


THE COMPLETE

# HOW TO

GUIDE

TO

# XERISCAPING



COURTESY OF

THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## PRODUCED FOR

The City of Albuquerque  
Water Conservation Office  
Katherine Yuhas,  
*Conservation Officer*

## PHOTOS AND PLANT INFORMATION

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# LETTER FROM THE MAYOR



Dear Fellow Citizens:

I hope you will take advantage of this comprehensive guide on how to select and care for landscape plants that thrive in Albuquerque's high-desert environment. In a community that pours nearly 13 billion gallons of water over our landscapes every year, this publication will guide us in transforming our thirsty lawns to spectacular

arrangements of native and drought-tolerant landscapes that love high, dry heat.

Our landscapes are wonderful forms of expression that beautify our homes and neighborhoods. They can increase our property values and bring nature right to our doorsteps. However, growing plants of any kind in Albuquerque's high-desert environment requires careful planning, constant attention and perhaps most of all, valuable resources.

Please use this Xeriscape Guide – along with the City's xeriscape rebate program and free irrigation guides, videos, and xeriscape design templates – to create something very special and unique to you and your neighborhood. Call the City at 768-3655 for information.

Albuquerque is a beautiful place to live. Rather than challenging our environment, let's create landscapes that complement the desert's beauty and grace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Martin Chavez". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "M" and "C".

Martin Chavez, Mayor  
City of Albuquerque

## INTRODUCTION

**M**ost of New Mexico sits amidst the Great Southwestern Desert. In a typical year, some of our cities get just 8 inches of precipitation. That's not enough to keep Kentucky Bluegrass green and lush, nor is it enough to enable annuals such as pansies and petunias to flourish and flower.

So we add water. Lots of water.

During the hot summer months, more than 70% of all water use in many New Mexico cities goes toward landscaping. Billions of gallons of precious water are applied to plants that, quite frankly, were never intended to grow in our climate.

To maintain our wonderful quality of life in the desert Southwest and to ensure adequate future supplies, we need to reduce our outdoor water use. Adopting the water-wise principles of xeriscaping is one way to meet that goal.

The color photographs in this book feature some of the most beautiful and water-thrifty plants that will thrive in our sunny climate. By choosing these xeric plants for your landscape, you can create a water-wise xeriscape that will add beauty to your home— and help preserve New Mexico's enchanting quality of life.

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**Albuquerque Water  
Hotlines:  
For information  
about water  
conservation, call  
768-3655.  
To report water  
waste, call  
768-3640.**

**Statewide  
Information:  
NM State Engineer  
1-800-WATER-NM  
or contact your  
local utility**



# XERISCAPE BASICS



photo by Charles Mann

**XERISCAPING IS WATER-EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING THAT'S APPROPRIATE TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

**X**eriscape is a complicated-sounding word for a very wise and simple concept. In a nutshell, xeriscaping is water-efficient landscaping that's appropriate to the natural environment.

In New Mexico, xeriscaping means using plants that don't require much water. (The word xeriscape is derived from the Greek word xeros, which means dry.) The goal of xeriscaping is to create a visually attractive landscape that uses plants selected for their water efficiency.

Xeriscapes can save tremendous amounts of water. An established, properly maintained xeriscape needs about one-third the water of a traditional turf-based landscape. Some xeric plants require almost no supplemental watering once they are established. An established xeriscape also requires less maintenance than a traditional landscape.





1. PLANNING AND DESIGN

Applying xeriscape principles to your home landscape will save water—but that’s just the beginning! You’ll also enjoy the beauty and diversity of native and other water-wise plants. Many delightful varieties of grasses, flowers, shrubs and trees do very well in New Mexico.

Follow these seven principles and you’ll be on your way toward successful xeriscaping.

### 1. PLANNING AND DESIGN

Any beautiful landscape starts with a good design, and a delightful xeriscape is no different. Before you move a shovelful of dirt or plant a single flower, start with an overall plan for your xeriscape.

The physical characteristics of the site should be considered. Also consider your needs and your aesthetic preferences. Here is just a sampling of the issues you should think about when planning your landscape:

**FUNCTION**— Do you need an active recreation area? If so, for what activities? A small turf area may be what you need. Do you need an “outdoor living room?” If so, consider expanding your patio area with additional shade struc-

tures and low-water-use trees and shrubs to provide privacy.

Also consider the views you want to protect or screen. It’s important to know the mature size of the plants and trees you select to ensure that you get the views or privacy you desire.

**SUN**— What portions of your property receive morning sun? What portions receive hot, afternoon sun? Where are the shady spots? The amount and time of sun exposure will affect the types of plants you select.

**TIME**— How much time do you want to spend maintaining your landscape? If you’d rather enjoy your yard than work in it, choose low-maintenance plants!



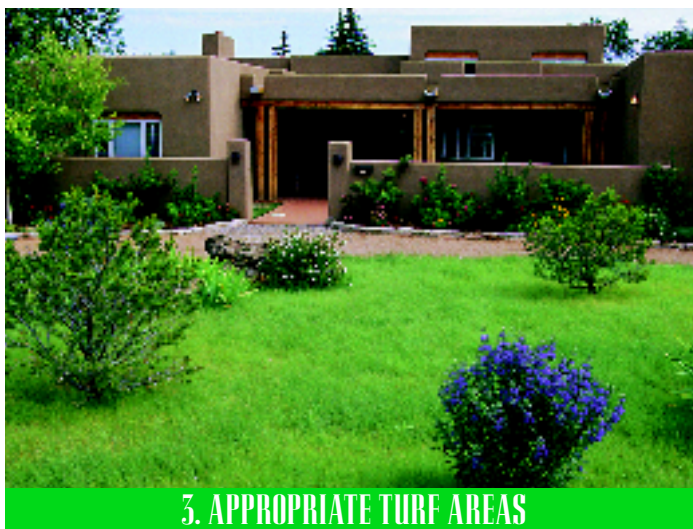
2. SOIL IMPROVEMENTS

Whether you’re an avid do-it-yourselfer and plan to design your own yard, or choose to use the services of a landscape design professional, a properly designed xeriscape can meet your needs and provide beautiful — and water-wise — surroundings.

### 2. SOIL IMPROVEMENTS

You may need to add soil amendments before you plant. This will enable your soil to better absorb water. The water-retention abilities of most New Mexico soil is improved with the addition of organic matter (such as compost).

However, if you’re landscaping with native plants, you may not need to add anything to your soil. Many well-adapted xeric plants actually prefer not to have soil that’s too rich. For these hardy natives, all you’ll need to do is loosen the soil before you plant.



3. APPROPRIATE TURF AREAS

### 3. APPROPRIATE TURF AREAS

If Kentucky bluegrass were native to New Mexico, we’d call it New Mexico bluegrass, wouldn’t we? Kentucky bluegrass is a “cool season” grass that requires a minimum of 40 inches of water per year to stay lush and green. Remember, some cities in New Mexico average



less than 8 inches of precipitation per year. That's why we have to water bluegrass so much here in the high desert.

If we're going to be serious about saving water, we have to rethink our lawns. Instead of using a lawn to cover large areas of ground, choose your lawn size to fit your family's needs. If you don't need a football field-sized turf area, try planting a smaller lawn. Consider planting water-wise groundcovers and shrubs.

Instead of using cool season grasses that need lots of supplemental water, consider drought-tolerant grasses such as Buffalograss and Blue Grama.

## 4. LOW-WATER-USE PLANTS

Choose native and low-water-use plants whenever possible. A wonderful variety of water-wise plants can grow throughout New Mexico—from the low deserts of the south to the mountains of the north. Some of these plants are perfect for adding year-round greenery and texture. Other native plants are great for adding a splash of seasonal color.

Xeriscaping uses the concept of “zon-



4. LOW WATER USE PLANTS

ing” — grouping together plants with similar water needs. Plants that need very little water are grouped together in a zone, while thirsty plants and lawns are grouped together in another zone.

## 5. EFFICIENT IRRIGATION

Proper and efficient irrigation saves water. For the most efficient use of water, irrigate turf areas separately from other plantings. Design irrigation zones so low-water-use plants receive only the water they need.

Choosing the right kind of irrigation can also save water. Lawns are usually watered by sprinklers. Trees, shrubs, flowers

and groundcovers are best watered with low-volume drip emitters, sprayers and bubblers.

Remember, too, that even the best-designed irrigation system must be maintained to retain its optimum efficiency! Fix leaks and make sure the water lines are clean and unobstructed.

## 6. MULCHING

Mulches are soil coverings that minimize evaporation, cool the soil, reduce weed growth and slow erosion. Mulches can also provide visual interest to a landscape while offering a protective cover until plants mature.

Organic mulches (bark chips, wood grindings, composted cotton burrs, etc.) are commonly used in planting beds. Inorganic mulches (such as gravel and decomposed granite) can be used to add texture and color under trees and around shrubs.

Never use plastic sheeting underneath rock or bark. It prevents the soil from breathing and encourages shallow plant roots. A better alternative is a permeable landscape fabric.



5. EFFICIENT IRRIGATION



6. MULCHING





7. PROPER MAINTENANCE

**7. PROPER MAINTENANCE**

Even though successful xeriscapes are low maintenance, they aren't completely maintenance-free. To ensure that your xeriscape stays beautiful and water-wise, you'll need to periodically fertilize, prune, weed, mow and control pests.

To ensure continued water savings, keep irrigation systems properly adjusted. A well-planned and properly maintained xeriscape requires even less work as it matures. And that gives you more time to enjoy your yard.

**CREATING YOUR WATER ZONES**

Successful xeriscapes group plants of similar water requirements together in "water zones." Zoning your yard will help you create a landscape that is beautiful, functional and water-efficient.

**ZONE 1: MINI-OASIS**

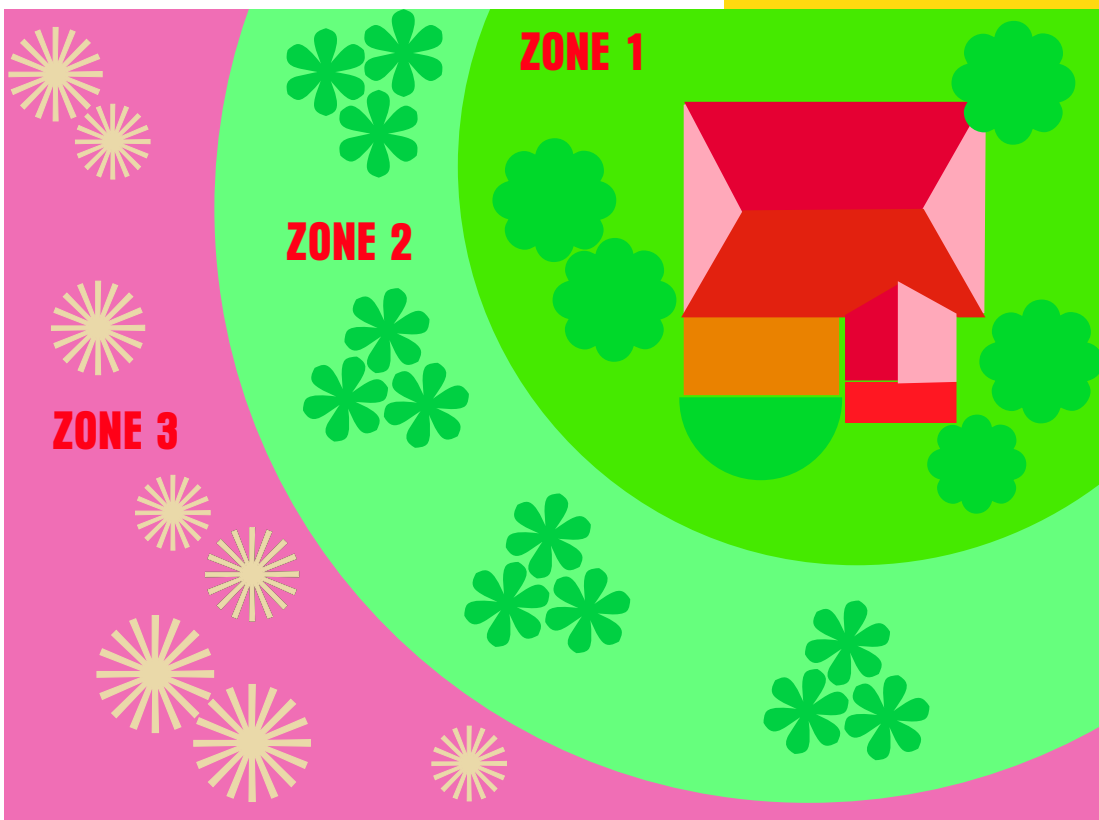
The area nearest to your house is where the highest-water-use plants should be placed, creating the lushest zone. The mini-oasis zone includes your lawn area (if you have one). This zone also includes the shady north and east sides of your home— typically the coolest parts of a site. The mini-oasis zone can also include areas that receive rainfall runoff from rooflines and downspouts.

**ZONE 2: TRANSITION**

The transition zone is used to blend lush areas with the drier parts of a landscape. The intermediate zone in your yard takes advantage of low- and moderate-water-use plants. Choose plants that need infrequent supplemental watering (once a week or less.)

**ZONE 3: ARID**

Farthest away from the house and removed from the most active areas of the landscape, Zone 3 features the most drought-tolerant vegetation. Choose native plants and other varieties that rarely require supplemental watering.





# 10 STEPS TO A HEA



**1. SELECT THE RIGHT PLANT FOR THE RIGHT SPOT**

## 1. SELECT THE RIGHT PLANT FOR THE RIGHT SPOT.

Sun-loving plants should go into sunny spaces. Shade-loving plants should be placed under trees or beside walls where they'll be protected from our harsh New Mexico sun. Also make sure the area is big enough to accommodate the plant when it's reached its full mature size. (Remember, too, to place plants with similar water needs together.)

## 5. SEPARATE MATTED ROOTS.

Use a knife or sharp trowel to cut four vertical slits, one on each side of the root ball. Make several similar cuts on bottom of root ball. Use your fingers to "rough out" matted roots on sides and bottom.



**5. SEPARATE MATTED ROOTS**



**2. DIG THE RIGHT SIZE HOLE**

## 2. DIG THE RIGHT SIZE HOLE.

The "right size" for trees and shrubs is about twice as wide and about 6" deeper than the depth of the root ball. For annuals and perennials, the hole should be about a foot deep and at least a foot wide. If you dig a hole that's just big enough for the plant's root ball, you actually encourage the roots to not grow and spread.

## 6. PLACE PLANT AND BACKFILL THE HOLE.

Place plant in the hole, making sure that the top of the root ball is about level with the surrounding soil. Shovel the soil around the plant's roots to fill up the hole. Leave a ridge of soil around the planting hole to hold water. This will allow the water to soak deeply to the plant's roots. (In dry or hard-to-water areas, a shallow depression (1/2") below the soil grade will help hold water near the plant even as the ridge of soil begins to erode.)



**6. PLACE PLANT AND BACKFILL THE HOLE**



# HEALTHY XERIC PLANT



3. AMEND THE SOIL

### 3. AMEND THE SOIL.

Add compost and soil minerals such as phosphate (and soil sulphur where soils are very alkaline). Mix well with shovel. Fill hole just enough so top of root ball will be approximately level with or just under the surrounding soil. Remember, however, that many xeric plants prefer unamended soil.

### 7. GIVE THE PLANT A GOOD SOAKING.

Even water-thrifty xeric plants need a healthy drenching when transplanted. Make sure you soak the plant's entire root zone. (Keep in mind, too, that your new plants will need more frequent waterings during their first year than during subsequent years.)



7. GIVE THE PLANT A GOOD SOAKING



4. CAREFULLY REMOVE PLANT FROM CONTAINER

### 4. CAREFULLY REMOVE PLANT FROM CONTAINER.

Turn small plants upside down, supporting the soil with your hands. Tap the pot to loosen the soil from the sides of the pot, then lift the pot off the root ball. Pulling annuals and perennials out by the stems and leaves can damage the plant.

### 8. MULCH IT!

A thick layer of mulch (2-4" deep depending on the size of the plant) will minimize evaporation, cool the soil and reduce weed growth. Crushed 3/8" or 3/4" gravel, coarse textured compost, and bark are three commonly used mulches.



8. MULCH IT!





9. USE EFFICIENT IRRIGATION

## 9. USE EFFICIENT IRRIGATION.

The majority of xeric plants suitable for New Mexico landscapes can be most efficiently watered using drip irrigation. Drip emitters save water because they deliver a slow, steady dose of water directly to a plant's root zone, significantly reducing water lost to evaporation.

## 10. MAINTAIN YOUR XERISCAPE.

Even a low-maintenance xeriscape requires some maintenance. Periodically check your irrigation system for leaks. Clean filter and check drip emitters to prevent plugging. For trees and large shrubs, you may need to move emitters outward and add extra emitters as plants grow so the water soaks the entire root zone.



