

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level		Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
1. Canopy/Shade Trees										Prune for shape, to raise canopy, or to remove dead or dying limbs. Generally, raise canopy to 14' over roadways and to 8' over walkways. Trim trees that are susceptible to oak wilt in hottest or coldest months only. Paint pruning wounds immediately to prevent oak wilt; paint not necessary on other species. Natural litter: leaves, catkins, fruit, twigs, seedpods, etc. make good mulch or compost. Mow leaves to mulch in place. Rake acorns and remove branches from hardscape surfaces. <b>Please note! Pruning may only be needed every few years or not at all. Pruning seasons for specific plants may be suggested but that does NOT mean pruning should be done every year.</b>
NTX-2	1. Ash, Texas 2. Ash, White 1. <i>Fraxinus albicans</i> ( <i>F. texensis</i> ) 2. <i>F. americana</i>	D	Fall	1. Yellow, orange, red and purple leaves 2. Yellow to purple leaves				X		Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Leaf litter in fall does not accumulate significantly and can easily be left in beds. Some spring seed, but not a significant litter issue.
NTX-3	Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	D	Fall	Reddish-brown fall color.				X		Trim to raise canopy if needed in spring, fall, or winter. Generally, other pruning and trimming is not necessary. Bagworms, spider mites, and crowngall may be found in this tree, but usually not to an extreme, and usually requires no treatment. 'Knees' from roots can pose a problem for mowers and generally appear with wet conditions. Early winter leaf and cone litter.
NTX-3	Bigtooth Maple <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	D	Fall	Golden yellow to red fall foliage.				X		Prune for shape or to raise canopy in Spring, Fall or Winter. Leaf litter removal from patios and turf areas in early winter.
NTX-3	Box Elder (Boxelder) (Ash-leaf Maple) <i>Acer negundo</i>	D	Fall	Yellow fall foliage.				X		A great habitat tree found primarily in natural areas and rarely planted in urban areas. Requires no maintenance in natural areas. Can be pruned for shape and dead limb removal if needed for public safety. If dead wood is not dangerous to the public, leave in the tree where insects will provide food for birds and other wildlife. Boxelder bugs commonly found in these trees feed on the seed and are not destructive to the tree. Leaf litter in early winter.

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NTX-2	1. Cedar, Eastern Red 2. Cedar, Mountain (Ashe Juniper) 1. <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 2. <i>Juniperus ashei</i>	E	Fall/ Winter	Evergreen leaves/ blue berries				X	No maintenance required for individual trees. In large properties, young seedlings may require removal or mowing. Remove from fire prevention zones.
NTX-3	Drummond Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	D	Fall	Red orange to red fall foliage.	X			X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall or winter. Leaf litter removal from patios and turf areas in early winter. Dense surface roots. Spring samara seeds.
NTX-2	Elm, American <i>Ulmus americana</i>	D	Fall	Yellow leaves, winged samara seeds	X			X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall or winter. Spring catkins, early winter leaf litter. Texas does not have a big problem with Dutch elm disease.
NTX-1	Elm, Cedar <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	D	Fall	Gold leaves			X		Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall or winter. This species flowers in fall, so refrain from major trims in late summer. May require minor seed litter removal from patios in early fall. Leaf litter in early winter is minor because the leaves are small.
NTX-2	Hackberry (Sugarberry) <i>Celtis laevigata</i>	D	Fall	Yellow leaves	X	X	X	X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall or winter. Early winter leaf litter. Galls that form on leaves are not harmful to the tree. Twig and branch removal year round.
NTX-2	Mesquite <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	D	March-Sept	Creamy white flower	X		X	X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Little maintenance required. Twigs have sharp thorns and should be removed from traffic areas to protect car tires. Fall and early winter seed pod litter.
NTX-2	Oak, Blackjack <i>Quercus marilandica</i>	D	Fall	Yellow-green leaves	X		X	X	Prune only during the hottest and coldest months; paint pruning wounds to help prevent oak wilt. Little pruning required. Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Acorn removal from patios in fall. Leaf litter removal from patios and turf areas in early winter. Spring catkins can accumulate and can require removal from hard surfaces.
NTX-1	Oak, Bur <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	D	Spring	Large acorns	X		X	X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall or winter. In late fall & early winter, the large acorns will require removal from patios. Leaf litter removal from patios and turf areas in early winter. Spring catkins can accumulate and can require removal from hard surfaces.
NTX-1	Oak, Chinkapin <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	D	Fall	Yellow and rust leaves	X		X	X	Little pruning required. Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall or winter. Acorn removal from patios in fall. Leaf litter removal from patios and turf areas in early winter. Spring catkins can accumulate and can require removal from hard surfaces.

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NTX-1	1. Oak, Escarpment Live 2. Oak, Live 1. <i>Quercus fusiformis</i> 2. <i>Quercus virginiana</i>	E	Winter	Green leaves	X		X		Prune only during hottest and coldest months when insects are inactive; paint any pruning wounds to prevent oak wilt. Leaf and catkin litter in spring. Acorn removal in fall.
NTX-3	Oak, Lacey <i>Quercus laceyi</i> ( <i>Quercus glaucooides</i> )	D	Spring, summer, fall.	Foliage peach-colored in spring and fall; dark-blue or grayish-green in summer.	X		X		Prune only during hottest and coldest months when insects are inactive; paint any pruning wounds to prevent oak wilt. Leaf and catkin litter in spring. Acorn removal in fall. Do not overwater.
NTX-2	Oak, Post <i>Quercus stellata</i>	D	Spring	Golden flowers	X		X	X	Little pruning required. Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall, and winter. Acorn removal from patios. Leaf litter removal from patios and turf areas in early winter. Spring catkins can accumulate and can require removal from hard surfaces. Its roots are extremely sensitive to disturbance.
NTX-1	1. Oak, Shumard Red 2. Oak, Texas Red 1. <i>Quercus shumardii</i> 2. <i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	D	Fall	Red leaves	X		X	X	Prune only during hottest and coldest months when insects are inactive; paint pruning wounds to help prevent oak wilt. Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Acorn removal from patios in fall. Leaf litter can be a significant volume. Some individual trees loose leaves in early winter, some hold their leaves throughout the winter. Spring catkins can accumulate and can require removal from hard surfaces.
NTX-1	Pecan <i>Carya illinoensis</i>	D	Fall	Nuts	X	X	X	X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy in spring, fall, or winter. Spring catkins can accumulate and can require removal from hard surfaces. Pecans that fall on patios can stain, and may require stain removal procedures. Leaf litter in early winter. Trees drop twigs and branches year round. Pecan trees can host bagworms and normally not harmful to the tree's health. No treatment is usually necessary, but organic controls are Bt ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ) products sprayed in the spring or hand picking the bags open.
NTX-3	Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	E P	May-June	White fragrant blooms	X			X	Unpruned branches droop to ground. Best not to prune for a natural look. Canopy can be raised, but dense roots don't allow growth below. Fallen leaves in spring remain persistent and difficult to compost in place, can chop with mower. Flower litter in spring.
2. Small/Ornamental Trees									Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Generally, raise canopy to 14' over roadways, to 8' over walkways. Natural litter: leaves, catkins, fruit, twigs, seedpods, etc. make good mulch or compost. Mow leaves to mulch in place. Remove fruit & branches from hardscape surfaces.

