SIERRA VISTA PLANT LIST INTRODUCTION

This low water landscaping plant list contains native and desert adapted plants that are, with a few exceptions, hardy to at least 15 degrees F. The exceptions are indicated as marginal in the guideline Remarks column. Cochise County is designated as Hardiness Zone 8 by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and Zone 10 in the Sunset Western Garden Book. If properly planted and maintained, the recommended plants should provide an easy care, water efficient, and attractive property.

The information provided is for educational purposes only. We have indicated the plants that are most commonly known as toxic; however it is possible that any of the plants on this list may cause reactions in certain individuals. Call the Arizona Poison Control Center (1-800-362-0101, open 24 hours per day, seven days per week) if you have a toxic or allergenic concern. Please consult a healthcare professional for advice on any health issues.

Not all plants on this list are available at local nurseries and outlets; however, landscapers and nurseries have access to growers and wholesale distributors with larger inventories. Many nurseries and outlets will gladly special-order plants not in stock. Avoid purchasing plants that are not hardy to at least 15 degrees F and that require regular or ample irrigation.

If you have your heart set on a plant that is not on this list, call (520) 458-8278 Ext. 2176 and ask for guidance. Our guidelines are intended to be flexible as long as the plants meet low water and hardiness criteria. Remember, by landscaping with plants that are not native or desert adapted, you will invite trouble and will be wasting your money, time, and our most precious resource: water.

Watering too little can cause plants to wilt and die, but too much water starves the roots of oxygen and encourages weed growth. Irrigation intervals are different for newly planted plants, established plants, and types of plants (trees, shrubs, perennials, etc.). The intervals suggested below were developed for the Phoenix area and can be used as a guide for Cochise County. Water according to this schedule and adjust as necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATERING INTERVALS FOR NEWLY PLANTED DESERT ADAPTED PLANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks 1 &amp; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks 3 &amp; 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks 5 &amp; 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks 7 &amp; 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After week 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It usually takes one year to establish small plants, two years for shrubs, and three years for trees.
WATERING INTERVALS FOR ESTABLISHED DESERT ADAPTED PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>14-30 days</td>
<td>7-21 days</td>
<td>14-30 days</td>
<td>30-60 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs</td>
<td>14-30 days</td>
<td>7-21 days</td>
<td>14-30 days</td>
<td>30-45 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennials</td>
<td>14-30 days</td>
<td>7-21 days</td>
<td>14-30 days</td>
<td>21-45 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succulents</td>
<td>21-45 days</td>
<td>14-30 days</td>
<td>21-45 days</td>
<td>If needed – See below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once established, many native and desert adapted plants can survive on rainfall along with occasional supplemental watering during extended dry periods. Even during dry periods, established succulents need very little water, so do not water them unless you see signs of stress.

If you water more frequently for shorter periods of time, you may be encouraging shallow root growth, inviting failure, and wasting water.

Note: Watering intervals for non-desert adapted plants are much more frequent and result in a waste of our precious water. When you water make sure you water at the drip line to the depth of the root zone (1 foot deep for annuals, biennials, perennials and groundcovers, 2 feet deep for shrubs, 3 feet deep for trees each time you water). After one hour, a good way to test moisture depth is to insert a metal probe into the irrigated area. If the probe pushes down easily to the required depth, then the soil is sufficiently irrigated. Water again when you can’t push the rod more than four inches into the ground. If you encounter resistance when you try to push the probe into the soil, then you have not watered deeply enough. If you don’t encounter resistance at the prescribed depth, then you probably have over-watered. Water again when you can’t push the rod more than four inches into the ground. Deep and infrequent watering is a good practice to follow as it makes your plants more water efficient.

Because of differing water needs, it is best to place trees and shrubs on separate valves. If the irrigation system is already in place and on one valve, you can compensate by changing the number and/or size of the emitters, hand-watering smaller plants that cannot survive longer frequencies, and by increasing the mulch around smaller plants to slow evaporation (keep organic mulches three to four inches from plant stems in order to avoid rot and rodent damage), or plugging all emitters around your trees and using soaker hoses instead.

If you are adjusting your irrigation seasonally, then continue to do so. If you are not, then do it and reduce your landscape watering by 30 to 50%.

After a plant is established, water at the outer edge of the plant drip line where the feeder roots are concentrated. Move the emitters out as the plant grows. Roots near tree trunks do not absorb water. If it rains one-half inch or more, skip the next interval. Water plants in sandy soil more frequently than plants in clay soil.

Once established (usually one year for small plants, two years for shrubs, and three years for trees), many native and desert adapted plants can survive on rainfall along with just an occasional watering (every two to three weeks) during extended dry periods.

7/13/2006
Learn all you can about plants. Consult Southwest gardening books, your local library, nurseries, or call the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners (520) 458-8278, Ext. 2141) for gardening assistance. The Master Gardening Website (http://ag.arizona.edu/cochise/mg) contains a wealth of gardening information. Additionally, you can submit gardening questions to the web site and they will be answered in a few days. Also, seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day the Internet can be easily accessed for information on practically all phases of gardening.
Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista

N = Cochise County Native Species, T = Tree, S = Shrub, V = Vine, C = Cactus, Gc = Groundcover, Sc = Succulent, E = Evergreen, SE = Semi-evergreen, D = Deciduous
FS = Full Sun, Psh = Partial Shade, FR = Flame Resistant, FL = Flammable, * = Toxic, M = Not cold hardy in our area, spp. = Species

Supplemental Watering Frequency: 1 = None, 2 = Little, 3 = Moderate (every 2 to 3 weeks)  Refer to Watering Guidelines in introductory comments

