OTHER SUCCULENTS

Can store water and food in their stems and leaves for extended periods of time.

Can have spines and poisonous sap to deter predators.

Can blend in with their surroundings to avoid detection (cryptic behavior).

Can form large swollen stems and tuberous roots.

Can be from many different families.

Can be from different parts of the world.

Do not have areoles and cannot produce spines in clusters.

Euphorbia cooperi

Fouquieria macdougallii

Hoodia gordonii

Cyathia

Flower Parts Sometimes Greatly Reduced to Conserve Moisture
Piaranthus pillansii
Complex Pollination Mechanism

Leaf Succulence
Titanopsis calicarea

Cryptic Behavior
Haworthia sp.

Cryptic behavior
Euphorbia obesa

Large, Tuberous Root (Caudex)
Succulent Stems
Euphorbia micracantha

Aloes Attract Hummingbirds in the Winter
Aloe ferox x
REASONS TO USE OTHER SUCCULENTS:

• Areas that are too shady for cacti, such as patios, atriums, under shade trees or overhangs.
• Some can spread and fill in large areas as ground cover.
• You or your clients want something different and exotic.
• You just don’t like cacti.

Many succulents have strange and unusual shapes.

Interesting Shapes and Colors:

- Stapelia gettliffei, Kalanchoe luciae
- Some aloe have adapted a tree-like form.
- Aloe marlothii

Some succulents are highly sculptural and make dramatic specimens.
- Fouquieria columnaris
- Boojum
Succulents Can Provide Off Season Color

Aloe dorotheae

Cephalophyllum alstonii

Uses of Succulents in the Landscape

Aloe excelsa

Succulents make great specimen plants.

Aloe dichotoma

Contrasting shapes and colors

Plant succulents close to the house.
Rock Garden with Lithops and Haworthias

Stapelia gigantea used as ground cover

Mixed plantings

Variety of forms and colors

Aloe blooms form masses of color.

Massed plantings:
- bring cohesion to a landscape
- very strong impact

Ice plants Used extensively in California
Container Plants

- Add new dimensions to patios, walls, and terraces.
- Portable to take advantage of changing light and exposure to elements.

Adenium hybrid

Euphorbia antisyphilitica
- Candelilla

North Africa

Aloe hybrid

Sarcostemma viminalis
Cultivation & Maintenance

Succulents can tolerate poor soils as long as there is good drainage.

Fertilizer is not generally necessary, except for container plants.
- If used, use a low nitrogen fertilizer such as 10-30-20.

Supplemental water is necessary for the plants to thrive not just survive.

Some plants have strict dormancy requirements. Not all are summer growers. Do the research.

Many are more frost sensitive than cacti. Plant in protected areas.

*Aloe mutabilis* – too much shade

*Aloe mutabilis* – 50% shade

Many are frost tender but can tolerate down to 2 C.
Succulents don’t wilt like most plants.

High nighttime temperatures can cause crown rot.

Aloe mite damage can be a common issue with succulents.

Mealy bugs can be a pest in succulent gardens.

Transplanting: If roots are thick & succulent, wait one week to water in. Water fibrous-rooted plants immediately.
SAFETY CONCERNS

- Many plants have poisonous or irritating sap. Protect tender areas of the body.
- Many use spines and thorns for protection.
- Don’t assume plant parts are edible or beneficial without consulting an authority.

SUCCULENTS & SEMI-SUCCULENTS FOR THE PHOENIX AREA:

- Most Agaves and Aloes: Adjust exposure for the species. Also try Gasteria or Furcraea.
- Euphorbia: Globular, shrub, and tree forms. Most are frost tender and/or may need more shade.
- Ice Plants: Ground cover in part shade.
- Sansevieria: Shade beds.
- Crassula, Cotyledon, Kalanchoe: Filtered shade.
- Stapeliads and other Asclepiads: Same.
Agave titanota
Frost and sun damage, etiolation.

Cephalophyllum apache, also try the cultivar ‘Red Spike’

Aloeopsis rosulatum

Malepohra crocea

Drosanthemum floribundum
Lithops spp.

Great for Shady Places

Sansevieria spp.

Sansevieria masoniana

Cotyledon orbiculata ‘Silver Dollar’

Kalanchoe beharensis

Kalanchoe thyrsifolia ‘Luciae’

Kalanchoe thyrsifolia ‘Norske’
Kalanchoe orgyalis

Euphorbia royleana

Euphorbia coerulescens

Euphorbia heptagona

Euphorbia polygona cv. 'Snowflake'

Cereus hildmannianus fma. monstrosus,
Euphorbia abyssinica
Pedilanthus macrocarpus

Euphorbia antisyphilitica
Tough Plant, Little Water

Euphorbia officinarum

Euphorbia tirucaluli cv. 'Firesticks'

Euphorbia rigida (biglandulosa)
Good for mass plantings

Dyckia x 'Brittle Star'
Abromeitella brevifolia

Hechtia sp.

Beaucamia recurvata

Fouquieria macdougallii

Fouquieria macdougallii

Portulacaria afra
Orbeopsis lutea

Hoodia gordonii

Orbea namaquensis

Stapelia gigantea

Pachypodium lamerei

Euphorbia aeruginosa, Pelargonium sp.