INDEX OF 85 EXOTIC PLANTS SEEN AT SCOTTSDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Exotic plants can be harmful to the desert ecosystem for several reasons: they may steal nutrients from native plants; they may not afford a good home or appealing food for native animals; they may grow more rapidly and take up space that would otherwise support native plants; they may pose greater fire risk in the dry desert environment (for example buffel grass); and finally, they may be consume too much water (i.e. not desert adapted).

*No photos have been added yet. Text written by staff (if plant name is not hyperlinked, then no description is available here).*

- African Sumac
- Agave species
- Aleppo Pine
- Aloe species
- Argentinian Mesquite
- Arizona Honeysuckle
- Banana
- Bear Grass
- Bermuda Grass
- Bird of Paradise
- Black Mesquite
- Bottle Tree
- Bottlebrush
- Bougainvillea
- Butterfly Bush
- Canary Island Pine
- Cape Honeysuckle
- Carob Tree
- Cat’s Claw Vine
- Century Plant
- Chaste Tree
- Chilean Mesquite
- Chinese Evergreen Elm
- Cleistocactus
- Deer Grass
- Dwarf Ruellia
- Feathery Cassia
- Filaree
- Fountain Grass
- Foxtail Agave
- Foxtail Fern
- Golden Barrel Cactus
- Golden Shrub Daisy
- Gramma Grass
- Gum Tree species
- Hibiscus
- Holly
- Honey Locust
- Huachuca Water Umbel
- Indian Hawthorne
- Jacaranda
- Japanese Iris
- Lantana
- Little Leaf Cottonwood
- Mediterranean Fan Palm
- Mexican Fan Palm
- Mexican Honeysuckle
- Moss Verbena
- Mulberry
- Myrtle
- Nandina
- Natal Plum
- Oak
- Octopus Agave
- Oleander
- Olive
- Orange
- Passion Vine
- Pencil Cactus
- Pendulous Yucca
- Peruvian Cactus
- Pink Flower
- Pitaya
- Pittosporum
- Podocarpus
- Prostrate Acacia
- Purple Heart Trailing Plant
- Purple Leaf Plum
- Queen Palm
- Rain Lily
- Red Bird of Paradise
- Rose
- Rubber Tree
- Sago Palm
- Sisal Agave
- Spanish Dagger
- Sprenger Asparagus Fern
- Star Jasmine
- Sycamore
- Tree Philodendron
- Water Lily
- Weeping Fig
- Willow Acacia
- Willow Pittosporum
- Xylosma
AFRICAN SUMAC (RHUS LANCEOLATA)
• Scientific Name: *Rhus lanceolata*

AGAVE SPECIES
• Family: Agavaceae
• Native or exotic succulent.
• Usually form in rosette shapes of hard stiff leaves.
• Most species live many years, flower only once, and then die.
• They are found mainly in semi-arid habitats.
• The word agave is Greek and means noble.
• Native Americans roast the hearts and eat them for food use the strands of stalk for needle and thread.

ALEPPO PINE (PINUS HALEPENSIS)
• Scientific Name: *Pinus halepensis*
• Exotic pine tree.
• Planted for timber.
• Native to the Mediterranean area.
• Reaches heights of 15 -25 m tall.
• This tree was the inspiration for the painting of Paul Cézanne.

ALOE SPECIES
• Family: Asphodelaceae
• Genus: Aloe
• Flowering succulent.
• Has large fleshy leaves.
• Most have a rosette of leaves.
• Some species are used for medicinal purposes especially for the skin.
• Used for consumption, in drinks or as a tea additive.

ARGENTINEAN MESQUITE (PROSOPIS ALBA)
• Scientific Name: *Prosopis alba*
• Exotic semi-evergreen tree.
• Grows 20-40 ft.
• Small yellow-green flowers produced in spring.

ARIZONA HONEYSUCKLE (LONICERA ARIZONICA)
• Scientific Name: *Lonicera arizonica*
• Native perennial vine shrub.
• Berries are eaten by birds and small mammals.
• Hummingbird pollinated.
• Flowers are red and tubular.
**BEAR GRASS (NOLINA MICROCARPA)**
- Scientific Name: *Nolina microcarpa*
- Native shaggy clumping grass.
- Produces tall flower spikes from May to June which can grow up to 8 ft. high.
- Flowers are creamy white in color.
- Leaves are eaten by wildlife, during drought.
- Sheep and goats are occasionally poisoned.
- Mexicans used leaves for basketry.
- Native Americans use bud stalks for food.

