‘Landscaping with Native & Adaptable Plants’

‘Plants for Dry Shaded Areas’

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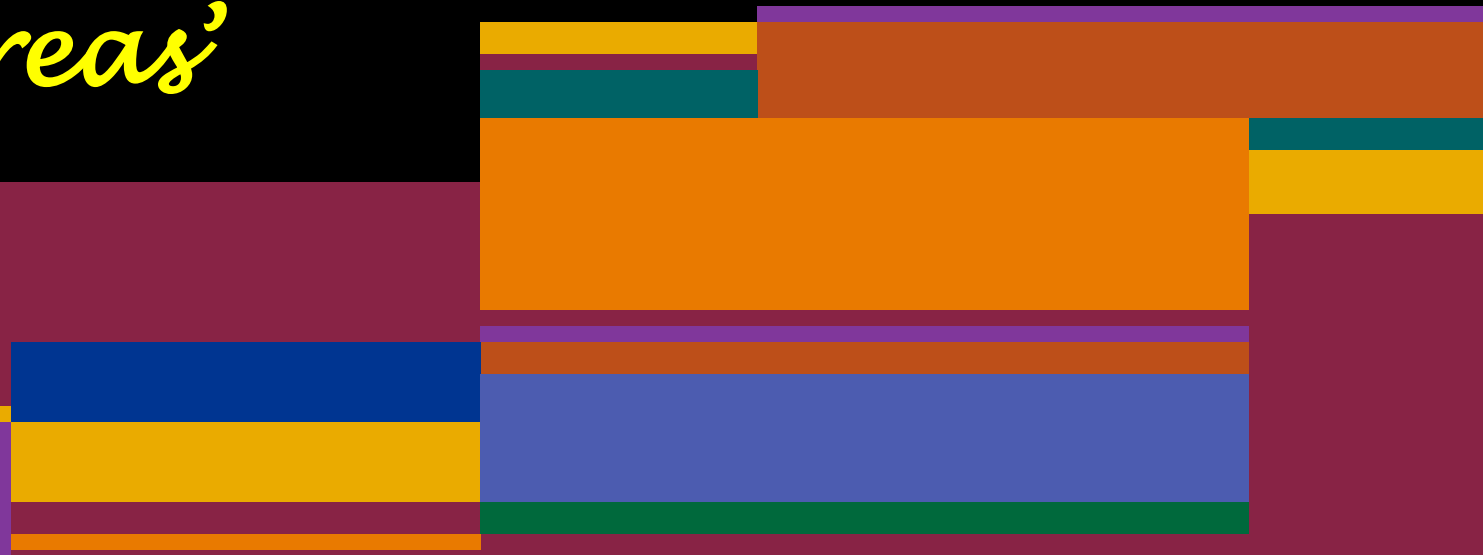


NM STATE

‘Typical Old and Tired Looking Landscape’

in

Las Cruces, NM

or

Anywhere Else

March 2010

13-year-old garden started from barren ground in Las Cruces, New Mexico 2023

Now that we've created shade for our gardens,

what can we grow there,

especially in dry shade?

What basic factors make up dry shade?

1. Trees, are planted to shade and cool surrounding areas and reduce the heat island effect, but they also reduce light levels necessary for most plant growth.

2. The tree canopies often compete for sunlight used to manufacture carbohydrates necessary for most plant growth, so plant selections are critical.

3. Tree roots compete for soil moisture and nutrients.

4. Shaded areas can be microclimates for increased heat, or cold in some areas.

5. Shaded areas may create insufficient air flow to prevent disease and pest problems.

6. Adaptability of plants to local (micro) environments, pH, nutrients, soil drainage, organic matter, etc. are important factors.

7. Most plant gardens in the Southwest are designed for full sun and forget about shaded gardens and what grows there.

So, What Are Our Options in Shaded Areas?

“Plants that Grow, or Require Deep Shade”

Immigrants and Natives for Our SW ‘Shaded’ Environments

Aspidistra ‘Cast Iron Plant’

USDA Zones 7-11

Southeast Asia

Aspidistras (commonly known as cast-iron plants) are native to East Asia, primarily China, Japan, and Vietnam.

All Pictures from Plant Delights Nursery, Raleigh, NC

Aspidistra Landscape Plantings

Freeze injury on *Aspidistra*

Sunburn Damage on *Aspidistra*

Japanese Holly Ferns

Zones: 7 to 10

Southeast Asia

Japanese Holly Ferns (*Cyrtomium falcatum*) are native to East Asia, including Japan, China, Korea, and Taiwan.

