

NTX Native Landscape Certification Program Level 3 Plant List

Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen/Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Shade Trees, >20 ft												
Box Elder Boxelder Ash-leaf Maple <i>Acer negundo</i>	BEFW Moist woods; stream banks; floodplains.	40'-50'	40'-50'	S	D	Fall	Yellow fall foliage.	VL	Adaptable; prefers moist.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Additional pruning may be required due to wind & ice damage of weak wood.	Y	The only maple native to N. Cent. TX. Leaves compounded, unlike other maples. Irregular mounded crown. Red & black Boxelder Bugs feed on seeds; may be nuisance but do no serious damage. Existing trees usually worth keeping (thin out if needed). Attracts birds.
Bigtooth Maple <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	T Moist soils of canyons in mountains and plateaus; in woodlands.	40'-50'	20'-30'	S	D	Fall	Golden yellow to red fall foliage.	M-H	Sandy, loams, clay, calcareous.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Striking fall color. Foliage tips may burn in hot summers; may require extensive watering. Dense shade & surface roots underneath; use low-maintenance groundcovers.
Drummond Red Maple Swamp Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	B (NE edge) Moist, open woodlands and swamps.	50'-90'	30'-60'	S - PS	D	Spring, fall	Red orange to red fall foliage.	M-H	Acidic sands, loams, clay.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Attractive fall foliage; in spring, decorative red male flowers & female samaras (seeds). Not drought tolerant; best in moist to poorly drained soil. Works in clay & calcareous soils. Provides browse for deer, seeds for birds and small mammals, larval host for sphinx moths.

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Lacey Oak Texas Blue Oak <i>Quercus laceyi</i> <i>Quercus glaucoides</i>	T Southern and southwestern Edwards Plateau, into Mexico.	25'-35'	15'-30'	PS	D	Spring - fall	Foliage peach-colored in spring and fall; dark-blue or grayish-green in summer.	VL	Alkaline (limestone or rocky). Adapts to many soils from sandy heavy clays.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Excellent choice for a smaller shade tree. Summer foliage takes on smoky appearance. Adapts well to the black and white soils of North Texas. Extremely drought tolerant; cannot stand continuously wet soils.
Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	T Lowland and coastal woods.	Usually 50', to 110'.	30'	S- PS	E P	May-June	White fragrant blooms.	L	Sand, loam, clay; acid or calcareous; well drained.	Optional - prune to raise canopy.	Y	Showy, large flowers. Distinctive bright green, stiff, evergreen, 5"-8" wide leaves; often used in floral arrangements & crafts. Dense shade underneath. Often left unpruned to ground & mulched underneath, for elegant yet naturalistic form with minimal maintenance. Seeds for wildlife.
Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	B	45'-75'	20'-30'	S-PS	D	Fall	Feathery-textured leaves; copper fall color.	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; poor drainage OK	Prune to raise canopy.	Y	Knees in wet soil, not so much in avg. NTX landscape. Easy to grow in wide range of soils. Fast to medium growth rate. Possibly drought tolerant. Long lived. Very popular in commercial plantings.
Ornamental Trees, 10-20 feet												
Evergreen Sumac <i>Rhus virens</i>	EFW	8' - 12'	8'	S, PS	E	Fall	Fuzzy orange-red berries provide color Sep-Dec.	L	Loam, clay, caliche, limestone, igneous.	Prune for shape - shrub or tree form.	Y	Leaves shiny; new leaves tinged pink; after frost, sometimes tinged maroon. In NTX, needs sunny, protected corner. Important source of green browse in winter; nectar source in spring; fruits important food for birds & small mammals. Berries make tart, high Vitamin C tea.

