

**VILLAGE RACQUET
CLUB
APPROVED TREE
PALETTE**

Trees that are drought-
resistant

Trees list

Bonsai
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Bougainvillea Patio Tree
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Chilopsis Linesris dazzlewine flower
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Eucalyptus
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Mulga Acacia
Ocotillo
Olive Tree
Palo Verde Tree
Palo Brea Tree
Pigny Palms
Queen Palm
Royal Poinciana Tree
Slim Colum Bottle Brush
Tipwana Tipu tree
Washingtonian Palm

* Fruit trees have vary from diseases affecting some types of citrus trees

Bonsai (Juniper)



Description

Juniper trees belong to the Cypress family of plants. The trees are coniferous, and their growing habits range from low-growing shrubs to tall trees that reach heights of 15 to 16 feet. Juniper wood has a rich, red hue. The hardness of the wood makes it highly suitable for cabinetry. Juniper trees produce berries that are valued as spices, and for flavoring gin. They are also used in Scandinavian dishes.

Position

Grow the plant in a location that receives more than four hours of sunlight each day, and in soil that tends toward dryness.

Watering

Junipers prefer soil that is slightly dry, but it should not be exposed to prolonged dryness. It is best to water the plant well, allowing for proper drainage, and then allow the soil to become dry before watering again. The juniper bonsai tree needs a certain level of humidity for optimal growth. This can be accomplished by misting the leaves regularly and/or using a humidity tray on which to set the plant pot.

Feeding

Feed the tree with half-strength liquid fertilizer once a month in during the spring and fall seasons. Do not feed the juniper tree in the summer months. Also, do not fertilize the tree immediately after it has been re-potted.

Leaf and Branch Pruning

Spring and summertime are the best seasons for pruning the juniper tree. New shoots should be pinched back once they reach a length of one inch. This can be continued from spring until the middle of September.

Bottle Tree



Bottle Tree is named for its attractive trunk that tends to be thick near the base and tapers toward the top of the tree, resembling a bottle. Growing quickly and remaining narrow in youth, this evergreen tree provides dense shade and is useful as a vertical accent when planted alone in the landscape, or as a background screen or windbreak when planted in groups or rows.

Bright green leaves are attached to the tree's branches by long petioles, allowing them to shimmer in the breeze, and giving Bottle Tree an overall glittering effect in the wind.

Whitish, bell-shaped flowers with pink speckles appear in spring, followed by decorative seed pods in late summer.

Height: 30 – 45 feet

Width: 30 feet

Bloom color: White/Pink

Flowering season: Late Spring, Early Summer

Bougainvillea Patio Tree



What They Need:

Sun – They need at least 6 hours a day to produce all that color we love. Not enough sun = not enough bloom. Warm temps – they love heat. 1 or 2 nights of a light frost won't harm them but anything more that could. The recommended USDA zones are 9B through 11. They're better suited to drier climes – we don't get rain here for 8 or 9 months out of the year. Well, drained soil – they're not too fussy about soil type but it must drain freely. A mixture of loam & organic compost worked into the native soil is what they like.

Watering:

2 words – water deeply. Bougainvillea likes to be watered well & have it drain out. After established, they're drought tolerant. My Bougainvillea glabra didn't get any water for 9 months last year & it's lookin' great. Overwatering = no color (not to mention rot!).

Pruning / Trimming:

They need it as they're very vigorous growers. I give both of mine a harder pruning in mid-winter to set the shape I want them to be later on in the year. I do this when the evenings are starting to warm a bit. You don't want to prune them if there's any danger of frost on the horizon. I do a few lighter prunings, or trimmings, after each flowering cycle during the seasons to keep them in that shape.

The flowering cycles tend to run every 2 months. Be sure to wear gloves – the majority of bougs have long thorns. Blood has been shed! They put out long, fleshy water shoots so be sure to prune those out – they mess up the shape.