**BERMUDA GRASS (CYNODON DACTYLON)**
- Scientific Name: *Cynodon dactylon*
- Exotic grass.
- Forms a dense mat and has a deep root system.
- Used all over world within 30 degrees of the equator.
- Useful in sports fields.
- Native to North Africa and southern Europe.

**BIRD OF PARADISE (STRELITZIA REGINAE)**
- Scientific Name: *Strelitzia reginae*
- Introduce naturalized deciduous shrub.
- Pollinated by sun birds.
- Flowers are large and yellow.
- Plant has an unpleasant odor.
- Seed pods are poisonous.
- Grows 6.5 ft tall.
- Official flower of the City of Los Angeles.
- Native to South America and Mexico.

**BLACK MESQUITE (PROSOPIS NIGRA)**
- Scientific Name: *Prosopis nigra*
- Exotic evergreen tree.
- Grows to 30 ft. tall.

**BOTTLE TREE (BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS)**
- Scientific Name: *Brachychiton populneus*
- Exotic tree.
- Saplings grow from drought and fire resistant tubers.
- Named after the large swollen trunks of mature trees which it uses to store water.
**BOTTLEBRUSH (CALLISTEMON SPP.)**
- Scientific Name: *Callistemon* spp.
- Flowers are bright red.
- Grow up to 15m.
- Named after cylindrical brush-like flowers.
- In Australia this is the host plant of the hepialid moths.

**BOUGAINVILLEA (BOUGANVILLEA SPP.)**
- Scientific Name: *Bougainvillea* spp.
- Exotic evergreen/deciduous vine or shrub.
- Flowers are pink, magenta, purple, red, orange, white or yellow.
- Grows rapidly in warm climates.
- Native to South America.
- Official flower of Laguna Niguel and San Clemente, California.

**BUTTERFLY BUSH (BUDDLEIA SPP.)**
- Scientific Name: *Buddleia* spp.
- Exotic evergreen or deciduous shrub or tree.
- Pollinated by butterflies in spring and early summer.
- Grows no more that 5 m tall.
- Named after Botanist Reverend Adam Buddle.

**CANARY ISLAND PINE (PINUS CANARIENSIS)**
- Scientific Name: *Pinus canariensis*
- Exotic evergreen subtropical pine.
- Native to the Canary Islands.
- The wood is some of the best from pine; it is hard, strong and durable.

**CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (TECOMARIA CAPENSIS)**
- Scientific Name: *Tecomaria capensis*
- Exotic evergreen shrub.
- Flowers bloom all year and are bright orange and tubular.
- Attracts hummingbirds.
- Fast growing.

**CAROB TREE (CERATONIA SILIQUA)**
- Scientific Name: *Ceratonia siliqua*
- Exotic evergreen shrub.
- Cultivated for its edible seed pods which were used as a sweetener, a snack or treat in Egypt, or to make a drink.
- Seeds are now processed for use in cosmetics, tobacco, and paper.
- Used as fed to livestock.
- Grows up to 19 m tall.
- Native to the Mediterranean region.
CAT’S-CLAW VINE (MACFADYENA UNGUIS-CATI)
• Scientific Name: *Macfadyena unguis-cati*
• Exotic evergreen vine.
• Blooms are bright yellow.
• Has 3 pronged claw-like climbing appendages.
• May be a noxious weed or invasive.
• Can climb to 25 ft.
• Native to Central America.

CENTURY PLANT (AGAVE AMERICANA)
• Scientific Name: *Agave americana*
• Exotic agave.
• Named for its habit of flowering only occasionally.
• Flowers are large and yellow.
• The central flowering spike may reach a height of 25 ft., it will die after flowering.
• If the stem is cut without flowering, a sweet liquid which gathers in the heart of the plant, agua miel, can be fermented to produce the drink pulque, and then distilled to produce mescal.
• The leaves yield a fiber called pita, which can be used to make rope, matting, coarse cloth and embroidery for leather.
• This drink pulque and the maguey fiber were important to the economy of pre-Columbian Mexico.
• Agave syrup or nectar has been marketed as a sugar substitute.
• Life-span is an average of 25 years.
• Native to Mexico.
• Also known as the American aloe.

