

ARTICLE X. LANDSCAPING

Sec 8-447. Purpose.

The City of Del Rio experiences frequent droughts and is in a semi-arid climatic zone; therefore, it is the purpose of this article to:

- (1) Encourage the use of drought resistant plants and landscaping techniques that do not consume large quantities of water. Plants native to Southern Texas/Coahuila Desert are recommended.
- (2) Establish requirements for the installation and maintenance of landscaping on developed commercial properties in order to improve, protect, and preserve the appearance, character and value of such properties and their surrounding neighborhoods and thereby promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Del Rio. More specifically, it is the purpose of this article to:
 - (a) Aid in stabilizing the environment's ecological balance by contributing to the process of air purification, oxygen regeneration, storm water runoff retardation and groundwater recharge;
 - (b) Reduce soil erosion by slowing storm water runoff;
 - (c) Aid in the abatement of noise, glare and heat;
 - (d) Aid in energy conservation;
 - (e) Provide visual buffering and provide contrast and relief from the built-up environment; and
 - (f) Protect and enhance property value and public and private investment and enhance the beautification of the city.
- (3) Contribute to and enhance the economic welfare of the city and the quality of life of citizens and visitors through the following:
 - a. Promote the image of the southwestern border environment; and
 - b. Create an attractive appearance along city streets

Sec. 8-448. Applicability of section.

The provisions of this section shall apply to any commercial development located within the city limits of Del Rio at such time as an application is made for any of the following:

- (1) A building permit for a new structure;
- (2) A building permit for the renovation, remodeling that expands an existing structure increasing the gross floor area by twenty-five (25) per cent or more;
- (3) An existing residential structure that results in the land use of such structure being changed to a nonresidential use requiring a certificate of occupancy ; or
- (4) The construction of a new off-street parking facility or the expansion of an existing off-street parking facility that increases the paved area by twenty-five (25) per cent or more.
- (5) The demolition of, and rebuilding of, fifty (50) per cent or more of the structures footprint before the demolition.

Sec. 8-449. Exceptions.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to applications for the following:

- (1) A building permit for a single-family residence or duplex;
- (2) A building permit for the restoration, within twelve (12) months, of any building that has been damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion, storm or accident of any kind; or

- (3) A building permit for the renovation, remodeling or expansion of an existing structure that does not increase the floor area or off-street parking area by twenty-five (25) per cent or more.

Sec. 8-450. *Landscaped area required.*

A minimum of ten (10) per cent of the total building site shall be devoted to landscaping except that the square footage of all portions of the building site covered by buildings or designated as fenced and secured storage areas shall be subtracted from the building site area prior to making the ten (10) per cent calculation. At least seventy (70) per cent of the required landscaped area shall be located within the street yard. For multiple-family developments, where it would be more desirable to disperse the landscaping throughout the site, the percentage of landscaping to be located in the street yard may be reduced by the City Planner.

Sec. 8-451. *General requirements for landscaped areas.*

Landscaped areas shall meet the following general requirements:

- (1) Use of Drought-Tolerant Vegetation
 - a. Except as otherwise provided by this Section, all plant material used for landscaping shall be selected from the Drought Tolerant Plant List in Appendix "A"
 - b. Plants not listed on the Drought Tolerant Plant List may be used as follows.
 - i. Existing Plants. Existing trees and shrubs may be incorporated in a landscaped area, if their locations do not conflict with the plant location requirements of this Section.

(2) Oasis Allowance

An oasis is an area where non-drought tolerant landscaping designs are permitted. Plants not listed on the Drought Tolerant Plant List may be used in an oasis if the plants are grouped in separately programmed irrigation areas according to their water requirements. The location and maximum area on a site that may be used for oasis areas, including those located in a street landscaping border shall be a maximum of 10% of the required 10% landscaping requirement as determined in Section 8-450 of this ordinance.

- a. The oasis area limitations in this section do not apply to:
 - i. Public parks and botanical gardens;
 - ii. Outdoor recreation facilities, whether under public or private ownership, for public use, schools, or day care centers;
 - iii. The playing areas of golf courses; or
 - iv. Cemeteries;

(3) Landscaped areas shall include a combination of the following types of materials: Trees, shrubs, annual and/or perennial plants, vines, grass, and/or ground cover. Nonliving, durable materials commonly used in landscaping, such as organic mulches, rocks, pebbles, sand, walls and fences, but excluding paved surfaces, may also be utilized in landscaped areas. Pervious, decorative paving materials and brick pavers may be included in the form of walkways or driveways through landscaped areas. However, off-street parking areas paved with such materials shall not be considered as landscaped areas. The use of nonliving materials shall not predominate over the use of organic plant materials except where the xeriscape principles are used in coordination with Drought Tolerant Native Landscaping.

- (4) All landscaped areas shall be protected by concrete curbing or other acceptable devices which prohibit vehicular access to and encroachment of these areas.
- (5) A landscaped area shall have a minimum dimension of three (3) feet on any side.

Sec. 8-452. Landscaping in off-street parking areas.

If a site which is subject to this section includes an off-street parking area which is fifty (50) parking spaces or larger in size, twenty (20) per cent of the landscaping required in Section 8-450 above shall be installed in the form of landscaped islands, medians or peninsulas. These landscaped areas will serve the purposes of breaking up large expanses of pavement and guiding the circulation of vehicles and pedestrians within the parking lot. Landscaped islands, medians and peninsulas shall have a minimum dimension of five (5) feet on any side. The requirements of this section shall not apply to outdoor display areas.

Sec. 8-453. Tree requirements.

- (1) At least one (1) tree shall be provided per eight hundred (800) square feet of landscaped area required by the provisions of this section. A landscaped area of at least five (5) feet by five (5) feet shall be provided surrounding each tree. Outdoor car lots and other exhibitors of merchandise will be exempt from the tree requirement on any part of the landscaped areas that directly abut the show or display area.
- (2) Existing trees measuring 6” diameter and greater shall be preserved on commercial lots.
- (3) Should the developer be unable to preserve or transplant the existing 6” diameter and greater trees on the site they shall be able to remove the trees but shall replace the removed trees with the equivalent diameter trees. These replacement trees will not count towards the required landscaping

(4) Credit for preserving existing trees.

The tree requirements in subsection (1) above will be modified in favor of those developers that preserve existing trees. The developer will receive credit towards the tree requirements of subsection (1) and (2) as outlined in the following schedule:

EXISTING TREE CREDITS

TABLE INSET:

| No. of Trees | Caliper Size | Credits |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 1" to 6" | 1 |
| 1 | greater than 6" to 12" | 2 |
| 1 | greater than 12" to 15" | 3 |
| 1 | greater than 15" | 4 |

The following conditions shall be met in order for these tree credits to apply:

- (a) Each existing tree shall be in a healthy and growing condition.
- (b) During site preparation and construction, each existing tree shall be protected by the placement of a barrier around the area below the drip line.
- (c) A minimum of seventy-five (75) per cent of the area below the drip line of an existing tree shall be maintained as a permanent, landscaped area at grades existing prior to site development unless special provisions are made for the protection and survival of the tree. Such special provisions, including but limited to the use of permeable paving materials, shall be subject to the approval of the Building Official.
- (d) Should any tree for which credit is received under the provisions of this subsection die at any time, the owner shall, within ninety (90) days, replace the tree with the equivalent species or a tree which will obtain the same height, spread and growth characteristics. The replacement tree shall have a minimum caliper of three (3) inches when planted.

Sec. 8-454. *Landscaping within public right-of-way.*

- (1) *Landscaping required.* The unpaved portions of the public right-of-way abutting the entire frontage of a lot shall be landscaped with live vegetative cover.
- (2) *Credits.* The landscaped area provided within the public right-of-way shall be credited toward the overall landscaped area requirement of subsection 8-450; provided, however, that such credit shall not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the required landscaped area for the site.
- (3) *Restrictions.*
 - (a) Trees, shrubs and other landscape materials which will exceed two (2) feet in height shall not be installed in public right-of-way.
 - (b) Portions of right-of-way to be improved in future street widening projects shall not be credited for landscaping purposes. For streets which have not been developed to their ultimate width, only the areas outside of the ultimate edge of street improvements, as determined by the City Engineer, shall be credited.
 - (c) The city shall not be responsible for the maintenance of landscaping installed in public rights-of-way. Nor will the city be responsible for the replacement of landscape materials which must be removed during the repair or maintenance of utilities or other public improvements.
 - (d) Underground sprinkler systems shall not be installed within street rights-of-way, except upon written agreement between the city and the property owner upon terms and conditions set by the City Engineer which shall include an acknowledgement by the owner that no compensation shall be paid to owner for any damages to or relocation costs of the sprinkler system resulting from future public work within the rights-of-way.

