









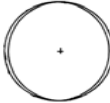





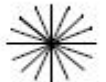



## PLANT LEGEND for Mickel Residence Project

| Symbol   | Common Name        | Scientific Name     | Photo   | Count | Size     |   |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|---|-------|----------|---|
| <b>Broadleaf Evergreens</b>  |                    |                     |   |       |          |   |
|    | DWARF PALMETTO     | Sabal minor         |   | 2     | 7-10 Gal | <p>This common, fan-shaped palm is a small shrub, 5-10 ft. tall, occasionally reaching tree size in Texas. Usually stemless, the leaves arising from an underground stock. Leaf blades longer than the leaf stalks, fan shaped, as much as 4 feet wide, dissected, the narrow segments notched at the tip. White blooms are followed by black fruit about 1/2 inch wide in long clusters. Plant forms a trunk when grown in standing water.</p> <p>Dwarf palmetto lends interest and variety to a damp, shaded place. Provide it with plenty of water during establishment and then it will be quite hardy through droughts although the tips of the leaves may turn brown. It will tolerate poor drainage and is the most cold-tolerant sabal.</p> |
|    | DWARF WAX MYRTLE   | Myrica pusilla      |   | 15    | 3 Gal    | <p>Southern Waxmyrtle is an evergreen shrub or small tree. Its leaves are fragrant when crushed and are an olive green color. Myrica cerifera 'Don's Dwarf' is a dwarf form of the species, a Don Whiddon selection, and has a very full and dense growth habit and gets only 4-6' tall and 4-6' wide. This Waxmyrtle selection has smaller leaves than the species and shows more resistance to leaf spot. The Dwarf Waxmyrtle makes for a nice hedge especially if massed and has a tolerance to drought, salt, sandy soils, and wet soils.</p>   |
|  | DWARF YAUPON HOLLY | Ilex vomitoria nana |  | 23    | 3 Gal    | <p>The dwarf yaupon holly does not have thorns, but deer do not eat it either. Dwarf yaupon holly is the premiere small foundation shrub for Texas. It grows well in sun or light shade and is a disciplined grower that does not require pruning. Planted four or more feet apart, dwarf yaupon holly forms a globe-shaped shrub about three feet in diameter and height. It has small leaves the size of dimes and a light green colored foliage.</p>   |







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|   | SAGO PALM              | <i>Cycas Revoluta</i>     |  | 4     | 10-20 Gal | Sago Palms have erect, sturdy trunks that are typically about one to two feet in diameter, sometimes wider and can grow into very old specimens with twenty feet of trunk. The leaves are a dark olive green and about three to four feet long when the plants are of a reproductive age. They can be longer if not grown in full sun. Trunks can branch multiple times, thus producing multiple heads of leaves. The trunks are rough and retain the old leaf bases of previous leaves. It is also the norm that plants will produce basal offsets or "suckers" at the base of the main trunk. Thus one gets a cluster of many plants and trunks with time. The petiole or stems of <i>Cycas revoluta</i> have small protective barbs or hooks that one must avoid during pruning. An older plant with a well-established trunk will have foliage overhead. |
|   | SOFT LEAF<br>YUCCA     | <i>Yucca recurvifolia</i> |   | 6     | 3 Gal     | Softleaf yucca has beautiful green-blue evergreen foliage that adds soothing complementary color and structure in the garden. It's an extremely drought-tolerant plant that tolerates moist soil as well, and partial shade as well as full sun. The trunks are unbranched and can grow to 5' or more. It sends up a 3-5' spike with cream colored flowers in summer. Although its pendulous leaves are soft, the tips are sharp.  |
|  | SOUTHERN WAX<br>MYRTLE | <i>Myrica cerifera</i>    |  | 5     | 10-20 Gal | Southern wax myrtle inhabits sandy swamps and moist woodlands in east and east-central Texas. It is a large shrub or small tree, often multi-trunked, with gray-green aromatic foliage and clusters of blue-gray fruits on female plants. Wax myrtle makes an effective and attractive tall screen or specimen tree. It prefers moist, acid soils but is adaptable to other conditions, including wet sites with poor drainage. It is evergreen in USDA Zone 8, semi-evergreen in Zone 7.  |