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Texas Persimmon <i>Diospyros texana</i>	BEW	10-15', can reach 35'	6-10'	S, PS	D	Bark year around; fruit summer to fall	Peeling bark; fragrant spring flowers	L	Loam, clay, caliche, limestone.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Good accent plant. Peeling bark is highly decorative, reminiscent of Crepe Myrtle. Fine textured, dark green leaves. Dioecious; fruit only on females. Fruits 1-2", shiny black when ripe; important food for birds, deer, other mammals; human edible too.
Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	BEF	15'-20'	10'-15'; can be to 40'	S, PS	E	Spring, fall	Glossy, dark green foliage; white flowers; black berries.	L-M	Sand, loam, clay-loam.	Prune for shape - shrub or tree form.	Y	Fast-growing; useful for screening & hedges. May be drought tolerant if roots are shaded, but prefers moist, well-drained soils. Shallow, nutrient-poor, rocky soils can cause chlorosis & heat stress. Berries for birds; nectar for pollinators.
Texas Mountain Laurel Mescal Bean <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> <i>Calia secundiflora</i>	BE Only south of DFW.	6-12', can reach 30'	10'	S, PS	E	Spring	Fragrant, purple flowers in drooping clusters.	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone.	Prune for shape - shrub or tree form.	Y	Showy flowers with strong grape fragrance. Slow growing. In NTX, best in protected corner; even then may bloom only every few years due to late cold snaps killing buds.
Texas Kidneywood <i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	BW Only south & west of DFW.	6-9', can reach 15'	6-8'	S, PS	D	Spring to fall	White, 3-4" flower spikes.	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone.	Prune for shape - shrub or tree form. May need to stake tree form.		Wonderfully fragrant flowers & foliage. Delicate, airy structure. Extremely drought tolerant, but may lose leaves when dry. Provides browse & nectar; larval host for Dogface butterfly.
Shrubs, Multibranched, woody stems up to 10', persist through winter												

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Agarita <i>Mahonia trifoliolata</i> <i>Berberis trifoliolata</i>	BEFW	3-6'	3-6'	S, PS	E	Spring, summer	Fragrant yellow flowers; bright red berries.	VL	Sand, loams, clay, caliche, limestone.	Prune to shape if desired.	Y	Painfully sharp, gray-green to blue-gray leaves. Very spiny leaves make it useful as security hedge for people, good wildlife cover. Needs good drainage. Nectar for pollinators; berries consumed by wildlife and by used for jelly by humans.
Black Dalea <i>Dalea frutescens</i>	BEFW	1-3'	2-6'	S	D	Late summer to fall	Magenta flowers in 1/2" spikes.	VL	Sandy, loams, clay. Adapted to shallow, harsh sites.	Can be severely cut back in winter or early spring to maintain dense shape.	Y	Low, fine textured, mounding shrub. Excellent in mass plantings. Likes poor, well- drained soils; same conditions as Blackfoot Daisy, which is a good companion plant. Extremely drought tolerant. Browse, seeds, & nectar for wildlife.
Sotol Desert Spoon <i>Dasyliirion wheeleri</i>	T Desert rocky slopes.	4-6'; bloom stalk to 15'	3-4'	S	E	Year- around	Blue-green leaves; dramatic tall bloom every few years	VL	Sand, caliche, limestone, igneous; well- drained.	Wear leather gloves to trim or pull away older leaves.	Y	Attractive arching rosette of 3' long, blue- green leaves with sharp teeth along the margins. Architectural stalks of small greenish-white to yellowish flowers. Blooms every few years, attracting hummingbirds, butterflies, & other pollinators. Drought tolerant. Rots in heavy soils; mineral or rock mulches better than bark.