CHASTE TREE (VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS)
• Scientific Name: *Vitex agnus-castus*
• Cultivated for its aromatic foliage and flowers.
• The berries, flowers, and leaves are used by herbalists and may be harvested for medicinal purposes.
• The berries are considered a tonic herb for both the male and female reproductive systems.
• It is used for the treatments of PMS and is believed to be an aphrodisiac.
• Grows between 1-5 meters tall.

CHILEAN MESQUITE (PROSOPIS CHILENSIS)
• Scientific Name: *Prosopis chilensis*
• Exotic semi-evergreen tree.
• Flowers are small yellowish to cream to yellow colored catkin.
• Flowers are followed by edible beans.
• Native Americans make flour from the dried seed pods, use the wood for cooking and create disinfectant from mesquite plant parts.
• Seed pods are a protein-rich livestock feed.
• Grows to 30 ft. high.
• Native to South America.
CHINESE EVERGREEN ELM (ULMUS PARVIFOLIA)
• Scientific Name: Ulmus parvifolia
• Exotic evergreen or deciduous tree.
• Fast growing 40-60 ft. tall and 50-70 ft. spread.
• Commonly called weeping Chinese elm or weeping lacebark elm.

CLEISTOCACTUS (CLEISTOCACTUS SPP.)
• Scientific Name: Cleistocactus sp.
• Exotic cacti.
• Flowers are tubular and the tips hardly open.
• Its name comes from the Greek word kleistos meaning closed.
• Native to Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia and Argentina.

DEER GRASS (MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS)
• Scientific Name: Muhlenbergia rigens
• Native perennial grass.
• Forms in a mound up to 4 ft tall and wide.
• Flowers are yellow above the foliage.
• Native Americans use flower stalks in basket foundations, grass was used as thread, ground seed was used to make bread.

DWARF RUELLIA (RUELLIA BRITTONIANA)
• Scientific Name: Ruellia brittoniana
• Exotic perennial.
• Flowers are large, tubular, and blue.
• 1 ft. tall and wide.
• Attracts butterflies.

FEATHERY CASSIA (CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES)
• Scientific Name: Cassia artemisioides
• Exotic evergreen shrub.
• Flowers are fragrant, small, yellow and pea-like and bloom from December to May.
• Pods are papery and 2-4 inches long.
• Grows fast to 4-6 ft rounded.
• Native to Australia.
**FILAREE (ERODIUM CICUTARUM)**
- Scientific Name: *Erodium cicutarium*
- Invasive winter annual.
- Filaree is an exotic that occupies empty niches left by disturbances.
- Used by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species for food.
- Harvester ants store seeds.
- Livestock eat foliage.
- Flowers are small and pink to violet in color.
- Native to southern Europe; brought to southwest by early Spanish settlers.
- Also known as Heron's bill; ripening seed pod resembles bill.

**FOUNTAIN GRASS (PENNISETUM SETACEUM)**
- Scientific Name: *Pennisetum setaceum*
- Exotic perennial bunch grass.
- An grow up to a meter high.
- It has purple, plumose flower spikes.
- Has been introduced and threatens many native species.
- Tends to increase the risk of fires.

**FOXTAIL AGAVE (AGAVE ATTENUATE)**
- Scientific Name: *Agave attenuate*
- Exotic succulent.
- Bloom is chartreuse (yellow-green) in color.
- Grows 4-6 ft tall.

**FOXTAIL FERN**
- Scientific Name: *A. densiflorus Meyersii*
- Exotic perennial.
- Plumes of soft needles resemble foxtails.
- Grows to 1.5 to 2 ft tall.

**GOLDEN BARREL CACTUS (ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII)**
- Scientific Name: *Echinocactus grusonii*
- Exotic cactus.
- After about 20 years small yellow flowers grow from the crown.
- Grows in a globe shape.
- May grow to a meter in height.
- Used as an architectural plant.
- Very popular in cultivation, but is rare and critically endangered in the wild.
GOLDEN SHRUB DAISY (EURYOPS PECTINATUS)
• Scientific Name: *Euryops pectinatus Viridus*
• Exotic evergreen perennial shrub.
• Flowers are bright yellow and leaves are a gray-green color.
• Grows to 1.5 meters tall.
• Also named bush daisy.
• Native to South Africa.

GRAMMA GRASS (BOUTELOUA SPP.)
• Scientific Name: *Bouteloua* spp.
• Perennial grass.

