

APPENDIX Y

The High Plains

Described as a sea of waving grasslands, the High Plains extends from the Panhandle south to the Pecos River. This 20,000,000-acre region fills most of the "handle portion" of the state and consists of a relatively high and level plateau of sandy to heavy, dark, calcareous clay soils lying over an impervious layer of caliche. Soils consist mainly of outwash sediments from the Rocky Mountains. Elevations range from 3,000 to 4,700 feet, with an average annual temperature of approximately 59° F. Winters here are the coldest in Texas. Rainfall averages from 21 inches on the eastern edge of the region to as low as 12 on the southwestern edge. Sun and wind rob the soil of what little moisture it receives. Today, an arid, treeless plain, much of the High Plains is irrigated from the vast Ogallala formation. Classified as mixed-prairie and short-grass prairie, the vegetation varies as a function of location. Hardlands, mixed lands, sandy lands, draws or caliche lakes give rise to distinct differences in plant communities (Correll and Johnston, 1979). Though characteristically free from trees or brush, honey mesquite and yucca have invaded some areas, while sandsage and shinnery oak have spread through the sandylands. Playa lakes play an essential role in this region, as they are among the prime waterfowl wintering grounds for the North American Central Flyway. The region's other name, Llano Estacado or "Staked Plains" is thought to derive from the first European settlers to traverse the High Plains who drove stakes into the ground to help guide them across the flat, featureless plain. These early pioneers found a vast carpet of short grasses, home to enormous herds of buffalo and pronghorn antelope. This was also home to the Comanches, "Lords of the South Plains." While the original character of the High Plains has been forever changed by the plow and the barbed wire fence, unique areas still remain, including scattered sand dunes cloaked with Havard shin-oak, sandsage, and little bluestem. Tallgrass meadows still wave in the breezes along the Canadian River and its tributaries, nourished by underground water flowing through the sands. While few rivers actually cross the High Plains, the thin ribbons of meager water along the Canadian and Red Rivers once sustained luxuriant growths of tall willows and cottonwoods. Now two Old World exotic plants, Russian olive and tamarisk, have supplanted the native trees that line the banks, providing alternate homes for versatile phoebes and kingbirds. Grasses still provide cover and nesting habitat for myriads of other birds, and belts of trees planted back in the 1930's provide shelter to an amazing diversity of wildlife. Whereas Gray Wolves, Grizzly Bears and Elk no longer occur on the High Plains, Mountain lions, the adaptable Coyote, Red-tailed Hawk, and the diminutive Swift Fox now sit at the top of the food chain. And while the once vast populations of prairie dogs have dwindled, flocks of wintering waterfowl still frequent the ephemeral playa lakes, as do Sandhill Cranes and shorebirds that forage along the playa margins. Scattered bunches of Lesser Prairie-Chickens still boom on the prairies, though their numbers are greatly reduced, while migrating flocks of Lark Buntings and Horned Larks still ply the skies over restless grassland seas.

TEXAS WILDSAPES NATIVE PLANT TABLES BIBLIOGRAPHY - HIGH PLAINS

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The Rolling Plains

Marking the southern end of the Great Plains of the central United States, the Rolling Plains represents the "last gasp" of a great continental prairie ecosystem. As its name suggests, topography of the Rolling Plains is gently rolling to moderately rough, with elevations ranging from 800 to 3,000 feet. Rainfall averages between 30 inches in the east to 22 inches in the west (Correll and Johnston, 1979). The average annual temperatures range from 60° F to 64°F. Most of the soils are neutral to slightly basic. Named for the soils, the land is a varied and beautiful assortment of reds, from burnt sienna to the palest of pinks (Wasowski, 1984). East of the Cap Rock, on heavier clay soils, the native prairies of the Rolling Plains consisted of midgrass and tallgrass communities nurtured by the intense summer rains and hot summer days. Pristine pockets of prairie are a rarity today, however. Much of what was once a sweeping expanse of sideoats grama, little bluestem and blue grama has been tilled for grain fields or cotton. In many areas, overgrazing has allowed honey mesquite and shinnery oak to spread into the prairies, along with snakeweed and prickly-pear. Trees occurring along waterways and canyons of the Caprock include plains cottonwood, Mohr oak, netleaf hackberry, one-seed juniper, and Rocky Mountain juniper.

The gently rolling hills and broad flats of the Rolling Plains are the birthplace of many great Texas rivers, including the Canadian, the Colorado, the Concho and the Red River which originate in the brakes of the Cap Rock Escarpment and in the western reaches of the region. These rivers and their tributaries harbor their own unique inhabitants such as the Concho Water Snake and Brazos water snake which live only in a few restricted areas of the Colorado and Brazos river systems respectively. Sand bars in the upper reaches of these rivers provide nesting habitat for the rare Interior Least Tern and the Snowy Plover. Juniper woodlands, on the steep breaks of the canyons, are home to the Palo Duro Mouse, a close relative of the Pinyon Mouse of the Rocky Mountains. Burrowing at the base of mesquite trees as they forage by night for seeds and greens, the Texas Kangaroo Rat is restricted to certain clay-loam soils of the Rolling Plains (Texas General Land Office, 1982). This unique desert-adapted rodent still has scientists guessing as to its origins.

TEXAS WILDSCAPES NATIVE PLANT TABLES BIBLIOGRAPHY - ROLLING PLAINS

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Wildscapes Plant Tables -- High Plains

SPECIES	FAMILY	HABIT HEIGHT	FLOWER	FRUIT	SUN EXPOSURE	HABITAT	SOILS & MOISTURE REGIME	VEGETATION ZONE											ORNAMENTAL VALUE	WILDLIFE VALUE
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> Sugarberry	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large 40' - 60'	inconspicuous, small, greenish. May - June	Berry (drupe), orange-red to purplish-black. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Rocky or alluvial soils along streams, in woodlands & thickets.	Sands, loams, and clays. Prefers rich soils, but will tolerate wide range Well-drained, mesic to xeric; drought tolerant once established.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fast-growing shade tree adapted to most soils. Very drought tolerant. Yellow autumn color. Deciduous.	Fruit eaten by bluebirds, robins, cardinals, mockingbirds, cedar waxwings, thrashers, & sparrows. Good nest & cover tree, esp. for neotropical migrants. Larval food plant for Question Mark, Mourning Cloak, Pale Emperor, Snout & Hackberry butterflies.
<i>Populus sargentii</i> Plains cottonwood	Salicaceae - Willow family	Tree, large 50' - 60'	inconspicuous, yellow m & f catkins. March - June	Capsule with oblong seeds. June - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy alluvial soils along rivers & streams, near stock tanks & along roadside banks.	Sands, sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic						X			X	X	Plains cottonwood provides good shade. Branches are erect & spreading to form a broad crown. Attractive shiny yellowish green leaves flutter in the wind. Deciduous.	Good nesting & cover tree for birds. Foliage is browsed by deer & cotton-tail rabbit. The seeds are eaten by several species of birds.	
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Honey mesquite	Leguminosae Legume Family	Tree, large 20' - 30'	Showy creamy yellow elongated spike-like racemes. May - Sept.	Legumes in loose clusters. August - 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	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.	
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 60' - 80'	inconspicuous m & f catkins, red & greenish March - April	Acorns Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist forests along streams & in fallow fields.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic		X	X	X	X			X	X		Very graceful shade tree, widely adaptive, fast-growing for an oak. Attractive leaves, unusual acorn, drought resistant & long-lived. Not native to High Plains, but would do well there. Deciduous.	Important source of food for several species of birds, woodpeckers, jays, game birds. Also sought after by mammals, white-tailed deer, squirrels & raccoons. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant for Sleepy & Juvenal's Duskywing.	
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i> 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 many 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	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.	

<i>Sapindus drummondii</i> 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.
<i>Celtis reticulata</i> 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	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.
<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> v. <i>argenteus</i> Silver-leaf mountain mahogany	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Tree, small 12' - 15'	White to yellowish flowers. March - April, further north, June - July	Fruit, slim, leathery, brown & plume-tipped. May - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky slopes & canyons in Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos & Panhandle.	Sands, loams & clays, & caliche type soils, alkaline to neutral. Well-drained, xeric						X	X	X	X	X	A small persistent to evergreen tree with dark green leathery leaves with dense woolly-white undersides. Very ornamental. Is most beautiful in the late summer & fall when feather-like fruits mature. Slow to moderate grower; drought-tolerant. Persistent.	While birds may use silky plumed fruit to line nests, not much fruit is eaten. White-tailed deer browse on leaves with enthusiasm.	
<i>Morus microphylla</i> 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	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.
<i>Quercus mohriana</i> 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	X	X	X	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 & small mammals. Catkins eaten by several species of birds. Acorns eaten & cached by several kinds of birds & mammals. Good substrate for insectivorous birds.

<i>Rhus lanceolata</i> 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 & showy red fruit clusters. Only trees with f flowers have fruit. Beautiful red color in fall. Fast growing with a very attractive shape. Not native to High Plains, but grows well here.	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.			
<i>Acacia greggii</i> 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	X	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. Not native to High Plains but will grow there. 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.
<i>Cercis canadensis v. texensis</i> Texas redbud	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental small 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. Not native but will grow in High Plains.	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 Elf.
<i>Prunus gracilis</i> Oklahoma plum	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental shrub 2' - 6'	Showy white flowers, fragrant. March - April	Plums, red with oval stone. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open hills & their woods from East Texas to Panhandle, along fencerows and edges of fields.	Sands. Well-drained, xeric to mesic.	X	X	X	X		X	X		Beautiful thicket plum with ravishing spring white fragrant flowers that appear before the leaves. Deciduous.	Oklahoma plum flowers attract several kinds of insects, especially bees & butterflies. Several species of birds and small mammals relish the plums.
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Common chokecherry	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental small tree or shrub 15' - 30'	Showy, short dense racemes of white flowers, fragrant. April - July	Choke cherries luscious scarlet to purple black. July - Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open woods, rocky slopes, bluffs, rimrock, breaks & seepage areas.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic	X			X	X	X	X	X	Large ornamental understory shrub to small tree with erect or horizontal branches, racemes of white fragrant flowers, red to black chokecherries. This is a good erosion control plant. Deciduous.	Flowers attract hordes of insects of all kinds. Fruit eaten by at least 40 species of birds. Leaves browsed by cotton-tail & deer. LHP for Tiger swallowtail, Striped hairstreak, Coral hairstreak, Red-spotted purple & Spring azure.