10. MAINTAIN YOUR XERISCAPE

# TIPS ON DRIP: THE BASIC COM

**D**rip irrigation is the perfect method for watering most shrubs and trees. Drip irrigation systems save water because they deliver slow, steady amounts of water directly to plant roots. As a result, drip systems cut down on evaporation, runoff and overspray.



### 1. FILTER

Keeps sand and silt from clogging small drip lines and drip emitters.



### 2. PRESSURE REGULATOR

Lowers the water pressure to the ideal setting for a drip system (approximately 20-30 pounds per square inch (psi)).



### 3. BACKFLOW PREVENTER/ANTI-SIPHON VALVE

Keeps irrigation system water from being siphoned back into your drinking water. Backflow preventers are required by city ordinances.



### 4. MULTI-EMITTER HYDRANT

Delivers water from a single riser pipe to multiple locations. Each outlet's flow rate can be individually controlled by using emitters that deliver different amounts of water.



### 5. MICRO-TUBING

Delivers the water from a multi-emitter hydrant to the location of individual plants.



# COMPONENTS OF DRIP IRRIGATION

Professional landscapers and irrigation companies can design and install drip systems. Drip irrigation kits are available at hardware stores, home centers and nurseries. The City also has a free Drip Guide and video.

## 6. DRIP EMITTERS

Connect to micro-tubing and deliver water to specific plants at a slow, consistent rates. Flow rates are measured in gallons per hour (GPH).



## 7. BUBBLER EMITTERS

Deliver water to a targeted location, usually at a higher GPH rate than a drip emitter. Bubblers are commonly used to water trees, shrubs and densely planted flower beds.



## HOW MUCH WATER IS ENOUGH?

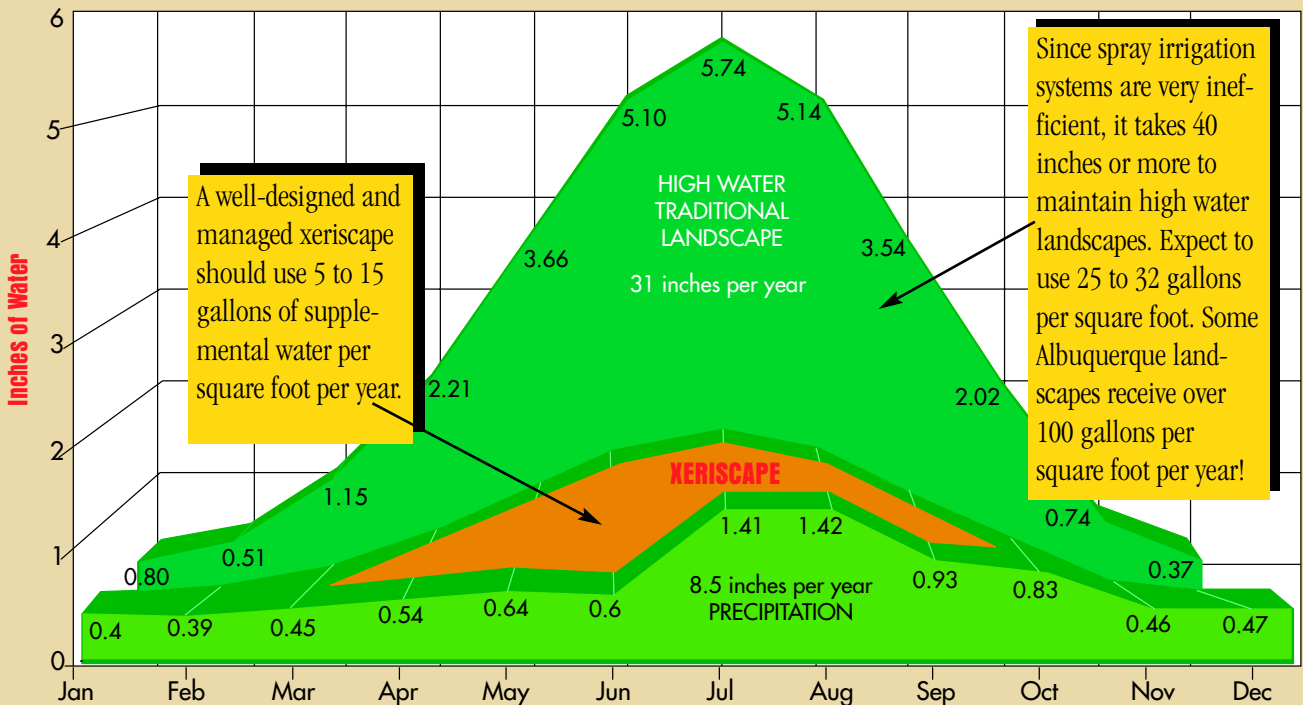
The chart below shows how much precipitation Albuquerque receives each month, how much additional water the typical xeriscape needs, and how much additional water a traditional “high-water-use” landscape needs. You can see at a glance just how thirsty a traditional lawn-dominated landscape is.

The irony is that many lawns actually receive too much supplemental water! Collectively, we tend to pour more water on our lawns than is necessary for healthy growth and maintenance. (The same is true for many trees, shrubs, and flowering plants.)

Some studies show that typical lawn sprinklers apply water at the rate of about 1 1/2” per hour. Unfortunately, the typical lawn can only handle about 1/2” per hour before becoming saturated. So, leaving your sprinklers running longer usually doesn’t help your lawn a bit — and usually increases runoff waste.

Instead, try a shorter water cycle, followed by an “off” cycle, followed by another short water cycle. This method gives the first dose of water a chance to reach the roots— where it does the most good. After this water has soaked in, the second dose of water actually helps push the first dose of water deeper into the soil.

**ESTIMATED MONTHLY PLANT WATER NEEDS AND RAINFALL**  
Based on 30-year Weather Data (Albuquerque, NM Region)



A well-designed and managed xeriscape should use 5 to 15 gallons of supplemental water per square foot per year.

Since spray irrigation systems are very inefficient, it takes 40 inches or more to maintain high water landscapes. Expect to use 25 to 32 gallons per square foot. Some Albuquerque landscapes receive over 100 gallons per square foot per year!

Inches x .623 x Sq. Feet = Gallons  
Gallons/.62/square feet = Inches of water



# TREES AND SHRUBS



photo by Charles Mann

## THE DESERT WILLOW IS A PERFECT TREE FOR ALBUQUERQUE'S HOT, DRY CLIMATE

**I**n hot, dry climates such as ours, people appreciate cool retreats from the fiery sun. One well-placed shade tree can transform a patio or deck from a scorching hot spot to a shady oasis. Buildings shaded by trees also require less air conditioning, which will save summer energy costs.

Trees provide visual interest and add “character” to a suburban landscape. There are many trees that adapt well to our local climate. The same is true for shrubs; a delightful variety are well-suited for our climate because they can handle our summer heat, winter cold, and dry growing environments.

When deciding what types of trees and shrubs to plant in your landscape, always consider the mature size of the specimen. Make sure the spot you select gives the tree or shrub enough “growing room” to reach its full height and width.

Another consideration is winter color: Many landscape designers recommend that at least 30% of your landscape should be filled with evergreen trees and shrubs. That way, you’ll have some pleasing greenery even during the coldest winter months.

The trees and shrubs shown on the next few pages are only a few of the choices recommended for the City of Albuquerque and similar Southwestern climates.



**CHILOPSIS LINEARIS (Desert Willow)**

(see full photo on opposite page)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 8-20 ft. tall, 10-15 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** May-July

**Flower Color:** Pale pink to rosy purple.



A sturdy, heat-loving tree that's native to warm deserts, especially in arroyos. Grows well in New Mexico's lowlands, but may not be suited to elevations above 5,500 or where its cold hardiness is challenged. Compact and shrubby in appearance, its leaves are long and thin and its profusion of pink trumpet-shaped flowers puts on quite a show. Long, pencil-like pods give the tree year-round character. Fast growing as a young tree, then its growth slows as it matures.



photo by Judith Phillips

**PISTACHIA CHINENSIS (Chinese Pistache)**

☀ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 40 ft. tall, 30 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** Mid- to Late-Spring

**Flower Color:** Reddish

A wonderful shade tree when mature, the Chinese Pistache can handle hot, dry desert conditions because of its deep taproot. Its glossy dark leaves put on a delightful fall show turning a bright crimson. Female trees develop small fruit if male trees are nearby. Stake young trees and prune lower branches to develop a crown high enough to walk under. Young trees may have a slightly awkward form when young, but the canopy fills out as trees mature. Tolerant of virtually all soil conditions.

**PROSOPIS VELUTINA (Velvet Mesquite)**

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 15-30 ft. tall, 10-25 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** May-June

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

The various species of mesquite are trees synonymous with the desert Southwest. All are slow to leaf out in the spring, but they make up for their tardiness with fragrant yellow flowers. Small, blue-green leaflets give Velvet Mesquite a soft, lacey appearance.

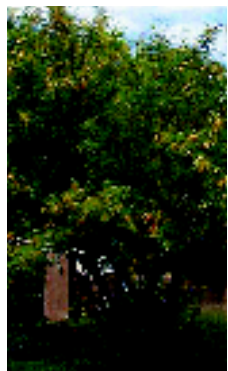


photo by David Cristiani



**FORESTIERA NEOMEXICANA (New Mexico Olive)**

☀ Full Sun- Part Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 12-18 ft. tall, 10-15 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Spring/ Flower Color: Yellow-Green.

Depending upon your landscape needs and preferences, this native species can be pruned upward to form an attractive small tree or left in its natural, rounded shrub-like shape. The bark of its multiple trunks is a smooth pale gray, and its branches fork at odd, interesting angles. Clusters of small yellowish green flowers appear early in spring; female plants produce small fruits that attract songbirds. Tolerates drought, but does best when roots receive a deep soaking once or twice a month.



photo by Michael Melendres

**QUERCUS SPP. (OAK)**

☀ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 25-60 ft. tall, 15-60 ft. wide

Many species of Oak grow well throughout most of New Mexico. Gambel Oak (*Quercus gambelii*) is a moderate-sized tree that's native from Southern Colorado through the canyons and foothills of New Mexico and Arizona. It grows slowly to 30 feet tall, sometimes taller when water is available. Most other oaks grow taller, including Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), which can reach 40 feet, and Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*), which can reach 60 feet with a 60-foot spread. Most oaks have lobed leaves that turn from dark green to yellow-orange in the fall.



photo by Hunter Ten Broeck

**VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS (Vitex or Chaste Tree)**

☀ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 15-25 ft. tall, 10-15 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** July-August

**Flower Color:** Blue-lavender.

Multi-branched, spreading, large shrub or small tree that features distinctive dark green palmate leaves. Its low, open form can be pruned to grow more tree-like to create a small and lovely shade tree. In mid-summer a profusion of 7-inch-long blue flower spikes creates a sweet aroma that attracts bumblebees. Does best in hot areas.





**CARYOPTERIS CLANDONENSIS**  
(Blue Mist Spirea)

☀️ Full Sun-part sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 2 ft. tall, 3 ft. wide  
**Blooming Season:** July-August  
**Flower Color:** Blue-purple.

A very popular, low-care shrub that's perfect for landscape or flower beds. It needs only average garden soil to thrive. Hundreds of purple-blue flower spikes cover the mature plant in late summer. Cut back 1/3 of its previous year's height in spring to encourage heaviest flowering. Butterflies love this shrub!



**CHAMAEBATIARIA MILLEFOLIUM**  
(Fernbush)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 4-6 ft. tall, 5 ft. wide  
**Blooming Season:** Mid-Summer  
**Flower Color:** White.

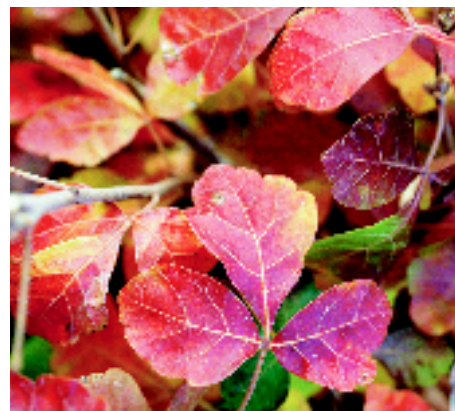
Fernbush is a relatively little-known native plant that's great for use as a single specimen or in groups and rows for visual screening and hedges. The showy flower spikes resemble those of white lilacs. Like the Apache Plume, this shrub is semi-evergreen. Its olive green foliage remains on the ends of its stems in winter. Upright, fuzzy stems grow from center of plant, giving it a pleasant, round shape. This hardy plant loves south- and west-facing exposures and well-drained soil.



**FALLUGIA PARADOXA (Apache Plume)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 4-5 ft. tall, 4-5 ft. wide  
**Blooming Season:** April  
**Flower Color:** White.

This is one of the showiest of our native shrubs. In spring it's covered with tiny white, five-petaled flowers that look like miniature white roses. (Apache Plume is in the rose family.) But this shrub really stands out when the pink, silky-plumed seed heads cover the tips of its branches from late summer through fall. Plant it in well-drained soil in any hot, sunny location. Needs virtually no supplemental water once established.



**RHUS TRILOBATA (Three-Leaf Sumac)**

☀️ Full Sun-Part Shade 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 3-6 ft. tall, 3-6 ft. wide  
**Blooming Season:** April  
**Flower Color:** Yellowish-green.

An ornamental native shrub that is well adapted to a wide range of soils from sandy to rock to heavy clay. Three-Leaf Sumac is a moderate to fast grower, depending upon how much water it receives. The unremarkable tiny flowers are followed by tart, red berries that are much sought after by wild birds. A good choice for screening and wind breaks, its leaves turn glorious shades of red and orange in the fall.



**CERCOCARPUS LEDIFOLIUS**  
(Curleaf Mountain Mahogany)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 10 ft. tall, 6 ft. wide  
**Blooming Season:** Early Spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellowish.

A shrub-like tree that's native to dry mountain slopes between 4,000 and 9,000 feet in elevation. Because it is very slow growing, it can make an excellent hedge or small character tree. Small flowers appear briefly in spring, then yield to seeds with 2-3-inch-long plumes. The bark is light gray, almost white, and the small leathery leaves are dark green above and fuzzy white below. Water to establish, then the tree can go unirrigated except in the hottest, driest weather.



photo by Michael Melendres

**PINUS ELДАРICA (Afghan Pine)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 40 ft. tall, 18 ft. wide

Pine trees provide visual interest in a landscape and much-needed greenery in the coldest, most barren months. Afghan Pine is one of the best desert pines. It thrives in heat, wind, poor soil— and it is relatively drought tolerant. However, it cannot tolerate temperatures below 0 degrees F. Its evergreen leaves (needles) grow in pairs and reach 5-6 inches long. This relatively fast-growing tree is great for wind-breaks and for creating a “visual screen” between properties.





photo by Hunter Ten Broeck

**PINUS NIGRA (Austrian Pine)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 35 ft. tall, 25 ft. wide

The typical Austrian Pine grows in a dense, stout pyramid-like shape with a uniform crown. Its evergreen leaves (needles) are dark green, 3-6 inches long, and sprout from the tree in pairs. The bark is dark brown or black. Its oval-shaped yellow-brown female cones are about 3 inches long. Austrian Pine makes an effective windbreak, and it's a good choice where winters are cold.



photo by Hunter Ten Broeck

**PINUS EDULIS (Pinon Pine)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 30 ft. tall, 20 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Spring

Pinon Pines are one of New Mexico's most recognizable native trees. Horizontal branches make for a bushy, domed shape when mature. Its needles, which grow in pairs, are short, stiff and dark green. Its spherical cones produce seeds (also known as Pinon Nuts) that are prized by wildlife—and humans as well. Pinons are often used as accent plants, and specimens with gnarled trunks are especially prized. It grows best in foothill elevations, but can stand up to the heat and cold of most New Mexico locations.



**ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA (Big Sage)**

☀️ Full Sun-Part Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 3-7 ft. tall, 3-5 ft. wide

When most people think of sagebrush, it's Big Sage that comes to mind. This aromatic shrub is native throughout the West in elevations from 1,500 to 10,000 feet. Its small silver-gray leaves are narrow and hairy, and they contrast well with its rough black bark. Its flowers are basically insignificant; this plant is grown for its native, rustic look that remains virtually unchanged year-round. Big Sage grows easily in virtually any sunny, well-drained spot. A great xeric plant—watering too much in mid summer can actually kill it.



photo by Judith Phillips

**COWANIA MEXICANA (Cliffrose)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 8 ft. tall, 6 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Cliffrose makes an excellent companion for perennials because its open-branched form casts light shade. Its irregular shape lends a native touch to landscapes—which is appropriate since this plant is a New Mexico native. Fragrant flowers cover the branches in early summer, a few of which remain virtually all summer long. Feathery plumes form in mid-summer and persist into winter. (Consequently, Cliffrose is often mistaken for Apache Plume). It can handle the hottest south—and west-facing exposures.



photo by Hunter Ten Broeck

**COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIUS (Grayleaf Cotoneaster)**

☀️ Full Sun-Part Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 2 ft. tall, 4-6 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** Spring-Summer

**Flower Color:** Pink.

Grayleaf Cotoneaster, like most species of Cotoneaster, is a low-spreading shrub that is sometimes used as an informal groundcover. Can be pruned back to create a more formal hedge shape. The small pink flowers become red berries that persist throughout fall. Its small gray leaves clothe 3-6 foot arching stems year-round. Grows well in moderately fertile soil.



photo by Charles Mann

**SPARTIUM JUNCEUM (Spanish Broom)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 6-10 ft. tall, 4-10 ft. wide

**Blooming Season:** May-July

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Spanish Broom makes a great shrub backdrop for a perennial bed and can also be used as a foundation plant. The dense, evergreen twigs are almost leafless, but they are literally covered with fragrant, brilliant yellow flowers in early summer. Thrives in alkaline soils in full sun—to the point that it can crowd out other plants. Responds well to pruning and will grow back vigorously.



