PLANTS AND PLANTING IN MEDITERRANEAN LANDSCAPES (VOLUME 1)

Editors

Juan José Galán Vivas Vicente Caballer Mellado

SHRUBS

DECIDUOUS TREES



EVERGREEN TREES

PALM TREES

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC

GROUNDCOVERS

8 8 8 de

HEDGES

CLIMBERS



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LIST OF PLANT SPECIES

539



Chapter 1 BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES

Introduction
Species
Commercialization, use and planting
Maintenance
Recommended bibliography

Subchapter 1.1 Introduction

Trees that have evergreen leaves (also referred to as persisting leaves) are those whose photosynthesis process is active all year round and whose dead leaves do not fall before new ones have been developed. However, some trees, being of evergreen leaf, in colder areas, might partially lose their foliage for a short period of time and therefore referred to as semi deciduous.

Evergreen trees together with deciduous trees, take precedence since they are undoubtedly the most notable representatives of the flora of streets, parks, and gardens; either for their size, flowers, fruits, and foliage or for the shade and sensation of coolness that they provide.

The difference between evergreen and deciduous trees must be considered when creating a garden or when choosing the most adequate species for a street or avenue, depending on whether permanent shade is required or this effect is only necessary in spring-summer, allowing the sun to penetrate the rest of the year.

In general terms, it can be stated that evergreen trees are typical of tropical and subtropical climates, while deciduous trees are characteristic of temperate and cold areas. In addition, trees with beautiful blooms are more abundant in tropical and subtropical climates.

The decision to **use a certain species** of tree for a specific case can depend on **multiple factors**, among which the following should be considered:

For its structure and external morphology

- Size or height
- Width and shape of the crown
- The greater or lesser projection of shade
- Type and colour of the leaves
- Blooming season
- Production of flowers, its color and fragrance
- Production of ornamental or undesirable fruit

For its necessities or physiological limitations

- Resistance to frost and severe cold
- Resistance to excessive heat
- Resistance to drought
- Requirement of sunlight
- Resistance to winds
- Resistance in coastal areas
- Resistance to urban contamination
- Requirements of soil, pH, texture, humidity, etc.

- Extension of its root system
- Rate of growth
- Longevity
- Resistance to infestations and diseases
- Reaction to pruning

In order to choose the most suitable tree species, it is necessary to be familiar with the characteristics of each species, a knowledge that is acquired from years of observation or through the reading of specialized publications.

In **urban gardening**, **the tree** (whether in streets and avenues or in urban parks), must fulfill two fundamental functions: **the aesthetic**, **providing beauty and harmony**, **and environmental**, **improving environmental and ecological conditions**.

Trees plays a major role in gardening. Since they define, the upper or arboreal stratum (level 3), which gives meaning and perspective to the other two strata or levels of vegetation that make up a typical green area: the shrub-like plants (level 2) and the low scrubland or groundcovers (level 1). The tree can fulfill various functions:

- Hedges through species that can withstand trimming
- Background, generally with very large species
- Highlight architectural elements
- Form groups or copses
- Form enclosures that act as an acoustic or wind barrier
- Link and unify the visual landscape along streets, between squares and other green areas
- Highlight foregrounds or frame views, for instance using small species and geometric shapes

In all cases, extensive knowledge of how each species is necessary to successfully achieve the designed purpose.

In addition, big groups can help achieve the following effects:

- Reduce temperature
- Increase atmospheric humidity
- Break or minimize winds
- Capture and absorb atmospheric dust
- Buffer and mitigate noise
- Eliminate contaminating gases and carbon dioxide
- Release oxygen
- Filter solar radiation

Subchapter 1.2

Species

This chapter outlines **27 species of evergreen or semi-evergreen trees** used in Mediterranean landscape design. They have been selected primarily for their ornamental uused in Mediterranean landscape design. They have been selected primarily for their ornamental use, botanical interest, or other characteristics. As a result, an in-depth analysis is carried out in this chapter. Firstly, a table shows the different parameters and values that have been used to describe each species. Secondly, each botanic datasheet gathers the information of each individual tree species covering botanical and ecological aspects, uses, cultivation, and other characteristics of interest, including its commercialization and maintenance. This information is complemented by photographic information, which shows the general appearance of the tree species and different morphological details.

PARAMETERS AND VALUES USED FOR THE BOTANIC DATASHEET					
TAXONOMY					
TAXONOMIC RANKS	DIVISION, SUBDIVISION, TYPE, ORDER, FAMILY				
VARIETIES	VARIETIES OF INTEREST				
STRUCTURE					
SHAPE	GLOBE-SHAPED/ROUND, OVAL, COLUMNAR, CONE, EXTENDED, IRREGULAR, PARASOL, FAN-SHAPED, HORIZONTAL, PALMIFORM, PENDULAR, WEEPING				
HEIGHT	AS APPROPRIATE- IN METERS OR CENTIMETERS				
DIAMETER	AS APPROPRIATE -IN METERS OR CENTIMETERS				
TEXTURE	LEAVES>10CM= COARSE. LEAVES OR LEAFLETS BETWEEN 2-10CM= MEDIUM. LEAVES OR LEAFLETS <2CM= FINE				
SHADE	LIGHT, MEDIUM, DENSE				
ROOT	TAPROOT, FASCICULATE, OBLIQUE, HORIZONTAL, AERIAL, ADVENTITIOUS				
MORPHOLOGY					
TRUNK					
BARK	SMOOTH, VERTICAL FISSURES, LONGITUDINAL FISSURES, DIAGONAL FISSURES; ROUGH, SCALY, CORKY WITH PLATES				
COLOR OF BARK	GREY, GREENISH GREY OR BLUISH GREY,SILVER, LIGHT GREEN, YELLOWISH, LIGHT BROWN, DARK, GREEN, RED, PURPLE, YELLOW, BLACK, MARBLED, TWO-TONED, THREE-TONED, LIGHT GREY, DARK GREY				
FOLIAGE					
LEAF TYPE	EVERGREEN, DECIDUOUS, SEMI-DECIDUOUS OR SEMI-EVERGREEN				
LEAF SIZE	LENGTH (cm)				
SIZE OF LEAFLET SHAPE	LENGTH (cm)				
COLOR OF UPPER SIDE (US)	PALE GREEN, LIGHT GREEN, DARK GREEN, BLUE/GREEN, GREY, PURPLE; PALE; YELLOW; VARIEGATED				
COLOR OF LOWER SIDE (LS)	PALE GREEN, LIGHT GREEN, DARK GREEN, BLUE/GREEN, GREY PURPLE, PALE, YELLOW, VARIEGATED, RUST COLORED, SILVER				
TEXTURE OF UPPER SIDE (US)	GLOSSY, ROUGH, GLABROUS, TOMENTOSE, HAIRY, ROUGH, SCALY, VISCOSE				
TEXTURE OF LOWER SIDE (LS)	GLOSSY, ROUGH, GLABROUS, TOMENTOSE, HAIRY, ROUGH, SCALY, VISCOSE				
COMPOUND LEAF	NO COMPOUND LEAVES YES. IMPARIPINNATE, PARIPINNATE, TRIFOLIATE, PALMATE, PALMIFORM, PALM, PINNATE, BIPINNATE				
HARDNESS	CORIACEOUS, SOFT, SUCCULENT				
ARRANGEMENT	OPPOSITE, ALTERNATE, WHORLED, ROSETTE				
VENATION	PINNATE, PALMATE, PARALLEL, RETICULATE, ARCUATE, A3 MAIN VEINS				
LEAF SHAPE	ROUNDED, LINEAR, LANCEOLATE, FALCATE, OVAL, OBLONG, ELLIPTIC, DELTOID, RHOMBOID, SPATULATE, ACICULAR GROUPS OF 2, ACICULAR GROUPS OF 3, ACICULAR GROUPS OF 5, ACICULAR GROUPS, ACICULAR IN 1 PLANE, ACICULAR IN SPIRAL, SCALE, PALMATE 7 LOBES, PALMATE 5 LOBES- PALMATE 3 LOBES, POLYMORPHIC, PANDURIFORM, PINNATIFIDA, SAGITATE, RENIFORM, CORDATE, ORBICULAR, OBOVATE, OBLANCEOLATE, LIRATE, HASTATE, RUNCINATE				
LEAF MARGIN	ENTIRE, CILIATE, DENTATE, CRENATE, SERRATE, DOUBLY SERRATE, LOBED, DOUBLE LOBED				

APEX	ACUTE, CUSPIDATE, OBTUSE, RETUSE, MUCRONATE
LEAF BASE	ATTENUATE, CORDATE, ROUNDED, CUNEATE, OBLIQUE, SAGITATE, AURICULATE, HASTATE, ASYMMETRIC
PETIOLE	LONG, SHORT, SESSILE, WIDE
FLOWER	
SIZE	CM OR MM
ТҮРЕ	UNISEX, HERMAPHRODITE
REPRODUCTION	MONOECIOUS, DIOECIOUS, HERMAPHRODITE, POLYGAMY, SYNOICOUS, STERILE
FLOWERING	SOLITARY, INFLORESCENCE IN CORYMB, IN CYMOSE, IN RACEME, IN SPIKE, IN UMBEL, IN CATKIN, IN SPADIX, IN FLORET OR CAPITULUM, IN PANICLE (+ INFLORESCENCE SIZE (IN CM OR MM))
FRAGRANCE	YES, NO, UNPLEASANT
FRUIT	
SIZE	IN CM OR MM
ТҮРЕ	FOLLICLE, PLURIFOLLICLE, LEGUME, LOMENT, SAMARA, DOUBLE SAMARA, PLURISAMARA,CAPSULE, ACHENE, TETRACHENE, POLYACHENE, NUT, ACORN, SYCONIUM, HESPERIDIUM, SOROSIS, BERRY, RACEME, POME, BALAUSTA, DRUPE, STROBILUS, PSEUDO STROBILUS, CONE
EDIBLE FRUIT	YES, NO
COLOR	RED, GREEN, YELLOW, BROWN, BLACK, PALE, WHITE, PURPLE
FRUITING SEASON	INTERVAL OF MONTHS: JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AGO, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC
PARAMETERS AND VALUE	S USED IN THE BOTANIC DATASHEET
DEVELOPMENT	
GROWTH	VERY SLOW, SLOW, MEDIUM, FAST, VERY FAST
LONGEVITY	<25 YEARS, 25 YEARS, 50 YEARS, 75 YEARS, 100 YEARS, 150 YEARS, 200 YEARS, 250 YEARS, 300 YEARS, >300 YEARS
ECOLOGY	
CLIMATE	
ALTITUDE	INTERVAL OF ALTITUDE / ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL
IRRIGATION	++HIGH, MODERATE, LOW; ++LOW (very low/low < 350 mm. Very high/high > 750 mm)
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO EUROPEAN REGULATION: (SEE MAP) G2HOT GREENHOUSES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE G1COLD GREENHOUSES IN SOTHERN EUROPE H5THE PLANT SUPPORTS MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FROM 0°C TO -5°C H4THE PLANT SUPPORTS MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FROM -5°C TO -10°C H3THE PLANT SUPPORTS MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FROM -10°C TO -15°C H2THE PLANT SUPPORTS MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FROM -10°C TO -15°C H1THE PLANT SUPPORTS MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FROM -10°C TO -20°C CLASSIFICATION INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS. ACCORDING TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RANGES Z1SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -50°C Z2SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -50°C TO -40°C Z3SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -50°C TO -40°C Z4SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -30°C TO -20°C Z5SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -30°C TO -20°C Z6SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -10°C TO -0°C Z7SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -10°C TO -0°C Z7SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF -10°C TO -0°C Z7
	Z10SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF 30°C TO 40°C Z11SUPPORT MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF MORE THAN 40°C

EXPOSURE TO SUNLIGHT	FULL SUN, FULL-SHADE, PARTIAL SHADE, SHADE
DROUGHT RESISTANCE	YES, NO, MODERATE
RESISTANCE TO FROST	YES, NO, MODERATE
SOIL	
OPTIMUM PH	ALL TYPES, NEUTRAL, ACIDIC, BASIC OR ALKALINE (OR INTERVAL OF PH)
FERTILITY LEVEL	FERTILE, MODERATE, POOR
TEXTURE OF SOIL	SANDY, SILT OR LOAMY, CLAYEY, SANDY/LOAMY, CLAYEY/ LOAM, ALL TYPES
DRAINAGE	HIGH, MODERATE, LOW
RESISTANCE TO SALT	YES, NO, MODERATE
RESISTANCE TO LIME	YES, NO, MODERATE
USES	
RESISTANCES	
COASTAL	1 st LINE, 2 ND LINE, NO, MODERATE
POLLUTION	HIGH, MODERATE, LOW
WIND	HIGH, MODERATE LOW
USE	
IN SLOPES IN LINES ON RIVERBANKS AS WIND BREAKERS IN HEDGES IN FIELD BORDERS IN GROUPS ISOLATED	YES, NO
PARAMETERS AND VALUE	S USED IN THE BOTANIC DATASHEET
NOTES OF INTEREST	
SPACING	MINIMUM RECOMMENDED DISTANCE BETWEEN PLANTS: M (METERS), CM (CENTIMETERS)
PLANTING AND PLANT HE	ALTH
PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH	
CALENDAR	
CHROMATIC CALENDAR	FOLIAGE, FLOWERING, FRUITING SEASON: the color white represented with grey or black cell
CULTIVATION CALENDAR	SOWING, PLANTING, PRUNING
TREATMENTS CALENDAR	FUNGICIDES, PESTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, HERBICIDES
COMMERCIALIZATION	
PRESENTATION	RD (BARE ROOT), CT (CONTAINER or POT (in liters), CE (ROOT BALL), CEY (ROOT BALL IN GYPSUM),ROOT BALL IN MESH
STEM GIRTH (TREES)	CM (usually measured at 1 meter above ground) or Year/Years
HEIGHT (in SHRUBS, CONIFERS AND PALM TREES)	СМ, М





Figure 1.2.1: Thermic classification according to European regulations

LIST OF BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREE SPECIES DESCRIBED IN THE DATASHEETS

- 1. Acacia dealbata
- 2. Acacia saligna (Acacia cyanophylla)
- 3. Brachychiton acerifolius
- 4. Brachychiton populneus
- 5. Casuarina equisetifolia
- 6. Cinnamomum camphora
- 7. Coccoloba uvifera
- 8. Cocculus laurifolius
- 9. Eucalyptus camaldulensis
- 10. Eucalyptus ficifolia
- 11. Eucalyptus globulus
- 12. Ficus elastica
- 13. Ficus lyrata
- 14. Ficus macrophylla
- 15. Ficus microcarpa (Ficus nitida)
- 16. Ficus rubiginosa
- 17. Grevillea robusta
- 18. Lagunaria patersonii
- 19. Ligustrum lucidum
- 20. Magnolia grandiflora
- 21. Phytolacca dioica
- 22. Quercus ilex subsp. ilex
- 23. Quercus ilex subsp. ballota
- 24. Quercus suber
- 25. Schinus molle
- 26. Schinus terebinthifolius
- 27. Spathodea campanulata

