

NATIVE LANDSCAPE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Level 1

Plant Knowledge

Plant Selection Criteria

- **Texas natives**
- **Found in nursery industry or common in landscapes**
- **Excellent landscaping characteristics**
- **Local natives, if possible**

Symbol Key

Sun Requirements	Water Requirements
 Full Sun	 Very Low
 Part Sun	 Low
 Shade	 Medium
	 High

Canopy/Shade Trees

Typically grow greater than 25' and
form a single trunk with greater than 6"
diameter

Elm, Cedar

Ulmus crassifolia



- Flat round seeds eaten by birds
- Great urban shade tree
- Small rough leaves, yellow fall color
- Larval host: Question Mark and Morning Cloak

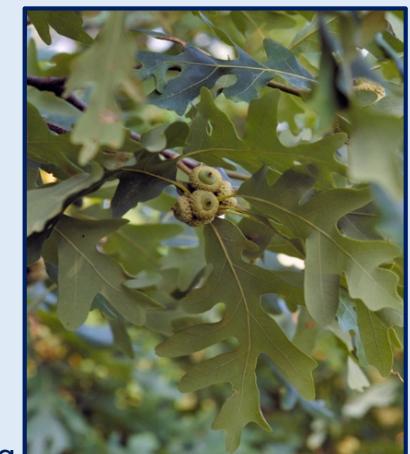


Oak, Bur

Quercus macrocarpa



- Shade tree can exceed 100'
- Large deeply lobed leaves; largest native oak acorn
- Coarse scales and fringed margins on acorns
- Fruit attracts mammals and birds
- Larval host: Edwards Hairstreak and Horaces Duskywing



Oak, Chinkapin

Quercus muehlenbergii

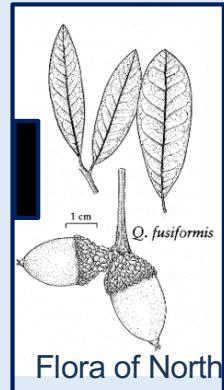


- Large shade tree
- Large leaves with curved teeth on margins; medium acorns
- Yellow fall color
- Fruit attracts mammals and birds
- Larval host: Gray Hairstreak



Oak, Escarpment Live

Quercus fusiformis

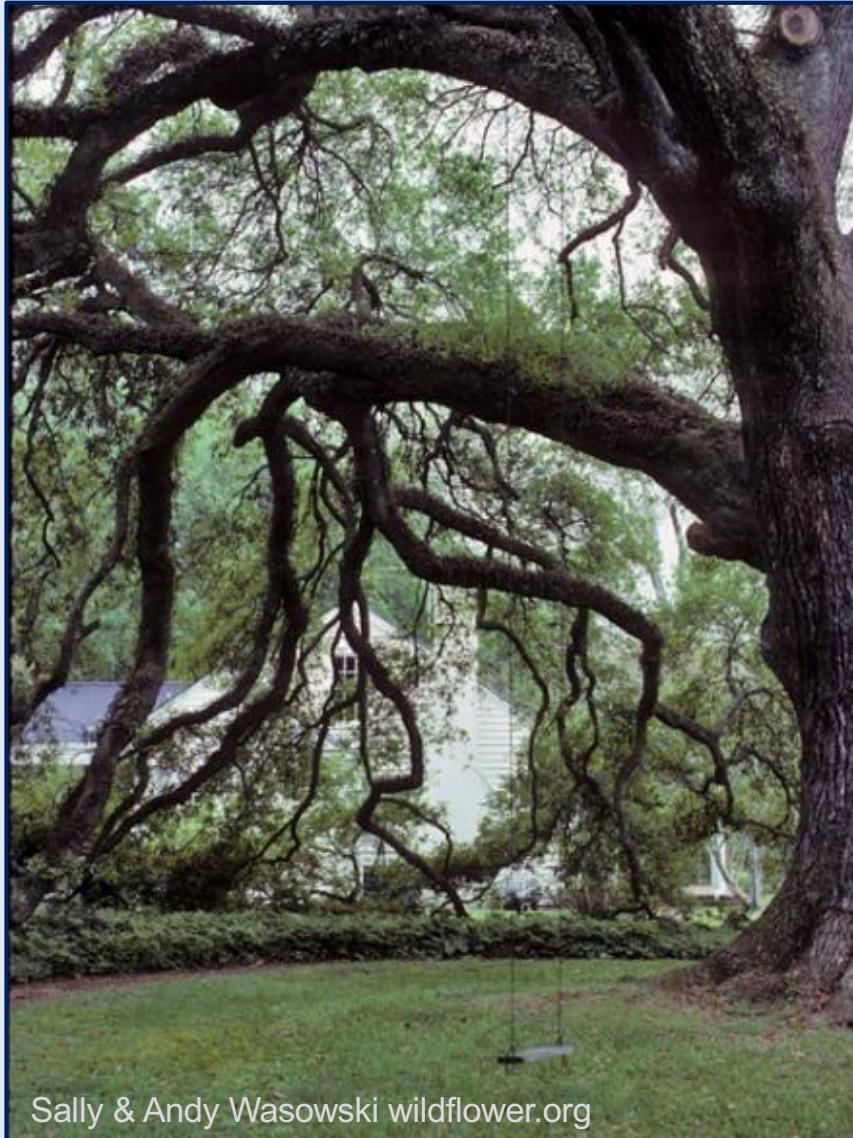


- Semi-evergreen shade tree
- Small leathery leaves
- Medium acorns
- Fruit attracts mammals and birds
- Larval host to many butterflies and moths

