



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

Native Region	Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Light	Evergreen/ Deciduous	Seasonal Interest	Special Features	Water	Maintenance	Comments	Notes
Trees											
E	Cedar (Juniper) <i>(Juniperus ashei)</i>	to 20'	15-30'	Sun	E	Fall/winter	Blue berries on females	Very Low	Prune lightly for shape or to raise canopy	Evergreen leaves. Natural shape is multi-trunked, rounded form. May be pruned to single trunk when young. Male & female plants. Bark is used by Golden Cheek Warbler for nest.	
B/E	Cedar Elm <i>(Ulmus crassifolia)</i>	25-50'	25-35'	Sun/ part shade	D	Fall	Gold foliage	Very low	Prune for shape	New branches may have winged bark. Can grow in heavily compacted clay, poorly drained, and rocky soils. Small leaves don't require raking in fall. Yellow foliage in fall. Drops lots of viable seeds.	
B/E	Hackberry (Sugarberry) <i>(Celtis laevigata)</i>	50-60'	to 65'	Sun/part shade	D	Fall	Yellow leaves, red fruit	Med	Prune in winter for shape or to raise canopy. Remove twigs and branches. Leaf litter may be mowed in place.	Excellent tree for many types of wildlife. Larval and nectar host to Hackberry Emperor and American Snout butterflies. Gray bark w corky bumps.	
E	Oak, Escarpment (Plateau) <i>(Quercus fusiformis)</i>	20-40'	30-40'	Sun/ part shade	E	Winter	Winter acorns; evergreen leaves	Very low	Prune only during hottest & coldest months; paint any pruning wounds to prevent oak wilt.	Oak wilt susceptible; likes large open spaces; briefly drops leaves in spring then immediately replaces them. <i>Quercus fusiformis</i> is the most appropriate live oak for central Texas, requiring much less water than <i>Quercus virginiana</i> . Attracts birds, small mammals, butterfly larval host.	
E	Oak, Lacey <i>(Quercus laceyi)</i>	20-30'	25'	Sun	D	Spring	New growth is apricot-colored	Low / Very low	Prune for shape	Good for small, urban yards; resistant to oak wilt; will grow in shallow soil. New foliage is apricot-colored; older foliage is bluish-green. Less susceptible to oak wilt	
Small Ornamental Trees											
E	Anacacho Orchid Tree <i>(Bauhinia lunarioides)</i>	6-12'	6-12'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring	White or pink flowers	Low	Remove suckers from base throughout growing season. Protect from winter wind.	Excellent understory tree. Prefers well drained soil. Has deeply cleft shaped leaves. Leaf litter and seed pods insignificant. Slow grower. Fragrant white flowers attract butterflies and bees.	
E	Desert Willow <i>(Chilopsis linearis)</i>	15-25'	15-20'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring- Fall	White, pink, or burgundy flowers	Very low	Prune only to maintain shape; remove suckers	Requires good drainage; Foliage is airy and allows for planting beneath the tree; increase blooming by pruning seed pods.	
B/E	Mexican Buckeye <i>(Ungnadia speciosa)</i>	12-20'	12-20'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring	Pink flowers	Low	Prune for shape as desired as blooms form at stem axils in spring. Needs 1/2 day of full sun.	Outstanding small specimen tree or tall background shrub. Attracts butterflies. Seeds poisonous. In the soapberry family, not a true buckeye.	
B/E	Mexican Plum <i>(Prunus mexicana)</i>	15' - 20'	15' - 20'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring	Fragrant, white flowers	Low	Needs good drainage and fairly deep soil. Prune to shape/raise canopy.	Good understory tree. Edible fruit in summer; nectar source for butterflies and pollinators. Host plant for Tiger Swallowtail butterfly.	
B/E	Possumhaw Holly <i>(Ilex decidua)</i>	12 - 20'	12'	Sun/ part shade	D	Dec. to Feb.	Red berries	Low- Med	Prune only to maintain shape or raise canopy	Female trees have red berries; fruits best in full sun; can tolerate wet feet.	
E	Texas Mountain Laurel <i>(Sophora secundiflora)</i>	10 - 20'	8-10'	Sun/ part shade	E	Spring	Purple flowers	Very low	Prune only to maintain shape or raise canopy	Flowers have grape bubble gum fragrance; seeds poisonous; can have caterpillar problems, if so use BT; especially deer resistant.	
B/E	Texas Persimmon <i>(Diospyros texana)</i>	12-20'	8-10'	Sun/ part shade	D	All year	Great fruit for wildlife in fall	Very low	Remove fallen fruit from patios and walkways. Prune in early winter if needed for shape or to raise canopy.	Premier Texas tree. Showy gray trunk, intricate branches. Deciduous. Likes rocky ground but tolerates any well drained soil. Small edible fruit only on female plants. Great tree for wildlife.	



