

APPENDIX Z

The Trans-Pecos

The Trans-Pecos is perhaps the most remarkable eco-region of Texas, offering at once breathtakingly spectacular vistas and incredible biological diversity. Located west of the Pecos River are 19 million acres featuring an impressive array of habitats from desert grasslands, desert scrub, salt basins, sand hills, and rugged plateaus to wooded mountain slopes whose summits support mixed hardwood and coniferous forests (Correll and Johnston, 1979).

The Trans-Pecos combines Chihuahuan desert flats with more humid mountain ranges of diverse geological origin to create a living museum of biological wonders. More rare and endemic species are found among its desert valleys, grassy plateaus, wooded mountains and protected canyons than in any other part of Texas. Indeed, 1 out of 5 Texas endemic plants occurs here and nowhere else.

The Trans-Pecos cannot really be considered a single unit at all. For what occurs on the summit of the south rim of the Chisos Mountains--alligator juniper, Texas madrone, ponderosa pine, for example--bears no resemblance to the vegetation of the surrounding desert -- creosote, tarbush, ocotillo, and lechuguilla. Parts of this region are the hottest and driest in Texas with the western-most reaches receiving a scant 8 inches of annual rainfall, sometimes even less. With elevations ranging from 2,500 feet to slightly over 8,500 feet, precipitation levels increase with increasing elevation which gives rise to more moisture-loving communities in the mountainous areas. Soils are exceedingly complex ranging from very alkaline limestone-derived soils to highly acidic volcanically derived soils. The average annual temperature of 64^o over the entire area does not reflect temperature extremes, heat being an important feature of the area. Indeed, the Trans-Pecos region as a whole represents the largest U.S. portion of true Chihuahuan Desert.

Dominated by creosote-tarbush desert scrub grasslands, there are scattered inclusions of montane ponderosa pine forest, pinyon pine and oak forests; yucca and juniper savannahs, grama grasslands, and saltbush and alkali sacaton dominated salt basins. Much of the landscape is dominated by desert grassland, but many of the desirable grasses have been replaced by lower quality plants under continuous overgrazing. Stream courses or riparian areas are the oases of the desert, yet few remain relatively undisturbed. These areas support stands of willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and little walnuts. In these spring canyons, plants that cannot tolerate the rigors of dry desert conditions find refuge in the cool, moist surroundings.

A total of 54 species of birds are primarily confined to this region, among them the Crissal Thrasher, the Black-tailed Gnatcatcher, Gambel's Quail, and Lucy's Warbler (Fisher, 1984). In fact, the Chisos Mountains is the only place in Texas where the Lucifer Hummingbird, Gray-breasted Jay, Hutton's Vireo, and Painted Redstart can be reliably found. Reptiles abound, notable among them the eastern collared lizard, southwestern blackneck garter snake and the Trans-Pecos rat snake.

Mammals are equally diverse with Mexican long-tongued bat, Spotted bat, Texas antelope squirrel, Kit fox and bighorn sheep occurring mainly in this region. Long gone are the native populations of wapiti and grizzly bear. Black bear and mountain lions can still be found. And finally, unique species of desert-adapted and relict pupfish, mosquito

fish and shiners inhabit the few remaining undisturbed desert watercourses and cienegas.

TEXAS WILDSCAPES NATIVE PLANT TABLES BIBLIOGRAPHY - TRANS-PECOS

The following references were used to compile the above tables and regional description of the Trans-Pecos:

- Ajilvsgi, G. 1984. Wildflowers of Texas. Bryan, Texas: Shearer Publishing Inc.
- Ajilvsgi, G. 1991. Butterfly Gardening for the South. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company.
- Correll, D. and M. Johnston. 1979. Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas. Richardson, Texas: University of Texas.
- Cox, P. and P. Leslie. 1988. Texas Trees; A Friendly Guide. San Antonio, Texas: Corona Press.
- Gould, F. 1975. The Grasses of Texas. College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press.
- Gould, F., G.O. Hoffman, and C.A. Rechenthin. 1960. Vegetational Areas of Texas. College Station, Texas: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station L-492.
- Peterson, R.T. et al. 1974. Gardening with Wildlife. Washington, D.C.: National Wildlife Federation.
- Powell, M.A. 1988. Trees and Shrubs of Trans-Pecos Texas Including Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains National Park. Big Bend National Park, Texas: Big Bend Natural History Association, Incorporated.
- Simpson, B.J. 1989. A Field Guide to Texas Trees. Austin, Texas: Texas Monthly Press.
- Texas General Land Office. 1980. "The Natural Heritage of Texas." Austin, Texas: Nature Conservancy.
- Tufts, C. 1988. The Backyard Naturalist. Washington, D.C.: National Wildlife Federation.
- Vines, R.A. 1960. Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of the Southwest. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press.
- Warnock, B.H. 1970. Wildflowers of the Big Bend Country, Texas. Alpine, Texas: Sul Ross University Press.
- Warnock, B.H. 1974. Wildflowers of the Guadalupe Mountains and the Sand Dune Country, Texas. Alpine, Texas: Sul Ross University Press.
- Warnock, B.H. 1977. Wildflowers of the Davis Mountain and the Marathon Basin, Texas. Alpine, Texas: Sul Ross University Press.
- Wasowski, S. and A. Wasowski. 1989. Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region. Austin, Texas: Texas Monthly Press.
- Wauer, R.H. 1980. Naturalist's Big Bend. College Station, Texas: Texas A&M Press.
- Wilson, J. 1991. Landscaping with Wildflowers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Winckler, S. 1982. Texas Diversity: From the Piney Woods to the Trans-Pecos. In: The Nature Conservancy News: 32(5)

Wildscapes Plant List -- Trans-Pecos

SPECIES	FAMILY	HABIT/ HEIGHT	FLOWER	FRUIT TYPE	SUN EXPOSURE	HABITAT	SOILS & MOISTURE REGIME	VEGETATION ZONES										ORNAMENTAL VALUE	WILDLIFE VALUE	
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Arbutus xalapensis Texas madrone	Ericaceae Heath Family	Tree, medium 20' - 30'	Small white to pinkish urn-shaped flowers Feb. - April	Berries, bright red. Sept. - Oct.	Part shade	Prefers wooded, rocky canyons & limestone bluffs	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone, caliche-like soils. Well-drained, mesic.								X			X	Absolutely gorgeous multi-trunked ornamental tree with papery thin peeling bark. Soft cream-colored spring bark turns reddish in summer. Urn-shaped flowers set off nicely from dark green leathery leaves. Can be hard to grow, but worth it. Evergreen.	Flowers attract several kinds of insects. Berries are sought after by several species of birds & small mammals, also by white-tailed deer.
Bumelia lanuginosa Woolly-bucket bumelia	Sapotaceae - Sapodilla Family	Tree, large 40' - 80'	White perfect flowers, fragrant. June - July	Berries, blue-black. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, Part shade	Mostly uplands, sometimes bottomlands, woodlands, edges and fencerows.	Sandy loams, loams, and clays. Tolerates gumbo. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	Large shade tree with simple green leaves with white woolly undersurface. Persistent.	Several species of birds feed on the fruit, including cardinals, finches, robins, cedar waxwings, warblers, and vireos. Good cover and nesting tree due to protective thorns. Good substrate for insectivorous birds.
Celtis reticulata Net-leaf hackberry	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, medium to small 15' - 30'	Inconspicuous greenish flowers, small & perfect. May - June	Drupe, orange-red. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers wooded limestone slopes. Mostly restricted to North Central, Central & parts of South Texas.	Sands, loams, & clays. Likes limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	Can grow to be a shade tree with thickish rough-surfaced leaves with net-like veins on undersurface. Trees are strongly taprooted & extremely drought-tolerant. Deciduous.	Fleshy fruits persist on this tree in the winter making it a valuable food source for all kinds of birds: robins, cedar waxwings, bluebirds, cardinals, finches & sparrows. Fine substrate for insectivorous birds. LHP for hackberry, snout & ? butterflies.
Fraxinus berlandieriana Fresno	Oleaceae - Olive Family	Tree, large 30' - 40'	Panicles of m & f greenish purple & green flowers. March - June	Samara. June - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Grows along wooded streams, in canyons of the Edwards Plateau & Rio Grande Valley, also parts of West Texas.	Sands, loams, clays; likes limestone, caliche-like soils. Well-drained, but moist soils.	X					X	X				X	Spreading, round-topped tree. Fairly fast growing & long-lived. Deciduous.	Good cover and nesting tree. Cardinals, pyrrhuloxias, finches, red-winged blackbirds relish seeds. Foliage browsed by rabbits and mule deer. Larval host plant for swallowtail butterflies.

Fraxinus cuspidata Fragrant ash	Oleaceae - Olive Family	Tree, medium to small 15' - 25'	Panicles, 3"-4", of m & f cream-colored flowers, fragrant. June.	Samara. July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky canyon slopes in Trans-Pecos, gravelly hillsides from 4000'	Sands, loams, clays; likes limestone, caliche-like soils, also slightly acidic igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	Very ornamental small to medium-sized tree that looks a bit like the East Texas Fringe tree. Quite drought-tolerant, but grows faster with additional water. Deciduous.	Good cover and nesting tree. Cardinals, pyrrhuloxias, finches, red-winged blackbirds relish ripe seeds in samaras. Foliage browsed by crabbits and mule deer. Larval host plant of swallowtail butterflies.
Fraxinus greggi Gregg ash	Oleaceae - Olive Family	Tree, medium to small 15' - 25'	Perfect, male or female or both can occur on same or different trees. March - May	Samara. July - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry rocky hillsides & arroyo banks in Trans-Pecos, also dry creek beds & washes from 4000 - 7000'	Limestone & caliche soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	Small to medium-sized tree with trifoliolate compound leaves & smooth iron gray bark. Quite ornamental and very drought-tolerant. Can form thickets or clumps. Deciduous.	Good cover and nesting tree. Birds are very fond of the seeds contained in the samaras. Excellent mule deer browse.
Fraxinus velutina Velvet ash	Oleaceae - Olive Family	Tree, large 30' - 50'	Furry panicles. April - June or March - May, depending on altitude.	Samara. Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers areas around arroyos where water is available. Occurs along rivers, streams, dry streambeds & narrow canyons	Sands, loams, clays, caliche & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	This is an excellent landscape plant, easily reared from seed. Grows rapidly & is not susceptible to borers. Very ornamental. Prefers north side of hillsides. Deciduous.	Good cover and nesting tree. Birds are very fond of the seeds contained in the samaras. Excellent mule deer browse. Leaves browsed by other herbivores.
Populus fremontii v. mesetae Meseta cottonwood	Salicaceae - Willow Family	Tree, large 30' - 60'	Inconspicuous m & f catkins red & yellow. March - June	Brown f capsules with cottony seeds. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils along streams or water holes from sea level to 7000'	Likes rocky or deep alluvial soils: sands, loams clays & caliche. Well-drained, mesic.	X	This is the most common poplar in Presidio, Brewster & Jeff Davis counties. Has excellent fall color. Some cities don't allow this tree because of its copious "cotton" fallout in the spring. Deciduous.	Foliage, bark, seeds & leaves important to wildlife esp. deer & rabbits. Seeds eaten by many birds, esp. pyrroloxias & cardinals. Cottony seeds used to line nests. Foliage is browsed by mule deer. Larval host plant of swallowtails.
Populus tremuloide s Quaking aspen	Salicaceae - Willow Family	Tree, large 20' - 40'	Droopy m & f catkins. April - May	Capsules green to brown with light brown seeds. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Confined to highest mountains in the Trans-Pecos. Prefers ravines & talus slopes above 7000'	Sands, loams, caliche & limestone soils, also igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	For only those high altitude areas in the Trans-Pecos. Very ornamental. Leaves flutter nervously in the breeze. Has excellent golden yellow fall color, smooth whitish bark reminiscent of beeches in the east. Deciduous.	Catkins and seeds are eaten by a number of species of game & songbirds, especially quail. Twigs, bark & buds are heavily browsed by mule deer, roabbits, squirrels & porcupines.
Populus wislizenii Rio Grande cottonwood (Alamo)	Salicaceae - Willow Family	Tree, large 50' - 90'	Staminate & pistillate catkins. March - July	Capsules, egg-shaped with light brown seeds covered with silky hairs. May - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers areas along river, streams & irrigation canals in valleys & canyons	Likes deep or rocky alluvial soils; sands, loams, clays; caliche-type soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	Good overstory, shade producing tree with thick trunk. Rapid grower on moist sites, but fairly short-lived. Some cities don't allow them because of voluminous snow fall in spring. Deciduous.	Leaves occasionally browsed by willife. Good protective cover and nesting tree. Cottony catkins used as nest-lining material. A few birds eat the seeds.