Sec. 8-455. *Visibility.*

Landscaping shall not obstruct the visibility of motor vehicles at intersections or points of ingress and egress. No landscaping which exceeds an elevation of the top-of-curb plus two (2) feet will be allowed in such areas, except for single trunk trees pruned to a height of seven (7) feet. These

trees are to be of such size and so spaced that no visual obstruction that represents a traffic hazard is created. Determinations regarding visual obstructions shall be made by the City Engineer.

Sec. 8-456. *Landscape plan required.*

Prior to the issuance of a building permit on any site to which these landscaping provisions apply, a landscape plan shall be required. If the required landscaping is part of a development for which a site plan is required, the landscape plan shall be a part of the site plan submittal. If the landscape plan is submitted independent of a site plan, it shall be submitted to the City Planner. Landscape plans shall be reviewed by the City Planner to determine whether they meet the requirements of this section. The time periods allowed for review shall be the same as those for site plans. Landscape plans shall be drawn to a minimum scale of one (1) inch to fifty (50) feet, and shall provide the following information:

- (1) Date, scale, north arrow, name and location of the development and the names of the owner and the person preparing the plan;
- (2) The locations and dimensions of all property lines, adjacent streets and rights-of-way, significant drainage features, buildings and structures, off-street parking, loading and vehicular use areas, driveways, and underground and/or overhead lines. The landscape plan shall also address the relationship between the drainage of landscaped areas and the drainage of the remaining features of the site;
- (3) A tree survey showing all existing trees located on the lot along with their diameter;
- (4) The landscaped areas on the site, including:
 - (a) Locations, dimensions and square footage of all landscaped areas;
 - (b) Types of landscape materials (i.e. grass, shrubs, groundcover, trees, etc.);
 - (c) The species, number, size and locations of all required trees; and
 - (d) The species, location and caliper of any existing trees to be preserved.
- (5) A description of proposed watering methods;
- (6) A description of how existing trees proposed to be preserved will be protected during site preparation and construction; and
- (7) All calculations necessary to confirm that the plan meets the requirements of subsections 8-450 through 8-455.

Sec. 8-457. *Planting criteria:*

- (1) *Trees.* Trees planted to meet the requirements of this section shall be a minimum caliper of two (2) inches when planted.
- (2) *Shrubs, annual and/or perennial plants, vines, grass, and ground cover.* Such materials planted to meet the requirements of this section shall be good, healthy nursery stock. Shrubs shall be a minimum of one (1) foot in height or width when planted.
- (3) *Grass.* Grass areas shall be planted in species normally grown as permanent lawns in Del Rio. Grass areas may be sodded, plugged, sprigged or seeded, except that solid sod shall be used in the right-of-way, street yard and swales or other areas subject to erosion.

Sec. 8-458. *Water conservation principles.*

Developers are encouraged to Native, Drought Tolerant Landscaping, or water conservation principles, in meeting the requirements of this section. Drought Tolerant Landscaping principles include the use of the combination of mulches, or rocks with native and adapted lower water

demand plants, limited turf areas, and efficient watering methods resulting in significantly lower water use and decreased maintenance. If a landscape plan is developed using the Drought Tolerant principles, the provision in subsection 8-451.1 which requires living materials to predominate over nonliving materials, may be reduced to allow for the use of additional mulched or rock areas.

Sec. 8-459. *Alternative compliance.*

Under the specific conditions listed below, the City Planner may review and approve an alternative compliance landscape plan upon determining that such plan meets the general intent and purpose of this section and that the percentage requirement mandated in Sec 8-450 is still met. An alternative compliance plan may only be submitted under one (1) of the following specific conditions when such condition inhibits creative site design or poses unnecessary constraints to appropriate development as a result of strict compliance with the requirements set forth in this section:

- (1) Unique natural features such as soil characteristics, topography, geological characteristics, water features, and significant existing vegetation;
- (2) Peculiarly shaped lots;
- (3) Lots where space limitations exist as a result of the locations of existing structures, paved areas and other built features;
- (4) Lots in excess of fifteen (15) acres in size;
- (5) Lots with structures listed as low, medium or high priority in the Historic Resources Survey of Del Rio, Texas, and which meet the criteria outlined in the survey at the time of application.

(o)Sec. 8-460. *Appeals.*

Appeals which allege error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the director of planning in the interpretation of the provisions in this section shall be heard by the planning and zoning commission. The developer shall notify the City Planner of the decision to appeal. The planning department will review the appeal and/or the landscape plan and make a recommendation to the planning and zoning commission. The planning and zoning commission shall make a decision to either approve or deny the appeal. If the planning and zoning commission denies the appeal, the applicant may make a final appeal to the city council. The city council shall make the final decision to either approve or deny the appeal on the basis of public health, safety, welfare, and aesthetics of the appeal. A fee as determined by the City Council may be associated with this appeal for both the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council.

Sec. 8-461. *Installation.*

All landscaping shall be installed in a sound workmanship like manner and according to accepted good planting procedures.

Sec. 8-462. *Completion.*

The Building Official shall not issue a certificate of occupancy for any building, use or structure to which this section applies until the landscaping has been installed in accordance with the approved landscape plan. However, if the property owner/developer provides the Building Official with documented assurance that the landscape materials will be completed within a

specified period of time, the Building Official may issue a certificate of occupancy prior to completion of landscape installation. For purposes of this subsection, "documented assurance" shall mean a letter to the Building Official, co-signed by the property owner/developer and the contractor responsible for the installation of landscaping, which provides assurance that the required landscaping will be installed by a specific date. A copy of a valid contract to install the landscaping or proof of purchase of the required landscape materials shall be attached to the letter. The amount of time allowed to bring the premises into compliance shall be determined by the Building Official and shall not exceed sixty (60) days.

Sec. 8-463 *Irrigation.*

The irrigation of all landscaped areas shall be provided for either: a fully automatic or manual underground irrigation system or a hose attachment within one hundred (100) feet of all landscaped materials. Rain sensors are required for in-ground sprinkler systems for both commercial and residential properties. All irrigation systems must comply with the regulations as described in Chapter 29, Article IV of the City of Del Rio Code of Ordinances.

Sec. 8-464 *Maintenance.*

The property owner shall be responsible for the maintenance of all landscaping. This shall include watering, mowing, edging, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, and other such activities common to the maintenance of landscaping. In addition, landscape materials such as mulch, rock, or sprinklers shall be maintained in such a manner so that they meet the requirements of subsection 8-455, Visibility. Landscaped areas shall be kept free of trash, litter, weeds, and other such materials that are not a part of the landscaping. All plant material shall be maintained in a healthy and growing condition as is appropriate for the season of the year. Plant material which dies shall be replaced with plant material of similar variety and size within ninety (90) days.

Sec. 8-465 *Enforcement.*

The Building Official shall be the enforcing official, charged with the duty of administering the provisions of this section and securing compliance therewith. The enforcing official shall make such inspections as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes and intent of this section and shall investigate any complaints of alleged violations of this section. Whenever the enforcing official determines that a violation of this section exists, the official shall give written notice to the property owner. Such notice shall include a description of the property involved, a statement indicating the nature of the violation, the section(s) of the code upon which the violation is based, a description of the actions required to bring the premises into compliance, and a statement indicating the time within which the work must be accomplished. The amount of time allowed to bring the premises into compliance shall not be less than thirty (30) days or more than ninety (90) days from the date of the written notice. If the property owner fails to bring the premises into compliance after being given the foregoing notice, the Building Official may issue a citation to the property owner. Each day of a continuing violation is a separate offense. The Del Rio Municipal Court shall have jurisdiction over the prosecution of all citations issued under this section.

(Ord. No. 2005-29, § 2, 7-12-05, eff. 8-1-05)
Secs. 30-231--30-240. Reserved.

**APPENDIX A
DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANT LIST**

ANNUALS

Plants that complete their life cycle in one growing season.

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Black-eyed Susan 'Goldsturm' | Rudbeckia fulgida | 1'-4' | Sun/part shade; summer and fall blooming annual; foliage is rough to the touch; large, yellow-orange, daisy-like blooms with pronounced black centers. The variety 'Goldsturm' was selected as a 1999 Perennial Plant of the Year in Texas. |
| Bluebonnet | Lupines texensis | 4"-8" | Full sun; famous for their spikes of blue flowers along Texas roadsides in mid to late spring; also available in maroon, white, rosy-pink and light blue forms; Texas State Flower and Texas Superstar. • |
| Indian Blanket | Gaillardia sp. | 1-2' | Sun/part shade; annual wildflower with bright, daisy-like, red flowers with a yellow rim; |

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| | | | grows best in sandy soils. |
| Larkspur | Delphinium sp. | 3' | Full sun; tall tapering spikes of single or double blooms in shades of white, pink, blue and purple in spring and summer. • |
| Maximillian Sunflowers | Helianthus maximiliani | 4'-6' | Sun; spectacular yellow flowers in fall; a Texas native; the seeds attract birds. |
| Mexican Sunflower | Tithonia rotundifolia | 4'-6' | Full sun/part shade; bloom time is in the late summer/early fall velvet/fuzzy foliage / with orange blooms; average water needs. |
| Moss Rose | Portulaca grandiflora | 1' | Full sun; low-growing, summer annual; flowers may be single or double; blooms can be red, pink, white, yellow, and orange; small, fleshy leaves; will withstand high temperatures, drought and bright sunlight. |
| Pentas | Pentas lanceolata | 1'-2' | Full sun/part shade; clusters of star shaped flowers in summer and fall; |

blooms are pink, violet, red or white; very heat tolerant but will benefit from afternoon shade.