# FLOWERING PLANTS



IMAGINE HOW GREAT YOUR GARDEN WILL LOOK WITH A BEAUTIFULLY MATCHED GROUPING OF LOW-CARE FLOWERS

Nothing brightens up a desert landscape like flowers. In this section, we focus on flowering plants that are well adapted to our high desert growing conditions.

Flowering xeric plants can beautify your yard and help to conserve our valuable water resources. Choosing the right xeric plants will attract butterflies and wild birds to your landscape. At the same time, a well-planned xeriscape can increase the comfort level of your home.

The plants featured in this section are but a fraction of those listed in the “Flowers and Flowering Groundcovers” section of the 1998 Albuquerque Plant List. (The list specifies the common names, scientific

names, plant types, water requirements and other characteristics of the approved plants. See page 38 for the list in its entirety). Although it can’t possibly list every plant that can grow in your area, the Albuquerque Plant List can serve as a terrific resource about hundreds of plants that will grow and thrive in much of New Mexico.

Please keep in mind that even the most drought-resistant native plants need water more frequently during the first year or two to establish the extensive root systems that make them so tough. (For example, you may need to water young plants twice a month or more during the hot summer months.) After plants are established, water less often.





**ACHILLEA TAYGETEA**  
 ("Moonshine" Yarrow)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 18" wide  
**Blooming Season:** July-August  
**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Highly adaptive in its soil and water needs, but grows best in well-drained soils. The distinctive silver-gray foliage is a fine backdrop for the lacy, lemon-yellow flower clusters that keep coming all summer. It can be used in both xeric and traditional borders. Other species of Achillea offer flowers in lighter shades of yellow and also in red, pink and white.



**AGASTACHE CANA (Giant Hyssop)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** July-September  
**Flower Color:** Rose-Pink.

Tubular, raspberry-pink flowers make Giant Hyssop a favorite of New Mexico's gardeners and hummingbirds. The flowers are prolific and continue through the fall. Native to the mountainous areas of southern New Mexico and western Texas, Agastache cana does well in average garden conditions, mixing well with other late-blooming perennials. It's cold hardy to -20° F and also remarkably heat tolerant as long as it gets adequate water.



**AGASTACHE RUPESTRIS**  
 (Licorice Mint Hyssop)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** July-September  
**Flower Color:** Orange.

This southwestern native originates from the mountainous regions of southern Arizona and northern Chihuahua, Mexico. It blooms from mid-summer through the fall with numerous spikes of gorgeous orange flowers. The thread-like, gray-green leaves give the entire plant a very soft, wispy look. The fragrance of this plant is also wonderful, so place it where you will brush against it when you walk by. Loves well-drained soil with plenty of summer heat. It's also a must for hummingbird gardens!



**ANACYCLUS DEPRESSUS (Mat Daisy)**

☀️ Sun-Shade 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 6" tall, 12" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** White & Red.

This little-known plant originates in the mountainous areas of the Mediterranean, and has shown itself to be an easy-to-grow, cold-hardy rock garden plant. Dense 1" tall feathery silver-gray foliage shows off the white daisy flowers in early spring. The undersides of the flower petals have a distinctive deep red color that is revealed in the mornings before the flowers unfold. Mat daisy thrives in poor, well drained soil. A good plant for edging gravel pathways where it will re-seed itself and colonize the area.



**ARMERIA MARITIMA (Thrift)**

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 12" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Pink.

This plant is a rock garden favorite with its tidy mound of grassy foliage and profusion of rose-pink spherical flowers. Kept "deadheaded," flowering will continue throughout much of the summer. Well drained sandy or loamy soil is best for Armeria maritima. It appreciates regular watering during the heat of summer, although dryer conditions are fine for cooler times of the year. Armeria is perfect for inter-planting with blue flowering Veronica and white Greek yarrow, among others, for outstanding rock garden color combinations.

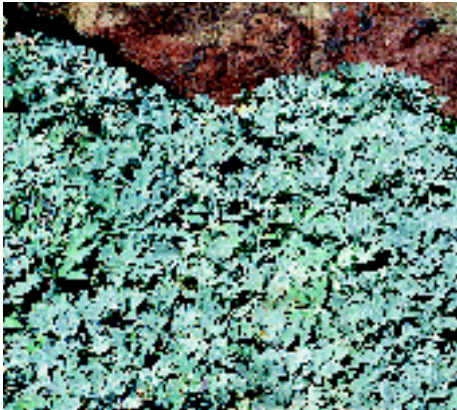


**ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM**  
 (Southernwood)

☀️ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 36" wide  
**Blooming Season:** July-August  
**Flower Color:** Yellow-Gray.

The soft, ferny green foliage looks like it doesn't belong to such a tough, indestructible plant. Rabbit and grasshopper proof, this plant is invaluable both as a fine backdrop to highlight other plants and ornamental grasses, and as a barrier plant to protect other less hardy perennials from hungry foragers. When brushed, the leaves give off a powerful scent.





## ARTEMISIA STELLERIANA (Beach Wormwood)

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 24" wide

**Blooming Season:** June

**Flower Color:** White-Yellow.

Beach Wormwood exhibits a remarkable range of adaptability, being equally at home as a ground cover in a coastal garden or a frigid mountain planting. The scalloped, felt-like white foliage provides a fine carpet to plant under other xeric perennials such as Penstemons. Prompt removal of spent flowers or the flower spikes in mid-summer will maintain its rug-like look. Well adapted to varying soil types and watering regimes.



## BERLANDIERA LYRATA (Chocolate Flower)

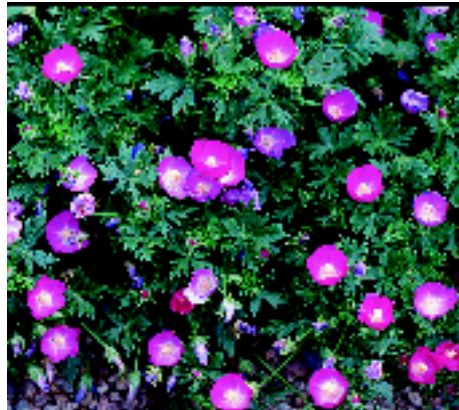
☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 16" tall, 16" wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Spring-Summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Step out into your garden on a clear summer morning and delight to the scent of chocolate that perfumes the air. This native wildflower blooms profusely all season with cheery light yellow daisies; the sweetly fragrant blossoms really do smell just like chocolate! Easily grown in a variety of soil types, this drought tolerant species readily re-seeds itself, making it a desirable addition to any wildflower meadow or informal garden area. Surround Chocolate Flower with Callirhoe (Poppy Mallow) for a bright summer-long show of color.



## CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA (Poppy Mallow, Winecups)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide

**Blooming Season:** Late Spring-Summer

**Flower Color:** Red-Pink.

The five petaled flowers of Poppy Mallow (also known as Winecups) are a rich pinkish-red color with a white eye, and cover the plant all summer. The low spreading stems make this plant useful on slopes or cascading over retaining walls. A valuable plant for hot south- or west-facing beds. Grows well in a wide range of soil types including clay. Gently re-seeds itself and will slowly spread if you let it. Recommended companion plants are Berlandiera lyrata (Chocolate Flower), Nepeta x faassenii (Catmint) and gray Santolina.



## CALYLOPHUS SPECIES (Sundrops)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 18" tall, 18" wide

**Blooming Season:** Spring-Summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

This spectacular native wildflower is ever-blooming with a profusion of large, bright yellow, four petaled flowers. The narrow gray-green foliage gives the plant a lacy look in the garden. Calylophus thrives in the heat, and grows well in a wide range of soils, as long as they're well drained. This tough plant is the star of any dryland rock garden or xeriscape. A good shearing before the growing season starts in late spring will keep it looking tidy and loaded with flowers.



## CENTRANTHUS RUBER (Red Valerian)

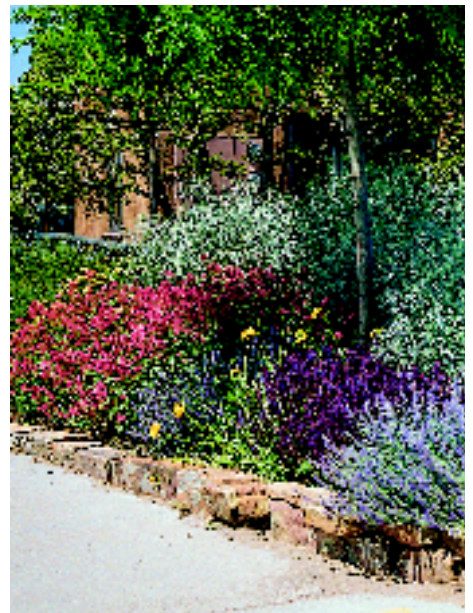
☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** Late Spring-Summer

**Flower Color:** Red.

Red Valerian is a versatile plant, being equally at home in both the xeric garden and traditional perennial border. Not fussy about its growing conditions, the showy rose-red flowers are continuous from late spring through summer. A willing re-seeder under favorable conditions, Centranthus ruber prefers well-drained garden soil— not clay.



RED VALERIAN IS A GOOD RESEEDER





**COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA**  
(Threadleaf Coreopsis)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Coreopsis is a carefree perennial with fine, thread-like foliage and pale, 2-inch-wide yellow flowers that cover the plant all summer. Performs best in compost-enriched soil. Add soil sulphur to keep the foliage nicely green. It is relatively late to awaken from its winter dormancy, so be patient! The "Moonbeam" cultivar is one of the most drought-tolerant varieties and bears flowers that are pale yellow.



**GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA**  
(Indian Blanketflower)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Yellow/Orange/Red.

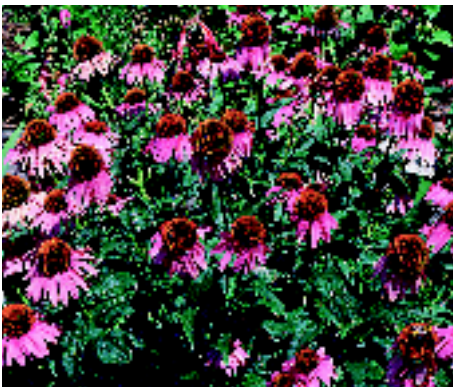
Blanketflower is one of the most dependable perennial bloomers. It's easy to grow and tough enough to handle hot micro-climates. The flowers sport red centers; the petals are orange with yellow tips. The flowers keep coming all summer— just remove the spent blooms and another crop of flowers will appear in a couple of weeks. Although fairly drought tolerant, regular watering produces the most prolific blooms.



**HELIANTHUS MAXIMILLIANA**  
(Maximillian Sunflower)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** up to 120" tall, 120" wide  
**Blooming Season:** September-October  
**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Maximillian Sunflower produces one of the most spectacular late-season bursts of color. The tall flowering spikes, up to 20 or 30 in a mature clump, are covered with up to 30 or more yellow, closely spaced daisies. Place Helianthus against walls or fences or make a hedge with it, but don't put it in the middle of your most fertile flower beds, as it will crowd out weaker neighbors. The more water it receives, the taller it gets. (Growing Tip: put it in a tomato cage early in the season and let the tall stems grow up through it so they don't flop over with the weight of their flowers later in the fall.)



**ECHINACEA PURPUREA**  
(Purple Coneflower)

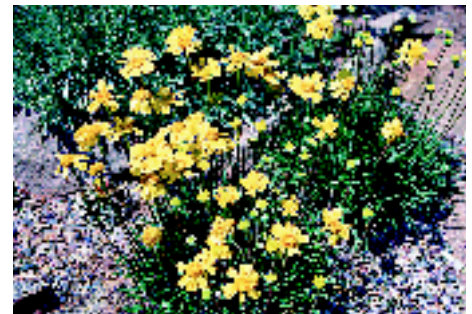
☀️ Full Sun    💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Summer  
**Flower Color:** Pink/Golden.

This favorite wildflower blooms heavily for many weeks in late summer, making this plant invaluable for brightening the garden in the dog days of summer. The center of each flower is a large, golden-tinted conical globe, which is surrounded by purple-pink petals. The plant dies back to the ground during winter, but returns strongly in spring. Prefers compost-amended, well-drained soil.

**GAURA LINDHEIMERI (Gaura)**

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 48" tall, 48" wide  
**Blooming Season:** June-September  
**Flower Color:** White or Pink.

A native to the Southwest, Gaura gives the garden a wonderful informality with its long, wispy stems of spider-like flowers. It responds with a profusion of flowers when watered regularly during the summer. Most varieties of Gaura feature white flowers, but a new variety called "Siskiyou Pink" (pictured at right) features pink blooms. Other native perennials that enjoy similar garden conditions and combine well with Gaura include Echinacea (Purple Coneflower) and Agastache cana (Giant Hyssop).



**HYMENOXYSS SCAPOSA (Perky Sue)**

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 12" wide  
**Blooming Season:** April-August  
**Flower Color:** Yellow.

A wonderful everblooming yellow daisy that is both heat loving and drought tolerant. The narrow, silver-green foliage is evergreen and supports short stems of yellow daisies starting in spring. A vigorous re-seeder, it quickly colonizes harsh areas of the garden. Use it to interplant with cold hardy cacti. Provide lean, well-drained soil. Once established H. scaposa is very xeric and needs little extra water.





## KNIPHOFIA UVARIA (Red Hot Poker)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Orange.

A sturdy South African native known for its tough, easy-to-grow nature. It has long grasslike foliage and unusual bicolor flower spikes in shades of orange and yellow. A substantial plant that looks great alone or in long beds lining driveways or entrances where dryness and alkaline soils might defeat even a daylily. Particularly attractive with Yarrow.



## LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (English Lavender)

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Lavender.

An old favorite, Lavender is a dependable performer blooming with pleasing purple flower spikes. In fact, this is the kind of plant that quickly becomes a favorite of everyone who grows it. Its compact silver-green leaves and gorgeous flowers combine well with many xeric and hardy garden perennials. A superb plant for edging walks and paths and wherever the aromatic flowers and foliage can be enjoyed.

## SUMMER-BLOOMING LAVENDER

The genus *Lavandula* is a favorite group of ornamental herbs native to southern Europe and the Mediterranean. These are sun-loving plants that thrive in hot weather and grow well in the West in a wide range of soils, even compost enriched garden loams, as long as they are well drained. Heavy, poorly drained clay soils can be fatal to lavenders.

In spring, before the plants begin to show signs of new growth, cut back the old stems by one-third to re-invigorate the plant and encourage a good show of summer flowers. Lavender plants require two to three growing seasons to reach mature size.

The two major groups of Lavenders include the English Lavenders (*L. angustifolia* varieties) and the Lavandins (*L. x intermedia* varieties) which are hybrids between English lavender and another species, *Lavandula latifolia*. Generally speaking the English lavenders have the deepest flower color, while the Lavandins are taller plants with larger flowers and longer flower stems.

The English lavenders are often preferred as a source of dried flowers while the Lavandins are typically used for oil production, potpourris, and lavender wands.



"PROVENCE", A LAVANDIN VARIETY



## LINUM PERENNE (Blue Flax)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 18" tall, 18" wide

**Blooming Season:** Late Spring-Summer

**Flower Color:** Blue.

Blue Flax is one of the favorite Western plants for gardens. These profuse blue flowers match the summer sky. It is often used for meadows because it's a strong re-seeder. Extremely cold hardy, it is a fine choice for cold, short season areas throughout the mountains. An undemanding plant, it's happy in any well-drained garden soil or lean rock-garden mix. Trim off the faded flowers and it will usually re-bloom, or leave the old flowers to re-seed and naturalize itself.



## NEPETA MUSSINI SYN FASSENII (Catmint)

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 8" tall, 24" wide

**Blooming Season:** May-August

**Flower Color:** Blue.

Catmint has become a cornerstone in many xeriscapes because of its hardiness and long period of bloom. The first flush of blue flowers comes in late spring. When deadheaded promptly, a second flush blooms in late summer. Out of flower, the neat mound of gray-green foliage has a pleasing fragrance and texture. Adaptable to any well-drained soil, Catmint can handle a range of light from full sun to light shade. Trim back in late winter for prolific blooms the following spring.