Acacia

Acacia dealbata Link

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		MIMOSA COMÚN SPANISH	MIMOSA COMUNA VALENCIAN	SILVER WATTLE ENGLISH	MIMOSA BLANCHISSANT FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
ROUND	6-15 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	FABALES			
FINE	SUN/ PARTIAL SHADE	OBLIQUE	FAMILY:	MIMOSODICEAE			
м	ORPHOLOGY				14		
Trunk	Bark	Color	THE DELY	in the second	15		
Trunk	SMOOTH/FISSURED	GREEN-GRAY	158 4 7 5	in the state of	- ALL CHARTEN		
Loaf	COMPOUNDS:	BIPINNATE			A HALLOW		2 LEAS
Leai	HARDNESS:	SOFT		AN PISA SURVEY	A Company of the	State Bell	
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE		N N N I A A A A A	and the start of the		
SIZE: LEAF: 20CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	NO. COLSM	NOV DESE	Contraction of the second		18 M
LEAFLET: 0.3CM	SHAPE:	PARIPINNATE	200		and the second	Sale P. Par	
COLOR: US:BLUE/GREEN	MARGIN:	CILIATE		and the second second	DALL CARE	ALL GREET	The second
LS: BLUE/GREEN	APEX:	ROUND	- 253		and the state		Contract.
TEXTURE: US:Tomentose	LEAF BASE:	ROUNDED	- Print				
LS:Tomentose	PETIOLE:	SHORT	199				a state
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	1.7			The walk	- Aller
1 lower	HERMAPHRODITE	HERMAPHRODITE	24	Carlot and the	V P	ALL STREET	CO. TO
SIZE: JM 3 MM	Flowering	Fragrant	-				and the second
	RACEME (10 cm)	YES	- the to	and share in the loss		S. 2 . 2 . 4	and a state of the
	Туре	Color		the get a		the me	
Fruit	FLATTENED POD	BROWN	Manhala .	a stall and a		to the state	
C17E1	Edible	Fruiting season	and the			A REAL	
5IZE: 5+8 CM	NU	JUN-JUL	Contraction of the	The second second of	a second and	Sec. 1	and the second
Growth	Rate	Longevity		THE REAL PROPERTY OF		and a constant	A MARTINE S
	FAST	25 TEARS				A RE SHOT - STATE	A Start Real
	ECOLOGY			Array Contraction of the second	CASS RE	and an and	AS SET
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant	The second	A CONTRACTOR	200 200		
Climate	-9°C,H4,Z6	YES	A REAL PROPERTY AND	and the second			
ALTITUDE: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	and a start of the		5 . I	and the second	the section of the
IRRIGATION: LOW	FULL	MODERATE	and the first of	ALL	The second second	the Alle	ALL STRONG
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant		and the second	Y-1 martin	ALC: Y	a some til in
	SANDY	NO	P POG		T & A CONTRACTOR	and the line	a les and a dis
Ph: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant		and the second s	A Carteria	A DE TO A DE	the distance with
FERTILITY: POOR	MODERATE	MODERATE		State - State - State	Carl And Carl and	1825	S Mary
	USES		Car In		Sintes (second)	the Barris	201 13
Resistances	Applic	ations	- 110		Course A Station	5 1 5 to - 2	Res I
COASTAL: 2ND LINE	SLOPES: YES	LINE: NO	ALL STATISTICS	South and the	11-18 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	211 States the and	States and States
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO		2 2 2 2 2 11		S BATX SE	and the start	A CAL
WIND: LOW	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES		1 (1) (X (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Call of the second	The second second	AND REAL PROPERTY AND AND A
			POIN	IS OF INTEREST			
Native to South East A	ustralia and Tasma	nia. Cultivated for its	ornamental value or in o	lunes. This species is naturalize	ed and invasive, particularl	y after fires. Its beauti	ful flowering in the middle
or winter makes this spe	ecies singular for th	is season. Its brand	nes are fragile and may p	ose a risk to pedestrians and ve	enicles.		

SPACING: 5m

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed and cuttings. It can be attacked by polyphagous mealybugs,such as Aspidiotus hederae, Icerya purchasi, etc.,that may appear on leaves, trunks or fruits. These mealybugs emit molasses on which sooty molds (black) grow, forming a blackish layer on leaves, branches and trunk. Treatments with Methyl-pirimiphos, Chlorpyrifos or some phosphorous product (Diazinon, Fenitrothion, Phentoate) obtain good results. A fungicide with a Copper (Cu) base should be applied to fight against sooty molds.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presen
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	C
	C.
CILI TIVATION CALENDAR	C.
	C
JAN FED WAR ADD WAT JON JOL AUG JEFT OCT NOV DEC	C
	C
Sowing Planting Pruning X	C.
TREATMENT CALENDAR	C
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	C
	RE
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers	

COMMERCIALIZATION							
Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)					
CT		100/125					
CT		125/150					
CT		150/175					
CT		175/200					
CT		200/250					
CT	6-8						
СТ	8-10						
CT	10-12						
CT	12-14						
CT	14-16						
RB	20-25						

Acacia

Acacia saligna (Labill.) H.L. Wendl.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		SPANISH	VALENCIAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION	ANGIOSPERMS			
PENDULAR/IRREGULAR	3-8 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	FABALES			
COARSE	PARTIAL SHADE	OBLIQUE	FAMILY:	MIMOSOIDEAE			
N	IORPHOLOGY			NO NEY	remen		
Trunk	Bark	Color	ZX N. 8 (16)	C. Strain	AN TON	1. N	REP CON
	SMOOTH/FISSURED	GRAY/RED	10	A Start Alternation		ALC N	
Leaf	COMPOUNDS:	NO					
	HARDNESS:	SOFT		and the second	The Frank		
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE			SPED - M	- Dige	
SIZE: LEAF:10/20cm	VENATION:	PINNATE		and the second second	LANE MO	Spect 1 Stores	HE LASS
	SHAPE: LIN	NEAR/LANCEOLATE	AT EAST A	Sea 12 Double	Service Carl		(SC) 91 ST 197
COLOR: USLIGHT GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE	The Aller	ALL ALL ALL		ALC: T	Con the St
LS:LIGHT GREEN	APEX:	SHARP	Philes (A)	Section of the section	A PLAKE		Le 1 BURNE
IEXTURE: US:SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ACUTE	25 - 19		IN ALTON	SZAFONA IN.	B. A. the way
LS:SMOOTH	PETIOLE:	SHORT	dent 6	Photo A CALLER AND AND	1. 2.2.	HWART ST	Straight die
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	and the second	A PROPERTY AND	KIN SING	Real Martin	
SIZE: JM 10MM	Eloworing	Erograph	The states	CONTRACTOR A	Bhook 52		Stal Internal
	Flowening	YES	1 MI SALAR		一个学业大	SHI MY	A CONTRACTOR
	Tupe	Color	1 THE AT	Manager States - n	N. L. DET MA	S. S. PKD	A Statistics of
Erwit	Туре	BROWN	the name		AN AN AN		一主人的现在
Truit	Edible	Eruiting season		老 二 不 任		the Workshow Cash	S. Wakuw
SIZE: 5-14 CM	NO	JUN-JUL		AT A STATE	SHELL .	ANT CHANNEL STOR	TA
	Rate	Longevity	241993	have the set	Constant P	10000000	
Growth	FAST	25 YEARS	and the stand	·····································	Barriel Mar She	1.	
	ECOLOGY				all Chair a		Alla .
	Temperature	Drought resistant	the work Reads				Z
Climate	-6°C,H4,Z6	YES					State and a state of the state
ALTITUDE: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant		100	IN AL		Car and
IRRIGATION: LOW	FULL SUN	MODERATE	1 marine and the		Martin Concerne	6	and the second s
801	Texture	Salt resistant	and the second se		TRANSFER OF	The Cold States of the States	
SOIL	LOAMY/SANDY	YES	and the second sec			and the second	Service Service
pH: 5-9	Drainage	Lime resistan	E STORY		a la factoria de		
FERTILITY: POOR	MODERATE	YES	- C. Water			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S DE LES
	USES				State Shines		
Resistance	Applic	cations		THE .		NUMBER OF	A TANK
COASTAL: 1ST LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: NO	213 12	a the second states	No.	SISTER SIL	REAL OF
POLLUTION: HIGH	RIVERBANKS: NO	BREAKERS: NO			2012	Nov/ Domesti	AND A CONTRACTOR OF A
WIND: LOW	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES	and the second second	A CARLEND AND A CARLEND	and see a long the	TIME AND A REPORT	* White a
	-		POINT				
lative to the Western	Australia and Tase	mania. Cultivated fo	r its ornamental value	and in coastal dunes: occasional	ly naturalized. It is the	nost frequently cultivate	d species, especially i
coastal areas and gree	en spaces that acco	mpany roads (round	abouts, islets, road curv	es, etc.).	iy nataranzoa, it is the i	noor nequently cultivate	a openies, coperially i

SPACING: 5 M

Height (cm) 80/100 100/125 175/200 250/300 250-300

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed and cuttings. It can be attacked by polyphagous mealybugs, such as A.spidiotus hederae, loerya purchasi,.. that may appear on leaves, trunks or fruits. These cochineals emit molasses on which sooty molds (black) grow, forming a blackish layer on leaves, branches and trunk. Treatments with Methyl-pirimiphos, Chlorpyrifos or some phosphorous product (Diazinon, Fenitrothion, Phentoate) produce good results. A Copper base (Cu) fungicide should be applied to fight against sooty molds.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	CON	MERCIALIZATION
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation	Girth (cm)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT	
	СТ	
CUIL TIVATION CALENDAR	СТ	
	CT	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPI OCI NOV DEC	СТ	
	СТ	6-8
Sowing Planting Pruning X	CT/RB	8-10
	CT/RB	10-12
TREATMENT CALENDAR	CT/RB	12-14
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT/RB	14-16
	СТ	16-18
Europiaidea Destisidea Eastilizare	СТ	18-20
Pesticides Pesticides Pertilizers	СТ	20-25

26

Brachychiton

Brachychiton acerifolius (A. Cunn.) F.J. Muell.

Broadleaf e	vergreen			ÁRBOL DEL FUEGO SPANISH	ARBRE DEL FOC VALENCIAN	FLAME-TREE ENGLISH	B. À FEUILLES D'ERABLE FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISON:	ANGIOSPERMS			
CONE	10-15 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDE:	MALVALES			
COARSE	PARTIAL	OBLIQUE	FAMILY:	STERCULIACEAE			
м	ORPHOLOGY		-	Contraction of the local division of the loc	- E.		
Trunk	Bark VERTICALLY FISSURED	Color GREEN/GRAY			Sets-		
Leaf	COMPOUND HARDNESS:	NO CORIAEOUS			AN LAN	5.ee	10 · 1
SEMI-DECIDUOUS	INSERTION:	ALTERNATE	A- 2.	A Art Marth	A Barrison of a	A State	
SIZE: LEAF: 30CM	VENATION:	PALMATE			ALL PARTY	N root of the local division of the	
	SHAPE: PA	ALMATE 5/7 LOBES		J AMA	A CHERT		-
COLOR: US:MED. GREEN	MARGIN:	LOBED	101	and the second	N. C. C. S.	A ALLAND	-
LS:MED. GREEN	APEX:	SHARP		and the second	States 1	The second	-
TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY	BASE:	CORDATE			San Eller V.	The Alex	-
LS:GLOSSY	PETICOLE:	LONG			NY TOUR		
Flower	I ype UNISEXUAL	MONOECIOUS		XXX	NE	57-	
SIZE: J/F 15MM	Flowering	Fragrant		tell marks	TELL	a last	del del
ୁ/M 15 MM	PANICLE (40CM)	NO	mar Street	A LAND	A PARTA	Contra total	2
	Fruit	Color	Second and	A STREET A	N AS	and parts	
Fruit	FOLLICLE	BLACK		The state of the		TRAL CAR	THE SHOP AND
SIZE: 10-15CM	NO	Fruiting season SEP-OCT	THE DEFINITION OF			y and	
Growth	Rate	Longevity	10 - E 2 1	X- STA	1 4 2 C		No Charles
	FAST	100 YEARS			all a	Carlo Carlo	A second se
	ECOLOGY			and the second second	1.20 120 1	A STATE OF	
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant		The work has to be	~ 國口海上	10. 1. 1. 1	
Onnate	-3°C,H5,Z6	MODERATE		A		a./ 高雪	the second
ALTITUDE: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant		Sales to KI	RE REPART		
IRRIGATION: MODERATE	SUN /PARTIAL SHADE	MODERATE		the second second second			A COMPANY
Soil	I exture SANDY	Salt resistant	ALL CONTRACTOR		14 × 18 × 22	S ANTER	Carles Carlos
old: 55.95	Drainago	NU Limo registant	and the	ALART MORE	and the second	AN AN E	
FERTILITY MODERATE	MODERATE	YES	Sector Sector		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	in the w	
						22 1 2 3 9 8 4	
	USES				A 25-1	1 1 4 1	
Resistances	Applic	ations	1.8	1 de North Ch			
ROLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKERS: VES		A CARE CONTRACTOR			11 12-2
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES			R C	hell at a Test	MA
			DOI			14 8 25	
Native to Australia, The	lack of water in ou	mmer can causo do	POIR foliation so a moderate	irigation programme is recommon	ded. It does not flower for	r a few years (genera	lly 6 to 10 years) and then
it begins to produce tril	obed leaves. Its sp	ectacular flowering	and appearance make	this tree a focal point of attention	in any green space or as	s a street tree. The s	pecific name refers to the
similarity between the le	eaves of this specie	es and those of the	Acer genus. It can be u	used (when young) as an indoor pla	nt. In the Canary Islands,	Brachychiton x rosei	us Guymer is occasionally
cultivated, a hybrid form	n between B. acerife	olius and B. populn	eus, with leaves similar	to those of the latter and red flower	S.		

SPACING: 5 M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

This specimen is very easy to grow but requires a high irrigation programme. It easily propagates growing from seeds which are collected from the trees when the fruits are fully ripe and begin to open. It should be noted that the hairs that surround the seeds are quite irritating and uncomfortable, so care must be taken when handling. Seedbeds planted in March-April provide the following year with 50/60 cm tall plants suitable for rearing in the nursery for 2/3 more years until they reach commercial sizes. It can be transplanted successfully to root ball.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	CON	IMERCIALIZATI	ON
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation	Girth(cm)	Height (cm)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT		50/60
	CT		150/175
	CT		175/200
	CT		200/250
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPI OCI NOV DEC	CT		250/300
	CT		300/350
Sowing Planting Pruning X	СТ	12-14	
	CT	14-16	
TREATMENT CALENDAR	CT	16-18	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT/RB	18-20	
	CT/RB	20-25	
	CT/RB	25-30	
	CT/RB	30-35	

Brachychiton

Brachychiton populneus (schott & Endl.) R. Br.