GUM TREE SPECIES (EUCALYPTUS SPP.)
• Scientific Name: *Eucalyptus* spp.
• Exotic evergreen or tropical shrub or tree.
• Flowers produce a large amount of nectar which provides food for many pollinators, including insects, birds, bats, and possums.
• Both the Eucalyptus Long-horn Borer Beetle and bells lerp are established wherever this plant is cultivated.
• Essential oil from the leaves is a natural disinfectant and can be toxic in large quantities.
• Both koalas and possums have adapted to be relatively tolerant of this toxicity.
• The oil is used in food supplements, sweets and cough drops.
• Called gum tree because sap will come out of any break in the bark.
• Hazardous because of its falling branches which it may shed to conserve water during droughts.
• Well adapted for periodic fires.
• The oil is highly flammable; trees have been known to explode.
• Fast growing, used for timber, firewood, and pulpwood.
• They have been planted to lower the water table and reduce soil salination.
• Planted as a way to reduce malaria by draining the soil.
• One of the tallest trees in the world, it grows up to 92 meters tall.
• Native to Australia.

HIBISCUS (HIBISCUS SPP.)
• Scientific Name: *Hibiscus* spp.
• Exotic shrub.
• Used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species.
• Some species may have some health benefits.
• Grown for showy flowers and used as landscape flowers.
• Used in paper making.
• The state flower of Hawaii and Malaysia national flower.
**HOLLY (ILEX SPP.)**
- Scientific Name: *Ilex spp.*
- Exotic shrub or tree deciduous or evergreen.
- Pollinated by bees and other insects.
- Berries are an important food for many bird species as well as other animals.
- Berries are hard in the early winter but become edible after being frozen or frosted several times.
- Provide birds with refuge from predators.
- Holly berries are mildly toxic when digested by people.
- Grow from 2-25 meters high.

**HONEY LOCUST (GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS)**
- Scientific Name: *Gleditsia triacanthos*
- Exotic deciduous tree.
- Flowers bloom in late spring, are strongly scented and cream colored.
- Fruit is a legume pod, it is edible and sweet.
- Seed dispersal is done by grazing herbivores such as cattle and horses which eat the pod pulp then excrete the seeds in their droppings.
- The animals digestive system helps break down the hard coating making germination easier.
- Commonly have thorns growing out of the branches.
- Leaves turn yellow in the fall.
- Prone to losing large branches in windstorms.
- Fast growing; reaching heights of 66-100 ft.
- Native to eastern and North America.

**HUACHUCA WATER UMBEL (LILAEOPSIS SCHAFFNERIANA)**
- Scientific Name: *Lilaeopsis schaffneriana*
- Semi-aquatic perennial plant.
- Leaves are hollow, cylindrical and bright green.
- Found in water 2-6 inches deep.
- Endangered.
- Threatened by destruction or modification of its habitat, groundwater pumping and demand, livestock grazing and trampling and invasive species such as Bermuda grass and water-cress.

**INDIAN HAWTHORNE (RHAPHIOLEPSIS INDICA)**
- Scientific Name: *Rhaphiolepis indica*
- Exotic broadleaf evergreen shrub.
- Attracts bees, butterflies and birds.
- Grows 4-5 ft. in height.
- Native to China.
JACARANDA (JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA)
- Scientific Name: *Jacaranda mimosifolia*
- Exotic deciduous tree.
- Flowers are blue and appear in spring and early summer.
- Flowers are followed by woody pods which contain winged seeds.
- Grows 25 to 40 ft high.
- Native to South America.

LANTANA (LANTANA CAMARA)
- Scientific Name: *Lantana camara*
- Non-native perennial flowering shrub.
- Berries are eaten by insects and birds.

MEDITERRANEAN FAN PALM (CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS)
- Scientific Name: *Chamaerops humilis*
- Non-native perennial evergreen flowering tree.
- Used as an ornamental tree.
- Has the most northern natural range of any palm species occurring as far north as southern France.

MEXICAN FAN PALM (WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA)
- Scientific Name: *Washingtonia robusta*
- Non-native perennial evergreen flowering tree.
- Fruits are eaten by coyotes and were harvested by Native Americans.
- The dead leaves that hang around the trunk provide homes for birds, lizards, rodents, and invertebrates.
- Commonly used as an ornamental tree in the southwestern U.S.

MEXICAN HONEYSUCKLE (JUSTICIA SPICIGERA)

Scientific Name: *Justicia spicigera*
- Non-native perennial evergreen shrub.
- The red tubular flowers are attractive to hummingbirds.

