

South Bay Botanic Garden

Cacti and Succulent Garden – Plant Descriptions

(note: this is our rough draft of an upcoming brochure – if you notice any errors or have any corrections, please let us know)

Note: the small tree located behind #11 is called **CHILOPSIS linearis**, the Desert Willow Tree. Desert willow is a large deciduous shrub or small tree. Its willow like long narrow leaves and growth along desert washes give the desert willow name. The Penstemon like flowers are fragrant, pink to lavender. They appear in May and keep coming until Sept. or frost. Native near waterways in Mojave and Col. desert. Likes moderate water and sun. Does best inland and in desert. Easy to grow. It's nice looking and fast. It has a nice deciduous form. Can be pruned to make a weeping willow effect. 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.

1. **ALOE vera – Medicinal Aloe:** Almost stemless, fleshy leaves more than a foot (30cm) long in a rosette. Flowers are orange-red on a leafless stalk
2. **AEONIUM arboreum 'Atropurpureum' – Purple Aeonium:** A striking dark purple succulent which forms branched stems 3 feet tall. Rosettes are formed at the ends of the stems. Yellow flowers form long clusters in the summer. It grows in full sun near the coast and partial shade inland. Water deeply but infrequently. Hardy to about 25-30 degrees F.
3. **STENOCACTUS crispatus – Long-Spined Permanent Wave Cactus:** One of the prettiest Stenocacti, it will bloom even when quite small but needs a lot of sun.
4. **ECHEVERIA hybrid 'Mauna Loa' - Mauna Loa Echeveria:** A beautiful and vigorous succulent with white powdery pinkish-lavender leaves and pink edging. The basal leafed plant can get 2' tall and equally wide. Attractive orange-red flowers in summertime. Hardy to 20-25 degrees. Best in full sun.
5. **EUPHORBIA tirucalli – Pencil Plant:** Multi-stemmed large shrub or even tree that forms sub-branches that resemble a green pencil. Easily shaped into interesting patterns. Insignificant leaves, flowers, and fruit. With age, can develop interesting trunks and get over 20 feet tall and 15' wide. Be careful of the white sap, it can burn the skin and cause temporary blindness.
6. **CRASSULA argentea (ovata) – (yellow variegated) Jade Plant:** A large compact, evergreen, succulent shrub native to South Africa. It is the most common Crassula in cultivation today. Opposite leaves are egg-shaped to elliptical, from 1-3 inches (2.5-7.5 cm) long to 0.7-1.5 inches (2-4 cm) wide and often have red margins. Trunks are stout and grayish brown to a peeling brown in older specimens. In nature, the plants can reach from 3-10 feet (1-3 m) tall. plants bloom in late winter to early spring. Clusters of star-shaped flowers light pink and slightly fragrant cover the plants. Plants need to be grown in full sun to flower.
7. **STAPELIA grandiflora – Carrion Flower:** A tufted stem cacti that can get about 12" tall or can even droop over the edge of a pot. Stems are quadrangled and expand and contract based on moisture content. Large, star-shaped reddish flowers occur that smell like death and can attract flies which often lay their eggs in the flower. Good oddity plant.
8. **AGAVE parryi 'Truncata'– Parry's Agave:** A more dwarf form of the larger Century Plant, this basal growing plant has silver-gray pointed and stiff leaves. Best planted in full sun and in hot locations. In time, the plant blooms with a towering 12' tall candelabra with yellow flowers that attract hummingbirds. Very hardy to 0 degrees. Plant dies when it flowers but can re-grow by seeds or basal offsets.
9. **AGAVE americana – Century Plant:** Large, massive succulent that can get 7' tall and 12' wide. Large, sharply tipped, blue-gray leaves often show a pattern of the leaf it emerged next to. Huge aparagus-like flower stalk emerges when the plant matures at age 10 or more. The flower stalk can get 30' tall and has yellow flowers. Once the plant flowers, the entire basal clump of leaves will die and must be removed. Frequently, nearby pups will replace the dead center plant.
10. **KALANCHOE thyrsifolia – Paddle Plant:** A member of the Crassula family, it forms densely held, large, rounded blue-grey leaves, fabulously rimmed in shades of red. The red edges vary in width depending on conditions. The plant elongates upwards to flower in summer with a silver 12" stalk topped with yellow flowers. During flowering new growth will form at the base – so you can increase your collection. Most excellent in a mixed succulent container garden or all by itself! Can be grown as a houseplant too. Protect from frost!
