

## **Appendix V Description and Bibliography**

### **East Texas Pineywoods**

Mostly deep, dark, and evergreen, the Piney Woods region of East Texas is an extension of the rich pine/hardwood forests of the southeastern United States. Gently rolling hills cloaked with pines and oaks, and rich bottomlands with tall hardwoods characterize these forests, while intermittent pockets of evergreen shrub bogs, open seepage slopes, and cypress-tupelo swamps form a patchwork quilt throughout. Frequent long-term flooding plays an essential role in maintaining these bottomland hardwood communities. Flowering dogwoods are scattered about the moist uplands -- their beautiful white bracts gleaming through the oak woodlands in the spring. The region's 35 to 60 inches of rain each year support not only pines -- mainly loblolly, shortleaf, and longleaf -- but also swamp and streamside stands of hardwoods (beech oaks, elm, and magnolia) and a myriad of woodland specialties -- sphagnum mosses, ferns, pitcher plants, sundews, pipeworts and orchids (Winkler, 1982).

Elevations range from near sea level to almost 500 feet with an average annual temperature of 66° F. The growing season approaches 250 days in the south and 230 days near the Red River in the north. Highly weathered soils are sandy or loamy and very deep. As most of the 15.8 million acres of the region is prime timber land, conversion of these woodlands to plantations of loblolly or slash pine has permanently altered many of the natural forest communities.

East Texas boasts a rich diversity of wildlife. Fifteen species of Texas breeding birds nest predominantly in this eco-region. Three of these species, including the Pine Warbler, Brown-headed Nuthatch and the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker are confined almost exclusively, in Texas, to the Piney woods forest for breeding. The Bachman's Sparrow nests locally in Texas only in the longleaf pine uplands of this region, while wintering Bald Eagles set up winter roosts in undisturbed woodlands near rivers and lakes. Other avian specialties of the Piney Woods include the Wood Thrush, Hooded Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, and Barred Owl, the dark-eyed, noisy denizen of deep bottomland forests. Characteristic mammals of the region include River Otter, Gray Squirrel, Flying Squirrel, and the erstwhile Louisiana Black Bear. Although the Louisiana Black Bear is currently absent from the Piney Woods, suitable habitat still exists to support future populations of this East Texas specialty.

## TEXAS WILDSAPES NATIVE PLANT TABLES BIBLIOGRAPHY - EAST TEXAS PINEY WOODS

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# WildScapes Plant Tables -- Pineywoods

SPECIES	FAMILY	HABIT/ HEIGHT	FLOWER	FRUIT	SUN EXPOSURE	HABITAT	SOILS & MOISTURE REGIME	VEGETATION ZONE										WILDLIFE VALUE					
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		ORNAMENTAL VALUE				
<i>Acer rubrum</i> v. <i>drummondii</i> Drummond red maple	Aceraceae - Maple Family	90'-100' Tree, large	Showy bright red clusters, before leaves. Feb.	Samara with two wings. March-June	Full sun, Part shade	Prefers wet areas on sandy lands, swamps & alluvial forest. Also found on drier ridges throughout Piney woods in East TX.	Sands, loams, and clays. Likes acid soils. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X												Large shade tree with simple distinctively-shaped leaves which turn red in the fall. Popular ornamental and shade tree, as they are beautiful both spring & fall. Relatively short-lived with shallow root system. Does well in Houston. Deciduous.	Many kinds of birds feed on the winged seeds, i.e. woodpeckers, cardinals, finches, robins, cedar waxwings, warblers, & sparrows, also squirrels & rabbits. Good cover & nesting tree. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Foliage browsed by deer.
<i>Betula nigra</i> River birch	Betulaceae Birch Family	25' - 90' Tree, large	inconspicuous catkins, m brown & f green on same tree. Feb. - March	Cones, cylinder-shaped with small winged seeds. April-June	Full sun, Part shade	Occurs in wetlands near creeks, swamps & sloughs	Sands, loams, or clays. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K.	X		X												Attractive ornamental tree with dark red-brown bark peeling off branches in papery sheets. Has graceful silhouette and good yellow fall color. Fast grower but short lived. Doesn't tolerate flooding, but likes moist soils. Does well in Houston. Deciduous.	Several species of small birds including chickadees and finches eat the ripe seeds. Twigs & buds are browsed by white-tailed deer. Beaver, rabbits & squirrels also eat various parts.
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> Sugarberry	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	40' - 60' Tree, large	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	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>Fagus grandifolia</i> American beech	Fagaceae - Beech Family	80' - 100' Tree, large	inconspicuous m & f flowers on same tree. April-May	Nut. Sept. - Nov	Full sun, part shade	Grows in deep, rich, fertile soils along streams & woodlands of Piney woods region.	Sandy loams, alluvial soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X														Handsome shade tree with beautiful shiny green leaves and smooth gray bark. Leaves turn copper gold in the fall. Deciduous.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Prickly burrs contain sweet nuts relished by several kinds of game & songbirds, i.e. woodpeckers, titmice, nuthatches, jays & sparrows. Also eaten by raccoon, beaver, opossum & fox. Deer eat nuts & browse leaves.

