



GREEN MOOD

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NURSERY

Lead the scene to keep it green.



# PALMS



**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum*  
**COMMON NAME:** Queen Palm  
**ORIGIN:** South America



**DESCRIPTION:** A tall robust feather palm. Trunk is straight, smooth, gray, ringed, swollen in the middle and less near top or bottom. Drooping leaves are feathery, bright green, with slender papery filaments. The inflorescence arises among the leaf bases. Fruits are ovoid to conical in shape, orange in color and are edible. This palm is also known as Cocos Plumose.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Bismarckia Nobilis*  
**COMMON NAME:** Bismarck Palm  
**ORIGIN:** Madagascar



**DESCRIPTION:** Solitary palm with waxy blue-green costapalmate leaves and feathery, cinnamon-colored scales. The leaf sheath splits to form a V-shape below the petiole, the petiole is smooth and sharp-edged or armed with minute teeth along the margin, and the hastula is a spoon-shaped, asymmetrical flap. Staminate and pistillate flowers grow on separate palms. Inflorescences can be over 1 m long with thick, catkin-like branches. Fruits are oblong, ovoid, or spherical and chocolate-brown in color.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Butia Capitata  
**COMMON NAME:** Jelly Palm, Pindo Palm  
**ORIGIN:** Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina



**DESCRIPTION:** Stem is solitary and erect covered with old, woody leaf bases or ridged with leaf scars. Leaves are pinnate, reduplicate, with a twisting, arched rachis. The petiole is armed with spines along the margins; the linear, blue-green or gray-green leaflets, with large brownish ramenta on the abaxial surface, are regularly arranged and form a V-shape. A woody, beaked spathe covers the meter-long inflorescence which is branched once. Staminate and pistillate flowers are produced on the same inflorescence and may be reddish to yellow in color. Fruits are up to 2.5 cm long and yellow or orange when ripe.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Caryota Mitis  
**COMMON NAME:** Clustered Fishtail Palm  
**ORIGIN:** Southeast Asia, Malay Archipelago



**DESCRIPTION:** A multi-stemmed palm with numerous suckers growing up in clusters and well spaced rings. Leaves are bipinnate, bright green in color. Ascending leaves have long midribs. Spreading leaflets are broadly to narrowly triangular, split at the tips like fishtails. Inflorescence is 25 to 45cm long with cream flowers. Fruits are yellowish green turning orange or dark red.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Chamaerops Humilis  
**COMMON NAME:** Mediterranean Fan Palm, European Fan Palm, Dwarf Fan Palm  
**ORIGIN:** Mediterranean Italy, Spain, Portugal and Morocco



**DESCRIPTION:** A low, clustering fan palm. Trunk surface is covered with leaf base fibers. Leaves are flat, bluish to grayish green, palmate. Male flowers are bright yellow. Female flowers are yellow green. Fruits are globular to oblong, yellow to dull orange or brown.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Chamaerops Humilis Cerifera  
**COMMON NAME:** Blue Mediterranean Fan Palm  
**ORIGIN:** Morocco



**DESCRIPTION:** Chamaerops humilis var. cerifera is a variety of the deer-resistant European fan palm that hails from the Atlas Mountains of Morocco where it grows up to 5,400' elevation. Instead of green foliage like the species, this variety has powder-blue foliage with silver undersides similar to Brahea armata.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Chrysalidocarpus Lutescens*  
 COMMON NAME: Yellow Palm, Butterfly Palm, Bamboo Palm, Madagascar Palm  
 ORIGIN: Madagascar



DESCRIPTION: A slender, slow growing, clump-forming palm with smooth yellow trunk. Stems increase by suckering. Leaf bases are long and narrow forming a sheath around the trunk. Leaves are pinnate, feathery, yellow-green in color. Flowers are yellow. Fruits are pale yellow to violet black. It is also known as *Areca lutescens*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cocos Nucifera*  
 COMMON NAME: Coconut Tree  
 ORIGIN: Indian Archipelago



DESCRIPTION: A tall, graceful. Fast growing, palm without branches. The trunk is often leaning. The crown is dense, made of long feathery pinnate, yellow green leaves, fibrous at the base forming a sheath around the trunk. Inflorescences are axillary, flowers are in spikes. Male flowers form at the base and female flowers at the top. Fruits are edible nuts covered with a large, yellow-brown, thick fibrous husk produced when the tree is about 10 years old.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Copernicia Alba  
**COMMON NAME:** Wax Palm, Caranday Palm  
**ORIGIN:** South America



**DESCRIPTION:**

It can reach 25 m in height and 40 cm in girth. The trunk is cylindrical, rarely bifurcated, and has a grayish bark with a smooth surface in adult specimens. The leaves are persistent, grouped at the apex of the trunk, and measuring between 40 and 70 cm. The inflorescence is almost 2 m long; the flowers are hermaphroditic, about 4 mm long, with a tubular yellowish green corolla, and arranged in a spiral pattern. Each flower has three ovaries, of which only one develops into a globular fruit, a dark pulpous berry that contains a light-brown, 12-mm-long ovoid seed.



**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Copernicia Prunifera  
**COMMON NAME:** Carnaúba palm or Carnaubeira palm  
**ORIGIN:** Brazil



**DESCRIPTION:**

Copernicia prunifera, may be one of the most economically important as well as aesthetically pleasing palms around. It gets its name from the valuable heat resistant wax, which is harvested from the leaves. The carnauba wax palm grows to 30 ft. tall with a single gray trunk which is usually smooth on the top 1/3, while the lower 2/3 is marked with persistent leaf bases in a pleasing spiraling pattern. The crown is composed of about 24 fan shaped blue to green waxy leaves. Each leaf is deeply divided halfway into many segments. The petioles are long and are protectively covered with long curved spines.



Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cycas Circinalis*  
 COMMON NAME: Sago Palm  
 ORIGIN: Southwest India



**DESCRIPTION:** Is a medium sized suckering cycad, growing 3 - 5 metres tall, exceptionally to 10 metres. A rather palm-like appearance, it produces one or more, usually unbranched stems topped with a crown of large, bright green, glossy leaves 150 - 250cm long. Usually evergreen, the plant can lose its leaves in extremely dry seasons.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cycas Revoluta*  
 COMMON NAME: Queen Sago, Sago Palm  
 ORIGIN: Eastern Asia, China, Japan



**DESCRIPTION:** A small, very slow growing tree. Leaves are feathery, long and pinnate. Leaflets are spine-tipped, rolled down, dark shining green, paler on the underside. Dioecious plant. The petal-less flowers form at the apex of the trunk. The fruit is orange. Seeds are tomentose and poisonous. Despite its appearance, this tree is not a palm tree but a conifer.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Hyophorbe Lagenicaulis*  
 COMMON NAME: Bottle Palm  
 ORIGIN: Mauritius



DESCRIPTION: Bottle palm has a large swollen (sometimes bizarrely so) trunk. Bottle palms have only four to six leaves open at any time. The leaves of young palms have a red or orange tint, but a deep green is assumed at maturity. The flowers of the palm arise from under the crownshaft.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Livistona Chinensis*  
 COMMON NAME: Fountain Palm, Chinese Fan Palm  
 ORIGIN: Southern Japan, South China



DESCRIPTION: A robust, slow growing palm with rough pale grayish brown trunk. Resembles *Washingtonia* but generally have shorter, darker, shinier leaves. Leaf stalks are shorter than leaf blades, broad, pale green. Leaf blades are brownish green. Flowering brachlets are pendulous, bright creamy yellow. Fruits are ovoid to spherical.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Livistona Rotundifolia*  
 COMMON NAME: Footstool Palm  
 ORIGIN: Southeast Asia and New Guinea



DESCRIPTION: This palm is an erect and solitary, and grows at a height ranging from 15-25 m and diameter thickness of about 25 cm. Its trunk is smooth and straight with a shallow rings of leaf scars. The leaves are used for thatching and food wrapping. Overharvesting of leaves of wild plants have reduced leaf size. The leaves do grow faster after harvest but tend to be smaller.  
 In September 2011, after DNA research the reclassification from the genus *Livistona* to the resurrected genus *Saribus* was official.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Phoenix Canariensis*  
 COMMON NAME: Canary Island Date Palm  
 ORIGIN: Canary Island



DESCRIPTION: A large, spreading, densely branched palm tree. The trunk grows from compact, robust and stiff when young to thick and straight when mature. Leaves are long, arching, pinnate and deep green (greener than *Phoenix dactylifera*). The stalk is short with spines. Inflorescences are produced among the leaf bases. Bears creamy yellow flowers in spring. The poor quality fruit is reddish-yellow.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Phoenix Dactylifera  
 COMMON NAME: Date Palm  
 ORIGIN: Arabia, now widespread throughout the tropics



DESCRIPTION: A sub-tropical dioecious palm of great antiquity. Often confused with Phoenix canariensis which is shorter and more ornamental. Very tall with slender trunk marked with bases of old leaf stalks. Leaves are long, gray-green, waxy and pinnate. The leaflets are stiff and sharp pointed. Flowers are small, yellowish, and in spikes. Extensively cultivated for its fruit, the familiar date, an oblong fleshy berry, brown when ripe.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Phoenix Roebelenii  
 COMMON NAME: Pygmy Date Palm, Miniature Date Palm or Robellini  
 ORIGIN: Southeast Asia, China, Laos, Vietnam



DESCRIPTION: Is a small to medium-sized, slow-growing slender tree. The leaves are long, pinnate, with around 100 leaflets arranged in a single plane. Each leaflet is long and broad, slightly drooping, and grey-green in colour with scurfy pubescence below. The flowers are small, yellowish, produced on inflorescence. The fruit is an edible drupe resembling a small, thin-fleshed date.

**Plants**

5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Phoenix Sylvestris  
 COMMON NAME: Silver date palm, Indian date, Sugar date palm or Wild date palm  
 ORIGIN: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and Bangladesh



DESCRIPTION: Though slow growing, it can reach heights of up to 50 feet. Leaves are pinnately compound and blue-green, and they can grow to 10 feet in length. Leaflets can reach approximately 18 inches long and grow opposite to one another on the rachis in such a way that the entire leaf looks flat. The petiole, or stem that attaches the leaf to the trunk, is 3 feet long and armed with spines. Young trunks bear triangular shaped leaf scars that become more diamond-shaped with age. On older trees, aerial roots tend to be present at the base of the trunk. Yellow inflorescences can reach lengths of 3 feet, are heavily branched, bear small white blossoms, and grow among the leaves. The oblong fruits are 1 inch long and occur in orange clusters, turning dark red to purple when mature.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Rhaps Excelsa  
 COMMON NAME: Broadleaf Lady Palm  
 ORIGIN: Southern China and Taiwan



DESCRIPTION: Rhaps excelsa grows up to 4 m in height and 30 mm in diameter in multi-stemmed clumps with glossy, palmate evergreen leaves divided into broad, ribbed segments. Leaf segments are single or few in young plants and increase to a dozen or more in mature plants; segments are divided to the petiole. Leaf-ends are saw-toothed unlike most other palms, occurring on slender petioles ranging from 20 to 60 cm in length. New foliage emerges from a fibrous sheath which remains attached to the base.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Roystonea regia*  
 COMMON NAME: Cuban Royal Palm  
 ORIGIN: Cuba and Panama



DESCRIPTION: A tall upright elegant palm with smooth, pale gray trunk which sometimes has a swelling above the central part. Leaves are arching, feathery and pinnate forming a vivid green terminal crown. Flowers are small and white in spadices. Fruit is a small fleshy berry, brownish red to dark purple when ripe.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Veitchia merrillii*  
 COMMON NAME: Manila Palm, Adonidia  
 ORIGIN: Philippines



DESCRIPTION: An erect palm with slender prominently ringed single trunk. The crown is compact with distinctly arched leaves and bright green, sword shaped, leathery, broad leaflets. Flowers are greenish to white. Fruits are attractive red in pendulous cluster.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Washingtonia Filifera  
**COMMON NAME:** California Fan Palm, Petticoat Palm  
**ORIGIN:** Southern United States of America



**DESCRIPTION:**

An erect fan palm with a spherical crown. The stem is cylindrical, wider at the base and covered with older leaves that leave scars on the bark when cut off. Leaves are stiff, fan shaped with hairy filaments, bright green and have a long stalk with spines. Inflorescences are made of slender, drooping branches with small, white, fragrant flowers. Fruits are oval, fleshy berries, black when ripe.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Washingtonia Robusta  
**COMMON NAME:** Mexican Fan Palm  
**ORIGIN:** Mexico



**DESCRIPTION:**

A fast growing fan palm. Trunk is thinner and taller, and crown is smaller and more compact than Washingtonia filifera. Leaf stalks are shorter, grooved on their upper surface and with distinguishing reddish streaks on undersides. The leaves are richer green, more deeply cleft into their segments which tends to make them droop at the margins.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Wodyetia bifurcata*  
 COMMON NAME: Foxtail Palm  
 ORIGIN: Australia



DESCRIPTION: Solitary, erect, gray and tall, swollen at the base and near the middle. Leaf scars are regular and closely spaced. Leaves are pinnate, reduplicate, arching, to 3 m long. Leaflets have prominent marginal ribs and are held in several planes (plumose). The crown shaft is pale green, with a bloom of gray to white waxy scales. Leaflets are regularly arranged, spreading in several planes, with praemorse tips, and large gray or brown scurf along the rachis. Inflorescence pendulous, densely branched to four orders toward the base and one or two orders at the tip, with separate, white to yellowish staminate and pistillate flowers. Spherical to ovoid, long fruits are orange-red when ripe, with apical stigmatic remains forming a beak.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Zamia furfuracea*  
 COMMON NAME: Cardboard palm, Cardboard cycad, Cardboard plant, Cardboard Sago, Jamaican Sago, and Mexican cycad  
 ORIGIN: Mexico



DESCRIPTION: Has a short, sometimes subterranean trunk, usually marked with scars from old leaf bases. It grows very slowly when young, but its growth accelerates after the trunk matures. The whole plant typically grows to 1.3 m tall with a width of about 2 m. The leaves radiate from the center of the trunk; each leaf is 50–150 cm long with a petiole 15–30 cm long, and 6-12 pairs of extremely stiff, pubescent green leaflets. These leaflets grow 8–20 cm long and 3–5 cm wide. The circular crowns of leaves resemble fern or palm fronds. This plant produces a rusty-brown cone in the center of the female plant. The egg-shaped female cones and smaller male cone clusters are produced on separate plants. The plant can only be reproduced by the fleshy, brightly crimson-colored seeds produced by the female plants.

