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#### INTRODUCTION

Plants perform vital functions in a landscape. Large plants may screen unsightly views or provide desired shade. An accent plant with a plant with a strong form or silhouette may be used to create a focal point or complement the architecture of a site. Groundcovers decrease weed growth, prevent erosion, and help lower ambient temperature.

Plants also increase the beauty of a site. Examples of some basic aesthetic principles commonly applied are:

- Combining plant types to create a mass of foliage
- · Creating contrast between colors of flowers or leaves
- Creating contrast against other materials such as walls.

The plants recommended in this guide are chosen to complement the Mediterranean-influenced architecture and existing plants at Colonia Encantada. They are grouped by the type of sun exposure in which they thrive.

However, plant success depends on more than exposure. Soil quality, drainage, and irrigation scheduling significantly influence plant health. It is recommended to get soil testing done on planting beds if they are less than successful, to identify any lacking or excess soil nutrients.

#### NOTE

Many of the plants in this book--especially trees--can thrive in a variety of exposures. For this reason, they may be included in multiple sections.

#### **TERMS TO KNOW**

Exposure: The amount and intensity of sunlight that a particular location gets. Depends on adjacent buildings, trees, etc.

Northern exposure: Shade in the winter, midday sun in the summer.

Western exposure: Intense sun in the hottest part of the day.



Southern exposure:
All-day direct sunlight.
"Full sun."

Eastern exposure:
Morning sun,
afternoon shade.
"Part sun."

#### **TERMS TO KNOW**

Reflected heat: Heat that is reflected off pavement or walls. Increases the temperature. Common in western exposures.

Dappled Shade: Light shade, such as shade provided by a tree or lattice. Can reduce the intensity of afternoon sun.

Cultivar: Refers to a cultivated variety of a plant species. Like a breed of dog, except a plant.

On-center spacing (O.C.): How far apart plants are planted, measured from the center or trunk of the plant. Proper spacing depends on the plant's mature size, and it gives plants room to reach their natural size and shape. Having a bit of space between plants makes maintenance easier and can prevent moisture buildup that may lead to fungal infections or other plant diseases.

This guide provides recommended minimum on-center (O.C.) spacing. However, there are a few situations in which it is appropriate to space plants more closely together. To create a hedge, shrubs may be placed more closely together and allowed to grow into a continuous mass. Similarly, it may be desireable to completely blanket the ground with a continuous mass of groundcover.



5 ft. on-center (@ 5' O.C.) Suitable for this plant.

Safe distance from sidewalk



3' on-center.
Too close!

Too close to sidewalk

#### **DEALING WITH EASTERN EXPOSURES**

Characteristics of this exposure:

- The eastern side of a building or tall wall, which allows direct morning sun but blocks afternoon shade
- OR a spot that gets direct morning sun and afternoon shade from an overhead shade structure or a dense tree canopy (e.g. a mature elm or fig tree)
- OR a spot under a tree with an airy canopy that lets dappled light in all day (e.g. a palo verde or a mesquite)

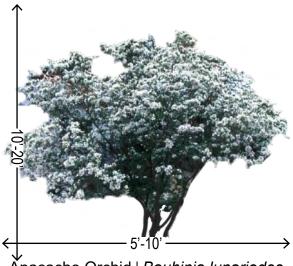
Because the afternoon summer sun is so intense in Phoenix, some plants need protection from it even though they tolerate full-day sun in other climates. Those plants tend to do well in eastern exposures or light shade exposures.

If a spot gets morning shade but afternoon sun, it needs plants that can tolerate the intense afternoon summer sun. Refer to the Western Exposure section for plants that do well in this condition.

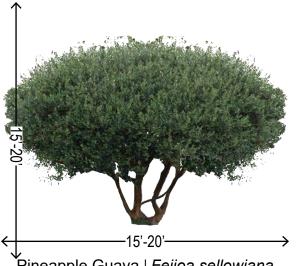
Above left: An existing eastern exposure.

Above right: Dwarf bottlebrush is included to add color. Totem pole cactus is added as a vertical accent to contrast with the lower, shrubbier plants.

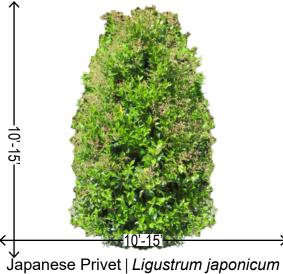




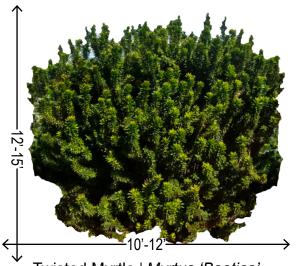
Ånacacho Orchid | Bauhinia lunariodes Space at 15' O. C | Use as focal space.



