



Landscape Plants for the Arizona Desert

A Detailed Guide on Low-Water-Use Plants



City of Avondale
City of Mesa

City of Chandler
City of Peoria

Town of Gilbert
City of Phoenix

City of Glendale
City of Scottsdale

City of Goodyear
City of Tempe

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Landscape Plants for the Arizona Desert was developed by the AMWUA Conservation & Efficiency Advisory Group—representatives from the AMWUA member municipalities with professional expertise in water conservation, horticulture, botany, and the plant sciences—along with AMWUA staff, and assistance from local green industry professionals, university faculty and staff members. We appreciate the time, expertise, advice, input, and support these professionals contributed to developing AMWUA’s successful and highly embraced materials.

We would like to acknowledge the individuals involved in the original development of this popular booklet:

Rita Jo Anthony
Lauren Belcher
Cathy Cromell
Angelica Elliott
Scott Frische
Matt Johnson
Kristen Kindl
Chester Leathers, PhD

Kirti Mathura
Judy Mielke
Becky Noth
Jeff Payne
Steve Priebe
Janet Rademacher
John Sills
Jaime Toledano

We also appreciate the work done by the Technical Review Team, who shared their knowledge and time during the 2023 update:

Emilie Brown
Christian Delgado
Donna DiFrancesco
Sam Draper
Jacob Perez Laurent
Kirti Mathura
Andi Couet-Pascoe
Justin Williams
Ryan Wood

Special thanks to our talented photographer, Dave Seibert. Over two years, Dave gained unexpected expertise in desert-adapted plants as he diligently located and photographed thousands of plants at our request. Supporting photos were generously provided by Kirti Mathura.

The plant selections in this booklet were inspired by recommendations from the Arizona Department of Water Resources Phoenix AMA Low Water Use/Drought Tolerant Plant List.

Cover photo: Purple prickly pear, page 53

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When designing your landscape, it’s essential to consider your preferences, such as the look you want to achieve, how you will use your yard, the amount of time you want to spend taking care of your yard, and your budget as you develop your unique plan. Follow the seven principles of xeriscaping to help with all phases of planning and building your yard precisely how you like.

1

GOOD PLANNING AND DESIGN

Creating a long-term plan will help you get the most out of your landscape while considering cost, function, aesthetic preferences, maintenance requirements, water efficiency, and energy efficiency. You can tailor the plan to suit your taste, needs, and checkbook.

3

APPROPRIATE TURF AREAS

Although turf generally requires more water and maintenance than low-water-use plants, sometimes only grass will do, especially if children or pets are at home. If properly planned, installed, and maintained, small turf areas can be incorporated into a xeriscape.

5

SOIL IMPROVEMENTS

Desert-adapted plants will naturally thrive in our environment without fertilizers or soil supplements. When planting, provide good drainage and loosen the soil to encourage healthy root growth. Soil amendments will most likely be needed for turf areas and areas with more water-thirsty plants installed.

6

USE OF MULCHES

Mulches cover and cool the soil, reduce evaporation, and help to inhibit weed growth and erosion. The most popular organic mulches are bark chips and wood grindings. Fallen leaves and flowers can also be left as mulch. Decomposed granite and crushed rock are two of the most popular inorganic mulches.

2

LOW-WATER-USE PLANTS

There are hundreds of water-thrifty native or desert-adapted plants available at local nurseries. They come in all shapes and sizes and serve various purposes, from shade to seasonal color to screening unsightly areas. Many low-water-use plants have beautiful flowers or interesting forms.

4

EFFICIENT IRRIGATION

In the desert, almost all new plants should be watered regularly to get them established, and most plants will need some kind of regular irrigation. Design your irrigation system so plants with similar watering needs are on the same valve. Water deeply and infrequently, and remember to adjust irrigation seasonally.

7

APPROPRIATE MAINTENANCE

When properly designed and maintained, xeriscapes save water, time, and money through reduced plant water needs and lower maintenance requirements. But all landscapes will need some care, and a well-maintained irrigation system will keep plants healthy and water use to a minimum.

