

Outstanding Landscape Plants for East Texas

Ground Covers

Asiatic Jasmine
English Ivy
Purple Winter Creeper
Blue Pacific Juniper
Liriope
Mondograss
Vinca

Vine

Boston Ivy
Fig Ivy
Carolina Jessamine
Clematis
Coral Honeysuckle
Virginia Creeper
Wisteria

Dwarf Shrubs

Barberry
Dwarf Yaupon Holly
Junipers
Indian Hawthorn
Nandina
Spirea

Small Shrubs

Abelia
Barberry
Carissa Holly
Dwarf Crape Myrtle
Dwarf Burford Holly
Indian Hawthorn
Juniper
Nandina

Medium Shrubs

Camellia
Cleyera
Crepe Myrtle
Juniper
Burford Holly
Ligustrum
Texas Sage

Large Shrubs

Cherry Laurel
Crape Myrtle
Foster Holly
Japanese Yew
Leyland Cypress
Photinia
Southern Wax Myrtle

Small Trees

Crape Myrtle
Yaupon Holly
Japanese Black Pine
Saucer Magnolia
Ornamental Pear
Redbud

Medium Trees

American Holly
Chinese Pistachio
Crabapple
Lacebark Elm
Leyland Cypress
Caddo, Sugar Maple
Red Maple
Ornamental Pear

Large Trees

Ginkgo
Southern Sugar Maple
Shumard Red Oak
Live or White Oak
River Birch
Bald Cypress
Tulip Poplar

Perennials

Coreopsis
Daylily
Iris
Phlox
Salvias
Sedums
Yarrow

Annuals

Cosmos
Marigold
Narrow-leaved Zinnia
Periwinkle
Petunia
Verbena

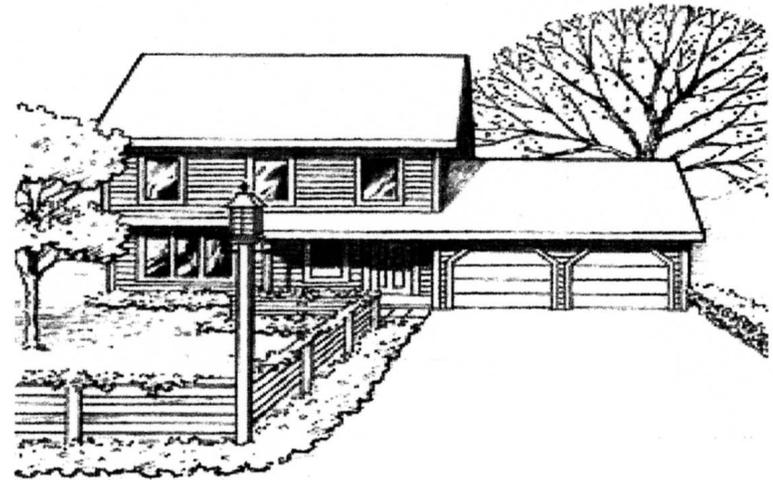
Plants for Shade

Aspidistra
Ferns
Hinckley's Columbine
Helleri Holly
Aucuba
Mahonia
Ruellia
Sweet Violet

Smith County Master Gardeners

present

Landscape Water Conservation

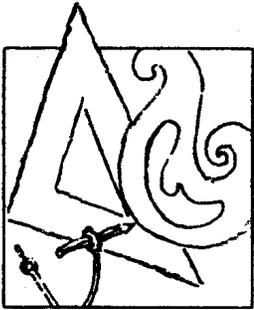


Educational programs conducted by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, handicap or national origin.

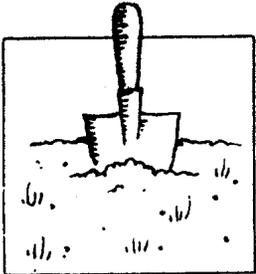


Xeriscape

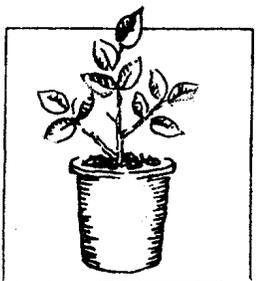
Yes, you can have an attractive, low maintenance, Xeriscape landscape, even with our seasonal fluctuation of rainfall and periodic droughts and reduce landscape water usage. Xeriscape is a complicated word (Greek word xeros, meaning “dry”, and landscape) that has come to mean a quality, water-efficient landscape. It combines common-sense gardening techniques by incorporating seven basic principles which lead to saving water. These concepts, which are listed below, are endorsed by the National Xeriscape Council and promoted by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service.



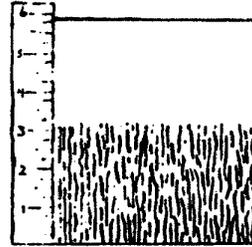
Planning and Design: A well-planned garden design will help you balance beauty with water conservation. Start by sketching your yard showing the location of existing structures, trees, shrubs and grass areas. Then consider the landscape budget, appearance, function, maintenance and water requirements of your landscape. Local landscape architects, designers and County Extension Agents can provide assistance. Implementing your landscape design can be done over several years.



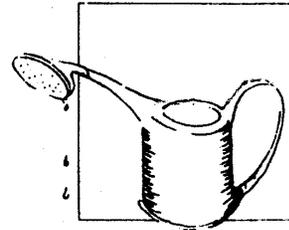
Soil Analysis and Preparation: A plant’s health depends on the nutrients in the soil in which it grows. Add 4 inches of organic matter to the soil of shrubs and flower beds to improve the water and nutrient holding capacity of the soil.



Appropriate Selection: A Xeriscape garden does not have to look any different than the traditional garden. The key is to carefully match the water and soil requirements to the trees, shrubs and ground covers you want to grow. Texas is blessed with an abundance of beautiful native plants that are naturally adapted to the region. Combining these native plants with well-adapted exotic plants adds interest to the landscape as well as conserves water.



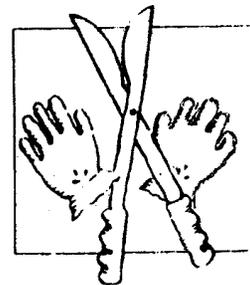
Practical Turf Areas: Lawns are part of the traditional landscape, but they are also water and fertilizer gluttons, so where possible, reduce them. Use grass only where it is needed, such as play areas. Carefully select your grass according to its intended use, planting location, light and maintenance requirements.



Efficient Irrigation: Even with a well-designed landscape there will be areas that will need supplemental watering. This is where knowing the water requirements of your plants and about irrigation comes in handy. Begin by grouping plants together with similar water requirements. Water lawns separately from ornamentals and use water efficient sprinklers, low-volume irrigation systems or bubblers and drip hoses.



Use of Mulches: Mulching may be the wisest thing you can do for your garden. Mulch is a non-living material that covers the soil surface protecting plants from the elements, conserving moisture and reducing weeds. Apply a 2 or 3 inch layer of mulch, such as pine bark, cypress, shredded leaves or pine straw on the surface of the soil.



Appropriate Maintenance: Xeriscaping has an added bonus. It is the closest thing there is to a low maintenance garden. A well-designed landscape: reduces mowing by 50 percent; once-a-year mulching; elimination of weak, unadapted plants, reduced weeding; and incorporates more efficient watering techniques.

For further information on Xeriscaping visit your local county Texas AgriLife Extension Service office or come by the Smith County AgriLife Extension Service office at 1517 W. Front Street, Suite 116, Tyler, TX 75701.