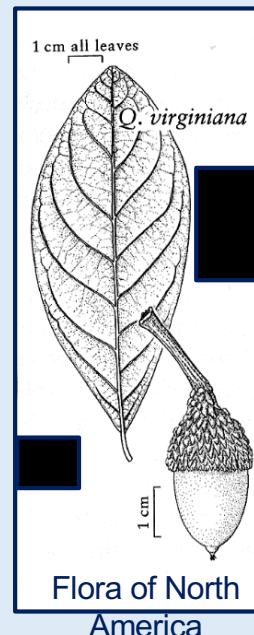


Oak, Live

Quercus virginiana



Sally & Andy Wasowski wildflower.org



Sally & Andy Wasowski wildflower.org

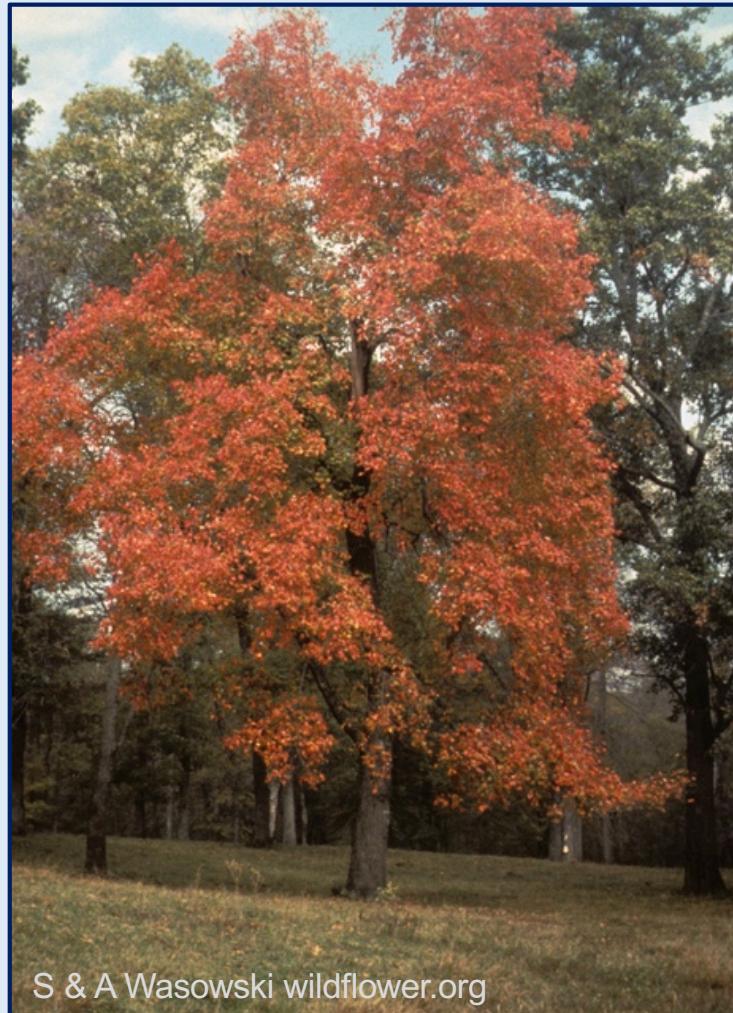
- Less drought/cold tolerant than fusiformis
- More commercially available
- Difficult to identify species



Sally & Andy Wasowski wildflower.org

Oak, Shumard Red

Quercus shumardii



- Large leaves; 2 to 4 pairs of pointed lobes with soft bristle like tips
- Scarlet fall foliage
- Medium acorns
- Fruit attracts mammals and birds
- Larval host: Horace's Duskywing



