

Agave

Agave sp.

shown: *Agave havardiana*. from www.wikipedia.com: Each rosette grows slowly to flower only once. During flowering a tall stem or "mast" grows from the center of the leaf rosette. After development of fruit the original plant dies. Agaves are closely related to the lily and amaryllis families, and are not related to cacti.



Red Bay

Persea borbonia

from article in Rockport Pilot by Ernie Edmundson. Not to be confused with the cooking bay, *Lauris nobilis*. This evergreen shrub, a member of the laurel family, has shiny dark green aromatic leaves cooks use as a substitute for the cooking bay. In the fall it produces dark blue berries.



Pencil Cactus

Euphorbia tirucalli

Not a true cactus, milky sap is poisonous and a strong irritant. In our area, will grow to tree size. Not frost resistant and may not regrow from roots.



Esperanza

Tecoma stans

LARVAL HOST for: Plebeian sphinx moth (*Paratrea plebeja*). from www.floridata.com: Var. *stans* is a Central American tree that grows to 25 ft. Arizona yellow bells (var. *angustata*) is a 10 ft deciduous shrub. Gold Star Esperanza grows to 3-4 ft. Perfect for the South Texas Gulf Coast.



Flapjack Kalanchoe

Kalanchoe thyrsiflora

from www.davesgarden.com: trickiwoo from Fort Worth, TX (Zone 8) wrote: Bought this in a 4" pot a year ago. Now fills out a 12' pot with 4 plants in there. May interest y'all to know that when I was potting it up I broke a leaf off & just stuck it in a small pot & now have another plant the size I bought last year.



Mother of Thousands Plant

Kalanchoe daigremontiana

various sources: Not cold-hardy. They like sun and partial shade and can withstand hot temperatures if given regular water. All parts of this plant are poisonous if ingested. After a year or two of maturing the mother of thousands will flower usually in late winter. It grows plantlets along the leaf's edges.



Mexican Fan Palm

Washingtonia robusta

Best not to shave trunk. If done, stop within 2' of beginning of dead fronds. from <http://horticulture.tamu.edu>: The tallest and fastest growing of the widely planted palms in Texas. Cold damage is common and occasional winters may wipe them out. *Washingtonia filifera* is a shorter, stockier, more cold hardy version. Thorns on petiole.



Texas Sabal Palm

Sabal mexicana

from www.floridata.com: The Texas palm fruit is edible and called micharo. The Texas palm is one of only two palms that are native to Texas, the other being the much smaller dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*). Tolerates salty soil, constant southeast wind, storm winds, salt spray and occasional sand blasting. May take 10 years to form a trunk. No thorns on petiole.



Blue Plumbago

Plumbago auriculata

from www.floridata.com: Blooms all year long except for the coldest winter months. A white flowered variety (*P. auriculata* var. *alba*) is available. The cultivar, 'Royal Cape' has intense cobalt blue flowers. Use plumbago in borders, foundation plantings, and for color massed in beds. Blooms best in full sun.



Texas Sotol

Dasylirion texanum

from aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu: Light green leaves, a short trunk, and spectacular flower stalks from 9 to 15 feet tall. The leaves have dangerously sharp spines or teeth along their margins, so they must be planted away from pedestrian areas unless they are used for security barriers.