Japanese Holly Ferns

Japanese Holly Ferns

Japanese Holly Ferns

Pteris vittata, commonly known as the Chinese brake fern or ladder brake, is native to tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, including China and India, as well as parts of Africa and Australia.

It thrives in limestone-rich soils and is known for its ability to absorb and tolerate high levels of arsenic from the environment.

***Pteris vittata* 'Benzilan'**
Chinese Brake Fern, Cemetery Fern
Zones 8-10

Southeast Asia, Africa and Australia

Fatsia japonica
Zones 8-10

Southern Japan & South Korea

Fatsia japonica Zones 8-10

Fatsia japonica

And

Schefflera delavayi

Zones 8-10

Schefflera delavayi
Zones 8-10

Southeast Asia

Schefflera delavayi is native to southwestern China, particularly in Yunnan, Sichuan, and Guizhou provinces.

Schefflera delavayi Zones 8-10

Schefflera taiwaniana 'Yuan Shan’ zones 8-10

Schefflera taiwaniana is native to Taiwan

Schefflera taiwaniana

'Yuan Shan’

zones 8-10

Plants Requiring Shade, but do well with early morning, or late afternoon sun.

Drimiopsis maculata
Zones 8-10

African False Hosta, is native to southern Africa. It is primarily found in countries such as South Africa, Eswatini (Swaziland), and Botswana, where it grows in shaded woodland areas and rocky outcrops.

South Africa

Drimiopsis maculata
Zones 8-10

Liriope muscari

Southeast Asia
& Japan

Native to East Asia, specifically China, Japan, Taiwan, and Korea.

Liriope muscari

Liriope muscari variegata

Agave bracteosa
Zones 7b to 10

Mexico

Agave bracteosa 'Monterrey Frost'

Agave bracteosa, commonly known as spider agave or squid agave, is native to the northeastern mountains of Mexico, particularly in the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, and San Luis Potosí.

Agave bracteosa ‘Daddy Longlegs'

Ruscus aculeatus ‘Butcher's Broom’
Zones 7 to 9

Black Sea area of Europe and North Africa

Butcher's broom, is an evergreen shrub in the Asparagaceae (asparagus) family. The plant grows well in partial or lightly shaded sites, but will tolerate full shade, in a range of soil types, and in average well-drained soil. and can be useful as a hedge. It is hardy and tolerates drought, heat, and salt.

Ruscus aculeatus
‘Butcher's Broom’
Zones 7 to 9

Plants are Male, or Female, and some are Hermaphroditic.

Ruscus aculeatus, commonly known as butcher's broom, is native to Europe, North Africa, and parts of western Asia.

Habitat and Distribution

Northeast México

Hidalgo. Nuevo Leon,
San Luis Potosi. Tamaulipas.

Chamaedorea radicalis

Chamaedorea radicalis

C. radicalis is a remarkably cold-hardy palm. In fact, it is the hardiest species of the genus and can withstand - 5° to -7° C (19-23° F) without displaying any leaf damage.

Southeastern
USA

Needle Palm

Scientific name: *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*
Common name: Needle Palm
USDA hardiness zones: 7 through 11 (to 0° F)

Southeastern USA

The needle palm (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*) is native to the southeastern United States, primarily found in regions of the Gulf Coast, including parts of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Rhapidophyllum hystrix
'Needle Palm'
Hayes Jackson, Alabama

Plants that Tolerate Sun, or Shade

Yucca X gloriosa

a Southeastern USA Hybrid

Southeastern USA

Yucca X gloriosa

Yucca X gloriosa variegata
'Bright Star'

Yucca X gloriosa ‘Bright Star’

Yucca X gloriosa variegata

Scientific name: *Sabal minor*
Common name: Dwarf Sabal palm
USDA hardiness zones: 7 to 11 (to -5° F)

Southeastern USA, Oklahoma, Texas to Maryland

Sabal minor in habitat, Southeastern USA

Nolina microcarpa
Zones 7-10

It is primarily found in the deserts and grasslands of Texas, New Mexico, and Northern Mexico.

