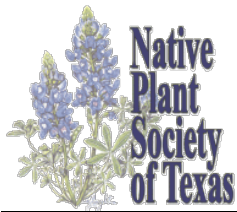


Northeast Texas Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCP)
Plant List Spreadsheet
Native Plant Society of Texas (NPSOT)

Tyler, Longview, Mt. Pleasant
 Texarkana, Palestine

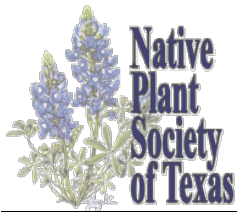
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Canopy/Shade Trees, >25 feet												
American Elm <i>Ulmus americana</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	40-80'	60-80'	S-PS	D	Fall	Yellow leaves.	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, moist, well- drained.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Fast growing, large amount of shade, rambling root system. Texas does not have a big problem with Dutch elm disease. Seeds
Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	E TX to East Coast Along inland waterways	45'- 120'	20'-30'	S-PS	D	Fall	Reddish- brown fall color.	L M	All types, except shallow limestone	Low	Y	Knees in wet soil. Fast to medium growth rate. Long lived.
Black Cherry <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Central Texas to East Coast	Up to 50'- 100'	20'-30'	S, PS, SH	D	Spring, Fall	White flowers spring; black fruit in fall	VL L M H	Moist	Low	Y	Somewhat fast growing, good fall color, good landscape tree.
Blackgum <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	ETCP WGCP	100'	2/3 Ht.	S-SH	D	Fall	Brilliant red leaves.	L-M	Various acid soils.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Older trees subject to insect and disease problems.	Y	Slow growing. Blue/black fruits readily eaten by birds and animals. Likes acid soil. Transplants poorly due to fleshy, non-fibrous root system. Usually found in moist areas and bottomlands.
Hercules' Club <i>Zanthoxylum clava- herculis</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	20-40'	2/3 Ht.	S Intoleran t of shade	D	Spring	Showy greenish- yellow flower clusters.	M-L	Mesic uplands. Well drained sands, loams, acid or neutral.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Larval host for Giant swallowtail butterfly. Birds eat the seeds. Bark has distinctive conelike bumps topped by small prickles, later becoming un-prickled corky knobs.



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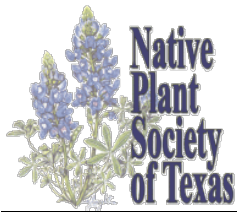
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Oak, Post <i>Quercus stellata</i>	E TX Savannah, woodlands, forest	30'- 70'	30'-40'	S-PS	D	Spring	Golden flowers	L	Sand, acid, well-drained	Low	Y	Most common oak in Texas. Drought resistant. Roots sensitive to disturbance. Slow-growing and long-lived.
Oak, Southern Red <i>Quercus falcata</i>	ETCP WGCP	To 80'	2/3 Ht.	PS-S	D	Fall	Some fall color.	L	Mesic bottomlands and uplands, will not grow in blackland clay - likes acid soil.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy. Older trees subject to insect and disease problems.	Y	Tannic acorns develop in two years. Moderately fast growing and easy to transplant when small. Good shade tree. Butterfly host.
Oak, Water <i>Quercus nigra</i>	ETCP WGCP	To 100'	60'	PS-S	D	Fall	Fall color.	H	Deep, moist, poorly drained. Acidic sand, sandy loam, loam, and clay.	Vulnerable to wind and ice damage, Oak Wilt.	Y	Rapidly growing easily transplantable shade tree, but short-lived. Acorns develop in two years. Butterfly host.
Oak, White <i>Quercus alba</i>	ETCP WGCP	To 100'	80'	PS-S	D	Fall	Fall color.	M	Any deep, moist, acid based soil.	Prune to maintain shape.	Y	Slower growing, long-lived. Large taproot so hard to transplant. Acorns mature in one year and are less tannic so good for wildlife. Butterflies. Do not plant in alkaline soil.
Pecan, Native <i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Central and E TX Stream bottoms & slopes	60'- 75'	60-75'	S	D	Fall	Nuts	L	All types, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy.	Y	Tall impressive tree; nut producing.



