

# Xeriscaping

The Complete How-To Guide

## Inside:

- Water-wise Southwestern landscapes
- Planning and planting tips
- Best trees and shrubs for your area
- Comprehensive plant list
- Rebate information for Water Authority customers

**ALL-NEW REGIONAL EDITION**  
brought to you by the  
Albuquerque Bernalillo County  
Water Utility Authority







XERISCAPING BASICS .....	1-7
Tips on Drip .....	5
8 Steps to a Healthy Xeric Plant ....	6-7
RAINWATER HARVESTING .....	8-9
TREES .....	10-14
VINES .....	14-15
SHRUBS .....	16-19
FLOWERING PLANTS .....	20-27
DESERT AGENTS .....	28-31
GROUNDCOVER .....	32-34
GRASSES .....	35-37
PLANT LISTINGS .....	38-47
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	48

# Introduction

**The Complete How-To Guide to Xeriscaping** is published by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority and provided by agencies in our region to help people make smart, water-efficient landscape decisions and choose plants that are appropriate to our arid climate.

A comprehensive list of plants that grow well in the region is provided at back of the book. This list provides basic information about each plant, and the plant's rebate allowance, where applicable. Photos and more detailed descriptions of featured plants from the list are provided in the front and middle portion of the book, along with tips on layout and design, planting, soil preparation, mulching, drip irrigation and more.



If you are a customer of the Water Authority, you may qualify for a rebate by replacing turf with xeriscape. All plans must be preapproved, so call 768-3655 for more information and an application before you get started on your xeriscape project.

# Why Xeriscape?

## *It's Beautiful and Saves Water and Money*

In hot dry climates like ours, gardening is an extreme sport and xeriscape is the game-changer. Not only does it save water and money, but a well-designed xeriscape is easier to maintain because it works within a framework that is consistent with local ecology. So how does someone go from the scraped earth of new construction or the bluegrass of less water-savvy times, to a garden that is fragrant and colorful, with shaded, wind-buffered living spaces that use less water as well?

***There are a number of things to keep in mind:***

## Have a Plan

Before you move a shovelful of dirt or plant a single flower, have an overall plan for your xeriscape. As that great gardener Yogi Berra once noted, "If you don't know where you're going, you might end up someplace else." Look at your site from a perspective of what it has to offer and what you want it to provide.

- Areas already shaded by the walls of the building or existing trees might become additional patio space to take advantage of existing cool spots, or you may want to plant trees or vines to shade existing patios where summer sun makes them less usable because of the heat.
- Do you need a small lawn as a play space for young children, or is your water budget better invested in vegetable or flower gardening?
- Rainwater from the roof and large paved surfaces can be collected and/or diverted for plants to use. This important source of "free" water may also help determine the placement of large shade trees.
- Plant large shrubs with views, privacy screening and wind protection in mind.
- Consider the mature size of plants when you include them in your garden. Well-adapted plants will reach their maximum size fairly quickly. Over-planting wastes water and money.
- If you have limited time or energy to invest in gardening, the places where you spend the most time or that you can see through your windows may be the focal points for color and accent, while the rest of the landscape is planned for very low maintenance.



Whether you're an avid do-it-yourselfer and want to design and plant your own garden, or you use the services of a landscape design professional, the more you consider how you want to use space, how you want the space to look and feel, the more likely you'll develop a well-designed xeriscape that meets your needs and provides beautiful, water-wise outdoor living space for you and your family.





## Digging the Dirt

If you're planting a lawn, a vegetable garden or fruit trees, you may need to add generous amounts of compost to your soil before you plant so that the soil absorbs and holds water more efficiently. If you're landscaping with native and xeric plants, you probably don't need to add any organic matter to the soil as these plants prefer lean soils. For arid-adapted plants, usually all you'll need to do is loosen the soil well before you plant, and water deeply enough to encourage them to root extensively.



## Rethinking Our Lawns

New Mexico is the land of enchantment. The bluegrass state is Kentucky. People love our sunny skies and low humidity; bluegrass does not. How much thirsty lawn is appropriate here? Kentucky bluegrass

is a cool season grass that requires a minimum of 40 inches of rainfall a year to stay lush and green. Many cities in New Mexico average 8 inches or less precipitation annually. 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. The greatest value of cool season turf is its resilience as a play surface. Communities maintain public parks and playing fields with taxpayer dollars, and these cool amenities serve the citizens well. Homeowners generally don't need a soccer field of turf in their backyards, and no one needs a huge expanse of water-guzzling turf in their front yard where its main use is outdoor carpeting. There are hundreds of plants recommended for their medium and low water use in this guide including native grasses that can create a lush-looking green cover or gorgeous tapestry of color with less than half the water it takes to maintain a lawn.



## Low-Water-Use Plants

Choose native and low-water-use plants whenever possible. From the low desert of southern New Mexico to the foothills of the northern mountains, there is an amazing diversity of water-wise plants that we can use in our gardens. Whether you want to have year-round green, blazing flowers or a subtle blend of texture and color that changes through the seasons, there are well-adapted plants that can fill the space on a modest water budget. Grouping plants of like requirements also makes zoning irrigation easier and more efficient.



## Water Intelligently

Efficient irrigation saves water. When plants are grouped by their water needs, plants that need water more often in summer, such as vegetable gardens, fruit trees or turf, can be accommodated while desert natives with the lowest water needs can be watered less often or not at all once they are well-rooted.

- Choose lawn sprinklers that spray droplets, not high-pressure mist. They should have a low spray angle and be operated at the coolest, least windy times of day to minimize evaporative loss.
- Most other plants should be watered with low-flow or drip irrigation equipment, applying water only where plant roots can access it, and only as often and as deeply as the plants require. Such careful application of water has the added advantage of minimizing weeds and preventing pest problems.
- Plants use the least amount of water when they are dormant during the coldest winter months and the most water when they are actively growing, blooming and producing fruit in summer. In spring as temperatures rise and in autumn as temperatures fall, watering times should be adjusted to keep plants healthy without waste. Plants pushed with



extra water in spring may leaf out or flower earlier, making them more vulnerable to late spring frosts. Likewise, watering too much in autumn can keep plants soft going into cold weather and make them more vulnerable to frost damage.

- An automatic irrigation controller is only as efficient as the program that runs it – and the programmer who sets the run times – so program for wise water use, and water only as much as the landscape needs.

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







## Mulching

Mulches are blankets of loose material that cover the soil to minimize evaporation, keep roots cool in summer, suppress weed growth and slow erosion. Mulches can also provide visual interest and make the landscape more cohesive until young plants mature to fill the space.

- Fibrous mulches such as pecan shells, shredded bark and composted cotton burrs are commonly used in planting beds, especially where plants prefer organic matter.
- Stone mulches such as crusher fines and gravel of various sizes and colors, can be used as pathways, lining rainwater catchment, streambeds and basins, and to add texture to planting areas where desert plants prefer improved drainage.
- Never use impervious plastic sheeting under mulches as it blocks air movement needed for healthy root growth and results in shallowly rooted plants more vulnerable to wind throw. Many types of pervious landscape fabrics are available where such material is needed for weed suppression or erosion control.

## “Low Maintenance” is Not “No Maintenance”

Xeriscapes can be designed to require very little maintenance, to be healthy and attractive with seasonal cleanup and pruning rather than weekly mowing, but no garden is completely maintenance-free. To ensure that your landscape looks its best and stays water-wise, you may need to:

- remove fallen leaves
- trim off old flower stems
- pull a few weeds
- observe insect activity and decide when intervention is warranted and what the least invasive and most effective approach might be,
- monitor watering
- fertilize plants that need supplementing



While this may seem like a long list of tasks, in real time most of these may amount to a few hours every two or three months. The preventative pest patrol and irrigation check can be done in the evening every week or two with a cool drink in your hand – a relaxing reminder to stop and smell the roses.

# Tips on Drip:

## The Basics of Drip Irrigation

1



**Filter** keeps sand and silt from clogging small drip lines.

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



**Microtubing** delivers the water from a multi-emitter hydrant to the location of individual plants.

6



**Drip emitters** connect to microtubing and deliver water to specific plants at a slow, consistent rate. Flow rates are measured in gallons per hour (GPH).

7



**Bubbler emitters** deliver water to targeted locations, usually at a higher GPH than a drip emitter. Bubblers are commonly used to water trees, shrubs and densely planted flower beds.

Drip irrigation systems can play an important water-saving role in the xeric landscape. When properly designed, installed and managed, drip irrigation efficiently maintains the optimal range of moisture in the soil because it applies water in precise quantities on a set schedule. Other drip irrigation advantages include:

- Easy installation and modification
- Relatively low cost
- Reduced weed growth
- Minimal runoff

Professional landscapers and irrigation companies can design and install drip systems customized for your yard, or you can do it yourself with kits available at hardware and home improvement stores.

When hiring a landscape or irrigation company, always choose one that's licensed and insured. Furthermore, consider hiring one who has participated in the Water Authority's Agua Savio program. Agua Savio participants have received special training and education in irrigation efficiency and the special needs of desert landscapes.

Landscapers who have completed the training are designated as official program participants and



are allowed to display the Agua Savio logo on their documents, bids, web sites and in their places of business. For a list of program participants, visit the Water Authority's web site at [www.abcwua.org](http://www.abcwua.org).

If you're interested in installing your own drip irrigation system, the Water Authority offers free classes nearly every spring and summer. Check our web site for a class schedule.

On the left are the basic components of most drip irrigation systems.



# 8 Steps

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.)*

2



## DIG THE RIGHT SIZE HOLE AND LOOSEN THE SOIL

The "right size" for trees and shrubs is about three times wider and just a few inches deeper than the depth of the root ball. For annuals and perennials, the soil should also be loosened up three to five times the diameter of the container you're planting from. If you dig a hole that's just big enough for the plant's root ball, you greatly limit how far the roots can easily grow and spread.

5



## 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.)*

6



## 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, pecan shells, coarse textured compost and bark are four commonly used mulches.



# to a Healthy Xeric Plant

3



## CAREFULLY REMOVE PLANT FROM CONTAINER AND SEPARATE MATTED ROOTS

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.

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.

4



## PLACE PLANT AND BACKFILL THE HOLE

Place the 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 the hole and tamp gently to remove any large air pockets.

When plants will be watered by hand or will be supplemented with rainwater, they should be planted in broad, shallow basins (at least 4" deep and as wide as possible) to hold water so it soaks in deeply.

7



## 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.

8



## MAINTAIN YOUR XERISCAPE

Even a low-maintenance xeriscape requires some maintenance. Periodically check your irrigation system for leaks or clogs. 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.



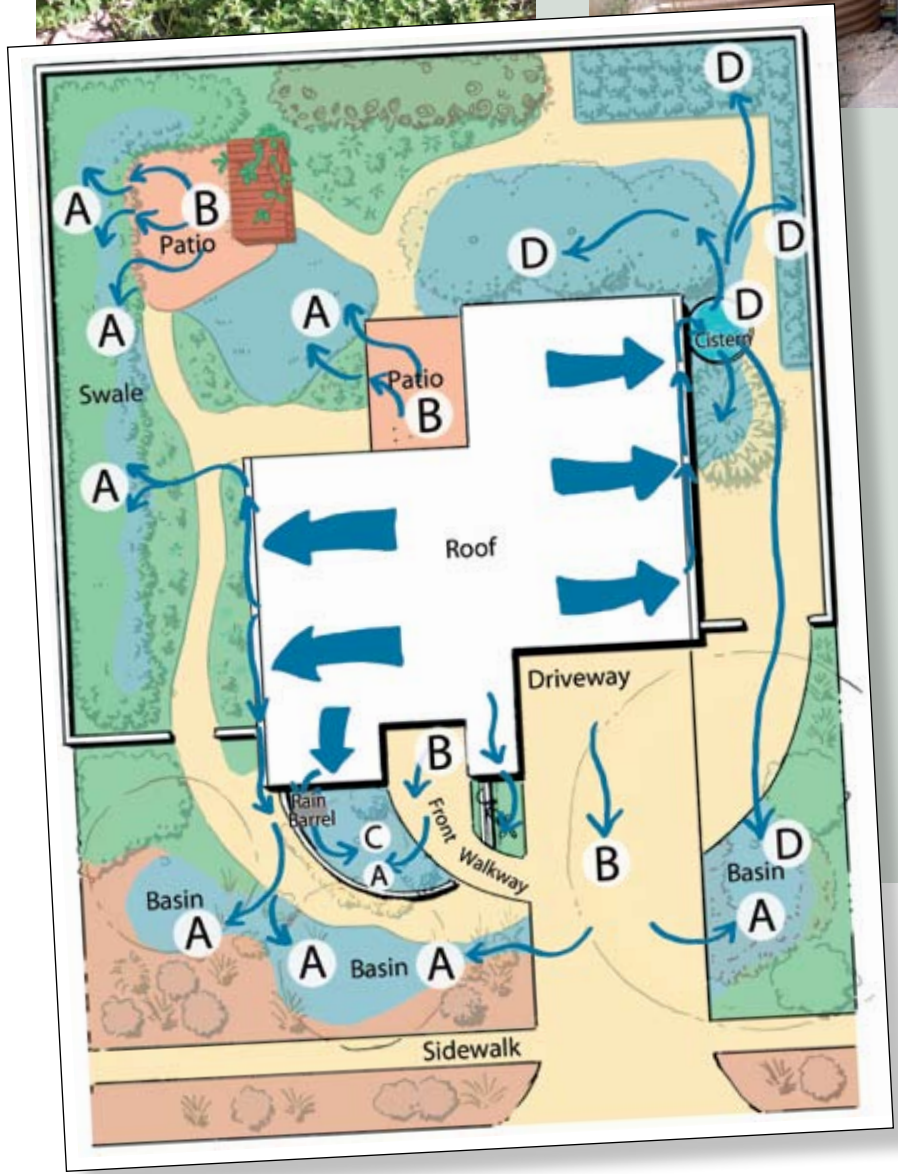
# Making a plan for rainwater harvesting

Rainwater is a gift. Arid-climate gardens should be designed to capture and retain as much rain and snow as possible. A smooth roof surface on a 3,000-square-foot home can shed more than 12,000 gallons of water per year and a system of attractive-when-dry streambeds, large rain barrels or a cistern can distribute it to the plants, the first step toward a truly water-efficient garden.

