

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Acacia, Wright	<i>Acacia greggii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	M	Sun. Deciduous, with compound leaflets, yellowish "bottlebrush" flowers, and recurved thorns. Wright acacia ("the right acacia") has a small, rounded, multi-trunked form and grows well in the thin rocky soils of the Edwards Plateau northwest of San Antonio. Blooms are used to produce an excellent honey during the warm season. Wright acacia provides a nice shade and generally requires no additional irrigation once established. It works well in parking lots, tree parks and inferno strips. A Texas native; find it at native plant suppliers; it is more commonly available in Austin.
Anacacho Orchid Tree	<i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i>	S	Sun to part shade; can be evergreen with south wall protection, otherwise deciduous, with unique hooflike leaves and orchid-like pink or white flowers in spring. A multi-trunked small specimen tree or a mounding shrub; performs well in thin, rocky soil. A native of Texas and northeastern Mexico.
Anacahuita (Mexican Olive)	<i>Cordia boissiereri</i>	S	Sun; semi-evergreen; very ornamental, with large, thick leaves, a rounded crown and, often, multiple trunks; big white trumpet flowers in summer and sometimes year-round. May sustain damage in subfreezing temperatures (15 degrees F) but generally returns from roots; benefits from full winter sun or south wall protection. Once established, Mexican olive is very drought-hardy; see it planted along highways in Rio Grande Valley. A native of Texas and northeastern Mexico.
Anaqua	<i>Ehretia anacua</i>	M	Sun or shade. An evergreen broadleaf (partly deciduous in central Texas.) White flower clusters in warm weather, followed by tiny pumpkin-colored sweet fruits that attract birds. Full grown, anaqua may resemble a gnarled live oak, but the reddish, furrowed bark and rough, sandpappy dark leaves are distinctive. It is a charming specimen in all sizes. Also known as knockaway or sandpaper tree. Native to south Texas and northeastern Mexico.

PLANT LIST
Trees

Small: 10-25 feet
Medium: 25-40 feet
Large: 40 feet and higher

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Ash, Mexican	<i>Fraxinus berlandieri</i>	30'	Sun or partial shade. Deciduous; prefers the deeper soils and riparian environments common around the south and east quadrants. A low-branching, fast-growing, somewhat drought tolerant native ash that provides nice dappled shade. It resembles Arizona ash and the two species were once planted interchangeably; like its cousin, Mexican ash is rather weak-wooded and not especially long lived, with various pest and disease problems requiring some management. Avoid thin rocky soils. A Texas native.
Ash, Texas	<i>Fraxinus texensis</i>	M	Partial shade; deciduous, with 5 rounded leaflets and a densely branched canopy. A fairly small, somewhat rare tree, often found in Hill Country canyons; it is considered a drought-hardy variant of American white ash (of baseball bat fame), but still prefers riparian environments or moist soil. Long lived, with excellent burgundy fall color. A Texas native.
Ashe Juniper	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	M	Sun or partial shade. Fragrant, evergreen conifer, with shaggy bark used by the endemic golden-cheeked warbler for nest-building. Decomposing cedar leaves create a rich soil which enables germination for some wild plant species. Female junipers produce the bluish berries relished by wildlife. Males produce pollen in late winter; where they occur in large concentrations, such as the Hill Country, this causes misery for those with cedar allergies. Native from northeastern Mexico to Texas and south-central U.S.
Bigtooth Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	M	Sun/part shade; deciduous; outstanding fall color. Bigtooth maple requires fairly moist soil. Seeds are a good food source for wildlife. A Texas native, from the Edwards Plateau west to Utah. This is the same species many tourists travel to see at Lost Maples State Park and west Texas in autumn.
Blackjack Oak	<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	L	Sun/part shade; deciduous; needs well drained, preferably sandy, soil.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Brasil (Condalia)	<i>Condalia hookeri</i>	S	Sun or shade. Nearly evergreen small tree, with glowing lime-green foliage. The name is a Spanish reference to charcoal, for the dark greyish-black bark and reddish twigs. Flowers and fruits year-round. Brasil is common and thicket-forming in native understory. In the wild it tends to be thin-crowned with wide-spreading branches, but in the home landscape it can make an interesting specimen for brush sculpture. A Texas native.
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	L	Full sun. Deciduous; large acorns and leaves. A good shade tree, resistant to oak wilt. Native to Texas.