<i>Pyrus ioensis</i> Prairie crabapple	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornamental small tree 10' - 15'	Showy white or salmon pink-petaled blossoms. Feb. - April	Crab apple (pome.) Aug. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers stream banks & heads of canyons, limestone slopes & draws.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	While Prairie crabapple is not native to the High Plains, it would grow well there with proper treatment. It has lovely flowers in the spring & would make a nice accent plant. In the wild the tree is rare. Deciduous.	All kinds of insects are attracted to the spring blossoms, especially bees & butterflies. Approximately 20 species of wildlife, both birds & small mammals, enjoy the small crab apples.	
<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> One-seed juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 15' - 50'	inconspicuous, dioecious, m & f, very small. March - April	Cones, fleshy round dark blue to brownish on f tree. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers steep slopes, broken ground about rim rock & breaks, eroded soils of arroyos & plains & in brushlands.	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-type & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	Evergreen small tree with shrubby aspect, often with several small trunks forming low, open bush-like crown. Extremely cold-hardy & drought-tolerant. Will grow rapidly but needs pruning to get character. Only female plant has berries. Hates heat.	Excellent protective cover & nesting substrate. Blue-black fruit savored by quail, raccoons, rock squirrels & several song birds. Larval host plant for several species of hairstreak butterflies.	
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 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, xeric to mesic	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.	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern red cedar	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 30' - 60'	inconspicuous m catkins, f cones, appearing on separate trees March - May	Cones, berry-like, bluish, sweet & resinous when ripe. Aug. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers dry hillsides, old fields, pastures, areas along fence rows.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, mesic. Tolerate dry land.	X	X	X	X	Evergreen tree of variable shape, with scalelike or appressed leaves. Foliage is dense and aromatic. Often planted as an ornamental. Long-lived and slow-growing. Evergreen.	Dense-foliaged tree is excellent cover and nesting tree. Bluebirds, mockingbirds, robins, cedar waxwings, thrashers, warblers, finches & sparrows relish fruit, esp. in winter. Opossum also eat fruit. Larval host plant to Olive hairstreak.
<i>Pinus edulis</i> Colorado pinyon pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	Conifer 20' - 25'	inconspicuous yellowish. March - April	Cones, light brown or tan-colored with brown wingless seeds. Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers mountain slopes in extreme north Trans Pecos & High Plains country.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	Small evergreen tree with short branches, furrowed bark with scaly ridges. A very handsome accent plant with attractive yellow-green needles and picturesque gnarled trunk. Highly drought-tolerant and cold-tolerant once established. Evergreen.	Woodpeckers, jays & gamebirds prize the seeds, as do small mammals. Makes an excellent cover & nesting tree.	

<i>Artemisia filifolia</i> 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 drained, xeric.	Well-	X	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.
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> 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.
<i>Berberis trifoliolata</i> v. <i>glauca</i> Silver agarita	Berberidaceae Barberry Family	Shrub 3' - 8'	Showy yellow flowers. Feb. - March	Berries, red May - July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky slopes & flats of pastures, thickets & open woods.	Sands, loams or clays Xeric, well-drained.		X	X	X	Well-know striking evergreen shrub with the spiny blue-green trifoliolate leaves. This plant makes a good hedge. Flowers bloom very early in the spring. Evergreen.	Early blooming golden yellow flowers offer very early nectar for all kinds of insects. Excellent cover & nesting place due to spiny leaves. Deer rarely browse this plant unless they are hungry. Birds & mammals of several species gorge on the ripe fruit.
<i>Dalea formosa</i> Feather dalea	Leguminosae Legume Family	Shrub 1' - 4'	Showy magenta flowers with feathery appendage April - Aug.	Flat leguminous pod covered with shaggy hair having 1 to 2 seeds. June - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky hillsides & mesas at higher elevations in western Texas. Likes dry shallow soils, semi-arid limestone.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	X	Small shrub with crooked branches jutting out at angles, thick dark compound leaves & flowers growing in clusters on short spikes. Attractive feathery gray white calyx surrounds magenta blossoms. Very colorful in full bloom. Drought-tolerant. Deciduous	Flowers attract myriads of insects of all varieties. Leaves are a palatable browse for deer.
<i>Ceratoides lanata</i> 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. Xeric, well-drained.		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.

<i>Foresellesia planitierum</i> Plains greasebush	Celastraceae - Staff-Tree Family	Shrub 2' - 3'	Showy, white, five-petaled flowers 1 across. March - July	Follicle, ovoid Aug. - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky calcareous slopes & breaks in western portion of the state, in the High Plains & Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Xeric, well-drained.	X	X	X	X	Irregularly branched grayish-green spiny shrub very attractive in bloom, which it does profusely. Leaves are tiny & furry. Very cold & drought-tolerant. Can't stand long, hot summers. Persistent to evergreen.	Myriads of insects are attracted to the flowers, it will just buzz with activity in the spring.
<i>Quercus havardii</i> Harvard shin-oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Shrub 2' - 3'	inconspicuous m & f catkins. April - May	Acorns, large, produced each year. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy plains in the lower Panhandle.	Sands, deep. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	Low shrub which forms thickets in deep sands. Rather hard to get established. Leaves are muted green & leathery with furry undersides, quite variable in shape. Often grows to small tree. Deciduous.	Catkins are eaten by many species of birds in the spring. Acorns are eaten by javalina, prairie-chickens & quail. Not considered a very good browse plants. Leaves may be toxic to livestock.
<i>Ribes odoratum</i> Buffalo current	Saxifragaceae Saxifrage Family	Shrub 4' - 6'	Showy golden yellow racemes of flowers. Feb. - May	Currents, yellow or black. June - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers cliffs, rocky slopes & sandy bluffs in western half of Texas.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric-mesic.	X	X	X	X	Highly ornamental shrub with parsley-shaped leaves, showy yellow flowers & excellent fruit. It has been widely introduced into cultivation and is relatively easy to grow. Deciduous.	Buffalo current provides excellent food for wildlife of all kinds. Insects of many varieties are attracted to the flowers and birds of all sorts flock to the berries. Foliage is browsed readily by mule deer.
<i>Rhus microphylla</i> 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	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.
<i>Opuntia imbricata</i> 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. Xeric, well-drained.	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.

<i>Yucca angustifolia</i> Narrow-leaf yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 1-2' leaves, 2'- 6' flower stalk	Showy panicles of creamy-white flowers. June - July	Capsules Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rolling, well-drained grasslands & plains.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained xeric.	X				X	X	Very winter-hardy attractive accent plant, magnificent when in bloom. This plant is the most flower-like of all the yuccas. Leaves are pale green edged with fine, curly white hairs. Tips are armed with healthy spines. Can tolerate shade. Evergreen.	Waxy white flowers emit their fragrance at night attracting moths which pollinate them. Flowers are edible and popular with white-tailed deer. Larval host plant to Yucca giant skipper & Strecker's giant skipper.	
<i>Yucca campestris</i> Plains yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 2' leaves 3'- 5' flower stalk	Showy panicles of greenish-white flowers with pink tinge. April - June	Capsules, reddish-brown to gray. June - Aug.	Full sun	Prefers deep sands & dunes centered in Ward, Midland, Howard & Ector counties.	Sands Well-drained xeric.						X	Very striking accent plant, attractive when in bloom. This leaf succulent has solitary or numerous heads in thicket-like clumps. Plants may have stems or be stemless. Relatively unsymmetrical when mature. Not native of High Plains, but will survive.	Elegant waxy flowers emit their fragrance at night attracting moths which pollinate them. Flowers are edible and popular with mule deer. Seeds are eaten by small mammals & a few birds. Larval host plant to Yucca giant skipper.	
<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i> Heart-leaf ampelopsis	Vitaceae - Grape Family	Vine High climber	inconspicuous greenish flowers. May - June	Berries, bluish-purple Aug. - Nov.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers rich woodlands & bottomlands along rivers & streams.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, but moist.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Vine with pretty heart-shaped leaves & bluish-purple fruit. Very fast growing climber. Not native to High Plains but will grow there. Deciduous.	A number of species of birds consume the fruit, including cardinals, bobwhite, woodpeckers, brown thrashers, hermit thrushes, finches & sparrows.
<i>Clematis drummondii</i> 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. Xeric, well-drained, drought tolerant.	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. Not native to High Plains but will grow there.	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.
<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> 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. Mesic, well-drained	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. Not actually native to region, but will grow well there. 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.

<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i> Hiedra creeper	Vitaceae Grape Family	Vine Climber & 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. drained, mesic	Well-	X	X	X	Very 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.	Many species of birds compete for the blue-black berries including woodpeckers, kingbirds, flycatchers, cardinals, mockingbirds, bluebirds, warblers & sparrows.		
<i>Sarcostemma cynanchoides</i> Vine milkweed	Asclepiadaceae Milkweed Family	Vine Climber to 3'	Attractive whitish green flowers, sometimes purple & pinkish. July - August	Follicles, paired & spindle-shaped with comose seeds. Aug. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy hills, canyon breaks, usually climbing shrubs & fences, likes rocky soils.	Sands especially, sandy loams, clays & caliche-type soils in western half of Texas. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	X	A climbing vine with trailing or twining stems, growing to about 3 feet. It has many branches & unusual complex flowers. Leaves grow in pairs with clusters of 20 whitish green flowers, pinker or purple-tinged farther west. Very ornamental & showy.	Flowers attract many pollinating insects. Stems & leaves serve as larval host plant of many milkweed butterflies like Queen & Monarch. Ripe seeds foraged by birds, & used in nest construction.		
<i>Vitis arizonica</i> 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. Xeric-mesic, well-drained.			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.		
<i>Agropyron smithii</i> Western wheatgrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 3'	Flowering spikelets bluish green May - June then again. Aug. - Sept.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low, moist flats or flood plains, great in the High Plains region.	Sands, loams & clays Moist, seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X			X	X	Very handsome bluish-green grass that stays colorful all winter. Prefers cool summers. Needs a little watering in the summer. Can get aggressive with too much water though. Forms tight sod so not good to plant with wildflowers. Outcompetes weeds.	Western wheatgrass provides good protective cover for all sorts of animals. Grass parts are used as denning & nesting material. Many species of granivorous birds forage on the ripe seeds. Larval host plant for the Golden skipper.	
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodes</i> Cane bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 6'	Flowering spikelets from whitish green to silver. April - Aug.	Seeds. May - Oct.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers looser soils in the western 2/3rds of the state. Grows in open areas & grasslands.	Sands, sandy loams, loams; likes limy soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X			X	X	X	Very attractive accent plant or member of a pocket prairie or field of wildflowers. Perennial bunch grass.	Cane bluestem is an excellent forage grass for wildlife. Leaves are grazed, especially later on in the season. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Seeds eaten by granivorous birds & small mammals.