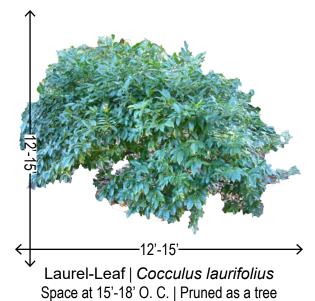
Pineapple Guava | Feijoa sellowiana Space at 10'-18' O.C. | Use tree form

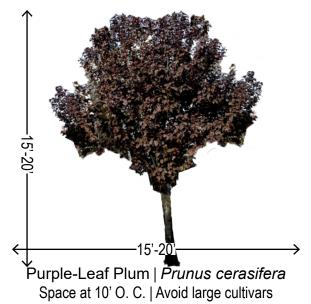


Space at 15'-18' O. C. | Pruned as a tree or hedge

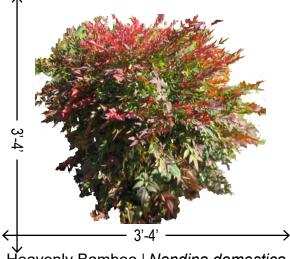


Twisted Myrtle | Myrtus 'Boetica' Space at 12' O.C.. | Use as focal point

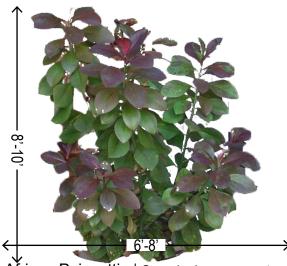




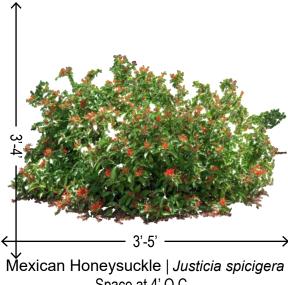
#### **SHRUBS**



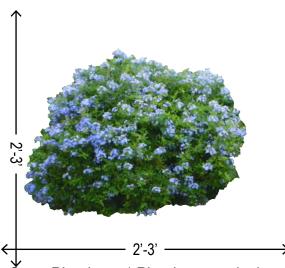
Heavenly Bamboo | Nandina domestica Space at 4' O.C..



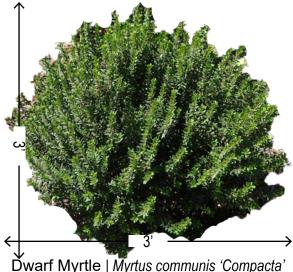
African Poinsettia | Synadenium compactum Space at 10' O.C..



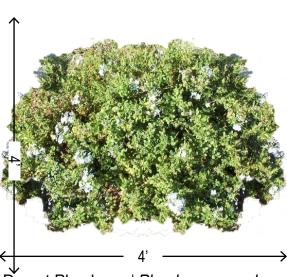
Space at 4' O.C..



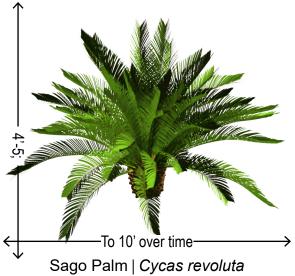
Čape Plumbago | Plumbago auriculara Space at 4' O.C..



Dwarf Myrtle | Myrtus communis 'Compacta' Space at 6' O.C..

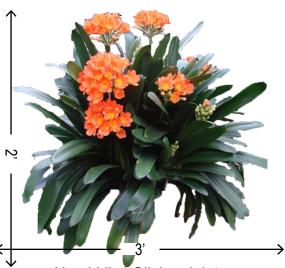


Desert Plumbago | Plumbago scandens Space at 4' O.C..

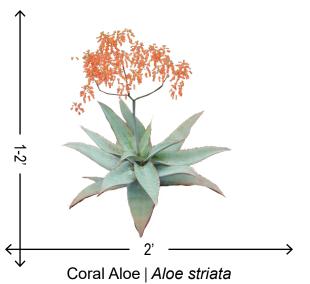


Pygmy Palm | Phoenix roebelenii Space at 10' O. C.

Sago Palm | Cycas revoluta Space at 12' O. C.



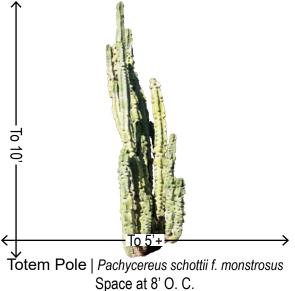
Natal Lily | Clivia miniata Space at 3' O. C. | Protect from frost

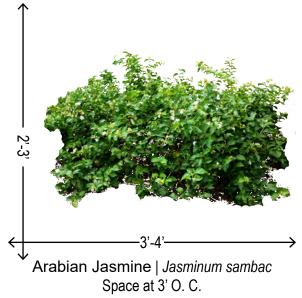


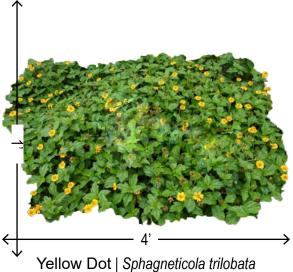
Space at 3' O. C.