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Pine, Loblolly <i>Pinus taeda</i>	East TX to East Coast Pine/hardwood forests	72'-100'	20'-30'	PS-S	E		Cones	L	Moist, sand or loam, acidic	Low	Y	Fast growing. Leaves in bundles of 3, 5"-9". Seed cones 2"-6". Responds to extra moisture.
Pine, Shortleaf <i>Pinus echinata</i>	E TX to East Coast Pine/hardwood forests	50'-100'	20'-30'	PS-S	E		Cones	VL	Well-drained, sand or loam, acidic	Low	Y	Leaves in bundles of 2-3, 2"-5". Seed cones 2"-3". Drier upland sites. May not provide dense shade.
Red Mulberry <i>Morus rubra</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	To 40'	2/3 Ht.	S-SH	D	Fall	Fall color.	M	Well drained, mesic sands, loams, clays.	Fruit stains walks, etc.	Y	Fruit spring to summer eaten by birds and animals. Not for shallow soil. Butterfly host.
Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	E and SE Texas; N. Carolina to Gulf	50'	30'	S- PS	E P	May-June	White fragrant blooms	L	All types, well-drained	Best not to prune	N	Dense shade prevents growing plants underneath.
Southern Sugar Maple <i>Acer floridanum</i> (<i>Acer barbatum</i> LBJWC)	WGCP	20-100'	2/3 Ht.	S-PS	D	Fall	Red to yellow.	M	Moist rich soils.	Difficult to grow flowers or lawn beneath.	Y	Birds feed on winged fruit. Closely related to Sugar Maple.
Small/Ornamental Trees, 10-25 feet												
Carolina Buckthorn <i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	12-20'	15'	S-PS	D	Fall	Yellow leaves, red/black berries.	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage ok.	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy.	Y	Understory tree with glossy leaves; red to black berries for wildlife; larval food for butterflies. Can withstand periodic flooding, but drought tolerant.



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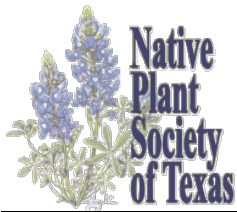
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Eastern Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	NE and E TX Stream bottoms, lower slopes	15'- 25'	15'-20'	PS	D	Spring	Pink- purple flower	M	Sand or silt	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Usually single-trunked. Best to buy trees grown from local seeds.
Farkleberry, Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	SE & E TX to FL & NJ	12'- 25'	10'-12'	PS	D	Late Spring, Fall, Winter	White flowers, blue-black berries. Fall color	L	Sand, acid, well-drained	Prune for shape.	Y	Leaves turn bright red in Fall and then purple and may persist well into Winter.
Flowering Dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>	E TX through Eastern U.S. Pine/hardwood forests	15'- 40'	20-30'	S-PS	D	Spring, Fall	White flowers, red berries	L M	Rich, well drained, acidic, sand or loam		Y	Great understory tree. Good drainage important.
Fringetree <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	WGCP	15-30'	10-20'	S-PS	D	Spring & Fall	White flowers, dark blue grape-like fruit, yellow leaves.	M	Damp woods and bluffs. Adaptable, acidic, poor to well draining.	Prune only after blooming as flowers form on last years wood.		Berries attractive to wildlife: birds, Rustic sphinx moth, butterflies & bees. Breathtaking when in bloom.
Mexican Plum <i>Prunus mexicana</i>	NE TX River bottoms, prairies, and woodlands	15'- 35'	15'-20'	S-PS	D	Spring	White-pink flower	L	All types, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Y	Fragrant white flowers, edible fruit; good understory tree.
Parsley Hawthorn <i>Crataegus Marshallii</i>	ETCP WGCP	10- 25'	3/4 Ht.	S-PS	D	Spring & Fall	White flowers, red berries, red leaves.	L	Sandy woodlands & pastures in E. TX.	Susceptible to cedar- apple rust.		Seasonal poor drainage okay. Adapts well to garden soils. Butterflies, birds, nectar lovers. Thorns on most.



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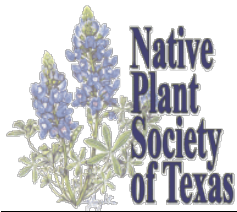
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Possumhaw <i>Ilex decidua</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	12-15'	12-15'	S-PS	D	Winter	Red berries.	L-M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, seasonal poor drainage ok.	Prune for shape only or to raise canopy.	Y	Striking red berries on bare branches in winter; tolerates poor drainage; fruits best in full sun; must have a female for berries. Buy in fall to insure labeled females produce berries.
Red Buckeye <i>Aesculus pavia</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	10-20'+	2/3 Ht.	S-PS	D	Early Spring	Red clusters of flowers.	L-M	Deep well-drained acidic soil.	Water if dry to prolong leaves.	Y	Drops leaves early - by end of summer. Do not overwater - can lead to leaf spot disease. Best if protected from afternoon sun. Seeds and young shoots poisonous to ingest. Hummingbirds.
Roughleaf Dogwood <i>Cornus drummondii</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	10-15'	to 16'	S-PS-SH	D	Spring/ Fall	White flowers, red leaves	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well-drained or poor drainage ok.	Can prune into small tree. With no pruning develops into thicket.	Y	40 species of birds feed on Roughleaf Dogwood during fall migration. Will grow in dense shade but fruits best in 4 hours of sun. Good for erosion control and screening.
Rusty Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	NE and E TX Rocky or sandy woods	10'-20'	10'-15'	S-PS-SH	D	Late Spring and Fall	Cream flower; red leaves	L	All types, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy right after bloom	Y	Good understory tree; for deeper, well-drained soils; slow-growing; yellow, orange and red fall color; fall fruit favored by birds.



