

1) *Acropogon bullatus*

Acropogon bullatus is an attractive tree from New Caledonia in the Hibiscus family (Malvaceae). The genus *Acropogon* is only found on the remote Pacific island of New Caledonia. As a seedling it has deeply lobed leaves which quickly transform to entire leaves that have a cupped configuration. It grows as a narrow pole to about 15-20 feet then starts to branch and widen. This branching process can be hastened with pruning if desired, though the tree develops a very nice shape naturally. Flowers are attractive with red centers and yellow margins, but small and inconspicuous from a landscape perspective. It has been grown at Fairchild for nearly a decade and has withstood high winds, cold and drought with no problems. Our oldest specimen has grown to approximately 25 feet. Prefers full to partial sun and well-draining soil. (Pot size: 1.5 gallon)

2) *Agave gypsophila*

'Gypsum Century Plant' is a compact succulent that typically grows as a solitary rosette. It reaches heights of 2 to 3 feet and has a similar width. The rosette is comprised of unique gray leaves with undulating edges, adorned with small, soft spines along their margins. The young leaves emerge in a pale gray-green hue and are initially tubular in shape before unfurling into wavy, grayer leaves. As the plant matures, it may produce a few offshoots at its base. Occasionally, it will bloom with orange-yellow flowers that are borne on a tall 6 to 8-foot panicle.

Agave gypsophila prefers well-draining soil, either in partial shade or under morning sun.

Its distinct appearance sets it apart from most other *Agave* species, making it an intriguing addition to gardens or suitable for container cultivation.

The botanical name *Agave gypsophila* reflects its natural habitat, as it is found growing on hillsides rich in gypsum and calcareous soils in various Mexican states. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

3) *Agave vilmoriniana*

This Mexican species is called the "Octopus *Agave*" because of its beautifully twisting and arching leaves. A real showstopper in the landscape, it grows slowly to 4' tall. After about ten years, it produces a magnificent inflorescence of bright yellow flowers. It will thrive in full sun with no supplemental irrigation or soil amendments. Be sure that the planting site drains well, and give it a small application of low nitrogen granular fertilizer before the onset of the summer rainy season. (Pot size: 2 gallon)

4) *Alocasia triangularis*

Alocasia triangularis is a unique and attractive Aroid known for its distinctive foliage. Deltoid-shaped green leaves with wavy margins emerge on long green petioles, growing to a height of 3 feet. *Alocasia triangularis* thrives in bright, indirect light. Avoid placing it in direct sunlight as it can scorch the leaves. It likes to be kept evenly moist but not waterlogged. Water the plant when the top inch of the soil feels dry. Ensure proper drainage to prevent root rot. It is better to underwater slightly than to overwater this plant. Appreciates high humidity levels. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

5) *Aloe cf. divaricate*

This attractive tall and narrow growing Aloe resembles *A. divaricata*, a beautiful species from Madagascar. However, we are not completely sure that it is not a hybrid because it has not yet bloomed. In any case, it is a clumping Aloe with glaucous leaves with reddish teeth. As with other East African Aloe species, it needs good drainage and looks its best in high light, especially full sun. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

6) *Aloe tormentorii*

Aloe tormentorii is a succulent perennial and grows primarily in the seasonally dry tropical biome of the Mascarene Islands. The leaves are very stiff, upright, channeled and straight with a pale lime-green coloration, formed in a dense, tight rosette. The leaves occasionally become a bronze color and show a reddish margin when exposed to direct sun. Flowers are salmon colored and the fruits are fleshy globose berries. Its habitat is on exposed rocky slopes and outcrops which are relatively dry. Prefers full to partial sun and well-draining soil. Drought tolerant. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

7) *Anthurium faustomirandae*

Anthurium faustomirandae is a large growing Anthurium with giant heart-shaped leaves that can reach 3 to 4 feet long and 2 to 3 feet wide. Prefers bright shade to and a well-draining soil. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

8) *Anthurium* hybrid (green form)