<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> 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. Not as common in eastern forests.	Sands, loams & clays, both limestone & igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Our state grass is a strong perennial and works well as a garden accent. Competes well with short grasses but not tall- grass prairie grasses. Great choice for wildflower meadow garden. Warm-season perennial bunch grass. Dormant in winter.	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.
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> 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, xeric- mesic.					X	X	X	X	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.
<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i> Buffalograss	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3 -12	Flowering spikelets yellowish green. June - Nov. or whenever not dormant.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun	Prefers open areas in many kinds of soils, short-grass prairies of Central & North Central Texas.	Sands, loams & clays Xeric, well-drained.	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. 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.
<i>Calamovilfa gigantea</i> Prairie sandreed	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4' - 7'	Flowering spikelets yellowish turning to tan, panicles 10" - 12" long. June - Oct.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun	Prefers open sandy hills & dunes.	Sands, sandy loams. Well- drained, xeric.							X	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.
<i>Muhlenbergia arenacea</i> Ear muhly	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4' - 14'	Flowering spikelets greenish - gray turning straw yellow. May - Nov.	Seeds June - Nov.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers sandy plains, valley flats, also along washes.	Sands, loams & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.					X	X	X	X	X	X	Ear muhly forms extensive patches. This very delicate, elegant-looking grass can maintain itself in pure stands for several acres. It looks alot like Burrograss when not in bloom. Requires low maintenance. Mow after blooming. Low perennial.	Provides only fair grazing for wildlife. Fine leaves used to line bird's nests.

<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i> Indian ricegrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 2'	Flowering spikelets greenish turning ivory colored. May - July	Seeds June - August	Full sun , part shade	Prefers dry sandy slopes. In the wild, found infrequently in western half of state.	Sands, loose; loams & clays also. Well-drained, xeric	X	X											Indian ricegrass is a great accent plant. This infrequently found grass is very elegant & worthy of cultivation. It is beautiful all year round, especially in fall & winter. Wiry, straw-colored stems, glaucous leaves & ivory seed heads please the eye.	Seeds are readily eaten by small mammals & granivorous birds. Grass parts are used as denning & nesting material.	
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> v. <i>neomexicana</i> New Mexico little bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 5'	Flowering spikelets blue-green to silvery gold. Aug. - Nov.	Seeds Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open rocky slopes in western part of the state.	Sands, loams & clays Well-drained, xeric.	X	X											Most wide-ranging bunchgrass in the state, a dominant of the tallgrass prairie. Tolerant of a wide variety of moisture & drought. Little bluestem is a symphony of beautiful color changes through the year from blue-green to coppery gold in the fall.	Provides fairly good grazing for wildlife. Good cover grass, grass parts provide denning & nesting material for birds & mammals. Larval host plant for Dusted skipper, Delaware skipper, Dixie skipper, Cross-line skipper & Cobweb skipper.	
<i>Berlandiera texana</i> Green eyes	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 4'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers with green centers. April - Nov.	Achenes June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Grows along woodland edges, on hillsides & along riverbanks from Corpus Christi to the High Plains.	Sands, loams & limestone based & caliche-type soils Well-drained, xeric to mesic.	X											X	X	A very-long-lived perennial flower with showy yellow flowers. Starts blooming in the spring, but also during the summer & then again in the fall. Is responsive to a little extra watering, though it is drought-tolerant once established. Perennial.	Bees, butterflies & other nectar-loving insects are attracted to the flowers. The ripe achenes are devoured by many species of seed-eating birds.
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> Winecup	Malvaceae Mallow Family	Wildflower 6" - 12"	Showy deep magenta to wine-red flowers. March - May	Capsules May - July	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open woods, prairies, meadows & fields	Sands, loams, clays or gravelly soils, either calcareous or acid-based. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Beautiful wine-colored wildflowers that can grace any wildflower meadow garden. These plants tend to sprawl & have trailing stems. They can even clamber over small shrubs. They respond to extra watering by blooming for a much longer of period of time.	Winecup is visited by bees which gather pollen from the flowers.
<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> Purple coneflower	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy pink to lavender flowers with narrow petals April - May	Achenes June - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky open woods & prairies in North Texas, West Texas & the Edwards Plateau.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	X	X									X	X	This showy coneflower has several close relatives that freely hybridize with one another. Colors range from pink to white to a rose-purple. The flower stays attractive for a long time. Perennial.	Purple coneflowers provide copious nectar to bees & butterflies in your garden. Ripe achenes are eaten by small seed-eating birds.

<i>Englemanni a pinnatifida</i> Engelmann daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. Feb. - Nov.	Achenes April - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Grows in open fields, meadows, along roadsides throughout much of the state.	Sands, loams & clays; neutral to calcareous soils. Well-drained, xeric to mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lemon-yellow flowers blanket the fields & roadsides especially in the spring. With a little extra water in your garden, these flowers will prolong bloom-time through the summer. Perennial.	Engelmann daisy attracts a multitude of bees, butterflies & other insects which forage on the nectar. Seed-eating birds such as sparrows, buntings & finches dine on the ripe achenes in the fall.
<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i> Blackfoot daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 6 - 12"	Showy white clumps of daisy-like flowers, fragrant. Mar - Nov.	Achenes May - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone & calcareous soils in open, dry rocky areas in Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos, High Plains & Rolling Plains.	Sands, limestone-based or caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.							X	X	X	X	X	Blackfoot daisy does very well in a rock garden providing showy clumps of white daisy-like flowers. Continues to bloom throughout the season especially after rains. Slightly cold-sensitive. Perennial.	Blackfoot daisy attracts bees, butterflies & other small insects who gather the nectar. Ripe seed heads provide food for small seed-eating birds.
<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> Missouri evening-primrose	Onagraceae Evening-primrose Family	Wildflower 6" - 12"	Showy, fluttery yellow flowers April - June	Capsule with numerous seeds. June - Aug.	Full sun	Grows on dry, thin, rocky exposed calcareous soils on hillsides, slopes, on prairies & cliffs in Edwards Plateau, Blackland Prairies, High Plains & Rolling Plains.	Sands, limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X					X	X	X			Missouri primrose has large fluttery yellow petals which open in the evening. Plants are great in a rock garden. Spent flowers turn pinkish coral. Perennial.	Missouri primrose flowers are pollinated by nocturnal moths.	
<i>Penstemon ambiguus</i> Pink plains penstemon	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Wildflower 1' - 4'	Showy pale pink flowers. May - Oct.	Capsule with seeds. July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in open areas, prairies, meadows & fields in High Plains, Rolling Plains & the Trans-Pecos.	Sands, but will also grow in heavier soils. Well-drained, xeric.						X	X	X			Pink plains penstemon produces masses of color for long periods of time in the summer until the first frost. While the plant prefers sandy habitats, it will also grow in loams & clays. Perennial.	Pink plains penstemon attracts a wide variety of insects that forage on the nectar. Clumps of them offer cover & hiding places for small creatures.	
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i> Mexican hat	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 2' - 3'	Showy, variably-colored flowers, yellow to orange to brown with tall seedhead. May - Dec.	Achenes July - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in open fields, meadows, fields, prairies, along roadsides in western two-thirds of the state.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mexican hat varies a lot in both size & color depending on conditions. In gardens, it sometimes does better for longer with a little shade. It does not like standing water, so make sure soils are well-drained. Perennial.	Mexican hat attracts bees, butterflies & other nectar loving insects. Ripe achenes are eaten by many species of seed-eating birds.

<i>Salvia farinacea</i> Mealy sage	Lamiaceae Mint Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy dark blue flowers in spikes. April - Dec.	Nutlets June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry calcareous soils of the Edwards Plateau, Trans Pecos, High Plains, Rolling Plains & elsewhere throughout the state.	Sands, loams & clays, especial limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mealy sage likes to grow on thin limestone soils best and prefers habitats in full sun. Does well in mass plantings & is commonly available in native plant nurseries. Perennial.	Mealy sage is always attended by a multitude of bees who forage on the nectar. Hummingbirds will also sip nectar from the tubular flowers.
<i>Sphaeralcea angustifolia</i> Copper-Mallow	Malvaceae Mallow Family	Wildflower 1' - 6'	Showy coral orange flowers on spikes. Feb. - Nov.	Capsules with seeds. April - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows on sandy or rocky soils, usually on limestone or gypsum in brushlands, plains, rangelands, slopes & hillsides in High Plains, Rolling Plains, Edwards Plateau & Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams & clays, either gypseous or calcareous soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	Copper mallow performs very well in cultivation. Columns of pale orange blossoms are set off by attractive soft grayish-green foliage. Blooms for a long period of time weather permitting. Fairly drought-tolerant. Perennial.	Copper mallow is readily browsed by Mule deer & other herbivores. Bees, butterflies & other nectar & pollen loving insects are attracted to the flowers. Ripe seeds are eaten by seed-eating birds & small mammals. LHP of Common checkered skipper.
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> Indian blanket	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	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, xeric-mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This is a marvelously easy wildflower to grow & it comes in various coloration patterns 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 in southernmost tip of High Plains.
<i>Linum lewisii</i> Blue flax	Linaceae Flax Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy blue flowers with 5 petals. April - Oct.	Capsule with flat oily seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in sandy rocky soils on slopes in Panhandle and Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Blue flax appreciates well-drained soils and produces a profusion of beautiful blue flowers. Does well in a meadow garden or pocket prairie. Annual.	Blue flax attracts bees, butterflies & other small insects.
<i>Lupinus texensis</i> Texas bluebonnet	Leguminosae Legume Family	Wildflower 8 - 16	Showy blue and white pea-like flowers in racemes, fragrant. March - May	Legume May - July	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers open fields, meadows & prairies, also roadside areas throughout much of the state from Corpus Christi to Abilene.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils; really likes calcareous soils. Well-drained, mesic to xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Our state flower, this Texas endemic cloaks meadows, prairies & roadsides come spring in an ocean of blue. An incredible sight that dazzles all newcomers to the state. Bluebonnets take a little work to get established and depend on the fall rains.	Bluebonnets are attended by bees & other insects who forage on the nectar & pollinate the plants. Plants let the bees know a particular flower has been pollinated by turning from white to dark red at the center of the banner. LHP of hairstreaks & elfins.

