

SMOOTH AGAVE
(*Agave desmettiana*)



The Smooth Agave ranges in size from 2 ft. – 4 ft. high and wide. They need full sun to partial shade and little to moderate watering. The bloom is pale yellow, and it blooms in mid fall, however it may not flower for several years after plants. The leaves are fleshy and strap shaped. The plants shrivel from serious drought, but plump up again with watering or rainfall.

WEBER'S AGAVE
(*Agave weberi*)



The Weber's Agave or Weber's Blue Agave is 4 ft. – 5 ft. high and between 6 ft. – 10 ft. wide. They need full sun to partial shade and little to moderate watering. This is a drought tolerant succulent. Weber's Agave has deep green to gray green leaves, with fine teeth on the edges and a sharp spine at the tip of each leaf. When mature, this Agave will send up bright yellow flower stalks up to 20 feet high.

OCTOPUS AGAVE
(*Agave vilmoriniana*)



Octopus Agave is up to 4 feet wide and high. They produce pale green or yellowish rosettes. The leaves are fleshy, wide, deeply channeled above with a single long spine at the end. The twisting leaves give this plant the look of a spider or octopus. It is handsome in pots. They need full sun to partial shade and little to moderate watering.

PARRY'S AGAVE
(*Agave parryi*)



Parry's Agaves are— 2 ft. – 3 ft. high and wide. They need full sun or partial shade and little to moderate water. This Agave is native to the southwest. They produce gray-green rosettes and the leaf tips are extremely spined. It makes offsets freely.

CENTURY PLANT

(Agave angustifolia)



The Agave Angustifolia has blue-green leaves, or yellow or white striped leaves. Leaves grow to 6 feet long and have hooked spines along the ends of the leaves and a wicked spine at the tip thus making its bulk (at 10 feet wide) and spines make it tough to remove. After 10 years or more it will produce a flower stalk that is 15 to 40 feet high and will bear yellowish green flowers. This Agave requires partial shade or full sun and little to moderate water.

AGAVE GEMINIFLORA



The Agave Geminiflora needs well-drained soil away from reflected heat. After establishment, can tolerate drought, but looks best with regular watering during the hot season. After flowering at maturity, the main plant dies; a few new suckers will occasionally emerge amongst older foliage. This Agave requires partial shade or full sun and little to moderate water. The species name 'geminiflora' comes from the Latin word twin-flowered, referring to the yellow flowers that are arranged in pairs along the stem.

SHARK SKIN AGAVE
(Agave ferdinandi-regis)



The Shark Skin Agave is a thick, succulent grayish green leaves tipped with spines make this 3-foot-tall and wide agave a striking addition to a xeric bed or desert garden. Although its color is muted, its architectural form can't be overlooked. Drought tolerant. Provide full sun and average to dry, well-drained soil.

****Many other Agave species are also permitted to be planted in Gainey Ranch, but must be approved prior to planting. Please note that the Agave Dessmettiana is not frost tolerant and therefore is not recommended for planting in Gainey Ranch****

TREE ALOE
(Aloe ferox)



The Tree Aloe needs full sun or partial shade and little to moderate water. The Large single trunk rises 6-10 feet high and 3-4 feet wide (after 10 years). It is topped by a single crown of gray-green, spiny, red-toothed leaves. Each of the leaves holds hundreds of bright scarlet or orange blossoms. It will bloom in late winter to early spring.

CORAL ALOE
(Aloe striata)



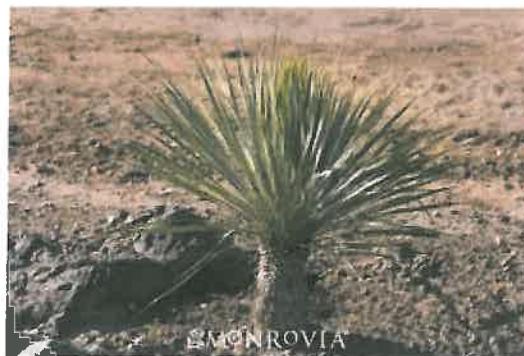
The Coral Aloe's leaves are 20 inches long, spineless, gray green, with narrow pinkish red edges. They grow in rosettes that are 2-3 feet wide and 2-3 feet high. This Aloe produces coral pink to orange flowers in branched clusters. Blooming midwinter to spring and needs full sun or partial shade and little to moderate water.