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|--|---------------------------|---------------------|--|-------|--------|---|
| <b>Cacti/Succulent</b>   |                           |                     |  |       |        |   |
|    | PRICKLY PEAR<br>SPINELESS | Opuntia tuna        |    | 5     | 3 Gal  | Water Use: Low<br>Light Requirement: Sun , Part Shade<br>Soil Moisture: Dry<br>Drought Tolerance: Medium , High<br>Bloom Color: Red , Pink , Orange , Yellow<br>Bloom Time: May , Jun<br>Conditions Comments: Spineless prickly pear is a great addition to the landscape for those seeking a cactus form, showy blooms and bright red fruits. Beware, although it doesnt have long sharp spines, the tiny glochids are very irritating to the skin if the plant is not handled correctly. Grab the pads between the glochid dots.  |
|    | SOTOL                     | Dasyilirion texanum |    | 12    | 10 Gal | Texas sotol has light green leaves, a short trunk, and spectacular flower stalks from 9 to 15 feet tall. The slender individual leaves are under 1/2 inch wide and barely 3 feet long, spreading from a central trunk that is sometimes partially buried underground. It grows in arid, rocky limestone habitats in the Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau, and into Mexico. The dioecious flowers (male and female on separate plants) appear from May to August, attracting hummingbirds when they are mature. The leaves have dangerously sharp spines or teeth along their margins. Like all dasyilirions, they need well-drained soil and full sun to thrive, and are very drought and heat tolerant. Texas sotols are highly ornamental landscape plants, as accents, massed as large focal points, or in pots.   |
|  | TWISTLEAF<br>YUCCA        | Yucca rupicola      |  | 14    | 3 Gal  | Twist-leaf yucca is an endemic, evergreen, perennial, petite stemless Texas native shrub that inhabits the Edwards Plateau region growing primarily in its southeastern area. It can be found growing in rocky limestone hillsides as well as grassy flats. Although it prefers alkaline, sandy loam soils, it is adaptable to other soil types as long as they are well drained. It performs best with full exposure to the south. It grows from 1 to 2 feet high (to 5 feet or more with flower stalk) and 1 to 2 feet wide. Twist-leaf yucca colonizes readily to form patches that cover a 3' to 5' area. It is a tough plant that is highly drought and heat tolerant as well as quite cold hardy. It will grow in full sun, part sun or light shade. In its native habitat, it can be found growing under mesquite and oak trees. This plant needs little care once established |







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| Symbol   | Common Name       | Scientific Name                | Photo  | Count | Size      |  |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------|-----------|--|
| <b>Dwarf &amp; Flowering Trees</b>   |                   |                                |  |       |           |  |
|    | ANACACHO ORCHID   | Bauhinia congesta              |     | 3     | 10-20 Gal | Anacacho orchid tree is rare in Texas, growing only in the Anacacho Mts. west of Uvalde and one other small site. It is more common in Mexico. Its delicate, unusual leaves are divided into pairs of two oval leaflets, and showy white or pink flower clusters resembling orchids appear from March through May. In its native habitat in Texas it grows on rocky limestone canyons, and needs well-drained soils to thrive. It is winter hardy in Austin, but farther north it needs to be planted in a protected, south-facing location and may still lose some limbs in severe winters. Its unique foliage and showy flowers make it a beautiful specimen plant, or as a container plant for small areas. |
|    | TEXAS REDBUD TREE | Cercis canadensis var texensis |     | 1     | 10-20 Gal | Texas redbud grows on thin, calcareous well-drained soils west of eastern redbud's native habitat. It is smaller and more drought tolerant than its eastern relative, with thick, leathery, much smaller leaves that have wavy margins. The waxy upper surface of the leaves helps retard transpiration. It is most commonly multi-trunked.  |
| <b>Flowering Shrubs</b>  |                   |                                |  |       |           |  |
|  | BUSH GERMANDER    | Teucrium fruticans             |  | 4     | 1 Gal     | This evergreen shrub from the western Mediterranean is one of the few non-native species that is recommended for Central Texas landscapes. Bush Germander is heat and drought tolerant and is absolutely covered in lavender blue flowers for up to two months. The plant is resistant to insects and disease and has silvery gray-green foliage that provides the perfect backdrop for showy perennials. It only requires light pruning to keep it looking good and its fullness makes it ideal for screening central air conditioner compressors and neighbor's yards.   |



