

BLUE HIBISCUS
(Alyogyne huegelii)



The Blue Hibiscus is an evergreen shrub, requires full sun and little to moderate water. It is 5-8 feet tall and wide. It has glossy petal flowers that bloom off and on all year. The flowers only last 2-3 days at a time. The Blue Hibiscus also has deeply cut, rough textured green leaves. Prune the shrub as needed to keep it compact.

ASPARAGUS FERN
(Asparagus densiflorus)



Aparagus Fern

Foxtail Fern

This plant needs full sunlight and regular water. The Asparagus Fern or Myers Asparagus has upright stems to 2 feet in height, densely packed needlelike deep green leaves that give the plant a fluffy look. The Foxtail Fern or Sprenger Asparagus has arching, stems about 3-6 feet long. You can train the Foxtail Fern to grow on a trellis, as its method of climbing involves small hooked prickles. In temperatures above 24 degrees Fahrenheit it can be used as groundcover. Will grow in poor soil and tolerates dryness. Foxtail Fern is Frost tender.

JAPANESE AUCUBA
(Aucuba japonica)



The Japanese Aucuba is an evergreen shrub and needs partial to full shade and moderate to regular water and ranges in height and width from 3-8 feet. The standard form grows at a moderate rate, but can be kept at a low level by pruning. Prune by cutting back to a leaf joint. It is densely clothed with dark green toothed leaves. Dark maroon flowers are produced in early spring, followed by clusters of bright red berries. Both male and female Aucuba must be planted to ensure fruit growth. Grows well in low light under trees, as it competes successfully with tree roots. Gets mealy bug and mites.

DWARF DESERT BROOM
(Baccharis centennial "Starn")



The Desert Broom is native to the southwest and is an evergreen shrub, needs full sun and little to moderate water. Grows up to 5 feet tall and wide. It is extremely drought tolerant and can take good or poor drainage. Useful for erosion control, replanting disturbed land or natural landscape in desert regions. Resists root rot and well.

YELLOW BULBINE
(Bulbine frutescens)



The Yellow Bulbine is a succulent shrubby perennial, needing partial or full shade in the hottest climates, and little to regular water. It is 1-2 feet high and 2-3 feet wide. Leaves are bright green and slender in shape. Produces 6-12 inch clusters of yellow flowers, resembling aloe. Do not plant where the leaves will be stepped on, as they are slippery when crushed. Very good as ground cover.

CRIMSON JEWEL BOUGAINVILLEA/FIREBALL BOUGAINVILLEA
(Bougainvillea "Crimson Jewel")



Crimson Jewel Bougainvillea

Fireball Bougainvillea

These bougainvillea are evergreen shrubs needing moderate to regular watering and full sun. Will get to be 4-6 feet in height and 20 feet wide. The Bougainvillea is frost tender when young, if they survive a winter they will be big enough to take winter damage and recover. Blooms reach their peak in the summer, but in mild winter regions flowering can occur from spring to fall. They are fast, vigorous growers. Because they have no means of attaching to walls, you must tie stems to support while structure is established. The Barbara Karst variety blooms for long periods of time and likes the desert heat. The Crimson Jewel Bougainvillea blooms for a long season, and produces a lot of blooms in that time.

TORCH GLOW BOUGAINVILLEA
(Bougainvillea sp.)



This is an evergreen shrubby vine, needing moderate to regular watering and full sun. The Torch Glow is an erect multi stemmed plant that gets 6 feet high and 4 feet wide. It needs no support to grow. The Bougainvillea is frost tender when young, if they survive a winter they will be big enough to take winter damage and recover. Blooms reach their peak in the summer, but in mild winter regions flowering can occur from spring to fall. They are fast, vigorous growers.

BARBARA KARST BOUGAINVILLEA
(bougainvillea sp.)



Barbara Karst Bougainvillea has bright red blooms in full sun, and bluish crimson blooms in the shade. It blooms young and for long periods of time. It is a very fast growing species that will come back quickly after a frost. The Barbara Karst likes the heat of the desert.

COCCULUS

(Coccolus laurifolious)



The Cocculus is an evergreen shrub that can grow in sun or shade and needs regular water. Usually a multi stemmed shrub with an arching spreading growth that is 15 feet in height and width. If staked and trained as a tree, it resembles an umbrella shape. Can also be trained as a vine, when fastened to a trellis. This plant makes an effective screen.