Quercus emoryi Emory oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 30' - 60'	Staminate & pistillate catkins on same tree, yellowish. March - April	Acorns, paired, sessile, every year. June - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers igneous mountainous regions & canyons in Trans-Pecos. Usually above 5000' in elevation.	Likes deep soils, acid sands & loams, igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic. Likes extra water.	X	A large shrub/tree depending on elevation with black trunk, rounded shape & persistent holly-like leaves arranged in star-shaped clusters. Bark like back of an armadillo. Does well in Alpine & Ft. Davis. Also Panhandle sands. Persistent to Evergreen.	Emory oak acorns & mast are highly sought after by wildlife, both birds & mammals. Serves as an excellent protective cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Birds eat the catkins in the spring.	
Quercus gravesii Chisos red oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 20' - 40'	Inconspicuous staminate & pistillate catkins, reddish. April - May	Acorns. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers mountains, canyons & arroyos in both igneous & limestone substrates in Davis, Guadalupe & Chisos mountains from 1200' to 7600' elevation.	Limestone & igneous soils; sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	A small or large tree with roughly furrowed, hard black bark & deciduous leaves that turn scarlet in the autumn. Deciduous to Persistent.	The acorns are eaten by various species of ground squirrels & the foliage is sometimes browsed by mule deer. Acorns prized by jays, woodpeckers & gamebirds. Good protective cover & nesting tree. Birds eat catkins in spring. Insectivorous bird substrate.	
Quercus muehlenbergii Chinkapin oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 40' - 60'	Inconspicuous catkins, m & f, cream to yellowish. March - June	Acorns. Sept. - Oct., every two years.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers upland forested areas	Loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X X X	X	Beautiful, fast-growing shade tree. Attractive leaf shape. Bronze autumn color. Deciduous.	Sweet, edible nuts favored by many species of birds & mammals, deer, raccoons, opossums & squirrels. Good nesting and cover tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant to Horace's Duskywing.
Salix amygdaloides Peach-leaf willow	Salicaceae - Willow Family	Tree, large 30' - 40'	m & f creamy yellowish-green catkins, on separate trees. April - May	Capsules, borne on catkins reddish-yellow with numerous seeds. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers areas around water ways whether wet or dry, ponds or any other water-holding depression.	Sand, loams & clays; limestone soils. Well-drained but moist.	X X X	X	A striking willow with yellow twigs, green peach-leaf shaped leaves that are attractively silvery white underneath. Tree has drooping branches. Rapid-growing but not long-lived. Deciduous.	Catkins provide food & nesting material for many forms of wildlife. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Allows light underneath the tree for other things to grow. LHP for Mourning Cloak.
Sapindus drummondii Western soapberry	Sapindaceae - Soapberry family	Tree, large 15' - 50'	clusters of small white flowers. May - June	Round, amber, wrinkled berry-like fruit with 1 seed. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils along streams & fencerows, scattered throughout Texas	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X X X X X X X X X X	X	Fine-looking shade tree with dependable yellow fall foliage. Translucent amber fruits have white seeds which are poisonous to us. Moderately fast growing; also tolerates poor sites. Forms thickets but does not live long. Deciduous.	Fruit highly prized by many kinds of birds that are not affected by poison. Bluebirds, robins, cedar waxwings devour them. Small flowers provide nectar to various insects. Good nest & cover tree. Substrate to insectivores. LHP to Soapberry hairstreak.

Diospyros texana Texas persimmon	Ebenaceae - Ebony Family	Tree, small 15' - 40'	Small greenish white flowers, fragrant. March.	Fruit, small, round black & fleshy with lots of seeds. June - July	Full, part shade	Prefers limestone hills, shinnery oak dunes, breaks & rocky canyons, mesquite groves, areas along water courses.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Very attractive tree with smooth gnarled bark. Quite drought-resistant once established. Deciduous.	Fragrant whitish flowers attract insects of many kinds. Ripe fruits eaten by several species of game & song birds. Mammals, especially javalina, relish the fruit. Leaves browsed by white-tailed deer. Larval host plant for Gray hairstreak & Henry's elfin.
Juglans microcarpa Little walnut	Juglandaceae Walnut Family	Tree, small 10' - 30'	Inconspicuous m & f flowers, greenish, on same trees. March - April	Walnut, small. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky areas near streams, arroyos & rocky ravines in Central, South & West Texas.	Loams, clays. Likes rocky limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.				X	X	X	X	X	X	A man-trunked small tree with a long tap root. Often hybridizes with Arizona walnut. Quite disease resistant. Deciduous.	Produces small walnuts with high-quality meat eaten by rock squirrels & other small mammals. Gamebirds & songbirds also favor nuts. Good nesting & cover tree. Larval host plant of the Banded hairstreak.
Morus microphylla Texas mulberry	Moraceae Fig Family	Tree, small 10' - 25'	Small green to red inconspicuous ament-like spikes. March - April	Mulberries, red to black, 1-seeded drupes in syncarp. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers canyons, limestone & igneous slopes in western 2/3rds of Texas.	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-type & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.				X	X	X	X	X	X	A small shaggy tree more often shrub with rough, sand-papery leaves & small fruits. Very drought-tolerant once established. Deciduous.	Texas mulberry makes a good cover & nesting shrub. Several species of game & song birds, as well as opossum, raccoons & squirrels relish the ripe mulberries. Quail, mourning doves & cardinals are especially fond of them. Deer often browse the leaves.
Morus rubra Red mulberry	Moraceae Fig Family	Tree, small 35' - 40'	Inconspicuous m & f greenish flowers. March - June	Mulberry (syncarp of aggregated red-black drupelets). April - Aug.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rich soils along streams, creek bottoms & moist woodlands	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Handsome understory tree with polymorphic leaves, reddish black fruit and broad spreading crown. Deciduous.	Red mulberries are the prime source of spring fruit for neotropical migrant birds. 21 species devour them as soon as they ripen as do squirrels, raccoons, opossums & skunks. Larval host plant for Mourning Cloak.
Prosopis glandulosa Honey mesquite	Leguminosae Legume Family	Tree, small 20' - 30'	Showy creamy yellow elongated spike-like racemes. May - Sept.	Legumes in loose clusters. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Tolerates wide range of situations, open fields, edges of woodlands, etc.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Attractive tree with crooked, drooping branches, feathery leaves & rounded crown. Fast growing & often shrubby, forming thickets. Fixes nitrogen in the soil. Deciduous.	Good nectar plant for bees & other insects. Many species of wildlife like quail, bobwhite, doves depend on it for food & shelter from the sun. Squirrels, coyotes, skunks, rabbits & deer eat pods. LHP for Long-tailed skipper & Reickert's blue.

Prunus serotina v. rufula Southwestern black cherry	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Tree, small 25' - 50'	Showy racemes of creamy white flowers. March - April	Cherries, small & black, ripen individually. July - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers areas near streams, found in canyons & other protected areas.	Deep sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	Very ornamental overstory tree with attractive bark, pretty leaves & showy flowers & fruit. Has fruit in all stages of ripening on same raceme. Deciduous.	Very important wildlife food source. Flowers attract several species of insects. Ripe cherries eaten by several species of birds & small mammals, esp. rodents, ground squirrels, rabbits. Foliage browsed by deer & rabbits. Good nest & cover tree.	
Quercus arizonica Arizona white oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, small 20' - 35'	Inconspicuous staminate & pistillate catkins, yellowish. April - May	Acorns, every year. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers some mountain ranges of the Trans-Pecos. High elevations in El Paso, Culberson & Brewster counties.	Loams, clays, various rocky soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	At low elevations a tree, at high elevations a shrub with rounded top & spreading branches with firm, rigid evergreen leaves of bluish-green color. Deciduous.	Acorns & mast highly sought after by woodpeckers, gamebirds, hays & small mammals. Makes a good protective cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Spring catkins eaten by various species of birds in the spring.	
Quercus gambelii Gambel oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, small 15' - 25'	Inconspicuous staminate & pistillate catkins. May.	Acorns, every year. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers high elevations, never found lower than 7,500 feet. Found in Chinati, Chisos, Davis & Guadalupe mountains.	Prefers alkaline or acid soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	An attractive small tree for higher elevations. Cannot tolerate long periods of high heat. Has variable habit & can form dense thickets. Young leaves are brownish gray & very attractively dissected. Deciduous.	Foliage is sometimes browsed by mule deer & porcupine. Sweet acorns are highly prized by birds of several species & also by small mammals. Good protective cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds.	
Quercus glaucoides Lacey oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, small 20' - 30'	Inconspicuous m & f catkins, red & greenish. March - April	Acorns. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Likes deep soils; sands, loams, clays.	Sands, loams & clays, Loves thin limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	A very attractive Texas oak of moderate size. May be multi-trunked. Has dusky blue to blue-gray deciduous leaves and fine golden fall color. Extremely drought tolerant. Can grow on thin, hard limestone rock especially on Edwards Plateau. Deciduous.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Squirrels devour acorns & also nest in tree. Several species of birds also love acorns: turkey, quail, woodpeckers, doves & jays. White-tailed deer also love them.
Quercus grisea Gray oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, small 10' - 50'	Inconspicuous staminate & pistillate catkins on same tree. April	Acorns, every year. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers mountainous areas, conyon slopes, wide areas in the Trans-Pecos to 7800' in Chisos, Chinati, Davis, Del orte, Glass, Guadalupe, Hueco & Vieja mountains.	Igneous & limestone soils, prefers acid sands. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	Sometimes only a shrub on exposed slopes; a small tree on alluvial conyons. Has entire or toothed grayish-green leaves. Deciduous.	Leaves are browsed by mule deer, porcupine, while many species of ground squirrel, rodents & javalina feed on acorns. Gamebirds, jays & woodpeckers eat the acorns. Good cover & nest tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Birds eat catkins.