Plants		
5 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
15 Gal.	Standard	
30 Gal.	Specimen I	
50 Gal.	Specimen II	

# TREES



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acacia Arabica  
 COMMON NAME: Wattle, Gum Arabic Tree  
 ORIGIN: Middle East and India



DESCRIPTION: A fast growing, medium sized, evergreen tree with rounded crown and sharp spines. Trunk has dark red-brown bark with resin often exuding from wounds. Leaves are small, bi-pinnate, dull green in color, with spines at their base. Flowers are golden yellow, fragrant, in globose heads. Flowering period is from winter through spring. Fruit is a whitish pod, tomentose, pendent and slightly curved.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acacia Dealbata  
 COMMON NAME: Silver wattle, Blue wattle or Mimosa  
 ORIGIN: Southeastern Australia



DESCRIPTION: It is a fast-growing evergreen tree or shrub growing up to 30 m tall. The leaves are bipinnate, glaucous blue-green to silvery grey, with 6–30 pairs of pinnae, each pinna divided into 10–68 pairs of leaflets; the leaflets are long broad. The flowers are produced in large racemose inflorescences made up of numerous smaller globose bright yellow flowerheads. The fruit is a flattened pod, containing several seeds.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acacia Farnesiana  
 COMMON NAME: Sweet Acacia  
 ORIGIN: Central America



DESCRIPTION: A small, upright, slow growing tree with multiple trunks and a spreading round crown. Branches are thorny. Leaves are small, bipinnate, feathery, bright green, up to 10cm long. Flowers are bright yellow, very sweet scented, in globose heads appearing in spring. Fruit is a cylindrical pod with pointed ends.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acacia Nilotica  
 COMMON NAME: Gum Arabic tree, Babul, Thorn mimosa, Egyptian acacia or Thorny acacia  
 ORIGIN: Africa, Middle East, Indian subcontinent



DESCRIPTION: Is a tree 5–20 m high with a dense spheric crown, stems and branches usually dark to black coloured, fissured bark, grey-pinkish slash, exuding a reddish low quality gum. The tree has thin, straight, light, grey spines in axillary pairs, usually in 3 to 12 pairs, 5 to 7.5 cm long in young trees, mature trees commonly without thorns. The leaves are bipinnate, with 3–6 pairs of pinnulae and 10–30 pairs of leaflets each, tomentose, rachis with a gland at the bottom of the last pair of pinnulae. Flowers in globulous heads 1.2–1.5 cm in diameter of a bright golden-yellow color, set up either axillary or whorly on peduncles 2–3 cm long located at the end of the branches. Pods are strongly constricted, hairy, white-grey, thick and softly tomentose. Its seeds number approximately 8000/kg.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acacia Saligna  
 COMMON NAME: Willow Accacia, Blue Leaf Wattle  
 ORIGIN: Australia , the Tropics



DESCRIPTION: A wide spreading, fast growing evergreen tree with an aggressive root system and easily identified by its graceful weeping habit. Leaves are dark green, narrow linear phyllodes to 30 cm long on willowy branches. Flowers profusely in spring. Also known as *Acacia cyanophylla*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acacia Tortilis  
 COMMON NAME: Camel Thorn  
 ORIGIN: Africa and Middle East



DESCRIPTION: A small tree with a small medium growth rate, multiple spreading trunks and branches, and flat-topped crown. This gives the tree characteristic outline of an inverted triangle. Bark is thin and smooth, marked by numerous small scars and cracks. Leaves are small, bipinnate, and hairy with 2-4 pairs of pinnate, oblong and acute leaflets. Flowers are white to pale cream growing in small spherical heads and appearing from spring to summer. Fruit is yellow brown twisted pod.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acacia Xanthophloea  
 COMMON NAME: Fever Tree  
 ORIGIN: Southern Africa



DESCRIPTION: The trees grow to a height of 15–25 m. The bark is smooth, powdery and greenish yellow, although new twigs are purple, flaking later to reveal the characteristic yellow. Straight, white spines grow from the branch nodes in pairs. The leaves are twice compound, with small leaflets. The flowers are produced in scented pale cream spherical inflorescences, clustered at the nodes and towards the ends of the branches. The pale brown pods contain 5-10 elliptical, flattened green seeds and are 5–19 cm long, straight, flat and rather papery, the segments are mostly longer than they are wide, often breaking up to form small clusters of segments each containing an individual seed.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Albizia Julibrissin  
 COMMON NAME: Mimosa, Silk Tree, Pink Iris  
 ORIGIN: Tropical Asia



DESCRIPTION: A fast growing , multi-stemmed, deciduous tree with wide spreading crown. Leaves are fern-like, rich green, very light sensitive. Flowers are fluffy, pink, in terminal mop-like clusters appearing from spring through mid-autumn. They are showy thanks to their numerous long, pink stamens. Fruits are long, pendulous pods with seeds that rattle when dried.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Albizia Lebbeck  
 COMMON NAME: Sirris, Women's Tongue  
 ORIGIN: Tropical Asia



DESCRIPTION: A large deciduous tree with light foliage and spreading crown. Leaves are large, conspicuous and bipinnate. Leaflets are obliquely oblong, bright green, folding at night. Flowers are greenish white, fragrant, in globose heads, appearing in spring through mid-autumn. Fruits are pods, straw colored, with prominent seeds that rattle in the wind when ripe.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Albizia Saman  
 COMMON NAME: Rain Tree, Monkeypod  
 ORIGIN: Central and South America



DESCRIPTION: A wide-canopied tree with a large symmetrical umbrella-shaped crown. The leaves fold in rainy weather and in the evening, hence the name "rain tree" and "five o'clock tree" (Pukul Lima) in Malay. The tree has pinkish flowers with white and red stamens, set on heads with around 12–25 flowers per head. These heads may number in the thousands, covering the whole tree.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Azadirachta Indica  
**COMMON NAME:** Margosa, Neem, Indian Lilac  
**ORIGIN:** Southeast Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** A tall, deep rooted, evergreen tree sometimes with double or multiple trunks, often with branches low down. Bark is red brown to gray. Leaves are pinnate, bunched at the end of the branches. Leaflets are oblong, lanceolate, with serrate margins, dark green. Flowers are small, in panicle, white, scented, appearing in late autumn through mid-summer. Fruit is a drupe, pale yellow to purple brown when ripe.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Araucaria Bidwillii  
**COMMON NAME:** Bunya-Bunya, Monkey Puzzle Tree, False Monkey Puzzle  
**ORIGIN:** Australia



**DESCRIPTION:** Monoecious tree up to 50 m tall and 150 cm dbh. The branches are produced from regular whorls. The bark is dark brown to black, flaking in scales. Leaves differ between juvenile and mature trees. Juvenile tree leaves are glossy, light-green, narrow and stiff with a sharp point. Leaves of mature trees are arrayed radially around the branchlet, spreading, glossy, dark-green, lanceolate or triangular-ovate, flattened, coriaceous, lacking a midvein but with numerous, parallel, thin veins. Pollen cones are long, axillary, solitary, cylindric, produced on the ends of short lateral branches. The cones are ovoid-subglobose weighing up to 10 kg, dark green. Each cone contains 50-100 seeds that are long, elongate-elliptic, wingless, encased in a thin, tough, buff-colored integument.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Bauhinia Purpurea  
**COMMON NAME:** Orchid tree, Camel's foot tree, Butterfly Tree  
**ORIGIN:** East Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** Is a tropical, evergreen small tree or shrub up to 4-10 m tall and 2m across. It has an erect and slender stem, crooked branches, green leaves, and large, purple and orchid like flowers.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Brachyton Acerifolious  
**COMMON NAME:** Illawarra Flame Tree  
**ORIGIN:** East Coast of Australia



**DESCRIPTION:** Similarly to its kurrajong relatives the leaves are variable, with up to 7 deep lobes. It is deciduous - shedding its leaves after the dry season. The spectacular flowering occurs in late spring and new foliage is ready for the summer rains. In areas where the winter is not particularly dry, this natural rhythm may become somewhat erratic and the tree may flower only partially. Flowers are scarlet bells with partially fused petals. The pod-like fruits (technically known as follicles) are dark brown, wide, boat-shaped and about 10 cm long.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Callistemon Citrinus  
 COMMON NAME: Lemon Bottlebrush  
 ORIGIN: Australia



DESCRIPTION: Callistemon species have commonly been referred to as bottlebrushes because of their cylindrical, brush like flowers resembling a traditional bottle brush. They are mostly found in the more temperate regions of Australia, especially along the east coast and typically favour moist conditions so when planted in gardens thrive on regular watering.[citation needed] However, two species are found in Tasmania and several others in the south-west of Western Australia. At least some species are drought-resistant and some are used in ornamental landscaping elsewhere in the world.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Callistemon Viminalis  
 COMMON NAME: Weeping Bottle Brush Tree  
 ORIGIN: Australia



DESCRIPTION: A small, slow growing evergreen tree with an erect trunk, pendulous branches and colorful flowers. The crown is irregular and narrow. Leaves are narrow, linear and light green in color, tinged bronze when young. Flowers hang in dense spikes of pure red, soft and brush-like, encircling the end of slender branches. Blooms in winter. Fruits are woody capsules that hang on for several seasons, covering the mature branches like carved wooden buttons.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cassia bicapsularis*  
 COMMON NAME: Butterfly bush, Winter Cassia  
 ORIGIN: Panama



**DESCRIPTION:** Evergreen large shrub, or small tree, fast growing 8 to 12 feet tall, 8 to 10 feet spread. Light yellow to deep golden yellow buttercup-shaped flowers, with prominent curved stamens, appearing in large sprays, over a long period in autumn and winter.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cassia fistula*  
 COMMON NAME: Golden Rain Tree  
 ORIGIN: Indian Subcontinent and South East Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** The golden shower tree is a medium-sized tree. The leaves are deciduous and pinnate with three to eight pairs of leaflets. The flowers are produced in pendulous racemes with five yellow petals of equal size and shape. The fruit is a legume with a pungent odor and containing several seeds.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Cassia Glauca  
 COMMON NAME: Glauca Cassia, Scrambled Egg Bush  
 ORIGIN: India, Sri Lanka



DESCRIPTION: A tropical tree or tall shrub which shoots angular, rounded tipped leaves, 15-22cm long, with 6-9 pairs leaflets, very glaucous beneath. Flowers are yellow in color in a fine erect cluster of axillary and terminal racemes. Fruits are long pods.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Cassia Javanica  
 COMMON NAME: Pink Shower, Apple Blossom Shower  
 ORIGIN: Malay Archipelago



DESCRIPTION: An upright, medium growth tree with a rounded canopy. Leaves are large, pinnate, with elliptical oblong leaflets, bright green on the upperside, paler below. Flowers, appearing from mid-autumn through mid-summer, are short lived, pale pink to red, borne in large dense lateral racemes. Fruits are long, dark brown cylindrical pods. The pulp from the pod is a laxative.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cassia Roxburghii*  
 COMMON NAME: Red Cassia, Ceylon senna  
 ORIGIN: Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia



DESCRIPTION: The red cassia is a medium-sized tree with spreading, drooping branches. The leaves are clusters of pink, rose or orange flowers, long and pinnate with three to eight pairs of leaflets, each leaflet is long and broad. The flowers are produced in pendulous racemes, with red to pinkish petals. The fruit is a legume.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Casuarina Equisetifolia*  
 COMMON NAME: Horsetail Tree, River-she oak, Beefwood  
 ORIGIN: Southeast Asia, Northern Australia and the Pacific Islands



DESCRIPTION: Is an evergreen tree growing to 6–35 m tall. The foliage consists of slender, much-branched green to grey-green twigs, bearing minute scale-leaves in whorls of 6–8. The flowers are produced in small catkin-like inflorescences; the male flowers in simple spikes, the female flowers on short peduncles. Unlike most other species of *Casuarina*, it is monoecious, with male and female flowers produced on the same tree. The fruit is an oval woody structure, superficially resembling a conifer cone made up of numerous carpels each containing a single seed with a small wing.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Celtis Australis  
**COMMON NAME:** European nettle tree, Mediterranean hackberry, Lote tree, or honeyberry  
**ORIGIN:** Southern Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor



**DESCRIPTION:** The tree can grow to 25 m in height, though 10 m is more common in cooler climates. The bark is smooth and grey, almost elephantine. The alternate leaves are narrow and sharp-toothed, rugose above and tomentose below, 5–15 cm long and dark grey/green throughout the year, fading to a pale yellow before falling in autumn. The apetalous wind-pollinated flowers are perfect (hermaphrodite, having both male and female organs), small and green, either singly or in small clusters. The fruit is a small, dark-purple berry-like drupe, 1 cm wide, hanging in short clusters, and are extremely popular with birds and other wildlife.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Ceratonia Siliqua  
**COMMON NAME:** Carob, St. John's Bread  
**ORIGIN:** Eastern Mediterranean Region



**DESCRIPTION:** An evergreen tree with a short and thick trunk, a dense crown formed by spreading branches. Leaves are pinnate, leathery, dark green above, turning to red-brown on the underside. Leaflets are crinkled. Flowers are small and greenish, growing in spikes with a short stalk. Fruits are brown pods, and pendulous.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Cinnamomum Camphora  
**COMMON NAME:** Camphor Tree, Camphorwood , Camphor Laurel  
**ORIGIN:** China



**DESCRIPTION:** It grows up to 20–30 m (66–98 ft) tall. In Japan, where the tree is called kusunoki, five camphor trees are known with a trunk circumference above 20 m (66 ft). The leaves have a glossy, waxy appearance and smell of camphor when crushed. In spring, it produces bright green foliage with masses of small white flowers. It produces clusters of black, berry-like fruit around 1 cm (0.39 in) in diameter. Its pale bark is very rough and fissured vertically.