TEXAS OLIVE

(Cordia boissieri)



Texas Olive is an evergreen shrub and can be trained as a small tree from 10 -25 feet high and 10 feet wide. Needs full sun and moderate water. This plant has adapted to low and intermediate deserts. The white flowers with yellow throats are produced in mid spring. Repeat bloom is possible in autumn.

TWISTED MYRTLE

(Myrtis communis boetica)



This is an evergreen shrub, needs full sun or partial shade and little to moderate water. Can get to 12 feet in height and 8 feet wide. white flowers bloom in summer, followed by bluish black berries. Requires little to no pruning as a specimen shrub. Thick twisted branches, and large dark leaves. Takes any soil but good drainage is essential. Makes an excellent informal hedge and screen.

LADY'S SLIPPER

(Paphiopedilum)



Lady Slipper – *Paphiopedilum*

Lady Slipper – *Paphiopedilum insigne*

Lady's Slippers need partial shade or bright indirect light and regular water. They are a member of the Orchid family. Usually grown as house plants and they can be brought outdoors in warm weather. Some green leafed forms can stay outdoors all year in the mildest parts of the West Coast. They have graceful arching leaves and the green-leafed variety usually bloom in winter. Flowers may be white, yellow green with white stripes, or pure green, or may show a combination of colors and markings in tan, mahogany, brown, maroon, green and white.

YELLOW OR RED BIRD OF PARADISE
(Poinciana gilliesii)



The Yellow Bird of Paradise and Red Bird of Paradise both need full sun, little to moderate water, and are evergreen shrubs. The pods and seeds are poisonous if ingested. They will drop its leaves in cold winters. Hardy, fast growing plant to 8 feet high and wide. Blooms all summer with clusters of yellow flowers with red stamens. Can cut to the ground in early spring to make a more compact mound.

MANDEVILLA
(Apocynaceae)



This is an evergreen shrub that gets to be 12 feet high and 3-5 feet wide. It needs full sun or partial shade and regular water. The Mandevilla is grown for its flowers. The blooms are unscented. They survive outdoors only in the mildest regions, as they need heat to bloom. The growth made need thinning from time to time. The Mandevilla may get spider mites.

DWARF BOTTLE BRUSH

(Callistemon citrinus "Little John")



The Dwarf Bottle Brush, also known as Little John is a fast growing form of the shrub and will get to 3 feet tall and 5 feet wide. It produces flowers in the fall, winter and spring. Needs full sun and regular water. This is a shrub that will attract hummingbirds. Flowers are followed by wood capsules that can last for years. Very little pruning is needed; remove only weak or dead branches after blooming.

NATAL PLUM VARIETIES

(Carissa grandiflora)



The Natal Plum 'Boxwood Beauty' is best in full sun light, but can tolerate some shade. Little to regular water. The Boxwood Beauty is compact and thornless get to be 2 feet in height and 4-6 feet wide. Good for hedging and shaping. It is frost tender.

The 'Prostrata' is vigorous in growth also getting to 2 feet high and 4-6 feet wide. It makes excellent ground cover. Make sure to prune any upright growth.

The 'Green Carpet' variety is a low growing shrub that only gets to 1 – 1.5 feet high and spreads to 4 feet wide. Excellent ground cover.

The 'Tuttle' variety is compact and a dense grower. It ranges in sizes from 2-3 feet and 3-5 feet wide.

Heavily produces flowers and fruit. ***Natal Plum is extremely frost tender and is not recommended for use other than on southern exposures or protected courtyards.***

MYOPORUM

(Myoporum parvifolium, trailing)



Myoporum is an evergreen ground cover. It gets up to 8 inches high and 6 feet wide. Tiny white flowers are produced in the summer, followed by purple fruit. It needs full sun light and little to moderate water. Plant each specimen 6-8 feet apart, as the plants will fill in within about 6 months.

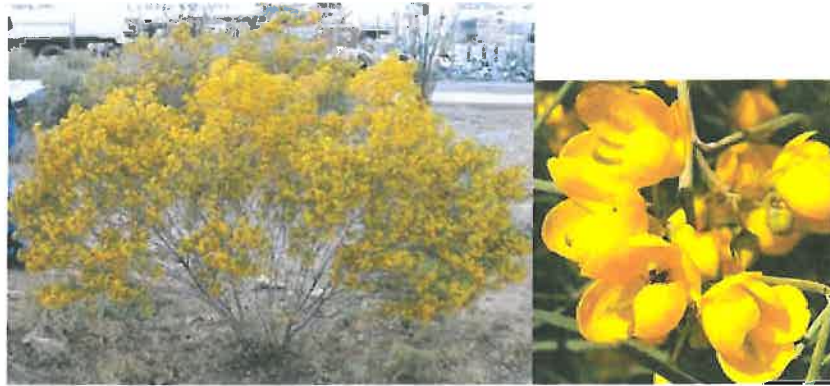
ARIZONA REDWOOD

(Vauquelinia californica)