Periwinkle

Catharanthus roseus

1'

Full sun; prolific summer blooms in shades of pink, rose and white about the size of a quarter; best planted in early summer; these annuals have a tendency to be destroyed by Phytophthora fungi - prevent this disease by avoiding overwatering, providing well drained soil for these plants, and by mulching the planting area.

[Purslane](#)

Portulaca oleracea

1'

Full sun; low-growing, summer annual; flowers last only a day but are quickly replaced; bloom colors include pink, lavender, white, yellow, and orange; small, fleshy leaves; will withstand high temperatures, drought and bright sunlight.

[Zinnia](#)

Zinnia

1'-2'

Full sun; a re-

hybrida

seeding annual that flowers in shades of yellow, orange, pink and white summer through fall; performs well in both warm and cool conditions; great for attracting butterflies; also an excellent cut flower.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

Plants that have succulent stems and branches with scales or spines instead of leaves and are found especially in dry areas.

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agave, Century Plant | Agave americana | 3'-8' | Sun; evergreen; large, grey, spine-tipped leaves; spends years storing energy - its last act is to form a 15' flower stalk that with a greenish white flower; a favorite of hummingbirds and bats; a Texas native. |
| Heartleaf Iceplant | Aptenia cordifolia | To 10" | Sun/part shade; deciduous; daisy-like, brightly colored flowers and thick, fleshy leaves; needs little water except in extreme heat. |
| Paleleaf Yucca | Yucca pallida | 1'-2' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; pale, blue-green foliage; large, cream-colored bloom stalk in early spring; a Texas native. |
| Red Yucca | Hesperaloe parviflora | 3'-4' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; long lasting |

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| | | | spikes of pink to red flowers in summer, flower stalks reaching 4'-6' tall; clumping, yucca-like plant with narrow, sword-like leaves; a Texas native. |
| Sedum | Sedum spp. | | Sun/part shade; many flower colors including white, yellow, pink, red and purple; well suited as rockery plantings, perennial border or groundcover; does well in poor, dry soils. |
| Softleaf Yucca | Yucca recurvifolia | 4' -6' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; soft, bendable foliage; tall, cream colored bloom stalk in summer. |
| Spanish Dagger | Yucca treculeana | 15'T x 5'W | Sun; evergreen; cream colored flower with long, leathery capsules to 4" long. The leaves are thick and concave, very long and thin, with a sharp tip. |
| Spinless Prickly Pear | Opuntia ellisiana – "Burbank Spineless" | 1'-6' | Sun; evergreen; yellow or orange flowers, purple fruit (Tunas) that is edible; cactus pads called "nopalito" in Spanish are also edible; this prickly pear is spineless and needs soil that drains well; a Texas native • |
| Texas Sotol | Dasyilirion texanum | 5' | Sun; evergreen; long, lance-like foliage with sharp, spiny edges; very tall bloom stalk in spring and summer; extremely heat tolerant; a Texas native. |

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| Twisted Leaf Yucca | <i>Yucca rupicola</i> | 1'-2' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; large creamy white flower spikes appear sometime from May to July; the green foliage twists as it ages; needs little care once established; deer love to eat the flower stalk before it opens; a Texas native. • |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

GRASSES, TURF

Plants that have single or clustered bladelike leaves and that spread by seed or along the ground

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bermuda grass | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | 12"-16" | Sun; will go dormant during the winter; established by seed, sprigs, hydromulch or sod. Regular mowing, fertilization and some watering during periods of drought will keep this turf grass green. |
| Buffalo grass | <i>Buchloe dactyloides</i> | 4"-6" | Sun; will not grow in shade; will go dormant during winter; established by seed in late spring or sod anytime. Bluish-green color and delicate white seed heads gives the lawn a soft look. |
| Prairie mix | n/a | 8"-12" | Sun; will go dormant during the winter; established by seed. Mixture of Texas native bunch grasses which contain, 'Little bluestem', 'Sideoats grama', 'Buffalograss', 'Curlymesquite', can also add wildflowers. |
| St. Augustine grass | <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> | 4"-5" | Plant only in shade and on deep soil (12 or more inches); use the variety 'Floritam', which is the most drought and pest resistant St. Augustine grass. Established as sod or plugs; mow at 3"; semi-dormant in winter. |
| Zoysia | <i>Zoysia sp.</i> | 2" | Sun/ partial shade; will go dormant during the winter; established by sod only. A good, dense Zoysia turf is not |

only attractive but insect and disease resistant. Some varieties that are recommend: 'Jamur', 'El Toro', 'Empire', and 'Palisades'.

GROUND COVER

Plants that spread along the ground and generally have woody stems

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ajuga | Ajuga reptans | 4" | Part shade/shade; evergreen; fast-spreading groundcover with spikes of blue flowers in summer; spreads by runners. |
| Asiatic Jasmine | Trachelospermum asiaticum | n/a | Sun/shade; evergreen; green or variegated foliage with the very rare appearance of small white flowers; widely used as an evergreen groundcover; difficult to remove once established. |
| Clover Fern | Marsilea macropoda | 6"-10" | Sun or Shade; no flowers; delicate, hairy, clover-like leaves; a nice groundcover for borders and along walk ways; dies back during the winter; a Texas native. |
| English Ivy | Hedera helix | n/a | Shade; evergreen; large, glossy, dark-green leaves; capable of climbing 15'-20' over fences and into trees - maintain neatness with annual trimming. |
| Frog fruit | Phyla incisa | n/a | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; a low-growing groundcover that spreads quickly and provides nectar for butterflies; frogfruit is rarely found in nurseries but can be found growing in many public areas where transplants can be taken. |
| Gregg Dalea | Dalea greggii | 6'-12" | Sun; evergreen; small purple blooms spring through fall; small, silvery leaves; a great groundcover in rocky areas with |

poor soil; a Texas native.

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| Lantana, Trailing | Lantana montevidensis | 1' | Sun/part shade; spreading and mounding groundcover that blooms spring through frost; purple or white flower varieties available; dies back during late fall and winter; enjoyed by butterflies. |
| Liriope | Liriope muscari | 1'-2' | Part shade/shade; dark green grass-like foliage with lilac-purple flowers spikes; grows in clumps. |
| Monkey (Mondo) Grass | Ophiopogon japonicus | n/a | Part shade/shade; leaves are dark green and grassy; blooms are rarely (if ever) seen; spreads by underground runners; dwarf and variegated varieties available. |
| Ruellia "Blue Shade" | Ruellia squarrosa | to 1' | Sun/shade; semi-evergreen; velvety leaves and light blue to lavender flowers summer through first frost; has a trailing or mounding form; insect and disease resistant. |
| Silver Ponyfoot | Dichondra argentea | 2"-4" | Sun/part shade; groundcover with attractive, silvery, hoof-shaped leaves; must have good drainage; foliage dies back during winter. |
| Snakeroot | Orbexilum sp. | 6" | Sun/part shade; evergreen; dense groundcover with small clusters of purple flowers late spring through fall; seeds are enjoyed by wildlife; adaptable to many soils; a great substitute for the over-used asian jasmine; a Texas native. |
| Trailing Juniper | Juniperus sp. | n/a | Several varieties available; not suitable for wet, humid areas; sun |
| Vinca | Vinca major | n/a | Sun/part shade; hardy groundcover with blue to purple |

flowers and long trailing stems with dark green, glossy leaves.