11. **EUPHORBIA pseudocactus – NCN:** Probably one of the more popular of all the columnar Euphorbias with very attractive markings. Grows in a candelabra form and branches. Multi-branched, dwarf-stemmed, candelabra shaped succulent, 60-120 cm tall that, as its name suggests, resembles a cactus. The stems often have distinctive yellow V-shaped markings. Plants eventually form large mounded clumps.
12. **SEDUM nussbaumerianum – Coppertone Stonecrop:** Low growing to 8 inches tall by 2-3 feet wide with decumbent reddish brown glabrous stems that hold elongating 3 inch wide rosettes of yellow-green to orange thick, half cylindrical, 1 inch long leaves that are pointed at their tips. In late winter to spring appear the white lightly fragrant flowers in a flat topped umbel-like inflorescence. Plant in full sun to light shade in a well drained soil. Irrigate little to occasionally. Hardy to at least 28° F. A great plant for the rock or succulent garden of in a decorative container. Cut back stems and re-root when plants become too leggy.
13. **GASTERIA excelsa – NCN:** Three to five inch plant, and can grow to become several feet wide making offsets when older. This species will tolerate very cool days and cold nights, but will need the temperatures to remain above 30 °F. If this variety is to be set outdoors during the growing season it needs to be located mostly in filtered light, but will tolerate lots of rain.
14. **ALOE ciliaris var. ciliaris – Climbing Aloe:** A small, handsome, climbing aloe and one of the easiest to cultivate. Flowering time is almost throughout the year but with a peak in spring.
15. **EUPHORBIA mammillaris 'Variegata' – Indian Corn Cob:** Interesting plant with club-like silver-gray stems and long thorns. Single columns can get up to 12" tall. Creamy green color to the stems with gold flowers possible from late winter to early summer. Not cold hardy and could be damaged at 36 degrees. Full sun to partial shade.
16. **NASSELLA tenuissima – Mexican Feather Grass:** Graceful ornamental grass with light green stems and leaves that easily move with just a slight breeze. It has a tendency to spread easily by seeds and may become invasive. Therefore, it is recommend to trim the seedheads in late summer as they start to dry. Expect a clump of about 2-3' high. Turns a straw brown color in late summer.
17. **CRASSULA 'Morgan's Beauty' – Morgan's Beauty Crassula:** Pinkish flowers in winter. Prefers light shade in hot summer areas. Avoid frost. Makes offsets.
18. **PACHYPHYTUM oviferum – Moonstones:** This flat-growing succulent has white stems with blue-green rounded leaves that form a rosette. Gets about 4" tall and spreads 12" wide. Full sun or a little shade it hot areas. Reddish-orange flowers bloom in clusters in early spring. Tender to 30 degrees.
19. **EUPHORBIA flanaganii 'Cristata' - Green Coral:** Referred to as a "medusa-form" euphorbia, this plant will have twisted stems and very small leaves. No thorns, the plant takes on a deep green color in the shade and a bronzy color in full sun. In pots, the stems tend to tumble over the edge of the container.
20. **ALOE arborescens – Torch Aloe:** Large densely growing succulent growing to 9 feet tall by an equal spread with many 18 inch wide rosettes of narrow soft toothed margined leaves that are dull green or yellowish or sometimes blue-green depending on the location and amount of sunlight it receives. Coral-red flowers hang tightly on inflorescence that rises 2 feet above the foliage in late fall and early winter. Best to prune off flower after it dries up. Plant in full sun (coast) to light shade (inland). This drought tolerant plant performs well in coastal California without any supplementary irrigation. Hardy to about 22 degrees F.
21. **CRASSULA coccinea – Red Crassula:** The large showy and bright pinkish-scarlet clusters are well-displayed above upright 12"- 18" stems for several months in summer, setting the garden ablaze. Triangular leaves overlap to form a neat-o "braided" look to the stems. Great in containers. Provide good drainage, an annual dollop of compost and a bit of summer water for best appearance. Cut back to a few inches tall in fall. Hummingbird magnet!
22. **EUPHORBIA millii 'Aurea' – Yellow Crown of Thorns:** This evergreen succulent shrub grows to about 18 to 24 inches tall with gray spiny stems that sparsely hold small oblong pale green leaves at the tips Also at the tips of the branches are the pairs of flowers, which unlike the species, the common Crown

of Thorns which has red bracts, the bracts surrounding the flowers of this variety are yellow. Flowers can be present year-round in mild climates but are strongest in the spring. It has low water needs and does best in the full sun or light shade. It is hardy to about 28 degrees F. A great container plant, in a rock garden or trained up as a small wall covering. Tolerates seaside conditions.

