



‘Bloodgood’ Japanese Maple

Japanese maple trees are prized for their foliage throughout the growing season, including the autumn foliage season. ‘Bloodgood’ Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum* ‘Bloodgood’) is a fall foliage standout can be grown in zones 5-8 and attains a maximum size of about 20' x 20'. All Japanese Maples need morning sun, but will profit from shade in the afternoon. Its leaves in summer are a reddish-purple. At fall foliage time those leaves become a striking crimson.

Plant Use: Ornamental Tree

Exposure: Part Sun to Shade

Water Requirements: Medium



'Crimson Queen' Japanese Maple

The dwarf 'Crimson Queen' Japanese maple tree graces a garden with its pleasing weeping habit and dissected leaf shape. Over decades, it reaches a height of 6-8 feet and a spread of 10-12 feet. The dark red summer leaves of these trees mature to a crimson color for fall foliage.

Plant Use: Ornamental Tree

Exposure: Part Sun to Shade

Water Requirements: Medium





Japanese Aralia

The Japanese aralia is a fast growing evergreen that is native to Japan and South Korea. This shrub can reach 5-6 feet in height and width. Japanese aralia or *Fatsia japonica* produces large, dark green, deeply lobed leaves. From fall through winter umbels of small whitish flowers are seen which are then followed by clusters of small round black fruit. Japanese Aralia is a wonderful landscape choice for a tropical look; this is truly one of my favorite plants.

Plant Use: Shrub

Exposure: Part Sun-Shade

Water Requirements: Medium





Acanthus Mollis (Bears' Breeches)

Bears' breeches are bold specimen plants that form a clump of huge, deeply-cut glossy green leaves, bearing upright spikes 3-4 feet tall bearing hooded mauve-pink flowers in summer. Acanthus reaches a height and width of 4-6 feet, and looks especially striking in a small group. A drought tolerant plant, it is particularly well adapted for use in Texas gardens.

Plant Use: Perennial

Exposure: Part Sun to Shade

Water Requirements: Low



Green Aucuba

Aucuba is native from the Himalayas to Japan. Its leaves are large, leathery, and dark green in color. Aucubas have both male and female plants, the males have yellow anthers while the females have red/purple flowers followed by red berries, so if you want berries be sure to get a female! Aucuba is a great choice for even the shadiest of landscapes because it is extremely shade tolerant.

Plant Use: Shrub

Exposure: Part Sun to Shade

Water Requirements: Medium



Gardenscapes

Oakleaf Hydrangea

Oakleaf hydrangeas can be used wherever a bold texture is needed, such as an accent plant, in a naturalized shrub border, in front of tall evergreens, or near water. In late May and June, the oakleaf hydrangea bears attractive, showy, conical inflorescences of creamy white flowers, which later turn pinkish, and persist as a brown papery cone. Continuing the show in fall, the large leaves turn a burgundy color before dropping in the winter to expose attractive exfoliating bark

Plant Use: Large Shrub

Exposure: Part Sun to Shade

Water Requirements: Low to Medium





Garden Hydrangea

Hydrangeas are fast growing deciduous shrubs that can quickly reach a height of 4-6' with an equal spread. They display showy globe shaped clusters of bright pink flowers in early summer, and have a mounding growth habit that make it look wonderful grouped together in a border or as a specimen plant.

Plant Use: Flowering Shrub

Exposure: Partial Sun

Water Requirements: Medium to High



Southern Wood Fern

Dryopteris normalis is a deciduous terrestrial fern with lance-shaped fronds. One of the best ferns for the south and a Texas native, it will tolerate more sun than most other ferns, and can also survive drought up to 9 months if dormant. Southern Wood Fern is spreading and will grow to a height of 24 to 40 inches.

Plant Use: Perennial

Exposure: Part Sun to Full Shade

Water Requirements: High to Medium



Japanese Holly Fern

Japanese holly ferns are evergreen, shade-loving plants that require adequate, if not more than adequate, amounts of water for best performance in the landscape. The holly fern has spreading, glossy, dark green fronds that can reach a height of 18 to 30 inches. They also make great filler in cut flower arrangements.

Plant Use: Perennial

Exposure: Shade

Water Requirements: High to Medium





Knockout® Rose

Knockout roses are a floribunda type rose that were introduced in 2000 and are known for their compact size and resistance to disease, particularly black spot. In 2000, Knockout received the prestigious AARS award. This rose stays compact at 4' tall with a 3' spread. Best of all, Knockout roses will put on a show almost all year with continuous bloom from spring until frost. Does best in a moist well-drained soil.

