



## Common Name

## Botanical Name

## Height Description

### Bog/Water Plant

<b>Horsetail Reed</b> <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	18"-24"	Also known as 'Scouring Rush'. Aggressive Spreader. Best grown in container with a water depth of 6". Zones 3-11.
<b>Lance-leaved Arrowhead</b> <i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	24"-36"	Abundant white flower spikes in summer with arrow shaped foliage. 6" water level.
<b>Lizard Tail*</b> <i>Saururus cernuus</i>	24"-36"	Attractive plant with fragrant white flowers in spring and summer. 6" water level. Zone 4-11
<b>Narrow-leaved Cattail</b> <i>Typha latifolia</i>	6'-8'	Narrow reed-like foliage with small narrow cattails in fall. Confine roots. 6" water level.
<b>Pickrel Rush</b> <i>Pontederia cordata</i>	24"-36"	Shiny green heart-shaped foliage bearing spike, blue-white blooms all summer.
<b>Water Clover</b> <i>Marsilea macropoda</i>	10"-12"	Actually a type of fern, water clover makes a neat ground cover in moist places or between rocks around the edge of a pond. Spreads vigorously in moist soil, but will not invade dry soil.

### Deciduous Shrub

<b>American Beautyberry*</b> <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	4'-6'	Attractive purple fruit clusters in fall. Small pinkish flowers mid to late summer. Attracts wildlife. Good in partial shade.
<b>Button Bush</b> <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	8'-12'	Tolerating a wide range of soil moisture, including seasonal flooding, button bush has white pompon like flowering ball in summer.
<b>Coralberry*</b> <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	24"-36"	This native perennial has bright purple-pink berries that ripen in October. The berries hold till the next summer. This semi-evergreen perennial colonizes by stolons.
<b>Dogwood, Roughleaf*</b> <i>Cornus drummondii</i>	10'-15'	Clusters of small white flowers in summer, white berries that attract birds, and red fall color if grown in sun.
<b>Indigobush</b> <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	6'-8'	Purple sprays of fragrant flowers adorn this loose, informal deciduous shrub in early summer. Great for butterflies, both as a larval food and nectar. Very drought resistant.
<b>Mimosa, Fragrant</b> <i>Mimosa borealis</i>	3'-6'	This sprawling deciduous shrub grows in a slight zig-zag and has thorns that can reach 3 inches. It produces white to pink highly fragrant flowers in Spring and Summer that are about 1/2 inch in diameter. Great as a drought tolerant specimen. Plant in hot sunny areas.
<b>Nuevo Leon Rosewood</b> <i>Vauquelinia corymbosa var. hete</i>	15'-20'	A shrub Native to Southwest Texas and parts of Mexico, notably Nuevo Leon. It has very narrow, dark green leaves that drape softly, and creamy white flowers May through July. Drainage is the key to success. Grow as a large shrub and use as a screening hedge, or train as a multi-trunk tree for a stunning specimen.
<b>Texas Kidneywood</b> <i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	6'-8'	Large shrub with white fragrant spikes over a long period. Fine texture. It has a nice open airy appearance, and is drought tolerant once established.
<b>Virginia Sweetpire</b> <i>Itea virginica</i>	3'-4'	A nice dwarf native with sweet smelling sprays of tiny white flowers in spring, Beautiful red foliage in the fall. Mahogany red stems in winter. Tolerates poor drainage.