<i>Fraxinus americana</i> White ash	Oleaceae - Olive Family	60' - 70' Tree, large	inconspicuous m & f flower clusters. April-May	Samara. Aug.-Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in deep, rich moist soils on slopes & stream bottoms in eastern third of Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Needs moisture, but good drainage.	X	X	X	X									Beautiful shade tree with compound leaves turning delicate shades of pink, orange & purple in fall. Trees in open condition have short trunk & round top, in the forest, long trunk & narrow crown. Deciduous.	Excellent cover & nesting tree. Seeds are eaten by several species of birds, i.e., wood duck, bobwhite, sapsuckers, cedar waxwings, finches, cardinals & sparrows. Deer browse leaves. LHP for Mourning cloak, Two-tailed and Tiger swallowtails.
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> Sweetgum	Hamamelidaceae Witch hazel Family	60' - 100' Tree, large	inconspicuous m & f greenish flowers on same tree. March-May	Capsules arranged in spiny globe. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Grows in low wet areas on acid sands, flooded river bottoms, also in drier upland hills.	Sands, loams & clay loams. Needs moisture, mesic.	X	X	X										Beautiful tall shade tree with symmetrical pyramidal crown and striking star-shaped leaves. Leaves turn gorgeous colors in the fall, from gold to bright scarlet then to deep crimson. Fast growing & long lived. Highly ornamental. Deciduous.	Good protective cover and nesting tree. At least 25 specie of birds feed upon the fruit as do beaver, gray & fox squirrels. Birds include mallards, doves, finches, juncoes, sparrows, towhees, chickadees, titmice & siskins.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Black gum	Nyssaceae - Tupelo Family	80' - 100' Tree, large	inconspicuous m & f greenish flowers, sometimes on same or different trees. April-June	Drupes, blue-black. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Rich bottomland soils in East TX. Piney Woods, along streams and creek bottoms, or moist open woods in sandy soils.	Sands, sandy loams, and clays. Likes acid soils. Mesic-hydric, likes moisture, poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X										Tall shade tree with short, crooked branches & narrow, flat-topped crown. Has gorgeous, early red fall color. Does well in gumbo. Good tree for Houston area. Deciduous.	Dark fruits provide an early source of food for a variety of birds & mammals. Favored by bluebirds, catbirds, mockingbirds, robins, summer tanagers & finches. Good substrate for insectivorous birds. Foliage browsed by deer. Bees attracted to flowers.
<i>Quercus alba</i> White oak	Fagaceae - Beech Family	80' - 100' Tree, large	inconspicuous m & f catkins in clusters & at tips. April-May	Acorn, maturing in one year. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rich, deep soils of East Texas Piney woods forests	Sands, loams & loamy clays. Acid soils. Well-drained mesic-hydric. Seasonal poor drainage tolerated.	X	X	X										Magnificent long-lived shade tree with dark green simple leaves, paler below. Slow-growing but good fall color, leaves turning bright red. Bark is off-white & flaky. Well adapted to rich sandy loams & black gumbo soils. Grows well in Houston. Deciduous.	Squirrels, deer, wild turkey & bobwhite eat acorns, as do jays, woodpeckers & wood duck. Good cover & nest tree & good substrate for insectivorous birds. Larval host plant of Juvenile duskywing, Banded hairstreak, White H hairstreak & Edwards hairstreak.



<i>Ulmus americana</i> American elm	Ulmaceae Elm Family	40' - 80' Tree, large	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		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>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Cedar elm	Ulmaceae - Elm Family	30' - 60' Tree, large	inconspicuous greenish flowers. July-Sept.	Samara. Aug.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers woodlands, ravines & open slopes	Sands, loams, and clays. Mesic; seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Good shade tree, each with a unique shape. Fast growing & long lived. Excellent yellow fall color. LHP for Mourning Cloak & Question Mark. Deciduous.	Seeds & buds eaten by gamebirds, woodpeckers, chickadees, finches, sparrows & warblers. Good nesting and cover tree with lots of insects for insectivorous birds. Deer browse leaves; squirrels, foxes & rabbits eat seeds & buds.
<i>Asimina triloba</i> Common paw paw	Annonaceae Custard Apple Family	20' - 30' Tree, small	Exotic maroon fleshy flowers. April-May	Paw paw. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers deep rich soils of bottomlands & creek valleys in deep East & northeast Texas.	Sands, sandy loams, loams & clays. Mesic-hydric soils; prefers moist situations.	X	X	X						Tropical-looking understory tree with large aromatic leaves. Leaves turn rich butter yellow in the fall. Prefers moist situations protected from the wind. Deciduous.	The luscious fruit is eaten by several kinds of wildlife, both birds & mammals. Fruits rarely stay on the tree long enough to get ripe. Larval host plant of the Zebra swallowtail.
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> American hornbeam (Blue beech)	Betulaceae - Birch Family	15' - 30' Tree, small	inconspicuous m & female catkins on same tree. March - May	Nutlets, in clusters. Sept.-Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers rich bottomlands, often along steams in moist woods.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic-hydric soils.	X	X	X						Airy, graceful understory tree. Simple, alternate leaves & jaunty fruits. Notable for its beautiful trunk which is smooth & sinewy. Shade tolerant. Though it likes moisture, it doesn't tolerate flooding. Slow-growing & short-lived but pretty. Deciduous.	Nutlets are eaten by squirrels & other small mammals. Birds such as cardinals & finches also savor them. Larval host plant of Striped hairstreak, Red-spotted purple & Tiger swallowtail.
<i>Crataegus marshallii</i> Parsley hawthorn	Rosaceae - Rose Family	10' - 25' Tree, small	Showy white flowers. March	Red haws. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, dappled shade, part shade	Prefers sandy woodlands & pastures. Found mostly along fencelines and woodland edges in East Texas.	Sands & sandy loams, acid. Also tolerates calcareous soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X							Beautiful blossoms add a touch of ethereal beauty to this understory tree. Usually with several trunks & flaky gray bark revealing an orange layer underneath. Fruits are a shiny bright red color. Deciduous.	Beautiful white blossoms attract nectar lovers. Red haws are gone in a flash as they are highly prized by many species of birds, also by mammals. Large thorns make it a good protective cover & nest tree. Larval host plant of the Gray Hairstreak.