Cedar Elm	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	M	Sun or shade; deciduous; small, rough leaves, with good yellow fall color. Oval canopy, with nice form often employed as a street tree. Tough and easily maintained. Adaptable as to soil type; tolerates thin soils and clay, as well as urban conditions and root compaction. Southern U.S. and Mexico; a Texas native.
Chinquapin Oak	<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	L	Sun or light shade; deciduous, with unique saw-toothed margins and a rounded canopy that provides great shade. Chinquapin oak does well in our limestone soils, with a moderate growth rate. Mostly resistant to oak wilt; rarely dies from it. Eastern North America; a Texas native.
Chitalpa	<i>Chitalpa x tashkentensis</i>	M	Full sun; deciduous and fast-growing, with weak wood and a very low, spreading canopy. Blooms continuously from spring through fall. Trumpetlike flowers are light pink. Chitalpa is a hybrid between catalpa (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>) and desert willow (<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>), growing much larger than most native desert willows. It often requires pruning and considerable shaping to take advantage of this size; but makes a good shade for many garden plants. Very attractive to summering hummingbirds.
Crabapple, Texas	<i>Malus ioensis</i> var. <i>texana</i>	S	Partial shade, deciduous, spring white flowers

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Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia sp.	S	Full sun only (crape myrtles will not bloom well around your live oaks.) Deciduous. A wide range of sizes, forms, and pink, purple and white varieties are available. Attractive form, peeling bark and fall color. Don't cut them in winter. The strange ritual of chopping, stumping and deforming crape myrtles doesn't help them bloom, and has no known botanical, horticultural, or aesthetic purpose or precedent; but it robs us of the lovely and much-needed shade they might have provided. If your yard isn't big enough for crape myrtle, substitute cenizo (sun) or barbados cherry (shade.) East Asia.
Crape Myrtle 'Basham's Party Pink'	Lagerstroemia fauriei x indica	M	Full sun; deciduous, with pale "partly pink" flowers throughout the warm season. A very large crape myrtle, hybridized in Houston, Texas. See it at the Sunken Gardens in Brackenridge Park. Benefits include attractive peeling bark, fast growth, large size, more flowers, less seed litter, and resistance to powdery mildew.
Crape Myrtle 'Natchez'	Lagerstroemia fauriei x indica	M	Full sun; deciduous, with handsome peeling reddish-white bark and abundant white flowers during summer. Like other "Indian series" crape myrtle hybrids produced at the National Arboretum, 'Natchez' exhibits resistance to to powdery mildew.
Cypress, Arizona	Cupressus arizonica	M	Full sun; an evergreen conifer, with dense gray-green or bluish foliage and a pyramidal form. Fragrance is most noticeable in cold weather. Arizona cypress is fast growing and performs well in San Antonio, providing strong form to xeriscapes. Drought tolerant. A West Texas native. "Carolina Sapphire" is a widely available cultivar.
Cypress, Bald	Taxodium distichum	L	Sun, part shade; deciduous, with spectacular copper or yellow fall color; a very tall tree, eventually flat-topped; should be planted within 15 feet of water (for upland sites, see Montezuma cypress instead.) Native of central Texas and southeastern US.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	M	Sun; evergreen. The classical cypress grows like an exclamation point in the landscape. Tolerates hot, dry summers (even in West Texas, with occasional soakings.) Irrigate carefully, as wet leaves have been noted to drop more easily, compromising the architectural effect. Mediterranean.
Cypress, Montezuma	<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i>	L	Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen conifer with a weeping canopy. Considerably larger and faster growing than bald cypress. It produces no cypress "knees." Though in the wild it prefers marshes or riparian sites, it adapts to dry upland locations, streets, and parks, and endures drought. One of the largest-girthed trees in the world. Mexico; a rare Texas native in the Rio Grande Valley.
Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	L	Full sun. A sprawling evergreen conifer, with a bluish pyramidal form. Fast-growing to 40 ft. in well-drained soil. Adapts to both acidic and alkaline soils, including compacted clays, as long as they are deep enough; not appropriate for thin rocky soils. Treetops can occasionally be disfigured, possibly due to humid summers and/or cold winters. Himalayas.
Desert Willow	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	M	Full sun. Deciduous, with narrow leaves and pink tubular flowers throughout the warm season. ("Bubba" is a purple-flowered variant.) Very drought tolerant; do not overwater, especially in winter. Blooms on new wood only; irregular growth habit; responds well to pruning. Native to Texas and western U.S.