Plant Selection Tips

The desert offers a surprisingly diverse selection of low-water-use landscape plants and trees. The *Landscape Plants for the Arizona Desert* booklet was designed to help take the guesswork out of finding the right plants and trees for your yard. A team of landscape professionals chose the plants featured on these pages. They selected drought-hardy plants, tolerant of heat and cold, and adapted to our soil conditions. Many are native to our region, while others come from arid climates around the world.

Plants in this booklet are grouped by category. Within each category, plants are listed alphabetically by their scientific (botanical) name with their common name and additional details arranged in easy-to-reference charts, along with a photo for each plant.

- ✿ Basic features are critical when selecting plants—mature size, water needs, sun exposure, and cold tolerance.
- ✿ Use the charts to check the mature plant size to ensure you select the right plant for the right place.
- ✿ Select and group plants with similar water needs to create a more water-efficient landscape that is easier to maintain.
- ✿ If your local nurseries do not carry the plants you are looking for, ask if they can order them.
- ✿ Many plants have more than one common name, and botanical names can change over time. “Also try” indicates other plants to consider. A guide to understanding plant names and an index of plant names are included at the back of this booklet.
- ✿ Check with your homeowner’s association to determine if there are plant selection restrictions for your neighborhood.
- ✿ Visit AMWUA.org/landscape for more resources to help you with your plant selection.

Tree Shapes

When selecting and planting trees, be sure the tree’s form is suited to the location and space available. Some common forms of desert trees are:



Upright, open



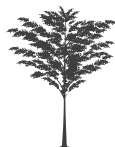
Wide crown



Rounded crown



Shrub-like



Vase-shaped
































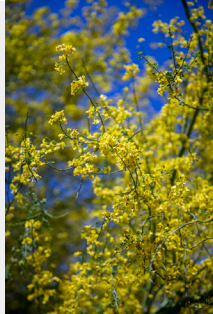

















Trees

Trees tend to be the “backbone” of the landscape since they are more prominent in scale, permanent, and visible year-round while bringing a variety of seedpods, flowers, and colors. Others provide shelter and food for birds and wildlife.

Trees can help decrease heating and cooling costs for your home. Locate deciduous trees to shade your home’s east- and west-facing exposures during the summer. This will allow sunlight into the house during the winter when branches are bare of leaves.

Selecting the right tree for the right space is important. When considering their placement, be sure the mature tree will fit safely into your yard without interfering with overhead power lines, underground utilities, buildings or fences, and walkways.

| | | | Botanical Name Common Name | Basics | Growth Rate, Size, and Form | Flowers | Foliage | Comments/Special Features | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <div>Trees</div> |    | | | Afghan pine <i>Pinus eldarica</i> This tree provides a Mediterranean look. Be sure to consider Afghan pine's mature size. Also try <i>P. canariensis</i> . Note: may be sold as <i>P. brutia</i> ssp. <i>eldarica</i> . | <div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> | Fast 50 x 30 Tree Irregular | Brown Cones | Evergreen Green Fine texture | Litter: Moderate Thorns: None Allergenic: No Irritation: None | <div><div></div></div> | |
| |    | | | Anacacho orchid tree <i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i> Small patio tree. Leaves shaped like butterflies. Native to the Chihuahuan Desert. May be sold as <i>B. congesta</i> . | <div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> | Slow-moderate 8 x 6 Shrublike | White or pink clusters Spring | Semievergreen Medium green Medium texture | Litter: Low Thorns: None Allergenic: No Irritation: None | <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div></div></div> | |
| |    | | | Blackbrush Acacia <i>Vachellia rigidula</i> This tree serves as an effective barrier and boasts attractive light gray bark. Note: previously classified as <i>Acacia rigidula</i> . | <div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> | Slow 12 x 12 Shrublike | Light yellow spikes Spring | Evergreen Dark green Medium texture | Litter: Low Thorns: Medium Allergenic: No Irritation: None | <div><div></div></div> | |
| |    | | | Blue palo verde <i>Parkinsonia florida</i> Provides vivid spring color and nesting for birds. Note: previously classified as <i>Cercidium floridum</i> . | <div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> | Slow 30 x 30 Vase-shaped | Bright yellow Spring | Semievergreen Blue-green Fine texture | Litter: Seasonal Thorns: Small Allergenic: No Irritation: None | <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Attracts birds</div></div> | |
| |    | | | Cascolate <i>Tara cacalaco</i> Stunning winter flowers followed by colorful seed pods. Previously classified as <i>Caesalpinia cacalaco</i> | <div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> | Slow-moderate 15 x 15 Tree Vase-shaped | Showy yellow spikes | Evergreen Dark Green Medium texture | Litter: Low Thorns: Medium Allergenic: No Irritation: None Native to Mexico | <div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div> | |
| Landscape Plants for the Arizona Desert | | | 10 | A Guide to Growing Low-Water Plants | | Landscape Plants for the Arizona Desert | | | 11 | A Guide to Growing Low-Water Plants | |