Anthurium hybrid is a captivating and exquisite aroid that is an F2 seedling from *Anthurium* x Marie, with leaves emerging deep green to slightly maroon. The unique ripple-edged foliage imparts a majestic quality in the garden, reaching a height of over 5 feet. *Anthurium* hybrid favors moisture yet appreciates intervals of drying out in between. With increased light exposure, the leaves can transform into varying shades of maroon. If it remains shaded, it will have a greener appearance. The spathes that encase the flowers display a deep purple hue, while the ripe seeds are a vibrant red. *Anthurium* hybrid can reach a height of over five feet, so for those who appreciate grand, textured leaves, it presents an alluring choice. Its unique characteristics and adaptability will make it a delightful addition to your plant collection. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

9) *Borrichia frutescens*

Silver sea-oxeye-daisy is a perennial shrub with silvery-green leaves and attractive yellow flowers. Its native range is eastern and southeastern United States, the West Indies (Bahamas) and southern Mexico. *Borrichia frutescens* is a common element of coastal areas, especially the ecotones between mangrove swamps and coastal uplands. Grow in full sun to light shade and wet to moist well-drained soil. Can tolerate brackish water or occasional inundation by salt water. Provides moderate amounts of food and cover for wildlife. Nectar plant for great southern white (*Ascia monuste*), gulf fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*), large orange sulphur (*Phoebis agarithe*), southern broken-dash (*Wallengrenia otho*) and other butterflies. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

10) *Brunfelsia nitida*

Brunfelsia nitida is a small attractive shrub to 8 feet tall. The white tubular flowers are five inches long and may appear year round. They produce a fragrance of cloves at night. It is native to Central America and the West Indies. It will do well in sun or partial shade with regular fertilization. (Pot size: 1.5 gallon)

11) *Cheilocostus speciosus* 'Variegatus'

Cheilocostus speciosus 'Variegatus' is a beautiful landscaping plant with spirally arranged white-variegated leaves and showy white flowers that emerge from red, cone-like clusters of bracts. It can reach a height of about 6.5 ft. Prefers bright shade and moist, well-draining soil. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

12) *Codiaeum variegatum* 'Glen Roof'

Codiaeum variegatum 'Glen Roof', also known as 'Croton', is a tropical perennial shrub appreciated for its vibrant and colorful foliage. It belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae and is native to parts of Southeast Asia and the western Pacific Region. Adorned with vibrant shades of yellow, green and burgundy and subtle shades of pink, it has long lanceolate leaves with beautiful veination. 'Glen Roof' has a preference for being more shaded than sun-drenched, being most content in dappled shade. It is moderately drought-tolerant once established, but does best with regular irrigation. This cultivar will add a splash of color to the tropical landscape but can also make an excellent addition to a patio, deck or terrace as a potted specimen. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

13) *Colocasia esculenta* 'TeaCup'

This is a very unique selection of the elephant ear plant has leaves that are partly folded to form a "V" where the petiole meets the leaf. This creates a concave cup-like leaf shape that will fill with water when it rains until the petioles bend under the weight and "pour" the liquid and then return to their original position to gather more water and repeat the pouring. The leaf veins are purple against the green leaves and make a striking appearance in the sunshine. The petioles can reach 5-6 ft tall. It grows quickly and thrives best in full to part sun and moist soil. It will even grow in saturated soil and as pond plants. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

14) *Cordyline fruticosa* 'Caroline'

This Hawaiian Ti Plant is perhaps the most delicate appearing of today's Ti plant selections, whose new creamy white leaves are the least tolerant of direct sun. As this beauty grows, leaves become a light green, yet the leaf margins remain creamy white and the edges are gracefully tinged a soft pink. 'Caroline' is a slow-growing semi dwarf that needs a shaded environment and moist, well-draining soil. It would make a great contrast plant in any shaded garden. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

15) *Costus vinosus*

'Red Wine Costus' is a very rare and delicate species. Its thick succulent leaves are gray green above and rich red beneath. The stems have very characteristic red "cups" stacked on top of each other. It is more delicate than many *Costus* and will probably do best as a container plant in a protected spot with regular watering. It may be able to be grown in the ground in a well-protected and well-watered area, but it may be sensitive to cold-snaps in winter. Over time it creates a gorgeous clump. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