Oak, Texas Red

Quercus buckleyi

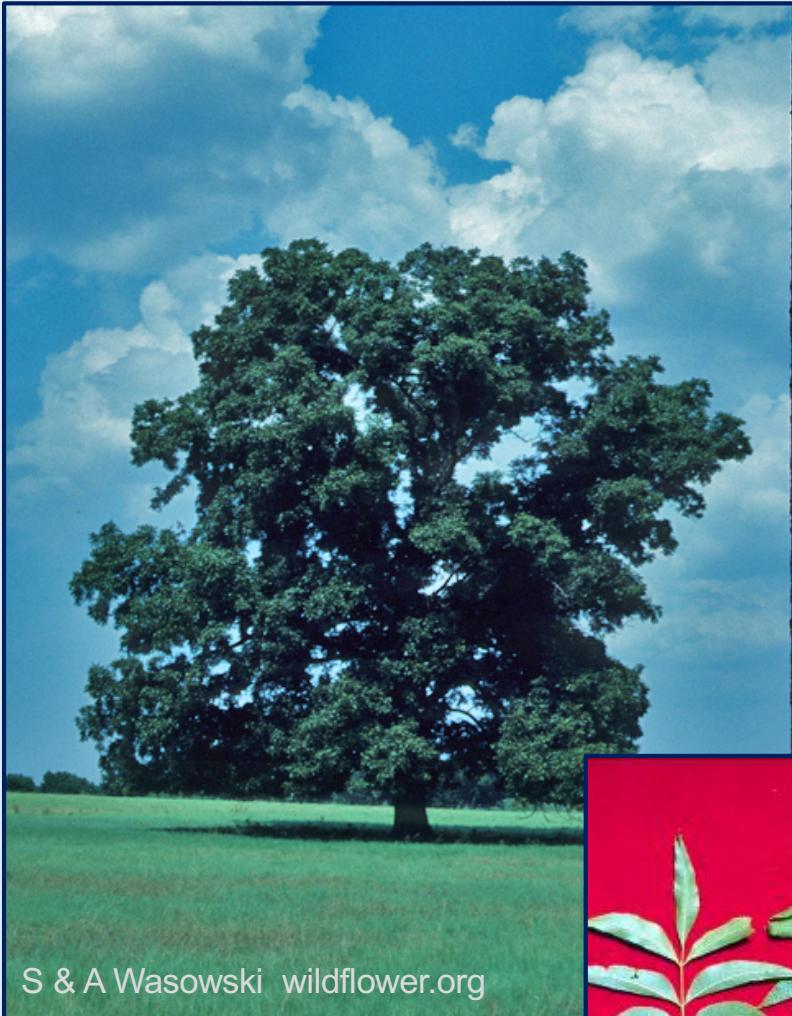


- Usually has 5-lobed leaves
- Smaller acorns than Shumardii
- Hairy red buds



Pecan

Carya illinoensis



- One of our tallest trees to 100'; compound leaves; yellow fall color
- Thin shelled nuts with green husk
- Late to leaf-up; sun plants beneath
- Fruit attracts mammals and birds
- Larval Host: Grey Hairstreak and Cecropia Moth



Small/Ornamental Trees

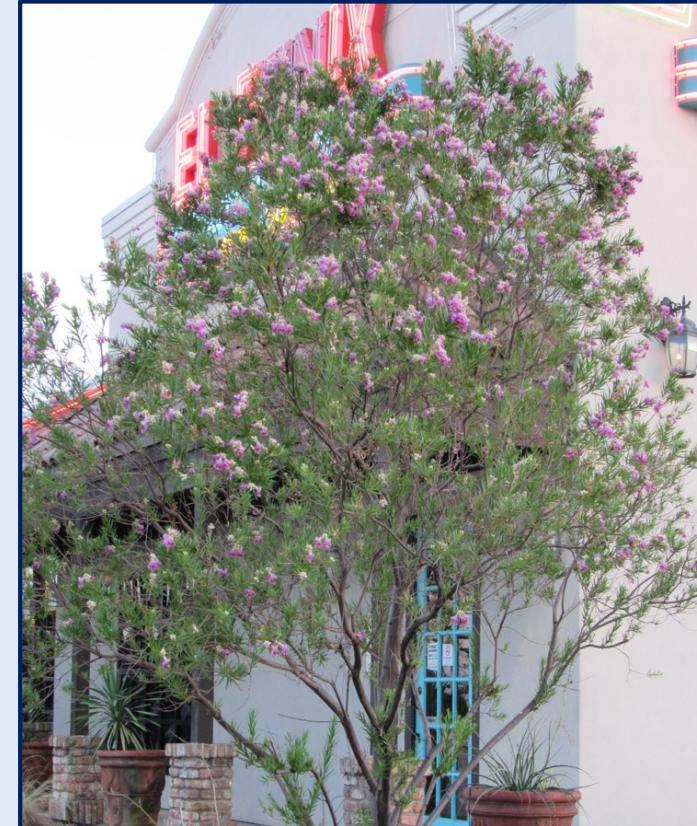
Typically grow 10' to 25'
Single or multi-trunked

Desert Willow

Chilopsis linearis



- Beautiful bell shaped flowers (pink, purple or white)
- Fast growing; sunny, dry location
- Long slender leaves and seed pods
- Flowers attract hummingbirds; birds eat seeds