**OENOTHERA BERLANDIERI**  
(Mexican Evening Primrose)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 60" wide

**Blooming Season:** June-September

**Flower Color:** Pink

A heat loving plant that thrives in sunny, dry areas along sun-baked south- and west-facing walls and pavement areas. Spreading rapidly on shallow roots when the hot summer weather arrives, give this beauty plenty of room to grow as it will overrun smaller, less vigorous plants. Everblooming, its showy pink flowers will last from early summer through fall. Preferring unimproved, well drained soils, this plant requires little extra water once established. Makes a good planting companion for Russian Sage (Perovskia) and Gray Santolina.



**OSTEOSPERMUM BABERIAE**  
(Hardy African Daisy)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 4" tall, 12" wide

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Purple-Pink

The compact growth of the Hardy African Daisy makes it a choice plant for the front of a perennial border. Plant it in well-drained, compost-enriched soil (it doesn't like heavy clay). Maintain even soil moisture, taking care not to overwater. Cold hardy for Central New Mexico's climate, but doesn't like extremely hot micro-climates.

THE PLEASING POWER OF PENSTEMONS

An essential plant in any xeriscape, Penstemons are unsurpassed in attracting hummingbirds to your garden. For those of you who are unfamiliar with this wonderful group of plants, we've included descriptions and photos of three of the most popular varieties.

Because many Penstemons are adapted to grow in harsh Western habitats, it is important to keep a few considerations in mind when bringing them into your garden:

1. Plant only in well-drained soils. Wet clay soils and Penstemons aren't compatible. Avoid overly enriched soils. Too much compost can actually shorten their life spans.
2. When putting container-grown Penstemons into your garden, plant high, leaving the top of the root-ball just above the surrounding soil to avoid burying the crown of the plant.
3. Mulch with gravel mulch. This not only keeps the plant's crown dry over the cold, wet winter months but it will encourage the plants to re-seed and increase their numbers.
4. To keep some of the shorter-lived Penstemons going, allow some of the plants to set seed. (Don't "deadhead" them—in other words don't cut off all the spent flower stalks.) The volunteer seedlings will be more vigorous and longer lived than the original parent plant.

**PENSTEMON CLUTEI**  
(Sunset Penstemon)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide

**Blooming Season:** June-July

**Flower Color:** Pink



Sunset Penstemon is a very sought after species that's thought to be a natural hybrid between *P. palmeri* and *P. pseudospectabilis*. *Penstemon clutei* is native to a very limited area in and around an extinct volcano north of Flagstaff, Arizona. The large sunset pink flowers are set on tall spikes above the crinkled blue-green foliage. Remove faded flowering spikes to prolong blooming throughout the summer months and extend the lifespan of the plant. *P. clutei* requires a very fast-draining, compost-free soil.



**PENSTEMON PINIFOLIUS**  
(Pineleaf Penstemon)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 20" wide

**Blooming Season:** June-July

**Flower Color:** Orange

Pineleaf Penstemon is an outstanding but often overlooked species from southern New Mexico and Arizona. Blooming for 6-8 weeks in mid-summer, the tubular orange flowers are profuse, attracting hummingbirds from miles around. *P. pinifolius* is long-lived and grows easily in both xeric and traditional perennial gardens. As the plant matures, the stems become woody, forming an attractive evergreen shrublet with bright green needle-like foliage.

**PENSTEMON STRICTUS**  
(Rocky Mountain Penstemon)

☀️ Full Sun    💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide

**Blooming Season:** May-June

**Flower Color:** Purple

A native Penstemon of the foothills and mountains of the southern Rockies (sometimes known as "Beardtongue"), this plant grows well in central New Mexico. It grows well in full sun, yet can tolerate some shade. Its tall, showy spikes of purple flowers last for over a month in the late spring. Spreading steadily via stolons to form large clumps of dense



green foliage, Rocky Mountain Penstemon is one of the longest lived and most easily grown of the Penstemons.





## PEROVSKIA ATRIPLICIFOLIA (Russian Sage)

 Full Sun  Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 5 ft. tall, 5 ft. wide  
**Blooming Season:** June-September  
**Flower Color:** Lavender-Blue.

Russian Sage is an indispensable plant for the Western garden. It is native to the harsh, high deserts of Afghanistan and thrives in Albuquerque's growing conditions. Russian Sage blooms for several months beginning in late summer, when the white stems and aromatic silver-gray foliage are crowned with smoky-blue flower spikes. Deep rooted, heat loving and xeric, it's not the least picky about soils, and it thrives in almost any location. A fine companion plant for ornamental grasses and flowering perennials.

## RATIBIDA COLUMNIFERA (Prairie Coneflower, Mexican Hat)

 Full Sun  Low Water/  
**Mature Size:** 32" tall, 32" wide  
**Blooming Season:** June-September  
**Flower Color:** Yellow-Orange.

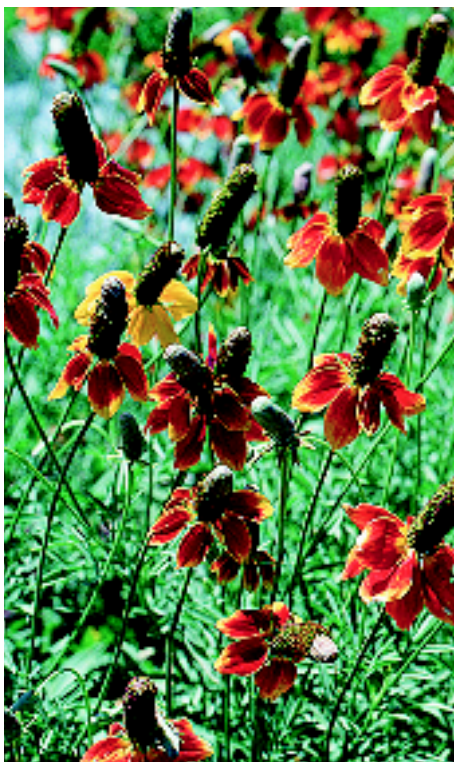
The roadsides of northeastern New Mexico light up with color in mid-summer when large stands of Prairie coneflower come into bloom. This drought-tolerant plant is easy to establish, and it naturalizes readily so you can grow your own stand of wildflowers. Prairie Coneflower (a.k.a. Mexican Hat) is a heavy bloomer, with a mature plant producing hundreds of flowers with distinctive mahogany-red petals edged in yellow. Cold hardy and able to handle hot summers as long as it gets deep watering twice a month when flowering.



## ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS "ARP" (“ARP” Upright Rosemary)

 Sun-Shade  Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 6 ft. tall, 6 ft. wide  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Light Blue.

Known primarily as an evergreen shrub, Rosemary is a bushy plant featuring stiff upright stems and soft blue flowers in summer. Rosemary officinalis “Arp” has proven itself to be a cold hardy selection, extending its use into New Mexico's higher elevations. A great choice for hot walls and corners and other areas that get intense reflected heat. Plant in combination with other heat-loving plants like Zauschneria californica (Hummingbird Plant), Lavandula, and Calyphus (Sundrops).



**PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER (MEXICAN HAT)**



## SALVIA OFFICINALIS (Garden Sage)

 Full Sun  Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** August-October  
**Flower Color:** Violet-Blue.

Yes, Garden Sage is an aromatic herb. Its leaves can be used to flavor meats such as pork, goose and sausage. Equally impressive is its beauty in the garden. The fuzzy leaves of Garden Sage are a delightful gray-green. Two-foot-tall spikes covered with violet-blue flowers appear in late summer and last until fall. Handles drought well once established.



## SALVIA GREGGII (Autumn Sage)

 Sun-Shade  Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 36" wide  
**Blooming Season:** May-September  
**Flower Color:** Red.

Autumn Sage (sometimes called Cherry Sage for its cherry-red blossoms) is a valued xeric plant for its tightly branched upright growth and its profusion of flowers that begin in early summer. Culturally undemanding, Autumn Sage tolerates a wide range of soils— as long as they are quick draining. Just a bit of extra water during dry spells encourages more flowers.





**SOLIDAGO CANADENSIS (Goldenrod)**

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Contrary to popular belief, Goldenrod doesn't always cause hay fever; it just gets blamed because it is so visible when other wind-blown pollen is in the air. The graceful golden-yellow plumes do a fine job of brightening a garden in late summer when so few other plants are in bloom. The flowers are good for cutting or for drying. Goldenrod is easy to grow and thrives in any average garden soil.



**SAPONARIA OXYMOIDES (Soapwort)**

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 9" tall, 24" wide

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Pink.

Soapwort's bright pink flowers make it a terrific border plant in a flower garden as well as a beautiful flowering ground cover. A vigorous grower, it readily re-seeds itself and will spread rapidly in a favorable situation. (Be sure the neighboring plants are large, robust growers so they don't get smothered!) Prompt shearing as the flowers fade keeps it tidy and prevents re-seeding.



**SPHAERALCEA INCANA (Scarlet Globemallow)**

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 20" tall, 20" wide

**Blooming Season:** June-September

**Flower Color:** Red-Orange.

Globemallow is a welcome sight in mid-summer when the heat has driven many other flowers out of bloom. Sphaeralcea's long wands of red-orange flowers resemble miniature hollyhocks. A deep rooted wildflower native to northern New Mexico, Scarlet Globemallow is not the least bit picky about its soil and thrives in heavy clay. Cut last year's stems back to ground level each spring for best appearance. Plant amongst Callirhoe involucrata (Poppy Mallow), another clay lover, for a great summer color combination.



**SANTOLINA CHAMAECYPARISSUS (Gray Santolina)**

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 18" tall, up to 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** June

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

A terrific evergreen perennial known for its button-like yellow flowers and its unique aromatic silver-green foliage that looks great all year long. Its woody stems are densely covered with fine, whitish gray leaves (which is why it's sometimes known as "Lavender Cotton"). Can be used as a groundcover or as a foreground planting in a bed of perennials or shrubs. With a little extra shearing to remove faded flowers and tighten up the shape in early spring, it gives a garden the look of age and maturity. Very cold hardy and heat tolerant.



**SEDUM TELEPHIUM (Autumn Joy Sedum)**

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Red.

Once you have gone through the fall with "Autumn Joy" in your garden, you'll wonder how you ever lived without it. Not what you typically think of as a Sedum, this tall upright variety blooms with large flower heads that start pink and age gracefully to a rich bronze. Nice as a dried everlasting flower.



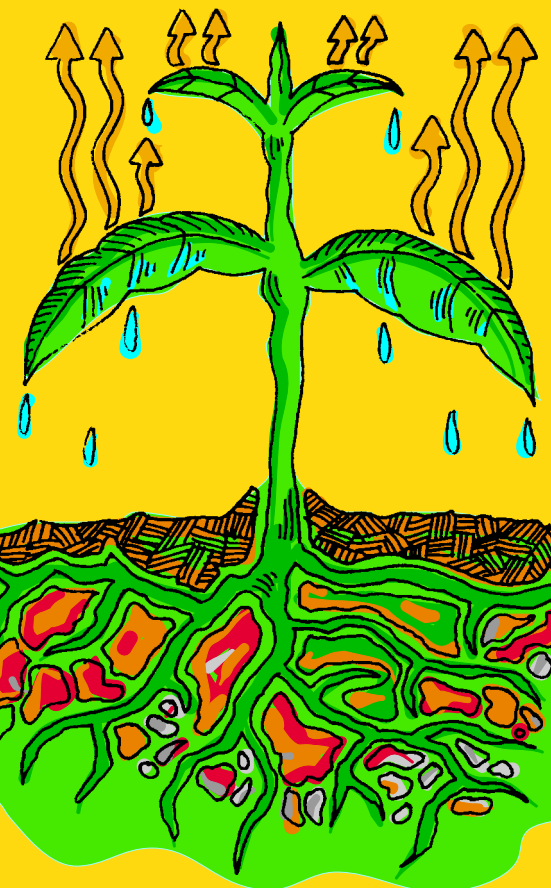
GLOBE MALLOW FLOWERS RESEMBLE MINIATURE HOLLYHOCKS



## EVAPORATION AND TRANSPIRATION

**E**vapo-transpiration is a very big word that refers to how much water leaves the soil and plants in our yards due to temperature, humidity, solar radiation and wind. High water-use plants have a high evapo-transpiration rate (ET rate) — which means that they lose water very quickly.

The City of Albuquerque's Parks Management Division monitors the current ET rate at five locations throughout the city. If your computer has a modem, you can call 857-8045 to access current ET information, or visit <http://weather.nmsu.edu> for statewide weather data.



### STACHYS BYZANTINA (Lamb's Ear)

 Sun-Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 18" wide

**Blooming Season:** June

**Flower Color:** Lilac.

There aren't many plants that require less care than Lamb's Ear. It's a vigorous plant that can grow in full sun or filtered shade. The woolly white leaves (which give the plant its common name) form an attractive dense mat. The tall silvery flower spikes are inset with hundreds of small lilac flowers. Cut off spent flowers right away to keep a neater look. An outstanding plant for the perennial bed or xeric garden. Good planted under Russian Sage (Perovskia) or Artemisia abrotanum with its contrasting deep green foliage.



### TANACETUM DENSUM-AMANI (Partridge Feather)

 Sun-Shade  Low Water

**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 12" wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Partridge Feather's incredible silver-white leaves attract the attention of everyone; you can't help but pet the soft foliage. The plant forms a dense carpet of foliage topped with clusters of yellow button flowers in early summer. It thrives in the sunniest, hottest spot you can find. Needs well drained soil.



A HUGE, COLORFUL PLANTING OF POPULAR WATER-WISE FLOWERING PLANTS IN BLOOM,





**VERONICA SPICATA (Veronica)**

 Sun-Shade  High Water

**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Summer

**Flower Color:** Purple-Blue or Rose-Pink.

Most species of Veronica feature tall spikes of bluish-purple flowers. The "Heidekind" variety pictured here shows that Veronicas now offer pink hues as well. Make no mistake about it, Veronica is an oasis plant, so place it where it will get ample water and afternoon shade. A fine companion plant for filling in around Lavender, Santolina, and Catmint (Nepeta).



**ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA (Hummingbird Plant)**

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** Late Summer-Early Fall

**Flower Color:** Red.


Along the front range in Colorado, gardeners have come to associate fall and the buzz of busy hummingbirds with the blazing scarlet Zauschnerias. Hummingbird Plant puts on an extravagant display of red-orange flowers. It thrives planted in front of hot south and west facing walls and walks, in areas that might fry less heat-loving plants. Plant in well drained soil; not too much clay. Hummingbird trumpet appreciates regular watering the first year or two, particularly during dry winters, to help get it well established.


**Hardy Hummingbird Plant thrives planted in front of hot south and west-facing walls and walks, in areas that might fry less heat-loving plants.**


**DEEPER IS BETTER**

**W**ater slowly, deeply and infrequently to increase plants' rooting depth. The more developed a plant's root system, the more drought-tolerant the plant becomes because it can draw water from a larger volume of soil.

**WATER REQUIREMENTS**

 **High Water Use:** Regular application of water is needed throughout the life of the plant. Water at least once a week during peak summer months.

 **Medium Water Use:** Some supplemental water is needed throughout the life of the plant. Water at least twice monthly during peak summer months once plant is established.

 **Low Water Use:** No supplemental water is needed once the plant is established (although watering once a month is helpful for the plant to look its best).



MANY WHICH ARE FEATURED IN THIS SECTION



# DESERT ACCENTS



photo by Charles Mann

## THE UNCOMMON BEAUTY OF WINTER-HARDY CACTI AND SUCCULENTS CAN WORK MAGIC IN YOUR GARDEN

One of the delights of landscaping in central New Mexico is the availability of cacti and other desert accent plants that will grow and thrive in our climate. The uncommon beauty of winter-hardy cacti and succulents can work magic in your garden, transforming it into an enchanting xeric retreat.

Some of the plants featured in this section are native to the American Southwest. Others are unusual, cold-hardy plants from South Africa. We've deliberately

included a few plants that aren't listed on the Albuquerque Plant List. (Remember, the City's plant list is a terrific guide to waterwise plants—but it simply can't include every xeric plant that will grow in our climate.)

The plants featured in this section need little or no supplemental water, so place them in the "arid" zones of your landscape. They will provide visual interest that will help give your landscape a delightfully distinctive xeric look.





### AGAVE PARRYI (Parry's Century Plant)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 30" tall, 30" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Yellow.

An impressive species from western New Mexico and eastern Arizona, Parry's Century Plant is one of the most cold hardy of the Agave family. Forming large, heavily toothed rosettes, the sword-like leaves are blue-green. When the plant decides to bloom (after many years of slow growth), it sends up a huge 12-15-foot flowering spike that will attract hummingbirds from miles around. Agaves need a long period of hot summer weather to re-grow their fleshy roots after transplanting.



### ALOINOPSIS SPATHULATA (Hardy Living Stone)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 1" tall, 6" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Early Spring  
**Flower Color:** Pink.