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Watering Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghan Pine</td>
<td>Pinus eldarica</td>
<td>30-80'H 15-25'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - FL - One of best pines for desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine/Chilean Mesquite</td>
<td>Prosopis alba or chilensis</td>
<td>20 - 40' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - SE or Evergreen mild climates - Thornless forms available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus velutina 'Rio Grande'</td>
<td>30'H 30-40'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - N - D - FR - 'Rio Grande', Fan-tex ash is the recommended ash for this area - Thrives in hot, dry climates and alkaline soils - Foliage resistant to wind burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Cypress</td>
<td>Cupressus arizonica</td>
<td>40'H 20'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - E - FL - Can be used as a windbreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Walnut</td>
<td>Juglans major</td>
<td>50' H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - D - N - Edible nuts have a rich flavor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbrush Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia rigidula</td>
<td>10-15' H&amp;W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - SE - T or S - Fragrant, pale yellow flowers almost glow on a bright spring day - To train to a single stalk, trim off suckers at base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Elderberry</td>
<td>Sambucus mexicana</td>
<td>10-30'H 8-20'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - T or S - Drops its foliage during drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Palo Verde</td>
<td>Ceridium floridum</td>
<td>35'H 30'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - Prune only to enhance form - Do not prune in summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottlebrush</td>
<td>Callistemon citinus</td>
<td>10-15'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - T or S - M - Bruised leaves smell lemony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye Oak</td>
<td>Quercus buckleyi</td>
<td>35' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - T or S - M - Trunk branches almost from base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly-leaf Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia crassifolia</td>
<td>10-15'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - Leaves butterfly-winged shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon Live Oak</td>
<td>Quercus chrysolepis</td>
<td>20-60' H&amp;W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - Handsome round-headed or somewhat spreading tree with smooth whitish bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaste Tree</td>
<td>Vitex agnus-castus</td>
<td>25' H&amp;W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - T or S - Leaves aromatic - Blooms summer to fall - Avail. with white, blue or pink flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pistache</td>
<td>Pistacia chinensis</td>
<td>30-60' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - FR - Reliable tree for streetside planting, lawn, patio, or garden - Good fall color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinquapin Oak</td>
<td>Quercus muehlenbergii</td>
<td>40-50'H 50-60'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - Leaves turn orange and bronze in fall - Acorns edible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitalpa</td>
<td>Chitalpa tashkentensis</td>
<td>20-30'H H&amp;W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - Rapid grower - Flowers spring to fall - Chitalpa is a cross between Catalpa and Desert Willow - Susceptible to leaf spot, but won’t harm tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Hackberry</td>
<td>Celtis occidentalis</td>
<td>50' H&amp;W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - Resistant to oak root fungus - Tree does not heave sidewalks - Good choice for street or lawn tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork Oak</td>
<td>Quercus suber</td>
<td>30-60' H&amp;W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - Handsome thick corky bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crape Myrtle</td>
<td>Lagerstroemia spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - D - T or S - FR - All crape myrtles hardy for our zone except L. speciosa (Giant crape myrtle) - Check with nursery for sizes and colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deolar Cedar</td>
<td>Cedrus deodora</td>
<td>80'H 40'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - FL - Many varieties available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Museum Palo Verde</td>
<td>Ceridium Desert Museum</td>
<td>20 'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - Hybrid - Clean, thornless and few seedpods and litter - Prune only to enhance form - Don’t prune in summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Olive</td>
<td>Forestiera neomexicana</td>
<td>12-18'H 12'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - T or S - FR - Fairly fast grower - Can be trained to be a small multi-trunked tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Willow</td>
<td>Chilopsis linearis</td>
<td>15-30'H10-20'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - D - T or S - FR - Flowers spring to fall, producing trumpet-shaped blossoms that attract hummingbirds - Sterile varieties not messy - Usually multi-trunked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory Oak</td>
<td>Quercus emoryi</td>
<td>50'H 40'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - S - E - Hollylike leaves - Tolerates a variety of soils - May shed leaves in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Eucalyptus spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E - T or S - FL - Check with nursery for hardiness and size - Prolonged freezes can kill even large trees - Susceptible to eucalyptus red gum lerp psyllid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambel Oak</td>
<td>Quercus gambelii</td>
<td>15-30'H 15'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - D - T or S - Foliage turns yellow-red or orange in fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Ball Lead Tree</td>
<td>Leucaena retusa</td>
<td>12-20'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - in mild winters, D otherwise - T or S - Useful between cultivated garden and native desert - Best if planted in wind sheltered area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldmell Tree</td>
<td>Koelreuteria paniculata</td>
<td>20 H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - D - Can be gawky without pruning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guajillo</td>
<td>Acacia berlandieri</td>
<td>5-12'H 5-20'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E - FL - M - Thornless forms available</td>
</tr>
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09/27/2005
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<tr>
<td>Holly Oak</td>
<td>Quercus ilex</td>
<td>30-60' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - Growth can be fairly fast, but varies with soil and water conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey Mesquite</td>
<td>Prosopis glandulosa</td>
<td>30' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - D - Little pruning needed - Often multi-trunked - Thorniness variable - Cutting grown 'Maverick' is a superior thornless form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Cypress</td>
<td>Cupressus sempervirens</td>
<td>60H 10'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - FL - Several varieties available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Stone Pine</td>
<td>Pinus pinea</td>
<td>40-80'H 40-60'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - FL - M - Eventually too large for small gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper</td>
<td>Juniperus spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - Some N - FL - Check with nursery for size, water requirements &amp; hardiness - When junipers fail, it's usually from too much moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little-leaf Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus greggii</td>
<td>25'H 20'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS -SE - May be multi-trunked - Good size ash for small yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littleleaf Palo Verde</td>
<td>Cercidium microphyllum</td>
<td>20' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - D - Also called foothills palo verde - Arizona state tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Blue Oak</td>
<td>Quercus oblongifolia</td>
<td>30' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - S E - Gray bark fissured in square plates - Sheds leaves in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Blue Palm</td>
<td>Brahea armata</td>
<td>40H 25'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - Takes heat &amp; wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Buckeye</td>
<td>Ungnadia speciosa</td>
<td>15'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - T or S - * - Naturally a shrub, but can be pruned to tree form - Seeds poisonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa (Silk Tree)</td>
<td>Albizia julibrissin</td>
<td>40'H 60'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - Can be controlled to a 10 to 20' umbrella patio tree - Sometimes multi-stemmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Mahogany</td>
<td>Cercocarpus spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E or D - T or S - Some N - Check with nursery for sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netleaf Hackberry</td>
<td>Celtis reticulata</td>
<td>25-30'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - D - FR - Tree does not heave sidewalks - Good choice for street or lawn tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexican Locust</td>