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E	Texas Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>)	12-20'	12-15'	Sun/ part shade	D	Early spring	Pinkish-purple flowers	Very low - med	Prune only to maintain shape or raise canopy; remove suckers	Mexican redbud has small, shiny leaves with wavy edges. Early bloomer.	
Shrubs											
B/E	Agarita (<i>Mahonia trifoliata</i>)	3' - 6'	3' - 6'	Sun/ part shade	E	Early spring	yellow flowers, red berries	Very low	Prune no later than fall as February blooms and berries will be affected. Heavier pruning will produce thicker growth.	Early bloomer with fragrant yellow flowers. Prickly leaves so plant away from walkways. Provides protection for quail in fields; acts as nurse plant. Edible fruit.	
B	American Beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>)	3' - 6'	6'	Part shade/ shade	D	Fall/winter	Purple berries	Low - Med	Large understory shrub with a naturally loose and graceful arching form	Nectar source for birds and butterflies. Glossy purple berries are food source for birds and small animals. Good understory plant. Prefers moist soil.	
E	Autumn Sage (<i>Salvia greggii</i>)	2-3'	2-3'	Sun	E	Spring- frost	Red, pink, white, coral flowers	Low	Prune by a third after summer bloom	Attracts hummingbirds; can become leggy; some of the hybrids are not as hardy as native; deer resistant	
E	Basketgrass (Nolina) (<i>Nolina texana</i>)	2'	2'	Sun/ part shade	E	All year	Shrub-like, cream colored plume in spring	Low	Thin clumps by removing sections of plant every few years to rejuvenate. Remove spent blooms.	Low-maintenance graceful evergreen garden accent. Likes well drained rocky slope with afternoon or dappled shade. Attractive hanging over wall or as ground cover. Deer eat blooms but not leaves. Round, shoestring like leaves.	
T	Cenizo, (Texas Sage) (<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>)	4-5'	4-5'	Sun	E	Spring- summer	Lavender, purple, pink or white flowers	Low	Do not shear! Pruning should not be obvious	Blooms after rains; will not tolerate wet feet; some green- leafed varieties; avoid over-watering; Evergreen shrub that can be used as a hedge. Deer resistant.	
E	Evergreen Sumac (<i>Rhus virens</i>)	8-10'	6-8'	Sun/part shade	E	Late summer; winter	White flowers; burgundy fall foliage	Low	Prune as necessary	Evergreen glossy foliage; fuzzy, orange or red berries are good bird food; requires good drainage; blooms in fall and has winter berries.	
E	Flame Acanthus (<i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>)	3-4'	3-4'	Sun/ part shade	D	Summer- fall	Red - Orange flowers	Low	Remove seedlings. Cut back by 1/2 in early winter (before spring growth) to maintain shape.	Especially deer resistant; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; reseeds prolifically; leaves are a light green color.	
E	Red Yucca (<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>)	2-3'	3-4'	Sun/ part shade	E	Spring to frost	salmon pink flowers on tall stalks	Very low / Low	Cut off bloom stalks when bloom is done; can leave until seeds form	Coral flowers on tall stalks. Be careful not to mulch too close to the plant or it will cause disease problems. Deer don't eat the plant but love the flowers. Attracts hummingbirds.	
E	Skeletonleaf Goldeneye (<i>Viguiera stenoloba</i>)	2-4'	2-3'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring- Fall	Yellow flowers, gray foliage.	Low	Cut back to 6" in winter to encourage bushiness	Huge native nectary! Must have good drainage. Hard frost tender but rebounds. Can be semi-evergreen.	
B/ E	Texas Lantana (<i>Lantana urticoides</i>) This is a bush variety	3-5'	4-5'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring- frost	Orange/ yellow flowers	Very low	Prune to maintain desired size and encourage bloom; cut to ground in winter	Older stalks have small thorns. Attracts butterflies. Mulch roots in winter. Select only native lantana. Berries are toxic. Deer resistant.	
E	Turk's Cap (<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>)	2-6'	3-5'	Sun/ shade	D	Spring- fall	Red flowers	Med	Prune when it gets leggy	Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; susceptible to freeze; can be aggressive. Good shade plant. Fruit is edible.	
E	Twist-leaf Yucca (<i>Yucca rupicola</i>)	1-2'	1-2'	Sun/ part shade	E	Spring-Fall	White bell- shaped clusters on 5' stalk	Very low / Low	Remove spent flower stems	Leaves green & twist with age; deer will eat blooms but not foliage. Requires good drainage. Provides nectar for insects, butterflies, moths. Endemic to Edwards Plateau.	