GOLDEN BARREL
(Echinocactus grusonii)



Needs partial shade in the hottest climates and moderate water. These are cylindrical cacti with prominent ribs and stout thorns. Many are native to Southwest. This is a slow grower to 4 feet high and 2 and ½ feet wide in diameter. Stiff, yellow 3 inch spines; yellow 1.5 -2 inches flowers at the top of the plant in summer. Water every couple weeks in summer.

BEAKED YUCCA
(Yucca rostrata)



Treelike Yucca ranging in height from 10 feet to 12 feet and to 9 feet wide. This Yucca needs full sun and little to moderate water. The notable feature of this Yucca is the trunk which is covered with soft gray fuzz. Blooms in late spring bearing 2 foot clusters of white flowers on a 2 foot stalk.

MEXICAN FENCE POST
(Pachycereus marginatus)



This cactus requires full sun and little water. Ranges in height from 15 -20 feet tall and about 12 feet wide. It is a native to southern Arizona. Blooms from mid to late spring, funnel shaped, 3 inch white flowers. Needs excellent drainage.

NATIVE PRICKLY PEAR
(Opuntia engelmannii)



This species of cactus originated in the desert southwest. The Flowers are generally large and showy; the fruit is a berry, often edible. This plant need full sun and little or no water. Gets to about 4 feet high and 8 feet wide. Bristles break off easily and irritate the skin, so the use of rubber gloves is recommended when handling the plant and its fruit.. This plant is very drought tolerant, but in the hottest areas it needs regular moisture for the best fruit production.

CARDON

(Pachycereus pringlei)



This cactus very closely resembles the Saguaro. It needs full sun, and no irrigation. They are long living, and slow growing. They will get to be 40 feet tall, and the width varies greatly. The mature plants bloom in late spring. This cactus is adapted to dry conditions, but with regular water and fertilizer it will speed growth. Provide good drainage.

CEREUS

(Cereus hildmannianus)



Columnar cactus branching from the base, up to 30 feet tall and clump up to 15 feet in diameter, stems are 5-7 inches in diameter often there are no spines on younger stems; spines grow progressively as the stem ages. This plant needs full sun and moderate watering. This cactus is the best one to propagate by cutting. The 6-inch white, flowers open at night. They are followed by large, red, egg shaped fruits that split open when ripe.

OCOTILLO

(Fouquieria splendens)



The Ocotillo needs full sun and little to moderate water. It ranges in height from 6 -30 feet and gets to be 15 feet wide. The ocotillo forms a wide clump of stiff, whip-thin, gray stems, heavily furrowed and covered with stout thorns. The Ocotillo produces foot long clusters of red orange to yellow flowers. Plant can be used as a screen, an impenetrable hedge or grow against bare walls for the silhouette.

TOTEM POLE

(Lophocereus schottii)



The Totem Pole averages about 10 feet wide and 10 feet in height. It is a slow-growing usually trunkless cactus that forms numerous tall, ascending, columnar stems which branch at the base in a candelabra-like arrangement. Stems have a waxy bloom on the surface. They have five to nine widely-spaced ribs. One of the most distinguishing features is that the tips of the mature, taller stems are covered with about twenty sharp long, hair like, grey bristles. Flowers are nocturnal, open at dusk and continue until early morning when the sun burns them out. They are greenish white on the underside and pinkish white inside, and emit an unpleasant odor. One or several flowers are produced from each stem during most of the year, mainly from April to September.