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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>	BE	6-12" Can reach 20'	4-10'	S-PS	E	Fall to Winter Pale blue berries.	M-H Sand, loam, clay. Poor drainage ok.	May be pruned to train into small multi-trunked tree, or left in shrub form.	Y Excellent screen plant. Male & female (dioecious) plants. Aromatic leaves. Needs constant moisture until established, & may need supplemental water outside its natural range. Waxy berries used to make bayberry candles. Now considered one species (in genus <i>Morella</i>); formerly considered 2 different species depending on height (in genus <i>Myrica</i>). Attracts birds & butterflies.
1. Lindheimer's Nolina Ribbon-grass Devil's Shoestring <i>Nolina lindheimeriana</i> 2. Texas Nolina Beargrass Sacahuista <i>Nolina texana</i>	1. B 2. T	1. 1-3' (bloom stalk to 5') 2. 2'	1. 1-3' 2. 3'	1. S, PS 2. PS	E 2.	1. Blooms Apr - Jun. Ribbon-like, evergreen foliage. Showy, papery seed capsules. Good accent plant. 2. Blooms Mar - Jul.	L Sandy, loams, clay; well-drained.	Selectively prune leaves away from traffic for safety. Prune dead leaves when needed. To propagate, separate individual offshoots from large clumps of mature plants in the winter.	Y Both species are heat & drought tolerant, & butterfly larval hosts. 1.. <i>N. lindheimeriana</i> has a fountain-like form with leaves 5/16" wide & up to 2.5' long, lighter green than <i>N. texana</i> ; showy spikes of whitish flowers on tall stalks above the leaves. 2. <i>N. texana</i> is a shorter, sprawling plant, with 3/16" wide leaves, up to 4' long; spikes of whitish flowers showy, but on short stalks, may be partly hidden among foliage.
1. Skunkbush Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica</i> 2. Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	BEFW	To 3'	To 8'	S, PS	D	Spring to fall Red berries (females only). Reddish/orange fall foliage.	L Sandy, gravelly, or other well-drained.	Prune for shape if desired, or leave <i>au naturel</i> .	Y Crimson or reddish fruit; colorful fall foliage. Massed plants sometimes pruned for uniformity. Natural form soft, fairly dense. Completely non-poisonous, although leaves resemble small version of Poison Ivy. Excellent food & habitat for gamebirds, songbirds, large & small mammals.

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Hoptree Wafer Ash <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	BEFW	6-12', up to 20'+	4-10', or more depend ing on height	S, PS, S	D	Summer to winter.	Seeds clusters.	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; acid or calcareous.	Prune for shape, if desired.	Y	Shrub to small tree. All parts aromatic. Showy clusters of wafers enclosing 2-3 seeds persist most of winter; flowers usually not showy. Wafers can be brewed as hop substitute. Valuable nectar & larval host plant for butterflies & other pollinators.
Flowering Plants, herbaceous annuals, biennials, and perennials												
Chile Pequin <i>Capsicum annuum</i>	BE	2-5'	2'	S, PS, SH	D	Summer, Fall	Very small peppers; green in summer, red in fall.	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone.	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: prune to new growth.	Y	Beautiful in mass plantings. The original native chile pepper; very hot! In NTX, dies to ground in winter, comes back from roots. Self-sows and birds spread seed. Nectar source for pollinators.
American Basketflower <i>Centaurea americana</i> <i>Plectocephalus americanus</i>	BEFW	1.5-5'	1'	S, PS	A	Blooms May- June; seeds attract birds summer to early	2-3.5" diameter flowers; pink with creamy center	L	Sand, loam, clay. Poor drainage ok.	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: remove dead above- ground material.	Y	Showy, easily cultivated wildflower. Good in fresh & dried flower arrangements. Sweet honey fragrance. Related to thistles, but is not prickly. Attracts butterflies; birds feast on the relatively large seeds. Self-sows moderately. Seed commercially available.
Angel Trumpet Datura Jimsonweed <i>Datura wrightii</i>	BEFW	2-5'	3-6'	S, PS	P	Spring- fall.	Large white trumpet- shaped flowers	M	Sandy, loam, clay; acid or calcareous.	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: remove dead above- ground material.	Y	Fragrant, showy flowers open in evening, close around 10 AM. Large leaves, succulent stems, overall coarse texture. Large tuberous roots; sometimes short-lived, considered annual in colder climates. Poisonous; causes contact rash in some. Attracts bees, sphinx moths.

