

Native Landscapes for Birds Plant List - San Antonio

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Region (1)	Height (ft);	Spread (ft)	Light (2)	Evergreen/Perennial (3)	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water (4)	Soil Type	Maintenance	Comments
Canopy/Shade Trees (Typically grow > 25 feet, single trunk with > 6 inch diameter)												
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	BEPS	75 - 100'	8-12'	S-PS-SH	D	Fall	Orange / brown leaves	M-H	Moist sandy loams or silty clays	Prune if needed	General maintenance: Prune, if needed, for shape or to raise canopy. Generally, raise canopy to 14' over roadways, to 8' over walkways. Trim trees that are susceptible to Oak Wilt in hottest & coldest months only. Paint pruning wounds to prevent oak wilt, but paint not necessary on other species. Natural litter; leaves, catkins, fruit, twigs, seedpods, etc. make good mulch or compost. Mow leaves to mulch in place. Rake acorns & remove branches from hardscape surfaces.
Elm, Cedar	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	E B	50-70'	40-60'	S-PS	D	Fall color	Gold fall foliage	VL	Alkaline, adaptable	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Reasonably fast growing, nicely-proportioned, hardy shade tree for broad range of soil types. Vivid yellow fall color. Withstands drought and heavy, infertile, compacted soils. Attracts birds, butterflies, nectar-insects.
Hackberry, Sugar	<i>Celtis reticulata, C. laevigata</i>	EB	60-80'	60-80'	PS	D	Fall	Yellow fall foliage	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, well-drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	An attractive, fast growing shade tree, shallow rooted. Sweet berries are important winter food for resident and migrating birds. At least 10 species of birds including robins, mockingbirds, and other songbirds eat the sweetish fruits. Larval host plant for Question Mark, Mourning Cloak, Pale Emperor, Snout and Hackberry Emperor butterflies!
Juniper, Ashe (Cedar)	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	EB	10-30'	15-30'	S-PS	E	Fall/Winter	Evergreen leaves/ blue berries on female plants	VL	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone, shallow, well drained	No maintenance required; Can be pruned to a single trunk for shade	Good screen plant. Fragrant, evergreen, and picturesque tree. The rare Golden-cheeked Warbler, uses Ashe Juniper bark almost exclusively to build its nests. Many kinds of wildlife eat the sweetish berries of female plant. Can spread aggressively and many allergic to pollen of male.
Escarpment Live Oak (Encino)	<i>Quercus fusiformis</i>	BEP	20-40'	30-40'	S-PS	E	Winter	Green leaves	VL	Sand, loam, limestone, clay, calcareous well-drained	Prune only during hottest or coldest months; paint any pruning wounds to prevent oak	Oak wilt susceptible; likes large open spaces; briefly drops leaves in spring; Oak trees are the favorite of insect gleaning birds like Warblers and Tanagers (among many, many more). The fruit of the Oak Tree is their signature acorn, which many wildlife species rely upon, the acorn is a key component to the winter diet of many birds – including Blue Jays and Woodpeckers. Oaks are also a very popular nesting location for breeding birds.
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	B	60-75'	60-75'	S	D	Fall	Edible Nuts	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche; well drained	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Tall impressive tree; nut producing; for good, deep soils only; susceptible to disease & insects; recommended varieties at texaspecans.org . Texas state tree; Begins bearing @ 20 years, can live 300 years. Host plant: Grey Hairstreak butterfly.
Small/Ornamental Trees (10 - 25 feet typical, single or multi-trunked)												
Condalia / Brasil / Bluewood	<i>Condalia hookeri</i>	BEP	6-15'	8-10'	S-PS	SE		Dark blue and black fruit	VL	Dry, well-drained soils.	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers	Multi-branched shrub or small tree, often with thorns. Leaves are bright green, glossy and spatulate (larger and rounded at tip). Provides dense cover and fruit throughout the summer eaten by various birds.
Possumhaw Holly	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	BE	12-20'	12'	S-PS	D	Winter	Red berries	L-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. In winter, with its many, small, red berries feed songbirds and gamebirds and provides habitat for nesting
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	EB	12-25'	8-12'	S-PS-SH	E	Winter	Red berries	L	Adaptable	Prune for shape only, pick prune to regain natural shape.	Small shade tolerant tree, best production of red fruit with half-day of sun or more. Nursery plants are typically female producing red berries that attract birds; free of insects and diseases; berries poisonous IF eaten in quantity. Many cultivars available, including weeping, columnar, and dwarf. Dense branching attractive for nesting birds.
Mexican Plum	<i>Prunus mexicana</i>	EB	15 - 35'	15-20'	S-PS	D	Spring & Fall	White/pink flowers; Edible fruit	L	Dry to moist, well drained soils	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Single-trunked, non-suckering; fragrant, showy, white flowers before leaves appear. Plums turn yellow to mauve to purple July through Sept.