Bougainvilleas bloom on new wood. More pinching = more color. If you want more blooms, check this post: [How I Prune & Trim My Bougainvillea For Maximum Bloom.](#)

Fertilizing:

I've never fertilized mine & they bloom just how I want them to. There are lots of bougainvillea fertilizers on the market but the one that we recommended at the nursery was also for palms & hibiscus. I don't do this either but they'd probably enjoy a good dose of organic compost or worm compost every year.

Brazilian Pepper Tree



Brazilian pepper is widely grown as an ornamental plant in frost-free regions of South America for its foliage and fruit. It is considered as a melliferous flower and is the main source of food for the bee *Tetragonisca angustula*, which is an important honey producer.

Although it is not a true pepper (*Piper*), its dried drupes are often sold as pink peppercorns, as are the fruits from the related species *Schinus molle* (Peruvian peppertree). The seeds can be used as a spice, adding a pepper-like taste to food. They are usually sold in a dry state and have a bright pink color. They are less often sold pickled in brine, where they have a dull, almost green hue.

In the United States, it has been introduced to California, Texas, Hawaii, Arizona, Nevada, Louisiana and Florida. Planted originally as an ornamental outside of its native range, Brazilian pepper has become widespread and is considered an invasive species in many subtropical regions with moderate to high rainfall, including parts or all of Australia, the Bahamas, Bermuda, southern China, Cuba, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaii, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Puerto Rico, Réunion, South Africa and the United States. In drier areas, such as Israel and southern California, it is also grown, but has not generally proved invasive.

In California, it is considered invasive in coastal regions by the California Invasive Plant Council.

Brazilian pepper is hard to control because it produces basal shoots if the trunk is cut. Trees also produce abundant seeds that are dispersed by birds and ants. This same hardiness makes the tree highly useful for reforestation in its native environment, but enables it to become invasive outside of its natural range.[8]

Caesalpinia cacalaco (thornless)



Plant Type: Tree

Foliage Character: Semi-deciduous

Habit: Upright, Open, Multi-trunk, Low-branching

Growth Rate: Fast

Height: 15 ft. - 20 ft.

Width: 15 ft. - 20 ft.

Water Needs: Low 2

Foliage Color: Medium green

Flower Color: Yellow

Flower Season: Winter, Fall

Soil Adaptations: Well-draining soil

Exposure Adaptations: Heat, Drought, Aridity, All day sun

Function: Wildlife value, Specimen, Slopes, Residential spaces, Raised planters, Foundations, Flowering accent plant, Commercial spaces, Banks, Background plant, Attracts bees, Attracts butterflies

Caesalpinia Sierra Sun



Caesalpinia hybrid Sierra Sun™ is a new small-scale tree with lush green foliage and an attractive vase-shaped form. Semievergreen, this small tree to large shrub has verdant compound leaves that lend a tropical feel to desert gardens. The distinctive yellow flowers have an orange center. Flowering may occur at any time during the year but the heaviest bloom occurs from fall to spring. The flower clusters are followed by elongated seed pods. Sierra Sun™ requires little pruning to maintain a broadly oval shape making it a truly low maintenance specimen. Plants can be kept smaller if desired with occasional pruning. Sierra Sun™ will drop its leaves at temperatures below about 20° F.

Canary Island Palm (\$\$\$\$)



CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM

Phoenix canariensis

Certified Disease Free!

Low maintenance

Beautiful tropical shade tree

Canary Island Date Palms, Phoenix canariensis also known as Canary Island Palms and Pineapple Palms are an extremely durable and hardy palm that thrives from the coastal areas of Southern California to the hot Southwestern Deserts. Ours are certified disease free! Canary Island Palms are given the common name Pineapple Palm because of their unique crown. They are known for having a large base with an even larger pineapple shaped crown covered with large arching fronds that can reach 8-12' long.

Canary Island Date Palms have a wide beautifully brown colored trunk accented by their pineapple cut crowns and their deep green, exotic looking fronds, that make this an extremely showy palm and focal point. These are gorgeous when lit up at night and work well by themselves or planted to line walk-ways, pools, sitting areas and driveways. Their elegant look is prized not only by business, malls, developers but have quickly become a homeowners favorite.