Quercus mohriana Mohr oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, small 10' - 20'	Inconspicuous m & female catkins, reddish. April - May	Acorns, reddish brown, every year. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone hills & mountains, also grasslands, igneous slopes in West & West Central Texas. Often shrubby, creating mottes in the Rolling Plains & western Edwards Plateau.	Sands, loams, hard limestone, exposed caliche like soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	One of the few oaks of the midgrass to shortgrass prairies. A small, round-topped evergreen oak with dark green to gray green leaves with wavy edges & furry white underside. Forms thickets, is drought tolerant & fire resistant. Persistent to Evergreen.	Mohr oak is an excellent nesting & protective cover for birds 7 small mammals. Catkins eaten by several species of birds. Acorns eaten & cached by several kinds of birds & mammals. Good substrate for insectivorous birds.	
Quercus pungens v. vaseyana Vasey oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, small 25' - 30'	Inconspicuous m & f catkins, reddish on separate trees. March - May	Acorns, every year, solitary or in pairs. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry limestone hills & canyon bluffs in desertic mountains, dry arroyos & along creek banks.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X			X	A small very drought-tolerant evergreen oak. Sometimes a shrub. Forms small thickets. May be multi-trunked. Quite cold hardy. Leaves are pleasantly aromatic, lustrous with conspicuous veins. Persistent to Evergreen.	Acorns are eaten by mule deer, raccoons, porcupines, ground squirrels. Provides good nesting site & protective cover for birds. Jays & woodpeckers also eat them. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant to duskywing butterflies.	
Rhus lanceolata Lance-leaf sumac	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	Tree, small 10' - 20'	m & f flowers, small greenish white, on separate trees. June	Drupes, small red, in clusters, remain after leaves fall. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Occurs on limestone & in calcareous soils, woodlands & roadside edges, along fencerows. Tolerates disturbed soils.	Sands, sandy loams, neutral clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X		X	Sometimes thicket-forming small tree with elegant compound leaves and showy red fruit clusters. Only trees with f flowers have fruit. Beautiful red color in the fall. Fast growing with a very attractive shape. Deciduous.	Fruit is eaten by more than 20 species of birds, favored by quail & turkey. Flowers attract numerous insects in spring, good nectar source for bees & butterflies. Leaves browsed by deer. Larval host plant for Red-banded hairstreak.
Sambucus caerulea Blue elderberry	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	Tree, small 10' - 12'	Showy yellowish-white flowers in cymes. April - Aug.	Sweet, juicy blue berries. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist areas in canyons, streamsides, talus slopes, at the bases of cliffs at 7000' elevation plus.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.				X	This very rare plant is only found above 7000'. It has beautiful flowers & sweet edible fruit. Good for erosion control. Grows rapidly, sprouts from base. Deciduous.	Flowers attract myriads of insects. Sweet fruit is highly sought after by 12 species of birds & several small mammals. Foliage browsed by mule deer. Gambel & Scaled quail are especially found of the berries. So is the Ring-necked pheasant.	
Sophora secundiflora Texas mountain-laurel	Leguminosae Legume Family	Tree, small 6' - 30'	Showy, lavender-purple flower clusters, fragrant. March - April	Leguminous pod, brown with red toxic seeds. Oct. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers brushy vegetation & caliche cuestas in Edwards Plateau, also on gravelly hills in South Texas, West Texas & Coastal Bend.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X			x	Attractive evergreen tree with shiny dark green leathery compound leaves and showy purple flowers that smell a bit like grape Kool Aid. Has excellent ornamental potential. Fairly drought-tolerant and can be grown from seed. Seeds very toxic. Evergreen.	Fragrant flower clusters attract much insect activity in the spring. Leaves are only browsed by white-tailed deer when they are very hungry. Seeds are avoided. This is a good cover & nesting tree, however.

Acer grandidentatum Big-toothed maple	Aceraceae - Maple Family	Ornamental tree 20' - 50'	Small & yellow, in few-flowered clusters. April - May	Samara, double-winged rose-colored. Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist canyons of Edwards Plateau & mountains of Trans Pecos	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils. Mesic, likes moist soils.	X	X			X	One of the most beautiful ornamental trees in Texas with its beautifully shaped leaves & exquisite fall color. Grows quickly & does very well under cultivation. Deciduous.	White-tailed deer browse the foliage. Samaras used as food by many species of birds & small mammals. In the spring, many species of birds eat the young flowers. Good nesting & cover tree. Excellent substrate for insectivorous birds.
Acacia farnesiana Huisache	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental small tree 15' - 30'	Showy, yellow round heads, fragrant. Feb. - March	Legume, brownish-black. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun	Prefers open areas, fields, pastures & fence rows	Sands, loams & clays. Moderately well-drained. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X		X	Medium-sized tree to shrub; densely branched & armed with long paired, straight spines. Rapid growth rate. Profusely flowering in early spring. In southern Texas starts flowering in late Dec. Very fragrant. Fairly drought tolerant. Deciduous.	Provides quick shade in spring. Good cover & nesting tree esp. for White-winged doves. Good nurse tree to other plants. Small mammals eat the pods. Excellent pollen & nectar source for bees & other insects. Larval host plant for Marine Blue.
Acacia greggii Gregg acacia	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental small tree 5' - 9'	Showy creamy-yellow spikes with exerted stamens. April - Oct., shorter bloom time further north.	Legume, light brown to reddish, persistent. July - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers chaparral & brushy areas in Rio Grande Plains, Trans Pecos & parts of Rolling Plains	Sands, loams, clays, caliche type & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X				X	Thorny, thicket-forming, round-topped shrub or small tree with delicate compound leaves & creamy yellow flowers. Can form impenetrable thickets in shrub form. Deciduous.	Gregg acacia furnishes cover & shelter for small animals. Flowers attract myriads of insects. Seeds are eaten by bobwhite & scaled quail. White-tailed deer browse foliage. Pollen important bee food. Good honey plant.
Acacia roemeriana Roemer's acacia	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental small tree 5' - 10'	Showy creamy-white flower balls. April - Aug.	Legume, brown. July - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers chaparral & brushy areas on limestone soils, gravelly bluffs & banks	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.					X	Round-topped, spiny shrub with many spreading branches, bipinnately compound leaves & creamy white ball-like flowers. Deciduous.	Roemer's acacia provides good protective cover & nesting sites for birds. Nectar-laden flowers attract many kinds of insects, especially bees & butterflies.
Acacia wrightii Wright acacia	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental small tree 20' - 30'	Showy creamy-yellow flowers in fuzzy cylindrical spikes. March, May, and after rain.	Legume, broad, light brownish green with dark brown seeds. May - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers chaparral & woodlands along creeks & canyons	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X		X	Spiny shrub or small tree with wide spreading branches & irregular crown. Attractive light yellow bottlebrush-like flowers. Delicate foliage gives light shade, allowing other wildflowers to grow underneath. Fairly cold hardy for an acacia. Evergreen.	Pollen produced by flowers an important food source for bees. Makes an excellent honey tree. Good protective cover & nesting site for birds. Larval host plant for the Marine blue butterfly.

Amelanchier utahensis Utah serviceberry	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental small tree 16' - 25'	Showy white to pink flowers. April, May, or June, depending on rainfall.	Berries (pomes), bluish-black. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry canyons & slopes & mountain sides at 7000', in Guadalupe mountains, Culberson County.	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, mesic.						X	This extremely showy ornamental with the white to pink flowers and pretty leaves makes an excellent accent plant in right habitat. Deciduous.	The showy flowers attract myriads of insects of many varieties. Birds & ground squirrels are highly fond of the ripe fruit. Mule deer readily browse the leaves.	
Cercis canadensis v. mexicana Mexican redbud	Leguminosa e - Legume Family	Ornamental tree 10' - 30'	Showy magenta pea-like flowers. March, before leaves.	Legumes, brownish- red, in clusters. Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers thinner calcareous, rocky soils of Edwards Plateau & North Central Texas.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic; but less moisture than Eastern variety.	X	X	X	X			Highly ornamental and showy small tree with spreading, flat or rounded crown. Good understory tree or accent plant. Fast growing, usually with single trunk. Leaves have distinctive kidney shape & are shinier than other subspecies of Redbud. Deciduous.	Beautiful magenta flowers are copious early nectar source for butterflies, moths, bees, etc. Seeds are eaten by a number of species of birds; foliage browsed by white-tailed deer. Larval host plant to Henry's Elfin.	
Cercocarpus montanus v. argenteus Mountain mahogany	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental tree 8' - 15'	White to yellowish flowers. March - June	Brown, leathery fruit, tipped with long white plume. May - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky slopes & canyons of Edwards Plateau & rocky bluffs of Trans Pecos.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone, caliche-like soils. Well-drained, mesic- xeric.					X		Attractive, small ornamental tree. Pretty dark green leaves with dense white wool underneath and stunning fruit give it a very special look. Most beautiful in fall. Especially striking when backlit by the sun. Fairly slow growing. Persistent to Evergreen.	Good cover & nesting tree. The plumes of the fruit used as nesting material. Leaves are browsed by white-tailed & mule deer.	
Chilopsis linearis Desert willow	Bignoniacea e Catalpa Family	Ornamental tree 10' - 15'	Showy pink- magenta trumpet shaped flowers. May - Sept.	Capsule with winged seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry washes & gravelly creek beds, arroyos & water courses.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic- xeric.			X	X			X	Fast-growing, ornamental tree with attractive willow- like leaves & showy tubular flowers. Can be quite winter hardy. Is a phreatophyte which will extend its roots deep down to the water table. Does not like to be overwatered in cultivation. Deciduous.	Both insects & hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers. orioles & tanagers will also feed on the flowers. Various species of birds forage on the winged seeds.
Eysenhardtia texana Texas kidneywood	Leguminosa e - Legume Family	Ornamental tree 6' - 15'	Showy racemes of white flowers, fragrant. April - Nov., especially after rains.	Pods, small & linear. July - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers chaparral & brushy areas on calcareous soils	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, xeric.	X					X	X	Irregularly-shaped spineless shrub with aromatic compound leaves giving the shrub an airy appearance. Flowers can be profuse. Quick-growing & very drought tolerant. Deciduous.	Sweet-scented flowers attract myriads of insects: bees, butterflies, diurnal moths. Leaves are heavily browsed by deer. Seeds occasionally consumed by birds. Larval host plant for the Dogface butterfly.

