

North Central Texas Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCP)
Plant List Spreadsheet
Native Plant Society of Texas (NPSOT)

Dallas, Fort Worth, Denton
and Surrounding Areas

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												
1. Ash, Texas 1. <i>Fraxinus albicans</i> <i>F. texensis</i>	1. BEFW	1. 30-50'	1. 30-40'	1. S-PS	D	Fall	1. Yellow, orange, red and purple leaves	1. VL	1. Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Ashes have excellent fall color and provide nesting, cover and food for birds. 1. Texas Ash: Limestone slopes, bluffs, needs good drainage; long lived. Wing of fruit ending where body of fruit begins. Leaflets rounded, typically 5.
2. Ash, White 2. <i>F. americana</i>	2. BEF	2. 60-80'	2. 50-70'	2. S-PS-SH			2. Yellow to purple leaves	2. H	2. Deep, moist soils			2. White Ash: Stream bottom woods. Medium growth rate. Superior ornamental to green ash. Wing of fruit ending where body of fruit begins. Leaflets rounded, typically 7.
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.
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.



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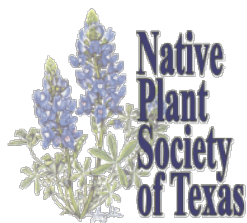
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Bigtooth Maple <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	T Moist soils of canyons in mountains and plateaus; in woodlands.	40'-50'	20'-30'	S	D	Fall	Golden yellow to red fall foliage.	M-H Sandy, loams, clay, calcareous.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Striking 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.	
1. Cedar, Eastern Red <i>1. Juniperus virginiana</i> 2. Cedar, Mountain Ashe Juniper <i>2. Juniperus ashei</i>	BEFW	1. 25-50' 2. to 18'	1. to 45' 2. 15-30'	S-PS	E	Fall/ Winter	Evergreen leaves/ blue berries	1. L 2. VL	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	No maintenance required	Y	Good screen plant. Can be invasive and cause allergies. Sensitive to fire. Plant a female to avoid pollen and have fruit, which is food for birds. Bark provides nesting material. 1. Eastern Red Cedar: Usually has 1 main trunk, leaf margins entire under a microscope. 2. Mountain Cedar: Usually with several trunks, leaf margins not smooth under a microscope, shallow soil.
Elm, American <i>Ulmus americana</i>	BEFW	40-80'	60-80'	S-PS	D	Fall	Yellow leaves	M Sand, loam, clay, limestone, moist, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Fast growing, large amount of shade, rambling root system. Texas does not have a big problem with Dutch elm disease Seeds are an important food source for songbirds.	



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Elm, Cedar <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	BEFW Uplands or lowlands	50-70'	50-60'	S-PS	D Fall	Gold leaves	VL Alkaline, adaptable	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Upright form. Adapted to rocky soils; can withstand heavy, poorly drained clay soils & moderately compacted soils.
Hackberry Sugarberry <i>Celtis laevigata</i>	BEFW	60-80'	to 30'	PS	D Fall	Yellow leaves	M Sand, loam, clay, caliche, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Can be an attractive shade tree, shallow rooted, fast growing, lives 30 years. Favorite feeding stop for birds, larval food for Hackberry Emperor butterfly.
Mesquite <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	BEFW	25-30'	25-30'	S	D March-Sept	Creamy white flower	VL Sand, loam, clay, caliche, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	2-3" long blooms; bright green foliage and weeping shape. Aggressive spreader. Very slow growing; thorns, Excellent nectar source.
Oak, Blackjack <i>Quercus marilandica</i>	EW	14-45'	14-45'	PS	D Fall	Yellow-green leaves	L Sandy, gravelly or silty soils, chiefly upland	Prune for shape or to raise canopy, in winter or peak of summer	Y	Important tree of the Cross Timbers. Given good soil and room develops an attractive, symmetrical form. Slow-growing, long-lived, and able to survive on very poor soils. Susceptible to oak wilt. Bell shaped leaves with tiny bristles.
Oak, Bur <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	BEFW Stream bottom, upland woods	70-100'	30-50'	S-PS	D Spring	Large acorns	VL Limestone, clay, adaptable	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Large, majestic, very adaptable. Needs lots of space & deep soil. In the white oak group.
Oak, Chinkapin <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	BEFW Upland creek bottoms, ravines	45-110'	50-70'	S-PS	D Fall	Yellow and rust leaves	L Rock, sand, mildly alkaline	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Stately form; good for deeper soils. Leaves are sharply toothed but with no bristles. In the white oak group.



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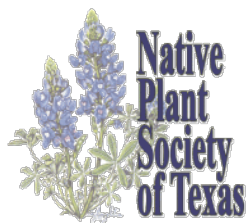
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1. Oak, Escarpment Live 2. Oak, Live <i>1. Quercus fusiformis</i> <i>2. Quercus virginiana</i>	1. BEFW Limestone outcrops, well-drained soils 2. T Gulf and Atlantic coasts up to Virginia	1. 20-40' 2. 30-50'	1. 30-40' 2. 60-100'	S-PS	E	Winter	Green leaves	1. VL Sand, loam, limestone, clay, calcareous well-drained 2. L	Prune only during hottest and coldest months; paint any pruning wounds to prevent oak wilt	Y	Oak wilt susceptible; likes large open spaces; briefly drops leaves in spring. Use <i>Q. fusiformis</i> if possible: more drought & cold tolerant spp. than <i>Q. virginiana</i> . <i>Q. virginiana</i> : leaf blades are broader in the middle and taper to the base; mature acorns not much longer than broad. <i>Q. fusiformis</i> : leaf blades more narrow overall than <i>Q. virginiana</i> , acorns much longer than broad.
Oak, Lacey 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.
Oak, Post <i>Quercus stellata</i>	EW	40-50'	30-40'	S-PS	D	Spring	Golden flowers	L Sand, acid, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Most common oak throughout Texas. This is the ultimate drought resistant tree, but also grows in soggy, flatwoods soils. Its roots are extremely sensitive to disturbance. Slow-growing and long-lived.



