



**Arizona Ash** is a fast-growing deciduous shade tree native to Arizona & parts of Southwestern New Mexico. The "velvet" is a gray fuzz that covers the young twigs and leaves. Young trees are pyramidal, but the shape becomes more rounded and open as mature height is reached. This is an especially useful shade tree where summers are long, hot, and dry, and where soils are alkaline. It is the species used most in desert areas, commonly planted as a shade and/or street tree.



**Austrian Pine** is a fast growing, pyramidal tree when young, becoming a flat topped large tree when it matures. It is well adapted for landscape planting, growing well in a wide variety of sites ranging from clay filled homesites to shoreline sand dunes. Heavy loads from snow and ice rarely lead to limb breakage on this stiff-branched species. Road salt and wind blown sea salt cause little or no damage to the foliage.



**Bird of Paradise** is a native of South Africa and is closely related to the banana. The herbaceous plant derives its common names from the unique flower it bears, which resembles a brightly colored bird in flight. The leathery leaves are held upright on stiff leafstalks and are about 6 inches wide and 18 inches long. The plant forms a 3- to 5-foot-tall clump that can be used as a focal point in the landscape or in mass plantings. The evergreen leaves of bird-of-paradise do not drop from the plant, which makes it an excellent addition around pools or wherever shedding leaves are an aesthetic and/or maintenance



**Butterfly Bush** perennial woody shrub with a weeping form that can grow 3-12 feet in height and has a spread of 4-15 feet. Opposite, lance-shaped leaves (6-10 inches) with margins finely toothed grow on long arching stems. Leaves are gray-green above with lower surface white-tomentose. Small fragrant flowers are borne in long, erect or nodding spikes that are 8-18 inch with cone-shaped clusters that droop in a profusion of color. Flower colors may be purple, white, pink, or red, and they usually have an orange throat in the center. It spreads by seeds that are produced in abundance and dispersed by the wind.



**Cottonless Cottonwood** tree is a fast growing, cottonless cottonwood with a rounded head at maturity. These Cottonwood trees display shimmering foliage which is rust resistant. Cottonless Cottonwood trees are not only fast growing seedless hybrid, they also do well in dry



**Desert Willow** an upright shrub or small tree that grows to a height of 25 feet. The trunk grows up to 6 inches in diameter and has dark brown, scaly bark. Narrow, alternate, light-green leaves are 3 to 6 inches long with very pointed ends. Slender brown twigs are often hairy or sticky



**New Mexico Olive** is a deciduous shrub or small tree of the Oleaceae (ash) family. Fairly fast growth makes it a good screening plant as well as a landscape item in arid climates. Does well in full sun. Does well in riparian areas (along streams and near lakes). This is a tree that can be pruned and used in a variety of ways. Sometimes multi-trunked, it makes an attractive landscape tree, short enough to grow beneath utility lines. It can be pruned into a shrub or a hedge for screening, garden delineation, or used as one element of a windbreak.



**Ponderosa Pine** grows rapidly when young, but will slow down at reaching 50 to 75 foot maturity. It has dark green needles which grow 5 - 10 inches long. This tree tolerates dry spells and alkaline soils. Windbreak plantings using the Ponderosa Pine will protect farm buildings, feed lots and orchards from heavy snows and icy winds. They will also prevent erosions of valuable topsoil, reduce heating costs, cut down on snow removal, shelter livestock and provide a winter wildlife refuge



**Russian Sage** makes a bold statement in spring. Russian Sage is not used for cooking like most other sages. It makes a great lining of a walkway or path. Russian Sage is an upright shrub with grayish-white stems and silvery gray leaves. The stems give off a pungent odor when crushed or bruised. This Sage looks best in mass plantings and is drought tolerant.



**3-Leaf Sumac** is a native shrub with tart, edible red berries and rich orange-red fall foliage that will grow to 5 feet tall, and 6 feet wide. The showy fruit clusters are eaten by wild birds. Well adapted to a wide range of soils from sandy and rocky to red clay. It is a good choice for screening and wind breaks. This plant is unrelated to poison sumac; the ornamental leaves do not cause skin