**Heat & Drought-Tolerant Plants**

**Ground Covers & Vines:**
- Ajuga
- Asian Jasmine
- Carolina Jasmine
- Coralberry
- Crossvine
- Dwarf Periwinkle
- Frogfruit
- Hyacinth Bean Vine
- Missouri Violets
- Passion Vine
- Thrift
- Artemisia
- Cardinal Vine
- Climbing Prairie Rose
- Coral Honeysuckle
- Cypress Vine
- English Ivy
- Horseherb
- Liriope
- Mondo Grass
- Sedum
- Trumpet Vine

**Grasses:**
- Big Bluestem
- Eastern Gamma Grass
- Gulf Muhly
- Inland Sea Oats
- Little Bluestem
- Sideoats Grama
- Buffalo Grass
- Indian Grass
- Lindheimer Muhly
- Seep Muhly

**Trees:**
- Bois D Arc
- Bur Oak
- Cherry Laurel
- Gum Bumelia
- Hercules Club
- Mesquite
- Post Oak
- Sumac family
- Texas Persimmon
- Buckeyes
- Carolina Buckthorn
- Eastern Red Cedar
- Holly family, *Ilex* spp
- Live Oak
- Pecan/Hickory family
- Sugarberry/Hackberry
- Texas Ash
- Walnut family

**Recommended Websites**
- aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu
- www.txsmartscape.com
- www.texassuperstar.com

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**Horticulture • Education • Community**

To ask a gardening question, request a speaker, or find out how to become a Certified Master Gardener

**CALL THE MG HELP DESK**

**214.904.3053**

Monday-Friday: 8:00 am – 4:30 pm

Email: dallasmg@ag.tamu.edu

Dallas County Master Gardeners are trained volunteers supporting Texas A&M AgriLife Extension - Dallas County Horticulture programming.

www.dallascountymastergardeners.org
Heat & Drought-Tolerant Plants

Shrubs & Woody Annuals:
Abelia  Agarito  American Beauty  Berry  Arkansas Yucca  Copper Canyon Daisy  Flame Acanthus  Red Yucca  Texas Lantana  Salvia species  Texas Sage  Turk's Cap

Perennial & Annual Plants:
Barbara's Buttons  Bergamot  Big Red Salvia  Blackfoot Daisy  Blue Flax  Calyphus  Coreopsis  Drummond Phlox  Eryngo  Four-Nerve Daisy  Green-thread  Lantana species  Maximillian Sunflower  Mealy Blue Sage  Milkweed  Moss Rose  Prairie Verbena  Purple Cone Flower  Ruellia  Skullcap  Spring Rain Lilly  Standing Cypress  Two-leaved Senna  Wild Foxglove  Wine Cups

Best Gardening Practices

Planning and Design: Consider function, location, size, appearance, amount of sunlight, water requirements, budget and maintenance. Try to reduce the size of your lawn and incorporate more drought tolerant beds. Use Texas gardening resources.

Bed Preparation: Remove existing plants, incorporate 3” of compost into the top 8” of soil and mound the bed higher in the center to allow for drainage. Adding 3” of expanded shale will improve the soil even more.

Soil Analysis: Take soil samples in several locations and send them to a reliable lab for testing. Use the results to determine the best fertilizer for your garden. This will probably be nitrogen.

Appropriate Plant Selection: Choose native and adapted plants because they thrive in our climate and soil without excessive watering, fertilization and pesticides. Choose ones with a Plant Hardiness Zone of 8 or less. Annuals are planted each year but bloom for longer periods.

Efficient Irrigation: Grouping your plants by their water needs makes the garden much easier to maintain. Ground level watering using soaker hoses, drip irrigation, and hand-watering, are most efficient and economical. New plants will need regular irrigation for the first two growing seasons, then the water can be reduced. Water deeply once a week in the absence of rain. This encourages good root systems and increases the plants’ resistance to pests and diseases.

Mulch your garden: Applying at least 3” of mulch each year will help the soil retain moisture, moderate the temperature of the soil in winter and summer, and help prevent weeds. As the mulch breaks down, it provides organic material to enrich the soil. Avoid piling mulch directly onto plant stems.

Appropriate Maintenance: If you follow these recommendations, there will be little or no need for pesticides. If you must use one, read the label to make sure it is the correct product for your problem and follow the directions as written. Remove weeds as you see them.

Earth-Kind® Gardening

These are the principles of Earth-Kind® gardening, a program developed by Texas AgriLife Extension, Texas A&M System. The objective of Earth-Kind® is to combine the best of organic and traditional gardening and landscaping principles to create a new horticultural system for the 21st Century, a research-proven system based on real-world effectiveness and environmental responsibility. It provides maximum gardening and landscape enjoyment while preserving and protecting our fragile environment. Putting Earth-Kind® techniques into everyday practice will help your family, your community and your environment. To find out more about Earth-Kind®, go to http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind