



Plants for the Desert Southwest

2006-2007





***Our Vision: To introduce, provide and popularize
desert-adapted plants for Southwestern landscapes.***

As we celebrate our 37th year in business, we are excited to share the second edition of our plant catalog with you! We have had tremendous feedback regarding the first edition. We'd like to thank our many plant friends who have reviewed the first copy and provided input.

This catalog contains information on nearly 400 taxa of trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, accents, flowering perennials, groundcovers and vines. The most current botanical names were used, and since we know old habits die hard, we have included a "cheat sheet" to help you cross-reference old and new botanical names. The hardiness information listed is based on the best knowledge currently available.

Regional environments vary widely and microclimates will have a great effect on plant hardiness. Please bear in mind that this data is provided as a general guide to help you with plant selection. The information presented in this catalog, along with a host of other information and photographs, is available on-line at: www.mswn.com.

Many thanks to all of our customers and friends who have supported and encouraged us through the years! We hope to see you soon!

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Abutilon palmeri	Indian Mallow	X			5 x 5	Low	Apricot	25	9
This herbaceous shrub has soft, velvety, heart-shaped leaves. Small cup-shaped apricot-colored flowers are produced through the summer months. It is native to the Sonoran Desert at elevations from 1000 to 3000 feet. It grows well in full sun and reflected heat. Shady conditions create a more sprawling habit.									
Acacia aneura	Mulga Tree	X	X		18 x 18	Low	Yellow	15	8
This Australian native is a small, thornless, evergreen tree with a rounded shape. The foliage consists of leathery dull gray-green to silvery leaf-like phyllodes. This tough plant thrives in full and reflected sun and prefers not to be over-watered. Once established, water deeply but infrequently. Minimal pruning is required to develop a tree form.									
Acacia berlandieri	Guajillo	X	X		12 x 12	Low	White	15	8
This Chihuahuan native forms a large shrub or small patio tree. The lacy, fern-like foliage offers a delicate appearance perfect for patios. The foliage hides small prickles along the branches. Small puff ball flowers are followed by pods, creating some litter. It is extremely drought tolerant.									
Acacia constricta	Whitethorn Acacia	X	X		10 x 15	Low	Yellow	-10	6
This plant is native to washes and rocky hills in Arizona, Texas and Nevada, at elevations from 1500 to 6500 feet. It usually grows as a shrub, forming dense thickets, but may be trained into a small tree. The medium green, ferny foliage may sport prominent white thorns, especially on juvenile foliage, although some plants are not spiny at all. Yellow fragrant puffball flowers appear in spring and may continue through summer. Acacia constricta is tolerant of shallow, alkaline and caliche soils, and full sun.									
Acacia craspedocarpa	Leatherleaf Acacia	X			10 x 15	Low	Yellow	20	9
This evergreen, thornless Australian shrub has round, thick, leathery gray-green leaf-like phyllodes. It grows slowly to develop an erect compact form, and may be trained into a small tree. The bright yellow catkin-like flowers appear spring through summer, followed by large flattened seedpods. It is extremely drought tolerant and thrives in full or reflected sun.									
Acacia farnesiana	Sweet Acacia	X	X		25 x 25	Low	Yellow	10	7
Each spring, this Texas native perfumes the air with masses of fragrant yellow-orange puffball flowers. This thorny tree is extremely tough, and will grow in almost any situation, from hot parking lots to turf areas. It requires some pruning to develop an attractive vase-shaped form. Avoid planting this tree around swimming pools, as its plump, dark brown seed pods are quite messy Syn: A. smallii, A. minuta									
Acacia greggii	Catclaw Acacia	X	X		15 x 20	Low	Yellow	0	7
This woody, thorny shrub commonly grows in dense thickets, providing wonderful cover for wildlife. The tiny, grey-green leaves are doubly pinnate. Creamy yellow, rod shaped fragrant flowers appear in the spring, attracting droves of honeybees. It occurs at elevations below 5000 feet throughout the Southwest, growing on rocky hillsides and sandy desert flats.									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Acacia redolens	Desert Carpet®	X	X		2 x 12	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This low growing, thornless groundcover is ideal for covering large spaces and providing erosion control. The Desert Carpet® cultivar is a reliably prostrate form of the Australian native. The leathery gray-green foliage looks good all year, and small, yellow puffball flowers are produced in the spring. It is well suited for alkaline and slightly saline soils and thrives in full and reflected sun exposures. Desert Carpet® needs ample room to spread.</p>									
Acacia rigidula	Blackbrush Acacia	X	X		15 x 15	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This slow growing Chihuahuan native occurs on limestone hills at elevations between 1100 and 1800 feet. It eventually forms a semi-evergreen large shrub or may be trained into a small tree. The compound leaves are a dark, glossy green and yellow rod-shaped flowers are produced in the spring. It is armed with small, sharp spines. It is very drought tolerant, but also performs well in lawn settings. Plant in full or reflected sun exposures.</p>									
Acacia salicina	Willow Acacia	X			40 x 20	Low	White	20	9
<p>This fast-growing, thornless evergreen tree is native to Australia. The upright growth and pendulous branches create a weeping silhouette. Long, narrow gray-green foliage enhances this effect. This tree requires well-drained soils and deep, but widely spaced irrigation to prevent wind-throw. Pale creamy white flowers in the spring are followed by woody bean-like pods. Plant in full and reflected sun locations.</p>									
Acacia schaffneri	Twisted Acacia	X	X		20 x 20	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>Native to southern Texas and Mexico, this semi-evergreen tree has twisted, arching branches that create a truly unique silhouette. Bright yellow puffball flowers line the branches in the spring. Sharp thorns make this a formidable barrier tree. Although ungainly in youth, modest training can develop specimen quality trees. Plant in full sun and provide good drainage.</p>									
Acacia stenophylla	Shoestring Acacia	X	X		40 x 30	Low	White	15	8
<p>This fast-growing, thornless evergreen Australian tree produces long, willowy phyllodes that resemble shoestrings dangling in the wind. Creamy white puffball flowers are produced in early spring, followed by long bean-like pods. This plant is extremely drought tolerant and thrives in full sun and reflected heat.</p>									
Acacia willardiana	Palo Blanco	X			20 x 15	Low	Lt Yellow	25	9
<p>A sub-tropical native of Sonora, Mexico, this plant is called white stick in Spanish. The creamy white exfoliating bark is its most distinctive feature. Its airy form is ideal for underplantings of perennials, agaves and aloes. Weeping branches display delicate long ferny leaves. Creamy white catkin flowers in the spring are followed by brown papery pods. Palo Blanco is quite frost tender and in marginal areas will require a sheltered site with reflected heat. It thrives in full sun and prefers good drainage.</p>									
Acalypha monostachya	Raspberry Fuzzies™	X	X		0.5 x 3-4	Low	Red	10	7
<p>This ground cover has copper colored foliage and unique fuzzy hot pink to red flowers, blooming profusely all through the warm months. This herbaceous plant should be cut back once frost has nipped the foliage. It is quite root hardy, and will flush out quickly once the weather warms up. It thrives in full sun and reflected heat locations and needs good drainage. It is native to the Chihuahuan desert.</p>									

Achnatherum hymenoides	Indian Rice Grass	X	X	X	2 x 1	Low	Green	-20	5
<p>This indigenous grass was once common throughout much of the dry, sandy plains of the West, but overgrazing has virtually eliminated native populations. Fine-textured and airy in form, it sends up delicate flower spikes in the spring. This cool season grower goes dormant in the summer months. Excellent for forage and erosion control, it is used in revegetation projects and native gardens. Rice grass is the official state grass of Utah and Nevada. Syn: <i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i></p>									
Agastache foeniculum	Anise Hyssop	X	X		3-5 x 3	Mod	Purple	-20	5
<p>This aromatic herb is a perennial shrub native to North America. Attractive to bees and butterflies, it produces spikes of purple flowers from mid-summer to fall. The foliage has a pleasing scent of anise (licorice) when it is bruised. In warmer climates this plant would prefer some afternoon shade.</p>									
Agave americana v. marginata	Variegated Century Plant	X	X		10 x 13	Low	Green	15	8
<p>This bold plant forms a large rosette of strap-like leaves with creamy-yellow margins. These wide leaves are armed with stout teeth along the edge and at the tip. This agave may produce numerous offsets near the base, creating large colonies. At the end of its life cycle the mother plant will send up an enormous stalk bearing numerous branches and greenish-yellow flowers. The mother plant dies after flowering, leaving plenty of seed and offsets behind. Plant in full or reflected sun or part shade.</p>									
Agave americana v. mediopicta	Variegated Century Plant	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Green	15	8
<p>This striking agave has distinctive arched leaves, decorated with a creamy white-yellow stripe down the center, and bordered by green margins. It is smaller in stature than the species or the regular variegated form, making it more useful in containers and patio spaces. This cultivar produces offsets which carry on the population after the mother plant flowers and dies. This selection is especially susceptible to infestation by the agave snout weevil.</p>									
Agave bovicornuta	Cow's Horn Agave	X			4 x 4-5	Low	Green	20	9
<p>This bold, stunning agave has wide, dark green, lance-shaped leaves with distinctive red-brown to yellow marginal teeth and terminal spine. This solitary agave (ie: no offsets produced) is native to Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua Mexico. This species performs best in filtered light, and should be protected from direct afternoon sun. Place it under large specimen trees or in patio containers. The branched flower stalk is adorned with yellowish-green flowers. After flowering this plant will need to be replaced.</p>									
Agave bracteosa	Spider Agave	X	X		1-2 x 1-2	Low	White	10	7
<p>Perfect for patio containers or small planting spaces, Green Spider Agave rarely grows larger than one foot tall and wide. The flexible, spineless, lime green leaves twist and arch, providing a unique silhouette. Older specimens often generate new plants from rhizomes or the leaf axils, resulting in a wide-spreading mound of individual agaves. It is native to the Mexican states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.</p>									
Agave celsii		X	X		2 x 2	Low-Mod	Green	15	8
<p>This delightful medium sized agave produces rosettes of succulent bright green to blue-grey leaves. Plants produce numerous offsets, forming dense colonies over time. Part shade and supplemental irrigation are helpful in low desert locations. The unbranched flowering spike produces greenish flowers tinged with purple or red. The mother plant will die after flowering. Plant in protected areas to prevent frost damage.</p>									

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		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Agave colorata	Mescal Ceniza	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This medium-sized agave is native to Sonora, Mexico. The broad blue-grey leaves are decorated with intricate markings and edged with large, dark brown teeth. It has a slow to moderate growth rate, and thrives in full sun and reflected heat exposures. It also works in coastal areas, provided that drainage is excellent. The flower stalk is branched, with reddish buds that open to bright yellow flowers. This species is usually solitary and will need to be replaced after flowering.</p>									
Agave desmettiana		X			3 x 3	Low	Yellow	25	9
<p>This fast-growing agave has fleshy, arching, light green leaves with generally smooth edges and a stout terminal spine. Although it can tolerate full sun and reflected heat, in the low deserts it looks better in filtered shade. Plant in well-drained soil, in the ground or in containers. It is quite drought tolerant but will also handle regular irrigation. The branched flower stalk has pale yellow flowers and may produce bulbils as well. Offsets from the mother plant keep the population going after the mother plant flowers and dies.</p>									
Agave desmettiana 'Variegata'		X			3 x 3	Low	Yellow	25	9
<p>Similar in all ways to the previously described species, this attractive variegated form has narrow bands of yellow along the leaf margins.</p>									
Agave geminiflora	Twin-flowered Agave	X			3 x 3	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This agave is amazingly versatile, tolerating exposures from full sun and reflected heat to full shade. It forms a dense, symmetrical rosette of narrow, dark green leaves. Many plants have very fine white filaments along the leaf margins. In full sun, the leaves are stiff and straight, while the leaves relax to form a softer silhouette in shady locations. The red flower stalk is a slender unbranched spike producing numerous pairs of yellow flowers tinged with red. This solitary agave dies after flowering. It is an excellent container plant.</p>									
Agave guiengola		X			3 x 4	Low-Mod	Yellow	25	9
<p>This agave has wide, silvery blue leaves that are widely spaced, creating an open rosette with a flattened appearance. Excellent for use in containers and protected shady locations, this agave can really brighten a dull landscape. The flower spike bears pale yellow flowers. Native to Oaxaca, Mexico it is found at elevations of 300 to 3,000 feet. It produces offsets when young, but fewer as the plant ages.</p>									
Agave havardiana	Havard Agave	X	X	X	3 x 4	Low	Green	-20	5
<p>This agave is native to rocky grasslands in west Texas and northern Mexico, at elevations of 4000 to 6000 feet. This handsome plant has silver grey leaves bearing sharp marginal teeth and a stout terminal spine. The leaves are held in a tight rosette which is typically solitary. The branched flower stalk has greenish-yellow flowers. Provide full sun at higher elevations, and some shade in low desert regions.</p>									
Agave lophantha	Center Stripe Agave	X	X		2 x 3	Low	Green	10	7
<p>This clumping agave forms irregular colonies. The green leaves are stiff, glossy, and sword-like, with a light stripe down the center. Leaves have thorns on the margins and a sharp terminal spine. The flower spike is un-branched to 12 feet tall, with greenish-yellow flowers. It has a slow to moderate growth rate. It is native to south Texas and eastern Mexico. Plant in well-drained soils, and full sun to partial shade.</p>									

Agave macroacantha		X		2 x 2	Low	Green	25	9
<p>This small clumping agave has stunning narrow powder blue leaves tipped with an impressive black-brown spine. The unbranched flower stalk has green flowers and may also produce bulbils. In milder climates this plant grows well in full sun, but in the low deserts some afternoon shade is preferred. It is native to the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Puebla.</p>								
Agave montana	Mountain Agave	X	X	4 x 5	Low	Green	10	7
<p>This medium-sized, solitary agave slowly develops a form reminiscent of a huge artichoke. The wide leaves are glossy green, with large teeth along the margins and a stout terminal spine. The large teeth create interesting imprints in the inner foliage. This native of northeastern Mexico is found at elevations up to 9,000 feet and is very tolerant of cold, heat, drought, and poor soils. In low deserts plant in part shade.</p>								
Agave multiflifera	Chahuiqui	X		3 x 5	Low-Mod	Green	15	8
<p>This agave forms a dense rosette of narrow leaves lined with prominent white filaments. Older plants form a modest trunk. This native of the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Durango and Sinaloa occurs at elevations from 4500–6500 feet. The tall flower spike bears light green flowers with pink margins. Plants in low deserts prefer some shade and supplemental irrigation.</p>								
Agave murpheyi	Murphy's Agave	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Green	10	7
<p>This bold, medium-sized agave has blue-green to gray-green leaves decorated with striking bud imprints. It is typically solitary but occasionally produces offsets. Native to Arizona and Mexico, this plant tolerates extreme heat and full sun with minimal supplemental irrigation. The flower stalks produce pale green flowers and many bulbils, and the mother plant dies after flowering.</p>								
Agave ocahui		X	X	2 x 3	Low-Mod	Yellow	15	8
<p>This native of Sonora, Mexico forms a tight symmetrical rosette of narrow, stiff, dark green leaves with smooth margins and sharp terminal spines. It does not produce offsets. The unbranched flower spike is 10 to 15 feet tall and densely crowded with yellow flowers. This agave tolerates harsh, reflected heat conditions. Plant in full sun and water sparingly to maintain a tight, compact form. Some seedlings are larger with a more open form.</p>								
Agave ovatifolia	Whale's Tongue Agave	X	X	3 x 4	Low	Green	0	7
<p>This stunning agave has a bold silhouette and short, wide powder-blue leaves. It forms a slightly flattened rosette, and the leaves have a pronounced groove on their upper surface. This native of northern Nuevo Leon, Mexico is a recently described species and is related to <i>A. havardiana</i> and <i>A. parrasana</i>. Its tall, branching flower stalk has clusters of light green flowers. Plant in full sun in cooler locations, but provide some afternoon shade in the low deserts. This plant dies after flowering.</p>								
Agave palmeri	Palmer Agave	X	X	3 x 4	Low	Green	5	7
<p>This high-elevation agave forms a compact rosette of blue-green lance-shaped leaves. The leaves measure 2 feet long by 4 inches wide, with reddish teeth along the margins and a sharp terminal spine. This plant is solitary in the wild, but sometimes produces offsets under cultivation. A branched flower stalk to 18 feet tall has clusters of light green flowers. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. It is native throughout much of the Southwest.</p>								

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		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Agave parrasana		X	X		2 x 3	Low	Yellow	10	7
<p>This hardy little agave is native to Coahuila, Mexico, at elevations from 4500 to 8000 feet. It is very similar in appearance and growth habit to the <i>Agave parryi</i>. A solitary plant, it forms a tight, symmetrical rosette of stout grey leaves which are edged with small teeth and end in a sharp spine. Its tall, branched flower spike forms clusters of bright yellow flowers edged in purple. It tolerates full sun but prefers some light shade in low deserts.</p>									
Agave parryi v. neomexicana		X	X	X	1.5 x 2	Low-Mod	Yellow	-20	5
<p>One of the smaller of the <i>Agave parryi</i> varieties, this plant produces many offsets, which form large clumps of flat-topped rosettes. The leaves are slender and blue green to gray in color. It has narrower leaves than the other varieties of <i>Agave parryi</i>. The tall, branching flower stalk has yellow flowers. Native to southeastern New Mexico and west Texas, it occurs on rocky limestone slopes from 1400-7000 feet in elevation. Plant in full sun in cooler climates, but provide some protection from the afternoon sun and supplemental water in low deserts.</p>									
Agave parryi v. parryi	Parry's Agave	X	X	X	2 x 3	Low	Yellow	-20	5
<p>This cold-hardy agave is native from central Arizona into New Mexico and south into Mexico. The compact, nearly round rosettes consist of gray-green lanceolate leaves 7 to 20 inches in length. Leaves have marginal teeth as well as a stout spine on the tip. A single specimen eventually forms colonies of many offsets. The tall branched flower spike holds clusters of lemon yellow flowers.</p>									
Agave parryi v. parryi	Estrella™	X	X	X	2 x 3	Low	Yellow	10	7
<p>This tissue-cultured clone of <i>Agave parryi v. parryi</i> has an exceptionally symmetrical form and blue color.</p>									
Agave parry v. truncata	Artichoke Agave	X	X		3 x 3	Low	Yellow	10	7
<p>The dense symmetrical form and wide blue-gray leaves make this agave a favorite. Found along the Durango-Zacatecas border in Mexico, it grows in grasslands at 7500 feet in elevation. This plant produces many offsets, forming large colonies. A tall branching flower spike holds clusters of yellow flowers. Plant in full sun or light shade.</p>									
Agave parviflora		X	X		0.5 x 0.5	Low	Yellow	10	7
<p>This is one of the smallest <i>Agave</i> species, and is native to southern Arizona and Sonora, Mexico. The dark green linear leaves are less than 1/2 inch wide and up to 4 inches long, with filaments along the margins. The narrow, unbranched flower spike may reach 6 feet in height, and has pale yellow flowers. This plant declines slowly after flowering, looking good for almost 2 years. Plant in part shade in low desert locations. This petite plant is ideal for pots and small patio areas.</p>									
Agave potatorum		X			2 x 2	Low-Mod	Green	25	9
<p>This beautiful, petite agave has striking blue-gray leaves that terminate in a distinctive, often twisted, reddish spine. The leaf margins display pronounced swellings at the base of the teeth, giving the margins a ruffy appearance. The flower spike can be branched or unbranched, with light green flowers. Place in some shade in the low deserts, and provide ample supplemental irrigation. This solitary agave is native to the Mexican states of Puebla and Oaxaca at elevations from 4500 to 7500 feet.</p>									

Agave salmiana ssp. ferox		X	X	X	6 x 12	Low-Mod	Yellow	15	8
<p>This large agave species develops an urn-shaped rosette of immense green leaves that curve inward. The individual leaves are about a foot wide and three feet long, with very heavy brown teeth and terminal spine. The tall, branching flower stalk produces clusters of yellow flowers. This variety has long been grown in European gardens.</p>									
Agave scabra	Rough-leaved Agave	X	X	X	4 x 4	Low	Yellow	10	7
<p>This agave has thick, wide, gray-green leaves that are rough on the back. The leaves are edged with recurved teeth and end in a stout terminal spine. There is great variation in this species in the wild. The form we are growing produces offsets freely. This species is abundant in the Chihuahuan Desert region of northeastern Mexico, from elevations of 3600 to 5700 feet. Yellow flowers are borne on a tall branched flower spike. This species prefers hot, dry locations, and requires excellent drainage.</p>									
Agave schidigera	Durango Delight™	X	X		2 x 2	Low	Purple	15	8
<p>This compact, symmetrical agave has dark green leaves which are decorated with white markings and thin white marginal fibers. The leaf edges are smooth, and end in a sharp spine. The flower spike is 10 to 12 feet tall and is densely loaded with dark purple flowers. This agave should be planted in full sun exposures to maintain the tight form. It is also tolerant of reflected heat.</p>									
Agave victoriae-reginae	Queen Victoria Agave	X	X		1.5 x 1.5	Low	Purple	10	7
<p>This small, compact agave forms a symmetrical rosette. The short, stout leaves are dark green with distinctive white markings. The leaves have smooth edges, but possess a sharp terminal spine. The reddish-purple flowers are densely packed on a 15-foot unbranched spike. This species is very slow growing and long-lived, taking many years to reach flowering size. Plant it in full sun and water sparingly to maintain the tightest form. This species is native to the Chihuahuan Desert, at elevations from 4000 to 5000 feet.</p>									
Agave victoriae-reginae ‘Compacta’	Compact Queen Victoria Agave	X	X		1 x 1	Low	Purple	10	7
<p>This is a more compact form of the previously described species, only reaching a size of about 10–12 inches tall by 12 inches across, with shorter and wider leaves. The white markings are very wide and showy compared to the species.</p>									
Agave weberi	Weber Agave	X	X		5 x 10	Low-Mod	Yellow	15	8
<p>This is one of the largest agave species, with wide, fleshy gray-green leaves. The leaves usually have fine teeth along the margins of the lower end of the leaf and a sharp terminal spine. The flower spike is branched, producing yellow flowers and occasionally bulbils as well. This agave is often seen in landscapes, but there do not appear to be any wild specimens left. Plants require full sun to part shade to look their best. Yellowing of the foliage may indicate heat stress and a requirement for more water.</p>									
Aloe barbadensis	Medicinal Aloe	X			2 x 3	Mod	Yellow	25	9
<p>This African native grows at a moderate rate, forming an upright rosette of fleshy gray green leaves. The long leaves are narrow, succulent and erect, with soft spines on the margins. Yellow flower spikes to 2–3 feet tall occur from late winter to summer. The tubular flowers attract hummingbirds. This aloe thrives in most conditions, ranging from full sun to part shade, although the foliage looks best when protected from intense afternoon sun. Good drainage is essential, and some supplemental summer irrigation is beneficial. Sap from the fleshy leaves is often used to treat burns and abrasions. Syn: Aloe vera</p>									