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NTX-2	Buckeye, Mexican <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	D	Early spring	Pink Flowers				X	Without pruning this plant forms a multi-stemmed shrub. Prune to shape as desired in early winter, as blooms form at stem axils in spring. Early winter leaf litter. Large seed pods persist, falling in winter or even as late as spring.
NTX-2	Carolina Buckthorn <i>Frangula caroliniana</i> ( <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> )	D	Fall	Yellow leaves, red/black berries				X	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy. Leaf litter in winter after a showy fall leaf color. Winter berry litter is possible, but birds frequently feed on the berries before they fall.
NTX-3	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	E	Spring, fall	Glossy, dark green foliage; white flowers; black berries.			X	X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy to form either a shrub or a tree. Spring flowers with berries in summer and early fall. Seeds not eaten by birds and other wildlife should be removed from the ground if new plants are not desired. Native to acidic soils and can be stressed in NTX alkaline soils. Stress problems can include borers, crown gall, and chlorosis. This plant is susceptible to cotton root rot.
NTX-1	Desert Willow <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	D	Spring-fall	White, pink or purple flowers				X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers if found. Early winter seed pod litter. Leaf litter is insignificant as leaves are narrow and do not produce a leaf mass.
NTX-2	Dogwood, Roughleaf <i>Cornus drummondii</i>	D	Spring/Fall	White flowers, red leaves, white berries	X			X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers if want to keep as a single specimen tree. Suckers can be removed by mowing or pulling surplus shoots. The trees colonize by suckers to develop into a thicket; which makes this plant is good for erosion control. Winter leaf litter after colorful fall leaves.
NTX-1	Eve's Necklace <i>Styphnolobium affine</i> ( <i>Sophora affinis</i> )	D	Spring	Light pink flower				X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Leaf litter in fall does not accumulate significantly and can easily be left in beds. Early winter seed should be removed from ground areas where children or pets occupy as seeds are considered poisonous if eaten.
NTX-3	Evergreen Sumac <i>Rhus virens</i>	E	Fall	Fuzzy orange-red berries provide color Sep-Dec.				X	Prune for shape. Can use as shrub or tree form.
NTX-2	Holly, Possumhaw <i>Ilex decidua</i>	D	Winter	Red berries				X	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy. Selectively prune to retain natural shape. Early winter leaf litter is insignificant as leaves are small. Winter berry litter is possible, but birds frequently feed on the berries before they fall.
NTX-1	Holly, Yaupon <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	E	Winter	Red berries				X	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy. Selectively prune to retain natural shape. Winter berry litter is possible, but birds frequently feed on the berries before they fall. Winter berries should be removed from ground areas where children or pets occupy as seeds are considered poisonous if eaten.

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NTX-1	Plum, Mexican <i>Prunus mexicana</i>	D	Spring	White-pink flower				X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Refrain from pruning late in winter as blooms form on old wood in spring. Fall fruit is eaten by birds and insects. Fallen fruits may need to be removed from patios. Early winter leaf litter.
NTX-1	1. Redbud, Eastern 2. Redbud, Texas 1. <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> 2. <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	D	Spring	Pink- purple flower			X	X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; blooms on stems in spring. Refrain from trimming in late winter, as blooms form on stems in early spring. Remove suckers from the ground if found. Fall seed pods and fall/winter leaf litter. Borers can be found in this tree. Natural control with compost over the root system, or predatory wasps. Organic control with sticky tape around base of tree or treating soil and bore holes with beneficial nematodes.
NTX-1	Rusty Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	D	Late Spring and Fall	Cream flower; red leaves				X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy right after spring bloom. Selectively prune to retain natural shape. Winter leaf litter after colorful fall leaves. Winter berry litter is possible, but birds frequently feed on the berries before they fall.
NTX-2	1. Sumac, Flameleaf 2. Sumac, Smooth 1. <i>Rhus lanceolata</i> 2. <i>Rhus glabra</i>	D	Fall	Bright red leaves	X				This tree suckers more after mowing or burning. These techniques can be used to form thickets, or not used to preserve individual trees and slow suckering. Suckers may need to be cut in spring. Prune individual trees to shape. Leaf litter after an incredible fall leaf color is not significant and can easily be composted on the ground.
NTX-3	Texas Kidneywood <i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	D	Spring to fall	White, 3-4" flower spikes.	X				Prune for shape. Can form as an arching shrub or tree form. May need to stake or braid stem for tree form. Fall leaf litter is insignificant.
NTX-3	Texas Mountain Laurel (Mescal Bean) <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> ( <i>Calia secundiflora</i> )	E	Spring	Fragrant, purple flowers in drooping clusters.				X	Without pruning this plant forms a multi-stemmed shrub. Refrain from pruning late in winter as blooms form on old wood in early spring. Plants purchased from nursery growers may be pruned to the tree form prior to purchase. Early winter seed should be removed from ground areas where children or pets occupy as seeds are considered poisonous if eaten.
NTX-3	Texas Persimmon <i>Diospyros texana</i>	D	Year around	Peeling bark; fragrant spring flowers				X	Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Refrain from pruning late in winter as blooms form on old wood in spring. Fall fruit is eaten by birds, deer, and insects. Fallen fruits may need to be removed from patios. Early winter leaf litter.