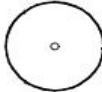



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|--|----------------------------------|--|--|-------|-------|--|
|    | SANDANKWA<br>VIBURNUM            | Viburnum<br>suspensum                            |    | 3     | 3 Gal | Viburnum suspensum is a dense compact evergreen shrub native to the Ryukyu Islands of Japan and is covered with leathery dark green leaves. The leaves are oval in shape and have serrated edges. In late winter to early spring 2-4" clusters of light pink tubular flowers appear, which attract bees and butterflies. These flowers will be followed by red berries that will darken to black with age. Sandankwa Viburnum is a popular landscape shrub in climates with mild winters. It is best to not shear this plant back it responds better to selective pruning, also be sure to plant in a well drained location. This shrub can reach 6-12' x 6-12' at maturity and should be spaced every 2-3' apart. |
|    | TUSCAN BLUE<br>ROSEMARY          | Rosmarinus<br>officinalis 'Tuscan<br>Blue'       |    | 6     | 3 Gal | Tuscan Blue' is a fast growing rosemary with a tall upright habit. The flowers are dark blue, the slightly glossy foliage is light green against red-brown stems. Height and spread are 3-6'. Dense, bushy, upright, aromatic evergreen shrub. Leaves are narrow and linear, dark green and leathery, up to 2 inches long. Small, tubular blue flowers in whorls, up to 1/2 in long. Rosemary is an excellent choice for making topiaries, and widely used in cooking especially Italian cuisine.  |
| <b>Groundcovers</b>  |                                  |  |  |       |       |  |
|  | HUNTINGTON<br>CARPET<br>ROSEMARY | Rosmarinus<br>officinalis<br>'Huntington Carpet' |  | 1     | 1 Gal | This hardy evergreen has unique dark grey-green needle foliage. Blooms blue flowers in fall and spring on a dwarf semi prostrate shrub, usually less than 1 foot tall. Thrives in poor well-drained soil. Full sun recommended for best growth and flowering results. Commonly found in herb gardens. Drought tolerant once established.   |







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|--|----------------------|--------------------------|--|-------|-------|---|
| <b>Ornamental Grasses</b>  |                      |                          |  |       |       |   |
|    | DEVILS SHOESTRING    | Nolina lindheimerana     |    | 4     | 1 Gal | Resembling a large clump of grass in the open and in light shade on limestone slopes and cliffs. Stem usually single, herbaceous, from a woody underground base. Leaves arising from the ground line or from the lower part of the stem, long, flat, and narrow, up to 30 inches long by 5/16 inch wide, with finely serrated margins, teeth visible under a 10x hand lens. Flowers about 3/16 inch wide, white to cream, numerous on slender branches from the upper part of the rather tall stem and forming a loose, open display 1 to 3 feet or more tall and several inches wide, opening in spring and early summer. Fruit a short capsule about 3/16 inch wide.              |
|    | GULF MUHLY           | Muhlenbergia capillaris  |    | 12    | 1 Gal | Absolutely one of the most beautiful ornamental grasses around. A North American native and more importantly a Texas Native Plant! Mostly found in the pine flat woods, coastal uplands, and beach dunes. Gulf Muhly has blue/green needle like foliage, giving it a stiff upright growth habit, and can get up to 3-4' in height with a 2-3 foot spread. The fall is when Muhlenbergia capillaris puts on a real show with flowers that look like a purple cloud from far away, giving a spectacular fall color show. This grass is also great because it needs very little care, Gulf Muhly will grow in drought conditions as well as wet conditions (the best of both worlds!). |
|  | LINDHEIMER/BIG MUHLY | Muhlenbergia lindheimeri |  | 6     | 3 Gal | Found almost exclusively on the Edward's Plateau, this attractive Muhly was the first to gain commercial acceptance. It is a large bunchgrass -- the leaves are easily 3' in length. They are a narrow (1/4" wide) and emerge in Spring with a blue green color that matures to a medium green. The inflorescence is a spike up to 4-5' and occasionally higher.<br><br>Lindheimer Muhly is good for adding height and texture to native landscapes, as a specimen plant or providing an effective screen for hiding utility boxes or fences.<br><br>Lindheimer Muhly is deer resistant.  |