The Arizona Redwood need full sun, or partial shade and little to moderate water. It is evergreen. It is reminiscent of the Oleander in habit. It produces small white flowers in 3 inch clusters and the blooms are followed by woody seed capsules that last through fall and winter. Very drought tolerant but looks best with some water during the hot months. The Arizona Redwood is Native to southern Arizona, Baja California and Mexico.

FEATHERY CASSIA & GREEN CASSIA
(*Cassia artemisoides* & *Cassia nemophilla*)



The Feathery Cassia is an evergreen shrub. It needs full sun or light shade and little to moderate water. It ranges in height from 3-5 feet high and 5 feet wide. This shrub bears ¾ inch flower clusters of 5-8. It blooms in winter and spring and continues well into the summer months. In the desert it may only bloom in winter and spring, rest in the summer, and resume blooming in the fall. Seed pods are created after the plant blooms. It is very drought tolerant.

SILVER LEAF CASSIA
(*Cassia phyllodenia*)



Like the Feathery Cassia and the Green Cassia, the Silver Leaf Cassia is an evergreen shrub. It ranges in height from 4-6 feet high and 6 feet wide. It requires full sun or light shade, and little to moderate water. The leaves are a silver gray color and it blooms from winter into spring.

HOP BUSH

(Dodonaea viscosa)



The Hop Bush gets to be 15 feet high and 12 feet wide. They need full sunlight or light shade and little to regular water. This is a fast growing shrub, can be trained as a tree by cutting all by a single stem. Small flowers are produced and in late spring, early summer papery seed capsules that can be red, pink, tan, yellow or green are produced. Takes any kind of soil, ocean winds and dry desert heat, once it is established it is extremely tolerant of aridity.

SPOTTED EMU BUSH

(Eremphila maculate)



This Bush needs full sun and gets to be 4 feet high and 4-5 feet wide. It tolerates aridity, heat, wind and poor soil, but like good drainage. The Emu Bush responds well to pruning. This is an evergreen shrub that produces a heavy amount of blooms in winter and spring, and flower growth is scattered the rest of the year. The fruits are food for many birds and animals especially humming birds.

EVERGREEN EUONYMOUS
(Euonymus japonica)



This is an evergreen shrub that needs full sunlight in order to thrive. The variegated styles of this shrub are the most popular and maintain the variegations in full sun in hot summer climates. This plant needs moderate to regular water. This is an upright shrub ranging in height from 8-10 feet high and 6 feet wide, but it is generally kept lower than that. Though this shrub is very heat tolerant and unfavorable soil, they tend to suffer from scale, thrips and spider mites. They are also susceptible to powdery mildew.

PINEAPPLE GUAVA
(Feijoa sellowiana)



This shrub needs full sun and regular water and is an evergreen plant. It can reach a height and width of 15 -18 feet if not pruned or killed back by frost. Blooms in spring, flowers are edible and can be used in jams or salads. The Pineapple Guava is drought tolerant, but regular water produces the best fruit. Single seedlings may need cross-pollination, as it will produce a better crop.

GARDENIA

(Gardenia jasminoides)



The Gardenia is an evergreen shrub needing full sun or partial shade and regular to ample water. This is a frost tender plant. Hardy to 20 degree Fahrenheit, but must have summer heat to thrive and bloom well. This is hard to grow in alkaline desert soil, make sure there is northern or eastern exposure in desert. Plant them high and avoid crowding from other plants.

REDHIBISCUS/TROPICAL HIBISCUS

(Hibiscus rosa sinensis)



The Red Hibiscus is an evergreen shrub, needing full sun and regular water. It ranges in height and width from 8-10 feet. Summer bloom colors are pink to red, yellow to apricot to orange, and the flowers only last one day, but it blooms continuously. This shrub needs excellent drainage. To keep the shrub growing well, prune about 1/3 of the old wood in early spring. No variety of Hibiscuses will take a hard frost, and most are subject to aphids.