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3. Shrubs											Selectively prune for a natural or formal look. No shearing. Prune flowering shrubs with no fruit interest right after their main blooming period. Prune flowering shrubs with berries in March or after birds have finished feeding. Prune evergreen shrubs in winter while dormant.
NTX-3	Agarita <i>Mahonia trifoliolata</i> <i>(Berberis trifoliolata)</i>	E	Spring, summer	Fragrant yellow flowers; bright red berries.					X		Little maintenance required. Selectively prune leaves away from sidewalks or patios for safety reasons. Can be cut to 25% of the plant's height to rejuvenate this plant and thicken growth.
NTX-1	American Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	D	Fall	Purple fruit/ yellow leaves					X		Little maintenance required. Do not shape prune; the natural shape is a naturally loose and graceful arching form. If becomes too large for the space, it can be cut to 12" above the base each winter to encourage more compact growth. Winter fruit is an important food source for many species of birds. Foliage is a favorite of White-tailed Deer.
NTX-1	Autumn Sage (Cherry Sage) <i>Salvia greggii</i>	E	Spring-fall	White, red, pink or coral flower			X		X		To maintain a more compact shape and minimize the leggy look, cut back by 1/3 to 1/2 in Late Summer ( <i>late-July</i> ) and Late Winter ( <i>mid-Feb</i> ). If you want to encourage the plant to assume its maximum natural shape, however tall, only selectively prune. If you keep snipping off the tips, it will bloom constantly spring-frost. Do not fertilize. Composted mulch provides adequate natural nutrients to the soil.
NTX-3	Black Dalea <i>Dalea frutescens</i>	D	Late summer to fall	Magenta flowers in 1/2" spikes.					X		Can be severely sheared in winter or early spring to maintain dense shape. Do not fertilize. Overwatering and fertilization can cause legginess, weak growth, and reduced flowering. Drought-resistant. Once established, this plant requires little or no maintenance.
NTX-2	Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	D	June-Aug	White to pink flowers					X		The natural form of this bush is as a multi-trunk (multi-branched), twisted shrub or small tree. Selectively prune to shape with the expectation that this plant will have a craggy, irregular, leaning, form. This plant is suited to wet soils, but has been tested at the Coit A&M location in dryland conditions with some success. Foliage is poisonous if eaten, <del>although the taste is bitter and unlikely browsed by livestock</del>
NTX-1	Coralberry <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	D	Fall-Winter	Magenta berries		X				X *	If specimen plants are desired, control runners by cutting them in early spring. This shrub colonizes with these runners to develop into a thicket, which makes this plant good for erosion control and an effective tall groundcover. *Cut back in winter if gets leggy; typically needs to be cut back every 5-10 years.

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NTX-1	Dwarf Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'</i>	E	Fall	Red berries				X	Pruning not necessary; the neat rounded shape will be maintained without pruning. Selectively prune to maintain uniform size in winter.
NTX-2	Elbow Bush <i>Forestiera pubescens</i>	D	Spring	White-yellow flowers			X		Very little maintenance required. Selectively prune to shape with the expectation that this is a loose and open plant. This plant will naturally form a thicket (although slowly) if allowed to spread naturally. Refrain from trimming in late winter, as the fragrant blooms form on the stems in early spring.
NTX-1	Flame Acanthus <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii</i>	D	Summer-Fall	Red or orange flower				X	Little maintenance required. However, cutting back to 'half' in winter ( <i>after first frost or before spring growth</i> ) to maintain a compact shape. New spring growth will sprout on old stems and from the plant base.
NTX-2	Fragrant White Mistflower <i>Ageratina havanensis (Eupatorium havanense)</i>	D	Fall	White to Pink flowers				X	Prune to shape. Blooms best and appears bushier if severely cut back each winter. May be transplanted year-round if cut back by one third.
NTX-3	Hoptree (Wafer Ash) <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	P	Summer to winter.	Seeds clusters.				X	Planted in sun and selectively cut back, this plant forms a multi-stemmed shrub. In understory conditions, a tree form is easily attained with minimal selective pruning. Prune to shape as desired in early winter. Early winter leaf and wafer (seed) litter.
NTX-3	1. Nolina, Lindheimer's (Ribbon-grass) (Devil's Shoestring) <i>Nolina lindheimeriana</i> 2. Nolina, Texas (Beargrass) (Sacahuista) <i>Nolina texana</i>	E	Blooms spring into early summer ; showy, papery seed capsule s.	Ribbon-like, evergreen foliage. Good accent plant.		X			Selectively prune leaves away from sidewalks or patios for safety reasons. Flowering stalks can be removed after blooming for safety reasons or for a neater aesthetic, however, consider leaving for wildlife habitat. Prune dead leaves when needed. To propagate, separate individual offshoots from large clumps of mature plants in the winter.
NTX-2	Pavonia (Rock Rose) <i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i>	D	Summer	Pink flowers		X		X	Cut back each year in winter for bushy growth. May need selective pruning during growing season to prevent from becoming leggy and falling over. Water intermittently to promote blooming during drought conditions. Mildew is unavoidable and should be tolerated.

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NTX-2	Prickly Pear <i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> var. <i>lindheimeri</i>	E	Spring to summer	Yellow flowers purple fruit				X	Little maintenance required. Prune pads away from sidewalks and patios in late winter. The spread of this plant can be limited by removing fallen pads. Fallen pads are easily transplanted by sticking the base in contact with soil.
NTX-3	Skunkbush Sumac (Fragrant Sumac) <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	D	Spring to fall	Red berries (females only). Reddish/orange fall foliage.	X				Massed plants can be selectively pruned for uniformity. Plant has a naturally soft form and should not be pruned severely. This shrub colonizes by suckers to develop into a thicket; which makes it good for erosion control. Suckers can be removed in spring to keep a specimen plant.
NTX-3	Sotol (Desert Spoon) <i>Dasylirion wheeleri</i>	E	Year-around	Blue-green leaves; dramatic tall bloom every few years				X	Selectively prune leaves away from sidewalks or patios for safety reasons. Flowering stalks can be removed after blooming for safety reasons or for a neater aesthetic, however, consider leaving for wildlife habitat. Roots are not happy in heavy soils or moist conditions; mineral or rock mulches better than organic mulches to allow air to the roots.
NTX-1	Texas Lantana <i>Lantana urticoides</i>	D	Summer-Fall	Orange and yellow flower				X	Can be pruned back in winter to keep plants from getting too large. The stems become thorny with age. The early winter blue-black fruit clusters should be removed from ground areas where children or pets occupy as seeds are considered poisonous if eaten. <u>Plants can be divided and transplanted in winter.</u>
NTX-2	Texas Sage (Cenizo) <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	SE	Spring to summer	Pinkish purple, white, lavender				X	Selectively prune to shape if needed in winter. If planted in moist conditions, this plant is susceptible to cotton root rot. Do not fertilize. Do not overwater. Little maintenance required.
NTX-3	Wax Myrtle (Southern Bayberry) (Candleberry) <i>Morella cerifera</i> ( <i>Myrica cerifera</i> ) ( <i>Myrica cerifera</i> var. <i>pumila</i> )( <i>Myrica pusilla</i> )	E	Fall to Winter	Pale blue berries.	X			X	May be pruned to train into small multi-trunked tree, or left in shrub form. Selectively prune annually if want to maintain a tree shape ( <i>winter</i> ). Suckers can be removed in spring to keep the tree form. Tolerant of saline conditions and urban confinement within pavement. Borers can be found in this shrub/tree. Natural control with compost over the root system, or predatory wasps. Organic control with sticky tape around base of tree or treating soil and bore holes with beneficial nematodes.