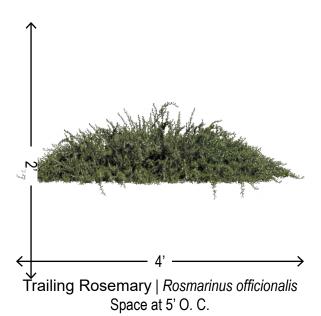
Lilyturf | *Liriope muscari* Space at 3' O. C.

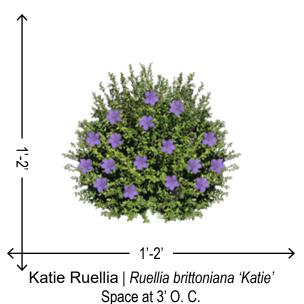


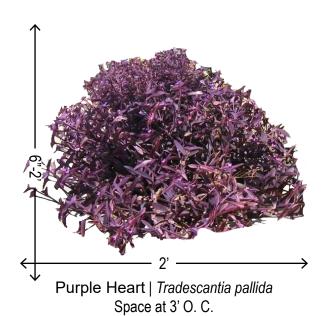


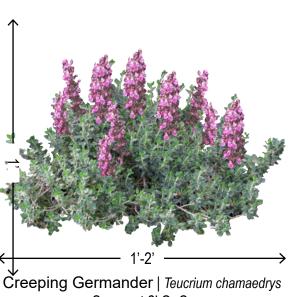


Yellow Dot | Sphagneticola trilobata Space at 5' O. C.









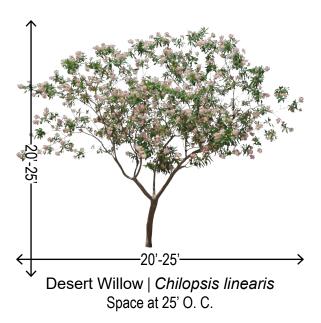
#### **DEALING WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURES**

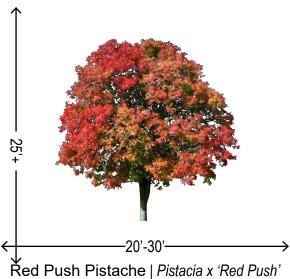
Southern exposures can be harsh, but are generally not as harsh as western exposures. Southern exposures get direct sunlight for most of the day, but generally do not receive the hottest, most intense afternoon sun from the west. For this reason, plants that prefer full sun but cannot tolerate reflected heat or western exposures can still do very well on southern exposures.

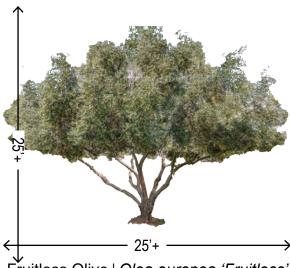
Above left: An existing southern exposure.

Above right: Accent plants are added to stand out against the existing oleander hedge. A dark accent green accent (Mexican grass tree) is used in the background. In the foregound are contrasting light colors: a graygreen and chartreuse succulent (gopher plant) and a soft, feathery graygreen groundcover (santolina).

## **TREES** Mulga | Acacia aneura Space at 20' O. C.

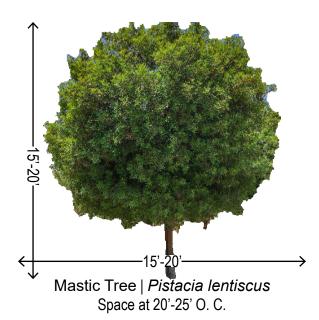


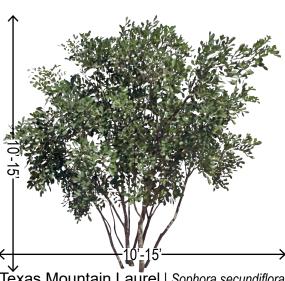




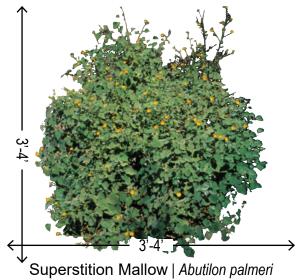
Space at 25'-30' O. C.

Fruitless Olive | Olea europea 'Fruitless' Space at 25'-30' O. C. | \*\*Must be fruitless\*\*



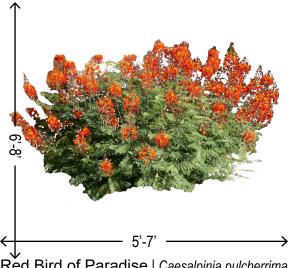


Texas Mountain Laurel | Sophora secundiflora Space at 25'-30' O. C.