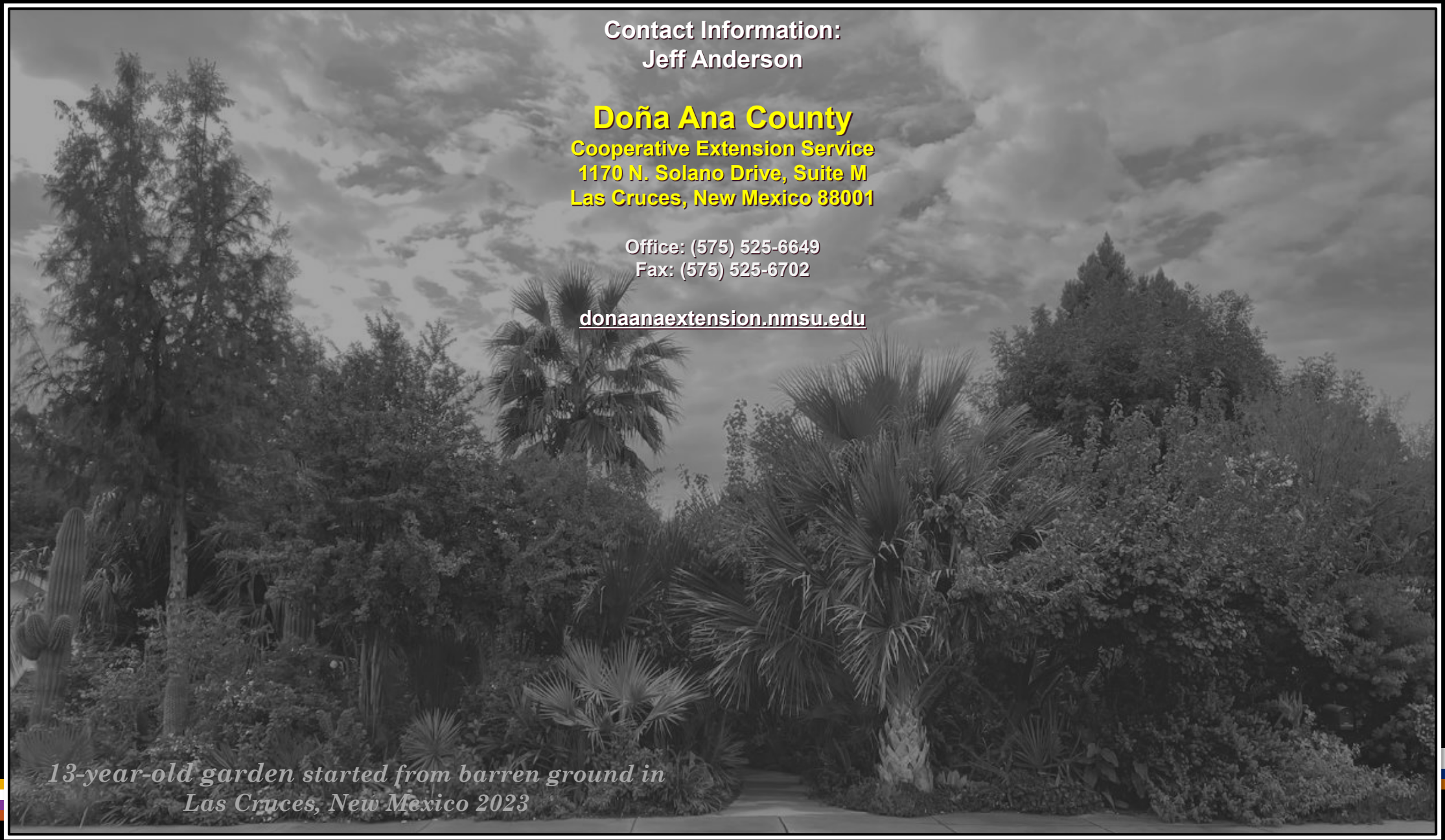
Southwestern
USA

Nolina microcarpa

Southwestern
USA

1. *Aspidistra*
2. *Fatsia*
3. *Holly Fern*
4. *Drimiopsis*
5. *Schefflera*
6. *Liriope*
7. *Mondo grass*
8. *Yucca gloriosa*
9. *Viburnum sandankwa*
10. *Pittosporum*
11. *Sabal minor*
12. *Needle palm*
13. *Nandina*
14. *Ivy*
15. *Mahonia*
16. *Helleborus*
17. *Star Jasmine*
18. *Turks Cap*
19. *Acanthus*
20. *Columbine 'Texas Gold'*
21. *Carex*
22. *Scadoxus*
23. *Hymenocallis*
24. *Justicia spicigera*
25. *Osmanthus*
26. ***Pteris vittata 'Benzilan'***
27. *Tradescantia*
28. *Orange Jessamine*
29. *Lomandra*
30. *Flax lily*
31. *Dwarf Periwinkle*
32. *Rhodea japonica*
33. *Ruscus aculeatus*
34. ***Thelypteris ovata var. lindheimeri***
35. ***Agave bracteosa***

List of a Few Other Shade Tolerant Plants



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