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|   | MEXICAN<br>FEATHER GRASS | <i>Stipa tenuissima</i>             |  | 21    | 1 Gal | Mexican feather grass is native in Texas, Mexico and parts of South America and will get 18 to 24 inches in height. The grass is mounding with needle-like leaves forming bright green clumps. The silky, hair-like flowers glisten in the light. It has shown cold-hardiness and also is a trooper in the sweltering hot summer. This is an environmentally friendly grass with virtually no pests or diseases.   |
|   | NORTHERN SEA<br>OATS     | <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>      |  | 13    | 1 Gal | Height: 2-3 feet<br>Northern sea oats, also called Inland Sea Oats, is an upright-narrow to arching perennial with rhizomes. It does very well in rock gardens and as an accent or specimen plant. Flowering occurs from June to September. The flat, green seedheads turn rusty, tan, brown or bronze lasting all winter. The seed heads along with the bronze foliage provide excellent winter interest. Northern sea oats can sometimes become invasive due to the large amount of seed that falls to the ground and germinates along with its rhizome habit of growth. Northern sea oats does well on fertile, light to heavy well-drained soils. It prefers moist sites but will tolerate some drought. In full sun northern sea oats is lighter green than plants grown in partial shade. It does best in partial shade. |
|  | PURPLE<br>FOUNTAIN GRASS | <i>Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum'</i> |  | 4     | 1 Gal | Height: 3-4 feet<br>Although not hardy in northern areas, annual fountain grass is an outstanding accent plant for the annual border. It is very fast growing and will form a large clump. It tends to be an arching, upright plant. There are green leaved and red leaved forms. The green leaved forms are easy to grow from seed and produce nice sized plants by mid summer. The red leaved forms are propagated only by division or cuttings and are the most commonly planted producing burgundy red leaves and flower heads. Plants may be overwintered by digging them up in the fall and bringing the crowns indoors before frost. In the spring, the crowns may be divided. Cultivars to look for are 'Rubrum' or 'Burgundy Giant'.  |

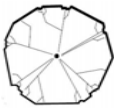

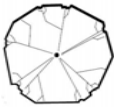



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| <b>Perennials</b>  |                                  |  |  |       |       |  |
|    | CERISE QUEEN<br>COMMON<br>YARROW | Achillea millefolium<br>'Cerise Queen' |     | 2     | 1 Gal | Common yarrow is a cosmopolitan weed originally native to Europe and western Asia. Today it grows in temperate regions worldwide. Yarrows, members of the aster family in the genus Achillea, are some of the easiest cut flowers to grow. They bloom from seed the first year and are very vigorous growers. Plants tolerate heat, cold, low soil fertility, and drought. Yarrow Rose has cluster-like flowers. Tolerates a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. It's a good idea to separate clumps every four years to keep plants healthy. Rose Yarrow, like the white and yellow species, is a good flower for drying.<br>The plant is an excellent cut flower. The plant is attractive to bees, butterflies and birds. This plant is resistant to deer.                                       |
|    | DAMIANITA                        | Damianita                              |    | 4     | 1 Gal | Damiantia is a 1-2 ft., bushy, low-growing, aromatic, evergreen shrub with stems rising in a mounded or bouquet form from a woody base. Leaves crowded on the twigs, dark green, up to 3/8 inch long by 1/16 inch or less wide, covered with green to black glandular dots visible under a 10x hand lens. This is a very leafy plant - the narrow, fragrant foliage everywhere except on the 1-3 in. long peduncles. These extend from branch tips and bear a solitary, yellow, composite flower. The flower heads are golden yellow, 1 inch across, commonly with 8 narrow ray flowers, on slender stems at the end of the branches. Fruit very small, 1/8 inch long and with a crown of short bristles visible under a 10x hand lens.<br>Technically a shrub; used like a flower. Very drought-tolerant. |
|  | MEXICAN BUSH<br>SAGE             | Salvia leucantha                       |  | 3     | 1 Gal | Mexican Bush Sage is a late summer and fall blooming tender perennial from Mexico, as its name implies. The sturdy silver-gray foliated plants can easily reach three feet or more in height crowned by spectacular, velvety spikes of violet-purple and white. There's also a form with solid purple spikes. In addition to their landscape appeal, the stately spikes can also be used as dramatic cut flowers.  |