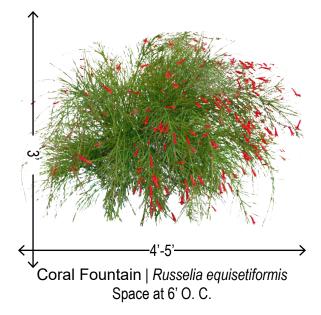


Space at 5' O. C.



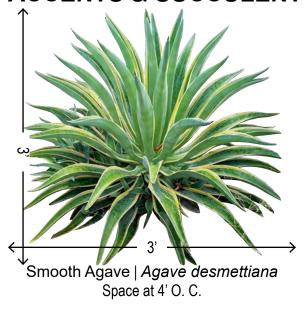


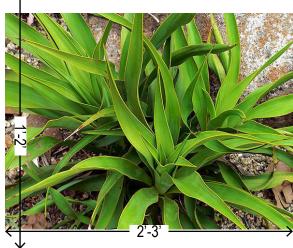
Red Bird of Paradise | Caesalpinia pulcherrima Space at 8' O. C.



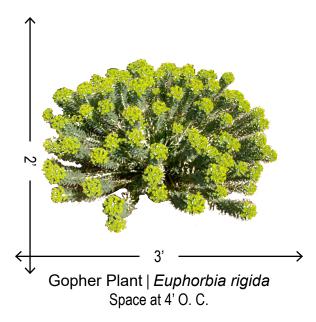


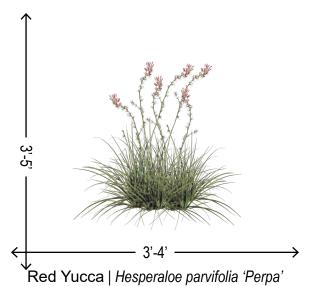
Orange Jubilee | Tecoma x 'Orange Jubilee Spacing varies



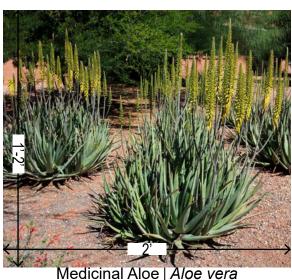


Twisted Yucca | Yucca rupicola Space at 3' O. C.

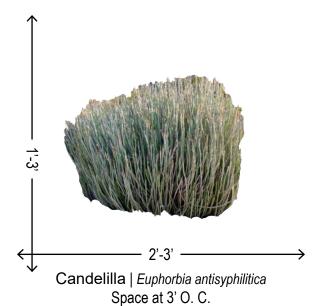


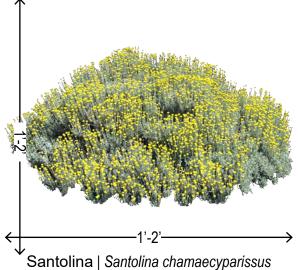


Space at 4' O. C.

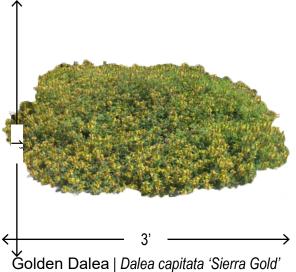




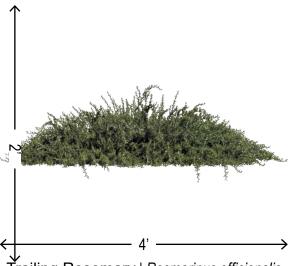




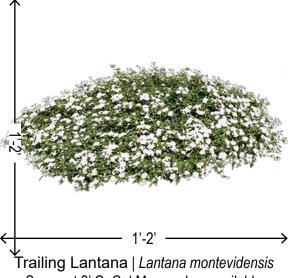
Space at 3' O. C.



Space at 4' O. C.



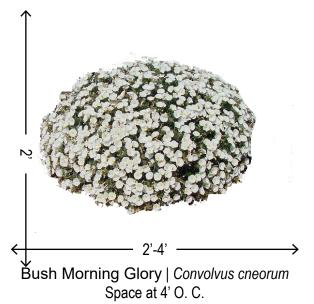
Trailing Rosemary | Rosmarinus officionalis Space at 5' O. C.