### Deciduous Tree

<b>Desert Willow</b> <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	20'-30'	Native. Fast grower. Prolific white to pink to purple flowers from spring to fall. Few disease problems. Very heat and drought resistant.
<b>Elm, Cedar</b> <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	60'+	Native to N. Texas. Moderate growing to eventually become a large shade tree. Very hardy with an irregular shape. Foliage turns yellow to gold in fall.
<b>Eve's Necklace</b> <i>Sophora affinis</i>	15'-20'	Native fast grower when young. Pink flower clusters in spring. Beaded, black fruit in fall/winter. Yellow fall foliage and drought tolerant. Adaptable to any well drained soil.
<b>Holly, Possumhaw</b> <i>Ilex decidua</i>	15'-20'	Multi-trunked with small leaves. Females have persistent red berries in winter. Great tree for winter color. Drought tolerant.
<b>Maple, Big Tooth</b> <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	30'-40'	Good drought tolerant native tree for alkaline soil with fantastic red and gold fall foliage. Needs good drainage, and reasonable watering to get established. Moderate growth rate.
<b>Oak, Bur</b> <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	60'+	Native with acorns. Moderate grower. Very healthy and adaptable. Good shade tree.
<b>Oak, Chinquapin</b> <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	60'+	Native w/ acorns. Moderate grower that needs good drainage. Good shade tree with attractive, glossy, wavy-edged foliage. Leaves are dark green above and silvery below and not very oak-like. Acorns are sweetest of any oak. Edible and wildlife love them.
<b>Oak, Lacey</b> <i>Quercus laceyi</i>	20'-30'	Native with acorns. Moderate grower. Leaves emerge peach in spring, change to a soft blue-green in summer, and then turning dark peach in fall.

