

EXHIBIT D-1

**DRY COUNTRY
PLANTS**

OUR PURPOSE - TO BE IN PERFECT HARMONY

**EL MIRADOR HOMEOWNERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

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Living in New Mexico, the "Land of Enchantment", many of us are faced with two major problems from the standpoint of landscapes-intense sunlight and inhospitable soils. These two factors make many traditional landscape plants less practical. Additionally, the need for water conservation in our landscape is now upon us. Texas A&M University has coined a phrase to describe plants that are more naturally adapted to fit our needs, "Resource Efficient Plants"

We wholeheartedly endorse the concept of using "Resource Efficient Plants" and while we are loathe to curtail using the term native plant, this new term more broadly reflects what we are about. Most of these plants offer a profusion of color or serve some valuable function as well as being resource efficient.

This list describes most of the plants that are currently available. Additional plant materials may be added by supplemental lists.

FLOWERS:

Agastache cana (Giant Hyssop)

Semi-evergreen ; up to 1 ½ feet tall; Mint like leaves give way to Hummingbirds; attractive rose-purple flowers from June until August.

Artemisia sp. (Creeping Sage)

growing mat of silk-soft silvery grey foliage. Delightful rock garden specimen.

Berlandiera lyrata (Chocolate Flower)

Up to 1 ½ feet tall; named for its unmistakable chocolate scent. Covered with yellow daisy-like flowers from May to October.

Dyssidua acerosa (Wild Marigold)

Deciduous flower; 6-8 inches tall 8-12 inch wide ball. The Wild Marigold forms a deep green ball in summer with tiny narrow leaves. Yellow flowers are seen in flushes throughout the growing season covering the entire plant. Plant in a bed or border mixed with other flowers.

Gaillardia aristata (Firewheel)

Evergreen ground cover flower; 2 ½ - 3 feet tall 12-18 inches wide. Brilliant 3-4 inch daisy-like flowers are displayed spring through fall. The Firewheel is extremely drought tolerant. Spreading by reseeding and underground roots the Firewheel makes an excellent ground cover to control soil erosion. Plant in full sun on banks or in borders for cut flowers.

Gaillardia grandiflora (Burgundy)

Similar to the Firewheel except for a deep burgundy bloom.

Gaillardia grandiflora (Goblin)

More compact, 1-foot tall, and more dense than the Firewheel.

Gazania riones (Gazania)

Evergreen flower, 6-12 inches tall spreading to 3 feet wide. Each time a Gazania blooms a burst of colors appears. Our mixed colors range from nearly white with pink variegation to vermilion or copper. Blooming throughout the growing season, fresh cut flowers are only

steps away. The foliage, deep green above white below, is leathery and takes the heat. Plant as a ground cover or in beds or borders.

Lantana (Goldmint Lantana)

Deciduous flower; 1 foot tall 2 feet wide. The Goldmint Lantana will provide a glorious display of bright yellow blooms throughout the growing season mixed in the stiff bright green leaves. Plant on a southern or western exposure to prevent root death during freeze.

Linum Lawisii (Blue Flax)

Semi evergreen flower; 6-32 inch tall clump. Graceful fernlike foliage bears delicate sky blue flowers at branch ends in spring. A mountain flower, Blue Flax, does best on a northern or eastern exposures.

Melanpodium leucanithum (Blackfoot Daisy)

Deciduous flower; 18 inch tall clump of 12 inches wide or greater. Very drought tolerant plant found in the Doña Ana Mountains, the Blackfoot Daisy has delicately scented white flowers with yellow centers. Flowers are seen through the summer. Plant in full sun in beds, rock gardens or as an accent.

Mirabilis multiflora (Desert Four O'clock)

Deciduous; 1-½ feet tall sprawls. The Desert Four O'clock displays glossy green leaves tinged with bronze throughout the summer. In April through September deep pink blooms open in the evening. Use to cover small areas or in rock gardens.

Denothera berlandiera (Mexican Evening Primrose)

Deciduous; 6-8 inch tall 2-3 feet wide. Large pink flowers adorn this rapidly spreading ground cover through the growing season. This Primrose is quite vigorous and may overcome less vigorous plants. Dormant in winter and the hottest part of the summer, plant on a southeast exposure for more continuous bloom.