Contouring the soil so runoff flows away from walls and paving into planting areas is the simplest way to use every drop of rain. A system of shallow streambeds and basins (A) distributes water from downspouts or canals and from paved surfaces (B) directly to the plants nearby. The streambeds need to be lined with stone heavy enough to stay in place when flooded. The plants noted as Low RW on the plant list can thrive in or near water catchments without additional irrigation once they are well rooted.

Rain barrels (C) are the next step up in water harvesting, but are only effective if they are large enough to hold most of the output from the drainpipe or canale (gutters) they serve. A thousand square feet of roof can shed more than 500 gallons of water per inch of rain, so on a 2,400-square-foot home, if there are 8 downspouts of equal output, each rain barrel needs to hold at least 200 gallons of water, and should have an overflow draining into a shallow streambed that carries any excess directly into nearby planting basins.

Cisterns (D) are the most sophisticated level of water harvesting. Again the capacity of the tank should be large enough to contain the output of the roof surface it serves with an overflow outlet into a shallow streambed to carry any excess directly into nearby planting basins. Because an 1,100-gallon cistern may be 5 feet in diameter and 6 feet tall and, when full, can weigh several tons, cisterns are easier



to design into new construction than they are to retrofit. Capacious cisterns can supply all the water disbursed via drip irrigation that a diverse garden will use throughout the year. Lawns are the only landscape features that require so much water that even a good cistern is not sufficient. To learn more about the mechanics of water harvesting go to [www.ose.state.nm.us/wucp\\_RoofReliantLandscaping.html](http://www.ose.state.nm.us/wucp_RoofReliantLandscaping.html).



# Planting sustained by rainwater harvesting

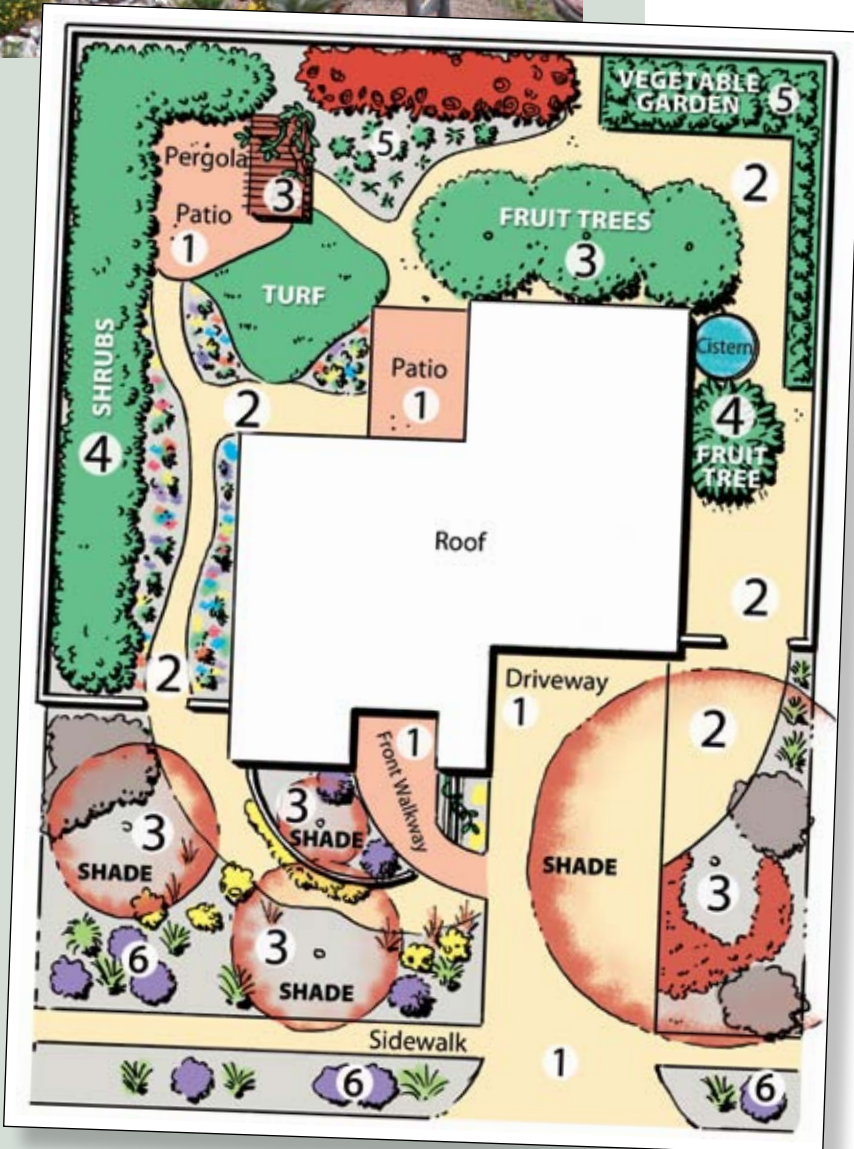
Using precipitation effectively involves keeping as much surface area permeable as possible, and collecting and distributing runoff from the roof and other hard surfaces where it can be absorbed by a network of plant roots. Not only does this prevent storm damage, but the hard surfaces then supply moisture to grow trees and other plants that keep the surrounding spaces cooler in summer.

Because rain in the high desert is feast or famine, often an inch or more at a time and sometimes months between downpours, combining passive collection with active storage that can be metered out during dry periods allows you to grow a much broader selection of plants.

First allocate spaces for the activities you'd like to accommodate. Define the areas that need to be hard-paved such as the driveway, patios and high traffic walkways (1) and grade them to drain into planting areas. Then define areas such as secondary paths, storage and utility spaces (2) that can be paved with fine crushed gravel or other pervious material. The paved spaces and the spaces planted with the most arid-adapted plants are the driest zones in the garden.

Note the places where trees or vines are needed for shade (3), where large shrubs are needed for screening (4), and where vegetable beds (5) will be: these will be the places you will want to divert the most water consistently via drip irrigation and can also keep the spaces fed by overflow streambeds and basins adjacent to rain barrels or cisterns. The rest of the landscape can be planted with Low and Low+ plants (6) that may need supplemental water monthly or less once established.

The location of cisterns is a compromise between where there is enough space, where the water is easiest to collect from the roof and where it is most needed in the landscape. Whether building a new home or remodeling an existing one, when cisterns are part of the roof and window plan of the house, it's easier to site them in the best locations.





## LEGEND

# Plant Water Use



### Rainwater Only

These plants qualify for the rainwater harvesting rebate. No supplemental water is needed **once the plant is established** as indicated for low-water plants. They are the most arid-adapted and can grow well on rainfall alone especially if planted in rainwater catchments.



### Low Water

No supplemental water is needed **once the plant is established**. Fast-growing plants may become well-established in a single growing season, but most plants will need some supplemental watering through three or four summers before they have rooted extensively enough to stop watering. During prolonged periods with no rain—six months or longer—even these drought lovers may need quarterly or monthly drip irrigation to look their best as garden plants.



### Low+ Water

Little or no supplemental water is needed once the plant is established—most low+ plants will need some supplemental watering through three or four summers before they have rooted extensively enough to stop watering but they will look better if they are watered monthly during the summer.



### Medium Water

Some supplemental water is needed throughout the life of the plant. Water at least monthly during the peak summer months after the plant is well established; if planted in runoff swales and basins, summer watering may be skipped after a heavy rain.



### Medium+ Water

Medium+ plants may need water twice monthly during the peak summer months after the plant is well established; if planted in runoff swales and basins, summer watering may be skipped after a heavy rain.



### High Water

Regular application of water is needed throughout the life of the plant, at least once a week during peak summer months, twice monthly in spring and autumn and monthly in winter. Planting in streambeds and basins that capture rainwater helps supplement the plants and is especially helpful in maintaining trees.



## LEGEND

# Plant Sunlight Requirements



### Full Sun

These plants need strong sunlight to thrive and flower well. They are often the most xeric plants as they are also adapted to the heat and low humidity that accompany intense high desert sun.



### Full Sun, Part Shade

These are the most adaptable plants; they will grow and bloom well in either blazing sun or filtered light, but are not suited to deep shade. These plants may take more water when grown in full sun than they do with some shade.



### Full Shade

These plants prefer cooler, moister conditions more easily provided in shaded spaces. The leaves of some shade-lovers will burn if the light or heat is too intense; others may endure stronger light but will need much more water to thrive.



# Trees

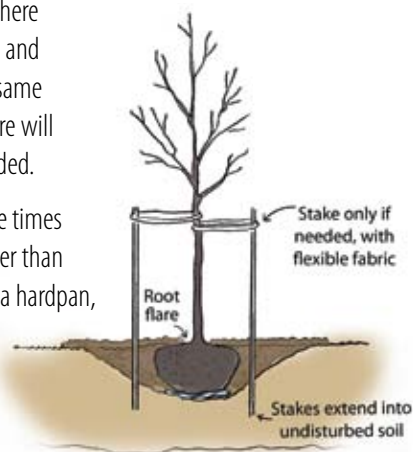


Well-adapted and well-placed trees can be an excellent landscape investment. One strategically placed tree can transform a scorching hot section of your yard into a cool oasis, or help reduce air-conditioning costs by shading your home from the sun.

When deciding which trees to plant, consider the typical mature size of the specimens as noted in the following plant list, and make sure you provide enough room for future growth. Don't plant in areas where branches will grow into power lines or block solar panels.

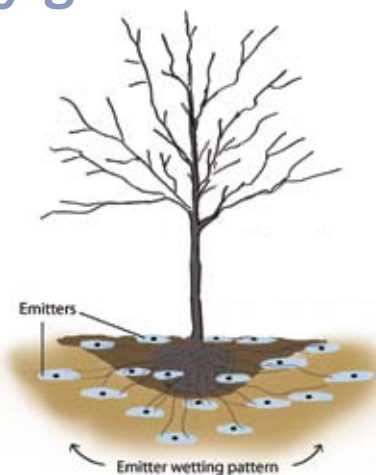
## Planting new trees

- Find the root collar on the tree where the stem flares out into the roots, and prepare the planting hole to the same depth as the roots, so the root flare will be visible when the backfill is added.
- The planting hole should be three times wider and just a few inches deeper than the rootball. When planting over a hardpan, drill drainage holes through the impermeable layer with an auger.
- Place the tree in the hole; remove rope, wire, burlap and any other wrapping that could obstruct new roots.
- Backfill with the loosened native soil that was dug out of the planting hole and water thoroughly.
- Only stake the tree if it seems unstable; use 2 or 3 opposing stakes with flexible fabric straps. Do not use wire ties as they will cut into tender stems and avoid rigid staking as trees need to flex in the wind to develop a trunk taper that supports the leaf canopy.
- Add a 3- to 4-inch layer of mulch over the disturbed soil, keeping mulch a few inches away from the trunk.



## Watering for healthy growth

- Drip emitters should be placed where the soil of the rootball meets the backfill so that the existing roots and the soil they will soon extend into are kept moist.
- The roots that absorb moisture are at the edge and beyond the branch canopy of a mature tree, so as a tree grows and becomes established it will need water farther and farther from the trunk and the original drip emitters.
- Plan for healthy growth and development by including an emitter wetting pattern as shown in the drawing when the tree is planted. To discourage weeds and keep the area around the developing tree cooler, plant a groundcover to share water with the tree. The number of emitters and choice of groundcover will depend on whether the tree is a low or moderate water user.
- Water should penetrate the soil 6 inches or deeper than the depth of the rootball at planting time. As the tree begins to root, gradually water more deeply and less frequently until the water is penetrating to a depth of 30 inches for fruit trees and 36 inches for other trees.





**CELTIS RETICULATA**  
Netleaf Hackberry

 Full Sun  Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 25' X 25'



A young Netleaf Hackberry passes through a rather ungainly adolescence, but with a little pruning, like a butterfly from a chrysalis, it emerges as a sculptural

small shade tree that provides habitat for butterflies and songbirds as well as cooling our patios and decks on a very modest water budget. Deep roots allow its use close to walls and paving without risk.



**CHILOPSIS LINEARIS**  
Desert Willow

 Full Sun  Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 8-20' X 10-15'

**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, its growth slows as it matures.



**FORESTIERA NEOMEXICANA**  
New Mexico Olive

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 12-18' X 10-15'

**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.

**KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA**  
Golden Raintree

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 25' X 25'

**Blooming Season:** Early summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow

The dappled sunlight filtering through the canopy of Golden Raintree is dense enough to substantially cool the air in summer, but bright enough to allow a wide range of ground-covers to share space and water below.

Rust-colored paper lantern seed husks add contrast to the yellow gold fall foliage. This is a great tree for shading a driveway or streetside parking.



**PROSOPIS VELUTINA**  
Velvet Mesquite

 Full Sun  Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 15-30' X 10-25'

**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, lacy appearance. Flat, narrow bean pods hang from the tree throughout the summer. Its limited cold-hardiness makes it a good choice where average annual minimum temperatures stay above 5 degrees F; other mesquites found in the Plant List are about 5 degrees F more cold hardy.



**QUERCUS SPP.**  
Oak


 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 25-60' X 15-60'

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.



**PISTACIA CHINENSIS**  
Chinese Pistache

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 40' X 30'  
**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 it roots deeply. Its glossy dark leaves put

on a delightful fall show turning bright gold, orange or crimson. (Wait to select your tree in autumn if red foliage is important.) The pea-sized red fruit of female trees add color in fall. Young trees may have a slightly awkward form when young, but the canopy fills out gracefully as trees mature. Tolerant of virtually all soil conditions except soggy clay.



**ULMUS PARVIFLORA**  
Lacebark Elm

 Full sun  Medium water

**Mature Size:** 40' X 40'

So called because of the patchy mosaic bark on their trunks as they mature, Lacebark Elms are moderate in size and growth rate with a majestic form that offers plenty of cool shade. With elm beetle-resistant leaves and no tendency to form a forest of weedy seedlings, this elm is a long-lived asset best planted in broad, shallow basins that capture rainwater.



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

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 15-25' X 10-15'  
**Blooming Season:** July-August  
**Flower Color:** Blue-lavender.

Multibranched, spreading, large shrub or small tree that features distinctive dark green palmate leaves. Its low, open form can be pruned to grow more treelike 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.

EVERGREEN TREES



**JUNIPERUS**  
(FEMALE CULTIVARS ONLY)  
Female Juniper Trees

 Full sun  Medium water

**Mature Size:** 25-60' X 10-40' depending on variety  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Fruit:** All female varieties have blue- or copper-colored berries

Although some may argue that there are already enough Junipers in New Mexico gardens, it is important to note that these adaptable conifers are the survivors of the transition from water-soaked landscapes to more sustainable ones. We are lucky to have many new xeric options, but the pollenless female forms of Juniper provide food and cover for songbirds as well as interesting foliage color and texture.