This unique plant, which is native to South Africa, slowly grows to form a tight evergreen mat of blue-gray clam shaped leaves. The huge shimmering pink daisies poke up just above the foliage in early spring. Hardy Living Stone needs a fast-draining rock soil, with the roots situated so they grow down 4-6" into the subsoil. It can be used as an desert accent or a slowly creeping groundcover.

### DASYLIRION WHEELERI (Sotol)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 60" tall, 48" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** White.

Sotol is a very handsome, rather slow-growing succulent with large rosettes of long, flexible half-inch-wide blue-green leaves edged with white teeth. With age, the plant develops a woody trunk (up to 4 feet high) and eventually blooms producing a narrow 10-foot-tall white-flowered spikes. An invaluable xeric ornamental for use all across the Southwest.



**SOTOL IS AN INVALUABLE XERIC PLANT**



### CORYPHANTHA VIVIPARA (Clustering Pin Cushions)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 4" tall, 6" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Pink.

Coryphantha is a very adaptable species, making it a fine choice if you've never grown winter hardy cacti before. Its dense gray-white spines obscure the stem and show off the large rose-pink flowers, which cover the plant in late spring. Clustering Pin Cushions is equally at home in the rock garden or in a xeric landscape planted with Penstemons, Zinnia grandiflora (Prairie Zinnia) or Calylophus (Sundrops).



### ECHINOCEREUS COCCINEUS (Spiny Hedgehog)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 5" tall, 15" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Red.

Spiny Hedgehog is often found nestled in rocky ledges under the shade of pines throughout its habitat in New Mexico and southern Colorado. The spines are needle-sharp and caution should be used in planting this showy hedgehog out of harm's way. Being a mountain dweller, Spiny Hedgehog doesn't mind being under snow for much of the winter.





## ECHINOCEREUS REICHENBACHII (Oklahoma Hedgehog)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 4" tall, 6" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Pink.

Native to a limited area in the mountains of southwestern Oklahoma, this is one of the most beautiful of the Echinocereus species. The albispinus variety, shown here, features long, pure white spines and large, soft pink flowers. At maturity, it forms tight clusters of numerous stems.



## ECHINOCEREUS TRIGLOCHIDIATUS (Claret Cup Hedgehog)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 6" tall, 18" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Red.

Claret Cup Hedgehog is a substantial plant that forms large clusters of thick-spined stems. The glowing red-orange cupped flowers come in early summer, making Claret Cup the star of the garden when it blooms. It thrives in hot, sunny locations in well-drained, rocky soil.

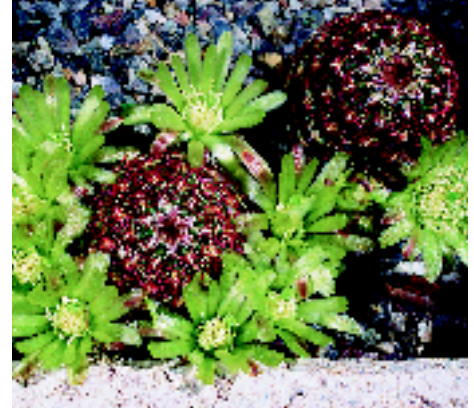


photo by Charles Mann

## FOQUIERIA SPLENDENS (Ocotillo)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 96" tall, 60" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Red.

Ocotillo's slender, whip-like green stems provide an excellent accent in a xeric landscape. After spring or summer rains, the thorny stems sprout fleshy green leaves and scarlet flowers. Ocotillo is a slow grower, usually growing a foot or less each year. It requires well-drained soils and will thrive in hot, sunny micro-climates.



## ECHINOCEREUS VIRIDIFLORUS (Green-Flowered Hedgehog)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 5" tall, 5" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Green.

This small hedgehog forms small clusters of two or three stems. Bright red and white spines contrast nicely with the bright green flowers that ring the stem in late spring. Flowers are fragrant, often with a hint of citrus. These plants thrive throughout central New Mexico.



## ESCOBARIA ORCUTTII (Clustering Snowball)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 5" tall, 8" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Pink.

Clustering Snowball has glistening white-spined stems that ring themselves with pink- or salmon-colored flowers. Native to southwestern New Mexico, it thrives in baking heat but has remarkable cold tolerance. Quick-draining soil is a must for this plant.





### RUSCHIA HAMATA (Trailing Iceplant)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 5" tall, 18" wide

**Blooming Season:** Late Spring

**Flower Color:** Pink.

Trailing Iceplant is a cold-hardy plant with woody weeping stems covered with small, succulent evergreen leaves. It's a good choice in rock gardens where it can cascade over a rock or piece of weathered wood. A heavy bloomer, the entire plant disappears under hundreds of small fuchsia-pink flowers in late spring. Ruschia hamata looks great when interplanted with various cacti and other upright succulents.



### TITANOPSIS CALCAREA (Concrete Leaf Living Stone)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 1" tall, 6" wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Spring

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

This species is the most cold hardy in this genus of South African succulents closely related to Aloiopsis (Hardy Living Stone). Titanopsis needs a fast-draining rock garden soil, with the roots situated so they grow down 4-6 inches or more between closely spaced rocks into the subsoil. (Open soil beds with no rocks hold too much moisture around the roots in winter and can cause the roots to rot.) The succulent leaves of this plant are gray and warty, closely resembling the rock-strewn ground of its native habitat. Large shiny yellow flowers appear in early spring.



### HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA (Texas Red Yucca)

☀️ Full Sun-Part Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 36" tall, 36" wide

**Blooming Season:** May-June

**Flower Color:** Reddish-Orange.

Hesperaloe is a very showy plant native to southern Texas and northeastern Mexico. Not only does it thrive in hot, dry summers, it is also remarkably tolerant to sub-zero winter temperatures. Evergreen clumps of narrow, dark bluish-green leaves make a great accent of year-round texture. In early summer it sends up 3-4 foot stalks covered with reddish flowers. A great-looking, low-maintenance plant that attracts hummingbirds.



HESPERALOE FLOWER

## XERISCAPE TIPS

**R**ainwater can be directed toward your native and xeric plants with land contouring. (Just take a shovel and shape the soil into earthen basins around all trees and shrubs.) By using our natural rainwater efficiently, you may never have to provide supplemental water to drought-tolerant plants once they are well established.

- **Anywhere rainwater naturally collects** — off a roof or at the base of a slope — can be turned into a mini-oasis zone.

## XERISCAPE SAVES

- **Xeriscape Saves Water.** Drought-tolerant plants don't need to be watered as frequently.
- **Xeriscape Saves Time.** You'll spend less time fertilizing, mowing and watering.
- **Xeriscape Saves Money.** Enjoy lower water bills and lower maintenance costs!



# GROUNDCOVERS



photo by Charles Mann

**DENSE-GROWING GROUNDCOVERS, LIKE DELOSPERMA, ADD BEAUTY TO A LANDSCAPE AND REDUCE THE LABOR OF WEEDING.**

**T**he best-known and most widely-used type of growing groundcover is turfgrass (lawn), but it's far from the only form of groundcover available. A wide variety of perennial plants can be used as low-maintenance groundcovers. Not only do they add beauty to a landscape, but dense-growing groundcovers also reduce the labor of weeding.

Many of the groundcovering plants found in this section are common in many parts of New Mexico. Others are less-used plants whose growing characteristics are well-suited to our climate. Most grow well in full sun; others thrive in part or full shade.

The type of groundcovering plants you select should depend upon several factors— including the micro-

climate of the area you want to cover (full sun, afternoon shade, etc.), the size of the area, and whether there will be any foot traffic through the area.

Note, too, that there are quite a few flowering perennial plants that were included in the “Flowering Plants” section that make great groundcovers in some landscapes. *Anacyclus depressus* (Mat Daisy) and *Oenothera berlandieri* (Mexican Evening Primrose) are two examples of plants that appear in the Flowering Plants section, but they also qualify as great groundcovers.

So don't limit yourself to lawn when it's time to select a groundcover!





**ACHILLEA AGERATIFOLIA**  
(Greek Yarrow)

☀️ Sun-Shade 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 6" tall, 12" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** White.

This slow-growing little plant is equally at home in the rock garden or perennial border when used as a groundcover or edging plant. Greek Yarrow is a reliably heavy bloomer, covering itself with bright white clusters of tiny flowers for many weeks in late spring. The dense gray-green foliage is tidy and evergreen (particularly in milder climates), which gives the plant season-long interest.



**CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM**  
(Snow-in-Summer)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 8" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring-Summer  
**Flower Color:** White.

A sure-to-please groundcover that grows easily in any well-drained soil and spreads quickly by reseeding itself. Fragrant white flowers by the thousands highlight Snow-in-Summer in late spring. Shear off the faded flowers to maintain a tidy mat of fuzzy silvery-green leaves for the rest of the growing season. Its silver-green leaves are semi-evergreen, so even when the plant's not flowering it looks great in a rock garden or perennial border.



**HARDY PLUMBAGO IS AN OUTSTANDING, LONG-LIVED GROUNDCOVER**

**CERATOSTIGMA PLUMBAGINOIDES**  
(Hardy Plumbago)

☀️ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 24" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Early Fall  
**Flower Color:** Blue.

An outstanding, long-lived groundcover that slowly weaves itself into the garden, creating large drifts of fall color. The deep blue flowers, which begin as the weather begins to cool and days grow shorter, are numerous and long lasting. As the plant's flowering finishes, its leaves begin a month-long change to a vivid mahogany-red color. Plumbago is extremely adaptable, growing equally well in sun or shade, and thriving in a wide range of soil types.

**DELOSPERMA COOPERI**  
(Hardy Purple Iceplant)

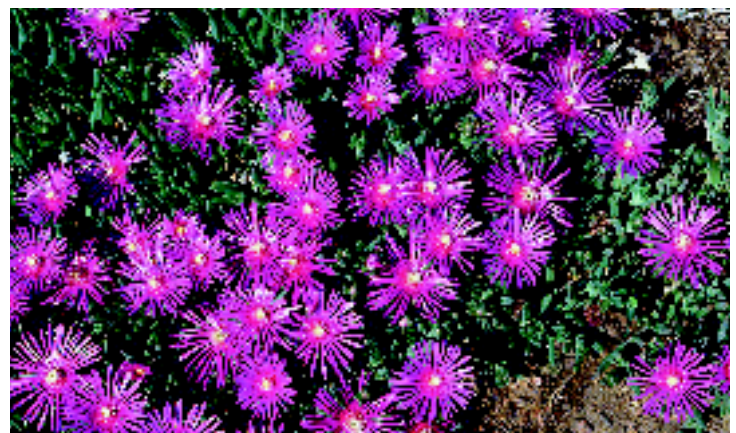
☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 6" tall, 18" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Purple-Pink.

Purple Iceplant is another fine South African introduction, valued for its shimmering fuchsia-purple daisies that keep coming all summer. A vigorous spreader, it forms a dense mat of succulent, linear green leaves in any well drained soil. Stop watering in mid-fall to harden for winter. This plant has become a staple in xeric gardens. Right at home where planted to spread on top of gravel mulch; it helps to cool down these hot areas.

**DELOSPERMA NUBIGENUM**  
(Hardy Yellow Iceplant)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 3" tall, 18" wide  
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Yellow Iceplant is an outstanding groundcover and rock garden plant, recommended for its vigorous carpeting growth habit. The foliage is succulent and evergreen, with a bright red winter color. Blooming for a month in late spring, the plant covers itself with hundreds of yellow daisies. Not as heat tolerant as *Delosperma cooperi* (Purple Iceplant) because it comes from colder, higher mountains in South Africa.







YELLOW ROCKROSE IS A STAR PERFORMER AND GROUNDCOVER FAVORITE

## HELIANTHEMUM NUMMULARIUM (Yellow Rockrose)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 6" tall, 18" wide

**Blooming Season:** Late Spring

**Flower Color:** Yellow.

Yellow Rockrose never fails to cover itself with bright yellow flowers just before the arrival of summer. It also can tolerate the worst possible weather. Deep rooted with evergreen foliage, this tough little plant needs only occasional deep soakings and shrugs off the alkalinity of New Mexico's soil. Shear back after flowering for light repeat blooming later in the summer.



## RUSCHIA PULVARIS (Shrubby Iceplant)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water

**Mature Size:** 3" tall, 12" wide

**Blooming Season:** Late Spring

**Flower Color:** Pink.

This plant will thrill and intrigue rock gardeners, whetting their appetites for the many new cold hardy South African succulents being introduced. Easily grown in lean, well-drained rock garden soil, the succulent evergreen stems and leaves form a tight cushion over which hundreds of shimmering fuchsia pink flowers come into bloom for three to four weeks in late spring. This is a great xeric groundcover!

## PENSTEMON CAESPITOSUS (Mat Penstemon)

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 4" tall, 12" wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Spring

**Flower Color:** Purple-Blue.

The "Claude Barr" variety of Penstemon caespitosus shown below left is a vigorous ground-hugging selection of the mountain-dwelling Colorado native commonly known as Mat Penstemon. It features rounded glossy dark green foliage and bluish-purple trumpet-shaped flowers. Excellent as a rock garden groundcover. True to its mountain origins, this plant is not recommended for the hottest, driest micro-climates in your yard.



MAT PENSTEMON



RUSCHIA GIVES A CARPET OF COLOR



## HOW TO PLANT AND MAINTAIN A THYME LAWN

**T**hyme is an increasingly popular groundcover alternative to turfgrasses. Thyme “lawns” are best suited to smaller areas up to a few hundred square feet. A spreading groundcover of thyme is especially attractive in intimate areas like courtyards and patios where the edges can be interplanted with taller perennials and ornamental shrubs. (For larger expanses in your yard, consider using Buffalograss. See the following section for a complete description.)

Thyme lawns tolerate moderate foot traffic, but they aren’t suitable for a kid’s play area. Use stepping stones to avoid wearing a path through the plants.

Before planting, prepare the soil thoroughly to a depth of 6 inches. Work in compost and other organic matter to increase the water-retention abilities of your soil. If replacing a grass lawn with thyme, be very sure the grass is dead—including the roots!

Thyme plants should be spaced 12-15 inches apart in a grid pattern. Plugs can be planted more closely for faster fill-in. Expect coverage in four to five months, depending on soil preparation, weather, and care. Different varieties can be intermingled. Eventually, one or two varieties may predominate.

The water needs of a thyme lawn are substantially less than that of a bluegrass lawn, particularly with proper soil preparation to promote deep root growth. During the heat of the summer, a thyme lawn may require watering two or three times a week. During the winter months (December through March), watering every 2-4 weeks is recommended.

In most of New Mexico, a thyme lawn will generally be evergreen.



### THYMUS LANUGINOSUS (Woolly Thyme)

 Sun-Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 2” tall, 18” wide

**Blooming Season:** None

**Flower Color:** None.

A fine low-maintenance variety with tiny felted gray leaves; it rarely flowers. Looks good all season, and is one of the better choices for high traffic areas. A favorite between flagstones or mixed into a thyme lawn to contrast with green-leaved varieties. Its dark, evergreen foliage looks great all year.

### THYMUS SERPYLLUM (Creeping Thyme)

 Sun-Shade

 Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 2” tall, 18” wide

**Blooming Season:** Early Summer

**Flower Color:** Pink.

Another popular thyme because of the way it “pours” itself between rocks and other plants to form a tight rug of small overlapping gray-green leaves. Pink flowers bloom right on top of the foliage in early- to mid-summer. A slow-growing selection that’s equally at home in the rock garden or between flagstones in the patio. *Thymus serpyllum* appreciates winter moisture in the form of snow cover or supplemental watering.



### THYMUS SERPYLLUM “Pink Chintz” (Pink Chintz Creeping Thyme)

 Sun-Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 1” tall, 18” wide

**Blooming Season:** Spring

**Flower Color:** Pink.

A very low grower, excellent for planting between pavers and flagstone. With attractive evergreen foliage and profuse salmon-pink flowers beginning in early spring, “Pink Chintz” is typically one of the first thymes to bloom. It is also one of the most tolerant of dry conditions, but it grows vigorously with extra water. Trim off faded flowers to keep it looking neat.



**CREeping THYME “POURS” ITSELF BETWEEN ROCKS AND OTHER PLANTS**





**VERBENA IS A VIGOROUS SPREADING GROUNDCOVER WITH BRIGHT RED FLOWERS**

## VERBENA PERUVIANA (Verbena)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
 Mature Size: 9" tall, 18" wide  
 Blooming Season: Summer  
 Flower Color: Lavender to Red.

Verbena is a vigorous spreading groundcover. Extensive trials across the U. S. have proven its value as a heat-loving, profuse-blooming favorite. The large bright lavender-purple flower clusters keep coming all summer. Let it go dry as fall comes to a close to harden off for winter. Makes a colorful foundation for taller growing perennials like Achillea "Moonshine" and Coreopsis "Sunray."