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B/E	White Mistflower (<i>Shrubby Boneset</i>) (<i>Agertina havanensis</i>)	3'	3'	Sun/ part shade	D	Fall	White blooms	Low	Winter prune for shape. May be transplanted year-round if cut back by one third.	Showy fall plant. Fragrant blooms a magnet to hummingbirds & butterflies. Larval host Bordered Patch and Metalmark butterflies. Tolerates most soils.	
Perennials											
E	Blackfoot Daisy (<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>)	6"-12"	1'-2'	Sun/ part shade	E	Spring - frost	White flowers	Very low	Plant in gravelly, poor soil. Prune if it gets leggy; do not fertilize or overwater	Prefers dry area; must have good drainage; blooms freely; in garden soil it will grow about 2 years before burning itself out; good for rock gardens; deer resistant	
E	Cedar Sage (<i>Salvia roemeriana</i>)	1-2'	1-2'	Shade / part shade	D	Spring - summer	Red flowers	Low	Remove spent flowers. Overwatering, too much mulch or poor drainage can be fatal.	A fine plant for a well-drained shade garden. Tolerates occasional shearing or mowing. Early spring nectar source. A hummingbird magnet!	
E	Damianita (<i>Chrysactinia mexicana</i>)	1'-2'	1.5'-2'	Sun	E	Spring- summer	Yellow flowers	Very low	Prefers gravelly, poor soil. Lightly shear after bloom to encourage reblooming	Prefers dry area; must have good drainage; foliage is aromatic; tolerates poor soil; good rock garden plant	
E	Fall Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum oblongifolium</i>)	2-3'	2.5-3'	Sun/ part shade	D	Fall	purple flowers	Med	Trim in mid-summer to encourage branching; do not trim after July	Very showy in bloom; attracts butterflies. Good fall nectar plant. Spreads easily.	
T	Four-Nerve Daisy (<i>Hymenoxys</i>) (<i>Tetraneris scaposa</i>)	12"	12"	Sun/ part shade	E	All year	Low mound, yellow flowers	Very low	Little maintenance. Prune spent stalks.	Very hardy, small and compact, highly deer resistant plant. Prefers dry well drained soil. Great for sunny rock gardens. Good nectar source for bees and butterflies in early spring.	
B/ E	Gregg's Blue Mistflower (<i>Conoclinium greggii</i>)	1.5 - 2'	2-5'	Sun/ part shade	D	Summer - fall	Blue-violet flowers	Med	Trim as necessary to control	Attracts butterflies; can become invasive; can take lots of heat; drought tolerant; blooms more if you water it	
B/ E	Mealy Blue Sage (<i>Salvia farinacea</i>)	2'	1-1.5'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring- summer	Blue or white flowers	Low	Prune top half at end of May; prune to 3" after killing frost	Reseeds freely; prefers to be a bit dry; too much water makes plants leggy; attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, bees, and small birds; deer resistant	
E	Penstemon Sage (Big Red Sage) (<i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>)	2-4'	8-12"	Sun/ part shade	E	Summer - fall	Magenta flowers. Nice winter groundcover	Med	Remove spent flower stalks and spread seeds where more plants are desired.	RARE IN THE WILD AND IN NURSERIES Hummingbirds love it! Long bloom period. Easy to grow. Evergreen rosette in winter. Attractive, well behaved plant. Self-seeds. Likes well drained soil.	
E	Standing Cypress (<i>Ipomopsis rubra</i>)	up to 6'	1'	Sun/ part shade	D	Summer	Beautiful red spikes	Low - Med	Protect from deer. Allow to reseed. Supplemental water will bring on more flowers.	Standing cypress is stunningly beautiful and easy to cultivate in garden settings. Attracts hummingbirds. These will bloom all summer. Re-seeds. NOT deer resistant.	
T	Yellow Columbine (Hinckley's Columbine) (<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>hinckleyana</i>)	1'-3'	1'-2'	Part shade/ shade	D	Spring	Yellow flowers	Med	Prune spent foliage in summer	Prefers dry shade; reseeds; goes dormant in summer unless watered; some leaf miner problems; attracts hummingbirds.	
Grasses and Sedges											
T	Gulf Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>)	2-2.5'	2'	Sun	D	fall	Pink, feathery seed heads	Low	Rake out dead leaves in late winter	Great ornamental grass; massed plants make dramatic show in fall. Deer resistant	
B/ E	Inland Sea Oats (<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>)	2-4'	2-3'	Sun/ part shade	D	summer-fall	brown drooping seed heads in fall	Low- Med	Cut back to 4" in Jan. before new growth	Reseeds easily; prefers moist areas; good for under trees as groundcover; birds like the seeds. Deer resistant	
E	Lindheimer's Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>)	2-5'	3'	Sun	D	Fall	White, 6' seed heads	Low	Rake out dead leaves in late winter	Blue-green grass; can be used in place of Pampas grass; dramatic when backlit by sun; does not cut flesh like Pampas grass will. Deer resistant	