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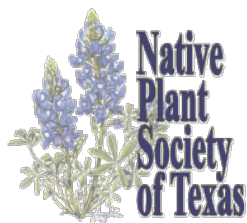
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1. Oak, Shumard Oak, Shumard Red 2. Oak, Texas Red <i>1. Quercus shumardii</i> <i>2. Quercus buckleyi</i>	1. BE Moist forests, stream bottoms 2. EFW Limestone outcrops and slopes	1. 30- 120'	1. to 60'	S-PS	D	Fall	Red leaves	1. M 2. VL	1. Deep soils 2. Loam, clay, limestone, well-drained	Prune during the hottest and coldest months; paint pruning wounds to help prevent oak wilt	Y	Can hybridize. 1. Shumard oak: acorn cups enclose <1/3 of acorn. Conspicuous tomentum on lower leaf vein axils. 2. TX Red Oak: Acorn cups enclose 1/3-1/2 of acorn, grows further west. Very minute tomentum on lower leaf vein axils. Smaller, shorter lived. More likely to be multi-trunked.
Pecan <i>Carya illinoensis</i>	BEFW Stream bottoms or slopes or cultivation	100- 160'	60-75'	S	D	Fall	Nuts	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche; well drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Tall impressive tree; nut producing; for good, deep soils only; susceptible to disease and insects; recommended varieties are at texaspecans.org .
Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	T Lowland and coastal woods.	Usual ly 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.
Ornamental Trees, 10-20 feet												
Buckeye, Mexican <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	BEFW	12-20'	12-20'	S-PS	D	Early spring	Pink Flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	Without pruning, forms multi- stemmed shrub	Y	Multi-trunk; shrubby; does well as understory tree. Round, hard black seeds in dark reddish brown pods. Attractive pink flowers in early spring.



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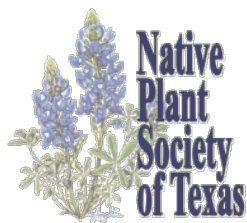
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Carolina Buckthorn <i>Frangula caroliniana</i> <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	BEFW	12-20'	15'	S-PS	D	Fall	Yellow leaves, red/black berries	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage ok	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy	Y	Understory tree with glossy leaves. Can withstand periodic flooding. Red to black berries for wildlife; larval food for butterflies.
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.
Desert Willow <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	T Dry streambeds in West TX	20-30'	15-25'	S-PS	D	Spring-fall	White, pink or purple flowers	L	Well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers	Y	Trumpet-shaped, 3" long flower; need well-drained site; airy foliage casts a light shade for underplantings; attracts hummingbirds.
Dogwood, Roughleaf <i>Cornus drummondii</i>	BEFW	10-15'	to 16'	S-PS-SH	D	Spring/Fall	White flowers, red leaves, white berries	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained or poor drainage ok	Can prune into small tree. With no pruning develops into thicket	Y	40 species of birds feed on Roughleaf Dogwood during fall migration. Will grow in dense shade but fruits best in 4 hours of sun. Good for erosion control and screening.
Eve's Necklace <i>Styphnolobium affine</i> <i>Sophora affinis</i>	BEFW Fields or woodlands	10-30'	10-20'	PS	D	Spring	Light pink flowers	VL	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Fragrant 4-6" drooping flower clusters; good nectar plant. Decorative seed pods look like beads on a necklace; seeds are poisonous.



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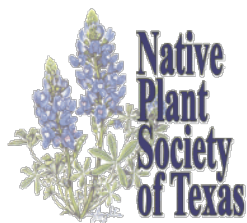
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Holly, Possumhaw <i>Ilex decidua</i>	BEFW	12-15'	12-15'	S-PS	D	Winter	Red berries	L-M Sand, loam, clay, caliche, seasonal poor drainage ok	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy	Y	Striking red berries on bare branches in winter; tolerates poor drainage. Fruits best in full sun; must have a female for berries. Buy in fall to insure labeled females produce berries.
Holly, Yaupon <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	T Sandy pinewoods, low woods in East TX	12-25'	8-12'	S-PS-SH	E	Winter	Red berries	L Adaptable	Prune for shape only, pick prune to regain natural shape	Y	Small shade tolerant tree, females produce red berries in winter that attract birds; free of insects and diseases; poisonous berries.
Plum, Mexican <i>Prunus mexicana</i>	BEFW River bottoms, prairies, and woodlands	15-35'	15-20'	S-PS	D	Spring	White-pink flowers	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy	Y	Fragrantly sweet white flowers, edible fruit. Needs good drainage & fair amount of soil. Good in full sun or as understory tree.
1. Redbud, Eastern 2. Redbud, Texas 1. <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> 2. <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	1. BEFW Stream bottoms, lower slopes 2. BEFW Rocky, limestone slopes	1. 15-25' 2. 15-20'	1. 15-20' 2. 15-20'	1. PS 2.S-PS	D	Spring	Pinkish purple flowers	1. M Adaptable. 1. Sandy, silty 2. L 2. Well-drained, limestone	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers	Y	1. Eastern Redbud: Thinner leaves, usually single-trunked. If you are buying one, try to make sure it is a local seed source. 2. Texas Redbud: Mostly multi-trunked with thick leathery leaves. Likes sunny, well drained sites.



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Rusty Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	BEFW Rocky or sandy woods	10-20'	10-15'	S-PS-SH	D	Late Spring and Fall	Cream flowers; red leaves	L	Sand, loam clay, limestone, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy right after bloom	Y	Good understory tree. For deeper, well-drained soils; slow-growing; yellow, orange & red fall color; fall fruit favored by birds.
Sumac, Evergreen <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.
1. Sumac, Flameleaf 1. <i>Rhus lanceolata</i> 2. Sumac, Smooth 2. <i>Rhus glabra</i>	BEFW	1. 10-20' 2. 3-10'	1. 10-15' 2. 3-6'	S-PS	D	Fall	Bright red leaves	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	1. To prevent suckering, do not mow, graze or burn. 2. Suckers more after mowing or burning	Y	Provides vivid red fall color for weeks in any weather. If the stem is winged, it is flameleaf sumac, if it isn't it is smooth sumac, the more aggressively suckering species. Food for bees, mammals and 20 species of birds.
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.



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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 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.
Shrubs, Multibranched, woody stems up to 10', persist through winter												
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.
American Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	BE Woods, especially low ground	3-6'	6'	PS-SH	D	Fall	Purple fruit/ yellow leaves	M	Sand, loam, clay, acid or calcareous	Do not prune	Y	Attractive berries in fall and winter. Prefers dependable moisture; good understory shrub. Provides food for wildlife.