BROADLEA	AF EVER	GREEN		SPANISH	VALENCIAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH
	Structure		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS	OCCIDENTALI	S BENTH (B. gregri	F. J. Muell.)
CONE	10-15 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDÓNS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	MALVALES			
MEDIUM	MEDIUM	TAPROOT	FAMILY:	ESTERCULIÁCEAS			
M	ORPHOLOGY				A	1.58	Contraction of the
Tausk	Bark	Color			1 4 K	100	
Trunk	FISSURED	GREENISH GRAY				1 - D.	
	COMPOUND:	NO				西方道 一分	97 . B. I.
LLAI	HARDNESS:	SOFT				A PROPERTY	
SEMI DECIDUOUS	INSERTION:	ALTERNATE				A SALAN	Harris and
SIZE: LEAF: 5-7CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	-		10 AL		2444 P
	SHAPE:	LANCEOLATE		ALL AND ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL			
COLOR: US:MID GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE			A		P
LS: MID GREEN	APEX:	ACCUMINATE			the carson of the		almer .
TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	ROUNDED		and the second states	32 32	The I HARDER	All and
LS:GLOSSY	PETIOLE:	LONG	1				
Flower	Туре	Reproduction		STATE OF STATE		T DAL BERE	
Flower	UNISEXUAL	MONOECIOUS	1		ALL PROPERTY AND A	and the states	1 × 10
SIZE: ♂/M 10MM	Flowering	Fragrance	1.1				The state of the state
우 /F 10MM	PANICLE (4 CM)	NO	1.000			AN AN AN AN AN	The second second
	Туре	Color			ALL ALL ALL AND	All and a second	
Fruit	CAPSULE	BLACK			Contraction of the second	The second second	
	Edible	Fructing season	and a		A CONTRACTOR	States States	ATT STATE
SIZE: 4-8 CM	NO	SEP-OCT	90.0		1	AND A COMPANY	
Growth	Rate	Longevity				and an and the second	1 10 M
	MODERATE	100 YEARS					States 1
	ECOLOGY		12 400		And the second second	The Plant of the State	
Olimente	Temperature	Drought resistant	100			agreet the state	The Alexandren
Climate	-6ºC,H4,Z6	MODERATE	98%			States I Su	The Day of Party Photo
ALTITUDE: 0-100M	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	and the	here and the states and	15 mplot and	A A	
IRRIGATION: MODERATE	SUN/PARTIAL SHADE	MODERATE					
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant	The second	And I far at The		AND REAL	A STATE OF
3011	SANDY	NO	A DECK	The second second	-1 -+++		A CONTRACTOR
pH: 5.5-8.5	Drainage	Lime resistant					1 4 4 1
FERTILITY: MODERATE	MODERATE	YES	- 18	P C C D / TEM	常想意意和好	That's	
	USES		- 100/		創作部,是利用	1 PAT	7 24
Resistance	Applic	ations	- 11-		自己上自法		
COASTAL: 2ND LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES		A ANA MAY	「「「「日日」」	No. Alta	A DA
POLLUTION: HIGH	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: YES	100		State of the local		
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES	11 m	A DECEMBER OF			AL ROT
			P	OINTS OF INTEREST			
This species is nativ	e to Australia. It	is a hardy specie	s, needing warm envi	ronments. In Australia the foliad	e is used to feed cattl	le. When a young pl	ant, it can be used a
an indoor plant. In th	ne city, its main	application is as	a street tree. In garde	ens, it can be used as a shade	tree. Its specific name	e refers to the simila	arity of its leaves with
those of some popla	r species of the	Populus genus. Ir	the Canaries, Brach	ychiton x roseus Guymer is rar	ely cultivated rather a l	hybrid form between	B. acerifolius and E

SPACING: 5 M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

populneus, with leaves similar to those of the latter and red flowers. It is the most widespread species, within the genus and can be found along the entire Spanish coast.

This species is easy to grow although it has high water demands. Propagation from seed, which is collected when the fruits are fully ripe and begin to open. The hairs that surround the seeds are quite irritating and uncomfortable, so proper precautions must be taken when handling the fruits. The seedbeds made in March-April provide the following year with 50/60 cm tall plants suitable for breeding in a nursery for 2/3 more years until they reach commercial measurements. They can be successfully transplanted into root ball.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	COM	IMERCIALIZATION	
Datasheet (Foliage, Flowering and Fruiting season)	Presentation	Girth	Height(cm)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT (tray)	1 sapling (1/0)	
	CT/ RB		150/175
Cultivision Colonder	CT/RB		200/250
	CT/RB		300/350
JAN FED WAR ADR WAT JUN JUL AUG JEFT OUT NOV DEC	CT/RB		400/450
	CT/RB		500/550
Sowing Planting Pruning X	CT/RB		550/600
	CT/RB	14-16	
Treatment Calendar	CT/RB	18-20	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT/RB	20-25	
	CT/RB	30-35	
	CT/RB	40-45	
	CT/RB	45-50	

Casuarina equisetifolia L.

Casuarina

Shape

CONE

Texture

FINE

Trunk

I eaf

EVERGREEN

COLOR: US:DARK GREEN

EXTURE: US:TOMENTOSE

Flower

FRUIT

GROWTH

CLIMATE

SOIL

Resistances

1-2.4 CM

0-100

LOW

5.5-8.5

POOR

1st LINE

HIGH

HIGH

I SDARK GREEN

LS:TOMENTOS

SIZE: LEAE: 0.1

SIZE AND

FLOWERING

SIZE:

ALTITUDE:

IRRIGATION:

pH:

FERTILITY

COASTAL ·

POLLUTION:

WIND

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN

STRUCTURE

Heiaht

15-35 M

Shade

PARTIAL

SCALY

MORPHOLOGY Bark

COMPOUND

HARDNESS:

INSERTION

VENATION:

SHAPE:

MARGIN:

I FAF BASE

PETICOLE:

Туре

Туре

SAMARA Edible

NO

Rate

FAST

Temperature

6°C H4 76

Sun exposure

FULL

Texture

ALL TYPES

Drainage

MODERATE

USES

SLOPES: NO LINE:

GROUPS: YES ISOLATED:

RIVERBANKS: NO

ECOLOGY

UNISEXUA

SPIKE (4 CM)

CATKIN

APEX:

Diameter

4-6 M

Root

TAP ROOT

Color

DARK BROWN

NO

SOFT

VERTICI E

1 CENTRAL VEIN

TRIANGULAR

ENTIRE

SHARP

ROUNDED

SESSILE

Reproduction

MONOECIOUS

Fragrant

NO

Color

Fruiting seasor

AUG-OCT

Longevity

100 YEARS

Drought resistar

YES

Frost resistant

YES

Salt resistant

MODERATE

Lime resistant

MODERATE

WINDBREAKERS: YES

YES

YES

Applications

CASUARINA SPANISH CASUARINA VULENCIANI POSSTALT FREE BIRDIVISION: FLAD PRENCH DIVISION: SPERMATOPHYTES SUBDIVISION: ANGIOSPERMS TYPE: DICOTYLEDONS ORDER: FAGALES FAMILY: CASUARINAEAE

POINTS OF INTEREST

Native to Northern and Northeastern Australia, and from Southeastern Asia to the Pacific Islands. The specific name(equisetifolia) alludes to the similarity of the articulated twigs with the leaves of the horsetail (Equisetum sp.). Casuarina alludes to the resemblance that the pendulous branches of these trees have with the feathers of the cassowary, a bird of the genus Casuarinus. Its wood is used in doors, fences and carvings. The bark contains tannins. It has been applied in traditional medicine to combat diarrhea and even, in ancient times, dysentery. Species used as a windbreaker and in areas near the sea.

SPACING : 8M

Height (cms)

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Casuarinas are appreciated both as ornamental trees in parks and gardens and for reforestation in warm areas. They do not tolerate bare root transplanting. As it is a tall tree, it is not recommended for small gardens or for planting in narrow streets. Propagation by seed.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	CC
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT (tray)
	СТ
CULI TIVATION CALENDAR	СТ
	CT
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPI OCI NUV DEC	СТ
	🛛 СТ
Sowing Planting Pruning X	СТ
	СТ
TREATMENT CALENDAR	RB
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	RB
	RB
Eventicidae Destinidae Eventicidae	RB
rungicides resticides refilizers	RB

on Girth cms)

	,	
CT (tray)	2 years (2/0)	
CT		150-175
CT		175-200
CT		250-300
CT		350-400
CT	18-20	
CT	20-25	
CT	25-30	
RB		400/450
RB		500/550
RB		600/700
RB		700/800
RB		800/900

Cinnamo	mum			Cinnan	nomum ca	amphora (L) Siebold
BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		ÁRBOL DEL ALCANFOR SPANISH	CAMFORER VALENCIAN	CAMPHOR TREE ENGLISH	CAMPHORIER FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
EXTENDED	8-35 M	8-10 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	LAURALES			
MEDIUM	FULL	OBLIQUE	FAMILY:	LAURACEAE			
м	ORPHOLOGY			-	-		
Tours	Bark	Color			1. martine		
Trunk	ROUGH	YELLOWISH/BROWN	Jer y	Strationer	The second second		
Leef	COMPOUND:	NO		12. AL AVE	100 A. 1880	1 12 1	
Lear	HARDNESS: SL	JBCORIACEOUS		The second second	15 A 19 1 -		
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE	1 ART		A State of the	A Start	
SIZE: LEAF: 6-12.5	VENATION:	PINNATE			The No.		2
	SHAPE: O	VAL/ELLIPTICAL		u la serie de la s	and the second	- Star Bart	Stable
COLOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	State State State	Sec. 10	A CARLES	the states
LS:MID GREEN	APEX: CUS	PIDATE/ACUMINATE	- 4 - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L	The states of th	A State in	A COLOR	
TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	ACUTE	Sale Con		1		ALC: NAME OF GROOM
LS:GLOSSY	PETICOLE:	LONG			The second	The other states and the second	and the state
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	The states		ALL	State of the second second	
TIOWCI	HERMAPHRODITE	HERMAPHRODITE			State of the second		The second
SIZE: J/M 2 MM	Flowering	Fragrant				- I all and	
	PANICLE (5 CM)	NO	Sec. 2412 (16)	THE ALL MAN	A BALL		and the share
	Туре	Color	State States		S. C. S. S. S.		
Fruit	DRUPE	BLACK	States of the		14 - Y		C. Martine of the
0.75	Edible	Fruiting season	Section Section	A CANADA AND	ATTY - THU	The Real Party	The state
SIZE: 0.7-1 CM	NO	SEP-NOV	A STATE OF		and the second		C. T.
Growth	Rate	Longevity	States and the second	A STATE OF A STATE		A Chinese	A CONTRACTOR
	MODERATE	100 YEARS		Sheet Carlo Prant	建 4 46 14	States and	A CONTRACTOR
	ECOLOGY		85 TH		a second	San Jacob	ALL SHEET
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant	The second	and the same of the	ALC: NOT THE	这一个时间 一日。	La Carlo
Onnate	-3ºC,H5,Z6	MODERATE	AND A DESCRIPTION	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY	and the second	A	Section Course
ALTITUDE: 0-300	Sun Exposure	Frost resistant				1 - Sie	Real Property
IRRIGATION: LOW	SUN/PARTIAL SHADE	MODERATE			Contraction of the local	ALL	
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant		and the second second		1.00	
	SANDY	NO		A AND			N 53
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resisant	- 10 X8		· · · · · · · · ·	ale State	
FERTILITY: MODERATE	MODERATE	NU	AND AN INC.				
	USES				1 10 11	1	
Resistances	Applic	cations			Han		
COASTAL: NO	SLOPES: NO	LINE: NO				I.	
POLLUTION: LOW	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKERS: YES		THE REAL PROPERTY OF		Designation of the second	
WIND: HIGH	GROUPS: NO	ISOLATED: YES		Carlo Statement Prover	The second		
			POIN				

Native to China, Taiwan and Japan. Its specific name means camphor. It does not tolerate the continental climate, therefore its plantation is preferably restricted to areas near the Mediterranean coast. Its wood is very fragrant, rot-proof, easy to polish and used for furniture, cabinetry and interior finishes of buildings. By distillation of its wood, camphor is obtained and can beused in medicine and as an antiseptic. The ability of this wood to repel insects has prompted its use for boxes and chests, where valuable objects are kept. It can be confused with Cocculus laurifolius, but it is easy to differentiate since the leaf veins of the "camphor tree" are at a certain distance from the leaf blade, while in the cocculus they start from the leaf sheath.

SPACING: 12M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed, which must be cleaned of the pulp and sown as soon as possible since their germination power is short. It is resistant to pests and diseases.

	CHROMATIC CALENDAR										
	FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON										
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
				CUL	TIVATION	CALEN	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
	x x x x	хххх									
Sowin	ig 📃	Plar	nting	F	runing	х					
				TRE	ATMENT	CALEN	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Fung	icides		Pesticio	les		Fertilizers	, –				

	Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
	CT3		60/80
	CT10		100/125
-	CT50		150/175
-	CT50		175/200
-	CT240		250/300
	CT30	8-10	
	CT30	10-12	
	CT50	12-14	
٦	CT50	14-16	
	CT140	18-20	
7	CT140	20-25	
	CT500	40-45	
	CT1000	60-70	

Coccoloba

Fungicides

Pesticides

I

Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		Spa	anish F	Valencian	English	French
5	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPH	HYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPEI	RMS			
ROUND	5-9 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLED	ONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	POLYGONA	LES			
COARSE	FULL	OBLIQUE	FAMILY:	POLTGONAG	CEAE			
М	ORPHOLOGY					. 3		
Trunk	Bark	Color	1 St. 34		2			W. S. C. H.
	COMPOUND:	NO	100	EAST 1	1	Riss		
Leave	HARDNESS:	CORIAEOUS	100	STORE 1			Sec. 29. 20	100
EVERGREEN	ARRANGMENT:	ALTERNATE	1			and the second	A DECK OF A DECK	a second
SIZE: LEAF: 7-25CM	VENATION:	PINNATE				1.15		and the second sec
Leaflet: NO	SHAPE:	ROUND				100		
COLOR: US:BLUE/GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE	\sim \sim			1		100
LS:MID GREEN	APEX:	ROUNDED		-54	A 16	- CO	D. S. M. D. C. A.	
TEXTURE: US: GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	CORDATE			14 19 10			
LS:GLOSSY	PETIOLE:	SHORT			a designed a	1	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE	A
Flower	Туре	Reproduction		100			1 n	1. A.
SIZE: 244 CLEAN	UNISEXUAL	DIOECIOUS		NA.	1	4.4	Parts Carlos	and the second
SIZE. J/M 6 MM	Flowering	Fragrant		200	- 19 B-	0.5	Section 2	
¥/F 0 WW	RACEME (20-30 CM)	Color		-	10 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C			
Fruit	DRUPE	PURPLE		Color Party				1 43
Trait	Edible	Fruiting season		8 . I G	1 de			
SIZE: 1-2 CM	YES	SEP-DEC		10 - C	and and		F North	- 90 S & B
Oneverth	Rate	Longevity	and the second s		100	And the second	2 - 15- M	
Growth	FAST	10 YEARS	-		A LEASE OF CAL	1.1	CONTRACTOR OF	편 : :
	Ecology			11 A	1000	0.7	tion in the	1 A A
	Temperature	Drought resistant		Contraction of the	Martin -	a sure		N
Climate	6ºC,G1,Z7	YES		100		ALC: N	10 10 10	
ALTITUDE: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	Sec. No.			1.00	1992 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 -	
IRRIGATION: LOW	FULL SUN	NO	1200			10		
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant		Sto Valle - 1			THE REAL PROPERTY OF	3.9
3011	SANDY	YES		16 % P				
pH:	Drainage	Lime resistant		Hotel C	1 - 2	in the second	CAL SOMO IS	
FERTIILITY: POOR	MODERATE	MODERATE	~~ \\ \	AND BELL		-	SHOP BY	
	USES			A STATE		3		
Resistances	Applic	ations			-	-		1 N 1
COASTAL: 1ST LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES	100 M	TOA		2		<u>- 57.</u>
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WIND BREAKERS: YES			-		2.0	
WIND: HIGH	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES					11	
			POIN	TS OF INTEREST				
Native to the Antilles, B	ahamas and tropic	al South America. Its	s specific name means (grape producer. Appar	ently, it was the first	t plant that Chri	stopher Columbus noticed w	hen he first set foot
bark are used in folk m	edicine against dia	rrhea and dysentery	 It produces a reddish 	sap that is used to dy	e and was used as	ink, serving the	e first colonizers. Its fruits are	sweet and edible,
and can be eaten raw c	or in jams, and when	n fermented it produ	ces a drink similar to wir	ne. Resistant to seawa	ter spray. Recomme	ended for coast	al gardens.	
								SPACING : 5N
			LANT	NO AND I LANT II				
Propagation by seed. T	his species is resis	tant to pests and dis	seases.					
		CHROMAT						
		CHICOMAT	IC CALENDAR				COMMENCIALIZA	
	FOLIA	GE, FLOWERING	AND FRUITING SE	ASON		Presei	ntation Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
JAN FEB	MAR ABR	MAY JUN	JUL AUG	SEPT OCT	NOV DEC	Commer	alized in the Canary Islai	nds
]		
		CULTIVATIO	ON CALENDAR					
JAN FEB	MAR ABR	MAY JUN	JUL AUG	SEPT OCT	NOV DEC			
						1 1		
Sowing	Planting	Prunina	х					
						11		
		TREATMEN	IT CALENDAR					
JAN FEB	MAR ABR	MAY JUN	JUL AUG	SEPT OCT	NOV DEC			
						- 1		