## VERONICA LIWANENSIS (Turkish Speedwell)

☀️ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water  
 Mature Size: 3" tall, 24" wide  
 Blooming Season: Early Spring  
 Flower Color: Blue.

This is a vigorous, fast-growing species that thrives in difficult climates. The ground-hugging stems develop round glossy evergreen leaves as they creep across the garden. The result is a thick green carpet. Veronica liwanensis can be used like thyme to create a groundcover "lawn." With the first hint of warmer weather, the small but numerous spikes of flowers paint the garden blue like a reflection of the sky. Prefers some afternoon shade in summer.

## VINCA MAJOR (Giant Periwinkle)

☀️ Shade-Partial Sun 💧 Medium Water  
 Mature Size: 12" tall, 48" wide  
 Blooming Season: Late Spring  
 Flower Color: Light Blue.

A plant recommended for use in the most inhospitable of spots in your yard where other less muscular groundcovers have failed. A large-leaved evergreen, vinca grows equally well in sun or deep shade. The quarter-sized flowers are a soft blue and appear in late spring. Avoid planting with other flowers as it will overrun its neighbors. Excellent for covering sloped areas. It's even deer resistant!



## VERONICA PECTINATA (Woolly Speedwell)

☀️ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water  
 Mature Size: 3" tall, 18" wide  
 Blooming Season: Early Spring  
 Flower Color: Blue.

This is another great groundcovering Speedwell, unique because of its dense growing woolly gray-green foliage. The 4-inch-tall spikes of deep blue flowers with a white eye appear in early spring— usually a few weeks before Veronica liwanensis. A good re-bloomer in late summer when given encouragement with a bit of extra water. A very vigorous, long bloomer when planted into good garden soils enriched with compost.



## ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA (Prairie Zinnia)

☀️ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
 Mature Size: 4" tall, 6" wide  
 Blooming Season: Summer  
 Flower Color: Yellow.

This diminutive wildflower thrives in some of the most inhospitable terrain imaginable. This plant can be a challenge to get established, but it will delight you with its bright yellow flowers in late summer. Prairie Zinnia is long lived and spreads slowly by reseeding itself. This plant has interesting needle-like foliage on trailing stems. It won't break dormancy until early summer arrives, so be patient. Zinnia is right at home with native cacti and xeric Penstemons.



# TURF & GRASSES



photo by Charles Mann

**CONVERT YOUR HIGH-WATER USE LAWN TO A BEAUTIFUL NATIVE GRASS LAWN LIKE THIS BUFFALO GRASS.**

**T**he lawn is the thirstiest part of the typical suburban yard. A Kentucky Bluegrass lawn needs more than 40 inches of water each year to keep it green and lush. But throughout New Mexico, our annual precipitation is about 12". That's why a Bluegrass lawn must be watered regularly—particularly during the hot summer months.

If you're fond of the lush look of green grass but want to cut your exterior water usage, consider converting your lawn to native grasses. Two different types of water-thrifty grasses are ideally suited to our climate—

Buffalograss and Blue Grama. Some homeowners have successfully used a mixture of the two varieties because Blue Grama fills in quickly and Buffalograss becomes dense over time.

In addition, there are many types of water-wise ornamental grasses that can add visual interest to your landscape. These ornamental grasses can be used in perennial flower beds and in place of woody shrubs to add texture to your landscape.

Kiss your old Kentucky Bluegrass goodbye and go native!



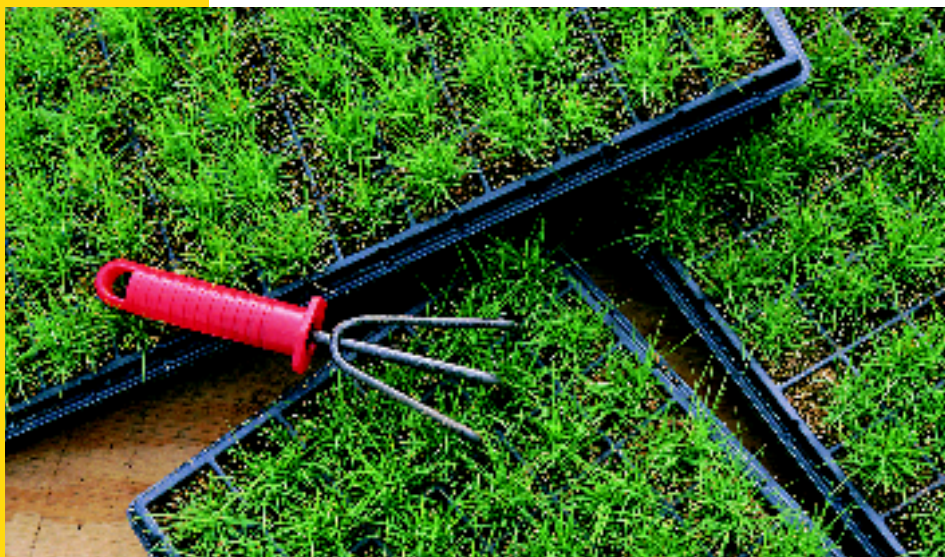
## HELPFUL HINTS

- Native grasses germinate best in warm weather. Once grass is up and growing, water deeply but less frequently.
- The first season it is planted, a native grass lawn should not be mowed or fertilized. This is especially true if weed competition was not eliminated before seeding.
- Fertilize lightly with a complete lawn fertilizer in the second year.

## GROW YOUR OWN!

**If you are slowly converting your lawn, you can create your own native grass nursery by cutting 2" plugs (down to root depth) and planting them 12 inches apart. Water them well for two to four weeks. Thereafter, you can cut back on the frequency and increase the duration of watering. Keep in mind that planting grass using plugs is more labor intensive and requires more weeding until the grass fills in.**

**Flats of Buffalo Grass Plugs make planting easy. A lawn planted with plugs on 12" centers will take about 3-4 months to fill in.**



**BUFFALOGRASS REQUIRES MINIMAL MOWING AND LITTLE OR NO FERTILIZATION**



**DISTINCTIVE EYELASH SEED HEADS OF GRAMA GRASS**



### **BOUTELOUA GRACILIS** **(Blue Grama Grass)**

 Full Sun  Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 4-12" tall

Blue Grama is another warm-season grass that thrives in New Mexico. Its thin pale-green blades give a Blue Grama lawn a pleasing, fine texture. Its distinctive seed heads, which appear in mid to late summer, resemble tiny purplish eyelashes.

Blue Grama thrives in hot microclimates, and it's tough enough to survive sub-zero winter weather. It establishes most quickly in well-drained soil. A dense lawn of Blue Grama will need watering only about once a week during the hottest summer months. Blue Grama establishes itself faster than Buffalograss, so the two species are often combined to quickly form a thick, drought-tolerant lawn.

### **BUCHLOE DACTYLOIDES (Buffalograss)**

 Full Sun  Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 3-8" tall

This native prairie grass is an excellent replacement for water-thirsty Kentucky Bluegrass. Buffalograss doesn't tolerate a lot of shade, but when grown in a sunny location it forms a durable turf able to withstand moderate foot traffic, pests, and diseases. It is a robust, sod-forming species that spreads quickly with vigorous runners, creating an inviting soft blue-green lawn. When dormant in late fall through spring it turns a soft beige color.

Buffalograss requires minimal mowing and little or no fertilization. It's a warm-season grower perfectly adapted to central New Mexico. To stay green in the hot summer months, this grass needs only two inches of water per month!

Buffalograss grows quickly. It can be planted using seed or "plugs" of starter plants. Seed should be sown in the spring or early summer; plugs can be planted in spring or in the fall, four to eight weeks before the first expected frost date. Once established, you'll enjoy a beautiful, low-maintenance lawn with drastically lower water bills for years to come.

Buffalo grass is not content on sandy soils. Use blue grama on sandy soils or mix buffalograss and blue grama.





## FESTUCA OVINA GLAUCA (Blue Fescue)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 12" tall, 12" wide

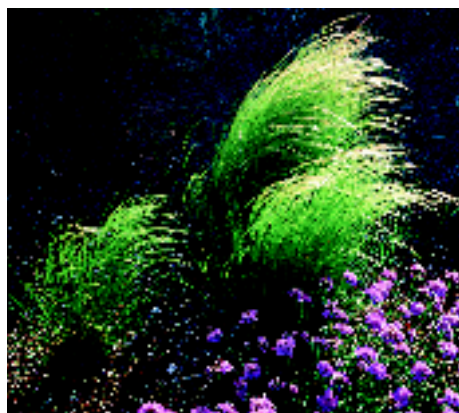
An easy-to-grow ornamental grass with a pleasing tufted shape, outstanding when used to border flower beds and walks. Blue Fescue is compact and has a bright steel-blue foliage. Shear off the seed heads after it finishes blooming in late summer. Divide the clumps in spring every few years to renew its vigor and help it keep its best color and shape.



## HELICTOTRICHON SEMPERVIRENS (Blue Avena Grass)

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide

This evergreen plant adds texture and color over the entire growing season. The stiff gray-blue leaves are very striking and provide the foundation for the ornamental 4-foot-tall flower spikes that shoot up and ripen to a soft brown by mid-summer. Cut back in April to encourage vigorous new growth.



## STIPA TENUIFOLIA (Silky Threadgrass)

☀ Full Sun 💧 Low Water  
**Mature Size:** 24" tall, 24" wide

Plant this ornamental grass where a gentle breeze will sway it as the late afternoon sun shines through from behind. Stipa grows well in all kinds of soils and is very water thrifty once established. Good in wild-flower gardens, this plant will readily reseed itself among its neighbors.

## MISCANTHUS SINENSIS (Maiden Hair Grass)

☀ Sun-Shade 💧 Medium Water  
**Mature Size:** 60" tall, 48" wide

The various cultivars of Maiden Hair Grass are used for their elegant foliage and showy flowering plumes. Graceful green leaf blades give rise to feathery copper flower plumes in late September or early October. Grows easily in compost-enriched garden soils, Miscanthus sinensis likes regular watering. Cut back in early spring to 15-18" to give the new foliage room to grow. A mature plant will re-grow to its full height that same season.



## ALBUQUERQUE PLANT LIST

The Albuquerque Plant List, which begins on the next page, includes 575 plants suited to Central New Mexico, but many are adaptable elsewhere in the state. Since your landscape is a long-term investment, we strongly recommend consulting additional references for more detailed information.

Some communities have landscaping ordinances and/or covenants. Before you design your landscape, investigate restrictions that may apply. Albuquerque residents should be aware of the following City Ordinances:

## WATER CONSERVATION LANDSCAPING AND WATER WASTE ORDINANCE

Applies to all building permits issued on or after October 1, 1995. Limits certain high water use plants to a maximum of 20 percent of the landscape area. (Call 924-3849 for more information).

## POLLEN CONTROL ORDINANCE

Prohibits Cupressus (cypress), Morus (mulberry) and Ulmus (elm). Limits Juniperus (juniper) to female plants only, except varieties not exceeding two feet high at maturity. Prohibits Populus, except Rio Grande Cottonwood, lanceleaf cottonwood and quaking aspen. (Call 768-2600 for more information).



Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
<b>DESERT ACCENTS</b>								
Agave americana	Century Plant	6'	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	
Agave chrysantha	Golden-flowered Agave	3'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	
Agave havardiana	Havard Agave	4'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	
Agave lechuguilla	Lechuguilla	1'	5'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	15	Low
Agave palmeri	Palmer's Agave	3'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	
Agave parryi / neomexicana	Parry's / Mescal Agave	2'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	12	Low
Agave scabra	Rough Agave	4'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	
Agave utahensis	Utah Agave	1'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	10	
Agave victoria-reginae	Queen Victoria Agave	1'	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	6	
Cylindropuntia clavata	Club / Dagger-spine Cholla	4"	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	12	Low
Cylindropuntia imbricata	Walkingstick Cholla	8"	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Cylindropuntia leptocaulis	Desert / Christmas / Pencil Cholla	6'	8"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Dasyliirion leiophyllum / texanum	Green / Texas Sotol	5'	5'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	20	
Dasyliirion wheeleri	Blue Sotol / Desert Spoon	5'	5'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	20	Low
Echinocereus spp.	Hedgehog Cactus	2'	3'	Evergreen	Sun	Low	15	Low
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	15'	10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Hesperaloe capanulata	Bell-flowered Hesperaloe	4'	5'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	15	Low
Hesperaloe funifera	Giant / Coahuilian Hesperaloe	6'	5'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	20	Low
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red/Yellow-flowering Yucca	3'	4'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	15	Low
Nolina matapensis	Tree Beargrass	10'	5'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	25	Low
Nolina microcarpa	Beargrass	5'	6'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	18	Low
Nolina nelsoni	Blue Nolina	15'	6'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	25	Low
Nolina texana	Beargrass	4'	5'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	18	Low
Opuntia ellisiana / cacanapa	Spineless Prickly Pear	4'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Opuntia engelmannii	Desert or Engelmann Prickly Pear	5'	8"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Opuntia macrocentra	Purple Prickly Pear	3'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Opuntia violacea	Santa Rita Prickly Pear	3'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Opuntia phaeacantha	Brownsipine Prickly Pear	3'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Opuntia hystricina	Porcupine Prickly Pear	1'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Opuntia polyacantha	Starvation Prickly Pear	1'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Yucca aloifolia	Spanish Dagger	6'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	30	Low
Yucca baccata	Datil / Banana Yucca	4'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca baileyi / harrimaniae	Bailey / Harriman Yucca	1'	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca brevifolia	Joshua Tree	15'	15'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	Low
Yucca decepiens	Mexican Tree Yucca	15'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca elata	Soaptree Yucca	20'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca faxoniana / carnerosana	Palm Yucca	15'	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca filamentosa	Adam's Needle Yucca	3'	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	25	Low
Yucca glauca	Soapweed	3'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca neomexicana	New Mexico Yucca	2'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca pendula / recuervifolia	Soft-leaf Yucca	5'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	25	Low
Yucca rigida	Blue Yucca	4'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca rostrata	Beaked Yucca	15'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca schidigera	Mojave Yucca	5'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca schottii	Mountain Yucca	5'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	25	Low
Yucca thomsoniana	Thompson Yucca	8"	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Yucca torreyi	Torrey Yucca	15'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
<b>FLOWERING BULBS</b>								
Crocus spp.	Crocus	6"	6"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Hyacinthus orientalis	Hyacinth	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Iris (rhizome-type)	Bearded Iris	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Iris spp. (bulb-type)	Bulb Irises	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Lycoris squamigera	Pink Amaryllis	18"	18"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Narcissus spp.	Daffodil	1'	1'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Tulipa spp.	Tulips	1'	8"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>								
Abronia sp.	Sand Verbena	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Achillea ageratifolia	Greek Yarrow	6"	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	4	Low
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	2'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Achillea taygetea	Moonshine Yarrow	2'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Aethionema cordifolium	Persian Rockcress	6"	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	4	Low
Agastache cana	Giant Hyssop	2'"	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Agastache rupestris	Sunset Hyssop	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock	5'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Alainopsis spathulata	Hardy Living Stones	1"	6"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	2	Low

(Italics indicate regulated for water conservation.  
Call 924-3849 for information)