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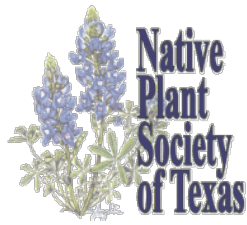
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Autumn Sage Cherry Sage <i>Salvia greggii</i>	T Rocky soils of West TX	2-3'	2-3'	S	E Spring-fall	White, red, pink or coral flowers	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained	If leggy, cut back by 1/3 to 1/2	Y 1" long blooms; hummingbirds love them! If you keep snipping off the tips, it will bloom constantly spring-frost. Many varieties available.
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.
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	BEFW	6-12'	6-12'	PS-SH	D June-Aug	White to pink flowers	L-M Wetlands, clay, loam	Prune to shape	Y Gather seeds in late summer or early fall before the heads dry and fall apart. Flowers are good bee food, seeds attract 25 species of birds.
Coralberry <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	BEFW Woods, thickets, along streams	2-4'	1-3'	PS-SH	D Fall- Winter	Magenta berries	VL Sand, loam, clay, well- drained	Cut back in winter if gets leggy; control runners	Y Can be used as a tall ground cover or compact shrub. Spreads by runners; susceptible to powdery mildew; does well in moist soil with compost.
Dwarf Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'</i>	X Sandy low woods E TX	2-4'	2-4'	S-PS-SH	E Fall	Red berries	L Sand, limestone, loam, clay, gravel	Pruning not necessary	Y Low, mounding shrub, maintains a formal shape.



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Elbow Bush <i>Forestiera pubescens</i>	BEFW	4-9'	4-9'	S-PS	D Spring	White-yellow flowers	VL Versatile	Prune to shape	Y Inconspicuous white to yellow flowers; thicket forming. Early nectar source for bees and butterflies; berries eaten by birds and mammals.
Flame Acanthus <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	T Rocky banks, floodplains in Edwards Plateau	3-5'	3-4'	S-PS	D Summer-Fall	Red or orange flowers	VL Well-drained	Cut back in half after first frost or before spring growth	Y Can be used as a perennial hedge. Reseeds aggressively. Attracts hummingbirds & butterflies.
Fragrant White Mistflower <i>Ageratina havanensis</i> <i>Eupatorium havanense</i>	Texas	1-5'	1-5'	S-PS	D Fall	White to Pink flowers	L Rocky limestone, clay, loam	Prune to shape	Y Rounded shape; grows in any soil. Attracts hummingbirds, moths and butterflies. Fragrant bloom.
Hoptree Wafer Ash <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	BEFW	6-12', up to 20'+	4-10', or more depending 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.



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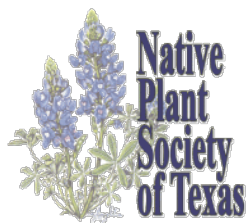
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1. Nolina, Lindheimer's Ribbon-grass Devil's Shoestring <i>Nolina lindheimeriana</i>	1. B	1. 1-3' (bloom stalk to 5')	1. 1-3'	1. S, PS	E 1. Blooms Apr - Jun.	Ribbon-like, evergreen foliage. Showy, papery seed capsules. Good accent plant.	L Sandy, loams, 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.
2. Nolina, Texas Beargrass Sacahuista <i>Nolina texana</i>	2. T	2. 2'	2. 3'	2. PS	2. Blooms Mar - Jul.				
Pavonia Rock Rose <i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i>	Texas	2-4'	2-3'	S-PS	D Summer	Pink flowers	M Well-drained loam, rocky, limestone-based, sandy, clay, caliche	Cut back each year for bushy growth; prune to promote flowers	Y Cut back each year for bushy growth. Prune to shape & promote new growth (flowers).
Prickly Pear <i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> <i>var. lindheimeri</i>	BEFW	3-5'	5-8'	S-PS	E Spring to summer	Yellow flowers purple fruit	L Sandy, gravelly, alluvial, grasslands	Limit spread by removing fallen pads	Y Becomes shrub-like; parts are edible; orange blooming and spineless varieties are available.



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Dallas, Fort Worth, Denton
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Sotol Desert Spoon <i>Dasyilirion 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.
1. Sumac, Skunkbush <i>Rhus aromatica</i> 2. Sumac, Fragrant <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.
Texas Lantana <i>Lantana urticoides</i> <i>Lantana horrida</i>	T Open areas, thickets, S Edwards Plateau and S	3-5'	4-5'	S	D	Summer-Fall	Orange and yellow flowers	VL	Well-drained	Prune in winter to keep from sprawling.	Y	Flowers begin yellow and turn orange. Gets thorny with age. Flowers attract butterflies; fruit attracts birds.
Texas Sage Cenizo <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas	4-9'	3-8'	Sun	SE	Spring to summer	Pinkish purple, white, lavender	L	Rocky, sandy, gravelly, clay if well drained	Prune to shape	Y	Barometric changes stimulate bloom. Gray leaves contrast with lavender flowers; green-leaved varieties also available. Blooms off and on through growing season; needs good drainage.



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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.
Yucca, Pale <i>Yucca pallida</i>	BF	1-2'	1.5-2.5'	S-PS	E	Summer	White flowers	L Rocky, limestone, clay, loam	Remove spent flower stems	Y	Leaves pale blue green with yellow edge; deer will eat blooms but not foliage. Used by American Indians for food, fiber, soap & medicine.
Yucca, Red <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	T Rocky slopes, open areas in SW Lampasas Cut Plain	2-4'	4-6'	S-PS	E	Spring-Summer	Coral or yellow flowers	VL Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well-drained	Remove old bloom stalk at the base	Y	Drought hardy yet does well with typical landscape watering. Variety with yellow flowers is less common than coral flowers. Not a true yucca; no spines or sharp edges. May colonize; deer will eat blooms but not leaves; attracts hummingbirds.