Ebony	<i>Ebenopsis ebano</i>	S	Sun. Intensely evergreen, with tiny leaflets on dark, thorny bark (ebony is the hardest wood in North America.) Texas Ebony can eventually grow to tree size and provide dense shade, but locally it may be better suited to providing evergreen screening similar to arbor vitae. Excellent for drought-hardy wildscapes, native edges, and bird and wildlife habitat. Inconspicuous white flowers and large twisting seed pods. A Texas native, south to Yucatan.
Escarpment Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>eximia</i>	M	Sun to shade. Deciduous; good fall color; fruit relished by wildlife. Native to Texas, from Edwards Plateau to Rio Grande plains.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Eve's Necklace	Styphnolobium affine (Sophora affinis)	M	Sun or shade. Deciduous; a pretty small tree (can grow as a vine in shaded areas). Flowers briefly in spring, with dangling seedpods persisting until winter; fragrant white to pink racemes resemble those of its close relative, Texas mountain laurel. Native to Texas and south-central U.S.
Flowery Senna	Cassia corymbosa	S	Sun or partial shade; nearly evergreen with dark compound leaves and buttercup yellow flowers in mid to late summer. Fairly tolerant of shade and poor, rocky soils; endures freezing temperatures. Attracts hummingbirds and sulphur butterflies. Invasive; for a similar effect, try Bird of Paradise (Thornless.) Argentina.
Goldenball Lead Tree	Leucaena retusa	S	Full sun. Nearly evergreen; thornless; with breezy foliage and big, fragrant yellow flowers after summer rains. Can reach 25', but usually smaller in stature. Good for thin rocky soils and sloping sites. Native to southwest Texas and northern Mexico.
Hackberry (Sugarberry)	Celtis laevigata	M	Sun or shade. Deciduous, with coarse leaves; prolific; relished by wildlife for fruit and browse. Fruit is a small stone with a sweet, datelike skin. Easily identified by the corky projections on its smooth bark and its leaf galls. With a fast, carefree growth habit, hackberry is omnipresent in shaded woodlands and useful for wildscapes and native plantings; when an opening appears in the forest canopy, hackberry leaps upward to take advantage of the sun. It is short-lived and weak-wooded, but still one of the most common local street and shade trees, especially around apartments, driveways, greenways and alleys. Southern U.S. to Mexico; a Texas native.
Hackberry, Spiny	Celtis pallida	S	Shade or sun. Lanky and nearly evergreen, with leaves serrated along the tip, inconspicuous greenish white flowers, and tiny sweet fruit. Rarely found as a brush sculpture or cultivated specimen, but it makes a nice drought hardy tree if trained upright. Sharp thorns and flexible branches allow it to easily entangle passersby once hooked. It's most common in brushy edges, where it provides excellent nesting or forage opportunities for birds. Chihuahuan Desert, east to Tamaulipan brushlands throughout south Texas; a Texas native.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Holly, Possumhaw	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	S	Sun/partial shade; deciduous, with dull unarmed leaves resembling yaupon holly but larger and more paddle-shaped. Admired for the female's red fruit, which persists on bare branches through winter. Attracts fruit-eating birds. Very high heat tolerance. A Texas native.
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	S	Sun or shade; evergreen, with small soft leaves; new foliage often appears yellowish or red. Female bears red fruit in winter, putting on a spectacular show and attracting birds and wreath-makers. Often densely sheared as topiary, yaupon can be seen in a variety of forms, but on its own becomes a small spreading multi- or single-trunked tree or large shrub with a drooping canopy. Dwarf forms available. Southeastern U.S.; a Texas native, mostly east of San Antonio.
Huisache	<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> (syn. <i>Acacia farnesiana</i>)	M	Full sun. Semi-evergreen in warm winters, with delicate pinnate foliage and a spreading, vasselike shape. Extremely fragrant spring flowers with mimosa-like yellow blooms are used as an ingredient for perfumes in southern Europe, where huisache is commonly cultivated. Young trunks and branches are armed with stout paired thorns, but these become less obtrusive as the plant matures. Huisache is a durable, fast-growing and drought-tolerant tree that provides breezy shade and considerable wildlife value; however, careful training is required to produce strong form. Attracts birds, butterflies, and other wildlife. Native to Texas and Mexico.
Indian Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina x bidwillii</i> 'Camdeni'	M	Full sun to part shade. A large deciduous shrub or tropical tree, with waxy leaves, clawlike thorns and red tubular blooms throughout the warm season. Drought- and heat tolerant; attracts hummingbirds and orioles. May sustain damage in hard freezes; plants can be freely cut to the ground or restarted annually. A garden hybrid; for a small native version see coral bean.
