



Highland Lakes Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCP)
Plant List Spreadsheet
Native Plant Society of Texas (NPSOT)

Marble Falls, Kingsland
 Burnet, Horseshoe Bay Area

Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹	Height (ft); Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen ³ Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴ Soil Type	Maintenance	Comments		
Canopy/Shade Trees > 25 feet, 1 trunk @ > 6" diameter										
Elm, Cedar <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	E	50-75'; 25-35'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Fall	Gold foliage	VL	Alkaline, adaptable	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Upright form; adapted to rocky soils; can withstand heavy, poorly drained clay soils and soils that are moderately compacted
Oak, Live (Escarpment) <i>Quercus fusiformis</i>	E	20 - 60'	Sun to	Late	Year round	Evergreen leaves, acorns	L/ VL	Alkaline, does well in thin soils	Prune only during hottest and coldest months. Paint wounds immediately to prevent oak wilt.	Reistant to cotton root rot, susceptible to oak wilt and decline. Provide large open space. Evergreen but sheds leaves in spring as new leaves emerge. High wildlife value. Very drought tolerant.
Oak, Post <i>Quercus stellata</i>	T	40-50'+; 30 - 50'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Spring-fall	Bluish green foliage. Leaves form distictive cross shape	L/VL	Tolerates shallow, degraded soil but adaptable to most soils	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Ultimate drought resistant tree. Important to wildlife. The tree is very sensitive to root disturbance and soil compaction. Susceptible to oak wilt. So common in Texas, gives rise to naming an entire ecosystem, the Post Oak Savannah.
Small/Ornamental Trees (10 to 25')										
Goldenball Leadtree <i>Leucaena retusa</i>	E	12 - 20' 12 - 15'	Sun to part shade	D	April to October	Golden yellow flowers	VL	Adapts to most well drained soils	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Fragrant blossoms appear after rains summer to fall. Airy foliage casts light shade for under plantings. Useful for wildlife. Deer will browse leaves.
Holly, Possumhaw <i>Ilex decidua</i>	E	12-20'; 12'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Winter	Red berries	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, seasonal poor drainage ok	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy	Striking red berries on bare branches in winter; tolerates poor drainage; fruits best in full sun; must have a female for berries. Appropriate for use near overhead and underground utilities.
Mountain Laurel, Texas <i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	E	12-20'; 8-12'	Sun-Part Shade	E	Spring	Fragrant purple flower clusters	VL	Needs good drainage	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Showy flowers wityh strong grape bubble gum fragrance; poisonous red seeds; occasional caterpillar problems. Appropriate for use near overhead and underground utilities.
Redbud, Texas <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	E	15-20'; 10-15'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Early spring	Pinkish purple flowers	L	Adaptable, well drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers	Mostly multi-trunked with thick leathery leaves. Likes sunny, well drained sites. Eastern Redbud not recommended.
Shrubs (3 to 10')										
Flame Acanthus <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	E	3-5'; 3-4'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Summer-fall	Orange-red flowers	VL	Well-drained	Cut back by 1/3 to 1/2 before spring growth begins	Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; reseeds aggressively; can be used as a perennial hedge
Lantana, Texas <i>Lantana urticoides</i>	E	3-5'; 4-5'	Sun	D	Summer-fall	Orange and yellow flowers	L	Well-drained	Prune In winter to keep from sprawling	Flowers begin yellow and turn orange; flowers attract butterflies; fruit attracts birds; gets thorny with age
Mistflower, White (Shrubby boneset) <i>Ageratina havanensis</i>	E	3-5'; 3-5'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Fall	White flowers	L	Limestone, clay, loam, most well- drained soils	Cut back by 1/2 in winter before new growth begins, if needed to maintain compactness	Rounded shape; grows in most soils, fragrant white blooms in fall; attracts butterflies, moths and hummingbirds. One of last bloomers, often into November.