<td>Robinia neomexicana</td>
<td>6 - 30'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - T or S - FR - Thorns - Wood brittle - Fast growing - Aggressive roots - Suckers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive 'Swift Hill'</td>
<td>Olea europaea</td>
<td>25-30'H &amp;W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - T - M - This is a sterile variety - Non-sterile varieties stain pavement and lawns and are allergenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon Pine</td>
<td>Pinus cembroides, edulis, monophylla</td>
<td>10 - 25'H</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - E - FL - Cones contain edible seeds - Pine nuts edible - Slow growing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Olive</td>
<td>Elaeagnus angustifolia</td>
<td>20' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - Can be clipped to make a hedge - Takes almost any kind of punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screwbean Mesquite</td>
<td>Prosopis pubescens</td>
<td>30' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - T or S - Seed pods tightly coiled in a spiral curl - Highly prized in dried arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoestring Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia stenophylla</td>
<td>40' H 30'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - D - FL - M - Thornless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverleaf Oak</td>
<td>Quercus hypoleucoids</td>
<td>40' H 35'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - SE - Leaves silvery white and woolly underneath - Sheds leaves in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>8 - 35'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - T or S - Non-edible fruits resemble strawberries in texture - Several varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia smallii</td>
<td>10-35'H15-25'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - D - FL - M - Thorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecate Cypress</td>
<td>Cupressus forbesii</td>
<td>10-25'H20'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - FL - Fast grower - Keep on dry side so it won't grow so fast that it will topple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Mountain Laurel</td>
<td>Sophora secundiflora</td>
<td>15-25'H10-15'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - T or S - * - Naturally shrubby, but can be trained into a tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet Mesquite</td>
<td>Prosopis velutina</td>
<td>20'H 30'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - Thorniness variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis occidentalis</td>
<td>10-18'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - FR - Multi-stemmed T or S, magenta flowers in spring - Many seed pods in summer - 'Alba' is a 3 to 6' white-flowered shrub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<td><strong>Shrubs, Groundcovers, and Vines</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache Plume</td>
<td>Fallugia paradoxa</td>
<td>4'-6' H 5'-W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - Pruning usually not needed - Seed heads are feathery pink, like an Apache headdress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Grape Ivy</td>
<td>Cissus trifoliata</td>
<td>Climbs to 30'&amp;82'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - V - * - Evergreen only in warmest locations - Useful for covering chain link fences or trellises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Rosewood</td>
<td>Vauquelinia californica</td>
<td>20' H 15'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - Good hedge plant - Slow grower at start - Similar to oleander, but not toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia</td>
<td>Artemisia spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - S or Gc - Some N - E - Check with nursery for hardiness and size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Sage</td>
<td>Salvia greggii</td>
<td>1'-4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Blooms spring and fall - Many varieties covering wide color range - Deadhead - Cut back to one half in winter to keep it full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis 'Starn'</td>
<td>Baccharis 'starn'</td>
<td>3'-4' H 4.5'-W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Tolerates desert heat &amp; resists root rot - This male cultivar that does not produce seed clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Dalea</td>
<td>Dalea frutescens</td>
<td>3' H 4'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Prune by one half in January - Over watering or drought can cause partial leaf drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbrush Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia rigidula</td>
<td>10'-15' H&amp;W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - SE - D - T or S - Fragrant, pale yellow flowers almost glow on a bright spring day - To train to a single stalk, trim off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Elderberry</td>
<td>Sambucus mexicana</td>
<td>10'-30' H &amp; 8'-20' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - T or S - Drops its foliage during drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottlebrush</td>
<td>Callistemon citrinus</td>
<td>10'-15' H&amp;W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - T or S - Marginal - Bruised leaves smell lemony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom Dalea</td>
<td>Psorothamnus scoparia</td>
<td>3'-4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - S - Requires sandy soil - Does not tolerate over watering - Attractive erosion control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>Enogonum spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Some - FL - Check with nursery for size and hardiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Germander</td>
<td>Teucrium fruticans</td>
<td>4'-8' H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Blooms almost year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Morning Glory</td>
<td>Convolvulus cneorum</td>
<td>2'-4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>E - FS - Psh - * - S or Gc - M - Best in sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Grape</td>
<td>Vitis californica</td>
<td>To 30'</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - V - Leaves emerge grayish, mature to green, turn red or yellow in autumn - Several varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat's Claw</td>
<td>Macaydiana unguis-cati</td>
<td>25'-40' spread</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E or D - V or Gc - After bloom, cut back some stems to stimulate growth lower down - Pinch back vigorous shoots as needed - Do not grow on stucco as it may pull the stucco off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuparosa</td>
<td>Justicia californica</td>
<td>3'-4' H 4'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - SE or D - S - M - May freeze to ground in winter, but will come back quickly in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Sage</td>
<td>Salvia clevelandii</td>
<td>3'-5' H 5'-W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - FR - E - S - Many hybrids - Remove faded spikes to encourage rebloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cliffrose</td>
<td>Purshia mexicana</td>
<td>6'-8' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - N - FL - Fragrant creamy flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Milkweed</td>
<td>Funastrum cyananchoides</td>
<td>10' long</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - D - V - Starlike white flowers bloom May to September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffeeberry/Buckthorn</td>
<td>Frangula californica</td>
<td>3'-15' H 8'-W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S - N - No irrigation needed when established - Check with nursery for size &amp; color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Bean</td>
<td>Erythrina flabelliformis</td>
<td>3'-4' H 2'-W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - S - * - FR - Short spines - Seeds poisonous - Will freeze to ground in winter, but will recover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
<td>Cotoneaster spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D, E, or SE - S or Gc - FR - Many cotoneasters OK in our area - Check nurseries for hardiness and size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crape Myrtle</td>
<td>Lagerstroemia spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - D - S - FR - Several species, many varieties - Check with nursery for size and colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeper Vines</td>
<td>Parthenocissus spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - D - V - Handsome foliage is beautifully colored in autumn - P. henryana marginal in our zone - Inquire at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping Sage</td>
<td>Salvia chinophylla</td>
<td>4'-8' H 4'-W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - Gc - FR - Interesting, attractive plant all year - Small blue flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creosote Bush</td>
<td>Larrea tridentata</td>
<td>4'-8' H 8'-W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - FL - Plants in shade become leggy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucillo</td>
<td>Condalia lycioides, mexicana, spathulata</td>
<td>6'-1' H 1'-10' W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - Impenetrable security barrier - Slow growing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damiana</td>
<td>Chrysactinia mexicana</td>
<td>2' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Shear in early spring - Cut back severely if plant too woody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Broom</td>
<td>Baccharis sarothroides</td>