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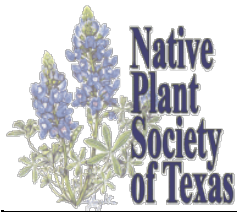
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Yaupon <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	SE and E TX	12'-25'	8'-12'	S-PS-SH	E	Winter	Red berries	L	Sand or silt	Prune for shape	Y	Small shade tolerant tree, females produce red berries in winter that attract birds; can be an aggressive encroacher in prairies.
Shrubs												
American Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	S, E and N Texas Woods, especially low areas	3'-6'	6'	PS-SH	D	Sept-Dec	Purple fruit/ yellow leaves.	L	All types	Prune for shape in winter	Y	Attractive berries in fall and winter; wildlife food; good understory shrub.
Aromatic Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	West TX to FL, Canada	2'-8'	4'-6'	FS-PS	D	Blooms April-June	Red-orange Fall color	L	Dry, sand	Low	Y	Only female plants produce flowers & berries. Can colonize. Leaves aromatic.
Autumn Sage, Cherry Sage <i>Salvia greggii</i>	T Rocky soils of West TX	2'-3'	2'-3'	S	E	Spring-Fall	White, red, pink or coral flower.	L	All types, well-drained	If leggy, cut back by 1/3 to 1/2	Y	Many varieties available. Feeds hummingbirds; Deadhead spent flowers to keep blooming.
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	6-12'	6-12'	PS-SH	D	June-Aug	White to pink flowers.	L-M	Wetlands, clay, loam.	Prune to shape.	Y	Gather seeds in late summer or early fall before the heads dry and fall apart. Flowers are good bee food, seeds attract 25 species of birds.
Coralberry <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	2-4'	1-3'	PS-SH	D	Fall-Winter	Magenta berries.	M	Sand, loam, clay, well-drained.	Cut back in winter if gets leggy; control runners.	Y	Spreads by runners; susceptible to powdery mildew; does well in moist soil with compost. Can be used as a tall ground cover or compact shrub.



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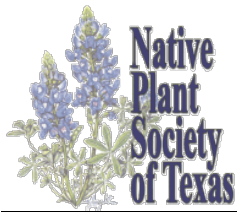
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Crimsoneyed Rosemallow <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	SE & E Texas to FL & NJ Swamps, riparian areas, wet meadows, marshes	3'- 8'	6'	S- PS	P	Blooms July-Sept.	Yellowish- white with a purple base.	H	Moist to wet, slightly acidic	Prune to encourage branching	Y	Attracts hummingbirds.
Halberdleaf Rosemallow <i>Hibiscus laevis</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	3-8'	3'	S-PS	D	May-June to Oct.	White or pink, 4" across.	H	Acid to slightly alkaline - good garden soil with	Cut bloom stalks after frost.	Y	Butterflies. Showy blooms. Bog or pond areas.
Louisiana Yucca <i>Yucca louisianensis</i>	E TX to Louisiana	To 8'	To 3'	S	E	Late Spring- Summer	White flowers.	VL-L	Dry, sand, sand-clay	Low		Large cluster of flowers on tall stalk. Good for dry gardens.
Spicebush <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	WGCP	6-15'	6-15'	PS- SH	D	Spring, Fall	Yellow flowers appear before leaves, bright red fruit (drupe), yellow autumn foliage.	H	Prefers sandy or moist soil in woods, swamps, and along streams.	Low, no serious disease or insect problems.	Y	Birds, rabbits, & deer. Larval host plant of Spicebush & Tiger Swallowtail butterflies. Fast growing. Showy.
Strawberry Bush, Bursting-Heart <i>Euonymus americanus</i>	E TX & Southern US Deciduous woods, low sandy thickets, swamps	6'	4'	S-PS	D	Fall & Winter	Red Fruit	L	Moist to dry soils		Y	Birds eat seeds, deer browse.