Space at 3' O. C. | Many colors available



Mounding Lantana | Lantana camara Space at 3' O. C. | Many colors available

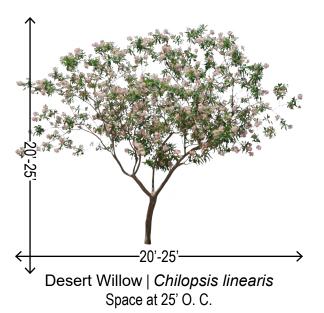


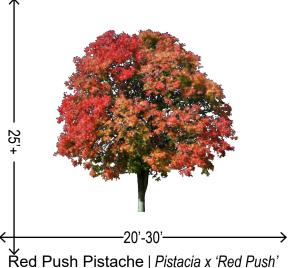
#### **DEALING WITH WESTERN EXPOSURES**

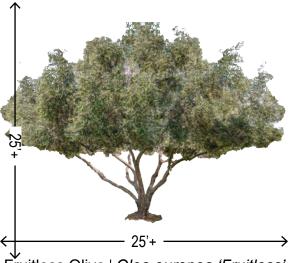
Western exposures are harsh. They receive direct sun in the afternoon in the hottest part of the day. Plants that thrive in western exposures must be able to tolerate intense summer heat and direct sunlight as well as reflected heat when pavement surrounds a planting space.

Above left: An existing western exposure with reflected heat. Above right: Spanish bayonet yuccas stand as accents on either side of a window. Their bright green color contrasts with the beige wall and the bluegreen rosemary bushes.

## **TREES** Mulga | Acacia aneura Space at 20' O. C.

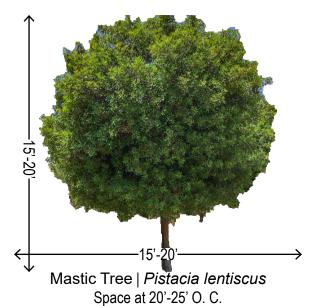


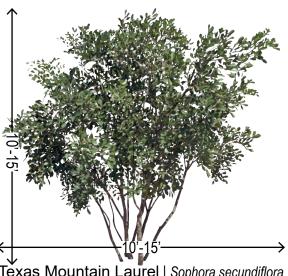




Řed Push Pistache | Pistacia x 'Red Push' Space at 25'-30' O. C.

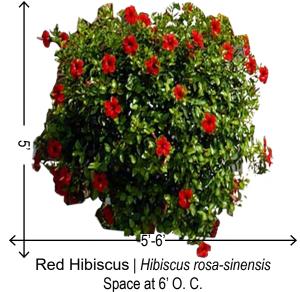
Fruitless Olive | Olea europea 'Fruitless' Space at 25'-30' O. C. | \*\*Must be fruitless\*\*



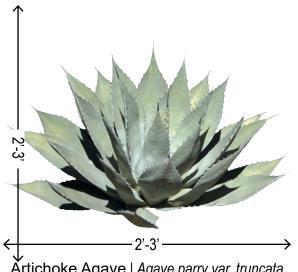


Texas Mountain Laurel | Sophora secundiflora Space at 25'-30' O. C.

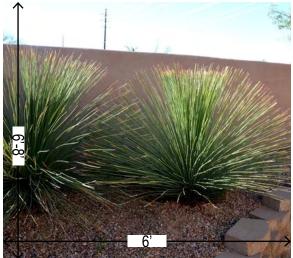
### **SHRUBS** 4'-6 Bush Rosemary | Rosmarinus officionalis Little Ollie | Olea europaea Space at 4' O. C. Space at 5' O. C. 2'-3' 6'-8' Katie Ruellia | Ruellia brittoniana 'Katie' Xylosma | Xylosma congestum Space at 3' O. C. Space at 8' O. C.







Årtichoke Agave | Agave parry var. truncata Space at 4' O. C.



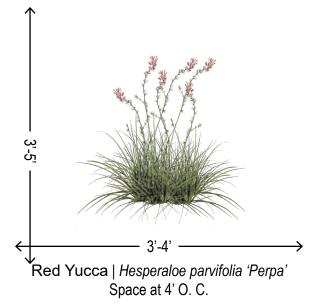
Toothless Sotol | Dasylirion quadrangulatum Space at 8' O. C.

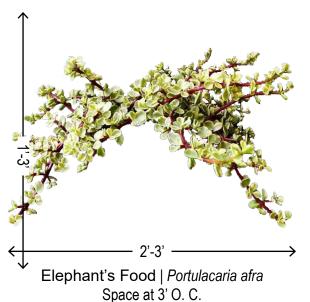


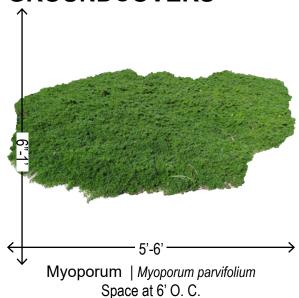
Giant Slipper Plant | Euphorbia bracteata Space at 4' O. C.

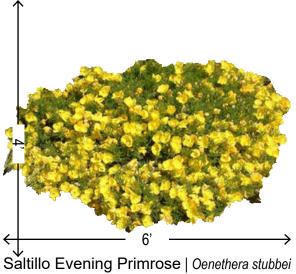


Twisted Yucca | Yucca rupicola Space at 3' O. C.