Eve's Necklace

Styphnolobium affine



NPSOT unknown wildflower.org



Sandra Fountain

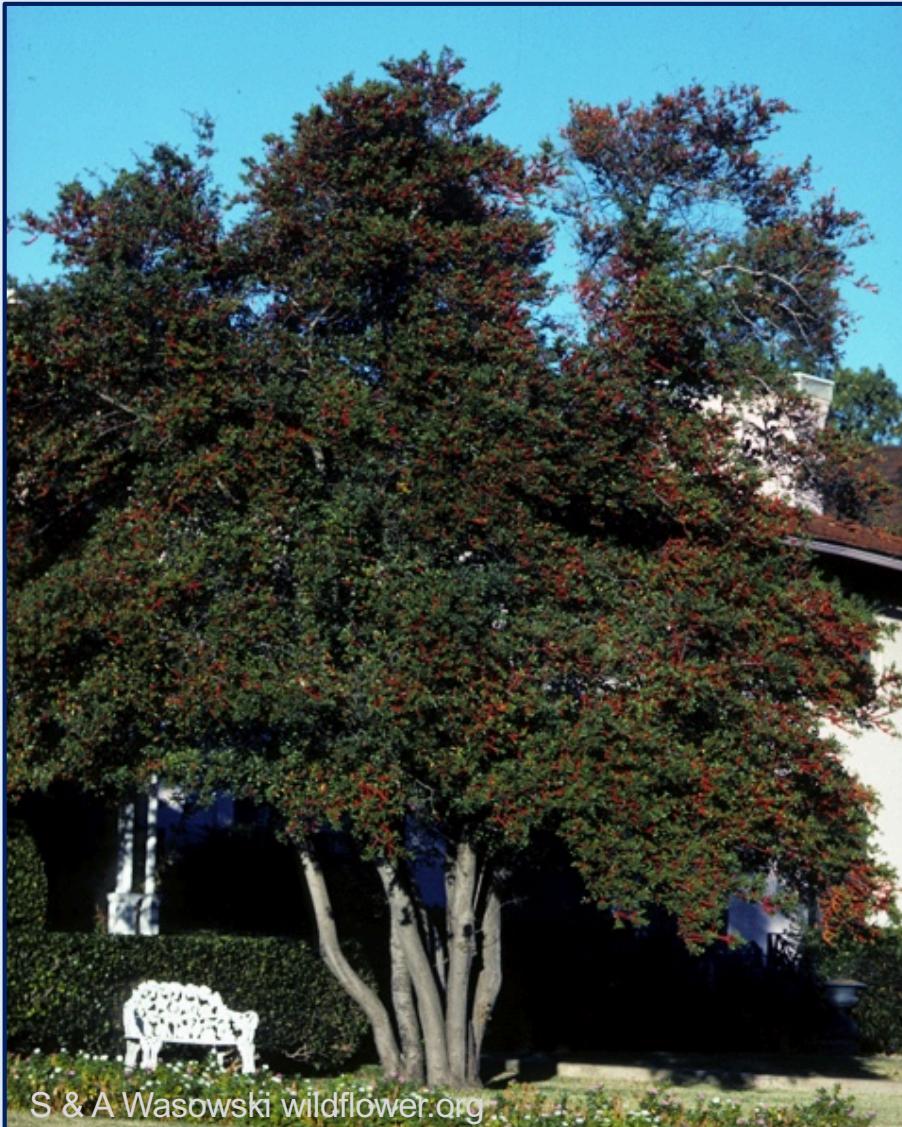


Sandra Fountain

- Beautiful pink and white clusters of flowers in spring
- Black seed pods in strands
- Great understory tree
- Flowers attract bees

Holly, Yaupon

Ilex vomitoria



- Female plants produce lots of bright red berries in fall
- Picturesque shrub or small tree
- Weeping and dwarf forms
- Shiny evergreen leaves
- Birds and mammals eat fruit; flowers attract insects



Plum, Mexican

Prunus mexicana



Dwight Platt wildflower.org



S & A Wasowski wildflower.org



Joseph A. Marcus wildflower.org

- Showy fragrant flowers before leaves appear
- Plums - yellow turning purplish
- Birds and mammals eat fruit
- Larval host: Tiger Swallowtail, Cecropia Moth

Redbud, Eastern

Cercis canadensis var. canadensis



- Pink/purple blooms on bare wood
- Heart shaped leaves
- Flowers, young seed pods edible
- Birds eat seeds, nectar attracts insects
- Larval host: Henry's Elfin



Redbud, Texas

Cercis canadensis var. texensis

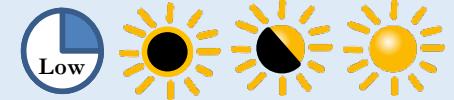


- Leaves are thicker
- More drought tolerant



Rusty Blackhaw

Viburnum rufidulum



S & A Wasowski wildflower.org



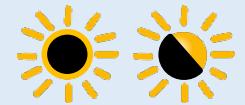
- Cream clusters of flowers early spring
- Shiny green leaves; red fall color
- Mature bark resembles alligator skin
- Blue berries edible by humans
- Birds and mammals eat fruit; nectar

Shrubs

Typically multi-trunked, 3' to 10'
Woody stems persist through winter

American Beautyberry

Callicarpa americana



- Bright purple (or white) berries in fall
- Loose graceful arching form
- Yellow fall color
- Does great in moist, part shade-shade
- Birds eat fruit; small pink flowers attract pollinators



Autumn Sage

Salvia greggii

Cherry Sage



Benny Simpson wildflower.org



Ray Mathews wildflower.org

- Flowers spring through fall (fewer in summer)
- Readily available in a variety of colors
- Hummingbirds love it!