Kidneywood	<i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	S	Sun or partial shade. A deciduous, delicate shrub or small tree in the citrus family, with spicy fragrant leaves and white flowers. Because their wood fluoresces in water, kidneywoods were once harnessed to treat a variety of disorders of the kidneys and urinary tract, hence the name. A Texas native.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	M	Sun; deciduous; very attractive exfoliating, multicolored bark and graceful vase-like form. Susceptible to cotton root rot in some soils. Reseeds freely; East Asia.
Lacey Oak	<i>Quercus laceyi</i>	M	Also called blue oak. Sun or part shade; deciduous; thick distinctly bluish leaves have shallow lobes and nice fall color. Tolerates thin soils. An excellent choice for a specimen in small outdoor areas, but like live oak, in recent years lacey oak has demonstrated susceptibility to oak wilt fungus; appropriate precautions should be taken. Native to Texas' Edwards Plateau.
Live Oak, Coastal	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	L	Sun. Semi-evergreen. Small glossy leaves. Stouter and more upright than Escarpment Live Oak; presumably adapted to deeper sandier soils. Live oaks are enduring and valuable to wildlife, but along with red oak they are very susceptible to oak wilt and should only be used in combination with other evergreens to prevent total canopy loss. A Texas native.
Live Oak, Escarpment	<i>Quercus fusiformis</i>	L	Sun/part shade; semi-evergreen; long-lived and thicket-forming; adapted to thin soils. Susceptible to live oak wilt and live oak decline. This is the common live oak of the Texas Hill Country. Wild specimens are commonly retained when new subdivisions are laid out, creating deep shade that may make it difficult to grow grass; use shade-tolerant plants instead. South-central U.S. to northeastern Mexico; a Texas native.
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	S	Partial shade; appreciates protection from western summer sun. Evergreen, with long, large leaves. Fragrant flowers and sweet, bountiful plums during mild winters. Low-maintenance; excellent for screening, especially on the east side of a house or a live oak. Attracts bees and birds. East Asia.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Mescal Bean (Mountain Laurel)	<i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	S	Sun; evergreen, with thick round compound leaflets and grape candy-scented flower clusters in March or April. Bright red stonelike seeds are poisonous. Notoriously slow growing; in this area, mountain laurel is most common found on dry limestone ledges with excellent drainage, but it adapts to east-side Blackland clays and southern sandy soils where it is commonly used as a landscape specimen. A Texas native, south to central Mexico.
Mesquite, Honey	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	M	Full sun only. Deciduous, with a rambling, slow-growing form. Recognized by long compound leaflets, stout thorns, and wide-spreading, drooping branches. Flowers periodically during warm weather, and fruits even during drought; an important food source for early native Americans. One of the most popular woods for southern barbecue, imparting smoky flavor to meats and vegetables. One of the bigger shade trees for sandy soils; don't overwater. Southwestern U.S. and Mexico; a Texas native.
Mexican Buckeye	<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	M	Sun/part shade; deciduous, low, and spreading, with excellent yellow fall color. Fragrant spring flowers resemble redbud but appear later in spring; large lobed seed pods provide winter interest. A Texas native.
Monterey Oak (Mexican White Oak)	<i>Quercus polymorpha</i>	L	Sun or light shade. Semi-evergreen, with fairly large leathery leaves. Upright, long-lived and fast-growing; considered resistant to oak wilt. Prefers some soil depth, but can adapt to thinner soils. A Texas native; mostly found in Mexico.
Olive, European	<i>Olea europea</i>	M	Full sun or light shade. Evergreen, silvery green leaves with white undersides. Can be grown in small orchards in the residential landscape, though fruit production is very dependent upon ideal cultivation, irrigation and climactic conditions (mild winters, and long dry summers.) Olive is long-lived and drought hardy and tolerates thin alkaline soils. Cold tolerance, comparable to citrus, increases with age; small trees may be damaged in extreme winters and killed below 15 degrees. Of the many recommended varieties 'Arbequina' and 'Mission' are among the hardiest. Mediterranean.

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Orchid Tree, Mexican	Bauhinia mexicana	6' - 12'	Sun, or partial shade. Tropical evergreen. Usually seen as a shrub, but with south wall protection it can form a small tree. The common name, "Pata de cabra," refers to the distinctive, sharply pointed cloven leaves. Pinkish-white ribbonlike blooms throughout the warm season. In central Texas it may freeze to the ground in cold winters, but returns from the roots to regain a shrublike form by midsummer. It may require supplemental water if in full sun. Attracts swarms of butterflies and hummingbirds to a sunny garden. Mexico.