<td>5' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - Purchase male plants only, females produce messy cotony seed clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Hackberry</td>
<td>Celtis pallida</td>
<td>10' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - D - FR - T or S - Good for screen, barrier or erosion planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Anisanacanthus quadrifidus wrightii</td>
<td>3'-4' H 4'-H</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - S - Rabbits love new shoots, so protect - For compact shape and prolific bloom, cut back to 1/2 to 1/3 before spring growth - Attracts hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Anisanacanthus thurberi</td>
<td>4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - D - N - S - Cut to ground before spring growth to rejuvenate - Attracts hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Lavender</td>
<td>Hiptis emory</td>
<td>3'-10' H - 3'-6' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - M - Erect or spreading shrub - May die to roots in winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Olive</td>
<td>Forestiera neo-mexicana</td>
<td>12'-18' H 12'-W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - D - T or S - Fairly fast grower - Can be trained to be a small multi-trunked tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Sage</td>
<td>Salvia dorni</td>
<td>1'-3' H 2'-4' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Good in dry desert garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Watering Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desert Scrub Oak</td>
<td>Quercus turbinella</td>
<td>10' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - S - N - Water during dry spells - Can be trained as a small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Spoon</td>
<td>Dasylirion wheeleri</td>
<td>3-5' H 4-5' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - S - Spherical clump - In fall, 9-15' flower spikes - Prized in dry arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusty Miller</td>
<td>Senecio cineraria</td>
<td>2' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Another dusty miller - Gets leggy unless sheared occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusty Miller</td>
<td>Senecio viravira</td>
<td>4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - S - FR - Fuller in full sun - Tip-pinch young plants to keep them compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Sumac</td>
<td>Rhus virens</td>
<td>12' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S - N - Use as informal hedge or as background for other plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairy Duster</td>
<td>Calliandra eriophylla</td>
<td>1-3' H - 4' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - D - S or Gc - &quot; - FR - No irrigation needed, but blooms will last longer with some summer water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Mockorange</td>
<td>Fendlera ripicola</td>
<td>4'H &amp; 4'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - D - S - N - Fragnant white flowers bloom in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fern Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia angustissima 'Hirta'</td>
<td>5'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - D - S - May freeze to ground in winter, but will recover - Soak root zone every month or two in summer, less or not at all in winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fombush</td>
<td>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</td>
<td>6'-8'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - SE - D - S - Fragrant, light green ferny foliage - Upright white flower clusters &quot; long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firethorn</td>
<td>Pyracantha spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Many species and hybrids - Check with nursery for sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-wing Saltbush</td>
<td>Atriplex canescens</td>
<td>3-6' H 4-8' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E - S - N - FR - To keep compact, cut back by one third each year before spring growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambell Oak</td>
<td>Quercus gambelii</td>
<td>15-30'H 15'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - D - T or S - Foliage turns yellow-red or orange in fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Flowered Purple Sage</td>
<td>Salvia pachypylla</td>
<td>3'H 2.5'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - FR - E - S - Blooms all summer - Evergreen silver foliage - Prune &amp; shape in fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Dalea</td>
<td>Dalea capitate</td>
<td>8'H 3'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S or Gc - FR - Cut back in winter to generate new spring growth - Overwatering or drought can cause partial leaf drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Desert Spoon</td>
<td>Dasylirion acrotriche</td>
<td>3-4' H - 4-5' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S - Spherical clump - 10’ or higher flower stalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Hopbush</td>
<td>Dodonaea viscosa</td>
<td>10'H 6' &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - S - S - FL - Can be trained as a small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavenly Bamboo</td>
<td>Nandina domestica</td>
<td>3-6' H 2-3' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S - FR - Many varieties - All types turn crimson in fall - Cut oldest canes to ground in spring before growth begins - Dwarf varieties available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly Redberry</td>
<td>Rhamnus ilicifolia</td>
<td>15'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S - FR - No irrigation needed when established - Bulky shrub or shrubbery tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Bush/Silver Dalea</td>
<td>Dalea bicolor</td>
<td>3-4'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - SE - D - S - FR - Rapid regrowth from hard winter pruning brings a quick crop of fresh foliage - Overwatering or drought can cause partial leaf drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jojoba (Goat Nut)</td>
<td>Simmondsia chinsensis</td>
<td>3-6'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - S - N - M - Inconspicuous flowers - Can be used as a hedge - Available in dwarf form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper</td>
<td>Juniperis spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S or Gc - FL - Expect root rot if soil is waterlogged - Check with nursery for hardness and size - Don't plant next to lawn sprinklers or overwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidneywood</td>
<td>Eysenhardtia orthocarpa</td>
<td>20'H 12'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - T or S - Excellent tree for small spaces - White vanilla scented flowers spring to summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana</td>
<td>Lantana spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - D - S or Gc - &quot; - All lantanas OK for our area - Many colors and varieties - Will die to ground in winter, but will recover - Check with nursery for size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Forms mounds - Many species - Check nursery for size, hardiness and color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion's Tail</td>
<td>Leonotis leonurus</td>
<td>4 - 6'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E - S - IF frost hits, cut back to live growth in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little-leaf Cordia</td>
<td>Cordia parvifolia</td>
<td>4-8'H 4-10' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Can be used as an informal hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycium</td>
<td>Lycium spp.</td>
<td>6'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - S - Can be used for barrier plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzanita</td>
<td>Arctostaphylos pungens</td>
<td>6'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - S - Smooth red bark and crooked branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Buckeye</td>
<td>Ungnadia speciosa</td>
<td>15'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S - Psh - D - T or S - &quot; - Large shrub, but can be trained into a tree - Summer irrigational optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Grass Tree</td>
<td>Dasylirion quadrangularis</td>
<td>10-16'H &amp; 9' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - M - E - S - Green leaves in fountainlike clump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mojave Sage</td>
<td>Salvia mohavensis</td>
<td>2'H 2.5'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - S or Gc - FR - Be careful not to overwater in summer - Fragrant foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon Tea</td>
<td>Ephedra spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Some N - E - S - Erect and densely branched - Check with nursery for sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Mahogany</td>
<td>Cerocarpus spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E or D - T or S - Some N - Check with nursery for sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muho Pine</td>
<td>Pinus mugo mugo</td>
<td>4-8'H 8-15' W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FL - Group includes compact selections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoporum</td>
<td>Myoporum parvifolium</td>
<td>3-6'H 9'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Marginal - Great ground cover - Some dieback in cold winters, recovers rapidly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle</td>
<td>Myrtus communis</td>
<td>5-6'H 4-5' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S - FR - Many named selections - Check with nursery for size and hardiness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplemental Watering Frequency:**
- **1 = None**
- **2 = Little**
- **3 = Moderate (every 2 to 3 weeks)**