Sage, Texas/Cenizo <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	T	5-8'; 4-5'	Sun	E	Spring- summer	Pink, purple or white flowers	L-VL	Rocky, well drained, calcareous	Prune for natural look; do not shear or hedge	Gray shrub, color from leaves with densely covered silvery hairs that are soft to the touch; contrasts with pink to lavender flowers, blooms off & on through the growing season. Green-leaf varieties also available. Needs good drainage. Typically a compact shrub, 2 to 5-ft. tall, occasionally reaches 8-ft. in height, & 4 to 6 ft. in width. Flowers nearly bell shaped & up to 1-inch. A grouping makes a good screen or hedge. There are many nice color selections & cultivars. Plant during dormant period (fall & winter.)



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Sage, Autumn/Cherry <i>Salvia greggii</i>	E	2-3'; 2-3'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Spring-fall	White, red, pink or coral flower	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well- drained	If leggy, cut back by 1/3 to 1/2	1" long blooms; hummingbirds love them, many varieties available; if you keep snipping off the tips, it will bloom constantly spring-frost
Sumac, Evergreen <i>Rhus virens</i>	E	8-10'; 6-8'	Sun/Part Shade	E	Late summer to winter	White flowers; orange to red berries	L	Needs good drainage / very dry soils	Prune as needed to maintain natural form	Glossy leaves turn burgundy in cool season. Fuzzy berries are good for birds and other wildlife
Sumac, Fragrant (Aromatic) <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	B/E	6 - 9' 4 - 6'	Sun to part shade	D	Fall	Vibrant fall leaves. Red berries until March	L	Adapts to most well drained soils	Prune the "wild hairs" for a natural look. Little maintenance required.	Fragrant foliage, leaves have spicy fragrance when crushed. Dwarfed selections are available. Useful to wildlife. Deer resistant.
Turk's Cap <i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	E	2-6'; 3-5'	Sun/Part Shade/ Shade	D	Late spring- fall	Red flowers; red fruit	L	Moist well-drained woodland; sandy, loamy, clay, limestone	Cut back to keep confined, when leggy, or if needed after a freeze	Forms expanding colonies, but easy to contain; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; top of plant may freeze
Yucca, Red <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	E	2-4'; 4'	Sun	E	Spring- summer	Coral spikes	VL	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone; well-drained	Remove old bloom stalks at base	May colonize; deer will eat blooms, but not foliage; attracts hummingbirds
Flowering Annuals, Biennials, Perennials										
Butterflyweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	T	18 - 24" 12 - 18 "	Sun	D	Late spring- fall	Yellow orange to bright orange flowers	L	Adapts to most well drained soils	Spray with soapy water for aphids if absolutely necessary	Showy long lived perennial. Easily grown from seed. Useful to wildlife. Nectar source. Larval host to several butterflies. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Deer resistance high.
Coreopsis <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	T	1 - 2' 18" - 2'	Sun/Part shade	D	Spring to summer	Showy yellow flowers	M	Adapted to most soils	Prune off spent blooms for repeated flowering	It is easy to grow. It is drought tolerant but is not a reliably perennial. However it self-sows readily and can become weedy if left to its own devices. Benefit to wildlife. Nectar. May not be deer resistant.
Daisy, Blackfoot <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	E	6-12"; 1-2'	Sun	E	Spring and summer	White with yellow centers	VL	Requires dry conditions; sand, caliche, limestone; well- drained	Prune back if leggy, but not severely	Short daisy-like blooms all spring and summer; occasionally reseeds; excellent rock garden plant; can be temperamental when transplanting
Evening Primrose <i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	T	18' - 2' sprawling	Sun	E	Early spring to mid summer; again in fall	Showy pink to white flowers. Sometimes red leaves in fall	L/M	Adaptable in well drained soil	Readily colonizes.	Plants go dormant in heat of summer. May rebloom with fall rains. Useful to wildlife. Nectar source. Highly deer resistant.
Fall Aster <i>Symphotrichum</i> <i>oblongifolium</i>	E	2-3'; 2.5-3'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Fall	Purple flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, calcareous	Prune by 1/2 on July 4 to keep compact form	Profuse fall bloomer with fine-textured flowers; nectar source, colonizes, but easy to control
Fall Obedient Plant <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	T	4+ 12" - 18"	Sun/Part Shade/ Shade	D	Fall	Showy long lived lavender flowers	M/W	Adapted to most soils. Poor drainage okay.	Easy to grow and maintain. May become aggressive but easy to pull up shallow roots.	Plant is wonderfully adaptable tolerating both drought and poor drainage. Nectar source. Attracts hummers. Deer resistance is high.