Guaiacum angustifolia Guayacan	Zygophyllaceae Caltrop Family	Ornamental small tree 10' - 20'	Showy purple flowers with yellow anthers. March, April, off and on to Sept., depending on rain.	Capsules, brown with 1-3 orange seeds. Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers brushy areas & open flats. Can be found on well-drained sites on the Coastal Bend.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X						X	X		X	Highly attractive & unusual small tree with compact branches, tiny compound leaves & purple flower clusters. Tree has a very distinctive and eye-catching habit. Often grows in clumps with branches appearing thick, black & stubby. Evergreen.	The purple & yellow flowers attract several kinds of insects. Excellent honey plant. Good nest tree. Leaves are highly nutritious browse for white-tailed deer. Arils eaten by several species of birds & small mammals. LHP of Gray & Lyside hairstreaks.
Leucaena retusa Goldenball leadtree	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Ornamental tree 12' - 25'	Showy yellow flower balls, very fragrant. April - Oct.	Leguminous pod, linear. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry rocky canyons on rocky soils	Sands, loams & clays; prefers limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.							X			X	Airy ornamental with bright green twice compound leaves and profusely blooming yellow ball-like blossoms. Flaking bark is cinnamon-colored & very attractive. Tree blooms from spring until fall. Sun-loving flowers are able to grow underneath. Deciduous.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Insects of many varieties are attracted to the copious nectar of the fragrant flowers. White-tailed deer browse the leaves.
Parkinsonia aculeata Retama	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Ornamental tree 9' - 30'	Showy yellow flowers, fragrant. April - July	Leguminous, linear orange to brown, with greenish brown seeds. Aug. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low, poorly drained areas, also on a variety of other sites.	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic, poor drainage O.K.	X						X	X		X	A thorny, green-barked shrub with graceful drooping branches and rounded crown. Flowers are a fragrant bright yellow. Leaves are small & delicate, giving a light airy appearance. Almost always in bloom. Tolerates salt. Can become weedy. Deciduous.	Flower nectar attracts myriads of insects. Deer occasionally browse the leaves. Pods are also eaten. Seeds are relished by doves, bobwhite quail & other species of birds & small mammals. Good nesting site & cover tree for several bird species.
Prosopis pubescens Screwbean mesquite	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Ornamental tree 10' - 30'	Showy cream or greenish-white cylindrical spikes. May - June	Legumes shaped like corkscrew, hairy at first. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers arroyos, washes & larger tributaries & deltas along Rio Grande in West Texas.	Sands & loams. Well-drained, mesic.							X			X	Screwbean mesquite is absolutely dazzling when in bloom. Blossoms vary in color from a rich yellowy cream to white. Foliage is lacy & thorns are small. Grows only where water table is near to the surface or where lots of run-off is available. Deciduous.	Fragrant flowers attract myriads of insects. Many mammals will eat the seeds of the screwbeans. Roadrunners, Gambel & Montezuma quail are especially fond of them.

Robinia neomexicana New Mexico locust	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Ornamental tree 10' - 25'	Showy rose-colored flower clusters. April - Aug.	Legumes with seeds. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Found only in the Guadalupe mountains at 5-8000' in pine-oak & ponderosa pine-Douglas fir associations. Prefers moist soils along streams.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	Can be used as an understory ornamental tree. This spiny small tree will form thickets. It has very attractive compound leaves & gorgeous rose-colored flowers. Good erosion control plant. Deciduous.	Flowers attract several varieties of insects. Leaves are browsed by mule deer. Fruit is eaten by gambel's quail, mountain sheep, mule deer, porcupines & ground squirrels.
Ungnadia speciosa Mexican buckeye	Sapindaceae - Soapberry Family	Ornamental tree or large shrub 15' - 30'	Showy clusters of pink-magenta flowers cloak branches, before leaves come out. Fragrant. March - May	Capsules (tripartite leathery "buckeyes"), brown-black. Oct. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky areas in canyons, slopes & ridges & along fencerows.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	Showy, small, shrubby often multi-trunked ornamental with irregular shape. Spectacular pink blossoms in spring. Good understory tree, prefers at least half a day in sun. Has pretty yellow fall color also. Deciduous.	Splashy pink flowers are a good nectar source for bees, butterflies, diurnal moths. Good honey plant. Sweet seeds eaten by a few species of birds and mammals, though poisonous to humans. Larval host plant for Henry's Elfin.
Vauquelinia angustifolia Chisos rosewood	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental small tree 10' - 30'	Showy white flowers in clusters, fragrant. June - Aug.	Follicle, densely hairy. Aug. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Found scattered in canyons & along rocky slopes & chaparral in Chisos, Dead Horse mountains in the Trans-Pecos from 5300 - 6500'.	Acid sands, loams, also clays. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	Small ornamental evergreen tree with narrow toothed leaves & many small greenish-white flower clusters. Can be used as a dense screen. Is fairly cold-hardy. Does not appreciate very hot summers. Deciduous.	Fruits are eaten by birds if other fruits are not available. Best as a protective cover & nesting tree. Leaves are browsed by mule deer.
Cupressus arizonica Arizona cypress	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 30' - 75'	Inconspicuous staminate & pistillate, on different twigs. April - May	Staminate cones, subglobose dry & woody. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun	Prefers high canyons, gravelly slopes or cuts on north exposure, especially in Chisos mountains from 3000 - 8000'.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic, but tolerates arid conditions.	X	Highly ornamental evergreen with pretty grayish blue-green foliage. Widely used in landscapes as an ornamental. Fast growing, but rather short-lived. Aromatic foliage & very attractive trunk. Not as pretty in areas with hot summers. Evergreen.	Arizona cypress provides excellent protective cover & a good nesting tree for birds.
Juniperus deppeana Alligator juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 15' - 25'	Inconspicuous staminate & pistillate, on separate trees. Jan. - March	Berry-like cones maturing in second year. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun	Prefers oak zones in mountainous regions in Trans-Pecos. Likes open rocky areas & foothills of Davis, Guadalupe, Chisos, Sierra	Sands, loams, clays, limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	Most abundant juniper in the Davis mountains. It is highly ornamental with distinctive checkered bark resembling the skin of an alligator's back. Has a long thick trunk. Branches don't grow to the ground. Fast growing & adaptable out of	Excellent protective cover & nesting tree. Leaves browsed by mule deer. Fruit eaten by gray fox, rock squirrels, wild turkey & other wildlife species.

						Vieja, Chinati & Eagle mountains.									range. Evergreen.		
Juniperus flaccida Weeping juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 20' - 30'	Inconspicuous, staminate & pistillate. April - May	Berry-like cones, mature in second season. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers forested or open rocky slopes of the Chisos Mountains in the Trans-Pecos at elevations of 4000 - 8000'.	Sands, loams, clays, acid or calcareous soils, also igneous. Well-drained, mesic.								X	Evergreen shrub or tree with distinctive attractive droopy branchlets which give the tree a wilted appearance. Trunk is also distinctive with reddish brown, deeply furrowed shredding bark. Highly ornamental & good accent plant. Slow-growing. Evergreen.	This long-lived, winter-hardy tree provides excellent protective cover & good nesting sites for birds. Berry-like cones are eaten by a number of birds & small mammals.
Juniperus pinchotii Pinchot juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 10' - 25'	Inconspicuous Feb.	Cones, red & berry-like, matures within a year. March	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry hillsides & canyons of western Texas on open flats in sand & caprocked mesas.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone or gypsum soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X		X	X					Scraggly red-berried juniper good for reforesting burned out areas. Often forms thickets of excellent ground cover. Good for erosion control. Evergreen.	Several species of birds & small mammals dine on the berries. Makes an excellent place to build a nest or to escape from predators. Larval host plant of the Juniper hairstreak.
Juniperus scopulorum Rocky Mountain juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 20' - 36'	Inconspicuous, small yellowish m & f cones. April - May	Bluish berry-like fruit takes 2 years to ripen. Nov. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky areas in canyons & on breaks in Trans Pecos Guadalupe Mountains & Northern Plains.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.					X	X	X		Large or shrubby evergreen with a short, stout trunk that branches out close to the ground. Has smooth, fibrous, shredding bark. Fruits take 2 years to ripen. Evergreen.	This is an excellent protective cover and nesting tree. Many species of birds & small mammals eat the berry-like fruit. Provides good food late in season. Larval host plant for the Olive hairstreak.
Pinus cembroides Mexican pinyon pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 20' - 50'	Inconspicuous. April - May	Cones. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun	Prefers higher elevations from 4000 - 8000' on rocky slopes of West Texas mountains.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone & caliche-like soils. Well-drained, xeric.								X	Very attractive pine with gnarled trunk. Flexible blue-green needles are highly attractive. Makes a great accent plant. Not very drought-tolerant. Fairly slow growing. Evergreen.	Excellent nesting & cover tree throughout the year. Pinyon nuts are highly prized by both gamebirds like quail & turkey & others able to extract them, i.e., scrub jays, woodpeckers & finches. Ground squirrels, rock squirrels, porcupines also love them.
Pinus edulis Colorado pinyon pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 10' - 20'	Inconspicuous. April - May	Cones. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun	Prefers mountainous slopes in the Guadalupe Mountains	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.								X	Attractive conifer with rounded or pyramidal shape with leaves thickly covering twigs. Very drought-tolerant. Has picturesque gnarled trunk. Makes an excellent accent plant. Fairly cold-tolerant. Evergreen.	Colorado pinyon pine makes a good nesting & cover tree. Seeds are eaten by a number of species of small mammals, gamebirds, woodpeckers, jays, quail & turkey.

Pinus ponderosa v. scopulorum Rocky Mountain ponderosa pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 60' - 70'	Inconspicuous yellowish staminate & dark red pistillate. April - June	Cones, ovoid with seeds. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun	Prefers mountain slopes at higher elevations Found in Davis, Guadalupe & Chisos Mountains at elevations above 3000'.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X						Magnificent evergreen with stout branches, thick, somewhat drooping but up-curved (at tip) branches. Crown is rounded or flat. Prefers cool micro climate & a little extra moisture. Fire resistant. Can be used as shelter belt planting. Evergreen.	Excellent protective cover & nesting tree. Seeds of this pine are eaten by several species of birds & mammals including quail, porcupine, rock squirrels, etc. Also browsed by mule deer & mountain sheep. Excellent insect substrate for woodpeckers.
Pinus remota Remote pinyon pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 20' - 30'	Inconspicuous Feb.	Cones. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky mesas & dry limestone slopes of western Edwards Plateau.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone & caliche-like soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X						Very attractive pine with pyramidal shape. Flexible blue-green needles are highly appealing. Makes a great accent plant. Very heat tolerant. Evergreen.	Excellent nesting & cover tree throughout the year. Pinyon nuts are highly prized by both gamebirds like quail & turkey & others able to extract them, i.e., scrub jays, woodpeckers & finches. Ground squirrels, rock squirrels, porcupines also love them.
Pinus strobiformis Southwestern white pine (Limber pine)	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 40' - 60'	Inconspicuous, red staminate cones & reddish purple pistillate scales. June	Cones Good crop every 3 years. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun	Found in small scattered stands, deep canyons, high ridges & rocky foothills at higher elevations in Davis & Guadalupe Mountains from 5000' - 8000'.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X						Highly attractive pine with bluish-green foliage & cones over 6" long. Branches are plume-like & droopy. Slow-growing & long-lived. Good erosion control planting. Evergreen.	Seeds from the cones are eaten by many species of small mammals, gamebirds & larger passerine birds. This makes an excellent protective cover & nesting tree. Good insect substrate for woodpeckers.
Pseudotsuga menziesii Blue Douglas fir	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 15' - 25'	Inconspicuous, staminate & pistillate cones. May - July	Cones, ovoid & dark reddish brown. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Common in upper canyons & slopes of Guadalupe & Chisos Mountains from 6000' - 8000'	Sands, sandy loams, limestone or igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X						Attractive evergreen with compact habit & palish blue-green leaves. Trees are straight & tall, leaves are linear & flat, elongate & pendulous. Branches can grow all the way to the ground. Requires more water than pinyon pine or junipers. Very ornamental.	Blue Douglas fir makes an excellent protective cover & nesting tree. Seeds are readily eaten by many species of small mammals, gamebirds, woodpeckers & jays.
Acacia constricta White-thorn acacia	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Shrub 9' - 15'	Showy yellow ball-like flowers, very fragrant. May - Aug., also following rains.	Leguminous pods, reddish, 2 - 4" long. July - Sept.	Full sun	Prefers desertic habitats at elevations from 1500' - 6500'.	Sands or caliche soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X				X	X	Showy shrub with vivid yellow flowers that smell like roses. Profusely blooming with delicate foliage. Thorns are white & quite large. Thornless selection possible. Pods a showy red color. Branches have purple cast & can be pruned to shape. Deciduous.	Excellent plant to attract insects of all varieties, especially bees & butterflies. Good honey plant. Occasionally browsed by game animals. Quail eat the seeds including Montezuma, Gambel's & Scaled quail. Jackrabbits also eat the leaves.