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NTX-2	Yucca, Pale <i>Yucca pallida</i>	E	Summer	White flowers				X	Selectively prune leaves away from sidewalks or patios for safety reasons. Flowering stalks can be removed after blooming for safety reasons or for a neater aesthetic, however, consider leaving for wildlife habitat. 'Pups' can be transplanted to other locations in winter.
NTX-1	Yucca, Red <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	E	Spring-Summer	Coral flower				X	Selectively prune leaves and flowering stalks away from sidewalks or patios for safety reasons. Flowering stalks can be removed after blooming for a neater aesthetic, however, consider leaving for wildlife habitat. 'Pups' can be transplanted to other locations in winter.
<b>4. Flowering Plants</b>									Spring growing season: Thin, divide, and transplant late season blooming plants. Remove weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer growing season: Deadhead only if fruit/seeds are not desired. Cut back stressed plants. Cut back periodically for a more formal aesthetic. Cut back to maintain walkways and other rights-of-way. Winter dormant season: Thin, divide, and transplant spring blooming plants. Prune to shape and/or contain. Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-3	American Basketflower <i>Centaurea americana</i> ( <i>Plectocephalus americanus</i> )	A	Blooms May-June; seeds attract birds.	2-3.5" diameter flowers; pink with creamy center	X			X	Spring: Thin and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Seeds can be collected for propagation, although seeds are difficult to remove from flower pod. Winter: Allow birds to feed on seed heads during winter and prune dead material in late February if needed. Stalks can be cut earlier for a neater aesthetic, but it is advised to leave seed heads on the ground as this is an annual, so next year's flowers depend on this year's seed.
NTX-3	Angel Trumpet (Datura) (Jimsonweed) <i>Datura wrightii</i>	P	Spring-fall.	Large white trumpet-shaped flowers	X	X		X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Leaves and all parts of the plant are poisonous to humans and animals and may cause a contact rash to some people. The milky sap is reported to cause blindness if you rub it in your eye. Summer: This plant seeds out aggressively so collect fruit if new seeded plants are not desired. Winter: Prune dead material in late February if needed.
NTX-3	Barbara's Buttons <i>Marshallia caespitosa</i>	P	Flowers Apr-Jun.	White flowers, may be tinged pink or lavender.	X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Rabbits browse this plant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Cut back stalks after flowering in spring for a neater look. This is a short lived perennial.