16) *Dichorisandra penduliflora*

'Weeping Blue Ginger' is distinguished by its aesthetic allure reminiscent of ginger plants, despite not belonging to the ginger family. Its primary stems reach heights of up to 4 feet, adorned with side branches bearing stunning weeping clusters of purple-blue flowers year-round. This plant thrives in shaded environments with adequate watering, gradually developing into an elegant loose clump. Moreover, it excels as a container plant due to its ornamental qualities. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

17) *Drimiopsis botryoides*

This unique succulent grows from a bulb and has succulent leaves with attractive natural mottling patterns. It likes good drainage, is drought tolerant and can take part shade or sun. The small white flowers are clustered in spikes. It should make a nice ground cover in South Florida and is also a great container and windowsill plant. It is native to tropical Africa. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

18) *Ficus squamosa*

A very rare and unusual fig from riverbanks of tropical and subtropical Asia. Each stem grows only a 2-3 ft tall, but the plant slowly spreads via stolons to form a colony. The long, narrow leaves are glossy and are borne in opposite pairs, unlike typical figs. The figs form on the lower parts of the stems, but without pollination they do not ripen or produce seeds. Prefers a shady location and moist, well-draining soil. It has proven to be an outstanding new landscape plant at Fairchild. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

19) *Gaussia attenuata*

Palma de lluvia is a solitary pinnate-leaved palm, with a native range from Dominican Republic to Puerto Rico, where it grows in open humid forests on rocky calcareous steep hill slopes. It is tall, slender, and graceful and considerably storm resistant. *Gaussia attenuata* is a slow grower, but it can attain a height up to 20 meters tall, often exceeding the height of surrounding vegetation. It has an unusual swollen stem at the base, displaying a mass of robust roots. The crown is formed of 5-7 leaves. Fruits are orange-red. Due to reduction of its habitat by the expansion of agriculture, this palm is very rare in nature and has been listed on the IUCN Red List of threatened species. Provide full sun and alkaline well-draining soil. Can withstand periods of drought once established. (Pot size: 4 gallon)

20) *Gaussia princeps*

Exclusive to the westernmost region of Cuba, 'Sierra Palm' ranges from moderate to large in size. It flourishes upon steep and often unreachable karst limestone formations known as mogotes. *Gaussia princeps* adeptly anchors itself to the bare rock using robust, succulent roots and adapts to the unique habitat and the pronouncedly seasonal monsoonal climate. 'Sierra Palm' initially sprouts a pale, significantly swollen, barrel-shaped trunk, gradually tapering as it matures. The crown bears 3 to 6 plumose leaves arranged almost symmetrically. It thrives when bathed in sunlight within a tropical climate, but also thrives in warm temperate regions that seldom encounter more than an occasional, gentle freeze. Well-draining soil is essential, with a preference for limestone. This palm effortlessly endures drought and tolerates exposure. Despite its alluring ornamental characteristics and its

prevalence in its native surroundings, like many Cuban palms, it remains an exceptionally rare sight in cultivation. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

21) *Gustavia augusta*

Gustavia augusta, known as 'Membrillo', is a very attractive shrub to small tree in the Lecythydaceae family, native to Guyana and Amazonian Brazil. The rich dark green leaves have softly serrated edges. The attractive leaves form a frame to the amazing, sweetly scented flowers which have large, pale pink to white petals encircling the crown of dark pink and yellow stamens. 'Membrillo' should be grown in moist soil with exposure to morning sun. (Pot size: 1.5 gallon)

22) *Hoya kerrii*

'Sweetheart Hoya' is a succulent vine native to Southeast Asia. It has bright green heart-shaped leaves that look quite beautiful cascading over the sides of a hanging basket. It's a fantastic houseplant and eventually produces clusters of small, star-shaped flowers. Prefers bright, indirect light and a well-draining soil, is drought tolerant. (Pot size: 6" hanging basket)

23) *Juanullosa Mexicana*

Juanullosa mexicana, commonly known as 'Gold Finger', is an ever-blooming, vining shrub adorned with leathery, ovate leaves along its many arching branches. Blooms appear at the tips of branches, each consisting of a bright yellow-orange hexagonal calyx enclosed around a protruding burnt-orange, tubular flower. The bright, waxy calyx persists long after the flower, extending the ornamental period of the bloom cycle. Gold finger is an epiphyte but can be planted in well-drained soil and can reach 8-10 feet tall with a wider spread. This fast grower native to Central and South America should be planted in full sun to filtered light and will attract hummingbirds. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