The Canary Island Palm is a slower grower and once established they are hardy in both heat and cold all while being a very water wise choice. You can have elegant, tropical and water wise all in one design. All of our custom grown Canary Island Date Palms are grown only from our best specimens and are available in all sizes, from younger starts to fully grown mature specimens, Moon Valley Nurseries has the exact tree you need.

FEATURES

Also known as Canary Island Date Palm

Very durable palm. Cold hardy & loves full sun!

Very clean, formal appearance. Common in resorts.

Wide fronds & trunk can be used to provide shade too!

Chilopsis linearis



Desert willow, *Chilopsis linearis* is a large deciduous shrub or small tree. There is one in McFarland 30 feet+tall, but usually they are a 15 foot or so small tree. Its willow- like, long, narrow leaves and growth along desert washes give the desert willow its name. The Penstemon- like flowers are fragrant, pink to lavender. They appear in May and keep coming until September or frost. Native near waterways in Mojave and Colorado deserts. Likes moderate water and sun. Does best inland and in desert. In most of California the test would be if you get frost, but do not get below 0 degrees F, it will probably grow. Easy to grow. It's nice looking and fast.

The leaf tips will freeze each cold winter; ours have lived through -4 degrees F., in containers with little damage. It has a nice deciduous form. Can be pruned to make a weeping willow effect. (A weeping willow with 1-2" pink-purple catalpa-like flowers!) Plant and stems look dead when dormant, (Do not pull out the first winter). Hummingbirds live in this most of the summer. A favorite in the garden all summer. Syn: *Chilopsis linearis* ssp. *arcuata*

Chilopsis linearis tolerates alkaline soil, sand, clay and seasonal flooding.

Chilopsis linearis is great for a bird garden.

Chilopsis linearis's foliage color is green and type is deciduous.

Chilopsis linearis's flower color is pink and has a fragrance.

Communities for *Chilopsis linearis*: Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland and Riparian (rivers & creeks).

ph:	6.00 to 9.00
usda:	5 to 10
height[m]:	3.00 to 10.00
width[m]:	2.00 to 9.00
rainfall[cm]:	50.00 to 300.00

Chilopsis linesris dazzlewine flowers



Chilopsis linearis Dazzlewine™ is an outstanding selection that was discovered at our Glendale nursery after many years of experimental plantings. Deep, emerald green leaves contrast nicely with velvety white buds. Most often, buds are a good indicator of flower color. Here, there's a twist. The pearlescent buds open to a deep, dark, purple burgundy creating a dramatic, over the top display. Dense, dark green leaf clusters create lovely, soft, dappled shade. The fragrant blossoms are a pollinator magnet and a favorite of our beekeepers here at Mountain States Nursery. So far, our current stock is showing little or no seed production which explains this plant's ability to be so abundantly floriferous.

SIZE (H X W) 25 to 30 feet

FLOWER COLOR Burgundy

FLOWER SEASON Summer

EXPOSURE Full Sun

WATER Low to Moderate

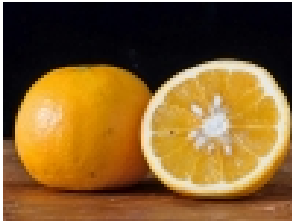
GROWTH RATE Moderate to Fast

HARDINESS -10° F, USDA Zone 6

PRUNING Prune to shape

Citrus (Orange, Tangerine, Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime)

to mention a few



In the c
Saint Augustine, Florida in 1565. Citrus was first introduced by the early Spanish explorers in
the first commercial shipments were made. At or around this time, California was introduced to
citrus crops, although it was much later that commercial production began there. Today, citrus
is grown commercially in Florida, California, Arizona and Texas.

Citrus Growing Requirements

None of the citrus tree varieties enjoy wet roots. All require excellent drainage and, ideally, sandy loam soil, although citrus can be grown in clay soils if irrigation is managed well. While citrus trees tolerate light shade, they will be more productive when grown in full sun. Young trees should have suckers pruned out. Mature trees need little to no pruning except to remove diseases or damaged limbs.