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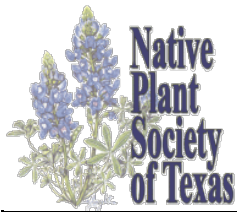
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Texas Lantana <i>Lantana urticoides</i>	Edwards Plateau and S Open areas, thickets	3'-5'	4'-5'	S	D	Summer- Fall	Orange and yellow flower	VL	Well-drained	Prune in winter to keep from sprawling	Y	Flowers begin yellow and turn orange; flowers attract butterflies; fruit attracts birds; gets thorny with age.
Virginia Sweetpire <i>Itea virginica</i>	WGCP	3-6'	3-6'	PS	D	May, Fall	Flowers 4" drooping white spires, leaves turn red- purple.	H	Any moist acid sand, loam. clay, soil - poor drainage okay - versatile.	Pick prune only, do not hedge.		Mound shaped, drooping, and spreads by runners. Flowers are nectar source for insects.
Wax Myrtle <i>Morella cerifera</i>	ETCP WGCP	6-12" Can reach 20'	4-10'	S-PS	E	Fall to Winter	Pale-blue berries.	M-H	Sand, loam, clay. Poor drainage ok.	Prune for shape.	Y	Attracts birds and butterflies. Naturally a shrub but can be trained into a small multi-trunked tree. Needs constant moisture until established but then drought and flood tolerant. Excellent screen plant. Male & female (dioecious) plants.
Flowering Plants, herbaceous annuals, biennials, and perennials												
Black-eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	North American Prairies	To 2'	1'	S-PS	A P	May-Sept	Yellow	L	All types, well-drained		Y	Feeds birds & butterflies. Best if shaded from afternoon sun. Supplement waterings encourages blooming.



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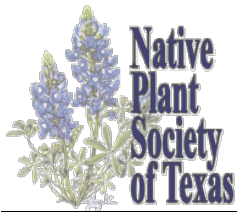
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Blue Mistflower <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	E and N TX Moist woods	1'-3'	2'-4'	S-PS	P	Spring-Fall	Purple flower	M	All types	Control spread by pulling	Y	Can be used to cover large areas and in rain gardens; attractive to butterflies.
Butterfly Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	N and E TX Sandy open woods or silty clay prairies	1'-2'	1'-2'	S-PS	D	Spring-Summer	Orange flowers	L	All types, well-drained		Y	Provides nectar for butterflies. Large taproot, be patient for plant to get to full size, will take 4 years from a small plant.
Cardinal Flower <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	1 - 4 ft.	1 ft	S, PS, SH	P	May - Oct	Showy red flowers in terminal spikes.	H	Moist to wet, humus-rich soil, med. loam, clay loam, LS based, sandy, sandy loam, clay.	Soil must be kept wet at all times. Winter mulching needed.	Y	All parts of plant are poisonous. Nectar for Hummingbirds and Butterflies.
Coralbean <i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	Coastal states from TX to FL	6'-12'	6'	S-PS	P	Spring-Frost	8'-12" spikes of red flowers	L	All types, well-drained	Trim after frost damage	Y	Hummingbirds. Seeds (beans) poisonous. Spines on stems.
Cupleaf Penstemon <i>Penstemon murrayanus</i>	E TX	To 4"	To 1.5'	PS	P	April-June	Red flowers	L	Sand, loam; well-drained	Low	Y	Flowering portion of stem up to a foot long. Attracts hummingbirds.



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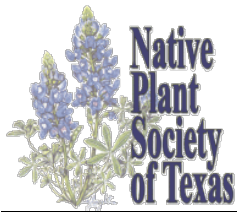
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Drummond Phlox <i>Phlox drummondii</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	6 - 12 in	6 - 12 in	S - PS	A	Apr, May, June	White, red, pink and purple.	L	Prefers sandy, fertile soil, but can be established in a variety of well- drained soils.	Provide fall, winter, and spring watering if seasonal rains are sparse.	Y	Attracts butterflies.
Fall Aster <i>Symphyotrichum oblongifolium</i>	CT	1 - 2 ft	1 - 2 ft	S, PS	P	Sept, Oct, Nov	Pink or lavender- blue aromatic flowers form a mound of color.	L	Rocky, calcareous or sandy, well-drained soils.	Thin regularly. Prune back in June.	Y	Dazzling fall flower display. Aromatic. Great fall nectar source for butterflies and native bees.
Giant Coneflower <i>Rudbeckia maxima</i>	ETCP WGCP	3-6 ft.		S	P	July, Aug, Sept	Yellow petals dangle from brown centers.	H	Sandy or silty soils.		Y	Good Cut Flowers. Valued by Native Bees.
Gray Goldenrod <i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	TX & to N & E	To 7'	1'	S-PS	P	Aug-Oct	Yellow	L	All types, poor drainage okay		Y	Winter rosette. Short blooming. Not wind pollinated so doesn't cause allergies. Less aggressive than other goldenrods; clump forming.