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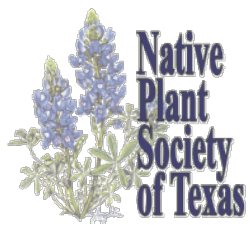
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Flowering Plants, herbaceous annuals, biennials, and perennials												
American Basketflower <i>Centaurea americana</i> <i>Plectocephalus americanus</i>	BEFW	1.5-5'	1'	S, PS	A	Blooms May-June; seeds attract birds summer to early fall.	2-3.5" diameter 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 <i>Datura</i> 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.
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.
Black-Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	BEFW	1-2'	1'	S-PS	A, P	May to Sept.	Yellow	L	Well drained sand, loam, clay.	Supplemental watering to encourage blooming.	Y	Long blooming with moderate watering, afternoon shade. True native easily grown from seed. Attracts birds & butterflies.



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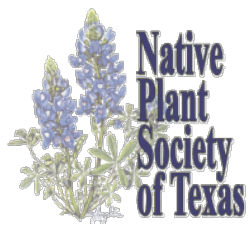
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Blackfoot Daisy <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	W Well-drained limestone and calcareous soils	0.5-1'	1-2'	S-PS	E Spring-Fall	White flowers with yellow centers	VL Sand, caliche, limestone; well drained	Prune back if leggy. Does not thrive in rich soils or with regular water.	Y Short daisy-like blooms all spring and summer. Reseeds. Requires dry conditions; excellent rock garden plant; will not tolerate poor drainage.
Butterfly Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	BEFW Sandy open woods or silty clay prairies	1-2'	1-2'	S-PS	D Spring-Summer	Orange flowers	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained.		Y Attractive to nectaring butterflies; host plant for Monarch butterflies. Large taproot, be patient for plant to get to full size; will take 4 years from a small plant.
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.
Coreopsis, Lanceleaf <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	BEFW	1-2'	1'	S-PS-SH	E Spring to summer	Yellow flowers	M Sand, clay, loam, acid or calcareous; well-drained	Prune off old blooms for repeated flowering	Y Butterfly plant; 'Sunray' and 'Baby Sun' are tighter, more compact.
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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Engelmann's Daisy Cut-leaf Daisy <i>Engelmannia peristenia</i>	BEFW	1.5-3.5'	1-3'	S	P	Spring to summer	Yellow flowers	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone; neutral to calcareous; well drained	May bloom again if cut back in late summer	Y	Flowers open in late afternoon; toothed leaves. Attracts birds.
Fall Aster <i>Symphyotrichum oblongifolium</i> <i>Aster oblongifolius</i>	BF Prairies	1-3'	2-3'	S-PS	P	Fall	Purple flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, calcareous	Prune by 1/2 on July 4 to keep compact form	Y	Fall flowers, great nectar source for migrating monarchs & other butterflies.
Fall Obedient Plant Obedient Plant False Dragonhead <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	BEF	2-4'	1', colonize s 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 Physostegia species, with different heights, bloom time/colors, etc. All colonize aggressively from stolons. Nectar source for hummingbirds & butterflies.
Four-nerve Daisy <i>Tetraneuris scaposa</i>	BEFW Gravelly or rocky prairies on limestone	1'	1'	S-PS	E	Spring-winter	Yellow flowers	VL	Sand, loam, clay, limestone very well-drained	Prune off spent stalks	Y	One of the few plants that can provide flowers year round! Prefers well drained soils. Don't water too often. Works well in sunny rock gardens, container gardens.



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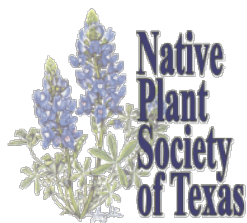
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Frostweed <i>Verbesina virginica</i>	BEFW	3-6'	2'	PS, SH	D	Fall, morning of first frost.	White flowers; curls of frozen water from stems.	L	Loam; acid or calcareous.	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: prune to new growth.	Y	Good as naturalized understory 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.
Gayfeather Blazing Star <i>Liatris punctata</i> <i>var. mucronata</i>	BEFW	1-3'	1-1.5'	S-PS	P	Aug-Frost	Lavender-white flowers	VL	Well-drained limestone or sand	Cut back to a 3"after first brown leaves	Y	Likes well-drained limestone soil; best if kept dry. Great nectar source for butterflies and other insects.
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.



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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.
Indian Blanket Firewheel <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	BEFW	1-2'	2'	S, PS	A	April to Frost Yellow, red, orange.	L Well drained sand, loam, clay; acid or calcareous.	Deadheading, supplemental summer watering prolong blooming.	Y Long blooming if watered moderately; reseeds easily. One of 3 locally native Gaillardia species. Cultivars & hybrids widely available; annual or short-lived perennial; may be sterile or not come true from seed. Early nectar for pollinators.
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.
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.



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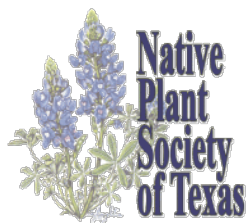
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1. Mistflower, Blue 2. Mistflower, Gregg's 1. <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> 2. <i>Conoclinium greggii</i> <i>Eupatorium greggii</i>	1. BEFW Moist woods 2. T Gravelly, seasonally flooded soils Trans-Pecos	1-3'	2-4'	S-PS	P	Spring-fall	Purple flowers	M Adaptable, poorly drained ok, rain garden plant	Control spread by pulling	Y	Can be used to cover large areas; attractive to butterflies, 1. Blue mistflower has opposite, dark green, rounded leaves. Harder to find in nurseries. 2. Gregg's mistflower has lime green palmate leaves & a sprawling form.
Phlox, Prairie <i>Phlox pilosa</i>	BEFW	8-12"	1'	S-PS	P	Spring	Pale pink to lavender flowers	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well drained	Let it reseed and spread where it will.	Y	Dormant except in spring. Good naturalized in grass, woodlands, flower beds, or a rock garden.
Prairie Spiderwort <i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i>	BEFW	2'	1'	S-PS	P	March-July	Blue-magenta	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone; acid or calcareous, well-drained	Cut back after leaves turn brown in summer	Y	Dormant in summer, new leaves appear in fall. Blooms every morning for several weeks in spring. Hot pink is nice combined with Louisiana iris and lyreleaf sage. Purple is nice with Red Columbine.
Prairie Verbena <i>Glandularia bipinnatifida</i> <i>var. bipinnatifida</i>	BEFW	6-12"	1-2'	S-PS	SE	Spring-Winter	Lavender flowers	L Sand, loam, clay, acid, well-drained	Allow to reseed	Y	Low growing groundcover with finely-cut leaves; spreading habit; butterflies enjoy; short-lived perennial, but reseeds.