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NTX-1	Black-Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	A	P	May to Sept.	Yellow	X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Supplemental water will encourage blooming. Summer: Deadhead if needed; can become aggressive in favored moist conditions. Winter: Prune dead material or mow no sooner than 3-4 weeks after blooming.
NTX-1	Blackfoot Daisy <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	E		Spring-Fall	White flower with yellow center	X	X			Spring: Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Prune back if leggy. Does not like rich soil or wet feet; do not fertilize or water regularly in North Texas. Our natural rainfall is more than enough for this plant. Provide good drainage. This is a short-lived perennial, and reseeds to propagate.
NTX-1	Butterfly Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	D		Spring-Summer	Orange flowers	X				No maintenance required. Allow to reseed. Milkweeds will get orange aphids, but they don't cause damage nor are a reason for concern. The aphids can be removed by hand if desired.
NTX-3	Chile Pequin <i>Capsicum annuum</i>	A	P	Summer, Fall	Small 1/4" peppers. Green in summer, red in fall.	X			X	Spring: Transplant seedlings if desired or hand remove unwanted seedlings. Hand removal of weeds. Winter: Prune dead material down to the ground in late February. This perennial plant comes back from the roots, but birds spread the seed and it also self-sows. The peppers are edible and can be used for cooking.
NTX-2	Coreopsis, Lanceleaf <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	E		Spring to summer	Yellow flowers	X	X		X	Spring: Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Deadhead for repeated flowering. Winter: Thin, divide, and transplant these spring blooming plants. Coreopsis beetle ( <i>Phaedon desotonis</i> ) can attack this plant - treat with Neem oil if needed.
NTX-3	Drummond Phlox (Annual Phlox) <i>Phlox drummondii</i>	A		Spring, early summer	White, red, pink, purple.	X				Spring: Removal of weeds. Water if seasonal rains are sparse for plant growth and blooms. Summer: Cut back the spent plants after they are allowed to seed or let them die back naturally. This is an annual, so next year's flowers depend on this year's seed.
NTX-2	Engelmann's daisy, Cut-leaf daisy <i>Engelmannia peristenia</i>	P		Spring to summer	Yellow flowers	X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: May bloom again if cut back to 1/2 as early as July or late summer. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February if needed.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
NTX-1	Fall Aster <i>Symphyotrichum oblongifolium</i> ( <i>Aster oblongifolius</i> )	P	Fall	Purple flowers	X	X		X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Cut back stressed plants. Cut back by 1/2 on July 4 for a more compact form. Some like to cut back 4" monthly until August 1. Cut back to maintain walkways and other rights-of-way. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-3	Fall Obedient Plant (Obedient Plant) (False Dragonhead) <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	P	Blooms Aug until frost.	Pink to purple, 1" flowers in 4-6" spikes.	X	X	X	X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. This plant spreads aggressively by underground runners and is hard to contain. Summer/Fall: Remove unwanted plants. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-1	Firewheel (Indian Blanket) <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	A	April to Frost	Red, Yellow, Orange	X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Deadhead to prolong blooming. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February. Masses of this plant are thought to be able to overpower invasive Bastard Cabbage.
NTX-1	Four-nerve Daisy <i>Tetaneuris scaposa</i>	E	Spring-winter	Yellow flowers	X				Spring: Removal of weeds. Growing season (spring/summer/fall): Can prune off spent stalks. Little maintenance required.
NTX-3	Frostweed <i>Verbesina virginica</i>				X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-2	Gayfeather (Blazing Star) <i>Liatris punctata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	P	Aug-Frost	Lavender-white flowers	X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February. Too much water leads to root rot and/or leggy plants that will easily fall over in the garden. Will self seed if not cut back too early.
NTX-3	Heartleaf Skullcap <i>Scutellaria ovata</i>				X			X	Spring: Removal of weeds. Winter: Thin, divide, and transplant winter rosettes. Removal of unwanted plants; this plant colonizes vigorously by underground, fleshy roots.
NTX-3	Horsemint (Lemon Mint) <i>Monarda citriodora</i>	A	Spring, summer	Unusual stacked whorls of lavender/pink/white flowers	X	X		X	Spring: Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. This plant seeds and often occurs in large masses naturally. Summer: Dead-head if more plants are not desired. Winter: Flowers dry naturally on stalks provide food for wildlife during the dormant season. This plant is susceptible to powdery mildew, although outbreaks are unlikely to kill the plants.
NTX-3	Mexican Hat (Prairie Coneflower) <i>Ratibida columnifera</i>				X	X		X	Spring: Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. This plant re-seeds aggressively and can push out other weaker species. Summer: Dead-head if more plants are not desired. Winter: Cut back in late February.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
NTX-3	Missouri Evening Primrose (Fluttermill) <i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> ssp. <i>macrocarpa</i> ( <i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> )	P	Spring, summer	Showy 4" yellow flowers.	X				Requires little maintenance. Spring: Hand removal of weeds.
NTX-1	1. Mistflower, Blue 2. Mistflower, Gregg's 1. <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> 2. <i>C. greggii</i> ( <i>Eupatorium</i> spp.)	P	Spring-fall	Purple flower	X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-2	Phlox, Prairie <i>Phlox pilosa</i>	P	Spring	Pale pink to lavender flowers	X				Dormant except in spring so interplant with other species to eliminate large bare spots in your garden. Let it reseed and spread although seed is unpredictable. May require irrigation if experiencing a drought spring.
NTX-2	Prairie spiderwort <i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i>	P	March-July	Blue-magenta	X	X			Spring: Growing season. Summer: Dormant. Can cut back after leaves turn brown, but foliage easily dissipates on it's own. Fall: New leaves can appear; thinning and transplant at this time.
NTX-2	Prairie verbena <i>Glandularia bipinnatifida</i> var. <i>bipinnatifida</i>	SE	Spring-Winter	Lavender flowers	X				Spring: Removal of weeds. Summer & Fall: Allow to reseed as this is a short lived perennial.
NTX-3	Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	P	Blooms April-Sept.	Pink or purple blooms; showy seedhead	X			X	Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Deadhead if needed; can become aggressive in favored conditions. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February. (It takes 3 years for this plant to mature if planting from seed.)
NTX-1	Sage, Cedar <i>Salvia roemeriana</i>	D	Spring-Summer	Red flowers	X			X	Spring: Hand removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings, although rare to have more than desired. Winter: Allow seeding, but deciduous tree leaves must be removed to allow the seeds to naturalize. This plant will easily crown rot. Overwatering, too much mulch or poor drainage can be fatal.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLC Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous		Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Maintenance				Maintenance
						Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	
NTX-1	Sage, Mealy Blue <i>Salvia farinacea</i>	P	Spring to summer	Blue flowers	X	X		X		Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant as needed. Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Cut back halfway in July to produce thicker, more compact foliage and to keep plants from falling over. Deadhead for increased blooming. ( <i>Blooms on new growth</i> ) Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-2	Sage, Scarlet (Tropical Sage) <i>Salvia coccinea</i>	A, P	Feb - Oct	Loose, Widely spaced red flowers on spike.	X	X		X		Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant as needed. Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Water in hottest part of the summer. Summer: Cut back halfway in July to produce thicker, more compact foliage. Winter: Prune dead material down in winter.
NTX-2	Sage, Sky Blue (Azure Sage) (Pitcher Sage) <i>Salvia azurea</i>	P	Fall	Blue flowers	X	X		X		Spring: Thin, divide, and transplant as needed. Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Plant tends to sprawling in garden situations. Cut back to the ground in July to produce thicker, more compact foliage or stake foliage if not cut back. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February. This plant requires extra water to establish.
NTX-1	Sundrops/Calylophus <i>Calylophus berlandieri</i> subsp. <i>berlandieri</i> ( <i>C. drummondianus</i> )	E	Spring-Summer	Yellow flowers	X			X		Spring: Removal of weeds. Deadhead to increase blooming. Summer: Tatty summer foliage. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-2	Sunflower, Maximilian <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	P	Aug-Oct	Yellow flowers	X	X		X		Spring: Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer: Deadhead only if fruit/seeds are not desired. Plants are stressed if soil is too fertile producing lush growth with weak stems. Stressed plants can be staked to keep them upright. Or plants can be cut back to 3' throughout the growing season until August to allow the fall bloom. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February. Thin, divide, and transplant every 3 years to keep under control. Root barriers can also be used to keep them into a specific area.
NTX-3	Texas Bluebells (Showy Prairie Gentian) <i>Eustoma exaltatum</i> ssp. <i>russellianum</i> ( <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i> )	A, B, P	Blooms Jun-Sep.	Flowers usually purple, can be blue, pink, white, yellow.				X		Allow to reseed. When the seed capsule ripens (in September or October), the stalk should be cut back to 2-3" above the ground. By mid September, the base will develop a cluster of 8 to 10 new shoots. These will remain as a cluster of leaves throughout the winter and resume growth in the spring. Plants that overwinter are usually much stronger and have more flowers than they do the first year. This plant can be annual or biennial as well as perennial.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
NTX-3	Texas Bluebonnet <i>Lupinus texensis</i>	A	Flowers Mar-Apr.	Flowers blue with white; State Flower					Do not mow until after seeds have FULLY matured. Little maintenance is required.
NTX-1	Texas Gold Columbine <i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>hinckleyana</i>	SE	Spring	Yellow flowers	X				Spring: Remove spent foliage during growing season. Keep soil moist but not wet to avoid rotting crowns. Summer: Dormant without water. Allow to seed, as this is a short lived perennial.
NTX-1	Turk's Cap <i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	P	Late spring-fall	Red flowers	X			X	Spring: Transplant young seedlings in early spring. Removal of weeds. Winter: Prune dead material down to ground anytime in winter.
NTX-2	White Gaura <i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>	P	Apr.- July	White blooms	X			X	Spring: Transplant young seedlings in early spring. Removal of weeds. Summer: Cut back halfway in July to produce thicker, more compact foliage and to keep plants from falling over. Winter: Prune dead material down to ground in mid-February.
NTX-3	Wild Petunia <i>Ruellia nudiflora</i>				X			X	Late spring: Thin, divide, and transplant. Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. This plant spreads aggressively by seed. Winter: Remove dead material to ground if needed.
NTX-2	Winecup <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	P	Mar-June	White-Purple flowers	X			X	Spring: Susceptible to rust during wet seasons. Summer: Cut back stressed plants to rosette during summer dormant season. Winter: Prune dead material down to new growth in late February. Watering may extend growing season longer into summer.
NTX-1	Zexmenia <i>Wedelia acapulcensis</i> var. <i>hispida</i> ( <i>W. texana</i> )	SE	Spring to frost	Golden yellow flowers	X			X	Summer: Can prune to half-height in July. Winter: Cut to ground in late February to allow wildlife to use stems as habitat. This plant will handle too much water from irrigated sites.
<b>5. Grasses and Sedges</b>									Cut back grasses for aesthetics. Cut native grasses in late winter, just before spring -- Mid Feb to March 15. Not cutting back grasses at all is best for wildlife. Last year's grass leaves can be raked out of new growth in mid-late spring.
NTX-3	Big Bluestem <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	P	Aug - Nov	Maroonish tan in fall.				X	Winter: In formal gardens, can be cut back to 6" in mid-February. Uncut grasses provide wildlife habitat. If not cut back, old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring. Too much water, shade, or fertilizer can cause it to get top heavy and fall over. In large scale areas, grasses may be mowed or burned in late winter. Should not be mowed during the growing season, as that could kill it.