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		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Aloe camperi			X		2 x 2	Low	Orange	28	9
<p>This medium-sized aloe consists of individual plants that produce numerous offsets, creating large colonies. The narrow arching leaves are light green with marginal teeth. Tubular orange-yellow flowers are borne on branched stalks, and attract hummingbirds. It prefers protection from the afternoon sun, and is quite drought tolerant.</p>									
Aloe dawei	Dawe's Aloe		X		3 x 3	Low-Mod	Orange	25	9
<p>This native of Uganda provides fiery winter color, sending up branched spikes of intense orange-red tubular flowers from December through February. The long, narrow, bright green leaves are edged with small teeth. This aloe grows at a moderate rate to form large clumps. Water sparingly in the winter months, but provide irrigation in the summer. Plant in well-drained soil and provide protection from afternoon sun. Hummingbirds love the flowers.</p>									
Aloe dichotoma	Kokerbom		X		30 x 20	Low	Yellow	23	9
<p>This trunk-forming aloe can eventually grow to 30 feet tall by 20 feet wide. As the plant matures it develops dichotomous (repeatedly forking) branches. The succulent blue-green leaves are about 12 inches long. Bright yellow flowers appear from January to March on branched stems. A native of South Africa, this aloe prefers good drainage and protection from afternoon sun.</p>									
Aloe ferox	Cape or Tree Aloe		X		12 x 5	Low	Orange	25	9
<p>This large solitary aloe develops a dense, 2–3 foot clump of muted green leaves above a tall trunk. The thick, wide, fleshy leaves are edged with prominent reddish-brown teeth. Dried leaves persist on the trunk, providing sunburn protection. In the late winter to early spring, a magnificent 3-foot-tall candelabra flower stalk emerges, bearing long spikes of intense orange-red tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. Plant in well-drained soil, protect from afternoon sun, and provide monthly irrigations.</p>									
Aloe marlothii			X		12 x 6	Low	Orange	25	9
<p>This tree-like South African native forms a dense, 5 to 6 foot clump of muted green leaves above a tall trunk. The thick, wide, fleshy leaves are edged with prominent reddish-brown teeth. Dried leaves persist on the trunk, providing sunburn protection. In the spring, an elaborate three-foot-tall candelabra flower spike emerges, bearing long spikes of intense orange-red tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. Protect from afternoon sun, plant in well-drained soil, and provide monthly irrigation.</p>									
Aloe saponaria	African or Tiger Aloe	X	X		1 x 2	Low	Orange	15	8
<p>This African native consists of small rosettes that produce numerous offsets, eventually forming dense colonies. The lance-shaped green leaves are dappled with white spots, and turn a reddish color in the winter months. The orange tubular flowers produced from winter to summer attract hummingbirds. It prefers good drainage and protection from afternoon sun. Thin clumps as needed. This aloe is subject to aloe mites, and its sap may cause skin irritation. The leaves often exhibit tip burn.</p>									
Aloe sinkatana			X		2 x 3	Low	Yellow	25	9
<p>This African native forms clumping rosettes of fleshy blue-green leaves edged with marginal spines. Red and yellow flowers are produced in late winter and attract hummingbirds. Water sparingly in the winter but provide some summer irrigation. Prefers good drainage and protection from afternoon sun.</p>									

Aloe striata	Coral Aloe	X		2-3 x 1-2	Low-Mod	Coral	25	9	
<p>This solitary aloe has succulent, pale gray foliage produced in low growing rosettes. The leaves are spineless and have smooth margins tinged with orange. Spikes are produced in late winter bearing coral red tubular flowers. It prefers afternoon shade or filtered light.</p>									
Aloe variegata	Partridge Breast Aloe	X		1 x 1	Low	Pink	15	8	
<p>This South African native forms clumps of triangular, fleshy, dark green leaves decorated with white markings. Offsets are produced, creating low-growing clumps. Flowers spikes bear dark pink to red tubular flowers in the spring and fall, attracting hummingbirds. Provide good drainage and protection from afternoon sun.</p>									
Aloe x 'Blue Elf'		X	X	1 x 2	Low	Orange	15	8	
<p>This petite clumping aloe forms dense rosettes of narrow, powdery silver-blue fleshy leaves. Short spikes of orange-red flowers rise above the foliage from January to April, attracting hummingbirds. Unlike most aloes, this selection tolerates full sun and reflected heat, as well as light shade.</p>									
Aloysia virgata		X	X	15 x 5	Low	White	10	8	
<p>Native to Argentina, this shrub has an upright habit with slightly weeping branches. Highly fragrant delicate white flower spikes are produced on branch tips from early spring through summer. The flowers attract butterflies and bees. This shrub is mostly evergreen, with fine-textured gray-green foliage. It responds well to light shearing, especially after flowering. <i>Aloysia</i> performs well in full sun to partial shade, and is adaptable to many different soil types.</p>									
Ambrosia deltoidea	Triangleleaf Bursage	X		1.5 x 2	Low	Green	20	9	
<p>This Sonoran native is the main understory plant for much of the desert around Phoenix and Tucson. It functions as a nurse plant to the seedlings of many other natives and is essential for most revegetation efforts. This evergreen rounded shrub has small, aromatic, triangular gray-green leaves. The insignificant flowers are followed by small burs covered with hooked spines. It is capable of surviving without supplemental irrigation, but looks lusher with summer waterings. In irrigated landscapes this plant tends to be short-lived, although it will reseed. A relative of ragweed, it may cause allergic reactions for some people.</p>									
Ambrosia dumosa	White Bursage	X	X	2 x 3	Low	Green	10	7	
<p>This small shrub is native to much of the Southwest, at elevations from 500 to 3500 feet. It is a revegetation staple in areas where it is the main understory plant. The small gray leaves are covered with short white hairs. The insignificant flowers produce abundant pollen, which can be a nuisance for allergy sufferers. The flowers are followed by prickly burs. It requires well-drained soil, full sun exposures, and some supplemental irrigation until established in the landscape.</p>									
Amsonia grandiflora	Large-flowered Blue Star	X	X	X	3 x 3	Mod	White	-10	6
<p>This deciduous perennial from southern Arizona occurs along canyons at elevations from 3900 to 4500 feet. During active growth it can reach about 3 feet in height. It will die back to a long-lived woody stem in the winter. Clusters of tiny five-petaled, white flowers tinged with lavender appear from March through May. The leaves vary from lance-shaped to threadlike. It performs best with afternoon shade and is drought tolerant once established.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	Little Bluestem	X	X	X	2-3 x 1-2	Low	Green	-30	4
<p>Native across most of North America, this grass varies greatly in form and appearance. The foliage color ranges from green to blue, and the dormant foliage varies from tan to rusty red. Blue-leaved plants are more likely to develop red winter color. Little bluestem has a very upright form, with fine-textured foliage. The flowers are not showy, but the seed heads are striking when backlit by the sun. This clump grass is very adaptable, tolerating cold, heat, and thriving in alkaline or acid soils. It does not perform well in soils with excessive moisture or nutrients. Syn: <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i></p>									
<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	Yerba Mansa	X	X	X	1.5 x 1.5	High	White	-20	5
<p>This herbaceous perennial is native to coastal salt marshes of California and in alkaline seeps of the Midwest and Southwest. This mat-forming plant spreads aggressively by runners, and placement should be considered carefully. Large leathery green leaves form a basal rosette, topped by cone-shaped white flowers in the spring and summer. If ample moisture is available, it will thrive in sun or shade. This medicinal herb has historically been used for arthritis, wounds and sinus problems.</p>									
<i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus v. wrightii</i>	Mexican Fire™	X	X	X	5 x 5	Low	Red	0	6
<p>This medium-sized, deciduous shrub has a rounded to irregular shape. Its narrow, rich green leaves provide an effective backdrop for terminal spikes of tubular red-orange flowers. Flowers are produced from early summer through fall and attract hummingbirds. This fast-growing plant is quite drought tolerant, but flowers more profusely with summer irrigation. Cut back to the ground in late winter to encourage fresh spring growth and to control the size. Mexican Fire™ has deeper green foliage and more intensely red flowers than previous selections.</p>									
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> ‘Baja Red’	Queen’s Wreath	X			20	Low-Mod	Red	20	9
<p>This fast growing vine has lush, heart-shaped green leaves to 4 inches long by 3 inches wide. The stems climb by tendrils which wrap around trellises or other support. Long sprays of hot pink to red flowers appear in the summer and fall. Native to Baja California and western Mexico, it is commonly found in arroyos and canyons. The herbaceous stems are usually deciduous, and may be cut to the ground in the winter. In cold regions the roots may be mulched for frost protection.</p>									
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	Golden Columbine	X	X	X	3 x 3	Mod-High	Yellow	-30	4
<p>This herbaceous perennial produces golden yellow flowers from late spring to fall. Hummingbirds are attracted to the nectar-rich flowers. The fern-like foliage is a rich green color. This plant is biennial, which means it blooms the second year of its life cycle. Golden columbine is native along streams and canyons of the Southwest, growing in moist, rich soil. Golden columbine grows well in full sun at upper elevations, but requires ample water and shady exposures in low deserts.</p>									
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>dicroa</i>	Portuguese Columbine	X	X	X	1-2 x 1-2	Mod	Purple	0	7
<p>This evergreen perennial has lush, dark blue-green compound leaves. In the spring it produces typical columbine flowers with long purple spurs. Native to Portugal, it can be grown in full sun and is fairly heat tolerant.</p>									

Aristida purpurea	Purple Three Awn	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Green	-10	6
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The purple-tinted stems and flowers of this erect, compact grass attract attention during the warm months, especially where it grows abundantly along roadsides. The fine-textured foliage ranges in color from green to blue. In the fall, the three long awns attached to each seed glow in the sunlight. It has a wide distribution, growing at elevations from 1000 to 5000 feet in much of the Southwest. It thrives in sunny, dry locations, preferring minimal irrigation. It reseeds prolifically if water is available.

Artemisia filifolia	Sand Sage	X	X		3 x 3	Low	Yellow	-30	4
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The fragrant, threadlike leaves and stems of this airy evergreen shrub are covered with white hairs, giving it a lovely silvery cast. The pale yellow flowers are inconspicuous. Sand sage is native to the western plains and much of the Southwest, growing in rocky or sandy soils. It thrives in full sun and well-drained soils at upper elevations. In addition to making an attractive ornamental plant, Sand sage is useful in re-vegetation and erosion control projects. It is not recommended for low desert elevations.

Artemisia frigida	Fringed Sage	X	X		1.5 x 1.5	Low	Yellow	-30	4
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This tough plant grows across a wide region of the U.S., from 3000 to 11,000 foot elevations. Considering the harsh conditions it tolerates, this petite sage is surprisingly delicate in appearance, forming a soft mat of fine textured, aromatic silvery foliage. It blooms in the summer with foot-tall, slender spikes topped with many small, nodding yellow flower heads. Young plants are quite compact, but can become rangy as they mature. Periodic pruning and shaping will maintain an attractive compact form. Fringed sage is not recommended for low desert landscapes. Plant Fringed sage in full sun, well-drained soil, and provide deep infrequent irrigation.

Artemisia ludoviciana	Prairie Sagebrush	X	X	X	3 x 6	Low	Yellow	-30	4
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Prairie sage has aromatic silver foliage and inconspicuous flowers. In full sun it has a strong upright form, while shady conditions result in a more relaxed silhouette. This plant behaves as a ground cover, spreading aggressively by underground stems. Because of its assertive nature, prairie sage will crowd out most perennials. It needs to be planted where it can spread freely, or placed with woody shrubs and grasses. It is also an ideal understory plant for native trees. In cold climates prairie sage will go dormant. Prairie sage works well in full sun or part shade, handles high or low amounts of irrigation, tolerates saline soils, and is useful in erosion control. This adaptable plant occurs from low deserts up to 8000-foot elevations throughout the Southwest and into Mexico.

Artemisia tridentata	Big Sagebrush	X	X		2-8 x 6	Low	Yellow	-20	5
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This dense, semi-evergreen shrub ranges in height, depending on the amount of animal grazing and available moisture. The hairy, silver-gray leaves are narrow and wedge-shaped, with 3 to 5 teeth at the tip. The new growth is most attractive, so for a more refined look, prune out old stems periodically. The clusters of tiny pale yellow flowers are fairly inconspicuous. Use big sagebrush in full sun and well-drained soil, and be careful not to over water.

Asclepias subulata	Desert Milkweed	X			4 x 4	Low	Yellow	25	9
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This plant occurs in dry washes and on rocky slopes below 3,000 feet in the far Southwest. It has an erect, vertical form, with a dense cluster of gray-green herbaceous stems. It is virtually leafless, as short-lived leaves appear on new growth but drop quickly. Terminal clusters of pale yellow flowers appear intermittently from spring until fall and attract butterflies. The unusual flowers are followed by pairs of ornamental, horn-shaped seed pods. This clean plant is ideal for use around swimming pools. Desert milkweed thrives in full sun and reflected heat, and requires good drainage.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Bush		X	X	3 x 3	Low	Orange	-30	5
From spring through fall this perennial dazzles with umbrella-shaped clusters of bright orange-red, nectar-rich flowers that attract butterflies. This long-lived plant is native across much of North America. Butterfly bush has a strong vertical form, with narrow green leaves closely clustered on erect stems. It freezes to the ground in cold areas, but recovers quickly in the spring from a tuberous root. Plant butterfly weed in full sun, well-drained soil, and provide supplemental irrigation. Two words of caution; the showy flowers are very attractive to bees, and the plant is poisonous.									
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four Wing Saltbush	X	X	X	3-6 x 4-8	Low	Green	-30	4
This prolific plant is native to most of the arid West at elevations from sea level to 8000 feet. This fast-growing and long-lived shrub has a naturally dense, rounded form. It is evergreen, with narrow gray-green leaves. Male and female flowers, both inconspicuous, are produced on different plants. Female plants produce unique papery-thin, 4-winged fruit that are a favorite source of food for birds and small mammals. This plant thrives in full sun in both high and low deserts. In addition to providing food and shelter for wildlife, four wing saltbush is useful for erosion control and is extremely tolerant of saline soils.									
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Quailbush	X	X		3-9 x 6-12	Low	Green	15	8
This densely branched deciduous shrub has spiny branch tips, affording excellent cover for wildlife. It occurs in dense stands, with individual plants varying in form. The small, dull gray-green leaves vary in shape from oblong to oval to deltoid. The plants are separately sexed with greenish flowers from late winter through spring, followed by tan papery seeds on the female plants. These seeds are an important food source for native birds and mammals. This saltbush is native to much of the Southwest, occurring on alkali flats. It is extremely drought and alkaline tolerant. Plant in full sun.									
<i>Atriplex polycarpa</i>	Desert Saltbush	X			3 x 6	Low	Green	20	9
This erect, densely branched, mounding shrub is native to much of the Southwest. It grows on alkaline flats at elevations under 5000 feet. The tiny silvery leaves often drop off as the weather warms. The separately sexed plants have inconspicuous flowers, with the male plants producing moderate amounts of pollen. The seeds produced are a food source for birds. This extremely drought tolerant plant is capable of surviving on minimal rainfall, although it also tolerates wet conditions. It is an excellent choice for revegetation projects in extremely alkaline or arid sites.									
<i>Baccharis glutinosa</i>	Mule Fat, Seepwillow	X	X	X	8-10 x 6-8	High	Creamy White	7	0
A native to the seeps and streambanks throughout the Southwest, this deciduous shrub has sticky, lance-shaped leaves. Fuzzy white flowers are produced from April through October, attracting bees and butterflies in droves. Useful in revegetation projects. It requires consistent moisture to thrive in the desert.									
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i> (male only)	Desert Broom	X	X		3-9 x 3-9	Low	White	10	7
This fast-growing, bright green, evergreen shrub is native to much of the Southwest. The plants are separately sexed, with the female plants producing a dense fluff that blows everywhere, resulting in many unwanted seedlings. This cutting-grown male selection eliminates the reseeding problem. Tolerant of sun, heat and poor soils, this bright green shrub is one of the most durable plants available.									

Baccharis x 'Starn' P.P. #11240	Thompson™	X	X	X	3 x 4-5	Low	Tan	0	6
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This mounding evergreen shrub is effective as a long-lived, low-maintenance groundcover when planted in masses. It has very small, leathery green leaves closely set along the stems. Baccharis plants are separately sexed and this patented selection is a male clone. It is a hybrid between *B. sarothroides* and *B. pilularis*. The inconspicuous male flowers do not produce messy pappus (seed fluff).

Bahia absinthifolia	Bahia	X	X		1 x 1	Low	Yellow	15	8
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This fast-growing herbaceous perennial groundcover occurs on rocky slopes from West Texas into southeastern Arizona. The narrow, silvery leaves provide an effective backdrop for the yellow daisy-like flowers that appear from spring to late fall. It should be cut to the ground each spring to initiate fresh growth. Although tolerant of full sun and drought, some additional summer moisture will keep this plant in bloom all summer in the low desert. This plant spreads by underground rhizomes and reseeds readily.

Baileya multiradiata	Desert Marigold	X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	Yellow	-10	6
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This fast growing, short-lived perennial is native to much of the Southwest, where it grows in sandy, gravelly soils. Bright yellow daisy-like flowers appear spring through fall and may bloom continuously at lower elevations. The blossoms are carried far above the rosette of wooly, silver-gray foliage on slender stems. This plant tolerates full sun, heat, cold and drought. Good drainage is essential. Although somewhat short-lived, it reseeds prolifically.

Bauhinia lunarioides 'Pink'	Pink Orchid Tree	X	X		12 x 10	Low	Pink	10	7
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This airy, semi-evergreen shrub or small tree is native to west Texas and Mexico. The bi-lobed, gray-green leaves are shaped like little butterflies. Small, delicate pink five-petaled flowers are produced from late spring to early summer. It is tolerant of sun and drought, but also handles part shade and ample moisture. While it tolerates most soils, it requires good drainage. The growth rate will be slow to moderate depending upon available moisture. This species tends to be brittle, and should be protected from strong winds
Syn: *Bauhinia congesta*

Bauhinia lunarioides 'White'	White Orchid Tree	X	X		12 x 10	Low	White	10	7
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Similar in all ways to the previously described selection, but with white flowers. **Syn: *Bauhinia congesta*.**

Bauhinia mexicana		X	X		10-18 x 15-26	Moderate	White	15	8
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This large semi-evergreen shrub or medium-sized tree is native to Mexico. From mid-summer until late fall, it is adorned with delicate white flowers that fade to pink. The bright green leaves have a cleft at the tip. Plant in full sun to part shade, and provide moderate irrigation. This species is reportedly more tolerant of salt than most other *Bauhinias*.

