

CASCALOTE
(*Caesalpinia cacalaco*)



The Cascalote is evergreen. Grows slowly to 10 feet high and 8-10 feet wide. This tree has thorny branches and bright green foliage. The blooms are very showy large yellow flowers and it blooms in the winter months. This is a thorn less tree. The seeds and pods of this tree are poisonous if ingested. Needs little to moderate water and full sun light to grow.

MEXICAN BIRD OF PARADISE
(*Caesalpinia Mexicana*)



The Mexican Bird of Paradise or Yellow Bird of Paradise is evergreen and fast growing. It grows to 10 -15 high and wide and with regular pruning can be kept to 6-8 feet high. Blooms throughout the year except in the coldest months, bearing 6 inch clusters of lemon yellow colored flowers. The seeds and pods of this tree are poisonous if ingested. Needs little to moderate water and full sun light to grow.

DESERT WILLOW
(*Chilopsis linearis*)



The Desert Willow is a deciduous tree or shrub. Needs full sun and little to moderate water. This tree grows to 15 – 30 feet high and between 10 -20 feet wide. Grows fast at first, and then slows with age. Develops shaggy bark and a twisting trunk, narrow willow-type leaves. In the spring to fall months it produces fragrant trumpet-shaped blossoms, blooms are like cattleya orchids and attract hummingbirds. Flowers may vary in color: reddish purple, lavender, rose, pink or white. Drops leaves early holds seedpods through winter and can look messy. Thin growth to enhance picturesque shape.

SISSOO TREE
(*Dalbergia Sissoo*)



The Sissoo is semi evergreen. Once it is an established tree, then it is evergreen. Rapid growing tree ranging from 25-50 feet high and 35 – 50 wide. Leaves are divided into three to five 3 inch oval or roundish leaflets with narrow elongated tips. Short clusters of pendulous cream-colored flowers in spring. The Sissoo requires regular water and full sun or partial shade.

LOQUAT

(Eriobotrya japonica)



The Loquat tree produces edible fruit and ranges in height from 15-30 tall and wide in sun, grows narrower in shade. It is evergreen and requires moderate to regular water. Leaves are leathery, crisp and stoutly above and wooly and rust colored beneath. Produces small dull white flowers fragrant but not showy and orange to yellow fruit with seeds, ripens in winter or spring. Good ornamental plants with unpredictable fruit quality. For good fruit, thin the branches somewhat to let light into interior. Do not plant on a reflective heat source like a patio.

KUMQUAT

(Fortunella Margarita)



Evergreen, Full sun; bright light, needs regular water. This shrubby plant gets 6-15 feet high and 10 feet wide. It produces yellow to red-orange fruits that look like tiny oranges. Best in areas with warm to hot summers and chilly nights during fall or winter ripening. Hardy to at least 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

JAPANESE PRIVET/WAX-LEAF PRIVET
(*Ligustrum japonicum*)



Evergreen shrub or tree. Needs full sun or partial shade and regular water. 10 -12 feet wide and 8 feet wide. Dense compact habit, roundish oval leaves are 2-4 inches long with thick spongy feel. They are glossy medium to dark green above and paler to almost white beneath. Excellent plant for hedges or screens and for pruning into shapes. Sunburns in hot spells. Do not plant this tree where it will receive any west facing sunlight.

CRAPE MYRTLE
(*Lagerstroemia indica*)



Deciduous; full sun; moderate water. These trees are among the most satisfactory of plants for hot summer regions. The Crape Myrtle produces showy summer flowers, good-looking bark and brilliant fall color making them attractive year round. They grow between 15-20 feet high and 8-12 feet wide. The Crape Myrtle needs to be planted in a protected location with preferably no wind. This tree likes North exposure, and the leaves dry out in the summer because it is so dry and hot here.

STANDARD OLEANDER (RED & PINK ONLY)
(Nerium oleander)



The Oleander is evergreens and needs little to moderate water and full sun. All parts of this tree and poisonous if ingested. Fast growing to 3-20 feet high and up to 20 feet wide. Blooms from late spring to early fall with fragrant flower clusters and twig or branch ends. They tolerate poorly drained and relatively salty soils. Routine pruning isn't necessary, but pruning to guide growth is recommended. To prevent bushiness at base pull (don't cut) any unwanted suckers.