Anisacanthus insignis Flame acanthus	Acanthaceae - Acanthus Family	Shrub 2' - 4'	Showy pinkish-coral narrowly tubular flowers. June - Sept.	Capsule with seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part sun, dappled shade	Prefers rich soils in thickets, also along arroyos, dry stream beds & canyons in West Texas from 3000' - 5000'.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.			X	Showy, profusely-blooming shrub with bright pinkish-coral blossoms that bloom steadily all summer. Shrub is irregularly branched. Very drought-tolerant once established.	Flowers attract myriads of butterflies, moths & other insects throughout the summer. Hummingbirds of various species feed on the nectar also. Leaves are browsed by mule deer & antelope. Larval host plant for crescent-spot butterflies.
Artemisia filifolia Sand sage	Asteraceae - Sunflower Family	Shrub 3' - 6'	Small ray flowers. April - May and again in Sept. - Oct.	Achenes. Sept. - Oct. and later	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dune areas, deep loose sands in Trans Pecos & Plains country.	Sands, deep. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	Rounded freely branching aromatic shrub. This makes an excellent accent shrub or boundary planting or good for backdrop. Also serves as excellent erosion control plant. Persistent to Evergreen.	Sand sage is excellent protective cover plant. Birds will eat the ripe achenes. Sparrows & finches are especially fond of them.
Atriplex canescens Fourwing saltbush	Chenopodiaceae Goosefoot Family	Shrub 3' - 8'	Pretty spikes of m & f flowers on separate trees. April - Oct.	Showy four-winged bracted yellowish fruit. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers grassy uplands to sandy deserts or salt or alkali flats.	Sands, loams & clays. Grows in limestone, caliche-type soils; tolerates saline soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X		X	An evergreen shrub with diffused branches, variable in shape. Female plants are more showy with their fall showy, yellow four-winged fruit covering the tree. This tree tolerates saline soils well and is quite drought tolerant. Evergreen.	This shrub is a valuable, palatable & nutritious food for wildlife. Fruit is eaten by scaled quail, porcupine, rock-squirrels, jack rabbits. Pollen from the flowers is sought after by bees & other many other kinds of insects.
Berberis haematocarpa Red barbery	Berberidaceae Barbery Family	Shrub 3' - 12'	Showy racemes of yellow flowers. March - May	Berries, deep red. May - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers higher desert grasslands & canyons in West Texas from 4600' - 7200' in elevation.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.			X	Highly attractive spiny-leaved shrub with snappy red berries. Flowers are also highly attractive in the spring. Can be used as a ground cover. Or it can serve as a hedge. Evergreen.	Flowers attract many insects such as bees, butterflies, diurnal moths. Fruits are also sought after by many species of game & songbirds. Makes a good cover & nesting plant for small birds due to thorns.
Bouvardia ternifolia Trompetillo	Rubiaceae - Madder Family	Shrub 2' - 4'	Clusters of showy red tubular flowers. May - Nov.	Capsules. July - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky habitats, usually in mountains or canyons, 3500' - 7300'.	Sands, loams & gravelly clays. Also igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.			X	This is a gorgeous ornamental with brilliant clusters of bright red flowers suitable as a border plant. It is also good in a pot or container in the winter to be put inside when the weather gets very cold. Deciduous.	Trompetillo is a premiere hummingbird plant. Leaves are also browsed by mule deer.
Buddleia marrubifolia Butterfly bush	Buddleiaceae Buddleia Family	Shrub 3' - 5'	Densely woolly-white flower clusters with yellow-orange blossoms. June - Oct.	Capsules with numerous small seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone soils of the foothills 7 arroyos in desert mountains of west Texas from 1800' - 3800'.	Sands, loams & clays, especially limestone substrates. Well-drained, xeric.			X	This is a gorgeous ornamental shrub with fuzzy, pale gray-green leaves & small orange-red lantana-like flowers. Not very cold-tolerant. Blooms profusely for a long time. Deciduous.	Butterfly bush is highly attractive shrub that attracts myriads of butterflies for much of the summer, as its name implies. Deer & antelope will browse readily on the leaves.

Cephalanthus occidentalis Buttonbush	Rubiaceae - Madder Family	Shrub 5' - 20'	Showy, creamy white round heads. June - Sept.	Capsule clusters, round & dark brown. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils near swamps, ponds, along streams & stream margins.	Sands, loams, clays. Likes limestone soils. Mesic/hydric. Moderate to high moisture. Seasonally poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shrub or small tree growing in low areas, often with swollen base. Leaves opposite & whorled, variously shaped. Bright yellow anthers around white flower balls create a halo effect. Highly ornamental. Suitable for bog or pond area. Deciduous.	Flowers attract hordes of bees, butterflies & other insects. Fruits are highly favored by more than 25 species of birds, including waterfowl, cardinals, finches, sparrows, etc.
Choisya dumosa Star-leaf Mexican orange	Rutaceae - Rue Family	Shrub 1' - 6'	Showy white flowers in cluster of 2 to 4, fragrant. June - Nov.	Follicles, green to brown. Aug. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in pinyon belt of Davis & Guadalupe mountains on limestone & igneous formations. Prefers canyons & mountain slopes.	Sands, loams & limestone soils, will also grow on igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X										Gorgeous low aromatic shrub, much branched with distinctive yellow-green palmate leaves in the shape of a star. Highly ornamental & quite a conversation piece. Persistent.	Star-leaf provides good protective cover & nesting substrate for small birds. Flowers attract a wide assortment of insects.
Chrysanthemum mexicanum Damianita	Asteraceae - Sunflower Family	Shrub 1' - 2'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. May - Oct.	Achenes. July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky limestone outcrops of ridges, hills & mountains. Also thrives on igneous substrates from 1800' - 7000'.	Prefers rocky limestone soils, also igneous soils. Sands, loams & clays O.K. Well-drained, xeric.		X									Highly ornamental aromatic shrub with profusely blooming daisy like flowers. Plant looks rather like a gnarled bonsai plant in dry habitats. Low-growing & long-blooming. Good as an undershrub in a rock garden. Evergreen.	Flower attract several sorts of insects, especially bees. Achenes are eaten by several species of granivorous birds. Deer do not eat this shrub at all.
Dalea bicolor v. argyrea Silver dalea	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Shrub 1' - 3'	Showy yellow & purple banner-type flowers on spikes, fragrant. July - Oct.	Leguminous pod, small, with seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun	Prefers rocky, dry limestone hills and slopes, also found in outwash, gravelly areas.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.									X		An erect shrub with pinnate leaves, attractive bicolored flowers, very attractive if done in a mass planting. Leaves are attractively fuzzy & appear silvery in angled light. Flowers are very fragrant. Deciduous.	Flowers are an excellent nectar source for bees & many other kinds of insects. Good cover for small animals. Young leaves are browsed by mule deer & jackrabbits. Leaves are toxic to some domestic livestock. Larval host plant of sulphur butterflies.

Ephedra torreyana Torrey joint-fir	Ephedraceae - Ephedra Family	Shrub 2' - 3'	Inconspicuous staminate spikes. April	Female cones brownish with paired seeds. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers gypseous & saline desertic habitats in sandy or rocky substrates at elevations of 2000' 6000'.	Sands, loams, clays; tolerates saline & gypseous soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	Interesting slender-jointed shrub that forms clumps usually under another thorny tree or shrub. Sometimes hard to grow, but worth it. Branches are evergreen with tiny scale leaves. Female plants have red berries. Don't overwater. Evergreen.	Birds will forage on the red berries. Deer love to browse on this plant so you might want to hide it under something thorny. Berry-like cones eaten by quail & turkey.
Ericameria laricifolia Larch-leaf goldenweed	Asteraceae - Sunflower Family	Shrub 1' - 3'	Showy yellow flower heads. Aug. - Nov.	Achenes. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers canyons & slopes of desertic mountains at elevations of 4200' - 5100'.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.	X	Much-branched, resinous aromatic shrub with yellow flowers & numerous small leaves emitting a tart lemony scent. Goldenweeds, as their name implies, turn golden in the fall. Evergreen.	Jackrabbits love to browse on this plant even though the leaves smell slightly like lemony turpentine when crushed. Achenes are eaten by several species of seed-eating birds. Insects are attracted to the flowers.
Euphorbia antisiphilitica Candelilla	Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia Family	Shrubby perennial 1' - 3'	Inconspicuous white & brown flowers. May - Oct.	Capsules. July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky or gravelly slopes, ridges & hills, usually on limestone substrates from 1100' - 3800' in elevation.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.	X	Forms grayish clumps of stems topped with unusual flowers. Stems are wand-like, fleshy or rubbery with waxy coating. This makes an interesting accent planting in a desert garden. Not cold-hardy, but good in a pot. Evergreen.	Several species of insects are attracted to the flowers.
Eurotia lanata Winter fat	Chenopodiaceae - Goosefoot Family	Shrub 1' - 3'	Small greenish m & f flowers on same plant. April - Aug.	Showy fruit, a silvery white utricle with dense furry tufts. Aug. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry sub-alkaline soils of mesas & plains from 2000 - 8000' in elevation in western Texas, the High Plains & Trans Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-type & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X X X	Highly ornamental & gorgeous shrub in full fruit is back-lit by the sun. Sports fuzzy pale bluish-green leaves & beautiful silvery white fruit. Good plant for erosion control. Highly drought-tolerant once established. Persistent to Evergreen.	Plants only 1 year old bear highly nutritious seeds. Provides excellent forage for mule deer & elk, also for rabbits.
Fallugia paradoxa Apache plume	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Shrub 2' - 10'	Fragile white rose-like flowers appearing with plumes. May - Dec.	Reddish-silver tinged achenes are plumose & borne in fluffy clusters. June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry arroyos of deserts & foothills from 3000' - 8000' in elevation.	Sands, loams & clays, prefers limestone base. Well-drained, xeric.	X	Straggling, clump-forming shrub with striking pink feathery plumes. Flowers & fruit give great color most of the year. Good erosion control plant. Very drought & heat tolerant. Also is winter-hardy. Persistent to Evergreen.	Flowers attract myriads of insects of all varieties. Makes a good protective cover & nesting shrub. Plumed achenes are used as nesting material by bird building cup nests. Leaves lightly browsed by mule deer.