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Hinkley's Golden Columbine <i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>hinkleyana</i>	TBP	1 - 3 ft	1 - 2 ft	PS - SH	P	April - May	Canary Yellow flowers to 3-1/2 in.	M	Rich, moist, well-drained, slightly acid soils. Will grow in somewhat alkaline soil.	Susceptible to spider mites and aphids in very hot, arid conditions.	Y	Attracts moths, butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. Larval host for Columbine Duskywing butterflies.
Indian Blanket <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	TX & beyond Prairies	1'-2'	2'	S-PS	A	April-Frost	Yellow, red, orange.	L	All types, well-drained	Deadhead to prolong blooming	Y	Attracts butterflies. Long blooming if watered. A prairie and meadow native. Reseeds easily.
Lanceleaf Coreopsis <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	N and E TX Prairies and open woods	1'-2'	1'	S-PS-SH	E	Spring-Summer	Yellow flowers	M	All types, well-drained	Deadhead to prolong blooming	Y	Butterfly plant; 'Sunray' and 'Baby Sun' are tighter, more compact cultivars.
Mealy Blue Sage <i>Salvia farinacea</i>	N TX Calcareous soils	2'-3'	2'-3'	S	P	Spring-Summer	Blue flowers	L	All types, well-drained	Cut back to 6" in winter	Y	Remove spent blooms for more flowering. Flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds. 'Henry Duelberg' is a popular variety, better adapted to the home landscape.
Prairie Blazing Star <i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	S and E Texas Prairies	3'-6'	1'-2'	S	P	Aug-Frost	Lavender-pink flowers	M	Rocky sand or loam, well-drained		Y	Excellent cut flower; blooms from the top down. Great nectar source for butterflies and other insects.
Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	E TX to Southcentral US	To 3'	1.5'	S, PS, SH	P	Bloom April-Sept	Pink, Purple	L	Sand, well-drained	Low	Y	Attracts butterflies & hummingbirds.



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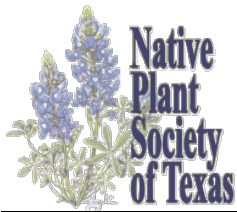
Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Region ¹	Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen	Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Rainlily <i>Cooperia drummondii</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	1 ft	4 in	S, PS	P	May - Sept	2 in white flower on a leafless stem.	M	Clay, clay loam, med. loam, sandy loam, sandy, limestone-based, caliche type.	Can be mowed.	N	Flowers appear after rains.			
Red Sage <i>Salvia coccinea</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	1-3 ft.	1 - 2 ft	S, PS, SH	A, P	Feb - Oct	Loose, Widely spaced red flowers on spike.	L - M	Caliche type, sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay.	Water in hottest part of summer.	Y	Easily grown, reseeds easily, grows in shade. Provides nectar for hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other insects.			
Spiderlily <i>Hymenocallis liriosme</i>	ETCP WGCP	1 - 3 ft	1 ft	PS	P	Feb - May	2 or 3 elegant white, fragrant blossoms atop a 1 - 3 ft stem.	M - H	Sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay, acid-based, calcareous.	Lots of water in Spring. Use evergreen groundcover or mulch. Do not let soil dry out.	N	Showy flowers. Nectar plant. Glossy leaves at base of plant, 6-30" long and 1" wide. Good for wetland gardens & habitat.			
Standing Cypress <i>Ipomopsis rubra</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	to 6'		S, PS	B	May - July	Red, tubular flowers in a thick spike.	M	Well drained sand, loam or limestone.	Prune spikes when finished to allow more spikes.	Y	Striking, showy flowers loved by hummingbirds.			
Swamp Sunflower <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	E & SE TX & beyond to E Bogs	3'-6'	1'	S-PS	P	Sept-Nov	Yellow	H	Wet	Low	Y	Feeds birds. Can be gangly, plant in back of beds. Spreads by rhizomes.			