MOSS VERBENA (VERBENA PULCHELLA)
- Scientific Name: *Verbena pulchella*
- Non-native freely branching annual.
- Flowers are attractive to butterflies.
MULBERRY (MORUS ALBA)
- Scientific Name: *Morus alba*
- Non-native perennial deciduous flowering tree.
- In parts of North America it is considered to be invasive.
- Seeds are dispersed by birds.
- The berries and bark are used in Chinese medicine as treatments for premature gray hair, diabetes, and edema among other things.

MYRTLE (MYRTUS COMMUNIS)
- Scientific Name: *Myrtus communis*
- Non-native perennial evergreen flowering shrub.
- Insect pollinated.
- Seeds are dispersed by birds.
- On the islands of Sardinia and Corsica the berries or leaves are used to flavor a liqueur called Mirto.
- Myrtle is sacred to Aphrodite.

NANDINA (NANDINA DOMESTICA)
- Scientific Name: *Nandina domestica*
- Non-native primarily evergreen shrub.
- Used as an ornamental plant.

NATAL PLUM (CARISSA GRANDIFLORA)
- Scientific Name: *Carissa grandiflora*
- Non-native perennial evergreen shrub.

OCTOPUS AGAVE (AGAVE VILMORINIANA)
- Scientific Name: *Agave vilmoriniana*
- Non-native perennial evergreen flowering succulent.
- Seeds are dispersed by wind.
- Named after its long twisting and flexible leaves.
- Flowers after 8 years, then dies.
- The leaves can be cut, dried, and then the fibers are crushed to create a brush containing a soap-like substance.

OLEANDER (NERIUM OLEANDER)
- Scientific Name: *Nerium oleander*
- Non-native perennial flowering shrub.
- Common ornamental plant.
- Highly toxic to humans and other animals, toxins are present in all parts of the plant but most concentrated in the sap.
- If prepared properly parts of the plant are used in folk medicine, records of medicinal use date back 3500 years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OLIVE (OLEA EUROPAEA)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scientific Name: <em>Olea europaea</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Non-native perennial evergreen flowering tree or shrub.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Olives have been cultivated since ancient times the fruits are used for oil or are fermented to be eaten.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Olive is the most extensively cultivated crop in the world.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ORANGE (CITRUS AURANTIUM)</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scientific Name: <em>Citrus aurantium</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-native perennial small flowering tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Oranges developed in Southeast Asia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The word orange comes from the Sanskrit word narang or the Tamil word orangu.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Citrus aurantium is the bitter orange variety.</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PASSION VINE (PASSIFLORA ALATOCAERULEA)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scientific Name: <em>Passiflora alatocaerulea</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Evergreen vine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flowers are fragrant, white, and bowl-shaped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attracts butterflies and is a host plant for the Gulf Fritillary butterfly.</td>
<td>Back to Index</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PENCIL CACTUS (EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scientific Name: <em>Euphorbia tirucalli</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-native perennial shrub.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The latex produced by the plant can be used to produce a gasoline like substance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The plant is considered toxic but is still used in some folk remedies to treat various ailments.</td>
<td>Back to Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PENDULOUS YUCCA (YUCCA RECURVIFOLIA)</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scientific Name: <em>Yucca recurvifolia</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-native perennial evergreen succulent.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PERUVIAN CACTUS (CEREUS PERUVIANUS)</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scientific Name: <em>Cereus peruvianus</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Native cactus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attracts bee, butterflies, and birds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Also called hedge cactus, Peruvian torch, or Peruvian apple.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Blooms are white and open at night.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th><strong>PINK FLOWER (EURYOPS SPP.)</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scientific Name: <em>Euryops</em></td>
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PITAYA (STENOCEREUS PRUINOSUS)
• Scientific Name: *Stenocereus pruinosus*
• Exotic columnar cactus.
• Stalks are bluish-green in color and have a white bloom when the plant is young.
• Important food source for Native Americans.
• Can grow up to 7 meters tall.
• Also called gray ghost organ pipe.
• Native to South-central Mexico.

PITTOSPORUM (PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA)
• Scientific Name: *Pittosporum tobira*
• Non-native perennial shrub.
• Commonly used in landscaping.

PODOCARPUS (PODOCARPUS MACROPHYLLUS)
• Scientific Name: *Podocarpus macrophyllus*
• Non-native perennial evergreen conifer tree.
• Berry like cone is consumed and seeds are spread by birds.

PROSTRATE ACACIA (ACACIA REDOLENS)
• Scientific Name: *Acacia redolens*
• Non-native perennial evergreen shrub.

