

# Plants for Dryland Gardens

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There are a wealth of plants in the world, and many of them can be bought locally or within our region. The ones that will flourish in a dry climate despite periodic drought are often not sold at the bigger stores or nurseries. A smaller selection do well in the alkaline soils of our region, and not all of those are suited to residential gardens.

The attractive plants that thrive in our conditions will reward you for decades if you take the trouble to find them, or in some cases grow them from seeds.

Seeds can be collected in moderation from the wild, but transplanting dryland plants is often unsuccessful. Yucca plants routinely die when dug up, but the lowest bits of taproot accidentally left often resprout as if laughing at us. Plants that specialize in dry regions have grown slowly, and developed wide spreading roots. Please do not denude natural areas by digging up plants.

Do the work of taking well grown young plants that were babied in a nursery and wean them off the high water regimen that got them started. Put effort into developing their roots, so they adapt to your specific conditions.

A homeowner may be able to do this better than a professional irrigator who is accustomed to permanent installations for a lot of water on a frequent schedule. Instead use attach a temporary irrigation system to your hose bib during the first two years. Start with a simple [backflow preventer](#) first, and to that attach an irrigation timer that can program several cycles. Run a different hose to each area that needs a different amount of water.

More information about developing deep roots for new and grouping plants by water use is available in my online booklet [Creating Dryland Gardens](#).



## Garden Without Irrigation

Rainwater is enough for many attractive plants. If this is your first time to consider gardening without groundwater irrigation, please read my booklet online [Creating Dryland Gardens](#). The wrong plan, planting or watering techniques can ruin even drought tolerant species for life disconnected from the hose.

A few plants needing more water can be supported by routing storm-water running off yards, drives, or roofs into the planting beds. In addition, during droughts the greywater draining from your clothes washer, bathtub or shower and bath sinks can also supplement scarce rain. Even air conditioning condensation can contribute to healthy plants. Check out the [Panhandle Garden Planner](#) (an excel file) to estimate how much rain to collect.



There are cheap simple ways to use greywater as well as more complex water harvesting and storage for later. Consider how beneficial it will be to your plants to avoid the alkaline, mineral-heavy water from our towns or produced from our wells.

With low water plants and as much stormwater or greywater redirection as needed, your garden can stop contributing to further depletion of our precious Ogallala aquifer.

## Growing More than Gravel

Gravel is helpful, but does not need to be the main element of a southern High Plains low-water garden. And although you should include succulents, the garden does not have to be all untouchable prickles.

The Panhandle receives twice as much rain as regions where xeriscaping has become the norm. Cactus of many types (prickly and not) can be great contributors in your landscape, but they do not need to be the species you personally dislike. Yucca or prickly pear and cholla can look very awkward if planted alone as a specimen. Planted in clusters to emphasize their general height and width and texture, they become like any other medium or small shrub, contributing interest and flowers and blending in with the other plants. Their flowers are often show-stoppers, and if dead flower stalks and dead stems or leaves are removed from time to time, they look verdant instead of wild and unkempt. Even chollas become dense, attractive shrubs if renewed by pruning out 1/3 of the stems every few years. We like how they look, and special insects and birds can still shelter between the thorns.

Succulents will also treat you very well in the occasion of a wild-fire emergency. If you live near the edge of open fields, canyons or shrublands you may find my [information online about fire-safe planting](#) helpful.

Be open to new ideas and new shapes. Hedgehog Cactus (top right) has amazing blooms. Blazing Star (second from top at right) has beautiful flowers on a wildly spiky plant and reseeds freely. Chamisa blooms for months throughout desert regions (third from top) and can be a beautiful shrub for the background. Winterfat (next white spikes) has showy seedheads that glow in the wintertime. Don't forget that Prickly Pear fruit come in attractive colors- and the plant can be grown with almost no spines.

Photos at right by Patricia or Bruce Stouter except cactus bloom at top from Wikimedia Commons used by permission.