Paloverde (Retama)	Parkinsonia texana	S	Full sun; deciduous and fast growing, with ribbonlike leaves and easy, spreading dappled shade. Unusual green bark; thorns. Yellow flowers appear in spring/summer and occasionally throughout the warm season. Southwestern U.S. and Mexico; a Texas native.
Paloverde (Thornless)	Parkinsonia X Cercidium 'Desert Museum'	S	Full sun; deciduous, with tiny compound leaves, green bark, and yellow blooms in early summer and intermittently until fall. Remarkably, this hybrid of three wild paloverdes is thornless, and thus useful for a variety of pedestrian settings. Fast growth rate.
Pecan	Carya illinoensis	L	Sun or shade, deciduous, with fragrant hickory leaves and a huge, shapely trunk; probably the largest-growing tree in Texas. Pecan needs lots of time, space and deep soil and tends to shed large branches in wind; it's not always appropriate for smaller landscapes, power lines, or dry upland sites. Slow growing. Pecan provides the kind of dappled shade that's perfect for St. Augustine grass. Edible nuts provide wildlife value. East-central U.S.; a Texas native.
Persimmon, Asian	Diospyros kaki	S	Sun or partial shade. Deciduous, with large glossy heart-shaped leaves and bright yellow-orange fruit in autumn. Outstanding fiery fall color; nothing beats it. To experience the botanical name ("divine fruit") wait until the fruit has thoroughly ripened and softened almost to a custard inside its smooth skin; most astringent varieties are unpleasantly "furry" tasting (and completely unpalatable) until this occurs. Japanese persimmon does not require specific soils like peach and apple trees do. Recommended cultivars include 'Fuyu' and 'Jiro'; 'Eureka' and 'Korean' are excellent astringent varieties. East Asia.

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Persimmon, Texas	Diospyros texana	S	Full sun, or partial shade. Deciduous, with a dense twiggy crown. Attractive white bark peels in a manner resembling crape myrtle. Persimmon is slow-growing but long-lived, strong-wooded, and ornamental. Very useful as an understory tree specimen. Female trees bear black fruit in late summer. A Texas native, south to Mexico.
Pine, Aleppo	Pinus halepensis	M	Full sun; evergreen, with rounded canopy and warm yellowish-green leaves. Tolerates alkaline soils. Deep freezes can damage the crown on younger plants, giving a gnarled appearance. Mediterranean.
Pine, Italian Stone	Pinus pinea	L	Sun; evergreen with long needles and a very flat, distinctive umbrella-like canopy; slow growing. Young plants can be affected by extreme cold. A very large conifer, comparable to Deodar cedar. Excellent specimens can be seen at Ft. Sam Houston and other area military bases. Mediterranean.
Pistache, Texas	Pistacia texana	S	Full sun or part shade. Semi-evergreen, with small compound leaflets and an irregular form, sometimes quite tall. Red fruit clusters in autumn. A Texas native, in canyon country and along the Rio Grande.
Plum, Mexican	Prunus mexicana	S	Sun or shade. Deciduous, with attractive striated bark and heavily drooping ovate leaves. Fragrant white flowers appear in late winter, with tart edible fruit in fall. Native to Texas and south-central U.S. Rose family.
Ponytail Palm	Beaucarnea recurvata	6'	Sun or partial shade. Evergreen to 15 degrees F when established, though young specimens may be damaged by prolonged cold; this is why local ponytail palms are most commonly seen as potted specimens. Long, straplike thick leaves and panicles of creamy white flowers resemble their close relatives, the beargrass nolinias. Extremely drought-tolerant, with a noticeably swollen base ("elephant foot") used for storing water. Native to Tamaulipas and eastern Mexico.

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Red Oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	L	Full sun. Deciduous, with good fall color. A good shade tree, larger than Texas Red Oak; occurs on moist, deep soils in the eastern part of Texas. It tolerates dry alkaline soil but full-grown landscape trees may struggle in drought, and they are vulnerable to oak wilt. A Texas native.
Red Oak, Texas	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	M	Sun/partial shade; deciduous, with excellent fall color. Smaller, more multi-trunked and more drought tolerant than Shumard Red Oak. Appropriate for alkaline soils, but vulnerable to oak wilt. Fruit and foliage are valuable to wildlife. A Texas native.