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<b>Oak, Red Shumard or Texas</b> <i>Quercus shumardii</i> (or <i>buckleyii</i> )	60'+	Moderate to fast growth into a premium shade tree. Some individuals have great red foliage in fall. Graceful spreading shape. Shumard and Texas red oak are adapted to alkaline soil. All other "red" oaks and hybrids are not.
<b>Plum, Mexican</b> <i>Prunus mexicana</i>	20'-30'	Native, small ornamental tree very well adapted to Texas. White, fragrant flowers in spring. Interesting reddish-brown peeling bark. Small edible plums. Does not sucker.
<b>Redbud, Mexican</b> <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>mexican</i>	10'-15'	Smaller waxy leaves with a downy pubescences and wavy edges plus purplish-pink flowers distinguish this redbud from the larger eastern one.
<b>Redbud, Texas</b> <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	10'-15'	Wine rose flowers cover the branches in spring. Very glossy, dark-green foliage has a wavy edge.
<b>Sumac, Flameleaf</b> <i>Rhus lanceolata</i> ( <i>R. glabra</i> )	15'-20'	Native moderate grower. White summer flowers followed by red fruit in fall/winter. Vibrant, red fall foliage. Does not sucker as much as the smooth sumac.
<b>Sumac, Smooth</b> <i>Rhus glabra</i>	15'-20'	Yellow flowers are followed by red fruit clusters, and brilliant fall colors on an open picturesque small tree. It suckers, eventually forming a grove. Easy.
<b>Sweetgum</b> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	60'+	Fast grower. Exceptional fall color. Spiny fruit appears fall through winter.
<b>Texas Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus texensis</i>	30'-40'	Native, medium-sized shade tree. Gorgeous fall colors of golden to copper to purple foliage, sometimes all on the same tree. Mature trees color best. Drought resistant, with a well behaved root system.
<b>Texas Black Persimon</b> <i>Diospyros texana</i>	15'-20'	Native slow grower. Fragrant, white blooms in early spring. Female plants have small, black fruit in summer. Unique peeling bark on gray muscular trunks. Attracts wildlife.
<b>Evergreen Shrub</b>		
<b>Agave, Harvard</b> <i>Agave harvardiana</i>	4'-6'	One of the largest of the ultra-hardy agavies. Hardy to -10 to -20 deg. F. Blueish-gray foliage, and wicked spines. Best large agave for Dallas.
<b>Agave, New Mexico</b> <i>Agave neomexicana</i>	18"-24"	Grayish-green rosettes with spiky toothed leaves adorn this smallish agave. Very drought tolerant and hardy to zero or below. Plant in a raised mound in soil with lots of rock chips, gravel or expanded shale for drainage.
<b>Agave, Parry's</b> <i>Agave parryi</i> 'parryi'	18"-24"	Cold and moisture tolerant (with good drainage), rosettes are medium-sized, compact, tight globes with glaucous-gray to light-green leaves that have the characteristic pattern of the outer-leaf spines transferred to the inner leaves. Hardy to at least zero F.
<b>Cenizo, Texas Sage*</b> <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	4'-6'	Purple flowers periodically in summer. Gray-silver leaves. Very drought resistant.
<b>Dwarf Palmetto</b> <i>Sabal minor</i>	4'-6'	This palm does not usually form a trunk, however the leaves still get large, up to 4 feet across. Slow growing at first, it picks up speed after a few years. Very winter hardy to -5 F.
<b>Giant Hesperaloe</b> <i>Hesperaloe funifera</i>	4'-6'	A giant cousin of the red yucca, this one is about 2 -3 times bigger. The harmless leaves are stiffly erect, but recurve at the ends. Greenish white flowers, full of nectar for the hummers, bloom from April to October. Very hardy to zero F.
<b>Holly, Yaupon</b> <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	15'-20'	Native slow grower with small evergreen leaves. Multi-trunked tree with females having red berries in winter. Tolerates less than perfect drainage, but needs watering in summer. Attracts wildlife.
<b>Sotol, Wheeler's</b> <i>Dasyliirion wheeleri</i>	4'-6'	Makes a clumping mass linear saber-like bluish-gray leaves with spines along the edges. Must have good drainage. Great in rock gardens or cactus beds or in year-round outdoor containers. Hardy to 0 deg. F.
<b>Texas Bear Grass</b> <i>Nolina texana</i>	3'-4'	A spine-free grassy palm-like clump of dark green foliage. Eventually may form a short trunk. In summer, spikes of creamy white flowers emerge up to 6-8 feet tall. Hardy to -15 deg F. Great around pools as a year-round evergreen ornamental grass accent.
<b>Texas Mountain Laurel 'Silver Peso'</b> <i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	10'-15'	A new silver version of the Texas Mtn Laurel. Has the same purplish flower that smells like grape Koolaid. Very tough and drought tolerant, but needs very good drainage. May be slightly hardier than the green leaved form.
<b>Texas Sotol</b> <i>Dasyliirion texanum</i>	4'-6'	Long strap-like heavily spined grass-green leaves on ever enlarging palm-like clumps. Great for the backdrop of a xeriscape, best used away from traffic. Occasionally, narrow flower spikes erupt from the center of the foliage. Hardy to 5 deg. F.
<b>Turpentine Bush</b> <i>Ericameria laricifolia</i>	3'-4'	Evergreen heath-like resinous foliage covered with little yellow daisies in the fall make this a choice foreground plant for the xeriscape or rock garden. Smells like turpentine when the leaves are crushed.
<b>Yaupon Holly, Weeping</b> <i>Ilex vomitoria pendula</i>	15'-20'	This is the weeping form of the Yaupon, with branch tips that weep down gracefully. The shrub actually grows quite upright, with new growth starting out growing straight up, and then weeping as the season progresses. Thus it does not need staking to keep it upright.
<b>Yucca, Red*</b> <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	3'-4'	Grayish-green spine-free leaves somewhat like a yucca. Reddish flowers on an elongated spike bloom all summer and favored by hummingbirds. Very drought resistant and hardy (-15 deg. F.)
<b>Yucca, Twisted-leaf*</b> <i>Yucca rupicola</i>	24"-36"	Twisted greenish leaves in a spiky rosette. Clumps of flowers in late summer on stalks.

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## Evergreen Tree

<b>Cedar, Eastern Red</b> <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	30'-40'	Native moderate grower. Extremely adaptable. Females have blue berries. Attracts wildlife.
<b>Cherry Laurel</b> <i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	20'-30'	Glossy evergreen leaves and dense growth. Attractive to birds. Needs good drainage and organic soil.
<b>Magnolia, Southern</b> <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	60'+	Native, moderate grower. Large, cream-colored lemon fragrant blooms in late spring and summer. Impressive, large shiny foliage. Needs well drained soil. Roots are very shallow. Keep their temperature steady by mulching year-round.
<b>Mountain Laurel, Texas</b> <i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	10'-15'	Small dense tree with fragrant purple flowers in spring. Needs a sheltered location, may be damaged below 10 deg. F. Drought tolerant.
<b>Oak, Live or Escarpment</b> <i>Quercus virginiana (fusiformis)</i>	40'-60'	Classic southern live oak. Moderate growth rate. Long lived tree with open spreading branching. Coastal live oaks are <i>Q. virginiana</i> and inland oaks are <i>Q. fusiformis</i> . Hybrids are common.
<b>Texas Palmetto</b> <i>Sabal texensis</i>	15'-20'	The best large palm for Dallas. Fully hardy when established and several years old, it grows very slowly into a massive palm for a great tropical effect. Native to Brazoria County. Hardy to 5 deg. F. when established; protect its first two winters.
<b>Wax Myrtle</b> <i>Myrica cerifera</i>	15'-20'	Airy, aromatic small multi-stemmed tree with small, waxy berries. Tolerates wet soil. Very hardy and tolerant of adverse conditions.