Penstemon species

With noted exceptions, the Penstemons are evergreen. They spread by division or reseeding. Flowers are borne on stalks which are removed after flowering. Use as accent or grouping.

Penstemon ambiguus (San Penstemon)

Deciduous; 2 feet tall and wide. White pale-pink flowers all summer, drought tolerant.

Penstemon bridoseil

Evergreen; 2 feet tall. Long lasting bright red blooms popular with hummingbirds.

Penstemon cardinalis (Regalis)

Evergreen flower stalks shoot up to 5 feet tall. Lush green foliage with wine red venation and wine red blooms, fast growing, popular with hummingbirds, found in the Guadalupe Mountains.

Penstemon catonil (Firecracker)

Bright green foliage with bright red blossoms seen midsummer, 2 feet tall, found in San Juan area.

Penstemon strictus (Bandera)

Brilliant purple-blue flowers in early summer with bright green foliage, rapidly divides self to form clump, 2 feet tall, found in Sacramento Mountains.

Penstemon superbus

Hot pink flowers borne on flower stalks 2-3 feet tall, blooms from April to June, foliage reddens with cold weather.

Penstemon thurberi

Deciduous 2 feet tall long-lasting red-purple blooms, forms a mound, drought tolerant, can be used as a shrublet.

Ratibida columnaris - variety "Pulcherrima" (Mexican Hat)

Up to 3 feet tall. Mahogany colored "sombremos" top this plant from June until freeze. Use as a ground cover.

Salvia azurea (Skyblue Sage)

1- 4 feet tall; sky blue flowers are seen from July until freeze. Use as a foundation or in group planting.

Salvia farinacea (Mealy Cup Sage)

2-3 feet tall; blue flowers from April until freeze. Use as a foundation or in group planting.

Salvia officinalis (Garden Sage)

perennial herb; 1-2 feet tall; narrow grey-green leaves with spikes of violet blue flowers in early summer. Excellent for rock gardens.

Stachus coccinea (Scarlet Mint)

1-2 feet tall; the scarlet mint blooms continuously from March to October. Bright scarlet red flowers are borne erect stems. Best in partial shade, plant eastern exposure and water regularly.

Verbena biginnatifida

Deciduous ground cover; 6 inch tall spreads by layering. Found along the roadside east of the Organ Mountains. This Verbena makes a luscious ground cover for untraveled areas. Lacy light green foliage covers the ground covered with spikes of light purple blooms throughout the spring and summer. Frequently evergreen here.

Verbena ciliata

Deciduous ground cover or shrublet; one foot tall clumps spreads by layering. Purple-pink flowers all summer long characterize this verbena. Use as a ground cover or in a massed planting.

Verbena tenuisecta

Deciduous ground cover 6 inches tall 3 feet wide or greater. Lacy deep green foliage is tipped by purple blooms until freeze. Use as a bank cover or in planters.

Zauschnaria latifolia (Hummingbird trumpet)

Brilliant red flowers which hummingbirds love. Shrubby herbaceous perennial spreads by

underground runners. Needs supplemental water and prefers filtered shade.

Zinnia grandiflora (Plains zinnia) –

Deciduous 6 inches tall 1 foot wide mound. Brilliant yellow flowers with orange centers cover this ground hugging mat from May to October. Plant in full sun in borders or rock gardens.

SHRUBS AND TREES:

Acacia constricta (White thorn) –

Deciduous; 10-15 feet tall, 15 feet wide. This attractive plant may be pruned to a shrub or small tree. In summer it bears fragrant masses of yellow flowers followed by seed pods. White Thorn tolerates drought stress and heat. The delicate, ferny foliage appears later than other plants, but the bare silhouette is interesting. Use White Thorn as a barrier or specimen.

Acacia greggii (Cat Claw Acacia) –

This wide spreading barrier plant can be pruned to tree shape (to 15 feet tall) or left to spread 12 feet wide. Yellow tassel flowers found in spring. Appropriately named for its claw-like thorns.