Guara <i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>	B	2 - 3' 3'	Sun/part shade	D	Spring and summer	Pink or white flowers	L	Adaptable to most well drained soil.	Will self sow. May be prolific in some settings. Cut back to 3" after first hard freeze	Leaves may be show color in fall. Divide clumps in spring. Useful to wildlife. Moderate deer resistance.



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Gayfeather <i>Liatris punctata</i> var <i>mucronata</i>	E	1 - 2.5' 1'- 18"	Sun	D	Fall	Tall lavender flower spikes	VL	Best in well drained, poor soil	Cut back to 3" after the first frosts brown leaves	Best if kept drier. Great nectar source for butterflies, insects and other pollinators. May be subseptible to deer browse.
Green Antelopehorn <i>Asclepias viridis</i>	T	1 - 3' 1'	Sun	D	Spring to fall	Blooms white to yellow green with purple	M	Adaptable to most soils	Has a spreading open form	Larval host to butterflies. Nectar source. Deer resistance is high. Sap may be toxic and cause allergic reaction on skin.
Gregg's Mistflower <i>Conoclinium greggii</i>	E	1-2'; 2-4'+	Sun/Part Shade	D	Late spring to frost	Lavender flowers	L-M	Adaptable, poorly drained ok, rain garden plant	Cut back to 3" if needed after hard freeze; pull to control spread	Forms colonies, but easy to contain; tolerates poor soil; can take full sun, but does best in morning sun or part shade; attracts butterflies
Maximilian Sunflower <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	T	4 - 6'+ 1 ft+	Sun	D	Fall	Showy yellow flowers	L	Adaptable to most well drained soils	Can form large colonies.	Desirable range plant. Very valuable to wildlife, producing a heavy crop of seeds. Provides valuable cover for wildlife. Nectar source. Deer resistance if moderate.
Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	T	1 - 3' 1 - 1.5'	Sun to part shade	D	Spring to summer	Violet or white flowers	L	Adapts to most well drained soils	Prune top by 1/2 after first bloom and to 3" when leaves turn brown	In optimal conditions can become aggressive. Valuable nectar source. Benefits wildlife. Moderate deer resistance.
Sage, Mealy Blue <i>Salvia farinacea</i>	E	2-3'; 2-3'	Sun	D	Spring- summer	Blue flower	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone; well- drained	Remove spent bloom stalks to encourage flowering; cut back mature plants to 6" in later winter before new spring growth begins	Will grow in most soils; attracts hummingbirds and bees; easy to grow from seed; the cultivar S . <i>farinacea</i> 'Henry Duelberg' has dark blue flowers
Spiderwort <i>Tradescantia</i> spp	T	1 - 3' 2'	Part shade	D	Spring to early Summer	Purple flowers	L	Adapts to most well drained soils	Cut back to 6" in winter. Requires little maintenance.	Fast spreading. Dormant in summer. Nectar source. Deer resistant. Edible.
Square-bud Primrose <i>Calylophus berlandieri</i>	T	4 - 20" <1'	Sun/ Part Shade	D	Spring to fall	Showy yellow flowers	L	Grows well in poor soils.	Excellent for rock gardens. Cut back to 3" when leaves turn brown	Nectar source. Deer resistant.
Tall Goldenrod <i>Solidago altissima</i>	T	3 - 6' 1'+	Sun/Part Shade	D	Fall	Blooms are yellow plumes	M	Adapts to most well drained soils	Height determined by soil fertility and moisture available.	Valuable nectar source. Attracts birds, butterflies, bees. Use only strong outer rhizomes when dividing. Moderate deer resistance.