(Bold face indicates regulated for pollen.  
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Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
Amsonia arenaria	Sand Stars	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Anacyclus depressus	Mat Daisy	6"	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	2	Low
Anemopsis californica	Yerba de Mansa	18"	18"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Antennaria rosea	Pussytoes	6"	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	4	Low
Anthemis tinctoria	Golden Marguerite	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Argemone squarrosa	Prickly Poppy	3'	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Low	8	Low
Armeria maritima	Thrift	1'	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Artemisia abrotanum	Southernwood	3'	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	12	Low
Artemisia frigida	Fringed Sage	18"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Artemisia ludoviciana	Prairie Sage	18"	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	16	Low
Artemisia pterocarya	Roman Wormwood	4'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	24	Low
Artemisia stelleriana	Beach Wormwood	1'	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterflyweed	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	16	Low
Aster novae-angliae	Aster	4'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Berlandiera lyrata	Chocolate Flower	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	3	Moderate
Callirhoe involucrata	Poppy Mallow/Winecups	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	8	Low
Calylophus species	Sundrops	1'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Campanula carpatica	Carpathian Harebells	8"	2'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Campanula rotundifolia	Harebells	18"	2'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Castilleja spp.	Indian Paintbrush	2'	1'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Centaurea cineraria	Dusty Miller	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	8	Low
Centaurea dealbata	Persian Cornflower	1'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	3'	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	12	Low
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-In-Summer	8"	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Dwarf Plumbago	1'	2'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	Medium	8	Low
Chasmatophyllum musculinum	Hardy Tiger Jaws	1"	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
Chrysanthemum maximum	Shasta Daisy	4'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Chrysanthemum x morifolium	Chrysanthemum	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Chrysopsis villosa	Golden Aster	18"	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Clarkia unguiculata	Clarkia, annual	3'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Colchicum autumnali	Autumn Crocus	6"	6"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Convolvulus cnoereum	Bush Morning Glory	1'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Cooperia drummondii	Rain Lily	10"	10"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	2	Low
Consolida ambigua	Larkspur, annual	5'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Coreopsis lanceolata	Coreopsis	3'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Coreopsis verticillata	Threadleaf Coreopsis	24"	24"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	1'	1'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Dalea frutescens	Black Dalea	2'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	Low
Dalea versicolor	Mountain Dalea	3'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	Low
Datura meteloides	Sacred Datura	2'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	24	Low
Delosperma aberdeense	Tufted Iceplant	1"	8"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
Delosperma cooperi	Purple Iceplant	6"	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	6	Low
Delosperma nubigenum	Yellow Iceplant	3"	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	6	Low
Delosperma sphaalmantoides	Tufted Iceplant	1"	8"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William, biennial	20"	20"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Dianthus deltoides	Maiden Pink	1'	1'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Dicentra spectabilis	Bleeding Heart	2'	2'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Dictamnus spp.	Gas Plant	4'	4'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	20	Low
Dimorphotheca sinuata	African Daisy	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Duchesnea indica	Mock Strawberry	8"	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	10	Low
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	5'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Echinops species	Globe Thistle	4'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Erigeron spp.	Fleabane Daisy	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulphur Flower	1'	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Erysimum hieraciifolium	Siberian Wallflower	18"	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Erysimum linifolium	Wallflower Bowles' Mauve	2'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	12	Low
Euphorbia spp.	Spurge or Euphorbia	varies	varies	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	8	Low
Gaillardia x grandiflora	Gaillardia	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Gaura lindheimeri	Gaura	4'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Geum ciliatum	Prairie Smoke	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Geranium macrorrhizum	Geranium	4"	18"	Deciduous	Shade/sun	Medium	6	Low
Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's Breath	3'	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	15	Low
Gypsophila repens	Creeping Baby's Breath	4"	1'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Helianthemum spp.	Sunrose	6"	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Helianthus annuus	Sunflower	varies	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	0	Low
Helianthus maximilliana	Maximillian Sunflower	6'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Hemerocallis hybrids	Daylilies	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	15	Low
Heuchera sanguinea	Coral Bells	2'	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Hosta spp.	Plantain Lily	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Hymenoxys acaulis	Angelita Daisy	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	2	Low
Hymenoxys argentea	Perky Sue	1'	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
Hypericum calycinum	St. Johnswort	1'	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low

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# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
Iberis sempervirens	Candytuft	1'	18"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium+	6	Low
Ipomoea leptophylla	Bush Morning Glory	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	20	Low
Kniphofia uvaria	Red Hot Poker	5'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	Low
Lamium maculatum	Spotted Nettle	6"	6"	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Liatris punctata	Gayfeather	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	Low
Liatris scariosa	Tall Gayfeather	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Linaria spp.	Butter and Eggs / Baby Snapdragon	18"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Linum perenne	Blue Flax	18"	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Liriope spp.	Lily turf	9"	9"	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium+	2	Low
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	4'	4'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Lobelia laxiflora	Red Lobelia	10"	10"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Lupinus argenteus	Silverstem Lupine	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Lupinus hybrids	Lupine	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Lupinus texensis	Texas Bluebonnet	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Marrubium rotundifolia	Roundleaf Horehound	8"	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Melampodium leucanthum	Blackfoot Daisy	1'	16"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Mirabilis jalapa	Four-O'Clock	4'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Mirabilis multiflora	Giant Four O'Clock	2'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	Low
Monarda spp.	"Beebalm, Lemon Mint"	varies	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Nepeta mussini syn faassenii	Catmint	8"	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Nierembergia hippomanica 'Violacea'	Cup Flower	8"	8"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican Evening Primrose	1'	5'	Semi-Ever	Full Sun	Low+	25	Low
Oenothera caespitosa	White Evening Primrose	1'	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Oenothera hookerii	Evening Primrose	2'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	25	Low
Oenothera missouriensis	Yellow Evening Primrose	1'	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Oenothera pallida	Pale Evening Primrose	18"	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Osteospermum baberiae	Hardy African Daisy	4"	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Paeonia lactiflora	Peony	2'	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium+	15	Low
Papaver nudicaule	Iceland Poppy	18"	18"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Papaver orientale	Oriental Poppy	3'	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	15	Low
Penstemon spp.	Penstemon or Beardtongue	varies	varies	Semi-Ever	Sun/shade	Low+	5	Low
Penstemon ambiguus	Bush Penstemon	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Penstemon angustifolius	Narrowleaf Penstemon	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	4	Low
Penstemon barbatus	Scarlet Bugler Penstemon	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	4	Low
Penstemon cardinalis	Cardinal Penstemon	30"	30"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	8	Low
Penstemon clutei	Sunset Penstemon	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Penstemon jamesii	Penstemon, James	10"	10"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	8	Low
Penstemon palmeri	Palmer Penstemon	5'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Penstemon pinifolius	Pineleaf Penstemon	1'	20"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	8	Low
Penstemon pseudospectabilis	Desert Beardtongue	3'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	4	Low
Penstemon secundiflorus	Sidebells	1'	8"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mtn Penstemon	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage	5"	5"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	25	Low
Petalostemon purpureum	Prairieclover	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	Low
Phlomis fruticosa	Jerusalem Sage	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Phlox paniculata	Summer Phlox	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Phlox subulata	Creeping Phlox	6"	6"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Phyla nodiflora	Creeping Lippia	3"	3"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	4	Low
Physalis lobata	Purple Groundcherry	6"	6"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	4	Low
Potentilla tabernaemontani	Spring Cinquefoil	6"	18"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	6	Low
Psilostrophe tagetina	Paperflower	16"	16"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	18"	18"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Ratibida columnifera	Coneflower	32"	32"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	Low
Rudbeckia fulgida	Goldsturm Rudbeckia	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Rudbeckia laciniata	Golden glow	7"	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Ruschia hamata	Trailing Iceplant	5"	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Ruschia pulvinaris	Shrubby Iceplant	3"	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	4	Low
Ruta graveolens	Rue	3'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Salvia azurea grandiflora	Pitcher Sage	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Salvia chamaedryoides	Mexican Blue or Chihuahuan Sage	1'	3'	Semi-Ever	Full Sun	Low+	8	Low
Salvia officinalis	Garden Sage	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Saponaria ocymoides	Soapwort	9"	18"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Scabiosa caucasica	Pincushion Flower	2'	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Sedum spp.	Stonecrop	varies	varies	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Sedum spectabile	Stonecrop	2'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	25	Low
Sedum telephium	Autumn Joy Sedum	2'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	6	Low
Sempervivum tectorum	Hen and Chicks	6"	6"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Senecio longiflora	Silver Groundsel	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Solidago hybrids	Goldenrod	3'	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	15	Low
Sphaeralcea spp.	Globemallow	20"	20"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Stachys byzantina	Woolly Lamb's Ear	1'	18"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	6	Low
Tagetes erecta	African Marigold, annual	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low

*(Italics indicate regulated for water conservation.  
Call 924-3849 for information)*



**(Bold face indicates regulated for pollen.  
Call 768-2600 for information)**



Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
Tagetes lucida	Licorice Mint Marigold	18"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	6	Low
Tagetes patula	French Marigold, annual	18"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Talinum calycinum	Flame Flower	8"	8"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Low	2	Low
Tanacetum densum-amani	Partridge Feather	1'	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	2	Low
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	3'	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	15	Low
Thelesperma ambigua	Rayed or Threadleaf Cota	32"	32"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Thymus spp.	Thyme	varies	varies	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	5	Low
Verbena spp.	Verbena	varies	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	10	Low
Verbena bipinnatifida	Fern Verbena	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Verbena rigida	Sandpaper Verbena	8"	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Verbena wrightii	Western Vervain	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
Verbena x hybrida	Garden Verbena	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Veronica spp.	Speedwell	varies	varies	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	6	Low
Veronica incana	Silver Speedwell	18"	18"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	6	Low
Veronica liwanensis	Turkish Speedwell	3"	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	6	Low
Veronica pectinata	Wooly Speedwell	3"	18"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	10	Low
Veronica spicata	Veronica	3"	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Viola cornuta	Tufted Violet	1'	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	8"	8"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Viola x wittrockiana	Pansy, annual	9"	9"	Evergreen	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Wyethia scabra	Desert Mule's Ear	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	Low
Zauschneria californica	Hummingbird Plant	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Zephyranthes candida	Rain Lily	8"	8"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Zephyranthes sulphurea	Rain Lily	8"	8"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Zinnia acerosa	White Desert Zinnia	6"	10"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
Zinnia grandiflora	Desert Zinnia	8"	16"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	2	Low
<b>GRASSES, TURF</b>								
<i>Agrostis</i> spp.	<i>Bentgrass</i>	<i>mowed</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Evergreen</i>	<i>Full Sun</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>0</i>	
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	varies	N/A	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	1	Moderate
Buchloe dactyloides	Buffalograss	mowed	N/A	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	1	
Cynodon dactylon	Bermudagrass	mowed	N/A	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	1	Low
<i>Festuca elatior</i> & all <i>Festuca</i>	<i>Turf Tall Fescue</i>	<i>mowed</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Evergreen</i>	<i>Sun/shade</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Festuca ovina</i> except ' <i>Glauca</i> '	<i>Sheep's Fescue</i>	<i>mowed</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Evergreen</i>	<i>Sun/shade</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Lolium perenne</i> & all <i>Lolium</i>	<i>Ryegrass, perennial</i>	<i>mowed</i>	<i>12"</i>	<i>Evergreen</i>	<i>Sun/shade</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>0</i>	
<i>Poa pratensis</i> & all <i>Poa</i>	<i>Kentucky Bluegrass</i>	<i>mowed</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Evergreen</i>	<i>Sun/shade</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Low</i>
Zoysia spp.	Zoysia grass	mowed	N/A	Deciduous	Full sun	Medium	1	
<b>GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL</b>								
Agropyron smithii	Western Wheatgrass	24"	24"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	6	
Arundo donax	Carrizo Cane	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats Grama	30"	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	4	Moderate
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	12'	9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	Low
Eragrostis tricolor	Sand Lovegrass	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Erianthus ravennae	Ravenna Grass	12'	9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	Low
Festuca ovina glauca	Blue Fescue	1'	1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Avena Grass	2'	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Hilaria jamesii	Galleta	14"	14"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Miscanthus spp.	Maiden Grass	5'	5'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium+	20	Low
Muhlenbergia capillaris	Gulf Muhly	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Muhlenbergia lindheimerii	Lindheimer Muhly	5'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	Low
Muhlenbergia porteri	Bush Muhly	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer Grass	4'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Muhlenbergia rigida	Purple Muhly	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	Low
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondo grass	6"	6"	Evergreen	Shade/Sun	Medium+	2	Low
Oryzopsis hymenoides	Indian Ricegrass	18"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Hardy Fountain Grass	30"	30"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	Low
Pennisetum villosum	Dwarf Feathertop	24"	24"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Phyllostachys aurea	Golden bamboo	15'	15'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium+	24	Low
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	Low
Sporobolus cryptandrus	Sand Dropseed	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Sporobolus airoides	Alkali Sacaton	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	Low
Sporobolus wrightii	Giant Sacaton	5'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Stipa tenuissima	Threadgrass	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	8	Low
<b>GROUNDCOVERS</b>								
Anacyclus depressus	Mat Daisy	6"	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	2	Low
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick	9"	2'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium	8	Low

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# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
Artemisia frigida	Fringed Sage	18"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Baccharis pilularis	Dwarf Coyotebush	18"	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	15	Low
Baccharis X 'Centennial'	Centennial Broom	3'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	Low
Baccharis X 'Starns'	Thompson Broom	2'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	Low
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-In-Summer	8"	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	12	Low
Chamaemelum nobilis	Chamomile	6"	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	2	Low
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western Virginsbower	18'	18'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	16	Low
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	1'	1'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster	1'	9'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Cotoneaster salicifolius 'Repens'	Willowleaf Cotoneaster	1'	9'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Cytisus decumbens	Creeping Broom	8"	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	15	Low
Delosperma cooperi	Purple Iceplant	6"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Delosperma nubigenum	Yellow Iceplant	3"	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
<b>Dichondra spp.</b>	<b>Dichondra</b>	<b>2"</b>	<b>2"</b>	<b>Deciduous</b>	<b>Sun/Shade</b>	<b>High*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Low</b>
Duchesnea indica	Mock Strawberry	8"	2'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulphur Flower	1'	18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Euonymus fortunei 'Coloratus'	Purpleleaf Wintercreeper	1'	4'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium+	15	Low
Euphorbia cyparissias	Cypress Spurge	1'	1'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Euphorbia epithymoides	Cushion Spurge	1'	18"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	6	Low
Euphorbia rigida	Spurge	2'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	8	Low
Galium odoratum	Sweet Woodruff	6"	1'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
<b>Juniperus chinensis</b>	<b>"Juniper, groundcover"</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High*</b>
<b>Juniperus horizontalis</b>	<b>"Juniper, groundcover"</b>	<b>1'</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High*</b>
<b>Juniperus sabina</b>	<b>"Juniper, groundcover"</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High*</b>
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia	1'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Paxistima myrsinites	Oregon Boxwood	2'	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Penstemon caespitosus	Mat Penstemon	4"	1'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostrata'	Creeping Rosemary	2'	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	30	Low
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Gray Lavender Cotton	2'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Santolina virens	Green Lavender Cotton	2'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	20	Low
Saponaria ocyroides	Soapwort	9"	18"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	20	Low
Sedum spp.	Stonecrop	2'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	8	Low
Sedum spurium	Dragon's Blood Sedum	6"	15"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	6	Low
Sedum spurium	Stonecrop	4"	8"	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low	6	Low
Sempervivum tectorum	Hen and Chicks	6"	6"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	2	Low
Teucrium aronianum	Greek Germander	9"	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	6	Low
Teucrium chamaedrys	Trailing Germander	1'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Thymus spp.	Thyme	1'	2'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	8	Low
Trifolium spp.	Clover	8"	8"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High*	0	Low
Verbena peruviana	Verbena	9"	18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	6	Low
Veronica prostrata	Harebell Veronica	8"	1'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	2	Low
Vinca major	Giant Periwinkle	1'	4'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium+	20	Low
Vinca minor	Periwinkle	9"	2'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium+	20	Low
Zinnia grandiflora	Desert Zinnia	8"	8"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	2	Low
<b>SHRUBS, DECIDUOUS</b>								
Acacia constricta	Whitethorn Acacia	10'	10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	50	Low
Aloysia wrightii	Mexican Oregano or Beebrush	5'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Amorpha cana	Dwarf Leadplant	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	Low
Amorpha canescens	Leadplant	2'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	16	Low
Amorpha fruticosa	False Indigo	10'	10'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Anisacanthus quadrifidus var wrightii	Flame Anisacanthus	3'	4'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Low+	18	Low
Anisacanthus thurberi	Desert Honeysuckle	5'	4'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Low+	18	Low
Arundo donax	Carrizo Cane	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	4'	4'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	18	Moderate
Berberis thunbergii 'Atropur. Nana'	Crimson Pigmy Barberry	2'	2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	8	Moderate
Berberis thunbergii Atropurpurea	Redleaf Barberry	4'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	18	Moderate
Buddleia davidii nanhoensis	Dwarf Butterfly Bush	5"	5"	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	20	Low
Buddleia marrubifolia	Wooly Butterfly Bush	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Caesalpinia gilliesii	Yellow Bird of Paradise	10'	10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	50	Low
Caragana spp.	Peashrub	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Caryopteris x clandonensis	Blue Mist Spirea	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	32	Low
Ceanothus spp.	Wild Lilac or Deerbrush	varies	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Cercocarpus montanus	True Mountain Mahogany	10'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	Low
Chaenomeles japonica	Flowering Quince	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	Low
Chamaebatiaria millefolium	Fernbush	5'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	20	Low
Chrysactinia mexicana	Damianita	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	8	Low
Chrysothamnus nauseosus	Chamisa, Rabbitbrush	5'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	32	Low
Cornus alba	Tartarian Dogwood	10'	10'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Cornus stolonifera	Redtwig Dogwood	7'	7'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster	4'	8'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	18	Low
Cotoneaster divaricatus	Spreading Cotoneaster	4'	8'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	18	Low
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster	2'	9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	18	Low
Dalea formosa	Feather Dalea	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	Low
Dyssodia acerosa	Wild Marigold	1'	1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	5	Low
Euonymus alata Compacta	Dwarf Burning Bush	6'	6'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Fendlera rupicola	Cliff Fendlerbush	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Forsythia intermedia	Forsythia	10'	10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	Low
Genista tinctoria	Summer Broom	2'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	10'	10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	Low
Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea Buckthorn	30'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Holodiscus dumosus	Rock Spirea	6'	6'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	20	Low
Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	4'	12'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	Low
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beauty Bush	10'	10'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	32	Low
Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei	Crape Myrtle, "Pecos, Zuni"	15'	15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	35	Low
Leucophyllum frutes.	Green Cloud Ceniza	3'	4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	8'	6'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium+	32	Low
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle	5'	5'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	35	Low
Lonicera tartarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle	6'	6'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Parryella filifolia	Dunebroom	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	20	Low
Philadelphus cultivars	Mock Orange	10'	10'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	25	Low
Philadelphus microphyllus	Littleleaf Mock Orange	6'	6'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	20	Low
Potentilla fruticosa	Shrubby Cinquefoil	3'	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium+	18	Low
Prunus besseyi	Western Sand Cherry	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	25	Low
Prunus tomentosa	Nanking Cherry	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Prunus X cistena	Purpleleaf Plum Bush	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	Low
Psoralea scoparius	Broom Dalea	3'	5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	20	Low
Punica spp.	Pomegranate	8'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	36	Low
Rhamnus frangula Columnaris	Tallhedge Buckthorn	10'	10'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Rhus glabra var. cismontana	Cutleaf Sumac	3'	3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	24	Low
Rhus microphylla	Littleleaf Sumac	8'	9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Rhus trilobata	Three-leaf Sumac	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Rhus trilobata Prostrata	Prostrate Sumac	2'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Ribes aureum	Golden Currant	6'	6'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Rosa foetida	Austrian Copper Rose	10'	10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	Low
Rosa rugosa	Species Rugosa Roses	8'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	Low
Rosa spp.	Tea, Floribunda, Grandiflora	8'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	Low
Rosa woodsii	Woods' Rose	6'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	70	Low
Salvia greggii	Autumn or Cherry Sage	2'	3'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	18	Low
Sarcobatus vermiculatus	Greasewood	8'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	32	Low
Shepherdia argentea	Silver Buffaloberry	15'	10'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium+	50	Low
Spiraea spp.	Spirea	varies	varies	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	Low
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry	6'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	Low
Syringa spp.	Lilac	8'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	Low
Syringa laciniata	Cutleaf Persian Lilac	8'	6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	Low
Syringa patula	Korean Lilac	6'	6'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	30	Low
Syringa persica	Persian lilac	8'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	Low
Syringa rothomagensis	Chinese Lilac	8'	8'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	60	Low
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	15'	15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	60	Low
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	varies	varies	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Weigela florida	Weigela	10'	10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low