Big Tooth Maple –

Shrubby tree to 20-30 feet tall with brilliant fall color. Needs supplemental water and well-drained soil.

Amorpha fruticosa (Indigo Bush) –

Attractive large clusters of purple flowers adorn this 6 foot tall shrub from May to July.

Artemisia nova (Black Sage) –

Evergreen; 1-2 feet tall small version of the Big Sagebrush. The leaves on this small grey shrub are aromatic. Black Sage grows well in rocky soil and will do great in a rock garden.

Artiplex canescens (Four Wind Salt Brush) –

Evergreen; 4-6 feet tall, 5 feet wide. Rapid growing, extremely drought tolerant shrub with light gray-green narrow leafed foliage. Has winged seeds in fall covering branches from tip to mid-branch. Use as hedge or barrier in full sun.

Baccharis sarothroides (Desert Broom) –

6-9 feet tall; a bright evergreen shrub with broom-like foliage. Useful as a background plant or for erosion control.

Berberis haematocarpa (Barberry) –

Evergreen; 10 feet tall, 10 feet wide slow growing. Barberry has dense blue-green holly-like foliage with bright yellow flowers in early spring. The shiny red berries in fall are popular with birds or may be used in jelly. Barberry is quite drought tolerant. Use as a screen or barrier.

Bouvardia glaberrima (Smooth Bouvardia) –

Evergreen shrub, to 3 feet tall woody at the base, herbaceous above. Tubular red flowers appear from spring to fall. Prefers some shade.

Cacsalpinia gilliesii (Desert Bird of Paradise) –

Deciduous; 5-6 feet tall, 5 feet wide. Although not native, the Desert Bird of Paradise grows well locally. The large blooms are yellow with red stamens and are seen from spring to fall. With water it grows rapidly. Plant as a grouping for showy summer color.

Cassia corymbosa (Flowery Senna) –

Deciduous shrub to small tree 6-8 feet tall. The fall show of yellow blossoms contrasts beautifully with the dark green foliage. Seed pods follow the clusters of blooms. Plant in a warm protected area near patios or in small gardens.

Cassia wislizenii (Shrubby Senna) –

Native to dry slopes of southern southwest, the very large golden blooms contrast with dark green foliage. Requires little water once established but blooms better with occasional irrigation during July to October bloom period.

Celtis reticulata (Netleaf Hackberry) –

Deciduous; 15-25 feet tall, 10-12 feet wide. Similar to the elm, the Netleaf Hackberry is tough durable tree. It is not susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease. This slow grower does well in sunny locations and produces red berries in the fall. Use as a small shade tree or for lawns.

Ceratoides lantana (Winter Fat or Lamb's Tail) –

1-3 feet tall, 1 foot wide clump. Winter Fat, growing woody with age, has narrow, slightly curled blue-green leaves. Stems are covered with fine wool like hairs in winter giving the plant a wooly appearance. Tiny inconspicuous mustard yellow blooms appear in late summer along the upper portion of the stem. The seeds are white and fluffy and make excellent dried arrangements. Use this unusual plant as a massed planting.

Ceridium floridu (Blue Palo Verde) –

Deciduous; 15-20 feet tall and wide. Planted in a protected southern or western exposure the Blue Palo Verde will produce a mass of large fragrant yellow flowers in April. The smooth bluish bark is thorny on the branches. These trees may freeze to the ground in severe winters if not well protected. Reflected heat is helpful.

Chilopsis linearis (Desert Willow) –

Deciduous tree or shrub; 15 feet tall, 4-8 feet wide. Not a true willow, this shrub offers a beautiful flower show all summer. The small orchid shaped blooms range from nearly white to deep purple, followed by seed pods. The Desert Willow grows rapidly and is very receptive to pruning. Use as a fast screen or hedge or prune to tree shape for filtered shade.

Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Rubber Rabbit Bush) –

Evergreen; 3-5 feet tall. Thin gray-green hairy cover this plant year round. Yellow blooms form in late summer and cover the top of the shrub. Use in a mixed bed.