Native Landscapes for Birds Plant List - San Antonio

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Region (1)	Height (ft);	Spread (ft)	Light (2)	Evergreen/Perennial (3)	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water (4)	Soil Type	Maintenance	Comments
Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	EB	15-20'	10-15'	PS	D	Late Spring; Fall	White flowers; Bluish black berries; fall red foliage	L	Deeper well drained soil	Prune for shape or to raise canopy right after bloom	Good understory tree; Glossy, dark-green, deciduous leaves turn a variety of warm hues in autumn. Flowers white, from ¼ - ⅜" wide, in rounded or flattened clusters up to 4" wide, noticeable from a distance in early spring. Fruit fleshy, bluish black, up to ½" long. Slow grower; birds appreciate the fall fruit.
Texas Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	EB	15-20'	12-15'	S-PS	D	Early Spring	Pinkish purple flowers	L	Adaptable, well drained, limestone	Prune for shape or to raise canopy; remove suckers	Mostly multi-trunked with thick leathery leaves, can train into small tree. Likes sunny, well drained sites. Eastern Redbud not recommended for this area.
Texas Persimmon	<i>Diospyrus texana</i>	EB	12-20'	8-12'	S-PS	D,S E	Year round	Fragrant white flowers. Peeling bark	L	Grows best in rocky limestone soil	Prune for shape or to raise canopy	Attractive, smooth grey peeling bark; wildlife food; female trees bear edible fruit that can be messy. Grows slowly. Appropriate for use near overhead and underground utilities.
Shrubs (Typically multi-trunked, 3 - 10'; stems persist through winter)												General maintenance: Selectively prune for a natural or formal look. No shearing. Flowering shrubs with no fruit interest should be pruned right after main blooming period. Flowering shrubs with berries should be pruned in February or after birds have finished feeding. Evergreen shrubs should be pruned in winter while dormant.
Agarita	<i>Mahonia trifoliolata</i>	E	3-6'	3-6'	S-PS	E	Spring-Sum, Winter	Fragrant yellow flowers; bright red berries	VL	Dry, well drained soils.	Pruning away from walkways or patios for safety	Gray-green to blue-gray, holly-like foliage has needle-sharp tips. Clusters of fragrant, yellow flowers are followed by red berries from May to July. Songbirds eat fruits; quail, birds and small mammals use it for cover. Nectar source.
American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	EB	3-6'	4-6'	PS	D	May-Jun/ Fall berries	White or pink flowers; purple fruit	L	Woods, moist thickets, wet slopes, bottomlands	Pruning not necessary.	Striking clusters of glossy, iridescent-purple fruit (sometimes white) in fall & winter. Prefers dependable moisture. Berries are important foods for many species of birds. The shrub may temporarily defoliate and lose developing fruit during periods of prolonged summer drought.
Chile Pequin (Chile Petin)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	EP	2-4'	2-4'	S-PS	D	Sum-Fall	White flowers, red chili peppers	L	medium to dry soils	Cut back to 3" after first frost browns leaves	Peppers are HOT! Reseeds. Birds love the fruit.
Evergreen Sumac	<i>Rhus virens</i>	E	8-10'	6-8'	S-PS	E	Late Summer/Winter	Fuzzy orange-red berries provide color Sep-Dec.	VL	Needs good drainage / very dry soils, well drained	Prune as needed to maintain natural form	Makes a nice, thick hedge or screen, but can grow tree-like with a long, straight trunk. Slow growing, insect and disease-free and drought-tolerant. Only female plants produce flowers and red berries relished by birds and other wildlife. Nectar source.
Flame Acanthus	<i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	EP	3-4'	3'	S, PS	D	Jun - Oct	Bright red to orange flowers	L	Sand, Loam, Clay, Caliche, Limestone	Cutting back to '1/2' in winter to maintain a compact shape. New spring growth will sprout on old stems	Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Medium-sized shrub can be used as a low hedge, in pots or perennial gardens. Reseeds aggressively, but easily weeded out.
Texas Lantana	<i>Lantana urticoides</i>	EB	3-5'	4-5'	S	D	Summer-Fall	Orange and yellow flowers	L	Well drained	Prune severely before spring growth for more compact plant.	Flowers begin yellow and turn orange; flowers attract butterflies; fruit attracts birds; gets thorny with age.

