds feed on Roughleaf Dogwood during fall migration. Will grow in dense shade but fruits best in 4 hours of sun. Good for erosion control and screening.
Holly, Possumhaw <i>Ilex decidua</i>	BEFW	12-15'	12-15'	S-PS	D	Winter	Red berries	L-M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, seasonal poor drainage ok	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy	Y	Striking red berries on bare branches in winter; tolerates poor drainage. Fruits best in full sun; must have a female for berries. Buy in fall to insure labeled females produce berries.

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1. Sumac, Flameleaf <i>Rhus lanceolata</i>  2. Sumac, Smooth <i>Rhus glabra</i>	BEFW	1. 10-20'	1. 10-15'	S-PS	D	Fall	Bright red leaves	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	1. To prevent suckering, do not mow, graze or burn. 2. Suckers more after mowing or burning	Y	Provides vivid red fall color for weeks in any weather. If the stem is winged, it is flameleaf sumac, if it isn't it is smooth sumac, the more aggressively suckering species. Food for bees, mammals and 20 species of birds.
<b>Shrubs, Multibranched, woody stems up to 10', persist through winter</b>												
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	BEFW	6-12'	6-12'	PS-SH	D	June-Aug	White to pink flowers	L-M	Wetlands, clay, loam	Prune to shape	Y	Gather seeds in late summer or early fall before the heads dry and fall apart. Flowers are good bee food, seeds attract 25 species of birds.
Elbow Bush <i>Forestiera pubescens</i>	BEFW	4-9'	4-9'	S-PS	D	Spring	White-yellow flowers	VL	Versatile	Prune to shape	Y	Inconspicuous white to yellow flowers; thicket forming. Early nectar source for bees and butterflies; berries eaten by birds and mammals.
Fragrant White Mistflower <i>Ageratina havanensis</i> <i>Eupatorium havanense</i>	Texas	1-5'	1-5'	S-PS	D	Fall	White to Pink flowers	L	Rocky limestone, clay, loam	Prune to shape	Y	Rounded shape; grows in any soil. Attracts hummingbirds, moths and butterflies. Fragrant bloom.
Pavonia Rock Rose <i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i>	Texas	2-4'	2-3'	S-PS	D	Summer	Pink flowers	M	Well-drained loam, rocky, limestone-based, sandy, clay, caliche	Cut back each year for bushy growth; prune to promote flowers	Y	Cut back each year for bushy growth. Prune to shape & promote new growth (flowers).

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Prickly Pear <i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> <i>var. lindheimeri</i>	BEFW	3-5'	5-8'	S-PS	E	Spring to summer	Yellow flowers purple fruit	L	Sandy, gravelly, alluvial, grasslands	Limit spread by removing fallen pads	Y	Becomes shrub-like; parts are edible; orange blooming and spineless varieties are available.
Texas Sage Cenizo <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas	4-9'	3-8'	Sun	SE	Spring to summer	Pinkish purple, white, lavender	L	Rocky, sandy, gravelly, clay if well drained	Prune to shape	Y	Barometric changes stimulate bloom. Gray leaves contrast with lavender flowers; green-leaved varieties also available. Blooms off and on through growing season; needs good drainage.
Yucca, Pale <i>Yucca pallida</i>	BF	1-2'	1.5-2.5'	S-PS	E	Summer	White flowers	L	Rocky, limestone, clay, loam	Remove spent flower stems	Y	Leaves pale blue green with yellow edge; deer will eat blooms but not foliage. Used by American Indians for food, fiber, soap & medicine.
<b>Flowering Plants, herbaceous annuals, biennials, and perennials</b>												
Coreopsis, Lanceleaf <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	BEFW	1-2'	1'	S-PS-SH	E	Spring to summer	Yellow flowers	M	Sand, clay, loam, acid or calcareous; well-drained	Prune off old blooms for repeated flowering	Y	Butterfly plant; 'Sunray' and 'Baby Sun' are tighter, more compact.
Engelmann's Daisy Cut-leaf Daisy <i>Engelmannia peristenia</i>	BEFW	1.5-3.5'	1-3'	S	P	Spring to summer	Yellow flowers	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone; neutral to calcareous; well drained	May bloom again if cut back in late summer	Y	Flowers open in late afternoon; toothed leaves. Attracts birds.
Gayfeather Blazing Star <i>Liatris punctata</i> <i>var. mucronata</i>	BEFW	1-3'	1-1.5'	S-PS	P	Aug-Frost	Lavender-white flowers	VL	Well-drained limestone or sand	Cut back to a 3" after first brown leaves	Y	Likes well-drained limestone soil; best if kept dry. Great nectar source for butterflies and other insects.