Lonicera alba Texas honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	Shrub 4' - 10'	Showy white flowers. April - May.	Berries, red. June - July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky slopes, cliffs; also found in sandy soils, cedar brakes in Central, North Central Texas.	Sands, loams, & clays. Likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X			X	This is a beautiful native honeysuckle. Flowers are showy in the spring and the red berries are beautiful while they last. Plant is drought tolerant in the Eastern Cross Timbers. This is not a difficult species to grow. Deciduous.	Flowers attract butterflies, bees & other insects. Translucent red fruits popular with bluebirds, cardinals, finches & sparrows, as well as neotropical migrants. Leaves browsed by white-tailed deer.	
Mimosa borealis Fragrant mimosa	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Shrub 2' - 6'	Showy pink ball-like flowers, fragrant. April - July	Leguminous pod, clawed. June - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers brushy vegetation in Texas Hill Country and West Texas.	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-type & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.			X			X	Highly drought-tolerant, showy, long-blooming shrub. Looks very pretty in rock gardens. Makes a great accent shrub. Deciduous.	Pink flower puffs attract several kinds of insects. This is a good protective cover shrub with its small thorns. Leaves are browsed by white-tailed deer.	
Rhus aromatica Fragrant sumac	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	Shrub 3' - 8'	Inconspicuous yellow flowers appearing before leaves. Feb. - March	Berries, red. May - June	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade.	Prefers limestone outcrops, rocky slopes, prairies, & mesquite plains.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Aromatic shrub with pretty leaves & early flowers. Tends to form thickets & is irregularly branched. Deciduous.	Early flowers provide early nectar source for insects like bees, butterflies & moths. The red berries are one of the earliest summer fruits making it popular with several species of birds & small mammals. Larval host plant to Red-banded hairstreak.
Rhus microphylla A Little-leaf sumac	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	Shrub 4' - 15'	Greenish-white in 2-4" clusters. April - May	Drupes, reddish-orange & hairy. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry rocky hillsides or gravelly mesas at altitude of 2000 - 6000' In western 3/4 of Texas.	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-type & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	X	X	X	Clump-forming, intricately branched shrub that can get very wide. It is important to space it accordingly from 8 - 20' apart. Bright orange fruits are attractive and persistent. Very drought-tolerant shrub. Deciduous.	Bright orange fruits are highly sought after by several species of birds. Though they are sour, rock squirrels & other small mammals will eat them also. Leaves are sometimes browsed by mule & white-tailed deer, but not much.	
Salvia ballotaeflora Shrubby blue sage	Lamiaceae - Mint Family	Shrub 3' - 6'	Bluish to purplish flowers. Oct.	Fruiting calyx folded with 4 nutlets. March - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky limestone canyons & sloopes & hillsides from 1200' - 2400'.	Sands, loams & clays, prefers limestone substrates. Well-drained, xeric.			X			X	Highly aromatic, much-branched shrub with attractive leaves & bluish flowers. Deciduous to Persistent.	Flowers attract many varieties of insects, especially bees. Nutlets are eaten by small rodents. Shrub provides excellent cover. Leaves are not heavily browsed by mule deer or other mammals.	
Salvia greggii Autumn sage	Lamiaceae - Mint Family	Shrub 2' - 4'	Showy magenta red flowers, also cones in white, pink or coral. April - Dec.	Nutlets. June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky soils in central, south & west Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Likes limestone soils, esp. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X		X	X		X	Aromatic showy shrub which blooms prolifically spring, summer & fall. Adaptable to other areas of the state where not native. Good as ground cover or hedge. Really needs good drainage. Persistent (almost evergreen).	Abundant flowers provide copious nectar which is attractive to bees & especially hummingbirds. Ruby-throats can't seem to get enough. Provides food over the long hot summer for them when other plants have waned.	

Salvia regla Mountain sage	Lamiaceae - Mint Family	Shrub 2' - 6'	Showy orange-red tubular flowers. June - Sept. mostly in fall.	Calyx-tube with 4 nutlets nestled at the bottom. Aug. - Nov.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rocky, wooded slopes & canyons of Chisos Mountains	Sands, loams, clays, slightly acid to slightly alkaline. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X									X	Showy shrub of West Texas Mountains, highly suitable as ornamental. Mountain sage has glossy aromatic heart-shaped leaves & stays in bloom over long periods. Very drought tolerant once established although does better if not put in direct sun. Deciduous.	The red tubular blooms of this species coincide with the timing of the migrating hummingbirds that pass through the west Texas mountains. Hummingbirds flock to this plant for its copious nectar.
Schaeferli a cuneifolia Desert yaupon	Celastracea e Staff tree Family	Shrub 3' - 6'	Small greenish flowers. Feb. - Sept.	Red to orange showy berries (drupes). July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky hillsides, chaparral or xeric sites near coast	Sands, loams, clays. Well- drained, xeric.	X						X			X	Densely-branched, rigid ornamental shrub with beautiful red berries on female plant. Twigs are somewhat spiny. Evergreen.	Leaves are frequently browsed by white-tailed deer & fruits are a favorite of several species of birds & small mammals. Quail, wrens, coyotes & woodrats are especially fond of them. Birds use tree as nesting & cover site.
Senna wislizenii Canyon senna	Leguminosa e Legume Family	Shrub 4' - 10'	Showy golden yellow flowers in 6" clusters. May - July	Leguminous pods. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers igneous soils in Chihuahuan desert scrub habitats at elevations of 3000' - 4000'.	Sands & loams, also clays, acid or calcareous. Well-drained, xeric.	X									X	This gorgeous shrub sports showy yellow flower clusters & has gracefully arching stems. it blooms all summer. Deciduous.	Flowers attract several varieties of insects, especially bees & butterflies. Shrub provides good protective cover. Seeds are eaten by a few small mammals.
Tecoma stans Yellow trumpets	Bignoniacea e Catalpa Family	Shrub 3' - 6'	Showy yellow tubular flowers in clusters. April - Nov.	Capsules with winged seeds. June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky bluffs, sloes & canyons in desertic mountains of south Trans- Pecos form 2000' - 5200' in elevation.	Sands, loams, prefers limestone substrates. Well- drained, xeric.	X									X	Extremely ornamental shrub with showy yellow trumpet- shaped flowers. Attractive green compound leaves. Excellent plant for a rock garden or as an accent plant. Blooms off & on all season. Not too winter hardy, needs a protected area of garden. Deciduous.	Flowers attract myriads of insects. Excellent bee plant. Hummers will also come to these flowers. Leaves and flowers are browsed by several small animals. Seeds are eaten by a few small mammals. Larval host plant of Dogface butterfly.
Tiquilia greggii Plume coldenia	Boraginacea e Borage Family	Shrub 1' - 2'	Hot pink, magenta to purple flowers nestled in whitish gray leaves. June - Oct.	Nutlets, dry & ovate. Aug.- Nov.	Full sun	Prefers limestone habitats of desertic mountains, slopes & flats, rocky hillsides & ravines from 2000' - 4200'.	Prefers calcareous soils & limestone substrates. Well-drained, xeric.	X									X	Absolutely beautiful small gray-leaved shrub with several small magenta flowers peeking out from woolly spherical flower clusters. A great border plant. Good in small desert rock garden. Deciduous.	Flowers attract insects of several varieties. Nutlets are eaten by a few species of rodents & other small mammals.

Viguiera stenoloba Skeleton-leaf golden-eye	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Shrub 2' - 4'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. May - Nov.	Achenes. July - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone substrates in various habitats in west Texas	Sands, loams, clays, especially limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X			X	Showy clumps of yellow flowers work well in desert garden. Flowers bloom for long periods. Very drought-tolerant & winter hardy. Deciduous to evergreen.	Flowers attract many kinds of insects including butterflies, bees, diurnal moths & flies. Leaves are lightly browsed by mule deer during stress periods. Provides good protective cover & nesting substrate for small birds. Achenes eaten by seed-eating birds
Agave neomexicana New Mexico century plant	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent leaves 2' - 3', flower stalk 8' - 15'	Showy yellowish panicles on tall scape. June - Aug., blooms only once in its lifetime.	Capsules, elliptical with seeds	Full sun	Prefers rocky slopes & grasslands in Franklin Mountains in El Paso County, also in Guadalupe Mountains in Culberson County	Sands & loams. Well-drained, xeric.	X				X	An attractive stemless fiber plant with grayish basally clustered leaves forming almost globose rosettes. Cultivated mainly for the beauty of the basal rosette leaves. Evergreen.	When it finally blooms, flowers are highly attractive to insects and hummingbirds, as well as nectarivorous bats. Ripe seeds eaten by several species of small mammals & gamebirds.
Hechtia texensis Texas false agave	Bromeliaceae Pineapple Family	Succulent 2' - 4'	Small unisexual flowers on stalk. Feb. - May	Capsules, ovale with oblong, narrowly winged seeds. May - Aug.	Full sun	Prefers canyons & rocky areas & limestone mesas, ridges & slopes especially in Big Bend area.	Prefers limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X				X	Highly ornamental succulent of Pineapple family with attractive yellowish-green leaves that turn reddish in the fall. The basal rosette of leaves make this plant a great accent plant in proper habitat. Evergreen.	Several small mammals eat the ripened seeds. Insects of many varieties are attracted to the small flowers.
Nolina texana Sacahuista	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 1 1/2' - 3'	Showy whitish flowers. May - June	Capsules. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky soils & open areas on Edwards Plateau, Trans Pecos & northern Rio Grande Plains.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X			X	Relatively winter-hardy leaf succulent. Good accent plant on dry slopes. Large paniced flowers are hidden inside foliage. Evergreen.	Flowers attract several kinds of insects. The plant is toxic to livestock though. Serves as good protective cover for birds & small mammals. Larval host plant for Sandia & Atea hairstreaks.
Opuntia imbricata Teddy-bear cholla	Cactaceae - Cactus Family	Succulent 3' - 9'	Showy hot pink flowers. May - June	Bright yellow tunas. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry, rocky soils or sandy soils at elevations from 1200 - 1800'	Sands, caliche-like & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X		X	Highly attractive, prickly shrub which is great from landscapes. It becomes tree-like in time. While it is a slow grower, it assumes a marvelous shape with time. If it rains, blooms are shinny. Plant is hard to handle because of spines. Evergreen.	Flowers are highly attractive to several kinds of insects especially bees. Tunas are eaten by several species of birds. A spectacularly safe nesting tree, especially for Cactus Wren and Greater Roadrunner.