<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i> Tahoka daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 6 - 12	Showy magenta daisy-like flowers with yellow centers March - May	Achenes May - July	Full sun, part shade	Occurs on gravelly soil flatlands, fields, prairies in the Rolling Plains, High Plains & the Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.												X	X	X	This absolutely beautiful wildflower produces thick continuous blossoms for about two months before they fade. These plants work well in a shortgrass meadow or on a rocky hillside. The plant also does well in a rock garden. They love good drainage.	Tahoka daisy attracts many small bees, butterflies & other insects that are attracted to the nectar. Ripe achenes are sought after by several species of seed-eating birds.
<i>Thelesperma filifolium</i> Greenthread	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1 - 1 1/2'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. Feb. - Dec.	Achenes April - Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers dry, calcareous soils on prairies throughout Texas. Rare in East Texas & Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone based soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Looking much like Golden-wave, this attractive, daisy-like flower grows in large masses of golden yellow over large expanses of prairie habitats. This plant prefers lots of sun & excellent drainage for best results. Annual.	Greenthread attracts nectar-loving insects of all varieties, esp. bees & butterflies. Ripe achenes, after flowers have good to seed, are highly sought after by several species of granivorous birds like the Dicksissel. LHP of Dwarf Yellow butterfly.
<i>Verbena bipinnatifida</i> Prairie verbena	Verbenaceae Vervain Family	Wildflower 6 - 12	Showy magenta to purple flowers grouped in 2-flower heads. March - Dec.	Capsule-like fruit, dry. Schizocarp May - Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers prairies & fields throughout most of Texas, except for Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone-based soils. Well-drained, xeric to mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Prairie verbena makes a great low-growing ground cover. Looks very good in rock gardens. Prefers full sun & limestone soils but will survive in others. Will grow in High Plains, though not originally native to the region. Annual.	Prairie vervain is an excellent butterfly plant. When in bloom it is always attended by them as they daintily park on the conveniently shaped landing-platform-shaped flower heads.

WildScapes Plant Tables – Rolling Plains

SPECIES	FAMILY	HABIT HEIGHT	FLOWER COLOR	FRUIT	SUN EXPOSURE	HABITAT	SOILS & MOISTURE REGIME	VEGETATION ZONE										ORNAMENTAL VALUE	WILDLIFE VALUE
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i> v. <i>oblongifolia</i> Chittamwood	Sapotaceae - Sapodilla Family	Tree, large 30'-80'	White perfect flowers, fragrant. June - July	Berries, blue-black Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, Part shade	Mostly uplands, sometimes bottomlands, woodlands, edges and fencerows. This subspecies occurs on eastern half of Rolling Plains.	Sandy loams, loams, and clays. Tolerates gumbo. Well-drained, mesic	X	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.
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> Pecan	Juglandaceae - Walnut Family	Tree, large 50' - 60'	Inconspicuous catkins, m & f, yellowish on same tree. March - May	Nut Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, Part shade	Prefers rich bottomlands. Widely planted in shelter belts & in cultivated landscapes in Northern Plains.	Sands, loams, or clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Beautiful shade tree with elegant compound leaves. Prefers deep, rich soils but will grow in thinner soils. Sometimes turns yellow in fall. Deciduous.	Sweet edible nuts valuable for all kinds of wildlife, birds and mammals alike including woodpeckers, jays, sparrows, fox squirrel, gray squirrel, opossum, and raccoons. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant for Gray hairstreak.
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> Sugarberry	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large 40' - 60'	Inconspicuous, small, greenish. May - June	Berry (drupe), orange-red to purplish-black. July-Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Rocky or alluvial soils along streams, in woodlands & thickets.	Sands, loams, and clays. Prefers rich soils, but will tolerate wide range. Well-drained, mesic to xeric; drought tolerant once established	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fast-growing shade tree adapted to most soils. Very drought tolerant. Yellow autumn color. Deciduous.	Fruit eaten by bluebirds, robins, cardinals, mockingbirds, cedar waxwings, thrashers, & sparrows. Good nest & cover tree, esp. for neotropical migrants. Larval food plant for Question Mark, Mourning Cloak, Pale Emperor, Snout & Hackberry butterflies.
<i>Celtis reticulata</i> Netleaf hackberry	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	Tree, large to medium 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 to xeric.		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.
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green ash	Oleaceae - Olive Family	Tree, large 40' - 80'	Inconspicuous m & f yellowish catkins & spikes. April - May	Samara Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Alluvial woods & swamps along rivers & streams, swales & depressions in prairies	Acid sands, sandy loams & heavy limestone clays. Needs moisture; poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Fairly fast-growing & long-lived shade tree. Brilliant yellow autumn color. Deciduous.	Excellent cover and nesting tree. Cardinals, finches, red-winged blackbirds relish fruit. Foliage browsed by cottontails and white-tailed deer. Larval host plant for Two-tailed tiger swallowtail and Tiger swallow-tail.
<i>Populus deltoides v. occidentalis</i> Eastern cottonwood	Salicaceae - Willow Family	Tree, large 30' - 50'	Inconspicuous m & f catkins red & brown. March - June	Brown f capsules with cottony seeds. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers the Mesquite/Salt cedar brush & woods association on Rolling Plains. Also along Red & Canadian rivers.	Sands, loams, and clays. Well-drained, mesic				X	X		X	X			Large shade tree with fluttery green leaves. Fast-growing with excellent fall color. Easy to establish. Much like eastern variety, but smaller version. Tolerates drier, harsher climate & is shorter lived. Keep trees away from sidewalks. Deciduous.	Foliage, bark, seeds & leaves important to wildlife esp. deer & rabbits. Seeds eaten by many birds, esp. grosbeaks & cardinals. Cottony seeds used to line nests. Larval host plant for Mourning Cloak, Red-spotted Purple, Viceroy & Tiger Swallowtail.
<i>Quercus stellata</i> Post oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, large 40' - 50'	Inconspicuous catkins, m & f, reddish. March - May	Acorns. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dryish uplands, also grows in moister areas in East Texas.	Sands, sandy loams, prefers acid soils. Also neutral clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Slow-growing oak with maltese-cross leaves. Widespread in Texas. Rugged shade tree in otherwise inhospitable conditions. Winter silhouettes strikingly dramatic. Provides dense canopy cover. Dominant in sandy areas in north & east central Texas. Deciduous.	Good nesting & cover tree; fine substrate for insectivorous birds. Turkey & deer relish acorns as do doves, woodpeckers & jays. Smaller birds eat crushed ones that fall on ground. LHP for Northern hairstreak, Horace's & Juvenal's duskywings.

<i>Salix amygdaloides</i> Peachleaf 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	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.
<i>Salix nigra</i> Black willow	Salicaceae - Willow family	Tree, large 35' - 80'	m & f creamy yellow catkins, on separate trees. April - May	Capsules, light brown. May - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers alluvial soils along streams	Sand, loams & clays. Hydric-mesic, poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Occurs throughout Texas where there's standing water. A rapid-grower that is often multitrunked, irregular crown. Very airy, graceful light green leaves & brown-black fissured bark. Sometimes subject to breakage. Good fall color. Deciduous.	Young shoots browsed by white-tailed deer. Catkins eaten by several species of birds. Comose seeds used as nesting material. Larval host plant of Mourning cloak & Viceroy.
<i>Sapindus drummondii</i> 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	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.
<i>Ulmus americana</i> American elm	Ulmaceae Elm Family	Tree, large 40' - 80'	inconspicuous red to green flowers. Feb.-April	Samara. March - June	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rich soils along streams & lowland areas	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Excellent shade tree turning yellow gold in autumn. Fast growing & handsome shape. Long-lived. Larval host plant to Comma, Question Mark, Mourning Cloak & Painted Lady. Deciduous.	Seeds & buds eaten by gamebirds, woodpeckers, chickadees, robins, vireos, sparrows, orioles & finches. Good cover & nest tree with plenty of insects for insectivorous birds. Deer browse leaves; squirrels, foxes & rabbits eat seeds & buds.

<i>Cercocarpus montanus v. argenteus</i> Silverleaf mountain mahogany	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Tree, small 12' - 15'	White to yellowish flowers. March - April, further north. June - July	Fruit, slim, leathery, brown & plume-tipped. May - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky slopes & canyons in Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos & Panhandle	Sands, loams & clays, & caliche type soils, alkaline to neutral. Well-drained, xeric.									X	X	X	X	A small persistent to evergreen tree with dark green leathery leaves with dense woolly-white undersides. Very ornamental. Is most beautiful in the late summer & fall when feather-like fruits mature. Slow to moderate grower; drought-tolerant.	While birds may use silky plumed fruit to line nests, not much fruit is eaten. White-tailed deer browse on leaves with enthusiasm.
<i>Colubrina texensis</i> Texas snakewood	Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family	Tree, small 5' - 15'	Small greenish-yellow perfect flowers. April - May	Drupes, dark brown to black with 2-3 nutlets. June - August	Full sun, part shade	Occurs in open areas, along hills in areas of local abundance	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.										X	X	X	A thicket-forming small tree or shrub with light gray divaricate twigs, urn-shaped fruit and grayish green leaves. Drought-tolerant once established. Deciduous.	Texas snakewood makes a good protective cover & nesting tree. Several kinds of insects are attracted to the small nectar-laden flowers. Birds & small mammals will gladly eat the fruit.
<i>Diospyros texana</i> 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	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.
<i>Juglans microcarpa</i> 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. Occurs in Red Rolling Plains in Crosby, Donley, Floyd, Motley & Taylor counties.	Loams, clays. Likes rocky limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic					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.
<i>Morus microphylla</i> 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	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.