DWARF BURFORD HOLLY
(Ilex cornuta burfordii "Nana")



The Burford Holly or Chinese Holly is an evergreen shrub. It needs full sun or partial shade and regular water. It needs a long warm season to set fruit. When planting in the desert, give protection from sun, plant in eastern or northern exposure. This dwarf variety gets only to be 6 feet tall and wide. The Burford Holly does not need a male Holly to have fruit. The berries last a long time and red bright red in color.

DWARF YAUPON HOLLY
(Ilex vomitoria)



Like the Dwarf Burford Holly, this is also an evergreen shrub producing red berries. It needs partial shade and regular water. It gets 3-5 feet high and wide. This Holly takes alkaline soil better than the other Holly varieties and the berries are tiny and usually hidden among the branches.

SHRUB LANTANA VARIETIES

(Lantana camara "Confetti" & "Radiation")



The Lantana is an evergreen shrub requiring full sun and moderate water. It is fast growing and produces tiny flowers in tight clusters, usually produced every month of the year in frost free areas. It is susceptible to mildew in shade or prolonged overcast weather. Prune back hard in the spring to remove dead wood and prevent woodiness. Too much water and fertilizer keep it from blooming as well. Ranges in height from 2-4 feet and 3-4 feet wide. The Confetti variety produces yellow pink or purple blooms and the Radiation variety produces a red orange bloom.

AGAPANTHUS – LILLY OF THE NILE

(Amaryllidaceae)



This is a northern exposure shade only plant. These plants thrive on regular water, but established plants in the ground year-round can grow and bloom without irrigation during prolonged dry periods, however they need supplemental water in the low desert, and are very frost tender. They get up to 5 feet high and 1-2 feet wide.

CREOSOTE BUSH
(Larrea tridentate)



The Creosote Bush needs little or no water to moderate water and full sun. This shrub gets to be 8 feet high and wide. This is one of the most common native shrubs of the southwest. It is scraggly and open in shallow dry soil; it will spread where water accumulates. It produces small yellow leaves off and on all year; this is followed by a small round fruit covered with white hairs. With consistent water and fertilizer, the Creosote Bush will grow taller and much denser.

DEER GRASS
(Muhlenbergia rigens)



Deer Grass is a perennial grass and needs full sun or partial shade. It requires little to no water. It gets to be 4 feet high and wide. The leaves form a tight clump. It produces slender yellow to purplish flower spikes in fall.

FOUNTAIN GRASS

(Pennisetum setaceum)



Fountain Grass is a perennial grass and needs full sun or partial shade. It gets to be 5 feet high and wide. Long clumps of coppery pink or purplish flowers are held within the clump of green foliage. Fountain Grass dies back in winter, even in mild climates. This plant does not need any irrigation and in arid climates it thrives in gravel beds and other dry sites. To avoid seeding cut off the flower tufts before seeds mature. The Rubrum variety does not seed.

HEAVENLY BAMBOO VARIETIES

(Nandina domestica – “Compacta” “Harbour Dwarf” & Nana)



Heavenly Bamboo should have some shade in the hottest climates and needs little to regular watering. The varieties that we approve range in height from 18 inches to 6 feet and from 15 inches to 3 feet wide. It may get chlorosis in alkaline soil, cut oldest canes to the ground each year before the new growth appears to get more dense areas at the base of the plant. The 'Compacta' variety is lacy looking with more canes and narrower numerous leaves. The 'Harbour Dwarf' variety spreads to make an excellent ground cover. It is red-orange in color for the winter months. The 'Nana' variety is purple-green in the summer and purple-red in winter. This variety is a slow grower and does best by itself. Does not flower or fruit.

PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES

(Pittosporum tobira – “Variegata” & “Wheeleri”)



The Pittosporum needs full sun or partial shade and moderate to regular water. These varieties range in height from 2 feet to 8 feet and 5-6 feet wide. The lower limbs from an older plant can be removed to make a small tree. In early spring the white blooms appear the 'Variegata' may lose leaves in winter months.

CAPE PLUMBAGO
(Plumbago auriculata)



This is an evergreen shrub that is 3 – 4 feet high and 20 feet wide. It needs full sun or light shade and little to regular water. If it is tied to a trellis or structure it can be trained as a vine. Flowers from spring through summer or nearly all year in warm frost free locations. Frost damage can occur, but recovery is fast. Prune out any damaged parts after frost danger is over. This plant is not fussy about soil type, but there must be good drainage.