23. **AEONIUM gomerense – Pink Tipped Pinwheel:** Very branched stems with leaves made oval with a green nerve that crosses the center of the leaf, whose dentate edges adopt reddish colorations based on their exhibition to the light. The aspect, size of the leaves, their set in general, is very variable based on the light and the water they receive. The flowers arise from branched inflorescences. They are small, of white color.
24. **CRASSULA argentea ‘Coral’ – Living Coral:** Deep green tubular leaves edged in red, this species makes a great bonsai. Bright pink flowers in summer.
25. **AGAVE parryi – Parry’s Century Plant:** The leaves are grey green and have a spine at the tip. One of the distinguishing features is that the point on the tip, which is typically dark tan, brown, or black, is darker than the leaf. Indentations of previous leaves show on the back of each leaf. The Huachuca variety grows in a rosette pattern as large as 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 feet in diameter. Because of its compact size, plus its low water use and low maintenance, Huachuca agave is considered a good landscaping plant for desert residential landscaping. It requires full sun. It is hardy to roughly zero degrees Fahrenheit. Parry’s Agave is evergreen. Aged agave produce a twelve-foot stalk with bright yellow blooms. They then die after blooming, as all leaf and root resources are put into the stalk, flowers, and seeds.
26. **MAMMILLARIA plumosa – Feather Cactus:** Looks like a white, feathery tennis ball; this low growing cactus has whitish spines and cute yellowish white flowers with a sweet fragrance. Plant in pots or in small niches in rocks. Full sun normally and some shade in hot desert climates. Hardy to 20 degrees.
27. **CRASSULA ‘MoonGlow’:** A wonderful and extremely common stacked hybrid of *Crassula deceptor X falcata*. This plant is perfectly square in cross-section and ivory colored (one of the reasons it commonly gets misidentified as Ivory Tower or Ivory Pagoda), with thick, somewhat rough leaves without any space between them. I have rotted a few of these, but for the most part this is a hardy hybrid with excellent full sun tolerance (does not do well in full shade-etoliates, falls over and rots easily) and pretty good cold tolerance (down to 27F at least). It is an excellent potted plant as well as garden plant. Columns can get as high as 18" but usually fall over without support long before then. Eventually it suckers at the base and makes an attractive colony of square, ivory 'buildings'.
28. **ALOE juvenna – NCN:** Erect branching stems to 8" tall. Stems are densely stacked with bright green leaves covered in lighter green spots. Coral-pink flowers. Prefers light shade. Native to Kenya.
29. **AEONIUM undulatum hybrid - Stalked Aeonium:** This succulent comes from the middle elevations (1,300-1,900 ft) of the Laurel forest regions on the north of Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands. It is an unbranched shrub has somewhat metallic-green wavy 10 inch long spoon-shaped leaves that form large rosettes on stout-stems to 2 to 3 feet tall that arise from a subterranean rootstock. Flowers are a dark yellow in a terminal cluster rising up to 20 inches above the foliage usually in summer - this plant rarely flowers for us. Plant in full sun (coastal) to light shade - can tolerate inland full sun but looks best with some shade. Water occasionally to regularly in summer. Cold hardy to about 25-30° F. This curious looking plant always gets a second look - the smooth bare unbranched stems topped with a head of leaves gives one the impression of a odd looking small palm tree.
30. **CRASSULA platyphylla – NCN:** Crassula platyphylla forms small shrubby plants with chubby, rounded finger-like leaves. Fills areas in rock gardens quickly and provides great winter color. Crassulas require porous soil with excellent drainage. In habitat, Crassulas usually grow in rocky quartz fields. Bright light to full sun with ample airflow. Water thoroughly when soil is dry to the touch. Water with caution in winter, as the plant can lose its roots if the soil stays cold and wet for extended periods. Protect from frost to prevent scarring.
31. **FARCRACA sp.**
32. **PACHYPODIUM lamerei – Madagascar Palm:** A deciduous tree of about 8' feet tall. Attractive fragrant white flowers with yellow center occur on mature plants of 6' or more. Stems and trunks have thorns. Give regular water when the plant has leaves but very little when bare. Prefers light shade.
