

Cereus hildmannianus

Hildmann's Cereus, Queen of the Night

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| Family | Cactaceae |
| Native Region | Eastern South America |
| Plant Type | Cactus |
| Average Height | 10' – 15' |
| Average Spread/Width | 5' – 10', in clumps |
| Exposure | Full Sun |

Leaf

- Blue-green, columnar cactus which can reach
- Gray spines, medium sized



Flower

- Large, 6 to 7 inch, white showy blooms but only at night; blossoms fade by mid-morning
- Flowers during late spring and throughout the summer



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| Flower Color | White |
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| Fruit | 3 inch, egg shaped, red with black seeds |
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| Cold Hardy | 25° F |
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Additional Notes:

- Fast growth rate, often substituted for an organ pipe cactus
- Low water use, prefers well drained soils
- Prone to attack from scale insects
- Tends to develop twist mutations
- Low litter, attracts birds
- Very tree like in structure, with branching developing over time



Lophocereus Schottii

Totem Pole

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| Family | Cactaceae |
| Native Region | Baja California |
| Plant Type | Cactus |
| Average Height | 7' – 10' |
| Average Spread/Width | 5' – 10', in clumps |
| Exposure | Full Sun |

Leaf

- Very succulent with smooth skin
- Columns from natural bumps, a hallmark of the species
- Spineless, with knobby-looking bumps that developed as a natural mutation



Flower

- Rarely flowers, cannot produce fertile seeds
- Reproduction occurs via 'pupping', or offshoots that arise directly from the roots



Flower Color Rarely seen

Fruit None

Cold Hardy 30° F

Additional Notes:

- Totem pole cactus has a unique sculptural appearance
- Some believe that touching this cactus will cause damage to the epidermis
- Propagation via placement of cut branches in soil
- Susceptible to sunburn, avoid southern exposure



Opuntia basilaris

Beavertail Prickly Pear

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| Family | Cactaceae |
| Native Region | Mohave Desert, Northwest Mexico |
| Plant Type | Cactus |
| Average Height | 15" – 24" |
| Average Spread/Width | 2' – 3', in clumps |
| Exposure | Full Sun |

Leaf

- Single plant consists of hundreds of fleshy, flatten pads (7 – 8 inches across)
- Contain many barbed bristles
- Pads are typically blue-green, segmented, originating from the lower areas of the cactus



Flower

- Pink to rose colored flowers common in the late February and March
- Flowers are large, frilly, 2 – 3 inches in width and arise at the upper pad area of mature pads



Flower Color Magenta to pink, 2 -3 inches, frilly

Fruit Fleshy barrel-shaped, 1 – 2 inches, spineless, pale-gray

Cold Hardy 10° F

Additional Notes:

- Fast growth rate, low litter
- Prone to scale infestations
- Very low water use; does not do well in shady areas
- Prefers intensified heat and sunlight



Echinocactus grusonii

Golden Barrel

Family Cactaceae

Native Region Mexico

Plant Type Cactus

Average Height 2' – 3'

Average Spread/Width 1' – 2', globe shaped

Exposure Full Sun

Leaf

- Plant has gently curved, yellow spines and sharp edges
- Succulent, spherical globe with up to 35 pronounced ribs in mature plants
- Perfect for flat landscapes



Flower

- Pale-yellow blooms in the summer around the plant crown, but only after ~20 years of growth
- Flowers emerge from a patch of 'wool' at the center of the plant



Flower Color Magenta to pink, 2 -3 inches, frilly

Fruit Fleshy barrel-shaped, 1 – 2 inches, spineless, pale-gray

Cold Hardy 15° F

Additional Notes:

- Popular cactus in cultivation, very rare in the wild
- Slow grower, and easy to cultivate
- Once established, needs only occasional watering
- Provide good drainage with less watering during the winter
- Excess water during winter may lead to rot
- Best planted as groups with large rocks