Fertilizers

Cocculus

Cocculus laurifolius (Robx) DC.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		CÓCULO SPANISH	CÒCUL VALENCIAN	MOONSEED ENGLISH	COCULE FRENCH
5	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
EXTENDED/IRREGULAR	5-10 M	5-8 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	RANUNCULALES			
COARSE	FULL	HORIZONTAL	FAMILY:	MENISPERMUM			
м	ORPHOLOGY		St. A	and the second second second	and the second second		here and
Trunk	Bark	Color		A CONTRACTOR OF	ALL AND A PORT		
Trunk	SMOOTH/FISSURED	LIGHT BROWN	1.1	and the second states	State State	and the second second	deal year
	COMPOUND:	NO	2 F 1 1	A second second	140 C 161	Star Brits	
LEAF	HARDNESS: S	UB-CORIACEOUS	A CONTRACTOR OF		NOT 1141	11 1 A. A.	the second second
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE	A Section	a state of the second state	5 A.	A second of the	the second second
SIZE: LEAF:10-15CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	The same star	CAL VER BAS	and the state	Contraction of the	× 1 day
	SHAPE: OB	LONG/LANCEOLATE	A MARKING	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	1	Constant and the	
COLOR: US:DARK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE	A The second		Sheet Sheet Sh	Se miller	
LS:DARK GREEN	APEX: ACL	IMINATE/CUSPIDATE	14 1 1 1 1 1	A ALL AND A ALL AND A	and the second	the second second	P.C.
TEXTURE: US: GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	ACUTE	Lot server	A CARE AND A CARE AND A CARE		10 2 - C	all
LS:GLOSSY	PETIOLE:	SHORT		No. 2 Contraction		A MARKES	Martin .
Flower	Туре	Reproduction		Contraction and the second	o a Calabara		and the second
TIOWEI	UNISEXUAL	DIOECIOUS	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AND A CALL AND A CALL	S. S. Contraction		
SIZE: J/M 4 MM	Flowering	Fragrant	A Same	and the second	The start and	Sten Howell States	
ୁ/ F 4 MM	PANICLE (5 CM)	NO	S. C. KSTRAN	NGL WATER AND REAL TO A		PROVING THE SET	in the se
	Туре	Color		A AN ANALY	A DESIGN STORES	All All Marson	the second of
Fruit	DRUPE	BLACK	(Anterio and	States - Carl and	19 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	A Stranger The State	and a state
	Edible	Fruiting season	1.772		THE ISPACE	1 5 m	1995 7 1 1 1 7
SIZE: 0.6 CM	NO	SEPT-NOV	ALL		a section of		With the second
Growth	Rate	Longevity	State Mars 194		Section 5 191	Sala al	
	SLOW	100 YEARS			Section of the sectio	105 1 10 10	Sec. Street
	ECOLOGY		a glatter	S MERSON AND A	All the states		
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant	A States				a Real States
Onnate	-15ºC,H2,Z5	NO	1 102 Par 145	Contraction of the second	- ALT SHERE		ALL ALL ALL
ALTITUDE: 500-800	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	A STATISTICS		to Partic - Base		
IRRIGATION: HIGH	SUN/SHADE	YES	ALL A MAIN		1 K		
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant		a series and the	1 1 1 1 1	N. CONTRACTOR	100 P. 100 P.
	SANDY	NO			the second second	A civer	CONTRACTOR CO
pH: 5.5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant	1 a No			the second	
FERTILITY: MODERATE	MODERATE	NO					
	USES		X 1		N M	Part And	8 Ve
Resistances	Applic	cations	Martin and		S. C. S. S. C.	A Star	AND A DECK
COASTAL: NO	SLOPES: NO	LINE: NO	- APRIL TOWN		A DECEMBER OF THE OWNER	A CONTRACT	Contraction of the second
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKERS: NO				111 - 3	tothe and the second
WIND: LOW	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES	1	and the second			Contraction of the local
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			POIN	ITS OF INTEREST			

Native to tropical and subtropical Eastern Asia, from India and the Himalayas to China and Japan, Southern Indonesia. Its specific name alludes to the resemblance of its leaves to those of the laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). It is cultivated for the ornamental value of its foliage. It can be confused with the "camphor tree" (*Cinnamonum camphora*), but it is easy to differentiate since the nerves of the "coculus" start from the leat base, while in the "camphor tree" (they do so at a certain distance from it. Cultivated in coastal areas with a temperate climate. Stems and leaves contain a toxic substance similar to the curare used by the indigenous people of South America to poison their weapons. In the Himalayas, Malaysia and India, local people throw cocculus leaves into frivers to study the fisth that remain on the surface of the water making them easier to catch.

SPACING: 10M

Height (cm)

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

It is typical of temperate zones of the Asian mountains, from where its cultivation has spread throughout the temperate zones of the Northern hemisphere. In the areas where it is spontaneous, it colonizes moderately humid mountain areas but with a long period of summer drought. In the Iberian lands, its planting and cultivation must be carried out in deep and humid soils, even if the environment is dry. It multiplies by means of seeds although in Spain (due to the scarcity of existing specimens) it is difficult to obtain them. Propagation is by a cutting of the wood of the year with leaves.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	COMMERCIALIZATION
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation (L) Girth(cm)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT (3)
	CT (7)
CILI TIVATION CALENDAR	CT (15)
	CT (25)
JAN FED WAR ADR WAT JUN JUL AUG JEFT UCT NOV DEC	CT (50)
	CT (85)
Sowing Planting Pruning X	CT (230)
	CT (500)
TREATMENT CALENDAR	Reduced commercialization
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers	

EUCALYPTUS ROUG FRENCH

Eucalyptus

BF

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.

ER RED GU

ULLES ESTRET

BROADLE	AF EVERGRE	EN		EUCALIPTO ROJO SPANISH	E. DE FULLES ESTRETES VALENCIAN	RIVER RED GUM ENGLISH	EUCALYPTUS ROUGE FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
OVAL/IRREGUL/	IR 30-50 M	10 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	MYRTALES			
COARSE	PARTIAL	TAPROOT	FAMILY:	MYRTACEAE			
	MORPHOLOGY				and the set		
Trunk	Bark	Color	17. 400		State State		
mank	SMOOTH/PLATES	TRICOLOR	and the second		ALL CONTRACT	the second	1.00
Leaf	COMPOUND:	NO	N.	Nº 8	and the second second	ANT COMPANY	12 GA
	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS	A		Y	ALC: NOT	1 and
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE	a start and		Act & Bally & Bally		CHE - AM
SIZE: LEAF: 12	-22cm VENATION:	PINNATE			* Charles Calific		
	SHAPE:	LANCEOLATE		Mar & and the		the self she was	the second second
COLOR: US:MID G	REEN MARGIN:	ENTIRE	and the second second	Adda to the second		S. E.	JUNE BAS
LS :MID G	REEN APEX: ACU	UMINATE/CUSPIDATE	10 and 10 and	CA SECTAR	A DESCRIPTION OF	4.1	A States
TEXTURE: US:SMO	LEAF BASE:	ACUTE	0.640° X800	NO PLAN	Color Carlos		A MA
LS:SMO	PETIOLE:	SHORT	$p_T \sim 100$	AND TT P	Land Carlos II		
Flower	гуре	Reproduction		And the second second			no
SIZE: MA		HERMAPHRODITE		States and a state of			are .
0/E	2 CM Flowering	Fragrant	100		and March 181	Allen B	
¥ΛF	UMBEL I(2.5 CM)	Color		Par Stevensor			A DECK
Fruit	CAPSULE	BROWN				AN INCOME	
Truit	Edible	Fruiting	A THE		PS IN rolar		de la
SIZE: 0.5-0.8	CM NO	AUG-SEP	a second			and a set	1
0 //	Rate	Longevity	San Arts		A HAVEN BE		
Growth	FAST	200 YEARS	N JAN TAN			hit a	縦
	ECOLOGY		L. ALCONTON			A STATISTICS	
	Temperature	Drought resistant			East 11/ 1243	- A LOVATE	
Climate	-9°C,H4,Z6	MODERATE	1910 - 1910 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 -		THE REPORT		C.A.
ALTITUDE: 0-	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	A THE A			一方 新华的社	
IRRIGATION:	DW FULL	MODERATE	" A DEN				
0	Texture	Salt resistant	States of La	SAN BURNEY A			
5011	ALL TYPES	MODERATE		AUTIA	1944	A ANT	
pH: 5.5	-8.5 Drainage	Lime resistant		TANK BALL THE C	The second second	Val de	1358 40 24
FERTILTY: PC	IOR HIGH	MODERATE	9 / 1 / A B	IN WARA DE		13,199	127 15. 11.3
	USES					P & 1	1-5-10
Resistance	Appli	cations			1 Partie	and - The Part	1 Carta an
COASTAL: 1ST	LINE SLOPES: YES	LINE: YES			the second secon	A Mar	
POLLUTION: MOD	RATE RIVERBANKS: YES	WINDBREAKERS: YES		1 A C	- Marine I		BERT AND AN
WIND: H	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES		And in case of the local division of the loc	Total and		
			DOINT				
Native to Australia	where it can be found	throughout most of	TOIN I	small area in the South West In	Spain it is the most cultivate	ed species of eucolur	tus Its trunk excretes a
sap-like liquid cal	ed red gum, used for m	edicinal purposes.	its wood is very hard, stro	ong and durable, being used for	poles in wet areas, shipbuil	Iding, railway sleeper	s, bridges and for paper
pulp, and it is als	a good fuel. It is a hor	ney plant. Apparent	y, the leaves are eaten b	y goats when no other forage c	an be found. The specific na	me alludes to the Ita	lian garden of Camalduli
(Naples), from wh	ere the species seems to	o have been first de	scribed.				
							SPACING: 10M
			PI ANTING	AND PLANT HEALTH			
Dropogoting hi	and Due to its second	outh and the ex-			none buildings the sector	an annana ta ba 11	to develop for the T
riopagation by S	eu. Due to its great gr	owm and its aggres	SIVENESS, IT IS NOT FECOM	intended for small gardens nor	near buildings. It needs lar	ye spaces to de able	to develop freely. The

uildings. It needs large spaces to be able to develop freely. The Prop "Phoracantha semipunctata" beetle creates guileries in trans and branches causing the death of specimens of any age. The fight against this insect can only be preventive and is based on keeping the specimens vigorous since the females only lay their eggs on weakened or diseased trees. The species is also attacked by defoliating insects such as *Gonipterus scutellatus* and polyphagous mealybugs such as *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR										
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON										
JAN FEB	MAR	ABR MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
		CUL	TIVATION	CALEN	DAR					
JAN FEB	MAR	ABR MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
		<u> </u>								
Sowing	Plantin	Ig P	runing	х						
		TRE	ATMENT	CALEND	AR					
JAN FEE	MAR	ABR MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
Fungicides	F	Pesticides		Fertilizers						

001		
Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
CT		125-150
CT		150-175
CT		175-200
CT		200-250
СТ		250-300
RB	6-8	
RB	18-20	
RB	20-25	
RB	25-30	
RB	30-35	
RB	35-40	
RB	40-45	
RB	45-50	

COMMERCIALIZATION

Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus ficifolia F. J. Muell.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		EUCALIPTO ROJO SPANISH	EUC. FLORS VERMELLES VALENCIAN	SCARLET-FLOWERED GUM ENGLISH	GOMMIER ROUGE FRENCH
5	TRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
OVAL/ IRREGULAR	7-15 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	MYRTALES			
COARSE	PARTIAL	TAPROOT/HORIZONTAL	FAMILY:	MYRTACEAE			
М	ORPHOLOGY						
Trunk	Bark	Color				State Land	Carlos and Carlos
Trunk	ROUGH	LIGHT GRAY					
Loaf	COMPOUND:	NO				THE PARTY	
Lean	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS					
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE					25
SIZE: LEAF: 7-14CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	1 mar 1 mar 1		L # 1007	100 Carlos - 20	1000
	SHAPE:	LANCEOLATE		n tark the	7 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 1	Re	
COLOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE			100	and a	
LS: DK GREEN	APEX: ACU	IMINATE/CUSPIDATE			10.00 - 21		
TEXTURE: US: SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ATENUATE				St. Ash	
LS: SMOOTH	PETIOLE:	SHORT			Sector And		
Flower	Туре	Reproduction		A STREET STREET	200-00		100
TIOWEI	HERMAPHRODITE	HERMAPHRODITE		1			
SIZE: J/M 4 CM	Flowering	Fragrant		A STREET OF	3.0.5	ALC: 197	
	CORYMB/UMBEL	YES	-	Contract of California a			100
	Туре	Color		The second second	Contraction of the local sector	Section of the	1465
Fruit	CAPSULE	RED				Bar Bar	
	Edible	Fruiting season	一一支。	Contract of the second	and a second	States and	
SIZE: 2-5 CM	NO	SEP-OCT	"THE REAL		ACCRETES 1		
Growth	Rate	Longevity	- 1.7 The		Sec. Sec.		
0.011	MODERATE	125 YEARS	ASSESSO		Auto and		×
	ECOLOGY		A 1 12 -	The second second	21 A.L.	- Contract - Contract	Sec.
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant	- General	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		and the same	States a
Climate	-3ºC,H5,Z6	NO		the state of the	100 C 100	C. and And	Capita (1)
ALTITUDE: 0-400	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	1				
IRRIGATION: MODERATE	FULL	MODERATE				de la come	
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant		ALC: No P		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
3011	CLAYEY	MODERATE				The second second	
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant	Contraction of the			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
FERTILITY: MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE			an weight and		6
	Uses	1		1 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1	- 8		and the second
Resistances	Applic	ations		and the	2. 2. 4	- NE SE	The state of the
COASTAL: 2nd LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES		12 T P) 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A CONTRACT	CON STREET
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKERS: YES	- 18 · · ·	A TO HOLE	Alma Dear		122 Terres
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES	and the second	AREA DONAS	ALC: NO	a manufacture of the	
			POIN	TS OF INTEREST			

Native to South Western Australia. Its wood is pale yellow, heavy, strong and durable. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, especially for its spectacular reddish flowering. Its specific name alludes to the resemblance of its leaves to those of a ficus (Ficus sp.).