<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Common witch hazel	Hamamelidaceae - Witch Hazel Family	10' - 30' Tree, small	Yellow, narrow petals, appear when leaves drop in fall. Oct. - Nov.	Capsules are woody & 2-celled with torpedo like seeds which explode from capsule. Nov. - Dec. of the next year.	Dappled shade, part shade, shade	Prefers dry or moist, well-drained woodlands, often associated with creeks & streams.	Sands, loams & clays, acid or calcareous. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X				Attractive fall-blooming understory large shrub or small tree. Often used as ornamental. Yellow blossoms appear in fall after leaves have dropped. Provides excellent fall color of gold. Deciduous.	Birds of at least 5 species eat the seeds, if they get to them before they are shot out of "ballistic" capsules. Cottontails, beaver & white-tailed deer also eat seeds on the ground as well as young twigs.	
<i>Ilex decidua</i> Deciduous Holly	Aquifoliaceae Holly Family	10' - 30' Tree, small	inconspicuous m & f flowers on separate trees. March-May	Drupes, orange-red on f tree. Sept.-Feb.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist areas near streams and woodlands	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X			Good understory tree or accent tree with spreading open crown, often with inclined trunk. Female trees have red berries held over winter, very ornamental. Deciduous.	Fruits are eaten by several species of birds, bobwhite, doves, robins, cedar waxwings, bluebirds, jays & mockingbirds. Squirrels, opossum, rabbits & fox eat berries too. Flower nectar & pollen attract several insects. Good nest tree.	
<i>Ilex opaca</i> American holly	Aquifoliaceae Holly Family	15' -25' Tree, small	inconspicuous m & f greenish flowers on separate trees. March-April	Berries, red on f tree, persist through winter. Sept. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers moist woods; hammocks along streams, upper river bottoms; can tolerate drier soils on hillsides. Found in East Texas west to Wilson Co.	Sands & loams, acidic soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X					Slow-growing, long-lived understory leaves with narrow bushy triangular crown and Christmas holly evergreen leaves and brilliant red berries on female trees. This is a handsome ornamental all year round, also useful as a screening plant. Evergreen.	Excellent cover and nesting tree. Red berries are relished by several species of birds. Larval host plant for Henry's Elfin.	
<i>Morus rubra</i> Red mulberry	Moraceae Fig Family	35' - 40' Tree, small	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	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>Prunus caroliniana</i> Cherry-laurel	Rosaceae - Rose Family	20' - 30' Tree, small	Showy creamy white elongated spike-like racemes. March-April	Berries, blue- black. Aug.- Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers well- drained, deep moist bottomland soils in fields, woodlands & creek bottoms.	Sands, loams & clay loams. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X										Attractive tree with shiny green simple evergreen leaves with finely serrated edges. Fast-growing, but somewhat short-lived; is easy to train into a hedge or can grow to handsome shade tree. Evergreen.	Good nectar plant for bees & other insects in the spring. Birds love the black berries which persist throughout the winter. Sometimes the berries ferment making robins, cedar waxwings tipsy. Larval host plant for a few species of butterflies.
<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Carolina buckthorn	Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family	12' - 20' Tree, small	inconspicu- ous, small greenish- yellow flowers. May - June	Drupes, reddish brown. Aug.- 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 copallina</i> Flameleaf sumac	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	15' - 25' Tree, small	m & f flowers, small greenish white, on separate trees. July- Aug.	Drupes, small red, in clusters, remain after leaves fall. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers fence rows, fields and bottomlands in East & East Central TX. Tolerates rocky areas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X						A small, commonly clump- forming shrub or small tree with elegant compound leaves and showy red fruit clusters. Only trees with f flowers have fruit. Beautiful red color in the fall. Fast growing. Deciduous.	Fruit is eaten by at least 21 species of birds, Flowers attract numerous insects in spring, good nectar source for bees & butterflies. Larval host plant for Red-banded hairstreak.
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> Farkleberry	Ericaceae - Heath Family	15' - 30' Tree, small	small drooping, urn-shaped white flowers. May-June	Berries, blue. Sept.-Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open mixed woods, dry sterile hillsides or pimple mounds in bottomland woods. Found in East Texas west to Bastrop & Nueces counties.	Sands & sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X									Attractive irregular shrub to small tree with shiny smooth dark green leaves. Good understory tree. Tree had good red fall color fading to deep purple. Persistent to Evergreen.	The small blue berries which ripen in the fall are devoured by several species of resident & wintering birds. Berries also sought after by various small mammals, i.e., squirrels, rabbits, etc. Larval host plant to Henry's elfin & Striped hairstreak.
<i>Acer barbatum</i> Southern sugar maple (Florida maple)	Aceraceae - Maple Family	30' - 40' Tree, small ornamental	inconspicu- ous, yellowish green flowers. March-April	Samara, double- winged, rose colored. June-July	Full sun, part shade	Prefers rich moist soils in low woodlands or along streams in East Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, mesic.	x											Medium-sized ornamental shade tree with beautiful leaves which turn yellow to salmon then to scarlet in the autumn. In summer the leaves are dark green above & somewhat hairy & whitish below. Deciduous.	Many species of birds forage on the winged seeds in the autumn such as purple finches, pine siskins, American goldfinch, woodpeckers, cardinals & sparrows. Seeds are also eaten by white-tailed deer.