SUCCULENTS

Agave vilmoriniana

Octopus Agave

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| Family | Agavaceae |
| Native Region | Southern Sonora, Mexico |
| Plant Type | Agavi |
| Average Height | 3' – 4' |
| Average Spread/Width | 5' – 6' |
| Exposure | Full Sun |

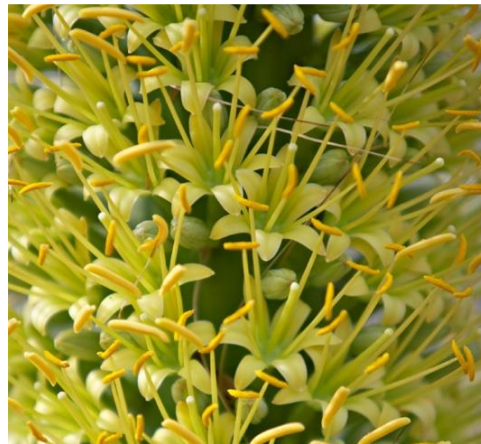
Leaf

- Thick-leafed, medium green, long and narrow, and deeply channeled
- Undulate and pointed with twisting, arising from plant base
- Leaf margins have fine, soft serrations and a relatively soft terminal spine



Flower

- Blooms only once, sending up a 15 to 20 foot tall spike of golden yellow flowers
- Flowers are followed by seed capsules and bulbils (baby plants)
- As in all agave species, octopus agave will die after flowering



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| Flower Color | Golden yellow |
| Fruit | None, reproduction by plantlets only |
| Cold Hardy | 20° F |



Additional Notes:

- Octopus agave is quite drought-tolerant once established during the summer
- Fast growing and drought resistant; sometimes flowering in as little as four years after planting
- Very little maintenance is required, until octopus agave flowers and sets bulbils.



Aloe variegate







Partridge Breast Aloe





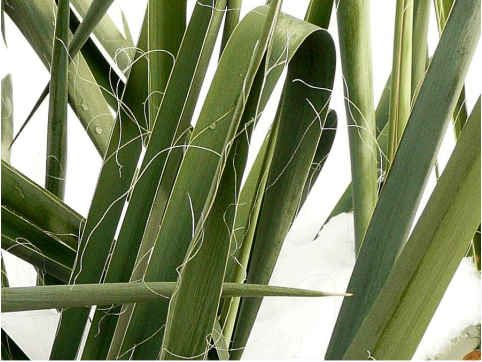


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| Family | Asphodelaceae |
| Native Region | Africa, and South Africa |
| Plant Type | Succulent |
| Average Height | 1' – 1.5' |
| Average Spread/Width | 1' – 2', in clumps |
| Exposure | Grows best in partial sun |
| Leaf <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leaves are dark green marked with irregular bands of white, and have white toothed edges• Thornless, triangular, lance shaped leaves• Leaves could suffer from sunburn if grown in a southern exposure |  |
| Flower <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salmon to coral colored florets on tall spikes.• Flowering occurs during the late winter through early spring |  |
| Flower Color | Salmon colored florets on tall spikes |
| Fruit | Capsule that splits open when ripe |
| Cold Hardy | 25° F |

Additional Notes:

- Spreads via underground rhizomes, tubers or corms
- Do not overwater, prone to rotting if overwatered
- Slow growth rate; very low litter potential
- Remove flower stalks after blooming
- Very hardy
- Also known as Aloe punctate and Aloe ausana
- Can survive for several seasons with no water, although the leaves may take on a reddish tinge



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| <i>Agave parryi</i> | |     |
| Parry's Agave | | |
| Family | Agavaceae | |
| Native Region | Arizona, New Mexico | |
| Plant Type | Agavi | |
| Average Height | 2' – 3' | |
| Average Spread/Width | 2' – 3', in clumps | |
| Exposure | Full Sun | |
| Leaf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces larger leaves and rosettes • Compact, nearly round rosettes of gray-green leaves that grow 7-20 inches in length • Leaves have marginal teeth as well as a stout tooth on the tip • Leaves structured as layers of concentric circles |  | |
| Flower <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clusters of yellow colored florets on tall spikes • Requires many years to produce flowers • The mother plant will bloom once, usually during the summer, then die |  | |
| Flower Color | Pink buds, opening to a bright yellow | |
| Fruit | Pods containing seeds | |
| Cold Hardy | 10° F | |
| Additional Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small agave, slow growth rate; lives many years before flowering, after which they die • Usually live 10 to 30 years before flowering. Forms colonies of many offsets • Has a slow growth rate and requires water every 2 – 3 weeks during the summer | | |

