

SWEET ACACIA

(Acacia smallii/Acacia farnesiana)



Size range up to 20 feet high and 15-25 wide. Deciduous, feathery, finely divided leaves on thorny branches. Produced deep yellow colored fragrant balls in winter. May freeze in cold snaps. Requires full sun and little water. The tree may be pruned or left to their own devices. Remove the lead shoot and the plant grows as a shrub; remove the lower branches and it will be treelike. It is best to prune to open up their interiors. Most Acacias live only 20-30 years.

SHOESTRING ACACIA

(Acacia stenophylla)



Size up to 30 feet high and up to 20 feet wide. Long narrow drooping leaves that are pale green. The tree produces creamy ½ inch balls in late winter or early spring. Requires full sun and little water. This tree is fast growing, open with weeping branches. Provides light shade for under plantings.

GUAJILLO

(Acacia berlandieri)



Size of the Gaujillo is 10 -15 feet high and up to 15 feet wide. The Gaujillo requires full sun and little water. The leaves are feathery, finely divided and light green in color. The tree produces white fragrant blooms in early spring. The thorn less types of this tree are especially useful for background or for screening.

HERITAGE LIVE OAK

(Quercus virginiana "Heritage")



The Heritage Live oak requires full sun, and will get to be between 15 -20 feet tall and 15 – 20 feet wide. It is the most attractive of all evergreen oaks. It is the best oak for lawn planting in low desert. The Heritage Oak is one of the fast growing varieties of oak tree.

PALO BLANCO
(*Acacia willardiana*)



The Palo Blanco size is up to 20 feet high and 10 feet wide. The Palo Blanco is deciduous, with fernlike leaves that fall early, leaving narrow leaf like stalks ranging from 3-12 inches. The tree produces pale yellow flowers in early spring. Requires full sunlight and little water.

MULGA TREE
(*Acacia aneura*)



The Mulga tree is a moderate to fast growing species. Height and width are the same at 14 – 18 feet. This tree needs little to no water and requires full sunlight. The leaves are silvery gray in color and it produces yellow flowers in the spring months. Periodic pruning needed to reinforce the structure of the tree and annual thinning is most desirable for the Mulga tree.

TEXAS EBONY

(Pithecellobium flexicaule)



This is an evergreen to semi evergreen tree. It is a slow growing tree getting to be between 15-30 feet tall and 15-20 feet wide. It has a short, smooth gray trunk. Zigzagging thorny branches and twigs are densely set with dark green leaves consisting of 3-5 pairs of leaflets, has large seed pods. Tree produces quite a lot of shade, and creamy yellow flowers appear in spring and early summer. Requires full sun and little to moderate water.

MEXICAN EBONY

(Pithecellobium mexcanum)



This is a deciduous tree from 20 -30 feet tall and 30 feet wide. Sturdy upright trunk. Small grayish leaves. Young bark is grayish green and the canopy and branching patterns are both open creating filtered shade under the tree. Produces white puffball flowers in spring. Requires full sun and little to moderate water.

FOOTHILLS PALO VERDE
(Cercidium microphyllum)



Native to Arizona's Sonoran Desert. Slow growth, up to 20 feet tall and wide. Leaves and bark are yellowish green. Produces pale yellow flowers. These trees are tough and trouble free desert trees. The leaves are shed early. Prune only to enhance form, removing crossing, wayward or too low branches. Do not prune when temperatures exceed 100 degrees. These trees need full sunlight and regular watering. This is one of the only trees that doesn't require staking once it has been planted.

BRADFORD PEAR
(Pyrus calleryana)



The Bradford Pear ranges in size from 15-20 feet high and 12-15 wide. It needs full sun and moderate water. The Pear has a strong horizontal branching pattern and young growth is thorny. Broadly oval, scallop-edged, leathery with 1.5 – 3 inch long leaves that are glossy green, turning a rich purplish red in the fall. Blooms early. This tree is less susceptible to fireblight than most pears. This tree should be planted in a yard and not on a patio, which is a reflective heat source.

BLUE PALO VERDE
(Cercidium folridum)



Native to Arizona deserts; it can grow up to 35 feet tall and 30 feet wide. This tree produces bright yellow flowers in the spring and has bluish green leaves, with bluish green branches. These trees need full sunlight and regular watering. These trees are tough and trouble free desert trees. The leaves are shed early. Prune only to enhance form, removing crossing, wayward or too low branches. Do not prune when temperatures exceed 100 degrees.

PALO BREA
(Cercidium praecox)



Moderate growing up to 20 feet tall and wide and native to the Sonoran Desert. Shaped like an umbrella with lime green bark and leaves divided into 12 -14 pairs of ¼ inch leaflets. These trees are tough and trouble free desert trees. The leaves are shed early. Prune only to enhance form, removing crossing, wayward or too low branches. Do not prune when temperatures exceed 100 degrees. These trees need full sunlight and regular watering.

DESERT MUSEUM HYBRID
(Parkinsonia "Desert Museum")



The Desert Museum is native to the southwest. Rapid growth at first then slows reaching height and width of 15 -30 feet. Yellow green bark, spiny twigs, sparse foliage, long spring bloom season of yellow flowers. Requires minimal attention once established. As a shade tree, it filters the sun rather than blocking it. Litter drop tends to be an issue in most places. Requires full sunlight and little to moderate water.

BRAZILIAN PEPPER
(Schinus teribinthifollus)



Moderate growing to 30 feet high and wide. Dark green coarse glossy oval leaflets, showy red berries in the winter months. Wood is subject to breakage so shorten long, lanky limbs and thin out canopy to let wind pass through. Prone to verticillium wilt. Attractive shade tree for patio or gardens, This tree requires full sun light and moderate to regular watering applied deeply.

JAPANESE YEW PINE
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)



The Yew Pine can be a shrub (as pictured above) or tree. It is generally a narrow and upright tree, getting to be about 20 feet high and 10 -15 feet wide. Bright green 4 inch long leaves and ½ inch wide. Good as a street or lawn tree, screen or large shrub. Easily pruned as a clipped hedge or topiary. Does well in tubs and is very heat tolerant. Needs full sun or partial shade and regular water.

JAPANESE BLUEBERRY
(Elaeocarpus decipiens)



This tree needs regular water and full sun. The size ranges between 30 – 40 feet high and 20 -30 feet wide. This tree is densely branched and the new leaves are rusty and hairy, turning smooth and bright green. The oldest leaves eventually drop, turning red before they fall. The Japanese Blue berry blooms in the summer, producing tiny scented white flowers and are followed by blue-black fruits that look like small olives. This is an attractive street or lawn tree and they grow in rich, well-drained soil. Needs very little pruning.

MAGNOLIA

(Magnoliaceae graniflora)



The Southern Magnolia gets to be 20 feet high and 20 feet wide. Glossy leaves and big fragrant white blossoms. This tree requires a fair amount of maintenance and has limited uses. It is messy, sheds its big hard leaves and other litter constantly from late spring to early autumn. Generally a street or lawn tree, it tends to lift paved walks with surface roots, and casts year round dense shade. Slow growing where root restricted. Requires regular water and full sun.

MASTIC PISTACHE

(Pistacia lentiscus)



The Mastic is evergreen and ranges in size from 15 – 25 high and 20 -30 wide. It is a slow growing tree. Three to 5 pairs of 1 inch long leaflets. Fruit ripens from red to black. Useful as a screen plant for hot, dry locations and poor soil, can also be cut into a shrub. Little to no water needed and full sun is required. This is a very clean tree.