Refer to Watering Guidelines in introductory comments.
**Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Mexican Locust</td>
<td>Robinia neomexicana</td>
<td>6-30' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - T or S - FR - Thorns - Wood brittle - Fast growing - Aggressive roots - Suckers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocotillo</td>
<td>Fouquieria splendens</td>
<td>8-15'H 5-10'W</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>N - D - S - Attractive long red flower clusters resemble candles - Does not regularly have leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
<td>Nerium oleander</td>
<td>3-20'H 4-12'W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - * - FR - Routine pruning not necessary - Do not burn wood, smoke may cause skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperbag Bush</td>
<td>Salazaria mexicana</td>
<td>3'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - D - S - Common name refers to fruit that develops into an inflated pouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineleaf Milkweed</td>
<td>Asclepias linaria</td>
<td>2'H 3' W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - S - N - M - Delicate needle-like leaves, 2 white-flower clusters bloom Mar - Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail Bush</td>
<td>Atriplex lentiformis</td>
<td>3-10'H 6-12'W</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>FS - D - S - FR - Cut back by one third before spring growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbitbrush</td>
<td>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</td>
<td>6'H 3' W</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - FR - Leaves and stems aromatic - Good for natural plantings - C. viscidiflorus also available - Important: must have good drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasperry Delight</td>
<td>Salvia hybrid</td>
<td>3'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - S - FR - The deep green foliage has an herbal fragrance when crushed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Berberry</td>
<td>Berberis haematocarpa</td>
<td>5'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - S - Attractive foliage, pretty flowers, showy berries - Other barberries not water wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</td>
<td>2-4'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>FS - D - S - M - Dies to ground in winter - Prune before spring growth - Red flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>Rosmarinus officinalis</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - E - S or Gc - Many varieties - Check nursery for size and characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Purple Sage</td>
<td>Salvia mucellii</td>
<td>2-3'H 4-6'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Drought tolerant - Spring to fall flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santolina</td>
<td>Santolina spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - S - FR - Size varies by species - Cut back yearly before spring growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Creeper</td>
<td>Ipomoea coccinea</td>
<td>8'H</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - Vin - * - Bright red tubular flowers frequented by hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Sage</td>
<td>Salvia microphylla</td>
<td>4'H &amp; 3' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Usually 3-4'H 3-6'W - Available in various colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screwbean Mesquite</td>
<td>Prosopis pubescens</td>
<td>30'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - D - T or S - N - Can be trained as a tree - Can be multi-stemmed - Spirally twisted seed pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubby Cinquefoil</td>
<td>Potentilla fruticosa</td>
<td>1-3'H 3-4'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Psh in hottest climates - D - S - Many varieties, white pink, red and yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubby Senna</td>
<td>Cassia wislizenii</td>
<td>5-8'H 5-10'W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - N - D - S - Brilliant yellow-flowers in late summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk Tassel</td>
<td>Garrya whittii</td>
<td>8'H 6'W</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - S - FR - Can be used as an informal hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke Bush/Indigo Bush</td>
<td>Dalea pulchra</td>
<td>6'H 5'W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - N - Spectacular spring bloom of purple flower clusters - Allow ample room to grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakeweed</td>
<td>Gutierrezia sarothrae</td>
<td>18'H 2' W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - Low-growing shrub with July to Sept flowers can brighten a desert garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>8-35'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - T or S - FR - Fruits resemble strawberries in texture - Several varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumpac</td>
<td>Rhus spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - E &amp; D - T or S - Some N - FR - Check with nursery for size and hardiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Rose</td>
<td>Helianthemum nummularium</td>
<td>6'H 18'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - Gc - Several colors - Shear after flowering for light repeat blooming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Mountain Laurel</td>
<td>Sophora secundiflora</td>
<td>15-25'H10-15'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - T or S - * - Naturally shrubby, but can be trained into a tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Ranger/Sage</td>
<td>Leucophyllum spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Many species - Requires little or no pruning - Check nursery for size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Sotol</td>
<td>Dasylirion texanum</td>
<td>5'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - E - S - 15' H flower stalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threadleaf Grouse</td>
<td>Senecio longilobus</td>
<td>3'H 2'W</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - * - Poisonous to livestock - Common on overgrazed grasslands - Do not overwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tombstone Rose</td>
<td>Rosa banksiae</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Can grow to humongous size, but can be controlled - Local experience says moderate water OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailing Indigo Bush</td>
<td>Dalea gregii</td>
<td>1.5'H 6'W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - E - Gc - N - FR - Mounding habit - Overwatering or drought can cause partial leaf drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turpentine Bush</td>
<td>Ericameria laricifolia</td>
<td>2-3'H</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - E - S - FL - If the plant becomes lanky, prune it back and it will regrow with dense foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Thorn Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia constricta</td>
<td>6 - 20'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - D - S - Bark looks red in winter when wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitebrush</td>
<td>Aloysia gratissima</td>
<td>6'H 8'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - D - S - Flowers strongly vanilla scented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Cotton</td>
<td>Gossypium thurberi</td>
<td>2 - 6'H 3' W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - D - S - FL - Head back fast growing terminal branches to side buds for more compact plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Fat</td>
<td>Ceratoides lanata</td>
<td>1.5 - 3' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - S - Can be used in dry arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria</td>
<td>Wisteria spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - D - S - * - Check nursery for exposure and size for different species and varieties - Control size &amp; shape and encourage bloom production by pruning and training - W. sinensis will bloom in FS or in Psh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooly Butterfly Bush</td>
<td>Buddleja marriulifolia</td>
<td>5'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>FS - E - S - Small, ball shaped, orange flower clusters in spring and summer - Prune after bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright’s Bee Bush</td>
<td>Aloysia wrightii</td>
<td>5'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh, but prefers sun - N - D - S - Blooms spring through fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylosma</td>
<td>Xylosma congestum</td>
<td>8-10'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E or D - T or S - Single or multi-stemmed - Stems zigzag and branches droop - X. compacta grows slowly to half the size of species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplemental Watering Frequency: 1 = None, 2 = Little, 3 = Moderate (every 2 to 3 weeks) Refer to Watering Guidelines in introductory comments