## North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
NTX-2	Blue grama <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	P	Spring-Fall	Fine leaved turf	X				This short grass can be mowed, but is more drought tolerant if not mowed. In drier conditions this grass will form separate clumps. Occasional water will encourage it to form a solid mat by rhizomes.
NTX-1	Bluestem, Little <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	P	Fall	Copper leaves				X	Too much water, shade, or fertilizer can cause it to get floppy and fall over. Cutting back in late winter is optional. In large property areas, grasses can be mowed or burned in late winter. Should not be mowed during the growing season, as that could kill it.
NTX-1	Buffalograss <i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	P		Blue green	X				During the growing season; spring, summer, and fall, can be left unmowed or mowed to a height of 2-1/2 to 3". Does not need to be mowed weekly, usually once a month is sufficient. Requires only 1-1/2" of rain per month to stay green. Dormant in winter and during droughts. Overwatering sod is a common problem and will invite weeds into the turf.
NTX-3	Bushy Bluestem <i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	P	Fall, Winter	Salmon-orange in fall.				X	Winter: In formal gardens, can be cut back to 6" in mid-February. If not cut back to provide wildlife habitat, old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring. This grass seeds out heavily and will spread if conditions allow.
NTX-2	Canada Wild Rye <i>Elymus canadensis</i>	P	Spring-Summer	Curling seed heads			X		Requires little maintenance. This plant is dormant in summer and may be cut back in fall, after the first light frost.
NTX-3	Eastern Gamagrass <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	P	Blooms Apr, May, June.	Blooms are brown.				X	Winter: Rake and/or cut to 6" in mid-February. Leaves have sharp edges and require special handling while cutting.
NTX-2	Gramma, Side Oats <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	P	Summer-Fall	Red, yellow, orange flowers dangling from side	X			X	Cutting back or mowing in winter is optional. It can also be cut or mowed in early June, but should be mowed no shorter than 8" at this time. Do not mow more than twice a year.
NTX-1	Gulf Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	P	Fall	Purple, pink seed heads				X	Winter: Can be cut back to 6" in mid-February. If not cut back to provide wildlife habitat, old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring. This grass seeds out and will spread if conditions allow. May require additional moisture during drought conditions.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
NTX-2	Indiangrass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	P	Fall	Red/rust awns				X	Winter: In formal gardens, can be cut back to 6" in mid-February. If not cut back to provide wildlife habitat, old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring. In large scale areas, grasses may be mowed or burned in late winter. Loves moist, rich soil, and tolerates imperfectly drained soil.
NTX-1	Inland Sea Oats <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	P	Summer-Fall	Ivory seeds				X	Winter: Can be cut back to 6" in mid-February. If not cut back to provide for wildlife habitat, old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring. This grass seeds out and will spread if conditions allow. Seedlings are easily transplanted. If planted in too much sun, leaves turn yellow.
NTX-1	Lindheimer Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	P	Fall	Fountain-like silvery plumes	X				The foliage persists and keeps a nice form throughout winter. Can be cut back to 6" in mid-February but this grass benefits from not being cut back. Old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring.
NTX-1	Mexican Feathergrass <i>Nasella tenuissima</i> ( <i>Stipa tenuissima</i> )	SE	Spring-early summer	Cream seed heads		X			Water during droughts to prevent dormancy, although should not be watered more than once a week. Requires good drainage and may rot under mulch. Will not tolerate cutting back in any season.
NTX-2	Sedge, Cedar <i>Carex planostachys</i>	E		Thin grassy leaves		X			Requires little maintenance. Will tolerate mowing on a high setting and some foot traffic. Will spread from spring seeds.
NTX-2	Sedge, Cherokee <i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	E	Spring	Green bloom		X			Requires little maintenance. Will tolerate mowing on a high setting and some foot traffic. Spring seed stalks can be cut to control spreading. Would like additional moisture in drought conditions.
NTX-3	Seep Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia reverchonii</i>	P	Fall	Delicate masses of white to pink blooms.				X	Winter: Can be cut back to 6" in mid-February. If not cut back to provide wildlife habitat, old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring. This grass seeds out and will spread if conditions allow. May require additional moisture during drought conditions.
NTX-3	Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	P	Blooms Aug - Nov.	Reddish-purple, airy seed panicle.				X	Winter: In formal gardens, can be cut back to 6" in mid-February. If not cut back to provide wildlife habitat, old leaves can be raked from the new growth in early spring. In large scale areas, grasses may be mowed or burned in late winter. Tolerates imperfectly drained soil.
NTX-3	Texas Sedge <i>Carex texensis</i>	P	Year-round.	Green, fine texture.	X				Requires little maintenance. Will tolerate mowing on a high setting and some foot traffic. Will spread from spring seeds and by rhizomes.