Shrubs

Shrubs are a versatile group of plants. Explore shrubs with a variety of flower colors and blooming periods to provide seasonal impact or use them as accents, borders or hedges, screening, or even in containers.

Select shrubs according to their use and mature size, allowing enough space for their full-grown height and width.

Most shrubs have attractive, natural shapes, so very little pruning or shearing is needed.



Groundcovers

Groundcovers add color and texture to bare soil or large expanses of rock. From a design sense, groundcovers help unify and blend separate elements of the landscape. These plants also soften hardscape features like low walls, walkways, and patio areas. Beyond the visual interest groundcovers add, they serve beneficial purposes such as stabilizing soil, minimizing dust, and shading bare surfaces.

When selecting your groundcovers, it's important to keep their mature size and space requirements in mind—planting them too close to walkways or other plants to prevent the need for frequent trimming or pruning.



Vines

Use vines to add vertical interest to your landscape, cover bare walls and fences, screen views, dress up posts and columns, or create welcoming areas for a ramada or patio.

These plants are especially valuable in small gardens because they require little space. Many vines will cling to a trellis or structure, but others will not. In those cases, extra support or ties may be needed. Some vines become excellent groundcovers when allowed to sprawl on the soil surface



Cacti

Cacti are icons in our desert communities. They are incredibly versatile and adaptable plants that can thrive in a wide range of growing conditions, including containers.

Individual specimens can be planted for a dramatic statement in your landscape, or cacti groupings can serve as an incredibly low-maintenance groundcover. Many cacti also have extraordinary flowers that bloom during warm periods of the year.

Because of their ability to store water, cacti require much less water than most landscape plants, but even cacti require occasional irrigation. However, don't overwater cacti; plant them in soil with good drainage.

A close-up photograph of a Parry's agave leaf, showing its thick, green, textured surface and sharp, dark spines along the edges. A central flower stalk is visible, emerging from the center of the plant.

Succulents & Accents

Succulents can provide dramatic sculptural qualities to your landscape with minimum care. Use these accent plants individually or in a grouping to create an interesting effect. Avoid too many different accents in one location, or the overall impact may be lost.

Before deciding where to plant succulents, check their mature size and if they have thorns. Some larger succulents can overwhelm a small garden, and thorns or spines should not be located next to walkways, play areas, or traffic areas.

Agaves are a popular succulent. It's important to remember that once agaves mature, almost all will produce a spectacular flower stalk. Depending on the species, agaves will die after they bloom, usually five to 20 years after planting. However, many produce new plants with offsets or pups. Be cautious when cutting plant parts, as the sap can be irritating.



Grasses

Ornamental grasses add a softening element and motion to your landscape, especially when planted next to boulders or other hard surfaces. The color and form of grasses change through the year, creating seasonal interest, and birds are attracted to seed-laden spikes after the bloom period.