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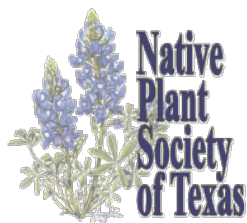
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Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	T	2-3'	1-2'	S, PS	D	Blooms April-Sept.	Pink or purple blooms; showy seedhead	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone.	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: prune to new growth.	Y	Popular & widely available in nurseries. 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.
Red Columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	E	1-3'	1-2'	S-PS	SE	Spring	Nodding red with yellow center flowers	L-M	Sand, loam, limestone; moist, well-drained	Prune off spent foliage and seedheads in late May	Y	Delicate, fern-like foliage. Prominent spurred blooms are red with yellow center. Valued for its shade tolerance, attractive foliage, and beautiful flowers. Likes moisture but must be in well drained soil. Compact and long-lived in thin sandy soils, rank growth with shorter lifespan in rich soils. Allow some seeds to mature for replacements. Dormant in summer without water. Susceptible to leafminers. Attracts hummingbirds, bees, butterflies, and hawk moths. Seeds consumed by finches and buntings. Found in mossy, hole filled rocks in Hill Country.
Sage, Cedar <i>Salvia roemeriana</i>	T Under dense cedar shade in Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos	1-2'	1-2'	PS-SH	D	Spring-Summer	Red flowers	VL	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained	Keep leaves cleared from areas you want the plant to naturalize in.	Y	Small & well-mannered, with little round leaves scalloped along the edges. Reseeds freely; red bloom spikes bring color to shady spots. Great for hummingbirds.



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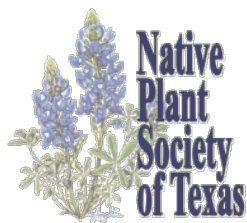
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Sage, Mealy Blue <i>Salvia farinacea</i>	BEFW Calcareous soils	2-3'	2-3'	S	P	Spring to summer	Blue flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained	Remove spent blooms for more flowering; cut back to 6" in winter	Y	Flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Best on thin limestone soils in full sun. 'Henry Duelberg' is a popular variety, better adapted to the home landscape.
Sage, Scarlet <i>Salvia coccinea</i>	BE	1 - 3'	1'	S-PS-SH	A, P	Feb-Oct	Loose, widely spaced white, red, pink flowers on spike.	L-M	Caliche type, sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay.	Periodically trim and deadhead to keep it bushy	Y	Re-seeds easily. Prefers light shade. Long bloom season. Provides nectar for hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other insects.
Sage, Sky Blue Sage, Azure Sage Sage, Pitcher <i>Salvia azurea</i>	BEFW	3-6'	to 3'	S-PS	P	Fall	Blue flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well drained	Cut back in mid summer or stake to keep from sprawling.	Y	Easy to grow from seed. Seedling blooms the first year. Nice with Maximilian sunflower or red sages. Requires extra water its first year to establish.
Sundrops Calylophus <i>Calylophus berlandieri</i> subsp. <i>Berlandieri</i> <i>Calylophus drummondianus</i>	W Prairies	1-2'	1-2'	S-PS	E	Spring-Summer	Yellow flowers	VL	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	Prune brown leaves; prune old blooms	Y	Great rock garden plant, bushy & low growing; 'Compact Gold' is a low-growing variety that can be a groundcover. <i>C. berlandieri</i> subsp. <i>pinifolius</i> is the more common wild subspecies, but has a single stem.
Sunflower, Maximilian <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	BEFW	4-6'	3'	S-PS	P	Aug-Oct	Yellow flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well-drained	Divide and replant every 3 years to keep under control.	Y	Grow amongst tall grasses or in the back of the garden. Leaves below blooms die back. Less moisture leads to smaller, but no less vigorous plants. Good for pollinators, seed for birds.



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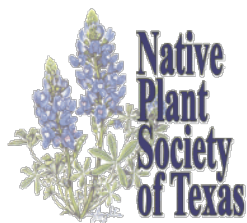
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Texas Bluebells Showy Prairie Gentian <i>Eustoma exaltatum</i> <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	BEFW	1.5-3'	1'	S, PS	A, B, P	Blooms Jun-Sep. Flowers usually purple, can be blue, pink, white, yellow.	H Sand, loam, clay.	Allow to reseed; afterwards (Sep- 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.
Texas Gold Columbine <i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> <i>var. hinckleyana</i>	T Rocky crevices in Trans-Pecos mountains	1-3'	1-3'	PS-SH	SE	Spring Yellow flowers	M Sand, loam, limestone, moist, well- drained	Prune off spent foliage and seedheads in May	Y Prefers moist, well-drained soils; reseeds, dormant in summer without water. Attracts hummingbirds.
Turk's Cap <i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> <i>var. drummondii</i>	T Woodlands in Rio Grande Plains, S Edwards Plateau	2-3'	3-5'	S-PS-SH	P	Late spring- fall Red flowers	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone, moist	Prune back to ground in winter	Y In NTX winters, may freeze to ground; very reliably returns from roots. Spreads aggressively, may also be used as tall flowering groundcover. Fruit & nectar for wildlife; attracts hummingbirds & large butterflies.



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Plant List Spreadsheet
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White Gaura <i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>	B/E	2-3'	3'	S-PS	D	Spring to summer	Pink or white flowers	L	Adaptable to most well drained soils. Sand, loam, clay, seasonal poor drainage okay	May self-sow. Cut back by half in midsummer if desired. Cut back to 3" after first hard freeze.	Y	White butterfly-like flowers, fading to pink. This is a clump-forming, vase-shaped, tall, airy plant - good at back of perennial garden. Extended bloom time - early summer until hard frost. Foliage may be colorful in fall; cultivars vary in bloom and foliage colors. Divide clumps in spring. Attracts bees and butterflies.
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.
Winecup <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	BEFW	8-12"	to 3'	S-PS	P	Mar-June	White-Purple flowers	M	Sand, loam, clay, gravel, acid or calcareous, well drained	Cut back to rosette in winter	Y	Sprawling plant great for filling in between plants; will go dormant in summer without supplemental water. Larval host plant for Gray Hairstreak butterfly. Like good drainage.