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| Woolly Stemodia | Stemodia lanata | 6" | Sun/part shade; an attractive groundcover with silvery leaves and purple blooms in spring; high heat tolerance; do not over-water; a Texas native. |
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HERBS

Plants that have aromatic stems, leaves and seeds

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Basil | Ocimum basilicum | 4"- 3' | Full sun; heat tolerant plant but prefers to be kept with somewhat moist soil; dies back in winter; replant in late spring. Keep plant at 6" – 8" tall by pinching off top leaves. Mint Family |
| Cilantro | | 4"-6" | Full sun but a cool season herb only; grow from mid-November to mid-March; leave last crop to seed and collect seed for next year. Parsley Family. |
| Dill | Anethum graveolens | 24"-36" | Full sun to very light shade; a cool season herb only; grows from October to early April and germinates easily from seed; great food for Swallowtail butterfly caterpillars. Parsley Family. |
| Lemon balm | | 12"-18" | Full sun but a cool season herb only; grow from mid-November to mid-March; leave last crop to seed and collect seed for next year. Parsley Family. |
| Mexican Mint Marigold | Tagetes lucida | 2-3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; yellow-orange flowers; benefits from light pruning in early summer to produce thick blooms; freezes to ground in winter; native to Mexico where foliage is used for teas and seasoning. |
| Oregano | Origanum vulgare | 4" | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; small white flowers in summer; sprawling form; aromatic. |

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| Rosemary, prostrate | Rosmarinus officinalis ver. prostratus | 1'-2' | Sun; evergreen; small clusters of light lavender-blue flowers; blooms spring through fall. Prostrate varieties used as ground cover or bank cover. Endures hot sun and poor soil with little watering once established. Leaves widely used as a seasoning. |
| Rosemary, upright | Rosmarinus officinalis | 3'-5' | Sun; evergreen; small clusters of light lavender-blue flowers; blooms spring through fall; makes a good ground cover. Endures hot sun and poor soil with little watering once established. Leaves widely used as a seasoning. |
| Santolina | Santolina sp. | 1-1.5' | Sun; evergreen; bright yellow flower that blooms in midsummer; with green or silver foliage. Often used as an edging plant, it is also suitable for a mixed or shrub borders; requires well-drained soil. |
| Spanish Lavender | Lavandula stoechas | 18"-2' | Sun; evergreen; flowers are fragrant with purple blooms; needs well drained soil with average water needs; careful not to overwater. Lavender is attractive to bees, butterflies and/ or birds. |
| Thyme | Thymus vulgaris | 6"-10" | Full sun; drought tolerant plant; evergreen; attractive to honey bees; prefers pots and rock gardens; prune back severely in March and moderately in July. |

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Grasses that grow in bunches and have decorative leaves and flowers

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| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bamboo Muhly | Muhlenbergia dumosa | 3'-6' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; graceful, thin foliage with an arching, cloud-like appearance; although much thinner, its foliage looks similar to bamboo canes. |
| Basket Grass | Nolina texana | 2' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; cream-colored plume in spring and summer; beware of sharp leaf edges. |
| Big Bluestem | Andropogon | 3'-6' | Full sun; flowers late summer to early |

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| | gerardii | | fall; seedhead resembles a turkey foot because of its shape and dark color; a Texas native. |
| Dwarf Fountain Grass | Pennisetum alopecuroides | 2'-3' | Sun; copper colored, bristle-like seed heads; fine textured leaves that have an attractive, golden color in late fall. |
| Eastern Gamagrass | Tripsacum dactyloides | 3'-10' | Full sun/part shade; stays green most of the year, except in winter when the plant is dormant; leaves are wide and have sharp edges; grows best near river banks and other moist sites; a Texas native. |
| Gulf Muhly | Muhlenbergia capillaris | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; stiff, needle-like foliage; soft cloud-looking, purple plumes in fall; a Texas native. |
| Inland Seoats | Chasmanthium latifolium | 3'-4' | Part shade/shade; flaunts drooping, wheat-like seed heads. |
| Lindheimer's Muhly | Muhlenbergia lindheimeri | 4'-5' | Sun/part shade; a fine textured, clumping grass that is attractive as a specimen planting or screen; silvery-green foliage and golden seed plumes in the fall; a Texas native. |
| Little Bluestem | Schizachyrium scoparium | 3' | Sun/part shade; a clumping grass that appears bluegreen in summer and then copper from Oct.-March; has been known as host plant for butterflies; a drought tolerant Texas native. |
| Mexican Feathergrass | Nassella tenuissima | 2' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; elegant, wispy foliage; can be invasive; reseeds readily. |
| Pampas Grass | Cortaderia selloana | 7' | Coarse, full sun, makes good border; attractive, feathery stalks. |
| Purple Fountain Grass | Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum' | 4' | Purple color, full sun, cut back in winter for best growth. Prone to hard freezes. |
| Sideoats Grama | Bouteloua curtipendula | 2'-3' | Dappled shade, part shade, full sun; well adapted to thin, rocky soils. |
| Switchgrass | Panicum virgatum | 3'-10' | Sun, partial-shade, stands out in tall grass prairie by turning a rich gold in |

PALMS

Plants that have non-woody stems, one growing point, and leaves that are either fan or feather shaped.

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Butia or Jelly Palm | <i>Butia capitata</i> | 10'-15' | Feather palm with blue-green leaves; sun |
| Cabbage palm | <i>Sabal palmetto</i> | 30'-40' | Smaller fronds than Texas sabal; green fronds |
| California Fan Palm | <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> | 25'-50' | Tree-like palm; sun. Hybrids with <i>W. robusta</i> can be taller |
| Canary Island Date Palm | <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> | 20'-30' | Beautiful feather palm; may be damaged in very cold winters |
| Dwarf Palmetto | <i>Sabal minor</i> | 3'-7' | Sun/partial shade; trunkless, bushy palm; Texas Native |
| European Fan Palm | <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> | 6'-12' | Tough, clumping fan palm with spiny petioles |
| Mazari Palm | <i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i> | 6'-25' | Slow growing fan palm with blue-green leaves |
| Mexican Blue Palm | <i>Brahea armata</i> | 12'-25' | Fan palm with blue-green leaves; sun |
| Mule palm | <i>Butia X Syagrus</i> | 35'-40' | Cross between jelly and queen palm, more hardy than either |
| Needle Palm | <i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i> | 5'-6' | Clumping shrublike palm foliage for sun to part shade |
| Silver Saw Palmetto | <i>Sorenoa repens</i> | 3'-6' | Clumping low palm in both blue and green forms |
| Sinaola hesper palm | <i>Brahea aculeate</i> | 10'-15' | Highly drought tolerant, blue-green leaves, slow growing |
| Texas Sabal Palm | <i>Sabal texana</i> | 15'-25' | Sun, slow growing, requires moist soil, cold hardy palm, Texas Native |
| Windmill Palm | <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> | 10'-35' | Tree-like; sun; not considered a canopy; good foundation plant |

PERENNIALS

Plants that live for several years, or come back annually usually with new herbaceous growth.

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
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| American Beautyberry | <i>Callicarpa americana</i> | 3'-4' | Shade/part shade; deciduous; perennial shrub with brilliant purple berry clusters in fall; a Texas native. |
| Artemisia | <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | 1' | Sun; evergreen; aromatic, lacey-gray foliage; not favored by deer. |
| Autumn Sage | <i>Salvia greggii</i> | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; very tough salvia with tubular flowers that come in many colors; adaptable to many soil types; blooms best in spring and fall; a Texas native. |
| Bicolor Iris | <i>Iris bicolor</i> | 4' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; graceful, narrow, green foliage; beautiful succession of yellow and brown blooms that last only a day. |
| Big Red Sage | <i>Salvia penstemonoides</i> | 3'-4' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; red blooms, glossy leaves; attracts hummingbirds; a Texas native. |
| Black Dalea | <i>Dalea frutescens</i> | 1'-3' | Sun; deciduous; small, purple blooms mid-summer through fall; good source of nectar. |
| Black-foot Daisy | <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i> | 1'-2' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; low, mounding plant with narrow, green leaves and creamy-white flowers with orange centers; a Texas native. |
| Bouncing Bet | <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> | 3' | Sun/partial shade; deciduous; dense clusters of aromatic flowers pink to white in late spring; a Texas native. |

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| Bulbine | Bulbine frutescens | 2' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; aloe-like leaves; tall, orange and yellow bloom stalks spring through frost. |
| Butterfly Bush | Buddleja davidii | 5' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; many bloom colors available; blooms late spring through fall; appealing to butterflies. |
| Butterfly Gaura | Gaura lindheimeri | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; grows in a loose, bushy clump with fragrant, white and pink flower spikes; flowers resemble butterflies. |
| Butterfly Iris | Dietes grandiflora | 4' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; graceful, narrow, green foliage; beautiful succession of short-lived white, purple and yellow blossoms. |
| Butterfly Weed | Asclepias spp. | 3'-4' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; yellow and orange flowers spring through frost; attracts butterflies; foliage is good larval food for Monarch Butterflies. |
| Cast Iron Plant | Aspidistra elatior | 3' | Shade only; evergreen; burns easily in sun; dark glossy green leaves. |
| Cedar Sage | Salvia roemeriana | 1-2' | Shade/part shade; small perennial adapted to grow in the shade; red flowers appear in summer, but look their best in the fall. |
| Chile Pequin | Capsicum annuum | 2'-4' | Sun or shade; deciduous, reseeding perennial; white flowers produce small, edible, hot peppers; excellent food source for birds. |
| Chocolate Flower | Berlandiera lyrata | 1'-2' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; yellow daisy-like flowers that smell like chocolate; blooms spring through fall; attracts |