Many types of ornamental grass are excellent for revegetation; however, some can reseed in landscapes. Watering with drip irrigation will generally eliminate or minimize reseeding. Ornamental grasses should be watered, as you would groundcovers, not grass lawns. Rejuvenate their growth by cutting them back close to the ground every one to three years.



Perennials

Perennials are a reliable way to add splashes of color to your landscape. Some perennials are short-lived, lasting two to four years; however, they often reseed, so new plants will grow and liven up your garden year after year. Others live much longer and can become a permanent part of the landscape.

Many of the perennials listed here are considered perennial wildflowers and are frequently used in combination with annual wildflowers. Others in this adaptable group of plants can be used as groundcovers, accents, borders, or in containers.

To keep perennials looking fresh, remove flowerheads after the bloom period and lightly prune occasionally to encourage new growth.

Annuals

Most wildflowers are grown from seeds sown in the fall, though some species can be found in containers at nurseries in spring. A few of the selections recommended here are cultivated annuals, not true wildflowers. Instead, look for quality, locally grown or collected seeds, and avoid “instant” meadow mixes because they may not be suitable for our region.

Start your wildflower garden by seeding small areas to gain experience and to see what you like. Select several species that will bloom simultaneously, and experiment with color combinations, such as the yellow-gold of the Mexican gold poppy with the purple of owl’s clover. Over the years, a wildflower garden will take on its own character as plants reseed, spread, and mature.

A

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| <i>Abutilon palmeri</i> | 20 | <i>Bulbine frutescens</i> | 61 |
| <i>Acacia craspedocarpa</i> | 8 | BUSH DALEA | 24 |
| <i>Acacia redolens</i> | 36 | BUSH MORNING GLORY | 37 |
| <i>Acacia salicina</i> | 9 | C | |
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| <i>Agave colorata</i> | 58 | | |
| <i>Agave desmettiana</i> | 58 | | |
| <i>Agave geminiflora</i> | 58 | CANDELILLA | 62 |
| <i>Agave parryi</i> | 59 | CANYON HACKBERRY | 10 |
| <i>Agave vilmoriniana</i> | 59 | CANYON PENSTEMON | 73 |
| <i>Agave weberi</i> | 59 | CAPE ALOE | 60 |
| <i>Aloe dawei</i> | 59 | CAPE HONEYSUCKLE | 32 |
| <i>Aloe ferox</i> | 60 | CARDON GRANDE | 54 |
| <i>Aloe vera</i> | 60 | <i>Carnegiea gigantea</i> | 50 |
| <i>Aloysia gratissima</i> | 20 | CASCALOTE | 10 |
| <i>Ambrosia deltoidea</i> | 20 | <i>Castilleja exserta</i> | 84 |
| ANACACHO ORCHID TREE | 10 | CAT CLAW VINE | 45 |
| ANGELITA DAISY | 72 | <i>Ceiba speciosa</i> | 12 |
| <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus v. wrightii</i> | 20 | <i>Celtis pallida</i> | 23 |
| <i>Antigonon leptopus</i> | 44 | <i>Celtis reticulata</i> | 11 |
| ARGENTINE GIANT | 54 | <i>Cephalophyllum</i> x ‘Red Spike’ | 36 |
| ARGENTINE HEDGEHOG | 54 | <i>Cereus hildmannianus</i> | 50 |
| ARIZONA POPPY | 83 | <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> | 12 |
| ARIZONA ROSEWOOD | 33 | CHAPARRAL SAGE | 74 |
| ARIZONA YELLOW BELLS | 32 | CHASTE TREE | 16 |
| ARROYO LUPINE | 84 | CHERRY RED SAGE | 85 |
| <i>Asclepias subulata</i> | 60 | CHIA | 85 |
| <i>Atriplex canescens</i> | 21 | CHIHUAHUAN SAGE | 29 |
| AUTUMN SAGE | 77 | <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> | 12 |
| | | CHINESE PISTACHE | 14 |
| | | CHOCOLATE FLOWER | 72 |
| | | <i>Chrysactinia mexicana</i> | 36 |