Fertilizing citrus trees is important

Fertilize young trees with a product that is specifically for citrus trees throughout the growing season. Apply the fertilizer in a circle that is 3 feet (just under a meter) across around the tree. In the third year of the tree's life, fertilize 4-5 times per year directly under the tree canopy, all the way to the edge or just a bit beyond. Citrus

Tree Varieties

As mentioned, citrus is a member of the family Rutaceae, sub family Aurantoideae. Citrus is the most economically important genus, but two other genera are included in citriculture, Fortunella and Kumquats Unlike other citrus, kumquats can be eaten in their entirety, including the peel.

Sweet orange consists of four cultivars: common oranges, blood oranges, navel oranges and acid-less oranges. Tangerine includes tangerines, mandarins, and satsumas as well as any number of hybrids. Grapefruit is not a true species but it has been granted species status due to its economic importance. Lemon usually lumps together sweet lemons, rough lemons and Volkamer lemons. Lime distinguishes between the two main cultivars, Key and Tahiti, as separate species, although the Kaffir lime, Rangpur lime and sweet lime may be included under this umbrella.

Desert Fan Palm



Range

Occur naturally in desert oases in isolated areas of the Sonoran and Mojave deserts of southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, and northern Baja California, Mexico, at elevations between 500 and 1,000 feet. Widely cultivated as an ornamental in Southern California.

Habitat

Moist soils along alkaline streams and in mountain canyons.

Description

There are 2,500 species of palms worldwide, with 11 native to North America. The largest of these, and the only palm tree native to western North America, is the California fan palm. It is also known as the desert palm and the California *Washingtonia*. It should not be confused with the date palm.

The fan palm has a large, gray unbranched trunk with horizontal lines and vertical fissures. The trunk is 2 to 3 feet in diameter and grows 20 to 60 feet high. The fan palm has numerous evergreen leaves, composed of leaf stalks, 3 to 5 feet long, with hooked spines along the edges.

Desert Willow Tree

Chilopsis



Chilopsis is a monotypic genus of flowering plants containing the single species *Chilopsis linearis*. It is known commonly as **desert willow** or **desert-willow** because of its willow-like leaves, but it is not a true willow – being instead a member of the catalpa family.

It is a shrub or tree native to the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is commonly seen in washes and along riverbanks.

Description

Ranging from 1.5 to as much as 8 meters in height, it can take the form of a shrub or small tree. The linear, curved, deciduous leaves are 10 to 26 cm long and just a few millimeters wide.

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The generic name is derived from the Greek words χείλος, (cheilos), meaning "lip," and ὄψις (opsis), meaning "resembling," referring to the flowers. They occur in a terminal panicle or raceme, blooming in May through September. About two to four flowers at a time are open in each inflorescence. The calyx is about 8–14 mm, slightly inflated, and varying shades of purple, while the corolla is 2–5 cm, and with colors ranging from lavender to light pink.

There are two subspecies:

Chilopsis linearis subsp. *linearis*. Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, Mexico.

Chilopsis linearis subsp. *arcuata*. Nevada, California, Baja California.

Italian-cypress



Cupressus Sempervirens

The unusually tall and narrow shape of the Italian Cypress is hard to miss; often tucked into confined spaces yet towering above nearby trees and buildings. It makes a striking vertical accent in the landscape, resembling a dark green exclamation point when viewed from a distance. Italian Cypress is recognized as the classic Mediterranean landscaping plant, but it has been in cultivation for centuries. Its tall form can be spotted throughout much of the world bordering driveways or entryways, and softening harsh lines of lofty buildings. Composed of aromatic wood that is durable and strong, this evergreen conifer makes an unparalleled windbreak or large screen when planted in dense groups or rows.

Light Needs: Partial to full sun.

Watering Needs: Drought tolerant once established.

Average Landscape Size: Rapid growing tree with a height of 15 to 30ft. and a spread up to 5ft.

Key Features: Pyramidal evergreen.