Page Lee wildflower.org

Coralberry

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus

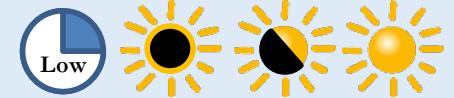


- Great part-shade/shade shrub
- Fruit turns pink in late winter
- Provides vibrant color to a winter landscape
- Fruit eaten by birds and mammals



Dwarf Yaupon Holly

Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'



- Popular landscape shrub for compact size and natural mound
- Tiny flowers attract pollinators



Flame Acanthus

Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii



- Bright orange or red flowers mid summer through fall
- Requires very little supplemental water
- Attracts hummingbirds



Texas Lantana

Lantana urticoides



Lynn & Campbell Loughmiller wildflower.org

- Yellow flowers turn orange as they age
- Blooms spring through fall
- Requires very little supplemental water
- Flowers attract butterflies; birds eat berries



Lee Page wildflower.org

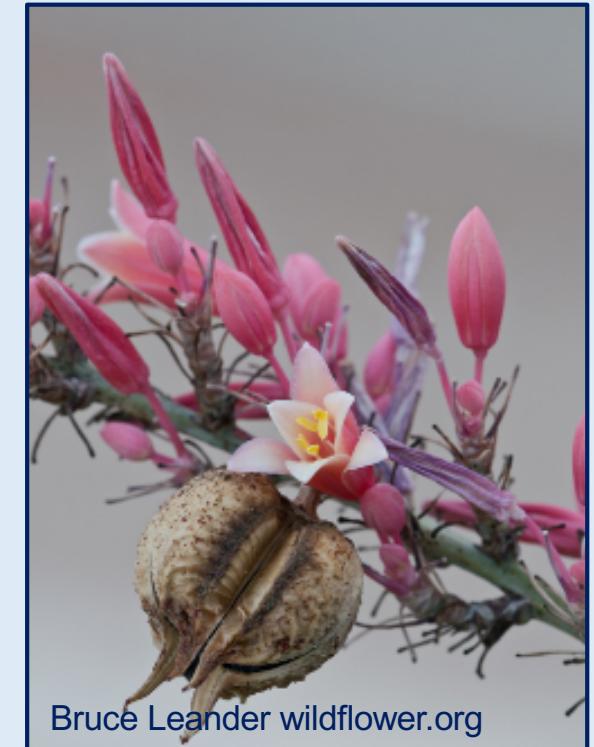
Yucca, Red

Hesperaloe parviflora



S & A Wasowski wildflower.org

- Evergreen strap shaped leaves
- Lovely coral flowers on stalks
- Requires very little care
- Excellent for rock gardens
- Flowers attract hummingbirds, nocturnal moths and deer



Bruce Leander wildflower.org

Flowering Plants

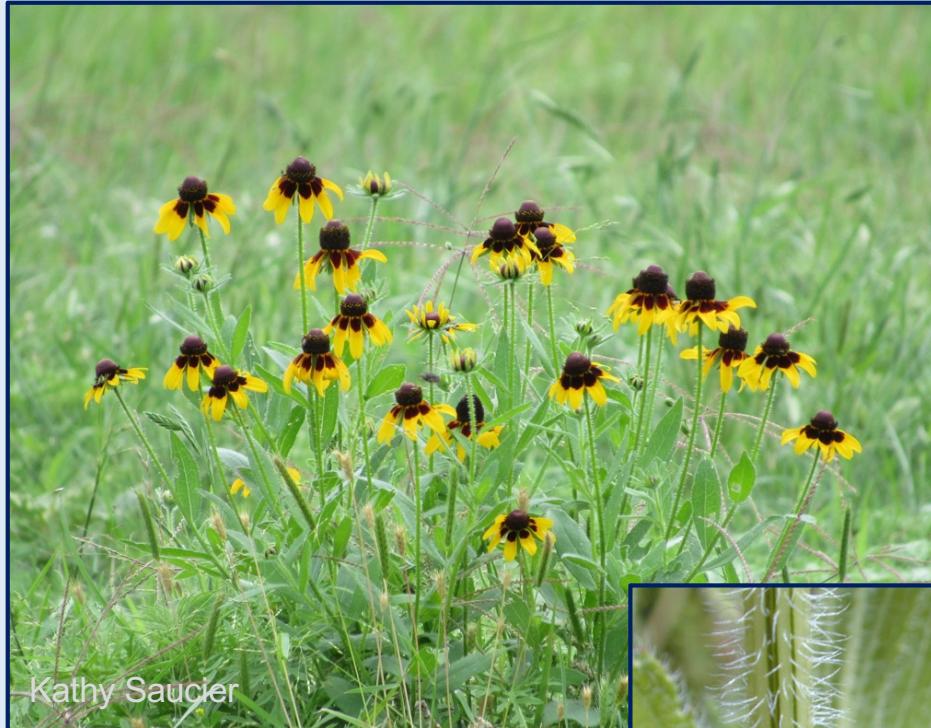
Perennials: have a life-cycle of more than 2 years;
may be herbaceous or woody-stemmed