**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Cochlospermum Religiosum  
**COMMON NAME:** Buttercup Tree, Silk-Cotton tree  
**ORIGIN:** Southeast Asia, Indian Subcontinent



**DESCRIPTION:** It is a small tree growing up to 7.5 m. The bark is smooth and pale grey. It is sparsely clothed with leaves and sheds them at the height of the flowering season. The leaves appear at the tips of the branches and are palmately lobed. The flowers of the Buttercup tree are the most conspicuous part of the tree. They are large, growing upto about 10 cm, buttercup shaped and bright yellow. The stamens are orange. Fruits are capsules that are filled with hairy seeds, and look like cotton when they open.



Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Coccoloba Uvifera*  
 COMMON NAME: Sea Grape, Jamaican Kino, Platter Leaf  
 ORIGIN: North America



DESCRIPTION: A sprawling bush or small tree that is found near sea beaches throughout tropical America. It has large, round, leathery leaves with a red primary vein. The fragrant white flowers are very small and borne on 6-10 in spikes. The bark is smooth and yellowish. In late summer female trees bear purplish fruit in large grape-like clusters. The fruit is fleshy with a hard stone. The fruits are edible raw and are made into "seaside jelly" or wine. In the West Indies, they boil the wood to yield a red dye. Wood from larger trees is prized for cabinet work.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Conocarpus Erectus Sericeus*  
 COMMON NAME: Buttonwood , Button Mangrove  
 ORIGIN: Tropical Region



DESCRIPTION: Is usually a dense multiple-trunked shrub, but can grow into a tree up to 20 m or more. The bark is thick and has broad plates of thin scales which are gray to brown. The twigs are brittle, and angled or narrowly winged in cross-section. The leaves are alternately arranged, simple and oblong, with a tapering tip and an entire margin. They are dark green and shiny on top, and paler with fine silky hairs underneath, and have two salt glands at the base of each leaf. The fruits are button-like, with no petals; they are produced in stalked panicles of 35-56 flowers. The fruit is a cluster of red to brown, small scaly, two-winged cone-like seeds.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Cordia Sebestena  
 COMMON NAME: Geiger Tree  
 ORIGIN: Southern USA



DESCRIPTION: A pretty, little ornamental tree with hairy brown twigs. Fast growing. Semi-deciduous. Leaves are oval shaped, dark green in color, grouped at the ends of branches. Flowers are trumpet-like, orange red. Fruits are yellowish white, egg-shaped, sweet and edible.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Cupressus Sempervirens  
 COMMON NAME: Mediterranean Cypress, Italian Cypress  
 ORIGIN: Mediterranean Region to Northwest India



DESCRIPTION: A large, evergreen tree of moderate growth rate with an erect trunk and a dense, narrow columnar crown. Leaves are small, dark green, triangular scales with glands. Monoecious plant. Flowers change in color from green to gray.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Dalbergia Sissoo  
 COMMON NAME: Sissoo  
 ORIGIN: India



DESCRIPTION: A large, fast growing deciduous tree with long pinnate, acuminate, glabrous leaves. Flowers are white, papilionate, sweet smelling, growing in small panicles. The fruit is a pod.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Delonix Elata  
 COMMON NAME: Flamboyant Tree, Torner, Gamble  
 ORIGIN: Madagascar



DESCRIPTION: A smaller tree than Delonix Regia. Leaves are blue green. Flowers are showy, the four lower petals are white and the upper lemon yellow, with prominent red stamens borne in large terminal racemes. Flowers in spring. Deciduous.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Delonix Regia  
 COMMON NAME: Royal Poinciana, Flamboyant Tree,  
 Flame Tree  
 ORIGIN: Madagascar



DESCRIPTION: A deciduous, fast growing tree, fairly large with spreading umbrella-shaped crown. Trunk is knotty with a rough, dark red brown bark. Leaves are bright green, fern-like, large and bipinnate with oval shaped leaflets folding at night. Leaves fall before blooming resulting in a bare tree for several weeks in late winter or early spring. Flowers are extremely showy, bright red to orange, growing in big racemes. Flowers between summer and autumn. Fruits are long, flattened, woody, red-brown pods.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Dracaena Draco  
 COMMON NAME: Dragon Tree  
 ORIGIN: Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Madeira,  
 and locally in Western Morocco



DESCRIPTION: Dracaena draco is a monocot with a tree-like growth habit currently placed in the asparagus family. When young it has a single stem. At about 10–15 years of age the stem stops growing and produces a first flower spike with white, lily-like perfumed flowers, followed by coral berries. Soon a crown of terminal buds appears and the plant starts branching. Each branch grows for about 10–15 years and re-branches, so a mature plant has an umbrella-like habit. It grows slowly, requiring about ten years to reach 1.2 m in height but can grow much faster.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Erythrina Crista-Galli  
**COMMON NAME:** Cockspur Coral Tree  
**ORIGIN:** Argentina, Uruguay, Southern Brazil and Paraguay



**DESCRIPTION:** Is a small tree, the girth of its trunk measuring 50 cm. Normally it grows 5–8 m tall, although some individuals, such as in the Argentine provinces of Salta, Jujuy and Tucumán, can grow up to 10 m. The root is a taproot with nodules produced by nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The bacteria live in symbiosis with the tree, facilitating the tree's absorption of nitrogen in return for organic substances which the bacteria need. The tree's trunk is woody with irregular, spiny branches. These branches form a layer without definite form and die after flowering.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Erythrina Indica  
**COMMON NAME:** Coral Tree  
**ORIGIN:** India, Malaya

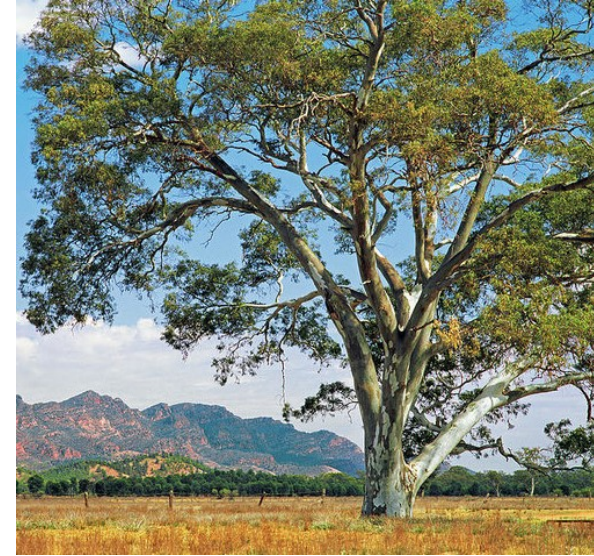


**DESCRIPTION:** A very fast growing deciduous tree, often with dense foliage. Branches and stems are armed with thorns that disappear as wood matures. Leaves are trifoliate, with pointed tails, green in color, with showy yellow veins. Flowers are bright yellow orange, firm and scentless, in long-stalked clusters at ends of branches. It is also known as Erythrina Indica Picta and Erythrina Variegata.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Eucalyptus Camaldulensis*  
 COMMON NAME: River Red Gum  
 ORIGIN: Australia and Tasmania



**DESCRIPTION:** A large tree with upright crown and spreading, weeping branches. The bark of the adult trunk is gray, peels off and is then replaced; that of young trees is reddish. The sap is resinous and extremely fragrant. Leaves are gray green, fragrant, pendent, linear lanceolate. Flowers are small, spherical, in pendulous umbels. Fruits are small woody capsules. Seeds are brown and numerous. It is also known as *Eucalyptus rostrate*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Eucalyptus Citriodora*  
 COMMON NAME: Lemon Scented Gum  
 ORIGIN: Australia



**DESCRIPTION:** A fast growing, tall and graceful tree with upright crown and spreading branches. Trunk is slender, usually straight, sometimes curved. The bark is smooth, powder white to pinkish. Branches are pendent with long sickle-shaped, golden green, lemon scented leaves. Flowers are white, not distinctive, in clusters. Fruits are small, woody capsules. Seeds are numerous, brown in color.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ficus Alii  
 COMMON NAME: Alii Fig or Banana-Leaf Fig  
 ORIGIN: India, Southeast Asia and China



DESCRIPTION: It is an evergreen often grown as a houseplant in temperate climates. The leaves are 8–13 cm and uniquely dimorphic; with narrow leaves on the lower, sterile branches and broader leaves on the higher branches.



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ficus Altissima  
 COMMON NAME: Council Tree, Lofty Fig  
 ORIGIN: India and Tropical Africa



DESCRIPTION: A large, fast growing tree. Leaves are large, thick, leathery, similar to Ficus benghalensis. It can be distinguished from the latter by its obtuse leaf bases and apiculate tips and its prominent white veins. Fruits are figs, orange when ripe.



**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Ficus Benjamina  
**COMMON NAME:** Weeping Fig, Fig, Java,  
 Weeping Chinese Banyan  
**ORIGIN:** India, Indonesia and Malaya



**DESCRIPTION:** A tall, slow growing tree of weeping habit with slender branches and thin trunk. The pendent leaves are leathery, glossy, deep green, ovate and rather narrow with a pointed tip. Monoecious with male and female flowers on the same tree. Fruit is a small, sessile fig, dark red when ripe.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Ficus Elastica  
**COMMON NAME:** Rubber Tree  
**ORIGIN:** India, Malaya



**DESCRIPTION:** A strong growing evergreen tree. It has broadly oval, leathery, thick, lustrous, deep green leaves. Young leaves are enclosed in a pink sheath which soon withers and drops. Flowers are small, inconspicuous. Its fruit is a fleshy pulp surrounding a single seed, orange to red in color. It yields latex rich milky sap.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Ficus Infectoria  
**COMMON NAME:** White Fig  
**ORIGIN:** India, Southeast Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** It is a medium-sized tree which grows to a height of 24–27 m in New Delhi and up to 32 m tall in wetter areas. It is a fig tree belonging to the group of trees known as strangler figs, which is because its seeds can germinate on other trees and grow to strangle and eventually kill the host tree.