**Notes:**
- **N** = Cochise County Native Species, **T** = Tree, **S** = Shrub, **V** = Vine, **C** = Cactus, **Gc** = Groundcover, **Sc** = Succulent, **E** = Evergreen, **SE** = Semi-evergreen, **D** = Deciduous
- **FS** = Full Sun, **Psh** = Partial Shade, **FR** = Flame Resistant, **FL** = Flammable, ** toasted** = Toxic, **M** = Not cold hardy in our area, **spp.** = Species
- **Supplemental Watering Frequency:**
  - 1 = None, 2 = Little, 3 = Moderate (every 2 to 3 weeks)
### Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista

**N** = Cochise County Native Species, **T** = Tree, **S** = Shrub, **V** = Vine, **C** = Cactus, **Gc** = Groundcover, **Sc** = Succulent, **E** = Evergreen, **SE** = Semi-evergreen, **D** = Deciduous

**FS** = Full Sun, **Psh** = Partial Shade, **FR** = Flame Resistant, **FL** = Flammable, ***** = Toxic, **M** = Not cold hardy in our area, **spp.** = Species

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**Refer to Watering Guidelines in introductory comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Watering Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bells</td>
<td>Tecoma stans</td>
<td>8' H 5' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - S - M - Will die back in winter, but will recover quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>Caesalpinia gilliesii</td>
<td>5-10'H 4' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - D - T or S - * - Yellow flowers with red stamens - Naturalized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annuals (A) (flowers first year, then dies)  
### Biennials (B) (flowers 2nd year, then dies)  
### Perennials (P) (flowers every year)  
**Includes some flowers that can be used as groundcovers (Gc)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Watering Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agastache</td>
<td>Agastache spp.</td>
<td>2.4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Check nursery for interesting hybrids and water requirements - Reblooms if deadheaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert's Buckwheat</td>
<td>Eriogonum alberti</td>
<td>1.5'H 1'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - P - FL - Tiny pink flowers appear in clusters mid-summer through fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>Alyssum wulfenianum</td>
<td>1.5' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Prostrate &amp; trailing with pale yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelita Daisy</td>
<td>Tetraneuris acaulis</td>
<td>8'H 12' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - 1' stems - Daisy yellow flowers nearly all year in mild winter climates - Cut off faded flowers to prolong bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Blue Eyes</td>
<td>Evolvulus arizonicus</td>
<td>1' H &amp; 1' W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - P - Gc - Usually grown as an annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia spp.</td>
<td>Artemisia spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Many species - Some N - Inquire at nursery for size, exposure and hardiness - Perennials &amp; evergreen shrubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia</td>
<td>Bahia absinthifolia</td>
<td>1' H &amp; W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - P - Gc - Shallow caliche soil OK - Fast growth rate - New plants volunteer readily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket of Gold</td>
<td>Aurinia saxatilis/Alyssum</td>
<td>8-12' H mound</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Many varieties - E - Shear lightly to one half right after bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Grass</td>
<td>Nolina microcarpa</td>
<td>3'H 6'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - P - Strong vertical silhouette - Good for dry landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackfoot Daisy</td>
<td>Melampodium leucanthum</td>
<td>1' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - P - If straggly, cut back in fall - Grows best in decomposed granite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Sage</td>
<td>Salvia chamaedryoides</td>
<td>1.2'-2' H 2-3' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - M - FR - Deadhead to encourage rebloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Boothill'</td>
<td>Conoclinium (Eupatorium)greggi</td>
<td>1.5 -2'H 1-3'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - P - First found near Tombstone - Fluffy lavender flowers late spring to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly Weed</td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
<td>3' H 1' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - N - P - Long lasting cut flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Californica Poppy</td>
<td>Eschscholzia californica spp. mexicana</td>
<td>8'H 1' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - FR - N - A - Deep golden flowers in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catmint/Carmin</td>
<td>Nepeta spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Great for attracting every cat in the neighborhood into your yard - Many varieties, check for height, width and hardiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamomile</td>
<td>Chamaemelum nobile</td>
<td>3-12' mat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Small yellow button flowers - Useful between stepping stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate Flower</td>
<td>Berlandiera lyra</td>
<td>1.5 - 3' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - E - N - P - Shear seedheads lightly to encourage more bloom - Dry for winter bouquets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clary Sage</td>
<td>Salvia sclarea</td>
<td>3-4' Flower Stalks &amp; 2-3' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - FR - B or short-lived P - Cutting stems before seeds form produces rebloom and may prolong plant's life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustered Goldflower</td>
<td>Tetraneuris scaposa</td>
<td>8'H 12'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - 16' stems - Cut off faded flowers to prolong bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - FR - Many varieties of different colors - Spreads by underground runners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - FR - A and P - Many species - Check with nursery for hardness, size and interesting varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>Cosmos spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - A and P - Several varieties from 1 to 7' H - Various colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Marigold</td>
<td>Baileya multiradiata</td>
<td>1.5' H &amp; 1' W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - E - A or P - FR - Short-lived, but freely reseeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Phlox</td>
<td>Phlox tuensulifolia</td>
<td>2' H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - P - Mounded white flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusty Miller</td>
<td>Centaurea, Artemisia, Senecio spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - A, P or B - Common name given to many plants with lovely gray foliage - H &amp; W varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyssodia (Includes Dogweeds,Dahlberg Daisy and Golden Fleece))</td>
<td>Thymophylla spp.</td>
<td>4'-1' H 4'-1.5'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - Some N - P - Some grown as annuals - Mounds - Blooms summer to fall - When plants get ragged, pull them out - Can easily be started from seed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Watering Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td>Euphorbia spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Water requirements, exposure, size vary by species - Some native - Some D, Some E - A, B or P - * - About 2000 species in genus - Only buy plant species that use moderate or less water - Can be trees, shrubs, perennials, or annuals - All euphorbias have a milky white sap that is toxic on contact, including gopher plants and poinsettias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
<td>Oenothera spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - P - FR - Some native - Open during day - Stems die back in winter - All except Oenothera elata hookeri OK for our area - Sizes variable, check with nursery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernleaf Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea filipendulina</td>
<td>4-5'H 3'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Deep green fernlike leaves - Bright yellow flowers - Several varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewitch</td>
<td>Dianthus gratianopolitan</td>
<td>1'W mat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Gc - Gray-blue foliage, hot-pink flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame Flower</td>
<td>Phemeranthus calyceum</td>
<td>8-12&quot; H 5' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Long summer bloomer - Often goes dormant before first frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>Erigeron spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - P - Some N - FR - Check with nursery for sizes and hardiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringed Wormwood</td>
<td>Artemisia frigida</td>
<td>1.5' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Cut back as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia</td>
<td>Gaillardia spp.</td>
<td>2.4' H 1 1/2' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Some N - A or P - FR - Height of the several species vary - Check with nursery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaura</td>
<td>Gaura lindeheimeri</td>
<td>2.4' H 2-3' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - P - FR - Several varieties - Remove seed-bearing spikes to improve appearance - Long bloom period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germander</td>
<td>Teucrium x lucidrys</td>
<td>1' H 2' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Thin and cut back before spring growth begins - T. prostratum is 4 to 6&quot; Hi and 3' or more wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilia</td>
<td>Gilia spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Some N - A - Check nursery for sizes - Flowers late spring to early fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe Thistle</td>
<td>Echinops spp.</td>
<td>2-4' H 2' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Several species - Check with nursery - Excellent for dry arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globemallow</td>
<td>Sphaeralcea spp.</td>
<td>2-4'H 1.5-3' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - D - P - Some N - Cut old stems almost to ground in spring - Many colors available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldeneye</td>
<td>Hellomeris (Viguiera) spp.</td>
<td>3'H &amp; 3'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Some N - A or P - Cut back after bloom or before new growth begins - Can be grown from seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago spp.</td>
<td>1-3'H 2'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - * - Four native Solidago species in Cochise County - 1 1/2 to 3'H 2&quot;W - Does not cause hay fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy Hummingbird Trumpet/California Fuchsia</td>
<td>Zauchneria californica latifolia</td>
<td>1.5'H 2' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - P - 'Everett's Choice' is an improved variety - 'Arizona' is 3' high and has bright orange flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy Jerusalem Sage</td>