Native Landscapes for Birds Plant List - San Antonio

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Region (1)	Height (ft);	Spread (ft)	Light (2)	Evergreen/Perennial (3)	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water (4)	Soil Type	Maintenance	Comments
Turk's Cap	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	EB	2 - 6'	3-5'	PS-SH	D	Late Spring-Fall	Red flowers	M	Moist well drained woodland; sandy, loamy, clay and limestone	Prune to keep confined or when leggy	Spreading, drought tolerant shrub. Bright-red, hibiscus-like flowers. Especially useful in shady situations, but adapts to and thrives in many different sites, including full sun and heavy soil. Edible fruit attracts wildlife; nectar attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Can spread aggressively.
Sage, Autumn (Cherry Sage)	<i>Salvia greggii</i>	ET	2-3'	2-3'	S	E/S E	Spring-Fall	White, red, pink or coral flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, well drained	If leggy, cut back by 1/3 - 1/2.	Small, ornamental, use in perennial bed or as low hedge. Aromatic foliage; 1" long blooms that hummingbirds love! Depending on provenance, will bloom most heavily either in spring or in fall, with scattered blooming in summer and until frost. If you keep snipping off the tips, it will bloom constantly spring-frost. Many varieties & colors available.
Flowering Plants (Herbaceous annuals, biennials, and perennials)												General maintenance: Spring growing season: Thin, divide, and transplant late season blooming plants. Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer growing season: Deadhead only if fruit/seeds are not desired. Cut back stressed plants. Cut back periodically for a more formal aesthetic. Cut back to maintain walkways and other rights-of-way. Winter dormant season: Thin, divide, and transplant spring blooming plants. Prune to shape and/or contain. Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
Engelmann's/Cutleaf Daisy	<i>Engelmannia peristenia</i>	BEPS	1.5-3.5'	1-3'	S-PS	P	Feb-Nov	Yellow flowers	M	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone; well-drained	May bloom again if cut back in late summer	Long-stalked yellow, eight-petaled flowers open in late afternoon then fold under in intense heat and sunlight the next day. The deeply cleft and toothed leaves are mostly basal, forming a large clump or winter rosette. This plant is popular on roadsides and blooms well even in drought conditions. Birds relish the seeds.
Indian Blanket (Firewheel, Gaillardia)	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	EB	1-2'	2'	S-PS	A	April - Frost	Yellow, red, orange flowers	M	Well drained sand, loam, clay; acid or calcareous.	Deadheading, supplemental summer watering prolong blooming	Long blooming if watered moderately; reseeds easily. One of 3 locally native Gaillardia species. Cultivars & hybrids widely available; annual or short-lived perennial; may be sterile or not come true from seed. Early nectar for pollinators.
Lindheimer's Senna	<i>Senna lindheimeriana</i>	EP	1 - 2'	1 - 2'	S, PS	P	Aug - Oct	1", 5-petaled yellow-orange flowers on a 3 - 6" long raceme	L	Limestone, well drained soil	Cut back half in July for thicker, more compact foliage and to keep plants from falling over. Reblooms well in Fall.	Can reach 6' tall on a semi-woody multi-branched stalk with gray velvety foliage. Works well in wildflower garden as specimen or background plant, The seeds provide an important source of food for birds.
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	North-east Texas	2-3'	1-2'	S-PS	P	Apr-Sep	Pink or purple blooms; showy seedhead	M	Well drained limestone, sand, clay, loam	Spring: thin, transplant. Late Feb: prune to new growth.	Popular & widely available in nurseries. Long-lasting, 3" wide lavender flowers, use in pots, flower beds, borders, or wildflower mixes for roadside beautification and prairie restoration. Can become aggressive. Nectar attracts butterflies & hummingbirds; birds, particularly Goldfinches, are fond of its seed in fall.
Sage, Mealy Blue	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	B,E,P	2-3'	1-3'	S-PS	SE	Spring-Frost	Dark blue to white 3-9" flowering spike	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone; well-drained	When new basal foliage appears, cut back existing flower stalks to keep plant lush and bloomin	Upright or sprawling perennial, usually forms a mound as wide as the plant is tall. They have the usual sage fragrance. Dark-blue to white, tubular flowers are densely congested in whorls along the upper stems, creating a 3-9" spike. Gray-green, lance-shaped leaves are numerous, especially in lower portion of the plant. Best in thin limestone soils in full sun The drier the soil, the better it tolerates shade.