Dalea scoparia (Pea Broom) –

1-3 feet tall, a low mounding shrub with dense branches, broom like stems. Violet blue blossoms occur from March until June and again in August.

Dasyliion wheeleri (Sotol) –

Evergreen; 5 feet tall, 6 feet wide. Radiating from the center are toothed long, arrow green leaves. The Sotol produces a 5-6 foot flower stalk bearing straw colored flowers.

Eleaonus angustifolia "King Red" (Russian Olive) –

Deciduous, 25 feet tall. Silvery gray green foliage covers this tree throughout the season. Berries are produced late summer. The King Red has fewer thorns than other Russian Olives and few or no insect or disease problems. Good lawn tree.

Ephedra nevadensis (Mormon Tea) –

Evergreen; 4 feet tall, 2 feet wide. Leafless yellow-green stems grow at interesting angles to create a thicker-like appearance, Drought hardy, use as a specimen plant.

Ericameria laricifolia -Happlopappus laricifolia (Turpentine Bush) –

Evergreen; 3 ½ feet tall, 3 feet wide. The bright green foliage does best in full sun. In the fall yellow flowers top the plant. Use in place of low junipers.

Fallucia paradoxa (Apache Plume) –

Deciduous; 4-6 feet tall, 6 feet wide. Small white flowers in spring are followed by shimmering lilac colored plumed and seed heads. Use this drought tolerant native for wide screens or prune for a more refined look.

Fandlara rupicola (Fanler's Cliff Bush) –

Deciduous; 6 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide. Large white blooms are seen in spring. Leaves are small and narrow, a soft green preferring partial shade, plant as hedge row on a northern or eastern exposure.

Foresteria neomexicana (New Mexico Privet) –

Deciduous; 10 feet tall, 5 feet wide. Yellow flowers in spring are followed by blue berries. Use as a hedge or windbreak. May shed leaves in time of drought, will leaf out with rain.

Fraxinus cuspidata (Flowering Ash) –

Deciduous; 20 feet tall. Fragrant white blossoms appear in early March and April also used as a shrub. Flowering Ash tolerates cold and sun, but will do well in partial shade. Use in small gardens or near patios.

Hesperaloe parviflora (Red Yucca) –

Evergreen; 2 feet tall clumping. Long narrow leaves grow from a central point and gently mound. The long lasting coral pink-red flowers are borne on a flower stalk above the foliage. Plant in sunny area as a divider or a low hedge.

Juolans major (Arizona Walnut) –

Tree of up to 50 feet, very large deciduous tree; requires supplemental water. Makes an artistic shade tree.

Leucaena retusa (Golden Ball Lead Tree) –

Deciduous, aptly named, this small tree has golden pompon flowers. Beautiful specimen tree to 12 feet tall.

Leucophyllum candidum (Silver Cloud) –

Up to 3 feet tall. Small rounded leaves are covered with silver hairs, giving Silver Cloud its name. Violet purple flowers cover this plant during the rainy season.

Leucophyllum frutescens (Texas Sage) –

Semi-evergreen up to 8 feet tall, 4 feet wide. A hardy native, the Texas Sage bear soft grey-green foliage year round with profuse purple blooms during the rainy season or periods of high humidity. Plant in full sun. Allow to grow or prune to shape.

Leucophyllum frutescens (Green Cloud) –

Same as Texas Sage except for its green leaves.

Leucophyllum frutescens (White Cloud) –

Same as Texas Sage except for its white blossoms.

Leucophyllum laevecatum (Chihuahuan Sage) –

Related to Texas Sage but with green leaves and bright bluish purple blossoms. Very showy, to 3 feet tall and 6 feet wide.

Leucophyllum minus (Little Silver Leaf) –

3 to 4 feet shrub with minute silver leaves and pinkish purple blooms. Most cold tolerant of our "Silver Leafs".

Lippis graveolens (Red Brush) –

Large bush to 12 feet flowering throughout the growing season. Sometimes called oregano because of aromatic scent.

Lycium pallidum (Pale Wolfberry) –

Deciduous, 3-6 feet tall. A thorny spreading shrub with small lavender blooms in the spring followed by tomato red berries in the fall. Berries are popular with birds. Use for erosion control.