Biennials: grow vegetatively 1st year, flowers and
fruits 2nd year before dying

Annuals: live only one growing season

Black-eyed Susan

Rudbeckia hirta



- Bright yellow 2" to 3" daisy-like with dark protruding centers
- Blooms summer/fall
- Flowers attract butterflies
- Birds eat seeds



Blackfoot Daisy

Melampodium leucanthum



- White flowers with yellow center
- Continuous blooms spring through fall
- Great for rock gardens
- Flowers attract butterflies

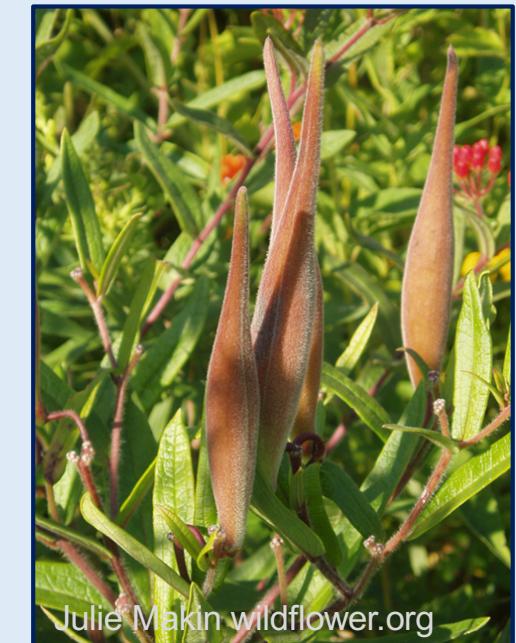


Butterfly Milkweed

Asclepias tuberosa



- Bright orange flowers
- Very deep taproot
- Flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds
- Larval host: Monarchs



Fall Aster

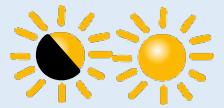
Symphyotrichum oblongifolium



- Creates dazzling purple mounds in fall
- Slowly colonizes by stolons
- Prune to keep it from getting top heavy until mid summer
- Great nectar source

Four-Nerve Daisy

Tetraneuris scaposa



- Yellow flowers, ever blooming
- Evergreen
- Very little water
- Great in rock gardens
- Good nectar source



Indian Blanket

Gaillardia pulchella



- Yellow/red/orange flowers
- Long blooming if watered moderately; reseeds easily
- Early nectar for pollinators

Mistflower, Blue

Conoclinium coelestinum



- Blue/purple flowers late summer through fall
- Can tolerate some shade and poor drainage
- Flowers attract butterflies



Harry Cliffe wildflower.org



Joseph A. Marcus wildflower.org

Mistflower, Gregg's

Conoclinium greggii

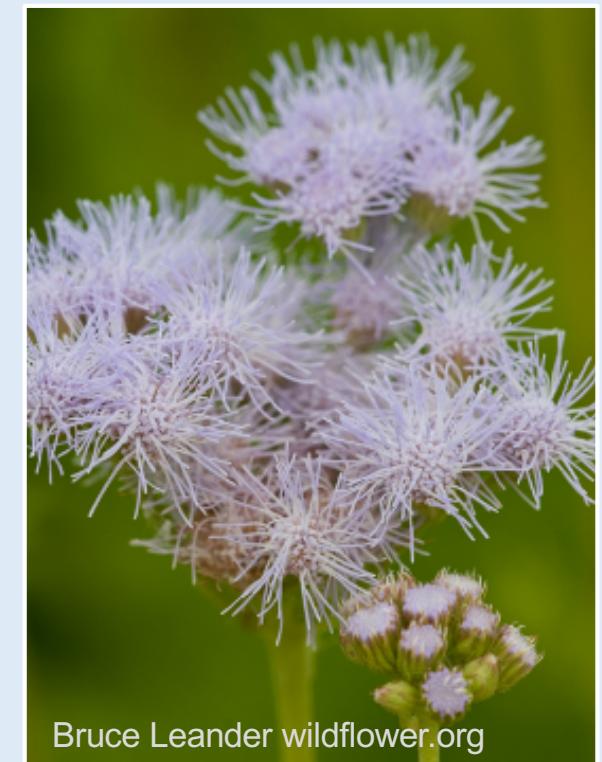


Nancy Woolley wildflower.org

- Blue/purple flowers late summer through fall
- Tolerates some shade, poor drainage
- Flowers attract butterflies especially Queens



Ray Mathews wildflower.org



Bruce Leander wildflower.org

Sage, Cedar

Salvia roemeriana



- Bright red flowers in spring
- Very little water
- Does well under cedar trees
- Flowers attract hummingbirds



Sage, Mealy Blue

Salvia farinacea



Sally & Andy Wasowski wildflower.org

- Blooms throughout summer; remove spent stalks to encourage flowering
- Variety *S. farinacea 'Henry Duelberg'* has dark blue flowers
- Nectar for hummingbirds, bees, butterflies



James Holmes wildflower.org

Sundrops

Calylophus berlandieri

Calylophus



- Showy 2" yellow flowers
- Narrow spiny-toothed leaves
- Great for rock gardens
- Best in part sun
- Great nectar source