<i>Halesia diptera</i> Two-winged silverbell	Stryracaceae Styrax Family	15' - 25' Tree, ornamental	Showy white flowers, four petaled, bell-shaped. March-April	Winged, corky fruit, July	Sun, dappled shade, part shade	Prefers moist woods & streamsides in southern half of East Texas Piney Woods	Sands, sandy loams; prefers acid soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X													Beautiful white-flowering ornamental understory tree. Excellent accent plant. Will tolerate sun or shade; blooms best with more sun. Fast growing. Deciduous.	Hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers, as well as several kinds of insects. Gray & Fox squirrels eat the fruit.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> Yellow poplar (Tulip tree)	Magnoliaceae Magnolia Family	80' - 100' Tree, ornamental	Showy greenish yellow flowers. April	Capsules. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist, fertile soils of rich woodlands	Sands, sandy loams. Well-drained, mesic.	X													Introduced & not native to Texas, but fast-growing ornamental related to the magnolia. Beautiful leaves and flowers. Excellent shade tree. Leaves turn yellow in the fall. Persistent.	Hummingbirds feed on flower nectar & seed-eaters like the cardinals, finches & sparrows eat the seeds from the cone-like fruit. Larval host plant for Spicebush swallowtail.
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> Southern magnolia	Magnoliaceae Magnolia Family	40' - 80' Tree, large ornamental	Showy creamy white flowers, very fragrant. April-July	Capsule, cone-like. July-Oct.	Full sun, part sun	Deep, rich soils of woodlands, along streams & bottomlands	Sands, loams & clays, acid or calcareous. Well-drained, mesic.	X													Magnificent shade tree with stately appearance, deep, dark leather leaves & gorgeous white flowers. Highly ornamental. Will grow well outside its natural range once established. Good growth rate, will tolerate pollution. Evergreen.	Red seeds are eaten by squirrels & many species of birds, i.e., woodpeckers, vireos, kingbirds, robins, thrashers & cardinals. Good cover & nest tree for birds. Colorful beetles & moths are attracted to flowers. Old specimens are good den trees.
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> Sweet bay	Magnoliaceae Magnolia Family	20' - 50' Tree, ornamental	Showy white flowers, fragrant. April-July	Capsules, reddish, woody & cone-like with bright red flattened seeds. Aug.-Sept.	Full sun, part sun, dappled shade	Prefers moist soils of swamps & baygall woodlands	Sands, sandy loams & loams, acid soils preferred. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K.	X	X												Semi-evergreen ornamental tree with leaves bright & glossy green on top & silky white underneath. Beautiful, fragrant flowers very showy. Other plantings can grow underneath. Tolerates Houston gumbo. Persistent to almost evergreen.	Moths & beetles are attracted to the lemon-scented flowers.
<i>Prunus umbellata</i> Flatwoods plum	Rosaceae - Rose Family	10' - 15' Tree, ornamental	Showy, white perfect flowers, fragrant. April	Plum, red-purple. Aug.-Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers woodland edges & fencerows..	Sands, sandy loams, acid soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X													Very beautiful small flowering plum makes excellent accent plant. Does not sucker or form thickets. Leaves are smaller than other plums. Deciduous.	Bees & butterflies seek nectar from the clouds of flowers. Bluebirds, mockingbirds & woodpeckers all love the fruit as do small mammals. Larval host plant for some species of Swallowtail butterflies.

<i>Prunus serotina</i> v. <i>serotina</i> Black cherry	Rosaceae - Rose Family	60' - 100' Tree, ornamental	Showy racemes of white perfect flowers, fragrant. March-April	Cherries, small purple black, sweet or tart. June- Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers eastern woodlands, thickets, fencerows & areas along roadsides.	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X								Attractive ornamental with decorative flowers, copious fruits, shiny green leaves & grayish brown horizontally striped bark. Easy to grow. Other varieties available for all regions of Texas except South TX. Deciduous.	Copious fruits are eagerly devoured by a wide variety of wildlife including 33 kinds of birds, raccoons, opossums, squirrels & rabbits. Foliage is not browsed by deer. Larval host plant to some Hairstreak species.
<i>Styrax americana</i> Big-leaf snowbell	Styracaceae - <i>Styrax</i> Family	12' - 15' Tree, ornamental	Showy, elegantly shaped white flowers. May-June	Drupes, round & pea-sized. Sept.-Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers moist soils of the Big Thicket, in moist woods & river bottoms.	Sands, sandy loams, prefers acid soils. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K.	X											Beautiful white flowering ornamental small tree, similar to Two-winged Silver-bell. Does well in Houston. Deciduous.	White flowers attract many kinds of insects, especially bees & butterflies. Fruit is especially favored by the wood duck. Also eaten by other species of birds.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern red- cedar	Cupressace ae Cypress Family	30' - 60' Conifer	inconspicu- ous 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>Pinus echinata</i> Short-leaf pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	80' - 100' Conifer	inconspicu- ous, m & f cones. Feb.-March	Cones, mature in fall, persist on branches. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, intolerant of shade	Prefers well- drained slopes, hills & flat woodlands, old fields & upland woods in East Texas	Sands, loams, clays. Tolerates a variety of soils, but prefers acid. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X										Small-coned pine, relatively fast growing, makes a good ornamental. Will reliably sprout from the base. Evergreen.	Provides excellent cover & nesting substrate for birds, cavities for woodpeckers. Many birds & mammals eat the seeds exposed as 2- year old cones open, i.e., doves, woodpeckers, chickadees, titmice, sparrows, goldfinch, siskins. LHP of Eastern Pine Elf.
<i>Pinus palustris</i> Long-leaf pine	Pinaceae - Pine Family	80' - 100' Conifer	inconspicu- ous, m & f cones. Feb.-March	Cones, large, 6 - 10". Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, intolerant of shade	Prefers deep sandhills in extreme southeast Texas.	Sands, sandy loams, acid soils preferred. Well-drained, mesic (high rainfall with excellent drainage).	X											Fast-growing, large-coned pine with long, droopy needles. Has good ornamental potential. Resistant to fire. Has interesting "grass stage." Evergreen.	Provides excellent cover & nesting substrate for birds, cavities for woodpeckers. Many birds & mammals eat the seeds exposed as 2- year old cones open, i.e., doves, woodpeckers, chickadees, titmice, sparrows, goldfinch, siskins. LHP of Eastern Pine Elf.