**PINUS ARISTATA**  
Bristlecone Pine

 Full sun  Medium water

**Mature Size:** 30' X 20'

This is one of the oldest known trees on earth, and this resilience and adaptability might explain how a tree normally found in the high mountains of the West grows so well thousands of feet lower in elevation and many degrees hotter in



temperature. Short-needled and slow-growing, the resinous aroma of Bristlecone Pine fits smaller garden spaces with grace and limited water.



**PINUS EDULIS**  
Pinon Pine

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 30' X 20'  
**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.





**PINUS ELДАРICA**  
Afghan Pine

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 40' X 18"

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 windbreaks and for creating a “visual screen” between properties.



**PINUS PINEA**  
Stone Pine

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 60' X 50'

This majestic round-crowned conifer is found growing along the Mediterranean coast in hot, dry places subject to salty sea breezes. Ponderosa Pines, native to the mountains of the Southwest, are moving higher upslope as bark beetles cull those too stressed to thrive in increasingly hot environments, but Stone Pines seem perfectly content as the urban temperatures creep to new highs.

**QUERCUS FUSIFORMIS**  
Escarpment Live Oak

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 25' X 30'

While the deciduous oaks offer seasonal leaf color in addition to their shade, the evergreen oaks provide year-round visual screening and wind protection. There are several Western Live Oaks with similar attributes including Gray Oak and Emory Oak. They grow somewhat larger than Escarpment Live Oak, while Shrub Live Oak stays slightly smaller, so there is a Live Oak just right for a wide range of garden spaces.



**AKEBIA QUINATA**  
Chocolate Vine

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** Climbing X 15'

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Red

What's not to love about a plant named for one of the major food groups? Alas, the common name refers to the brownish red flower color rather than the flavor of its tasty (but not even remotely chocolate) purple-brown fruits. This graceful vine with slender stems and finely divided leaves is semi-evergreen in warm microclimates, and an asset where a light shade canopy or tracery of foliage against a north or east facing wall are needed.



# Vines

*The Wisteria shown here (see the plant list on page 47) is one of the largest vines; a single plant is capable of shading a large arbor, and though it takes ample water to establish, once it roots deeply it can be quite drought tolerant.*

When you don't have the time or space needed to grow shade trees but you can't live comfortably outdoors in the blistering sun, building an arbor and planting a vine to provide a cool leafy canopy may be the solution. Many vines grow quickly and become quite large, so don't plant four vines where one will serve better over time. Be sure to build the shade cover large enough to shelter the space needed and high enough, typically 9 feet above the patio floor, so that as the vine drapes there's still plenty of headroom underneath.

Vines wrapped around a trellis against a wall can fit spaces too narrow for shrubs of the same height. Just remember to check the mature sizes so that you don't plant a Great Dane where you needed a Chihuahua.



**CAMPSIS RADICANS**  
Trumpet Vine



Full Sun



Medium Water

**Mature Size:** Climbing X 40'  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Orange

Trumpet Vine is a hummingbird's delight with brilliantly colored, luscious nectar-rich flowers produced over a long season. From a human point of view the caveat is to provide a strong enough support and enough space for this vigorous rambler. This is one of the Great Danes alluded to in the introduction.



**LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS**  
Coral Honeysuckle



Full Sun, Part Shade



Medium Water

**Mature Size:** Climbing X 8'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring into summer  
**Flower Color:** Coral orange

If the sweet scent and rampant growth of honeysuckle are too much of a good thing in your opinion, Coral Honeysuckle may be the vine for you. It is unscented and one of the least aggressive members of the family, yet its brilliant flowers provide plenty of nectar for hummingbirds. If you'd like a smaller sized but fragrant vine, try the hybrid *Lonicera x heckrottii*, Goldflame Honeysuckle, which differs in having clusters of scented gold and coral-pink blossoms.



**ROSA BANKSIAE**  
Lady Banks Rose



Full Sun, Part Shade



Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** Climbing X 40'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** Pale yellow or white

Rarely do you find a plant that is fast growing, evergreen and long-lived. Lady Banks Rose is all those things and it produces a beautiful if brief show of flowers in spring using surprisingly little water. This plant grows large and, unlike most roses, blooms on old wood. It produces the best flower show when pruned sparingly, removing a few of the oldest canes every few years.



# Shrubs



Shrubs are a mainstay of xeric gardens. Rooting deeply, they often require less water per square foot of the space they cover than other plants. They shade the soil, and some have colorful flowers, foliage and fruit. Native shrubs also provide layers of cover as well as nectar and seeds that make habitat for birds and butterflies.

Shrubs can become the walls of the garden, creating smaller outdoor rooms within the larger landscape, screening utility areas that you need but would rather not look at most of the time. They provide wind protection and many shrubs have aromatic leaves and scented flowers that perfume the air around them.

The many shrubs in the plant list marked as Rainwater Only, Low+ and Low under the water heading should be watered weekly the first summer after they are planted, every two weeks in autumn and spring, and monthly or less in winter. As you water less often, water more deeply so that the moisture penetrates three feet into the soil. After a year or two, water twice a month in summer as well as in spring and autumn, and after three or more years you may be able to water once a month year-round.





**CARYOPTERIS CLANDONENSIS**  
Blue Mist Spirea

Full Sun, Part Shade Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 2' X 3'  
**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' X 5'  
**Blooming Season:** Mid-Summer  
**Flower Color:** White

Fernbush is an unusual native rose that's great used as a single specimen or clustered in groups or rows for visual screening and hedges. The showy flower spikes resemble those of white lilacs and attract butterflies all summer. Its aromatic olive green foliage is soft and fern-like and its upright stems with their peeling bronze bark create a pleasant, rounded silhouette without shearing. This hardy plant loves south- and west-facing exposures and well-drained soil.



**RHUS TRILOBATA**  
Three-Leaf Sumac

Full Sun, Part Shade Low Water

**Mature Size:** 3-6' X 3-6'  
**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 on 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.



**CAESALPINIA GILLIESII**  
Yellow Bird of Paradise

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 10' X 10'  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Yellow with thread-like red stamens

Yellow Bird of Paradise is a favorite of hummingbirds and provides months of color with a miserly amount of water. Plant it where it receives extra runoff from a canale or gutter downspout, and within a few growing seasons, you can put away the hose and enjoy the show.

**SALVIA GREGGII**  
Autumn Sage

Full Sun, Part Shade Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 36"  
**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 twiggy mound-ed form 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.



**FENDLERIA RUPICOLA**  
Cliff Fenderbush

Full Sun, Part Shade Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 6' X 4'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** White

Cliff Fenderbush grows wild in rock outcrops where it is a pleasantly compact shrub with small pale green leaves. Plant it near a window or patio where you can observe its pink buds as they open to pure white flowers. It is an elegant complement to summer flowering plants. Some plants shout out their presence, but Cliff Fenderbush whispers that it's finally spring.



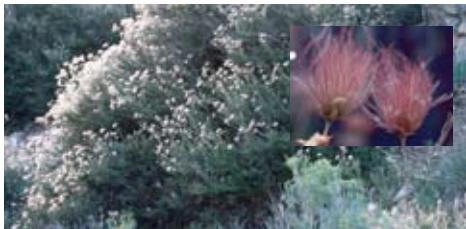


**CERCOCARPUS LEDIFOLIUS**  
Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany


 Full Sun  Low Water

**Mature Size:** 10' X 6'  
**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- to 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.



**FALLUGIA PARADOXA**  
Apache Plume

 Full Sun  Low Water

**Mature Size:** 4-5' X 4-5'  
**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.



**COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIUS**  
Grayleaf Cotoneaster

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 2' X 4-6'  
**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- to 6-foot arching stems year-round. Grows well in moderately fertile soil.



**MAHONIA FREMONTII**  
Blue Algerita

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Low+ water

**Mature Size:** 5' X 7'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellow

The masses of fragrant yellow flowers that grace this native barberry are enough to earn it a place in the garden, but by midsummer its bright red fruits attract the attention of songbirds for another season of interest. Although the stems aren't thorny, the beautiful but prickly blue holly-like leaves of this Algerita offer feeding birds a safe haven from predators.



**EPHEDRA SPECIES**  
**Joint-fir**

 Full Sun  Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 2-6' X 3-5'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellow

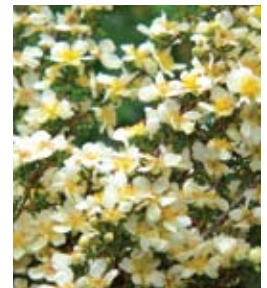
Joint-firs are grown for the color of their broomy evergreen stems which, depending upon the species, may be pale blue (Ephedra equisetina), blue-gray (Ephedra nevadensis) or bright green (Ephedra viridis). All add year-round color and interesting texture to gardens and require minimal water once established. Joint-firs native to the Southwest have brown papery seed-cones while the Asian species have pea-sized red fruits that are quite showy.

**PURSHIA SYN COWANIA**  
Cliffrose

 Full Sun  Low Water

**Mature Size:** 8' X 6'  
**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 garden locations.



## ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS "ARP" "ARP" Upright Rosemary



Full Sun



Low Water

**Mature Size:** 6' X 6'

**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 Calylophus (Sundrops).



## VAUQUELINIA CALIFORNICA

### Arizona Rosewood



Full Sun



Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 12' X 10'

**Blooming Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** White

Arizona Rosewood is a handsome large shrub at its best in open windy spaces where evergreen wind protection is especially welcome. Extreme exposures seem to increase its density and, unlike most broadleaf evergreens, its foliage stays crisp and attractive through heat and cold. Lacy umbels of small white flowers crown Rosewood in summer, turning a deep cocoa brown and persisting well into winter. This is a useful native rose with no off season.



# Creating Habitats that Attract Wildlife

There are several garden amenities that both wildlife and people find especially important:

- *Layers of planting from tall tree canopies to low-growing groundcovers.*
- *The protection of dense vegetation in some areas and open spaces in others: groups of shrubs, flowers and grasses of different heights clustered along the edges of open space.*
- *A diverse community of plants with colorful, fragrant, nectar-rich flowers, edible fruits and seeds.*
- *The cooling presence of water — a small water feature, especially one located in a shady spot that trickles water into a covered reservoir so evaporation is minimized, will attract wildlife and people without wasting water.*

Gardens that serve wildlife are maintained a bit differently:

- *Bird seed and nectar feeders should be refilled and cleaned regularly.*
- *Nectar and seed-producing plants provide sustenance with a modest amount of water and seasonal pruning/dead-heading after the birds have taken all the food.*
- *Learn to manage with little or no pesticide use, which is good for your health and your pets as well as that of your wild guests.*
- *Occasionally wash away bird droppings (free fertilizer—think of it as their way of saying thanks).*
- *Weed out some plants that germinate too successfully after being processed by our feathered friends.*





# Flowering Plants

Color is one of the great benefits of xeriscape. In the plant list you'll find more than 200 flowering perennials, bulbs, annuals and groundcovers that can brighten and perfume your garden whether it's sunny or shady, add flavor to your table and attract hummingbirds and butterflies with their nectar. With so many options to choose from, use the mature size, light exposure, water use and region-adapted information in the plant list to narrow down the combinations of flowers best suited to your planting spaces.

While many of these flowering plants are nearly as long-lived as shrubs and take up nearly as much space, others are smaller in stature and have a two- to ten-year lifespan that allows you to change the look of some spaces without a big investment in time or money. Xeric flowering plants are also ideal for planting in pots to dress up your patio or front entrance when that uncontrollable urge to play in the dirt strikes.

Most xeric wildflowers can be watered deeply and infrequently like the shrubs once they are well-rooted, but some flowers, especially those listed as Medium or Medium+ in water use will need irrigation every week or 10 days through summer with the water penetrating the soil to a depth of two feet.





**ACHILLEA AGERATIFOLIA**  
Greek Yarrow

Full Sun, Part Shade Low Water

**Mature Size:** 6" X 12"  
**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.



**ARMERIA MARITIMA**  
Thrift

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 12" X 12"  
**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 drier conditions are fine for cooler times of the year. Armeria is perfect for interplanting with blue flowering Veronica and white Greek Yarrow, among others, for outstanding rock garden color combinations.

**AGASTACHE CANA**  
Giant Hyssop

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"  
**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.



**AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA**  
Golden Columbine

Full Shade Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 2' X 2'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellow

Golden Columbine is the most heat tolerant of any high mountain Columbines allowing it to bloom longer in the season. Even after the last flowers fade, its lacy blue-green leaves are pleasant company for summer flowers. In a shaded runoff basin, Golden Columbine will self-sow, making a casual groundcover.



**AGASTACHE RUPESTRIS**  
Licorice Mint Hyssop

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"  
**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!



**ARTEMISIA VERSICOLOR**  
Seafoam Artemisia

Sun or Shade Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 8" X 18"

The fine-textured swirling silver green foliage of Seafoam Artemisia suggests cool water running through a dry desert garden. Although it has no showy blossoms of its own, it mixes well with Salvias, Penstemons and other brightly colored flowers and with ornamental grasses such as Little Bluestem for a subtle blend of textures. Seafoam Artemisia holds up well in winter and needs less trimming than its sprawling cousin, Powis Castle Artemisia.





**BERLANDIERA LYRATA**  
Chocolate Flower

Full Sun Low Water

**Mature Size:** 16" X 16"  
**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 reseeds 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" X 24"  
**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 reseeds 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" X 18"  
**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

Full Sun, Part Shade Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 36" X 36"  
**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 reseeder under favorable conditions, Centranthus ruber prefers well-drained garden soil— not clay.



**COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA**  
Threadleaf Coreopsis

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"  
**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.



**DIANTHUS GRATIANOPOLITANUS**  
Garden Pinks

Full Sun, Part Shade Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 1' X 2'  
**Blooming Season:** Late spring  
**Flower Color:** Light pink to bright rose pink

Garden Pinks have single flowers on short slender stems with a light clove scent. They form dense cushions of pale blue-gray leaves that make attractive groundcovers even when the plants are not in bloom. The named varieties such as 'Firewitch' have darker flower colors and bloom longer than other species, and all are beautiful growing along paths, spilling around boulders and in large pots on the patio.