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Groundcovers											
E	Frogfruit <i>(Phyla nodiflora)</i>		1-2'	Sun/ part shade	D	Spring- Fall	White flowers. Trailing foliage	Low - Med	Cut back runners from walkways. Do not mow during blooming.	Spreads vigorously. Butterfly nectar & larval host. Tolerates drought, flooding, and light foot traffic. Goes dormant in hard winter.	
E	Horseherb (Straggler Daisy) <i>(Calyptocarpus vialis)</i>	10"	1'	Sun - Shade	E	Spring- Fall	Small yellow flowers	Very low - Med	Mow to remove dead growth. Needs supplemental water during extended drought to look its best.	Good for revegetation. Tolerates mowing and some foot traffic. Dormant in cold winter or long drought. Rebounds in spring or after rain. Mix with evergreens and annuals. Attracts small butterflies.	
E	Pigeonberry <i>(Rivina humilis)</i>	2'	2'	Part shade/ shade	D	Spring- Fall	White pink flowers and red berries	Med	May spread rapidly	Nectar for pollinators, berries for birds. Bears flowers & fruit simultaneously. Good groundcover under trees. Tolerates moist or dry soil. Good container plant.	
Vines											
T	Coral Honeysuckle <i>(Lonicera sempervirens)</i>		12'	Sun/ part shade	E	Spring - summer	Tubular, coral flowers	Low- Med	Prune as needed to control	Attracts hummingbirds; berries attract birds; deer resistant	
T	Crossvine <i>(Bignonia capreolata)</i>		to 50'	Sun/ part shade	E	Spring	Yellow/ orange flowers	Med	Prune to control growth. Can be cut back as much as 1/2 in winter to control size.	Covers itself with flowers in spring; blooms sporadically in summer; attracts hummingbirds; all parts of plant are poisonous; deer resistant	
T	Purple Passionflower (Corona de Cristo) <i>(Passiflora foetida)</i>		to 25'	Sun/ part shade	D	April - frost	Exotic purple flowers	Low - Med	Prune to direct and control growth.	Spectacular purple flowers. Loves heat, plant in west or south facing spot. Long bloom period. Important larval host for fritillary and longwing butterflies. Dies back in winter, rebounds in spring. Climbs over fence, trellis, or dead tree.	
Invasive Plants* to Avoid											
Asia	Chinaberry <i>(Melia azedarach)</i>	20-50'	to 20'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Spring	Lavender flowers/ yellow berries	Low	Remove. Cut trees and treat stumps with concentrated glyphosate herbicide or stumps will resprout. Pull seedlings.	Has twice compound leaves. Spreads by seed. Flowers are fragrant. Seeds are poisonous. Dense shade. It outcompetes native vegetation due to its high relative resistance to insects and pathogens.	