Bebbia juncea	Sweet Bush	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Yellow	15	8
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This native shrub is native to much of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, growing on dry slopes, washes and roadsides at elevations below 4000 feet. It is a sparsely foliated shrub with thread-like leaves. The small yellow flowers are not showy but are quite fragrant, providing nectar to butterflies from spring through fall. It is an important plant for use in revegetation projects and erosion control.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Berlandiera lyrata	Chocolate Flower	X	X	X	1 x 2	Low	Yellow	-30	4
<p>This native perennial forms a rosette of medium green, fiddle-shaped leaves. From spring to fall yellow daisy flowers with maroon centers are borne on slender stems above the foliage. These flowers are famous for their chocolate fragrance, which is most prominent in the early mornings. It performs well in full sun or part shade. It tends to look scraggly, and may be sheared periodically to initiate fresh growth.</p>									
Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats Grama	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Pink	-30	4
<p>This clump grass is native to the prairies of North America at elevations from 2500-7000 feet. Narrow blue-green leaves turn tan in the winter months. In the late spring and summer unusual pink-purple flower spikes are produced, followed by large seeds that develop on one side of the stiff stalk. This small grass is long-lived, tough, and tolerant of heat and drought.</p>									
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Green	-30	3
<p>Blue Grama is easily identified by its distinctive curved comblike seedheads, which appear during the summer. The leaves are light green, drying to a tan color in the winter. In the hot, low deserts, Blue Grama tends to be a small bunchgrass to 2 feet tall by 2 feet wide. In cooler, moist climates it can form a fairly dense sod. It is one of the best grasses for the arid West and can easily be kept at 2 inches for a xeric lawn.</p>									
Buddleja davidii 'Black Knight'	Summer Lilac		X	X	6-8 x 6-8	Mod	Purple	-20	5
<p>This large, fast-growing shrub produces rich sprays of purple flowers that attract butterflies during the summer months. This deciduous shrub may freeze to the ground in cold regions, but recovers rapidly in the spring. In fact, it is a good idea to cut this plant back hard every winter to maintain a dense form. The attractive foliage is dark green on top, and silver underneath. Plant butterfly bush in well-drained soil, full sun, and provide ample summer irrigation. This durable shrub is native to China and Japan. It is considered invasive in the Pacific Northwest, but reseeding should not be a problem in the arid Southwest.</p>									
Buddleja marrubiifolia	Woolly Butterfly Bush	X	X		5 x 5	Low	Orange	10	7
<p>This dense, rounded shrub is covered with silver, pubescent leaves. Orange, marble-sized blossoms occur throughout the year, with the heaviest bloom in spring and summer. They are not extremely showy, but they attract many butterflies. This Chihuahuan Desert native is very tolerant of heat, cold, intense sun and drought. Its densely-branched form requires little to no pruning.</p>									
Bulbine frutescens	Tiny Tangerine™	X	X		1 x 1.5	Low	Orange	10	7
<p>New from Mountain States, this dwarf form of the orange bulbine is great for small spaces. Native to South Africa, this clumping succulent spreads by rhizomes (underground stems) to create low, wide-spreading mounds. The succulent, bright green leaves are long and narrow. From fall through spring the plants are topped by 12-inch-long spikes of orange flowers. Plant in full sun to part shade, and provide well-drained soil.</p>									

Bulbine frutescens ‘Yellow’	Shrubby Bulbine	X	X	1.5 x 3	Low	Yellow	10	7	
Native to South Africa, this clumping succulent spreads by rhizomes (underground stems) to create low, wide-spreading mounds. The succulent, bright green leaves are long and narrow. From fall through spring the plants are topped by 12-inch-long spikes with clear yellow flowers. Plant in full sun to part shade, and provide well-drained soil.									
Caesalpinia cacalaco	Cascalote	X		15–18 x 15–18	Low	Yellow	20	9	
Native to tropical Mexico, this large woody shrub may be trained into a small patio tree. In warm climates this plant is evergreen, with glossy green compound leaves. The branches have decorative rose-like thorns. In the winter, Cascalote produces large spikes of clear yellow flowers at the branch tips, followed by attractive copper-colored seedpods. It grows best in full sun and well-drained soils. Cold snaps may burn the flowers.									
Caesalpinia cacalaco	Smoothie™	X		15–18 x 15–18	Low	Yellow	20	9	
Similar in all respects to the species except this introduction from Mountain States is thornless. It is great for use on patios and adjacent to walkways.									
Caesalpinia gilliesii	Yellow Bird of Paradise	X	X	X	10 x 8	Low	Yellow	-10	6
This upright, fast-growing deciduous shrub originated from Argentina and Uruguay, and has naturalized in sub-tropical areas of America. Clusters of bright yellow flowers with long red stamens are produced in the summer. Its natural growth habit is irregular and open, but pruning will encourage dense growth. This long-lived and durable plant is tolerant of cold, heat and drought, and performs best in full sun exposures. All parts of the plant are toxic.									
Caesalpinia mexicana	Mexican Bird of Paradise	X	X		15 x 15	Low	Yellow	15	8
This large thornless shrub or small tree is native to northern Mexico. It has lush green compound leaves and large lemon-yellow flower spikes. Flowers develop on and off during the warm months, and are followed by large woody seedpods. In mild climates it is evergreen, but leaves drop in colder regions. It thrives in full sun and reflected heat, but requires good drainage.									
Caesalpinia palmeri	Bird of Paradise, Piojo	X			10-15 x 10-15	Low	Yellow	20	9
This large shrub or small tree is native to the tropical thornscrub forests of the Sonoran Desert. It is typically found as a multi-stemmed shrub but may be shaped into a small patio tree suitable for limited areas. It is deciduous during times of drought or low temperature. The small yellow flowers are tinged with orange and are produced over a long period of time but are not as showy as other species of Caesalpinia.									
Caesalpinia paraguariensis	Guayacan, Tranquility Tree	X			15-30 x 15-30	Low	Yellow	18	8
This thornless tree is native to semi-arid regions of South America. It is usually evergreen in mild climates, with doubly compound green leaves. Sprinkles of yellow flower are produced on and off in the warm months, followed by attractive brown seedpods. The bark peels as the tree matures to create a lovely mottled trunk and branches.									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Caesalpinia platyloba	Palo Colorado	X			20 x 20	Low	Yellow	25	9
This small thornless tree is native to the tropical deciduous rain forests of Mexico. Its lush compound leaves are up to 8 inches long, and are comprised of large, light green oval leaflets. In mild climates this plant is mostly evergreen, but it drops leaves in colder regions. It also defoliates if water-stressed. In the summer it blooms with clusters of small yellow flowers. Plant in full sun.									
Caesalpinia pulcherrima	Red Bird of Paradise	X	X		6–10 x 6–10	Low	Orange	15	8
Originally from the tropical West Indies, this plant is widely grown for its exotic flowers and has escaped cultivation. It is evergreen in frost-free climates, but drops leaves in most regions. In the low deserts it is usually cut back almost to the ground in the winter months. It quickly regrows a rosette of upright, woody stems bearing lush compound leaves in the early summer, followed by bright orange and red flowers with long red stamens. This plant performs best in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Callaeum lilacaena	Purple Orchid Vine	X	X		20	Low	Purple	15	8
This fast-growing evergreen vine is superior for warm climates. Orchid-like purple flowers are produced in spring and summer, followed by interesting winged fruit. It has smooth, oval deep green leaves. Native to the deserts of Mexico, it survives extended drought with the aid of an underground tuber. In locations where frost occurs it will be deciduous, but the tuber is hardy to at least 15° F. Plant in full sun. Syn: <i>Mascagnia lilacina</i>									
Callaeum macropterum	Yellow Orchid Vine	X			20	Low	Yellow	25	9
Native to Baja, California and Sonora, Mexico, this evergreen vine has smooth, rounded green leaves. Bright yellow, orchid-like flowers adorn the plant in spring and summer. If not supported, this plant will twine on itself to produce a mounding shrub or even a groundcover. This plant is fairly drought tolerant once established, but will appear lusher with regular summer watering. Sensitive to hard frosts, this plant will recover slowly in the spring. Plant in full sun. Syn: <i>Mascagnia macroptera</i>									
Calliandra californica	Baja Fairy Duster	X			4–6 x 4–6	Low	Red	20	9
Bright red, tufted flowers provide year round color and nectar for hummingbirds, although the showiest displays are from spring through fall. This semi-deciduous shrub has ferny green foliage and an open irregular form that lends itself well to natural landscapes. Use in full sun or part shade. Shape or prune lightly in late spring.									
Calliandra eriophylla	Pink Fairy Duster	X	X		3 x 3–4	Low	Pink	10	7
This tough native shrub occurs on rocky hills at elevations from 2000–5000 feet. Tiny ferny green-gray leaves drop in the winter or in extreme drought to expose the the densely-branched form. Dark pink to white powder puff flowers appear for a short time in the spring. This plant is cold, heat and drought tolerant, but prefers well-drained soil. Plant in full sun.									

Calliandra x	Sierra Starr™ P.P.#15387P2	X	X		4-5 x 4-5	Low	Red	15	8
<p>Sierra Starr™ is a hybrid between <i>Calliandra eriophylla</i> (Pink Fairy Duster) and <i>Calliandra californica</i> (Baja Fairy Duster). This clone blooms on and off all year with stunning bright red flowers, which are irresistible to hummingbirds. It has a uniform, dense growth habit and a moderate growth rate. It is much more densely-branched than <i>Calliandra californica</i>. Because it is a clone, Sierra Starr™ may be planted successfully in semi-formal rows and masses. It performs best in full sun, and thrives in reflected heat exposures.</p>									
Calylophus hartwegii v. fendleri	Sundrops	X	X	X	1 x 2	Low	Yellow	-20	5
<p>Native to a large area of the Southwest and Plains, this mounding, woody perennial blooms during the spring and summer with large clear yellow flowers. These blossoms have a 24 hour life span, opening at night and fading to an orange-pink color by late afternoon. Prune back in early spring to remove woody or frost-damaged stems. Use in well-drained soil, and be careful not to over water. This plant is very susceptible to flea beetles, but they are easily controlled with common insecticides. Plant in full sun.</p>									
Carex pansa	California Meadow Sedge	X	X		1 x 1	Mod	Green	15	8
<p>This creeping sedge is native to California, and has performed surprisingly well in the hot low deserts. It forms a low green mat of green linear foliage, spreading by rhizomes. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide moderate to ample irrigation. Overhead sprays help to keep the foliage green in the summer months. It handles some foot traffic, and is a possible alternative to turfgrass.</p>									
Carex perdentata	Texas Hill Country Sedge	X	X	X	1 x 1.5	Mod	Green	0	7
<p>Native to Texas, this sedge forms a mostly evergreen clump of bright green foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous. It may be used as an unmowed, clumping groundcover, but should also tolerate mowing. In low deserts it thrives in afternoon shade, but also looks good in full sun if ample water is provided.</p>									
Carex tumulicola	Berkeley Sedge	X	X		1.5 x 1.5	Mod	Brown	15	8
<p>This sedge occurs in arid areas from Washington to central California. The dark green foliage forms arching clumps. The small brown flowers are not showy, but provide some textural interest. This plant spreads slowly from rhizomes. Use either in an unmowed, natural form, or as a lawn substitute. It is evergreen in milder areas.</p>									
Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Dark Knight'	Blue Mist		X	X	3 x 4	Mod	Blue	-30	4
<p>This rounded, deciduous shrub is a hybrid between two Asian <i>Caryopteris</i> species. Long, narrow grey-green aromatic leaves serve as an effective backdrop for the blue flowers. This summer bloomer produces whorls of deep blue, nectar-rich flowers that attract bees and butterflies. The flowers turn into attractive dried seed heads in the fall and winter. Plant in full sun or part shade, well-drained soils, and provide supplemental summer water. Prune back hard in the winter. It is said to be deer-resistant.</p>									
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry	X	X	X	50 x 50	Low-Mod	Green	-30	4
<p>Although native as far west as Texas and Oklahoma, this deciduous tree is thought of as an Eastern species. It occurs along stream and river banks in sandy or rocky soils. Deep-rooting, this tree does not heave sidewalks or other paving. Lance shaped leaves turn yellow in the fall. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by orange to red drupes.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Celtis pallida</i>	Desert Hackberry	X	X		8 x 10	Low	Green	10	7
This spiny, densely branched shrub of the Sonoran and Chihuahuan Deserts occurs along washes and gravelly slopes. It is slow growing, long-lived, and semi-evergreen, depending on temperature and moisture availability. The small, dull green leaves are coarsely toothed. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by small orange drupes that provide food for birds and mammals.									
<i>Celtis laevigata v. reticulata</i>	Netleaf Hackberry	X	X	X	30 x 30	Low	Green	-20	5
This slow growing, long-lived, deciduous tree is native to the Southwest along streambeds and hillsides at elevations from 1500 to 6000 feet. It features arching branches, smooth gray bark that becomes fissured with age, and dark green leaves with the texture of sandpaper. Birds feed on the small orange-red fruit produced in the winter months. This tough tree tolerates full sun, reflected heat, infertile soils, and is resistant to Texas root rot. It is a great tree for retention basins, as it can tolerate periodic flooding and drought. It does reseed readily.									
<i>Cercis canadensis v. mexicana</i>	Mexican Redbud		X	X	25 x 25	Low	Pink	0	6
This deciduous tree has glossy green heart-shaped leaves with wavy margins. Dark pink flowers appear before leaves emerge in the spring, creating quite a color show. It prefers afternoon shade in low deserts, and requires good drainage. It usually has a multi-trunk form, and makes an excellent small patio tree.									
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	Curl Leaf Mountain Mahogany		X	X	15–18 x 12–15	Low	Yellow	-30	4
This large, upright, slow-growing evergreen shrub is native to the Southwestern U.S., occurring on arid, rocky slopes from 5000 to 10,000 feet. Mature plants develop twisting branches, with interesting fissures in the smooth grey bark. Small leathery leaves are dark green on top, with hairy white undersides, and the leaf edges curl under. The foliage is resinous and aromatic. Masses of creamy yellow flowers in the spring are followed by silver corkscrews in the fall. Each seed is attached to one of these fuzzy tails, and the bush glows when backlit by the sun. It provides good shelter and food for birds and other wildlife. Use full sun and well-drained soil. It is extremely drought tolerant.									
<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	Mountain Mahogany		X	X	15 x 8	Low	White	-30	4
This large, upright evergreen shrub is native to the western U.S. and Mexico, occurring on dry slopes and mesas from 3000 to 9500 feet. It has leathery, aromatic oval leaves and distinctive shaggy red bark. Long-lived and slow growing, it develops very hard wood that Native Americans used for various tools and weapons. Inconspicuous creamy white flowers in the spring are followed by feathery corkscrew-shaped fruit in the fall and winter. Provide good drainage, and be careful not to over water.									
<i>Cereus hildmannianus</i>	Hedge Cactus	X			20 x 15	Low	White	25	9
Native to South America, this shrub cactus produces a clump of thick, ribbed, blue-green cylindrical branches. Most plants display needle-like spines on the branches. Large, fragrant white funnel-shaped flowers open at night during the summer months. This cactus tolerates full sun, but performs best in afternoon shade. Provide good drainage. Syn: <i>Cereus peruvianus</i>									

Chamaebatiaria millefolium	Fernbush	X	X		5 x 5	Low	White	-30	4
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Native to the western U.S., at elevations of 4000 to 7000 feet, this long-lived shrub is semi-evergreen, with fragrant, light green ferny foliage. A refreshing display of large white flower clusters is produced in the summer. Butterflies and bees are attracted to the lilac-like blossoms. The large brown seed heads may be removed for a cleaner appearance. Plant Fernbush in well-drained soil and full sun exposures.

Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	X	X	X	25 x 25	Low	Pink	-10	6
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Common along dry washes throughout the Southwest, this deciduous tree usually grows in a shrubby, multi-trunked form. Long narrow bright green leaves give a willowy appearance. Large orchid-like flowers provide warm season color, attracting hummingbirds and bees. Flowers range from white to dark pink. Long tan seed pods persist on the plant after flowering. Plant in full sun or part shade and provide well-drained soil.

Chilopsis linearis	Art's Seedless™	X	X	X	25 x 25	Low	Pink-Rose	-10	6
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Desert willows have been popular in native Southwestern landscapes for years. The large, showy flowers produced during the heat of summer provide months of color and attract hummingbirds. Unfortunately, most desert willows produce many long, narrow seed pods which persist on the plant for months. Art Combe, a famed plantsman, created this seedless form of desert willow. Art's Seedless™ has large, pink-rose flowers, long narrow bright green leaves, but no messy seed pods. This thornless, heat-tolerant, water-efficient tree grows at a fairly rapid rate. We are excited to offer this long awaited introduction.

Chilopsis linearis	Lucretia Hamilton™	X	X	X	18 x 18	Low	Burgundy	-10	6
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This small, slow-growing deciduous tree has narrow, light green leaves that create a weeping appearance. This clone was selected for its intense, burgundy flowers and its small stature. Fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers are produced throughout the summer, and are followed by persistent long narrow seedpods. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide well-drained soil.

Chilopsis linearis	Warren Jones™	X	X	X	25 x 30	Low	Pink	0	6
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This clone of desert willow was named in honor of Warren Jones, who selected it from the wild. This clone grows more quickly than other selections, holds its leaves longer in the winter, and blooms profusely with large, light pink flowers during the summer months. Flowers are followed by persistent long, narrow seed pods. Plant in full sun to part shade and well-drained soil.

Chitalpa x tashkentensis	'Pink Dawn'	X	X	X	20-30 x 20-30	Mod	Pink	0	6
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This fast growing hybrid of *Catalpa* and *Chilopsis* produces showy terminal clusters of large pink, orchid-like flowers from summer till fall. The leaves are lush and larger than those of *Chilopsis linearis*. This deciduous tree is somewhat brittle and does best in protected locations. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.

Chrysactinia mexicana	Damianita	X	X		2 x 2	Low	Gold	0	6
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Damianita is native to the Southwest at elevations from 2000 to 7000 feet. This small evergreen shrub has fragrant bright green needlelike foliage. It blooms heavily in the fall and spring with bright yellow-gold daisylike flowers. This tough, durable plant tolerates heat and cold and full sun and reflected heat exposures, but needs well-drained soil. Over time, this plant can become woody, and light shearing in the early spring will remove old flower heads and encourage new growth.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE	
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH						
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	Green Rabbitbrush		X	X	3–4 x 3–4	Low	Yellow	-40	3	
This evergreen shrub occurs across the southwestern U.S. and into Canada, at elevations from 5000 to 10,500 feet. Its narrow green leaves are sticky to the touch. Butterflies are attracted to the golden flowers that appear in the fall. This plant is very cold hardy, and thrives on infertile, eroded soils. Birds and animals use this plant for food and shelter.										
<i>Cissus trifoliata v. incisa</i>	Grape Ivy		X		20	Low-Mod	Green	-10	6	
Native to Arizona and Mexico at elevations from 3000 to 5000 feet, this deciduous vine climbs with the use of tendrils. If no support is given it will crawl on the ground, rooting from the nodes. The growth rate is dependent on available water, but it may be rapid, or even invasive in some cases. The leaves are somewhat fleshy, divided into three lobes and may cause skin irritation for some people. The flowers are inconspicuous, followed by small, black inedible fruit. It grows well in full sun or partial shade.										
<i>Condalia globosa</i>	Bitter Condalia		X		8 x 10	Low	White	20	9	
Native to the lower Southwest, this spiny deciduous shrub can occasionally reach the size of a small tree. Small light green leaves line the spiny, dense branches. Although inconspicuous, the flowers are highly fragrant. They are followed by fleshy black, bitter-tasting berries. It is quite drought tolerant and prefers sunny, well drained sites. It is a great shelter plant for wildlife.										
<i>Conoclinium greggii</i>	Boothill™		X	X	X	1–2 x 2–3	Mod	Lavender	0	7
During the warm season this plant is covered with clusters of fuzzy lavender flowers that are magnets for butterflies. The fine-textured, light green foliage burns back in the winter, but recovers quickly from underground stems. Frost-damaged foliage should be pruned back in the early spring. Periodic pruning throughout the year will help maintain a denser form. Provide moderate irrigation and some afternoon shade. Syn: <i>Eupatorium greggii</i>										
<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Bush Morning Glory		X	X	2–4 x 2–4	Low	White	15	8	
This native of the Mediterranean forms a soft evergreen mound of silvery foliage and masses of white, funnel-shaped flowers. Although considered low maintenance, it would benefit from periodic shaping in the fall or spring. Plant in full sun or reflected heat, and provide excellent drainage. This plant tends to be short-lived.										
<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	Texas Olive		X		25–30 x 25	Low	White	20	9	
Native from southern Texas into Mexico, this evergreen shrub or small tree is underutilized in the Southwest. The deep green leaves are large, leathery, and coarse in texture. Large white flowers with a yellow throat are borne in clusters from spring through fall. The small edible fruit resembles an olive. Abundant flower and seed litter should be expected. Plant in full sun and reflected heat locations. The rate of growth depends on the amount of irrigation.										
<i>Cordia parvifolia</i>	Little Leaf Cordia		X	X	6 x 8	Low	White	15	8	
When summer temperatures and humidity soar, this Mexican native will provide some visual relief. Warm, humid conditions trigger blooming, resulting in a profusion of snowy white blossoms. This tough evergreen shrub is easy to grow and maintenance-free. It forms a naturally dense wide-spreading shrub. Its stiff, arching branches are lined with small, leathery, grey-green leaves. Plant in full sun and reflected heat.										

Cortaderia selloana ‘Pumila’	Dwarf Pampas Grass	X	X	X	6 x 6	Low-Mod	White	0	6
<p>This dwarf version of pampas grass is much more in scale with most residential landscapes. In the summer, many stalks of fluffy white flower plumes rise above the foliage. Plant in full sun and provide moderate irrigation. This dwarf variety is much less likely to reseed than the regular species.</p>									
Coursetia glandulosa	Baby Bonnets	X			8 x 12	Low	White	20	9
<p>This deciduous shrub is native to southern Arizona and into Mexico, growing at low elevations. ‘Baby Bonnets’ describes the masses of tiny pea-shaped flowers that occur in shades of white, yellow, and pink. Flowers are followed by curly, thick pods about 2 inches long. The tiny compound leaves emerge with the flowers in the spring. Plant in full sun and well drained soils.</p>									
Cupressus arizonica	Arizona Cypress	X	X	X	40 x 20	Low	Green	-10	6
<p>This fast-growing evergreen tree is native to central Arizona, from 3000 to 8000 feet. The foliage color ranges from blue-green to silver, providing a nice contrast to the rough, reddish-brown bark. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by small, rounded reddish-brown cones. It performs well in hot interior climates, and is a favorite windbreak for high desert grasslands. It also is useful in erosion control. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and provide deep, infrequent summer irrigations.</p>									
Cupressus arizonica ‘Blue Ice’		X	X	X	40 x 20	Low	Green	-10	6
<p>This cultivar of the species has striking silver-blue foliage.</p>									
Cupressus arizonica ‘Compacta’		X	X	X	30 x 20	Low	Green	-10	6
<p>This is a more compact cultivar of the species.</p>									
Dalbergia sissoo	Rosewood	X			25–50 x 35	Low-Mod	White	30	9
<p>This evergreen to semi-evergreen tree has glossy green compound leaves consisting of 3 to 5 leaflets. A riparian native of India and Pakistan, this legume is widely grown throughout the Pacific Rim for timber and fuel. Rosewood is a very fast growing, soft-wooded tree, especially if provided ample irrigation. It has proven quite drought tolerant in the low deserts. The wide spreading root system is useful for erosion control. Plant in full sun.</p>									
Dalea bicolor v. bicolor	Monterrey Blue™	X	X		6–8 x 5–6	Low	Blue	10	7
<p>This fast-growing deciduous shrub has a rounded form, with fine-textured green foliage. Delicate deep blue flowers spikes emerge in the fall months, attracting bees. In cold regions this shrub may be cut back in the late winter or early spring. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.</p>									
Dalea capitata	Sierra Gold®	X	X	X	0.5 x 3	Low	Yellow	0	6
<p>This durable, semi-deciduous groundcover has bright green, fine-textured, aromatic foliage. Small yellow flower spikes carpet Sierra Gold® in the spring and fall. This plant is a good choice for parking lot planters and street medians. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. It is native to Mexico. It is reportedly rabbit resistant.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Dalea frutescens</i>	Sierra Negra™	X	X	X	4 x 5	Low	Purple	0	6
Evergreen in the low deserts, this shrub forms a rounded mound of fine-textured grey-green foliage. In the late fall, it is covered with masses of intense purple flowers that attract bees. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil, and be careful not to over-water.									
<i>Dalea greggii</i>	Trailing Indigo Bush	X	X		1 x 4-6	Low	Purple	10	7
This long-lived, durable, evergreen ground cover requires almost no maintenance. It forms a dense silvery mound of foliage, and blooms with fuzzy purple flower balls in the spring and early summer. It thrives in full sun and reflected heat locations and is a great choice for steep banks. Plant in well-drained soil.									
<i>Dalea pulchra</i>	Indigo Bush	X	X		5 x 5	Low	Purple	15	8
This evergreen shrub is an Arizona native. It has an open, rounded form with delicate silver foliage. Masses of violet flowers produced in the winter and early spring attract bees. This plant thrives in full sun and reflected heat exposures, and requires well-drained soils.									
<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple Prairieclover		X	X	2 x 2	Mod	Pink	-40	3
Native to grasslands from 3000 to 7000 feet in elevation, this perennial combines dark green foliage with showy rose-pink flowers in the late spring and summer. The yellow anthers provide a striking contrast to the rose blossoms. Butterflies are attracted to the nectar-rich flowers, and birds enjoy the seeds produced after flowering. This plant is useful for erosion control, and is a key component of wildflower meadows. Because of its deep root system, this nitrogen-fixing legume can compete with grasses in a meadow setting. Syn: <i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>									
<i>Dalea versicolor v. sessilis</i>	Mountain Delight™	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Purple	10	7
This evergreen shrub has a mounding habit, with flexible branches of silver-grey foliage. Its long bloom period goes from fall to early spring, and the nectar-rich purple flowers attract bees. It thrives in hot sun and reflected heat, but needs good drainage. A hard pruning in late spring will encourage dense growth.									
<i>Dasyliirion leiophyllum</i>	Green Desert Spoon	X	X	X	5 x 5	Low	Green	10	7
This Chihuahuan desert native forms a symmetrical rosette of leathery green leaves. Older plants may develop a stout trunk. The leaf margins are lined with sharp, downward-curving teeth. The tall flower stalks bear tiny greenish-tan flowers. It tolerates heat, cold and drought. Plant in full sun and provide good drainage.									
<i>Dasyliirion miquihuanensis</i>	Green Desert Spoon	X	X		6 x 5	Low	White	15	8
This arborescent (tree-like) desert spoon is native to northeast Mexico. The long, narrow glossy green leaves have a stiff, upright habit. The leaf margins are lined with sharp, downward-curving teeth. Plants will slowly develop a trunk laden with the persistent, brown foliage, creating a thick skirt. Similar in many respects to <i>Dasyliirion acrotriche</i> , the leaves are somewhat longer. Mature plants may reach a height of 6 feet or more.									