Melia azederac "umbraculifera" (Texas Umbrella Tree) –

Deciduous, up to 15 feet tall. A green umbrella like crown is maintained even in our caliche-like soils and it gives dense shade for our hot climate. Beautiful purple flowers cover the tree in the summer.

Nolina microcarpa (Bear Grass) –

Evergreen clumping shrub 3 feet tall and wide. Bear Grass forms large clumps with long flower stalks bearing many tiny white-green flowers. Leaves are long, narrow and firm without the disadvantage of being too sharp to work around. Use as a low hedge or accent plant.

Parkisonia aculeata (Mexican Palo Verde) –

Deciduous, 15-20 feet tall and wide. Golden yellow flowers in the late spring highlight the smooth green bark and lacy foliage. Although fast growing a cold winter may freeze it back to the ground, but it should recover the following spring. Plant on a warm sunny southern or western exposure. Reflected heat from pavement may be helpful. Use a small patio tree for light filtered shade.

Plantanus wrightii (Arizona Sycamore) –

Large deciduous tree to 80 feet tall with massive spreading branches. Give this beauty plenty of room and regular deep waterings.

Poleomintha Incana (Rosemary Mint) –

Pinch the silvery white leaves of this 3 foot shrub and you are in for a treat. Flowers from spring to fall with pale purplish or bluish corollas with dark polka dots. Extremely drought tolerant.

Prosopis Chilensis (Chilean Mesquite)

Deciduous 15-30 feet tall 15-25 feet wide. This mesquite is often thornless. The lacy foliage provides light filtered shade. Use as a windbreak or barrier. Needs warm microclimate in Las Cruces to avoid freeze damage.

Prosopis glandulosa (Honey mesquite)

Deciduous. 20 feet tall. Filtered shade is provided by delicate bright green foliage. Flowers are followed by long seed pods. Prune to central leader or allow to grow as mulitrunked tree. Use as a windbreak.

Prosopis pubeacens (Tomillo or Screwbean Mesquite)

Deciduous, 15 feet tall. Bright green lacy foliage in summer, interesting seed pods in fall. Use as a barrier.

Punica ornatum (Pomegranite)

Deciduous. 15 feet tall 4-6 feet wide. Showy bright orange flowers are seen in June. New foliage is bronzy changing to bright green. Tolerant of heat and alkaline soils this shrub does well alone or in a grouping or in a container.

Rhus choriophylla (Evergreen Sumac)

Evergreen up to 6 feet tall. A beautiful bright green, evergreen tree with bright red petioles and twigs. Lemon flavored berries are a favorite with the birds.

Rhus glabra cismontana (Dwarf Smooth Sumac)

Deciduous, 3-6 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide. Dwarf Smooth Sumac grows and spreads by suckers fairly fast. Foliage is glossy green in summer changing to red in the fall. Bright red berries are a favorite with birds. Plant for erosion control.

Rhus triobata (Lemonade Bush)

Deciduous, 6 feet tall and wide. Lemonade Bush is a delightful addition to any yard. Prior to leafing out inconspicuous flowers are formed followed by tart lemon flavored berries that change from green to red. In the fall the leaves turn to brilliant scarlet. Due to suckering, the Lemonade Bush make good windbreak and help to control erosion. Berries are popular with birds.

Rosa woodsii (Wood's Rose)

Deciduous, 4-5 feet tall. Beautiful pink wild rose blossoms adorn this hardy, freely suckering shrub. Good plant for banks or erosion control as well as beauty.

Salvia chamaedryoides (Bluefire)

Semi-evergreen, 2 feet tall. Blue grey foliage is topped by vivid blue flowers from spring until

freeze. Plant individually, in a border, or in a massed planting.

Salvia oreggil (Cherry Sage)

Semi-evergreen, 3 feet tall and wide. Cherry red or cherise blooms are seen all summer long, and are popular with hummingbirds. Planted in a warm protected area, the Cherry Sage remains mostly green in the winter. During dry spells give a little supplemental water. Plant individually, in a border, or in a massed planting. Variety of colors.