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

Tyler, Longview, Mt. Pleasant
 Texarkana, Palestine

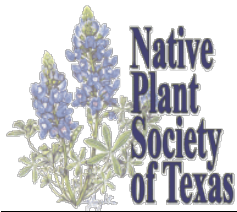
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Turk's Cap <i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	TX Woodlands in Rio Grande Plains, Edwards Plateau	2'-3'	3'-5'	S-PS-SH	P	Late Spring-Fall	Red flowers	L	All types, moist	Prune back to ground in winter	Y	Fruit for wildlife, susceptible to freeze, spreads aggressively. Attracts hummingbirds and large butterflies.
Wild Bergamot <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	2 - 4 ft	1 ft	S - PS	P	April - July	Clusters of lavender, pink or white flowers.	M	Wide Range: acid to lime, rich to poor, sand to clay.	Subject to Mildew. Cut off brown at frost. Spreads rapidly.	Y	Easy to grow. Provides nectar for Hummingbirds and Butterflies.
Grasses (and Sedges)												
Big Bluestem Andropogon gerardii	TBP ETCP WGCP	6 - 8 ft	3 - 4 ft	S, PS	P	Aug - Nov	Maroonish tan in fall.	L - M	Acid or calcareous sands, loams and clays.	Does not tolerate overgrazing.	Y	Provides cover, seeds and nesting sites for birds. Larval host for Delaware Skipper and Dusted Skipper butterflies.
Cherokee Sedge <i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	ETCP WGCP	2-2.5'	1'	PS	E	Spring	Green bloom.	M	Well drained sandy loam.	Trim to contain; remove seedheads at end of season.	Y	Clumping sedge; coarser texture than most sedges and is one of the tallest.
Eastern Gamagrass <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	2 - 6 ft	2 - 4 ft	S, PS	P	Blooms Apr, May, June	Blooms are brown.	H	Moist: sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay, calcareous, acid-based.	Needs growing room. Cut it back in Winter.	Y	Seeds, cover, and nesting sites for birds. Deer eat the seeds. Larval host for Bunchgrass Skipper butterfly.



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Gulf Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	S and E T Sandy forest openings, barrier islands, prairies	1.5'-3'	1-3'	S-PS	P	Fall	Purple, pink seed heads.	L-M	All types; poorly drained okay	Cutting back in February is optional	Y	Wispy seed heads make great fall color.
Indiangrass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	TBP ETCP	3-8'	2-4'	S-PS	P	Fall	Red/rust awns.	L-M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage.	Loves moist, rich soil, and watering.	Y	Deep yellow flowers and blue-green blades make a nice garden accent, or are nice in a moist swale with Seep or Gulf Muhly.
Inland Sea Oats <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	N and E TX Along streams and in moist woods	2'-4'	2-3'	PS-SH	D	Summer-Fall	Ivory seeds	L-M	All types, poorly drained okay	Cut back to 6" in February	Y	Graceful, drooping seed heads; good understory plant; prefers moist areas. Leaves and seeds persist throughout Winter. Reseeds easily. Easily transplanted.
Little Bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	TX Prairies and woodland openings	2'-5'	1'-2'	S-PS	P	Fall	Copper leaves	L	All types, well-drained	Cutting back in February is optional	Y	Basic component of prairies. Lovely fall copper foliage form nice columnar clumps.
Purple Love Grass <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	E half of TX	To 18"	12"	S	P	Aug-Oct	Red-purple inflorescence	L	Sand, well-drained, moist	Low	N	Spreads by rhizomes and seed. Great when grown in mass.
Sideoats Grama <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Texas & North American prairies	1-3'	6-12"	S PS	P	Fall	Leaves can turn purple or red in Fall.	VL	All types, prefers calcareous	Low. May be mowed once up to June, and again in February.	Y	Good grazing by many animals, turkeys, birds, butterflies. Attractive grass good for meadows, prairies, and as a garden accent. State grass of Texas



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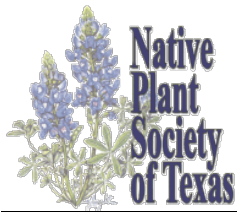
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³ Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments	
Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	2 - 6 ft	1 - 2 ft	S, PS	P	Blooms Aug - Nov	Reddish - purple seedhead	M	Dry to moist soils. Sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay, limestone- based.	Y	Seeds for songbirds and game birds. Cover and nesting material. Larval host for Delaware Skipper and Dotted Skipper.	
Virginia Wildrye <i>Elymus virginicus</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	2 - 4 ft	1 ft	PS		Blooms Mar, Apr, May	Yellow.	M	Organic, clay, loam, sand.	Y	Seed and forage for birds and small mammals; denning and nesting material. Grasses may be larval hosts for most Branded Skippers and most of the Satyrs.	
Groundcovers												
Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	ETCP WGCP	1 - 2 ft	1 ft	PS, SH	P, E		Not a flowering plant.	M	Moist, acid, humus-rich soils. Sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, acid-based. Best in rocky or sandy soils.	Does not tolerate clay soils or standing water. Stressed in too much sun. Must be kept moist, cool & shaded	N	
Frogfruit <i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	E half of Texas Low, moist disturbed areas	3"-6"	2'+	S-PS	SE	Spring-Fall	White flowers	L-M	All types, poorly drained okay	Cut back to 3" in February	Y	Very drought tolerant once established. Spreads rapidly; small flower provides nectar for skippers, larval host plant for butterflies.