Dasyliirion quadrangulatum	Toothless Sotol	X	X		10 x 6–8	Low	Green	15	8
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This spectacular accent plant is native to Mexico. Plants slowly form a stout trunk, and are crowned with a symmetrical rosette of very narrow green leaves. The flexible, leathery, unarmed leaves are arranged in whorls around the trunk. Older plants produce 10 foot tall flower stalks annually. It works well in full sun, part sun, and shady locations, as long as good drainage is provided. It is an excellent container plant. **Syn: *Dasyliirion longissimum***

Dasyliirion texanum	Green Desert Spoon	X	X	X	5 x 5	Low	White	-20	5
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This native of Texas and Mexico is a durable, low-maintenance accent plant. The rosette of long, narrow, leathery green leaves blooms with an 8-foot-tall spike of creamy white flowers. The leaves are armed with small curved teeth along the margins. Plant in full sun and provide well-drained soil.

Dasyliirion wheeleri	Desert Spoon, Sotol	X	X	X	5 x 5	Low	Tan	0	6
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Long-lived and low-maintenance, this tough plant is native from 3000 to 6000 feet in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Mexico. It slowly forms a dense rosette of leathery silver-blue leaves with hooks along the margins. Over time it develops a short stout trunk. The tall narrow flower spikes carry small tan blooms. Plant in full sun or reflected heat, and provide good drainage.

Dicliptera resupinata	Native Dicliptera	X	X		2 x 2–3	Low	Purple	15	8
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This little herbaceous perennial is native to Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. In full sun, it has an upright form, but in shady exposures, it becomes more sprawly. Delicate light purple flowers grace the stems from April to October. After flowering, small papery bracts enclose the seeds. This plant freezes easily, but recovers quickly from the roots. Plant in full sun to filtered shade. It reseeds readily.

Dodonaea viscosa	Hop Bush	X	X		12 x 10	Low	Green	15	8
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This Arizona native is a large evergreen shrub with long, narrow, resinous, medium-green leaves. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by interesting chartreuse, papery, 3-winged fruit. Plant in full sun to part shade. It requires little care or pruning but will tolerate shearing if desired.

Drosanthemum speciosum ‘Rosea’	Iceplant	X			1 x 3	Low-Mod	Purple	20	9
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This groundcover forms a dense, flat mat of small, sparkly succulent green leaves. Shocking pink-purple blooms cover this plant from mid-spring to summer, creating a blanket of intense color and attracting bees. It performs best in part shade in the low deserts. It will not tolerate foot traffic or poor drainage.

Duranta erecta ‘Sweet Memory’	Sky Flower	X	X		18 x 15	Mod	Purple	10	7
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This large evergreen shrub is native to tropical America. The long, arching branches are lined with bright green leaves. This selection is thornless and has clusters of dark purple flowers bordered in white. They are followed by small round yellow fruit which are poisonous to humans, but not to birds. Plant in full sun, and provide moderate irrigation and regular fertilization.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Ebenopsis ebano	Texas Ebony	X	X		15–40 x 15–30	Low	Yellow	10	7
<p>This native of the Rio Grande plains of south Texas forms a large evergreen shrub or small tree that can vary considerably in size. It usually grows as a multi-trunked or low branching form. Its dark, glossy green compound leaves are arranged along thorny branches with a distinctive zig-zag pattern. Creamy yellow, fragrant clusters of flowers are produced from May to October. They are followed by large, decorative woody pods. Plant in full to part sun and well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Pithecellobium flexicaule</i></p>									
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower		X	X	3 x 3	Mod	Purple	-40	3
<p>This long-lived perennial is native to the central and southeastern United States. It flowers from spring through summer. The large daisy-like flowers have lavender petals that curve downward, accentuating the rusty cone-like center. Purple coneflower attracts butterflies, and makes a good cut flower. After flowering, the showy seed heads provide food for birds. Plant in full sun and garden soils, and provide moderate to ample summer irrigation. It can reseed readily if conditions are ideal.</p>									
Encelia farinosa	Brittlebush	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This fast-growing, mounding shrub occurs in sandy and gravelly soils in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. Large gray leaves contrast with the bright yellow daisy-like flowers produced in the spring. Excess watering will produce large, short-lived plants. Plant in full sun and reflected heat and provide good drainage.</p>									
Encelia frutescens	Green Brittlebush	X	X	X	3–4 x 4–5	Low	Yellow	-10	6
<p>This evergreen shrub grows on rocky slopes across the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, at elevations up to 4000 feet. This rounded shrub has rough-textured green leaves that provide a pleasing contrast to the white stems. It blooms heavily in the spring, and sporadically into the fall with yellow flowers. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.</p>									
Ephedra nevadensis	Mormon Tea		X	X	3 x 3	Low	Green	0	7
<p>This spiky shrub occurs in Nevada, Utah, eastern California, western Arizona and Mexico at elevations of 2,000 to 6,000 feet. The jointed, leafless gray-green stems have a strong vertical form. The plants are separately sexed, with female plants producing tiny cones. Plant in full sun and provide excellent drainage.</p>									
Ephedra viridis	Mormon Tea		X	X	3 x 3	Low	Green	-20	5
<p>This spiky shrub is native to sagebrush county throughout the West. The leafless, bright green jointed stems provide a strong vertical form. The plants are separately sexed, with females producing small cones. Plant in full sun and provide excellent drainage.</p>									
Epilobium canum var. latifolia ‘Catalina’	Catalina Fuchsia	X	X		3 x 5	Mod	Orange	10	7
<p>This herbaceous, perennial sub-shrub is native to California. The narrow silver-gray leaves make a striking backdrop for the tubular orange-red flowers produced from late summer to early fall. The flowers attract hummingbirds. This cultivar is less brittle than the species. Plant in light shade in the low deserts. It tolerates drought, heat and wind once established. Syn: <i>Zauschneria californica</i></p>									

Eremophila laanii 'Pink Beauty'	Emu Bush	X		6-8 x 6-8	Low	Pink	25	9
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This dense evergreen shrub from Australia has wild, arching branches closely lined with narrow, bright green leaves. In the spring, it blooms with masses of pink tubular flowers that dry to brown and persist on the plant. Plant in full sun and allow plenty of room for growth. This species is very xeric.

Eremophila maculata	Valentine®	X	X	4-5 x 5-6	Low	Red	15	8
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This dense, evergreen Australian shrub provides great winter color. The tiny, dark green leaves develop an attractive reddish tinge in the cold, and masses of hot pink to red tubular flowers are produced from January through March. Flowering occurs on new tip growth, so an annual shearing is recommended in late spring, after flowering has ended. Plant it in full sun and well-drained soil.

Eremophila x	Summertime Blue™	X		6 x 10	Low	Blue	25	9
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This large, spreading evergreen Australian shrub has a fountainlike appearance. The arching branches are lined with needlelike, light green leaves. Tubular lilac-blue flowers are produced from spring through summer. Plant in full sun or reflected heat. It is very drought tolerant, but also grows well in heavy clay soils.

Ericameria laricifolia	Aguirre™ Turpentine Bush	X	X	X	2-3 x 2-3	Low	Yellow	-10	6
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This long-lived, evergreen, compact shrub is native to the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico. This clone from southern New Mexico was chosen for its showy flowers and rich green foliage. The aromatic needlelike leaves are covered with a sticky resin that smells like turpentine. Masses of showy yellow daisy-like flowers are produced at the branch tips in the fall. The flowers are followed by scruffy-looking tan seed heads, which may be pruned off for a more refined appearance. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.

Ericameria laricifolia 'Desert Mountain'	Turpentine Bush	X	X		2-3 x 2-3	Low	Yellow	-10	6
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This long-lived, evergreen, compact shrub is native to the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico. This selection was collected in north Scottsdale, Arizona and is widely used in the Phoenix area for revegetation. The aromatic needlelike leaves are covered with a sticky resin that smells like turpentine. Masses of yellow daisy-like flowers (without ray flowers) are produced at the branch tips in the fall. The flowers are followed by scruffy-looking tan seed heads, which may be pruned off for a more refined appearance. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and do not over-water.

Ericameria nauseosa v. speciosus	Whitestem Chamisa	X	X		4-6 x 4-6	Low	Yellow	-30	4
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This native is widespread from the western U.S., and reaching into Canada and Mexico, from 2000 to 8000 feet. This semi-evergreen shrub has aromatic narrow, grey-green leaves and the stems are covered in white woolly hairs. In the fall it produces masses of fluffy golden flowers, followed by tan seeds. To encourage a denser form and prevent reseeding plant in full sun, prune hard in late spring, water sparingly, and don't use fertilizer. **Syn: *Chrysothamnus nauseosus v. albicaulis***

Ericameria nauseosus v. nauseosus	Dwarf Chamisa	X	X		2-3 x 2-3	Low	Yellow	-30	4
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This shrub is a smaller version of the Whitestem Chamisa. **Syn: *Chrysothamnus nauseosus v. nauseosus***

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Erigeron divergens</i>	Native Fleabane	X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	White	-10	6
This short-lived perennial wildflower is native to the Great Basin, Mohave, and Sonoran deserts. The leaves are green-gray and narrow. Masses of white to lavender daisy-like flowers are produced in the spring and into summer. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. It reseeds readily!									
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> 'Profusion'	Santa Barbara Daisy	X	X	X	1 x 2-3	Mod-Ample	White	-10	6
This spreading, fast-growing perennial has bright green, fine textured foliage. 'Profusion,' a cultivar of a Mexican species, blooms heavily with small white daisy-like flowers. In low deserts the flowering is heaviest in the spring and fall, while summer color is the norm in colder regions. Plant in part shade in the low deserts. This plant requires moderate to ample irrigation. Cut back in the winter to remove scruffy foliage. May reseed in wet soils.									
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> v. <i>poliofolium</i>	Flattop Buckwheat	X	X		1.5 x 2	Low	White	10	7
This small native perennial shrub grows on dry rocky slopes in southern California, Utah and Arizona. The small dark green leaves have a white wooly underside. White to pink flowers appear in dense flattened clusters throughout the summer. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.									
<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i>	Wright Buckwheat	X	X	X	1.5 x 2	Low	White	0	6
This native perennial subshrub grows in gravelly, rocky locations at elevations from 3,000 to 7,000 feet. Small grey leaves cover the lower portion of this compact plant, while clusters of white to pink flowers are held above the foliage on long stalks during summer and early fall. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil									
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> v. <i>obtusata</i>	Red River Gum	X			80 x 50	Low	Yellow	20	9
This massive, fast-growing evergreen shade tree is native to Australia. The lance-shaped leaves are pale green to gray green on both sides and vary from 4 to 8 inches in length. The nearly inconspicuous flowers are followed by woody seed capsules. The bark of this tree peels to reveal white or gray bark underneath. Plant in full sun in large open spaces.									
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	Red Cap Gum	X			25 x 25	Low	Yellow	20	9
An upright tree with a strong central leader, this evergreen Australian native has tan and white flaky bark. The lance-shaped leaves are up to 7 inches long, glossy, and dark green. The flower buds have prominent red, square caps from which clusters of bright yellow flowers emerge from Fall to Spring. Tolerant of lawn settings and moderate salinity.									
<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>	Ghost Gum	X			40 x 25	Low	White	20	9
This semi-weeping, evergreen Australian tree combines a powdery white trunk with large, light green lance-shaped leaves. This tree is not brittle, and the insignificant flowers produce very little litter. Plant in full sun and reflected heat exposures.									

Eucalyptus salmonophloia	Salmon Gum	X			40 x 40	Low	White	20	9
<p>This slow-growing evergreen Australian tree has smooth, salmon-colored bark and narrow, shiny, bright green leaves which shimmer in the sunlight. Plant in full sun and reflected heat exposures. This tree is quite clean and moderately salt-tolerant.</p>									
Eucalyptus sargentii	Salt River Mallet	X			30–40 x 30–40	Low	Yellow	20	9
<p>This evergreen Australian tree has narrow grey-green leaves and smooth brown branches. The dark grey bark exfoliates in strips from the trunk. This species is extremely salt tolerant. Plant in full sun and reflected heat locations.</p>									
Euphorbia antisiphilitica	Candelilla	X	X		1–2 x 2–3	Low	White	10	7
<p>This spiky, upright Chihuahuan desert native occurs in New Mexico, west Texas and into Mexico. The nearly leafless gray-green stems are pencil-like in appearance and have a waxy coating. Tiny creamy white flowers with red centers are produced in clusters following spring and summer rains. The milky sap may cause skin irritation. Plant in full sun and provide excellent drainage.</p>									
Euphorbia rigida	Gopher Plant	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Chartreuse	-20	5
<p>This shrubby evergreen perennial is native to the Mediterranean. Its long, arching stems are lined with fleshy, grey-green leaves. Broad clusters of chartreuse flowers occur at the branch tips in the winter and early spring. Flowers are followed by small brown seed pods. The stems die back after flowering and seed production, leaving a low basal rosette of grey-green foliage. Remove the spent flowering stems in late spring. Plant in full sun or part shade, and in soil with excellent drainage. Syn: Euphorbia biglandulosa</p>									
Eysenhardtia orthocarpa	Kidneywood	X	X	X	18 x 15	Low	White	0	6
<p>Native to Arizona, this large shrub or small tree is semi-deciduous, with an open, airy form. The light green compound leaves provide excellent filtered shade for understory plants such as wildflowers and agaves. Fragrant white nectar-rich flowers occur in terminal spikes throughout the summer, attracting butterflies and bees. Plant in groves for more impact. Tolerates full sun, reflected heat, part shade, drought, poor soils, and cold.</p>									
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache Plume		X	X	4–8 x 4–8	Low	White	-30	4
<p>This long-lived shrub is semi-evergreen, fast growing, and varies in size, depending on available moisture. Its wheat-colored branches are lined with small, olive-green, lobed leaves. It blooms in the spring with small white flowers, followed by white to pink feathery fruit clusters. It occurs over much of the southwestern U.S., and into northern Mexico, from 3000 to 8000 feet. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. It responds to deep monthly irrigations.</p>									
Fouquieria macdougalii	Mexican Tree Ocotillo	X			6 x 4	Low	Red	15	8
<p>This large spiky shrub occurs on rocky slopes in Sonora, Mexico from 500 to 2500 feet. Long spiny branches (canes) arise from a short thick trunk. The small green leaves that line the branches are drought-deciduous. Bright red flower clusters appear primarily in the spring, but can bloom intermittently throughout the year, attracting hummingbirds. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Fraxinus greggii	Little Leaf Ash	X	X		12–15 x 10–15	Mod	Green	10	7
Native to west Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, this large evergreen shrub grows at lower elevations along arroyos and in canyons. It may be grown as a shrub or shaped into a small, multi-trunked tree. Bright green, fine-textured foliage contrasts well with smooth grey bark. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by winged fruit. Old leaves are shed in the spring, but the tree never goes completely bare. Grow in full sun or part shade and well-drained soil. Provide moderate to ample irrigation to increase the growth rate.									
Fraxinus velutina	Arizona Ash	X	X	X	30–60 x 30–40	Mod	Green	-10	6
This deciduous tree is native to much of the southwestern U.S. As the tree matures the form changes from pyramidal to broadly oval. The compound leaves are about 6 inches long, with 5 to 9 leaflets. The shiny green leaves have a velvety texture when young. This plant is separately sexed, with inconspicuous flowers. Female trees produce clusters of winged fruit. Plant in full sun and provide moderate to ample summer irrigation.									
Gaura lindheimeri ‘Siskiyou Pink’	Pink Gaura	X	X	X	2–3 x 3–4	Mod-Ample	Pink	-20	5
Native to Texas and Mexico, this airy herbaceous perennial forms a basal rosette of green foliage from which arching branched flower stalks emerge. Sprays of small pink orchid-like blooms cover the stems in low deserts during the spring and fall, while summer flowers are common in colder regions. This pink clone is unstable, and produces some white flowers. Plant in full sun in middle to high deserts, but provide some afternoon protection in the hottest zones. It thrives in garden soil, and prefers moderate to ample irrigation. If water is available, it can reseed. It is susceptible to flea beetles.									
Gaura lindheimeri ‘Whirling Butterflies’	White Gaura	X	X	X	2–3 x 3–4	Mod-Ample	White	-20	5
Similar in all aspects to the selection above, but with white flowers.									
Gazania rigens ‘Sun Gold’	Sun Gold Gazania	X	X		0.5 x 2	Low-Mod	Yellow	15	8
This trailing evergreen groundcover forms a dense mound of gray, fuzzy leaves, with bright yellow daisy-like flowers held above the foliage. Plant in full sun to light shade exposures and provide good drainage. To prevent damping off, water in the mornings so that foliage is dry at dusk.									
Glandularia gooddingii	Goodding Verbena	X	X	X	1 x 2	Low	Lavender	0	6
This Arizona native is a short-lived perennial wildflower, producing gorgeous lavender flowers in the springtime that attract butterflies. The small gray-green leaves have serrated edges and are covered with short white hairs. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Although short-lived, this plant reseeds readily in the landscape. Syn: <i>Verbena gooddingii</i>									
Glandularia pulchella	Rock Verbena	X			1 x 2	Low-Mod	Purple	15	8
This native of tropical America forms a low mat of delicate, dark green ferny foliage. Masses of light purple flowers adorn this perennial groundcover from spring through fall. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. It tends to be short-lived in the landscape. Syn: <i>Verbena tenuisecta</i> and <i>Verbena tenera</i>									

Glandularia pulchella ‘Edith’		X	X		0.5 x 4–5	Low-Mod	Lavender	15	8
<p>This perennial forms a low, spreading mound of fine-textured bright green foliage, and blooms in the spring with bright lavender flower clusters. This selection was discovered in a North Carolina garden. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Plant in the fall if possible to allow establishment before the summer heat. It will be short-lived in the hot low deserts. Syn: <i>Verbena pulchella</i></p>									
Glandularia rigida	Sandpaper Verbena	X	X	X	2 x 4	Low	Purple	0	7
<p>Native to South America, this perennial has dark green leaves with the texture of sandpaper. Clusters of vivid purple flower are produced in the spring and summer. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Cut back hard to to remove frost-damaged foliage and generate fresh growth. It will sprout quickly from underground stems. Syn: <i>Verbeba rigida</i></p>									
Glandularia x	Summer Beauty™	X			0.75 x 5	Low-Mod	Purple	15	8
<p>This short-lived, low mounding perennial has fine-textured green foliage and produces velvety, dark purple flowers nearly all year in the low deserts. Plant in full sun to part shade and in well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Verbena</i></p>									
Guaiacum coulteri	Guayacan	X			10 x 10	Low	Blue	25	9
<p>This gnarly, evergreen, slow-growing shrub or small tree is native to the gravelly plains of western Mexico. The dark green, pinnately compound leaves may drop during periods of drought. Intense blue flowers occur from April through September in response to available moisture. Shiny red fruits add extra interest in the fall. Plant in full sun or part shade and well-drained soils, and site carefully to prevent frost damage.</p>									
Gutierrezia sarothrae	Snakeweed	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Yellow	-30	4
<p>This long-lived herbaceous shrub is native across the western U.S., and into Canada and Mexico. It reseeds prolifically, and establishes quickly on disturbed soils. It has lime green, threadlike leaves and resinous green stems. The plant is covered with yellow, flattop flower clusters in the early fall. Although it will establish and thrive under almost any conditions, full sun exposures and minimal irrigation are recommended. Dry plants are very flammable. Hummingbirds love the flowers and birds eat the fruit.</p>									
Hamelia patens ‘Sierra Orange’	Texas Firecracker Bush	X	X		3 x 5	Mod	Orange	10	7
<p>This fast-growing, semi-tropical herbaceous shrub is native to Mexico. The lush oval green leaves complement the clusters of tubular orange flowers produced in the summer. Dark purple edible fruit follow the flowers. In colder regions it will freeze to the ground, quickly resprouting in the spring. Frost damaged foliage should be pruned back in the spring. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide moderate irrigation.</p>									
Hamelia patens	Sierra Red™	X	X		3 x 5	Mod	Red	10	7
<p>The lush oval green leaves complement the clusters of tubular red-orange flowers produced in the summer. Dark purple edible fruit follow the flowers. In colder regions it will freeze to the ground, quickly resprouting in the spring. Frost damaged foliage should be pruned back in the spring. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide moderate irrigation.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Havardia mexicana	Mexican Ebony	X	X		30 x 20	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This thorny, deciduous, airy tree is native to Sonora and Baja California at elevations from 500 to 2500 feet. It has a naturally rounded form, with fine-textured grey-green foliage and attractive gray bark. Creamy yellow puff-ball flowers are produced in the spring, followed by long woody brown pods. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. Syn: <i>Pithecellobium mexicana</i></p>									
Havardia pallens	Tenaza	X	X		25–30 x 15–20	Low	White	15	8
<p>This thorny evergreen tree is native to south Texas and northeast Mexico. Medium-green compound leaves provide a lacy silhouette, and fragrant white puffball flowers grace the tree from late spring to mid-summer. Bold curved, brown seedpods are produced in the fall. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. Syn: <i>Pithecellobium pallens</i></p>									
Havardia pallens	Sierra Sparkler™	X	X		25–30 x 15–20	Low	White	15	8
<p>This named selection of <i>Havardia</i> is similar in all respects to the species with the exception that it has a reduced number of seed pods.</p>									
Hesperaloe campanulata	Bell-flowered Hesperaloe	X	X		3 x 3	Low	Pink	10	7
<p>Native to Nuevo Leon, Mexico, this spiky accent plant has stiff, 1/2 inch wide, lime green leaves, with white fibers along the margins. In the summer it sends up a tall spike of light pink flowers that attract hummingbirds. Plant bell-flowered hesperaloe in full sun and well drained soil. Very low maintenance.</p>									
Hesperaloe funifera	Giant Hesperaloe	X	X	X	6 x 6	Low	White	-10	6
<p>This clumping, stemless, upright plant has stiff, broad, lime green leaves with coarse white fibers along the margins. It blooms in the summer, sending up a 12–15 foot tall flower spike of creamy white flowers. Plant in full sun or reflected heat and well-drained soil. Very low maintenance.</p>									
Hesperaloe nocturna	Night-blooming Hesperaloe	X	X		5 x 6	Low	Green	0	7
<p>This evergreen plant forms a dense rosette of narrow, grasslike, light green leaves up to 4 feet long. They are deeply channeled, with fine white threads along the margins. It is a summer bloomer, producing small green flowers on a 12 foot stalk. The flowers open at night. Plant in part shade or full sun, in well-drained soil. Very low maintenance.</p>									
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red Hesperaloe	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Red	-20	5
<p>This native of Texas and Mexico is a clumping, evergreen, grasslike plant with narrow leathery gray-green leaves edged in white fibers. In the spring and summer tall spikes of tubular pink-red flowers attract hummingbirds. Plant in full sun and reflected heat. Very clean and low maintenance.</p>									
Hesperaloe parviflora 'Yellow'	Yellow Hesperaloe	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Yellow	-20	5
<p>This selection is similar in all attributes to the plant listed above, but the flower spikes are a clear yellow color.</p>									

