

Marginal Plants: The most popular native plants and flower color are:

- White-topped sedge *Dichromena colorata*, grass-like foliage with white bracts
- Horsetail *Equisetum hyemale*, tall stiff stems, no flower, also dwarf-extremely aggressive, best in pots
- Tuckahoe, arrow arum *Peltandra virginica* prefers shade, attractive eight inch arrowhead leaves, flowers insignificant
- Pickerelweed *Pontederia cordata* arrowhead shaped leaves with blue or white flower spikes, favorite of dragonflies
- Arrowhead, duck potato, *Sagittaria spp.* nine different species in Texas with varying leaf size and shape, all have white flowers on long stems, favorite food of red-eared slider turtles
- Lizardtail *Saururus cernuus* prefers shade, white flowers on long drooping stalk
- Powdery thalia, water canna *Thalia dealbata* large leaves with long stalks topped with powdery purple flowers, looks exotic, tolerates salts
- Cattails *Typha spp.* three different species in Texas; however, the species cross pollinate, all are aggressive and should be contained.
- Swamp lily *Crinum americanus*, white fragrant blooms
- Spider lily *Hymenocallis liriosme*, white fragrant blooms
- Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, shrub with white ball shaped flowers
- Ferns, Royal *Osmunda regalis*, Cinnamon *O. cinnamomea* and Sensitive *Onoclea sensibilis*
- Rushes and Sedges

Several insectivorous plants are native to Texas and are interesting plants in a bog garden. The North American or purple pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea* prefers shady, damp organic soil. It requires a winter dormancy and will survive freezes if enough moisture in the soil. Look for this plant in the houseplant section of your local nursery. The species prefers outside to inside growth.