PURPLE HEART TRAILING PLANT (SETCREASA PALLIDA)
• Scientific Name: *Setcreasa pallida*
• Non-native perennial flowering creeping herb.

PURPLE-LEAF PLUM (PRUNUS CERASIFERA)
• Scientific Name: *Prunus cerasifera*
• Non-native perennial flowering tree/shrub.
• Popular ornamental tree.

QUEEN PALM (SYAGRUS ROMANSOFFIANA)
• Scientific Name: *Syagrus romansoffiana*
• Non-native perennial evergreen tree.

RAIN LILY (ZEPHRANTHES CANDIDA)
• Scientific Name: *Zephranthes candida*
• Exotic bulb flower.
• Flowers are white.
• Native to South America.
• Also called rain lily or fairy lily.
**RED BIRD OF PARADISE (CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA)**
- Scientific Name: *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*
- Non-native perennial flowering shrub.
- Amazonian medicine men use different parts of the plant to treat ailments such as fever, cough, and chest pain.

**ROSE (ROSA HYBRIDS)**
- Scientific Name: *Rosa hybrids*
- Non-native perennial deciduous flowering shrub.
- The flowers are pollinated by bees and other insects.
- Birds such as finches consume the rose hips and distribute the seeds.
- Deer will browse on rose leaves.
- Rose hips are used in teas and preserves and are desired for their high vitamin C content.
- Oils derived from rose petals are commonly used in perfumes.
- The image of a rose is frequently used to symbolize love and beauty among other things.

**RUBBER TREE (FICUS ELASTICA)**
- Scientific Name: *Ficus elastica*
- Non-native perennial flowering evergreen tree.
- The flowers of the tree can only be pollinated by a specific species of fig wasp.
- The milky white sap can be used to make rubber.

**SAGO PALM (CYCUS REVOLUTE)**
- Scientific Name: *Cycus revolute*
- Non-native perennial evergreen tree.
- The starchy pith is used to make sago, but must be treated properly to remove toxins.

**SISAL AGAVE (AGAVE SISALANA)**
- Scientific Name: *Agave sisalana*
- Non-native perennial evergreen succulent.
- Extensively used in the fiber industry.

**SPANISH DAGGER (YUCCA GLORIOSA)**
- Scientific Name: *Yucca gloriosa*
- Non-native perennial evergreen shrub.

**SPRENGER ASPARAGUS FERN (ASPARAGUS DENSIFLORUS "SPRENGERI")**
- Scientific Name: *Asparagus densiflorus* Sprengeri
- Non-native perennial evergreen shrub.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>STAR JASMINE (TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES)</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Scientific Name: *Trachelospermum jasminoides*  
• Exotic evergreen vine.  
• Produces fragrant white flowers in springtime.  
• Perfume is made with flowers and stems.  
• Grown as an ornamental plant in the southeastern United States.  
• Native to China.  
• Also called confederate jasmine. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SYCAMORE (PLATANUS SPP.)</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| • Scientific Name: *Platanus* spp.  
• Non-native perennial deciduous tree.  
• Wind pollinated. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TREE PHILODENDRON (PHILODENDRON SELLOUM)</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Scientific Name: *Philodendron selloum*  
• Non-native perennial evergreen large shrub.  
• It is unknown why but the large flowers of the plant produce heat by metabolizing fat. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WATER LILY (NYMPHEA SPP.)</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| • Scientific Name: *Nymphaea* spp.  
• Exotic.  
• Flowers are showy and fragrant.  
• Leaves cling to the top of the water by surface tension.  
• Can cause problem if introduced in water systems. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WEEPING FIG (FICUS BENJAMINA)</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| • Scientific Name: *Ficus benjamina*  
• Non-native perennial evergreen tree.  
• The small fruit is eaten by some birds. | |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WILLOW ACACIA (ACACIA SALICINA)</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Scientific Name: *Acacia salicina*  
• Non-native perennial evergreen large shrub/small tree.  
• In its native Australia the bark has been used by aborigines as a toxin for fishing. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WILLOW PITTOSPORUM (PITTOSPORUM PHILLYRAOIDES)</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Scientific Name: *Pittosporum phillyraoides*  
• Non-native perennial evergreen small tree. | |
XYLOSMA (XYLOSMA CONGESTUM)

- Scientific Name: Xylosma congestum
- Non-native perennial evergreen large shrub/small tree.
- Common hedge plant.