PYRACANTHA VARIETIES
(Pyracantha fortuneana “Graferi” & “Tiny Tim”)



The Pyracantha is an evergreen shrub that needs full sun and moderate water. The ‘Graferi’ variety is 10 – 12 feet wide and is trellis. It has the huge clusters of dark red berries. The ‘Tiny Tim’ variety has compact growth to 3 feet high and wide. This variety does not have thorns, but also produces red berries. The Pyracantha looks better if allowed to grow naturally, just prune the wayward branches. Tolerate most soil but should not be over watered. Can get fireblight, scale insects, woolly aphids and red spider mites.

BUSH MORNING GLORY
(Convolvulus cneorum)



The Bush Morning Glory is an evergreen shrub and it is best in sunlight, but can tolerate light shade. Moderate water is a must for this plant. It gets to be 2 feet high and 3 feet wide. The plant flowers in late spring and summer. You should prune severely to renew the plant; it can get woody if left alone. Make sure it has light soil and fast drainage.

WEDELIA
(Wedelia trilobata "Yellow Dot")



The Wedelia needs full sun or light shade, but it flowers sparkly in more shady conditions. It needs regular water and is 1.5 feet high and 6 feet wide. It is good for erosion control if planted on a slope and it tolerates desert heat and sandy fast draining soil. The yellow flowers produced resemble Marigold or Zinnia flowers and it will bloom all year round. If it is killed by a frost it makes a very fast recovery.

INDIAN HAWTHORNE VARIETIES

(Raphiolepis indica – “Springtime” “Enchantress” & “Majestic Beauty”)



The Indian Hawthorne plant is an evergreen shrub and needs full sun or light shade and little to regular water. In warmer areas flowers are light colored. This plant ranges in height from 3 feet to 12 feet depending on variety and 4 feet to 12 feet wide depending on variety. The ‘Majestic Beauty’ is larger in detail than all others and can be trained as a tree or a shrub.

BAJA RUELLIA, WILD PETUNIA & DESERT RUELLIA

(Ruellia penninsularis, californica & britonia)



All varieties of Ruellia are evergreen shrubs and they required full sunlight or light shade and the watering needs vary by species. The Baja needs no irrigation, but will flower most of the year if given a little water. It will drop leaves in cold or dry periods. The ‘Wild Petunia’ variety is a native to the deserts of AZ. The ‘Desert Ruellia’ variety can be invasive; of the ‘Desert Ruellia’ the ‘Katie’ which is the dwarf variety is noninvasive.

ABELIA VARIETIES
(Abelia grandiflora)



The Abelia is an evergreen plant, and needs full sunlight, it will tolerate some shade though, and regular water. The plant ranges in height and width from 3-6 feet. It may freeze all the way to the ground, but will come back to bloom the same year.

CORAL FOUNTAIN
(Russelia equisetiformis)



The Coral Fountain plant needs bright indirect light or partial shade and moderate to regular water. It is up to 5 feet high and wide. The stems of the plant can be trellised or fastened to another vertical surface. During spring and summer several branches will produce bright red tubular flowers. It does need regular fertilizing and if it freezes and is cut back, it will come back vigorously.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE
(Tecomaria capensis)



The Cape Honeysuckle bush is an evergreen shrub that needs full sunlight or light shade, and moderate water. It can be grown as a vine or shrub. Flowers appear from fall to spring and are in tight clusters. This plant is especially good on hot steep slopes. It ranges in height from 6 to 8 feet tall and 4 to 5 feet wide. This variety needs little water.

YELLOW BELLS/BELLS OF FIRE/SPARKY
(Tecoma stans)



Yellow Bells

Bells of Fire

Sparky

Tecoma varieties range in height from 8 to 12 feet high and wide. In mild climates like Arizona, this plant can be trained as a tree. Needs heat, deep soil and fairly heavy feeding. They bloom from midspring to late fall. Wood may die back in hard freezes, but new growth will be produced quickly. This plant needs less water and fertilizer than other varieties. They are an evergreen shrub, and need full sun or light shade. They are good as a screening shrub, border shrub or boundary plantings.

DESERT MARIGOLD
(Baileya multiradiata)



The Desert Marigold is a perennial flower needing full sunlight and moderate water. This plant is a Sonoran Desert native. It blooms usually from spring through fall, but can bloom year round, if giving periodic water if planted in low desert areas, or areas with a mild winter climate.