<i>Morus rubra</i> 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.
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Honey mesquite	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Tree, small 20' - 30'	Showy creamy yellow elongated spike-like racemes. May - Sept.	Legumes in loose clusters. August - 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.
<i>Quercus mohriana</i> 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	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 & small mammals. Catkins eaten by several species of birds. Acorns eaten & cached by several kinds of birds & mammals. Good substrate for insectivorous birds.
<i>Quercus sinuata v. breviloba</i> Scalybark oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	Tree, small 12' - 40'	inconspicuous m & female catkins, reddish. March	Acorns, every year. Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open wooded limestone hills at low elevations, also grows in grasslands	Loam, clays. Likes limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic to xeric			X	X	X	X	X	X		A shaggy-barked multi-trunked tree which has many growth forms, responding to different habitat & moisture regimes. Can form dense thickets through suckering. Deciduous.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Gamebirds, woodpeckers & jays eat or cache acorns. Also important food source for deer, small mammals & other wildlife. LHP of duskywings & hairstreaks.
<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Carolina buckthorn	Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family	Tree, small 12' - 20'	inconspicuous, small greenish-yellow flowers. May - June	Drupes, reddish brown. August - Sept.	Full sun, part shade, shade	Prefers moist woods, fence rows, along creeks, heads of draws & canyon slopes.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Very attractive understory tree with pretty leaves and berries. Quite ornamental and adapted to a wide range of sites. Has good fall color & fruits borne over a long time. Deciduous.	When ripe, fruits are devoured by several species of birds, i.e. thrashers, robins, mockingbirds, cardinals, finches, etc. Flowers are good nectar source for bees, butterflies & other insects. Larval host plant

																	for Gray hairstreak.		
<i>Rhus lanceolata</i> Lanceleaf 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. Elegant compound leaves. Showy red fruit clusters. Trees with f flowers have fruit. Beautiful red fall color. Fast growing with a very attractive shape. Not native to Rolling Plains, but grows well here. 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.
<i>Acacia greggii</i> 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	X	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.
<i>Acacia roemeriana</i> 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	X	X	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.
<i>Acacia wrightii</i> Wright acacia	Leguminosae Legume Family	Ornamental small tree 20' - 30'	Showy creamy-yellow flowers in fuzzy cylindrical spikes. March - May and after rains.	Legume, broad, light brownish green with dark brown seeds. May - August	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.

<i>Aloysia wrightii</i> Wright's lippia	Verbenaceae - Vervain Family	Ornament -al small tree 3' - 6'	Small, crowded white spikes. April - May	Calyx, 2- segment ed with 2 nutlets. June - Aug.	Full sun	Prefers rocky slopes, banks, ledges, arroyos, gullies, limestone hills & mesa slopes & desert scrub from 2000' - 6000'.	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-like limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.							X	X	X	X	A small slender- branched hairy aromatic shrub with profusely flowering white flower spikes. Deciduous.	Wright's aloysia is an excellent honey plant. Flowers attract myriads of insects, bees & butterflies, especially. Birds will eat the ripe nutlets.
<i>Cercis canadensis v. texana</i> Texas redbud	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Ornament -al small tree 10' - 30'	Showy magenta pea-like flowers, before leaves. March, before leaves.	Legume s, 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.
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> Desert willow	Bignoniaceae Catalpa Family	Ornament -al small 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 & very 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.
<i>Cornus drummondii</i> Roughleaf dogwood	Cornaceae - Dogwood Family	Ornament -al small tree 10' - 20'	Showy, creamy- white flower heads. May - Aug.	Drupes, white, globular. Aug. - Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers damp woodlands & thickets, occasionally found on dry hills in eastern half of Texas.	Sandy loams, clays; likes limestone soils. Mesic, likes fairly moist soils					X	X			X		Irregularly branched small spreading tree with smooth gray bark, opposite leaves & creamy-white flowers. Deciduous.	Dogwood flowers are a good nectar source for many species of insects. The white fruit is highly prized & eaten by at least 40 species of birds, including bobwhite, turkey, woodpeckers, doves & several species of songbirds.
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i> Chickasaw plum	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornament -al small tree or shrub 10' - 25'	Showy white flowers in 2-4 flowered umbels, fragrant. March - April	Plums, red or yellow. May - July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers old fields, edges of woods, roadsides & fencerows	Sands. Well- drained, mesic- xeric.	X	X	X		X				X		Twiggy, thicket-forming shrub or small tree with short trunk. Good for shelter belt planting. White flowers are highly attractive and fragrant.X35. Deciduous.	Chickasaw plum is a good protective cover and nesting tree. Fragrant white flowers attract many kinds of insects. Plums are sought after by many birds and small mammals.

<i>Prunus gracilis</i> Oklahoma plum	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornament -al shrub 2' - 6'	Showy white flowers, fragrant. March - April	Plums, red with oval stone. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open hills & their woods from East Texas to Panhandle, along fencerows and edges of fields.	Sands. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.		X	X	X	X				X	X	Beautiful thicket plum with ravishing spring white fragrant flowers that appear before the leaves. Deciduous.	Oklahoma plum flowers attract several kinds of insects, especially bees & butterflies. Several species of birds and small mammals relish the plums.
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Common chokecherry	Rosaceae - Rose Family	Ornament -al small tree or shrub 15' - 30'	Showy, short dense racemes of white flowers, fragrant. April - July	Chokecherries luscious scarlet to purple black. July - Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open woods, rocky slopes, bluffs, rimrock, breaks & seepage areas.	Sands, loams, clays & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic		X			X				X	X	Large ornamental understory shrub to small tree with erect or horizontal branches, racemes of white fragrant flowers, red to black chokecherries. This is a good erosion control plant. Deciduous.	Flowers attract hordes of insects of all kinds. Fruit eaten by at least 40 species of birds. Leaves browsed by cotton-tail & deer. LHP for Tiger swallowtail, Striped hairstreak, Coral hairstreak, Red-spotted purple & Spring azure.
<i>Unquedonia speciosa</i> Mexican buckeye	Sapindaceae - Soapberry Family	Ornament -al 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	X	X	X	X				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.	Splashed 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.
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> Rusty blackhaw viburnum	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	Ornament -al tree or large shrub 20' - 30'	Showy creamy-white clusters of flowers. March - May	Berries, bluish-black (drupes). Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist soils along streamsides, in open woods & thickets.	Sands, loams & clays, esp. limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	Small, single-trunked, ornamental with broad crown. Attractive as understory tree, also beautiful in the open. Leaves very glossy, turning red, mauve or orange in fall. Slow growing, staying shrub size for a long time. Deciduous.	Flowers are good nectar source for bees, butterflies & other insects. Fruits relished by several kinds of birds & small mammals. Robins, cedar waxwings, cardinals, bluebirds & mockingbirds love fruit, as do squirrels, opossum, raccoons & rabbits.
<i>Juniperus ashei</i> Ashe juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 10' - 30'	inconspicuous. February	Cones, flesh & berry-like. August - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky soils in canyons, ravines, arroyos, rimrock & breaks; on eroded slopes & flats.	Sands, loams & clays like limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.				X	X	X	X				Multi- or single-trunked thick evergreen tree with wonderfully shaggy bark. Leaves scale-like, dark green & aromatic. Female plant with large blue fruits. Dominant plant of the hill country. Evergreen.	Bark strips used as nest material by the Golden-cheeked warbler. Blue fruits a winter-time favorite of wildlife: bluebirds, robins, cedar waxwings, cardinals, finches & mammals. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. LHP of Olive & Juniper hairstreak.

<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> One-seed juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 15' - 50'	inconspicuous, dioecious, m & f, very small. March - April	Cones, fleshy round dark blue to brownish on tree. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers steep slopes, broken ground about rim rock & breaks, eroded soils of arroyos & plains & in brushlands	Sands, loams, clays, caliche-type & limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.										X	X	X	Evergreen small tree with shrubby aspect, often with several small trunks forming low, open bush-like crown. Extremely cold-hardy & drought-tolerant. Will grow rapidly but needs pruning to get character. Only female plant has berries. Hates heat.	Excellent protective cover & nesting substrate. Blue-black fruit savored by quail, raccoons, rock squirrels & several song birds. Larval host plant for several species of hairstreak butterflies.		
<i>Juniperus pinchotii</i> Pinchot juniper	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 10' - 25'	inconspicuous. February	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 reforestation 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.	
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 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.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern redcedar	Cupressaceae Cypress Family	Conifer 30' - 60'	inconspicuous m catkins, f cones, appearing on separate trees. March - May	Cones, berry-like, bluish, sweet & resinous when ripe. Aug. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers dry hillsides, old fields, pastures, areas along fence rows.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic. Tolerate dry land.	X		X	X	X							X	X	Evergreen tree of variable shape, with scalelike or appressed leaves. Foliage is dense and aromatic. Often planted as an ornamental. Long-lived and slow-growing. Evergreen.	Dense-foliaged tree is excellent cover and nesting tree. Bluebirds, mockingbirds, robins, cedar waxwings, thrashers, warblers, finches & sparrows relish fruit, esp. in winter. Opossum also eat fruit. Larval host plant to Olive hairstreak.	
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> Leadplant amorpha	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Shrub 1' - 4'	Showy bluish-purple flowers on slender, dense racemes. June - July	Legume, brown with 1 brown seed. August - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy prairies & stream banks. In nature a disjunct population.	Sands & sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.		X	X		X							X	X	Erect, ascending shrub, leafed out to the base, with gray fuzzy compound leaves, bluish purple flowers & leguminous fruit. Has often been cultivated as an ornamental. Well-adapted to sandy or gravelly soils in sunny spots. Good soil cover.	Flowers attract several kinds of insects. Game species browse both on the leaves and the fruits.	