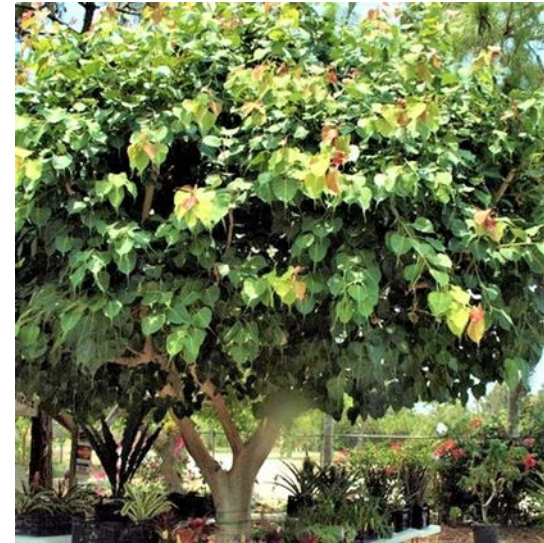
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Ficus Nitida  
**COMMON NAME:** Indian Laurel, Cuban Laurel, Green Island Fig, Chinese Banyan  
**ORIGIN:** Japan, China, Malaysia, Australia



**DESCRIPTION:** An evergreen tree with curtains of aerial roots. Bears narrowly to broadly elliptic to obovate, leathery, dark green leaves. Spherical purple figs, 1cm long, are produced in pairs on mature trees, ripening black. Hawaii has shiny grey-green and white-splashed leaves.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ficus Religiosa  
 COMMON NAME: Bo Tree, Peepul Tree  
 ORIGIN: East Indies, India



DESCRIPTION: A large, upright, graceful tree with rounded, spreading crown and aerial roots which start from the branches and grow down into the ground. The leaves are pendent and dark green, coppery, broadly ovate with a long pointed tip. Monoecious. Fruits are sessile figs, round and dark purple when ripe.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Hibiscus Tiliaceus  
 COMMON NAME: Tree Hibiscus, Sea hibiscus  
 ORIGIN: Tropical Asia, Polynesia



DESCRIPTION: A densely branched tree (or small shrub) with long branches which wince and interlock, becoming almost impenetrable. Leaves are large, cordate, heart shaped, green above, white and hairy beneath. Flowers in spring and summer. Flowers are large, cup-like, lasting only one day, lemon yellow in color changing to orange later in the day and red at night. Fruits are long pointed capsules.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Jacaranda Mimosifolia*  
 COMMON NAME: Jacaranda, Blue jacaranda, Black poui and The Fern Tree  
 ORIGIN: South America



DESCRIPTION: The tree grows to a height of up to 20 m (66 ft). Its bark is thin and grey-brown in color, smooth when the tree is young though it eventually becomes finely scaly. The twigs are slender and slightly zigzag; they are a light reddish-brown in colour. The flowers are long, and are grouped in panicles. They appear in spring and early summer, and last for up to two months. They are followed by woody seed pods which contain numerous flat, winged seeds.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lagerstroemia Speciosa*  
 COMMON NAME: Giant Crepe-Myrtle, Queen's Crepe-Myrtle  
 ORIGIN: Southern Asia



DESCRIPTION: A densely branched tree with long branches which wince and interlock, becoming almost impenetrable. Leaves are large, cordate, heart shaped, green above, white and hairy beneath. Flowers in spring and summer. Flowers are large, cup-like, lasting only one day, lemon yellow in color changing to orange later in the day and red at night. Fruits are long pointed capsules.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Mangifera Indica*  
 COMMON NAME: Mango  
 ORIGIN: Tropic Asia



DESCRIPTION: A large evergreen tree, dome shaped with dense foliage, typically heavy branched from a stout trunk. The leaves are spirally arranged on branches, linear-oblong, lanceolate – elliptical, pointed at both ends, the leaf blades mostly about 25-cm long and 8-cm wide, sometimes much larger, reddish and thinly flaccid when first formed and release an aromatic odor when crushed. The inflorescence occurs in panicles, tiny whitish-red or yellowish – green flowers. The fruit is a well-known large drupe, but shows a great variation in shape and size. It contains a thick yellow pulp, single seed and thick yellowish – red skin when ripe. The seed is solitary, ovoid or oblong, encased in a hard, compressed fibrous endocarp.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Melaleuca Leucadendra*  
 COMMON NAME: Weeping Paperbark, Long-Leaved Paperbark Or White Paperbark  
 ORIGIN: Northern Australia, Southeast Asia, New Guinea



DESCRIPTION: Is a large tree, usually less than, but sometimes more than 20 m (70 ft) tall. Its thick bark is papery, usually white but also pinkish or cream and it has weeping branches. Its leaves and young branches are covered with fine, short, white hairs when young but become glabrous as they mature. The leaves are arranged alternately, 75–270 mm (3–10 in) long, 6.5–40 mm (0.3–2 in) wide, flat, narrow egg-shaped or lance-shaped and tapering to a point. The leaves have 5 (sometimes as many as 9) longitudinal veins and are often curved or sickle-shaped.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Melia Azadirachta  
**COMMON NAME:** Chinaberry tree, Pride of India, Bead-tree, Cape lilac, Syringa berrytree, Persian lilac and Indian lilac  
**ORIGIN:** Indomalaya and Australasia



**DESCRIPTION:** The adult tree has a rounded crown. The leaves are long, alternate, long-petioled, two or three times compound (odd-pinnate); the leaflets are dark green above and lighter green below, with serrate margins. The flowers are small and fragrant, with five pale purple or lilac petals, growing in clusters. The fruit is a drupe, marble-sized, light yellow at maturity, hanging on the tree all winter, and gradually becoming wrinkled and almost white.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Millingtonia Hortensis  
**COMMON NAME:** Tree jasmine or Indian cork tree  
**ORIGIN:** South Asia, South East Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** The tree is evergreen and has an elongated pyramidal stem. The soft, yellowish-white wood is brittle and can break under strong gusts of wind. The leaf is imparipinnate and resembles that of the neem. The white flowers come as large panicles which emit a pleasant fragrance. The bell-shaped sepals of the flower have five small lobes. The flower has four stamens with parallel anthers unlike in most other plants of this family where the anthers are divergent. The corolla is a long tube with five lobes. The fruit is a smooth flat capsule and is partitioned into two. It contains broad-winged seeds.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Moringa Oleifera  
 COMMON NAME: Horseradish Tree  
 ORIGIN: India



DESCRIPTION: A small, fast growing evergreen tree with a short trunk of softwood covered with grayish corky bark. Leaves are large, tripinnate, bright green. Flowers are creamy, very sweet smelling, growing in panicles, appearing from autumn through summer. Fruits are large, pendent, pod-like capsule and green turning brown. The leaves and fruits are edible. It is also known as Moringa pterygosperma.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Olea Europaea  
 COMMON NAME: Common Olive  
 ORIGIN: Asia Minor, Mediterranean Region



DESCRIPTION: A large, round headed, vigorous but slow growing evergreen tree. It develops a large trunk with a smooth gray bark which becomes rough and gnarled with age. Leaves are narrow lanceolate, leathery, gray green above and silvery –gray on the underside. Flowers are tiny, yellow-white, fragrant, borne in short racemes and produced in spring. The fruit is the familiar olive, a fleshy, oily drupe.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Parkinsonia aculeata*  
 COMMON NAME: Jerusalem Thorn, Mexican Palo Verde  
 ORIGIN: Texas, Southwest USA



**DESCRIPTION:** A small, upright, fast growing tree with a weeping habit. Sometimes multiple stemmed, with a smooth green bark which turns rough and gray-green as it matures, spiny twigs, sparse foliage, narrow leaves, bipinnate very tiny leaflets. Flowers are yellow, numerous, growing in long clusters, appearing in spring until early summer. Fruits are linear pods hanging in clusters. Also known as *Cercidium aculeata*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Pithecellobium dulce*  
 COMMON NAME: Madras Thorn  
 ORIGIN: Tropical America



**DESCRIPTION:** A fast growing, tall tree with prickly thorns on its trunk, branches and stems. Bark is grayish brown, turning lighter with age. Leaves are small, bipinnate with only two pinnate and a pair of spines at the base of the petiole. Flowers are creamy, slightly fragrant, grouped in globose heads. The fruit is a pod, twisted and coiled, edible.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Peltophorum Pterocarpum*  
 COMMON NAME: Copper pod, Yellow-flamboyant,  
 Yellow Flametree, Yellow Poinciana  
 or Yellow-Flame  
 ORIGIN: Southern Asia



DESCRIPTION: It is a deciduous tree, with a trunk diameter of up to 1 m. The leaves are bipinnate, 30–60 cm long, with 16–20 pinnae, each pinna with 20–40 oval leaflets 8–25 mm long and 4–10 mm broad. The flowers are yellow, 2.5–4 cm diameter, produced in large compound raceme up to 20 cm long. The fruit is a pod 5–10 cm long and 2.5 cm broad, red at first, ripening black, and containing one to four seeds.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Phytolacca Dioica*  
 COMMON NAME: Ombu  
 ORIGIN: Pampa of South America



DESCRIPTION: It has an umbrella-like canopy that spreads to a diameter of 12 to 15 meters and can attain a height of 12 to 18 meters. Because it is derived from herbaceous ancestors, its trunk consists of anomalous secondary thickening rather than true wood. As a result, the ombú grows fast but its wood is soft and spongy enough to be cut with a knife. Sap is poisonous, the ombú is not grazed by cattle and is immune to locusts and other pests. For similar reasons, the leaves are sometimes used as a laxative or purgative.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Prosopis Cineraria*  
 COMMON NAME: Ghaf Tree  
 ORIGIN: Western Asia and Indian Sub Continent



DESCRIPTION: A small tree, ranging in height from 3–5 m (9.8–16.4 ft). Leaves are bipinnate, with seven to fourteen leaflets on each of one to three pinnae. Branches are thorned along the internodes. Flowers are small and creamy-yellow, and followed by seeds in pods. The tree is found in extremely arid conditions, with rainfall as low as 15 cm (5.9 in) annually; but is indicative of the presence of a deep water table. As with some other *Prosopis* spp., *P. cineraria* has demonstrated a tolerance of highly alkaline and saline environment

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ravenala Madagascariensis*  
 COMMON NAME: Traveler’s Tree  
 ORIGIN: Madagascar



DESCRIPTION: A banana- like tree with huge leaves held in two ranks to give a fan – like effect atop a stout , palm-like trunk. Evergreen leaves are medium green in color, with a pale midrib. The leaves open like fans. They are borne on long sheathing stalks, closely overlapping, and forming a cup shaped leaf base that holds healthy drinking water for thirsty travellers. Flowers are small, white, growing in spikes with axillary bracts. Fruits are 3 celled woody capsules with many indigo leaves.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ricinus Communis  
 COMMON NAME: Castor Oil Plant, Castor Bean, Palma Christi  
 ORIGIN: Tropical Africa and Asia



DESCRIPTION: A herbaceous plant that grows to striking gigantic size in the Tropics. It has a stout hollow stem. Leaves are large peltate, palmately lobed. Flowers are small, greenish white, with metallic luster, unimpressive, appearing in clusters on long stalks. They are followed by attractive prickly husks covered by brown spines and containing seeds. The castor oil extracted from the seeds has medicinal properties and is also used in the paint and dye industry.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Schinus Molle  
 COMMON NAME: California Pepper Tree  
 ORIGIN: Peru



DESCRIPTION: A fast growing, spreading tree. The trunk is knotted with a rough light-brown bark. Branches are pliable with a pendulous habit. Leaves are long and slender, bright green, divided into many narrow leaflets. Dioecious tree with tiny yellow-white flowers in summer followed by rose-red berries in pendent clusters that persist from fall through winter. The whole plant is rich in volatile essential oils that smells very much like the true pepper.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Sesbania Grandiflora  
 COMMON NAME: Parrot Tree  
 ORIGIN: India, Pacific Australia



DESCRIPTION: A fast growing, soft wooded, short lived evergreen tree with yellow-green to grayish bark. Leaves are large, pinnate, with oblong, glaucous pale green leaflets. Flowers are large, papilionate, growing in sparse racemens, bright pink to white or dark red, edible amd used in salads. Continously flowering. Fruits are long, curved pods.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Spathodea Campanulata  
 COMMON NAME: African Tulip Tree  
 ORIGIN: Africa



DESCRIPTION: The flower bud is ampule-shaped and contains water. These buds are often used by children who play with its ability to squirt the water. The sap sometimes stains yellow on fingers and clothes. The open flowers are cup-shaped and hold rain and dew, making them attractive to many species of birds

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Tabebuia Argentina*  
 COMMON NAME: Trumpet Tree  
 ORIGIN: South America



**DESCRIPTION:** It is a small dry season-deciduous tree growing to 8 m tall. The leaves are palmately compound, with five or seven leaflets, each leaflet 6–18 cm long, green with silvery scales both above and below. The flowers are bright yellow, up to 6.5 cm diameter, produced several together in a loose panicle. The fruit is a slender 10 cm long capsule.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Tabebuia Heterophylla*  
 COMMON NAME: Pink Trumpet Tree  
 ORIGIN: Caribbean islands of South America



**DESCRIPTION:** *Tabebuia heterophylla* is a fast-growing, semideciduous tree with a fairly sparse, spreading canopy; it can grow up to 18 metres tall. The straight, cylindrical bole can be 45cm in diameter. A valuable timber tree, commonly harvested from the wild for local use and export. It is sometimes grown in plantations for timber production and reforestation. A very ornamental tree, valued for its floral display, it is often grown in gardens and parks

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Tamarindus Indica  
**COMMON NAME:** Tamarind  
**ORIGIN:** South Asia, Africa



**DESCRIPTION:** A large, slow growing tree with a round, spreading crown, a stout, often twisted trunk and red-brown bark. Leaves are alternate, pinnate with short-stalked, oblong, dark green leaflets. Flowers grow in big racemed and have five unequal petals: 3 large and pale and yellow with pink/red veins, 2 reduced in size. The fruit is long, curved, constricted between the seeds and filled with a sweet, slightly acid pulp.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Terminalia Catappa  
**COMMON NAME:** Indian Almond, Olive Bark tree  
**ORIGIN:** Southeast Asia and the Pacific



**DESCRIPTION:** A large deciduous tree with spreading branches arranged in horizontal whorls around the central trunk. Leaves are large, elliptical, glabrous and shiny green. They grow at the end of the young twigs and tend to turn red as they mature. Shreds leaves twice a year. Flowers are inconspicuous white, growing in spikes. Fruits are glabrous, ellipsoid, drupes, leathery, dark green to brown in color with an oily nut inside.