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Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	T	2-3'	1-2'	S, PS	D	Blooms April- Sept.	Pink or purple blooms; showy seedhead	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone.	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: prune to new growth.	Y	Popular & widely available in nurseries. In Texas, only native in NE corner; <i>E. angustifolia</i> , <i>E. atrorubens</i> & <i>E. pallida</i> are NTX natives, but not widely available. Long-lasting, 3" wide blooms. Nectar attracts butterflies & hummingbirds; song & gamebirds relish the seeds.
Texas Bluebells Showy Prairie Gentian <i>Eustoma exaltatum</i> <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	BEFW	1.5-3'	1'	S, PS	A, B, P	Blooms Jun-Sep.	Flowers usually purple, can be blue, pink, white, yellow.	H	Sand, loam, clay.	Allow to reseed; afterwards (Sep- Oct) cut to 2-3" to encourage new shoots to form winter rosette.	Y	Very showy flowers. Annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial, so allow to reseed. "Lisianthus" Bluebells in nurseries may be sterile hybrids with Asian species. Long-lasting blooms make good cut flowers.
Texas Bluebonnet <i>Lupinus texensis</i>	BEFW	9-12"	1-1.5'	S	A	Flowers Mar- Apr.	Flowers blue with white; State Flower	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone.	Do not mow until after seeds have FULLY matured.	Y	This is the species often planted by highway departments and garden clubs and is one of the six <i>Lupinus</i> species which are the state flower of Texas. Larval host for Hairstreak & Elfin butterflies.
Barbara's Buttons <i>Marshallia caespitosa</i>	BEFW	8-18"	6-12"	S, PS	E	Flowers Apr-Jun.	White flowers, may be tinged pink or lavender.	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone.	Thin, divide, transplant in spring. Prune off flower stalks after seeds dispersed.	Y	Fragrant flowers in 1 1/2" balls.. Flower stalks arise from rosette of narrow leaves. Good border edge or filler. Nectar for butterflies & other pollinators; seed for Bluebirds.

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Horsemint Lemon Mint <i>Monarda citriodora</i>	BEFW	1-2'	9"	S, PS	A	Spring, summer	Unusual stacked whorls of lavender/pink/white flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone.	Summer: leave flowers/seedheads on stalks for wildlife, or gather to dry for potpourri or seeds	Y	Lightly fragrant flowers dry naturally on stalks; good for potpourri. Leaves lemony scented when rubbed or crushed; use raw or cooked for flavoring salads, cooked foods, tea. Self-sows generously. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.
Missouri Evening Primrose Fluttermill <i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> <i>ssp. Macrocarpa</i> <i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	BEFW	9-12"	12-18"	S, PS	D	Spring, summer.	Showy 4" yellow flowers.	L	Sand, clay, caliche, limestone.	None.	Y	Large fragrant flowers open in afternoon, close next morning. Multiple reclining, reddish stems; narrow leaves up to 8" long by 1" wide. Good browse for livestock & wildlife; attracts pollinators.
Drummond Phlox Annual Phlox <i>Phlox drummondii</i>	BEFW	6-12"	6-12"	S, PS	A	Spring, early summer	White, peach, lavender, pink, red, purple; often with "eye" in center	L	Prefers sandy, fertile soil but widely adaptable.	If desired, dead-head & pinch main stems to encourage blooming. Allow to reseed.	Y	Showy, fragrant flowers Mar-Jun. Pubescent (hairy) stems & leaves; leaves also soft & sticky. Good combined with plants fill out late, such as Rock Rose. An annual, so allow to reseed for next year. Attracts hummingbirds & butterflies.