**ERIOGONUM SPECIES**  
Wild Buckwheat

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 1' X 18"  
**Blooming Season:** Spring into summer  
**Flower Color:** White, pale pink or yellow

No matter where you live in the arid Southwest, there is probably a Wild Buckwheat native nearby. All have nectar-rich flowers that attract butterflies, and their nectar also supports the tiny parasitic insects that help rid our gardens of pests such as aphids and thrips. After blooming, they develop seed heads of rust brown or deep red that provide color well into autumn. Luckily several species are offered as garden plants at nurseries that specialize in native plants.

**HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANII**  
Maximilian Sunflower

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** Up to 120" X 120"  
**Blooming Season:** September-October  
**Flower Color:** Yellow

Maximilian 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.)



**GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA**  
Indian Blanketflower

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"  
**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 microclimates. 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.



**TETRANEURIS SYNHYMENOXYISIS**  
Perky Sue

Full Sun Low Water

**Mature Size:** 12" X 12"  
**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 reseeder, 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.



**GAURA LINDHEIMERI**  
Gaura

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 48" X 48"  
**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 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).



**KNIPHOFIA UVARIA**  
Red Hot Poker

Full Sun Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 36" X 36"  
**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.



# Flower Fitness

- Many flowers will bloom longer or bloom again after a short rest if the spent flower stems are removed once the blossoms fade.
- Wildflowers such as Penstemon may be longer-lived if the spent flower stems are removed before the plants put energy into producing seeds.
- Unwanted self-sowing can also be prevented by cutting back plants after they bloom but before they form seeds.
- Flowers in habitat gardens may be allowed to set seeds to provide food for wildlife and cut back after the banquet is over.
- An extra deep watering or two may keep plants in bloom longer, especially if the weather has been hot and windy with little rain.



LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA  
English Lavender



**Mature Size:** 36" X 36"

**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.



NEPETA X FASSENII  
Catmint



**Mature Size:** 8" X 24"

**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 MACROCARPA SYN  
MISSOURIENSIS

Yellow Evening Primrose



**Mature Size:** 1' X 2'

**Blooming Season:** Late spring

**Flower Color:** Yellow

Yellow Evening Primrose is a prairie wildflower that looks anything but wild. Its 4 inch-wide clear yellow flowers are nestled among shiny green leaves growing in a compact cultivated-looking mound. In addition to the species, there are interesting varieties including Comanche Campfire with silver leaves and red stems for added contrast. Deeply rooted and long-lived, Yellow Evening Primrose pairs nicely with Leadplant or Lavender.



# 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.

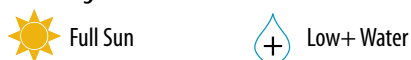
In spring, before the plants begin to show signs of new growth, cut back the old stems by one-third to re-invigorate the plant and encourage a good show of summer flowers. Lavender plants require two to three growing seasons to reach mature size.

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.



**PENSTEMON STRICTUS**  
Rocky Mountain Penstemon



**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"

**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*.



**PENSTEMON PINIFOLIUS**  
Pineleaf Penstemon



**Mature Size:** 12" X 20"

**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 PSEUDOSPECTABILIS**  
Desert Beardtongue



**Mature Size:** 3' X 3'

**Blooming Season:** Spring into summer


**Flower Color:** Rose pink

*Penstemon* species exhibit a wide range of flower and leaf colors, but most share a strong preference for lean, well-drained soils and modest amounts of water. Desert Beardtongue is valuable for its deep rose pink flowers that can bring hummingbirds to dine near your patio and for its persistent silver or blue-green leaves that add garden interest long after the flowers have faded for the year.



RATIBIDA COLUMNIFERA

**Prairie Coneflower,**  
Mexican Hat


 Full Sun  Low Water

**Mature Size:** 32" X 32"  
**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.



SALVIA OFFICINALIS  
Garden Sage

 Full Sun  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"  
**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.



SEDUM TELEPHIUM  
Autumn Joy Sedum

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"  
**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.



SANTOLINA  
CHAMAECYPARISSUS  
Gray Santolina

 Full Sun  Low Water

**Mature Size:** 18" X 36"  
**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.

SPHAERALCEA AMBIGUA  
Desert Globemallow

 Full sun  Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 2' X 2'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring and late summer  
**Flower Color:** Pink, lavender and coral

There are at least a dozen species of Globemallow native in the arid West, and Desert Globemallow is one of the finest as it produces a strong show of colorful flowers against the backdrop of pale green leaves. It is one of the earliest and longest blooming in spring and after a rest may bloom again with late summer rains. It will self-sow in gravelly or sandy soil.



SAPONARIA OXYMOIDES  
Soapwort

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 9" X 24"  
**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 reseeds 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 reseeding.





**TANACETUM DENSUM-AMANI**  
Partridge Feather

Full Sun, Part Shade Low Water

**Mature Size:** 12" X 12"  
**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.



**WYETHIA SCABRA**  
Desert Mule's Ears

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 2' X 3'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring into summer  
**Flower Color:** Yellow

The rather odd name of this dryland perennial sunflower refers to its sandpapery stiff leaves held upright on slender white stems; this eye-catching long-lived sunflower has vanilla-scented showy yellow flowers and large dark brown seed heads with seeds sought after by songbirds. Desert Mule's Ears prefer lean, unamended soil at planting time and very little water once they are well rooted.



**EPILOBIUM SYN ZAUSCHNERIA**  
Hummingbird Plant

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 36"  
**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 Plant appreciates regular watering the first year or two, particularly during dry winters, to help get it established.

*Xeric flowering plants offer a host of opportunities for combining colors, textures, shapes and fragrances in garden beds and borders. This early summertime trio includes top to bottom: Gaura lindheimeri, Penstemon pinifolius and Lavandula angustifolia.*







Cacti and succulents are among the most xeric plants on earth. Those noted in the plant list are either native to the high desert Southwest or arid areas of South Africa. Luckily for local gardeners they are among the easiest plants to grow and the larger specimens are among the boldest in architecture.

# Desert

Agaves, called Century Plants because it can take decades for them to flower, are prime examples of the sculptural qualities of these desert accents. When it rains, watch the wide Agave leaves funnel rainwater toward its roots. It's an elegant water-harvesting device.

The unexpected bonus of these rugged survivors is the brilliant show of flowers they produce. From tree-sized to tiny, with flowers from screaming scarlet to hot magenta to soft pink and lemon yellow, there are cacti and succulents for every hot dry spot in the garden.





**AGAVE PARRYI**  
Parry's Century Plant



**Mature Size:** 30" X 30"

**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- to 15-foot flowering spike that will attract hummingbirds from miles around. Agaves need a long period of hot summer weather to regrow their fleshy roots after transplanting.



**CORYPHANTHA VIVIPARA**  
Clustering Pin Cushions



**Mature Size:** 4" X 6"

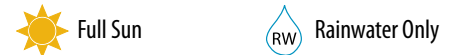
**Blooming Season:** Late Spring

**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



**Mature Size:** 5" X 15"

**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.

# Accents

**DASYLIRION WHEELERI**  
Sotol



**Mature Size:** 60" X 48"

**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 narrow 10-foot-tall white-flowered spikes. An invaluable xeric ornamental for use all across the Southwest.







**ECHINOCEREUS REICHENBACHII**  
Oklahoma Hedgehog

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 4" X 6"  
**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 VIRIDIFLORUS**  
Green-Flowered Hedgehog

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 5" X 5"  
**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.



**FOQUIERIA SPLENDENS**  
Ocotillo

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 96" X 60"  
**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 microclimates.



**ECHINOCEREUS TRIGLOCHIDIATUS**  
Claret Cup Hedgehog

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 6" X 18"  
**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.



**ESCOBARIA ORCUTTII**  
Clustering Snowball

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 5" X 8"  
**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.

**PLANTING TIPS:**  
Planting desert accents in raised beds gives them the good drainage they prefer and also allows leaf litter from nearby plants to collect at the base of the bed instead of between the prickly leaves and stems.





**HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA**  
Texas Red Yucca

Full Sun, Part Shade Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 36" X 36"  
**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- to 4-foot stalks covered with reddish flowers. A great-looking, low-maintenance plant that attracts hummingbirds.



**OPUNTIA ENGELMANNII**  
Engelmann Prickly Pear

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 5' X 8'  
**Blooming Season:** Late spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellow or orange

In high desert gardens, Engelmann Prickly Pear is one of the largest reliably cold-hardy cacti. Its dinner plate-sized pads stand perpendicular to the sun in summer, one of the ways it minimizes its water needs by avoiding the direct rays of the sun. Its flowers can be either yellow or a spectacular red-orange, and the same plant may have one color or the other in different years, but luscious red fruits always follow.

**PHEMERANTHUS SYN TALINUM CALYGINUM**  
Flameflower

Full Sun, Part Shade Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 8" X 8"  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Bright pink

This perennial relative of moss rose grows neat tufts of narrow succulent leaves topped with a continuous show of rose pink flowers every afternoon throughout the hot summer months. The flowers float above the leaves on wiry gold stems giving them a delicate appearance completely at odds with their resilient nature. They reseed easily in gravelly or sandy soil without becoming weedy. With Flameflower you can't have too much of a good thing.



**YUCCA GLAUCA**  
Soapweed Yucca

Full Sun Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 3' X 3'  
**Blooming Season:** Early summer  
**Flower Color:** White tinged pink

There are many species of Yucca that are native in the Southwest. They vary in height, leaf width and color but they are all reliably heat- and drought-resistant. Soapweed is one of the toughest; it is one of the smaller, narrow-leaved species that given enough time develops short stems and several clustered heads. Its bell-shaped, waxy white, fragrant flowers are borne on short candelabra-like stems, the buds sometimes tinged rose-pink.





# Groundcovers

A groundcover can be any plant or group of plants that is low-growing and aggressive enough to compete strongly with nearby plants. They can be carpet-like, growing only a few inches high and a few feet wide, or they can be large shrubs that grow only knee-high but spread several feet wide. There are groundcovers that prefer deep shade and others that grow best in full sun, and many that grow in dappled shade.

Grasses grown as lawns are the groundcover most resistant to foot traffic, but even lawns wear thin in soil compacted from frequent heavy use. Lawns are also a very high-water-use groundcover compared with the plants described in the plant list as even the Medium+ groundcovers can be drip irrigated. The aggressive nature of the plants themselves, as well as the strategy of limiting watering to points at soil level where the roots can make good use of it, and mulching deeply to further reduce evaporation has the net result of minimizing weed invasion and reducing maintenance time.

For best results match the spread indicated in the plant list with the size of space you want to cover. The smallest mat-forming plants work well between stepping stones where the paving buffers foot traffic and collects extra moisture for the groundcover. Shade-loving groundcovers are perfect for replacing lawns under mature trees and shrubby groundcovers with the greatest spread are a great way to reduce watering and eliminate mowing in large open areas.





**ANEMOPSIS CALIFORNICA**  
Yerba Mansa

Full Sun, Part Shade Medium water

**Mature Size:** 1' X 3'+  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** White

Widely regarded as a medicinal plant, and often found in the bosque as the wild groundcover under Cottonwoods, the landscape value of Yerba Mansa is finally being recognized. Its white coneflowers stand a foot above a dense carpet of large thick leaves that are deep green during the growing season, turning red and then a rich rusty brown through winter.



**MAHONIA REPENS**  
Creeping Mahonia

Full Shade Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 1' X 2'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellow

The shade of a tree or large shrub along the north side of a courtyard wall with the runoff from a nearby downspout is the ideal setting for this high elevation evergreen groundcover. Given the right spot, your reward will be year-round color— yellow flowers among the bright green leaves in spring, deep blue-green leaf color turning red-purple in cold weather. In larger spaces where a bit more height is needed, the closely related Compact Mahonia is another option.



**CERATOSTIGMA PLUMBAGINOIDES**  
Hardy Plumbago

Full Sun, Part Shade Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 12" X 24"  
**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.



**MARRUBIUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM**  
Roundleaf Horehound

Full Sun, Part Shade Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 10" X 24"  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** White

Its soft silver-green foliage and its preference for dry shade earn Roundleaf Horehound a special place in the garden. Not as aggressive as its weedy cousin, Common Horehound, or the much-used Woolly Lamb's Ears, it is much more attractive in winter and fills an important niche as living mulch under trees and large shrubs and as contrast for spring bulbs and shade-loving ornamental grasses.



**DELOSPERMA COOPERI**  
Hardy Purple Iceplant

Full Sun Low Water

**Mature Size:** 6" X 18"  
**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.



**MIRABILIS MULTIFLORA**  
Giant or Wild Four O'clock

Full Sun, Part Shade Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 2' X 5'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring to autumn  
**Flower Color:** Rose pink

As soon as the soil warms up in spring, the strong new shoots of Giant Four O'clock emerge and, within a few weeks' time, the first magenta blooms appear. Like clockwork, every afternoon a new flush of flowers open from May until October, making this a colorful companion for evergreens and small trees such as Vitex. After frost, the stems detach from the starchy roots making cleanup quick and easy.





**PRUNUS BESSEYI**  
Pawnee Buttes® Sand Cherry

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 2' X 6'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Flower Color:** White

This low spreading form of Sand Cherry is as rugged as it is handsome. Sprays of fragrant white flowers in spring, succulent fruit for wildlife and glossy green leaves that turn deep mahogany red before they drop in autumn give Pawnee Buttes® appeal year-round with only deep monthly watering once plants are well-established.



**RHUS TRILOBATA**  
'Autumn Amber' Prostrate Sumac

Full Sun Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 2' X 6'+  
**Blooming Season:** Early spring  
**Flower Color:** Yellow

'Autumn Amber' is a low-spreading form of Threeleaf Sumac with a similarly clean appearance and equally tough disposition. Covered with tiny honey-scented flowers in spring, crisp green leaves turning rusty gold in autumn and smooth purplish stems in winter, a few plants can replace a front lawn using a fraction of the water and none of the mowing time.



**VERBENA PERUVIANA**  
Verbena

Full Sun Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 9" X 18"  
**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 PECTINATA**  
Woolly Speedwell

Full Sun, Part Shade Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 3" X 18"  
**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 rebloomer 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 Rainwater Only

**Mature Size:** 4" X 6"  
**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 rhizomes. This plant has interesting needle-like foliage on trailing stems. It won't green up until early summer arrives, so be patient. Once it starts to bloom it's colorful through summer and early autumn.