Plants		
3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Terminalia Mantaly  
 COMMON NAME: Madagascar Almond Tree  
 ORIGIN: Madagascar



DESCRIPTION: The tree grows straight up and forms distinct canopies or layers of leaves that look like umbrellas. In each layer, the branches form almost parallel to the ground and branches in almost harmonic vein like patterns and ends up with small clusters of green leaves that are 4-9 in a cluster. The variegated (or tri-color) variety has beautiful green white leaves. These clusters of leaves spread out evenly to form the canopy. Due to the small green leaves, the Madagascar Almond is also suitable for Bonsai.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ziziphus Jujuba  
 COMMON NAME: Chinese Jujube, Chinese Date  
 ORIGIN: Eastern Europe and China



DESCRIPTION: A spiny, somewhat pendulous tree with an erect trunk and rough gray bark. Leaves are glossy, bright green with pale underside, oval, with three prominent white veins radiating from their base. Flowers are small, greenish yellow, arranged in clusters, appearing in spring followed by fleshy, reddish brown, berry-like edible nuts.

**Plants**

3 Gal.	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
5 Gal.	Standard	
15 Gal.	Specimen I	
30 Gal.	Specimen II	

# SHRUBS



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Acalypha Wilkesiana*  
 COMMON NAME: Fire Dragon, Copper Leaf  
 ORIGIN: Ceylon, Hawaii, Polynesia



**DESCRIPTION:** A handsome tropical bush with woody stems covered towards the ends with curiously twisted foliage that is more colorful than the flowers. Leaves are large, ovate lanceolate, toothed or crenate, variegated, dark to pale green, sometimes coppery red, with mottled blotches of red, carmine pink, copper and bronzy green. Flowers are monosexual, inconspicuous in long axillary spikes. Fruits are small capsules.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Adenium Obesum*  
 COMMON NAME: Desert Rose, Desert Azalea  
 ORIGIN: Arabia, East Africa



**DESCRIPTION:** A small, slow growing, deciduous tree with an open canopy of coarse spreading branches. Trunk is thick, fleshy, with a swollen base. The bark is smooth, silver-gray. The wood is light and spongy. The milky sap is poisonous. Leaves are ovate oblong, thick and leathery, bright glossy green. Flowers are pale pink to a rich rose red appearing at the end of the branches.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Atriplex Halimus*  
 COMMON NAME: Shrubby Orache  
 ORIGIN: Mediterranean and Middle East



DESCRIPTION: A slow growing, erect and densely branched, silvery white shrub. Leaves are small, ovate to triangular obovate, leathery and persistent. Flowers are small, monosexual, white or greenish, in axillary spokes. Fruits are one-seeded nuts.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Atriplex Lentiformis*  
 COMMON NAME: Orchid tree, Camel's foot tree, Butterfly Tree  
 ORIGIN: East Asia



DESCRIPTION: Is a tropical, evergreen small tree or shrub up to 4-10 m tall and 2m across. It has an erect and slender stem, crooked branches, green leaves, and large, purple and orchid like flowers.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Bambusa Glaucescens  
 COMMON NAME: Fernleaf Bamboo  
 ORIGIN: Vietnam



DESCRIPTION: A clump-forming bamboo with green hollow stems bearing graceful twigs. Leaves borne on twigs are very small, fern-like, glabrous and deep green.



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Bougainvillea Spectabilis  
 COMMON NAME: Great Bougainvillea  
 ORIGIN: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Argentina



DESCRIPTION: Bougainvillea spectabilis grows as a woody vine or shrub, reaching 4.6 to 12.2 m with heart-shaped leaves and thorny, pubescent stems. The flowers are generally small, white, and inconspicuous, highlighted by several brightly colored modified leaves called bracts. The bracts can vary in color, ranging from white, red, mauve, purple-red, or orange. Its fruit is a small, inconspicuous, dry, elongated achene.



**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Caesalpinia Gilliesii*  
 COMMON NAME: Giles Poinciana, Yellow Bird of Paradise Bush  
 ORIGIN: Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico



DESCRIPTION: A large shrub with erect and spreading branches. Leaves are handsome, feathery, bright green with purgative properties. Flowers are showy, predominantly yellow with long scarlet stamens and style, in conical, terminal racemes appearing in spring to summer. The flower shoots are covered with short, red, glandular, sticky hairs. Fruits are flat pods. It is known as Poinciana gilliesii.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Caesalpinia Pulcherrima*  
 COMMON NAME: Red Bird of Paradise, Peacock Flower, Pride of Barbados  
 ORIGIN: West Indies



DESCRIPTION: A large, prickly and glabrous shrub. Leaves are bright green, feathery, bipinnate. Flowers are showy, bright orange, grouped in erect, terminal racemes and appearing throughout the year if trimmed regularly. Fruits are pods, linear oblong, flat and compressed, leathery dark brown when ripe. The variety "Flava" has rich yellow flowers wrinkled at the upper part.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Canna Indica*  
 COMMON NAME: Canna Lily, Indian Shot  
 ORIGIN: South America, Central America, West Indies, Mexico, and the Southeastern United States



DESCRIPTION: The plants are large tropical and subtropical perennial herbs with a rhizomatous rootstock. The broad, flat, alternate leaves that are such a feature of this plant, grow out of a stem in a long, narrow roll and then unfurl. The leaves are typically solid green, but some cultivars have glaucous, brownish, maroon, or even variegated leaves. The flowers are composed of three sepals and three petals that are seldom noticed by people, they are small and hidden under extravagant stamens. A specialized staminode, the stamen, bears pollen from a half-anther. A somewhat narrower 'petal' is the pistil which is connected down to a three-chambered ovary. The flowers are typically red, orange, or yellow or any combination of those colours, and are aggregated in inflorescences that are spikes or panicles (thyrses). **Canna Indica Purpurea** is a variety with large rhizomes, distinguishing feature of this plant is its deep purple-brown foliage.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Carissa Grandiflora*  
 COMMON NAME: Natal plum  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: A dense, compact, slow growing, spiny shrub of loose habit. Leaves are leathery, shiny dark green and acute ovate with rounded base. Flowers are few, showy, white and fragrant appearing throughout the year. Fruits are globose or elliptic, fleshy berry, red or dark purple in color. It is also known as *Carissa macrocarpa*.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cestrum Nocturnum*  
 COMMON NAME: Night Blooming Jessamine, Lady of the Night  
 ORIGIN: West Indies



DESCRIPTION: A slender, fast growing, evergreen shrub. Leaves are thin, leathery, pale green, ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are funnel shaped with 5 pointed lobes, greenish or creamy white, in clusters, powerfully fragrant at night.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Clerodendrum Inerme*  
 COMMON NAME: Wild Jasmine, Sorcerers Bush, Seaside clerodendrum, Clerodendron  
 ORIGIN: India, Malaysia



DESCRIPTION: A hardy, straggling shrub, it reaches a height of 9-12 ft. with closely arranged, almost round, shiny, deep green leaves. The plant is always in flower. The flowers are white and very fragrant, with spreading five corolla lobes, 1 inch long white tubes and long purple stamens.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Dodonaea Viscosa  
 COMMON NAME: Hop bush, Clammy Hopseed bush  
 ORIGIN: Southwestern US and Northern Mexico



DESCRIPTION: A large shrub (or small tree) of medium growth rate with many upright branches. Leaves are small, narrow, willow-like, shiny green. Flowers are insignificant, greenish-yellow in short terminal or axillary racemes. Fruits are membranous creamy to pinkish winged capsules. The most popular variety is Dodonaea viscosa 'purpurea' (purple hopbush) from New Zealand. It has rich bronze-purple leaves that turn green if planted in the shade. Flowers are small, purple, in short clusters. Blooms in spring and summer.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Duranta Repens  
 COMMON NAME: Sky Flower, Golden Dew Drop, Pigeon Berry  
 ORIGIN: Tropical America



DESCRIPTION: A dense, fast growing, spreading shrub. Branches are numerous, drooping and vine-like. Leaves are bright green, small, ovate-elliptic or obovate. Flowers are tubular, violet-blue, in terminal racemes appearing in the spring and early summer. Fruits are golden yellow, rounded poisonous berries in clusters. Also known as *D. erecta*.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Gardenia Jasminoides  
 COMMON NAME: Gardenia, Cape Jasmine  
 ORIGIN: China



DESCRIPTION: An evergreen shrub grown for its flowers and foliage. Leaves are glossy, bright green, oval or lanceolate. Flowers are double white, very fragrant, appearing from summer to winter. Several cultivars of this variety exist. It is also known as **Gardenia grandiflora**.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis  
 COMMON NAME: Chinese Hibiscus, China Rose, Shoe Flower  
 ORIGIN: China



DESCRIPTION: A very attractive, shapely shrub with erect and spreading branches. Leaves are oval and pointed, coarsely serrated, deep green. Flowers are large and long-stalked with a prominent central spike of stamens and pistils, yellow, orange, pink, red, purple or white, either single or double, short-lived, appearing throughout the year. Fruits are 5-celled capsules rarely produced in the Arab gulf. It is known as **Hibiscus sinensis or Hibiscus Chinensis**.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ixora Chinensis*  
 COMMON NAME: Flame of the Woods  
 ORIGIN: South China, Malaya



DESCRIPTION: A fairly small, erect shrub. Leaves are leathery, firm, green, oblong. Flowers are waxy, tubular with spreading lobes, scarlet or reddish orange in dense clusters. Blooms almost continuously. Varieties with white, red, pink or yellow also exist. Fruits are small berries.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ixora Coccinea*  
 COMMON NAME: Jungle geranium, Flame of the woods or Jungle flame  
 ORIGIN: East Indies



DESCRIPTION: An erect, densely branched, slow growing shrub with a compact round crown. Leaves are elliptical, dark green. Flowers are small, tubular, bright red, in showy umbels. Fruits are small, hard berries.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Jatropha Multifida*  
 COMMON NAME: Coralbush  
 ORIGIN: Mexico, Brazil, West Indies



**DESCRIPTION:** Coral plant is a fast growing evergreen shrub or small tree with a single trunk, a loose, spreading crown and a typical height in cultivation of 6-10'. The distinctive 7 to 15 lobed, finely divided leaves grow up to 12" wide and are reminiscent of *Cannabis sativa* leaves. They are dark green above and lighter beneath. The flowers are reminiscent of Precious coral or red coral and borne in flat-topped clusters on long stalks held above the foliage. Coral plant blooms on and off all year long, especially during hot weather.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Jatropha Pandurifolia*  
 COMMON NAME: Peregrina, Spicy *Jatropha*  
 ORIGIN: Cuba



**DESCRIPTION:** A shrub with small flowers surrounded by bright red bracts. Evergreen shrubs, with lactescence. Leaves simple, alternative, oblanceolate, often fascicled on the terminal of stems. Its Cherry-Blossom-like flowers are very small, but the flowering period is very long and almost in all the year.

**Plants**

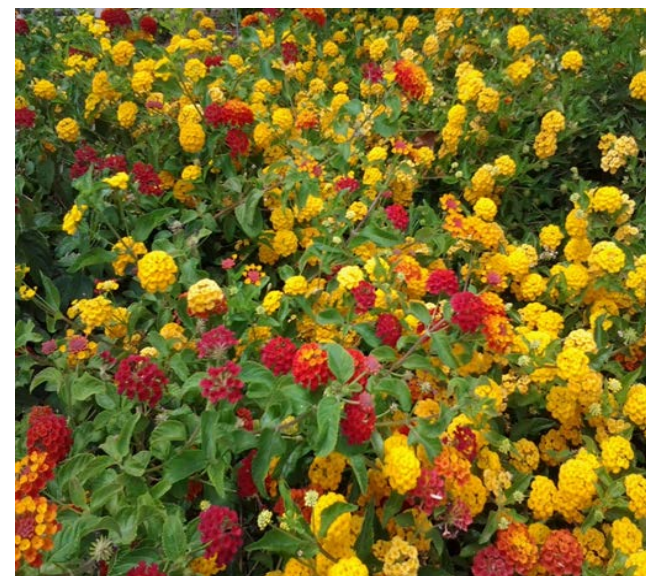
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Lagerstroemia Indica  
 COMMON NAME: Crape Myrtle  
 ORIGIN: China



DESCRIPTION: A large, slow growing shrub with erect arching branches. Leaves are opposite or in whorls, wide, elliptical, shiny, dark green. Flowers in showy terminal panicles are crinkled, crepe-like, pink to deep red or white, appearing in hot weather from spring and early summer to autumn. Fruits are round, 6-celled capsules.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Lantana Camara  
 COMMON NAME: Lantana  
 ORIGIN: West Indies and Tropical America



DESCRIPTION: A small hairy shrub with spiny branches. Leaves are ovate, dark green, rough textured with a pungent smell. Flowers are small, numerous, grouped in showy heads, varying in color, opening pink, white, yellow and becoming red, blue or orange. Flowers throughout the year. Fruits are fleshy drupes, black purple when ripe, each containing a single seed. The plant is poisonous, especially the green, unripe fruits, many hybrids and cultivars of this plant exist.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lantana Montevidensis*  
 COMMON NAME: Creeping Lantana, Trailing Lantana  
 ORIGIN: Uruguay



DESCRIPTION: A low and spreading shrub with dense growth habit, reaching 12-18 in. high and 5-10ft across. Foliage consists of dark green leaves, 1-2in. long with toothed margins; showy flower heads of purple and white occur from summer through fall and intermittently year around.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lavandula Dentata*  
 COMMON NAME: French Lavender  
 ORIGIN: Mediterranean region



DESCRIPTION: A highly ornamental, low growing, erect, fragrant shrub. Leaves are narrow, entire or divided, fern-like with square toothed edges, often gray-green. Flowers are small, tubular, growing in short spike-like clusters, lavender blue and fragrant. It blooms almost continuously. It is grown for its aromatic foliage and flowers.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Lawsonia Inermis  
 COMMON NAME: Mignonette Tree  
 ORIGIN: North Africa, Asia



DESCRIPTION: A large spreading shrub with slender and thorny branches. Leaves are small, grayish-green, elliptic and stiff. Flowers are small, highly scented, pink or white, appearing in autumn and spring. Fruits are small globose capsules, green to red. The leaves and young branches are ground to make henna powder.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Murraya Paniculata  
 COMMON NAME: Jasmine Orange, Chinese Box  
 ORIGIN: Southeast Asia. China



DESCRIPTION: Orange Jessamine is a small, tropical, evergreen tree or shrub growing up to 7 m tall. The plant flowers throughout the year. Its leaves are glabrous and glossy, occurring in 3-7 oddly pinnate leaflets which are elliptic to cuneate-obovate to rhombic. Flowers are terminal, corymbose, few-flowered, dense and fragrant. Petals are 12–18 mm long, recurved and white (or fading cream). The fruit of Murraya paniculata is fleshy, oblong-ovoid, colored red to orange, and grows up to 1 inch in length. In Puerto Rico, Orange Jessamine is therefore sometimes also referred to as "Café de la India".