DWARF XYLOSMA
(Xylosma congestum)



This is an evergreen shrub. The Xylosma needs full sun or partial shade and moderate water. It is 6 to 8 feet high and wide. Flowers are rarely seen on this plant, and it can also be trained as a single or multi-trunked small tree. It will shed the old leaf growth when new growth occurs in the spring. This is a useful and versatile plant, though undervalued by most gardeners. It may be susceptible to Scale, spider mites or Chlorosis. The Xylosma tolerates heat and most soil very well.

ELEPHANT'S FOOD
(Portulacaria afra)



This is a succulent shrub and can tolerate sun or shade and needs little to moderate water. It very closely resembles a Jade plant and can grow to 12 feet in height and width. In its native home it produces clusters of flowers in North America it seldom, if ever blooms. In areas where it is nearly frostless the Elephant's Food can be used as a fast growing hedge.

HEARTS & FLOWERS
(Aptenia cordifolia)



Hearts & Flowers is a succulent shrub and requires some shade in the hottest climates and little to moderate water. The purplish red flowers are produced in spring and summer. It is excellent when used in a rock garden, slope or wall just be sure to plant at least 2 feet apart. This plant is a relative to the Ice Plant, but resembles it less than some of the other Ice Plant relative.

ICE PLANT

(Drosanthemum floribundum)



The Ice Plant is a succulent perennial. That needs full sun light and little to moderate water. The leaves of this plant are covered by glistening dots resembling ice crystals. This plant blooms in late spring to early summer and can endure poor soil quality. This plant ranges in height from 6 inches to 1 foot and can be 3 feet wide. This plant will often attract bees.

GAZANIA

(Gazania rigens)



Gazania is a perennial that needs moderate to regular water. This species needs full sun light. They are 6 inches to 1 foot high and wide. They bloom in mild-winter areas in late spring, but continue to bloom sporadically throughout the rest of the year. This species is the trailing kind; they grow as tall as the clumping types, but spread rapidly.

ANGELITA DAISY
(*Tetranneuris acaulis*)



The Angelita Daisy is a perennial and needs full sun and little to moderate water. They are 1 foot high and about 1.5 feet wide. This plant blooms in warm months, and all year round in mild-winter climates. If the faded flowers are cut off that will prolong the blooming period. Needs well drained soil, but is tolerant of heat, cold and drought. With some watering it will reseed.

CAST IRON PLANT
(*Aspidistra elatior*)



The Cast Iron Plant is an evergreen plant and needs partial or full shade and moderate to regular water. It is 2 to 3 feet in height and width. Small brownish flowers bloom near ground level in spring. This plant will do well in conditions that are unacceptable to most other plants, and requires only minimal care. To keep leaves dust free, hose them off occasionally.

SPANISH LAVENDER & FRENCH LAVENDER
(Lavandula stoechas & dentata)



Spanish Lavender

French Lavender

Lavender Flower

Spanish and French Lavender are evergreen shrubs which require full sun and moderate water. They range in height from 1 foot to 3 feet and 3 feet in width. The French and Spanish Lavender bloom from spring into summer and almost year round in mild winter areas. Both are extremely drought tolerant. The Spanish Lavender seeds excessively and can be invasive.

ENGLISH LAVENDER
(Lavandula angustifolia)



English Lavender is an evergreen shrub which requires full sun and moderate water. IT is the most widely grown and hardiest of all lavender plants. It is 1 to 2 feet high and up to 2 feet wide. This Lavender grows low to the ground and forms mounds of foliage. Blooms typically from early to midsummer, but may also bloom again in late summer or fall.

LILY TURF

(Liriope muscari)



The Lily Turf is an evergreen perennial plant requiring some shade in the hottest climates and regular water. Flowers produced come in various shades of purple and white. They range in height from 6 inches to a foot and 1 to 3 feet wide. This plant should have only filtered sun light in the hottest climates and it should be planted in well-drained soil. Cut back shaggy parts when new leaves appear and they do not need heavy feeding. The Lily Turf is not frost tolerant.

HAL'S HONEYSUCKLE

(Lonicera japonica "Halliana")



This Honeysuckle is the evergreen variety and needs full sun or partial shade and moderate to regular water. This plant gets 1-2 feet in height and 20 feet wide. This species has the potential to become invasive as a weed because birds carry the seeds. The 'Halliana' variety is most commonly used as ground cover and for erosion control it can smother less vigorous plants. Should be severely pruned each year to prevent undergrowth from building up. Takes dryness extremely well and tolerates poor drainage.