Texas Milkweed <i>Asclepias texana</i>	E	1 - 3' 1.5 - 3'	Sun	D	late spring through summer	White blossoms	L	Prefers poor soils	Drought tolerant.	Can be toxic. Sap may be skin irritant. Nectar source for butterflies, bees. Deer resistant.
Western Ironweed <i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	T	3 - 6' 6">	Sun	D	Summer to frost	Pink to purple flowers	L	Adaptive to most well drained soil	Aggressively colonizes by rhizomes. Best in area it can naturalize.	Attracts birds and butterflies. Nectar source. Deer resistance high.
Winecup, Perennial <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	B/E	6 - 12" 4 - 5'	Sun/ Part	D	Late spring and summer	Magenta flowers	M	Adapts to most well drained soils	Showy. Easily grown. Long blooming.	Nectar source. Deer resistant. Attracts butterflies and bees.
Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	T	1 -2 '+ 3'	Sun to shade	E	Late spring and summer	White, yellow, red, pink	M	Adaptive to most well drained soil	Prune top by 1/2 at end of May and to 3" when leaves turn brown.	Forms solid mat with fine, fernlike leaves. Nectar source. Larval host for Painted Lady. Benefit to wildlife. Highly deer resistant.
Zexmenia <i>Wedelia acapulcensis</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	E	1.5 - 2.5' 2 - 3'	Sun to part shade	SE	Spring to frost	Deep yellow to orange blooms	L	Adaptive to most well drained soil	Periodic shearing encourages repeat blooming and fullness	Reseeds readily. Zexmenia is long-lived, drought-tolerant, non- aggressive, and easy to grow. Nectar source. Benefit to wildlife. Deer resistant.



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Grasses and Sedges										
Muhly, Big <i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	E	3-4'; 3-4'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Fall	Fountain-like silvery plumes	L-M	Sand, loam, clay, calcareous well- drained; Moist limestone, creek banks	Rake or optionally cut back in February	Clumping blue-green grass, smaller alternative to pampas grass, feather-like blooms in fall, leave foliage through winter for interest- slow to recover if cut back, "comb" with leaf rake to remove dead leaves.
Muhly, Gulf <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	T	2 1/2'; 2'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Fall	Purple, pink seed heads	L-M	Sand, loam, clay; seasonal poorly drained ok	Cut back in February	Functions well in meadow gardens and as a general garden plant; wispy seed heads make great fall color.
Groundcovers										
Frogfruit <i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	E	6-8"; 1.5-2'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Spring to fall	White flowers	L-M	Sand, loam clay, limestone, poorly drained ok	Cut back to 3" in February	Spreads rapidly; small flower provides nectar for skippers, larval host plant for butterflies
Horseherb/Straggler Daisy <i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	E	8-10"; 1'	Sun/Part Shade	SE	Spring-fall	Tiny yellow flowers	VL	Sand, loam, clay; well drained	Mow occasionally to maintain desired height	Forms dense mats in the shade with little or no water, can be mowed, and can take moderate amounts of foot traffic. Great for dry shade.
Pigeonberry <i>Rivina humilis</i>	E	1-1.5'; 2'	Shade	D	Spring-fall	White/pink flowers; red berries	M	Sand, clay, loam, rocky with irrigation	Cut back to 3" in winter	Spreads rapidly; tolerates moist or dry soil; attractive red berries are prized by birds.
Vines										
Honeysuckle, Coral <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	T	6-12'	Sun/Part Shade	SE	Late winter to early spring	Coral flowers	L-M	Fertile, moist soil	Prune to direct and control growth	Twining vine for smaller structures; nectar attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; fruit attracts birds
Passionflower Vine <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	T		6 -15'	D	Early spring to summer	Lavender flowers	L-M	Adapts to most well drained soils	Prune to control growth. Cut back unwanted suckers	Larval host to butterflies. Nectar source. Deer resistance is moderate. Exotic flower. Fruit. May be useful as a groundcover.
Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	B/E		to 40'+	D	Sun/shade	Fall. Scarlet foliage.	L	Adapts to most well drained soils	Prune to rid of undesired growth.	Best in sun. Berries loved by birds. Not recommended for wood structures. May be used for groundcover. Larval host. Deer resistance is moderate
Invasive Plants*										
Chinaberry Tree <i>Melia azedarach</i>	Asia	to 50'	Any	D	N/A			Varied	The most effective chemical controls are cut- stump and basal bark applications of triclopyr herbicides	Cut trees left untreated will grow back with several branches emanating from a single stump. Removal of seedlings must include the entire root system.
Giant Reed <i>Arundo donax</i>	Asia	to 20'	Sun/part shade	E	N/A			Varied	Systemic herbicides, such as glyphosate (e.g., Rodeo), may be applied clumps of giant reed, after flowering, either as a cut stump treatment or as a foliar spray.	If small fragments of root are left in the soil, they may lead to reestablishment.
Ligustrum/Privet <i>Ligustrum japonicum, L. lucidum. L. vulgare</i>	Asia	6-30'; 15-25'	Any	E	N/A			Varied	Cut and paint with 20% glyphosate herbicide, or dig up by roots	Remove. Flowers unpleasant scented; Shade out and exclude native understory species, reducing tree recruitment, spreads by birds eating fruit and by rhizomes



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Malta Star Thistle <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	Europe North Africa	to 2'	Sun	D	N/A			Varied	Methods used to control yellow star thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>) can be applied. A variety of methods are available for managing yellow starthistle, ranging from biological, chemical, and	An integrated weed management plan, including tactics to prevent the spread of yellow starthistle outside of infested areas, is recommended. For example, when driving, walking, or moving livestock through infested areas, clothing, vehicles, and animals should be inspected and cleaned to remove any seeds before continuing on into uninfested areas.
Nandina/ Heavenly Bamboo <i>Nandina domestica</i>	China to Japan	3-5'; 3-5'	Any	E	N/A			Varied	Cut and paint with herbicide or dig up by roots	Has naturalized and invaded habitats; can displace native species and disrupt plant habitats
Key										
Native Region ¹	E: Edwards Plateau (Balcones Canyonlands); T: Native to Texas; B: Blackland Prairie									
Light ²	Sun (S): needs at least 6-8 hours of full, direct sun; Sun/Part Shade (S/PS): can take anywhere from 4-8 hours of sun. Typically these plants bloom more in sun, but require less water in shade; Shade (SH): less than 4 hours of direct sun; or dappled light for 6-8 hours									
Evergreen ³	E: Evergreen; SE: Semi-evergreen; D: Deciduous									
Water ⁴	VL: Very Low (Water occasionally during very dry conditions, L: Low (Water thoroughly every 3-4 weeks if no rainfall), M: Medium (Water thoroughly every 2-3 weeks if no rainfall), H: High (Water thoroughly every 5-7 days if no rainfall); Refers to the plant's water needs after establishment. All plants need more water the first 2 years.									
Texas native plants provide greater wildlife value than hybrid, non-native and/or exotic plants. Flowers, leaves, nuts, seeds, and berries provide food for wildlife including butterflies, other insects, birds and/or mammals.										
Sources: Wasowski, S. and A. Wasowski. 1998. <u>Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region</u> . Second Edition. Lone Star Books: Lanham; Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center Explore Plants database http://www.wildflower.org/explore/ ; Texas Native Shrubs Database http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/nativeshrubs/indexscientific.htm ; http://www.tsusinvasives.org/database/ ; http://www.tropicalforages.info ; City of Austin Watershed Protection and Texas AgriLife Extension. 2014. <u>Native and Adapted Landscape Plants: An Earthwise Guide for Central Texas</u> . Fifth Edition.; Diggs, G.M., B.L. Lipscomb, R.J. O'Kennon. 1999. <u>Shinners and Mahler's Illustrated Flora of North Central Texas</u> . BRIT: Fort Worth; USDA. 2013. Plants Database. plants.usda.gov										
*Texas Department of Agriculture required disclaimer: <i>"This (NLCP Invasives) plant list is only a recommendation and has no legal effect in the state of Texas. It is lawful to sell, distribute, import, or possess a plant on this list unless the Texas Department of Agriculture labels the plant as noxious or invasive on the department's plant list."</i>										
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