**Plants**

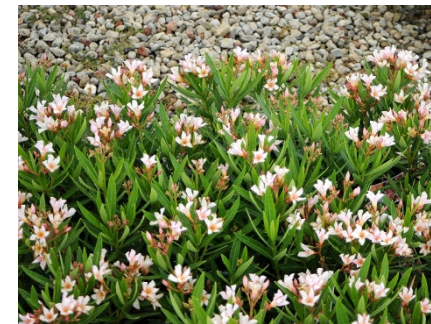
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Myrtus Communis  
 COMMON NAME: Myrtle  
 ORIGIN: Mediterranean region



DESCRIPTION: The plant is an evergreen shrub or small tree, growing to 5 metres (16 ft) tall. The leaf is entire, 3–5 cm long, with a fragrant essential oil. The star-like flower has five petals and sepals, and numerous stamens. Petals usually are white. The flower is pollinated by insects. The fruit is a round berry containing several seeds, most commonly blue-black in colour. A variety with yellow-amber berries is also present. The seeds are dispersed by birds that eat the berries.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Nerium Oleander  
 COMMON NAME: Oleander, Rosebay  
 ORIGIN: Europe, Asia



DESCRIPTION: An upright, rounded evergreen sub-tropical to tropical shrub that is valued for its abundant, fragrant, summer to fall flowers. Purple, pink or white five-petaled funnel-shaped flowers in clusters (terminal cymes). Narrow, willow-like, linear-lanceolate, glossy dark green leaves (to 5" long) have distinctive midribs. All parts of this plant are poisonous if ingested. Plant saps can cause allergic skin reactions in some people. Smoke from burning plant material can also be quite toxic. May be trained as a standard. Sometimes also commonly called rosebay. The dwarf variety **Nerium oleander dwarf** is a bushy, evergreen shrub that grows thickly and quickly in almost any conditions to about 1.5m in height, It has long, slim leaves (similar to the Olive tree) and bright, star-shaped, open flowers in an assortment of colours.



Plants		
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ocimum Basilicum*  
 COMMON NAME: Great basil or Saint-Joseph's-wort, Sweet Basil, Common Basil, Thai Basil, Tropical Basil  
 ORIGIN: Central Africa, Southeast Asia



DESCRIPTION: Is an annual, or sometimes perennial, herb used for its leaves. Depending on the variety, plants can reach between 30 cm and 150 cm. Its leaves are richly green and ovate, but otherwise come in a wide variety of sizes and shapes depending on cultivar. Leaf sizes range from 3 cm to 11 cm long, and between 1 cm and 6 cm wide. Basil grows a thick, central taproot. Its flowers are small and white, and grow from a central inflorescence that emerges from the central stem atop the plant.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Plumbago Capensis*  
 COMMON NAME: Cape Plumbago, Leadwort  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: A vine-like shrub with slender branches. Leaves are small, oblong, light to medium green. Flowers are pale blue, arranged in terminal clusters. Blooms throughout the year. Fruits are capsules that split into five parts. It is also known as *Plumbago auriculata*.

Plants		
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Plumeria Obtusa  
 COMMON NAME: Singapore graveyard flower  
 ORIGIN: Carribean



DESCRIPTION: Plumeria obtusa is a small shrub or tree up to 6m tall with widely spaced thick succulent branches. The leaves are found in clusters near the tips of the branches. They are large, dark green, glossy, with obtuse tips. The flowers are fragrant, 5-petaled, and white with a small yellow center, borne in clusters at the ends of the branches on a long thick stalk.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Plumeria Rubra  
 COMMON NAME: Red Frangipani  
 ORIGIN: Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela



DESCRIPTION: The flowers are clustered at the branch tips. The individual flowers are tubular, and have 5 broadly to narrowly oval lobes with yellow at their base. The flower stalks, flower buds, and the outside of the petals are reddish or tinged with red. The flowers emerge before the leaves in the springtime. The flowers are sometimes followed by dry, brown, cylindrical, long seed follicles containing winged seeds. The leaves are matte green, leathery, and narrowly elliptic in shape with a distinctive pointed tip. The leaves are spirally arranged and clustered at the tips of the thick, fleshy, knobbly, brown branches. The plants have an open, branching form.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Tecoma Smithii  
**COMMON NAME:** Orange Bells  
**ORIGIN:** America, Guatemala, Argentina



**DESCRIPTION:** Shrub with several slim trunks. Pinnate leaves, to 15cm long, each have 5-9 oblong-ovate to lance-shaped, toothed, green leaflets. Funnel-shaped, bright yellow flowers, 3-4cm long, are produced in terminal racemes or panicles, to 10-12cm long, from late winter to summer.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Tecoma Stans  
**COMMON NAME:** Yellow elder, Yellow Bell, Ginger-Thomas, Yellow trumpet Flower  
**ORIGIN:** West Indies and Central America



**DESCRIPTION:** An upright, fast growing, branching shrub (or small tree). Leaves are pinnate with smooth, lanceolate leaflets, light green with serrate margins. Flowers are bright yellow, bell shaped, produced in whorled terminal racemes appearing on and off throughout the year but mostly in the cooler months. Fruits are narrow, flattened capsules containing numerous seeds.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Thevetia Peruviana*  
 COMMON NAME: Yellow Oleander  
 ORIGIN: Tropical America



DESCRIPTION: An evergreen, erect, graceful shrub (or small tree) with dense, spreading branches and a rounded crown. Leaves are shiny, deep green, glossy, narrow with edges rolled under. Flowers are fragrant, yellow to apricot, funnel shaped, in clusters at branch ends, appearing throughout the year. Fruits are pendent drupes, green at first becoming black later. It is also known as *Thevetia neriifolia*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Vitex Agnus Cactus*  
 COMMON NAME: Chasteberry, Abraham's balm, lilac chastetree, or monk's pepper  
 ORIGIN: Mediterranean Region



DESCRIPTION: Commonly called chaste tree, is typically grown in warm winter climates as a vase-shaped, deciduous shrub or trained as a single trunk tree. Features aromatic, compound, palmate, grayish-green leaves with 5-7 lance-shaped leaflets and tiny, fragrant, lavender to pale violet flowers appearing in loose panicles in mid to late summer. Flowers are quite attractive to butterflies.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Vitex Negundo (green)  
**COMMON NAME:** Chinese chaste tree, five-leaved chaste tree, or horseshoe vitex  
**ORIGIN:** East & South Africa, Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** Vitex negundo, commonly known as the Chinese chaste tree, five-leaved chaste tree, or horseshoe vitex, is a large aromatic shrub with quadrangular, densely whitish, tomentose branchlets. Vitex negundo is an erect shrub or small tree growing from 2 to 8 m (6.6 to 26.2 ft) in height. The bark is reddish brown.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Vitex Trifolia Purpurea  
**COMMON NAME:** Simpleleaf chastetree  
**ORIGIN:** Africa, Polynesia



**DESCRIPTION:** Vitex trifolia is a large coastal shrub or small tree, less than 5 m in height with the stems covered by soft hairs (tomentose). The leaves are oppositely arranged along the stems and are usually compound, composed of 3 linear leaflets. The upper surface of the leaves is green and the lower surface grayish green. The flowers are born in panicles or clusters. Individual flowers have purple to violet two-lipped corollas. The stamen is in two pairs and the ovary is superior, or develops above the corolla. The fleshy fruits contain 4 small black seeds.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

# GROUND COVERS



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Agapanthus Africanus  
 COMMON NAME: African Lily, Lily of The Nile  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: A perennial plant with short, thick, creeping rootstock, fleshy tubers and a compact growth habit. Leaves are long, arching, strap-like, rich green, forming a thick clump. Flowers are blue or white, tubular, carried on large round heads. Blooms all summer to autumn.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Alternanthera (red/green)  
 COMMON NAME: Joyweed, Copper Leaf  
 ORIGIN: Brazil



DESCRIPTION: A dwarf, compact, herbaceous perennial. Leaves are broad, opposite, elliptic or obovate in shape, crisped and corrugated, dark green or red with purplish carmine veining edged pink and white. Flowers are small and insignificant. Small nut fruits are enclosed within the persistent perianth.



**Plants**

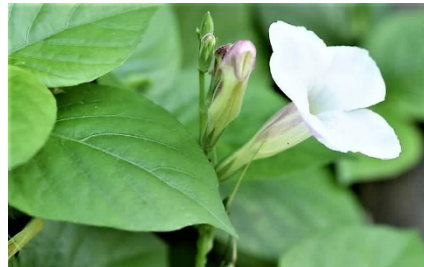
Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Aptenia Cordifolia*  
 COMMON NAME: Heartleaf Iceplant, Baby sun rose  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: This is a mat-forming perennial herb growing in flat clumps on the ground from a woody base. Stems reach up to about 60 cm long. Bright pink to purplish flowers appear in the leaf axils and are open during the day. The stems are green and stalk-round. The fleshy, small leaves are opposite, ovate to cordate, about 2.5 cm long and covered with fine papillae. These colored whorls are not petals, but non-functional stamens. The fruit is a capsule of little more than one centimeter in length with millimeter brown tuberosse seeds. There is a variegated form.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Asystasia Gangetica*  
 COMMON NAME: Chinese violet, Coromandel or creeping foxglove  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: This is an attractive, fast-growing, spreading, herbaceous groundcover. The stems root easily at the nodes. Leaves are simple and dark green. It produces a cream-coloured flower with tessellated purple markings on the palate in spring and summer. Flowers are produced over a long period and are followed by capsules with brown seeds.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Calendula Officinalis*  
 COMMON NAME: Calendula, Pot Marigold, Scotch Marigold  
 ORIGIN: Mediterranean Region



DESCRIPTION: A popular annual herb. Leaves are oblong to oval, thick, fleshy and pungent, slightly rough to the touch. Flowers are in large daisy-like heads with orange, apricot or yellow florets. Double varieties are the most common.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Carissa Green Carpet*  
 COMMON NAME: Natal Plum green carpet  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: Carissa "Green Carpet" is a low growing, dense, dark green, thorny shrub, that works perfect as a groundcover. It is handy for beds next to pavements, and they look good all year round, without needing much maintenance. The star-shaped, snow-white flowers have a lovely scent, especially in the evening. They are followed by bright red, oval fruit that tastes delicious, is rich in Vitamin C, and makes a tasty jam. Carissa macrocarpa grows rapidly, yet neatly, and pruning is seldom needed, except if used as a hedge.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Catharanthus Roseus  
 COMMON NAME: Madagascar Periwinkle  
 ORIGIN: Java, Brazil



DESCRIPTION: An erect bushy, fleshy perennial. Leaves are entire, oblong, glossy and deep green with white center vein. Flowers are showy, large, flat, star shaped, rose pink or white with red center. Blooms throughout the year. Fruits are inconspicuous pods, which are not common. The plant is poisonous. It is also known as Vinca Rosea.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Gazania Pavonia  
 COMMON NAME: Treasure Flower  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: Has deep orange flowers with white and brown peacock design at the base of each floret forming a ring around the center.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Gazania Rigens  
 COMMON NAME: Gold nuggets  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: Is a beautiful hybrid, clump-forming, with small, narrow pointed, dark green foliage and short stalked, large, showy daisy-like flowers in rich yellow with black at base of each ray.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Gazania Uniflora  
 COMMON NAME: Trailing Gazania  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: Is a mat-forming perennial, grown as an annual, with clear, silvery-gray foliage arranged in rosette and yellow or orange-yellow flowers sometimes with central white spots.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Hymenocallis Narcissiflora  
**COMMON NAME:** Peruvian Daffodil, Chalice-Crowned, Sea Daffodil, Spider Lily  
**ORIGIN:** Andes of Peru



**DESCRIPTION:** A bulbous plant with an upright habit. Leaves are arching, strap shaped. Flowers are fragrant, white, with long reflexed petals and a daffodil-like trumpet at the petal center. It is also known as Hymenocallis calathina.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Mirabilis Jalapa  
**COMMON NAME:** Four O'clock plant, Marvel of Peru, Beauty of the night  
**ORIGIN:** Peru



**DESCRIPTION:** A deep rooted, bushy, tuberous perennial herb. Leaves are opposite, entire, smooth, heart shaped, deep green. Flowers are fragrant, large, tubular, opening in late afternoon only and remain open all day on cloudy days. Colors vary from red to yellow and white with variations of shades.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Petunia Hybrida  
**COMMON NAME:** Petunia  
**ORIGIN:** South America



**DESCRIPTION:** A fast growing, untidy, sprawling and straggly winter annual. Leaves are small, thick, broad and slightly sticky to the touch, pale green. Flowers are single and funnel shaped or double, in many colors from soft pink to deepest red, light blue to deepest purple, cream, yellow and white. Petals may be with simple, wavy or fringed edges. Flowers continuously.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Rhoeo Discolor  
**COMMON NAME:** Moses-in-the-Cradle  
**ORIGIN:** Central America, Mexico, Florida



**DESCRIPTION:** A slow growing, upright, herbaceous perennial with a short, thick succulent stem. Leaves grow in rosette; they are broad, sword shaped, rather erect, rich green above and red purple beneath or occasionally green on both sides. Flowers are interesting rather than beautiful, small, white 3 petalled crowded into boat shaped bracts bome down among leaves. Fruits are 3 seeded capsules. It is also known as Rhoeo spathacea.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ruellia Brittonia*  
 COMMON NAME: Mexican Petunia  
 ORIGIN: Mexico



DESCRIPTION: The Mexican petunia is a low mounding perennial with long dark evergreen leaves and purple-blue flowers that cover the plant from spring into summer. This species grows 12-15 in. high and to 24 in. wide with a compact habit. These plants are valued for their attractive foliage and large purple petunia-like flowers.