Hong Kong Orchard *Bauhinia x blakenna*



Bauhinia x blakenna, commonly called the **Hong Kong orchid tree**,^[1] is a legume tree of the genus *Bauhinia*, with large thick leaves and striking purplish red flowers. The fragrant, orchid-like flowers are usually 10 to 15 centimetres (3.9 to 5.9 in) across, and bloom from early November to the end of March. Although now cultivated in many areas, it originated in Hong Kong in 1880 and apparently all of the cultivated trees derive from one cultivated at the Hong Kong Botanical Gardens and widely planted in Hong Kong starting in 1914. It is referred to as **bauhinia** in non-scientific literature though this is the name of the genus. It is sometimes called the **Hong Kong orchid** (香港蘭). In Hong Kong, it is most commonly referred to by its Chinese name of "洋紫荊". Also see "Kanchan Flower"(Bengali) for reference.

The *Bauhinia* double-lobed leaf is similar in shape to a heart or a butterfly. A typical leaf is 7 to 10 centimetres (2.8 to 3.9 in) long and 10 to 13 centimetres (3.9 to 5.1 in) wide, with a deep cleft dividing the apex. In Hong Kong the leaf is known as the "clever leaf" (聰明葉), and is regarded as a symbol of wisdom. Some people use the leaves to make bookmarks in the hope that they will bring them good luck in their studies.

Mexican Fan Palms (Washingtonian Palm)



About Fan Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)*Washingtonia filifera*, also known as desert fan palm or California fan palm or California palm, is a flowering plant in the palm family (Arecaceae), and native to the southwestern U. S. and Baja California. Growing to 15-20 m (49-66 ft) tall by 3-6 m (10-20 ft) broad, it is an evergreen monocot with a tree-like growth habit. It has a sturdy columnar trunk and waxy fan-shaped (palmate) leaves. *Washingtonia filifera* is the only palm native to the Western United States and the country's largest native palm . Primary populations are found in desert riparian habitats at spring- and stream-fed oases in the Colorado Desert and at a few scattered locations in the Mojave Desert. It is also found near watercourses in the Sonoran Desert along the Gila River in Yuma, along the Hassayampa River and near New River in Maricopa County, and in portions of Pima County, Pinal County, Mohave County (along the Colorado River) and several other isolated locations in Clark County, Nevada. It is a naturalized species in the warm springs near Death Valley and in the extreme northwest of Sonora

Plant TypeTree

Max. Height49.2 - 66 ft (15 - 20.1 m)

Max. Width10 - 15 ft (3 - 4.6 m)

FormUpright Columnar

Growth RateModerate

Dormancy Evergreen

Leaves5-10 feet long, sharply toothed at base, leaf segment margins with thread-like fibers.

Flower ColorWhite, Yellow

Flowering SeasonSpring

Summer, Fall, **Winter**

Summer Precip. \approx 0.19" - 1.89"

Coldest Month \approx 47.7° F - 60.8° F

Hottest Month \approx 63.9° F - 88.9° F

Mulga Acacia



DESCRIPTION

MULGA ACACIA
Acacia aneura

Other common name is Mulga Wattle

A long-lived tree (can live to be more than a century old!)

Water-wise tree and a perfect choice for any size yard

Great choice for any xeriscape landscape design

Can be used as a privacy screen

The Mulga Acacia is one of the most versatile water-wise trees used in landscape designs throughout the Southwest. Their botanical name is *Acacia aneura*, and these fascinating trees are native to Australia, where they can be found growing in dry regions, so they are naturally well-suited for desert environments.

Mulga Acacias are adorned with small gray/silvery leaves and offer gorgeous seasonal yellow blooms that can transform any yard with picturesque beauty. This evergreen tree is the perfect choice where a smaller tree can fit as an accent and is ideal for shading a confined area!

Mulga Acacias are uniquely sized and shaped trees, so we like to plant them in clusters where they can be used as a privacy screen, or used as a smaller free-standing tree. They love full sun exposure and can grow very quickly with very little maintenance! Once established, this Mulga tree will have low to moderate water needs.

Anyone looking for a low-water-use landscaping plant will love Mulga Acacia for its attractive foliage and bloom. And if you want a smaller tree that's great for poolside planting, a Mulga tree is an excellent choice! For additional guidance on where to plant these trees, we recommend taking advantage of our professional landscape design consultations available for free at our nurseries and for a small fee at your location!

