



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates

CATALOGUE



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates

AGAVE SALMIANA 'Ferox'

ferocious giant agave

A rosette-forming, evergreen, perennial succulent with a stout stem, capable of growing to 4m. The leaves are dark greyish-green, edged with hooked spines. After many years, bears dense clusters of greenish-yellow flowers, on upright, branched stems up to 10m tall



Synonyms

Agave salmiana 'Ferox'
Agave ferox



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates

Botanical details

Family

Asparagaceae

Foliage

Evergreen

Habit

Bushy

Genus

Agave can be perennial or monocarpic succulents, forming rosettes of usually rigid, fleshy, spiny-edged leaves, with funnel-shaped flowers in racemes or panicles often much taller than the rosettes

Name status

ferocious giant agave

Plant range

Center and South America

Cultivation

Grow under glass in cactus compost in full light. Water freely in summer, giving a low-nitrogen feed three or four times. Water less in autumn and keep dry in winter. Can move outdoors for summer



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates

Suggested planting locations and garden types

- City and courtyard gardens
- Patio and container plants
- Sub-tropical
- Architectural
- Gravel garden





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AGAVE AMERICANA

Century plant

An evergreen, perennial forming handsome rosettes of spiny-edged, grey-green leaves. Panicles to 8m in length, of greenish-yellow flowers 8cm in length, are produced only by old plants.

Other common names

American aloe

Maguey

Mexican soap plant

Synonyms

Agave gracilispina



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates

Botanical details:

Family

Asparagaceae

Foliage

Evergreen

Habit

Clump forming

Genus

Agave can be perennial or monocarpic succulents, forming rosettes of usually rigid, fleshy, spiny-edged leaves, with funnel-shaped flowers in racemes or panicles often much taller than the rosettes

Name status

Correct



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates

Plant range

Center and South America

Suggested planting locations and garden types

- Architectural
- City and courtyard gardens
- Patio and container plants
- Mediterranean climate plants
- Coastal



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
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BRAHEA

- ***Brahea armata***
Mexican Blue Palm

It could be argued that this is the most impressive of the Braheas with its thick, fissured, gray trunk, and its crown of silvery blue, sometimes nearly white leaves that in moonlight take on an almost ghostly appearance. In the wild it grows in arid canyons, sometimes with Washingtonia, and manages to survive in incredibly dry conditions.

An erect palm, up to 15m high, with a single trunk covered by fibrous leaf bases, spiny leaf stalks up to 1.5m long, blue-green waxy leaves, 1-2m across, divided into about 50 lobes, and arching panicles 4m long of showy yellow flowers 1.5cm across in summer, followed by rounded yellow-brown fruit, 2cm long



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- ***Brahea elegans***
blue fan palm

- This palm from Sonora and apparently Sinaloa, Mexico is a bit of a mystery. While botanically it is usually considered to be synonymous with *B. armata*, most



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plants in cultivation under this name in California, from where it has been described a century ago, seem closer to *Brahea brandegeei* and *Brahea aculeata* and in general appearance have little in common with *Brahea armata*. It is a moderately sized palm with a fairly slender, rough trunk and deeply divided, pale green, costapalmate leaves in a smallish crown. The inflorescences are only slightly longer than the leaves. It has been suggested that *B. elegans* may be a natural hybrid between *B. aculeata* and *B. brandegeei*. In cultivation, it is a rather slow but reliable grower, tolerating drought and moderate freezes.

- An erect palm, up to 15m high, with a single trunk covered by fibrous leaf bases, spiny leaf stalks up to 1.5m long, blue-green waxy leaves, 1-2m across, divided into about 50 lobes, and arching panicles 4m long of showy yellow flowers 1.5cm across in summer, followed by rounded yellow-brown fruit, 2cm long



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Botanical details:

Family

Arecaceae

Foliage

Evergreen

Habit

Columnar upright

Genus

Brahea is a genus of palms, endemic to Mexico and Central America. Also called hesper palms, they all have large, fan-shaped leaves.



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- Paraguay
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- United Arab Emirates

Name status

blue fan palm

Plant range

Center and South America



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- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates

- ***Brahea roezlii***

blue fan palm

An erect palm, up to 15m high, with a single trunk covered by fibrous leaf bases, spiny leaf stalks up to 1.5m long, blue-green waxy leaves, 1-2m across, divided into about 50 lobes, and arching panicles 4m long of showy yellow flowers 1.5cm across in summer, followed by rounded yellow-brown fruit, 2cm long





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Botanical details:

Family

Arecaceae

Foliage

Evergreen

Habit

Columnar upright

Genus

Brahea is a genus of palms, endemic to Mexico and Central America. Also called hesper palms, they all have large, fan-shaped leaves.





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BUTIA CAPITATA

Butia capitata

jelly palm





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BUTIA BONNETII

Butia bonnetii

jelly palm





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NANNORRHOPS RITCHIANA

blue-leaved





- Brazil
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- Uruguay
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green-leaved





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PHOENIX CANARIENSIS

Phoenix canariensis

Canary Island date palm

P. canariensis is a tree-like palm to 15m or more, with a stout trunk and spreading deep green leaves to 5m in length, pinnately divided into many linear leaflets; drooping panicles of creamy-yellow flowers, followed by reddish-yellow fruits.