SPACING: 6M

Height (cm) 175/200 200/250 250/300

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed. Due to its medium size, it is an ideal species for gardens and as a stree tree. The "Phoracantha semipunctata" beetle creates galleries in trunks and branches causing the death of specimens of any age. The fight against this insect can only be preventive and is based on keeping the specimens vigorous since the females only lay their eggs on weakened or diseased trees. The species is also attacked by defoliating insects such as Gonipterus scutellatus and polyphagous mealybugs such as Quadraspidiotus perniciosus.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	COMMERCIALIZATION
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation Girth (cm)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT
	CT
	CT
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	
Sowing Planting Prune X	
TREATMENT CALENDAR	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers	

Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus globulus Labill.

BROADLEAF	EVERGREI	EN		SPANISH	VALENCIAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH
5	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
OVAL/IRREGULAR	30-55 M	10 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	MYRTALES			
COARSE	PARTIAL	TAPROOT-HORIZONTAL	FAMILY:	MYRTACEAE			
M	ORPHOLOGY						
Tours	Bark	Color	ARC: AN	Children Generation			
Trunk	ROUGH	GRAY	1 4 A A A	The main Happy and	64.		
Loof	COMPOUND:	NO	CALENT .	A CALL PROPERTY OF	Section 1		
Leai	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS				R LAD AND RE DI	
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE	1.200 1.20	Real Providence			
SIZE: LEAF:8-35CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	and the A			AND SHALL	GIA IN N
	SHAPE: LAN	CEOLATE/FALCATE	A REAL PROPERTY.		·人,我们已经是一次行		
COLOR: US:BLUE GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE	A Start Start		All And	A ANT AND	
LS:BLUE GREEN	APEX: ACU	MINATE/CUSPIDATE	A MARTINE		Contract (Page	AND TO MAKE	addition of a
TEXTURE: US:SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ATENUATE					ALL STOL
LS:SMOOTH	PETIOLE:	LONG	And win the state		11/2	P	in San Prairie
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	A a the		The View		The start of
TIOWEI	HERMAPHRODITE	HERMAPHRODITE	All and a state	Part and	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	BUT BY THEY	dr. Solar
SIZE: J/M 3-4 CM	Flowering	Fragrant				Total and a	
	SINGLE/UMBEL	YES				Bu the	Char 1
	Туре	Color	的自己的一种方法	122	A ATRIAL	1947 T	Contraction of the
Fruit	CAPSULE	LIGHT GREEN		125	A STATE OF	fitted and a state	
	Edible	Fruit season	The second second		1 AKA CA	A CONTRACTOR	a se mension
SIZE: 1.8-2.5 CM	NO	NOV-DEC			Frank		
Growth	Rate	Longevity	A		2	3 AL 2012	-9- No. 15
0.0mm	FAST	200 YEARS					A PAR
	ECOLOGY				R	Nº AN	
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant	-			NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.	alle V
Climate	-6ºC,H4,Z6	MODERATE	0		1	A DECK	1
ALTITUDE: 0-400	Sun exposure	Frost resistant				Anna Anna	
IRRIGATION: MODERATE	FULL	MODERATE				-0	
5011	Texture	Salt resistant	* 1				
3012	LOAMY/SANDY	MODERATE				A CONTRACTOR	MAR APPANENT
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant	the second second				and a feel a
FERTILITY: POOR	MODERATE	MODERATE	- aller			国家 日本社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会社会	A ALLAN
	USES		3 Sale	Contraction of the second seco	-		
Resistances	Applic	ations	CAR			The state of the s	12 2 18 4
COASTAL: 2ND LINE	SLOPES: YES	LINE: YES	The second			C" NINK	S A Bald
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: YES	WINDBREAKERS: YES				and the second s	the second se
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES			-	1	ALL
			POIN	TS OF INTEREST			

Native to Southern Victoria, in Australia, and the island of Tasmania, where it grows associated with other species of the same genus. It is one of the most cultivated eucalyptus in Spain. Highly recommended tree to reforest poor and eroded soils and to fix dunes. Its wood is vellowish brown, heavy, strong and durable, being used in shipbuilding, farming tools and paper pulp. Essential oils for pharmacy and perfumery are extracted from the leaves. In popular medicine it is used as an antiseptic, against colds, as a healing agent, etc. the branches scare away insects, and houses can be fumigated with the burnt leaves.

SPACING: 10M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed. Due to its great growth and its aggressiveness, it is not recommended for small gardens or near buildings. It needs large spaces to be able to develop freely. The Phoracantha semipunctata* beetle creates galleries in trunks and branches causing the death of specimens of any age. The fight against this insect can only be preventive and is based on keeping the specimens vigorous since the females only lay their eggs on weakened or diseased trees. The species is also attacked by defoliating insects such as Gonipterus scutellatus and polyphagous mealybugs such as Quadraspidiotus perviciosus.

Ξ

CHROMATIC CALENDAR											
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON											
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
	CULTIVATION CALENDAR										
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx							
Sowin	g	Plar	nting	P	runing	х					
	TREATMENT CALENDAR										
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Fungi	icides		Pesticid	es		Fertilizers		[

CON	IMERCIALIZATI	ON
Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
CT		100/125
CT		125/150
CT		150/175
CT		175/200
CT		200/250
CT		250/300
CT	6-8	
CT	8-10	
CT	10-12	
CT	12-14	

Ficus elastica Roxb. ex Hornem.

BROADLEAF	EVERGREI	EN		ÁRBOL DEL CAUCHO SPANISH	FICUS DE CAUTXÚ VALENCIAN	INDIAN RUBBER TREE ENGLISH	CAOUTCHOUC FRENCH
5	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS		DECORA	
ROUND	30 M	15-20 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS		RUBRA	
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	URTICALES		VARIEGATA	
COARSE	FULL	OBLIQUE	FAMILY:	MORACEAE		ROBUSTA	
M	ORPHOLOGY		Mar C .				At Park
Trunk	Bark	Color		AND SALAND	R. S. S. A. A.	A CASE KAR	
ITUIK	SMOOTH	GRAY		11 CA	2 CAN STAR		ALL THE REAL
Leaf	COMPOUND:	NO		A SEAL AND A	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8-36-36-7	Contraction of the
Lean	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS		TAL CONTRACTOR	A CONTRACTOR	and the second states of	
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE		A REGENE	A STATIST		All grinds
SIZE: LEAF:20-25 CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	AND AND	A CALESCO	111 A. 10		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	SHAPE:	ELIPTICAL			Contract of the	SEL IMAN	Low to State
COLOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE	A SA MAN	A State A Constant	ALC: NO	F. J. F. 122	Prof. Calles Vit
LS:DK GREEN	APEX:	ACUMINATE	A still state		The state	The set of	1 2 B X 1
TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	ROUND			CARLE CONTRACTOR	AND ANY	16 0.16
LS:GLOSSY	PETIOLE:	SHORT	K CANANA STA	the providence	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ALL ALLAND	1.5.1
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	CAR STANK		A CAR	and the stand	
TIOWCI	UNISEXUAL	MONOECIOUS	A. 7. 18		A LONG AND A	a structure of	JANE -
SIZE: 3	Flowering	Fragrant	1.	A Control about the	- Carl	INC. PERSONAL	TURNER AND
Ŷ		NO	State and	A STATE OF A STATE OF			Not State
	Туре	Color		and the second second	C. C. C. Constant		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Fruit	SYCONIUM	YELLOW/GREEN			A A A A A A A	TO PAL	and see in
	Edible	Fruiting season	1000		an end as	XXXX	10 A 10 A
SIZE: 1 CM	NO	JUN-JUL	A MARCAN AND		Tax 1 C	State Car	
Growth	Rate	Longevity			1 A. M.	AN FUE	Lene .
Cionai	FAST	200 YEARS	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		12 . A.		20120
	ECOLOGY			and the second second		and the second	
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant					CONTRACTOR
Gilliate	-0°C,H5,Z7	NO			1 me Could	March March	Sector Martin
ALTITUDE: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant		the second s		CARLES DE	
IRRIGATION: HIGH	SUN/PARTIAL SHADE	NO			- 10 BUS	A STANDARD	
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant	54/1	X HALL & WALL !!	142 192		
	LOAMY/SANDY	MODERATE			6	Second Second and Second Second Second	INST COLUMN
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant			A State of the sta		
FERTILITY: MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE		A DEALER AND A			07/2/2
	USES						
Resistances	Applic	cations		and the second state	and the second	1-100A2	
COASTAL: 2nd LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES	Same St				
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKERS: YES		Contract of the second	and the		
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED YES	and the	Salat 198	And the second se	the second	
			POINT	S OF INTEREST]

Native to the Himalayas and as far as the Malay peninsula. Sumatra and Java. This species is ideal as an indoor plant. There are different commercialized cultivars. Cultivated outdoors, good specimens can be seen in the Canary Islands and in the peninsular Mediterranean coast. Elastica, is related to rubber and therefore logically alluding to the fact that rubber was made from it The emission of aerial roots is one of the most remarkable botanical characteristics of the genus. These aerial roots are projected from the branches to the ground, penetrating it like any roo and serving as a support for the crown which, in this way, can extend to reach considerable dimensions. Another of its peculiarities is the presence of milky sap (latex).

SPACING: 12 M

Height (cm)

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Although ficuses can be propagated by seeds, cuttings and air layering are the most common methods. The cuttings can be apical and from the stem, with a terminal shoot and a leaf or a buc and a leaf, respectively. The rooting method requires temperatures of 28-30 °C. Air layering is the simplest multiplication method, since it does not require the indicated temperatures. The cultivation of ficuses in general is not difficult; They require fertile and loose soils with medium environmental humidity and sunny exposures, sheltered from the cold. Whiteflies are frequent ir the species, and can be controlled with Diazinon and Fenitrothion. Mealybugs such as Quadraspidiotus perniciosus often attack various species of the genus and can be treated with Chlorpyrifos, Methyl-pirimiphos or some phosphorous product (Fenitrothion, Diazinon, etc.)

	CHROMATIC CALENDAR												
	FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON												
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC		
	CULTIVATION CALENDAR												
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC		
								XIXIXIX	XXXXX				
Sowin	ig 👘	Plar	nting	F	runing	Х							
				TRE	ATMENT	CALENE	DAR						
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC		
FFF													
Fung	icides		Pesticid	es		Fertilizers							

COMMERCIALIZATION

Girth (cm)

Precentation

ricocitation	Ontri (oni)	rieigin (oni)
CT		40/50
СТ		125/150
СТ		150/175
CT		175/200
СТ		200/250

Ficus lyrata Warb.

Ficus FICUS DE LA LIRA SPANISH BROADLEAF EVERGREEN FICUS LIRA VALENCIAN ENGLISH STRUCTURE DIVISION: SPERMTOPHYTES VARIETIES Shape Height Diameter SUBDIVISION: ANGIOSPERMS ROUND TYPE: DICOTYLEDONS 5-10 M 8-12 M Texture Shade Root ORDER URTICALES COARSE FULL OBLIQUE FAMILY: MORACEAE MORPHOLOGY Bark Color Trunk MOOTH/FISSURE GRAY COMPOUND I eaf HARDNESS CORIACEOUS EVERGREEN DRANCEMENT-ALTERNATE SIZE: LEAF: 45-50 CN VENATION: PINNATE SHADE COLOR: US:MID GREEN MARGIN ENTIRE LS:MID GREEN APEX: ROUND TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY LEAF BASE: CORDATE I S'GLOSSY PETIOLE SHORT Туре Reproduction Flower UNISEXUA MONOECIOUS SIZE 8 Flowering Fragrant Туре Color SYCOMIUM REEN AND WHIT Fruit Fdible Fruiting seasor SIZE: 2.5-3 cm YES JUN-JUL Rate Longevity Growth MODERATE 200 YEARS ECOLOGY Temperature Drought resistar Climate -6ºC,G1,Z7 NO AI TITUDE. 0-100 Exposure to su Frost resistant NO IRRIGATION: ++HIGH SHADE/PARTIAL Texture Salt resistant SANDY NO pH: 5-7.5 Drainage Lime resistant FERTILITY: FERTILE MODERATE NO USES Resistances Applications COASTAL 2nd LINE SLOPES: NO LINE YE RIVERBANKS: NO WINDBREAKERS: YE POLLUTION: LOW GROUPS: NO ISOLATED: YES WIND: LOW POINTS OF INTEREST Native to tropical Western Africa. Species widely used as an indoor plant although in the Canary Islands and in parts of the Mediterranean coast and when cultivated outdoors, it reaches considerable izes. Its specific name alludes to the lyre shape of its leaves. The emission of aerial roots is one of the most remarkable botanical characteristics of the genus. These aerial roots project the branches to the ground, penetrating it like any root and serving as a support for the crown which, in this way, can extend to reach considerable dimensions. Another of its peculiarities is the presence of milky sap (latex). As a young plant, it can be used as a potted indoor plant.

SPACING: 8 M

Height (cm) 40/60 60/80 80/100 100/125 125/150 150/175 175/200

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Although ficuses can be propagated by seeds, cuttings and air layering are the most common methods. The cuttings can be apical and from the stem, with a terminal shoot and a leaf or a bud and a leaf, respectively. The rooting method requires temperatures of 28-30 °C. Air layering is the simplest propagation method, since it does not require the indicated temperatures. The cultivation of ficuses n general is not difficult; They basically require fertile and loose soils with moderate environmental humidity and sunny exposures, sheltered from the cold. It is not usually affected by pests o eases. Pruning or regular maintenance is not required.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	COMMERCIALIZATION
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation (L) Girth (cm)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT (3)
	CT (3)
CILI TIVATION CALENDAR	CT (10)
	CT (15)
JAN FED INIAN ADN INIAT JUN JUL AUG JEFT OCT INVV DEC	CT (25)
	CT (50)
Sowing Planting Pruning X	CT (50)
TREATMENT CALENDAR	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers	

В

Ficus macrophylla Desf. ex Pers.

				SPANISH	VALENCIAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS	SUB	SPECIES - "COLUMAR	RIS"
EXTENDED	60-70 M	15-40 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONEAES			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	URTICALES			
COARSE	FULL	OBLIQUE/AERIAL	FAMILY:	MORACEAE			
M	ORPHOLOGY			And a second second	and the second second		and the second
Trunk	Bark	Color					The st
ITUIK	SMOOTH	GRAY	1000		10 100 100		SAL
Leaf	COMPOUND:	NO	14		100 No. 100		
_00.	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS	57/05/1				
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE				He have been	
SIZE: LEAF:20-30CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	T STATISTICS				
	SHAPE:	OVAL/ELIPTICAL			-		
ULOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE	AN AND		100	1	the sal for
LS:RUST/RED	APEX:	ACUMINATE	A State	A CONTRACTOR	12 2	1 10 1 AS	in the
ATURE; US:SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ROUND	UT.	The second	1	10 N 10	. St. 610
LS:TOMENTOSE	PETIOLE:	LONG	N.		115		- In the set
Flower	i ype	Reproduction	A SUR	A State of the	1		1 10.1
SIZE:	UNISEAUAL	Fragrant			1		ALC: NO
· 0		NO	1822 - S		1000		-
÷	Type	Color	1.2 .			A Contraction of the second se	
Fruit	SYCONIUM	PURPLE/YELLOW	Contraction of		1 - 1 - 1	1	
	Edible	Fruiting season				S. 1	1 1
SIZE: 1-2.5 CM	NO	JUL-OCT	1 4 4 3	the case of	A DECK OF A		12
0	Rate	Longevity	1 1 2 3	A STARS	Sen 1 Ch		The states
Growth	FAST	>300 YEARS	The list	44 1	Real Provestor		1
	ECOLOCY		NAT 1	A Revised of the second	100	VIII F	1.
1	Tomporatura	Drought registeret		Constal Long	Call of the second		
Climate	nemperature	Dibugiit resistant	an all shall	「「「「「」」	AND UNIT	LI TELL	
	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	ESST MAR		A DECEMBER OF	Market 1	
RIGATION: HIGH		NO		AN INCOME	1231000		
	Texture	Salt resistant	Action of the second se		and the second		100
Soil	SANDY	NO	181 A.S. 02			" And the	
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant	110		1 1 1	1000	Sec. Are
ERTILITY: FERTILE	MODERATE	NO	· Distant		- Shi	A POR	Ca V
	LIEFE		and the second	1 dec 1/	J. J. Calal		
Registerage	USES Appli	cations		Pro Car	1100	AN .	
	Аррію						
Resistances	SLOPES: NO						
CASTAL: 1st LINE	SLOPES: NO RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKERS: YES	THE OWNER WANTED			AL	3
CASTAL: 1st LINE DLLUTION: LOW	SLOPES: NO RIVERBANKS: NO GROUPS: VES	WINDBREAKERS: YES	PC II	CONSE.	EV.		