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Zexmenia <i>Wedelia acapulcensis</i> var. <i>hispidula</i> <i>Wedelia texana</i>	T Calcareous soils in Edwards Plateau, Trans- Pecos	1.5- 2.5'	2-3'	S-PS	SE Spring to frost	Golden yellow flowers	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained	Prune to half- height in July. Cut to ground in winter.	Y One of the most dependable flowers for summer color, longevity, & easy maintenance. Nectar source. Larval host for several butterflies.
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.
Blue grama <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	W	3-4", 12" in flower		S	P Spring- Fall	Fine leaved turf	VL Sand, loam, clay; calcareous; well-drained	Water occasionally or grow tall to encourage rhizomes	Y Blue grama is a good meadow grass, has blue-ish cast to its seed heads. Often mixed with buffalograss to give extra cover. Fine leaves, seed heads look like eyelashes.
Bluestem, Little <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	BEFW Prairies and woodland openings	2-5'	1-2'	S-PS	P Fall	Copper leaves	L Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well-drained	Cutting back optional, do not add compost	Y Basic component of prairies. Lovely fall copper foliage form nice columnar clumps. Needs good drainage, little watering, & un-enriched soil.
Buffalograss <i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	BEFW Grasslands	8-10"	Turf	S	P	Blue green	VL Loam, clay, limestone, well-drained	Mow to a height of 2.5-3" or leave unmowed	Y Cultivars are from sod only. Remove previous turf before installing, remove weeds as necessary, needs little water. Provides browse, cover & nesting material; attracts birds & butterflies.



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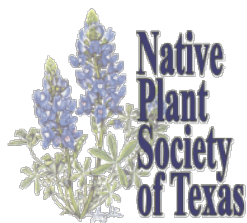
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Bushy Bluestem <i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	BEFW	2'-5'	2'-3'	S	P	Fall, Winter	Salmon- orange in fall.	M- H	Clay, loam, sand. Moist. Relatively sterile. Poor drainage OK.	Rake and/or cut to 6" in February.	Y	Handsome bunchgrass for moist, low- lying 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.
Canada Wild Rye <i>Elymus canadensis</i>	BEFW	3-5'		PS	P	Spring- Summer	Curling seed heads	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; acid or calcareous; well-drained	After the first light frost, cut back the summer flowers.	Y	Dormant in summer. Nice transition between lawn and woodland. Seed heads that nod when they are ripe. Leave the seed heads in the winter or hide with warm season flowers like Zexmenia or Turk's cap.
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.
Gramma, Side Oats <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	BEFW	1-3'	1-3'	S-PS	P	Summer- Fall	Red, yellow, orange flowers dangling from side	VL	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, igneous, well-drained	Mow once up to June and again in February	Y	State grass of Texas. Dangling oat-like seed heads on the side of the stem provide a nice texture in a garden. Good for meadows. Stoloniferous, rhizomatous grass. Seeds provide good bird food.



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Gulf Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	W Sandy forest openings, mainly SE and E TX	1.5-3'	1-3'	S-PS	P	Fall	Purple, pink seed heads	L-M Sand, loam, clay; seasonal poorly drained ok	Cut back in February	Y	Functions well in meadow gardens and as a general garden plant; wispy seed heads make great fall color.
Indiangrass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	BEFW	3-8'	2-4'	S-PS	P	Fall	Red/rust awns	L-M Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage	Loves moist, rich soil, and watering	Y	Deep yellow flowers and blue-green blades make a nice garden accent or are nice in a moist swale with seep or Gulf muhly.
Inland Sea Oats <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i> <i>Uniola latifolia</i>	BEFW Along streams and in moist woods	2-4'	2-3'	PS-SH	P	Summer-Fall	Ivory seeds	L-M Sand, loam, clay, moist, poorly drained ok	Cut back to 6" in February	Y	Graceful, drooping wheat-like seed heads; spreads freely by seed, can be used as a tall groundcover for woodland; good understory plant; prefers moist areas. Easily transplanted.
Lindheimer Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	T Moist limestone, creek banks, Edwards Plateau	2-5'	3-4'	S	P	Fall	Fountain-like silvery plumes	L-M Sand, loam, clay, calcareous well-drained	Rake or optionally cut back in February	Y	Clumping blue-green grass, smaller alternative to pampas grass, feather-like blooms in fall, leave foliage through winter for interest.
Mexican Feathergrass <i>Nasella tenuissima</i> <i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	T Open woods in Trans-Pecos Mountains	1-3'	1-2'	S-PS	SE	Spring-early summer	Cream seed heads	L Loam, sand or clay, well-drained	Water during droughts to prevent dormancy. Optionally cut in February.		Soft, elegant weeping form; nice in masses. Requires good drainage and can't take excessive moisture. Should not be watered heavily more than once a week. May rot under heavy mulch.



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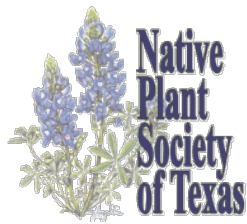
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Sedge, Cedar <i>Carex planostachys</i>	BEFW	to 6"	to 6"	PS-SH	E	Thin grassy leaves	L Loam, clay, caliche, limestone, well-drained	Tolerates mowing and some foot traffic	A good grass-like groundcover for shade with Cedar Sage, White Avens, Violets & Golden Groundsel. Spreads by seed and vegetatively.
Sedge, Cherokee <i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	BEFW	2-2.5'	1'	PS	E Spring	Green bloom	M	Trim to contain; remove seedheads at end of season	Y Clumping sedge; coarser texture than most sedges and is one of the tallest.
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.