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Fall Obedient Plant Obedient Plant False Dragonhead <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	BEF	2-4'	1', coloniz es via stolons	S, PS, SH	D	Blooms Aug until frost.	Pink to purple, 1" flowers in 4- 6" spikes.	H	Moist, humus-rich	Thin, divide, transplant in spring. Prune back to new growth in late Feb. Pull undesired plants out by roots throughout growing season.	Y	Very easy, low maintenance plant as long as it is contained or you don't mind it spreading. Blooms late Aug. or early Sep. until frost. Lower water need if in shade/part shade. There are several <i>Physostegia</i> species, with different heights, bloom time/colors, etc. All colonize aggressively from stolons. Nectar source for hummingbirds & butterflies.
Mexican Hat Prairie Coneflower <i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	BEFW	1-3'	1-2'	S, PS	E	Blooms May - Oct; winter rosette.	Flowers yellow or dark red w/ variable amounts of yellow.	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone.	Thin, transplant in spring & fall. Cut back in fall to late Feb; leave winter rosette.	Y	Showy flowers. Best on dry side to prevent excessive, weak growth. May cut back in fall, leaving winter rosette, or in late Feb. May deadhead to reduce seeding, but doing so reduces food for wildlife. Attracts pollinators & granivorous birds; deer browse flowers.
Wild Petunia <i>Ruellia nudiflora</i>	BEFW	1-2'	12"	S, PS, SH	D	Blooms Apr - Oct.	Violet or lavender.	L	Sandy, loam, clay, caliche, limestone.	Cut back after each flush of blooms to keep compact & blooming. Control spread.	Y	Long blooming. Unaggressive in some gardens; extremely aggressive & difficult to eradicate in others. Colonizes via stolons & can sprout from any piece left in ground. The more aggressive, exotic <i>Ruellia brittonia</i> , other <i>Ruellia spp.</i> , & hybrids often mistakenly sold as natives. Nectar source & larval host for many butterflies.

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Heartleaf Skullcap <i>Scutellaria ovata</i>	BE	1-2'	1-1.5'	PS, SH	SE	Spring, fall, winter.	Blue-violet flowers. Green winter foliage.	L	Shallow, rocky, loam.	Winter: thin, divide, transplant.	Y	Great foliage plant in cooler months; flowers in spring. Dormant in hottest months; returns & colonizes from fleshy roots and/or seeds. Pair with late spring plants such as Salvia coccinea, Turk's Cap, & Texas Lantana to maximize interest. Nectar source for butterflies & hummingbirds.
Frostweed <i>Verbesina virginica</i>	BEFW	3-6'	2'	PS, SH	D	Fall, morning of first frost.	White flowers; curls of frozen water from stems.	L	Loam; acid or calcareous.	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: prune to new growth.	Y	Good as naturalized understory plant & transitional plant between wild & manicured areas. Colonizes via roots & seeds. Stems have green longitudinal flanges; at 1st frost, stem exude water which freezes into fascinating curls & ribbons, but melt quickly with the morning sun. Flowers attract butterflies & other pollinators.
Grasses and Sedges												
Big Bluestem <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	BEFW	4'-8'	3'-4'	S, PS	P	Aug - Nov	Maroonish tan in fall.	L - M	Acid or calcareous sands, loams and clays.	Rake and/or cut to 6" in February.	Y	One of “Big Four” tallgrass prairie grasses. Provides cover, seeds and nesting sites for birds. Does not tolerate overgrazing. Larval host for Delaware Skipper and Dusted Skipper butterflies.
Bushy Bluestem <i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	BEFW	2'-5'	2'-3'	S	P	Fall, Winter	Salmon-orange in fall.	M-H	Clay, loam, sand. Moist. Relatively sterile. Poor drainage OK.	Rake and/or cut to 6" in February.	Y	Handsome bunchgrass for moist, low-lying areas. Full sun and moisture essential. Attractive year-round. Good for erosion control. Plumes nice in dried flower arrangements. Sometimes mistakenly called "Brushy" Bluestem instead of "Bushy". Provides seeds & cover for birds & small mammals; occasionally browsed by deer.