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| | | | butterflies; a Texas native. |
| Cigar Plant | Cuphea spp. | 1'-4' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; small shrub with brilliant orange, pink or red cigar-looking flowers; great for attracting hummingbirds; many available including Cuphea ignea, Cuphea micropetala and Bat Faced Cuphea. |
| Columbine, Blazing Stars | Aquilegia x puryearana | 2' | Part shade/shade; semi evergreen and reseeding; attractive fern-like foliage; bursts of bright yellow-spurred flowers in spring; interior of flowers is a reddish color; Blazing Stars Columbine is a hybrid between two of our native Texas Columbines, Aquilegia canadensis from Central Texas, and Aquilegia chrysantha hinckleyana, from Big Bend. |
| Copper Canyon Daisy | Tagetes lemmonii | 3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; orange-yellow flowers in spring and fall; soft, feathery appearance; foliage has a very strong scent. |
| Coralberry | Symphoricarpos orbiculatus | 2'-6' | Part shade; deciduous; magenta berries in late fall/winter; spreads by runners; a Texas native. |
| Coreopsis | Coreopsis grandiflora | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; also known as "Tickseed"; bright yellow flowers spring through fall; a crimson blotch appears on the flower in native Tickseed; compact varieties include 'Baby Sun' and 'Sunray'; many annual varieties are also available; a Texas native. |

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| Crinum Lilly | Crinum americanum | 1-3' | |
| Damianita | Chrysactinia mexicana | 1'-2' | Sun; evergreen; small but abundant, yellow blooms spring through fall; needs good drainage; a Texas native. |
| Daylily | Hemerocallis sp. | 1'-3' | Sun/part shade; long strap-like leaves; flower shapes include funnel, spider, triangle and circle; many bloom colors; blooms in early summer and each flower only lasts a day. |
| Fall Aster | Aster oblongifolius | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; dramatic display of purple daisy-like blooms in fall; grey-green, low-growing, aromatic foliage that grows through summer. |
| Four Nerve Daisy | Tetaneuris scaposa | 10" | Sun/part shade; evergreen; yellow, daisy-like blooms spring through frost; short, clumping foliage; very drought tolerant; a Texas native. |
| Garden Canna | Canna x Generalis | 1'-3' | Sun, partial sun, red, orange, yellow, pink, white, salmon flowers |
| Gayfeather | Liatris sp. | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; tall bottle brush-like clusters of purple or pinkish-purple flowers; makes an excellent cut flower; many, including Liatris mucronata, are native to Texas. |
| Giant Coneflower | Rubeckia maxima | 3'-9' | Sun/part shade; deciduous perennial that has clumping, silvery, blue-green foliage with intense yellow petals that dangle from a tall brown |

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| | | | center; good wildlife plant. |
| Gregg Dalea | Dalea greggii | 6'-12" | Sun; evergreen; small purple blooms spring through fall; small, silvery leaves; a great groundcover in rocky areas with poor soil; a Texas native. |
| Gregg's Mistflower | Eupatorium greggii | 1.5'-3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; soft, fine-textured lavender flowers summer through fall; native to Texas; a butterfly magnet. |
| Hill Country Penstemon | Penstemon triflorus | 1'-3' | Sun; deciduous; white to purplish tubular blooms; attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies; a Texas native. |
| Hinckley's Columbine | Aquilegia hinckleyana | 18" | Part shade/shade; semi evergreen and reseeding; attractive fern-like foliage; bursts of bright long yellow-spurred flowers in early spring; a Texas native. |
| Holly Fern | Cyrtomium falcatum | 2'-3' | Shade; evergreen; does best in shady, moist areas but is tolerant of dry conditions. |
| Indigo Spires Sage | Salvia farinacea X longispicata. | 2'-3' | Large salvia with spikes of deep purple blooms that thrive during the hottest months of summer. Flowers are very popular with hummingbirds and butterflies. Benefits from being trimmed back several times each summer to encourage new flush of blooms. Will freeze to ground in winter |
| Iris | Iris spp. | 1.5-2' | Fanned, strap-like leaves. Stalk flowers appear in very early spring. Color and height varies with variety. |

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| | | | Leaves decline and have brown tips during hottest summer months. |
| Jerusalem Sage | <i>Phlomis fruticosa</i> | 2'-3' | Sun; evergreen; unusual, yellow summer blooms; fuzzy, green-gray foliage. |
| Lamb's Ear | <i>Stachys byzantina</i> | 12-15' | Sun/part sun; purple flowers spikes in summer; low-growing, fast spreading herb with silvery foliage usually densely covered with gray or silver-white, silky hair. |
| Lantana, Bi-color | <i>Lantana camara</i> | 3'-5' | Sun; deciduous; many flower colors in bi-color patterns; native to South Texas; loved by butterflies. |
| Lantana, Texas | <i>Lantana horrida</i> | 3'-5' | Sun; deciduous; orange flowers spring through summer; leaves have strong, pungent scent; loved by butterflies; a Texas native. |
| Lantana, Trailing | <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> | 1' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; blooms spring through frost; purple or white flower varieties available; nice, spreading groundcover; enjoyed by butterflies. |
| Louisiana Iris | <i>Iris spp.</i> | 1'-3' | Sun/part shade; begins blooming in March or April; flower colors are many but include purple, yellow, red, white and lavender; may go dormant in summer heat; loves moist, poorly drained soils and blooms are very attractive to bees. |
| Mealy Cup Sage | <i>Salvia farinacea</i> | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; dies back in winter; intense, violet-blue flower spikes in summer; very drought tolerant; a Texas native. |

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| Mexican Butterfly Weed | <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; perennial with numerous yellow-orange flowers in summer and fall; produces large amounts of nectar that attracts butterflies. |
| Mexican Milkweed | <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> | 1'-3' | Sun/part shade; two-toned red and orange flowers that bloom spring through fall; will die back most winters and re-emerge in the spring; loved by butterflies; a yellow variety is also available. |
| Mexican Mint Marigold | <i>Tagetes lucida</i> | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; orange-yellow blooms in fall; trim only after bloom; foliage and bloom have strong licorice-like scent. |
| Mexican Oregano | <i>Poliomentha longiflora</i> | 1'-3' | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; showy, light purple bloom and aromatic foliage; blooms late spring through summer. |
| Mistflower, Boneset | <i>Eupatorium</i> spp. | 2'-4' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; fine-textured lavender flowers; native to Texas; adored by butterflies; prefers moist soil. |
| Mountain Sage | <i>Salvia regla</i> | 3'-5' | Part shade; deciduous; red to orange blooms summer through fall; attracts hummingbirds; native to Texas. |
| Oxalis | <i>Oxalis crassipes</i> | To 6" | Sun/part shade; deciduous; small, delicate pink or white flowers in early spring; may bloom on and off throughout the year; clover-like foliage. |
| Persian Shield | <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> | 2' | Part shade; deciduous; beautiful purple and green foliage; not deer resistant. |

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| Pigeonberry | <i>Rivina humilis</i> | 1'-2' | Shade/part shade; a Semi-evergreen perennial with pink and white flowers and red berries; blooms spring through fall; has attractive foliage that is often tinged with red; a great wildlife food source, especially for all kinds of birds; may also be used as a groundcover; a Texas native. |
| Purple Cone Flower | <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | 2' | Full sun/part shade; purple, rosy pink, or white flower colors that bloom late spring through fall; will attract many butterflies; performs exceptionally well in summer heat and well-drained soil. |
| Purple Heart | <i>Setcreasea pallida</i> | 12"-18" | Sun/part shade; deciduous; purple blooms and fleshy, purple foliage; very heat tolerant; can be invasive. |
| Rain Lily | <i>Zephyranthes</i> sp. | 1' | Sun, partial-shade, yellow, white, pink, rose tubular flowers |
| Rock rose | <i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i> | 2'-4' | Full sun/partial shade; an attractive, semi-evergreen perennial with deep rose-pink blooms and heart-shaped leaves; blooms late spring through fall; known as a short lived plant (3-6 years), but can be grown easily from its seed; will have more compact growth if pruned occasionally; a Texas native. |
| Ruellia, Dwarf Mexican | <i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> | 12"-24" | Sun or shade; deciduous; low-growing perennial that thrives in summer months; spreads in good conditions; produces steady flowers all summer; Katy variety is blue, Bonita is pink; although |

dwarf variety is considered invasive, the taller non-dwarf variety is highly invasive.