ROSEMARY & UPRIGHT ROSEMARY

(Rosmarinua officinalis 'Prostratus' & 'Tuscan Blue')



Rosemary – Prostratus



Upright Rosemary – Tuscan Blue

Rosemary is an evergreen shrub that needs full sunlight and little to moderate water. It is 2 feet high and 1 to 6 feet high. The Prostratus variety is the trailing variety and produces pale blue flowers in waves from summer to fall. As it matures, it will become woody and bare in the middle. The Tuscan Blue variety shares the same traits at the Prostratus, except it grows upright and does not trail.

ASIATIC JASMINE

(Trachelospermum asiaticum)



Asiatic Jasmine is an Evergreen plant, used mainly for ground cover. It need light shade in the hottest climates and regular water. This plant prefers well drained soil, and it should be fertilized once before the spring growth. The Asiatic Jasmine has smaller leaves than the Star Jasmine plant and sometimes small yellow or yellow white flowers.

VERBENA VARIETIES

GOODINGS VERBENA & VERBENA 'EDITH' (*Glandularia goodingii* & *tenusecta* 'Edith')



Gooding Verbena

Gooding Verbena Flower

Verbena "Edith"

All Verbena are perennials, the need full sun light and water will vary by species. The Gooding Verbena and Verbena 'Edith' are short lived and are both native the desert Southwest. They will flower in the summer through spring. These particular varieties need little to moderate water. They range in height from 6 inches to 1 foot and 3 to feet wide.

PERUVIAN & SANDPAPER VERBENA (*Verbena peruviana* & *rigida*)



Peruvian Verbena

Sandpaper Verbena

The Peruvian Verbena is usually treated as an annual. There are several varieties of Peruvian Verbena with blossom colors ranging from scarlet and white to a pure white to purple and various shades of purple. The Peruvian Verbena is 6 to 8 inches high and 3 feet wide. The Sandpaper Verbena has blue or violet flowers and is 2 feet high and 4 feet wide. Both require full sun light and moderate water.

JOJOBA

(Simmondsia chinensis)



The Jojoba plant is an evergreen shrub and should have full sun light and little water. It is 6 feet in height and width. It is native to the desert southwest and is a very dense plant. The flowers are very inconspicuous and the leaves are egg shaped and grayish green. If a male plant is present then the female plant bears edible fruit, resembling a nut. The fruit's oil can be harvest for commercial purposes, but that can be difficult to get, if the soil is infested with verticillium wilt or Texas root rot.

PERIWINKLE

(Vinca major)



The Periwinkle is a perennial and only takes full sun in cooler climates and little to moderate water. It is 6 to 12 inches high and can stretch 3 to 6 feet wide. They are very useful as ground cover, covering a lot of space. The pinwheel shaped flowers appear in early spring. Very soil tolerant and will compete successfully with surface tree roots. The Vinca Major is the more aggressive of the species. Is spreads quickly and can be very invasive in sheltered areas.

WHITE RAIN LILY
(Zephyranthes candida)



The White Rain Lily is a perennial from a bulb, but in warmer climates it will be evergreen all year. They need full sun light or partial shade and regular water during growth and bloom. This is a frost tender plant. It has bright green grassy looking leaves with a white funnel shaped flower at the end. It will bloom in late summer and early fall. They are 12 inches high and wide. They should be planted in the fall, ideally in well-drained soil about 2 inches deep and 3 inches apart. In area where the winters are mild, they may bloom for longer periods of time if there is a short dry out time after blooming.

PINK RAIN LILY
(Zephyranthes graniflora)



Like the White Rain Lily, the Pink Rain Lily is a perennial from a bulb, but in warmer climates it will be evergreen all year. They need full sun light or partial shade and regular water during growth and bloom. This is a frost tender plant. It produces larger pink flowers and they open in the morning, are flat out by mid-day and close in late afternoon. They are 12 inches high and wide.

REGAL MIST

(Mulhenbergia capillaries 'Pink Mulhy')



Regal Mist is a perennial grass and needs full sun light or partial shade and little or no moderate water. This gets to be 4 feet high and 4 feet wide. It is evergreen in mild winters but can turn tan or brown with a hard freeze. This plant is very drought tolerant but will grow larger if given supplemental water. This plant is ever green in low desert areas.

TRAILING AFRICAN DAISY

(Asteraceae; Osteospermum fruticosum)



The Trailing African Daisy needs full sun and moderate to regular water. They are 8 inches high and 4 feet wide. The blooms are more prevalent during colder times of blooming and can be grown as winter annuals in desert regions, but can bloom intermittently all year. They do tolerate drought and neglect but thrive with good soil and irrigation. They spread rapidly by trailing and can cover up to 4 feet in a year.