## Information Sources

These lists provide suggestions of plants to research. The Texas Forest Service, the Texas Master Gardeners and the Native Plant Society of Texas provide information about plants, but because the Panhandle region is very different from the rest of Texas a smaller list is needed of only low-water plants with special value for this area.

More information is online at Angie Hanna's High Plains Gardening.com website and in Neal Hinders' plant lists for Canyon's Edge Nursery. I have relied heavily on their knowledge and on the advice and comments from Tracy Black and Valerie Cathey of Chaparral Cactus.

## Plant Sources

Local nurseries are the best if they carry real low-water plants:

Canyon's Edge, Canyon, TX

Chaparral Cactus and Succulents, Amarillo, TX

Sutherland's Home Base, Amarillo, TX

Double D, Amarillo, TX

Master Gardeners of Randall County and the Amarillo Arboretum may have spring plant sales.

Sources of plants and information that are further distant (and may focus on slightly different climates and soils) include these nurseries:

Sunshine Farm and Nursery, Clinton, OK- [\(20+\) Facebook](#)

Sunscapes Rare Plants, Pueblo, CO- (719) 546-0047

Native Gardeners, Euless, TX- Website has a select by ecoregion option and they ship many plants. [Native Texas Plants for Your Garden - Native Gardeners](#)

EcoBlossom Nursery, Fort Worth, TX- [Eco Blossom Nursery - Native Plants of Texas.](#)

Painted Flower Farm, Denton, TX- [Home | Painted Flower Farm](#)

Native Plants Nursery, Oklahoma City, OK- [Native Plants Nursery | Native Plants](#)

Plants of the Southwest, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, NM- [Home - Plants of the Southwest](#)

Santa Ana Nursery, Bernalillo, NM- May only provide wholesale **505-867-1323**

Trees of Corrales, Corrales, NM- Wholesale only [Trees of Corrales | New Mexico Wholesale Plant Nursery](#)

Trees that Please, Los Lunas, NM [Home | Trees That Please](#)

Plants that can survive in the Panhandle region with only rainwater are marked **RW** and in **bold face**. Plants that are locally native are underlined. Sizes and comments are approximate. Low, medium or high flame indicates how much energy a plant may release as it burns in a wildfire. Flames can range from barely visible to a yard in height, based on laboratory test results discussed in my [online resources](#) about firewise plants.

The water use listed is approximate, but Low indicates that a plant will need an inch of water applied at least once a month. Low+ needs an inch of water about once every 3 weeks. Medium water plants would need an inch of water every other week, but are not included in this list.

## Low-water Trees

<i>Water</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Low+	<i>Acer saccharum grandidentatum</i> / Bigtooth Maple	(25')	Likes moist soil
Low	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> / Western Serviceberry	(15)	Low flame
Low	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> / Canadian Serviceberry	(20)	Med flame
Low	<i>Celtis laevigata</i> / Hackberry/ Sugarberry	(60)	
Low+	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> / Common Hackberry	(40)	
Low	<u><i>Celtis reticulata</i></u> / Netleaf or Canyon Hackberry	(25)	
Low+	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> / Canadian Redbud	(20)	
Low+	<i>Cercis mexicana</i> / Mexican Redbud	(15)	Tolerates v. alkaline
Low+	<i>Cercis reniformis</i> / Oklahoma Redbud	(15)	
Low+	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> / Western Redbud	(15)	Tolerates damp soil
Low	<i>Cercis canadensis texensis</i> / Texas Redbud	(30)	Prefers soil nearer to neutral
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i></b> / Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany	<b>(12)</b>	Evergreen
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Chilopsis linearis</i></b> / Desert Willow	<b>(20)</b>	
Low+	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> / American Smoketree	(15)	
Low+	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter King'/ Green Hawthorn	(30)	
Low+	<i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii</i> / Leyland Cypress	(40)	Evergreen, Medium flame
Low	<u><i>Diospyros texana</i></u> / Texas persimmon	(20)	Semi-evergrn, Low flame
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Forestiera neomexicana</i></b> / New Mexico Olive	<b>(20)</b>	Tolerates part shade
Low+	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> / Desert Ash	(80)	Tolerates v. alkaline
Low+	<i>Fraxinus texana</i> / Texas Ash	(25)	
Low+	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> / Arizona Ash	(40)	