Native to Australia. Frequent in cities throughout the Mediterranean area, where it reaches considerable sizes. Its specific name means large leaves. The emission of aerial roots is one of the most notable botanical characteristics of the genus and especially of this species. The actian roots project from the branches to the ground, penetrating it like any root and serving as a support for the cro which, in this way, can extend to reach considerable dimensions. The presence of milky sap (latex) is another of its peculiarities. The wood is brittle and as a result, strong winds tend to tear large oranches.

SPACING: 15 M

Height(cm)

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagated by cuttings and air layering. The cuttings can be apical and from the stern, with a terminal shoot and a leaf or a bud and a leaf, respectively. Air layering is the simplest propagatio method. The cultivation of ficuses in general is not difficult. Fertile and loose soils with moderate environmental humidity and sunny exposures is required and shelter from the cold. It should not be tendo. The univation of incuses in general is not univative reline and uses solic with inducerate environmental mannany and sample spouses is equation and shall not in the use. It is not universely a solice with inducerate environmental mannany and sample spouses is equation and shall not in the use. It is not universely a solice with the species and can be an obtained index plant, it can be used as a potted index plant. While files are frequent in the species and can be noticed with Fenitrotion. Mealybugs such as *Quadraspidiotus permiciosus* often attack various species of the genus. It can be treated with *Chiopyrifos*, or some phosphorous product.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR											
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON											
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
CULTIVATION CALENDAR											
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
								XXXXX	XXXX		
Sowin	g	Plan	ting	Р	runing	х					
				TRE	ATMENT	CALEN	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers											

COMMERCIALIZATION

Girth (cm)

Presentation

CT		100/125
CT		150/175
СТ		250/300
CT		300/350
CT	8-10	
CT	14-16	
CT	16-18	
CT/RB	18-20	
CT/RB	20-25	
CT/RB	25-30	
CT/RB	35-40	
CT/RB	40-45	
CT/RB	45-50	

Ficus microcarpa L.f.

Diameter 15 M	DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VADIETIEO	
Diameter 15 M				VARIETIES	
15 M	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS		HAWAII	
	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Roots	ORDER:	URTICALES			
OBLIQUE/AERIAL	FAMILY:	MORACEAE			
iΥ	7	We when the			
Color	71	the California Statement	San Charles in	/	
LIGHT GRAY		A REAL PROPERTY OF	ALL CALL	Backs	
NO	-			ALC: CAR.	and a
CORIACEOUS			S. S. Sandara	AND DESCRIPTION OF	
ALTERNATE			ALC: NOTE OF	A STORE	
PINNATE	1		ALC: NOTE: NO	The second	
OVAL/ELIPTICAL			Contraction of the		
ENTIRE			The second second		
ACUMINATE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C. S. K. S. S.		A TONY OF THE STATES	
ATENUATE	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The second	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	THE PARTY OF	
SHORT		and the second second	The second second		
Reproduction		ALL STREET	the current of	the second	
MONOECIOUS	The second second	14 34 442 7 5 15	and the second second		
g Fragrant	A Charles	210 A 1 1 1 3	FR B Late		ST.
NO	and the second	La contra de		Sales B	- Allakala
Color	Ba maria	Contraction of the second		A CONTRACTOR	
PURPLE	State of the second			1 Martin Martin	
Fruiting seaso	n				信题》而是
JUL-AUG				AND MARCH	No. of the N
Longevity			Read Alter	24 - 18 × 3	
200 YEARS	33 M 14		17 1 500		
-			1000		
re Drought resistar	nt		A Comment		and the second second
MODERATE			1 hours	- A*	
ure Frost resistan	t Constant		Alexander		
ADE NO		A State of the second s	Common and and		
Salt resistant	-		A State of the state of the		-
MODERATE					-
Lime resistan					A DECK OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF
MODERATE					1 1 7
		and the same of the			
	Consider 15	State and the last			1.7.5 A. 5-
oplications	5158313			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A AND THE ROLL
NO LINE: YE	S				ALL TOO
NO WINDBREAKERS: YE			Stand a stand from	AND INCOME.	ALL AND DESCRIPTION
YES ISOLATED: YE	S CARACTERIST	1.14× 1.1.3.12.88			
	POIN	TS OF INTEREST			
and as far as Malays	a, Melanesia, the Pacific	and Australia. It is a species with a	a certain morphological	variability, for which so	me varieties have
	nensions, being frequent a	Iso in the Mediterranean coast. Its	specific name means sr	mall leaf. Pruning in topi	ary is succesful, giv
aches spectacular dir	an (latev) is another of its	peculiarities. It is ideal as a shade	e tree for pathways and	d avenues, although it h	as the inconvenier
	YES ISOLATED: YES and as far as Malaysi reaches spectacular dir be presence of milky s	YES ISOLATED: YES POIN and as far as Malaysia, Melanesia, the Pacific reaches spectacular dimensions, being frequent c he preserve of milky say (latex) is another of its	YES ISOLATED: YES POINTS OF INTEREST and as far as Malaysia, Melanesia, the Pacific and Australia. It is a species with reaches spectacular dimensions, being frequent also in the Mediterranean coast. Its he presence of milky san (latex) is another of its peculiarities. It is ideal as a shad	YES ISOLATED: YES POINTS OF INTEREST and as far as Malaysia, Melanesia, the Pacific and Australia. It is a species with a certain morphological reaches spectacular dimensions, being frequent also in the Mediterranean coast. Its specific name means so he presence of milky sap (latex) is another of its peculiarities. It is ideal as a shade tree for pathways and	YES ISOLATED: YES POINTS OF INTEREST and as far as Malaysia, Melanesia, the Pacific and Australia. It is a species with a certain morphological variability, for which sc reaches speciatular dimensions, being frequent also in the Mediterranean coast. Its specific name means small leaf. Pruning in topi he presence of milky sap (latex) is another of its peculiarities. It is ideal as a shade tree for pathways and avenues, although it h

SPACING: 10 M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

It is propagated by cuttings and air layering. The cuttings can be apical and from the stem, with a terminal shoot and a teaf or a bud and a leaf, respectively. Air layering is the simpless propagation method. The cultivation of ficuses in general is not difficult. Fertile and loses soils with moderate environmental humidity and sunny exposures are required and shelter from the coid. It should not be planted near buildings or constructions due to its powerful root system. White files are frequent in the species and can be controlled with Fertiletand loss soils with moderate environmental humidity and sunny exposures are required and shelter from the *Quadraspidiotus permiciosus* often attack various species of the genus and can be treated with *Chiorpyrifos*, *Methyl-pirimiphos*, or some phosphorous product (Diazinon, Fenitrothion, Phentoate).

CHROMATIC CALENDAR							
	FOLIAGE, FLOWER	RING AND FRUITING SE	ASON				
JAN FEB	MAR ABR MAY J	JUN JUL AUG	SEPT OCT NOV DEC				
CULTIVATION CALENDAR							
JAN FEB	MAR ABR MAY J	JUN JUL AUG	SEPT OCT NOV DEC				

Sowing Planting Pruning X							
	TREATMENT CALENDAR						
JAN FEB	MAR ABR MAY J	UN JUL AUG	SEPT OCT NOV DEC				
Fungicides	Pesticides	Fertilizers					

COMMERCIALIZATION Presentation Girth (cm) Height (cm) СТ 125/150 СТ 175/200 СТ 250/300 СТ 300/350 CT/RB 10-12 CT/RB 14-16 CT/RB 16-18 CT/RB 18-20 CT/RB/CEY 20-25 CT/RB/RB CEY 30-35 CT/RB/RB in CEY 35-40 CT/RB 45-50 CTRB 50-60

Ficus rubiginosa Desf. ex Vent.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		LAUREL DE LA INDIA SPANISH	FICUS DE L'ÍNDIA VALENCIAN	INDIAN LAUREL ENGLISH	LAURIER D'INDE FRENCH
5	STRUCTURE	[DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS		AUSTRALIS	
ROUND	8-12 M	6-10 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	URTICALES			
COARSE	FULL	OBLIQUE/AERIAL	FAMILY:	MORACEAE			
M	ORPHOLOGY					_	
Taumk	Bark	Color					AT BEACH
Trunk	SMOOTH	LIGHT GRAY					Person 108
	COMPOUND:	NO		NA NEW	NAME.	No.Vala	R DALAN
LEAF	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS		ALL AND ALL	ALC: NO	AGAT	
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		A AT MARK		
SIZE: LEAF:7-15cm	VENATION:	PINNATE	We have		ALL ALL		
	SHAPE:	OVAL/ROUND	The state		and the second		N N
COLOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE			10000	SENE A	A CONTRACT
LS:RUST/RED	APEX:	ROUND	Capital States			See Se	A ALEN
TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	ROUND	Prove 1			ALL PARA	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
LS:HAIRY	PETIOLE:	SHORT			and the		10. 子会出。 无
	Туре	Reproduction	State of the second	the said of the		NATO 2	1. 5
FLOWER	UNISEXUAL	MONOECIOUS	19 8 9 5		1725	A Charles	A THE
SIZE: J	Flowering	Fragrant			the state of the		THE TRUE
Ŷ		NO	Sector Sector	202	5 1 1 201	The second	- 1 Adaption
	Туре	Color				16 A. 11	A SHE A
Fruit	SYCONIUM	GREEN/YELLOW	Transals	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		A AN	
	Edible	Fruiting season				- 10 M	
SIZE: 1-1.5 CM	NO	JUL-AUG	71.00	A STATE	and the second	and the second	
Growth	Rate	Longevity	1. A.	AN ANTS	1 . O. M. 14		
<u>oroman</u>	MEDIUM	200 YEARS	A Standard		1 Carl	MALL S	ware the L
	ECOLOGY		THE MOUNT	10.0. A.	4.4.	and have been a	Ling
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant	195			(04)	AV + X Lile
Climate	0°C,H5,Z7	NO					
ALTITUDE: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant		-			1. 16.10
IRRIGATION: MODERATE	SHADE/PARTIAL	NO		Indiana I.			
Call	Texture	Salt resistant			The second second		- M
501	SANDY	MODERATE	-	11 11 11 11	and the second se	and the second se	20
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant		The state of	and a second second	STR. S. S. S. S.	A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF
FERTILITY: FERTILE	MODERATE	MODERATE			20	MA THE	
USES				and the state	2	111 -	
Resistances	Applic	ations	123	A States		and the live	
COASTAL: 1ST LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES	E LAN	Markey Co	- Providence	新市市 省建	HE REAL POINT
POLLUTION: LOW	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: YES	1 the second	A Law The	a control a	and a state of the state of the	CARP AND THE
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES			:	and the second second	Pe and the second se
Notivo to Avotrolio y	uhara it oon ha k	ushu ar larga It i	POIN	IS OF INTEREST	other plente, growing	ite reete in such a u	ov that it kills the tree

Australia, where it can be bushy or large. It is a strangling fig tree that manages to develop on other plants, growing its roots in such a way that it kills the tre on which it lives. Frequent in the Canary Islands and throughout the Mediterranean coast, where notable specimens can be seen. There is a variegated form and other glabrous forms without any tomentum (hair) in leaves and fruits (Australis). Its specific name means rust, alluding to the color of the lower surface of the leaves. The emission of aerial roots is one of the most notable botanical characteristics of the genus and especially of this species. The trees project from aerial roots from the branches to the ground, penetrating it like any root and serving as a support for the crown.

SPACING: 10 M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagated by cuttings and air layering. The cuttings can be apical and from stem, with a terminal shoot and a leaf or a bud and a leaf, respectively. Air layering is the simplest propagation method. The cultivation of ficuses in general is not difficult; They basically require fertile and loose soils with moderate environmental humidity and sunny exposures, sheltered from the cold. It should not be used near houses because it is too dark. It can be used, when young, as a potted indoor plant, especially the variegated form. Pruning should be light. White files are frequent in the species, and can be controlled with Fenitrotion. Mealybugs such as *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* often attack various species of the *genus* and can be treated with *Chlorpyrifos*, etc.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR							
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON							
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC							
CULTIVATION CALENDAR							
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC							
Sowing Planting Pruning X							
TREATMENT CALENDAR							
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC							
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers							

Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
CT		150/175
CT		200/250
CT		250/300
CT/RB	10-12	
CT/RB	12-14	
CT/RB	14-16	
CT/RB	16-18	
CT/RB	18-20	
CT/RB	20-25	
CT/RB	30-35	
CT/RB	40-45	
CT/RB	45-50	
CT/RB	50-60	