China	Chinese Tallow <i>(Triadica sebifera)</i>	20-30'	20-25'	Sun - Shade	D	Fall Winter	Leaves turn red. Popcorn- like seeds		Remove. Cut trees and treat stumps with concentrated glyphosate herbicide. Pull seedlings.	Spread by birds/animals eating the seeds and surface root sprouts.	
Japan, Korea	Ligustrum and Privet <i>(Ligustrum lucidum)</i> <i>(L. japonicum)</i>	20 - 35'	20'	Any	E	Spring/ Summer	White flowers Purple drupes	Low	Remove. Cut and paint with 20% glyphosate herbicide, or dig up by roots	Flowers unpleasant scented; Plant shades out and excludes native understory species, reducing tree recruitment, spreads by birds eating fruit and by rhizomes. Resembles Chinese privet with smaller leaves.	
China to Japan	Nandina (Heavenly Bamboo) <i>(Nandina domestica)</i>	3-5'	3-5'	Sun - Shade	E	Fall Winter	Red berries		Cut and paint with herbicide or dig up by roots. Or, at the very least, remove berries before ripe.	Spread by birds eating berries and underground rhizomes. Has naturalized and invaded habitats; can displace native species and disrupt plant habitats. Berries can be toxic to birds that eat too many of them at one time.	
China, India	Vitex Chaste Tree (Lilac) <i>(Vitex agnus-castus)</i>	10-20'	10-20'	Sun/Part Shade	D	Spring/ Summer	Spikes of purple flowers		Cut tree and treat stumps with concentrated glyphosate herbicide. Dispose of seeds in sealed plastic bag.	Spreads by birds and rain.	



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Key

B: Blacklands Prairie
E: Edwards Plateau
B/E: Native to both Edwards Plateau and Blackland Prairie
T: Native to Texas (not a part of Edwards Plateau or Blackland Prairie)

Sun: needs at least 6-8 hours of full, direct sun;
Sun/Part Shade: can take anywhere from 4-8 hours of sun. Typically these plants bloom more in sun, but require less water in shade;
Shade : less than 4 hours of direct sun; or dappled light for 6-8 hours

E: Evergreen
D: Deciduous

Refers to the plant's water needs after establishment. All plants need more water the first 2 years.

Very Low (Water occasionally during very dry conditions)
Low (Water thoroughly every 3-4 weeks if no rainfall),
Medium (Water thoroughly every 2-3 weeks if no rainfall)

Texas native plants provide greater wildlife value than hybrid, non-native &/or exotic plants.; Flowers, leaves, nuts, seeds, & berries provide food for wildlife including butterflies, insects, birds &/or mammals.

Sources: Wasowski, S. & A. Wasowski. 1998. *Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region*, 2nd Edition. Lone Star Books: Lanham; City of Austin. 2009. *Native and Adapted Landscape Plants: An Earthwise Guide for Central Texas*. 4th Edition. Texas Agrilife Extension: Austin;

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