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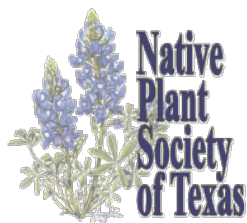
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Texas Sedge <i>Carex texensis</i>	BEFW	To 12".	1'	S, PS	P	Year-round.	Green, fine texture.	L	Dry to moist soils. Adaptable. Tallest in moist sandy soils.	Optional - mow on high setting to maintain desired height.	Y	Good turf substitute for dry to moist 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.
Groundcovers												
Artemisia, Louisiana White Sage <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	BEFW	1-3'	2-3'	Sun	P, S	Spring-Fall, rosettes in winter	Silvery, fragrant foliage	VL	Dry - sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone	Spreads by rhizomes. Mow in fall to have rosettes in winter. Leggy in fertile, moist soils.	Y	Good low-maintenance, tough, drought-tolerant, knee-to waist-high ground cover. Erect, shrub-like foliage is fragrant and very attractive. Small yellowish flowers - but this plant is all about the foliage. Can be mowed. Used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes, wreaths, floral arrangements, tea. Use instead of non-native Lambs Ear. Provides nesting material for native bees.
Avens, White <i>Geum canadense</i>	BEFW	1.5'	1'	PS-SH	E	April-June	White flowers	M	Versatile	Mow in flowering to prevent bur like seeds from forming.	Y	Mowable evergreen groundcover that grows well in hard, undernourished soils. Spreads by seed.
Frogfruit <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> <i>Lippia nodiflora</i>	BEFW Low, moist disturbed areas	3-6"	2'+	S-PS	SE	Spring to fall	White flowers	L-M	Sand, loam clay, limestone, poorly drained ok	Cut back to 3" in February	Y	Spreads rapidly; small flower provides nectar for skippers, larval host plant for butterflies.



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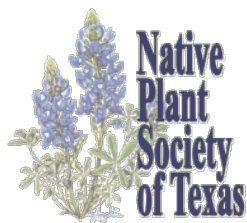
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Golden Groundsel <i>Packera obovata</i> <i>Senecio obovatus</i>	BEF Stream bottom woods	3-14"	1'+	PS-SH	E Spring	Yellow flowers	M Loam, clay, limestone	Cut back stalks after flowering	Y Glossy round low-growing rosette leaves, spreads by runners & seed, flowers attract butterflies. Can be hard to find at nurseries.
Horseherb <i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	BEFW Woodlands, fields, lawns, disturbed soil	6-12"	2'+	PS-SH	SE Spring- fall	Tiny yellow flowers	VL Sand, loam, clay; well drained	Mow occasionally if desired	Y Forms dense mats in the shade with little or no water. Can be mowed; can take moderate amounts of foot traffic. Great for dry shade.
Pigeon Berry <i>Rivina humilis</i>	BEFW	to 18"	18"	PS-SH	P Spring- Fall	White flowers/red berries	M Sand, clay, loam, rocky with irrigation	Remove browned top after first frost	Y Spreads rapidly; tolerates moist or dry soil. Attractive red berries are prized by birds.
Sage, Lyreleaf <i>Salvia lyrata</i>	BEFW	1-2'	1-2'	S-PS-SH	E April	Pale blue	L- M Acid or calcareous sands, loams, or	Remove spent flowers to prevent seeding.	Y Tolerates drought and overwatering. Flowers 4-5 weeks. Let it seed out the first year. Blooms at the same time as Wild Red Columbine, Golden
Violet, Wood <i>Viola missouriensis</i>	BEFW	0-6"	12-15"	PS-SH	SE Spring	White, purple, lavender flowers	M Sand, Loam, Clay, Limestone	No maintenance required	Y Can re-seed without flowering (cleistogamous). Will go dormant during droughts.
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.



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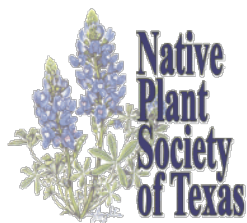
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Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	BEFW	1' - 3'	2', colonize s via rhizome s & seeds	S-PS	P	Spring	White flowers fade to tan, may remain standing for months.	L- M	Sandy, clay	If desired, dead- head to reduce seeding or for appearance. May cut back 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.
Vines, Climb trees and fences with tendrils or twining												
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.
Clematis, Pitcher/Purple <i>Clematis pitcheri</i> <i>var. pitcheri</i>	BEFW	to 10'	2-4'	S-PS	P	Late Apr- Early Jul	Purple	M	Shaded, rocky well- drained soil	Prune to direct and control growth.	Y	Most cold hardy leatherflower. Showy, attractive, ornamental blooms. Twines on fences and other plants. Birds eat seeds. Cannot tolerate poor drainage.
Climbing Prairie Rose <i>Rosa setigera</i>	B	9-15'	4-8'	S-PS	D	May	Pink	L- M	Sand, loam, clay, calcareous, well-drained	Prune dead wood and older shoots occasionally, after flowering.	Y	In May, deep pink flowers blanket this rose. Best on an arbor, pergola or lattice where leaves and stems can get air circulation. Can also grow as a rambling shrub or up a tree. Has almost no thorns. Bright red fruits are popular with birds.



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Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	BEFW Stream banks or hillside woods		6-12'	S-PS	SE Feb-June, Fall	Red to yellow flowers	M Any, poor drainage ok	Prune to direct and control growth	Y Coral tubular blooms attract hummingbirds; berries attract birds. Much tamer than Japanese honeysuckle.
Crossvine <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	T Moist woods SE and E TX		8-30'	S-PS-SH	E Mar-May	Red to yellow flowers	L Any, poor drainage ok	Prune to direct and control growth	Y Tendrill vine attaches to wall; aggressive climber. Attracts hummingbirds.
Passion Flower <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	BE	6'	6-15'	S-PS	P May-Aug	Lavender flowers	L- M Sand, loam, well-drained	Prune to direct and control growth, cut back unwanted suckers	Y Tendrill vine. Exotic-looking flower said to represent aspects of the Passion at Easter time. Host plant for several species of butterfly larvae. Fruit consumed by birds. Humans use for tea and medicine, as well as consuming fruit.
Poison Ivy <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	BEFW Low woods, forest margins, disturbed areas		0.5-50'	S-PS-SH	D Fall	Red leaves		Pull or spray all leaves with glyphosate to remove	Y Poisonous. All parts can cause a rash (dermatitis) in all seasons.
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.



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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.
Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	BEFW Along creeks, wooded areas		3-40'	S-PS-SH	D	Fall	Red or purple leaves	L	Any, poor drainage ok	Prune to direct and control growth	Y	Vigorous cover; good groundcover as well. Best foliage color & berry production in full sun. Many birds compete for the berries.
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.