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ruellia Ciliosa*  
 COMMON NAME: Wild Petunia  
 ORIGIN: Brazil



DESCRIPTION: A very hardy and profusely flowering ground cover with dark green lanceolate grassy looking leaves, which nestle amongst them cluster of violet/pink flowers. The flowers are borne in abundance throughout the year except during the winter month during which time it is a good idea to prune the plant neatly so that it come out evenly during the summers.



Plants		
Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ruellia Peninsularis*  
 COMMON NAME: Baja Ruellia, Desert Petunia  
 ORIGIN: Mexico



DESCRIPTION: This southern California native shrub produces a dense mass of small, glossy leaves and purple, petunia-like flowers in late spring and early summer. Sporadic flowering can occur throughout the season. It grows up to 4 feet tall and 6 feet wide.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ruellia Tuberosa*  
 COMMON NAME: Ruellia  
 ORIGIN: Central and South America



DESCRIPTION: A fast growing, dense, herbaceous perennial that spreads by means of rhizomes. Stems are erect, highly branching with swollen nodes. Leaves are opposite, narrow, lanceolate, dark green, sometimes purplish. Flowers are attractive, bell shaped, purple blue. The fruit is a brown, pointed capsule. Flowers throughout the year.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Setcreasea Purpurea*  
 COMMON NAME: Purple Heart  
 ORIGIN: Mexico



DESCRIPTION: A slow growing herbaceous perennial with thick succulent stems, first erect, later trailing. Leaves are deep purple, rather narrowly oval, pointed and pubescent. Flowers are numerous though inconspicuous, pale pink or purple, appearing throughout the year. Fruits are tiny capsules. It is also known as *Setcreasea pallida*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Wedelia Trilobata*  
 COMMON NAME: Creeping Daisy  
 ORIGIN: Tropical America



DESCRIPTION: A low herbaceous trailing plant that roots whatever stems touch damp earth. Leaves are opposite, obovate, rich green, rough, freshy and hairy. Flowers are bright yellow in solitary axillary heads appearing throughout the year. Fruits are one-seeded achene.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

# VINES



**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Allamanda Cathartica  
**COMMON NAME:** Golden Trumpet  
**ORIGIN:** Brazil, South and Central America



**DESCRIPTION:** A robust, slow growing, spreading, twining vine and may be trained as a shrub. Leaves are dense, in whorls of 4, rich shiny green, elliptic, acuminate, leathery. Flowers are very large, wax-like, funnel shaped, bright yellow, appearing throughout the year. Fruits are spiny capsules rarely produced in Arab Gulf.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Antigonon leptopus  
**COMMON NAME:** Coral Vine, Rosa De Montana, Queen's Wreath  
**ORIGIN:** Mexico



**DESCRIPTION:** A wide spreading, fast growing vine with slender stems, tuberous roots and slender tendrils that help it climb. Leaves are large, rich green, heart shaped or arrow shaped. Flowers are numerous, rose pink, red or white carried in long trailing sprays, appearing through most of the year except during the hot summer months. Fruits are conical capsules.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Clitoria Ternatea  
**COMMON NAME:** Butterfly Pea  
**ORIGIN:** East Indies



**DESCRIPTION:** A slender, dense, vigorous and fast growing climber. Leaves are attractive, bright green, imparipinnate. Flowers are bright blue with a central splash of yellow and white appearing throughout the year. Fruits are pods.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Doxantha Unguis Cati  
**COMMON NAME:** Cat's Claw, Yellow Trumpet Vine  
**ORIGIN:** West Indies, Argentina



**DESCRIPTION:** A tropical, semi-deciduous, woody shrub or vine that climbs high and fast by hooked, claw-like, forked tendrils. Leaves are divided into two oval, glossy green leaflets. Flowers are funnel shaped, lobed, rich yellow, borne profusely in short clusters normally in spring. It is also known as Macfadyena unguis-cati.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ficus Pumila*  
 COMMON NAME: Creeping Fig  
 ORIGIN: China, Japan and Australia



DESCRIPTION: A free branching, self-climbing, creeping fig that attaches itself tightly to walls with aerial rootlets. Once established the mature leaves appear and the vine develops woody erect branches that bear large oblong fruits. Young foliage is small, entire, deep green, heart shaped and pointed while mature foliage is much larger, oblong and more leathery. The plant is highly invasive. It is also known by the names *Ficus repens* and *Ficus stipulata*.



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ipomoea Cairica*  
 COMMON NAME: Mile-a-minute vine, Messina creeper, Cairo morning glory, Coast morning glory and Railroad creeper  
 ORIGIN: Cape Verde, Arabian Peninsula, Northern Africa, the Mediterranean and the Tropics.



DESCRIPTION: A hairless, slim climber with bulbous roots and lignescent base, its leaves are stalked with 2 to 6 cm long petioles. The leaf blade is ovate to circular in outline. It is divided into five to seven segments, these are lanceolate, ovate or elliptic, entire and pointed at the tip and base. The lavender-coloured inflorescences are one to a little bloody cymes. The flower stalks are 12 to 20 mm long, the sepals are 6 to 8 mm long, ovate and sting-pointed. The crown is funnel-shaped and violet colored. The stamens and the stylus do not protrude beyond the crown. The ovary is hairless. The fruits are spherical capsules containing one or two hairy seeds.



Plants		
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ipomoea pes-caprae*  
 COMMON NAME: Bayhops, Beach morning glory or Goat's foot  
 ORIGIN: Tropical Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans



DESCRIPTION: Leaves are fleshy, glossy green, bilobed cordate. Flowers are purple, showy, blooming all year round.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ipomoea tricolor*  
 COMMON NAME: Heavenly blue morning glory, Morning glory, Pearly gates morning glory  
 ORIGIN: Tropical America



DESCRIPTION: It is an herbaceous annual or perennial twining liana growing to 2–4 m tall. The leaves are spirally arranged, 3–7 cm long with a 1.5–6 cm long petiole. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, 4–9 cm in diameter, most commonly blue with a white to golden yellow centre.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Jasminum Officinale  
**COMMON NAME:** Poet's Jasmine or Common White Jasmine  
**ORIGIN:** Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** Is a sweetly scented climber, bearing dark green pinnate leaves – the perfect foil for its clusters of fragrant white flowers from June to August. It's a versatile, deciduous climber, which tolerates shade but does best in full sun..



**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Quisqualis Indica  
**COMMON NAME:** Rangoon Creeper  
**ORIGIN:** Southeast Asia: Burma to Philippines



**DESCRIPTION:** A large, woody, twining vine, producing large ascending branches from the base. Leaves are elliptical or ovate oblong, acuminate alternate, pale green. Flowers are showy, tubular, white turning to pink or pinkish turning to deep red, in clusters, fragrant, appearing throughout the year. Fruits are capsules, brown when dry.



**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Tecomaria Capensis  
**COMMON NAME:** Cape honeysuckle  
**ORIGIN:** South Africa, Swaziland and Southern Mozambique



**DESCRIPTION:** An erect, scrambling shrub. Normally evergreen. The leaves are up to 15 cm long. They are opposite, slightly serrated, green to dark-green, and pinnate with 5 to 9 oblong leaflets. The flowers are tubular, narrow, about 7.5 cm long, and are produced at different times throughout the year. They are grouped in 10–15 cm long terminal clusters. The flower colour ranges from orange to orange-red to apricot.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Trachelospermum Jasminoides  
**COMMON NAME:** Confederate jasmine, Southern jasmine, Star jasmine and Chinese star jasmine  
**ORIGIN:** Japan, Korea, Southern China and Vietnam



**DESCRIPTION:** An evergreen woody liana growing to 3m high. The leaves are opposite, oval to lanceolate, with an entire margin and an acuminate apex. The fragrant flowers are white, with a tube-like corolla opening out into five petal-like lobes. The fruit is a slender follicle containing numerous seeds.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

# SUCCULENTS



**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Agave Americana  
**COMMON NAME:** Sentry Plant, Century Plant, American Aloe  
**ORIGIN:** Northern and Central Mexico and some parts of Southern USA



**DESCRIPTION:** A large, trunkless rosette of spreading, broad, glaucous gray-green leaves with sharp brown hooks at margins, ending in a spiny point. Flowers are yellowish on a tall spike.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Agave Americana Marginata  
**COMMON NAME:** Variegated Century Plant, Yellow Margin Century Plant  
**ORIGIN:** North America



**DESCRIPTION:** A large rosette-forming succulent up to 1.8m tall and up to 2.4m wide with upright slightly wavy gray-green leaves up to 1.5m long and up to 25cm wide, that have strong cream to yellow margins. Inflorescence paniculate, tall, flowers pale yellow, up to 10cm long, perianth segments erect, up to 3cm long, ovary shorter than perianth.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Agave Angustifolia*  
 COMMON NAME: Caribbean Agave, Mescal Agave, Century Plant, Narrow-Leaved Century Plant, Maguey

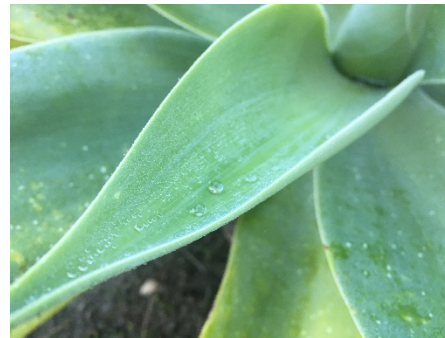
ORIGIN: Mexico and Central America



DESCRIPTION: Is an evergreen, succulent plant up to 1m tall, forming a large rosette of narrow, stiffly, erect leaves with moderately-spaced spines. The flowers are greenish-yellow to white and the flowering stem can be up to 5m tall. It blooms after 10 years or more in spring and die after flowering.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Agave Attenuata*  
 COMMON NAME: Fox Tail Agave, Fox Tail, Lion's Tail, Swan's Neck, Gooseneck Succulent, Elephant's Trunk, Spineless Century Plant, Soft Leaved Agave, Dragon Tree Agave

ORIGIN: Central Mexico



DESCRIPTION: Is an evergreen, succulent perennial up to 1.5m tall and up to 3m wide. Individual rosettes may reach up to 1.2m wide. The wide, pale green leaves are pliable, ovate-acuminate, up to 70 cm long and up to 15 cm wide. The inflorescence is a dense raceme up to 3 m tall, with greenish-yellow flowers.