FEATURES

Large evergreen bush to smaller sized shade tree

Yellow caterpillar-shaped blooms in March, June, and September

Australian native is well adapted to desert conditions

Fern style foliage provides soft, filtered shade

Ocotillo



Identifying Features

Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*) are one of easiest plants to identify in the desert. They are a large shrub with long cane-like unbranched spiny stems that grow from a short trunk. Small 2 inch leaves will grow from the stems when there is enough moisture. Dense clusters of red tubular flowers grow from the end of the stems from March through June.

Habitat

Ocotillo prefer a habitat that is open and very rocky, and where the soil is well drained. Areas such as rocky slopes, mesas, washes and desert grasslands.

Range

Ocotillo are common in most areas of the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts. They are also found in western Texas through to southern California.

Life Span

There is much discussion on exactly how old Ocotillo can live. A good estimate is 60 years although some studies indicate they can live well over 100 years

Size

Ocotillo can reach heights of up to 20 feet.

Quick Facts

The Ocotillo is called many different names including Candlewood, Slimwood, Coachwhip, Vine Cactus, Flaming Sword and Jacob's Staff.

The Ocotillo is often use as "fencing" because its spines stop people and animals from passing through.

Olive Tree



The **olive**, known by the botanical name *Olea europaea*, meaning "European olive", is a species of small tree in the family Oleaceae, found in the Mediterranean Basin from Portugal to the Levant, the Arabian Peninsula, and southern Asia as far east as China, as well as the Canary Islands and Réunion. The species is cultivated in many places and considered naturalized in all the countries of the Mediterranean coast, as well as in Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Java, Norfolk Island, California, and Bermuda.^{[1][2]}

U.S. olive trees, fruiting and fruitless, descended from Mediterranean olives (*Olea Europaea*). Archaeological evidence has been discovered suggesting that the trees grew on Crete as long ago as 2500 B.C. An individual tree has a life expectancy of 500 years. Aside from those grown for their fruit, olive trees bring benefits to the home garden. The willowy, gray-green foliage blends well with most colors in the landscape, and their gray trunks and branches gnarl and become picturesque with age.

Palo Brea Tree



DESCRIPTION

The Palo Brea tree, *Cercidium praecox*, features graceful interwoven branches and a rich sculptural quality that brings beauty and elegance to any Southwestern landscape. From northern Mexico and the Sonoran Desert, this beautiful medium-sized specimen looks incredible when planted in open desert landscape gardens as well as xeriscape landscape designs. A Palo Brea tree is a very showy tree. It's prized for its bright yellow blooms that appear in mid-spring, creating a nice contrast with its green leaf colors and interesting form. Its smooth apple-green bark adds to its appeal and beauty, making it a favorite choice to adorn many landscape designs.

The impressive, semi-evergreen Palo Brea tree can produce an umbrella top with age, creating an excellent habitat for native birds. It produces a dramatic silhouette on walls and hardscapes, especially when lit-up with nighttime landscape lighting. Once established, the Palo Brea tree will need low to moderate water, so it's an excellent waterwise, drought tolerant plant for the Southwest. Since it requires low water, it's a tree that is ideally suited for arid landscapes, so best to keep it off the lawn.

The *Cercidium praecox* tree grows at a moderate to fast rate. It's a cold hardy tree that loves full sun exposure, too. Buy as big as you can to have this beautiful and interesting looking specimen tree enhancing your landscape. At Moon Valley Nurseries, we grow and nurture the finest quality Palo Brea trees anywhere! Our inventory includes *Cercidium praecox* trees available in a variety of sizes. Feel free to speak with our nursery pro for placement ideas or take advantage of our free design consultation!

FEATURES

- Beautiful branch structure and smooth apple-green bark
- Bright yellow blooms appear in mid-spring
- Grows well in all soils and prefers good drainage
- Low maintenance and loves full sun

Palo Verde Tree

Parkinsonia microphylla



Parkinsonia microphylla, the **yellow paloverde**, **foothill paloverde** or **little-leaved palo verde**; syn. *Cercidium microphyllum*), is a species of palo verde.