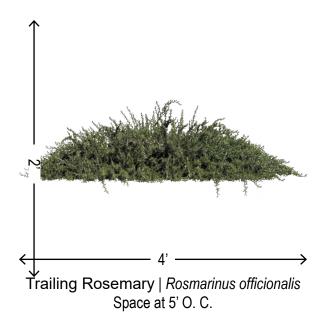


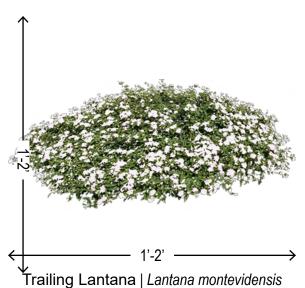




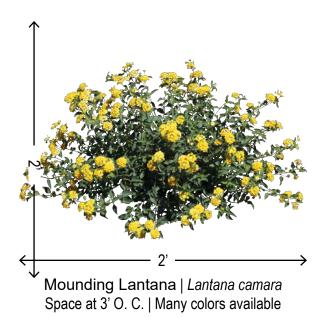


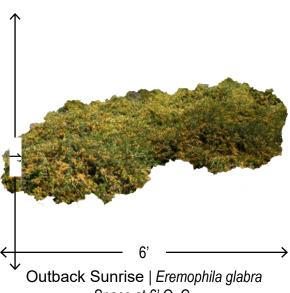
Space at 5'-6' O. C.





Space at 3' O. C. | Many colors available





#### **DEALING WITH NORTHERN EXPOSURES**

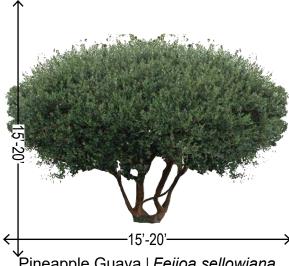
At our latitude, northern exposures often receive full shade in the winter but full sun in the summer. Plants in a northern exposure need to be able to handle intense summer heat, but also significant shade and low temperatures in winter.

If a northern exposure receives shade in the summer, consider using plants from the "Full Shade" section, page 29.

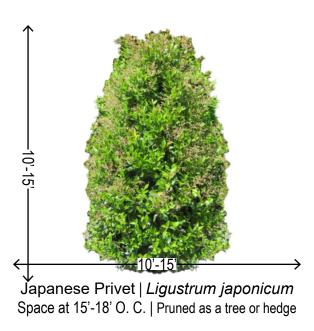
Above left: An existing northern exposure.

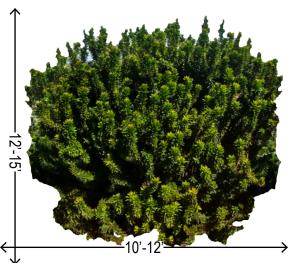
Above right: New low groundcovers allow existing structural forms to be easily seen and admired. Red lantana and red Peruvian verbena correlate with existing red flowers.

# TREES 5'-10' Anacacho Orchid | Bauhinia lunariodes Space at 15' O. C | Use as focal space.

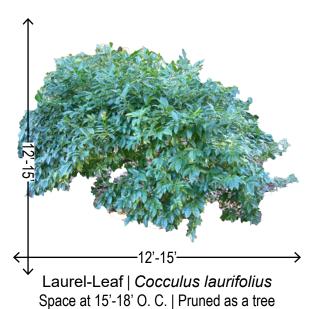


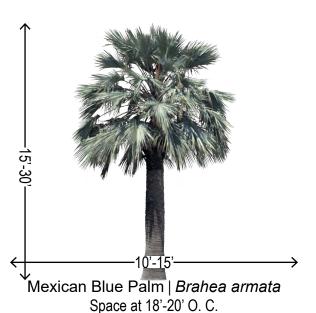
Pineapple Guava | *Feijoa sellowiana* Space at 10'-18' O.C. | Use tree form



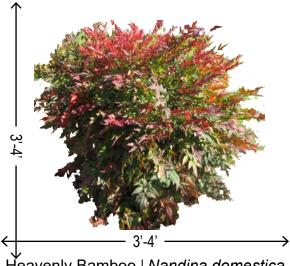


Twisted Myrtle | *Myrtus 'Boetica'* Space at 12' O.C.. | Use as focal point





#### **SHRUBS**



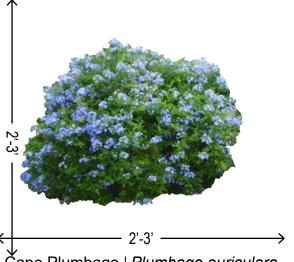
Heavenly Bamboo | *Nandina domestica* Space at 4' O.C..



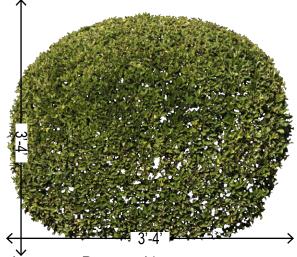
African Poinsettia | Synadenium compactum Space at 10' O.C..