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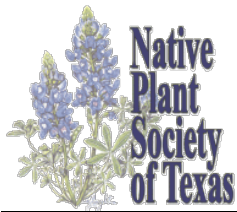
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Hairyflower Spiderwort <i>Tradescantia hirsutiflora</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	1 - 1-1/2 ft	1 ft	PS	P	Mar - Aug	Blue to purplish, rarely pink.	M	Very flexible about soil. Likes mainly sandy soil.			
Lyreleaf Sage <i>Salvia lyrata</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	1-2'	1-2'	S-PS-SH	E	April	Pale blue.	L-M	Acid or calcareous sands, loams, or clays, well-drained or not.	Remove spent flowers to prevent seeding.	Y	Tolerates drought and overwatering. Flowers 4-5 weeks. Let it seed out the first year. Blooms at the same time as Wild Red Columbine, Golden Groundsel, and Cedar Sage. Striking purple-blue on leaves. Hummingbird plant.
Mayapple <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	ETCP WGCP	1 - 1-1/2 ft	1 ft	PS-SH	P	Mar, April	White to pink blooms under 2 umbrella-like leaves.	M	Moist, humus-rich soils. Acid-based, sandy, sandy loam, med. loam.	Does not grow under pine trees. Do not mow.	N	Unripe fruit, leaves and roots are highly toxic.
Missouri violet <i>Viola missouriensis</i>	ETCP WGCP	0-6"	12-15"	PS-SH	SE	Spring	White, purple, lavender flowers.	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone.	No maintenance required.	Y	Can re-seed without flowering (cleistogamous). Will go dormant during droughts.



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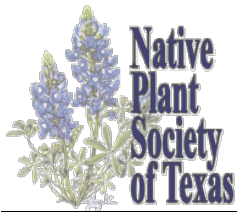
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Partridgeberry <i>Mitchella repens</i>	E. TX & E. North America	2"	9"	SH-PS	E	Summer flowers, Winter berries	White flowers, red berries.	H	Sand, loam; acidic; well drained	Water when wilting	Y	Low growing evergreen ground cover. Best in rich soil in shady location that retains moisture. Fruit consumed by Grouse, Quail, Turkey, Skunks, & White-Footed Mice.
Winecup <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	N and E TX	8"-12"	to 3'	S-PS	P	Mar-June	White-Purple flowers	M	All types, well drained	Cut back to rosette in winter	Y	Goes dormant in summer without supplemental water; larval host plant for Gray Hairstreak butterfly. Likes good drainage.
Vines												
American Wisteria <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	WGCP	Vine, climbing to 25 - 30 ft		S, PS, SH	P	May - June	Flowers white, pink, blue, purple, violet. Usually lavender blue.	M	Rich, moist to mesic, neutral to slightly acid soils. Sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay.	Can be trained on arbors, walls and columns. Less aggressive than asian species.	Y	Presumably poisonous. Larval host to Marine Blue, Zarucco Duskywing, and Skippers.
Carolina Jessamine <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	E TX and east to FL. & VA.	To 20'	8'	PS S	E	Dec-May	Yellow	L	All types, well-drained	Low	Y	Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Groundcover or high-climbing vine. Flowers, leaves, & roots are poisonous.



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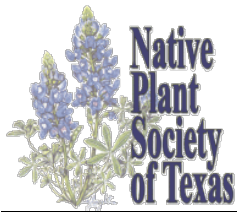
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	E half of Texas Stream banks or hillside woods	6'-12'	S-PS	SE	Feb-June, Fall	Red to yellow flowers	M	Any type, poor drainage okay	Prune to direct and control growth	Y	Coral tubular blooms attract hummingbirds; berries attract birds; tamer than Trumpet Creeper or Japanese Honeysuckle.	
Crossvine <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	8-30'	S-PS-SH	E	Mar-May	Red to yellow flowers.	L	Any, poor drainage ok.	Prune to direct and control growth.	Y	Tendrill vine attaches to wall; aggressive climber. Attracts hummingbirds.	
Net-leaf Leatherflower <i>Clematis reticulata</i>	E TX Dry to mesic uplands	To 6'	To 4'	S PS	P	May-June	Flowers solitary and purple bluish	L	Sand, well- drained	Low	N	
Purple Passionflower <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	6'	6-15'	S-PS	P	May-Aug	Lavender flowers.	L-M	Sand, loam, well-drained.	Prune to direct and control growth, cut back unwanted suckers.	Y	Tendrill vine; food for several species of butterfly larvae. Exotic-looking flower said to represent aspects of the Passion at Easter time. Fruit is a large, orange-yellow berry with edible pulp.