<i>Euonymus americanus</i> Strawberry bush	Celastraceae Strawberry Bush Family	4' - 6' Shrub	Small greenish purple flowers. May - June	Capsule containing red fruits. Sept. - Nov.	Part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers muddy moist soils along streams & woods.	Sands, sandy loams, clays & gumbos. Mesic-hydric, likes moisture, poor drainage O.K.	X	X											Airy understory shrub with bright red fruits held for a long time through the fall. It prefers the shade and tolerates poor drainage. Drier areas are O.K., if it stays in the shade. Good for Houston. Deciduous.	Several species of birds favor the red fruits, including Eastern bluebirds, mockingbirds, thrashers, sparrows & warblers. Small terrestrial mammals such as rabbits, squirrels & raccoons also enjoy eating the fruit.
<i>Itea virginica</i> Virginia sweetspire	Saxifragaceae Saxifrage Family	4' - 6' Shrub	Showy white flowers in terminal raceme. April-June	Capsule, two-parted with dark brown seeds. Sept.-Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rich soils along swamps & streamsides.	Sands, loams, & clays, acid soils preferred. Hydric, poor drainage O.K.	X	X											Attractive understory shrub that does well in moist situations. Excellent erosion control. Flowers showy, drooping white spires, leaves turn a bright red in the fall. It is highly tolerant of poor drainage. Need lots of water in the summer. Deciduous.	The flowers are an excellent nectar source for various kinds of insects. Shrub provides good cover for small animals.
<i>Lantana horrida</i> Lantana	Verbenaceae Vervain Family	3' - 6' Shrub	Showy yellow & orange heads made up of tiny florets. May to December (first frost)	Berries, green then dark blue-black. Sept. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Occurs in fields, thickets, swamps, rich sandy woods, scrub & gravelly hills.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, xeric to mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						This showy shrub is planted has a long, profuse blooming season. Though not a native of Texas, it is planted almost throughout the state. It loves the hot weather. It's good to prune it back to the ground each winter. Deciduous.	Colorful, long-blooming flowers attract both butterflies and hummingbirds throughout the season. Northern cardinals and other species of birds eat the ripe fruit. Fairly deer resistant. Larval host plant of the Painted Lady.
<i>Myrica cerifera</i> Wax myrtle	Myricaceae - Wax myrtle Family	6' - 12' Shrub	inconspicuous whitish flowers. March-April	Berries, globose, waxy. Nov. - Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers moist or dry soils of piney woods & hardwoods. Woodlands & grasslands in East Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic, poor drainage O.K. can tolerate drier substrate.	X	X	X										Softly shaped, low-growing evergreen shrub. Is fast growing & has aromatic leaves & distinctive waxy pale bluish berries. If left unpruned, it is naturally shrubby looking. Tolerates poor drainage. Evergreen.	Dense growth provides excellent cover & nesting sites. Over 40 species of birds eat the waxy berries, cedar waxwings, robins, cardinals, mockingbirds, warblers, towhees, & sparrows. Eaten by bobwhite, quail & turkey, too. LHP for Red-banded hairstreak.
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i> Hoary azalea	Ericaceae - Heath Family	6' - 8' Shrub	Showy, pink flowers. March-May	Capsules, dark brown. Aug.-Sept.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers moist soils on edges of bogs & seeps in pine flatwoods	Sands & loams, prefers acid soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X												Highly ornamental shrub, both airy & graceful, with exquisite flowers. Has a wild & woody allure. Prefers moist, though well-drained spots in acid sands in the eastern portion of the state. Deciduous.	Flowers are excellent nectar source for butterflies & bees. Galls forming in twigs are edible by a number species of wildlife. Larval host plant of the Comma butterfly.