Hibiscus x 'Moy Grande'	Moy Grande Hibiscus	X	X	X	5 x 5	Mod	Pink	-10	6
<p>This herbaceous perennial shrub is a cross between <i>Hibiscus grandiflorus</i> and <i>Hibiscus mocheutos</i>. In the summer it produces stunning open-faced pink flowers up to 10 inches across. The green leaves and stems freeze back to the ground in the winter, but warm weather initiates a quick comeback. Plant in full sun for the most spectacular flower display. Rich, moist soil and moderate irrigation is preferred.</p>									
Hilaria rigida	Big Galleta	X	X		3 x 4	Low	Green	10	7
<p>This perennial, shrub-like grass is native to North America, where it occurs in sandy soils up to 5000 feet in elevation. Coarse blue-green leaves form a dense clump, and from spring through fall it produces slender, dense spikes of greenish flowers. It is used for revegetation and erosion control. Big galleta is fast growing, long-lived, and very drought tolerant. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and cut to the ground every few years. This grass is allergenic.</p>									
Hyptis emoryi	Desert Lavender	X	X		6-10 x 6-12	Low	Purple	15	8
<p>This evergreen, upright desert shrub is native to the hot dry slopes of the Sonoran desert at elevations to 3,000 feet. The powder gray foliage contrasts well with clusters of small violet-purple flowers that occur from spring through fall. The opposite leaves have coarsely toothed margins and a sagey fragrance. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.</p>									
Juglans major	Arizona Walnut	X	X	X	30 x 30	Mod-High	Green	-10	6
<p>This broadly rounded, deciduous tree is native to riparian areas in Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas and Mexico. Large green compound leaves provide great summer shade. Insignificant flowers are followed by edible nuts. Plant in full sun and provide moderate to ample irrigation.</p>									
Justicia californica	Chuparosa	X			3-4 x 4-5	Low	Red	20	9
<p>This sprawling, open shrub is native to gravelly washes and rocky slopes of the Sonoran Desert at elevations under 2500 feet. It is usually leafless, with succulent green stems. Small, showy red tubular flowers occur from spring to fall, and are irresistible to hummingbirds. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.</p>									
Justicia fulvicoma		X			2 x 3	Mod	Red	20	9
<p>Low-growing and compact, this shrub combines lush green foliage and unique spikes of reddish-orange flowers. The unusual flower clusters consist of tubular flowers stacked between large, reddish, triangular bracts. Hummingbirds are attracted to the spring and fall flower displays. Plant in filtered sun locations and provide moderate irrigation.</p>									
Justicia spicigera	Mexican Honeysuckle	X	X		3-4 x 3-4	Mod	Orange	15	8
<p>This lush evergreen shrub is native to Mexico and South America. It has large, oval, velvety, medium green leaves. Bright orange tubular flowers are borne in clusters all year in warmer areas and during the summer in colder regions. Plant in filtered sun and well-drained soil. Moderate irrigation is beneficial, but over-watering may cause chlorosis. Prune as desired to maintain a compact form.</p>									
Krascheninnikovia lanata	Winterfat	X	X		2-3 x 2-3	Low	White	-40	3
<p>This small cottony-looking semi-evergreen shrub has a wide distribution across western North America, where it occurs from 2000 to 8000 feet. Its narrow leaves are covered with fine white hairs, giving the plant a woolly appearance. Male and female flowers are inconspicuous, and are produced on different plants. The female plants produce fluffy seed heads that are stunning when backlit by the sun. Plant in full sun and very well-drained soils. Prune heavily in early spring to maintain a dense form. Syn: Ceratoides lanata</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Lantana montevidensis	Purple Trailing Lantana	X			2 x 3–5	Low-Mod	Purple	20	9
<p>This tough native of South America quickly forms a low mounding groundcover with dark green, aromatic, rough-textured foliage. Clusters of lavender flowers cover the plant in the warm months, followed by toxic blue berries. This plant tolerates full sun, reflected heat, smog, poor soil and drought. Cut back frost-damaged foliage in the spring. Control whiteflies as needed.</p>									
Lantana species ‘New Gold’	New Gold Lantana	X	X		1.5 x 3	Low-Mod	Gold	10	7
<p>This evergreen groundcover forms a dense, compact mound of dark green foliage. Masses of bright gold flowers cover the plant throughout the warm months. This plant tolerates full sun, reflected heat, smog, poor soil and drought. Prune back frost-damaged foliage in early spring. Control whiteflies as needed. This selection is almost seed free.</p>									
Larrea tridentata	Creosote	X	X		6 x 8	Low	Yellow	0	7
<p>Native throughout the flatlands of the arid West, this tough evergreen shrub is especially aromatic after a rain. In the wild it has an open form with sparse olive green foliage on woody stems. Irrigated plants will be much more lush and grow faster. Small yellow spring flowers are followed by fuzzy seedpods. Plant in full sun and in well-drained soils.</p>									
Leucaena retusa	Golden Leadball Tree	X	X	X	20 x 15	Low	Yellow	0	7
<p>This slow-growing, deciduous tree is native to dry rocky slopes in west Texas and Chihuahua, Mexico, from 1500 to 5500 feet. Fine textured, bright green, lacy compound leaves contrast well with the smooth gray bark and branches. The showy yellow-gold puffball flowers are 1 1/2 inches in diameter, occurring after spring-summer rains. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Leucophyllum candidum	Thunder Cloud™	X	X		3 x 3	Low	Purple	10	7
<p>This evergreen Texas native has a densely-branched, compact form with silver stems and tiny silver leaves. This clone blooms repeatedly during the summer and fall with deep purple flowers. Plant in full sun and reflected heat, and provide excellent drainage. This species is very susceptible to rotting out.</p>									
Leucophyllum frutescens	Green Cloud™	X	X		6–8 x 6–8	Low	Pink	10	7
<p>This semi-evergreen, fast-growing shrub has lush green foliage and blooms frequently in the summer and fall with showy rose-pink flowers. Plant in full sun and reflected heat, and allow plenty of space to develop. Well-drained soil is essential.</p>									
Leucophyllum frutescens	White Cloud™	X	X		6–8 x 6–8	Low	White	10	7
<p>This fast-growing, rangy evergreen shrub has grey foliage and produces masses of white flowers on and off during the summer and fall. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and provide well-drained soil.</p>									
Leucophyllum frutescens ‘Compacta’	Compact Texas Ranger	X	X		5 x 5	Low	Pink	10	7
<p>This evergreen shrub forms a dense, rounded mound of light gray foliage. It produces oodles of pink flowers when the humidity rises in the summer and fall. Plant in full sun and reflected heat exposures. This selection is fairly tolerant of ample water and heavy soils.</p>									

Leucophyllum laevigatum	Chihuahuan Sage	X	X	4 x 5	Low	Lavender	10	7
This evergreen shrub has a loose, spiky form and small olive-green leaves. Periodically during the summer and fall it explodes with fragrant lavender flowers. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and well-drained soils.								
Leucophyllum langmaniae	Rio Bravo®	X	X	5 x 5	Low	Lavender	10	7
This dense evergreen shrub has a rounded form, with lush, deep green leaves. Sprinkles of lavender flowers are produced on and off during the summer and fall. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and well-drained soils.								
Leucophyllum langmaniae ‘Lynn’s Legacy’		X	X	5 x 5	Low	Lavender	10	7
This evergreen shrub grows slowly, forming a dense, rounded mound of sage green foliage. Masses of lavender flowers are produced in the summer and fall. This selection is not as dependent on changes in relative humidity for flowering, which means that it blooms more often during the warm months. This clone is called ‘Lynn’s Everblooming’ in Texas.								
Leucophyllum pruinatum	Sierra Bouquet™	X	X	6–8 x 6–8	Low	Purple	10	7
Open and sprawling in form, this clone has silver-grey foliage and extremely fragrant violet flowers. The flowers smell like grape bubble gum, and are produced on and off during the summer and fall. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and well-drained soils.								
Leucophyllum revolutum	Houdini™	X	X	4 x 4–5	Low	Purple	10	7
Native to Mexico, this evergreen shrub has succulent, light green leaves with the texture of rosemary. It blooms profusely in the fall with large, medium purple flowers. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, and provide well-drained soils.								
Leucophyllum zygophyllum	Cimarron®	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Blue	10	7
This petite evergreen shrub has a soft, rounded form, with distinctively cupped grey-green leaves. Masses of blue flowers are produced on and off during the summer and fall. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and provide well-drained soils.								
Leucophyllum x ‘Heavenly Cloud’	Heavenly Cloud	X	X	6 x 6	Low	Purple	10	7
‘Heavenly Cloud’ is a hybrid between <i>L. frutescens</i> Green Cloud™ and <i>L. laevigatum</i> . Mostly evergreen, this fast-growing shrub has medium green leaves and produces lavender flowers when the humidity and heat are high. Plant in full sun and reflected heat and provide well-drained soils								
Linum lewisii	Blue Flax	X	X	1 x 1	Low-Mod	Blue	-30	4
This airy, short-lived perennial is at home in meadow settings, where it blends well with native grasses and other prairie flowers. It is native across much of the western U.S., from 3500 to 9500 feet. Delicate, bright green foliage is adorned in the spring with sky blue flowers. This plant seeds heavily, and will naturalize in the landscape if water is available. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.								

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Lobelia laxiflora	Loose-flowered Lobelia	X	X	X	1 x 2	Mod	Red	0	7
<p>This native of southern Arizona, Mexico and Central America grows along streambeds and in canyons at 4000 to 5000 foot elevations. Long, narrow green leaves provide a lush feel in oasis zones and around water features. This perennial blooms from spring through fall with loose clusters of orange-red tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. Provide some protection from afternoon sun, and provide moderate to ample irrigation. Remove frost-damaged foliage in the early spring. Plants regrow quickly from underground stems.</p>									
Lonicera x americana 'Pam's Pink'	Pam's Pink Honeysuckle	X	X	X	4-5 x 6	Low-Mod	Pink	-20	5
<p>This evergreen, twining shrub has waxy blue-green foliage and lightly scented, cream and pink blossoms. It may be trained as a vine if support is provided. It is tolerant of alkalinity, salinity, heat and drought once established. Plant in full sun. Cut back periodically to maintain size and shape and to encourage vigorous new shoots. This selection is resistant to powdery mildew.</p>									
Lotus rigidus	Deer Vetch	X	X	X	1.5 x 2	Low	Yellow	0	7
<p>This durable perennial is native to Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, and Mexico. Gray-green compound leaves occur on upright stems. In the spring the plant is sprinkled with yellow and orange pea-shaped flowers. Plant in full sun and reflected heat, and provide good drainage. Prune back heavily as needed to initiate new growth.</p>									
Lycium andersonii	Desert Wolfberry	X	X		6 x 6	Low	Lavender	10	7
<p>This deciduous shrub has stiff, arching branches lined with tiny dark green leathery leaves, and tipped with sharp spines. It grows in desert washes and on rocky slopes in the Southwest. Clusters of small tubular lavender flowers are produced in the spring, followed by juicy red berries. This shrub is an important source of food and shelter for birds and animals. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Lycium exsertum	Thornbush	X	X		8 x 8	Low	White	10	7
<p>Native to southwestern Arizona and Mexico, from 2000 to 4000 feet, this dense, spiny shrub provides excellent cover and food for birds and wildlife. The arching branches and light green leaves are covered with white hairs. Small, white-purple flowers in the spring are followed by red berries. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Lycium fremontii	Wolfberry, Tomatillo	X	X		10 x 10	Low	White	10	7
<p>This large deciduous shrub has arching, spiny branches lined with succulent green leaves, providing excellent wildlife cover. White-lavender flowers are followed by small edible red fruit. It is native to western Arizona, southern California and Mexico. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Maireana sedifolia	Bluebush	X			4 x 4	Low	Tan	25	9
<p>This Australian native is a rounded, evergreen shrub with striking small, silver-white, succulent leaves. Inconspicuous tan flowers are followed by flattened, straw-colored winged fruit. Plant in full sun or part shade and provide excellent drainage. This plant is quite salt tolerant.</p>									

Malephora lutea	Rocky Point Ice Plant	X	X		1 x 3-4	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>Collected from a yard in Rocky Point, Mexico, this groundcover has succulent, bright green leaves that provide a lush backdrop for yellow daisy-like flowers. It blooms off and on nearly all year. Plant in full sun and provide well-drained soils. It may burn back in the summer, but re-grows quickly when the weather cools off. Birds may peck the succulent leaves to extract liquids in the summer. It is native to South Africa.</p>									
Malpighia emarginata 'Mariquita'	Dwarf Barbados Cherry	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Pink	15	8
<p>This evergreen shrub is native to tropical America, and has a lush appearance, with bright green, wavy leaves. Small pink, 5-petaled flowers are produced in the summer, followed by edible red fruit. 'Mariquita' is a compact selection. Plant in full sun and reflected heat, and provide good drainage. Prune back frost-damaged foliage in the spring Syn: <i>Malpighia glabra</i></p>									
Manfreda maculosa	Texas Tuberose	X	X	X	1 x 1-2	Low-Mod	White	0	7
<p>This Texas native produces a clump of linear, fleshy, unarmed green leaves decorated with purple spots. Tall flower spikes emerge in the summer, with creamy white flowers that fade to lavender. Hummingbirds are attracted to the tubular blooms. It grows in clay or rocky soils, handles either high or low irrigation, and thrives in full sun to full shade. Leaves usually burn back in the winter, but new foliage emerges in the spring from an underground tuber. Plant at two foot intervals to form a unique and hardy groundcover.</p>									
Manfreda x 'Macho Mocha'		X	X	X	1.5 x 3	Low-Mod	White	15	8
<p>This eye-catching succulent is similar in many respects to the Texas tuberose, as it forms a symmetrical rosette of leaves, but the similarities stop there. The thick fleshy gray-green leaves are tinged with purple near the tips and are covered with chocolate brown spots creating a very odd, but pleasing effect. There is debate as to the parentage of this plant. It was found along a roadside in Argentina. It produces a tall stalk of cream-colored lily-like flowers that are held above the foliage.</p>									
Marsilea macropoda	Clover Fern	X	X	X	0.75 x 2	Ample	None	0	7
<p>This Texas native is an excellent evergreen groundcover for shady locations, with lush, dark green clover-like leaves on long stems. It spreads rapidly by rhizomes (underground stems) creating a dense mat. Full sun exposures are acceptable if ample water is provided. Overhead sprays are ideal in the low deserts. Shear back periodically to keep the height in check and to encourage fresh new growth. It is a great choice for planting between pavers.</p>									
Maytenus phyllanthoides	Mangle Dulce	X	X		12 x 15	Low	Green	15	8
<p>Native to the coasts of Texas and Baja, this large evergreen shrub forms a lush screen with minimal care and effort. Bright green, rounded, leathery, leaves look good all year. The flowers are inconspicuous. This plant is quite tolerant of salty and brackish soils, and sites with poor drainage. Plant in full sun to part shade.</p>									
Melampodium leucanthum	Blackfoot Daisy	X	X	X	1 x 2	Low	White	-20	5
<p>This mounding perennial is native to the Southwest. It has narrow grey-green leaves, brittle stems, and is covered with small white daisy flowers in the warm months. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil, and be careful not to over water. It is reported to be deer resistant.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Merremia aurea</i>	Yellow Morning Glory Vine	X	X		15	Low-Mod	Yellow	15	8
<p>This fast growing vine is native to the lower Sonoran Desert and Baja, California. It has deep green palmately compound leaves and is evergreen in low deserts. Bright yellow, 3 inch diameter morning glory flowers are produced throughout the warm months. Provide support for climbing, good drainage, and full sun exposures. An underground tuber provides added cold tolerance.</p>									
<i>Mimosa martindelcampoi</i>	Bauhinia Leaf Mimosa	X			10 x 8	Low	Pink	20	9
<p>This large shrub has an upright vase-shaped form with few branches. The thornless branches bear doubly compound leaves with thick and leathery leaflets. Irridescent pink puff-ball flowers are produced during the summer on long spikes. This plant should be grown in full sun and hardended off in the fall prior to cold weather. It is native to Eastern Mexico.</p>									
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	Scarlet Monkey Flower	X	X	X	2 x 2-3	Mod-Ample	Red	-20	5
<p>This herbaceous perennial is native along streambeds in California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Oregon. Large soft green leaves provide a lush look for shady, damp garden locations. In late spring and early summer unusual orange-red tubular flowers attract hummingbirds. This plant needs afternoon shade and ample irrigation.</p>									
<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>	Colorado Four O'Clock		X	X	3-4 x 3-4	Mod	Pink	-20	5
<p>This long-lived perennial is native to New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Utah. It trails along the ground, with rounded, succulent, blue-green leaves. During the summer masses of large, trumpet-shaped hot pink flowers open in late afternoon and expire by morning. Hummingbirds and hawk moths are attracted to the blooms. The seeds are a favorite of desert birds. Frost-damaged plants recover rapidly in the spring from large tubers. Plant in full sun or part shade, and well-drained soil.</p>									
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Regal Mist®	X	X	X	2 x 3	Mod	Pink	0	6
<p>This small clump grass with narrow, glossy green leaves is native to east Texas. A frothy haze of deep pink flowers covers the plant in the fall. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, or part shade. Cut this fast-growing plant to the ground in late winter or early spring to remove the brown leaves and spent flowers. It needs ample irrigation in the summer to maintain a lush appearance.</p>									
<i>Muhlenbergia dumosa</i>	Bamboo Muhly	X	X		4-5 x 4-5	Low-Mod	Green	10	7
<p>Native to lower elevations in southern Arizona and northern Mexico, this clump grass has unique fine-textured chartreuse foliage. Its soft, billowy texture provides a wonderful foil for bold succulents and cacti. The light green flowers are fairly insignificant. This grass spreads slowly from underground stems, eventually forming a large clump. It thrives in full sun or part shade, and is adapted to a wide range of soils. It appreciates moderate summer irrigation.</p>									
<i>Muhlenbergia emersleyi</i>	El Toro™	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low-Mod	Purple	-10	6
<p>This clump grass forms dense colonies in oak woodlands from Arizona to Texas. This clone was collected in southeastern Arizona, and was selected for its showy flowers. This dense grass has a slightly coarse texture, with long blue-green leaves. In the fall months it sends up masses of loose, rosy-purple flower spikes, which dry to a tan color. This muhly is extremely drought tolerant, and thrives in full sun and reflected heat locations, as well as in part shade. A vigorous spring pruning will remove any dormant foliage and flower spikes.</p>									