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Texas Sedge <i>Carex texensis</i>	BEFW	To 12".	1'	S, PS	P	Year-round.	Green, fine texture.	L	Dry to moist soils. Adaptable. Tallest in moist sandy soils.	Optional - mow on high setting to maintain desired height.	Y	Good turf substitute for dry to moist soil in sun to light shade. Colonizes by rhizomes; can mow on high setting. Fine textured foliage. Good for erosion control. Nice mixed with small flowering plants. Provides seeds and habitat for wildlife.
Seep Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia reverchonii</i>	BEFW	1'-3.5'	2'	S	P	Fall	Delicate masses of white to pink blooms.	M	Rocky, loamy limestone, clay, caliche, calcareous	Rake and/or cut to 6" in February.	Y	Blue-green to grey-green leaves. May hybridize with other <i>Muhlenbergia</i> . Wonderful plant for areas with a bit of moisture such as a seep. Provides seeds and habitat for wildlife.
Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	BEFW	3'-6'	3'-5'	S, PS	P	Blooms Aug - Nov.	Reddish-purple, airy seed panicle.	M	Sandy, loams, clay, limestone-based.	Rake and/or cut to 6" in February.	Y	One of "Big Four" tallgrass prairie grasses. Upright form. good rust-colored winter accent; bluish to bluish-green in growing seasons. Dry to moist soils; poor drainage OK. Numerous cultivars. Seeds for songbirds and game birds. Cover and nesting material. Larval host for Delaware Skipper and Dotted Skipper. Numerous cultivars.
Eastern Gamagrass <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	BEFW	2'-6'	3'-4'	S, PS	P	Blooms Apr, May, June.	Blooms are brown.	H	Moist: sandy, loams, clay, calcareous, acid-based.	Rake and/or cut to 6" in February (be careful of sharp leaf edges).	Y	Large, stately grass; allocate plenty of room. Sharp leaf edges. Related to corn, similarity can be seen in the seeds. One of highest quality & quantity forage grasses for livestock and wildlife. Provides seeds, cover, and nesting sites for birds. Larval host for Bunchgrass Skipper butterfly.

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Groundcovers												
Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	BEFW	1' - 3'	2', coloniz es via rhizom es & seeds	S-PS	P	Spring	White flowers fade to tan, may remain standing for months.	L- M	Sandy, clay	If desired, dead- head to reduce seeding or for appearance. May cut back in late spring before flowering to reduce height.	Y	Flat-topped clusters of white flowers. May go dormant in summer, return in cooler weather. Ferny, lacy foliage with pleasant fragrance. Attracts beneficial insects. Colonizes by rhizomes and seeds. Hybridizes with Euroasian yarrows and cultivars; colors other than white are exotic cultivars. White yarrow found in the wild are closer to being pure native.
Wood Fern <i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> <i>Dryopteris normalis</i> <i>Thelypteris normalis</i>	BEFW	2' - 3'	2' - 3'	PS-SH	P	Year- round.	Attractive soft brown frond winter color; cool green in summer.	L- M	Adaptable. Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage OK.	Cut off dead fronds around Valentine's Day - before spring growth begins. May be cut after 1st frost instead.	Y	Gracefully arching stems. Colonizes by rhizomes. Low maintenance groundcover. Good foundation plant since it likes moist soil. More shade=lower water needs. Highly deer resistant. Provides habitat for beneficial insects.
Vines, Climb trees and fences with tendrils or twining												
Woolly Dutchman's Pipe Common Dutchman's Pipe <i>Aristolochia tomentosa</i>	BEFW	20'-30'	5' - 10'	S, PS	P	Spring Flowers	Unusual flowers resemble Dutch pipe.	M	Sandy, sandy loam, medium loam.	Train on porches, posts, trellises, fences, etc.	Y	Large heart-shaped leaves provide dense cover. Unusual flowers are good conversation pieces, but usually hidden by foliage. Larval host of Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly; caterpillars may devour leaves but vine recovers quickly.
Trumpet Creeper <i>Campsis radicans</i>	BEFW	To 35'		S	P	June - Sept	Red, orange, yellow flowers in 3 - 4 in panicles.	L	Sandy, loams, clay, limestone- based, caliche.	Keep off buildings, roofs, etc. to prevent damage. Prune and/or mow to control suckers.	Y	Woody vine. Sap may be skin irritant. Attracts hummingbirds. Larval host for Plebian Sphinx. Vigorous climber, can damage roofing, wood, stone and brick. Can be extremely aggressive. Cultivars may be somewhat less aggressive, but hybridized with exotics.