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Phlox, Prairie <i>Phlox pilosa</i>	BEFW	8-12"	1'	S-PS	P	Spring	Pale pink to lavender flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well drained	Let it reseed and spread where it will.	Y	Dormant except in spring. Good naturalized in grass, woodlands, flower beds, or a rock garden.
Prairie Spiderwort <i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i>	BEFW	2'	1'	S-PS	P	March-July	Blue-magenta	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; acid or calcareous, well-drained	Cut back after leaves turn brown in summer	Y	Dormant in summer, new leaves appear in fall. Blooms every morning for several weeks in spring. Hot pink is nice combined with Louisiana iris and lyreleaf sage. Purple is nice with Red Columbine.
Prairie Verbena <i>Glandularia bipinnatifida</i> var. <i>bipinnatifida</i>	BEFW	6-12"	1-2'	S-PS	SE	Spring-Winter	Lavender flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, acid, well-drained	Allow to reseed	Y	Low growing groundcover with finely-cut leaves; spreading habit; butterflies enjoy; short-lived perennial, but reseeds.

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Red Columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	E	1-3'	1-2'	S-PS	SE	Spring	Nodding red with yellow center flowers	L-M	Sand, loam, limestone; moist, well-drained	Prune off spent foliage and seedheads in late May	Y	Delicate, fern-like foliage. Prominent spurred blooms are red with yellow center. Valued for its shade tolerance, attractive foliage, and beautiful flowers. Likes moisture but must be in well drained soil. Compact and long-lived in thin sandy soils, rank growth with shorter lifespan in rich soils. Allow some seeds to mature for replacements. Dormant in summer without water. Susceptible to leafminers. Attracts hummingbirds, bees, butterflies, and hawk moths. Seeds consumed by finches and buntings. Found in mossy, hole filled rocks in Hill Country.
Sage, Scarlet <i>Salvia coccinea</i>	BE	1 - 3'	1'	S-PS-SH	A, P	Feb-Oct	Loose, widely spaced white, red, pink flowers on spike.	L-M	Caliche type, sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay.	Periodically trim and deadhead to keep it bushy	Y	Re-seeds easily. Prefers light shade. Long bloom season. Provides nectar for hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other insects.
Sage, Sky Blue Sage, Azure Sage Sage, Pitcher <i>Salvia azurea</i>	BEFW	3-6'	to 3'	S-PS	P	Fall	Blue flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well drained	Cut back in mid summer or stake to keep from sprawling.	Y	Easy to grow from seed. Seedling blooms the first year. Nice with Maximilian sunflower or red sages. Requires extra water its first year to establish.

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Sunflower, Maximilian <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	BEFW	4-6'	3'	S-PS	P	Aug-Oct	Yellow flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well-drained	Divide and replant every 3 years to keep under control.	Y	Grow amongst tall grasses or in the back of the garden. Leaves below blooms die back. Less moisture leads to smaller, but no less vigorous plants. Good for pollinators, seed for birds.
White Gaura <i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>	B/E	2-3'	3'	S-PS	D	Spring to summer	Pink or white flowers	L	Adaptable to most well drained soils. Sand, loam, clay, seasonal poor drainage okay	May self-sow. Cut back by half in midsummer if desired. Cut back to 3" after first hard freeze.	Y	White butterfly-like flowers, fading to pink. This is a clump-forming, vase-shaped, tall, airy plant - good at back of perennial garden. Extended bloom time - early summer until hard frost. Foliage may be colorful in fall; cultivars vary in bloom and foliage colors. Divide clumps in spring. Attracts bees and butterflies.
Winecup <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	BEFW	8-12"	to 3'	S-PS	P	Mar-June	White-Purple flowers	M	Sand, loam, clay, gravel, acid or calcareous, well drained	Cut back to rosette in winter	Y	Sprawling plant great for filling in between plants; will go dormant in summer without supplemental water. Larval host plant for Gray Hairstreak butterfly. Like good drainage.
<b>Grasses and Sedges, flat leaves with parallel veins</b>												
Blue grama <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	W	3-4", 12" in flower		S	P	Spring-Fall	Fine leaved turf	VL	Sand, loam, clay; calcareous; well-drained	Water occasionally or grow tall to encourage rhizomes	Y	Blue grama is a good meadow grass, has blue-ish cast to its seed heads. Often mixed with buffalograss to give extra cover. Fine leaves, seed heads look like eyelashes.