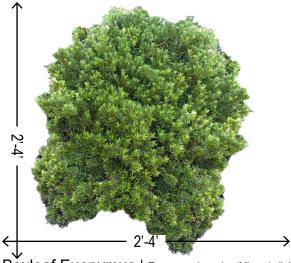
Mexican Honeysuckle | Justicia spicigera Space at 6' O.C..



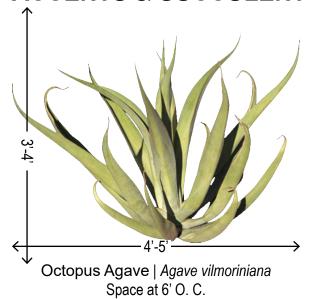
Čape Plumbago | *Plumbago auriculara* Space at 4' O.C..

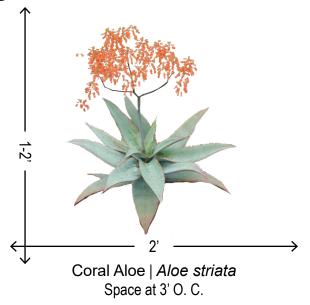


Japanese Boxwood | Buxus microphylla japonica Space at 4' O.C. for hedge, 7' O.C. for natural.

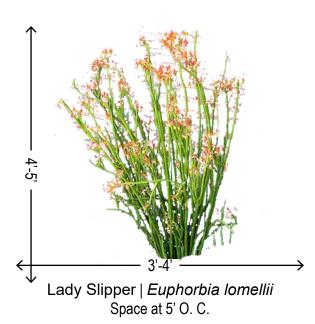


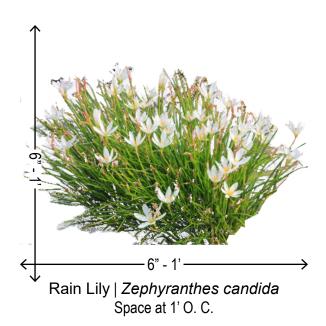
Boxleaf Euonymus | Euonymus japonica 'Microphylla' Space at 2' O.C.. | Maintain natural irregular form

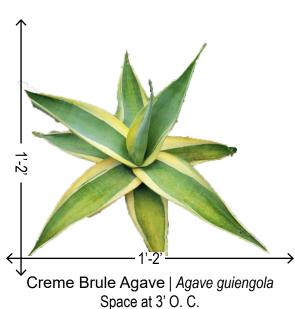


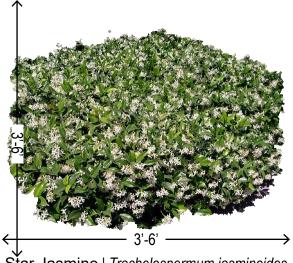


Giant Slipper Plant | Euphorbia bracteata Space at 4' O. C.

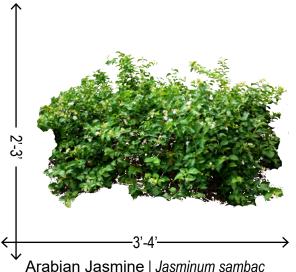




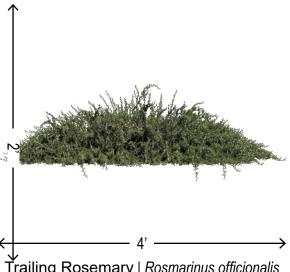




Star Jasmine | Trachelospermum jasminoides Space at 6' O. C.



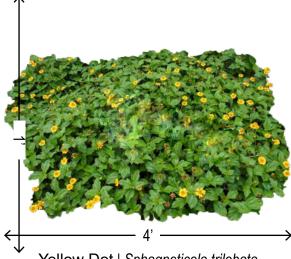
Arabian Jasmine | Jasminum sambac Space at 3' O. C.



Trailing Rosemary | Rosmarinus officionalis Space at 5' O. C.



Grey Ice Plant | Malephora lutea Space at 7' O. C.



Yellow Dot | Sphagneticola trilobata Space at 5' O. C.



Purple Heart | Tradescantia pallida Space at 3' O. C.

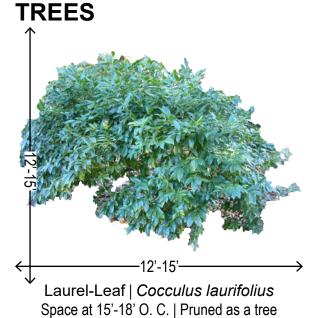
#### **DEALING WITH FULL SHADE**

All-day, dense shade poses a particular challenge in the desert. To do well in shade in Arizona, plants need to be able to tolerate extreme summer heat but also survive on little to no direct light. Most of Arizona's native shade plants are adapted to grow in canyons or along rivers, meaning they prefer moist soils and need to be watered more frequently.