VIBURNUM

(Caprifoliaceae tinus or spesuspensum)



Viburnum tinus 'Spring Bouquet'



Viburnum flowers



Viburnum suspensum

The Viburnum is evergreen and is 12 feet high and 8 feet wide. They need full sun or partial shade and regular water. The Viburnum tinus blooms from fall to spring and produce tight clusters of pink flowers. Metallic blue fruit last all summer. Can be trained as a small tree and is susceptible to mites.

The Viburnum suspensum blooms in early spring and produces flowers and red fruit that ages to black and is not long lasting. Could have spider mites or aphinds.

Dwarf Olive or Little Ollie
(Ole europea)



The Little Ollie is an evergreen shrub that bears little to no fruit, and requires full sun. It is a large dense shrub and is very dark green and can be trimmed as a hedge. Bears little to no fruit. Makes an excellent screen. The Little Ollie needs little to moderate water and gets to be 12 feet high and wide.

SIERRA STARR FAIRY DUSTER
(Calliandra species)



The Sierra Starr Fairy Duster is a hybrid of the Pink and Baja Fairy Duster. They are grown for their flowers which are long silky stamens as the blossoms look like feather dusters or powder puffs and for their ferny foliage. The Sierra Starr is an evergreen shrub and needs full sunlight. Water needs vary by species. They average about 5 feet high and 5-6 feet wide. Prune any damaged or dead wood after it blooms.

SAGE VARIETIES

THUNDERCLOUD SAGE & SILVER CLOUD SAGE

(Leucophyllum candidum)



Thunder Cloud Sage

Silver Cloud Sage

All Sage bushes that are approved to be planted in Gainey Ranch are evergreen shrubs. They need full sun and regular water. The Thundercloud Sage gets 4 feet high and 3 feet wide. A dense, fast growing, mounding shrub with upright stems 3 to 4 ft. tall and wide. It is compact and once it is established it only needs occasional water. The flowers are purple and it blooms in the spring. The Silver Cloud Sage has silvery foliage and deep purple flowers, provides contrasting color and texture with other shades of green in the landscape. This sage grows to 4½ feet tall and wide and has a dense form. This particular Sage is especially sensitive to overwatering.

WHITE CLOUD SAGE & GREEN CLOUD SAGE

(Leucophyllum frutescens)



White Cloud Sage

Green Cloud Sage

The large white flowers of this Sage provide a cooling contrast when mixed in with purple or pink-flowering Plants. Another good background shrub, White Cloud has a somewhat rangy growth form to 6-8 feet tall and wide. Its grey foliage allows it to blend in well with Sonoran desert natives. Green Cloud Sage has become the most widely-used selection. Compared to the other Sage varieties, it has the largest leaves, and a lush green color. Frequent summer flowering with large rose-pink blossoms. This Sage is fast-growing, and relatively carefree. All too often this shrub is jammed into spaces that are far too small, starting the vicious cycle of severe pruning.

CHIHUAHUAN SAGE & SIERRA BOUQUET SAGE
(Leucophyllum laevigatum & Leucophyllum pruinatum)



Chihuahuan Sage

Sierra Bouquet Sage

Sierra Bouquet has the most fragrant flowers of all the Sages. If you plant a cluster of these shrubs in your garden, the air will be perfumed with the scent of grape bubble gum whenever they burst into bloom. Its larger stature, to 6 feet tall and wide, makes it an ideal backdrop for some of the smaller selections. Open and sprawling in form, the Sierra Bouquet is a good choice for more natural desert landscapes. Violet blossoms enhance the silver-grey foliage Chihuahuan Sage has an informal, relaxed growth habit. Its loose, spiky form and small olive-green leaves blend in well with our Arizona natives. Periodically throughout the summer and fall they explode with fragrant lavender flowers. They are a reasonable size for most gardens, growing to about 4 feet tall by 5 feet wide.

LYNN'S LEGACY SAGE
(Leucophyllum langmaniae)



Lynn's Legacy grows slowly to about 5 feet tall and wide, with a dense, rounded form. Its sage green foliage is a wonderful backdrop for the lavender flowers. Compared to most selections of Texas Sage, this clone is not as dependent on changes in relative humidity for flowering. This means that it blooms more often during the course of the summer than other selections. In many ways, Lynn's Legacy is very similar to Rio Bravo, but grows more slowly, blooms more frequently, and has lighter green foliage.