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Canada Wild Rye <i>Elymus canadensis</i>	BEFW	3-5'		PS	P	Spring-Summer	Curling seed heads	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; acid or calcareous; well-drained	After the first light frost, cut back the summer flowers.	Y	Dormant in summer. Nice transition between lawn and woodland. Seed heads that nod when they are ripe. Leave the seed heads in the winter or hide with warm season flowers like Zexmenia or Turk's cap.
Gramma, Side Oats <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	BEFW	1-3'	1-3'	S-PS	P	Summer-Fall	Red, yellow, orange flowers dangling from side	VL	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, igneous, well-drained	Mow once up to June and again in February	Y	State grass of Texas. Dangling oat-like seed heads on the side of the stem provide a nice texture in a garden. Good for meadows. Stoloniferous, rhizomatous grass. Seeds provide good bird food.
Indiangrass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	BEFW	3-8'	2-4'	S-PS	P	Fall	Red/rust awns	L-M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage	Loves moist, rich soil, and watering	Y	Deep yellow flowers and blue-green blades make a nice garden accent or are nice in a moist swale with seep or Gulf muhly.
Sedge, Cedar <i>Carex planostachys</i>	BEFW	to 6"	to 6"	PS-SH	E		Thin grassy leaves	L	Loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	Tolerates mowing and some foot traffic		A good grass-like groundcover for shade with Cedar Sage, White Avens, Violets & Golden Groundsel. Spreads by seed and vegetatively.
Sedge, Cherokee <i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	BEFW	2-2.5'	1'	PS	E	Spring	Green bloom	M		Trim to contain; remove seedheads at end of season	Y	Clumping sedge; coarser texture than most sedges and is one of the tallest.

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<b>Groundcovers. Low growing plants that spread easily to cover large areas.</b>												
Artemisia, Louisiana White Sage <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	BEFW	1-3'	2-3'	Sun	P, S	Spring-Fall, rosettes in winter	Silvery, fragrant foliage	VL	Dry - sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone	Spreads by rhizomes. Mow in fall to have rosettes in winter. Leggy in fertile, moist soils.	Y	Good low-maintenance, tough, drought-tolerant, knee-to waist-high ground cover. Erect, shrub-like foliage is fragrant and very attractive. Small yellowish flowers - but this plant is all about the foliage. Can be mowed. Used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes, wreaths, floral arrangements, tea. Use instead of non-native Lambs Ear. Provides nesting material for native bees.
Avens, White <i>Geum canadense</i>	BEFW	1.5'	1'	PS-SH	E	April-June	White flowers	M	Versatile	Mow in flowering to prevent bur like seeds from forming.	Y	Mowable evergreen groundcover that grows well in hard, undernourished soils. Spreads by seed.
Pigeon Berry <i>Rivina humilis</i>	BEFW	to 18"	18"	PS-SH	P	Spring-Fall	White flowers/red berries	M	Sand, clay, loam, rocky with irrigation	Remove browned top after first frost	Y	Spreads rapidly; tolerates moist or dry soil. Attractive red berries are prized by birds.
Sage, Lyreleaf <i>Salvia lyrata</i>	BEFW	1-2'	1-2'	S-PS-SH	E	April	Pale blue	L-M	Acid or calcareous sands, loams, or clays, well-drained or not.	Remove spent flowers to prevent seeding.	Y	Tolerates drought and overwatering. Flowers 4-5 weeks. Let it seed out the first year. Blooms at the same time as Wild Red Columbine, Golden Groundsel, & Cedar Sage. Streaking purple-blue on leaves. Hummingbird plant.
Violet, Wood <i>Viola missouriensis</i>	BEFW	0-6"	12-15"	PS-SH	SE	Spring	White, purple, lavender flowers	M	Sand, Loam, Clay, Limestone	No maintenance required	Y	Can re-seed without flowering (cleistogamous). Will go dormant during droughts.