Clematis drummondii Old man's beard	Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	Vine, climber	Creamy white to palest yellow flowers. March - Sept.	Achenes, slender & plumose. Aug. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dryish soils, dry washes & rocky canyons, roadsides, fencerows & thickets.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric, drought tolerant.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A vigorous climber that will drape other trees & shrubs. Especially beautiful in late summer & fall when the feathery achenes are backlit by the sun, they glisten. This can be a very ornamental vine. Deciduous.	Old man's beard serves as an excellent protective cover & nesting site. Achenes are eaten by many species of birds. Larval host plant of the Fatal metalmark butterfly.	
Maurandya antirrhiniflora Snapdragon vine	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Vine climber to 3'	Showy purple flowers. March - Sept.	Capsule, round. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone hills & bluffs, also dunes, shrubs & boulders.	Sands, loams, clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Elegant, delicate-leaved climber & ground cover. Fast grower; tolerates salt. Looks great in a pot. Leaves have excellent fall color. Perennial.	Fruits are a favorite with many species of birds. Flowers are a good nectar source for many kinds of insects, especially butterflies. Lush clumps provide good cover. Larval host plant of Buckeye.
Parthenocissus inserta Thicket creeper	Vitaceae Grape Family	Vine, climber and ground cover	Inconspicuous greenish flowers. May - July	Berries, blue-black. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun	Prefers woods, thickets and on banks in west Texas.	Sands, loams, clays. Well-drained, mesic.							X	X	X	Attractive vine with lush green palmate leaves, thicker & skinnier. Vigorous climber well able to cloak walls, columns, etc. by fastening on to masonry. Also good ground cover. Striking red-orange fall color. Drought-tolerant, prefers full sun. Deciduous.	Many species of birds compete for the blue-black berries including woodpeckers, kingbirds, flycatchers, cardinals, mockingbirds, bluebirds, warblers & sparrows.	
Sarcostemma cynanchoides Climbing milkweed vine	Asclepiadaceae Milkweed Family	Vine, high climber	Showy pinkish white to purple flowers. April - Aug.	Follicles. July - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers loose or rocky soils; climbs shrubs & small trees	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone & caliche-like soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Attractive climbing vine of the Milkweed Family with intricate flowers. Deciduous.	Flowers attract several larger insects. Comose seeds used as nesting material. Flattened seeds also eaten by a few birds. Larval host plant of Monarch & Queen.	
Sarcostemma torreyi Soft twine vine	Asclepiadaceae Milkweed Family	Vine, high climber	Showy cream-colored flowers with purple spot in umbles. May - Aug.	Follicles, long & pointed with comose seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry hillsides & gravelly soils in scrubby woodland associations of Chisos mountain foothills at elevations of less than 3500'.	Sands, loams & clays; like rocky soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.							X			Attractive climbing vine with large heart-shaped leaves & curious warty fruit pods in the Milkweed Family. Flowers are highly intricate as others in the milkweed family. Deciduous.	Flowers attract several larger insects. Comose seeds used as nesting material. Flattened seeds also eaten by a few birds & small mammals. Larval host plant of Monarch & Queen.	

Vitis arizonica Canyon grape	Vitaceae - Grape Family	Vine, climber	Inconspicuous whitish flowers. May - June	Grapes, blue-black. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers ravines & gulches at altitudes of 2000 - 7000' in western portion of the state.	Sands, loams, clays; likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.											X	X	Very drought-tolerant climbing vine. Does not like excess moisture. It is also very cold-hardy. Good plant for erosion control. Not really native of the Rolling Plains but will grow well here. Deciduous.	Birds such as doves, several quail, woodpeckers, kingbirds, jays, flycatchers, mockingbirds, pyrruloxias, thrashers, thrushes, finches & sparrows dine voraciously on the fruit. Grapes are also a favorite of fox, skunk & coyotes. Also eaten by mule deer.
Bothriochloa barbinodis Cane bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 4'	Flowering spikelets greenish gray to silvery. May - Oct.	Seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers open grassy areas throughout western 2/3rds of state.	Loose limey soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X											X	A very attractive coarse perennial bunch grass with lovely seed heads. Silvery seed heads catch the rays of the sun making the plant appear to glisten. Warm-season Perennial.	Cane bluestem is a good forage grass for wildlife especially before stems become mature & fibrous. Sparrows & other granivorous birds forage on ripe seeds. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material.
Bouteloua curtipendula Sideoats grama	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 6'	Spikelets, yellowish, arranged down along stem. May - Oct.	Seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Tolerates a variety of open places throughout state. Does well in disturbed areas. In gravelly soils of both limestone & igneous substrates	Sands, loams & clays, both limestone & igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Our state grass is a strong warm season perennial and works well as a garden accent. Competes well with short grass but not tall-grass prairie grasses. Great for wildflower meadow gardens. Probably most palatable grama grass in Trans-Pecos. Winter dormancy	Provides good grazing for wildlife and an abundance of bird seed for seed-eating birds of several varieties. Food available spring, summer & fall. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant for Dotted skipper & green skipper.
Bouteloua eriopoda Black grama	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 2 1/2'	Spikelets, greenish turning yellowish, arranged down along stem. June - Oct.	Seeds. July - Nov.	Full sun	Prefers dry slopes & plains, often associated with shrubs & subshrubs.	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone substrates. Well-drained, xeric.											X	X	Perennial warm-season grass with wiry stems from a knotty base. Grass stems often arch over. This is an attractive little grass found alot in the rolling hills. Profits from protection from nearby shrubs which afford it a modicum of shade.	Black grama provides good grazing for wildlife. Sparrows & finches and various grosbeaks forage on the ripe seeds. Grass parts used as denning and nesting material.
Bouteloua gracilis Blue grama	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1/2' - 3'	Spikelets, densely flowered with bluish cast. June - Oct.	Seeds. July - Nov.	Full sun, a little shade tolerated	Prefers open, grassy plains & rocky slopes in the High & Rolling Plains, also Edwards Plateau & Trans Pecos.	Sandy loams, loams. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.											X	X	This attractive sod-forming perennial grass has stout rhizomes & fine leaves. It is a good choice as a meadow grass as it leaves lots of space for the wildflowers. Can be mixed with Buffalo grass. Needs a little watering. Warm-season perennial.	Provides good grazing for wildlife. Grains eaten by many species of sparrows & finches as well as other seed-eaters.

Bouteloua hirsuta Hairy grama	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 4'	Spikelets, greenish to tan, then brown, arranged along stem. May - Sept.	Seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in open grassy areas near woodland edges, along roadsides & fence rows.	Sands, clays & loams; likes limestone & caliche-like soils. Well- drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This attractive tufted perennial has very perky looking seed heads like little combs that stand out from the stem. Short-lived perennial.	Hairy grama is considered fair forage for wildlife. Birds & small mammals use the grass parts for nesting & denning material. Serves as a larval host plant for the Green skipper & the Orange roadside skipper.		
Bromus lanatipes Woolly brome	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 3'	Spikelets yellowish green, nodding at maturity. Aug. - Oct.	Seeds. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers mountain regions of the Trans-Pecos at higher elevations.	Igneous soils, sands & sandy loams. Well-drained, xeric.											X	A clump-forming perennial grass which doesn't attain more than 3'. Leaf sheaths are woolly & spikelets are 5- 9 flowered. They nod perkily at maturity. Warm- season perennial.	This grass is fairly palatable to grazers. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Ripe seeds are eaten by several sparrows & finches as well as small mammals.		
Buchloe dactyloide s Buffalogra ss	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3" - 12"	Flowering spikelets yellowish green. June - Nov. or whenever not dormant.	Sets seeds shortly after flowering.	Full sun	Prefers open areas in many kinds of soils, short-grass prairies of Central & North Central Texas. Occurs abundantly in valley bottoms or depressions in limestone soils of West Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This is a wonderful turf grass. It takes a little longer to establish in caliche soils. Once established, it is very drought tolerant. It turns a soft golden brown when it goes dormant. Good for erosion control in West Texas. Perennial - Turf grass.	Buffalograss provides fine nesting & denning materials, especially for lining bird's nests. Seeds of male flowers are eaten by small granivorous birds. Is the larval host plant of the Green skipper.		
Calamovilf a gigantea Prairie sandreed	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4' - 7'	Flowering spikelets yellowish turning to tan, panicles 12 - 12" long. June - Oct.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun	Prefers open sandy hills & dunes	Sands, sandy loams. Well- drained, xeric.											X	X	X	Highly ornamental dramatic accent grass. Has a stout creeping rhizome, large flower panicles & one- flowered spikelets. This grass has great value in controlling wind erosion in deep sands that development introduces. Perennial.	Prairie sandreed provides good forage for many species of wildlife. Grass parts are used as denning & nesting material.
Chloris virgata Showy chloris	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 12"	Flowering spikelets yellowish in finger like arrangement . May - Sept.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, part shade	Prefers heavy sandy or gravelly soils of disturbed areas, along roadsides, lawns & parks	Sands, heavy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This grass is very attractive in shape & color. It can become weedy. Annual.	Showy chloris provides excellent forage during late summer for a variety of herbivores. Seeds are eaten by several species of granivorous birds. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.	

Digitaria californica California cottontop	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 3'	Flowering spikelets greenish to whitish silver. July - Nov.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, part shade	Grows on wide variety of soil types in open grassy areas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	An attractive tufted, leafy perennial grass with very pretty seed heads. This pretty grass can be a wonderful accent to the garden. Warm-season perennial.	California cottontop provides good forage for wildlife. Many birds & small mammals eat the ripe seeds. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
Elymus longifolius Long-leaf squirrel-tail	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 12"	Flowering spikelets yellowish-green. May - Sept.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers dry, open often disturbed areas mainly in desert & montane areas in Franklin & Guadalupe mountains of West Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.			X	X	X	X				Highly attractive & ornamental grass, very pleasing to the eye. Catches the light beautifully. Warm-season perennial.	Squirrel-tail provides early forage until its mature seed heads develop making it hard to eat. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
Elyonurus barbiculmis Woolspike balsamscale	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 2'	Flowering spikelets greenish to silvery white. June - Nov.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers rocky slopes at elevations of 4000' & above on low rolling hills	Sands & loams; prefers igneous soils. Well-drained, xeric.							X			This is a highly attractive erect perennial with long, hairy slender basal leaves with fragrant lemon odor. Roots are reddish in color. Warm-season perennial.	This grass is not very palatable, but plays important role in grassland ecology. Seeds are eaten by several granivorous mammals & birds. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
Erioneuron pilosus Hairy tridens	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 7" - 10"	Flowering spikelets silvery white. April - July, sometimes to Oct.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers open rangeland & pastures, along road right-of-ways; also frequent in gravelly soils throughout Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams & clays, prefers limestone substrates. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	X	X	X	X			Hairy tridens is an attractive short-tufted perennial grass. Very pretty when the seeds ripen & the flowerheads get fluffy looking. Warm-season perennial.	Hairy tridens is not a terribly good forage grass for wildlife, but it does supply some seeds for granivorous birds & small mammals. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
Erioneuron pulchellum Fluff grass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 8" - 10"	Flowering spikelets silvery white. June - Nov.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers dry rocky slopes & desert flats with creosote bush in much of the Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.			X	X	X	X				Fluff grass is a gorgeous short-tufted perennial grass with fluffy seed heads. This is another grass that is just beautiful after it has set seed and the sun hits it at the right angle. Warm-season perennial.	Fluff grass is not considered especially palatable for livestock forage. Seed eating birds and small mammals do eat the ripe seeds, however; and grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
Heteropogon contortus Tanglehead	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3" - 2 1/2'	Flowering spikelets yellowish tan, turning brownish. March - Dec.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun	Prefers grasslands of lower Texas Gulf Coast, also mountains of West Texas.	Sands & sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X				X	X			X	Tanglehead is a caespitose grass with curly sharp awns, making it an interesting looking grass. Warm-season perennial.	While not excellent forage for wildlife, grass parts are used as nesting & denning material. A few birds will eat the ripe seeds.