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|    | SALVIA HENRY DUELBERG | Salvia 'Henry Duelberg' |    | 4     | 1 Gal  | Salvia farinacea 'Henry Duelberg' has proven to survive harsh, Texas conditions with no additional water, spraying or fertilizer. It's a prolific bloomer, producing masses of dark-blue flowers throughout the growing season. It was found in front of the tombstone of Henry Duelberg in a non-irrigated cemetery in LaGrange, Texas. This salvia (possibly a hybrid) is more vigorous and larger (3 feet high) than typical S. farinacea. Foliage is large, dark green and attractive.   |
|    | SOCIETY GARLIC        | Tulbaghia violacea      |    | 5     | 1 Gal  | Perennial growing to 0.6m by 0.3m . It is hardy to zone 7. It is in flower from June to September. The scented flowers are hermaphrodite (have both male and female organs). We rate it 2 out of 5 for usefulness.<br><br>The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and requires well-drained soil. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It cannot grow in the shade. It requires moist soil.  |
| <b>Shade Trees</b>   |                       |                         |  |       |        |  |
|  | BURR OAK              | Quercus macrocarpa      |  | 3     | 20 Gal | The Bur Oak tree, Quercus macrocarpa, is a long-lived majestic oak tree. It is also called the Burr Oak. The Bur Oak is a tall, fairly slow-growing, long-lived tree, highly desirable for windbreaks, shelterbelts and ornamental use. It has an impressive crown with a massive trunk, which makes it a picturesque specimen. Bur Oak trees adapt to various soils where other oaks may fail.<br><br>This deciduous tree is tolerant to urban conditions. Autumn colors are yellow-green, yellow, and yellow brown. The tree will bear acorns in the nursery in ten years. |

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|    | MONTEREY OAK           | Quercus polymorpha             |   | 3     | 20 Gal | Native to West Texas, Monterey Oak is resistant to oak wilt and is a hardy evergreen oak tree spreading to 60' feet wide as it matures and a height of 80'.  |
|    | TEXAS RED OAK          | Quercus virginiana texana      |   | 5     | 20 Gal | Texas Red Oak (Quercus buckleyi Nixon & Dorr) is a deciduous tree which is native to the southern Great Plains of the United States. It is smaller and more likely to be multi-trunked than its close relative, the Shumard Oak. The two species are interfertile, and hybrids are common along a line from Dallas to San Antonio. Texas Red Oak usually is 30 to 50 feet (9 to 15 meters) tall at maturity, and seldom reaches a height of more than 75 feet (23 meters). Its previous scientific name was Quercus texana which is now the scientific name for Nuttall's Oak and thus has led to much confusion when referencing this Oak. It is a highly regarded ornamental and shade tree. In autumn the leaves turn vivid red and orange. |
| <b><i>Upright Evergreens</i></b>   |                        |                                |   |       |        |  |
|  | JAPANESE YEW<br>'MAKI' | Podocarpus macrophyllus 'Maki' |  | 2     | 10 Gal | Podocarpus macrophyllus 'Maki' is a slow growing evergreen shrub that can reach 8-10' in height and 3-4' in width with a conical to dome shaped growth habit. Maki is smaller, more shrubby, and has shorter leaves than the species. The leaves are deep glossy green, nearly linear, and are spirally arranged along the stem. Shrubby Japanese Yew resembles a true Yew (Taxus spp.), hence the common name. This is a great plant to use as a screen or a specimen.  |