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| Russian Sage | <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> | 3' | Sun; deciduous; blue flowers on tall spikes summer through fall; attractive, silvery-gray, lacy foliage. |
| Shrimp Plant | <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> | 2'-4' | Sun/partial shade; soft green leaves with large, salmon and cream colored blooms that resemble shrimp; blooms spring through fall and will need protection from hard freezes; an excellent hummingbird plant. |
| Silverleaf/Evening Primrose | <i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> | 18" | Sun/part shade; deciduous; yellow, buttercup-like bloom; flowers close during heat of the day. |
| Skullcap, Pink Skullcap | <i>Scutellaria suffrutescens</i> | 12"-24" | Sun/part sun; mostly evergreen perennial; low, mounding growth habit; tiny, dark pink or blue flowers reminiscent of snapdragon blooms; attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. |
| Society Garlic | <i>Tulbaghia violacea</i> | 1'-2' | Herbaceous perennial, Sun to part shade, lavender flowers spring to fall, evergreen in mild winters, deer resistant. • |
| Spider Lilly | <i>Hymenocallis liriosme</i> | 1.5 - 2.5' | White blossoms up to 7" across appear during mid-summer. Glossy, wide leaves grow in attractive clumps up to two feet long. Grows from a bulb. Thrives in semi-shady areas. Foliage usually freezes to ground. |
| Standing Cypress | <i>Lpomopsis rubra</i> | 2'-4' | Sun, partial-shade, red, yellow spires |
| Sweet Violet | <i>Viola odorata</i> | 1' | Sun, partial-shade, purple, |

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| | | | deep blue sweet violets |
| Texas Betony | <i>Stachys coccinea</i> | 1' | Sun or shade; sprawling evergreen perennial with small, scarlet-red blooms and fuzzy, apple-green leaves; deer resistant and drought tolerant; does attract hummingbirds; a Texas native. |
| Texas Gold Columbine | <i>Aquilegia chrysantha hinckleyana</i> 'Texas Gold' | 1'-2' | Part shade/shade; semi-evergreen; long-spurred yellow blossoms in spring; has delicate foliage that looks similar to the maidenhair fern; attracts hummingbirds; a reseeding Texas native and Texas Superstar. |
| Tropical Sage | <i>Salvia coccinea</i> | 2'-3' | Evergreen, red, pink blooms; part shade to full sun |
| Turk's Cap | <i>Malvaviscus drummondii</i> | 3'-6' | Sun/shade; large evergreen shrub; with red twisted-looking flowers year around; white and pink varieties also available; hummingbird magnet; a Texas native. |
| Verbena | <i>Verbena</i> sp. | 6"-1' | Full sun; blooms spring through fall; many colors and varieties; used as a perennial groundcover that is very heat and drought tolerant. |
| Verbena, Blue Princess | <i>Verbena X hybrida</i> | 6"-12" | Sun/part shade; deciduous; spreading perennial with bright lavender flowers that spread over large area; good for attracting butterflies; a Texas Superstar. |
| White Rain Lily | <i>Zephyranthes candida</i> | 1' | Ephemeral; sun, part shade; white |
| Woolly Butterfly Bush | <i>Buddleja marrubiifolia</i> | 5' | Sun; deciduous; orange blooms spring through summer; fuzzy foliage; |

attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; native to South Texas.

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| Yarrow | Achillea spp. | 1'-3' | Sun, partial-shade, bright yellow, white, red, pink, salmon, lavender flowers |
| Zexmenia | Wedelia hispida | 1'-2' | Sun, partial-shade, orangy yellow daisies, evergreen to dormant in winter |

ROSES

Plants that have woody, thorny stems and decorative, aromatic flowers

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Belinda's Dream | Rosa x 'Belinda's Dream' | 3-5' | Sun; semi-evergreen; fragrant, medium pink blooms from spring until frost; a fast growing shrub; few disease problems; a Texas Superstar. |
| China Rose | Chinensis sp. | 2'-4' | Sun/ part shade; semi-evergreen; has large clusters of small multi-color pink and white flowers throughout the summer months. |
| Fairy Rose | Rosa spp | 2.5-3' | Sun; semi-evergreen; light pink double blooms; best blooms in spring and fall; keep moist until established (usually requires one month to establish); average water needs during growing season. |
| Fortuniana Rose | Rosa x 'Fortuniana' | Climber | Sun; semi-evergreen; white flowers, the blooms are fragrant; it is also a vigorous climber also is pest resistant. |
| Knock-out | Rosa x 'Knock Out' | 3'-5' | Sun; semi-evergreen; cherry red or brilliant pink flowers that bloom from spring until frost; disease resistant and easy to grow. What it lacks in fragrance is made up for in performance as this rose blooms constantly. |
| Lady Banks Rose | Rosa banksia | Climber | Sun; evergreen; 1" white or yellow blooms cover the plant like a thick |

blanket in the spring, lasting up to 6 weeks; thornless; appears to have no serious insect or disease problems; hardiness questionable below 15 degrees.

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| Living Easy | Rosa x 'Living Easy' | 4' | Sun; evergreen; apricot-orange flowers; repeat bloomer. |
| Marie Pavie | Rosa x 'Marie Pavie' | 3' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; white to pale pink flowers; antique rose; repeat bloomer; fragrant; few thorns. |
| Martha Gonzales | Rosa spp. | 3' | Sun/ part shade; semi-evergreen; neat bright scarlet single flower open flat to decorate a bushy shrub whose neat foliage has a dark red tinge; blooms from spring until frost. Has few thorns; disease tolerant; its size serves as an excellent choice for a low hedge or border. |
| Mermaid Rose | Rosa x bracteaeta | Climber | Sun; semi-evergreen; creamy yellow saucer sized 5-petal flower; with a mound of shiny green foliage; vigorous climber. |
| Mutabilis Rose | Rosa chinensis 'Mutabilis' | 3'-5' | Sun; semi-evergreen; has medium, semi-double, lilac pink flowers in loose clusters. They flush darker pink in the sun and are followed by large orange hips. Perfume is soft, but fruity and pleasant, used in a hedge; also known as the Butterfly Rose. |
| Nearly Wild | Rosa x 'Nearly Wild' | 3' | Sun; evergreen; pink flowers; repeat bloomer; disease resistant. |

SHRUBS - LARGE

Not taller than 25 feet at maturity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
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| Bay Laurel | Laurel noblis | 6'-12' | Evergreen, sun-part sun, fragrant leaves-used in cooking |
| Evergreen Sumac | Rhus virens | 4'-15' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; off-white flowers during summer and fall which attract butterflies; produces red fruit that is loved by birds; a Texas native. |
| Flameleaf Sumac | Rhus lanceolata | 10'-15' | Sun/partial shade; deciduous; beautiful red-orange leaves and bright red berries on female plants in fall; very high heat tolerance. |
| Lavender Tree | Vitex agnus-castus | 20' | Sun/partial shade; deciduous; beautiful lavender & white flowers that resemble spikes during spring, summer and fall; high heat tolerance. |
| Oleander | Nerium oleander | 4'-20' | Sun; evergreen; many bloom colors including white, yellow, pink, salmon and red; high eat tolerance; this plant is toxic and very harmful if ingested. |
| Possumhaw Holly | Ilex decidua | 15' | Sun/partial shade; deciduous; the female plant has shiny, red fruit during the winter months that is enjoyed by birds; very high heat tolerance; a Texas native. |

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| Rose of Sharon | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> | 15' | Sun/partial-shade; deciduous; pink, purple or white hibiscus-shaped flowers early summer through fall; high heat tolerance. |
| Southern Wax Myrtle | <i>Myrica cerifera</i> | To 15' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; wispy, narrow, olive-green leaves; sensitive to over-watering; makes a great evergreen screen. |
| Viburnum, Rusty Blackhaw | <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> | 10'-25' | Sun/partial sun; deciduous; glossy green leaves, with white flowers during spring and dark blue berries in fall; a Texas native. |

SHRUBS - MEDIUM

Not taller than 10 feet at maturity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
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| Agarita | <i>Mahonia trifoliolata</i> | 5'-9' | Sun/part shade; holly-like evergreen foliage; light yellow blooms in spring followed by edible, red berries that are loved by birds; a Texas native. |
| Barbados Cherry | <i>Malpighia glabra</i> | 2'-9' | Sun/shade; evergreen; pink flowers with bright-red, glossy berries spring through fall; fruit is appealing to many types of wildlife; a Texas native. |
| Bird of Paradise, Mexican | <i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i> | 6' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; bright yellow flowers with bright red stamens; pest and disease resistant. |

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| Bougainvillea | Bougainvillea sp. | To 15' | Large tropical shrub and climber. Full sun. Good in pots or well protected area in a yard. "blooms" best under stress- little water. Keep dry and root bound in pots. Purple, fuchsia, red. |
| Burford Holly | Ilex cornuta | 5'-7' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; shiny, dark green leaves with sharp spines; red berries in late fall and winter. |
| Bush Germander | Teucrium fruticans | 4'-6' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; lavender flowers summer through fall; silvery foliage; intolerant of over-watering. |
| Cenizo, Texas Sage | Leucophyllum sp. | 5'-9' | Sun; evergreen; dusty gray foliage; purple to pink flowers that appear after rain events in summer and fall; tolerates poor soil, heat and drought; a Texas native. |
| Chinese Horned Holly | Ilex cornuta | 6' | Sun or shade; evergreen; tough, dark green leaves with sharp spines; red berries in winter. |
| Dwarf Wax Myrtle | Myrica pusilla | 5' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; light, feathery foliage; good screen planting; a Texas native. |
| Elaeagnus | Elaeagnus spp. | 5'-8' | Sun/part shade; evergreen, grey-green foliage; tolerates poor soil, heat and drought; an excellent screen. |
| Elbow Bush | Forestiera pubescens | 3'-6' | Sun/part sun; deciduous; small yellowish-green flowers in late winter, followed by black fruit that |

are eaten by various wildlife; a Texas native.