Bruce Leander wildflower.org

Texas Gold Columbine

Aquilegia chrysantha var. *hinckleyana*



- Bright unique yellow flowers to brighten shady areas
- Low mounding semi-evergreen leaves
- Attracts hummingbirds
- Larval host: Duskywing

Turk's Cap

Malvaviscus arboreus var. *drummondii*



- Red hibiscus-like flowers
- Attractive red fruit edible by humans
- Does well in all light conditions
- Attracts hummingbirds

Zexmenia

Wedelia acapulcensis var. *hispida*



- Golden blooms summer through fall
- Low water use
- Birds eat seeds
- Larval host: Bordered Patch, Sierran Metalmark

Grasses and Sedges

Grasses: plants with jointed stems,
slender sheathing leaves, and
flowers in spikelets

Sedges: grasslike plants with triangular stems

Bluestem, Little

Schizachyrium scoparium

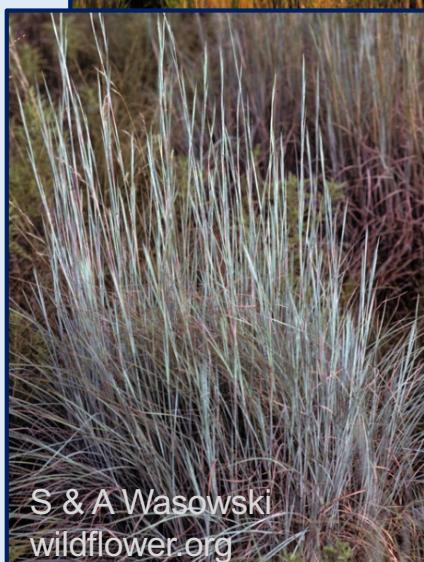


S & A Wasowski
wildflower.org



Joseph A. Marcus
wildflower.org

- Bunch grass; blue green leaves turn to copper in fall
- Fluffy white seeds on tips and along sides
- One of the big four grasses
- Nesting material, excellent grazing, food for wildlife
- Larval host: many Skippers



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wildflower.org

Buffalograss

Bouteloua dactyloides



Sally & Andy Wasowski wildflower.org

- Excellent native lawn grass for full sun
- Seed mixes available
- Drought hardy, no disease or pest issues; mowing not required
- Browse for mammals; birds eat seeds
- Larval host: Green Skipper

Gulf Muhly

Muhlenbergia capillaris



Deedy Wright

- Fall pink and lavender displays
- Medium bunch grass
- Can grow in poor soil and drainage



S & A Wasowski wildflower.org

Inland Sea Oats

Chasmanthium latifolium



Peggy Romfh wildflower.org

- Attractive seed heads rise above foliage
- Low bunch grass; can be used as a groundcover
- Great for erosion control on slopes
- Fall bronze color
- Larval host: many Skippers



Peggy Romfh wildflower.org



Kathy Saucier

Lindheimer Muhly

Muhlenbergia lindheimeri



- Attractive bunch grass
- Blue-green or gray foliage; silver plumes in fall
- Substitute for Pampas grass
- Birds eat seeds; nesting material
- Wildlife forage



Sally & Andy Wasowski
wildflower.org

Mexican Feather Grass

Nassella tenuissima



Sally & Andy Wasowski wildflower.org



Damon E. Watt wildflower.org

- Beautiful planted in masses
- Flowing wind-blown look
- Need good drainage
- Spreads rapidly by seed

Groundcovers

Low-growing or trailing
perennials, vines, or shrubs

Frogfruit

Phyla nodiflora



- Low groundcover
- Clusters of tiny white flowers
- Tolerant of poor drainage
- Flowers attract butterflies
- Larval host: Phaon Crescent, Buckeye, White Peacock



Golden Groundsel

Packera obovata



- Yellow daisy-like flowers on 12" stems early spring
- Rosettes of oval leaves
- Brings color to shaded areas
- Colonizes quickly; green in winter
- Great nectar source

Horseherb

Calyptocarpus vialis



- Tiny yellow flowers spring through fall
- Great low groundcover for shade
- Takes foot traffic and mowing
- Nectar source for small butterflies



Vines

Plants with a growth habit of trailing or climbing stems or runners

Coral Honeysuckle

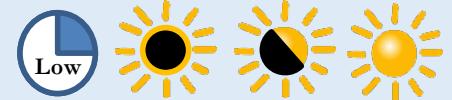
Lonicera sempervirens



- High climbing twining vine
- Abundant coral trumpet flowers with yellow interiors; red berries
- Great for screening
- Flowers attract bees, butterflies and hummingbirds
- Birds eat berries

Crossvine

Bignonia capreolata



- Large orange trumpet shaped flowers in spring
- Great for screening in sun or shade; retains leaves in winter
- Flowers attract hummingbirds