33. **CRASSULA falcate – Airplane Plant:** Succulent plants from the Cape of Good Hope that grows to 2 feet tall (some sources say 3 ft but we've never seen it) with gray-green 4 inch long by 1 inch wide sickle-shaped leaves that are arranged in overlapping pairs along a usually unbranched stem. Tiny scarlet red flowers are massed together in very showy dense clusters that rise above foliage in mid summer. The flowers open slowly and last for nearly a month when in full bloom. Attractive and interesting when not in bloom but a show stopper when the bright red flowers emerge. Plant in full sun to light shade in well drained soil. Requires very little irrigation in coastal gardens, irrigate occasionally in hotter inland climates. Hardy to at least 20° F.
34. **ASTROPHYTUM coahuilense – NCN:** Plant with five ribs, Yellow flowers with a red heart.
35. **ALOE brevispina ‘Variegata’ – Partridge Breast Aloe:** A great succulent that performs very well indoors on a sunny window. Blooms in winter with a 1 foot stalk with pink and red flowers with green edges. Best with light shade outdoors. Tiger spotted leaves.
36. **SANSAVIERIA kirkii – NCN:** This semi-succulent plant from Zanzibar in Tropical East Africa can form a clump up to 4 ft. tall but is usually 3 to 3 feet tall. It has attractive rippled, undulating, dark green leaves, smudged with light green and reddish margins. Very showy white flowers are in rounded clusters that arise on a stout inflorescence from center of the plant. Will tolerate low light levels but grows best and flowers if given bright light and even tolerates full sun. Hardy to 30-32° F.
37. **AEONIUM ‘Kiwi’ – Kiwi Aeonium:** Cute, rosette forming succulent with fleshy leaves tinged with red. Younger leaves tend to be yellowish in the center. Produce abundant offsets. Yellow flowers occur in summer. Get 3' high and 2' wide. Good seaside plant and prefers cool summer areas or light shade in hotter climates. Hardy to 25 degrees.
38. **ALOE marlothii – Mountain Aloe:** a large, perennial, succulent, single-stemmed aloe, usually 3' tall with old dried leaves remaining on the stem below the upper living leaves. Leaves are large, broad and succulent, light green to grayish green to blue-green, having a broad base tapering to a sharp point, covered with spines on upper and lower surfaces and maroon- colored teeth with orange tips along leaf margins. Flowers are held on racemes on a branched candelabra-shaped inflorescence, having up to 30 racemes (single spikes covered with individual flowers). Flower color varies from the typical orange-red to yellow or bright red and may be present between May and September. The distinguishing character lies in the slanted inflorescences. They are usually almost horizontal but may be almost vertical in some forms.
39. **GRAPTROPETALUM paraguayense – Ghost Plant:** A native of Mexico, is a small succulent plant forming rosettes of gray leaves with a pinkish cast to them. Plants will reach about 1 foot in containers. Individual rosettes may reach 6 inches across. Leaves are very brittle and will fall off when the plant is handled. Springtime, white flowers are ¾ of an inch across.
40. **CEPHALOPHYLLUM ‘Red Spike’ – Red Spike Ice Plant:** A succulent perennial plant with grayish tubular shaped leaves. Flowers with 2" wide red flowers in winter and early spring. Can be a good ground cover. Needs full sun. Likes some summer water.
41. **ALOE striata – Coral Aloe:** Solitary succulent to about 18 inches tall by 2 feet wide with broad pale gray green leaves that vary in color depending on amount of sunlight; in very hot areas the foliage is reddish and in cool spots they will be bluish-green. The flat, broad leaves hold the branching coral-red inflorescence during the late winter into early spring. This plant grows about 3' tall and 2' wide. Hardy to 25 degrees.
42. **GASTERIA sp. :** No Description
43. **OPUNTIA sp. – Prickly Pear Cactus:** No Description
44. **GRAPTROPETALUM hybrid :** Graptopetalum are native to Mexico and southern USA. Their leaves vary in colour from silver-grey to pink to waxy green, and are often speckled. They all have thick leaves forming rosettes with star-shaped flowers from white to pink on long stems. All require lots of sun to look their best.
45. **SENECIO mandraliscae – Kleinia:** Spreading succulent from South Africa that grows to 12 to 18 inches tall with 3 to 4 inch long blue gray pencil-like fleshy leaves and small rayless dull white flowers in mid-summer. Forms a dense mat with leaves angled upward from the ground. Drought tolerant but tolerates regular irrigation. Plant in full sun to light shade. Hardy to around 15° F. A great groundcover.