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| Esperanza, Yellow Bells | <i>Tecoma stans</i> | 4'-8' | Sun; deciduous; clusters of yellow, bell-shaped flowers late spring through fall; 'Gold Star' is a highly recommended variety. |
| Firespike | <i>Odontonema strictum</i> | 3-4' | Shade/part shade; shiny, dark green foliage; bright red tubular flowers late summer through fall; cherished by hummingbirds and butterflies; freezes to the ground in winter. |
| Fragrant Sumac | <i>Rhus aromatica</i> | 2'-8' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; yellow bloom clusters in spring, red berry clusters and attractive red leaves in fall; a Texas native. |
| Hogplum | <i>Colubrina texensis</i> | 4'-6' | Sun/partial-shade; deciduous; unusual, greenish yellow blooms in spring; a great source of food and shelter for wildlife; a Texas native. |
| Indian Hawthorne | <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> | 2'-10' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; beautiful display of flowers in spring; shrubs with pink, rose, or white flowers available. |
| Italian Jasmine | <i>Jasminum humile</i> | 4'-6' | Sun/part shade; small dark glossy green leaves, yellow spring flowers; sprawling form. |
| Juniper | <i>Juniperus sp.</i> | 5'-10' | Tough evergreen; many varieties; sun, part shade |
| Mexican Bush Sage | <i>Salvia leucantha</i> | 3'-5' | Sun/part shade; grey-green foliage that grows through summer months; produces long spikes of purple |

flowers that are fringed with white; freezes to the ground in winter.

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| Nandina Heavenly Bamboo | <i>Nandina domestica</i> | 2'-6' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; red, orange, purple, and yellow foliage with red berries in fall; non-native and can be invasive due to birds eating the berries and "planting" them elsewhere; use in the heart of the city; may consider other choices in the hill country north of town or coastal plains south of town; many improved and dwarf varieties available. |
| Pittosporum | <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | 3'-8' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; leathery, glossy foliage; clusters of fragrant creamy white flowers in spring; green, variegated, and dwarf varieties available. |
| Pomegranate | <i>Punica granatum</i> | 5'-10' | Sun/part shade; upright, fruiting shrub; bright orange blooms and shiny, dark green leaves; large, edible fruit; does well in poor soils; dwarf and non-fruiting varieties also available. |
| Pride of Barbados, Poinciana | <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> | 5-8' | Sun; deciduous; tall, heat loving perennial that can be killed by sudden hard freezes; tropical looking, bright orange, yellow and red blooms in summer; stems are thorny. |
| Primrose Jasmine | <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> | 5'-8' | Sun/shade; evergreen; yellow flowers in early spring; long, arching branches that create a |

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| | | | mounding form; makes a great evergreen screen. |
| Split-leaf Philodendron | Philodendron selloum | To 10' | Part shade/shade; evergreen; large, tropical-looking foliage; great understory shrub or houseplant; easily damaged by freezing temps. |
| Thyrallis | Galphimia glauca | 5-9' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; bright spikes of golden-yellow flowers late spring through fall; deer resistant. |
| White Brush | Aloysia gratissima | 4'-8' | Sun; deciduous; spikes of delicate, fragrant, white flowers spring through fall; attracts bees and butterflies; a Texas native. |

SHRUBS - SMALL

Not taller than six feet at maturity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Artemisia Powis Castle | Artemisia X 'Powis Castle' | 1'-2' | A low-growing herb with light grey, feathery foliage. Has high heat tolerance and will adapt to most soils. Usually evergreen. |
| Barberry, Redleaf | Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea | 3'-5' | Part sun/shade; semi-evergreen; red foliage all summer replaced by red fruit during winter; use caution as limbs are thorny. |
| Bridal Wreath Spirea | Spirea cantoniensis | 2'-6' | Sun/partial-shade; deciduous; many, white, popcorn-looking blooms in spring; does not like heavy pruning; needs cold winter weather to bloom |

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| | | | well. |
| Dwarf Burford Holly | <i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii Nana' | 5' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; small, white blooms, red berries in winter; slow grower. |
| Dwarf Chinese Holly | <i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Rotunda nana' | 3'-4' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; small white blooms in spring, red berries in winter; leaves have sharp, needle points. |
| Dwarf Yaupon Holly | <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Nana' | 2'-3' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; small white blooms in spring; low, mounding shrub. |
| Fall Aster | <i>Aster oblongifolius</i> | 3' | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; dramatic display of purple daisy-like blooms in fall; grey-green, low-growing, aromatic foliage that grows through summer. |
| Firebush | <i>Hamelia patens</i> | 3'-5' | Heat and sun-loving perennial that grows larger each summer. A very tough plant that will reach up to five feet in diameter. Small, red tubular flowers attract hummingbirds. Freezes to ground each winter. |
| Flame Acanthus | <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> | 3'-4' | Sun; deciduous; small, orange-red, tubular blooms summer to frost; very heat tolerant; loved by hummingbirds; a Texas native. |
| Flowering Quince, Japanese | <i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> | 3' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; blooms early spring in a variety of colors including pink, white, rosy, red-orange; very short blooming |

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| | | | period; hummingbird friendly. |
| Glossy Abelia | Abelia x grandiflora | 4'-6' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; small, delicate, bell-shaped white summer flowers, tinged pink; graceful arching branches. |
| Grayleaf Cotoneaster | Cotoneaster glaucophyllus | 3'-6' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; small, white, 5-petaled flowers in summer, followed by bright red berries; dusty gray foliage. |
| Juniper | Juniperus sp. | 2'-5' | Evergreen shrubs; many varieties available; sun |
| Mexican Honeysuckle | Justicia spicigera | 2' | Sun/part shade; evergreen; orange blooms throughout the year; loved by hummingbirds. |
| Plumbago | Plumbago auriculata | 2'-4' | Sun/partial shade; deciduous; blue or white flower clusters summer through fall; informal growth habit; very high heat tolerance. |
| White Boneset | Eupatorium havanense | 2'-5' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; fragrant white to pale pink flowers in fall; informal growth habit; high heat tolerance; a magnet for butterflies and hummingbirds; a Texas native. |

TREES

Small: 10-25 feet; Medium: 25-40 feet; Large: 40 feet and higher

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|-------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Aleppo pine | Pinus halepensis | M | Sun; evergreen with yellowish green needles and round |

| | | | canopy |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anacacho orchid tree | <i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i> | S | Semi-Evergreen, tree-shrub, white flower clusters |
| Anaqua, Sandpaper tree | <i>Ehretia anacua</i> | M | Evergreen broadleaf; white flower clusters |
| Arizona Cypress | <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> | M | Evergreen conifer; gray green foliage; pyramidal shape |
| Ashe Juniper | <i>Juniperus ashei</i> | S | Evergreen conifer; green foliage, blue fruit used by wildlife |
| Bald Cypress | <i>Taxodium distichum</i> | L | Sun, part shade; deciduous; best if planted within 15 feet of water; copper leaves in fall. |
| Big Tooth Maple | <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> | M | Sun/part shade; deciduous; needs moist soil; outstanding fall color; seeds are a good food source for wildlife. |
| Blackjack Oak | <i>Quercus marilandica</i> | L | Sun/part shade; deciduous; needs well drained, preferably sandy, soil. |
| Bur Oak | <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | L | Deciduous; large acorns and leaves, good shade tree, oak wilt resistant |
| Carolina Buckthorn | <i>Frangula caroliniana</i> | S | Semi-evergreen; sun-shade, glossy |

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| | | | leaves, reddish fruit |
| Cedar Elm | <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> | M | Sun - Shade; deciduous; oval canopy, yellow fall color |
| Cherry Laurel | <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> | S | Sun; part shade; evergreen; dark glossy green leaves; vigorous grower; good wildlife food. |
| Chinquapin Oak | <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i> | L | Sun-Shade; deciduous; round canopy tree; blade like foliage |
| Condalia, Brazil, Bluewood Condalia | <i>Condalia hookeri</i> | S | Evergreen; delicate foliage; drought tolerant; sun-shade, excellent wildlife tree |
| Crabapple, Texas | <i>Mollis texana</i> | S | Partial shade, deciduous, spring white flowers |
| Crape Myrtle | <i>Lagerstroemia sp.</i> | S | Full sun only, deciduous, variety of colors, attractive bark and fall color, Non-native |
| Deodar Cedar | <i>Cedrus deodara</i> | L | Evergreen; spreading pyramidal shape |
| Desert Willow | <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> | S | Deciduous; pink tubular flowers; willow-like foliage, very drought tolerant |
| Escarpment Black Cherry | <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. | M | Deciduous; sun |