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| <i>Baccharis</i> hybrid | 36 | CHUPAROSA | 27 |
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| <i>Baileya multiradiata</i> | 72 | COMPASS BARREL | 51 |
| BAJA FAIRY DUSTER | 22 | <i>Condea emoryi</i> | 27 |
| BAJA PASSION VINE | 46 | <i>Convolvulus cneorum</i> | 37 |
| BAJA RUELLIA | 31 | COOLIBAH | 13 |
| BAMBOO MUHLY | 68 | CORAL FOUNTAIN | 23 |
| BANANA YUCCA | 63 | CORAL PENSTEMON | 74 |
| BARBERRY | 21 | <i>Cordia boissieri</i> | 23 |
| <i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i> | 10 | <i>Cordia parvifolia</i> | 24 |
| BEARGRASS | 63 | <i>Coreopsis bigelovii</i> | 85 |
| BEAVERTAIL PRICKLY PEAR | 52 | <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> | 82 |
| BEE BUSH | 20 | COW'S HORN AGAVE | 58 |
| <i>Berberis trifoliolata</i> | 21 | CREEPING GERMANDER | 40 |
| <i>Berlandiera lyrata</i> | 72 | CREOSOTE BUSH | 28 |
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| BLUE PALO VERDE | 11 | <i>Dalea versicolor v. sessilis</i> | 24 |
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| <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> | 44 | <i>Dasyllirion quadrangulatum</i> | 61 |
| BOUGANVILLEA | 44 | <i>Dasyllirion wheeleri</i> | 61 |
| <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> | 68 | DAWE'S ALOE | 59 |
| <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> | 68 | DEER GRASS | 68 |
| <i>Brahea armata</i> | 10 | <i>Dermatophyllum secundiflora</i> | 32 |
| BRITTLEBUSH | 25 | DESERT BLUEBELL | 85 |
| BUCKHORN CHOLLA | 52 | DESERT COREOPSIS | 85 |
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| | | DESERT LAVENDER | 27 |
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| DESERT MILKWEED | 60 |
| DESERT SENNA | 77 |
| DESERT SPOON | 61 |
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| DESERT ZINNIA | 75 |
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| <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> | 45 |

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| MYOPORUM | 38 |
| <i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> | 38 |
| <i>Myrtillocactus geometrizans</i> | 51 |

N

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| <i>Nemophila maculata</i> | 84 |
| <i>Nerium oleander</i> | 30 |
| <i>Nolina microcarpa</i> | 63 |

O

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| OCOTILLO | 62 |
| OCTOPUS AGAVE | 59 |
| <i>Oenothera caespitosa</i> | 39 |
| <i>Oenothera stubbei</i> | 39 |
| <i>Olea europaea</i> | 13 |
| OLEANDER | 30 |
| <i>Olneya tesota</i> | 14 |
| <i>Opuntia basilaris</i> | 52 |
| <i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> | 52 |
| <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> | 52 |
| <i>Opuntia robusta</i> | 53 |
| <i>Opuntia santa-rita</i> | 53 |
| ORANGE BELLS | 32 |
| ORANGE ZEXMENIA | 78 |
| ORGAN PIPE | 53 |
| OWL'S CLOVER | 84 |

P

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|-------------------------------------------|----|
| <i>Pachycereus marginatus</i> | 53 |
| <i>Pachycereus schottii</i> | 51 |
| <i>Pachycereus schottii f. monstrosus</i> | 51 |
| PALELEAF YUCCA | 64 |
| PALO BLANCO | 9 |
| PALO BREA | 11 |
| <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> | 84 |
| PAPERFLOWER | 74 |
| <i>Parkinsonia florida</i> | 11 |
| <i>Parkinsonia</i> hybrid | 11 |
| <i>Parkinsonia microphylla</i> | 11 |
| <i>Parkinsonia praecox</i> | 11 |
| PARRY'S AGAVE | 59 |
| PARRY'S PENSTEMON | 73 |
| PARTRIDGE BREAST ALOE | 60 |
| <i>Passiflora arida</i> | 46 |
| <i>Penstemon baccharifolius</i> | 76 |