Redbud, Mexican	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>mexicana</i>	S	Sun; deciduous, with small, glossy, strongly dimpled leaves that may tolerate drought better than its Texas cousin. Purplish blooms in very early spring. Generally grows as a multi-trunked specimen. Tolerates thin limestone soils; requires good drainage. Native to west Texas.
Redbud, Texas or Oklahoma	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	S	Sun or deciduous shade (not effective under live oaks.) Deciduous, with thick heart-shaped leaves and pink flowers very early in spring. Fast growing; tolerates thinner soils and drought better than its eastern cousin. South-central U.S.; a Texas native.
Roughleaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	S	Sun/part shade; deciduous, with the characteristic large, heavily veined teardrop-shaped leaves of dogwood; white flowers in spring with bountiful fruit in autumn. Versatile and thicket forming, especially common at creeksides and deep understory. Nice fall color; recommended for wildscapes. A Texas native.
Rusty Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	S	Sun or partial shade. Deciduous; fall color, white flower clusters. A Texas native.
Silktassel, Mexican	<i>Garrya ovata</i>	S	Sun or shade; evergreen, with small somewhat wooly dark leaves. Flowers appear in spring; fruits attract birds and wildlife. An excellent native option for thin, well-drained alkaline soils. Grows more densely in sun; an effective screen or hedge wherever evergreen sumac or mountain laurel are used; more commonly seen growing as a wild understory plant. A Texas native, also in northern Mexico.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Remarks
Smoke Tree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	S	Full or partial sun. Deciduous, with rounded bluish leaves and good spring and fall color; flower panicles appear in mid-spring, with long wispy petioles that resemble clouds of smoke. Tolerant of drought and thin rocky soils; fairly slow growing. A Texas native.
Soapberry, Western	<i>Sapindus drummondii</i>	M	Sun or partial sun; deciduous, with good yellow fall color; clusters of cream-colored flowers in late spring. The leaves resemble tree-of-heaven, flowers resemble Japanese ligustrum, and the fruit resembles Chinaberry; but soapberry is a Texas native, and a somewhat uncommon one at that. Spreads by rhizomes to form groves, especially on limestone; in this area, normally found in understory in combination with other small-sized trees. Available through native plant vendors.
Sycamore, Mexican	<i>Platanus mexicana</i>	L	Full sun. Deciduous, with large broad leaves and whitish trunks for a striking silver-and-black effect. A good shade tree, and fast-growing, but not especially long lived. Mexico.
Sycamore, Texas	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	L	Full sun. Deciduous, with distinctive sloughing bark; smaller leaves than Mexican sycamore. A common shade tree; fast growth rate, but not long lived, especially in dry upland sites. Eastern U.S.; a Texas native.
Texas Buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i> var. <i>arguta</i>	M	Partial-shade; deciduous, with palmate leaves distinguished from <i>aesculus pavia</i> by having 7 to 11 leaflets. Creamy yellow clusters in spring. Prefers riparian environments; on deeper and moister Blackland soils it can grow to 40 ft or more. Leaves drop early in drought. A Texas native.
Tree Cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	S	Full sun. Evergreen, woody-trunked tree cactus with thick spiny stems and abundant magenta-colored flowers in late spring and sometimes late summer; yellow fruit in winter. A strong focal point for any cactus garden, and a very unusual small tree, though maintaining it as such requires some horticultural effort; give it excellent drainage and plenty of room. Fast growing. Tree cholla can be found at nurseries, but is also common as a pass-along plant as it is very easy to grow. If cuttings are used, allow them to callus over before re-planting. Southwestern U.S. and Mexico; a Texas native.

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Vitex	Vitex agnus-castus	S	Also called Texas lilac for its resemblance to the Syringa sp. popular in cooler climates. Sun/partial shade; deciduous, with high heat and drought tolerance and fragrant palmate leaves unpalatable to deer. Lavender flower spikes appear during warm weather, attracting butterflies. Allowed to form a tree, vitex becomes big and tangled; many landscapers cut it to the ground in winter to maintain at shrub size (vitex regrows swiftly and blooms very vigorously on new wood.) Deadhead after every bloom cycle to prolong the flowering season. Asia.
Wafer Ash, Hop tree	Ptelea trifoliata	S	Sun or shade; semi-evergreen; effective as an understory tree, especially among small deciduous trees in wildscapes. Strongly pungent when touched or crushed. Attracts egg-laying swallowtail butterflies. North America; native to Texas.