																				Deciduous.			
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> False indigo	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Shrub 5' - 10'	Showy purple flower spikes with yellow anthers. April - May	Pods, clustered, small & brown. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low areas at the water's edge, along streams.	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic, seasonally poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X					X	X						This moisture loving shrub is notable for its beautiful flowers, attractive leaves & airy form. Relatively fast growing. Deciduous.	Flowers are a good nectar source for bees, butterflies & other insects. Leaves are browsed by deer. Larval host plant for Dogface butterfly, Gray hairstreak, Silver-spotted skipper, Hoary edge skipper.
<i>Artemisia filifolia</i> 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	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.
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> 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. August - 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	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.
<i>Berberis trifoliolata</i> Agarita	Berberidaceae Barberry Family	Shrub 3' - 8'	Showy yellow flowers. Feb. - March	Berries, red. May - July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky slopes & flats of pastures, thickets & open woods	Sands, loams or clays. Well-drained, xeric.		X					X	X	X	X	X				Well-know striking evergreen shrub with the spiny blue-green trifoliolate leaves. This plant makes a good hedge. Flowers bloom very early in the spring. Evergreen.	Early blooming golden yellow flowers offer very early nectar for all kinds of insects. Excellent cover & nesting place due to spiny leaves. Deer rarely browse this plant unless they are hungry. Birds & mammals of several species gorge on the ripe fruit.

<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> v <i>graveolans</i> Rabbit brush	Asteraceae - Sunflower Family	Shrub 1' - 9'	Showy yellow flower clusters. Sept. - Oct.	Achenes, linear with copious, showy white or tawny pappas. Oct. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers draws on Rolling Plains in the Panhandle from 3000' and above elevation.	Sands and caliche soils. Well-drained, xeric.											X	Very showy, densely-branched western shrub forming a rounded clump, with deep root system. Prefers cool summers. Leaves are pungently aromatic. Good shrub for erosion control. Persistent to Evergreen.	This is an excellent honey plant. Flowers attract several kinds of insects, especially bees & butterflies. Achenes are eaten by several species of seed-eating birds. Birds will also use the plumed achenes in nest construction. Mule deer browse foliage.			
<i>Dalea formosa</i> Feather dalea	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Shrub 1' - 4'	Showy magenta flowers with feathery appendage. April - August	Flat leguminous pod covered with shaggy hair having 1 to 2 seeds. June - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rocky hillsides & mesas at higher elevations in western Texas. Likes dry shallow soils, semi-arid limestone.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.											X	X	X	X	Small shrub with crooked branches jutting out at angles, thick dark compound leaves & flowers growing in clusters on short spikes. Attractive feathery gray white calyx surrounds magenta blossoms. Very colorful in full bloom. Drought-tolerant. Deciduous.	Flowers attract myriads of insects of all varieties. Leaves are a palatable browse for deer.
<i>Ephedra antisyphilitica</i> Jointfir	Ephedraceae - Ephedra Family	Shrub 3' - 6'	Greenish-yellow to reddish flowers. May - June	Males have tiny cones, females, red berries. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers gravelly or rocky soil on plains, hills, breaks, rimrock in arroyos, ravines & canyons.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.											X	X	X	X	Interesting shrub with an erect spreading habit. It can be hard to grow, worth the work. Definitely keep it if you already have it on your property. 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.
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> Cenizo	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Shrub 4' - 8'	Showy lavender to light purple flowers, almost bell-shaped. May - Oct.	Capsules. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers rocky limestone hills, bluffs, ravines, arroyos & brushlands	Sands, loams & clays, likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.											X	X	X		Drought-hardy shrub with pretty gray leaves & long-blooming magenta to lavender flowers. The silvery-gray leaves lend a highly ornamental flair to this shrub. Evergreen.	The showy lavender flowers attract several kinds of insects. This dense shrub offers good cover and safe nesting site for birds. The leaves are not readily browsed by white-tailed deer. Larval host plant of the Theona Checkerspot.

<i>Lonicera alba</i> 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		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.	
<i>Lycium berlandieri</i> Wolfberry	Solanaceae Nightshade Family	Shrub 5' - 7'	Showy blue to lavender flowers. Feb. - Oct.	Berries, bright red & many seeded. April - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers gravelly, rocky hills, limestone & alkali flats, arroyos & scrubland.	Sands, loams or clays. Well-drained, xeric.		X					X			X	X Spiny, sparingly-branched shrub with semi-succulent leaves. Shrub is very attractive when in bloom & in fruit. Not native of Rolling Plains, but will grow there. Persistent to Evergreen.	Flowers attract many insects while the leaves are browsed by white-tailed deer. Several species of birds & small mammals eat the fruit including chachalacas in South Texas. Raccoon also love the fruit.	
<i>Mimosa borealis</i> 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	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 mule deer.	
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> v <i>flabelliformis</i> 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	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.
<i>Rhus microphylla</i> Littleleaf 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	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.

<i>Salvia greggii</i> Autumn sage	Lamiaceae - Mint Family	Shrub 2' - 4'	Showy magenta red flowers, also comes 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.
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculata</i> Coralberry	Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle Family	Shrub 1 1/2' - 6'	Showy, many-flowered greenish-white or pink, in terminal spikes. June - August	Drupe, berry-like, pink to coral-red. Sept. - Oct.	Dappled shade, part shade	Prefers woods, thickets & streamside areas in eastern 1/3 of Texas. Not native to the Rolling Plains but will grow here.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X						Hardy, slender erect thicket-forming shrub with brown shreddy bark & opposite oval-shaped leaves. Great erosion control plant. Highly ornamental. Deciduous.	Excellent cover shrub when bushy. Fruits are eaten by at least 12 species of birds including cardinals, bobwhite, quail, wild turkey bluebirds, robins, mockingbirds, thrashers & cedar waxwings.
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i> Red yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent . Leaves 2-3' Flower stalk 5'	Showy, coral to salmon pink flowers on tall stalk. May - Nov	Capsules. Aug. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers prairies, rocky slopes & mesquite groves	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone soils. Well-drained, xeric.			X	X	X		X				Very elegant succulent, used a lot in landscapes as an accent plant. Widely adaptable to various soils. Flowers bloom profusely and for a long time. Evergreen.	Ruby-throated and Black-chinned hummingbirds are highly attracted to flowers which provide copious nectar for long periods. White-tailed deer also love to eat the flowers.
<i>Opuntia imbricata</i> Teddybear 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	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.
<i>Opuntia lindheimeri</i> Pricklypear cactus	Cactaceae - Cactus Family	Succulent 1' - 5'	Showy yellow or orange to red flowers. May	Tuna, purplish. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun	Prefers open areas, woodlands, openings, pastures, disturbed & eroded soils O.K.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.		X				X	X	X	X	X	Hardy succulent with attractive flowers & juicy rosy-purplish fruits. Makes a good barrier plant. Evergreen.	Flowers attract many kinds of insects, especially bees, moths, butterflies, beetles & flies, etc. which are attracted to both nectar & pollen. Fruits & pads are highly sought after by several species of mammals which must brave the guard glochids.

<i>Yucca angustifolia</i> Narrowleaf yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 1-2' leaves 2'- 6' flower stalk	Showy panicles of creamy-white flowers. June - July	Capsule s. Sept. - Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rolling, well-drained grasslands & plains.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.						X			X	X	Very winter-hardy attractive accent plant, magnificent when in bloom. This plant is the most flower-like of all the yuccas. Leaves are pale green edged with fine, curly white hairs. Tips are armed with healthy spines. Can tolerate shade. Evergreen.	Waxy white flowers emit their fragrance at night attracting moths which pollinate them. Flowers are edible and popular with white-tailed deer. Larval host plant to Yucca giant skipper & Strecker's giant skipper.
<i>Yucca arkansana</i> Threadleaf yucca	Agavaceae - Agave Family	Succulent 2' leaves 3'- 6' flower stalk	Showy panicles of creamy-white flowers. May - June	Capsule s. August - Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers prairies, limestone outcrops & rocky areas	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.		X	X	X	X						Very striking accent plant, magnificent when in bloom. This plant is the most flower-like of all the yuccas. Leaves are pale green edged with fine, curly white hairs. Tips are armed with healthy spines. Can tolerate shade. Evergreen.	Elegant waxy flowers emit their fragrance at night attracting moths which pollinate them. Flowers are edible and popular with white-tailed deer. Larval host plant to Yucca giant skipper.
<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i> Heartleaf ampelopsis	Vitaceae - Grape Family	Vine. High climber	inconspicuous greenish flowers. May - June	Berries, bluish-purple. Aug. - Nov.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers rich woodlands & bottomlands along rivers & streams.	Sands, loams & clays; likes limestone, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, but moist.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Vine with pretty heart-shaped leaves & bluish-purple fruit. Very fast growing climber. Deciduous.	A number of species of birds consume the fruit, including cardinals, bobwhite, woodpeckers, brown thrashers, hermit thrushes, finches & sparrows.
<i>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet Creeper	Bignoniaceae - Catalpa Family	Vine. Climber "to the sky"	Showy orange tubular flowers in dense clusters. June - Sept.	Capsule with winged seeds. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Tolerates a variety of soils throughout Eastern half of Texas	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic; moderate moisture; poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				Striking vine adapted to nearly every soil type. Excellent for hiding ugly structures. Sometimes can do too well & needs to be cut back. Persistent	This is premier plant to attract hummingbirds. Both Ruby-throat and Black-chinned hummers are highly fond of it. Copious nectar sustains these beauties. The plant is also an excellent nectar source for the larger butterflies.
<i>Clematis drummondii</i> 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. Xeric, well-drained, drought tolerant			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.