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| <i>Penstemon eatonii</i> | 73 |
| <i>Penstemon parryi</i> | 73 |
| <i>Penstemon pseudospectabilis</i> | 73 |
| <i>Penstemon superbus</i> | 74 |
| <i>Phacelia campanularia</i> | 85 |
| <i>Phlomis fruticosa</i> | 76 |
| PINK FAIRY DUSTER | 23 |
| PINK MUHLY | 68 |
| PINK TRUMPET VINE | 46 |
| <i>Pistacia chinensis</i> | 14 |
| <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> | 14 |
| <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> | 30 |
| <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> | 46 |
| POMEGRANATE | 30 |
| <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> | 85 |
| <i>Portulacaria afra</i> | 63 |
| PRAIRIE ZINNIA | 78 |
| PRIMROSE JASMINE | 45 |
| <i>Prosopis glandulosa v. glandulosa</i> | 15 |
| <i>Prosopis species</i> | 15 |
| <i>Prosopis velutina</i> | 16 |
| <i>Psilostrophe cooperi</i> | 74 |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> | 30 |
| PURPLE PRICKLY PEAR | 53 |
| PURPLE RUELLIA | 76 |

Q

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| QUEENS WREATH | 44 |
| <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | 16 |

R

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| RAIN LILY | 75 |
| <i>Ratibida columnifera</i> | 76 |
| RED BIRD OF PARADISE | 22 |
| RED EREMOPHILA | 25 |
| RED FLAX | 83 |
| RED ICE PLANT | 38 |
| RED JUSTICIA | 28 |
| RED SPIKE ICE PLANT | 36 |
| RED YUCCA | 62 |
| RED-CAP GUM | 12 |
| <i>Rhus ovata</i> | 30 |
| ROCK PENSTEMON | 76 |
| <i>Rosa banksiae</i> | 46 |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> 'Prostratus' | 39 |
| <i>Ruellia peninsularis</i> | 31 |
| <i>Ruellia simplex</i> | 76 |
| <i>Ruellia simplex</i> 'Katie' | 39 |
| <i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> | 23 |

S

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| SAGO PALM | 61 |
| SAGUARO | 50 |
| SALTILLO PRIMROSE | 39 |
| <i>Salvia clevelandii</i> | 74 |
| <i>Salvia coccinea</i> | 85 |
| <i>Salvia columbariae</i> | 85 |
| <i>Salvia farinacea</i> | 77 |
| <i>Salvia greggii</i> | 77 |
| <i>Salvia leucantha</i> | 77 |
| SAN MARCOS HIBISCUS | 26 |
| <i>Senegalia berlandieri</i> | 8 |
| SENITA | 51 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> | 31 |
| <i>Senna covesii</i> | 77 |
| <i>Senna wislizeni</i> | 31 |

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| SHIRLEY POPPY | 84 |
| SHOESTRING ACACIA | 9 |
| SHRUBBY SENNA | 31 |
| SIDEOATS GRAMA | 68 |
| <i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> | 31 |
| SLIPPER FLOWER | 63 |
| SMOOTH AGAVE | 58 |
| SOAPTREE YUCCA | 64 |
| SOUTH AMERICAN MESQUITE | 15 |
| SOUTHWESTERN COSMOS | 82 |
| <i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i> | 74 |
| <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> | 40 |
| SPREADING FLEABANE | 82 |
| SPRUCE CONES | 54 |
| <i>Stenocereus thurberi</i> | 53 |
| SUGAR BUSH | 30 |
| SUPERSTITION MALLOW | 20 |
| SWEET ACACIA | 8 |

