

Master Species List — P66 Angleton, Abigail Arias Park

33 species from the Master Species List tab · sizes are mature size in Gulf Coast (zone 9a) conditions

Mature size, appearance, and ecosystem services are **draft text, not yet verified**. The Verify column opens that species' record in the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center Native Plant Database (NPIN) for size, bloom period, and wildlife value. Photos and credits are pulled live from Wikimedia Commons.

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Image	Species	Mature size	Appearance	Ecosystem services	Photo	Verify
 mypubliclands · Public domain	Achillea millefolium Common Yarrow	1–3 ft H x 1–2 ft W	Flat-topped white flower clusters held above fine, ferny gray-green foliage from late spring into summer.	Shallow, open flowers feed small native bees, hoverflies and predatory wasps that few other plants support; fibrous roots bind loose soil.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Fritzflorreynolds · CC BY-SA 3.0	Asclepias incarnata Swamp Milkweed	3–5 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Upright clump of narrow willow-like leaves topped with domed clusters of dusty-pink flowers in midsummer.	Monarch host plant and strong nectar source; tolerates saturated soil, so it holds and filters the wettest low spots of the bed.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Great Smoky Mountains National Park from Gatlinburg, TN · Public domain	Asclepias tuberosa Butterfly Milkweed	1–2.5 ft H x 1–1.5 ft W	Low bushy mound of hairy stems capped with vivid orange flat-topped flower clusters through summer.	Host plant for monarch and queen caterpillars; a deep taproot makes it drought-proof and useful on dry, exposed edges.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 BlueCanoe · CC BY-SA 3.0	Baptisia alba var. macrophylla Largeleaf Wild White Indigo	3–4 ft H x 3–4 ft W	Shrub-like clump of blue-green foliage sending up tall spires of white pea flowers in spring, followed by charcoal seedpods.	Bumblebee-pollinated and a legume that fixes nitrogen into the soil; deep roots break up compacted ground.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center

 Daderot · CC0	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> Sideoats Grama	2–3 ft H x 1–2 ft W	Blue-green clumps with distinctive oat-like spikelets hanging from one side of each flowering stem.	Excellent for drought-tolerant erosion control; roots stabilize soil and seedheads support birds and grassland insects.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Antony-22 · CC BY-SA 4.0	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> Blue Mistflower (syn. Eupatorium coelestinum)	1.5–3 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Spreading colony of soft green leaves topped with fuzzy powder-blue flower clusters from late summer through fall.	A magnet for late-migrating monarchs and queens; colonizes to shade out weeds and cover bare soil between larger plants.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Harry Rose from South West Rocks, Australia · CC BY 2.0	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> Lanceleaf Tickseed	1–2 ft H x 1–1.5 ft W	Wiry stems holding bright golden-yellow daisies well above a low basal clump of narrow leaves.	Easy nectar and pollen for small native bees; ripe seedheads feed goldfinches, and it thrives in poor sandy soil where little else establishes.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Lord Koxinga · CC BY-SA 3.0	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> Purple Coneflower	2–4 ft H x 1.5–2 ft W	Stiff upright stems carrying rosy-purple drooping petals around a bristly bronze central cone.	Long-season nectar for butterflies and bees; seedheads left standing over winter feed finches and sparrows.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Daderot · Public domain	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> Purple Lovegrass	1–2 ft H x 1–2 ft W	Low tuft of coarse green blades that erupts into an airy purple-red cloud of seedheads in late summer.	Stabilizes sandy and disturbed ground; provides seed for small birds and low cover for ground-dwelling insects.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Sten Porse · CC BY-SA 3.0	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> Rattlesnake Master	3–5 ft H x 1.5–2 ft W	Stiff yucca-like blue-green strap leaves with branched stalks of pale greenish-white golf-ball flower heads.	Open flower heads feed wasps, beetles and flies excluded by tubular blooms; an unusually deep taproot improves water infiltration.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center



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Glandularia bipinnatifida
Prairie Verbena

0.5–1 ft H x 1–2 ft W

Low sprawling mat of deeply cut leaves studded with clusters of rose-purple flowers across most of the growing season.

Living groundcover that suppresses weeds and shields bare soil; heavily used by butterflies and skippers.

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Helianthus angustifolius
Swamp Sunflower

5–8 ft H x 2–4 ft W

Tall narrow-leaved stems capped in fall with masses of yellow dark-centered sunflowers.

Major late-season nectar and abundant bird seed; tolerates wet feet, so it anchors the low, poorly drained end of a bed.

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Hibiscus coccineus
Texas Star Hibiscus

6–8 ft H x 3–4 ft W

Tall red stems with palm-like divided leaves and huge crimson star-shaped flowers all summer.

Hummingbird nectar plant and host to specialist hibiscus bees; thrives in standing water and helps take up runoff.

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Ilex vomitoria
Yaupon Holly

12–20 ft H x 8–12 ft W

Evergreen small tree or large shrub with small glossy leaves, pale gray bark, and translucent red berries on female plants.

Berries feed birds well into winter and the dense evergreen canopy provides year-round cover and nesting; tolerates flooding, drought and salt.

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Lantana urticoides
Texas Lantana

3–6 ft H x 3–6 ft W

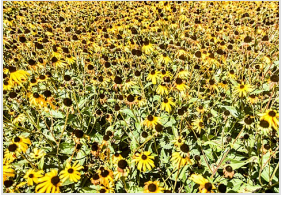
Sprawling shrubby form with rough aromatic leaves and flower clusters that open yellow and age to orange and red.

Among the heaviest butterfly nectar plants in the palette; dark fruits feed birds, and it holds up through heat and drought.