<i>Rhus glabra</i> Smooth sumac	Anacardiaceae Sumac Family	3' - 10' Shrub	Cluster of small white flowers. June-Aug.	Red, velvety berries in clusters. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade	Occurs on dry sandy hillsides & banks in East Texas to Bryan, Blackland Prairies & Rolling Plains	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic-xeric, well-drained.	X	X	X	X								Thicket-forming shrub or sometimes small tree with lance-shaped compound leaves. Excellent for erosion control & beautiful red fall color. Prefers sand, but will do well in other soil types. Outside its range it needs more water & lots of sun. Deciduous.	Flowers provide lots of nectar for butterflies & other insects. The fruit is eaten by cottontails, white-tailed deer and nearly 35 species of birds. Wild turkey & bobwhite also love fruits. Larval host plant of some species of Hairstreaks.
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> Sassafras	Lauraceae Laurel Family	15' - 20' Shrub	Showy yellow drooping clusters, before leaves sprout. March-April	Drupes, blue-black, lustrous. Sept.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy woods, old fields, on road cuts & along fence rows in eastern third of Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Poor, dry upland soils tolerated. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X										Thinly branched, well-shaped aromatic shrub. Quite ornamental with variously shaped leaves. Leaves turn yellow orange & red in fall. Female plants put on better display. Not drought tolerant, good for East Texas only. Deciduous.	Blue black fruits are bobbed up by several species of birds, i.e., king birds, great-crested flycatchers, gray catbirds, brown thrashers, robins, bluebirds, vireos, warblers & sparrows. LHP of Palamedes, Spicebush & Tiger swallowtails.
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> Maple-leaf viburnum (Arrow-wood)	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	2' - 6' Shrub	Showy small white flowers in flattened cymes. April-May	Drupes, red to purplish black, persistent. Aug.-Oct.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers moist woods & thickets of East Texas	Sands, loams & clays. Likes acid soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X										Thicket-forming shrubs with erect or ascending branches and attractive maple-like leaves. Quite ornamental with attractive flowers & fruits. Has excellent fall color of crimson to dark purple. Deciduous.	Flowers are popular with nectar-loving insects such as bees & butterflies. Fruits are relished by several species of birds. Foliage is browsed by white-tailed deer.
<i>Aristolochia reticulata</i> Pipevine	Aristolochiaceae Pipevine Family	Weak climber. Vine	Showy, dark brown amazingly shaped flower. May - July	Capsules with many seeds. Aug.	Part shade, full shade	Prefers humus of pine hardwood forest, pine savannahs & rocky woods	Sands, sandy loams, loams. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X										Vine with very unusual flower. Plant is good ground cover. Deciduous.	The leaves and stems of this vine are used as a larval host plant for the Pipevine swallowtail
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i> Cross-vine	Bignoniaceae Catalpa Family	Climber to 50'. Vine	Showy, tubular flowers, red on outside, yellow on inside. March-April	Capsule with winged seeds. Aug.-Sept.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade, shade	Prefers cool moist soils of woodlands, pinelands, also creek bottoms.	Sands, loams & clays. Moderate to high moisture. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X								Beautiful flowering vine clinging to bricks, stones & fences as well as other shrubs & trees. Profuse flowers when in bloom. Tolerates pollution well. Persistent.	Striking orange & yellow tubular flowers are highly attractive to butterflies and especially the Ruby-throated hummingbird. Bloom time coincides with migration when other sources of nectar are scarce, helping this little mite on the way.

<i>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet-creeper	Bignoniaceae Catalpa Family	Climber "to the sky". Vine	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 crispa</i> Blue jasmine	Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	Climber to 10'. Vine	Showy lavender bell-shaped flowers with flared edges. March-June	Achenes. Aug.-Sept.	Part shade, dappled shade	Prefers moist soils in low woods.	Sands, loams & clays. Will tolerate gumbo. Mesic-hydric. Poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X						Very elegant flowers. Works well on a lattice but does not climb high. Can sprawl over low structures such as planter boxes or patio pots. Deciduous.	Lavender blue flowers attract many kinds of insects including butterflies. Several species of birds eat the ripe achenes.
<i>Cocculus carolinus</i> Carolina moonseed	Menespermeaceae Moonseed Family	Climber to 15'. Vine	inconspicuous greenish flowers. July-Aug.	Conspicuous brilliant red berries (drupes). Sept.-Oct.	Full, part shade	Prefers rich moist soils of woods & thickets	Sands, loams & clays. Tolerates gumbo soils of Houston. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X				Relatively fast growing, slender twining vine that prefers full sun & some kind of support. Leaves are attractively shaped and fruits are highly ornamental. Will grow over shrubs & small trees. Evergreen.	Dense clusters of brilliant red fruit are relished by bluebirds, mockingbirds, cardinals, robins, warblers & sparrows.
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> Carolina jessamine	Loganiaceae Logania Family	Climber to 50'. Vine	Showy yellow tubular flowers in clusters, fragrant. January - April	Capsule, flattened, elliptic with numerous dull brown narrowly winged seeds. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers woodlands in East Texas	Sands, sandy loams, loams, clays. Mesic.	X	X	X							Highly ornamental climbing vine with opposite leaves and gorgeous yellow flowers. Sometimes forms rich carpets on the ground. Parts of this plant are poisonous. Often planted in areas where it is not native. Used as a screen or to cover walls. Evergreen.	Cascades of yellow flowers attract myriads of insects. Provides good cover and hiding places for small birds. Seeds are eaten by the bobwhite quail and leaves are eaten by the marsh rabbit.
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Coral honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	Climber to 40'. Vine	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, 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. 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>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Virginia creeper	Vitaceae Grape Family	Climber & ground cover. Vine	inconspicuous greenish flowers. May-June	Berries, blue-black. Sept.-Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers rich soils of woodlands & thickets & rocky banks in eastern half of TX.	Sands, loams, clays. Tolerates gumbo soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	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. Deciduous.	Many species of birds compete for the blue-black berries including woodpeckers, kingbirds, great-crested flycatchers, titmice, cardinals, mockingbirds, bluebirds, warblers & sparrows.
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i> May-pop	Passifloraceae Passionflower Family	Climber to 6', also ground cover. Vine	Showy Pink-purple flower. April-Sept.	Ovoid fruit with seeds. June-Oct.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Grows in old fields, along roadsides & streams & woodland edges in Eastern 1/3 of TX.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X								This healthy climber is graced with an unbelievable intricate & eye-catching flower. It uses its tendrils for climbing & is often found sprawling over the ground, thus serving as excellent ground cover. Dormant in winter.	These beautiful vines are larval food plants for the Zebra long-wing, Gulf Fritillary & Julia butterflies. Several species of birds dine on the ripened fruits.
<i>Rosa setigera</i> Prairie rose	Rosaceae Rose Family	Climber from 9' -15'. Vine	Showy rose-pink flowers. May	Rosehips, red. July-Aug.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers openings and post oak woodlands	Sands, loams & clays, esp. calcareous soils. Well-drained, mesic.	X		X	X	X								Luscious rose-red blossoms gradually fade to white, leaving all shades in between in a tapestry of pinks. Shiny leaves turn reddish in the fall. This vine has no thorns. Fruits are bright red and highly decorative. Deciduous.	Several species of birds devour the red fruits including cardinals, mockingbirds, bluebirds, woodpeckers, Great-crested flycatchers, catbirds & thrashers.
<i>Wisteria macrostachya</i> Texas wisteria	Leguminosae - Legume Family	Climber to 25'. Vine	Showy clusters of lavender purple flowers. May-June	Legumes with seeds. Sept.-Oct.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers moist soils of woods & streambanks of East Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X							This native wisteria has dark green shiny leaves and showy lavender flowers. Climbs by twining so needs support such as arbors or walls. Deciduous.	Flowers attract several kinds of insects. Stems and leaves are used as the larval host plant of the Long-tailed skipper.
<i>Andropogon gerardi</i> Big blue stem	Poaceae Grass Family	3' - 6'. Grass	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. Needs moderate moisture, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This big prairie perennial can be used as meadow grass with wildflowers, a pocket tallgrass prairie or a garden accent. Adds dramatic component. Needs rich, deep soil with moisture. Good erosion control. Best placed at slope bottom. Dormant in winter.	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 glomeratus</i> Bushy bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	3' - 4'. Grass	Flowering spikelets green to buffy gold. Sept. - Nov.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers low moist sites	Sands, sandy loams, soils can be fairly sterile. Mesic, poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Very attractive bunch grass for moist areas. Especially pretty in the fall. Tolerates poor drainage. Warm-season perennial.	Provides food & cover for many species of wild birds & mammals. Culms, leaves are used as nesting & denning material. Larval host plant of several eastern skippers.