46. **AEONIUM ‘Sunburst’ – Copper Pinwheel:** This succulent has large rosettes of variegated green and white leaves edged in bright, coppery red that stand up on stalks to 18 inches tall. Requires full sun (coastal) to bright shade and occasional watering. Not frost hardy below 28 degrees F.

47. **KALANCHOE longiflora – Powdered Kalanchoe:** This very heat and wet tolerant species comes from KwaZulu-Natal area of South Africa. The new leaves are strongly covered with thick white bloom which "crack" like fine china.
48. **FAUCARIA tuberculosa – Pebbled Tiger Jaws:** A clump-forming, perennial succulent native to the Cape Province of South Africa. The opposite dark green leaves are ovate-triangular in the top view and will reach 1 inch (2.5 cm) long by 0.75 inches (2 cm) wide. The upper side is covered in white tubercles, the margins with small white dots with 3 stout teeth and several smaller teeth. Plants are very easy to grow. The yellow flowers are 1.5 inch (3.8 cm) across and very showy. Needs full sun to light shade with a well-drained soil mix.
49. **PACHYCREUS marginatus – Mexican Fence Post:** In the wild, basally branching with unbranched stems, up to 5 feet tall (1.5 m), cultivated, they are columnar, up to 12 feet tall (4 m) or more; 5 to 7 ribs. In the wild, basally branching with unbranched stems, up to 5 feet tall (1.5 m), cultivated, they are columnar, up to 12 feet tall (4 m) or more; 5 to 7 ribs,
50. **EUPHORBIA tirucalli 'Sticks on Fire' – Red Pencil Plant, Sticks on Fire:** A variety of the green Pencil Plant, this plant lacks the same amount of chlorophyll as the parent plant and grows slowly to 4 – 8 feet. This plant produces stems that tend to be reddish in winter and more yellow in summer. Small leaves are inconspicuous and drop quickly. No significant bloom. Hardy to 30 degrees. Milky sap can burn your skin!
51. **ECHEVERIA nodulosa – Painted Echeveria:** A succulent with 1-2 foot long branched stems that lay over horizontally or arch slightly upward bearing 5 inch wide rosettes of ashy green, pointed leaves that are slightly concave above and keeled below and are vividly marked with red on the margins and mid leaf. In summer the pale yellow with red marked flowers appear on an up to 2 foot tall erect and unbranched inflorescence with bracts colored similarly as the leaves. Plant in cool full sun to light shade in a well drained soil and irrigate regularly to occasionally in spring and summer. Hardy to 25 °F.
52. **ECHINOPSIS sp. – Easter Lily Cactus Flower:**
53. **AGAVE (soap yucca)**
54. **AEONIUM undulatum** hybrid same as 29
55. **SEDUM clavatum - Sedum:** An upright shrub to 6" with silvery rounded leaves edged a deep maroon forming rosettes at the ends of short branches. Sun/part sun.
56. **SENECIO scaposus – NCN:** Stemless or nearly stemless small succulent with 2-4 inch long fleshy banana-shaped bright silvery white leaves that angle upward in tufts. The showy yellow daisy flowers appear in summer. Full sun (coastal) to light shade in well-drained soil. Hardy to at least the mid 20's° F. From the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. A great little container plant. Keep dry as possible in winter - plants growing in small pots with well drained soil can tolerate winter rains.
57. **GASTERIA sp. :** Plants in the genus Gasteria are native to southern Africa and are related to the Aloes. They are stemless plants with thick leaves often marked with spots of various colours and usually arranged in pairs though some spiral with age. The name Gasteria derives from the Latin word for 'stomach', and refers to the sack-like shape of the flower. Most gasterias tolerate low light levels, and make excellent indoor plants.
58. **AGAVE titanota – Rancho Tambor Agave:** A medium sized agave to 2 feet tall with thick pale, ghostly white colored leaves arranged in a typically solitary rosette. It is an open plant with few leaves, which are 1 to 2 feet long by 5 inches wide and narrow near the base and widest towards their tips with prominent teats and teeth. Plant in full sun in a well drained soil and irrigate only occasionally. Hardy to at least 25 F. A great accent plant to contrast with darker colored plants.