Grevillea

Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. ex R. Br.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		ROBLE AUSTRALIANO SPANISH	GREVIL.LEA VALENCIAN	SILK-OAK ENGLISH	CHÊNE D'AUSTRALIE FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
CONE	10-30 M	6-8 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	PROTEALES			
COARSE	PARTIAL	TAPROOT	FAMILY:	PROTEACEAE			
м	ORPHOLOGY					11.	
Trunk	Bark	Colour				18 Min	
Панк	FISSURED/VERTICAL	DARK GRAY	-1404		15 Jack	1100	
LEAF	COMPOUND:	BIPINNATE	22	Proventie	and a first	and the	1111111
	HARDNESS:	SOFT	10 State		- Week and		
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE	1.00		When the second	17	A A A
SIZE: LEAF:20-30CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	- LOND TAY		and the second	and and	
COLOR: LISIDE CREEN	SHAPE: MARCINI	PINNATIFID	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TTTTL		and the second sec	
LS:SILVER	APEX:	SHARP	1 C (S)	TTTT	and and the main	Table .	
TEXTURE: US:SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ATENUATE			Contraction of	ALL AND	
LS:HAIRY	PETIOLE:	SHORT		And the	A States in	all and a second	
Flames	Туре	Reproduction	Section Section			and the second sec	
Flower	HERMAPHRODITE	HERMAPHRODITE		The Constant	同語、物学学	and an	1
SIZE: J/M 10 MM	Flowering	Fragrant	and the second s	A State All			- The
	RACEME (10-15 CM)	NO			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Contraction of the second	No.
	Fruit	Color		and the state		Starf Lan	A THE
Fruit	FOLLICLE	BLACK	4	AND AND ADDRESS	15 14 DE615	In the second	
	Edible	Fruiting season	1	THE REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	A State		da -
SIZE: 2 CM	NO	SEP-OCT	SADA .		A LINE CALLER	1. A. A.	ale-
Growth	Rate	Longevity			Contraction of the	T	1
	FAST	125 YEARS		No. Con		an Photon	
	ECOLOGY		and and a second		ALL AND AND	A Carlot A	Mar C
Climata	Temperature	Drought resistan		- Williams		A State	A MARKEN
Climate	-6°C,H4,Z6	MODERATE		LANT MADE			and the second s
ALTITUDE: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	and the second se		AND		1
IRRIGATION: LOW	SUN/ PARTIAL SHADE	MODERATE				the first	and a state
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant		Miles in		the state	No.
	LOAMY/SANDY	NO	1. 1946. 3	With the free 1		小臣法律法律	and the factor
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant		A LOW TO THE		A MARIE	
FERTILITY: POOR	MODERATE	NO	11 Actor	Charles -		1794月11	A MARTINE
	USES			1112		A STATE	AL Elements
Resistances	Applic	cations		Stall Margare		AL AN	ALL ING
COASTAL: 2ND LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES		CONSTRUCTION OF		14-1-1- BE	
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: YES				MARY SING	
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES	LTTL. See				
			POIN	TS OF INTEREST			
Native to Australia, in the	e state of Queensl	and (Northeast Aus	tralia), on the coastal mo	ountain slopes of the Great Dividir	ng Range. The wood is sin	hilar to that of true oal	s. This species is highly
of origin, it has been su	ccessfully used as	a tree for reforestati	overing and to make qua	anty runniture. It is a very ornamen	tai tree due to its striking f	iowers and strange sil	very leaves. In its country
L							
			PLANTING	AND PLANT HEALTH			
Propagation by seed w	hich must be colled	ted as soon as they	mature, as they will be	dispersed by the wind within a fe	ew days. It is used as a po	tted indoor plant and	as a street tree, isolated,

Propagation by seed which must be collected as soon as they mature, as they will be dispersed by the wind within a few days. It is used as a potted indoor plant and as a street tree, isolated, and in parks and gardens. It should not be planted near buildings due to its great growth potential. This species is common in cities with tropical and subtropical climates, as well as on the Mediterranean coast and Galicia. It does not usually present health problems.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR								
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING	FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON							
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AU	IG SEPT OCT NOV DEC							
CULTIVATION CALENDAR								
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AU	IG SEPT OCT NOV DEC							
Sowing Planting Pruning X								
TREATMENT CALENDAR								
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers								

COMMERCIALIZATION Presentation Girth (cm) Height (cm) CT/RB 125/150 CT/RB 150/175 CT/RB 175/200 RB 200/250 RB 250/300 RB 300/350 СТ 8-10 СТ 10-12 СТ 12-14 СТ 14-16 СТ 16-18 СТ 18-20 СТ 20-25

Lagunaria

Lagunaria patersonii (Andrews) G. Don

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		PICA-PICA SPANISH	LAGUNÀRIA VALENCIAN	AUSTRALIAN TULIP-TREE ENGLISH	KETMIE DEPATERSON FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS		ROYAL PURPLE	
CONE	10-15 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	MALVALES			
COARSE	FULL	TAPROOT	FAMILY:	MALVACEAE			
N	IORPHOLOGY		1				
	Bark	Color		A Barris		3	
Trunk	FISSURED/LONG	DARK GRAY				1. A.	
Leef	COMPOUND:	NO		100 March 100 Ma	1449 - S		24
Lear	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS		Chi Chi	22.54		22/-
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE			1 - C		
SIZE: LEAF:7-14CM	VENATION:	PINNATE				2.4	
	SHAPE: OB	LONG/LANCEOLATE		A states		14 A	
COLOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE					3 422
LS: SILVER	APEX:	SHARP	15			1000	1
TEXTURE: US: SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ROUND	10 A 10			SHALLS - M	Sec. 4
LS:HAIRY	PETIOLE:	SHORT	18 . A.	the second of	14 1 1 1 1 S	and the second	1.11
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	A	and the state	T. C. Sales	State Store	
1101101	HERMAPHRODITE	HERMAPHRODITE	and the second sec	AND A ST		9 6 5 6	
SIZE: 3/M 3-6 MM	Flowering	Fragrant			en ander	A REAL PROPERTY	1214
	ISOLATED	YES	No.	Contraction of the	AT Factor	= Barthall	
	l ype	Color		1.00	and the second	1410-121 AV	1000
Fruit	CAPSULE	BROWN		A Second	1.1.1	A COLOR	20041
017E1 1 011	Edible	Fruiting season	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1490	2 - A C C C	17 2 19 K	
512E. 4 CM	Rote	Longovity	x y Jea		21. 15	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.5.5
Growth	Rale	Longevity	· 2 10	and a	12.24	10 K 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
L	FAST	TOUTEARS					
	ECOLOGY					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1940 V
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistan	4 2 53	A	1. 28.2	To all the	
Onnate	-6ºC,H4,Z6	MODERATE				3. 11. China	25.0
ALTITUDE: 0-200	Sun exposure	Frost resistant					
IRRIGATION: LOW	FULL	MODERATE	1 A A			S. Server	
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant	Service of		No all	1.47.2 200	Per ale
	ALL TYPES	YES				1. 7 A.S.	194
pH: 5.5+8.5	Drainage	Lime resistant	and the second				See.
FERTILITY: MODERATE	LOW	YES		Mar Draw	G	and the second second	1 P. 1
	USE		- 2.2. 3	Server States	ALC: ALC: A	Stor Barrison	-
Resistances	Applic	cations		3 - 1			1 4 8 M
COASTAL: 1ST LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES		R. P. 195 . 1. 1		The second	1.1.1
POLLUTION: HIGH	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: NO	201-769	The generation	100 A 1	State in the	1. A. 1. 1. 1. A.
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: NO	ISOLATED: YES	A REAL PROPERTY.	A Martin Party of		Sector and	1.2
			POI	NTS OF INTEREST			

Native to the islands of Norfolk and Lord Howe in Australia. Lagunaria alludes to the resemblance to Lagunaea, an ancient genus of the same family, now included in Hibiscus. Patersonii, in honor of the Scottish botanist and explorer William Paterson, who reportedly first sent seeds of this plant to England. The wood of this tree, although dense and of good quality, is not commercialized and therefore has no use. Very resistant to seawater spray and therefore recommended for coastal plantations. It tolerates pruning. The open fruit can pose risks to people with skin allergies. Its use in Spain as an ornamental tree is scarce, recommending its planting in areas with a warm climate.

SPACING: 6M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed or cuttings. It is easy to grow. This species requires sunny exposures and well-drained soils, thus blooming more abundantly. Young plants must be protected from the cold. It does not usually suffer from pests or diseases.

	CHROMATIC CALENDAR										
			FOLIA	GE, FLOV	VERING	AND FRU	ITING SE	ASON			
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
	CULTIVATION CALENDAR										
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
HH	HH	XXXX	XXXX			HHF	HH	THE		XXXX	+++
Sowir	ig 📃	Plar	nting	F	runing	х					
	TREATMENT CALENDAR										
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
HHF					\square			HH	+++	HH	+++
Fung	icides		Pesticio	des		Fertilizers	;				

Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
CT		50/60
CT		80/100
CT		100/125
CT		150/175
CT		175/200
CT		200/250
CT		250/300
CT/RB	6-8	
CT/RB	8-10	
CT/RB	10-12	
CT/RB	12-14	
CT/RB	14-16	
RB	16-18	

ÈNE À FEUILI FRENCH

Ligustrum lucidum Ait.

ENGLISH

VARIETIES

Ligustrum

WIND:

HIGH

GROUPS. YES ISOLATED: YES

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN

SPERMATOPHYTES STRUCTURE DIVISION: Shape Diameter SUBDIVISION: ANGIOSPERMS Height ROUND 3-15 M 3-5 M Texture Shade Root COARSE FULL OBLIQUE MORPHOLOGY Bark Color Trunk SMOOTH DARK GRAY COMPOUND: NO Leaf CORIACEOUS EVERGREEN ARRANGEMENT: OPPOSITE SIZE: LEAE:7.5-15CM VENATION: PINNATE SHAPE: OVAL/LANCEOLATE COLOR: US:DK GREEN MARGIN: ENTIRE LS:MID GREEN APEX. TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY LEAF BASE: CUNEATE LS:GLOSSY SHORT PETIOLE Туре Reproduction Flower ERMAPHRODIT HERMAPHRODITE SIZE: Flowering Fragrant PANICLE (15 CM) YES Туре Color BLACK Fruit Edible Fruiting season SIZE NO 0.8-1.2 CM Rate Longevity Growth FAST 25 YEARS ECOLOGY Temperature Drought resistant Climate 15°C, H2,Z5. MODERATE ALTITUDE: 0-300 Sun exposure Frost resistant IRRIGATION: MODERAT PARTIAL SHADE YES Texture Salt resistant Soil SAND MODERATE Drainage Lime resistant pН 5.5-8.5 FERTILITY: POOR HIGH MODERATE USES Applications Resistances COASTAL: 2ND LINE SLOPES: NO LINE VES RIVERBANKS: NO WINDBREAKER: NC POLLUTION: HIGH

SUBDIVISION: TYPE:	ANGIOSPERMS DICOTYLEDONS	AUREO MARGINATUM COMPACTUM
ORDER:	LAMIALES	MACROPHYLLUM
FAMILY:	OLEACEAE	MIRCOPHYLLUM
	OLEACEAE	

VALENCIAN

ALIGUSTRE LUSTROSC

SPANISH

POINTS OF INTEREST

Native to China and Korea. The Latin name Ligustrum means to bind or tie. The young twigs (due to thier flexibility) were used to tie bundles. Lucidum, from the Latin, means lustrous, brilliant alluding to the brightness of its green leaves. In China, a wax produced by certain insects on the branches of this tree is marketed. The wood is creamy white, with a fine and homogeneou texture, without prominent grain, very hard, resistant and flexible. It is considered to be of medium quality and is used to make tool handles, turned objects and stakes. Widely used as stree trees. It tolerates pruning and cutting. Its glabrous buds clearly differentiate it from its other related species, Ligustrum japonicum Thunb., which has hairy buds.

SPACING: 4M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed and its varieties by grafting. Some defoliating insects attack the species. Mealybugs such as Quadraspidiotus perniciosus often attack various species of the genus. It can be treated with Chlorpyrifos, Methyl-pirimiphos or some phosphorous product (Fenitrothion, Diazinon, etc.). The specific phytopathogenic bacterium Pseudomonas syringae subspices savastanoi can attack the tree, causing a slow and progressive degeneration and eventual death. (Treatment: preventive, based on the selection of healthy plant material).

	CHROMATIC CALENDAR										
	FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON										
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
				CUL	TIVATIO	N CALEN	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
		xxxx	xxxx	хх				хххх		xxxx	
Sowin	g	Plar	nting	P	runing	х					
				TRE	ATMENT	CALENE	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
+++	\square	+++	HH	+++		HHF		\square		HHF	
Fungi	Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers										

Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
CT (tray)	1 year (2/0)	40/50
CT		60/80
CT/RB		80/100
CT/RB		125/150
RB		200/250
RB		300/350
RB		400/450
RB		550/600
CT/RB	8-10	
CT/RB	12-14	
CT/RB	14-16	
RB	20-25	
RB	25-30	

Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora L.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		SPANISH	VALENCIAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH
5	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS		GALISSONNIÉRE	
CONE	15-30 M	5-8 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS		EXMOUTH	
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	MAGNOLIALES		NANNETHESIS	
COARSE	FULL	TAPROOT	FAMILY:	MAGNOLIACEAES		GOLIATH	
М	ORPHOLOGY			A CONTRACT OF STREET	P. Cont		
Trunk	Bark	Color	State of the second	The second second	A State of	Mar Street	15 / C.
TTUTK	SCALY	GRAY		An Colores	Sec. 1		
Leaf	COMPOUND:	NO					
Loui	HADRNESS:	CORIACEOUS			No TON		
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE			104		
SIZE: LEAF:12-20CM	VENATION:	PINNATE		2 A	1	Smi the sta	· · ·
	SHAPE:	ELLIPTICAL/OVAL	1		2.0 578	and a harris	12 States
COLOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE		And the second second		STATES A	
LS:RUST/RED	APEX:	SHARP			124 1 1		
TEXTURE: US:GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	ROUND				A CARE	
LS:HAIRT	PETIOLE:	SHORT	Son Strange To	Sales and the second		MAR C	
Flower	нермарирорите	HERMARHRODITE				22120	
SIZE: JIM 250 MM	Flowering	Fragrant				Chestan .	
0/14/ 200	ISOLATED	YES		and the first	LHH 273	States In	199 - WE
	Type	Color	- The second		MAN CONT	A. A	
Fruit	PLURIFOLLICLE	BROWN			A STATE	A CAR	San the s
	Edible	Fruiting season	and the second		COLLESS D		
SIZE: 10 CM	NO	OCT-NOV		AVA DA		Sand S	and the second
Crowth	Rate	Longevity		A Statement	1-2-5-1	A ALT HE	J'ere and
Growth	SLOW	100 YEARS		Ser South	- 4 - S	A State of the second s	ter E 1
	ECOLOGY			The state of the	a a harris		1 2 1 1
011 /	Temperature	Drought resistant		A State of the state of the		Alle Shirts	
Climate	-18°C,H2,Z5	NO	and the second second	1 5 6 - 19	A ALLER	Jack L	19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ALTITUDE: 100-500	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	11.52	Contraction in the state			- Call Sea
IRRIGATION: HIGH	HALF SHADE	YES	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		The second	Franks Person	
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant	and the second		240 212	- Lawren	A CONTRACT
3011	SANDY	NO	100		Sector State		STALL AND
pH: 4-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant	THE STATE		in the second	15 Charles 1	A Areas
FERTILITY: FERTILE	HIGH	NO	1		A Description	LAN BUTCH	TANK SWARE
[USES			P 45 0 12	S Longe	The L	SPANNICE -
Resistances	Applic	ations			1 2 1 2 2		CAN SEL
COASTAL: 2ND LINE	SLOPES: NO	LINE: YES				A CONTRACTOR	FATA ALL CON
POLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: NO	A CONTRACTOR	CONTRACTOR OF A VIEW		Marrie Contractor	122 STA
WIND: LOW	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES				a more that	- C 3

POINTS OF INTEREST

Native to the Southeastem United States. The specific name means "large-flower". Its wood is finely textured. It contracts when dry becoming hard and rigid and therefore easy to turn. It is used in cabinetmaking (indoor furniture only) and for tool handles. Its bark has medicinal properties. In past geological times it was common in Europe. It is easily confused (particularly when it does not flower) with species of the Ficus genus, especially Ficus macrophylla. Tree of great ornamental value due to its size, its evergreen foliage and its very aromatic fragrance.

SPACING: 8M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed, cuttings or grafts. Sowing can be done in the fall with unstratified seed or in the spring with seed that has been stratified over the winter. Newly born seedlings need shade In operation by seed, cuttings or grains, sowing can be done in the fall with unstratified seed or in the spring with seed that has been stratified over the winter. Newly born seedlings need shade for most of the summer. The multiplication by stake (somewhat delicate) is the most used commercially. Specimens from seed flower after twenty years, while those obtained by vegetative multiplication flower after five years. Its transplant is delicate, and must be done in spring and autumn, since any root breakage can lead to infection by pathogenic fungi. Tolerates formative pruning. No health problems.