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| <i>Hesperlae parviaflora</i> | |  |
| Red Yucca | | |
| Family | Agavaceae |  |
| Native Region | Southwest Texas, Northern Mexico | |
| Plant Type | Yucca |  |
| Average Height | 2' – 3' | |
| Average Spread/Width | 2' – 4' |  |
| Exposure | Full Sun | |
| Leaf | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long narrow blades (like rolled grass), arching form, curly threads along edge of blade margins • Older leaves eventually die and lay on the ground, which can be cut off individually to create a neater appearance |  |
| Flower | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inverted bell-shape held on tall stalk; red to pink • Flowers 1.25 inches long, stalks to 8 feet tall on mature plants • Long blooming period (early summer through fall) |  |
| Flower Color | Red to pink, 1.25 inches long on stalks |  |
| Fruit | Ping-pong ball sized capsule with multiple chambers containing black seeds | |
| Cold Hardy | 15° F | |
| Additional Notes: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no water required, very drought tolerant • Leave flower stalks after flowering to produce fruit. After opening, seeds are a food source for birds or can be used to start new plants • New plants can also be started by dividing established clumps or removing individual pups | | |

Dasyliirian wheeleri

Desert Spoon

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| Family | Agavaceae |
| Native Region | Southern Arizona; Northern Mexico |
| Plant Type | Narrow leaf non-succulent evergreen |
| Average Height | 3' – 4' |
| Average Spread/Width | 3' – 4', equal spread, Pom-pom shaped |
| Exposure | Full Sun |

Leaf

- Grows slowly to form a dense rosette of silver-blue foliage
- Develops a stout, short trunk with slender leathery leaves that have teeth along the margins
- The leaves radiate from the center of the plant's apex in all directions (spherical)



Flower

- Tiny cream white flowers are on a dense terminal spike that grows up to 9 -15 feet tall, and 2 inches in diameter
- The flower spike can reach a height of 10 to 15 feet



Flower Color 1 inch White

Fruit Oval dry capsule, 2 – 4 inches long

Cold Hardy 10° F

Additional Notes:

- Drought, heat and frost tolerant evergreen that has upright growth
- Plant gets its name from its spoon-shaped base
- Extremely tolerant of drought, heat, and soil type
- Because of their spines, plant away from pedestrian areas



Yucca baccata

Banana Yucca

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Family | Agavaceae |
| Native Region | Southern US; Northwest Mexico |
| Plant Type | Succulent |
| Average Height | 2' – 3' |
| Average Spread/Width | 8' – 10', clumps |
| Exposure | Full Sun |

Leaf

- Usually occurs as a single, stemless plant but sometimes grows in clumps with short, sward-like stems
- Sharp-pointed blue-green leaves have curly white hairs along edges
- Narrow leaves are up to 30 inches long and occur in an open cluster which is often wider than the leaves are high



Flower

- Flowering stalk is up to 3 feet tall and bears large, pendant, fleshy, white flowers with a red-purple tinge
- Flowers are relatively thick, and barely exceed the leaves



Flower Color Pendant shaped, white, in clusters

Fruit Indehiscent fleshy, 4 – 9 inches long and 3 inches across, cylindrical

Cold Hardy 10° F

Additional Notes:

- Plant gets its name from its banana-shaped fruit
- Also *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. Faxoniana* and *Y. Treculeana*
- Banana yucca is one of about 40 yucca species,
- They are good barrier plants because the leaf tips are needle-sharp