59. **CRASSULA muscosa – Watch Chain:** This small succulent plant's interesting looks has been likened to that of undersea coral. It grows to 6 to 12 inches tall by a little wider with a spreading habit of branching stems having tightly overlapping stacked narrow light green leaves. These leaves completely hide the stems, which start off erect but then trail over from the weight of all of the leaves. The small pale yellowish-green flowers appear along with the leaves tight along the stems in spring to mid summer or other times after rains or irrigation. Plant in a well drained soil in part to full coastal sun to light shade or indoors – best color maintained with a little shade even on the coast.
60. **PARKINSONIA aculeata – Mexican Palo Verde:** A small airy desert tree of 15' – 20' tall and equally wide. Very small compound leaves drop in winter but are also not seen much in summer. The green color of the trees comes mostly from the green bark and twigs. Nicely covered with yellow blooms in late spring. Thorns occur on the stems. Provides light, filtered shade to desert patio areas.
61. **AGAVE parryi 'Truncata'**
62. **HAWORTHIA reinwardtii – NCN:** Dark green leaves with white tubercles will reach 6 inches tall and 2-1/2 across in pots. Flowers are small, white and not particularly showy in springtime.
63. **EUPHORBIA milii (red) – Red Crown of Thorns:** A very dense and bushy plant form; moderately vigorous growth habit; high number of flowers per plant borne on short green peduncles.
64. **EUPHORBIA pseudocactus – ZigZag Cactus:** Multi-branched, dwarf-stemmed, candelabra shaped succulent, 60-120 cm tall that, as its name suggests, resembles a cactus. The stems often have distinctive yellow V-shaped markings. Plants eventually form large mounded clumps.
65. **FURCRAEA sp. – No Description**
66. **AGAVE victoriae-reginae – Queen Victoria Agave:** Named after the English Queen Victoria, the Agave victoriae-reginae is a striking solitary agave. Just beware of the sharp spine at the end of each leaf, and keep it removed from pathways. Each leaf has a white edge and a sharp terminal spine that will get any inattentive finger in its proximity. Slow growth to about 18" around and may not flower for 40 years. The plant dies after flowering. Hardy to 12 degrees.
67. **GLOTTIPHYLLUM sp. : No Description**
68. **EUPHORBIA cf. heptagona – Milk Barrel:** No Description
69. **CRASSULA arborescens – Silver Dollar Plant:** An outstanding, squat, succulent tree that is easily recognizable by its unmistakable blue-grey foliage that contrasts well with the other plants on hillsides in the karroid scrub. It has a very attractive appearance in both its natural habitat and cultivated gardens.
70. **EUPHORBIA ferox – Purple Spike Cactus:** Thick cactus-like green stems, heavily ridged. Bearing sharp pink-white spines along each ridge. The white sap can irritate skin and eyes. Part sun/light shade.
71. **ADROMISCHUS maculatus – Calico Hearts:** Succulent rosette of few flat leaves almost round or obovate, gray green heavily blotched with brown purple and along margins, the edge a silvery line; flowers tipped red white. Prefers light shade.
72. **ECHINOCACTUS grusonii – Barrel Cactus:** Growing as a large roughly spherical globe, it may eventually reach over a 3' in height after many years. There may be up to 35 pronounced ribs in mature plants, though they are not evident in young plants, which may have a knobby appearance. Note: Younger Golden Barrels do not look similar to the mature ones. The sharp spines are long, straight or slightly curved, and various shades of yellow or, occasionally, white. Small yellow flowers appear in summer around the crown of the plant, but only after twenty years or so.
73. **ALOE somaliensis – Somalian Aloe:** No Description
74. **AEONIUM canariense – Canary Island Aeonium:** Offsetting, short stem, rosette up to 20 inches in diameter, somewhat sticky leaves with dense white hairs on both surfaces. Needs well drained soil, in the wild, it grows in crushed lava rock.
75. **HAWORTHIA fasciata – Zebra Plant:** Haworthia fasciata is native to South Africa. It is an upright, slender rosette with tapering incurved dark green leaves covered with silvery white raised "pearls" that connect to form bands that give the impression of "zebra stripes". This is a beautiful, heirloom favorite that makes an excellent house plant or windowsill plant. Haworthias are winter growers and are dormant in the hottest summer months.
76. **YUCCA rostrata – Silver Yucca:** This is a slow-growing tree-like yucca with one to five narrow stems. Most often it has only one trunk, that can grow to 12-15 feet tall. The 2 foot long, stiff, slightly waxy, pale bluish-green leaves with yellow margins, form a dense rosette on top of the stems. The old leaves fall off leaving a fibrous soft gray covering on the trunk. Large clusters of white flowers bloom on tall stalks in spring. It performs best in warm sunny areas.