## North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level		Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
6. Groundcovers										Spring growing season: Thin, divide and transplant late season blooming plants. Remove weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer growing season: Deadhead only if fruit/seeds are not desired. Cut back stressed plants. Cut back periodically for a more formal aesthetic. Cut back to maintain walkways and other rights-of-way. Winter dormant season: Thin, divide, and transplant spring blooming plants. Prune to shape and/or contain. Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-2	Artemisia, Louisiana (Silver Wormwood) <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	SE	Year-round	Silver foliage					X	Requires little maintenance. Spreads from rhizomes to become a waist-high groundcover. Can be mowed in winter. Leggy in fertile, moist soils and would need to be cut back more often.
NTX-2	Avens, White <i>Geum canadense</i>	E	April-June	White flowers	X	X				Mow in flowering to prevent bur like seeds from forming. Late Spring: Mow (no lower than 4") to keep seeds from sticking to pets and socks. However, these plants are short-lived and reseeding is needed to maintain a stand. Water during summer to maintain the plants leaves. Winter rosette.
NTX-1	Frogfruit <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> ( <i>Lippia nodiflora</i> )	SE	Spring to fall	White flowers					X	Do not mow while blooming in spring to fall. Can be mowed in winter. Tolerates drought and flooding. Cut back to maintain walkways.
NTX-1	Golden Groundsel <i>Packera obovata</i> ( <i>Senecio obovatus</i> )	E	Spring	Yellow flowers	X					Little maintenance required. Cut back stalks after flowering in spring. Hand removal of weeds in spring.
NTX-1	Horseherb <i>Calypocarpus vialis</i>	SE	Spring-fall	Tiny yellow flowers					X	Winter: Mow to remove dead growth as this groundcover is deciduous in the NTX area. Can be mowed during the growing season, but loses its soft natural look when mowed. Supplemental water during extended drought to look its best.
NTX-2	Pigeon Berry <i>Rivina humilis</i>	P	Spring-Fall	White flowers/red berries					X	Little maintenance required. Can remove browned top after first frost, but it composts to the ground quickly with no maintenance.
NTX-2	Sage, Lyreleaf <i>Salvia lyrata</i>	E	April	Pale blue		X				Spreads aggressively from spring and summer seed. Remove spent flowers to prevent seeding. Tolerates drought and overwatering. Winter rosette.
NTX-2	Violet, Wood <i>Viola missouriensis</i>	SE	Spring	White, purple, lavender flowers	X					No maintenance required. Transplant in early spring. Goes dormant during summer.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
NTX-3	Wood Fern <i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> ( <i>Dryopteris normalis</i> ) ( <i>Thelypteris normalis</i> )	P	Year-round.	Attractive soft brown frond winter color; cool green in summer.		X		X	Cut off dead fronds around Valentine's Day - before spring growth begins. May be cut after 1st frost instead. Will require watering during droughts.
NTX-3	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	P	Spring	White flowers fade to tan, may remain standing for months.	X			X	May cut back in late spring before flowering to reduce height. If desired, dead-head to reduce seeding or for appearance in late spring or early summer. May go dormant in summer and may return in cooler weather of fall. Cut or mow during dormant season.
<b>7. Vines</b>									Spring growing season: Thin divide and transplant. Remove weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer growing season: Cut back stressed plants. Cut back to maintain shape. Winter dormant season: Thin, divide, and transplant. Prune to shape and/or contain. Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
NTX-3	Carolina Jessamine <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	E	Dec-May	Yellow	X	X		X	This vine climbs as a scrambler and needs to be trained with ties on a trellis, arbor, wall, or fence. Selectively prune in early spring to maintain shape. Fertilize 2-3 times during the growing season with a mild fertilizer or compost tea. The flowers, leaves, and roots of this plant are toxic if eaten by humans or livestock. Remove leaves or fallen flowers from ground areas where children or pets occupy. The nectar of the flowers are toxic to honeybees.
NTX-2	Clematis, Pitcher/Purple <i>Clematis pitcheri</i> var. <i>pitcheri</i>	P	Late Apr- Early Jul	Purple	X			X	Climbs by means of twining petioles. Prune to direct and control growth in spring. Reseeds aggressively in some situations; control by removing seeds from plant in fall. Remove spent vines in winter. Cannot tolerate poor drainage. Prefers to have roots in a shaded situation.
NTX-2	Climbing Prairie Rose <i>Rosa setigera</i>	D	May	Pink	X			X	This vine is has climbing branches; a rambler. Prune dead wood and older shoots occasionally, after spring flowering. This plant spreads aggressively and will need to be removed from unwanted areas in winter. Dormant in winter and can be cut back to 4".
NTX-1	Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	SE	Feb-June, Fall	Red to yellow flowers	X			X	This is a twining vine and will require assistance to begin climbing. Prune to direct and control growth in winter. This vine requires light, good air circulation, and good drainage to prevent powdery mildew.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