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 National Trails Office (US National Park Service) · Public domain	<i>Liatris spicata</i> Blazing Star	2–4 ft H x 1–1.5 ft W	Grassy basal foliage sending up dense purple bottlebrush spikes that open from the top down.	Premier nectar source for monarchs and swallowtails; corms store water and let it persist through dry spells.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Udan08 · CC BY-SA 3.0	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii</i> Turk's Cap	3–6 ft H x 3–5 ft W	Shrubby mound of large soft leaves hung with bright red turban-shaped flowers that never fully open.	A hummingbird staple from summer to frost; red fruits feed birds and it flowers reliably in shade where most natives will not.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Ethan Long · CC BY 4.0	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Wild Bergamot	2–4 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Square stems with minty gray-green foliage topped by ragged lavender pom-pom flowers in summer.	Feeds long-tongued bees, hummingbirds and hawkmoths; aromatic foliage is largely deer-resistant.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 DC Gardens · CC BY 2.0	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> Pink Muhly Grass	2–3 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Fine-textured green clump that erupts into a pink-purple haze of seedheads in fall.	Erosion control on sandy soil; seedheads feed birds and the dense base gives overwintering insects shelter.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Lord Koxinga · CC BY-SA 3.0	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> 'Siskiyou Pink' Beeblossom / Gaura (syn. <i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>)	2–3 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Airy wands of pink butterfly-like flowers dancing above narrow foliage, blooming from spring until frost.	One of the longest nectar seasons in the planting; taprooted and drought-tolerant once established.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Antony-22 · CC BY-SA 4.0	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i> Foxglove Beardtongue	3–4 ft H x 1.5–2 ft W	Upright stems of tubular white flowers above glossy basal leaves that often flush burgundy.	Late-spring nectar for bumblebees and mason bees at a point in the season when few natives are blooming.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center

 Judy Gallagher · CC BY 2.0	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i> Clustered Mountain Mint	2–3 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Spreading clump with silvery bracts under small pale flower heads and a strong mint scent when brushed.	One of the highest-visitation pollinator plants recorded, drawing wasps, bees, flies and butterflies simultaneously.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 peganum from Henfield, England · CC BY-SA 2.0	<i>Rudbeckia maxima</i> Great Coneflower	5–7 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Large paddle-shaped blue-gray basal leaves with tall bare stalks carrying drooping yellow petals around a high dark cone.	Structural nectar source and a heavy goldfinch seed producer; the tall stalks give birds perches over the planting.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Krzysztof Ziarnek, Kenraiz · CC BY-SA 4.0	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> 'Henry Eilers' Sweet Coneflower 'Henry Eilers'	4–5 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Tall branching stems with unusual quilled yellow petals rolled into narrow tubes around a dark cone.	Sustained late-summer nectar for bees and butterflies, with seedheads that hold through winter for birds.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 Erik Drost · CC BY 2.0	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> Brown-Eyed Susan	2–4 ft H x 1.5–3 ft W	Bushy, heavily branched plant covered in many small golden daisies with dark centers over a long bloom period.	Long nectar season and prolific seed for finches and sparrows; self-sows to fill gaps in a young planting.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center
 小石川人晃 · CC BY-SA 4.0	<i>Salvia azurea</i> Pitcher Sage / Blue Sage	3–5 ft H x 2–3 ft W	Slender leaning stems topped in fall with loose spikes of clear sky-blue flowers.	Late nectar for bumblebees and southbound hummingbirds; deep-rooted and very drought-tolerant.	WikiCommons	Wildflower Center



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Salvia coccinea
Tropical Red Salvia

1.5–3 ft H x 1–2 ft W

Loose upright stems with heart-shaped leaves and whorls of scarlet tubular flowers nearly year-round on the Gulf Coast.

Reliable hummingbird nectar across the longest possible season; reseeds freely to close bare ground.

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Salvia farinacea
Mealy Blue Sage

1.5–3 ft H x 1–2 ft W

Neat gray-green clump with violet-blue flower spikes on stems dusted white, blooming spring to frost.

Continuous nectar for bees and butterflies; handles heat, drought and poor soil with no supplemental water once established.

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Schizachyrium scoparium
Little Bluestem

2–4 ft H x 1–2 ft W

Upright blue-green clump that turns copper-orange in fall and holds fluffy silver seedheads into winter.

Host plant for several skipper butterflies; deep roots stabilize soil and the standing clump provides nesting cover.

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Senna lindheimeriana
Lindheimer's Senna

3–6 ft H x 2–4 ft W

Upright shrubby form with velvety gray-green compound leaves and spikes of yellow flowers in late summer.

Host plant for sulphur butterflies; nectar glands on the leaf stalks feed ants and predatory wasps in addition to the flowers.

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Solidago odora
Sweet Goldenrod

2–4 ft H x 1.5–2 ft W

Slender stems of anise-scented leaves with arching one-sided sprays of small yellow flowers in fall.

Critical late-season nectar and pollen before overwintering; supports a very large number of native moth and bee species.

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Solidago rugosa
'Fireworks'

Wrinkleleaf Goldenrod
'Fireworks'

3–4 ft H x 2–3 ft W

Fountain of arching stems that spray small yellow flowers outward like a firework in early fall.

Late nectar for migrating monarchs and native bees; clump-forming rather than running, so it stays where it is planted.

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Aster oblongifolius
'Twilight Sky'

Aromatic Aster (syn. Symphyotrichum oblongifolium)

1.5–2.5 ft H x 2–3 ft W

Compact mound of small aromatic leaves smothered in violet-purple daisies in mid to late fall.

Provides nectar at the very end of the season when almost nothing else is blooming; host plant for pearl crescent butterflies.

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