Hilaria mutica Tobossa grass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 2'	Flowering spikelets greenish to golden. April - Aug.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun	Prefers dry rocky slopes, & on level plains & plateaux.	Thin limestone soils, clays & caliche type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	Tobossa grass does very well in xeric conditions. It is a short clump forming perennial with strong underground wiry stems. Warm-season perennial.	Provides only fair to poor grazing for wildlife. Seeds are not plentiful but are eaten by various granivorous birds. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material by a variety of small wildlife species.			
Muhlenbergia emersleyi Bullgrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 4'	Flowering spikelets silvery pinkish purple. July - Nov.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky mountain slopes, rock ledges, along canyos & arroyos at medium to high elevations	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.					X	Coarse, clump-forming grass with elegant & showy purplish-silvery seed heads, usually open, sometimes contracted. Grows best on north-facing slopes. Good erosion control grass on steep mountain slopes. Warm-season perennial.	Bullgrass is a valuable grass. Mule deer bed down in this grass. Provides good forage for all kinds of wildlife. Seeds are eaten by several species of granivorous birds & small mammals.			
Muhlenbergia rigida Purple muhly	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4' - 5'	Flowering spikelets slightly purple in open flower heads. Sept. - Nov.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers rocky mountain slopes at medium to high elevations	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.					X	A robust warm season perennial caespitose grass with hard bulb enlargement underground at the end of the stem. Appear much-branched with open seed heads of dark purplish spikelets. When backlit by the sun this is a beautiful grass. Good erosion control.	Purple muhly is an excellent forage for wildlife. Ripe seeds are eaten by several kinds of seed-eating birds & small mammals. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.			
Muhlenbergia torreyi Torrey muhly	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 6" - 13"	Flowering spikelets yellowish coral in open flower heads. May - Oct.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers dry, sandy mesas & valleys at lower elevations in the Trans-Pecos.	Sands & sandy loams. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X		This interesting grass dies out in the middle & forms a circle or ring of new growth. It is highly attractive as the ring breaks into separate clumps. Very distinctive looking, a conversation piece. Warm-season perennial.	Torrey muhly makes excellent cover for small birds & mammals. Ripe seeds are eaten by several species of granivorous birds. Small rodents also eat the seeds. Parts are used as nesting & denning material.			
Pappophorum bicolor Pink pappasgrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1/2' - 2 1/2'	Flowering spikelets yellowish-pink turning to fluffy pinkish rose. April - Nov.	Seeds. April - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers grassy plains, moist road rights-of-way & open valleys	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic.	X				X	X	X	X	This is one of the truly beautiful grasses with its pink fluffy seed head that catches the sunlight. Perennial.	Though it's not a good forage grass, it makes up for it in its beauty. A few birds eat the ripe seeds. Grass parts used for nesting & denning material.

Scleropogon brevifolius Burrograsses	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4" - 9"	Flowering spikelets hairy, pink or white. July - Aug.	Seeds. July - Sept.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers open, dry, rocky slopes & plains in central & western portions of state.	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-type & calcareous soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	Very aggressive but useful landscape grass. Blooms appear after heavy rains. Grass turns greenish after blooming with more rain. More drought-tolerant than Buffalograss. Best to mow after blooming. Perennial that forms thick sod.	Provides poor grazing for wildlife. But good lawn grass in dry areas. Fine leaves used to line bird's nests.
Sporobolus wrightii Alkali sacaton	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4' - 6'	Flowering spikelets greenish yellow turning to gold. May - Dec.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers moist clay flats on borders of alkaline or saline areas or on rocky slopes in West Texas.	Clay soils, either saline or alkaline. Poor drainage O.K., mesic-hydric.	X	X		X	Alkali sacaton is great in the proper habitat & under appropriate soil conditions. Strikingly attractive seed head to 12" long with golden spikelets. Forms dense clumps. Is good erosion control plant. Warm-season perennial.	This attractive grass provides good forage for wildlife when actively growing & healthy. Grass parts are used as denning & nesting material. Seeds are eaten by a number of species of granivorous birds.
Trichloris crinata False rhodesgrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 3'	Flowering spikelets turning silver white in color. May - Sept.	Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, part shade O.K.	Prefers heavy alluvial soils near streams	Sands, loams & clays, calcareous substrate preferred. Well-drained, mesic.	X			X	This absolutely gorgeous grass makes an excellent accent plant for any garden. Very beautiful with 2-inch fingers of white feathery seed heads above blue-green stems. Likes a little extra water. Blooms over long period of time. Warm-season perennial.	Ripe seeds are eaten by several species of granivorous birds & small mammals. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
Aquilegia longissima Yellow columbine	Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy yellow flowers with long spurs. May	Follicle with seeds. July	Dappled shade, shade	Grows near rocky crevices in the Trans-Pecos	Sands, loams, limestone or igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic.				X	This native of the Trans Pecos will grow in other areas of Texas such as the Edwards Plateau in proper shady, moist, well-drained habitat. The lemon yellow flowers with the spectacular long spurs are very elegant to behold. Perennial.	Even though the flowers are yellow, hummingbirds will sip nectar from this plant. Insects are also attracted to the flowers.
Argemone polyanthemos Crested prickly-poppy	Papaveraceae Poppy Family	Wildflower 1' - 4'	Splashy white crepe-like flowers with yellow center. April - Oct.	Capsule with seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows sandy or gravelly soils on prairies, foothills & mesa in northwest portion of Texas. Occurs in Marathon Basin.	Sands, loams, clays, especially gravelly soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X		X	This is a very showy, very prickly poppy. Though not vicious, stems & leaves have numerous conspicuous prickles. This is a long-term bloomer with flowers coming out from April to October. Perennial.	Bees, butterflies & especially beetles are attracted to the pollen of this flower.

Baileya multiradiata Desert marigold	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 1 1/2'	Splasy yellow daisy-like flowers. Dec.	Achenes. Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in flat desert areas in the Trans-Pecos & western portion of the Edwards Plateau.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X		X	Spectacular golden long-blooming wildflower that grows in striking clumps. Leaves are a soft woolly gray-green color set off the blossoms beautifully. This hardy drought-tolerant species will bloom for the entire year weather permitting. Perennial.	A wide variety of insects, especially bees & butterflies are attracted to these flowers. Foliage can be toxic to some forms of livestock, especially sheep. Not heavily browsed by Mule deer.	
Berlandiera lyrata Chocolate daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers with maroon centers. April - June	Achenes. June - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Grows on dry rocky limestone soils, open areas, along roadsides.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	Sometimes called Brooch flower, this yellow dark-eyed daisy-like wildflower does well in a meadow garden. It's also striking as an accent plant. Very drought-tolerant, it prefers well-drained soils. Perennial.	Bees, butterflies & other insects are attracted to the flowers.	
Gutierrezia sarothrae Texas snakeweed	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy tiny yellow flowers. Sept. - Nov.	Achenes. Oct. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in open areas, prairies, fields, meadows on poor, dry soils; also along roadsides.	Sands, loams & clays, limestone-based & caliche type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	This golden bushy plant does very well in poor dry soils & requires very little water. Looks great in a rock garden. Fields are covered in the fall with solid balls of rich golden yellow which last until it freezes. Perennial.	Many small insects, including syrphid flies, small bees & butterflies are attracted by the nectar. These clumps provide great cover for small animals. Seed-eating birds such as finches & sparrows eat the ripe achenes.
Hymenoxys scaposa Slender-stem bitterweed	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 3" - 6"	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. March - Oct.	Achenes. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows on dry calcareous soils & on caliche banks throughout much of western Texas.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	This bright yellow daisy-like flower atop a slender scape is graceful & elegant as it peppers a landscape. The species works well in a rock garden & appreciates good drainage. The plant is highly aromatic. Perennial.	Bees, butterflies & other small insects forage for nectar from the flowers. Ripe achenes are eaten by small seed-eating birds. Foliage is bitter & not highly prized by herbivorous animals.
Penstemon havardii Havard penstemon	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Wildflower 2' - 6'	Brilliant red tubular flowers on tall stalk. April - June	Capsule, ovoid with numerous seeds. June - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Grows on limestone soils in the mountains of the Trans-Pecos. Very common in Brewster Co.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone-based soils. Well-drained.		X		X	This beautiful endemic penstemon can grow very tall. Very drought-tolerant, it's probably best to cut it back after it has bloomed. This plant has excellent landscaping potential. Perennial.	Havard penstemon is a premier hummingbird plant. Sometimes it will bloom again in the fall which is good for migrant hummers returning to their wintering ground.
Physalis lobata Purple groundcherry	Solanaceae Nightshade Family	Wildflower 2" - 6'	Showy blue-lavender flowers. March - Dec.	Berry, roundish. May - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in a wide variety of habitats in the western half of the state	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	These attractive clumps of blue-lavender flowers can form thick luxuriant carpets of green and blue blanketing the ground. Makes a good ground cover for a perennial bed.	Bees, butterflies & other insects are attracted to the flowers.

Eschscholzia mexicana Mexican gold poppy	Papaveraceae Poppy Family	Wildflower 1/2' - 1'	Gorgeous golden flowers. March - May	Capsule, ribbed with 2 valves & many seeds. March - May	Full sun, small amount of shade O.K.	Grows on limestone slopes of the Franklin Mountains in El Paso also found near the city of Lajitas.	Sands, loams & limestone-based soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	These incredibly beautiful golden poppies make a magnificent sight when in full bloom. Lacy blue-green foliage sets off the orange-gold flowers. Grows well on rocky limestone slopes. Annual.	Myriads of insects such as bees & butterflies are attracted to the flowers.
Gaillardia pulchella Indian blanket	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1'	Showy yellow & red daisy-like flowers. March - Oct.	Achenes. May - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open grassy areas, prairies, meadows, also disturbed areas in a variety of soils	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X X X X X X X X X X	This is a marvelously easy wildflower to grow & it comes in various coloration patters from mainly yellow to mostly reddish. Blooms most of the season from spring to late fall & provides lots of color to a wildflower meadow. Annual.	Indian blanket attracts bees, butterflies & several other varieties of small insects who forage on the nectar. Ripe seed heads are favorites with many species of seed-eating passerines like the Painted Bunting.
Ipomopsis aggregata Scarlet standing-cypress	Polemoniaceae Phlox Family	Wildflower 3' - 5'	Showy red tubular flowers with yellow splotches. Aug. - Oct.	Capsule with seeds. Oct. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in igneous soils on dry rocky slopes in the Trans-Pecos especially in the Davis Mountains above 4000'	Sands & loams, likes igneous soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	This spectacular flower with red tubular flowers & elegantly dissected leaves thrives in high desert habitats. Rosettes are present throughout most of the winter. Annual.	This is a popular plant with the many hummingbirds of the area which zip from flower to flower sipping nectar & pollinating the plant.
Lepidium montanum Mountain peppergrass	Brassicaceae Mustard Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy white flowers. March - June	Silicles. May - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in sandy, calcareous or saline soils in open areas, deserts, brushlands, rangelands & openings on cedar slopes in Panhandle & southwest Texas	Sands, loams, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X X X X	These low dense plants are spectacular when in bloom. Works well with clumps placed near rocks or used as a border. It prefers full sun with well-drained soils. Flowers are open only in the morning. Biennial.	Bees, butterflies & other small nectar-loving insects attend the mounds of white flowers in the morning. Larval host plant of the Checkered white butterfly.
Lupinus havardii Big Bend lupine	Leguminosae Legume Family	Wildflower 2' - 4'	Showy blue & white flowers. Jan. - June	Leguminous pod with seeds. March - Aug.	Full sun, a small amount of shade O.K.	Grows on open gravelly flats near the Chisos Mountains also the rolling limestone hills from the mouth of the Pecos River to Del Rio in the Trans-Pecos.	Sands & loams & gravelly limestone-based soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	With good rains, Big Bend bluebonnet can create an incredible sea of blue in the desert landscape extending from the river bottoms to the top of the mountains. Annual.	Insects, especially bees gather nectar from the flowers. Mule deer love to browse the foliage of this plant.