It is native to the Southwestern United States in southeastern California and southern Arizona; and to northwest Mexico in the states of Sinaloa, Sonora, and Baja California. The plant is mostly found on slopes, and is one of the most common trees of the Sonoran Desert.

Parkinsonia microphylla is a bristling, upright-branching tree. The species is slow-growing, sometimes living for several hundred years. It typically grows to heights of around 5 metres (16 ft), although rarely it can reach 6–7 metres (20–23 ft) tall.

The leaves are yellowish green, and during extensively dry and hot periods the tree will shed them. It has the characteristic of performing photosynthesis in its bark (hence the green color), and this is what allows it to survive leafless in hotter periods.

The flowers are found on the end of a branch, small, pale yellow and occur in late spring. The tree may not flower every year, depending on the amount rainfall. If there is enough rainfall, seeds will also appear in 4–8 cm long, soft pods which dip in between each seed.

Pigny Palms



Care:

A **dwarf date palm** is the smallest type of date palms and is easier to plant and care for than other types of palms. It is characterized by a spiky brown trunk with long leaves that drape down to shade the length of the plant. This type of palm is ideal for more temperate and tropical climates, as it does not grow well in extreme cold or heat. Dwarf date palms are also an attractive plant for a smaller garden and yard or for a greenhouse.

Initial Planting

Given the small size of dwarf date palms, they survive best in planters. When selecting a planter, make sure that there are holes on the bottom so that excess water can drain out easily. Use an all-purpose soil in the planter. Find a warm, damp spot with plenty of natural light.

Sunlight and Wind

Since they are tropical in nature, dwarf date palms thrive in direct sunlight. Decide which direction your yard gets the most sunlight from throughout the day and place the palm directly in its path. Dwarf date palms can stand up to windy conditions, but you might consider minimizing any damaging effects by moving the plant indoors during particularly windy days.

Water and Fertilizer

Dwarf date palms thrive in wet, humid conditions. Therefore, you must ensure that the soil is always moist. Use warm water and mist directly onto the soil from a watering can or hose. If you rely on rain water, make sure that the soil does not become saturated. If this is the case, move the palm away from direct rainfall. Fresh fertilizer should be added to the dwarf date palm once a week.

Queen Palm



Common names: The Queen Palm

Origin: It is native to the South American woodlands of Brazil and Argentina.

Appearance: *Syagrus romanzoffiana* has smooth single trunk ringed with leaf scars and topped with dark green feathery fronds. Pinnate leaves grow upward more so than outward. The stem of the leaf is about 5 – 15ft long and has double rows of leaflets. Each leaflet blade approximately 18 to 36 inches long.

Flowers/Fruits: During summer months Queen Palm will surprise you with beautiful clusters of creamy flowers on a green stalk that grows underneath its leaves. In the early winter a green fruit will appear that will turn orange as it matures. This fruits, also called “dates”, have round shape and are about 1 inch long with one single seed inside. The Queen Palm fruit smells nice but is not edible. When dates fall to the ground they create sticky piles of rotting fruit that attract disagreeable insects.

Growth Rate: Fast. With regular fertilization Queen Palm can grow to a maximum height of about 30 – 40 ft and 5 -10 ft wide. It grows around 6 feet per year after establishing.

Outdoor/Indoor Use: Both.

Cold Tolerance: *Syagrus romanzoffiana* can tolerate cold down to 15F when mature enough. It is great for growing in USDA Zones 8b (15 to 20 F) to 11 (above 40 F).

Light Req: Partial shade to Full sun. Queen Palm grows very well in full sun although full sun with some shade is preferred.

Water Req: Moderate. Along with proper feeding, correct watering is critical for healthy Queen Palm. Newly planted palms should be watered every day for the first week, every other day for the second week and about 3 times a week afterwards. Watering palm 3 times a week should be enough during the first summer, and a minimum of twice a week in the winter.