<i>Erianthus giganteus</i> Sugarcane plumegrass	Poaceae Grass Family	6' - 10'. Grass	Flowering spikelets green turning peach. Sept. - Nov.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers moist areas near streams & lakes, swales, swamps & bogs	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic-hydric, poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X									Excellent grass near a large water garden or near a small stream or lake. Seed heads are gorgeous, glowing a deep peach esp when back-lit by the sun. Warm-season perennial, dies back in winter.	While not an excellent forage grass for wildlife, it provides good cover for both terrestrial and small aquatic animals. Grass parts are used as nesting & denning material.
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> Hairyawn muhly	Poaceae Grass Family	1 1/2' - 3' Grass	Flowering spikelets delicate & green turning pink or coppery magenta. Aug.-Oct.	Seeds. Sets seed shortly after flowering.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers prairies & openings in pine forests, also in Bastrop Co.	Sands & sandy loams, well-drained, fairly dry.	X	X											Very beautiful feathery clumps are a great accent for garden. Perfect for a meadow garden with wildflowers. Warm-season perennial, dormant in winter.	Provides forage for seed-eating terrestrial birds & mammals, especially sparrows. Parts of plant are used as nesting & denning material.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> Switchgrass	Poaceae Grass Family	3' - 6' . Grass	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	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>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Little bluestem	Poaceae Grass Family	2' - 5' Grass	Flowering spikelets blue-green to silvery gold. Aug.-Dec.	Seeds. Sept.- Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers woods openings, rocky slopes of pastures & rangeland, along forest borders and prairies throughout Texas.	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Wide-ranging bunchgrass, 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. Winter dormancy.	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>Sorghastrum nutans</i> Indiangrass	Poaceae Grass Family	3' - 8'. Grass	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. Likes moisture, mesic.	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>Sporobolus asper</i> Tall dropseed	Poaceae Grass Family	3' - 5'. Grass	Flowering spikelets light green to straw, in contracted panicles. Aug.-Oct.	Seeds . Sept.- Dec.	Full sun, some shade O.K.	Prefers open, rocky prairie sites, open meadows & woods	Sands, loams, clays; likes limestone soils. Mesic, tolerates dry soils.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		There are many varieties of this species that are adapted to the various soils. Warm-season perennial.	Provides good forage for seed-eating mammals & birds, also fair grazing for larger mammals. Grass parts used as nesting & denning material.
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> Eastern gammagrass	Poaceae Grass Family	3' - 8'. Grass	Flowering spikelets yellow & cornlike. July-Sept.	Seeds. April - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers low moist grassland sites in eastern portion of state.	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic, likes extra moisture. Seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X			Forms very dense clump useful for buffer or areas of separation. Likes more shade & moisture than most grasses. Also dramatic accent plant. Can be grown in pure stands as pasture grass. Warm-season perennial bunch grass.	Good protective cover for small birds & mammals. Grass parts provide nesting & denning material. Provides very good forage for wildlife. Larval host plant to the Bunchgrass skipper.	
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> Winecup	Malvaceae Mallow Family	6" - 12" Wildflower	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	Beautiful wine-colored wildflowers. Grace any wildflower meadow garden. 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. Perennial.	Winecup is visited by bees which gather pollen from the flowers.	
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> Lance-leaf coreopsis	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	8" - 48" Wildflower	Ray flowers splashy yellow, disk flowers deep yellow. March-May	Achene, black, flattened & winged. May-July	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open flat woods & fields in East & South East Texas.	Sands, clays & loams. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X						Lance-leaf coreopsis is a very showy wildflower that grow very easily & provides a wonderful splash of color for the garden. It is widely found in cultivation. Perennial.	Growing in healthy clumps, these flowers provide abundant nectar for butterflies & bees. Ripe seed heads are eaten by several species of granivorous birds.	
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i> Coralbean	Leguminosae - Legume Family	6' - 15' Wildflower; shrub in S. Texas	Showy coral red tubular flowers. May- Dec.	Pods with poisonous red seeds. Oct.- Dec.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers sandy woods on coastal plain, but will grow elsewhere.	sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X					Striking shrubby wildflower dies back in winter like a perennial in all areas but south Texas. Flamboyant summer flowers are highly ornamental. Seeds are also attractive, though extremely poisonous. Perennial.	Elegant tubular flowers have copious nectar & are highly attractive to the Ruby-throated hummingbird. Seeds, though highly appealing visually, are poisonous and not eaten by wildlife.	