## SHRUBS, EVERGREEN

Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	7'	7'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium+	24	Low
Arctostaphylos pungens	Pointleaf Manzanita	3'	6'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	25	Low
Artemisia cana	Silver Sage	3'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Artemisia filifolia	Sand Sage	4'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	Low
Artemisia X Powis Castle	Powis Castle Sage	2'	5'	Semi-Ever.	Sun/shade	Low+	18	Low
Artemisia tridentata	Big Sage	4'	4'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	18	Low
Atriplex canescens	Fourwing Saltbush	6'	8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	50	Low
Atriplex confertifolia	Shadscale	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	12	Low
Baccharis salicina	Broom Baccharis	8'	8'	Semi-Ever.	Full Sun	Medium	40	Low
Baccharis sarothroides	Desert Broom	10'	10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Berberis gladwynensis	William Penn Barberry	6'	6'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium+	18	Moderate
Berberis haematocarpa	Algerita	8'	10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	50	Moderate
Berberis julianae	Wintergreen Barberry	5'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	18	Low
Berberis mentorensis	Mentor Barberry	7'	7'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	32	Moderate
Buxus spp.	Boxwood	4'	4'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	12	Low

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# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
Cercocarpus ledifolius	Curl-leaf Mtn. Mahogany	15'	15'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Cercocarpus breviflorus	Hairy Mountain Mahogany	15'	15'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Cistus spp.	Rockrose	5'	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	Low
Cotoneaster buxifolius	Grayleaf Cotoneaster	2'	9'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	18	Low
Cotoneaster congestus	Pyrenees Cotoneaster	3'	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	18	Low
Cotoneaster lacteus	Parney or Clusterberry Cotoneaster	8'	12'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Cotoneaster salicifolius	Willowleaf Cotoneaster	6'	10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Cowania mexicana	Cliffrose	8'	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	50	Low
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom	4'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	18	Low
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	10'	10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Ephedra spp.	Mormon Tea	3'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	18	Low
Ericameria laricifolia	Turpentine Bush	3'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Euonymus japonica	Japanese Euonymus	8'	8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	40	Low
Euonymus kiautschovia	Manhattan Euonymus	6'	6'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	30	Low
Eurotia lanata	Winterfat	3'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	12	Low
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache Plume	6'	7'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Fremontedendron californicum	Flannel Bush	10'	10'	Evergreen	Sun	Low	50	Unknown
Garrya wrightii	Wright's Silk Tassel	5'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	Low
Genista hispanica	Spanish Broom	4'	4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	18	Low
Helichrysum angustifolium	Curry Plant	2'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	8	Low
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	8'	8'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium+	40	Low
Ilex altaclarensis 'Wilsonii'	Wilson Holly	10'	10'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium+	50	Low
<b>Juniperus chinensis</b>	<b>Juniper, shrub varieties</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Juniperus sabina</b>	<b>Juniper, shrub varieties</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Juniperus squamata</b>	<b>Juniper, shrub varieties</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Juniperus virginiana</b>	<b>Juniper, shrub varieties</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
Larrea tridentata	Creosote Bush	6'	8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender	3'	3'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	12	Low
Lavendula stoechas	Spanish Lavender	3'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	12	Low
Leucophyllum frutescens	Texas Ranger or Ceniza	6'	6'	Semi-Ever.	Full Sun	Low+	20	Low
L. frutescens 'Compactum'	Compact Ceniza	3'	4'	Semi-Ever.	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Leucophyllum langmaniae	Rio Bravo Rainsage	4'	4'	Semi-Ever.	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Leucophyllum zygophyllum	Cimarron Rainsage	4'	4'	Semi-Ever.	Full Sun	Low+	18	Low
Ligustrum japonicum	Waxleaf Privet	8'	8'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	High	25	Low
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape Holly	6'	6'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium	30	Low
Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'	Compact Oregon Grape	2'	3'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium	20	Low
Nandina domestica cultivars	Heavenly Bamboo	8'	5'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium+	10	Low
Parthenium incanum	Mariola	2'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	16	Low
Photinia fraseri	Red Tip Photinia	8'	8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Photinia serrulata	Chinese Photinia	10'	10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Picea conica	Alberta Spruce	7'	3'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium	12	Low
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Cherry Laurel	10'	10'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Purshia tridentata	Antelope Bitterbush	10'	8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	40	Low
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn	10'	10'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Raphiolepis indica	India Hawthorn	3'	4'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	30	Low
Rhamnus californica var. ursina	Coffeeberry	6'	8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	32	Low
Rhododendron spp.	Rhododendron, Azalea	3'	3'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Rhus ovata	Sugarbush	10'	10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Rhus virens / choriophylla	Evergreen Sumac	8'	8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	40	Low
Rosmarinus officinalis	Upright Rosemary	6'	6'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	30	Low
Sabal minor	Dwarf Sabal Palm	3'	3'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium+	25	Low
Salvia dorrii	Desert Sage	2'	3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	Low
Salvia lavandulifolia	Lavender Sage	2'	2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	12	Low
Spartium junceum	Spanish Broom	10'	10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Vauquelinia spp.	Rosewood	15'	8'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	50	Low
Virburnum X burkwoodii	Burkwood Viburnum	5'	5'	Evergreen	Shade/Sun	High	0	Low

## TREES, DECIDUOUS

Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Acer grandidentatum	Bigtooth Maple	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	20'	20'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	Medium+	50	Moderate
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	50'	50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Moderate
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	40'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Acer truncatum	Shantung Maple	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Albizia julibrissin Rosea	Mimosa	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Amelanchier utahensis	Serviceberry	12'	12'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Carya illinoensis	Pecan	40'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
Catalpa speciosa	Catalpa	40'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry	40'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Celtis reticulata	Netleaf / Canyon Hackberry	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low

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<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Approx. Height</b>	<b>Approx. Spread</b>	<b>Deciduous/ Evergreen</b>	<b>Light Exposure</b>	<b>Water Use</b>	<b>Rebate Allowance</b>	<b>Allergenic Potential</b>
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	30'	30'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	0	Low
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Cercis reniformis	Oklahoma Redbud	25'	25'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	20'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Chilopsis X Catalpa	Chitalpa	30'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry	25'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Cotinus coggygria	Smoketree	30'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Crataegus crus-galli Inermis	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	20'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Crataegus laevigata	English Hawthorn	20'	20'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn	25'	25'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium+	0	Low
Crataegus lavellei	Carrier Hawthorne	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Crataegus monogyna	Single-seed Hawthorne	30'	8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Crateagus ambigua	Hawthorne, Russian	20'	20'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Eleagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive	40'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Forestiera neomexicana	New Mexico Olive	15'	15'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Fraxinus cuspidata	Fragrant Ash	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	High
Fraxinus oxycarpa	Raywood Ash	35'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	High
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	60'	60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	High
Fraxinus texana	Texas Ash	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	High
Fraxinus velutina	Arizona and Modesto Ash	40'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	High
Fruit trees	Fruit trees	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	80'	80'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Gymnocladus dioica	Kentucky Coffee Tree	50'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Juglans spp.	Walnut	varies	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
Juglans major	Arizona Walnut	50'	50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
Juglans microcarpa	Little Walnut	30'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
Juglans regia	English Walnut	60'	60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
Juglans regia 'Carpathian'	Carpathian Walnut	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Leucaena retusa	Goldenball Leadtree	15'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	45'	45'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Maclura pomifera	Osage Orange	45'	45'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer Magnolia	20'	20'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Malus cultivars	Crabapple	varies	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	50	Low
Melia azedarach	Chinaberry	30'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood	60'	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Paulownia tomentosa	Empress tree	40'	40'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Pistachia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	60'	60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Platanus acerfolia	London Plane Tree	70'	50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	High
Platanus wrightii	Arizona Sycamore	60'	70'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	High
Populus acuminata	Mountain/Lanceleaf Cottonwood	50'	50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	High
Populus deltoides var. wislizenii	Valley Cottonwood	50'	60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	High
Populus fremontii	Western Cottonwood	70'	60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	High
Prosopis glandulosa	Honey Mesquite	25'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Prosopis pubescens	Screwbean Mesquite	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Prosopis torreyana	Western Honey Mesquite	18'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	50	Low
Prosopis velutina	Velvet Mesquite	20'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Prunus americana	American Plum	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Prunus cerastifera	Purpleleaf Plum	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Ptelea trifoliata	Hoptree	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pyrus calleryana	Ornamental Pear	25'	15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Quercus gambelii	Gambel Oak	25'	25'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	40'	25'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium+	50	Moderate
Quercus gravesii	Chisos Red Oak	25'	25'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak	60'	70'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus muhlenbergii	Chinquapin Oak	40'	40'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus robur	English Oak	50'	50'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak	60'	60'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Rhus lanceolata	Prairie Flameleaf Sumac	25'	25'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Robinia neomexicana	New Mexico Locust	25'	15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	60'	50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Robinia x ambigua	Idaho Locust	40'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Sambucus mexicana	Mexican Elder	20'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Sapindus drummondii	Western Soapberry	30'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Sophora japonica (Staphnolobium)	Japanese Pagoda Tree	35'	35'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Sorbus aucuparia	European Mountain Ash	20'	20'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	60'	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Unknown
Taxodium mucronatum	Montezuma Cypress	60'	60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Unknown

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# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Height	Approx. Spread	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Allergenic Potential
Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	40'	30'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
<b>Ulmus crassifolia</b>	<b>Cedar Elm</b>	<b>40'</b>	<b>40'</b>	<b>Deciduous</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Prohibited</b>
<b>Ulmus parvifolia</b>	<b>Lacebark Elm</b>	<b>40'</b>	<b>40'</b>	<b>Deciduous</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Prohibited</b>
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	20'	20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Zizyphus jujuba	Jujube or Chinese Date	25'	25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
<b>TREES, EVERGREEN</b>								
Abies concolor	White Fir	50'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	High	0	Low
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	75'	50'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Moderate
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	80'	60'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Moderate
Cedrus libani	Cedar of Lebanon	80'	50'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Moderate
Cercocarpus ledifolius	Curl leaf Mtn. Mahogany	12'	6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	60'	35'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
<b>Cupressus arizonica</b>	<b>Arizona Cypress</b>	<b>70'</b>	<b>50'</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Prohibited</b>
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly	15'	15'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	50	Low
<b>Juniperus chinensis</b>	<b>Juniper, tree varieties</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Juniperus deppeana</b>	<b>Alligator Juniper</b>	<b>60'</b>	<b>40'</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Juniperus monosperma</b>	<b>Oneseed Juniper</b>	<b>15'</b>	<b>15'</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Juniperus scopulorum</b>	<b>Juniper, Rocky Mtn.</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Juniperus virginiana</b>	<b>Juniper, tree varieties</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>varies</b>	<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>Full Sun</b>	<b>Low+</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>High</b>
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	30'	30'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium+	50	Low
Picea abies	Norway spruce	50'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Picea engelmanni	Engelman spruce	50'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Low
Picea pungens	Blue Spruce	50'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	50	Moderate
Pinus aristata	Bristlecone Pine	30'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus edulis	Pinon Pine	30'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus eldarica	Afghan pine	40'	18'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine	30'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine	35'	25'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus pinea	Italian Stone Pine	60'	50'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine	40'	0'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus strobiformis	Southwestern White or Border Pine	30'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine	45'	25'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Poncirus trifoliata	Trifoliolate Orange	15'	5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	50'	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus emoryi	Emory Oak	35'	45'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus fusiformis	Escarpment Live Oak	25'	30'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus grisea	Gray Oak	30'	30'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	50	Moderate
Quercus oblongifolia/engelmannii	Mexican Blue/Mesa Oak	25'	30'	Semi-Ever	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Quercus suber	Cork Oak	30'	30'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Low+	50	Moderate
Quercus turbinella	Desert or Shrub Live Oak	18'	20'	Semi-Ever.	Sun/shade	Low+	50	Moderate
Quercus virginiana	Southern Live Oak	35'	40'	Semi-Ever.	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Moderate
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	50'	30'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia	75'	30'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Unknown
Taxus species	Yew	varies	varies	Evergreen	Shade/sun	High	0	Low
Thuja or Platycladus species	Arborvitae	varies	varies	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Trachycarpus fortunei / wagnerianus	Windmill Palm	15'	4'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
<b>VINES</b>								
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Vine	climbing	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Clematis hybrids	Clematis	climbing	10'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western Virginsbower	climbing	15'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	20	Low
Clematis tangutica	Golden Lanterns	climbing	15'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	High	0	Low
Euonymus fortunei colorata	Purpleleaf Wintercreeper	climbing	6'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium+	30	Low
Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina Jessamine	climbing	10'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Hedera helix	English Ivy	climbing	5'	Evergreen	Shade/sun	Medium	50	Low
Lonicera japonica 'Purpurea'	Purple leaf Honeysuckle	climbing	12'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Lonicera japonica Halliana	Hall's Honeysuckle	climbing	12'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Lonicera sempervirens	Coral Honeysuckle	climbing	8'	Evergreen	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Parthenocissus inserta	Woodbine	climbing	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	climbing	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston Ivy	climbing	40'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low
Periploca graeca	Silkvine	climbing	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Polygonum aubertii	Silver Lacevine	climbing	40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	50	Low
Rosa banksiae	Rose Lady Banks	climbing	20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Vitis labrusca	American grape	climbing	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Vitis vinifera	European grape	climbing	30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	50	Low
Wisteria spp.	Wisteria	climbing	20'	Deciduous	Sun/shade	Medium	50	Low

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# THE XERIC CITY



**D**uring the summer months, nearly two-thirds of the water consumed in some of our cities is applied to landscaping . . . IN THE DESERT! About one-half of that water evaporates or is wasted. In Albuquerque, for example, that amounts to approximately 13 billion gallons per year—equivalent to the entire amount the city consumed in 1968!

Bluegrass lawns consume more than four times the water Mother Nature provides via rainfall. In arid climates such as ours, where prolonged droughts are common, excessive water use for nonessential purposes can threaten water supplies for future generations.

That's why we're actively transforming our New Mexico cityscapes, so that they are in tune with our arid environment. In Albuquerque, you too can make the transformation to a vibrant, colorful, low water-use and low-maintenance Xeriscape and receive up to a \$500 rebate on your water bill. Non-residential accounts are eligible for up to \$700. Call 768-3655 for more information on how you may qualify.

Make no mistake about it—Xeriscaping is not about rocks and cacti. It's about colorful, diverse plants that thrive in arid climates and need very little supplemental water.

Start your journey toward the Xeric City today. It's just down the adobe brick road. This manual can show you the way.



Water Conservation Office  
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