<i>NLCP Level</i>	<i>Plant Name</i>	<i>Evergreen/ or Deciduous</i>	<i>Seasonal Interest</i>	<i>Color &amp; Features</i>	<i>Spring Maintenance</i>	<i>Summer Maintenance</i>	<i>Fall Maintenance</i>	<i>Winter Maintenance</i>	<i>Maintenance</i>
NTX-1	Crossvine <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	E	Mar- May	Red to yellow flowers				X	Climbs by tendrils and will cling to stone, bricks and fences without support. Prune to direct and control growth. Branches can be trimmed in spring to encourage flowering. Can be cut back to as much as 1/2 in winter to control size.
NTX-1	Poison Ivy <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	D	Fall	Red leaves	X	X			Remove from paths and areas where people may be because it is poisonous and may produce skin irritation. However, this plant is important wildlife habitat, and it is beneficial if not in contact with humans. Pull (using gloves) or spray all leaves with glyphosate to remove. Do not burn removed vines as poison ivy smoke is very dangerous if inhaled.
NTX-3	Texas Wisteria <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	P	May - June	Flowers white, pink, blue, purple, violet. Usually lavender blue.				X	This vine is has climbing branches; a rambler. Heavy branches require a sturdy arbor, wall, column, etc. Prune to shape during winter dormancy. Prefers rich, neutral to slightly acidic soils; can become chlorotic on alkaline soils. Tolerates seasonal flooding.
NTX-3	Trumpet Creeper <i>Campsis radicans</i>	P	June - Sept	Red, orange, yellow flowers in 3 - 4 in panicles.	X			X	This vine is has climbing branches; a rambler. This plant is very aggressive, and should be cut back to the ground in winter in small lot size spaces. Keep off buildings, roofs, etc. to prevent damage. Remove or mow unwanted sucker plants.
NTX-1	Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	D	Fall	Red or purple leaves	X			X	Climbs by adhesive ended tendrils and will cling to stone, bricks and fences without support and without harming the surface. Prune to direct and control growth. Remove dormant stems in winter. Berries are poisonous and should be removed from patios and sidewalks to protect children and pets. No additional maintenance needed when used as a groundcover.
NTX-3	Woolly Dutchman's Pipe (Common Dutchman's Pipe) <i>Aristolochia tomentosa</i>	P	Spring Flowers	Unusual flowers resemble Dutch pipe.				X	Climbs by means of twining petioles. Train on porches, posts, trellises, fences, etc. Prune to direct and control growth in spring. Remove spent vines in winter.
<b>8. Invasive Plants*</b>									Hand removal is often the best invasive plant removal method. Other: Dig up roots. Cut and paint with herbicide. Repeated mowing, timely tilling, burns, herbicide applications, repeatedly remove seed and seedlings.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen/ or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	Maintenance
NTX-3	Bamboo <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	E		Screening	X	X	X	X	Extended follow up for several years may be required. Not hindered by fencing or sidewalks. Min. 3' deep barrier required to contain rhizomes. 'Clumping' species less aggressive, still problematic. Frequent mowing reputed to eventually kill. Alternatively, spray with herbicide or manually or mechanically dig out; remove resprouting pieces quickly as they appear.
NTX-2	Bastard Cabbage <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	A	Fall-Spring	Yellow flowers	X	X	X	X	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. Masses of Gaillardia are thought to be able to overpower (see Firewheel entry).
NTX-2	Bermuda Grass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	P		Thin grassy leaves	X	X	X	X	Spreads by rhizomes and stolons. Sometimes by seed. Remove by hand pulling in small areas. Can be removed by spraying with herbicide, (wait 4-7 days depending on product) and then removed with sod cutter or hand tools, taking at least 2" of root zone. Spraying with herbicide is most effective when plants are not drought-stressed after flowering.
NTX-2	Bush (Amur) Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera maackii</i>	D	Summer-Fall	White flowers/Red berries	X	X	X	X	Spreads by seed. Remove. Pull small seedlings by hand. Cut larger bushes and paint stumps with concentrated glyphosate herbicide or stumps will resprout.
NTX-3	Chinaberry <i>Melia azedarach</i>	D		Lavender flowers/ yellow berries	X	X	X	X	Persistent, poisonous yellow berries. Spreads by seeds & root sprouts. Birds disperse the abundant seeds. Cut trees and treat stumps with concentrated glyphosate herbicide or stumps will resprout. Cut & treat sprouts as they appear. Pull seedlings.
NTX-2	Chinese tallow <i>Triadica sebifera</i> ( <i>Sapium sebiferum</i> )	D	April-June	Yellow-green flowers, orange fall color, white berries	X	X	X	X	Spreads by seed, eaten by doves and other birds. Remove by cutting and treating stumps with concentrated Rodeo herbicide.
NTX-3	Chinese Wisteria <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> ( <i>Rehsonia sinensis</i> )		April & May	Purplish or white flowers.	X	X	X	X	Remove by cutting vines and immediately apply herbicide to cut ends. High climbing, hardy & aggressive; kills native shrubs and trees by strangling or shading. Colonizes by stolons and seeds. Poisonous.

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

NLCP Level	Plant Name	Evergreen <sup>1</sup> or Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Color & Features	Maintenance				
					Spring Maintenance	Summer Maintenance	Fall Maintenance	Winter Maintenance	
NTX-3	Giant Reed <i>Arundo donax</i>	P	Fall	Plume like seed heads	X	X	X	X	Remove via mechanical control and/or herbicide. Does not set fertile seed; spreads vegetatively. Mechanical control results in resprouting if root fragments left in soil. Glyphosate can be applied to clumps as a cut stump treatment or foliar spray. When applying herbicides in or around water or wetlands, be sure to use products labeled for that purpose. Prescribed burning may be effective after flowering.
NTX-1	Heavenly Bamboo <i>Nandina domestica</i>	E	Fall	Red berries and leaves	X	X	X	X	Do not plant. Remove to prevent further spreading. Cut and paint with herbicide or dig up by roots
NTX-1	Japanese Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	SE	April-July	White flowers	X	X	X	X	Pull vines taking care to remove the root. Cut and paint vines with herbicide.
NTX-1	Johnson Grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	P	Summer	Purple flowers, reddish seeds	X	X	X	X	Repeated mowing and not letting this plant go to seed. Spray with herbicide. Hand pulling and removing before seeding.
NTX-3	King Ranch Bluestem <i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	P			X	X	X	X	In small areas, plant clumps should be dug or pulled. Plants should be removed before seeding. In larger areas, remove via timely tilling, burning and herbicide application. Repeat the procedure and remain vigilant until eradicated. Mowing will curb the spread somewhat if the mowing is done before it flowers and sets seed; however, keeping it mowed short is likely to extend its pread by sending out stolens.
NTX-2	Pincushions <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	A	June-Sept	Lavender	X	X	X	X	Spreads by seed. Annual, does not persist. Remove. Spreading through NC Texas displacing native wildflowers. Mow during flowering to prevent seed set.
NTX-1	Privet <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , <i>L. vulgare</i>	SE	April-June	White flowers	X	X	X	X	Remove by cutting and painting with 20% glyphosate herbicide or dig up by roots. Plants can also be hand removed. A weed wrench is a helpful tool to aid with this process. Spreads by birds eating fruit and by rhizomes.
NTX-1	Wax Leaf Ligustrum (Japanese Ligustrum) <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> <i>L. japonicum</i>	E	August-September	White flowers	X	X	X	X	Remove by cutting and painting with 20% glyphosate herbicide or dig up by roots. Plants can also be hand removed. A weed wrench is a helpful tool to aid with this process. Spreads by birds eating fruit and by rhizomes.
<b>Key</b>									
<b>Evergreen<sup>1</sup></b>									
E: Evergreen, SE: Semi-Evergreen, D: Deciduous, P: Perennial, A: Annual									

North Texas NPSOT Maintenance Schedule Matrix

<i>NLCP Level</i>	<i>Plant Name</i>	<i>Evergreen/ or Deciduous</i>	<i>Seasonal Interest</i>	<i>Color &amp; Features</i>	<i>Spring Maintenance</i>	<i>Summer Maintenance</i>	<i>Fall Maintenance</i>	<i>Winter Maintenance</i>	<i>Maintenance</i>
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