

Cereus hildmannianus

Hildmann's Cereus, Queen of the Night

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



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

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

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

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



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





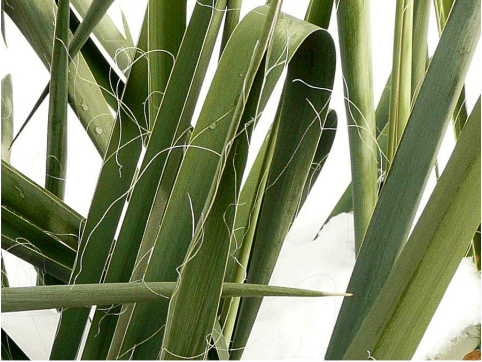

Family	Asphodelaceae
Native Region	Africa, and South Africa
Plant Type	Succulent
Average Height	1' – 1.5'
Average Spread/Width	1' – 2', in clumps
Exposure	Grows best in partial sun
Leaf <ul style="list-style-type: none">Leaves are dark green marked with irregular bands of white, and have white toothed edgesThornless, triangular, lance shaped leavesLeaves 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



<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 		

<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 		

Dasyilirian wheeleri

Desert Spoon

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

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