Botanical details:

Family

Arecaceae

Foliage

Evergreen

Habit

Bushy



- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
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Genus

Phoenix are evergreen palms with solitary or clustered stems and narrowly oblong, pinnate leaves with linear segments, and drooping panicles of yellow flowers followed by fleshy ellipsoid fruits

Name status

Correct

Plant range

Canary Islands - Center and South America





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Phoenix roebelenii

miniature date palm

P. roebelenii is a dwarf palm with a slender trunk, occasionally clustered, bearing pinnately-divided leaves to 1m in length; panicles of small yellow flowers may be followed by small edible black fruit

Botanical details:

Family

Arecaceae

Foliage

Evergreen

Habit

Bushy

Genus

Phoenix are evergreen palms with solitary or clustered stems and narrowly oblong, pinnate leaves with linear segments, and drooping panicles of yellow flowers followed by fleshy ellipsoid fruits



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Name status

Correct

Plant range

China (Yunnan) to Indo-China
Center and South America



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PHOENIX RECLINATA

Phoenix reclinata

Botanical details:

Family

Arecaceae

Genus

Phoenix

Genus description

Phoenix are evergreen palms with solitary or clustered stems and narrowly oblong, pinnate leaves with linear segments, and drooping panicles of yellow flowers followed by fleshy ellipsoid fruits

Name status

dwarf date palm
Senegal date palm



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CEIBA SPECIOSA

the floss silk tree
Chorisia speciosa
Paineira
árbol del Puente
palo borracho
samu'ũ

Ceiba speciosa, This large species of semi- deciduous tree that is native to the tropical and subtropical forests of South America. It has several local common names.

Ceiba speciosa has several unique and attractive characteristics. It can grow to about 60 feet tall and 30 feet wide but most noticeable are the studded large conical prickles on the greenish trunk and branches, which can be somewhat dangerous to a careless passer-by, but are also quite attractive. The branches hold a palmately compound leaf with 6 to 8 leaflets that are 3 to 5 inches long and in summer into fall appear the large showy pale-pink to rose-colored flowers with five frilly petals and a cream to yellow center. In southern California trees in spectacular bloom can be seen from a distance, often while driving at "freeway speed" and signals to many that the fall season has finally arrived.

These flowers are followed by large capsules that split open the following spring to release fingers of white flossy hairs. Plant in full sun with well-draining soil and irrigate occasionally to very little. It has proven hardy to below 20 ° F but loses foliage below 27° F - a large tree in front of our



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nursery survived our 1990 low temperatures of 18° F without any major damage. This tree has long been grown in California under its previous name, *Chorisia speciosa*, and was placed in the Bombax family (Bombacaceae), the current treatment has it subsumed into the genus *Ceiba* with other kapoks as *Ceiba speciosa* in the subfamily Bombacoideae within the Mallow family, the Malvaceae. Its older name honored Louis (or Ludovik/Ludwig) Choris, a Russian artist who sailed on several late 18th century Russian exploratory expeditions. The name *Ceiba* comes from a Spanish language interpretation of a Caribbean Taino word meaning a "giant tree". The specific epithet *speciosa* means "showy" in reference to the tree in flower. The hairs or floss surrounding the seed is used to stuff pillows in this tree's native habitat, which ranges from southern Brazil into northeast Argentina and Paraguay, and is why this tree is often called Floss Silk Tree. It and other *Ceiba* species are sometimes called Palo Borracho, which means "drunken tree" in Spanish, because older trees sometimes have awkward branches and a bent over upper trunk. It is also called arbol botella (Bottle Tree) or Toborochi Tree which apparently means "tree of refuge" or "sheltering tree". This species was first introduced into California by Dr. Francisco Franceschi (Fenzi) of Santa Barbara in 1900. There are enormous large specimens in Santa Barbara on Yanonali and Voluntario streets that were planted in 1960. A tree on the grounds of the Hotel Bel-Air in West Los Angeles planted in the early 1900s is now more than 90 feet tall with a trunk circumference of 13 feet around. It is thought to be



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the oldest and largest pink floss-silk tree in the US and has been called the single most spectacular flowering tree in the country. In Santa Barbara there is another species of Ceiba occasionally seen, *Ceiba insignis*, which was also once in the genus *Chorisia* and it has white flowers. There is a nice specimen of it in Alice Keck Park Memorial Gardens in downtown Santa Barbara. Information displayed on this page about *Ceiba speciosa* is based on the research conducted about it in our library and from reliable online resources. We also note those observations we have made of this plant as it grows in the nursery's garden and in other gardens, as well how crops have performed in our nursery field. We will incorporate comments we receive from others, and welcome to hear from anyone who may have additional information, particularly if they share any cultural information that would aid others in growing it.



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“male type”





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“female type”





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