<i>Clematis pitcheri</i> Purple leatherflower	Ranuncul aceae Buttercup Family	Vine. Climber, high	Showy, purple nodding urn-shaped flowers. June - Aug.	Achenes , filiform. Sept. - Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers thickets, woodland borders, likes moist low ground	Sands, loams, clays; likes limestone soils. Mesic, prefers moist soils.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This high climbing vine with the elegant leaves and lovely flowers will clamber over a trellis, trees, or shrubs. This species is fairly cold- hardy. Deciduous.	This vine provides good cover for small birds. A thick clump is an excellent place to hide from predators. Achenes eaten by a few species of birds.		
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Coral honeysuckle	Caprifolia ceae Honeysuc kle Family	Vine Climber to 40'	Showy orange red tubular flowers in clusters. March - Dec.	Berries, red. April - Jan.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist fertile soils of East Texas, woods & thickets.	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic- hydric soils; poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X						A beautiful everblooming vine that grows well & is well-behaved. Likes morning sun & afternoon dappled shade. Needs extra water when getting established, but not later. Not native of the Rolling Plains, but will grow there with proper care. Persistent	Ruby-throated and Black- chinned hummers are attracted to this vine spring, summer and fall, esp. during migration. Orioles also sip nectar, as do butterflies. Fruit-eating birds relish the succulent red berries in the fall. LHP of Spring Azure.		
<i>Parthenocissu s vitacea</i> Hiedra creeper	Vitaceae Grape Family	Vine Climber & ground cover	inconspicu- ous 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	Very attractive vine with lush green palmate leaves. 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.
<i>Vitis acerifolia</i> Panhandle grape	Vitaceae - Grape Family	Vine Climber	inconspicu- ous whitish flowers. May - June	Grapes, blue- purple to black, sweet. July - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low, open woods in stream bottoms, dunes & rocky slopes in Panhandle	Sands, loams & clays, also limestone & caliche-like soils. Well-drained, mesic					X	X	X	X			Stocky, erect, much- branched vine that climbs rarely, but loves to cover rockers & shrubs with pretty light grayish green leaves with cobwebby appearance. Fruits ripen early & are very edible. Deciduous.	The ripe grapes are highly favored by several species of gamebirds & songbirds. Rock squirrels, raccoons, & foxes also partake of them.		
<i>Vitis arizonica</i> Canyon grape	Vitaceae - Grape Family	Vine Climber	inconspicu- ous 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. Xeric-mesic, well- drained.										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.	

<i>Agropyron smithii</i> Western wheatgrass	Poaceae - Grass Family	Grass 1' - 3'	Flowering spikelets bluish green. May - June then again. Aug. - Sept.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low, moist flats or flood plains, great in the High Plains region.	Sands, loams & clays. Moist, seasonal poor drainage O.K.				X				X	X	X	X	Very handsome bluish-green grass that stays colorful all winter. Prefers cool summers. Needs a little watering in the summer. Can get aggressive with too much water. Forms tight sod so not good to plant with wildflowers. Outcompetes weeds. Perennial.	Western wheatgrass provides good protective cover for all sorts of animals. Grass parts are used as denning & nesting material. Many species of granivorous birds forage on the ripe seeds. Larval host plant for the Golden skipper.
<i>Andropogon gerardi</i> Big bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 6'	Flowering spikelets of green to golden-tan in form of turkey foot. Aug. - Nov.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun	Prefers moist soils of meadows & prairies in the eastern 1/2 of state	Sands, loams & clays, acid or calcareous. mesic; moderate moisture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This big prairie perennial can be used as a meadow grass with wildflowers, a pocket tallgrass prairie or a garden accent. Adds a dramatic component. Needs rich, deep soil with moisture present. Good erosion control. Best placed at bottom of slope.	Provides good cover & food for many species of wildlife. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant of Delaware Skipper, Dusted Skipper, Bunchgrass Skipper, Large Wood Nymph, Cobweb, Clouded & Beard grass skippers.
<i>Andropogon gerardi v paucipilus</i> Sand big bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 5' - 8'	Flowering spikelets darker & hairier turning yellowish. Aug. - Nov.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy soils in western part of the state.	Sands & sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.								X	X	X	X	This big prairie perennial can be used as a meadow grass with wildflowers, a pocket tallgrass prairie or a garden accent in sandy areas. Adds a dramatic component. Needs sandy soils with moisture present. Good erosion control.	Provides good cover & food for many species of wildlife. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant of Delaware Skipper, Dusted Skipper, Bunchgrass Skipper, Large Wood Nymph, Cobweb, Clouded & Beard grass skippers.
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodes</i> Cane bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 6'	Flowering spikelets from whitish green to silver. April - Aug.	Seeds. May - Oct.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers looser soils in the western 2/3rds of the state. Grows in open areas & grasslands.	Sands, sandy loams, loams; likes limy soils. Well-drained, xeric.		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Very attractive accent plant or member of a pocket prairie or field of wildflowers. Perennial bunch grass.	Cane bluestem is an excellent forage grass for wildlife. Leaves are grazed, especially later on in the season. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material. Seeds eaten by granivorous birds & small mammals.

<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> 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. Not as common in eastern forests.	Sands, loams & clays, both limestone & igneous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Our state grass is a strong perennial and works well as a garden accent. Competes well with short grasses but not tall-grass prairie grasses. Great choice for wildflower meadow garden. Warm-season perennial bunch grass. Dormant in winter.	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.
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> 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	X	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.
<i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i> 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	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.
<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i> Buffalograss	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3" -12"	Flowering spikelets yellowish green. June - Nov. or whenever not dormant	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering	Full sun	Prefers open areas in many kinds of soils, short-grass prairies of Central & North Central Texas	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.		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. 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.
<i>Digitaria californica</i> California cottontop	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 3'	Flowering spikelets greenish to whitish silver. July - Nov.	Seeds. 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.

<i>Elymus canadensis</i> Canada wildrye	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 5'	Flowering spikelets green turning gold, with long awns. March - June	Seeds. May - Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers shaded sites along fence rows, woods borders & moist ravines throughout state. Absent in southern part of South TX.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This tufted grass with attractive seed heads does best in shady areas with adequate moisture. Cool-season tufted perennial.	Provides good early food for many species of birds & small mammals that eat grain. Grass parts, leaves, stems, & spikelets used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant for Zabulon skipper.
<i>Hilaria berlangeri</i> Curlymesquite	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4" - 6"	Flowering spikelets greenish gray to silvery in fall. July - Nov.	Seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers rocky slopes, dry hillsides & grassy or brushy plains.	Thin limestone soils, clays & caliche type soils. Also sands & loams. Well-drained, xeric.				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Curly-mesquite looks a bit like Buffalograss & can be used as a lawn grass, but it can be somewhat lumpy. It makes a better ground cover. Warm-season perennial.	Seed heads are eaten by various granivorous birds. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material by a variety of small wildlife species.
<i>Leptochloa dubia</i> Green sprangletop	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 3'	Flowering spikelets greenish turning yellowish. May - Nov.	Seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open areas on loose, rocky soils.	Sands, loams & clays, especially loose soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This green tufted perennial with open seedhead grows in all regions but most common in western part of the state. Warm-season perennial.	Green sprangletop is an excellent forage grass for all grazing wildlife. The seeds are eaten by several species of sparrows & finches. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
<i>Muhlenbergia arenacea</i> Ear muhly	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 4' - 14"	Flowering spikelets greenish - gray turning straw yellow. May - Nov.	Seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers sandy plains, valley flats, also along washes.	Sands, loams & limestone soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.									X	X	X	Ear muhly forms extensive patches. This very delicate, elegant-looking grass can maintain itself in pure stands for several acres. It looks alot like Burrowgrass when not in bloom. Requires low maintenance. Mow after blooming. Low perennial.	Provides only fair grazing for wildlife. Fine leaves used to line bird's nests.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> Switchgrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 6'	Flowering spikelets green turning rich gold. Aug. - Sept.	Seeds. Oct. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers seasonally moist, open areas throughout Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Moist. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Gorgeous tall-grass can be used as dramatic accent plant. Turns deep, rich golden color in fall. Has airy, filigreed seedhead. Can also be used in small pocket prairie. Does great in Houston, loves the extra water. Warm-season perennial bunch grass.	Provides fair grazing for wildlife, seeds sought after by seed-eating birds. Excellent sparrow food in winter. Provides good protective cover and nesting & denning material. Good place for butterflies to get out of the wind. LHP for Delaware skipper.

<i>Poa arachnifera</i> Texas bluegrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 1' - 2'	Flowering spikelets bluish-green to mauve. April - May	Seeds. May.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in prairies and openings of woods	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This is an absolutely beautiful grass, in both color & shape of flower head. Two color forms are blue-green and copper mauve. Cool season perennial.	Provides fair grazing for wildlife & seeds for sparrows & other granivorous birds & small mammals. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material.		
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium v. neomexicana</i> New Mexico little bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 2' - 5'	Flowering spikelets blue-green to silvery gold. Aug. - Nov.	Seeds. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open rocky slopes in western part of the state.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric.										X	X	X	Most wide-ranging bunchgrass in the state, dominant of the tallgrass prairie. Tolerant of wide variety of moisture & drought. Little bluestem is a symphony of beautiful color changes through the year from blue-green to coppery gold in the fall. Perennial.	Provides fairly good grazing for wildlife. Good cover grass, grass parts provide denning & nesting material for birds & mammals. Larval host plant for Dusted skipper, Delaware skipper, Dixie skipper, Cross-line skipper & Cobweb skipper.
<i>Scleropogon brevifolius</i> Burrograss	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	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. Forms thick sod. Cool season perennial.	Provides poor grazing for wildlife. But good lawn grass in dry areas. Fine leaves used to line bird's nests.
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> Indiangrass	Poaceae Grass Family	Grass 3' - 8'	Flowering spikelets a deep yellow. Oct. - Nov.	Seeds. Nov. - Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers moist rich soils of tall-grass prairies of central & coastal TX	Sands, loams & clays. Likes calcareous soils. Mesic, likes moisture.		X	X	X	X	X	X						This gorgeous grass was major component of tallgrass prairie. Striking accent plant or member of pocket tallgrass prairie. Does well in a naturally moist rich swale area. Warm-season perennial bunch grass. Dormant in winter.	Fairly good grazing for wildlife when green. Seed-eating birds and small mammals eat ripe seeds. Stems, leaves used as nesting & denning material. Provides excellent protective cover for wildlife. Larval host plant of Pepper-and-salt skipper.