All-day dappled shade does not pose the same problem. For example, a spot under a shade structure or under a tree might received filtered sunlight for 6 to 8 hours every day. Such a spot could be planted with the species in the section, "Eastern Exposure and Afternoon Shade," page 5.

Above left: An existing shaded area.

Above right: Red autumn sage and more aloes add a pop of color to the pocket of shade created by a fig tree near houses.

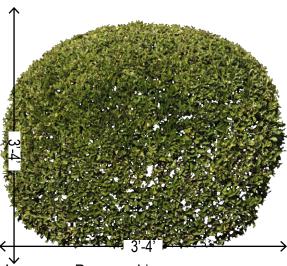


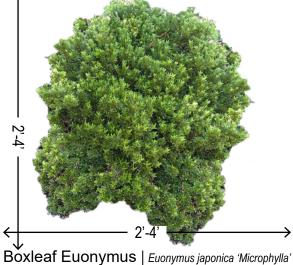
## 8'-10' Smooth Sumac | Rhus glabra Space at 12' O.C..

#### SHRUBS

1'-2' Katie Ruellia | Ruellia brittoniana 'Katie' Space at 3' O. C.

- 2'-3' -Čape Plumbago | Plumbago auriculata Space at 4' O.C..



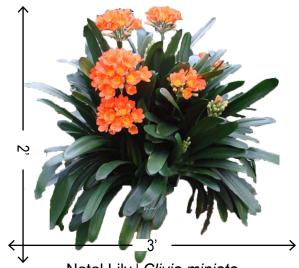


Japanese Boxwood | Buxus microphylla japonica Space at 4' O.C. for hedge, 7' O.C. for natural.

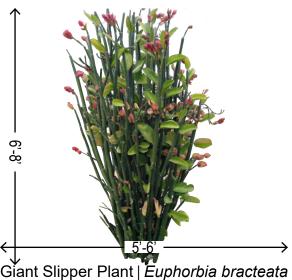
Space at 2' O.C..| Maintain natural irregular form



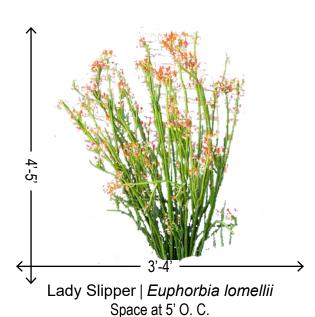
Medicinal Aloe | Aloe vera Space at 3' O. C.

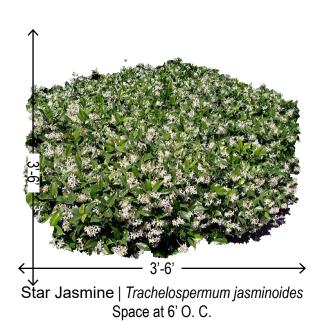


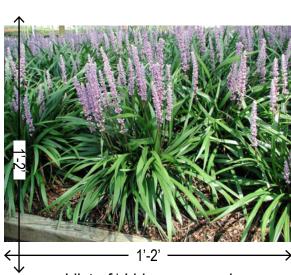
Natal Lily | Clivia miniata Space at 3' O. C. | Protect from frost



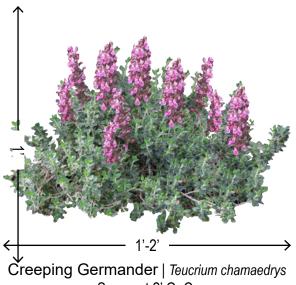
Giant Slipper Plant | Euphorbia bracteata Space at 4' O. C.







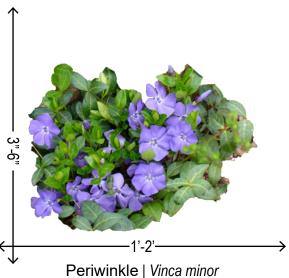
Lilyturf | Liriope muscari Space at 3' O. C.



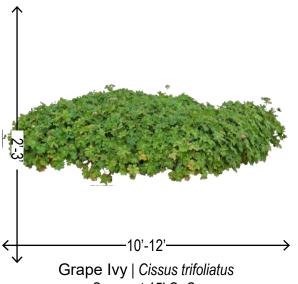
Space at 2' O. C.



Space at 3' O. C.

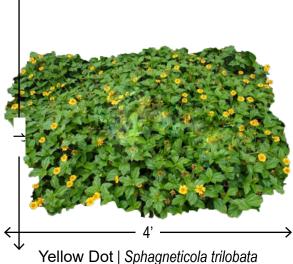


Space at 2' O. C.



Space at 15' O. C.

#### **NOTE**



Space at 5' O. C.

Many smaller annuals and perennials are shade-tolerant. Check your local nursery or home improvement store for options. Know that non-native annuals and perennials generally prefer a soil with added organic matter, such as compost.