Muhlenbergia lindheimeri	Autumn Glow™	X	X	X	5 x 5	Low-Mod	Yellow	-10	6
Native to Texas, this clump grass has a strong vertical form, with slender, light green leaves. Tall spikes of light yellow flowers emerge in the fall and quickly fade to tan. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, or part shade. Moderate summer irrigation will keep the foliage lush in the heat. Prune back brown foliage and spent spikes in early spring.									
Muhlenbergia porteri		X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Pink	-10	6
Native to Mexico, Texas, Utah, and New Mexico, this petite grass displays airy pink seed heads from late summer to fall. Plant in full sun or part shade, and provide good drainage.									
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer Grass	X	X	X	4-5 x 4-5	Low-Mod	Tan	-10	6
Native to the Southwest at elevations up to 7,000 feet, this adaptable grass boasts lush green-blue foliage that softens desert landscapes. In the fall it sends up slender tan flower spikes that create a stunning contrast with the mound of luxuriant foliage. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, or part shade. Provide ample water in the summer to keep foliage looking lush. Cut back as needed in the spring.									
Muhlenbergia rigida	Nashville™	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low-Mod	Purple	-10	6
This southwestern native forms a small clump of fine-textured light green foliage. In the late summer and fall it sends up purple-tan spikes that dry to a wheat color. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, or part shade. Cut back as needed in early spring.									
Nassella tenuissima	Mexican Feather Grass	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Tan	-10	6
This fast-growing little grass is native to New Mexico, Texas, Mexico and Argentina, at elevations from 5000 to 7000 feet. Light breezes turn this fine-textured and billowy grass into living sculpture. Mexican feather grass forms a clump of chartreuse threadlike leaves and stems which turns gold in the winter. It is fairly short-lived, but naturalizes in the landscape. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide excellent drainage. Cut back in early spring to remove dormant foliage and dried seed heads. Syn: <i>Stipa tenuissima</i>									
Nerium oleander 'Petite Pink'	Dwarf Pink Oleander	X			4 x 4	Low	Pink	25	9
Tough and durable, this plant is widely used in the low deserts. The strap-like leaves are a deep, dark green. Clusters of bright pink, funnel-shaped flowers are formed on new growth. Every part of this plant is poisonous. Plant in full sun or reflected heat.									
Nolina beltingii		X	X		6 x 4	Low	White	15	8
This Texas native is an arborescent (tree-like) species forming rosettes with hundreds of closely set leaves. The flat green leaves have sharp margins and curly-Q's on the tips. Creamy white flowers are produced on tall stalks held above the foliage. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.									
Nolina lindheimeriana		X	X	X	2-3 x 2-3	Low	White	-20	5
Native to the Edwards Plateau in Texas, this accent plant forms a clump of grasslike leathery leaves. It is very similar in appearance to <i>N. texana</i> . The narrow, green leaves have small teeth along the margins. The creamy white flower spike is held above the foliage. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Nolina matapensis</i>	Tree Bear Grass	X	X		12–15 x 6	Low	White	15	8
A Mexican native, this lush-looking species has long, strap-like, glossy green leaves with sharp edges. A trunk develops over time. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, or part shade, and allow ample space for growth.									
<i>Nolina microcarpa</i>	Bear Grass	X	X	X	5 x 7	Low	Green	-10	5
Native to the Southwest, this grasslike plant forms a clump of slender leathery green leaves with finely toothed margins. The leaf tips fray to form white curly-Q's. In the summer it sends up a tall stalk of green flowers. Plant in full sun or part shade exposures, and well-drained soil.									
<i>Nolina nelsoni</i>	Blue Nolina	X	X		10–12 x 4–5	Low	Green	0	6
Native to Mexico, this bold plant has long, 1-inch-wide leaves ranging from grey-green to powder blue. The leaves are edged with tiny teeth. It grows at a moderate rate, eventually developing a tall trunk. Old leaves persist on the trunk, and may be removed for a neater appearance. Periodically an imposing spike of chartreuse flowers is produced. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, or part shade.									
<i>Nolina texana</i>	Sacahuista, Bear Grass	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	White	-20	5
Indigenous to New Mexico and central Texas, this grasslike plant grows slowly to form a stemless clump of leathery dark green leaves. The slender leaves have smooth margins and soft tips. In late spring a 2-foot-tall spike of flowers is produced down inside the rosette of foliage. Plant in full sun or part shade, and well-drained soil.									
<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	White Evening Primrose	X	X	X	1 x 3	Low	White	-20	5
This perennial occurs across the western U.S. from 4500 to 7500 feet. From spring through late summer it produces masses of huge white flowers that open in the late afternoon and fade to pink by morning. The fragrant flowers are at least 4 inches in diameter, and stand out against the large dark green leaves. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> 'Siskiyou'	Mexican Evening Primrose	X	X	X	1 x 3	Low-Mod	Pink	-20	5
This herbaceous perennial has small green leaves and produces carpets of delicate light to dark pink flowers each spring. If the foliage burns back from the cold or heat, prune heavily and new foliage will regenerate from underground stems. Plant in full sun or part shade. Flea beetles are a major pest, but are easily controlled with insecticides. Birds feast on the seeds produced after flowering. Syn: <i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>									
<i>Oenothera stubbei</i>	Baja, Chihuahuan Primrose	X	X		1 x 4–6	Low-Mod	Yellow	10	7
This dense ground cover has narrow, dark green leaves and large light yellow flowers which open at night and close the following morning. Cold weather tints the foliage red. Plant in part shade and provide moderate irrigation.									

Olneya tesota	Ironwood	X		30 x 30	Low	Pink	20	9	
Native to the Sonoran desert at elevations under 2,500 feet, this slow-growing tree is evergreen except during periods of intense cold or drought. The branches are armed with a pair of spines at the base of each compound gray-green leaf. The trunks and branches are also thorny. Pink-purple, pea-like flowers are produced in clusters each spring, followed by hairy brown pods. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Opuntia basilaris	Beavertail Prickly Pear	X	X	1-2 x 2-3	Low	Rose	10	7	
This cactus is indigenous to the Sonoran and Mojave deserts from sea level to 6,000 feet. The blue-gray pads are dotted with clusters of brown glochids (tiny spines). Large hot pink flowers are produced in clusters on top of the pads between March and June. Dry, green pear-like fruits follow the flowers. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Opuntia engelmannii	Engelmann's Prickly Pear	X	X	6 x 10-15	Low	Orange	10	7	
This native of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico forms large sage green pads with clusters of brown glochids and occasional long spines. Showy orange flowers in the spring are followed by rosy-red fruit. Plant in full sun to part shade, well-drained soils, and allow plenty of room for development. Birds feast on the fruit and nest among the pads.									
Opuntia ficus-indica	Indian Fig	X		15 x 10	Low-Mod	Yellow	20	9	
This large cactus becomes tree-like, with succulent green pads on stout woody trunks. Flat, bright green pads bear clusters of glochids but few if any spines. Large yellow flowers are produced in late spring, followed by large yellow-red edible, fleshy fruits. Plant in full sun to part shade and well-drained soils.									
Opuntia santa-rita	Tubac™	X	X	4 x 6	Low	Yellow	15	8	
This cactus grows at low elevations in southern Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico. Rounded pads are a soft blue-grey color in the warm months, deepening to a rich purple in the winter. Clusters of glochids dot the pads, and a handful of long spines line the upper edges. Yellow blossoms in the spring are followed by purple fleshy fruits. Plant in full sun and provide good drainage.									
Opuntia turpinii	Pine Cone Prickly Pear	X	X	1 x 2	Low-Mod	Pink	15	8	
The unique pads of this cactus are thick, brown, and cylindrical, looking much like pine cones. This spineless selection may harbor a few glochids. In the summer pale pink flowers are produced at the tips of the pads. Place in part shade and provide excellent drainage. Syn: <i>Tephrocactus articulatus v. inermis</i>									
Panicum virgatum 'Dallas Blues' P.P.#11202	Switch Grass	X	X	X	5 x 5	Low-Mod	Purple	-30	4
This U.S. native has wide blue leaves and airy flower spikes that create a misty cloud in the summer months. Plant in full sun and provide supplemental irrigation. Cut back annually to maintain a dense form.									
Panicum virgatum 'Prairie Sky'	Switch Grass	X	X	X	5 x 5	Low-Mod	Purple	-30	4
This U.S. native has wide blue leaves and airy flower spikes that create a misty cloud in the summer months. Plant in full sun and provide supplemental irrigation. Cut back annually to maintain a dense form.									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Parkinsonia florida</i>	Blue Palo Verde	X	X		30 x 30	Low	Yellow	15	8
An Arizona native, this upright to spreading thorny tree is common at elevations below 4000 feet. The blue-green branches carry on photosynthesis when the small blue-green, compound leaves drop due to drought or cold. Masses of bright yellow flowers cover this tree in the springtime, blooming before the <i>Parkinsonia microphylla</i> . Plant in full sun, reflected heat, and well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Cercidium floridum</i>									
<i>Parkinsonia microphylla</i>	Foothill or Littleleaf Palo Verde	X	X		10–20 x 10–20	Low	Yellow	15	8
This craggy, spiny, slow-growing tree occurs in the Southwest on rocky slopes at elevations from 500 to 4000 feet. Lime green stems and branches carry on photosynthesis in the absence of the tiny leaves. Masses of light yellow flowers cover the tree in the spring after the <i>Parkinsonia florida</i> has bloomed. Plant in full sun and provide excellent drainage. Syn: <i>Cercidium microphyllum</i>									
<i>Parkinsonia praecox</i>	Palo Brea	X			25 x 25	Low	Yellow	20	9
This native of Mexico has a strong umbrella shape, with arching lime green branches and smooth lime green trunks. The thorny branches are lined with blue-green compound leaves, which may be shed during cold or extreme drought. Clusters of yellow flowers are produced in the spring. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Cercidium praecox</i>									
<i>Parkinsonia</i> x ‘Desert Museum’	Desert Museum Palo Verde	X	X		25 x 25	Low	Yellow	15	8
This hybrid is a three way cross between <i>Parkinsonia microphylla</i> , <i>P. florida</i> , and <i>P. aculeata</i> . Thornless, fast-growing and upright, this tree is a popular choice for parking lots and streetscapes. The small compound leaves and smooth bark are lime green. Masses of yellow flowers are produced from March through May, with sporadic flowering during the summer months. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and careful not to over-water. Syn: <i>Cercidium</i> x ‘Desert Museum’									
<i>Parthenocissus</i> species	Hacienda Creeper™	X	X	X	25	Low-Mod	Green	0	6
This deciduous vine is a compact selection, with bright green palmate leaves. New growth is pink-red and fall chilling turns the foliage deep red. The green flowers are insignificant. It forms a dense screen when grown on a chain link fence, and also makes a great groundcover or espalier. Plant in full sun or part shade.									
<i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i>	Pavonia, Rockrose	X	X		3–4 x 3–4	Low	Pink	10	7
This short-lived deciduous perennial is native to South Texas and Mexico, occurring in wooded areas and on rocky slopes. Broad, dark green, fuzzy leaves provide a nice backdrop for 2 inch diameter pink flowers that resemble those of a hibiscus. Flowers occur from spring through fall. Prune hard each spring to remove any frost-damaged foliage and to maintain a compact form. It reseeds readily. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
<i>Pedilanthus macrocarpus</i>	Lady’s Slipper	X			3–4 x 3–4	Low	Orange	30	10
This striking succulent forms a clump of mostly leafless, lime green stems, about 1/2 inch in diameter, that may be erect or arched and wavy. In the fall and spring, unusual orange-red slipper-shaped flowers appear along the stems to entice hummingbirds. Plant in full to to part shade and provide good drainage. It is native to Baja.									

Penstemon ambiguus	Sand Penstemon	X	X		3 x 3	Low	Pink	-20	5
<p>This shrub-like deciduous species forms a semi-woody mound with narrow, bright green leaves. It is native to the Southwest at elevations from 4,500 to 6,000 feet, where it grows in sandy soils. Masses of pale pink to white flowers cover the plant in the summer. Plant in full sun, provide excellent drainage, and do not over-water. It reseeds in the landscape.</p>									
Penstemon amphorellae		X	X	X	1 x 2	Low	Blue	0	6
<p>This fast-growing native of Coahuilla, Mexico has a low, sprawling form, with narrow light green leaves. It blooms in late spring with spikes of large, light blue flowers that attract hummingbirds. Plant in full sun to part shade, and provide moderate irrigation. It can reseed in the landscape.</p>									
Penstemon baccharifolius	Del Rio™	X	X	X	2 x 3	Low	Rose	0	6
<p>This shrubby evergreen perennial, native to south Texas, forms a small clump of deep green foliage. It blooms in the spring and summer with short terminal spikes of rose-red flowers that attract hummingbirds. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide excellent drainage.</p>									
Penstemon barbatus	Scarlet Bugler		X	X	1 x 1	Low	Red	-30	4
<p>Common in the mountains of the Southwest at elevations from 4,000 to 10,000 feet, this perennial blooms all summer with spikes of red tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. The stems have slender gray-green leaves to 5 inches long. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide excellent drainage. It reseeds in the landscape.</p>									
Penstemon cardinalis	Cardinal Penstemon		X	X	1 x 1	Low	Red	-20	5
<p>Native to west Texas and the mountains of New Mexico, this perennial blooms with bright red flowers in early summer. Hummingbirds love it! The large fleshy blue-green leaves are heart shaped, and hug the stem closely. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. It reseeds in the landscape.</p>									
Penstemon cobaea	Foxglove Penstemon	X	X	X	1 x 1	Low-Mod	White	-20	5
<p>Indigenous to loamy prairie land from east Texas into the Southeast, this species blooms in the spring with large bell-shaped white-lavender flowers, and has wide, bright green leaves. Hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers. Plant in full sun to part shade, and provide good drainage. It reseeds readily.</p>									
Penstemon eatoni	Firecracker Penstemon	X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	Red	-20	5
<p>This perennial grows along sandy washes and slopes in the southwestern U.S., from 2000 to 7000 feet. It blooms in late winter to early spring with spikes of rich red flowers. Hummingbirds love it! Glossy dark green leaves form a ground hugging rosette. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. It reseeds readily.</p>									
Penstemon fendleri		X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	Violet	0	7
<p>This perennial grows on the open plains from Arizona to west Texas, sending up spikes of violet-blue flowers from April to August. The blossoms are produced on 2-foot-tall spikes rising above triangular gray-green leaves. Hummingbirds love it! Plant in full sun to part shade and provide good drainage. It reseeds readily.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE	
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH						
Penstemon grandiflorus			X	X	1 x 1	Low	Lavender	-40	3	
Native to grasslands of the Midwest, this tough perennial produces tall spikes of tubular lavender flowers in the early summer. Waxy leaves clasp the stem. Plant in filtered sun and well-drained soils. It attracts hummingbirds, and reseeds in the landscape.										
Penstemon palmeri	Scented Penstemon		X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	Pink	-30	4
Native to elevations from 4000 to 6000 feet, this perennial sends up spectacular spikes of huge, light pink, fragrant flowers from March to September. The basal rosette is composed of blue-green waxy leaves. The flowers attract hummingbirds. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide good drainage. It reseeds readily.										
Penstemon parryi	Parry Penstemon		X	X		1 x 1	Low	Pink	15	8
This perennial grows from southern Arizona to northern Mexico, at elevations from 1500 to 5000 feet. Its 3-foot-tall spikes of hot pink flowers provide a glorious display of color from late February to early April. It has narrow triangular blue-green leaves. Hummingbirds love it! Plant in full sun to filtered shade and provide good drainage. It reseeds readily.										
Penstemon pinifolius	Pineleaf Penstemon		X	X		1 x 2	Low	Red	-40	3
This woody perennial is native to southwestern Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. This plant has short needle-like foliage and a spreading habit. It blooms continuously in the summer with red-orange tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. Plant in full sun and provide excellent drainage.										
Penstemon pseudospectabilis	Canyon Penstemon		X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	Rose	-20	5
This perennial grows in canyons and washes across the southwestern U.S., at elevations from 2000 to 6000 feet. Tall spikes of rose-purple flowers attract hummingbirds in the spring. The broad, triangular green leaves are fused at the base of the stem, and have serrated margins. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide excellent drainage. It reseeds readily.										
Penstemon spectabilis			X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	Blue	0	6
Native to the chaparral zones of California and Baja at elevations below 6000 feet, this perennial grows in dry washes and recently disturbed areas. The large shiny green leaves have coarsely toothed margins. Showy blue-purple flower spikes attract hummingbirds from April through June. Plant in full sun and provide excellent drainage. It reseeds readily.										
Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mountain Penstemon		X	X		1 x 1	Low	Blue	-30	4
Indigenous to the grasslands of Colorado and Wyoming at elevations from 7000 to 8000 feet, this perennial blooms in the early summer with 2-foot-tall spikes of violet-blue flowers. It has long, narrow, dark green leaves. Hummingbirds are drawn to the flowers. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. It reseeds readily.										
Penstemon superbus	Superb Penstemon		X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Coral	-20	5
This stunner shoots up spikes of vivid coral flowers as tall as six feet in the spring. It occurs at elevations from 3500 to 5500 feet, in rocky canyons and washes, in Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. Large blue-green leaves often have a tinge of purple. Hummingbirds love the flowers. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. It reseeds readily.										

Penstemon triflorus	Hill Country Penstemon	X	X	X	1 x 1	Low	Rose	10	7
<p>This Texas perennial blooms in early spring, sending up 2-foot-tall spikes of large deep rose flowers, which attract hummingbirds. The foliage is a deep, glossy green. Plant in full or filtered sun, and well-drained soils. It reseeds readily.</p>									
Penstemon wrightii	Texas Rose, Wright Penstemon	X	X		1 x 1	Low	Pink	0	7
<p>This Texas and Arizona native was a favorite in Europe before World War I, where its 4-foot-tall spikes of vivid orange-pink flowers were much admired. Hummingbirds love it too! Plant in full or filtered sun and well-drained soils. It reseeds readily.</p>									
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage		X	X	4-5 x 4-5	Low	Blue	-20	5
<p>This long-lived, deciduous shrub is native to Iran, Pakistan, Tibet and Afghanistan. It has fragrant, fine-textured silver-grey foliage, and produces tall sprays of blue flowers in the summer. Bees are attracted to the blossoms. As this introduced plant reseeds easily, spent flower spikes should be promptly removed to curb its invasive tendencies. Cut back hard in the fall. Plant in full sun or part shade, and well-drained soil. This plant appears to be resistant to rabbits and deer.</p>									
Pistacia chinensis	Sarah's Radiance™	X	X	X	50 x 50	Mod	Green	-20	5
<p>This Chinese tree is deciduous, slow-growing and long-lived. It has a broad, spreading form with compound leaves consisting of 10–16 narrow leaflets. This selection has deeper, more intense red fall color with a tinge of pale purple. This female clone will provide uniformity in form and fall color.</p>									
Pistacia x 'Red Push'	Red Push Pistache	X	X	X	30-40 x 30-40	Mod	Green	0	7
<p>This hybrid between <i>P. atlantica</i> and <i>P. integerrima</i> is a long-lived deciduous tree with a moderate growth rate, developing a broad, spreading crown. Compound leaves with 10–16 leaflets emerge with a red tint. The leaves mature to green, but fall brings another change with shades of red, orange and yellow. Plant in full sun and provide moderate irrigation to increase the growth rate.</p>									
Platanus mexicana	Mexican Sycamore	X	X	X	60 x 60	Mod	Green	0	7
<p>This deciduous, fast-growing riparian tree with attractive mottled bark is native to northeastern Mexico. Lush green leaves are 8 across, slightly lobed, and sport a silvery underside. Decorative dry rounded fruits are formed on long stalks. This tree handles full sun, alkaline soils, and intense heat, as long as moderate irrigation is provided.</p>									
Platanus wrightii	Arizona Sycamore	X	X	X	60 x 60	Mod	Green	-10	6
<p>Large, spreading, and with a broad crown, this tree occurs along streams and watersheds in Arizona and New Mexico. It has attractive peeling bark, large green lobed leaves, and insignificant flowers, followed by dry, round seed pods. This tree handles full sun, alkaline soils, and intense heat, as long as moderate irrigation is provided.</p>									
Plumbago scandens	Summer Snow™	X	X		3 x 3-4	Mod	White	15	8
<p>Found in Baja California, southern Arizona and Texas, this sprawling herbaceous shrub grows in shady riparian areas. Dark, glossy green narrow leaves provide a lush backdrop for masses of white flowers that appear all summer. Provide afternoon shade and moderate irrigation.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Podranea ricasoleana</i>	Pink Trumpet Vine	X	X		20	Low-Mod	Pink	10	7
This vigorous evergreen vine from South Africa has large, glossy green compound leaves and produces terminal clusters of pink trumpet-shaped flowers most of the year. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Prune as needed to control growth and remove frost-damaged foliage. It will need support for climbing.									
<i>Poliomintha maderensis</i>	Lavender Spice™	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low-Mod	Lavender	0	6
This mounding, brittle, woody perennial has small, bright green leaves with a delicious oregano fragrance. Showy clusters of lavender flowers are produced at the branch tips from spring through summer, and attract hummingbirds. Plant in full or filtered sun, and provide moderate irrigation to increase flower production. A light shearing in late winter is recommended.									
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Cottonwood	X	X	X	40–60 x 50	Mod	Green	-30	4
This fast growing deciduous tree lines the riparian waterways of the West. Triangular light green leaves turn bright yellow in the fall. The beautiful trunks are smooth and mottled, turning white with age. Female trees produce white, cottony, airborne seed. Plant in full sun and provide moderate to ample irrigation.									
<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Elephant Food	X			12 x 12	Low	Pink	25	9
Native to South Africa, this interesting succulent has twisted red branches which are lined with fleshy, rounded green leaves about one inch across. The tiny light pink flowers are fairly inconspicuous. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide some frost protection. Prune back frost-damaged foliage as needed in early spring.									
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Texas Honey Mesquite	X	X	X	35 x 35	Low	Yellow	0	6
This gangly, sprawling deciduous tree occurs over much of the West, from Kansas to Mexico. Prominent spines occur in pairs at the base of the weeping, bright green compound leaves. Creamy yellow catkin flowers are followed by long brown pods. Plant in full sun and shape as needed. This tree needs plenty of room to spread and develop.									
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Maverick® (Thornless)	X	X	X	35 x 35	Low	Yellow	0	6
This thornless selection of the tree described above combines lacy bright green foliage with smooth grey bark.									
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Arizona Native Mesquite	X	X	X	30 x 30	Low	Yellow	0	6
This thorny, deciduous tree is native from southern Arizona into west Texas and Mexico, at elevations below 5000 feet. It has ferny green foliage and the yellow catkin flowers in the spring are followed by brown seedpods. As it matures, the bark becomes dark and craggy, giving the tree great character. Syn: <i>Prosopis velutina</i>									
<i>Prosopis pubescens</i>	Screwbean Mesquite	X	X	X	15 x 20	Low	Yellow	0	6
This thorny, deciduous small tree or large shrub is native to the Southwest. It has a shrubby, multi-trunked form with dark brown craggy bark. Small green compound leaves emerge in the spring, followed by fuzzy yellow catkin flowers. Fascinating coiled seed pods develop in the summer. Plant in deep well drained soil and full sun.									