## Low-water Trees (cont.)

<i>Water</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Low+	<u>Gymnocladus dioicus/ Kentucky Coffee</u>	(40)	
Low+	<u>Juglans microcarpa/ Little or Texas Walnut</u>	(30)	
Low+	Juglans regia carpathi/ Carpathian Walnut	(20)	Needs moist soil
Low	Juniperus chinensis or virginiana/ Juniper	(20)	Evergrn, High flame <sup>1</sup> ,
Low	Juniperus deppeana/ Alligator Juniper	(60)	Evergrn, High flame <sup>1</sup> , >4000'
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Juniperus monosperma/ Oneseed Juniper</u></b>	<b>(15)</b>	Evergrn, High flame <sup>1</sup> , rocky soil
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Juniperus pinchotii/ Pinchot Juniper</u></b>	<b>(25)</b>	Evergrn, High flame <sup>1</sup> , sw OK, TX
Low	<u>Juniperus scopulorum/ Rocky Mountain Juniper</u>	(40)	Evergr, Med flame <sup>1</sup> , moist >5000'
Low+	Koelreuteria paniculata/ Golden Rain Tree	(25)	Don't soak roots, Medium flame
Low+	Lagerstroemia indica/ Crepe Myrtle	(15)	Zone 6b, Low flame
Low	Leucaena retusa/ Golden Ball Leadtree	(15)	Zone 7
Low	<u>Morus microphylla/ Texas Mulberry</u>	(25)	Part shade, Tolerates caliche
Low+	Pinus aristata/ Bristlecone Pine	(30)	Evergrn, Tol alkaline+, High flame, >7000'
Low+	Pinus edulis/ Pinyon Pine	(30)	Evergrn, Don't soak, High flame, >5000'
Low+	Pinus flexilis/ Limber Pine	(30)	Evergrn, Less drt tol., High flame, >3500'
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Prosopis glandulosa/ Honey Mesquite</u></b>	<b>(25)</b>	Zone 7, Thorny, Low flame
Low	Prosopis glandulosa inermis/ Thornless Honey Mesquite	(30)	Not a risk for invading ranches
<b>RW</b>	Prosopis pubescens/ Screwbean Mesquite	(20)	Thorny, Interesting fruit pods
Low+	<u>Prunus angustifolium/ Chickasaw Plum</u>	(15)	Jelly fruit
Low+	<u>Prunus armeniaca/ Apricot</u>	(20)	Fruit, Tolerates shade
Low+	Prunus mandshurica/ Mandshurian Apricot	(10)	Fruit, Tol v. alkaline, shade
Low+	<u>Prunus virginiana/ Common Chokecherry</u>	(30)	Jelly fruit, Low flame
Low+	<u>Ptelea trifoliata/ Hop Tree</u>	(15)	Tolerates shade
Low	Quercus fusiformis/ Escarpment or Texas Live Oak	(25)	Semi-ev, Tolerates drought, wet feet
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Quercus gambelii/ Gambel Oak</u></b>	<b>(25)</b>	Don't soak, Need PM shade, Low flame

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<sup>1</sup> High pollen producer- plant females only