Native Landscapes for Birds Plant List - San Antonio

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Region (1)	Height (ft);	Spread (ft)	Light (2)	Evergreen/Perennial (3)	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water (4)	Soil Type	Maintenance	Comments
Skeletonleaf Goldeneye	<i>Viguiera stenoloba</i>	E T S	2-4'	3-4'	S-PS	SE	Jun-Oct	Daisy-like, yellow-orange flowers atop leafless stalks	L	Dry, rocky soils, well-drained sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone	Cut back the plant periodically to encourage bushy growth. Extremely drought tolerant.	This extremely drought-tolerant plant makes an excellent tall ground cover or small flowering shrub; Seeds-granivorous birds, Cover, Nesting site
Sunflower, Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	BET	1.5-8'	1.5-3' colonizes via seeds	S	A	SuM-Fall	5" blooms, bright yellow with maroon center	M	Dry, disturbed clays or heavy sands, well drained soils.	Rust, leaf fungal spots and powdery mildew are somewhat common.	Widely branching, stout annual, with coarsely hairy leaves and stems. Many large and showy blooms up to 5 in. across, bright yellow with maroon center. Spreads rapidly by seed, especially in disturbed sites. Allelopathic effect on other plants. Sunflowers intermixed with other annuals provide good cover for many species of wildlife. Seeds are sought by many species of wild birds. Attracts birds, bees, moth larval host.
Sunflower, Maximilian	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	EBT-exc. S. TX	4 - 6'	3'	S, PS	P	Blooms Aug - Nov	Bright yellow flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well-drained	Divide and replant every 3 years to keep under control.	Can be anywhere from 1 - 10' tall. Well drained soil, but can handle moisture. Dormant in winter. Flowers important nectar source in Fall and seeds eaten by many birds.
Zexmenia	<i>Wedelia acapulcensis var. hispida</i>	EP	1.5-2.5'	2-3'	S-PS	SE	May - Nov	Golden yellow flowers	L	Dry, well-drained soils; sand, loam, clay, caliche, limestone	Periodic shearing encourages repeat blooming and fullness; easily pulled from areas where it is unwanted	Small shrub, woody at base and herbaceous in leafy parts, Rough-hairy, gray-green foliage. Leaves, varying in shape from lobed in basal half on either or both sides to narrow and unlobed, with margins weakly toothed or untoothed. Flowers in showy heads with yellow to orange rays appearing on petals of a single flower, on long stems extending vertically above leaves. Daisy-like flowers which literally cover plant from summer to frost. Blooms continuously though not profusely; reseeds readily and goldfinches love the seeds
Grasses and Sedges												General maintenance: Grasses may be cut back when they start looking messy in their dormant season or just before spring growth (mid-Feb to mid-March). Not cutting back grasses at all is best for wildlife. Last year's grass leaves can be raked out of new growth in mid-late spring. Sedges require little or no care, but may go dormant in drought unless watered.
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	E,B	3-8'	2-5'	S-PS-SH	P	Fall	Deep orange to purple flowers	M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, poor drainage	Control spread by digging or remove seedheads.	Bright golden flowers and blue-green blades make a nice garden accent or are nice in a moist swale with seep muhly or Gulf muhly. Stays low most of the year and grows tall before blooming in early autumn; Larval host for butterflies and used as cover for sphinx moths. Highly deer resistant.
Inland Sea Oats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	EB	2-4'	2-3'	PS-SH	P	Summer-Fall	Ivory seeds	M	Sand, loam, clay, moist, poorly drained ok	Cut back to 6" in February	Graceful, drooping wheat-like seed heads; spreads freely by seed, can be used as a tall groundcover for woodland; good understory plant; prefers moist areas. Easily transplanted. Highly deer resistant.
Lindheimer Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	E	2-5'	3-4'	S	P	Fall	Fountain-like silvery plumes	L-M	Sand, loam, clay, limestone well-drained moist 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
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	EB	2-5'	1-2'	S-PS	P	Fall	Copper leaves	L	Sand, loam, clay, limestone; well-drained	Cutting back optional, do not add compost	Basic component of prairies. Lovely fall copper foliage form nice columnar clumps. Needs good drainage, little watering, and un-enriched soil. Highly deer resistant.
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	EBT	1-3'	1-3'	S-PS	P	Sum-Fall	Red, yellow, orange flowers dangling from side	VL	Sand, loam, clay, limestone, igneous, well-drained	Mow once up to June and again in February	State grass of Texas. The dangling oat-like seed heads on the side of the stem provide a nice texture in a garden. Good for meadows. Grows mostly in clumps; Seeds provide good bird food; larval butterfly host. Highly deer resistant.