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<b>Vines, Climb trees and fences with tendrils or twining</b>												
Clematis, Pitcher/Purple <i>Clematis pitcheri</i> <i>var. pitcheri</i>	BEFW	to 10'	2-4'	S-PS	P	Late Apr- Early Jul	Purple	M	Shaded, rocky well- drained soil	Prune to direct and control growth.	Y	Most cold hardy leatherflower. Showy, attractive, ornamental blooms. Twines on fences and other plants. Birds eat seeds. Cannot tolerate poor drainage.
Climbing Prairie Rose <i>Rosa setigera</i>	B	9-15'	4-8'	S-PS	D	May	Pink	L- M	Sand, loam, clay, calcareous, well- drained	Prune dead wood and older shoots occasionally, after flowering.	Y	In May, deep pink flowers blanket this rose. Best on an arbor, pergola or lattice where leaves and stems can get air circulation. Can also grow as a rambling shrub or up a tree. Has almost no thorns. Bright red fruits are popular with birds.
Passion Flower <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	BE	6'	6-15'	S-PS	P	May- Aug	Lavender flowers	L- M	Sand, loam, well- drained	Prune to direct and control growth, cut back unwanted suckers	Y	Tendrill vine. Exotic-looking flower said to represent aspects of the Passion at Easter time. Host plant for several species of butterfly larvae. Fruit consumed by birds. Humans use for tea and medicine, as well as consuming fruit.

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<b>Invasive Plants* Non-native plants that invade preserves and outcompete native plants. Do NOT plant</b>												
Bastard Cabbage <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	S Europe, N Africa	1-5'	1-5'	S	A	Fall-Spring	Yellow flowers			Spreads by seed.		Remove. Seeds germinate early in the growing season blocking sunlight from natives. Mowing will remove flowers and reduce seed stocks. A preferred method is to remove the whole plant including the taproot. Chemical control may be difficult because of herbicide resistance.
Bermudagrass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Africa	to 1'		S	P		Thin grassy leaves	L-M		Spreads by rhizomes and stolons. Sometimes by seed.		Remove by hand pulling in small areas. Tilling or discing can expose roots to the sun or freezing temperatures. Spraying with herbicide is effective when plants are not drought-stressed after flowering.
Bush (Amur) Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Asia	3-8'	3-8'	S-PS-SH	D	Summer-Fall	White flowers/Red berries	M-H		Spreads by seed.		Remove. Pull small seedlings by hand. Cut larger bushes and paint stumps with concentrated glyphosate herbicide or stumps will resprout.
Chinese Tallow <i>Triadica sebifera</i> <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	China	to 60'	to 60'	S-PS-SH	D	April-June	Yel-green flowers, orange fall color, white berries in winter	M	Sandy soils along streambanks and ditches, upland sites.	Spreads by seed, eaten by birds especially doves		Remove. Looks like Cottonwood but Cottonwood leaves have toothed margins and cottonwood bark is flaking with fissured ridges. Cut and treat stumps with concentrated herbicide.
Pincushions <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Europe	8-24"			A	June-Sept	Lavender			Spreads by seed. Annual, does not persist.		Remove. Spreading through NC Texas displacing native wildflowers. Mow during flowering to prevent seed set.

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<b>Key</b>											
<b>Native Region<sup>1</sup></b>											
B: Blackland Prairie, E: Eastern Cross Timbers, F: Fort Worth Prairie, W: Western Cross Timbers, T: Texas, but not North Texas											
X: Hybrid with native Texas parents											
<b>Light<sup>2</sup></b>											
S: Sun (in full sunlight for 6 hours), PS: Part sun (in sunlight 2-6 hours or lightly shaded all day), SH: Shade (in the sun less than 2 hours per day)											
<b>Evergreen<sup>3</sup></b>											
E: Evergreen, SE: Semi-Evergreen, D: Deciduous, P: Perennial											
<b>Water<sup>4</sup></b> Refers to the plant's water needs after establishment. All plants need more water the first 2 years.											
VL: Very Low (Water occasionally during very dry conditions, L: Low (Water thoroughly every 3-4 weeks if no rainfall)											
M: Medium (Water thoroughly every 2-3 weeks if no rainfall), H: High (Water thoroughly every 5-7 days if no rainfall)											
<b>Wildlife<sup>5</sup></b>											
Y: Texas native plants provide greater wildlife value than hybrid, non-native and/or exotic plants.											
Flowers, leaves, nuts, seeds, and berries provide food for wildlife including butterflies, insects, birds and/or mammals.											
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