## Low-water Trees (cont.)

<i>Water</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Low	<i>Quercus laceyi</i> / Lacey Oak	(30)	Zone 7, Don't soak roots, Low flame
Low	<u><i>Quercus mohriana</i></u> / Mohr's Shin Oak	(20)	Shrubby, Tolerates caliche
Low+	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i> / New Mexico Locust	(25)	Don't soak roots, Thorny
Low+	<i>Robinia x ambigua</i> 'idahoensis'/ Idaho Locust	(40)	Don't soak roots, Thorny, Low flame
Low	<u><i>Sapindus drummondii</i></u> / Western Soapberry	(30)	Tolerates wet roots, caliche, shallow soil
Low+	<u><i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i></u> / Gum Bumelia	(45)	Tolerates part shade, needs mulch
Low+	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> / Japanese Scholar Tree	(35)	Tolerates shade
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Ulmus crassifolia</i></b> / Cedar Elm	<b>(40)</b>	Prefers moist, Tolerates sand, caliche
Low+	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> / Lacebark Elm	(40)	High flame, Tolerates urban conditions
Low	<u><i>Ungnadia speciosa</i></u> / Mexican Buckeye	(20)	Tolerates v. alkaline
Low	<i>Vauquelinia californica</i> / Arizona Rosewood	(15)	Broadlf evergreen, short lvs, white bloom
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Vauquelinia corymbosa angustifolia</i></b> / Chisos Rosewood	<b>(20)</b>	Broadlf evergreen, long lvs, white bloom
Low	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> / Jujube or Chinese Date	(25)	Fruit

## Low-water Large Shrubs

<i>Water</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Acacia greggii/ Catclaw Acacia</u></b>	<b>(10')</b>	Thorny
<b>RW</b>	<b>Amelanchier utahensis/ Utah Serviceberry</b>	<b>(10)</b>	Rocky slopes, suckers
Low	Artemisia x Powis Castle/ Powis Castle Wormwood	(6)	Evergreen
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Atriplex canescens/ Four Wing Saltbush</u></b>	<b>(6)</b>	Ev, Tolerates high salt, alkaline+, boron
<b>RW</b>	<b>Buddleia davidii/ Butterfly Bush</b>	<b>(8)</b>	Bloom, High flame
<b>RW</b>	<b>Cercocarpus ledifolius v. intricatus/ Silverleaf Mntn Mahogany</b>	<b>(8)</b>	Low flame
<b>RW</b>	<b>Chamaebatiaria millefolium/ Fernbush</b>	<b>(8)</b>	Tolerates heat, part shade
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Dalea formosa/ Feather Dalea</u></b>	<b>(6)</b>	Open, Tolerates caliche
<b>RW</b>	<b>Ericameria or Chrysothamnus nauseosa/ Chamisa</b>	<b>(6)</b>	Autumn bloom
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Fallugia paradoxa/ Apache Plume</u></b>	<b>(10)</b>	Loose, curving
<b>RW</b>	<b>Fendlera rupicola/ Cliff Fendlerbush</b>	<b>(6)</b>	Tolerates caliche, rocky, part shade
Low	Forestiera pubescens/ Elbow Bush	(10)	Berries, Tolerates alkaline, Low flame
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Larrea tridentata/ Creosote Bush</u></b>	<b>(8)</b>	Tolerates alkaline+, dry, Prefers deep soil
Low	Philadelphus lewisii/ Cheyenne Mockorange	(10)	Tolerates part shade, prefers moist
Low	Prunus besseyi/ Western Sand Cherry	(6)	Don't soak, Tolerates alkaline+, pt shade
<b>RW</b>	<b>Purshia or Cowania mexicana var. stansburiana/ Cliffrose</b>	<b>(10)</b>	Semi-evergreen, Tolerates part shade
Low	Purshia tridentata/ Antelope Bitterbrush	(6)	Prefers dry, poor, rocky soil >4000'
<b>RW</b>	<b>Quercus turbinella/ Desert Live Oak</b>	<b>(12)</b>	Ev, Tolerates mild alkaline, shade
Low	<u>Rhus microphylla/ Littleleaf Sumac</u>	<u>(10)</u>	Ev, Low flame
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Rhus trilobata/ Skunkbush Sumac</u></b>	<b>(6)</b>	Low flame
Low	Rhus virens/ Evergreen Sumac	(12)	Zone 7, Low flame
Low	Ribes aureum/ Golden Currant	(8)	Tolerates part shade
Low	Rosa carolina/ Pasture Rose	(6)	Thickets, Tol. part shade, sand, rocky

## Shrubby Succulents

These can be powerhouses in our gardens if we let them. They amazingly cook in wildfires, instead of flame up, slowing the fire. So my booklet [How-to-Plant Firewise](#) has a lot of information about them. Please take a look at that information as I will not repeat it here.