Prosopis x	Phoenix® (Thornless)	X	X		35 x 35	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This grafted tree is thornless, fast-growing, and semi-evergreen. The top of the plant is a clone of South American hybrid mesquite, while the rootstock is our native <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>. This rootstock has slowed down the top growth, resulting in healthier branching structure and a solid root system. Lush green compound leaves provide dense summer shade. Light yellow catkin flowers are followed by a few brown seedpods. Plant in full sun and prune as needed in the summer.</p>									
Prunus pumila v. besseyi	Sand Cherry	X	X		4-5 x 5	Low	White	-30	4
<p>This deciduous shrub grows at elevations from 3000 to 8000 feet from New Mexico to the Dakotas. The glossy green leaves turn a lovely orange-red color in the fall. New growth is a rich red. Masses of fragrant white flowers appear before the leaves emerge in the spring. Black berries develop in the summer, attracting birds and other wildlife. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils, and provide periodic deep irrigations.</p>									
Psilostrophe cooperi	Paper Flower	X	X		2 x 2	Low	Yellow	10	7
<p>This perennial is native to California, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico at elevations from 2000 to 5000 feet. It has needlelike light green leaves. In the spring and summer masses of small yellow flowers are produced, drying to a papery tan and persisting on the plant. Plant in full sun and extremely well-drained soils.</p>									
Psilostrophe tagetina	Paper Flower	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Yellow	-20	4
<p>This perennial occurs in the Southwest at elevations from 4000 to 7000 feet, and has slightly larger leaves than <i>P. cooperi</i>. In all other respects it is quite similar. See description above.</p>									
Purshia mexicana	Cliff Rose	X	X		5 x 8	Low	Yellow	-20	4
<p>Native to dry slopes of the southwestern U.S., from 3000 to 8000 feet, this woody evergreen shrub is slow-growing and long-lived. Small, leathery green leaves line the twisted branches. Fragrant creamy yellow flowers in spring and summer are followed by fruit with long, showy feathery plumes. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Cowania mexicana</i></p>									
Quercus buckleyi	Texas Red Oak	X	X	X	25-30 x 25-30	Low	Green	-20	5
<p>Native to the hill country west of San Antonio, Texas, this deciduous oak has large, deeply lobed, bright green leaves. In the fall the foliage turns a spectacular red! Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. In low deserts avoid reflected heat exposures and provide moderate irrigation. Syn: <i>Quercus texana</i></p>									
Quercus emoryi	Emory Oak	X	X	X	25 x 25	Low	Green	-10	6
<p>Native from Texas to Arizona and south into Mexico, this evergreen oak is found in moist canyons, valleys and creek bottoms at elevations around 4500 feet. It grows slowly to form a large shrub to small tree. The holly-like leaves are dark green, stiff and glossy with toothed margins. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils and provide supplemental summer irrigation.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Quercus fusiformis	Escarpment Live Oak	X	X	X	50 x 50	Low	Green	-10	6
This slow-growing and long-lived evergreen tree is native to west Texas, and is more drought-tolerant and cold-hardy than the coastal live oak. Small oblong leathery green leaves provide a dense canopy. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Quercus gambelii	Gambel Oak		X	X	15-30 x 15-30	Low	Green	-30	4
Native over a wide range in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, from 4000 to 8000 feet in elevation, this tree usually grows in dense thickets. Gambel oak has large, glossy green, deeply-lobed, deciduous leaves and rough grey bark. Plant in full sun and provide supplemental irrigation, which will speed up the growth rate.									
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinquapin Oak	X	X	X	30 x 30	Low	Green	-20	4
Native to west Texas, this deciduous tree has large oval green leaves with wavy margins. In the fall, the leaves turn orange and bronze. This oak grows more rapidly than other species in the hot low deserts. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Quercus polymorpha	Monterrey Oak	X	X	X	60 x 60	Low	Green	0	7
West Texas and Mexico are the native ranges for this semi-evergreen tree. Its narrow, upright form in youth eventually develops into a rounded crown. The irregularly lobed leaves emerge with a reddish-maroon color, gradually turning deep blue-green. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Quercus turbinella	Scrub Oak	X	X	X	8 x 12	Low	Green	-10	6
Native from California into west Texas at elevations from 3500 to 6000 feet, this evergreen shrub is dense with a mounding form. The oval leaves are small, leathery, and gray-blue with smooth margins. Small, slender acorns ripen in the summer, providing food for wildlife. Plant in full sun to part shade and in well-drained soils.									
Rhus glabra	Scarlet Sumac		X	X	3-6 x 6-9	Low-Mod	Green	-30	4
This prolific shrub grows in thickets all over the U.S., and into Canada and Mexico, at elevations from 5000 to 7500 feet. Glossy dark green compound leaves turn orange to burgundy in the fall months. Terminal clusters of red berries provide food for birds and small mammals. Plant in full sun to part shade, in rich well-drained soil.									
Rhus lanceolata	Flame Leaf Sumac		X	X	12-18 x 15-20	Low	White	-20	5
Native to the Southwest, this deciduous shrub or small tree has large, green, aromatic, compound leaves that turn a brilliant orange-red in the fall. Clusters of creamy white flowers are followed by hairy red-orange berries. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide good drainage.									
Rhus microphylla	Little Leaf Sumac	X	X	X	6 x 8	Low	White	-10	6
Occurring across the Southwest at elevations from 2000 to 6000 feet, this deciduous shrub forms a dense mound of arched, spiny branches. Green compound leaves turn red in autumn. Birds and small mammals find shelter in the branches and feast on the red berries. Plant in full sun and provide well-drained soils.									

Rhus ovata	Sugar Bush	X	X		8-15 x 8-15	Low	White	10	7
<p>Indigenous to dry, mountainous regions in the Southwest, this dense evergreen shrub has lush, oval, leathery dark green leaves. Creamy white flowers in the spring are followed by small red fruit. Excellent drainage is critical to prevent verticillium wilt. Plant in full sun to part shade exposures.</p>									
Rhus pachyrrhachis		X			8-10 x 8-10	Low	White	17	8
<p>This evergreen shrub or small tree is native to Mexico, occurring at elevations from 6000 to 8000 feet. The compound leaves contain 7 to 13 oblong leaflets. Clusters of white flowers are followed by small red fruit. Plant in full sun and provide well-drained soils.</p>									
Rhus trilobata	Three Leaf Sumac	X	X	X	3-5 x 8-10	Low	Yellow	-40	3
<p>This fast-growing deciduous shrub ranges across the western U.S., and Canada, and south into Mexico, at elevations from 3,000 to 10,000 feet. The aromatic leaves have three lobed, dark green leaflets that change to yellow, orange, or red in the fall. In the spring, dense clusters of tiny yellow flowers appear before the new leaves, followed by fleshy orange-red fruit. Plant in full sun to part shade, and provide good drainage.</p>									
Rhus trilobata 'Autumn Amber'	Prostrate Sumac	X	X	X	2-3 x 6-8	Low	Yellow	-40	3
<p>This selection is a prostrate form of the species described above.</p>									
Rhus virens v. virens	Evergreen Sumac	X	X		8 x 10	Low-Mod	White	5	7
<p>This evergreen shrub is native to the rocky slopes of southeastern Arizona, New Mexico, Texas & Mexico at elevations from 2100 to 5000 feet. The dark green, lance-shaped compound leaves have thick waxy leaflets with pointed tips. Clusters of white flowers are followed by showy red berries. Plant in full sun to part shade and in well-drained soils.</p>									
Rosa woodsii	Woods Rose		X	X	3-5 x 5-7	High	Pink	-30	4
<p>Fast-growing and long-lived, this deciduous shrub grows along streams in the mountains of New Mexico, Arizona and north into Canada at elevations from 3,500 to 10,000 feet. It suckers freely, forming dense thickets, and can be invasive if used improperly. It has green compound leaves, small spines along the stems, and fragrant pink flowers in the spring. Edible rose hips (fruit) provide color in the winter and attract birds. Plant in filtered sun and provide ample water.</p>									
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Arp'	Arp Rosemary	X	X	X	2-3 x 4-5	Low	Blue	0	7
<p>This aromatic herb is native to the Mediterranean, and this selection was made in Arp, Texas for its superior cold hardiness and dark green, fine textured foliage. Dark blue flowers in the spring and fall attract bees. Plant in full sun.</p>									
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Huntington Carpet'	Dwarf Rosemary	X	X		1-1.5 x 4-6	Low	Blue	10	7
<p>This rosemary selection is quite prostrate, with dark green foliage and deep blue flowers. It retains the foliage in the center of the plant better than other prostrate forms. Plant in full sun.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> ‘Tuscan Blue’		X	X		3–6 x 3–4	Low	Blue	10	7
This upright selection has a stiff vertical habit, with dark green leaves and lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun.									
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> ‘Blanca’	White Dwarf Ruellia	X	X		1 x 2	Mod	White	15	8
This compact herbaceous perennial has long, narrow, dark green leaves and blooms heavily during the warm months with showy tubular, petunia-like white flowers. Plant in full sun or part shade, and provide moderate irrigation. Seedlings without the compact habit may come up in moist soils. Cut plants back in late winter to remove frost damage and encourage new growth.									
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> ‘Katie’	Blue Dwarf Ruellia	X	X		1 x 2	Mod	Blue	15	8
This compact herbaceous perennial has long, narrow, dark green leaves and blooms heavily during the warm months with showy tubular, petunia-like blue flowers. Plant in full sun or part shade, and provide moderate irrigation. Seedlings without the compact habit may come up in moist soils. Cut plants back in late winter to remove frost damage and encourage new growth.									
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> ‘Rosa’	Pink Dwarf Ruellia	X	X		1 x 2	Mod	Pink	15	8
This compact herbaceous perennial has long, narrow, dark green leaves and blooms heavily during the warm months with showy tubular, petunia-like rose-pink flowers. Plant in full sun or part shade, and provide moderate irrigation. Seedlings without the compact habit may come up in moist soils. Cut plants back in late winter to remove frost damage and encourage new growth.									
<i>Ruellia peninsularis</i>	Desert Ruellia	X			4–5 x 4–5	Low	Blue	25	9
Native to Baja, this evergreen shrub has a naturally rounded form, with white-grey stems, small glossy green leaves, and deep blue flowers. Peak blooming occurs from spring to early summer, with sporadic flowering throughout the year. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Coral Fountain	X	X		3 x 3-4	Mod-High	Red	15	8
This native of Mexico has naturalized in the West Indies, Florida, and other tropical locations. Its bright green, mostly leafless, weeping branches form a dense mound. Tubular coral-red flowers weigh down the branches in the warm months. It grows well from full sun to medium shade exposures, is notably salt tolerant, and handles low to high water applications. The flowers attract hummingbirds.									
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Coyote Willow	X	X	X	15 x 6	Mod-High	Yellow	-30	4
This large deciduous shrub or small tree grows along riverbanks at elevations of 4500 to 9000 feet, across most of the Southwest. Juvenile leaves are long, narrow and silver, turning light green as they mature. The reddish twigs provide great winter color. Plant in full sun and provide ample moisture.									

Salix goodingii	Goodding Willow	X	X		20–30 x 30	Mod-High	Yellow	0	7
<p>This riparian, fast-growing, deciduous tree is native to much of the Southwest, from California to Texas. Long, narrow, light green leaves turn golden in the fall. Plant in full sun and provide ample water.</p>									
Salvia chamaedryoides	Mexican Blue Sage	X	X		2 x 2	Low	Blue	15	8
<p>Native to eastern Mexico at elevations from 7000 to 9000 feet, this low mounding perennial has small, fragrant, silvery leaves that make an effective backdrop for short spikes of bright blue flowers. The heaviest bloom occurs in the spring and early fall, with intermittent bursts throughout the summer. Plant in full sun to part shade, and in well-drained soils. Hummingbirds love the flowers!</p>									
Salvia clevelandii	Chaparral Sage	X	X		6 x 6	Low	Blue	10	7
<p>Native to the coastal chaparral zone of southern California, this evergreen shrub has highly aromatic gray-green foliage. The unusual flower spikes consist of clusters of blue-violet flowers stacked like shish-kabobs along the spike. Butterflies and hummingbirds are attracted to the blossoms in the spring. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide excellent drainage.</p>									
Salvia dorrii v. dorrii	Desert Sage	X	X	X	2 x 2	Low	Blue	-20	5
<p>This woody, aromatic shrub is evergreen, with small, rounded silver leaves growing along stiff branches. It ranges from 2000 to 7000 foot elevations in Nevada, Arizona and California. In the late winter and spring whorls of blue flowers attract hummingbirds. Plant in full sun and extremely well-drained soil.</p>									
Salvia greggii	Sierra Linda™	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Pink	0	7
<p>This clone of autumn sage is slightly more heat tolerant than the species. This woody perennial is native to Texas and Mexico, and forms a rounded mound of glossy green leaves. In the spring and fall it blooms profusely with small hot pink flowers, attracting hummingbirds. Plant in full sun (in middle to high deserts) to part shade (in low deserts). Prune off spent flower spikes to initiate fresh blooms. Supplemental nitrogen fertilizer helps carry plants through the summer heat.</p>									
Salvia leucantha	Mexican Bush Sage	X			4 x 4	Mod	Blue	20	9
<p>This Mexican native is a tactile perennial with narrow, aromatic gray-green leaves with woolly white undersides. The velvety purple flower spikes produced during the spring and summer attract hummingbirds. Plant in filtered sun and provide moderate irrigation in the summer. Prune to the ground in early spring to remove frost-damaged foliage and encourage fresh growth.</p>									
Salvia x	Trident™	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Blue	0	6
<p>This woody perennial is a three-way hybrid between <i>Salvia mojavnensis</i>, <i>S. clevelandii</i> and <i>S. dorrii</i>. The small, aromatic silvery leaves provide an effective backdrop for the spikes bearing whorls of cobalt blue flowers. Flowers attract hummingbirds from spring through summer. Plant in full sun and very well-drained soils.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>cerulea</i>	Elderberry	X	X	X	10–20 x 25	Mod-High	White	0	7
This summer-deciduous small tree has an extensive range, from west Texas to California and into Mexico. Older trees develop gnarly, twisted trunks. The compound leaves have slightly toothed, sandpapery leaflets. Flattened clusters of creamy-white flowers occur in the winter and spring. The edible, tart, blue-black fruit is a favorite of many migratory birds. Plant in full to part sun and provide moderate summer irrigation to speed the growth rate.									
<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia	X	X		6–8 x 6–8	Low	Yellow	15	8
Native to Australia, this rounded evergreen shrub has silver-grey needlelike leaves and produces masses of bright yellow pea-like flowers in early spring. The flowers are followed by brown papery seedpods that persist on the plant. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and provide good drainage. Syn: <i>Cassia artemisioides</i>									
<i>Senna nemophila</i>	Desert Cassia	X	X		6–8 x 6–8	Low	Yellow	10	7
Native to Australia, this rounded evergreen shrub has bright green needlelike leaves and produces masses of bright yellow pea-like flowers in early spring. The flowers are followed by brown papery seedpods that persist on the plant. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and provide good drainage. Syn: <i>Cassia nemophila</i>									
<i>Senna oliogophylla</i>	Outback Cassia	X			5 x 5	Low	Yellow	25	9
Glossy green evergreen compound leaves and red stems provide an eye-catching combination in this Australian native. Bright yellow spring flowers are followed by decorative red-bronze seedpods. Syn: <i>Cassia oliogophylla</i>									
<i>Senna phyllodinea</i>	Silvery Cassia	X			6–8 x 6–8	Low	Yellow	20	9
This evergreen Australian shrub has silvery, sickle-shaped foliage. Terminal clusters of showy yellow flowers cover the plant in late winter and early spring, and are followed by papery brown seedpods. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Cassia phyllodinea</i>									
<i>Senna wislizenii</i>	Shrubby Senna	X	X	X	6 x 6–8	Low	Yellow	0	7
Native to the Southwest and Mexico at elevations from 3000 to 5000 feet, this woody deciduous shrub has bright green compound leaves on dark branches. Terminal clusters of bright yellow flowers provide summer color and are followed by shiny brown-black pods. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Cassia wislizenii</i>									
<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>	Jojoba	X	X		6–8 x 8–10	Low	Green	15	8
This durable, long-lived evergreen shrub is native to southern California, Arizona and Mexico. Leathery, oval, gray-green leaves are arranged opposite each other on the branches. The flowers are inconspicuous, and the female plants produce hard brown fruit from which a liquid wax is extracted for cosmetics and other products. Plant in full sun, reflected heat and provide irrigation to speed up its slow growth rate.									
<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> ‘Vista’	Compact Jojoba	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Green	15	8

A compact, dense clone of the species described above.

Sophora affinis		X	X	X	10–15 x 6	Mod	Pink	0	7
<p>This deciduous multi-trunked tree grows in riparian areas from central Oklahoma to Louisiana. The glossy green compound leaves are fine-textured and ferny. Pale pink-white wisteria-like flowers with creamy yellow centers are produced in loose racemes during the spring. The interesting bean-like pods are constricted between the seeds to resemble a string of pearls. Plant in full sun to filtered sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Sophora arizonica		X	X		3–10 x 10	Low	Purple	10	7
<p>Native to rocky alkaline slopes of Arizona, this dense evergreen shrub is very slow-growing. The dark gray-green pinnately compound leaves have 5 to 9 leaflets. Pea-like, purple to white flowers are formed in terminal clusters in the springtime. Attractive constricted seed pods persistent on the tree. Plant in full sun and extremely well-drained soils.</p>									
Sophora secundiflora	Texas Mountain Laurel	X	X		15 x 15	Low	Purple	10	7
<p>Indigenous to Texas, New Mexico and Mexico, this large shrub or small tree is evergreen, thornless, slow-growing and long-lived. Glossy dark green compound leaves provide a lush look for desert gardens. Showy clusters of purple wisteria-like flowers perfume the air in the spring. The thick seed pods contain poisonous orange-red seeds, but the seeds are extremely hard and difficult to break open. Plant in full sun to part shade and in well-drained soils.</p>									
Sophora secundiflora ‘Silver Peso’		X	X		15 x 15	Low	Purple	10	7
<p>This is a silver-leafed form of the species described above.</p>									
Sorghastrum nutans	Indiangrass	X	X	X	6 x 6	Low	Low-Ample	-30	4
<p>The native range of this large clumping grass extends across most of North America. The green-blue foliage changes to yellow-orange in the fall. Copper-colored flower panicles are produced from late summer to early fall. Plant in full sun and any soils. It also handles moist soils.</p>									
Sphaeralcea ambigua	Globe Mallow	X	X	X	3 x 3–4	Low	Orange	-10	6
<p>Native to the Southwest and Mexico at elevations below 3500 feet, this perennial has a relaxed, sprawling form. The small, gray-green, three lobed leaves are covered with tiny irritating hairs. Flower colors vary greatly in the wild, with the most common color a light orange. Other colors include white, lavender, pink, and red. Cut plants back hard after the spring flower display to maintain a denser form. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, and provide good drainage.</p>									
Sphaeralcea ambigua	Louis Hamilton™	X	X	X	3 x 3–4	Low	Red	-10	6
<p>This cutting-grown selection of the species has bright red-orange blossoms.</p>									
Sphaeralcea ambigua	Papago Pink™	X	X	X	3 x 3–4	Low	Pink	-10	6
<p>This cutting-grown selection of the species has extremely large pink blossoms.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Yellow Dot	X			1 x 4-6	Low-Mod	Yellow	30	9
Native to Central and South America, this groundcover spreads quickly to form a dense mat of foliage. Lobed dark green leaves provide a lush backdrop for the yellow daisy flowers. Plant in full sun to full shade, and provide moderate irrigation. Frost-damaged foliage should be removed in early spring. Syn: <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>									
<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Alkali Sacaton	X	X	X	3 x 4	Low	Rose	-20	5
Alkali sacaton is native across the western U.S. and Mexico, at elevations from 2500 to 6500 feet. The wide green leaves turn gold in the fall, drying to a tan color in the winter. In the summer it sends up tall, airy, rosy flower spikes that fade to buff. Plant in full sun and any soils, including difficult saline sites.									
<i>Sporobolus wrightii</i>	Big Sacaton	X	X	X	4-5 x 4-5	Low	Green	-30	4
This grass is native from southeastern Arizona to west Texas in dry, alkaline, sandy flats or rocky slopes at elevations from 2000 to 7000 feet. The gray green leaves turn yellow in the fall and fade to tan in the winter. Showy, feather-like panicles up to 7 feet tall decorate the plant in late summer. Plant in full sun and any soils.									
<i>Stachys coccinea</i>	Texas Betony	X	X	X	1-1.5 x 2	Mod-High	Red	0	6
This herbaceous perennial grows in southeastern Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas and northern Mexico at elevations from 1500 to 8000 feet. Fuzzy, soft gray-green leaves up to 3 inches long are arranged opposite each other on the stems. Coral red tubular flowers attract hummingbirds from March to October. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide moderate to ample irrigation. Cut back as needed to remove frosted foliage and to maintain a dense form.									
<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i>	Rodney's Aster	X	X	X	4 x 3	Mod	Purple	-20	5
This long-lived, wide-ranging perennial is native over much of the Midwest. Tall, erect stems are lined with bright green leaves. In the fall months masses of lavender daisy-like flowers cover the top half of the plant. Plant in full sun and provide moderate to ample summer irrigation, especially in the low deserts. Provide well drained but slightly organic soils. Prune back as needed; it recovers quickly from underground stems. It can be an aggressive spreader so place carefully. Syn: <i>Aster praealtus</i>									
<i>Tagetes lemmonii</i> 'Compacta'	Compact Mt. Lemmon Marigold	X	X		3 x 3	Low	Yellow	5	7
This herbaceous evergreen perennial is native to Arizona and northern Mexico. Highly aromatic, fine-textured medium green leaves are arranged on brittle stems. Electric yellow-orange daisy-like flowers provide intense fall color. Cut back hard in late winter to remove frost-damaged foliage and promote dense growth. Plant in full sun to part sun.									
<i>Tecoma stans</i> v. <i>angustata</i>	Esperanza, Yellow Bells	X	X		10 x 8	Low	Yellow	5	7
This fast-growing, semi-evergreen woody perennial is native from Arizona to Texas. The bright green leaves are narrow and finely dissected. Bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers provide color all during the warm months, and attract hummingbirds. Persistent, long narrow tan seed pods detract from the appearance in the fall and winter. Prune back hard in the winter to remove the pods, frosted foliage, and generate fresh growth. Plant in full or reflected sun exposures.									

Tecoma stans v. stans 'Gold Star'		X	X		4-6 x 4-6	Low	Yellow	20	8
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This selection of the species blooms profusely with large clusters of clear yellow flowers. Plants of this selection bloom at a very young age, so it is often used as an annual in colder regions. Cut back annually to remove frosted foliage and generate fresh growth. Plant in full sun and reflected heat exposures.

Tecoma x 'Orange Jubilee'		X	X		12 x 8	Low	Orange	10	7
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This semi-deciduous, upright woody shrub has lush green compound leaves and produces masses of orange trumpet-shaped flowers during the warm months. After flowering a few long, narrow tan seed pods persist on the plant. It thrives in full sun and reflected heat exposures. Cut back as needed to remove frosted foliage and to generate fresh growth. Hummingbirds love the flowers!