<i>Phystostegia pulchella</i> Obediant plant	Lamiaceae Mint Family	1' - 3' Wildflower	Showy magenta or deep reddish-purple flowers. May-June	Fruiting calyx. July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers wet soils of bottomland hardwood forest also along streams in East Texas.	Sands & clays. Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X											Very showy wildflower that is widely cultivated. It spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies. It loves areas along wet depressions & streams. Fairly drought tolerant once established & will grow in a garden away from flowing water. Perennial.	Obediant plant also called beautiful false dragon-head attracts many insects, especially the larger bees.
<i>Salvia coccinea</i> Scarlet sage	Lamiaceae Mint Family	2' - 4' Wildflower	Showy red tubular flowers. May- Dec.	Calyx with nutlets. June- Dec.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers sandy soils in thickets, chaparral, on edges of open woods from East to South Texas.	Sands, loams, clays & caliche-type soils. Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					Scarlet sage can thrive in any part of the state. It is not very cold-hardy, however. Oddly, it looks better if planted in dry, shady areas with poor soil. In rich soils with lots of water it gets very tall, coarse & slightly unattractive. Perennial.	Scarlet sage is another excellent hummingbird plant & will draw in the hummingbirds of your area, including any migrants passing through in spring & fall. Bees & other insects are also attracted to the nectar, despite the red flower color.
<i>Castilleja indivisa</i> Indian paintbrush	Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	6" - 12" Wildflower	Showy orange to red bracts. March-May	Capsules with seeds, May-July	Full sun, a little shade O.K.	Prefers fields, meadows, prairies & roadside areas in Eastern portion of the state including the Coastal plains	Sands, loams & clays. Well-drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					Indian paintbrush is an excellent choice for a pocket prairie or meadow garden. Grows very well when planted with native grasses. Looks great when interspersed among masses of bluebonnets & showy evening primrose. Annual.	Insects of several varieties are attracted to the small flowers. Hummingbirds will also feed from them, attracted to the red-orange bracts that surround them. Larval host plant of the Buckeye.
<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i> Texas bluebells	Gentianaceae Gentian Family	1' - 2' Wildflower	Showy blue-purple flowers. June-Oct.	Capsule with seeds. Aug. - Nov.	Full sun, part shade	Prefers damp prairies, pond edges, open fields & banks along streams throughout much of Texas	Sands, loams & clays. Mesic, seasonal poor drainage O.K.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				Texas Bluebell, otherwise known as Bluebell Gentian is a showy wildflower that responds favorably to good soils, extra water & a little fertilizer. Leaves are pale greenish blue & very attractive also. Annual.	Texas bluebell is very attractive to several kinds of insects, especially bees & butterflies.
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> Indian blanket	Asteraceae Sunflower	1' Wildflower	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 to mesic.	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>Monarda citriodora</i> Horsemint	Lamiaceae Mint Family	1 - 2" Wildflower	Showy purple tripartite spikes. April-June	Schizocar p with 4 brown nutlets. June-Aug	Full sun, part shade	Prefers slopes, prairies & meadows throughout Texas	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, xeric to mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Aromatic meadow wildflower that is easy to grow. Flowers continue to bloom right through the summer. Does really well planted with Indian blanket amongst species of native grasses. Annual.	Horsemint attracts butterflies, bees & a wide variety of other insects who forage on the nectar.
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> Brown-eyed Susan	Asteraceae Sunflower Family	1' - 2' Wildflower	Showy yellow ray flowers with dark brown centers, May-Sept.	Achenes. July - Nov.	Full sun, part shade, dappled shade	Prefers open prairies, grasslands & woodland meadows in the eastern two-thirds of the state.	Sands, loams & clays. Well- drained, mesic.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Black-eyed Susans provide a lush splash of color in your meadow garden or pocket prairie. It does especially well if the rains are good or with a little extra watering. It will grow well in both partially shady areas & the sun. Annual.	Bees, butterflies & many other kinds of insects forage for nectar from these flowers all summer. In the fall when the flowers have good to seed, numerous seed-eating birds forage on the ripe achenes.