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| | eximia | | to shade; fall foliage; fruit good for wildlife |
| Escarpment Live Oak | <i>Quercus fusiformis</i> | L | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; adapted to thin soils; susceptible to oak wilt. |
| Eve's Necklace | <i>Sophora affinis</i> | M | Deciduous; sun-shade; white to pink flowers |
| Goldenball Lead Tree | <i>Leucaena retusa</i> | S | Full sun; deciduous; delicate foliage; fragrant yellow flowers |
| Hackberry | <i>Celtis</i> spp. | M | Deciduous; prolific; wildlife favorite for fruit and browse |
| Huisache | <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> | M | Deciduous; delicate foliage; fragrant yellow flowers |
| Italian stone pine | <i>Pinus pinea</i> | L | Sun; evergreen with long medium green needles and a very flat canopy; slow growing |
| Kidneywood | <i>Eysenhardtia polystachya</i> | S | Deciduous; delicate tree-shrub; fragrant white flowers |
| Lacebark Elm | <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> | M | Sun; deciduous; attractive exfoliating bark, susceptible to cotton root rot; Non-native |

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| Lacy Oak | <i>Quercus laceyi</i> | M | Deciduous; sun-partial shade; hill county native, oak wilt resistant |
| Live Oak | <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | L | Sun, semi-evergreen, small glossy leaves, valuable to wildlife, long lived |
| Loquat | <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> | S | Sun to partial shade, evergreen, large leaves, fragrant flowers, edible fruit, Non-native |
| Mesquite | <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> | M | Full sun only, deciduous; spreading form, rambling trunk. Texas Native |
| Mexican Buckeye | <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i> | M | Sun/part shade; deciduous; delicate pink flowers loved by bees in spring; produces 3-celled seed pods containing shiny black seeds; a Texas native. |
| Mexican live Oak, Monterrey Oak | <i>Quercus polymorpha</i> | L | Sun/part shade; Semi-evergreen; leathery leaves; oak wilt resistant. |
| Montezuma Cypress | <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> | L | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen, better adapted to drought than baldcypress; weeping canopy. |

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| Pecan | <i>Carya illinoensis</i> | L | Sun-shade, deciduous; needs lots of space and soil; sensitive to root impact |
| Plum, Mexican | <i>Prunus mexicana</i> | S | Deciduous; sun to shade; white flowers, fruit |
| Possumhaw Holly | <i>Ilex decidua</i> | S | Sun/partial shade; deciduous; the female plant has shiny, red fruit during the winter months that is enjoyed by birds; very high heat tolerance; a Texas native. |
| Red Buckeye | <i>Aesculus pavia</i> | S | Shade; deciduous, bright red flowers in early spring |
| Red Oak, Shumard | <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | L | Deciduous; fall color, good shade tree |
| Red Oak, Texas | <i>Quercus buckleyi</i> | M | Sun/partial shade; deciduous; great fall color; fruit & foliage valuable to wildlife |
| Redbud, Texas or Oklahoma | <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i> | S | Deciduous; sun-shade, pink to purple, occasionally white flowers |
| Retama, Paloverde | <i>Parkinsonia texana</i> | S | Full sun only; deciduous; fast growing, yellow flowers |
| Roughleaf Dogwood | <i>Cornus drummondii</i> | S | Sun/part shade; |

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| | | | deciduous; white flowers; thicket forming; nice fall color; recommended for wildscapes. |
| Rusty Blackhaw | <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> | S | Deciduous; fall color, white flower clusters |
| Senna, Flowering | <i>Cassia corymbosa</i> | S | Sun; deciduous; yellow flowers; dark green leaves; tolerant of poor, rocky soils. |
| Silk-tassle | <i>Garrya ovata</i> | S | Evergreen; sun-shade |
| Spiny Hackberry | <i>Celtis pallida</i> | S | Evergreen; greenish white flowers, yellow orange fruit |
| Sycamore, Mexican | <i>Platanus mexicana</i> | L | Deciduous; large leaves, good shade tree |
| Sycamore, Texas | <i>Platanus glabrata</i> | L | Deciduous; smaller leaves than Mexican sycamore, good shade tree |
| Texas Ash | <i>Fraxinus texensis</i> | M | Partial shade; deciduous; rare Hill Country Native; requires moist soil |
| Texas Buckeye | <i>Aesculus arguta</i> | M | Partial-shade; deciduous; 7 to 11 leaflets; yellow spring flowers |
| Texas Ebony | <i>Ebenopsis ebano</i> | S | Sun, evergreen; |

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| | | | white flowers, black rough bark, large seed pod |
| Texas Mountain Laurel | <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> | S | Sun; evergreen; violet grape scented flowers during early spring. Does best with good drainage or on rocky, dry areas. |
| Texas Persimmon | <i>Diospyros texana</i> | S | Deciduous, full sun, part shade, female trees have black fruit, smooth gray bark. |
| Texas Pistache | <i>Pistacia texana</i> | S | Semi-Evergreen; full sun to part- shade; red fruit |
| Texas Smoke Tree | <i>Cotinus obovatus</i> | S | Deciduous, mid- spring purple to pink flowers, good fall color |
| Vitex, Chaste Tree, Lavender Tree | <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> | S | Sun; deciduous; purple, pink, or white flower spikes; Non- native |
| Wafer Ash, Hop tree | <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> | S | Semi-Evergreen; sun-shade; light green foliage |
| Western Soapberry | <i>Sapindus drummondii</i> | M | Sun/partial sun; deciduous; cluste rs cream colored flowers in May |
| Wild Olive | <i>Cordia boissiereri</i> | S | Sun; semi- evergreen; large white flowers in summer, hardy to |

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| Yaupon Holly | <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | S | Evergreen; sun or shade; female has red fruit. |
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VINES

Plants that generally have an elongated woody stem and produce decorative, aromatic flowers

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height | Remarks |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Carolina Jessamine | <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> | n/a | Sun/part shade; evergreen vine; masses of yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers in spring and fall; large informal growth habit. |
| Clematis, Sweet Autumn | <i>Clematis paniculata</i> | n/a | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; billowy, fragrant, white blooms in fall; <i>Clematis paniculata</i> is one of VERY few <i>Clematis</i> vines that perform well in South Central Texas. |
| Confederate Jasmine | <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> | n/a | Sun/part shade; evergreen; very fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers in spring. |
| Coral honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | n/a | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; redish/coral colored blooms; good hummingbird plant; an alternative to the more common white Japanese honeysuckle which can be invasive; a Texas native. |
| Coral vine, Queen's wreath | <i>Antigonon leptopus</i> | n/a | Sun/part shade; deciduous; a vigorous climber, often seen on telephone poles; arrowhead or heart-shaped leaves and small |

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| | | | pink flowers in late summer and fall. |
| Crossvine | Bignonia capreolata | n/a | Part shade/shade; aggressive grower; tangerine blooms with yellow throat; produces a large flush of blooms in spring, with on/off blooming until frost; attracts hummingbirds. |
| Fig Ivy | Ficus pumila (repens) | n/a | Sun/part shade; evergreen; known for its ability to cling to and coat walls and fences; will require regular trimming to keep a neat appearance. |
| Hyacinth bean vine | Dolichos lablab | n/a | Sun/part shade; deciduous; a fast growing climber; fragrant 1 1/2 inch purple blossoms followed by 3 to 4 inch long shiny, bright purple beans; a good wildlife plant; will die back in winter to possibly return in late spring; reseeds as well. |
| Improved Trumpet Vine | Campsis radicans | n/a | Sun/ partial shade; deciduous; large, trumped-shaped, orange flowers during the summer months; very attractive to hummingbirds; an aggressive grower and Texas native. |
| Mexican Flame Vine | Senecio confusus | To 20' | Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; bright orange and red daisy-like blooms in early spring; glossy, dark green leaves; does not usually survive hard |

freezes.

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| Passion Vine | Passiflora incarnata | n/a | Sun/part shade; deciduous; a fast growing vine with intricate purple flowers; important food source for the Gulf Fritillary butterfly caterpillar; the caterpillars look spikey but are harmless -let them munch away if you want butterflies in the fall. |
| Scarlet Clematis | Clematis texensis | to 9' | Sun/partial-shade; deciduous; spring and summer urn-shaped blooms of red, rust, maroon or rose-pink; a Texas native. |
| Silverlace Vine | Polygonum aubertii | n/a | Sun/part shade; deciduous; fluffy masses of white or pinkish flowers in summer and fall; a vigorous climber that can grow up to 15 feet in one year, making it a great choice for creating a screen on a sturdy fence. |
| Virginia Creeper | Parthenocissus quinquefolia | n/a | Part shade/shade; deciduous; tiny flowers in late spring; lovely orange and scarlet fall color; produces blackish berries eaten by birds; a Texas native. |
| Winter Honeysuckle | Lonicera fragrantissima | 8'-10' | Sun/part shade; deciduous; fragrant clusters of small, white flowers on bare, arching branches in winter; rounded, bluish-green foliage; red berries follow the flowers in |

spring.

* Note: This plat list was provided by the San Antonio Water System's Conservation Department