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Carolina Jessamine <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	BE East TX and east to FL & VA	To 20'	8'	S, PS	E	Dec- May	Yellow	L	Sandy, loams, clay; pH adaptable.	Train on trellis, arbor, wall, fence, small trees.	Y	Showy, fragrant flowers. Attracts Hummingbirds and butterflies. Groundcover or high-climbing vine. Blooms mainly early spring, may begin as early as December, may bloom briefly in fall. Flowers, leaves, & roots are poisonous.
Texas Wisteria <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	T	Vine, climbi ng to 25-30'		S, PS, SH	P	May - June	Flowers white, pink, blue, purple, violet. Usually lavender blue	M	Neutral to slightly acid; sandy, loams, clay.	Train on sturdy arbor, wall, column, etc. Prune to shape during winter dormancy.	Y	Showy, fragrant flowers. Blooms only on new wood, in 6"-9" clusters. Clockwise- twining, woody vine. Less aggressive than Chinese Wisteria, and more reliable blooming. Larval host to Marine Blue, Zarucco Duskywing, and Skippers.
Invasive Plants* Non-native plants that invade preserves and outcompete native plants. Do NOT Plant												
King Ranch Bluestem <i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	C and E Asia Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas	1.5-4'	1'	S	P				Disturbed mesic, upland soils.	Remove via timely tilling, burning and herbicide application.		Most distinct feature: papilla-based hairs on the blade just above the collar (where the sheath and blade meet). Annual. Seeds spread by people, including planting for forage, dispersal via mowing. Alternatives: native grasses.
Chinaberry <i>Melia azedarach</i>	India	20-50'	to 20'	S-PS	D		Lavender flowers/ yellow berries			Remove. Cut & treat stumps immediately, retreat all sprouts. Remove seeds as possible; seeds easily sprout new plants.		Persistent, poisonous yellow berries; twice compound leaves. 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. Alternatives: Soapberry, Mexican Plum, Wax Myrtle.

Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen/Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Giant Reed <i>Arundo donax</i>	Mediterranean	6-20'	10-100'	S-PS	P	Fall	Plume like seed heads		Tight clay soils along highways and waterways	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. Alternatives: Big Bluestem, Lindheimer's Muhly, Switchgrass, Eastern Gama Grass.
Bamboo <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	China or Japan	15'	Thicket	S, PS S	E		Screening			Remove (see comments). 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 ASAP. Only
Chinese Wisteria <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> <i>Rehsonia sinensis</i>	China	Climbing Vine to 30+ ft		S, PS		April & May	Purplish or white flowers.			Remove. Cut vines and immediately apply herbicide to cut ends.	N	High climbing, hardy & aggressive; kills native shrubs and trees by strangling or shading. Colonizes by stolons and seeds. Poisonous. Alternatives: Texas Wisteria, Trumpet Creeper, native Passionflowers.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Native Region ¹ <i>Habitat</i>	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen/Perennial ³ <i>Seasonal Interest</i>	Color/Feature	Water ⁴ <i>Soil Type</i>	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵ <i>Comments</i>
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Key

Native Region¹

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

Light²

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)

Evergreen³

E: Evergreen, SE: Semi-Evergreen, D: Deciduous, P: Perennial, A: Annual, B: Biennial

Water⁴ 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)

Wildlife⁵

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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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen/Perennial ³ Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴ Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵ Comments
<p>Developed by the Native Plant Society of Texas for the Native Landscape Certification Program - used with permission as a pdf only.</p> <p><i>*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.”</i></p>									