Salvia limmoni (Hidalgo Sage)

Large bright pink blooms contrast beautifully with fragrant green foliage on this 3 foot shrub from spring to fall. Can take full sun but needs more water.

Salvia pinquefolia (Rock Sage)

A beautiful aromatic shrub 3 to 5 feet tall. Blooms are blue with wine colored calyx which is persistent.

Salvia reola (Mountain Sage)

Brilliant vermilion red flowers engulf this right foot shrub form late August to freeze. Easily kept shorter if desired. This plant blooms to "catch" hummingbirds on their return migration. Give some protection from hottest west sun.

Sambucus mexicana (Mexican Elder)

Evergreen, 20 feet tall, 15-20 feet wide. The Mexican Elder is one of the finest trees for our area. The lush light green foliage takes most kinds of weather abuse, going slightly dormant in the hottest part of the summer. Large clusters of creamy white flowers are seen in spring and fall. The gnarled trunk and dark brown bark lend an air of great age. Plant as a specimen or for patio shade.

Sapindus drummondii (Western Soapberry)

Deciduous, 25 feet tall, 15 feet wide. Western Soapberry provides a delicate filtered shade through yellow green foliage. Flowers are inconspicuous, but are followed by decorative berries which are poisonous. Plant in a lawn area for shade.

Sophora arizonica (Arizona Sophora)

Evergreen, 6-10 feet tall. This slow growing plant has green foliage and has 1 inch clusters of lavender flowers in the spring. Arizona Sophora is drought tolerant but prefers an occasional deep irrigation.

Sophora secundiflora (Texas Mountain Laurel or Mescal Bean)

Evergreen, 15-20 feet tall. Glossy bright green leaves are borne on branches and silvery bark. In early spring violet-blue clusters of pea shaped ploom are seen followed by decorative silver grey pods. The mescal is tolerant of heat, cold, wind, drought, and poor soil. Plant in a high heat area for use as a specimen or mass planting.

Spartium junceum (Spanish Broom)

Evergreen, 6-8 feet tall and wide. Brilliant yellow fragrant flowers are seen in spring and are popular with bees. After the flowers fade a bright green color continues from the nearly leafless angular stems. Plant as a hedge or accent.

Tecoma stans (Yellow Bell)

Deciduous, 5-10 feet tall, 4-9 feet wide. Native to our own Dona Ana Mountains, the Yellow Bell is a spectacular specimen. Large golden yellow trumpet shaped flowers are seen in the summer. Foliage is bright green and toothed. Water deeply and regularly, grow in a warm microclimate for best results. Dies back to the ground each winter. Plant in a bed with lower growing evergreens.

Uonadia speciosa (New Mexico Buckeye)

Deciduous, 12 feet tall, 8-10 feet wide. Rose color flowers are seen early followed by red-brown leathery seed pods. Plant in a grouping.

Vauguelinia californica (Arizona Rosewood)

Evergreen, 8 feet tall. Rich evergreen foliage on twisted upright branches along with white flowers in dense 2 to 3 inch clusters make this plant a handsome specimen or accent plant.

Vitex aonus castus (Chaste Tree)

Deciduous, 20 feet tall, 15 feet wide. Thriving in hot sun, the Chaste Tree grows rapidly with only a minimum of water. Lacy green grey foliage creates a canopy effect. Deep violet or blue flowers are seen above the foliage all season.

Yucca plata (Soaptree Yucca)

Evergreen, 6 feet tall, 3 feet wide. Our State Flower, the Soaptree Yucca can be seen growing throughout the desert of the southern part of the state. The medium green foliage is long and narrow and grows into a "skirt". Flowers are borne on single stalks that tower above the foliage. Huge creamy white blooms form a spike. Plant in rock gardens or as a specimen.

State of New Mexico
County of Dona Ana, ss 18526
RECEPTION NO. _____
I hereby certify that this
instrument was filed for
recording and duly recorded on
JUN 18 2005
at 2:38 o'clock P M
Book 615 Page 232-300
of the Records of said County.
Rita Torres, County Clerk
BY: [Signature] CLERK