## Grass

<b>Indian Grass 'Sioux Blue'</b> <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	4'-6'	Striking blue-gray foliage in dense clumps. Gold and yellow seed heads. Great for naturalizing areas or as a specimen accent.
<b>Inland Seaoats</b> <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	24"-36"	Inland sea oats is a clumping, deciduous grass treasured for its showy, drooping flowers and rich, bamboo-like foliage. Will grow well in dry shade. Clumps spread slowly by seed.
<b>Little Bluestem</b> <i>Schizachrium scoparium</i>	3'-4'	Native prairie grass with striking blue-green foliage. Turns a copper color for fall and winter color. Great for naturalizing areas in drifts or as a specimen. Do not over water or over feed.
<b>Mexican Feather Grass</b> <i>Stipa (Nasella) tenuissima</i>	12"-18"	Fine leaved grass bright green grass with soft flower and seed head in late spring. Clump grass that is well behaved and great for accent or mass plantings.
<b>Muhly Grass, Deer</b> <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	3'-4'	Clumping grass that is very heat and drought tolerant, more vertical than other muhly grasses, great massed around native shrubs.
<b>Muhly Grass, Hairy Awn or Gulf Coast</b> <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	3'-4'	Bright purple misty flowers in fall that look like smoke make this Muhly a must have. Looks great planted with Copper Canyon Daisy or Mexican Marigold Mint.
<b>Muhly Grass, Lindheimer</b> <i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	24"-36"	Soft blue foliage grass produces purplish flower spikes that turn gray in winter.
<b>Side Oats Gamma Grass</b> <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	18"-24"	Short clump forming grass with gray green foliage. Blooms on one side of spike creating a flag effect. Golden to white fall color.
<b>Switch Grass 'Prairie Sky'</b> <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	3'-4'	Bunch grass. Bluish green foliage with steel colored blooms in Sept. Grass turns golden in fall and tan after frost. Withstands areas with bad drainage.

## Perennial

<b>AGERATUM, MISTFLOWER</b> <i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	24"-36"	Purple flowers in late summer. Spreads rapidly but easy to control. Needs part sun to bloom well. Great for those areas under trees.
<b>ANGELS TRUMPET, HARDY WHITE</b> <i>Datura wrightii</i>	24"-36"	Large tropical looking dark green leaves are topped with large white trumpets, which are very fragrant at night, grows to 6 feet tall. Great massed near a patio or evening garden, where the scent can be enjoyed. Attracts large beautiful night moths. Cut back and mulch after frost. Reseeds.
<b>ASTER, HARDY BLUE</b> <i>Aster oblongifolius</i>	24"-36"	This Aster has been growing in the Dallas area for many years. The flowers are blue and will grow two to four feet high. Blooms late summer and fall.
<b>Betony*, Texas</b> <i>Stachys coccinea</i>	10"-12"	This beautiful grayish green evergreen perennial will bloom all summer, little red tubular flowers. Neat mounding habit. a must for front of borders and native beds.
<b>Blackfoot Daisy</b> <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	10"-12"	Blooms early spring along with Bluebonnets and over and over again for a long period. The tiny white fragrant flowers appear all summer. Good drainage is a must. They will frequently reseed. They don't like to be over watered.
<b>Blue Eyed Grass</b> <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	4"-6"	Clump forming perennial related to Irises. Blue flowers with vivid yellow eye. Blooms spring to early summer. Can be planted at base of large trees with Oxalis. May go dormant in summer. Great for naturalizing.
<b>BLUE FLAX</b> <i>Linum lewisii</i>	18"-24"	Sweet blue flowers on airy blue green plants make this native a favorite. Blooms from April to October and readily re-seeds itself. Blue Flax can be planted with ornamental and native grasses for softening the landscape or in a sunny perennial border.
<b>BUTTERFLY WEED</b> <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	12"-18"	Has large flower heads of bright orange all summer in our hottest weather. Native milkweed to North America. Makes an unusual and long lasting cut flower and decorative seed pods in fall. Butterflies love this one.
<b>Cedar Sage</b> <i>Salvia roemeriana</i>	8"-10"	Blooms red flowers in spring and fall. Small scalloped greyish green leaves. Cedar Sage gets its name from growing beneath Cedars in its native habitat. But you can grow it anywhere. Plant in shade to part sun.