Most succulents fall into one of two categories. Native cactuses and plants similar to yuccas are mostly able to thrive on rainwater alone. Other non-native ground cover succulents plus hesperaloes and a few special yuccas require low levels of supplementary water to do really well in the Panhandle region.

### **RW Agaves, Cactuses, Chollas, Prickly Pears, Sotols, Spurge and most Yucca**

Low Hens and Chicks, Hesperaloes, most Sedums, Adam's Needle and Mountain Yucca

Note that taller deciduous sedums like Dragon's Blood and Soft Leaf Yucca and Spanish Dagger Yucca require higher water use

## Low-water Small Shrubs

<i>Water</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Low	<u>Amorpha canescens/ Leadplant</u>	(5)	Showy, Prairie, Tolerates shade, poor soil
Low	<u>Anisacanthus quadrifidus wrightii/ Flame Anisacanthus</u>	(5)	Zone 7, Aggressive, Tolerates pt. shade
Low	<u>Arctostaphylos pungens/ Pointleaf Manzanita</u>	(3)	Evergreen, Tol. Shade, rocky >6000'
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Artemisia filifolia/ Sand Sagebrush</u></b>	<b>(4)</b>	Semi-evergreen, Tolerates dry, sandy
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Artemisia ludoviciana/ White Sagebrush</u></b>	<b>(3)</b>	Semi-evergreen, Needs dry, Tol. alkaline
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Atriplex confertifolia/ Shadscale</u></b>	<b>(3)</b>	Ev, Tolerates v. alkaline, dry, sand, salt
Low	Baccharis pilularis/ Dwarf Coyotebush	(1.5)	Broadlf evergrn, Tolerates shade
Low	Ceanothus papillosus/ Pacific Blue or Wartlf Ceanothus	(5)	Brdlf ev, Tolerates pt shade, Med. flame
<b>RW</b>	<u>Chrysactinia mexicana/ Damianita</u>	(1.5)	Ev, Zone 7, Tolerates poor, rocky soil
Low	Cotoneaster glaucophyllus/ Gray Cotoneaster	(3)	Don't soak, Compost, Tol. urban, salt
Low	Daisphora fruticosa/ Shrubby Cinquefoil	(3)	Tolerate alkaline+, salt-
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Dalea frutescens/ Feather Plume</u></b>	<b>(3)</b>	Zone 7, Don't water, fert.
<b>RW</b>	<b>Ephedra nevadensis or E. viridis/ Mormon Tea</b>	<b>(3)</b>	Evergreen, Tolerates v. alkaline
<b>RW</b>	Ericameria laricifolia/ Turpentine Bush	(3)	Ev, Soft appearance, flowers
<b>RW</b>	<u>Eriogonum correllii/ Correlli's Buckwheat</u>	(4)	Evergreen, Tolerates dry, rocky
Low	Genista hispanica/ Spanish Broom	(4)	Evergreen, Tolerates poor, alkaline