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Trumpet Creeper <i>Campsis radicans</i>	TBP ETCP WGCP	Wood y Vine, Climbi ng to 35 ft		S	P	June - Sept	Red, orange, yellow flowers in 3 - 4 in panicles.	L	Well-drained soils: sandy, sandy loam, med. loam, clay loam, clay, limestone- based, caliche type.	Vigorous climber, can damage wood, stone and brick. Prune and/or mow to control suckers.	Y	Sap can cause skin irritation on contact. Attracts hummingbirds. Larval host for Plebian Sphinx.
Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	E half of TX Along creeks, wooded areas		3'-40'	S-PS-SH	D	Fall	Red or purple leaves	L	All types, poor drainage okay	Prune to direct and control growth	Y	Vigorous cover; good groundcover as well. Many birds compete for the berries. Best foliage color and berry production in full sun.
Invasive Plants												
Bermudagrass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Africa	to 1'		S	P		Thin grassy leaves.	L-M		Spreads by rhizomes and stolons, sometimes by seed.		Remove by hand pulling in small areas. Tilling or discing can expose roots to the sun or freezing temperatures. Spraying with herbicide is effective when plants are not drought-stressed after flowering.
Chinaberry <i>Melia azedarach</i>	India Moist areas in E half of TX	20'- 50'	to 20'	S-PS	D		Lavender flowers/ yellow berries.			Spreads by seed		Cut and paint with herbicide or dig up by roots. Pull seedlings.



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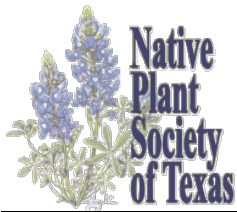
Common Name Scientific Name	Native Region ¹ Habitat	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Light ²	Evergreen Perennial ³	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water ⁴	Soil Type	Maintenance	Wildlife ⁵	Comments
Chinese Tallow <i>Triadica sebifera</i>	China	to 60'	to 60'	S-PS-SH	D	April-June	Yellow-green flowers.	M	Sandy soils along streambanks and ditches, upland sites.	Spreads by seed.		Remove. Looks like cottonwood but cottonwood leaves have toothed margins and cottonwood bark is flaking with fissured ridges. Cut and treat stumps with concentrated Rodeo herbicide.
Chinese Wisteria <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	China	Climbing Vine to 30+ ft		S, PS		April & May					N	Poisonous. Cut vines and apply herbicide to cut ends.
Golden Bamboo <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	China or Japan E half of TX	15'		S, PS, S	E		Screen			Forms thickets from rhizomes		Very aggressive. Cut then treat with herbicide when new growth appears.
Heavenly Bamboo <i>Nandina domestica</i>	Asia Woodlands in E TX	3'-5'	3'-5'	S-PS-SH	E	Fall	Red berries and leaves					Cut and paint with herbicide or dig up by roots.
Japanese Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Asia	Trailing or twining vine					Creamy or white, very fragrant.					Remove. An invasive pest overtaking habitat of natives.



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Johnsongrass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Mediterranean Region	2-8'	2-8'	S	P	Summer	Purple flowers, reddish seeds.		Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas.	Repeated mowing, spray with herbicide, pulling and removing.		Remove. Identify with white stripe on leaf midrib and reddish seeds.
Kudzu <i>Pueraria montana</i>	China & Japan Dry to mesic uplands in E half of TX	To 60'		S	D		Purple flowers					Can grow a foot or more a day. Covers native vegetation including trees. Cut and paint with herbicide.
Privet <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , <i>L. vulgare</i>	China or Japan Forests, fencerows, fields in E half of TX	20'-30'	30'	S-PS-SH	SE	April-June	White flowers			Forms thickets		Shades out and excludes native understory species, reducing tree recruitment. Cut and treat with herbicide. Pull seedlings.
Key												
Native Region¹												
CT: Cross Timbers, TBP: Blackland Prairie, ECTP: East Texas Central Plains, WGCP: Western Gulf Coastal Plains, T: Texas, but not East Texas												
X: Hybrid with native Texas parents												
Light²												
S: Sun (in full sunlight for 6 hours), PS: Part sun (in sunlight 2-6 hours or lightly shaded all day), SH: Shade (in the sun less than 2 hours per day)												
Evergreen³												
E: Evergreen, SE: Semi-Evergreen, D: Deciduous, P: Perennial, B: Biennial												
Water⁴ Refers to the plant's water needs after establishment. All plants need more water the first 2 years.												
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)												
Wildlife⁵												
Y: Texas native plants provide greater wildlife value than hybrid, non-native and/or exotic plants.												



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Flowers, leaves, nuts, seeds, and berries provide food for wildlife including butterflies, insects, birds and/or mammals.															
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*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>															