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<b>COLUMBINE, NATIVE RED</b> <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	12"-18"	Beautiful spring blooming perennial. Blooms red with yellow flowers. Blue green foliage will stay evergreen in winter.
<b>CONEFLOWER, PURPLE</b> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	18"-24"	A stout-stemmed native perennial with exceptionally handsome, huge, daisy-like flowers of rich mauve-crimson. Native American medicinal herb.
<b>CONEFLOWER, GIANT</b> <i>Rudbeckia maxima</i>	4'-6'	Large blue-green leaves in a rosette give way to tall yellow coneflowers in early summer. Leaves are evergreen. Tolerates wet soil. Clumps spread slowly. Divide clumps in late fall and winter when soil is wet.
<b>DALEA, BLACK</b> <i>Dalea frutescens</i>	3'-4'	Low growing with tiny leaves, magenta flowers, forming a low mound. Blooms in fall. Drought tolerant - needs good drainage.
<b>DALEA, GREGG'S</b> <i>Dalea greggii</i>	18"-24"	Purple flowers and silver foliage on a trailing plant. Blooms in late summer to fall. Drought tolerant - needs good drainage. Food host plant for the Southern Dogface Butterfly.
<b>DAMIANITA</b> <i>Chrysactinia mexicana</i>	18"-24"	Fragrant perennial blooms yellow flowers from late spring to fall. Semi-hardy in Dallas. Needs perfect drainage and prefers limestone soil.
<b>EVENING PRIMROSE, PINK</b> <i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	12"-18"	Upright to prostrate grower with pink flowers in early spring and intermittently throughout summer. Aggressive spreader.
<b>FALSE INDIGO</b> <i>Baptisia australis</i>	3'-4'	Beautiful gray - green leaves in early spring with huge dark purple pea-like blooms in late spring. A real show stopper! As plant matures will reach up to 4' across. Takes little to no care.
<b>Fern**, Southern Maidenhair*</b> <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	12"-18"	Native fern found growing on rocky outcroppings in the Hill Country and along the coast. Likes excellent drainage but abundant moisture. Good for pots and small niches in garden. Bright green lacy foliage from spring to first frost. Best grown in very moist well drained soil near flowing water, such as near a stream or waterfall.
<b>Flame Acanthus*</b> <i>Anisacanthus wrightii</i>	3'-4'	Upright shrubby perennial with shiny green leaves, blooms reddish orange tubular flowers in summer. Hummingbirds love this plant. Very delicate plant makes a good contrast in flower beds. Very tough and drought tolerant.
<b>Hardy Hibiscus Texas Star</b> <i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	6'-8'	Beautiful red five petaled flowers on this majestic plant all summer. Hardy Texas Native. Plant in full sun to part shade. Tolerates wet soil.
<b>Lantana, Texas</b> <i>Lantana horrida</i>	24"-36"	This lantana loves hot weather. A true Texas native it blooms bright orange and yellow flowers all summer. This one does seed so some dead heading will keep it blooming longer. Put it somewhere and neglect it for great summer color.
<b>MEXICAN HAT</b> <i>Ratibida columnaris</i>	24"-36"	Ray flowers of bright deep orange and gold surround a raised central cone flower that really does look like a Mexican hat. Amazingly, these graceful plants are more popular in Europe even though they are native to Texas.
<b>OBEDIENCE PLANT, SPRING</b> <i>Physostegia angustifolia</i>	24"-36"	Add a vertical accent to your perennial beds with Spring Obedient Plant. Beautiful lavender flowers in spring are great for cutting! If you have Fall Obedient plant you must have Spring Obedient. Spreads by underground runners.
<b>PENSTEMON, GULF COAST</b> <i>Penstemon tenuis</i>	12"-18"	Blooms pale pink in spring and sometimes in fall. Will perform well in poorly drained soil as well as sandy loam. Semi-evergreen in winter.
<b>PENSTEMON, HILL COUNTRY</b> <i>Penstemon triflorus</i>	18"-24"	The most beautiful of all the penstemons. Rosy to magenta tubular flowers on 2' bloom spikes in April to May. Evergreen rosette of dark green leaves during winter.
<b>PENSTEMON, ROCK</b> <i>Penstemon baccharifolius</i>	12"-18"	This little penstemon insists on good drainage. It will reward you all summer with beautiful red blooms against bright green foliage. Great for rock gardens or front of perennial beds.
<b>Phlox, Louisiana</b> <i>Phlox divaricata</i>	12"-18"	Hardy, low-growing, with lavender blue flowers. In bloom at the same time as the Azaleas and attractive in combination. Best in semi-shade. Reliable. Plant in well prepared beds, rich in organic matter.
<b>PIDGEONBERRY</b> <i>Rivina humilis</i>	12"-18"	Beautiful little native that thrives in shaded areas under trees. Blooms white blossoms throughout season. Red berries are bright and attractive. Re-seeds.
<b>ROCKROSE, NATIVE</b> <i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i>	24"-36"	Drought and heat tolerant, easy to grow perennial. Rose pink flowers bloom summer and fall. Periodic shearing keeps plant attractive and encourages more frequent blooming.
<b>Sage* Big Red</b> <i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>	3'-4'	Beautiful tall spikes of red blooms in June to October. Foliage is dark green with reddish overtones, semi-evergreen. This salvia is endemic to central Texas and grows on limestone ledges and banks along streams.
<b>Sage* Lyre Leaf</b> <i>Salvia lyrata</i>	8"-10"	Lyre leaf sage reaches 8" when in bloom in spring, otherwise it is a ground hugging perennial. Blooms are light lavender atop green and purple foliage. Can be used as a ground cover and will grow under trees. Will withstand light foot traffic.
<b>SAGE, AUTUMN</b> <i>Salvia greggii</i>	24"-36"	Red, pink, coral, purple, yellow, and white flowers bloom all spring and fall. Needs good drainage. Evergreen farther south, semi-evergreen in our area and returns each spring.
<b>Sage, Mountain</b> <i>Salvia regia</i>	3'-4'	Fall blooming salvia covered with large 1" long orange red blooms. Winter hardy to 10 degrees. Plant on south west exposure and mulch well.
<b>SAGE, PITCHER</b> <i>Salvia azurea</i>	24"-36"	Beautiful azure blue blooms on strong sturdy stems grace this salvia in fall. Will re-seed and is hardy perennial. Plant next to Maximillian sunflower for a spectacular fall show. May need some covering during extra cold spells in winter.
<b>Skeleton Leaf Golden Eye*</b> <i>Viguiera stenoloba</i>	24"-36"	Rounded lacy foliage topped with bright yellow daisies all summer. Semi-evergreen. Once established will tolerate drought and plenty of heat. Not particular about soil. Easy plant to grow.