**Plants**

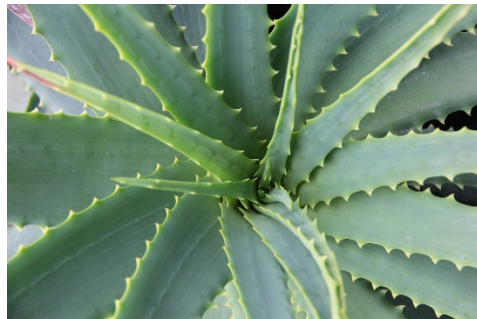
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Agave Parryi  
**COMMON NAME:** Parry's agave or mescal agave  
**ORIGIN:** Middle East, Pakistan and India



**DESCRIPTION:** Agave parryi is a slow-growing succulent, up to 40 inches (1 m) tall and in diameter. 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. Bloom spikes emerge from older rosettes, which die after flowering.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Aloe Vera  
**COMMON NAME:** Medicinal Aloe, Barbados Aloe  
**ORIGIN:** North Africa



**DESCRIPTION:** A handsome, slow growing succulent. Leaves grow in rosette with an upright habit. They are stiff, thick, fleshy, spike-edged with sharp tips. Flowers are tubular, growing in showy spikes on top of a long stalk, in tones of red, orange or yellow produced during warm months or in spring. Fruits are 3-angled capsules. The plant is used to treat burns, bites, inflammation and other ills. It is also known as Aloe barbadensis.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Caralluma Retrospiciens  
 COMMON NAME: Caralluma  
 ORIGIN: Saudi Arabia



DESCRIPTION: A stout, slow growing succulent with numerous erect, 4-angled pale brown stems. The four edges of the stem are compressed, wing-like, sinuate, dentate with triangular recurved teeth. Flowers are dark red spherical umbels growing at the ends of the branches and appearing throughout the year. Fruits are pairs of erect follicles.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Carpobrotus Edulis  
 COMMON NAME: Hottentot Fig, Common Ice Plant  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: A coarse textured, trailing succulent with woody branches. Leaves are thick and fleshy, angular, three-sided and curved, green or gray green. Flowers are showy, numerous, white, yellow, orange, blue or purple appearing throughout the year. Fruits are small fleshy capsules, edible but not very tasty.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Crassula Ovata*  
 COMMON NAME: Jade plant, Lucky plant, Money plant or Money tree  
 ORIGIN: South Africa and Mozambique



DESCRIPTION: The jade plant is an evergreen with thick branches. It has thick, shiny, smooth leaves that grow in opposing pairs along the branches. Leaves are a rich jade green, although some may appear to be more of a yellow-green. Some varieties may develop a red tinge on the edges of leaves when exposed to high levels of sunlight. New stem growth is the same color and texture as the leaves. Although becoming brown and appearing woody with age, stems never become true lignified tissue, remaining succulent and fleshy throughout the plant's life. Under the right conditions, they may produce small white or pink, star-like shaped flowers in the fall.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Echinocactus Grusonii*  
 COMMON NAME: Golden Barrel Cactus, Gold Ball Cactus  
 ORIGIN: Mexico



DESCRIPTION: A spherical or barrel-shaped cactus with variegated ribs, light green, covered with golden spines up to 7cm. Yellow flowers, which are embedded around the top, appear in spring. Fruits are thin skinned, egg shaped and woolly.

Plants		
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Echeveria Elegans  
 COMMON NAME: Mexican snow ball, Mexican gem, white Mexican rose  
 ORIGIN: Mexico



DESCRIPTION: Is a succulent evergreen perennial growing to 5–10 cm tall by 50 cm wide, with tight rosettes of pale green-blue fleshy leaves, bearing 25 cm long slender pink stalks of pink flowers with yellow tips in winter and spring.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Euphorbia Mili  
 COMMON NAME: Crown of Thorns  
 ORIGIN: Madagascar and East Africa



DESCRIPTION: A slow growing succulent shrub with spiny gray brown climbing stems. Leaves are green, leathery, oblong-oval, usually found only near the tip of the branches. Deciduous in summer. Flowers are clustered pairs of bright red bracts borne nearly all year. Many varieties and hybrids vary in plant form and size, and in colors of bracts – yellow, orange, pink.

Plants		
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Euphorbia Tirucalli  
 COMMON NAME: Pencil Tree, Milk Brush  
 ORIGIN: Africa



**DESCRIPTION:** A slow growing, unarmed succulent with green cylindrical stems and numerous branches. Single or multiple trunks support tangle of light green, pencil-thick, succulent branches. The young shoots have tiny, linear laceolate leaves that quickly fall. Flowers are unimportant.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Halopeplis Perfoliata  
 COMMON NAME: Al Kheriza beach plant, String of beads

ORIGIN: Mediterranean basin, North Africa, Southwest Asia and Central Asia



**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial herbs with glabrous, not jointed plant stems. The alternate or nearly opposite leaves are fleshy, glabrous, globular or ovate, sessile and stem-clasping, with distinct or reduced leaf blades. The cylindrical spike-like inflorescences are standing laterally or terminally in the upper parts of the plants. In spirally arranged cymes groups of three flowers are sitting in the axils of fleshy bracts. The mostly bisexual flowers are immersed in the inflorescence axis and more or less connate to each other, to the bract, and to the axis. The inconspicuously three-lobed perianth consists of three connate tepals. There are one or two (rarely three) stamens shortly exerting the flower, and an ovary with two stigmas. The fruit remains enclosed in the inflorescence axis, the fruit wall is membranous. The seed is ovoid to circular, compressed, with leathery, smooth or papillose seed coat.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Kalanchoe Thyrsiflora  
**COMMON NAME:** Paddle plant, Flapjacks, Desert cabbage, White lady, Geel plakkie, Meel plakkie, or Plakkie  
**ORIGIN:** Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland



**DESCRIPTION:** It is a succulent plant producing a stalk about 1m tall, dying back after flowering. It forms a basal rosette of large, rounded, fleshy, stalkless leaves, which are grayish-green with red margins, covered with a white powdery bloom. The inflorescence is terminal and erect with densely clustered thyrse-like panicles of greenish waxy flowers with yellow recurved lobes, narrowly urn-shaped. The plant flowers from autumn to spring, and is common in grassveld amongst rocks.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Mammillaria Seitziana  
**COMMON NAME:** Mammillaria  
**ORIGIN:** Mexico



**DESCRIPTION:** An attractive globe-shaped cactus, becoming cylindrical. This cactus grows in clusters. It has prominent, large, pointed, conical knobs, glaucous green, tipped by a few whitish spines. Flowers are usually arranged in circle, on top of the plant, rose colored.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Opuntia Basilaris*  
 COMMON NAME: Beaver Tail  
 ORIGIN: Southwest United States of America, Mexico



DESCRIPTION: A clump-forming succulent with broadly obovate fleshy pads, bluish coppery in color, almost spineless. Flowers are large, 5-8cm across, purple to rose or yellow appearing in spring and summer.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Pedilanthus Tithymaloides*  
 COMMON NAME: Slipper Flower, Red Bird Cactus, Devil's-backbone  
 ORIGIN: West Indies



DESCRIPTION: A spineless succulent with many erect, cylindrical, fleshy stems. Leaves are thick and waxy, oval and rich green. Flowers are small, in dense clusters on top of stems, beak-like bracts. Fruits are small capsules.

Plants		
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Portulaca Grandiflora*  
 COMMON NAME: Portulaca, Rose Moss, Sun Plant  
 ORIGIN: Brazil



DESCRIPTION: A fast growing succulent herb with red or brown trailing, prostrate, succulent stems. Leaves are fleshy, succulent, scattered, cylindrical, pointed and green but often pale yellow green. Flowers are rose-like, lustrous, in red, cerise, rose pink, orange, yellow, white, pastel shades: either single or double. Flowers open fully only in sun, close in late afternoon. Fruits are small, conical capsules.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Yucca Aloifolia*  
 COMMON NAME: Aloe yucca, Dagger plant and Spanish bayonet.  
 ORIGIN: Southeast US and Mexico



DESCRIPTION: Has an erect trunk, 7.6–12.7 cm in diameter, reaching up to 1.5–6.1 m tall. The trunk is armed with sharp pointed straplike leaves each about 0.61 m long. The young leaves near the growing tip stand erect; older ones are reflexed downward. Tip of trunk develops a 0.61 m long spike of white, purplish-tinged flowers, each blossom about 12.7 cm across. Fruits are elongated, fleshy, up to 5 cm long.

**Plants**

1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Yucca Filamentosa  
**COMMON NAME:** Adam's needle and thread  
**ORIGIN:** Southeastern United States



**DESCRIPTION:** Usually trunkless, it is multisuckering with heads of 75 cm long, filamentous, blue-green, strappy leaves. It is readily distinguished from other yucca species by white, thready filaments along the leaf margins. Flower stems up to 3 m tall bear masses of pendulous cream flowers in early summer.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Zygophyllum qatarense  
**COMMON NAME:** Bean Caper, Rotreet, Balbal, Theromet  
**ORIGIN:** Arabian Peninsula



**DESCRIPTION:** Is a dwarf shrub with multiple stems. It has tiny, fleshy leaves with paired leaflets which are deciduous, dropping off in stressful conditions. The flowers usually have five white or yellow petals (sometimes four), ten projecting stamens and a minute style. The fruits are capsules, splitting into five parts when ripe.

Plants		
1L	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
2L	Standard	
3L	Specimen I	
4L	Specimen II	

# GRASSES



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Cortaderia Selloana  
 COMMON NAME: Pampas Grass  
 ORIGIN: South America



DESCRIPTION: Cortaderia selloana is a tall tussock grass that can reach heights of 4 metres. It is found in subtropical regions in habitats such as disturbed areas along roads and trails. It forms dense stands that can exclude other plants and quickly become a fire hazard, and its sharp leaves can cut skin and limit recreational use. It is often planted as an ornamental, and is also used as a wind barrier along highways and fodder for stock.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Festuca Glauca  
 COMMON NAME: Blue Fescue  
 ORIGIN: South Africa



DESCRIPTION: Is a clump-forming ornamental grass noted for its glaucous, finely-textured, blue-gray foliage. The foliage forms a dome-shaped, porcupine-like tuft of erect to arching, needle-like 9-ribbed blades, radiating upward and outward to a length of 140–180 mm. Light green flowers with a purple tinge appear in terminal panicles atop stems rising above the foliage in late spring to early summer, but inflorescences are not very showy. Flowers give way to puffy wheat-like seed-heads.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Muhlenbergia Capillaris  
 COMMON NAME: Hairawn Muhly  
 ORIGIN: North America



DESCRIPTION: Is a perennial hedge-like plant that grows to be about 30–90 cm tall and 60–90 cm wide. The plant itself includes a double layer; green leaf-like structures surround the understory, with purple-pink flowers out-growing them from the bottom up. The plant is a warm-season grass, meaning that leaves begin growth in the summer. During the summer, the leaves will stay green, but they morph during the fall to produce a more copper color. The seasonal changes also include the flowers, as they grow out during the fall and stay healthy till the end of autumn. The flowers are very feathery and add a cloudlike appearance to the top of the grass.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ophiopogon Jaburan  
 COMMON NAME: Lilyturf, Mondo-grass  
 ORIGIN: North Africa



DESCRIPTION: A lovely tuft-forming, grass-like plant with dark green leaves up to 400mm long. It bears white flowers on short stems in summer. Variegated mondo grass (O. jaburan 'Vittatis') has green-and-white-striped foliage and white flowers on long stems in summer. It is ideal for mass planting.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Paspalum Vaginatum  
 COMMON NAME: Bahia Grass, Seashore Paspalum  
 ORIGIN: West Indies



DESCRIPTION: A perennial lawn grass that spreads by rhizomes. Although coarser than zoysia or bermuda, it is grown for its toughness and ability to thrive in sandy soil and for its disease resistance. Leaf blades are flat or folded, 5mm wide, green or grayish.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Pennisetum Setaceum  
 COMMON NAME: Crimson Fountain grass  
 ORIGIN: North Africa



DESCRIPTION: Perennial with a densely clumped growth form and erect stems that grow 2 to 4 feet high. Its small flowers are grouped in pink or purple bristly, upright inflorescences 6-15 inches long.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Phragmites Australis  
 COMMON NAME: Common reed, Carrizo, Danube grass, Roseau cane

ORIGIN: Europe



DESCRIPTION: Is a stout grass that measures 2-4 m in height. It is most often seen in large colonies. The stems and leaves are smooth and glabrous. The gray-green leaves are acuminate in shape, 25-50 cm long and 2-3 cm wide. Long white hairs are present at the leaf-sheath junction. The light brown to purple inflorescence is 20-40 cm long. The spiklets have 3-7 flowers and appear between July and September. The flowers are surrounded by silky white hairs. The first glume is narrowly elliptic and blunt, while the second is linear and nearly twice as long as the first. The lemmas are narrow, 8-12 mm wide. The rachilla hairs are white and as long as the lemmas. However, they are not visible until after the flowers bloom. The seeds are brown, light weight, and about 8 mm long. In the fall the plant turns brown, and the inflorescences persist throughout the winter.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Sporobolus Spicatus  
 COMMON NAME: Salt grass  
 ORIGIN: Middle East, Pakistan and India



DESCRIPTION: Sporobolus spicatus is a perennial bunchgrass forming turfs near water and which has short, pointed flat blade leaves. It grows up to a maximum height of 40 cm and is distinguishable by a dark green colour.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Stenotaphrum Secundatum  
**COMMON NAME:** Buffalo grass, St. Augustine grass  
**ORIGIN:** Africa, North & South America,  
 Central America & Caribbean



**DESCRIPTION:** Is a coarse, hardy but frost-sensitive perennial grass that rarely produces seed but spreads rapidly by means of its short branched rhizomes and long, arching stolons.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Stipa Tenuissima  
**COMMON NAME:** Finestem needlegrass  
**ORIGIN:** South-western United States,  
 northern Mexico



**DESCRIPTION:** Stipa tenuissima is a species of grass known by the common names Mexican feathergrass, finestem needlegrass, fineleaved nassella, and Argentine needlegrass. It is native to the south-western United States, northern Mexico and Argentina.

**Plants**

Container 9 cm	Small	Plants are available Prices upon request
Container 1L	Standard	
Container 2L	Specimen	



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