T

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| <i>Tagetes lemmonii</i> | 78 |
| <i>Tara cacalaco</i> | 10 |
| <i>Tecoma capensis</i> | 32 |
| <i>Tecoma</i> hybrid | 32 |
| <i>Tecoma stans v. angustata</i> | 32 |
| TENAZA | 15 |
| <i>Tephrocactus articulatus</i> | 54 |
| <i>Tetrameuris acaulis</i> | 72 |
| <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> 'Prostratum' | 40 |
| TEXAS EBONY | 14 |
| TEXAS HONEY MESQUITE | 15 |
| TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL | 32 |
| TEXAS OLIVE | 23 |
| TEXAS SAGE | 28 |
| <i>Thymophylla pentachaeta</i> | 82 |
| TOTEM POLE | 51 |
| TRAILING ACACIA | 36 |
| TRAILING DESERT BROOM | 36 |
| TRAILING GAZANIA | 37 |
| TRAILING INDIGO BUSH | 37 |
| TRAILING LANTANA | 38 |
| TRAILING ROSEMARY | 39 |
| TRIANGLELEAF BURSAGE | 20 |
| TUFTED EVENING PRIMROSE | 39 |
| TURPENTINE BUSH | 26 |
| TWIN-FLOWERED AGAVE | 58 |

U

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| <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> | 16 |
| <i>Ungradia speciosa</i> | 16 |

V

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| <i>Vachellia constricta</i> | 8 |
| <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 8 |
| <i>Vachellia rigidula</i> | 9 |
| <i>Vauquelinia californica</i> | 33 |
| VELVET MESQUITE | 16 |
| VIOLET SILVERLEAF | 28 |
| <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> | 16 |

W

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|----------------------------------------|----|
| WEBER'S AGAVE | 59 |
| <i>Wedelia acapulcensis v. hispida</i> | 78 |
| WEeping DALEA | 24 |
| WHITE PLUMBAGO | 30 |
| WHITETHORN ACACIA | 8 |
| WILLOW ACACIA | 9 |

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| WOLFBERRY | 29 |
| WOOLLY BUTTERFLY BUSH | 21 |

Y

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| YELLOW BIRD OF PARADISE | 22 |
| YELLOW BULBINE | 61 |
| YELLOW DOT | 40 |
| YELLOW ORCHID VINE | 45 |
| YUCA VINE | 45 |
| <i>Yucca baccata</i> | 63 |
| <i>Yucca elata</i> | 64 |
| <i>Yucca pallida</i> | 64 |
| <i>Yucca rigida</i> | 64 |

Z

| | |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| <i>Zephyranthes candida</i> | 75 |
| <i>Zinnia acerosa</i> | 75 |
| <i>Zinnia grandiflora</i> | 78 |
| <i>Ziziphus obtusifolia v. canescens</i> | 33 |

Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Conservation Offices

For more information on how to Xeriscape your home, see the booklet *Xeriscape: Landscaping with Style in the Arizona Desert*, available from your city water Conservation office.

City of Avondale
Water Conservation Office
Phone: (623) 333-4400
TTY: (623) 333-0010
www.avondale.org

City of Mesa
Water Conservation Program
Phone: (480) 644-3306
TDD: (480) 644-2778
www.mesaaz.gov

City of Chandler
Water Conservation Office
Phone: (480) 782-3580
TDD: (800) 367-8939
www.chandleraz.gov

City of Peoria
Public Works - Utilities Dept.
Phone: (623) 773-7286
TDD: (623) 773-7221
www.peoriaaz.gov

Town of Gilbert
Water Conservation Office
Phone: (480) 503-6098
www.gilbertaz.gov

City of Phoenix
Water Efficiency
Phone: (602) 261-8367
TDD: (602) 534-1113
www.phoenix.gov

City of Glendale
Water Conservation Office
Phone: (623) 930-3596
TDD: (623) 930-2197
www.glendaleaz.com

City of Scottsdale
Water Conservation Office
Phone: (480) 312-5650
TDD: (480) 312-5419
www.scottsdaleaz.gov

City of Goodyear
H20365/Public Works Dept.
Phone: (623) 932-3010
TDD: (623) 932-6500
www.goodyearaz.gov

City of Tempe
Water Conservation Office
Phone: (480) 350-2668
TDD: (480) 350-8400
www.tempe.gov