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<b>TEXAS SUNDROPS</b> <i>Calylophus hartwegii</i>	12"-18"	Bright yellow cup shaped flowers bloom March to November. This little native is very drought tolerant and will grow in white rock. Foliage turns red and green in fall. Semi-evergreen. Lovely in a rock garden, perennial border, or naturalized. Skullcap and Snakeherb and Winecup make great companion plants for Calylophus
<b>TURK'S CAP</b> <i>Malvaviscus arboreus drummon</i>	4'-6'	Bright green foliage great for lighting up shady areas. Blooms red hearts May to November. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Will take any soil and any light.
<b>Verbena*, Red</b> <i>Verbena canadensis</i>	8"-10"	Spreading perennial with red blooms all summer. Use as a border plant or in pots and hanging baskets. Divide in late fall and winter.
<b>Violet*, Wood</b> <i>Viola missouriensis</i>	2"-4"	Beautiful creamy violet blooms appear in early spring and continue through spring. Dark green leaves make great ground cover under trees. Propagate by division and by re-seeding.
<b>WINECUP</b> <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	6"-8"	Sprawling perennial with vibrant magenta cup-like flowers in spring. With ample water in summer will bloom continuously. Dies back in fall and re-emerges in February forming an evergreen rosette. Great for cascading over walls or pots.
<b>Wooly Stemodia*</b> <i>Stemodia tomentosa</i>	4"-6"	Prostrate perennial with soft wooly foliage. Delicate purple blooms appear all along stems from April to August. Great for borders, pots and rock gardens. Nice ground cover.
<b>Zexmenia</b> <i>Zexmenia hispida</i>	18"-24"	Zexmenia will bloom throughout the summer. Orange yellow blooms against dark green shrubby foliage. A very drought tolerant native that needs good drainage.