<i>Berlandiera texana</i> Green eyes	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 4'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers with green centers. April - Nov.	Achenes . June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Grows along woodland edges, on hillsides & along riverbanks from Corpus Christi to the High Plains.	Sands, loams & limestone based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.		X										X	X	A very-long-lived perennial flower with showy yellow flowers. Starts blooming in the spring, but also during the summer & then again in the fall. Is responsive to a little extra watering, though it is drought-tolerant once established. Perennial.	Bees, butterflies & other nectar-loving insects are attracted to the flowers. The ripe achenes are devoured by many species of seed-eating birds.
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> Winecup	Malvaceae Mallow Family	Wildflower 6" - 12"	Showy deep magenta to wine-red flowers. March - May	Capsules. May - July	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open woods, prairies, meadows & fields	Sands, loams, clays or gravelly soils, either calcareous or acid-based. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Beautiful wine-colored wildflowers that can grace any wildflower meadow garden. These plants tend to sprawl & have trailing stems. Even clambering over small shrubs. Respond to extra watering by blooming for a much longer period of time. Perennial.	Winecup is visited by bees which gather pollen from the flowers.
<i>Calyptophus drummondianus</i> Squarebud eveningprimrose	Onagraceae Evening-primrose Family	Wildflower 1' - 1 1/2'	Showy yellow flowers with black center. March - July	Capsule with seeds. May - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows on sandy or rocky soils in open fields, prairies, meadows throughout most of the state.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Showy, upright, bushy clumps of yellow flowers. Leaves narrow with spiny-toothed margins. Habit is sometimes sprawling or reclining with flowers remaining open throughout the day. Good in a rock garden as it needs excellent drainage to thrive. Perennial.	A wide array of diurnal insects are attracted to the flowers which are open throughout the day.
<i>Englemannia pinnatifida</i> Engelmann daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy yellow daisy-like flowers. Feb. - Nov.	Achenes . April - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Grows in open fields, meadows, along roadsides throughout much of the state.	Sands, loams & clays; neutral to calcareous soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lemon-yellow flowers blanket the fields & roadsides especially in the spring. With a little extra water in your garden, these flowers will prolong bloom-time through the summer. Perennial.	Engelmann daisy attracts a multitude of bees, butterflies & other insects which forage on the nectar. Seed-eating birds such as sparrows, buntings & finches dine on the ripe achenes in the fall.

<i>Hymenoxys scaposa</i> Slenderstem 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 X96. 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.
<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i> Blackfoot daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 6" - 12"	Showy white clumps of daisy-like flowers, fragrant. March - Nov	Achenes . May - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers limestone & calcareous soils in open, dry rocky areas in Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos, High Plains & Rolling Plains	Sands, limestone-based or caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.								X	X	X	X	Blackfoot daisy does very well in a rock garden providing showy clumps of white daisy-like flowers. Continues to bloom throughout the season especially after rains. Slightly cold-sensitive. Perennial.	Blackfoot daisy attracts bees, butterflies & other small insects who gather the nectar. Ripe seed heads provide food for small seed-eating birds.
<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> Missouri eveningprimrose	Onagraceae Evening-primrose Family	Wildflower 1'	Showy, fluttery yellow flowers. April - June	Capsule with numerous seeds. June - Aug.	Full sun	Grows on dry, thin, rocky exposed calcareous soils on hillsides, slopes, on prairies & cliffs in Edwards Plateau, Blackland Prairies, High Plains & Rolling Plains.	Sands, limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.				X				X	X	X	Missouri primrose has large fluttery yellow petals which open in the evening. Plants are great in a rock garden. Spent flowers turn pinkish coral. Perennial.	Missouri primrose flowers are pollinated by nocturnal moths.	
<i>Penstemon ambiguus</i> Pink plains penstemon	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Wildflower 1' - 4'	Showy pale pink flowers. May - Oct.	Capsule with seeds. July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in open areas, prairies, meadows & fields in High Plains, Rolling Plains & the Trans-Pecos.	Sands, but will also grow in heavier soils. Well-drained, xeric.								X	X	X	Pink plains penstemon produces masses of color for long periods of time in the summer until the first frost. While the plant prefers sandy habitats, it will also grow in loams & clays. Perennial.	Pink plains penstemon attracts a wide variety of insects that forage on the nectar. Clumps of them offer cover & hiding places for small creatures.	
<i>Penstemon cobaea</i> Giant foxglove	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	Wildflower 1' - 2 1/2'	Showy large tubular pale violet flowers with nectar guides. April - May	Capsules with seeds June - July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers open areas, meadows, prairies, pastures & roadside areas	Sands, loams, clays & limestone outcrops. Well-drained, mesic	X	X	X					X	X	X	Giant foxglove is our largest-flowered penstemon. In full boom, gorgeous flowers open, covering two thirds of the flower stalk. This is a beautiful choice for a wildflower meadow or pocket prairie. It loves limestone soils. Perennial.	Giant foxglove is highly attractive to bees, especially the larger varieties such as bumblebees and carpenter bees who eagerly forage for the nectar & the pollen. Larval host plant of the Dotted checkerspot.	

<i>Ratibida columnifera</i> Mexican hat	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 2' - 3'	Showy, variably-colored flowers, yellow to orange to brown with tall seedhead. May - Dec.	Achenes July - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in open fields, meadows, fields, prairies, along roadsides in western two-thirds of the state.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mexican hat varies a lot in both size & color depending on conditions. In gardens, it sometimes does better for longer with a little shade. It does not like standing water, so make sure soils are well-drained. Perennial.	Mexican hat attracts bees, butterflies & other nectar loving insects. Ripe achenes are eaten by many species of seed-eating birds.
<i>Salvia farinacea</i> Mealy sage	Lamiaceae Mint Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy dark blue flowers in spikes. April - Dec.	Nutlets. June - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers dry calcareous soils of the Edwards Plateau, Trans Pecos, High Plains, Rolling Plains & elsewhere throughout the state.	Sands, loams & clays, especial limestone & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mealy sage likes to grow on thin limestone soils best and prefers habitats in full sun. Does well in mass plantings & is commonly available in native plant nurseries. Perennial.	Mealy sage is always attended by a multitude of bees who forage on the nectar. Hummingbirds will also sip nectar from the tubular flowers.
<i>Sphaeralcea angustifolia</i> Coppermallow	Malvaceae Mallow Family	Wildflower 1' - 6'	Showy coral orange flowers on spikes. Feb. - Nov.	Capsules with seeds. April - Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Grows on sandy or rocky soils, usually on limestone or gypsum in brushlands, plains, rangelands, slopes & hillsides in High Plains, Rolling Plains, Edwards Plateau & Trans Pecos.	Sands, loams & clays, either gypseous or calcareous soils. Well-drained, xeric.						X	X	X	X	X	X	Copper mallow performs very well in cultivation. Columns of pale orange blossoms are set off by attractive soft grayish-green foliage. Blooms for a long period of time weather permitting. Fairly drought-tolerant. Perennial.	Copper mallow is readily browsed by Mule deer & other herbivores. Bees, butterflies & other nectar & pollen loving insects are attracted to the flowers. Ripe seeds are eaten by seed-eating birds & small mammals. LHP of Common checkered skipper.
<i>Amblyolepis setigera</i> Huisachedaisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 6" - 18"	Showy golden yellow daisy-like flowers. April - June	Achenes June - Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in fields, meadows, prairies throughout the western portion of the state.	Sands, loams, caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.						X	X	X	X	X	X	Huisache daisy is a few-branched attractive yellow-flowered plant with a two-toned daisy like flower. Looks great in a meadow where it will bloom profusely for over two months. Annual.	Bees, butterflies & other small insects are attracted to flowers. Ripe achenes are eaten by many species of small seed-eating birds.
<i>Argemone albiflora v. texana</i> White prickly poppy	Papaveraceae Poppy Family	Wildflower 1'-2'	Showy crepe-paper like white flowers. March - June	Capsules with seeds. May - Aug.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Grows in open fields, meadows, prairies, along roadsides throughout most of Texas.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	White prickly poppy is a very striking white flowered plant with plenty of prickles on the stems & leaves. A highly drought-tolerant plant, it will look good when everything else is sere & brown. It prefers full sun to shady areas. Annual.	Several varieties of insects forage on the pollen & nectar of this plant, especially bees & beetles. Deer don't browse this plant due to the prickles.

<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> 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	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.	
<i>Hymenopappus flavescens</i> Yellow plainsman	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 1' - 3'	Showy yellow flower heads. May - Sept.	Achenes . July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in open fields, meadows & plains in the High Plains & the Rolling Plains.	Sands & loams. Well-drained, xeric.										X	X	Very striking deep yellow wildflower with pale gray-green leaves which are furry on the underside. These plants look great in a wildflower meadow. Yellow plainsman is quite drought-tolerant & needs no extra watering. Biennial.	Bees, butterflies & other nectar-loving insects spend a great deal of time foraging atop these flowerheads which serve as landing platforms. What seed does not serve as food for granivorous birds will self sow for the next year.	
<i>Lepidium montanum</i> 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	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.
<i>Linum lewisii</i> Blue flax	Linaceae Flax Family	Wildflower 1' - 2'	Showy blue flowers with 5 petals. April - Oct.	Capsule with flat oily seeds. June - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in sandy rocky soils on slopes in Panhandle and Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays, limestone-based & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.										X	X	X	Blue flax appreciates well-drained soils and produces a profusion of beautiful blue flowers. Does well in a meadow garden or pocket prairie. Annual.	Blue flax attracts bees, butterflies & other small insects.
<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i> Tahoka daisy	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	Wildflower 6" - 12"	Showy magenta daisy-like flowers with yellow centers. March - May	Achenes . May - July	Full sun, part shade	Occurs on gravelly soil flatlands, fields, prairies in the Rolling Plains, High Plains & the Trans-Pecos.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Well-drained, xeric.										X	X	X	This absolutely beautiful wildflower produces thick continuous blossoms for about two months before they fade. These plants work well in a shortgrass meadow or on a rocky hillside. The plant also does well in a rock garden. Good drainage. Annual.	Tahoka daisy attracts many small bees, butterflies & other insects that are attracted to the nectar. Ripe achenes are sought after by several species of seed-eating birds.

<i>Verbena bipinnatifida</i> Prairie verbena	Verbenaceae Vervain Family	Wildflower 6" - 12"	Showy magenta to purple flowers grouped in 2"-flower heads. March - Dec.	Capsule-like fruit, dry (Schizocarpaceae) May - Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers prairies & fields throughout most of Texas, except for Trans-Pecos	Sands, loams, clays & limestone-based soils. Well-drained, mesic-xeric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Prairie verbena makes a great low-growing ground cover. Looks very good in rock gardens. Prefers full sun & limestone soils but will survive in others. Annual.T107	Prairie vervain is an excellent butterfly plant. When in bloom it is always attended by them as they daintily park on the conveniently shaped landing-platform-shaped flower heads.
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