

Growing Chart  
2018 Plant Sale

PLANT NAME	HT (ft)	WATER USE/ SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	EVER GREEN	BENEFITS	DEER RESIST	COMMENTS
Blackfoot daisy*# <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	0.5-1	Low/Dry	Sun, Part shade	No	Bees Butterflies Seed-eating birds	Yes	Plants get 1-2 feet wide Well drained soil a must Cut back older plants halfway in late winter to maintain compactness Rich soil and abundant water may produce more flowers but also shorten lifespan
Mealy blue sage*# <i>Salvia farinacea</i>	2-3	Low/Moist	Sun	No	Hummingbirds Bees Butterflies	Yes	Cut old stems when new basal foliage appears Spreads by roots; plant <i>en masse</i> Prune halfway after extended flowering for more compact plant and blooms
Orange zexmenia*# <i>Wedelia texana</i>	0.5-3	Low/ Dry, Moist	Sun, Part shade	No	Butterflies Larval host for Bordered patch, Sierra metalmark, Lacinia patch	No	Long-lived, drought tolerant, non-aggressive and easy to grow Shear and deadhead regularly to control sprawl and encourage blooms Reseeds readily Too much shade or water can make it leggy Propagate using fresh seed, semi-hardwood cuttings or layering
Purple coneflower* <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	2-5	Med/Dry	Sun, Part shade	No	Hummingbirds Bees Butterflies Cut Flowers	No	Prefers well drained sandy or richer soils Sow seeds late fall or cold-moist stratify two months Root division early spring will create more stems but fewer flowers Can become aggressive
Texas lantana*# <i>Lantana urticoides</i>	3-6	Low/Dry poor well-drained soils	Sun	No	Seed-eating birds Butterflies	Yes	Cut back after frost and occasionally during growing season; blooms on new wood Low to medium ht ground cover on poor dry sites Separate large mounds in winter Clean seed flesh, dry thoroughly and refrigerate
Fall aster# <i>Symphyotrichum oblongifolium</i>	1.5	Low/ Dry, Moist	Sun (best) Part shade	No	Bees Butterflies Biological control	No	Prune by half in June Cut back to basal rosette late fall, early winter Will colonize; thin regularly to control Sow seeds 5/8" deep in fall or cold stratify Root softwood cuttings in late spring

Flame acanthus# <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	3-5	Low, med/ Dry, Moist	Sun, Part shade	No	Hummingbirds Butterflies Larval Host for Janais patch and Texan crescentspot	Yes	Does well in pots Rain triggers bloom Responds well to shearing; can be a low clipped hedge Shear in winter for fuller form with more blooms
Fragrant mistflower# <i>Ageratina havanensis</i>	2-6	Low/ Dry	Sun	Yes	Hummingbirds Butterflies Larval Host for Rawson's metalmark	No	Can transplant year-round if cut back by one third Blooms best and is denser if severely cut back in winter; blooms appear on new wood Easily grown from seed, esp. fresh seed Root softwood and semi-hardwood cuttings in summer or fall
Gregg's mistflower# <i>Conoclinium greggii</i>	1.5-2	Med/Dry Gravelly, calcareous	Sun, Part shade	No	Butterflies Larval Host for Rawson's metalmark	No	Fast spreading, needs regular watering Deadhead to lengthen and intensify blooming Will need more water in full sun Sow seeds directly after final frost Root softwood or semi-hardwood cuttings summer or fall
Skeleton-leaf goldeneye# <i>Viguiera stenoloba</i>	2-4	Low/Dry	Sun, Part shade	No	Bees Butterflies Moths Insects Birds	Yes	Deadhead for more blooms Cut back periodically for bushy growth Root softwood tip cuttings in late spring (avoid tips with buds) Sow seed late fall or winter

\*Spring bloomer

#Fall bloomer

Top dress with compost 1-1.5 inches deep every 2-3 years, in February.

Compiled by Cheryl Lewis from Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, Native Texas Nursery, Aggie Horticulture websites and [How to Grow Native Plants of Texas and the Southwest](#) by Jill Nokes