# Grasses

## Turf

Non-native turf grasses such as Kentucky Bluegrass, fescues and even Bermuda Grass require tremendous amounts of water to thrive—as much as 40 inches of water per growing season, in the case of Bluegrass. The Water Authority’s xeriscape rebate is based on the square footage of turf removed. Albuquerque’s annual rainfall is eight inches or less; clearly, Kentucky Bluegrass is not well-suited to our environment. In fact, homes built since 1995 in Albuquerque are allowed no more than 20% turf.

Lower-water alternatives include Buffalo Grass (*Bouteloua dactyloides*) and Blue Grama Grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*). These can be augmented with ornamental grasses, but regardless of the types of grasses you plant, remember to maximize watering efficiency:

- *Prepare the soil before planting by tilling as deeply as possible.*
- *Add copious amounts of compost to improve the ability of the soil to hold moisture.*
- *Water during the coolest part of the day, when winds are calm, to minimize evaporation and overspray.*

## Ornamental Grasses

Ornamental grasses, unlike lawns, serve as horticultural exclamation points and can add interest in areas that need a bit of sprucing up.

Summer through early winter is the prime time for the soft textures and colors of ornamental grasses. They should be cut down as close to the ground as possible each spring so the new blades can emerge unencumbered by the previous year’s dead leaves. Because this leaves gaps in the planting for several weeks, place the larger grasses as you would shrubs of the same size, mixing in some evergreens or grassy succulents such as Yucca or Beargrass to create interest while the grasses regrow.



# Turf



## BOUPELOUA GRACILIS Blue Grama Grass



Full Sun



Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 4-12"

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 Buffalo Grass, so the two species are often combined to quickly form a thick, drought-tolerant lawn.

## BOUPELOUA SYN BUCHLOE DACTYLOIDES Buffalo Grass



Full Sun



Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 3- 8"

This native prairie grass is an excellent replacement for water-thirsty Kentucky Bluegrass. Buffalo Grass 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.

Buffalo Grass requires minimal mowing and fertilizing once in spring. 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!

Buffalo Grass 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 grows best on heavier soils. Use Blue Grama on sandy soils or mix Buffalo Grass and Blue Grama.



*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.*

*If runoff is a problem in your landscape, try two short waterings of 10 minutes or less each spaced at least 30 minutes apart. This method gives the first dose of water a chance to soak in. The second watering pushes the first dose deeper into the soil.*



# Ornamental Grasses



## PANICUM VIRGATUM Switchgrass

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 4' X 3'  
**Blooming Season:** Summer  
**Flower Color:** Hazy pink-purple

There are many named cultivars of Switchgrass, all variations on the theme of tall upright leaf blades crowned in late summer with a haze of lacy seed heads. The leaves may be green or blue-green in summer, changing to a range of pinks and reds as temperatures cool and the days get shorter at the end of the growing season. Switchgrass can be grouped between evergreens or stand alone as an accent. Songbirds will love you for adding it to your garden.



## SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM Little Bluestem

 Full Sun  Low+ Water

**Mature Size:** 2' X 2'  
**Blooming Season:** Fall  
**Color:** Pink to red

Little bluestem is a key component of much of the prairie grassland throughout the West, where it goes unnoticed until late in the year when its strong color contrast of scarlet or pink leaves among the blond seed heads of other native grasses gives it the impact of a wash of wildflowers long after the growing season has ended. Easily grown from seed or plants, the slender upright clumps sway in the breeze.

## NASSELLA syn STIPA TENUISSIMA Silky Threadgrass

 Full Sun  Low Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"

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 wildflower gardens, this plant will readily reseed itself among its neighbors.

## CALAMAGROSTIS ARUNDINACEA 'Karl Foerster' Feather Reedgrass

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium water

**Mature Size:** 30" X 2'  
**Blooming Season:** Spring  
**Seed Head Color:** Pale tan

Surprisingly heat- and drought-tolerant for a cool season grass, the dark green color of 'Karl Foerster' leaves topped with its pale straw-colored seed heads is a large part of the appeal of this cool season bunchgrass. Its vertical form adds exclamation points in the midst of cool, low-slung flowers such as Catmint and Winecups, or amplifies the upright lines of Penstemons and Salvias.



## HELICTOTRICHON SEMPERVIRENS Blue Avena Grass

 Full Sun, Part Shade  Medium Water

**Mature Size:** 24" X 24"

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.





# How to Use the Plant List

The Albuquerque Plant List includes hundreds of plants suited to central New Mexico, but many are adaptable elsewhere in the state. We strongly recommend that you consult additional references for more detailed information, and check your neighborhood's landscape covenants, before you design your landscape.

The City of Albuquerque has a pollen control ordinance that prohibits the planting of cypress, mulberry and elm trees. Juniper is limited to female plants only, and Populus varieties are prohibited (except for Rio Grande cottonwood, lanceleaf cottonwood and quaking aspen).

## Water Authority Xeriscape Rebates

Water Authority customers may qualify for rebates for the replacement of high-water-use landscaping with xeriscaping. A Water Authority inspector must approve your rebate application and your landscape plan ahead of time and the project itself after completion. Xeriscapes employing drip irrigation can qualify for a \$.75-per-square-foot rebate; rainwater harvesting xeriscapes can qualify for \$1.50 per square foot. Participants in the xeriscape rebate program can also earn a 25-percent rebate (up to \$100) for compost, and a 25-percent rebate (up to \$50) for rental of sod removal equipment.

The rebate area of your new xeriscape must have 50 percent coverage (at maturity) of qualifying low- to medium-water-use plants, and the soil between and beneath all plants must be covered with at least two inches of mulch (gravel, decorative bark, etc.).

Ready to get started on your xeriscape project? Rebate application forms and instructions are available online at [www.abcwua.org/waterconservation](http://www.abcwua.org/waterconservation) or call 768-3655.



## LEGEND

### Region Description

**UA** is **URBAN ALBUQUERQUE**, the most heavily paved and therefore warmest area; soils vary greatly.

**WM&RR** is the **WEST MESA & RIO RANCHO**, also highly residential and nearly as consistently warm as UA; soils vary from sand to clay loam and may be shallow above underlying volcanic rock.

**CV** is the **CENTRAL VALLEY**, where the low-lying topography often results in colder winter temperatures; the soils are often clay loam which holds moisture well.

**AF** is the **ALBUQUERQUE FOOTHILLS**. Cooler than the urban center and west side, but not as cold as the valley or east side of the mountains, the soil here is decomposed granite, which is well-drained but holds moisture.

**EM** is the **EAST MOUNTAINS** and Estancia Valley. The coldest areas, they potentially receive the most rain and snow; the soils vary but unless mostly rock, hold moisture well.

### Rebate Allowance

This refers to the mature plant square footage, used for calculating Water Authority xeriscape rebates.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
<b>DESERT ACCENTS</b>							
Agave americana	Century Plant	6' x 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	35	UA / WM&RR
Agave chrysantha	Golden-Flowered Agave	3' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	UA / WM&RR
Agave havardiana	Harvard Agave	4' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	All except EM
Agave lechuguilla	Lechuguilla	1' X 5'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	RW	30	All except EM
Agave palmeri	Palmer's Agave	3' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	All areas
Agave Parryi/ neomexicana	Parry's / Mescal Agave	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	RW	15	All areas
Agave parviflora	Dwarf Agave	6" X 8"	Evergreen	Sun	RW	10	All except EM
Agave scabra	Rough Agave	4' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	UA / WM&RR
Agave utahensis	Utah Agave	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Agave victoria-reginae	Queen Victoria Agave	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	10	UA / WM&RR
Coryphantha vivipara	Clustering Pin Cushions	4" X 6"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Cylindropuntia imbricata	Walkingstick Cholla	8' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	35	All areas
Cylindropuntia kleiniae	Candle Cholla	8' X 6'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	RW	25	All areas
Cylindropuntia leptocaulis	Desert / Christmas / Pencil Cholla	4" X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	All areas
Cylindropuntia spinosior	Cane Cholla	8' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	35	All areas
Dasyliirion leiophyllum	Green Sotol	5' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All except EM
Dasyliirion texanum	Texas Sotol	5' X 5'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	RW	20	All areas
Dasyliirion wheeleri	Blue Sotol / Desert Spoon	5' X 5'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	RW	20	All except EM
Echinocereus coccineus	Spiny Hedgehog Cactus	10" X 15"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Echinocereus fendleri	Strawberry Hedgehog	10" X 12"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Echinocereus reichenbachii	Oklahoma or Lace Hedgehog	4" X 6"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	5	All areas
Echinocereus triglochidiatus	Claret Cup	12" X 18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Echinocereus viridiflorus	Green-Flowered Hedgehog	5" X 5"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	5	All areas
Escobaria orcuttii	Clustering Snowball	5" X 8"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	15' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Grusonia syn Cylindropuntia clavata	Club / Dagger-Spine Cholla	3" X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Hesperaloe capanulata	Bell-flowered Hesperaloe	4' X 5'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
Hesperaloe funifera	Giant / Coahuilian Hesperaloe	6' X 5'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red/Yellow-Flowering Yucca	3' X 4'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	20	All areas
Nolina lindheimeriana	Dwarf Beargrass / Ribbongrass	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	15	All except EM
Nolina microcarpa	Beargrass	5' X 6'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	RW	35	All areas
Nolina nelsoni	Blue Nolina	15' X 6'	Evergreen	Sun	Low+	35	All except EM
Nolina texana	Beargrass	4' X 5'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	RW	30	All areas
Opuntia ellisiana / cacanapa	Spineless Prickly Pear	4' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	30	UA / WM&RR
Opuntia engelmannii	Desert or Engelmann Prickly Pear	5' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	40	All areas
Opuntia macrocentra	Purple Prickly Pear	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Opuntia violacea	Santa Rita Prickly Pear	3' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	UA / WM&RR
Opuntia phaecantha	Brownsprine Prickly Pear	3' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	30	All areas
Opuntia hystricina	Porcupine Prickly Pear	1' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Opuntia polycantha	Starvation Prickly Pear	1' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Yucca aloifolia	Spanish Dagger	6' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	UA / WM&RR
Yucca baccata	Datil / Banana Yucca	4' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	30	All areas
Yucca baileyi	Bailey Yucca	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	UA / WM&RR
Yucca brevifolia	Joshua Tree	15' X 15'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	45	UA / WM&RR
Yucca elata	Soaptree Yucca	20' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	35	All areas
Yucca faxoniana / carnerosana	Palm Yucca	15' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Yucca filamentosa	Adam's Needle Yucca	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Yucca glauca	Soapweed	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Yucca harrimaniae	Harriman Yucca	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Yucca neomexicana	New Mexico Yucca	2' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	All areas
Yucca pendula syn recurvifolia	Soft-Leaf Yucca	5' X 4'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	20	All areas
Yucca rigida	Blue Yucca	4' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	All except EM
Yucca rostrata	Beaked Yucca	15' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	35	All except EM
Yucca schidigera	Mojave Yucca	5' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All except EM
Yucca schottii	Mountain Yucca	5' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	20	All areas
Yucca thomsoniana	Thompson Yucca	8' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	40	All areas
Yucca torreyi	Torrey Yucca	15' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	30	All except EM

**FLOWERING BULBS**

Allium sp.	Ornamental Onions	6"-36" X 12"-24"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Belamcanda chinensis	Blackberry Lily	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	5	All areas
Canna	Canna Lily	4' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All except EM
Colchicum autumnali	Autumn Crocus	6" X 6"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	3	All areas
Crocus spp.	Crocus	6" X 6"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	3	All areas
Hyacinthus orientalis	Hyacinth	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Iris (rhizome-type)	Bearded Iris	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Iris spp. (bulb-type)	Bulb Irises	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	5	All areas
Muscari armeniacum	Grape Hyacinths	10" X 10"	Winter Foliage	Sun/Shade	Low+	10	All areas
Lycoris squamigera	Pink Amaryllis	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Narcissus spp.	Daffodil	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Tulipa spp.	Tulips	1' X 8'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Zephyranthes sp.	Rain Lily	6" X 6"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	3	All except EM



# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>							
Abronia sp.	Sand Verbena	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Acantholimon sp	Prickly Dianthus	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	15	All areas
Achillea ageratifolia	Greek Yarrow	6" X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low	10	All areas
Achillea taygetea	Moonshine Yarrow	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Aethionema sp	Persian Rockcress	6" X 1'	Evergreen	Full sun	Low	10	All areas
Agastache cana	Giant Hyssop	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Agastache rupestris	Sunset Hyssop	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock	5" X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Aloinopsis spathulata	Hardy Living Stones	1" X 6"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	5	All areas
Alyssum montanum	Basket of Gold	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Amsonia species	Sand Stars	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Anacyclus depressus	Mat Daisy	6" X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	10	All areas
Antennaria rosea	Pussytoes	6" X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low	10	All areas
Antirrhinum hispanicum ssp roseum	Spanish Snapdragon	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	AF / EM
Anthemis tinctoria	Golden Marguerite	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	5	All areas
Aquilegia chrysantha	Golden Columbine	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Aquilegia sp	Columbine Species	1'+ X 1'+	Deciduous	Shade	Medium	5	EM
Argemone sp	Prickly Poppy	3' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Armeria maritima	Thrift	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Artemisia abrotanum	Southernwood	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All areas
Artemisia X Powis Castle	Powis Castle Artemisia	2' X 4'	Semi-Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	20	All areas
Artemisia stellariana	Beach Wormwood	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Artemisia versicolor	Seafoam Artemisia	8" X 18"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterflyweed	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Asparagus officinalis	Culinary Asparagus	4' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	All areas
Aster novae-angliae	Aster	4' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Berlandiera lyrata	Chocolate Flower	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Callirhoe involucrata	Winecups	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Calylophus species	Sundrops	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	All areas
Campanula carpatica	Carpathian Harebells	8" X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	CV / AF / EM
Campanula rotundifolia	Harebells	18" X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	CV / AF / EM
Castilleja spp.	Indian Paintbrush	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Centaurea cineraria	Dusty Miller	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Centaurea dealbata	Persian Cornflower	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	18" X 30"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All areas
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-In-Summer	8" X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Chasmatophyllum masculinum	Hardy Tiger Jaws	2" X 6"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	5	All areas
Chrysanthemum maximum	Shasta Daisy	4' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	CV / EM
Chrysanthemum x morifolium	Chrysanthemum	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Convolvulus cnoereum	Silver Bush Morning Glory	1' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All except EM
Consolida ambigua	Larkspur, Annual	2' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Coreopsis lanceolata	Coreopsis	3' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Coreopsis verticillata	Threadleaf Coreopsis	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	4" X 6"	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	CV / EM
Cynara species	Cardoon & Artichoke	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	15	All except EM
Dalea purpurea	Purple Prairieclover	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Datura wrightii	Sacred Datura	2' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	30	All areas
Delosperma congestum & nubigenum	Yellow Iceplant	3" X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Delosperma cooperi	Purple Iceplant	6" X 18"	Evergreen	Full sun	Low+	15	All areas
Delosperma floribundum	Tufted Iceplant	6" X 12"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	10	All areas
Delosperma sphaalmantoides	Dwarf Tufted Iceplant	1" X 8"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	10	All areas
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William, Biennial	20" X 20"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Dianthus deltoides	Maiden Pink	6" X 8"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Dianthus gratianopolitanus	Cheddar Pink	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Dicentra spectabilis	Bleeding Heart	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Shade/sun	High	0	CV / EM
Dictamnus spp.	Gas Plant	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	20	All areas
Dimorphotheca sinuata	African Daisy, Annual	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Duchesnea indica	Mock Strawberry	8" X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	5	CV / EM
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	3' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	UA / CV / AF / EM
Echinops species	Globe Thistle	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	All areas
Epilobium syn Zauschneria sp	Hummingbird Plant	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Erigeron spp.	Fleabane Daisy	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	3	All areas
Eriogonum herbaceous species	Wild Buckwheat	1' X 18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Erysimum hieraciifolium	Siberian Wallflower	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Erysimum linifolium	Wallflower Bowles' Mauve	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Euphorbia antisiphilitica	Candelilla	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	UA / WM&RR
Euphorbia myrsinites	Blue Spurge	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low	8	All areas
Euphorbia rigida	Gopher Plant	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low	20	All except EM
Gaillardia x grandiflora	Gaillardia	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	6	All areas
Gaura lindheimeri	Gaura	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	All areas
Geum ciliatum	Prairie Smoke	18" X 1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	High	0	CV / EM
Geranium macrorrhizium	Bigroot Geranium	4" X 18"	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	0	All areas
Glaucium flavum	Horned Poppy	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's Breath	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All areas
Gypsophila repens	Creeping Baby's Breath	4" X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Helianthemum spp.	Sunrose	6" X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Helianthus annuus	Sunflower	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas



Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
Helianthus maximilianii	Maximilian Sunflower	6' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	25	All areas
Helianthus tuberosus	Jerusalem Artichoke	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	All areas
Hemerocallis hybrids	Daylilies	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	UA / CV / AF / EM
Heterotheca syn Chrysopsis villosa	Golden Aster	18" X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Heuchera sanguinea	Coral Bells	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	CV / AF / EM
Hosta spp.	Plantain Lily	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	5	UA / CV / AF / EM
Hypericum calycinum	St. Johnswort	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	5	UA / CV / AF / EM
Iberis sempervirens	Candytuft	1' X 18"	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Ipomoea leptophylla	Bush Morning Glory	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Kniphofia uvaria	Red Hot Poker	3' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Lamium maculatum	Spotted Nettle	6" X 6"	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	All areas
Liatriis punctata	Gayfeather	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Liatriis scariosa	Tall Gayfeather	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Linaria spp.	Butter and Eggs/Baby Snapdragon	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	CV / EM
Linum perenne	Blue Flax	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	UA / CV / EM
Lobelia laxiflora	Mexican Lobelia	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All except EM
Lupinus argenteus	Silverstem Lupine	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	All areas
Lupinus hybrids	Lupine	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Lupinus texensis	Texas Bluebonnet, Annual	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Lychnis sp	Rose Campion, Maltese Cross	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Manfreda maculosa	Texas Tuberose	3' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Melampodium leucanthum	Blackfoot Daisy	1' X 16"	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Mirabilis jalapa	Garden Four O'Clock	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	All areas
Monarda spp.	Beebalm / Lemon Mint	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Nepeta X faasseni	Catmint	8" X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Nierembergia hippomanica 'Violacea'	Cup Flower	10" X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All except EM
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican Evening Primrose	1' X 3'	Semi-Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Oenothera caespitosa	White Evening Primrose	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Oenothera hookerii	Hooker Primrose, Biennial	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	All areas
Oenothera macrocarpa syn missouriensis	Yellow Evening Primrose	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Oenothera organensis	Organ Mountain Evening Primrose	2' X 5'+	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	20	All areas
Oenothera pallida	Pale Evening Primrose	18" X 18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Origanum sp	Ornamental Oregano	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Osteospermum barberiae	Hardy African Daisy	4" X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Paeonia sp	Peony	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	10	All areas
Papaver nudicale	Iceland Poppy	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Papaver orientale	Oriental Poppy	18" X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Penstemon ambiguus	Bush Penstemon	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Penstemon angustifolius	Narrowleaf Penstemon	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Penstemon barbatus	Scarlet Bugler Penstemon	3' X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Penstemon cardinalis	Cardinal Penstemon	3' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Penstemon clutei	Sunset Penstemon	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	15	All areas
Penstemon jamesii	Penstemon, James	10" X 10"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	10	All areas
Penstemon palmeri	Palmer Penstemon	4' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Penstemon pinifolius	Pineleaf Penstemon	1" X 20"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Penstemon pseudospectabilis	Desert Beardtongue	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low	20	All areas
Penstemon secundifloris	Sidebells	1' X 8"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	10	All areas
Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mountain Penstemon	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage	5' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	All areas
Phemeranthus syn Talinum calycinum	Flameflower	8" X 8"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low	10	All areas
Phlomis sp	Jerusalem Sage, Kashmir Sage	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	All areas
Phlox paniculata	Summer Phlox	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Phlox subulata	Creeping Phlox	6" X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	3	All areas
Phyla nodiflora	Creeping Lippia	3" X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Physalis lobata	Purple Groundcherry	4" X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Platycodon sp	Balloon Flower	2' X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Potentilla neumanniana syn tabernaemontani syn verna	Spring Cinquefoil	4" X 6"	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	0	UA / CV / AF / EM
Psilostrophe tagetina	Paperflower	16" X 16"	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Ratibida columnifera	Coneflower, Mexican Hat	32" X 32"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Rheum sp	Rhubarb	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	UA / CV / EM
Rudbeckia fulgida	Goldsturm Rudbeckia	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	UA / CV / AF / EM
Ruellia humilis	Wild Petunia	6" X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Ruta graveolens	Rue	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Salvia azurea grandiflora	Pitcher Sage	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All areas
Salvia darcyi	Texas Red Sage	30" X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All except EM
Salvia nemerosa X sylvestris	Many named varieties	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Saponaria ocyroides	Soapwort	9" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Scabiosa columbaria	Pincushion Flower	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Scutellaria resinosa & wrightii	Plains Skullcap	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	10	All areas
Sedum spectabile	Stoncrop	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Sedum telephium	Autumn Joy Sedum	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Sempervivum tectorum	Hen and Chicks	6" X 6"	Evergreen	Shade	Low+	5	All areas
Senecio flaccidus syn longilobus	Silver Groundsel	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Solidago dwarf sp	Dwarf Goldenrod	18" X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Solidago hybrids	Goldenrod	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	10	All areas



# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
Sphaeralcea spp.	Globemallow	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Stachys byzantina	Woolly Lamb's Ear	1' X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Stachys coccinea	Scarlet Nettle	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	5	All areas
Stanleya pinnata	Prince's Plume	3' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	All areas
Tagetes erecta	African Marigold, Annual	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Tagetes lucida	Mexican Marigold	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	All except EM
Tagetes patula	French Marigold, Annual	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Tanacetum densum-amani	Partridge Feather	8" X 18"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All areas
Tetranneuris syn Hymenoxys sp	Angelita Daisy/Perky Sue	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	10	All areas
Teucrium chamaedrys	Wall Germander	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Teucrium chamaedrys 'Prostratum'	Creeping Germander	6" X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Teucrium majoricum syn cosonii syn aroanium	Greek Germander	6" X 18"	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Thelesperma ambigua	Rayed or Threadleaf Cota	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Thymophila syn Dysodia acerosa	Wild Marigold	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Thymus pseudolanuginosus and minus	Woolly and Dwarf Creeping Thyme	3" X 1'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Thymus serpyllum	Creeping Thyme	3" X 1'	Evergreen	Shade	High	0	UA / CV / AF / EM
Thymus vulgaris	Culinary Thyme	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	10	All areas
Tradescantia occidentalis	Western Spiderwort	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Verbena spp.	Verbena	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	10	All areas
Verbena bipinnatifida	Fern Verbena	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	10	All areas
Verbena rigida	Sandpaper Verbena	1' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	20	All except EM
Verbena wrightii	Western Vervain	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Verbena x hybrida	Garden Verbena, Mostly Annuals	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Veronica incana	Silver Speedwell	18" X 18"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Veronica liwanensis	Turkish Speedwell	3" X 2'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Veronica pectinata	Woolly Speedwell	3" X 18"	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Veronica spicata	Veronica	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	All areas
Viola cornuta	Tufted Violet/Johnny Jump Up	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Shade	High	0	All areas
Viola corsica	Corsican Violet	4" X 6"	Deciduous	Shade	Medium	3	All areas
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	8" X 8"	Evergreen	Shade	High	0	All areas
Viola x wittrockiana	Pansy, Annual	9" X 9"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Wyethia scabra	Desert Mule's Ear	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Zinnia acerosa	White Desert Zinnia	6" X 10"	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Zinnia grandiflora	Desert Zinnia	8" X 16"	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas

## GRASSES, TURF *Turf grasses are sprinkler-irrigated and do not qualify for any rebate.*

Agrostis spp.	Bentgrass	Mowed	Evergreen	Full Sun	High	0	Golf Courses
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	Varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	0	All areas
Bouteloua syn. Buchloe dactyloides	Buffalo Grass	Mowed	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	0	All areas
Cynodon dactylon hybrids	Hybrid Bermudagrass	Mowed	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	0	All except EM
Festuca elatior and all Festuca	Turf Tall Fescue	Mowed	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Festuca ovina 'Covar'	Covar Sheep Fescue	Unmowed	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	0	EM
Festuca ovina except Glauca	Sheep's Fescue	Mowed	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Lolium perenne and all Lolium	Ryegrass, Perennial	Mowed	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Poa pratensis and all Poa	Kentucky Bluegrass	Mowed	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Zoysia spp.	Zoysia Grass	Mowed	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	0	All except EM

## GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

Achnatherum syn Oryzopsis hymenoides	Indian Ricegrass	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	5' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	5	All areas
Andropogon hallii	Sand Bluestem	4' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Aristida purpurea	Purple Threeawn	1' X 1'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	10	All areas
Arundo donax	Carrizo Cane	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	CV
Blepharoneuron tricolespis	Pine Dropseed/Mountain Mist	18" X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	10	All areas
Bothriochloa barbinodis	Cane Beardgrass	24" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats Gramma	30" X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Calamagrostis arundinacea 'Karl Foester'	Feather Reed Grass	30" X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	12' X 9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Eragrostis tricoles	Sand Lovegrass	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Erianthus ravennae	Ravenna Grass	12' X 9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	All areas
Festuca idahoensis 'Joseph' & 'Siskiyou'	Blue Idaho Fescue	2' X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Festuca ovina glauca	Blue Fescue	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Avena Grass	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All except WM&RR
Koeleria macrantha	Junegrass	18" X 18"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	18	All areas
Leymus cinereus	Great Basin Wildrye	4' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Miscanthus spp.	Maiden Grass	5' X 5'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	15	CV
Muhlenbergia capillaris	Gulf Muhly	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	All except EM
Muhlenbergia emersleyi	Bull Muhly	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All except EM
Muhlenbergia lindheimeri	Lindheimer Muhly	5' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	All areas
Muhlenbergia porteri	Bush Muhly	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer Grass	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	20	All areas



Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
Muhlenbergia rigida	Purple Muhly	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Nassella syn. Stipa tenuissima	Threadgrass	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondo grass	6" X 6"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	0	CV / AF
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	4' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	15	All areas
Pascopyrum syn. Agropyron smithii	Western Wheatgrass	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Hardy Fountain Grass	30" X 30"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	All areas
Phyllostachys aurea	Golden bamboo	15' X 15'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	CV
Pleuraphis syn. Hilaria jamesii	Galleta	14" X 14"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	10	All areas
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Sorghastrum nutans	Indiangrass	4' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	All areas
Sporobolus airoides	Alkali Sacaton	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	All areas
Sporobolus cryptandrus	Sand Dropseed	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Sporobolus wrightii	Giant Sacaton	5' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	20	All areas
Thinopyrum ponticum syn. Elytrigia elongata	Jose Tall Wheatgrass	4' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas

GROUNDCOVERS

Aegopodium variegatum	Variiegated Bishop's Weed	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	5	All areas
Achillea Millefolium	Yarrow	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Anemopsis californica	Yerba de Mansa	1' X 3'+	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	15	All areas
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick	9" X 2'	Evergreen	Shade only	Medium	10	UA / AF / EM
Artemisia frigida	Fringed Sage	18" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	15	All areas
Artemisia ludoviciana	Prairie Sage	18" X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Baccaris pilularis	Dwarf Coyotebush	18" X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All except EM
Baccharis X 'Centennial'	Centennial Broom	3' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
Baccharis X 'Starns'	Thompson Broom	2' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-In-Summer	8" X 2'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Dwarf Plumbago	1' X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile	6" X 1'	Evergreen	Shade	High	0	CV / EM
Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster	1' X 9'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Perpusillus'	Rock Cotoneaster	2' X 7'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Cotoneaster salicifolius 'Repens'	Willowleaf Cotoneaster	1' X 9'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	30	All except EM
Delosperma congestum & nubigenum	Yellow Iceplant	3" X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Delosperma cooperi	Purple Iceplant	6" X 18"	Evergreen	Full sun	Low+	15	All areas
Dichondra spp.	Dichondra	2" X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All except EM
Duchesnea indica	Mock Strawberry	8" X 2'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	5	CV / EM
Ephedra minuta	Dwarf Joint Fir	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Erigeron flagillaris	Whiplash Daisy	8" X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Euonymus fortunei 'Coloratus'	Purpleleaf Wintercreeper	1' X 4'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	15	All areas
Euphorbia cyparissias	Cypress Spurge	1' X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	2' X 8'+	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	30	All areas
Juniperus sp	Groundcover Juniper, Female Forms Only	6"-2' X 5'+	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	25	All areas
Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'	Compact Mahonia	2' X 4'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	20	All areas
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	10	AF / EM
Marrubium rotundifolium	Roundleaf Horehound	10" X 24"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Mirabilis multiflora	Native Four O'Clock	2' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	All areas
Paxistima myrsinites	Oregon Boxwood	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	EM
Prunus besseyi 'Pawnee Buttes'	Spreading Sand Cherry	2' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	25	All areas
Rhus trilobata 'Autumn Amber'	Prostrate Sumac	2' X 6'+	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostrata'	Creeping Rosemary	2' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	30	All except EM
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Gray Lavender Cotton	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Santolina virens	Green Lavender Cotton	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Saponaria ocyroides	Soapwort	9" X 18"	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Sedum reflexum	Blue Spruce Sedum	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All areas
Sedum spurium	Dragon's Blood Sedum	6" X 1'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	UA / CV / AF / EM
Teucrium chamaedrys	Trailing Germander	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Teucrium cossonii majoricum	Greek Germander	6" X 18"	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	10	All areas
Thymus pseudolanuginosus and minus	Wooly and Dwarf Creeping Thyme	3" X 1'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	5	All areas
Thymus serpyllum	Creeping Thyme	3" X 1'	Evergreen	Shade	High	0	UA / CV / AF / EM
Verbena peruviana	Verbena	9" X 18"	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	12	All except EM
Veronica prostrata	Harebell Veronica	8" X 1'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	5	EM
Vinca major	Giant Periwinkle	1' X 4'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium+	10	All areas
Vinca minor	Periwinkle	9" X 2'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium+	5	All areas
Zinnia grandiflora	Desert or Prairie Zinnia	8" X 16"	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas

SHRUBS, DECIDUOUS

Acacia constricta	Whitethorn Acacia	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Acacia greggii	Catclaw Acacia	10' X 12'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Aloysia wrightii	Mexican Oregano or Beebrush	5' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	25	All areas
Amelanchier utahensis	Utah Serviceberry	8' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Amorpha cana	Dwarf Leadplant	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	12	CV / AF / EM
Amorpha canescens	Leadplant	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Amorpha fruticosa	False Indigo	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Anisacanthus quadrifidus var wrightii	Flame Anisacanthus	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	20	All except EM
Anisacanthus thurberi	Desert Honeysuckle	5' X 4'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	20	UA / WM&RR
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	15	UA / CV / EM



# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
Berberis thunbergii 'Atropur. Nana'	Crimson Pigmy Barberry	2' X 2'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	5	All areas
Berberis thunbergii Atropurpurea	Redleaf Barberry	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	15	All areas
Buddleia davidii nanhoensis	Dwarf Butterfly Bush	5' X 5'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	20	All areas
Buddleia marrubifolia	Wooly Butterfly Bush	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	20	All except EM
Caesalpinia gilliesii	Yellow Bird of Paradise	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Caragana spp.	Peashrub	8' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	25	CV / EM
Caryopteris x clandonensis	Blue Mist Spirea	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Cercocarpus montanus	Montane Mountain Mahogany	10' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Chaenomeles japonica	Flowering Quince	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	CV / EM
Chamaebatiaria millefolium	Fernbush	5' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	30	All areas
Cornus alba	Tartarian Dogwood	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	CV / EM
Cornus stolonifera	Redtwig Dogwood	7' X 7'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	CV / EM
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster	4' X 8'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Cotoneaster divaricatus	Spreading Cotoneaster	4' X 8'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster	2' X 9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Dalea formosa	Feather Dalea	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Dalea frutescens	Black Dalea	2' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low	25	All areas
Dalea versicolor	Mountain Dalea	3' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	UA / WM&RR
Ericameria syn Chrysothamnus nauseosus	Chamisa, Rabbitbrush	5' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	30	All areas
Euonymus alata Compacta	Dwarf Burning Bush	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	UA / CV / EM
Fendlera rupicola	Cliff Fendlerbush	6' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	20	All areas
Forsythia intermedia	Forsythia	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	CV / EM
Genista tinctoria	Summer Broom	2' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	All areas
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea Buckthorn	30' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	EM
Holodiscus dumosus	Rock Spirea	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	AF / EM
Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	4' X 12'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beauty Bush	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	CV / EM
Leucophyllum frutescens	Texas Ranger or Ceniza	6' X 6'	Semi-Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	30	All except EM
Leucophyllum langmaniae	Rio Bravo Sage	5' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
L. frutescens 'Compactum'	Compact Ceniza	3' X 4'	Semi-Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	20	All except EM
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	8' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Lonicera tartarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Parryella filifolia	Dunebroom	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Philadelphus cultivars	Mock Orange	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Philadelphus microphyllum	Littleleaf Mock Orange	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Potentilla fruticosa	Shrubby Cinquefoil	3' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	10	All areas
Prunus besseyi	Western Sand Cherry	4' X 4'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	15	All areas
Prunus tomentosa	Nanking Cherry	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	25	All areas
Prunus X cistena	Purpleleaf Plum Bush	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	All areas
Psoralea scoparius	Broom Dalea	3' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	30	WM&RR
Punica spp.	Pomegranate	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All except EM
Rhamnus frangula Columnaris	Tallhedge Buckthorn	10' X 4'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	12	All areas
Rhus glabra var. cismontana	Cuttleaf Sumac	3' X 5'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	20	All areas
Rhus microphylla	Littleleaf Sumac	8' X 9'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Rhus trilobata	Three-leaf Sumac	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	30	All areas
Ribes aureum	Golden Currant	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Rosa foetida	Austrian Copper Rose	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Rosa rugosa	Species Rugosa Roses	4' + X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	CV / AF / EM
Rosa spp.	Tea, Floribunda, Grandiflora	6' X 5'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	All areas
Rosa woodsii	Woods' Rose	6' X 8'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Rubus cultivars	Raspberries, Blackberries	5' X 6'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Salvia greggii	Autumn or Cherry Sage	2' X 3'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Low+	15	All except EM
Sarcobatus vermiculatus	Greasewood	8' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	35	Reclamation only
Shepherdia argentea	Silver Buffaloberry	15' X 10'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	30	CV / EM
Spiraea spp.	Spirea	varies	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	CV / AF / EM
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry	6' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Syringa spp.	Lilac	8' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	All areas
Syringa laciniata	Cuttleaf Persian Lilac	8' X 6'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	All areas
Syringa meyeri	Dwarf Korean Lilac	5' X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Syringa persica	Persian Lilac	8' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	All areas
Syringa rothomagensis	Chinese Lilac	8' X 8'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	All areas
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	15' X 15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	All areas
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	varies	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Weigela florida	Weigela	10' X 10'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	All areas

## SHRUBS, EVERGREEN

Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	7' X 7'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	All areas
Arctostaphylos pungens	Pointleaf Manzanita	3' X 6'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	30	All areas
Artemisia cana	Silver Sage	3' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	All areas
Artemisia filifolia	Sand Sage	4' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	25	All areas
Artemisia tridentata	Big Sage	4' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	All areas
Atriplex canescens	Fourwing Saltbrush	6' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	40	Reclamation
Atriplex confertifolia	Shadscale	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	15	All areas
Baccharis salicina	Broom Baccharis	8' X 8'	Semi-Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	30	Reclamation
Baccharis sarothroides	Desert Broom	6' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	30	Reclamation



Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
Berberis gladwynensis	William Penn Barberry	6' X 6'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Berberis julianae	Wintergreen Barberry	5' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	20	All areas
Berberis mentorensis	Mentor Barberry	7' X 7'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Buxus spp.	Boxwood	4' X 4'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	15	All areas
Cercocarpus ledifolius	Curly-leaf Mtn. Mahogany	15' X 15'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	45	All areas
Cercocarpus breviflorus	Hairy Mountain Mahogany	15' X 15'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	45	All areas
Chrysactinia mexicana	Damianita	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	15	All except EM
Cistus ladanifer & X purpureus	Crimsonspot & Purple Rockrose	4' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
Cotoneaster buxifolius	Grayleaf Cotoneaster	2' X 9'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Cotoneaster congestus	Pyrenees Cotoneaster	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	15	All areas
Cotoneaster lacteus	Parney or Clusterberry Cotoneaster	8' X 10'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Cotoneaster salicifolius	Willowleaf Cotoneaster	6' X 10'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom	4' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	10' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Ephedra species	Joint-fir or Mormon Tea	2+ X 5'+	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	35	All areas
Ericameria laricifolia	Turpentine Bush	3' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	25	All except EM
Eriogonum fasciculatum v. poliofolium	Flattop Buckwheat	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	15	All except EM
Euonymus japonica	Japanese Euonymus	8' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	25	All areas
Euonymus klautschovius	Manhattan Euonymus	6' X 6'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache Plume	6' X 7'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	35	All areas
Garrya wrightii	Wright's Silk Tassel	5' X 5'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	30	All areas
Genista hispanica	Spanish Broom	4' X 4'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	20	All except EM
Helichrysum angustifolium	Currly Plant	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	8' X 8'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Ilex altaclarensis 'Wilsonii'	Wilson Holly	10' X 10'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium+	25	All areas
Juniperus shrub species female cultivars only	Female Juniper Shrubs	1+ X 4'+	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Krascheninnikovia syn Ceratoides syn Eurotia lanata	Winterfat	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low RW	20	All areas
Larrea tridentata	Creosote Bush	6' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low RW	35	All except EM
Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All areas
Lavandula stoechas	Spanish Lavender	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	12	All except EM
Leucophyllum langmaniae	'Lynn's Legacy' Texas sage	4' X 4'	Semi-Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
Leucophyllum zygomphyllum	Cimarron Rainsage	4' X 4'	Semi-Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	All except EM
Ligustrum japonicum	Waxleaf Privet	8' X 8'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape Holly	6' X 6'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'	Compact Oregon Grape	2' X 4'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	20	All areas
Mahonia syn Berberis fremontii	Blue Algerita	5' X 7'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	30	All areas
Mahonia syn Berberis hamaetocarpa	Algerita	8' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Nandina domestica cultivars	Heavenly Bamboo	8' X 5'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Parthenium incanum	Mariola	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	20	All areas
Photinia fraseri	Red Tip Photinia	8' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	20	All areas
Photinia serrulata	Chinese Photinia	10' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	25	All areas
Picea conica	Alberta Spruce	7' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	12	All areas
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Cherry Laurel	10' X 10'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	All except EM
Purshia syn Cowania mexicana	Cliffrose	8' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	40	All areas
Purshia tridentata	Antelope Bitterbush	6' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	40	All areas
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn	10' X 10'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All areas
Raphiolepis indica	India Hawthorn	3' X 4'+	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	20	All except EM
Rhamnus californica var. ursina	Coffeeberry	6' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	35	All areas
Rhododendron spp.	Rhododendron, Azalea	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	High	0	Needs acid soil
Rhus ovata	Sugarbush	10' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	40	All except EM
Rhus virens / choriophylla	Evergreen Sumac	8' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	40	All except EM
Rosmarinus officinalis	Upright Rosemary	6' X 6'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	30	All except EM
Sabal minor	Dwarf Sabal Palm	3' X 3'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium+	10	All except EM
Salvia chamaedryoides	Mexican Blue or Chihuahua Sage	1' X 3'	Semi-Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All except EM
Salvia dorrii	Desert Sage	2' X 3'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low	20	All areas
Salvia lavandulifolia	Lavender Sage	1' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	15	All areas
Salvia officinalis	Garden Sage	2' X 2'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	10	All areas
Spartium junceum	Spanish Broom	10' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Vauquelinia spp.	Rosewood	12' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	40	All areas
Virburnum X burkwoodii	Burkwood Viburnum	6' X 5'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	20	All areas

TREES, DECIDUOUS

Acer X freemanii	Freeman Maple	45' X 30'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	CV / EM
Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Sensation Box Elder	40' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	CV / AF / EM
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Shade	High	0	CV / EM
Acer saccharum v grandidentatum	Bigtooth Maple	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	CV / AF / EM
Acer tataricum ginnala	Amur Maple	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	CV / EM
Acer truncatum	Shantung Maple	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	CV / EM
Albizia julibrissin Rosea	Mimosa	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All except EM
Carya illinoensis	Pecan	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	CV
Catalpa speciosa	Catalpa	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Celtis reticulata	Netleaf / Canyon Hackberry	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	45	All areas
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	10' X 12'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All except EM
Cercis mexicana	Mexican Redbud	15' X 12'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All except EM



# PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
Cercis reniformis	Oklahoma Redbud	15' X 12'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All except EM
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	20' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	45	All except EM
Chilopsis X Catalpa	Chitalpa	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry	15' X 20'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	25	EM
Cotinus coggygria	Smoketree	15' X 15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Crataegus crus-galli Inermis	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	15' X 15'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	All areas
Crataegus laevigata	English Hawthorn	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	UA / CV / AF / EM
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	UA / CV / AF / EM
Crataegus X lavallei	Carriere Hawthorn	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	25	UA / CV / AF / EM
Crataegus monogyna	Single-seed hawthorn	30' X 8'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	All areas
Crataegus ambigua	Russian Hawthorn	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All areas
Ficus carica	Edible Fig	12' X 15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All except EM
Forestiera neomexicana	New Mexico Olive	15' X 15'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Fraxinus cuspidata	Fragrant Ash	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Fraxinus angustifolia oxycarpa	Claret or Raywood Ash	35' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	All areas
Fraxinus pennsylvanica X velutina	Fan West Ash	40' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	UA / CV / EM
Fraxinus texana	Texas Ash	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Fraxinus velutina	Arizona and Modesto Ash	40' X 35'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	UA / CV / EM
Fruit trees	Fruit trees (Apple, Peach Pear, Quince)	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	All areas
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Thornless Honey Locust	50' X 45'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	All areas
Gymnocladus dioica	Kentucky Coffee Tree	40' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Juglans major	Arizona Walnut	50' X 50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	UA / CV / EM
Juglans microcarpa	Little Walnut	30' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Juglans regia	English Walnut	60' X 60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	CV / EM
Juglans regia 'Carpathian'	Carpathian Walnut	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All areas
Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei	Crape Myrtle	15' X 15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All except EM
Leucaena retusa	Golden Ball Leadtree	15' X 15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	35	UA / WM&RR
Maclura pomifera	Osage Orange	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All areas
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer Magnolia	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Part Shade	Medium	35	UA / CV / WM&RR
Malus cultivars	Crabapple	varies	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	All areas
Melia azedarach	Chinaberry	25' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	40	All except EM
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood	60' X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	All areas
Parrotia persica	Persian Parrotia	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Paulownia tomentosa	Empress tree	30' X 30'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All except EM
Pistacia atlantica X integerrima	Red Push Pistache	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All except EM
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	60' X 60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	45	All areas
Platanus acerfolia	London Plane Tree	70' X 50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	High	0	CV
Plantanus wrightii	Arizona Sycamore	60' X 70'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	35	CV
Populus acuminata	Mountain/Lanceleaf Cottonwood	50' X 50'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	35	CV / AF / EM
Populus deltoides var. wislizenii	Valley Cottonwood	50' X 60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	35	CV / EM
Populus fremontii	Western Cottonwood	70' X 60'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	35	CV / EM
Prosopis glandulosa	Honey Mesquite	25' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	45	All except EM
Prosopis pubescens	Screwbean Mesquite	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Prosopis torreyana	Western Honey Mesquite	18' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Prosopis velutina	Velvet Mesquite	20' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	RW	40	All except EM
Prunus americana	American Plum	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All areas
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All areas
Prunus armeniaca mandshurica	Manchurian Apricot	10' X 12'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Prunus cerastifera	Purpleleaf Plum	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	All areas
Ptelea trifoliata	Hoptree	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All areas
Pyrus sp	Ornamental Pear	25' X 15'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	20	All areas
Quercus gambelii	Gambel Oak	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All areas
Quercus gravesii	Chisos Red Oak	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All except EM
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	45' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	35	CV
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak	60' X 70'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	40	CV / EM
Quercus muhlenbergii	Chinquapin Oak	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All areas
Quercus oblongifolia/engelmannii	Mexican Blue / Mesa Oak	25' X 30'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All except EM
Quercus robur	English Oak	50' X 50'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	40	CV / EM
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak	60' X 60'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All areas
Quercus texana syn buckleyi	Texas Red Oak	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All areas
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	AF/EM
Rhamnus frangula 'Asplenifolia'	Fernleaf Buckthorn	12' X 10'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All areas
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac	12' X 15'+	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Rhus lanceolata	Prairie Flameleaf Sumac	25' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All except EM
Robinia neomexicana	New Mexico Locust	25' X 15'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	40' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All areas
Robinia X ambigua	Idaho Locust	40' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All areas
Sambucus mexicana	Mexican Elder	20' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	45	All except EM
Sapindus drummondii	Western Soapberry	30' X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	45	All areas
Sorbus aucuparia	European Mountain Ash	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	EM
Styphnolobium syn Sophora japonicum	Japanese Pagoda Tree, Scholar Tree	35' X 35'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All areas
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	CV / EM
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	50' X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	35	UA / CV
Taxodium mucronatum	Montezuma Cypress	60' X 40'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	35	UA / CV
Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	40' X 30'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	AF / EM
Ulmus crassifolia	Cedar Elm	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All except EM
Ulmus parvifolia	Lacebark Elm	40' X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All except EM
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	20' X 20'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	35	All except EM
Zizyphus jujuba	Jujube or Chinese Date	25' X 25'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	40	All areas



Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Size Height x Width	Deciduous or Evergreen	Light Exposure	Water Use	Rebate Allowance	Region
<b>TREES, EVERGREEN</b>							
Abies concolor	White Fir	50' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	High	0	EM
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	75' X 50'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	35	All areas
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	80' X 60'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	35	All areas
Cedrus libani	Cedar of Lebanon	80' X 50'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	35	All areas
Cercocarpus ledifolius	Curleaf Mountain Mahogany	12' X 8'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	25	All areas
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	40' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	35	All except EM
Cupressus arizonica	Arizona Cypress	50' X 30'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	40	All except EM
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly	15' X 15'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	UA / WM&RR
Juniperus chinensis	Juniper Trees, Females Only	25' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	40	All areas
Juniperus deppeana	Alligator Juniper	60' X 40'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	45	All areas
Juniperus monosperma	Oneseed Juniper	15' X 15'	Evergreen	Full Sun	RW	35	All areas
Juniperus scopulorum	Rocky Mountain Juniper, Females Only	40' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	40	All areas
Juniperus virginiana	Juniper Trees, Females Only	20' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Low+	30	All areas
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	25' X 25'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	35	UA/CV
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	50' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	30	EM
Picea engelmanni	Engelmann Spruce	50' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	30	EM
Picea pungens	Blue Spruce	50' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	30	UA / CV / AF / EM
Pinus aristata	Bristlecone Pine	30' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Pinus edulis	Pinon Pine	30' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	35	All areas
Pinus eldarica	Afghan Pine	40' X 18'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	35	All except EM
Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine	30' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	35	AF / EM
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine	35' X 25'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	35	AF / EM
Pinus pinea	Italian Stone Pine	60' X 50'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	40	All except EM
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine	40' X 25'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	35	AF / EM
Pinus strobiformis	Southwestern White or Border Pine	30' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	30	AF / EM
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine	45' X 25'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	35	AF / EM
Poncirus trifoliata	Trifoliolate Orange	15' X 10'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	25	All areas
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	50' X 20'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	30	AF / EM
Quercus emoryi	Emory Oak	35' X 35'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All areas
Quercus fusiformis	Escarpment Live Oak	25' X 30'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	All except EM
Quercus grisea	Gray Oak	30' X 30'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	45	All areas
Quercus suber	Cork Oak	30' X 30'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	45	UA / WM&RR
Quercus turbinella	Desert or Shrub Live Oak	18' X 20'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	40	All areas
Quercus virginiana	Southern Live Oak	35' X 40'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	40	UA / WM&RR
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	50' X 30'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	40	All areas
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia	75' X 30'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	40	All areas
Taxus species	Yew	varies	Evergreen	Shade	High	0	UA / CV / AF / EM
Thuja or Platycladus species	Arborvitae	15'+ X 12'+	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Trachycarpus fortunei / wagnerianus	Windmill Palm	15' X 4'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium	15	All except EM

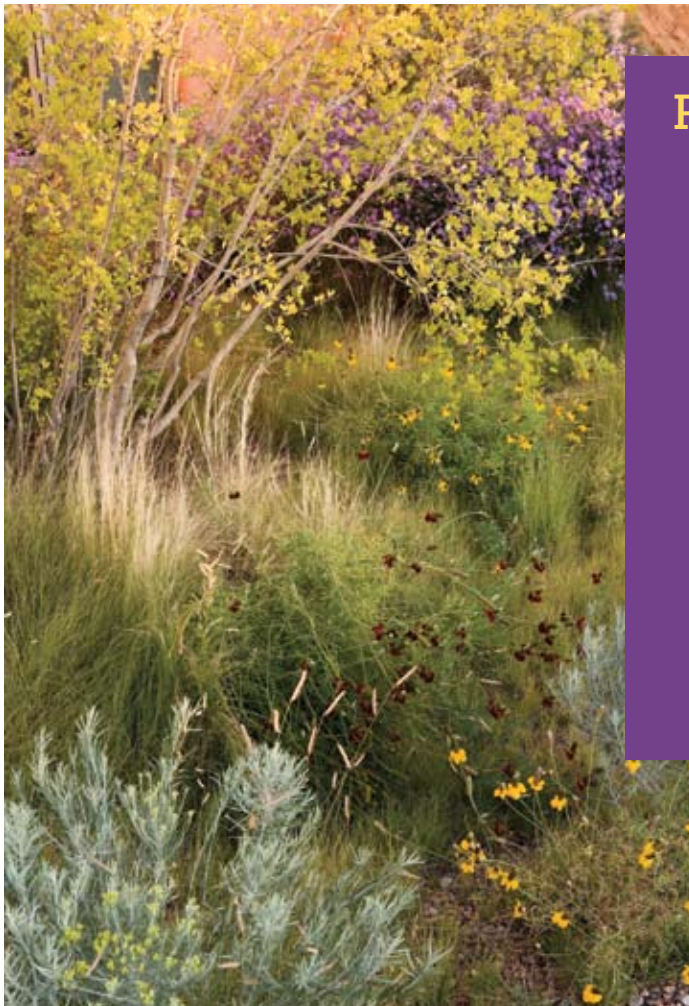
<b>VINES</b>							
Akebia quinata	Chocolate Vine	Climbing X 15'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	25	All except EM
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Vine	Climbing X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	30	All areas
Clematis hybrids	Clematis	Climbing X 10'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western Virginsbower	Climbing X 15'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Clematis tangutica	Golden Lanterns	Climbing X 15'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	High	0	All areas
Euonymus fortunei colorata	Purpleleaf Wintercreeper	Climbing X 6'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Glesemium sempervirens	Carolina Jessamine	Climbing X 10'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	All except EM
Hedera helix	English Ivy	Climbing X 12'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Humulus neomexicanus	Hops	Climbing X 6'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Lonicera japonica 'Purpurea'	Purpleleaf Honeysuckle	Climbing X 12'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Medium+	20	All areas
Lonicera japonica Halliana	Hall's Honeysuckle	Climbing X 12'	Evergreen	Full Sun	Medium+	25	All areas
Lonicera sempervirens	Coral Honeysuckle	Climbing X 8'	Deciduous	Shade/Part Sun	Medium	25	All areas
Lonicera x heckrottii	Goldflame Honeysuckle	Climbing X 8'	Deciduous	Shade/Part Sun	Medium	25	All areas
Parthenocissus inserta	Woodbine	Climbing X 40'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	Climbing X 40'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	All areas
Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston Ivy	Climbing X 40'	Deciduous	Shade	Medium+	25	All areas
Periploca graeca	Silkvine	Climbing X 40'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	30	All areas
Polygonum aubertii	Silver Lacevine	Climbing X 40'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Low+	45	All areas
Rosa banksiae	Rose Lady Banks	Climbing X 40'	Evergreen	Sun/Shade	Low+	45	All areas
Rosa hybrid and species climbers	Climbing Roses	Climbing X 15'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium+	25	All areas
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine	Climbing X 6'	Evergreen	Shade	Medium	25	UA / WM&RR
Vitis arizonica	Canyon Grape	Climbing X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All areas
Vitis labrusca	American grape	Climbing X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium+	30	All areas
Vitis vinifera	European grape	Climbing X 30'	Deciduous	Full Sun	Medium	40	All except EM
Wisteria spp.	Wisteria	Climbing X 20'	Deciduous	Sun/Shade	Medium	35	All areas

# Acknowledgments

Thanks to **Nick Kuhn**, Albuquerque City Forester, for providing tree information.

Thanks to **David Cristiani, Miriam Hall, Marilyn Mallinson, Doreen Radcliff, Virginia** and **Howard Stephens**, and **Waki** and **Juan Zambrano** whose water-conserving gardens are included in this publication.

**Thanks to the following organizations for encouraging water conservation through xeriscaping:**



## Photo Credits

### Cover:

Donna Bone, *Landscape Designer*,  
*Design With Nature, Santa Fe, NM*  
Saxton Holt, *Photographer*

### Thanks to the following for the use of their beautiful landscapes and photos throughout this publication:

Hunter Ten Broeck  
David Cristiani  
Charles Mann  
Michael Melendres  
David Morris  
Judith Phillips  
Janet Rademacher, *Mountain States Wholesale Nursery*  
David Salman, *Santa Fe Greenhouses*

© Produced by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (2010).



# Recommended Resources

## Books:

Judith Phillips, ***Southwestern Landscaping with Native Plants, Revised Edition***. Santa Fe, NM: Museum of New Mexico Press (First edition 1987, 2002).

Judith Phillips, ***Natural by Design***. Santa Fe, NM: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1995.

Judith Phillips, ***Plants for Natural Gardens***. Santa Fe, NM: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1995.

Judith Phillips, ***New Mexico Gardener's Guide, Revised Edition***. Brentwood, TN: Cool Springs Press, 2005.

Nan Sterman, Mary Irish, Judith Phillips, and Joe Lamp'l, ***Water-Wise Plants for the Southwest***. Brentwood, TN: Cool Springs Press, 2010.

Janice Busco and Nancy R. Morin, ***Native Plants for High-Elevation Western Gardens***. Golden, Colorado: Fulcrum Publishing, 2003.

Western Society of Weed Science and Cooperative Extension Service, ***Weeds of the West***. Jackson, Wyoming: University of Wyoming, 1991.

Mary Irish, ***Agaves, Yuccas and Related Plants***. Portland Oregon: Timber Press, 2000.

Robert Nold, ***Penstemons***. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 1999.

Jean-Luc Cartron, David Lightfoot, Jane Mygatt, Sandra Brantley and Timothy Lowrey, ***A Field Guide to the Plants and Animals of the Middle Rio Grande Bosque***. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press, 2008.

Brad Lancaster, ***Rainwater Harvesting for Drylands and Beyond, Volume 1 and 2***. Tucson, Arizona: Rainsource Press, 2006 and 2008.

## Websites:

### Western native plant societies:

<b>Arizona</b>	<a href="http://aznps.org">http://aznps.org</a>
<b>California</b>	<a href="http://cnps.org">http://cnps.org</a> ( <i>link to Manual of California Vegetation</i> )
<b>Colorado</b>	<a href="http://conps.org">http://conps.org</a>
<b>Nevada</b>	<a href="http://heritage.nv.gov">http://heritage.nv.gov</a> ( <i>for maps and fact sheets</i> )
<b>New Mexico</b>	<a href="http://npsnm.unm.edu">http://npsnm.unm.edu</a> <a href="http://nmrareplants.unm.edu">http://nmrareplants.unm.edu</a> ( <i>for maps and fact sheets</i> ) <a href="http://www.xeriscapenm.com">www.xeriscapenm.com</a> or call 505-468-1021
<b>Utah</b>	<a href="http://unps.org">http://unps.org</a>

### Miscellaneous:

[www.gardenersguild.org](http://www.gardenersguild.org)  
[www.aridlid.org](http://www.aridlid.org)  
[www.sustainablesites.org](http://www.sustainablesites.org)  
[www.epa.gov/greenhomes/ConserveWater.html](http://www.epa.gov/greenhomes/ConserveWater.html)





Albuquerque Bernalillo County  
Water Utility Authority

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 1293 • Albuquerque, NM 87103-1293

City/County Government Center • One Civic Plaza NW • Albuquerque, NM 87102

[www.abcwua.org](http://www.abcwua.org)



**Call 842-WATR (842-9287) to:**

- Pay a bill over the phone
- Set up new service
- Get conservation rebate information
- Report a water or sewer emergency
- Report water waste