77. **LOPHOCEREUS schottii 'Monstrose' – Totem Pole Cactus:** Gets it's common name from the multiple lumps protruding all over the cactus, giving the illusion of faces carved into the plant.
78. **ALOE variegata 'Gator' – Gator Aloe:** Full sun to part shade, this succulent can get about 1' tall and 9" wide. It has reddish-orange flowers but is used more for it's mottled foliage.

79. **ANACAMPSEROS rufescens 'Sunrise' – Sunrise Love Plant:** A pretty hybrid with leaves varying from green at the base to pink and yellow at the tips; the more exposure to light, the more vivid the colors. This species forms rosettes up to 4 inches across. On hot days, its pink, 3/4-inch flowers will open. This plant won't tolerate frost or hot sun all day long. These plants are excellent for growing in a greenhouse, windowsill, or outdoors in warm climates.
80. **ALOE striata – Coral Aloe:** Solitary succulent to about 18 inches tall by 2 feet wide with broad pale gray green leaves that vary in color depending on amount of sunlight; in very hot areas the foliage is reddish and in cool spots they will be bluish-green. The flat, broad leaves hold the branching coral-red inflorescence during the late winter into early spring. This plant grows about 3' tall and 2' wide. Hardy to 25 degrees.
81. **SENECIO cylindricus – Narrow-Leaf Chalksticks:** A low growing succulent shrub to 18 to 24 inches tall and spreading to 3 to 5 feet wide with semi-prostrate stems the turn upright and are crowded at the tips with 3 to 5 inch long slender and slightly up-curved gray-green tubular leaves. The small ray-less dull cream colored flowers appear in corymbs in late spring to early summer. Plant in full sun to light shade in a well drained soil and irrigate little to occasionally. Hardy to 20-25F.
82. **HAWORTHIA hybrid – Haworthia:** Haworthia is a genus of miniature aloe related leaf succulents from South Africa. The "windowed" Haworthias have elaborate and intricate colors, textures and leaf shapes. Haworthia are among the most unique and rewarding succulents to grow and collect.
83. **OSCULARIA deltoides – Pink Ice Plant:** Gray succulent shrub from the South-Western Cape of South Africa. Grows to 1 foot tall by 2 feet tall with wiry dark pink stems, blue/green leaves fleshy leaves with small red teeth and fragrant yellow centered lavender pink flowers in spring and summer. Plant in full sun to light shade and irrigate little to regularly; plants well watered are more plump and make a denser planting. Provides a stunning show with in full bloom. Ideal for slopes, borders or in coastal gardens.
84. **HUERNIA sp.** No description
85. **SEDUM pachyphyllum – Stonecrop:** A ground-hugging succulent to 1 foot tall, spreading over time by rooting stems and fallen leaves. The glaucous light green leaves are short stubby finger-like projections and are often tipped with red. Yellow flowers appear in the summer. Full sun, requires little water. This plant originally from Mexico (Sierra Mixta, San Luis and Oaxaca) is a common sight in succulent collections and windowsill planters.
86. **CEREUS peruvianus – Night Blooming Cereus:** A large almost tree-like cactus native to Argentina, Brazil and Peru. The plant in nature can reach up to 10 feet (3 m) in height with an equal spread. It has 4-6 ribs with the trunk up to 4.5 inches (10 cm) thick. Plants have a grey-green color with short spines at each areole usually 0.5 to 1.5 inches (1.3-3.8 cm) long. Care should be taken when handling this cactus and other species. They are very easy to grow and can get quite large in containers. Peruvian Apples bloom in the spring with 7 inch (nearly 18 cm) diameter white flowers. The flowers are followed by red fruits 1-2 inches (2.5-5 cm) in diameter. They are very showy and mildly fragrant. In nature, the plant can bloom from spring to fall if conditions are right.
87. **AEONIUM gomerense – Pink-Tipped Pinwheel:** Very branched stems with leaves made oval with a green nerve that crosses the center of the leaf, whose dentate edges adopt reddish colorations based on their exhibition to the light. The aspect, size of the leaves, their set in general, is very variable based on the light and the water they receive.
88. **ADROMISCHUS cristatus – Crinkle-leaf Plant:** The fleshy leaves are 2 inches long by 1 inch wide. Leaf tips are squared off and have wavy margins. The stems are covered in reddish-brown aerial roots. Flowers in spring are not particularly showy.