Plant Use: Shrub

Exposure: Full Sun

Water Requirements: Medium





Scaveola

This heat loving, easy-care annual thrives in the sun and covers itself with a profusion of fan-shaped, lavender flowers. Scaveola reaches a height of 8 inches, and spreads 36 inches wide. It is perfect for large containers or sunny borders, and rewards gardeners with blooms from spring till frost.

Plant Use: Annual

Exposure: Full Sun

Water Requirements: Medium to High





Walters' Viburnum

Viburnum obovatum is native to the wetlands of Florida and can tolerate an occasional wet soil, but is also drought tolerant. In the spring, tiny white tubular flowers will cover the plant for 2-3 weeks, and are great for attracting butterflies. These flowers are then followed by clusters of blue black berries which attract birds. Walters' viburnum has small leathery dark green leaves and can grow to a height of 12-25' and a width of 6-10'. This shrub works well as a topiary, espalier, hedges, or even a screen.

Plant Use: Shrub

Exposure: Full Sun to Part Sun

Water Requirements: High to Low



Spring Bouquet Viburnum

Spring Bouquet Viburnum is an evergreen shrub with small, leathery, dark, green leaves. The new stems flush wine-red then fade to green. Viburnum tinus 'Compactum' has dense fragrant white to light pink flowers in the spring. The fruit is a blue black berry in the fall. This viburnum has a round compact upright growth habit and can get 5-6' tall by 5-6' wide making it perfect for small hedges or screens.

Plant Use: Shrub

Exposure: Full Sun

Water Requirements: Medium



Gardenscapes

Rosemary

In the landscape, rosemary is used in hot, sunny locations, as it is very drought resistant and withstands the heat and humidity well. This plant must have good drainage; it can't stand soggy feet. As an herb, rosemary is used to flavor meat dishes and condiments. The small blue flowers that appear in mid summer are edible as well, and make a nice garnish for salads. We use varieties of rosemary that are proven to perform well in Texas garden, tolerating both our North Texas winter and summers.

Plant Use: Perennial, Shrub

Exposure: Full Sun

Water Requirements: Low



Artemisia 'Powis Castle'

Grown for its decorative and aromatic foliage, Artemisia x 'Powis Castle' has feathery silver foliage that adds interest and character to the landscape, artemisia has a mounding habit of 24 to 36 inches in height, is frost hardy, and prefers well-drained soil and a sunny location. To look good year-round, Artemisia needs 'over' and 'under' pruning once a quarter. (I'll be happy to show you how to do this.) This plant is extremely drought resistant and does well in xeriscapes.

Plant Use: Perennial

Exposure: Sun to Partial Sun

Water Requirements: Medium to Low



Mary Nell Holly

Ilex x 'Mary Nell' is actually the result of a second generation cross and is a highly unusual holly variety. Mary Nell Holly grows to 10-15 feet in height and 6-8 feet in width and has oval, minutely scalloped light green leaves with points on each tip. This holly is great at maintaining a manicured look with little effort and produces bright red clusters of berries.

Plant Use: Shrub

Exposure: Full Sun to Shade

Water Requirements: Medium



Gardenscapes



Wallflower 'Bowles Mauve'

A great perennial that will flower in late spring. Flowers are 4 petaled in spikes and bright mauve-pink to lilac in color. The foliage has linear leaves and a gray-green color. Wallflowers should be spaced 18" apart and will grow 24" tall with a 35" spread. These plants are great in rock gardens, along walls and in perennial beds.

Plant Use: Flowering Perennial

Exposure: Sun to Partial Sun

Water Requirements: Medium





Horsetail Reed

The Horsetail Reed is one of the oldest known plants. It has no leaves, but produces a thick growth of slender deep green, reedlike stems 3-4 feet tall. It propagates easily by spreading underground. The elegant appearance and easy care of this plant make it great in containers and around water features.

Plant Use: Perennial Evergreen

Exposure: Partial Sun

Water Requirements: Medium





Live Oak

One of the most popular landscape trees in the south, the live oak is massive and wide spreading. Many consider it an evergreen, but the live oak does actually shed its leaves every year in the spring—only it grows new ones at the same time, giving it the appearance of being evergreen. The bark is reddish brown fissured with gray, and the leaves are leathery, shiny, dark green. Reaching up to 30-60 feet in height, it is also a Texas native.

Plant Use: Tree

Exposure: Full Sun

Water Requirements: Medium to High