24) *Macaranga grandifolia*

'Parasol-Leaf Tree' is a fast growing small tree with large, rounded leaves that are 1-3 ft wide. The mature leaves are quite tough with a very special tropical look. Prefers full sun and well-draining soil. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

25) *Mangifera indica* 'Nam Doc Mai'

'Nam Doc Mai' is among the best dessert mangoes of Thailand, with an exceptional appearance and eating quality. It is a compact tree that grows to be 2-4 meters tall and can easily be kept in a container. The fruit are long, slender and sigmoid or S-shaped, weighing from 12 to 16 oz. The ripe fruit range from greenish to canary-yellow, rarely with a reddish blush on the sun-exposed shoulder. The flesh is soft and juicy, with a sweet and aromatic flavor. 'Nam Doc Mai' has no fiber. The fruit ripens from June to July. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

26) *Mangifera indica* 'Pickering'

'Pickering' is a dwarf variety and considered a condo mango because it can be grown in a container. It is also great for those who have limited space. It has a bushy, compact growth habit, and can be maintained at just 6 feet tall. 'Pickering' is a seedling selected by Walter Zill of Boyton Beach, FL in the 1980s, and is speculated to be a cross between Carrie and Irwin. It was named after Wayne Pickering, a long-time customer of Walter's. The fruit are oblong-oval in shape, medium-sized, turning light-yellow at maturity with light pink blush and pink 'splotching' on the skin. The flesh is yellow, very firm, with a minimal amount of fiber. The flavor at peak ripeness is extremely sweet with coconut overtones. The fruit ripens early season, from June to July. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

27) *Marantochloa mannii*

A ginger relative from the swamps of Central Africa, this species grows to 8' tall and provides splendid contrast in the landscape. Its green leaves have bright purple undersides, and its flowers emerge from showy purple-pink bracts. Requires fertile, moist soil in partial sun. (Pot size: 2 gallon)

28) *Myrciaria vexator*

'Blue Grape' is an exquisite landscape specimen that bears a delicious grapelike fruit that has a sweet and mildly aromatic flavor. The fruits mature in spring. *Myrciaria vexator* is endemic to Costa Rica, Panama, and Venezuela. It is a slow growing tree that reaches a height of 10-15 feet and has a beautiful rounded canopy that extends almost to the ground. Requires full sun and will grow on a variety of soils, including oolitic limestone, which makes it a perfect choice for South Florida. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

29) *Napoleonaea beninensis*

Napoleonaea beninensis is a small, evergreen tropical tree in the family Lecythidaceae, native to West Africa. It grows to about 6 meters in height, with a dense, low-branching crown. The showy flowers have three whorls of petals that are creamy yellow along the circumference and red in the center. They develop either on young branches or grow directly from the old wood of the trunk. Prefers full sun and well-draining soil. With its unique flowers, *Napoleonaea beninensis* makes a great addition to a tropical landscape. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

30) *Pandanus amaryllifolius*

'Fragrant Pandan' is an upright plant with long, slender leaves and aerial roots at the base. Unlike most *Pandanus*, this species lacks any spines on the leaves. It tends to only grow a few feet tall and produce many shoots at the base, eventually forming a tight clump. Its leaves are quite fragrant and are widely used in Southeast Asian cooking as a flavoring. It is moisture loving and will need irrigation during dry weather. It can be grown as an emergent aquatic in a pond or other water container. It prefers full sun to part shade. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

31) *Pavonia bahamensis*

Pavonia bahamensis is a supreme hummingbird and butterfly attractor. This shrub can reach up to 15 feet tall and can be planted in full sun to partial shade. (Pot size: 2 gallon)

32) *Piper nigrum*

Black Pepper is a perennial climbing vine cultivated for its fruit, known as the peppercorn, which is dried and used as a spice and seasoning. Black pepper fruits are the source of one of the world's most widely and frequently used spices. Depending on the time of harvest and the method of processing, all 4 types of peppercorns (black, white, green and red) can be harvested from the same plant. As an understory plant in its native habitat of India, *Piper nigrum* prefers dappled light, regular moisture, and well-draining soil. Use a trellis for support. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