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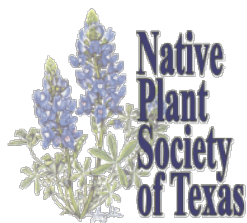
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Invasive Plants* Non-native plants that invade preserves and outcompete native plants. Do NOT Plant.										
Bamboo <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	China or Japan	15'	Thicket	S, PS S	E		Screening		Remove (see comments). Extended follow up for several 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 native bamboo in USA is Giant Cane <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> , which is native as far west as East Texas. Alternatives: Eastern Red Cedar, Wax Myrtle, Evergreen Sumac.
Bastard Cabbage <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	S Europe, N Africa	1-5'	1-5'	S	A	Fall-Spring	Yellow flowers		Spreads by seed.	Remove. Seeds germinate early in the growing season blocking sunlight from natives. Mowing will remove flowers and reduce seed stocks. A preferred method is to remove the whole plant including the taproot. Chemical control may be difficult because of herbicide resistance.
Bermudagrass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Africa	to 1'		S	P		Thin grassy leaves	L-M	Spreads by rhizomes and stolons. Sometimes by seed.	Remove by hand pulling in small areas. Tilling or disking can expose roots to the sun or freezing temperatures. Spraying with herbicide is effective when plants are not drought-stressed after flowering.



North Central Texas Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCP)
Plant List Spreadsheet
Native Plant Society of Texas (NPSOT)

Dallas, Fort Worth, Denton
and Surrounding Areas

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		
Bush (Amur) Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Asia	3-8'	3-8'	S-PS-SH	D	Summer-Fall	White flowers/Red berries	M-H		Spreads by seed.		Remove. Pull small seedlings by hand. Cut larger bushes and paint stumps with concentrated glyphosate herbicide or stumps will resprout.
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.
Chinese Tallow <i>Triadica sebifera</i> <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	China	to 60'	to 60'	S-PS-SH	D	April-June	Yel-green flowers, orange fall color, white berries in winter	M	Sandy soils along streambanks and ditches, upland sites.	Spreads by seed, eaten by birds especially doves		Remove. Looks like Cottonwood but Cottonwood leaves have toothed margins and cottonwood bark is flaking with fissured ridges. Cut and treat stumps with concentrated herbicide.
Chinese Wisteria <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> <i>Rehsonia sinensis</i>	China	Climb ing 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.



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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.
Heavenly Bamboo <i>Nandina domestica</i>	Asia Sandy woods	3-5'	3-5'	S-PS-SH	E	Fall	Red berries and leaves			Cut and paint with herbicide or dig up by roots		Remove. Compact shrub; compound leaves that are reddish in fall; red berries.
Japanese Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Asia Disturbed areas, woods, thickets	33'	8-30'	S-PS-SH	SE	April-July	White flowers			Pull vines. Cut and paint vines with herbicide		Remove. Twining vine with white sweet smelling flowers. Opposite leaves.
Johnsongrass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Mediterranean Region Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas	2-8'	2-8'	S	P	Summer	Purple flowers, reddish seeds			Repeated mowing, spray with herbicide, pulling and removing		Remove. Identify with white stripe on leaf midrib & reddish seeds.



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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.
Pincushions <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Europe	8-24"			A	June-Sept	Lavender		Spreads by seed. Annual, does not persist.	Remove. Spreading through NC Texas displacing native wildflowers. Mow during flowering to prevent seed set.
Privet <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	China, Europe Forests, fencerows, fields	20-30'	30'	S-PS-SH	SE	April- June	White flowers		Cut and paint with 20% glyphosate herbicide or dig up by roots	Remove. Shades out & excludes native understory species, reducing tree recruitment. Spreads by birds eating fruit, & by rhizomes.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum Japanese Ligustrum <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Asia Lowland and upland forests, fencerows, fields	6-30'	15-25'	S-PS-SH	E	August- Septembe r	White flowers	Clay, loam, sand	Cut and paint with 20% glyphosate herbicide, or dig up by roots	Remove. Flowers unpleasant scented. Shades out & excludes native understory species, reducing tree recruitment. Spreads by birds eating fruit, & by rhizomes.

Key

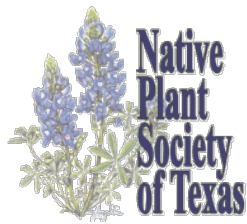
Native Region¹

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)



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<p>Evergreen³ E: Evergreen, SE: Semi-Evergreen, D: Deciduous, P: Perennial, A: Annual, B: Biennial</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>References City of Austin. 2009. Native and Adapted Landscape Plants: An Earthwise Guide for Central Texas. Fourth Edition. Texas Agrilife Extension: Austin. Diggs, G.M., B.L. Lipscomb, R.J. O'Kennon. 1999. Shinnery and Mahler's Illustrated Flora of North Central Texas. BRIT: Fort Worth. Diggs, G.M., B.L. Lipscomb, M.D. Reed, R.J. O'Kennon. 2006. Illustrated Flora of East Texas, Volume One. BRIT: Fort Worth. Foraging Texas. Dr. Mark "Merriwether" Vorderbruggen. www.foragingtexas.com General Technical Report SRS-119. Southern Research Station: Asheville. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. 2013. Native Plant Database. www.wildflower.org/plants Linex, Ricky J. 2014. Range Plants of North Central Texas. Miller, J.H., E.B. Chambliss and N.J. Loewenstein. 2010. A Field Guide for the Identification of Invasive Plants in Southern Forests. Simpson, Benny J. 1999. A Field Guide to Texas Trees, by Benny J. Simpson Texas A&M University. http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu Texas Invasive Plant and Pest Council. 2011. Invasives Database. www.texasinvasives.org The Dirt Doctor, Howard Garrett. www.dirtdoctor.org The Plant List. A working list of all plant species. www.theplantlist.org Turner, Billie; Nichols, Holly; Denny, Geoffrey C.; & Doron, Oded. 2003. Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Texas. USDA. 2013. Plants Database. plants.usda.gov Wasowski, S. and A. Wasowski. 1998. Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region, Second Edition. Lone Star Books: Lanham. Weston Gardens, Plant Listings. www.westongardens.com</p> <p>Developed by the Native Plant Society of Texas for the Native Landscape Certification Program - used with permission as a pdf only.</p>									



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<p>*Texas Department of Agriculture required disclaimer: <i>“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>								