Fouquieria splendens  
"Ocotillo"  
USDA Zone 7b (5°F)

Signature plant of the Southwest, its one of a kind look adds to any landscape where used. It remains decorative with or without leaves, which it can produce several times a year. Multiple whip-like spiny canes spring skyward from a central clustered base. Heat loving, growing to 20-feet tall, they can tolerate moderate cold. Red penstomin flower clusters on each cane in the spring, leaves turn autumn gold-orange in the fall.

Euphorbia antisyphilitica  
"Candelilla Wax Plant"  
USDA Zone 7b (5°F)

This delightful succulent is the rare desert plant that does not bite! User friendly clumps of 12 to 24 inch tall gray-green stems resembling joint grass spread easily from a single planting. Very tolerant of heat and drought, it is sensitive to prolonged cold. With no thorns or sharp points, this is a wonderful, easily established accent plant for desert xeriscape gardens.

Opuntia imbricate  
"Tree Cholla"  
USDA Zone 6a (-10°F)

A wonderful cold hardy, shrubby cacti. The tree cholla has multi-branched cylindrical stems. Stems are tubercles with of long oval lumps and armed with clusters of up to 10 whitish spines, often 1 inch long, barbed and sharp. Flowers, at the ends of the terminal joints, are purple or magenta, rarely rose-pink about 2” wide, blooms late spring early summer.

Echinocereus enneacanthus  
"Hedge Hog Cactus"  
USDA Zone 6b (-5°F)

Also known as Pitaya or Strawberry Hedge Hog, these cacti are a large and beautiful mound forming cactus with multiple stems. It produces an explosion of pink-fuchsia blossoms every spring. Pitayas are the edible fruit that develops after blooming and are strawberry flavored, thus the aka nicknames.

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TEXAS NATIVE PLANTS
COLD HARDY & DROUGHT RESISTANT

West Texas Plants wild harvests plants from the Chihuahuan Desert. These are a natural for today’s xeriscape gardens. All of our plants conserve water and many are adaptable to various temperature and moisture conditions.

WHOLESALE ONLY
**Yucca rostrata**  
"Big Bend or Beaked Yucca”  
USDA Zone 5a (-20°F)

One of the most attractive yuccas, it works well in natural and formal gardens. Generally having a single trunk, it can occasionally have multiple stems. The beautiful light blue-gray leaves give this species its common name. Spectacular blossoming is a branched cluster of flowers about 2 feet tall and partially hidden by the leaves.

**Yucca elata**  
"Soaptree Yucca”  
USDA Zone 5a (-20°F)

Without a doubt one of the least fussy yuccas once established. Extremely cold tolerant, it also handles very hot and dry climates as well. Growing to heights of 20 feet with up to 10 heads of gracefully draping thin green leaves tipped with silver – a stunning plant! Unlike other popular yuccas, it has a very long tap root making it more difficult to transplant but worth the effort.

**Dasylirion leiophyllum**  
“Texas Green Sotol”  
USDA Zone 7a (0°F)

Medium-sized, grass like clumps of long arching leaves that drape to the ground make this plant a visually interesting addition to any desert xeriscape garden. Thin green leaves armed along the edge with small curved teeth emerge from a short central trunk. Heat loving, drought resistant and easily maintained, it grows to 3 feet tall and can send up a bloom stalk each year.

**Yucca thompsoniana, variation**  
“Super Thompson”  
USDA Zone 5a (-20°F)

A naturally occurring hybrid due to regional cross-pollination between the Y. thompsoniana and Y. rostrata. This beautiful plant is often confused for the Y. rostrata. Its head size falls between that of the two varieties. Frequently multi-headed with long and bluish flexible leaves radiating from the center of compact green rosettes. It is very hardy under a wide range of soil and temperature conditions requiring minimal watering. An attractive and economical alternative to its relative, the Y. rostrata.

**Yucca faxoniana**  
“Giant White Dagger”  
USDA Zone 5a (-20°F)

Everything about this yucca is oversized and dramatic. Commonly sporting multiple heads as they age, they can grow to 25 feet tall with massive trunks. Thick and rigid dark green leaves 2 to 3 feet long radiate from full heads. Almost indestructible to handle, they transplant easily and require virtually no watering. Use as an alternative to trees in any landscape.

**Agave havardiana**  
“Chisos Mountain Agave”  
USDA Zone 5b (-15°F)

Occurring naturally in high altitudes, this is one of the rare agaves that can withstand freezing temperatures. A slow growing, medium-sized (2-1/2 feet high by 3 feet) plant with compact rosettes comprised of blue-green colored leaves. A beautiful agave, it will give years of enjoyment without encroaching on the space of neighboring plants. Extremely easy to transplant, it needs occasional summer watering and light shade in hot, dry climates.

**Agave lechuguilla**  
“Shin Dagger Agave”  
USDA Zone 6b (-5°F)

This small member of the Agave family is called the indicator plant of the Chihuahuan Desert. Clusters of 8 to 12 inch tall green sharp tipped and banana shaped leaves, radiate upward from a common base. Heat loving, extremely resilient and prolific, easily established, it thrives under widely diverse soil, moisture and climatic conditions. Underutilized, it makes a wonderful and very affordable addition to any xeriscape garden.

**Agave neomexicana**  
“Hardy Century Plant”  
USDA Zone 5a (-20°F)

One of the most cold-tolerant of all the Agaves. This low growing, small-sized (24 inches tall by 30 inches) plant forms a tight, compact rosette of light gray, blue-green colored leaves. Slow to mature, needs light shade in low desert planting and occasional summer watering.