## Low-water Small Shrubs (cont.)

<i>Water</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Low	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i> /	Winter Jasmine (4)	Tolerates shade, Low flame
<b>RW</b>	<b><u><i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i></u></b> /	<b>Winterfat (3)</b>	Tolerates sand, alkaline, slopes
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i></b> /	<b>Rock Rose or Mallow (3)</b>	Don't soak roots, Tolerates pt. shade
RW	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> /	Russian Sage (5)	Tolerates part shade
RW	<i>Philadelphus microphylla</i> /	Littleleaf Mockorange (5)	Tolerates part shade, rocky, steep
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Phlomis fruticosa</i></b> /	<b>Jerusalem Sage (4)</b>	Semi-evergrn, Tol. part shade, Med flame
<b>RW</b>	<b><u><i>Quercus havardii</i></u></b> /	<b>Sand Shinnery Oak (5)</b>	Suckers, Tolerates part shade, deep sand
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Rhus aromatica</i> v.</b>	<b>Low Gro/ Compact Skunkbush (3)</b>	Tolerates part shade
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Rhus trilobata</i></b>	<b>'Autumn Amber'/ Prostate Three-leaf Sumac (2)</b>	
Low	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> /	Culinary Rosemary (5)	Zone 7b, Evergreen, High flame
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Salvia chamaedryoides</i></b> /	<b>Mexican Blue Sage (4)</b>	Dry soil, >7000'
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Salvia dorrii</i></b> /	<b>Desert Sage (2)</b>	Evergreen, Dry slopes >10,000'
<b>RW</b>	<b><u><i>Salvia greggii</i></u></b> /	<b>Cherry Sage (3)</b>	Semi-evergrn, Tol. dry, rocky poor soil
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i></b> /	<b>Gray Lavender Cotton (2)</b>	Gray evergreen, Tolerates dry, poor soil
Low	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> /	Trailing Germander (0.7)	Broadlf evergreen, Tolerates dry, rocky
<b>RW</b>	<b><u><i>Xanthisa spinulosum</i></u></b> /	<b>Spiny Goldenweed (3)</b>	Tolerates dry, sandy

## Low-water Vines

<i>Water</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Clematis drummondii</i></b> /	<b>Texas Virgin's Bower</b>
		Tolerates part shade
Low+	<i>Hedera helix</i> /	English Ivy
		Evergreen, High flame
Low+	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> /	Coral Honeysuckle
		Semi-evergreen, Prefers pt or full shade
Low+	<i>Lonicera x heckrottii</i> /	Goldflame Honeysuckle
		Prefers part or full shade
<b>RW</b>	<b><i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i></b> /	<b>Virginia Creeper</b>
		Tolerates shade
Low	<i>Rosa banksiae</i> /	Lady Bank's Rose
		Evergreen mound, Tolerates shade

## Low-water Grasses

<i>Water Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Grasses for Lawns:		
Low	<u>Bouteloua gracilis/ Blue Grama (0.8)</u>	Short-grass prairie dominant, eyelash seedheads
Low+	<u>Buchloe dactyloides/ Buffalograss (1)</u>	Turf forming
Low	Carex texensis/ Texas Sedge (1)	Clump forming, Tolerates part shade
Low+	Festuca ovina covar/ Sheep Fescue (0.6)	Evergreen clumps, Tolerates part shade

### Grasses for Borders:

<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Achnatherum hymenoides/ Indian Ricegrass (1.5)</u></b>	Feathery appearance
Low	<u>Bouteloua curtipendula/ Sideoats Grama (2.5)</u>	
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri/ Lindheimer Muhly (5)</u></b>	Tolerates part shade
Low	Muhlenbergia rigida/ Purple Muhly (2)	
Low	<u>Schizachyrium scoparium/ Little Bluestem (2.5)</u>	Rust colored autumn stems
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Sporobolus airoides/ Alkali Sacaton (4)</u></b>	Tolerates v. alkaline, wet roots

## Low-water Perennials

<i>Water Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Antennaria rosea/ Pussytoes (0.5)</u></b>	Semi-evergreen, Tolerates shade
Low	Anthemis tinctoria/ Golden Marguerite (2)	Evergreen, Tolerates dry, poor soil
Low	<u>Asclepias asperula/ Antelope Horn Milkweed (2)</u>	Tolerates sand, caliche
Low	Aurinia saxatilis/ Basket of Gold (0.5)	Tolerates sandy, rocky
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Baileya multiradiata/ Desert Marigold (1.5)</u></b>	Tolerates sandy, caliche
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Berlandiera lyrata/ Chocolate Flower (2)</u></b>	Tolerates pt shade, sandy, rocky, caliche
Low	<u>Callirhoe involucrata/ Poppy Wine Cups (3)</u>	Tolerates pt shade, gravelly grassland
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Calylophus berlandieri/ Sundrops (1)</u></b>	Tolerates pt shade, sandy, caliche
Low	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides/ Leadwort (1)	Prefers moist, Tolerates pt shade, rocks
Low	<u>Dalea purpurea/ Purple Prairie Clover (2)</u>	Tolerates dry, sandy grassland
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Delosperma 'alba'i/ White Iceplant (0.3)</u></b>	Tolerates rocky banks

## Low-water Perennials (cont.)

<i>Water Names</i>	<i>(height)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Delosperma cooperi/ Purple Iceplant (0.5)</u></b>	Tolerates dry, rocky, salt, No grassland
Low	<u>Delphinium carolinianum/ Prairie Larkspur (3)</u>	Tolerates rocky, alkaline grassland
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Engelmannia peristenia/ Cutleaf Daisy (2)</u></b>	Deep rooted, Don't fertilize, Tol. sand, alkaline
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Eriogonum corymbosum/ Crispleaf Buckwheat (2.5)</u></b>	
Low	Leucanthemum x Superbum/ Brightside Shasta Daisy (1.5)	Fertile well dr. soil, No winter water
Low	Liatris punctata/ Texas Blazing Star (2)	Tolerates alkaline hill, sandy
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Marrubium rotundifolium/ Horehound (0.9)</u></b>	Tolerates part shade, sandy
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Melampodium leucanthum/ Blackfoot Daisy (1)</u></b>	Tol. sandy, caliche grassland, Don't fertilize
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Mentzelia decapitata/ Ten Petal Blazing Star (2)</u></b>	Tolerates steep, dry, rocky disturbed soil
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Mirabilis multiflora/ Native Four O'Clock (2)</u></b>	Vigorous, Tolerates part shade, sandy, caliche
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Nepeta x faassenii/ Catmint (1.5)</u></b>	Tolerates part shade, rocky
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Oenothera caespitosa/ White Evening Primrose (1)</u></b>	Don't fertilize, Tolerates sandy, caliche
Low	Oenothera macrocarpa/ Yellow Missouri Evening Primrose (3)	Tol. rocky, caliche, part shade
Low	Penstemon barbatus/ Firecracker Penstemon (3)	Tolerates shade, rocky slopes, sandy
Low	Penstemon clutei/ Sunset Penstemon (2)	Tolerates disturbed, bare gravel
Low	Penstemon strictus/ Rocky Mountain Penstemon (2)	Tolerates shade, sandy soil
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Ratibida columnifera/ Purple Coneflower (2.5)</u></b>	Spreads, Tolerates sandy, caliche, grassland
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Sphaeralcea coccinea/ Copper Mallow (2)</u></b>	Tolerates part shade, sandy, caliche
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Stanleya pinnata/ Princes' Plume (3)</u></b>	Prefers sandy, gravelly, poor, Tolerates caliche
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Vernonia baldwinii/ Western Ironweed (5)</u></b>	Spreads, Tolerates part shade, limestone
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Veronica incana/ Silver Speedwell (1.5)</u></b>	Tolerates heat, caliche, Don't water in winter
<b>RW</b>	<b><u>Zinnia grandiflora/ Desert Marigold (0.5)</u></b>	Needs dry gravelly rocky, Tolerates caliche

More information is available on [my research page online](#) about species of low-water plants that thrive in Panhandle soils and climate and about plants that have tested low or high flame response.

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