Native Landscapes for Birds Plant List - San Antonio

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Region (1)	Height (ft);	Spread (ft)	Light (2)	Evergreen/Perennial (3)	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water (4)	Soil Type	Maintenance	Comments
Vines (Plants with a growth habit of trailing or climbing stems or runners)												
												General maintenance: Spring Growing season: Thin divide and transplant. Removal of weeds and unwanted seedlings. Summer growing season: Cut back stressed plants. Cut back to maintain shape. Winter dormant season: Thin, divide, and transplant. Prune to shape and/or contain. Prune dead material down to new growth in late February.
Coral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	EB	15-20'	Climbing vine or ground-cover	S-PS	E/P	Mar-Jun, Fall	Red to yellow flowers	M	Various soils, but rich preferred. Both lime and acidic OK.	Prune to direct and control growth.	This beautiful, slender, climbing vine is frequently visited by hummingbirds. Not too aggressive. Good climber or ground cover. The species name refers to its evergreen habit, especially in the South. Coral tubular blooms attract hummingbirds; berries attract birds; replacement for INVASIVE Japanese honeysuckle.
Mustang Grape	<i>Vitis mustangensis</i>	BESP		Low-high climbing	S-PS-SH	D	Aug-Oct	Fruit; leaves turn red / pink / mauve / gold in Fall		Sand, loam, clay, limestone, calcerous or acid; well-drained	Prune to control growth and height	There are 14 native grape vines in Texas. A common and easily recognized grape with a white, velvety surface on the lower side of the leaves. A vine climbing over shrubs and into trees and often shading their leaves. Leaves in two forms: one form unlobed or shallowly lobed, and the other form deeply lobed, with the latter less common and on rapidly growing shoots. The lower surface of the unlobed leaves often concave. Grapes up to 3/4" in diameter, few to the bunch, ripening in August and September to dark purple, and usually bitter, even irritating, but popular with makers of homemade wine.
Passionflower Vine (Purple Passionvine)	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	EB E. TX	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	Climbs with wrapping tendrils, support with chain link fence or trellis or use as groundcover. Will climb into other plants, so give it plenty of room to spread. Leaves large with large showy pinwheel flowers. Be careful when cutting as birds enjoy this vine for secret nesting habitat. Showy Flowers, Interesting Fruit, Moderate Deer Resistance, Butterfly Nectar Source.
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	BEPS	32+'		S-PS	P	Sum-Fall	Reddish-orange flowers	L	Sand, loam, clay, caliche, well-drained	Prune to control growth	Not recommended for wooden structures; attracts hummingbirds; aggressive spreader; good for erosion control cover; Flowers showy, waxy, broadly trumpet shaped, up to 3 1/2" long, orange to reddish orange, clustered at the ends of branches, appearing throughout the summer. Fruit a pod up to 6" long with 2 ridges running lengthwise, tapering more gradually to the base than to the tip, and roughly round in cross section.
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	EB	3-40'	High climbing or ground-cover	S-PS-SH	D	Fall	Red or purple leaves	L	Any; poor drainage ok	Prune to direct and control growth	Vigorous cover; good groundcover as well; many birds compete for the berries; best foliage color and berry production in full sun.