<td>Phlomis russeliana</td>
<td>36&quot;H 20&quot; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Yellow flowers, olive-green leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hens and Chickens</td>
<td>Sempervivum tectorum</td>
<td>2-5&quot;W rosettes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Psh - E - Sc - P - Water only to prevent shriveling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Plant</td>
<td>Delosperma spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Sc - E - FR - Several species - Check with nurseries for size and hardiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter's Beard</td>
<td>Centranthus ruber</td>
<td>3'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Not fussy about growing conditions - Blooms late spring through summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keller's Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea X kellereri</td>
<td>6&quot;H 12' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - FR - Large white flower clusters continue through summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs Ears</td>
<td>Stachys byzantina</td>
<td>18&quot; H</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - P - Tongue-shaped woolly white leaves - Spreads by surface runners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - A or P - FR - Many species and varieties available - All are water wise, but some are not hardy in our zone - Check with nursery for hardiness and size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadplant</td>
<td>Amorpha canescens</td>
<td>2.4'H 3' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Prune to one foot in fall to increase flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan Calhoun</td>
<td>Callirhoe alcaeoides</td>
<td>6&quot;H 18-24&quot; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Summer bloomer - White flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Catchfly</td>
<td>Silene laciniata</td>
<td>15&quot; H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - N - P - Summer blooming - Too much water after established will cause plant to get floppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweeds</td>
<td>Asclepis spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Some N - Some E - Some V - Height and width vary by species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moonshine Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea 'moonshine'</td>
<td>1.5' - 2' H 2' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - FR - P - Silver-gray foliage, deep yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Atlas Daisy</td>
<td>Anacyclus depressus</td>
<td>3'H 15' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Silvery-gray foliage with white daisy flowers - Good plant for edging pathways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Gold Alyssum</td>
<td>Alyssum montanum</td>
<td>4'H 18&quot;W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Gc - FR - After blooming is finished, shee off the faded flowers just above the foliage and enjoy the texture of its low-growing gray-green mat of leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Marigold</td>
<td>Tagetes lemmonii</td>
<td>3-6'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E, SE or D - P - N - Leaves fragrant when rubbed - Can flower all year - Cut back after heavy bloom - Can get frost damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullein</td>
<td>Verbascum olympicum</td>
<td>5'H 3' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Soft downy-white leaves, bright yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Woman/Dusty Miller</td>
<td>Artemisia stellerana</td>
<td>2.5'H 3'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Another dusty miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Mature Size</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregano</td>
<td>Origanum spp.</td>
<td>2' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS usually - P - Many species, some not hardy in our area - Check with nursery for exposure and hardiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Speedwell</td>
<td>Veronica orientalis</td>
<td>8' H 18' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Compact mounds of gray-green foliage, deep blue flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Flower</td>
<td>Psilostrophe spp.</td>
<td>18' H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E - N - P - Dried flowers can be used in arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon</td>
<td>Penstemon spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - FR - Over 250 species, many natives - Check nursery for size, hardiness and water requirements - If plants require regular water, then they are not acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Blue Stacie</td>
<td>Limonium latifolium</td>
<td>30' H 24' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - A or P - Airy summer bloomer with lavender-blue sprays - Good dried cut flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy Mallow</td>
<td>Callirhoe involucrata</td>
<td>5' H 24-30'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - P - Wine-red flowers with a white eye all summer - Good cascade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Skullcap</td>
<td>Scutellaria spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Some N - E - P - Neat mound of lavender-blue flowers in late spring - Check with nursery for size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Zinia</td>
<td>Zinia grandiflora</td>
<td>4'H 15'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - A in our zone - Late summer bloomer - Can be difficult to grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince's Plume</td>
<td>Stanleya pinnata</td>
<td>36'H 18'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - P - Clear yellow flowers - Cut off entire flower spike after blooming to fill out the plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Prairie Clover</td>
<td>Dalea purpurea</td>
<td>18' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - M - P - Heavy summer bloomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hot Poker</td>
<td>Kniphofia uvaria</td>
<td>3'H P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - M - Easy to grow - Grasslike foliage - Red &amp; yellow spikes in summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Yucca</td>
<td>Hesperaloe parviflora</td>
<td>3 - 4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - P - Heat tolerant - Red flowers - There are yellow and yellow-red-flowered forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Sage</td>
<td>Perovskia</td>
<td>3-4'H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - FR - Trim spent blossoms to extend bloom season - Several varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Sagebrush</td>
<td>Artemisia filifolia</td>
<td>4'H 5' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - * - P - Many-branched shrub - Yellowish-white flowers bloom spring through fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sante Fe Helianthus</td>
<td>Helianthus maximiliana</td>
<td>6-8'H 4' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - A or P - Fall bloomer has large golden-yellow flowers - Grows in any soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum/Stoncrop</td>
<td>Sedum spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - P - Some N - FR - Many species - Check nursery for sizes - Will not take foot traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbian Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea serbica</td>
<td>4'H 15' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - FR - Slow-growing mats of evergreen leaves covered with numerous white flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubby Ice Plant</td>
<td>Ruschia calvinia pink</td>
<td>16'H &amp; W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Shrublet - Clear pink flowers - Winter foliage is purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Speedwell</td>
<td>Veronica incana</td>
<td>10'H 15'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Blooms late spring, but will keep flowering all summer if deadheaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeletonleaf Goldeneye</td>
<td>Viguiera stenoloba</td>
<td>3'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - P - Differs in both culture &amp; foliage from other desert plants - Can be utilized in medians, parking lot parking strips, and planter boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachys</td>
<td>Stachys spp.</td>
<td>Sizes vary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - FR - S - Coccinea native in Cochise County - Not fussy about soil type - Needs good drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Flower</td>
<td>Eriogonum umbellatum</td>
<td>1.5'H 3'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - P - Prune to shape when plants are young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundrops</td>
<td>Calylophus spp.</td>
<td>1.5'H 2' W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - Some N - P - FR - Prune just before spring growth begins - Flowers in spring and from late summer to late fall (actually into winter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme</td>
<td>Thymus spp.</td>
<td>See remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Some grown as A - Many species and varieties - Check water use and size - Small space groundcovers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Bear Grass</td>
<td>Nolina matapensis</td>
<td>10-25'H 10'W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - P - Lush looking species - Allow ample space for growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Verbena bipinnatifida</td>
<td>6-16'H 18'W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - FR - Gc - P - Some grown as annuals - Eight native verbenas in Cochise County - Fast-growing ground covers - Attractive in crevices and hanging baskets - V. bonariensis, V. gooddingii, V.x. hortensis, V. peruviana, also attractive and acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Verbena peruviana</td>
<td>1'H 3'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Pink, red, white or purple flowers - Spreads by above-ground runners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Cloud</td>
<td>Scutellaria x hybrid</td>
<td>6'H 15' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - P - Mounding habit - Water regularly first season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Blue Flax</td>
<td>Linum lewisii</td>
<td>3'H 1' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - N - A or P - FR - Easy to grow from seed - Hard to divide - Other linums OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolly Thyme</td>
<td>Thymus lanuginosus</td>
<td>2'H 18' W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - E - P - Low maintenance variety with tiny, felted, gray leaves - Good for high traffic areas -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright's Buckwheat</td>
<td>Eriogonum wrightii</td>
<td>18'H 24'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - P - FL - Tiny white or pink flowers appear in clusters midsummer through fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Stork's Bill</td>
<td>Erodium chrysanthum</td>
<td>5'H 12'W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - P - Late spring blooming - Primrose yellow flowers with lacy green foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zexmenia</td>
<td>Zexmenia hispida</td>
<td>2-3' H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - Psh - P - Can lose leaves in cold winters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista

N = Cochise County Native Species, T = Tree, S = Shrub, V = Vine, C = Cactus, Gc = Groundcover, Sc = Succulent, E = Evergreen, SE = Semi-evergreen, D = Deciduous

FS = Full Sun, Psh = Partial Shade, FR = Flame Resistant, FL = Flammable, * = Toxic, M = Not cold hardy in our area, spp. = Species

Supplemental Watering Frequency: 1 = None, 2 = Little, 3 = Moderate (every 2 to 3 weeks)  Refer to Watering Guidelines in introductory comments

## Succulents

Hundreds available, check with nursery for water requirements & hardiness - In general, succulents are FR

Agaves: Most agaves die after flowering, may take five to forty years to flower.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agave Parviflora</td>
<td>Agave parviflora</td>
<td>6'H 8&quot;W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - Sc - Petite plants ideal for pots or small patio areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave Utah</td>
<td>Agave utahensis</td>
<td>1'H 2'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E - Sc - This species highly variable in form, size, and color - Often forms large clumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave Victoria</td>
<td>Agave victoriae reginae</td>
<td>Clumps 1' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - Sc - Slow growing, can stand in ground or pot 20 years before flowering, and then die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona or Texas Rainbow</td>
<td>Echinocereus pectinatus</td>
<td>1'H</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - Psh - Some N - E - C - Alternating reddish and pale yellow horizontal bands on stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana Yucca</td>
<td>Yucca baccata</td>
<td>3'H 5'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - Sc - T or S - FR - Fruits look like short green bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaked Yucca</td>
<td>Yucca rostrata</td>
<td>12' H 9' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Sc - E - Treelike - Trunk covered with soft gray fuzz - Showy spikes of creamy white flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beavertail Cactus</td>
<td>Opuntia basilaris</td>
<td>1'H 4'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - E - C - Purplish pads - Very common in Arizona landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Yucca</td>
<td>Yucca rigida</td>
<td>12' H 5' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - E - Sc - S or T - M - Dense spikes appear in spring or early summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Cholla</td>
<td>Opuntia spinosior</td>
<td>8' H 4' W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - C - Favored nesting plant for cactus wrens and thrashers - Magenta flowers, yellow fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave americana</td>
<td>6'H 10' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - Sc - Variegated varieties available - Be sure you want a large plant before you buy it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarett Cup</td>
<td>Echinocereus englochidiatus</td>
<td>6'H</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - C - One of nearly 50 hedgehogs - Showy red flowers - Forms clumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Christmas Cactus</td>
<td>Opuntia leptocaulis</td>
<td>2 - 3'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - C - E - Thin stems with bright red fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Englishman's Prickly Pear</td>
<td>Opuntia englemannii</td>
<td>15' spread</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - C - Most common prickly pear in Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishhook Barrel Cactus</td>
<td>Ferocactus wislizeni</td>
<td>10' H 3' W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - C - Yellow or yellow-edged flowers in fall - Hooked spines like fishhooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Barrel Cactus</td>
<td>Echinocactus grusonii</td>
<td>3'H 2' W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - C - M - Best known barrel - Combines well with other cacti and succulents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huachua Agave</td>
<td>Agave parryi var. huachucensis</td>
<td>2 - 3' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - Sc - Common in the Huachua Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lechugilla</td>
<td>Agave lechugilla</td>
<td>10-20'H 8&quot;W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - E - Sc - Note small size - Colonizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Yucca</td>
<td>Yucca schottii</td>
<td>6-15' H 3-4'W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - Sc - E - Clusters of white flowers from spring to midsummer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer's Agave</td>
<td>Agave palmeri</td>
<td>3-4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - Sc - The most common agave found in the grasslands in this area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parry's Agave</td>
<td>Agave parryi</td>
<td>2-3' W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - E - Sc - 2 - 3' rosettes - Several varieties available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pincushions</td>
<td>Mammillaria spp.</td>
<td>2 - 6&quot; H</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Psh - Some N - E - C - Many species - Globular or cylindrical shape - Keep dry in winter to induce bloom - Many species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain Soapweed</td>
<td>Yucca glauca</td>
<td>3-4' H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Sc - E - In the summer green-white flowers are borne on narrow spikes 4' above foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Prickly Pear</td>
<td>Opuntia macrocentra</td>
<td>4'H 6'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - C - Spines are half white and half dark - 'Tubac' is said to hold purple color throughout year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough-leaved Agave</td>
<td>Agave scabra</td>
<td>4'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Sc - E - Wide gray-green leaves rough on the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rita Prickly Pear</td>
<td>Opuntia santa-rita</td>
<td>4'H 6'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - E - C - The purple coloration of this prickly pear becomes more pronounced with drought or cold weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Cholla</td>
<td>Opuntia echinocarpa</td>
<td>3'H &amp; W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - E - C - Spines not sharply barbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soaptree Yucca</td>
<td>Yucca elata</td>
<td>6-20'H 8-10'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - N - Sc - E - T or S - FR - Slow grower - 2' flowers on 3' annual spikes - Very common in grasslands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teddybear Cholla</td>
<td>Opuntia bigelowii</td>
<td>3-6' H 3' W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - E - C - M - Beautiful, but treacherous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Tongue</td>
<td>Opuntia ellisiana</td>
<td>4'H 6'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - E - C - Spineless small pads - Tidy prickly pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Cholla</td>
<td>Opuntia imbricata</td>
<td>6-8'H 10'W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FS - E - C - Deep pink flowers followed by green fruit - Shrubby when young, then treelike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista

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<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Watering Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grasses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkali Sacaton</td>
<td>Sporobolus airoides</td>
<td>3’ H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - Warm season grass - Showy five foot tall, feather-like panicles in summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Cottontop</td>
<td>Digitaria californica</td>
<td>2’H 1’W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - Warm season grass - Lovely silvery seedheads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Sacaton</td>
<td>Sporobolus wrightii</td>
<td>4-5’H &amp; W</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>FS - N - Warm season grass - Showy seven foot tall, feather-like panicles in summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grama Grass</td>
<td>Bouteloua gracilis</td>
<td>1.5’ H 1’W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - N - Warm season turf and pasture grass - If used as turf it is not low water use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Grass</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia emersleyi</td>
<td>1.5’H 3-4’W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - N - Warm season grass - Feathery spikes are purplish to reddish, fading to cream with age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Beadgrass</td>
<td>Bothriochloa barbinodis</td>
<td>3’H 1.5’W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - Warm season grass - Can be scattered throughout a desert landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Rice grass</td>
<td>Achnatherum hymenoides</td>
<td>1-2’ H &amp; W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - Cool season grass - Leaves green in cool weather, golden brown in summer heat - Useful plant in desert landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Select Tall Wheatgrass</td>
<td>Elytrigia elongata 'Jose Select'</td>
<td>4-5’H 1.5’W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Warm season grass - Grows in any soil including highly alkaline clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Feather Grass</td>
<td>Nassella tenuissima</td>
<td>2’H 2-3’W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Warm season grass - Among finest textured and most bollowy looking of all grasses - Can be invasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly/Deer Grass</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia spp.</td>
<td>Size varies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - Some E in mild winters - Some N - Warm season grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Muhly</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>3’H - 6’W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - Warm season grass - Very drought tolerant, looks better and bigger if given some water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Sky</td>
<td>Panicum virgatum 'Prairie Sky'</td>
<td>4 - 5’H 2’W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FS - Warm season grass - Tight growing upright columns of sky blue foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Fountain Grass</td>
<td>Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum'</td>
<td>5’H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Psh - Warm season grass - This attractive pennisetum variety usually does not self-sow - The green variety is invasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Three-Awn</td>
<td>Aristida purpurea</td>
<td>12 to 24’H 1’ W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - Warm and cool season grass - Purple-tinted stems and flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regal Mist</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>3’ H &amp; W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FS - Warm season grass - Spectacular dusty pink in the fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-oats Grama</td>
<td>Bouteloua curtipendula</td>
<td>1-2’ H 2’W</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>FS - N - Warm season grass - Grows from seed or division - Use in borders or rock gardens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Turf:
- **Warm Season Grass**
  - Blue Grama, Buffalo, Bermuda, etc.; 19.5 gallons/sq ft/year
- **Cool Season Grass**
  - Fescue, Rye, etc.; 30.75 gallons/sq ft/year
- **Overseeded Cool & Warm**
  - Overseeded Cool & Warm Season Grass - 29 gallons/sq ft/year

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*Recommended Plants for Sierra Vista*

N=Cochise County Native Species, T=Tree, S=Shrub, V=Vine, C=Cactus, Gc=Groundcover, Sc=Succulent, E=Evergreen, SE=Semi-evergreen, D=Deciduous

FS = Full Sun, Psh = Partial Shade, FR = Flame Resistant, FL = Flammable, * = Toxic, M = Not cold hardy in our area, spp. = Species

Supplemental Watering Frequency: 1 = None, 2 = Little, 3 = Moderate (every 2 to 3 weeks)  Refer to Watering Guidelines in introductory comments

[Turf Tables]

**Turf:**
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