33) *Pithecellobium keyense*

'Florida Keys Blackbead' is a spreading tree native to South Florida, the Caribbean, and Central America. It flowers intermittently throughout the year, peaking in summer. The leaves are larval food for the Cassius Blue and Large Orange Sulphur butterflies. Prefers full or part sun and well-draining soil. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

34) *Pseudorhipsalis ramulosa*

'Red Mistletoe Cactus' thrives as an epiphyte within the lush tropical rainforests of Central and South America. Its distinctive flat, ribbon-like stems cascade elegantly, exhibiting a rich crimson hue when generously bathed in sunlight. The stems, adorned with greenish-white blossoms along their perimeters, give way to petite, mistletoe-like fruits. Differing from arid desert counterparts, this tropical cactus favors heightened humidity and a touch more hydration. While partial shade is preferred, basking in additional sunlight will intensify the crimson hue. *Pseudorhipsalis ramulosa* is best grown in a hanging basket or mounted in a tree. (Pot size: 6 " basket)

35) *Rosa* 'Louis Philippe'

Rosa 'Louis Philippe' is a great rose for South Florida that performs well in heat and humidity. Place in full sun and well-draining soil. This rose will reward you with many beautiful compact bright pink/red roses year round. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

36) *Sansevieria cylindrica* 'Boncel'

Sansevieria cylindrica 'Boncel' is a succulent that is a cultivar selected from a species native to Africa. It has short, stout, round leaves that fan out from the base of the plant. These fleshy leaves resemble fingers and give this plant a whimsical and compact appearance. 'Boncel' grows well in full or part sun, is very drought tolerate and needs good drainage to thrive. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

37) *Schippia concolor*

'Silver Pimento Palm' is a very slow growing, medium-sized palm. *Schippia concolor* is single-stemmed (solitary) and has fan-shaped (palmate) leaves that are shiny green and deeply split. It is the sole species in the genus *Schippia* (monotypic genus). This palm became part of Fairchild's collection in 1966. Although *Schippia concolor* can reach a height of 15 to 30 feet in its natural habitat, our tallest plants are less than 10 feet tall, and they have been growing here for decades. Seeds from this parent plant were propagated at the Fairchild Nursery in 2020 and now this palm is available for sale. 'Silver Pimento Palm' is native to Belize and Guatemala and is found growing in open and closed dry forests. As it does well in dry forests, it also thrives in our Tropical Monsoon climate here in South Florida. *Schippia concolor* prefers full to partial sun and moist well-draining soil. This elegant palm is easily grown in tropical and subtropical gardens but can also make a nice potted plant. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

38) *Simarouba glauca*

Simarouba glauca, the 'Paradise Tree', is a fairly frequent component of South Florida and Caribbean hardwood hammock habitats. For those interested in learning to identify native hammock trees, 'Paradise Tree' is one of the easiest, with its compound leaves composed of multiple oval-shaped leaflets. Flowers of the paradise tree are inconspicuous, and trees are dioecious, with individuals having only male or female flowers. Fruits are edible purple-black drupes. The flowers and fruit provide a food source for native butterflies and birds. It is one of our faster-growing native trees, and also one of the tallest, at up to 50 feet. *Simarouba glauca* is well suited to our local growing conditions and is often planted as a street tree or shade tree in public and residential landscapes. Plant in full sun. (Pot size: 3 gallon)

39) *Theophrasta americana*

This understory shrub with compact rosette foliage has edible fruits called "guayabo de indio." The leaves of this slow growing plant are pointy scalloped. It likes shade to partial sun. It is found only in Hispaniola and is an original Fairchild introduction. (Pot size: 1 gallon)

40) *Zamia nesophila*

'Beach Zamia' is a rare and spectacular insular species from the Bastimentos Islands off Bocas del Toro, Panama. Found in the proximity of beaches and salt water, *Zamia nesophila* is relatively salt tolerant and can tolerate sun, but prefers partial sun/partial shade and does best in sandy soils. The trunk reaches to 9 feet tall and 9 inches in diameter and holds up to 20 leaves per crown that can exceed 7 feet in length. It is characterized by extremely broad plicate leaflets. This is an excellent specimen for the Cycad enthusiast. (Pot size: 3 gallon)