WILLOW PITTOSPORUM
(Pittosporaceae phillyreoides)



Evergreen shrub or tree. Slow growing 12-20 feet high and 10-15 feet wide. It is a weeping plant with trailing branches and dark green narrow leaves. Blooms in late winter and early spring, bearing yellow flowers. Deep yellow fruit follows the blossom. Good tree to use near pool or patio. If drainage is poor, water infrequently but very deeply. Tolerates heat and aridity better than other Pittosporums. Requires full sun or partial shade and regular watering, except as noted above.

FRASER'S PHOTINIA
(Photinia fraseri)



The Fraser's Photinia is a fast growing plant ranging in height from 10-15 feet high and wide. May be grown as a shrub or tree. It is evergreen and needs full sun and needs moderate to regular water. Leaves are a bright bronzy red when new and it produces flower clusters. Resists mildew and heat. This plant is often used as a formal hedge, but the large leaves look ragged when sheared, instead clip plants more lightly or grow as an informal hedge.

CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY
(Prunus caroliniana)



Evergreen, full sun and moderate to regular water. Trained as a tree is grows 15-20 feet high and 15 feet wide. The Carolina Laurel Cherry is thickly clothed 2-4 inch long, smooth edged, glossy green leaves. Small creamy white flowers bloom from late winter to mid-spring and are followed by a small black fruit. Flower and fruit litter can be a problem in paved areas. This tree withstands desert heat and wind but appreciates a location protected from the hottest sun.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM
(Prunus pissardii "atropurpurea")



Evergreen, full sun and moderate to regular water. Leaves are coppery red when new, later deepen to dark purple; turning red in autumn. Fast grower 25-35 feet high and wide. Produces single white flowers.

EVERGREEN PEAR/ORNAMENTAL PEAR
(Pyrus kawawammii)



Evergreen shrub or tree. 15-20 feet in height and width. Requires full sun and moderate water. Drooping branchlets with glossy green oval leaves with pointed tips. Masses of flowers in winter and early spring. Fruit is small and inedible. Is most often grown as a single or multi-trunked tree. An established well-shaped Evergreen Pear needs little pruning, heavily pruned trees seldom blossom. Tolerates a variety of soils. Is very prone to fire blight.

SOUTHERN LIVE OAK
(Quercus virginiana)



Evergreen Tree. Needs full sun and water amount varies based on location. Grows at a moderate to fast rate reached 15 feet high and 20 feet wide. Smoothed edge narrowly oval leaves, shiny and dark green above and whitish below. Best in deep, rich, moist soil, but in hot climates it is the most attractive of all the evergreen oak. This is the best oak for lawn planting in low desert regions.

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL/MESCAL BEAN
(Sophora secundiflora)



Evergreen and deciduous tree. Seeds are poisonous if ingested. Thrives in heat and alkaline soil, moderate water. Size ranges from 15-25 feet tall and 10 -15 wide. This is a very slow growing tree. Naturally shrubby but can be trained as a tree. Blooms from midwinter to early spring bearing sweet scented violet blue flowers in drooping clusters. If able, remove pods from plant before they mature. Perfect tree for patio, street or lawn. IF left untrained they make a good screen or background hedge.

CHASTE TREE
(*Vitex angus-castus*)



Deciduous and evergreen. It can be grown as a shrub or small tree. Requires full sun and moderate to regular watering. Grows quickly, up to 15 feet tall and wide, typically a multi-trunked tree. Blooms summer to fall and produces small, fragrant lavender-blue flowers in 6-12 inch spikes at the end of the branches. This tree thrives in heat, and resists oak and rot fungus. Good as a border shrub.

CITRUS VARIETIES
ORANGE, GRAPEFRUIT, LEMON, LIME



Citrus trees need full sun, and regular water. Sweet- fruited varieties need moderate to high heat to form sugars. Grapefruits develop full flavor only where there is prolonged high heat. Navel oranges need high temps and the fruiting period is shorter. Citrus trees are quiet soil tolerant, as long as the soil is well drained. The fruit ripens on the trees. Most citrus ripen their fruit from late fall into winter and can hold fruit on the tree for extended periods of time without loss of quality. Citrus bark sunburns in hot sun area and trunks should be painted with a white wash or with latex paint diluted by half with water. Prune garden citrus trees to shape as desired.