89. **ALOE sp. - Aloes:** Aloes are a large genus of very diverse plants comprising around 450 species, many of which have been adopted as medicinal plants since ancient times. Most are from Africa, Arabia and Madagascar. Aloes come in a variety of shapes and sizes, from the small grass aloes to those many metres tall. The spiky leaves and the bitter tasting sap prevent animal and insect attack. The leaves are waxy with sunken pores to prevent water loss.
90. **OPUNTIA sp. :** Opuntia is a large cacti genus varying greatly in size, native to Canada, Chile and Argentina. Whilst having normal spines, they also have glochids - tiny, thin barbed spines.
91. **FAUCARIA hybrid:** Faucarias form clumps of low-growing rosettes. They are commonly known as 'Tiger Jaws' referring to the soft teeth rimming each leaf. The plump leaves are generally triangular. Spring flowers.
92. **AGAVE americana mediopicta alba – White-striped Century Plant:** A medium sized century plant grows to 3 to 4 feet tall by 4 to 6 feet wide with a bold greenish cream central stripe and blue green margins. As with the species there are recurved spines on the margins and a long terminal spine. Yellow-green flowers attract hummingbirds, however the Century Plant doesn't bloom until it is a decade or so old (not a century!) and the plant dies after flowering. Plant in full sun. Irrigate occasionally to not at all. Cold hardy to 15 degrees F. This is a large dramatic plant but care must be exercised when choosing to plant; Give it plenty of room and situate it away from traffic. Good on a hillside.
93. **KALANCHOE tomentosa – Panda Plant:** A native of Madagascar and a beautiful succulent plant with dense white felt-like hairs covering the entire leaf. Leaf tips have shallow notches that are marked brown. With great age they will reach about 18 inches in containers.
94. **DRACAENO draco – Dragon Tree:** A vulnerable plant endemic to the arid, rocky mountain ranges of the Canary Islands, Madeira, and Cape Verde. Though the dragon tree is commonly cultivated as a houseplant and garden specimen, there are very few naturally-occurring individuals remaining in its narrow ecological range. The dark red sap of *Dracaena draco* was regarded for centuries in European legends as "the blood of dragons", and was often used for its supposed magical and medicinal qualities. This resin is still used today to produce incense and varnishes used to stain and polish wood.
95. **SANSEVIERA cf. desertii – Spiky Mother-In-Law's Tongue:** Succulent perennial, up to 1 m, with a fan of hard, ribbed, cylindrical leaves, overlapping near the base. The leaves are spine-tipped at the apex. Inflorescence a tall raceme of pinkish-brown to blue-mauve flowers, usually opening at night.
96. **HAWORTHIA sp. :** Haworthia are native to South Africa, mostly with thick fleshy leaves filled with a translucent jelly and formed into a rosette. They vary greatly in size, color (usually green, but sometimes brownish) and form. Many have attractively patterned leaves. Flowers are small, white and bell-shaped on long stems.
97. **KALANCHOE beharensis 'Napoleon's Hat' – Velvet Leaf:** Large arrow-shaped felted leaves on a sculptural branching plant. Provided that drainage is good, it responds to regular watering and feeding by forming huge leaves (to 12 inches).
98. **HAWORTHIA fasciata – (same as 75) Zebra Plant:** Haworthia fasciata is native to South Africa. It is an upright, slender rosette with tapering incurved dark green leaves covered with silvery white raised "pearls" that connect to form bands that give the impression of "zebra stripes". This is a beautiful, heirloom favorite that makes an excellent house plant or windowsill plant. Haworthias are winter growers and are dormant in the hottest summer months.
99. **ALOE brevifolia 'Variegata' – Partridge Breast Aloe:** A stoloniferous clump-forming succulent native to South Africa. It is a strikingly beautiful *Aloe*. The plant will reach about 11 inches (30 cm) tall with bluish-green leaves. Leaves are arranged in 3 ranks and painted with oblong white spots in irregular cross bands. Margins are horny and white and warty.
100. **CRASSULA tetragona – Miniature Pine Tree:** A succulent glabrous shrub native to South Africa. The upright stems with tree-like habit will reach about 2 feet (60 cm) tall with an equal spread. The opposite, dark green leaves are awl-shaped and will reach up to 1.50 inches long. The plants have been used in dish gardens for their pine-like appearance.

behind 35 - AEON cf. canariense
 right of 94 – ALOE saponaria
 In Aloe hedge – Tree Cactus – OPENTIA SP.

NCN = No Common Name