Native Landscapes for Birds Plant List - San Antonio

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Region (1)	Height (ft);	Spread (ft)	Light (2)	Evergreen/Perennial (3)	Seasonal Interest	Color/Feature	Water (4)	Soil Type	Maintenance	Comments
Key												
Native Region (1)	B: Texas Blackland Prairie/Northern Blackland Prairie E: Edwards Plateau/Balcones Canyonland T: Trans-Pecos S: South Texas											
Light (2)	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)											
Evergreen/Perennial (3)	E: Evergreen, SE: Semi-Evergreen, D: Deciduous P: Perennial, A: Annual											
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 1-3 years until established.											
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, insects, birds and/or mammals.												
Developed by the Native Plant Society for the Native Landscape Certification Program												
References												
City of Austin. 2009. Native and Adapted Landscape Plants: An Earthwise Guide for Central Texas. Fourth Edition. Texas Agrilife Extension: Austin.												
Diggs, G.M., B.L. Lipscomb, R.J. O'Kennon. 1999. Shinners and Mahler's Illustrated Flora of North Central Texas. BRIT: Fort Worth.												
Diggs, G.M., B.L. Lipscomb, M.D. Reed, R.J. O'Kennon. 2006. Illustrated Flora of East Texas, Volume One. BRIT: Fort Worth.												
Exploring Birds - How to Attract Birds, www.exploringbirds.com												
Foraging Texas. Dr. Mark "Merriwether" Vorderbruggen. www.foragingtexas.com												
General Technical Report SRS-119. Southern Research Station: Asheville.												
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. 2013. Native Plant Database. www.wildflower.org/plants												
Linex, Ricky J. 2014. Range Plants of North Central Texas.												
Miller, J.H., E.B. Chambliss and N.J. Loewenstein. 2010. A Field Guide for the Identification of Invasive Plants in Southern Forests.												
Simpson, Benny J. 1999. A Field Guide to Texas Trees, by Benny J. Simpson												
Texas A&M University. http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu												
Texas Invasive Plant and Pest Council. 2011. Invasives Database. www.texasinvasives.org												
The Dirt Doctor, Howard Garrett. www.dirtdoctor.org												
The Plant List. A working list of all plant species. www.theplantlist.org												
Turner, Billie; Nichols, Holly; Denny, Geoffrey C.; & Doron, Oded. 2003. Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Texas.												
USDA. 2013. Plants Database. plants.usda.gov												
Wasowski, S. and A. Wasowski. 1998. Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region, Second Edition. Lone Star Books: Lanham.												