

Heat & Drought-Tolerant Plants

Ground Covers & Vines:

Ajuga	Artemesia
Asian Jasmine	Cardinal Vine
Carolina Jasmine	Climbing Prairie Rose
Coralberry	Coral Honeysuckle
Crossvine	Cypress Vine
Dwarf Periwinkle	English Ivy
Frogfruit	Horseherb
Hyacinth Bean Vine	Liriope
Missouri Violets	Mondo Grass
Passion Vine	Sedum
Thrift	Trumpet Vine

Grasses:

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

Trees:

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

Recommended Websites

aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu
www.txsmartscape.com
www.texassuperstar.com

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

10056 Marsh Lane, Ste B-101
 Dallas, TX 75229-0071
<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/>



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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

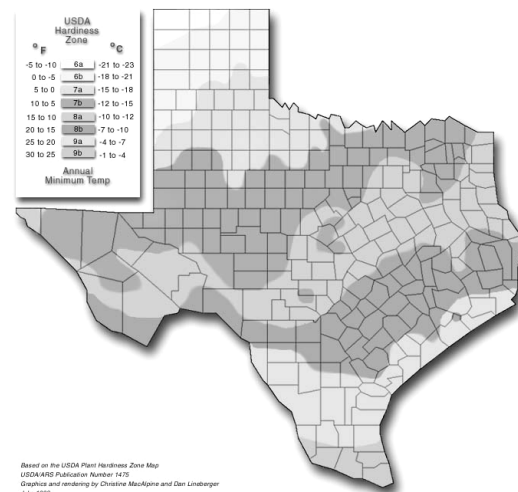
Monday-Friday: 8:00 am – 4:30 pm
 Email: dallasmg@ag.tamu.edu

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

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 Certified Dallas County Master Gardener

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

Tips for Successful Gardening in the Dallas Area



Based on the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map
 USDA/ARS Publication Number 1475
 Graphics and rendering by Christine MacAlpine and Dan Lindberger
 July, 1999

Dallas County Master Gardener

Heat & Drought-Tolerant Plants

Shrubs & Woody Annuals:

Abelia	Agarito
Althea	American Beauty Berry
Arkansas Yucca	Blue Carpet Juniper
Copper Canyon Daisy	Fragrant Sumac
Flame Acanthus	Red Yucca
Salvia species	Texas Lantana
Texas Sage	Texas Star Hibiscus
Turk's Cap	

Perennial & Annual Plants:

Barbara's Buttons	Bergamot
Big Red Salvia	Bitterweed
Blackfoot Daisy	Blue-Eyed Grass
Blue Flax	Bluebonnet
Calyophus	Cedar Sage
Coreopsis	Cow Pen Daisy
Drummond Phlox	Engelmann Daisy
Eryngo	Fall Obedient Plant
Four-Nerve Daisy	Gaillardia
Green-thread	Horsemint
Lantana species	Liatris species
Maximilian Sunflower	
Mealy Blue Sage	Mexican Hat
Milkweed	Missouri Primrose
Moss Rose	Partridge Pea
Prairie Verbena	Pink Evening Primrose
Purple Cone Flower	Rudbeckia
Ruellia	Scarlet Sage
Skullcap	Snow on the Prairie
Spring Rain Lilly	Spiderwort
Standing Cypress	Texas Bluebell
Two-leafed Senna	Wild Ageratum
Wild Foxglove	Wild Hyacinth
Wine Cups	Zexmenia

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. Pay careful attention to the mature size of the plant and follow the suggested spacing. Use a variety of plants that suit the location and function of your garden and that suit each other. Mix perennials and annuals to create blooms in each season. Perennials come back each year but usually have a short blooming season; 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>