Tecoma x	Sunrise™	X	X		6-8 x 6-8	Low	Orange	10	8
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This selection has showy two-toned flowers, with burnished copper covering the flower buds and the back of the inflorescence, and yellow in the center. This plant sheds spent flowers quickly, constantly generating fresh blossoms. Plant in full sun and reflected heat exposures.

Tetaneuris acaulis	Angelita Daisy	X	X	X	1 x 1.5	Low	Yellow	-20	5
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This perennial is native to rocky slopes and dry mesas across the Southwest, at elevations from 4000 to 7000 feet. It forms a compact, dense mound of slender green grass-like leaves. Yellow-gold daisy-like blossoms perch above the foliage on tall, leafless stems during the warm months. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. Shear dried seed heads off periodically to initiate new flower production. It reseeds in the landscape. **Syn: *Hymenoxys acaulis***

Teucrium chamaedrys 'Prostratum'	Prostrate Germander	X	X	X	1 x 2-3	Low	Lavender	-10	6
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This prostrate, dense, mounding perennial is native to the Mediterranean. Small, leathery dark green leaves are accented in the spring and summer by short spikes of lavender flowers. Prune back in late winter to revitalize the foliage and keep plants compact and tidy. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.

Teucrium fruticans 'Azurea'	Shrubby Germander	X			4 x 5	Low	Blue	20	9
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Mediterranean in origin, this evergreen shrub has gorgeous silver foliage that responds well to shearing. Deep blue flowers cover the shrub from spring through fall. Plant in full sun, reflected heat, and provide good drainage.

Thymophylla pentachaeta	Golden Dogbane	X	X	X	0.75 x 1	Low	Yellow	0	7
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This short-lived, herbaceous mounding perennial is native to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and northern Mexico. Mounds of fragrant, lacy, bright green leaves are almost hidden by clusters of tiny gold daisy-like flowers in the warm months. Plant it in full sun and well-drained soil. This plant reseeds readily, but is easy to control if desired. An excellent plant for butterfly gardens, it provides both nectar and food for larvae. **Syn: *Dyssodia pentachaeta***

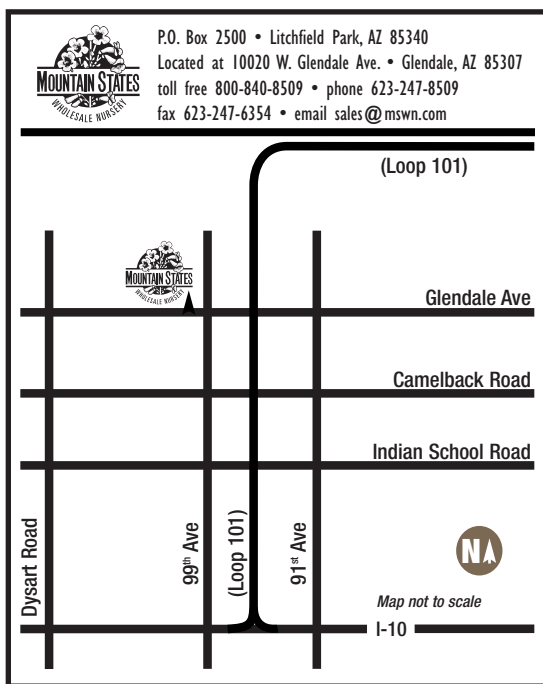
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Trixis californica</i>	Trixis	X			2-3 x 2-3	Low	Yellow	20	9
Petite and evergreen, this shrub ranges from California to Texas and into Baja California, at elevations from 2000 to 5000 feet. The bright green leaves are long and narrow, with slightly serrated margins. Masses of dime-sized bright yellow flowers appear in the spring and occasionally in the fall. Plant in full sun and provide well-drained soils.									
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Mexican Buckeye	X	X	X	15 x 15	Low	Pink	0	6
Native to Texas, this deciduous, woody plant grows slowly to form a multi-trunked large shrub or small tree. The large dark green, compound leaves turn yellow in the fall. Spring brings lovely rose-pink flowers that emerge before the leaves. The flowers are followed by leathery, three-chambered pods that contain dark, shiny seeds. Plant in full sun to part shade and provide good drainage.									
<i>Vauquelinia californica</i>	Arizona Rosewood	X	X	X	15 x 10	Low	White	-10	6
This slow-growing, multi-trunked evergreen shrub or small tree is native to southern Arizona and Mexico at elevations from 2500 to 5000 feet. The dark green, leathery, lance-shaped leaves resemble those of oleander, except the margins are serrated. Flattened clusters of tiny white flowers appear in late spring, eventually developing into persistent tan fruit. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. This plant requires no maintenance.									
<i>Vauquelinia californica</i> v. <i>pauciflora</i>		X			14 x 8	Low	White	0	6
This variety of <i>V. californica</i> has slightly smaller and thicker leaves, smaller flower clusters, and a limited range. Otherwise its characteristics are similar. This selection is native to southwestern New Mexico, southeastern Arizona and into northern Mexico.									
<i>Vauquelinia corymbosa</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Chisos Rosewood	X	X	X	10-20 x 15	Low	White	0	6
This subspecies of <i>V. corymbosa</i> is native to the Chisos Mountains of the Trans-Pecos region of southwest Texas, at elevations from 3000 to 5000 feet. Its leaves are more slender and sharply toothed than the species. Otherwise its characteristics are similar.									
<i>Vauquelinia corymbosa</i> ssp. <i>heterodon</i>	Nuevo Leon Rosewood	X	X	X	10-20 x 15	Low	White	-10	6
Similar in appearance to <i>V. californica</i> , this plant originates from west Texas and into northern Mexico at elevations of 5000 to 6500 feet.									
<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Vetiver	X			5-8 x 5-8	Low-Mod	Green	25	9
This stately clumping grass has green leaves that develop streaks of bronze and red in the fall. Decorative downward pointing V's form at the leaf tips. During five years of cultivation in Phoenix we have never seen it bloom, which is a benefit as it prevents reseeding. Plant in full sun and supply moderate irrigation. Cut back in the spring.									

Viguiera parishii	Goldeneye	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Yellow	15	8
<p>This evergreen perennial is native to much of the Southwest and into Mexico at elevations from 1000 to 3500 feet. It forms a dense rounded mound of medium green, rough-textured leaves. In the spring yellow daisy-like flowers rise above the foliage. Plant in full sun and in well-drained soils. Cut back annually to maintain a more compact form. Syn: <i>Viguiera deltoidea</i></p>									
Viguiera stenoloba	Skeleton-leaf Goldeneye	X	X		4 x 4	Low	Yellow	-10	6
<p>This durable evergreen shrub grows in Texas, New Mexico and Mexico, at elevations from 2000 to 6200 feet. Bright green thread-like foliage provides a great backdrop for the yellow daisy-like flowers generated during the summer months. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Vitex agnus-castus 'Montrose Purple'	Monk's Pepper, Chaste Tree	X	X	X	25 x 25	Low-Mod	Blue	-10	6
<p>Originating in southern Europe and Asia, this long-lived and slow-growing tree has proven to be well-adapted to our deserts. The large palmate green leaves have a spicy fragrance, and drop in the fall. Large terminal spikes of indigo flowers set 'Montrose Purple' apart from variable seedlings. These fragrant flowers attract bees, butterflies and hummingbirds during the summer months. After blooming, narrow spikes of round, dark brown seeds are produced. Plant in full sun and provide moderate summer irrigation.</p>									
Vitis californica 'Roger's Red'	California Grape	X	X	X	25	Low-Mod	Green	0	7
<p>This woody deciduous vine was collected in northern California. Large lobed bright green leaves turn an intense red color in the winter. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by small, tasty grape clusters that ripen in the summer. This sprawling plant needs support for climbing. Plant in full sun. Leaf skeletonizer caterpillars can be a problem, but are easily controlled.</p>									
Wedelia texana	Devil's River™	X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	Orange	0	7
<p>This Texas native provides a lot of summer color, blooming from spring through fall with orange daisy-like flowers. It is a rounded herbaceous perennial, with dark, rough-textured green foliage. Plant in full sun to part shade. An early spring pruning will remove scruffy, frost-damaged foliage. It reseeds quite readily. Syn: <i>Zexmenia hispida</i></p>									
Yucca australis		X	X	X	30 x 10	Low	White	0	7
<p>This tree-like yucca is from the Chihuahuan Desert of Mexico, and huge specimens with five-foot-diameter trunks have been reported. The rigid, olive green leaves reach to 20 inches long, with coarse white fibers on the margins. The unusual flower stalk is pendulous, hanging down from the rosette of foliage. The large flowers are creamy white. Plant in full sun and provide excellent drainage.</p>									
Yucca baccata	Banana Yucca	X	X	X	4 x 6	Low	White	-20	5
<p>This short, spreading yucca occurs over most of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico. Plants vary from single trunk specimens to those with clumps of up to ten trunks. Foliage color may vary considerably as well, from gray-green to blue-green. The leaves are 16–32 inches long and 1–2 inches wide, with curly filaments along the margins and sharp terminal spines. In late spring and early summer white to cream bell-shaped flowers are produced on 3 foot stalks. The fleshy fruit that follows is edible and was a food source for Native Americans. Plant in full sun or partial shade, with good drainage.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
<i>Yucca baileyi</i>		X	X		3 x 3	Low	White	10	7
Native to Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, this slow-growing yucca is virtually stemless, forming an attractive rosette of stiff, narrow leaves with white fuzzy fibers along the margins. Slender stalks bearing white lily-like flowers emerge above the foliage in the summer. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
<i>Yucca constricta</i>		X	X	X	3–5 x 3	Low	White	0	7
This short, clumping yucca is native to Texas and Mexico. The largest specimens might have a 1-foot-tall trunk, forming a low-growing clump with up to 20 heads. The flexible, pale green leaves are about 2 feet long by 1 inch wide, with white threads along the margins. Flowering occurs from spring through the summer, with a spectacular spike of large greenish-white blossoms.									
<i>Yucca elata</i>	Soaptree Yucca	X	X	X	6–20 x 10	Low	White	-10	6
This treelike yucca grows in southeastern Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas and Mexico. A spherical head of narrow, flexible leaves crowns each branch. The leaves measure from 1 to 3 feet long, with white margins and white marginal fibers. The showy flower spikes can reach 15 feet, producing masses of waxy white flowers in the late spring. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.									
<i>Yucca faxoniana</i>	Spanish Dagger	X	X	X	7–20 x 4–8	Low	White	0	6
Native to Mexico, this treelike yucca is usually single-trunked, although multi-trunked plants are possible. The stiff, dull green leaves have a dark brown marginal stripe and fuzzy white marginal fibers. The branched inflorescence with creamy white flowers rises above the foliage in the summer. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils. Syn: <i>Yucca carnerosana</i>									
<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Soapweed		X	X	3 x 6	Low	White	-40	3
Native to northwest Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and into Canada, this nearly trunkless species has stiff, narrow, and sword-like leaves with filamentous margins. In the summer green-white flowers are borne on long narrow spikes to 4 feet above the foliage. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
<i>Yucca harrimaniae</i>	Harriman's Yucca	X	X	X	0.5–2 x 1	Low	White	-20	5
This yucca is native to Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado at elevations from 7500 to 8500 feet. Usually trunkless, this plant forms a diminutive rosette of variable leaves, ranging in size and color. The yellow to blue-green leaves are edged in brown, with white marginal filaments. Green-white flowers occur on a short stalk mid-summer. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
<i>Yucca neomexicana</i>		X	X	X	3 x 3	Low	White	-30	5
A small yucca native to the wooded grasslands of Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma at elevations from 4500 to 8000 feet. It resembles <i>Yucca glauca</i> but has distinctive blue green foliage with filamentous margins. White flowers are produced on a short stalk from spring to early summer. More shade tolerant than many yuccas.									

Yucca pallida	Pale Leaf Yucca	X	X	X	1-2 x 1-3	Low	White	-10	6
<p>Native to north-central Texas, this trunkless yucca can eventually form wide clumps with up to 30 heads. Its flexible, pale blue-green leaves measure 1 inch wide by 1 foot long with finely serrated, light yellow to white margins. In late spring it produces a flower stalk covered by large, pure white, bell-shaped flowers.</p>									
Yucca rigida	Mexican Blue Yucca	X	X	X	12 x 6	Low	White	0	6
<p>This Mexican trunk-forming yucca has distinctive, rigid powder blue leaves with yellow margins. These blue leaves measure 3 feet long by 1 inch wide, with a sharp terminal spine. Tall showy stalks of white flowers are produced in the summer. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Yucca rostrata	Beaked Yucca	X	X	X	10 x 4	Low	White	-20	5
<p>Native to Texas and Mexico, this yucca forms a stout trunk to 10 feet tall. The flexible, narrow blue leaves are up to 2 feet long by 1/2 inch wide, and end in a sharp terminal spine. Summer brings tall showy spikes of creamy white flowers. Plant in full sun to filtered sun and provide excellent drainage.</p>									
Yucca rupicola	Twisted Leaf Yucca	X	X	X	2 x 2-3	Low	White	-10	6
<p>Native to central Texas, this yucca is often found growing under the broken shade of mesquites and oaks. This petite, stemless yucca forms a low clump of contorted bright green leaves which twist and turn. In the summer it produces 5-foot-tall, open spikes of creamy white flowers. Plant in full sun to part shade, in well-drained soils.</p>									
Yucca schidigera	Mojave Yucca	X	X	X	4-20 x 6-8	Low	White	0	7
<p>This Mojave Desert native is a slow-growing, trunk-forming species. The dull green leaves have curling fibers on the margins and sharp terminal spines. Dense clusters of white flowers tinged with purple occur in spikes in the spring. It requires full sun and good drainage.</p>									
Yucca thompsoniana	Thompson Yucca	X	X	X	6 x 6	Low	White	-20	5
<p>The native habitat for this yucca ranges from northern Mexico through west Texas and into southeastern New Mexico. A small trunk-forming species, it grows slowly to develop multiple branches. Short foot-long leaves have serrated margins and end in a sharp terminal spine. Early summer is the bloom season, with 3 to 5-foot-tall flower spikes covered with large white flowers rising above the foliage. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.</p>									
Zephyranthes candida	White Rain Lily	X	X	X	1 x 1	Mod	White	0	6
<p>Native to Central and South America, this little bulb forms a clump of narrow, glossy, dark green leaves. In the early fall, it is covered with waxy white flowers. The foliage burns back in the summer, but plants recover quickly in the fall. It tolerates a wide range of soils, exposures, and irrigation schedules. Plant in part shade in the low deserts.</p>									
Zephyranthes x 'Prairie Sunset'		X	X	X	1 x 1.5	Mod	Apricot	0	6
<p>This hybrid between <i>Zephyranthes</i> x 'Capricorn' and <i>Zephyranthes candida</i> has a more evergreen quality during the hot summer months. The waxy crocus-like flowers are apricot.</p>									

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ELEVATION			SIZE (H x W)	WATER USE	FLOWER COLOR	MIN TEMP	USDA ZONE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH					
Zinnia acerosa	Desert Zinnia	X	X	X	1 x 1.5	Low	White	-10	5
Native from southern Arizona to west Texas, this semi-woody perennial has gray-green needlelike leaves. In the summer it is covered with many small, papery white flowers with orange centers. The persistent flower petals turn tan and papery. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Zinnia grandiflora	Prairie Zinnia	X	X		0.5 x 1-1.5	Low	Yellow	-30	4
Prairie zinnia grows on arid hillsides and mesas throughout much of the Southwest at elevations from 2000 to 6000 feet. This deciduous, long-lived perennial groundcover spreads by underground stems to form colonies. It blooms through the summer and into fall with yellow-orange daisy-like flowers. After blooming, the flowers turn dry and papery and persist on the plant. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									
Ziziphus obtusifolia	Graythorn	X	X		6 x 8	Low	White	15	8
Graythorn is native across a wide range of the Southwest, from California east to Oklahoma and Texas, and south into Mexico. This durable landscape shrub grows slowly, forming a densely branched haven for birds and wildlife. The rigid branches are waxy, gray-green and spiny. The flowers are insignificant, but blue-black berries produced in summer provide some interest, as well as food for wildlife. Plant in full sun and well-drained soils.									



Visit Our Nursery

We cordially invite our wholesale customers and professionals within the trade to visit the nursery. Please extend the courtesy of setting an appointment to visit in order that a representative may be available to escort you through the facilities. Due to insurance restrictions, we do not allow unattended customer visitation nor unaccompanied retail clients. Please contact our office to arrange a visit.

Prices

Mountain States is a wholesale nursery selling only to the trade. Our current price list and availability may be requested by contacting the nursery office. All prices are subject to change without notice. All pricing is F.O.B. the point of origin.

Placing Your Order

You may call or fax your order to the nursery office Monday through Friday. Fax orders may be sent to (623) 247-6354. Phone orders will be received during regular business hours at (623) 247-8509 or (800) 840-8509. Walk in sales are welcome to the trade during regular business hours, Monday through Friday, with the exception of major holidays.

Delivery

Mountain States takes pride in the plant material produced and for that reason maintains a fleet of delivery vehicles and personnel dedicated to reliable, prompt delivery. During peak seasons and at our discretion, private carriers may be employed to make your delivery possible. We will do everything within reason to ensure that each order is delivered to your satisfaction.

Restocking Fee

If for some reason, plant delivery is cancelled upon arrival or returned after a delivery has been made, a restocking fee may be charged.

Non-Warranty

We will take every care to have all plant varieties true to name. However, we give no warranty expressed or implied, as to the variety, quality or productivity of nursery stock we sell. We also assume no liability for delay or failure to deliver caused by strikes, fire, frost, drought, disease, embargoes or any other circumstances beyond our control. Our liability will be limited to the purchase price of the plants.

Claims

All claims must be made upon the receipt of goods and noted on the bill of lading at the time of delivery. Once plant material is accepted in good condition, we cannot be responsible for handling, planting, maintenance or damage by the elements. Liability is limited to the purchase price of the plant material.

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We also grow landscape plants on a contract basis for revegetation programs, highway beautification, golf courses, master-planned communities and other large landscape projects. With adequate time, we can provide large orders of any plant materials normally carried in our inventory. Please call for more information regarding the requirements for contract growing.

Cross Reference of Botanical Names

PREVIOUS NAME	ACCEPTED NAME	COMMON NAME	PREVIOUS NAME	ACCEPTED NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia smallii	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> , <i>A. minuta</i>	Sweet Acacia	Hymenoxys acaulis	<i>Tetrandeureis acaulis</i>	Angelita Daisy
Agave neomexicana	<i>Agave parryi</i> v. <i>neomexicana</i>		Malpighia glabra	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>	'Mariquita'
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Medicinal Aloe	Mascagnia lilacaena	<i>Callaeum lilacaena</i>	Purple Orchid Vine
Andropogon barbinodis	<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	Cane Bluestem	Mascagnia macroptera	<i>Callaeum macropterum</i>	Yellow Orchid Vine
Aster praealtus	<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i>	Rodney's Aster	Oenothera berlandieri	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Mexican Evening Primrose
Bauhinia congesta	<i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i>	Orchid Tree	Oryzopsis hymenoides	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Indian Rice Grass
Bothriochloa gerardii	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem	Petalostemum purpureum	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple Prairieclover
Cassia artemisioides	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia	Pithecellobium flexicaule	<i>Ebenopsis ebano</i>	Texas Ebony
Cassia lindheimeriana	<i>Senna lindheimeriana</i>	Lindheimer Cassia	Pithecellobium mexicana	<i>Havardia mexicana</i>	Mexican Ebony
Cassia nemophila	<i>Senna nemophila</i>	Desert Cassia	Pithecellobium pallens	<i>Havardia pallens</i>	Tenaza
Cassia oliogophylla	<i>Senna oliogophylla</i>	Outback Cassia	Prosopis velutina	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Arizona Native Mesquite
Cassia phyllodinea	<i>Senna phyllodinea</i>	Silvery Cassia	Prunus besseyi	<i>Prunus pumila</i> v. <i>besseyi</i>	Sand Cherry
Cassia wislizenii	<i>Senna wislizenii</i>	Shrubby Senna	Quercus texana	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	Texas Red Oak
Ceratoides lanata	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	Winterfat	Sambucus mexicana	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>cerulea</i>	Elderberry
Cercidium floridum	<i>Parkinsonia florida</i>	Blue Palo Verde	Schizachyrium scoparium	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	Little Bluestem
Cercidium microphyllum	<i>Parkinsonia microphylla</i>	Foothill Palo Verde	Stipa tenuissima	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican Feather Grass
Cercidium praecox	<i>Parkinsonia praecox</i>	Palo Brea	Verbena gooddingii	<i>Glandularia gooddingii</i>	Goodding Verbena
Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'	<i>Parkinsonia</i> x 'Desert Museum'	Palo Verde	Verbena pulchella	<i>Glandularia pulchella</i>	'Edith'
Cereus peruvianus	<i>Cereus hildmannianus</i>	Hedge Cactus	Verbena rigida	<i>Glandularia rigida</i>	Sandpaper Verbena
Chrysothamnus nauseosa var. albicaulis	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>speciosus</i>	Whitestem Chamisa	Verbena x	<i>Glandularia x</i>	Summer Beauty™
Chrysothamnus nauseosus var. nauseosus	<i>Ericameria nauseosus</i> var. <i>nauseosus</i>	Dwarf Chamisa	Verbena tenuisecta, V. tenera	<i>Glandularia pulchella</i>	Rock Verbena
Cowania mexicana	<i>Purshia mexicana</i>	Cliff Rose	Viguiera deltoidea	<i>Viguiera parishii</i>	Goldeneye
Dasyliirion longissimum	<i>Dasyliirion quadrangulatum</i>	Toothless Desert Spoon	Wedelia trilobata	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Yellow Dot
Dyssodia pentachaeta	<i>Thymophylla pentachaeta</i>	Golden Dogweed	Yucca carnerosana	<i>Yucca faxoniana</i>	Spanish Dagger
Erianthus ravennae	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	Ravenna Grass	Zauschneria californica 'Catalina'	<i>Epilobium canum</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> 'Catalina'	Catalina Fuschia
Eupatorium greggii	<i>Conoclinium greggii</i>	Boothill™	Zexmenia hispida	<i>Wedelia texana</i>	Devil's River™
Euphorbia biglandulosa	<i>Euphorbia rigida</i>	Gopher Plant			

2006-2007

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