## Re-Seeding Annual

<b>Chile Pequin</b> <i>Capsicum annuum, var. avicular</i>	24"-36"	A native chile pepper that grows in shade or part shade. Soil - loam, clay, caliche, limestone, moist, well-drained. Produces hot peppers that can be used in Tex-Mex cuisine. Produces small white flowers followed by green peppers that turn red when mature.
<b>Texas Bluebonnet</b> <i>Lupinus texensis</i>	8"-10"	This native member of the pea family features clusters of light blue flowers produced in profusion on a ground hugging plant. Does well in flower beds, meadows and hillsides. Returns better each year. Needs good drainage. Reseeds itself, spreads quickly.

## Vine

<b>Carolina Jessamine</b> <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	10'-15'	Shrubby and twining with fragrant yellow blooms in early spring. Evergreen. Zone 6
<b>Coral Honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	10'-15'	Deciduous shrub with vine-like habit to 15'. Coral flowers. Zone 4.
<b>Cross Vine</b> <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	15'-20'	Fast grower to 40'. Semi-evergreen, orange-red trumpet shaped flowers. Zone 6.
<b>Passion Flower 'May Pop'</b> <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	10'-15'	The hardiest of all passion flowers it is root hardy to -2°F. Sweet scented lavender and white, 2"-3" flowers. Three lobed 2"-4" dark green leaves. Edible fruit turns yellow when ripe. Native to eastern 1/3 of Texas.
<b>Snapdragon Vine</b> <i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i>	6'-8'	Grows in dappled shade to full sun. Small purple snapdragon-like flowers. Blooms all summer. Good used in container plantings to drape over the sides of pots. Tender perennial.
<b>Texas Wisteria</b> <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	15'-20'	This wisteria is not as aggressive as the chinese, and blooms later, when the foliage is already out. The lavender blue or pinkish flowers are very fragrant. Adaptable to soil pH, but may need foliar iron in very alkaline soil. Good drainage, and acid mulch are required.
<b>Trumpet Vine</b> <i>Campsis radicans</i>	10'-15'	Vigorous grower to 30'. Compound, lustrous green leaves and bright yellow tubular flowers. Deciduous. Zone 5
<b>Virginia Creeper</b> <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	15'-20'	Well-loved vigorous vine. Excellent for covering large areas. Brilliant red fall color and purple berries. Deciduous. Full sun. Zone 4

## Recommended Herb Resources from our Book Department:

*How to grow Native Plants from Texas the Southwes* by Jill Nokes

*Native Texas Plants* by Sally Wasowski Andy Wasowski

*Plants of the Metroplex* by John Howard Garrett