Maintenance: Easy. Queen Palms should be fertilized with a fertilizer that contains the most important minerals including magnesium, iron, copper, manganese and nitrogen. To prevent nutritional deficiency, apply good quality palm fertilizer that has continuous release formula twice a year during growing season.

Queen Palm requires a lot of manganese for a healthy grow, not to be confused with magnesium. So, even after applying the usual fertilizer that contains manganese, it’s a good idea to add more manganese to the soil. Manganese deficiency is responsible for the “frizzy top” that you can witness on many Florida Queen Palms. That’s because most of the homeowners don’t know how to fertilize Queen Palm Trees properly. If you don’t treat the “frizzy top” condition, your palm tree will get weaker and eventually die. Once you noticed that some of the frizzy symptoms are developing, add more manganese to the soil.

The Queen Palm needs very little pruning, mainly to develop a strong structure. The best time to prune Queen Palm tree is from September to beginning of November. You can remove old fronds that got damaged during the summer with a saw. Get rid of only minimum amount of fronds that are yellow or brown. Excessive pruning can weaken the palm and slow its growth. If you have a tall Queen Palm, you might need a ladder to reach dry fronds. If you live in Florida, it’s easy to find a company that can do it for you.

Royal Poinciana Tree

Melipotis acontioides



Melipotis acontioides, the **royal poinciana moth**, is a species of moth in the family Erebidae. It was first described by Achille Guenée in 1852. The species is found from the southern United States (including California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Florida) through Mexico and Central America to Brazil, Argentina and the Galápagos Islands. It is also found in the Caribbean, including Cuba and the British Virgin Islands,^[2] Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

The wingspan is about 43 mm. The forewings are brown gray with dark brown spots. The hindwings are mostly white with a brown blotch towards the edge. Adults are on wing nearly year round.

Slim Column Bottle Brush



This plant will grow in my zone: 9

Light Needs: Full sun

Watering Needs:

Once established, water occasionally; more in extreme heat or containers.

Description:

A new, slender and carefree callistemon that makes a great hedge plant for tight spaces. A prolific bloomer, covered with classic bottlebrush spring and early summer. Heat-loving and highly drought tolerant when established, Slim™ is also a frost hardy evergreen and is not prone to leaf burn. High resistance to myrtle rust disease.

Average Landscape Size:

Reaches 8 to 10 ft. tall, 3 to 4 ft. wide.

Flowering Season: Fall, Summer & Spring

Landscape Use: Border, Rock Garden, Privacy Screen, Mass Planting, Erosion, Control Container

Tipuwana tipu tree



DESCRIPTION

TIPU

Tipuana tipu

One of if not the best shade tree you can plant on your property to not only give you great shade but year round beauty is a Tipu tree. Tipuana tipu, is a fast growing, colorful flowering medium to large sized tree that can provide a great amount of shade, as well as beauty for your landscape. From South America, Tipu trees put on a unique show of golden blooms from late spring into early summer that contrast beautifully with its feathery, bright bluish green foliage. It's a showy, semi-evergreen tree with abundant nectar that is sure to attract butterflies and pollinators into your garden. The Tipu tree also features a fissured bark texture which adds to its showy characteristic.

Tipu trees are drought tolerant once established and will require full sun exposure as well as low to moderate water use. In the Southwest, especially in the desert, shade can be a lifesaver. Homeowners looking for an attractive shade tree with striking features will love this tree. It makes a good street tree or lawn tree and is a useful tree for a patio or terrace too. Have a picnic under a Tipu tree and enjoy the natural beauty and shade that this showy tree provides.

Feel free to plant a Tipu tree as a feature plant or in a tropical landscape! Homeowners and landscapers alike are finding that the Tipuana tipu is quite useful in a wide range of landscape designs.

Though these trees grow fast, we recommend buying as big as you can for instant shade and curb appeal! At Moon Valley Nurseries we grow and nurture the finest Tipu trees for sale, ready to thrive and bring the shade and beauty you want in your landscape! Feel free to so speak with our nursery professional for placement ideas.

FEATURES

Fast growing shade tree

Shows coat of golden blooms in late Spring

Thrives in intense desert heat and cold

Great where a high canopy is desired