Poison Ivy

Toxicodendron radicans



Kathy Saucier



Carolyn Fannon wildflower.org



Joseph A. Marcus wildflower.org

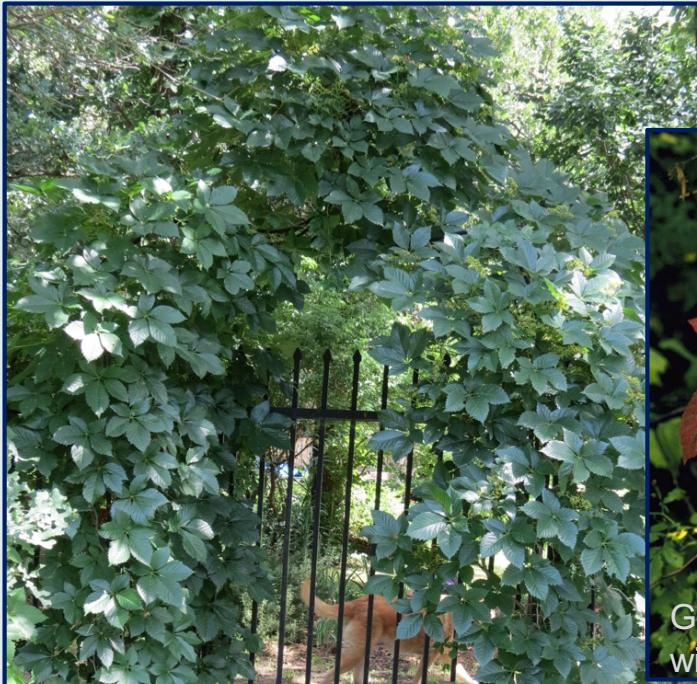
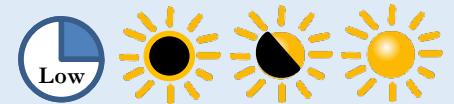


Kathy Saucier

- Oak-like leaflets in groups of 3
- Middle leaflet on a longer petiole
- Leaves are alternate
- Can be a shrub, groundcover or climbing vine to great heights
- Birds eat berries; deer eat leaves

Virginia Creeper

Parthenocissus quinquefolia



- Alternate leaves with 5 leaflets
- Red in late summer or fall
- Groundcover or climbing vine to 40'
- Cover, nest sites, food for birds and mammals



Invasive Plants

Non-native plants invade wildlife
habitat and outcompete native plants
Do not plant

Invasive Plants*

Thrive and spread aggressively outside of their native range and cause environmental or economic harm

- Almost always are introduced (non-native) species
- Succeed due to favorable conditions and lack of competition, predators, or diseases
- Decrease natural biodiversity
- Costly to prevent, monitor and control

Found in the TEXASINVASIVES.ORG database which includes plants from:

- Federal Noxious Weed List
- TDA Noxious Plant List
- TPWD Prohibited Exotic Species
- U.S. Invasive Plant Atlas

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

Heavenly Bamboo

Nandina domestica

Nandina

Invasive



- Native to Asia
- Red berries, evergreen foliage
- Spread by birds
- Dig up or cut trunk and paint stumps with selective herbicide

Japanese Honeysuckle

Lonicera japonica

Invasive



Chuck Bargeron bugwood.org

UGA1150069



Chuck Bargeron bugwood.org

UGA5302048



James H. Miller & Ted Bodner bugwood.org

UGA2307155

- Native to Asia
- White fragrant flowers, black berries
- Spread by birds, roots at nodes
- Pull out by roots or cut and paint stumps with selective herbicide

Johnsongrass

Sorghum halepense

Invasive



Kathy Saucier



Matthew Mortimer texasinvasives.org



Kathy Saucier

- Native to the Mediterranean region
- White midrib on leaves; seedhead
- Spreads by rhizomes and seeds
- Repeated close mowing; dig up roots/rhizomes; paint leaves with concentrated selective herbicide before flowering

Privet

Ligustrum sinense



Karan Rawlins texasinvasives.org



Karan Rawlins texasinvasives.org

Chinese Privet
Invasive



Karan Rawlins texasinvasives.org

- Native to China
- Fragrant white flowers and blue-black berries
- Spread by birds
- Dig up or cut trunk and paint stumps with selective herbicide

Wax Leaf Ligustrum

Ligustrum lucidum

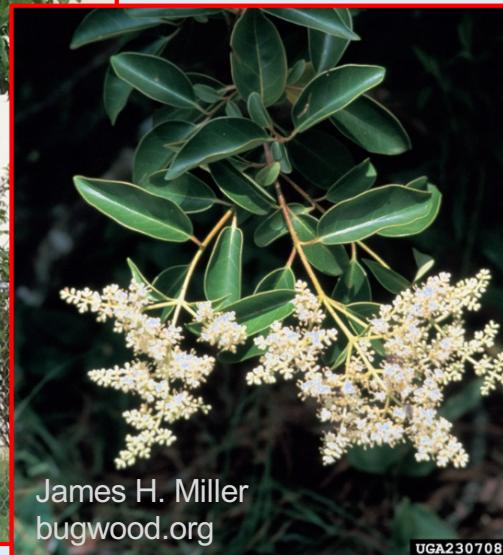


Deedy Wright

Japanese Ligustrum

Invasive

- Native to Japan and Korea
- Fragrant white flowers and blue-black berries
- Spread by birds
- Dig up or cut trunk and paint stumps with selective herbicide



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