	CHROMATIC CALENDAR										
	FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON										
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
				CUL	TIVATIO	N CALEN	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
XXXX	XXXXX										
Sowir	ig 📃	Plar	nting	P	runing	х					
				TRE	ATMENT	CALEN	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Fung	icides		Pesticio	des		Fertilizers					

Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)
CT		60/80
CT		80/100
CT/RB		100/125
CT/RB		150/175
CT/RB		200/250
CT/RB		300/350
CT/RB		350/400
CT/RB		450/500
CT/RB		500/550
RB	12-14	
RB	14-16	
RB	16-18	
RB	20-25	

Phytolacca dioica L.

Phytolacca

Shape

EXTENDED

Texture

COARSE

Trunk

Leaf

SEMI- EVERGREEN

COLOR: US:MID GREEN

TEXTURE: US:SMOOTH

Flower

Fruit

Growth

Climate

Soil

Resistances

ALTITUDE:

IRRIGATION

pH:

FERTILITY:

COASTAL:

POLLUTION:

WIND:

LEAE: 15 CM

LS:LIGHT GREEN

LS:SMOOTH

.∛/M 2MM

1 CM

0-100

LOW

5.5-9

POOR

1ST LINE

HIGH

HIGH

20404

SIZE

SIZE:

SIZE

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN

STRUCTURE

Height

8-20 M

Shade

FULL MORPHOLOGY Bark

FISSURED/ LONG

COMPOUND:

ARRANGEMENT:

VENATION:

SHAPE:

MARGIN:

LEAF BASE:

PETIOLE

Туре

UNISEXUA

Flowering

RACEME (5-15 CM

Туре

BEDDV Edible

NO

Rate

VERY FAST

-6°C,H4,Z6

Sun exposure

EULI

Texture

LOAMY/SAND

Drainage

MODERATE

RIVERBANKS: NO

USES

SLOPES:

GROUPS. YES ISOLATED: YES

ECOLOGY Temperature

APEX.

Diameter

6-12 M

Root

HORIZONTAL

Color

YELLOWISH

NO

CORIACEOUS

ALTERNATE

PINNATE

OBLONG

ENTIRE

SHARP

ROUND

LONG

IOECIOUS

Fragrant

NO

Color YELLOW

AUG-JAN

Longevity

300 YEARS

MODERATE

MODERATE

MODERATE

MODERATE

WINDBREAKER: YES

Applications

NO LINE NC

BELLAOMBR/ VALENCIAN SPANISH ENGLISH FRENCH DIVISION: SPERMATOPHYTES VARIETIES SUBDIVISION: ANGIOSPERMS TYPE: DICOTYLEDONS ORDER CARYOPHYLLALES FAMILY: PHYTOLACCACEAES Reproduction Fruiting season Drought resistant Frost resistant Salt resistant Lime resistant

POINTS OF INTEREST

Native to Paraguay, Southern Brazil, Uruguay and Northern Argenting, Its specific name refers to the separation of male and female flowers on different plants. Female trees are usually smalle have more nodes, and are more twisted than male trees. The trunk has a high water content, giving the wood an inconsistent character which is formed by a structure of hardened fibers, without the typical growth rings of woody plants. Its branches break easily. Its root system is very powerful and characteristic, so it should not be planted near buildings or in paved areas. The stems and leaves contain active ingredients that cause drastic excretion that can cause irritation. The berries and seeds are toxic, causing digestive disorders.

SPACING: 15M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed and cuttings. The fruits are collected from the tree and soaked in water to release the seeds. Once extracted and dried, seeds can be planted or stored, maintaining their germentation capabilites for at least one year. No known pests or diseases affect this plant.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR											
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON											
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
CULTIVATION CALENDAR											
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
xxxx	XXXX	XXXX								XXXX	XXXX
Sowin	ng	Plan	ting	P	runing	х					
				TRE	ATMENT	CALEN	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
				+++					+++		
Fung	icides		Pesticid	es		Fertilizers					

Presentation	Girth (cm)	Height(cm)
CT		150/175
CT		200/250
BR	8-10	
BR	10-12	
BR/CT/RB	12-14	
BR/CT/RB	14-16	
BR/CT/RB	16-18	
BR/CT/RB	18-20	
CT/RB	20-25	
CT/RB	25-30	
CT/RB	30-35	
CT/RB	40-45	
CT/RB	50-60	

Quercus **BROADLEAF EVERGREEN** VALENCIAN FRENCH SPANISH ENGLISH STRUCTURE DIVISION: SPERMATOPHYTES VARIETIES Shape Diameter SUBDIVISION: ANGIOSPERMS Height POLIND/ELLIPTIC TYPE: DICOTYLEDONS 8-12 M 8-10 M Texture Shade Root ORDER FAGALES FAMILY: FAGACEAES FINE FULI TAPROO MORPHOLOGY Bark Color Trunk FISSURED/VERTICA DARK BROWN COMPOUND: NO Leaf HARDNESS: CORIACEOUS EVERGREEN RRANGEMENT: AI TERNATE Size LEAE: 2-5CM VENATION DINNATE SHAPE: ROUND/ELLIPTIC COLOR: US:DK GREEN MARGIN: DENTATE I S'GRAY APEX ROUND EXTURE: US: SMOOTH LEAF BASE: ROUND IS:HAIRY PETIOLE SHORT Туре Reproduction Flower UNISEXUAL MONOECIOUS SIZE and ⊰/M 3.MM CATKIN (7 CM) Fragrant TYPE-⊈/F 5 MM NO ISOLATED Туре Color BROWN Fruit Edible Fruiting seasor Size: 3-4 CM YES OCT-NOV Rate Longevity Growth SLOW >300 YEARS ECOLOGY Temperature Drought resistan Climate 18ºC,H2,Z5 YES 0-1400 Sun exposure Frost resistant RRIGATION: SUN/PARTIAL SHADE LOV YES Texture Salt resistant Soil LOAMY/CLAYEY NC Drainage pH 5.5-8.5 Lime resistant FERTILITY POOR MODERATE YES USES Resistances Applications SLOPES: LINE YE YES COASTAL: 2ND LIN RIVERBANKS: NO WINDBREAKER: YES POLLUTION: HIGH GROUPS: YES ISOLATED: VE WIND: HIGH POINTS OF INTEREST vative to the Mediterranean Region; being the most genuine representative of the Mediterranean landscape. This subspecies can be found in continental, subcontinental or coasta

Quercus ilex sub spieces. ballota (Desf.) Samp.

Mediterranean areas and always under fairly hot and dry climatic conditions. It often constitutes extensive forests, many times destroyed to allocate the land to rainfed croos. vinevards. etc. or to lantations of other forest species. Noble tree that gives a pleasant shade. It sprouts like its related subspecies. Acons are sweet and edible. Currently they are used for feeding pigs. Dense and compact wood of light reddish color, durable, heavy and elastic. It can tolerate topiary. It can cause allergies. This species is of great ornamental value.

SPACING: 6 M

PLANTING and PLANT HEALTH

tropagation by seed. Does not tolerate the transplant in the first phases of its life. Small plants tolerate the cover provided by their thick canopy well. In sunny places with a warm climate ould be protected during the first two or three years; later it can be exposed to the sun, high temperatures and prolonged droughts. It is usually attacked by certain insects, especially bar eetles (Treatment: preventive and Alphacipermethrin) and leaf-miner moths (treatment: Alphacipermethrin, Deltamethrin, Fenitrothion), and sooty mold-type fungi (Treatment: products with Copper Oxychloride). Oak galls on leaves are sometimes frequent.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	CON	IMERCIALIZATIO	N
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation	Girth (cms)	Height (cm
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT (tray)	1 year (1/0)	
	CT (tray)	2 years (2/0)	
CILL TRATION CALENDAR	CT	Bush	20/30
	СТ	Bush	30/40
JAN FED WAR ADR WAT JUN JUL AUG JEFT UCT NOV DEC	CT	Bush	40/50
	CT	Bush	50(60
Sowing Planting Pruning X	CT	Bush	60/80
	CT	Bush	80/100
TREATMENT CALENDAR	CT	Bush	100/125
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CEY	12-14	
	CEY	14-16	
Europieides Besticides Eartilizers	CEY	16-18	
Fulgicides Festicides Festicides	CEY	18-20	

Quercus

Quercus ilex subsp. ilex L.

DITOADELAI	LVENORE			SPANISH	VALENCIAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH
·	STRUCTURE	Ī	DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTES		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
ROUND/ELLIPTIC	8-27 M	8-10 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONEAES			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	FAGALES			
MEDIUM	FULL	TAPROOT	FAMILY:	FAGACEAES			
M	IORPHOLOGY				St. 34		
Trunk	Bark	Color			AND ALL ALL ALL		-
TTUIK	FISSURED VERTICAL	DARK BROWN			10 - 10 - 10		1111
Loaf	COMPOUND:	NO			The All		
Leai	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS	and the second		TE ISA		
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE			Ref. Mar		CARS.
SIZE: LEAF: 4-9CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	Sec. Sec.			Sec. 1	1.00
	SHAPE:	LANCEOLATE	Relia Contractor	TATION SALES AND	ALC: AND ALC	Start And	5. Jaco
COLOR: US:DARK GREEN	MARGIN: ENT	TRE OR DENTATED		A PERCENT	See the season	The Aller	E Mas
LS:LIGHT GREEN	APEX:	SHARP			ANA SOUTH		
TEXTURE: US:SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ROUND	A DOTO DE		and all the Read	AND DECK	and the second
LS:HAIRY	PETIOLE:	SHORT	2 Carton		STREET.	C. C. C. C.	ALL PARTY
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	AVIS NO TRADE	ALL AND A	A State of the	California and Anna	A PARAMANA
Tiower	UNISEXUAL	MONOECIOUS		And States and States		a martine	too le al
SIZE:	CATKIN (7 cm)	Fragrant	The start of the s	and the second second	15 States	ALCONT OF THE	and the second
\$12E. ♀/F 5 MM	ISOLATED	NO	The state of the s			A PARTY AND A	the loss of
	Туре	Color	STATES AND			100 - 100 - 200	S SHE READ
Fruit	ACORN	BROWN				A DESTRUCTION	and stands
	Edibe	Fruiting season				2 Sales and	
SIZE: 2-3 CM	NO	OCT-NOV				and the second second	
Growth	Rate	Longevity		2 1 1 2 m 1 2 m	Sector Contraction		
Clowin	SLOW	>300 YEARS			and the second		
	ECOLOGY		The state of the	Ser Market	and the state	C STOR	A
Climata	Temperature	Drought resistant				A STATE	
Climate	-15°C,H2,Z5	MODERATE	7 States		and the	ACCENT OF A DECISION OF A DECISIONO OF A DEC	
ALTITUDE: 0-1200	Sun exposure	Frost resistant				The second	A PARTY OF
IRRIGATION: LOW	SUN/ PARTIAL SHADE	YES	and the second			and the second second	and the second second
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant	New York Concession		manufacture and a low		1st
3011	ALL TYPES	NO	AT LONG	ALL SAL	Contraction of the	the second secon	
pH: 5.5-8.5	Drainage	Lime resistant				1917	
FERTILITY: POOR	MODERATE	YES	a stall	V MAR		10-01	Sec.
	USES	1			- Property	100	1 A. 1990
Resistances	Applic	ations			A Street		1.00
SEA: 1ST LINE	SLOPES: YES	LINE: YES			-	and the second s	
POLLUTION: HIGH	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: YES	and the second s		and the second second		
WIND: HIGH	GROUP: YES	ISOLATED: YES	A CONTRACTOR		gal		And and a state of the state of
	•						
			DO DO	INTS OF INTEREST			

Solation can provoke their destruction. It is considered a noble tree that gives a pleasant shade. It stoically supports pruning, since in its wild state it regrows from the root after fires, felling, etc. Acoms are bitter but will lose this characteristic if roasted. Dense and compact wood of light reddish color, durable, heavy and elastic. It is used to manufacture tools and in the construction of carts. Good wood for hydraulic works. Its firewood produces good fuel and good charcoal. Its bark is rich in tannins. Tolerates topiary. It can cause allergies. This species is of great ornamental /alue.

SPACING: 6M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed. Does not tolerate transplanting in the first phases of its life. Small plants tolerate the cover provided by their dense canopy well. In sunny places with a warm climate, it should be protected during the first two or three years; later it can be exposed to the sun, high temperatures and prolonged droughts. It is usually attacked by certain insects, especially bark beetles (Treatment: preventive and Alphacipermethrin) and leaf miner caterpillars (Treatment: Alphacipermethrin, Deltamethrin, Fenitrothion), and sooty mold-type fungi (Treatment: products with Copper Oxychloride). Oak galls on leaves are sometimes frequent.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	COM	MERCIALIZATION
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation	Girth (cms)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT (tray)	1 year (1/0)
	CT (5L)	Bush
	CT (10L)	Bush
	CT (30L)	Bush
JAN FED WAR ADR WAT JUN JUL AUG JEFT OCT NOV DEC	CEY/CT	8-10
	CEY/CT	10-12
Sowing Planting Pruning X	CEY/CT	12-14
	CEY/CT	14-16
TREATMENT CALENDAR	CEY/CT	16-18
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CEY/CT	18-20
	CEY/CT	20-25
	CEY/CT	25-30
Fungiciaes Pesticiaes Fertilizers	CT (1500L)	Sample

Presentation	Girth (cms)	Height (cms)
CT (tray)	1 year (1/0)	15
CT (5L)	Bush	60/80
CT (10L)	Bush	80/100
CT (30L)	Bush	125/150
CEY/CT	8-10	250/300
CEY/CT	10-12	250/300
CEY/CT	12-14	250/300
CEY/CT	14-16	250/300
CEY/CT	16-18	250/300
CEY/CT	18-20	250/300
CEY/CT	20-25	250/300
CEY/CT	25-30	300/400
CT (1500L)	Sample	400/500

Quercus

Quercus suber L.

BROADLEAF	EVERGRE	EN		ALCORNOQUE SPANISH	SURERA VALENCIAN	CORK OAK ENGLISH	CHÊNE-LIÈGE FRENCH
	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTE		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
IRREGULAR	8-15 M	6-8 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	FAGALES			
MEDIUM	FULL	TAPROOT	FAMILY:	FAGACEAES			
M	ORPHOLOGY						
	Bark	Color	1- ALC 1-				
Trunk	SCALY	LIGHT GRAY	a contraction		all an		Manual L
	COMPOUND:	NO		the state	14.50	- 10 - T	The second second
Leat	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS		Contract State	13.10 mar -	· 北北 1	
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE	10 m 10 m	Sale a	Aler to be	A DE TON	
SIZE: LEAF: 3-6CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	10.53				
	SHAPE: 0	OVAL TO OBLONG	48 F. F. F.	No and the last	A State of the second	A start in	W ^C
COLOR: US:DARK GRAY	MARGIN:	DENTATE	And Andrew				6
LS:GRAY	APEX:	SHARP	The state of the		The state of the state	1 a . 1. 240	A
TEXTURE: US:SMOOTH	LEAF BASE:	ROUND	and the second of a	Section 14	A CONTRACTOR		ANT - LA
LS:HAIRY	PETIOLE:	SHORT	A State of	Red Barbard Barbard			1131-14-112
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	To Carlo Carlo				Can and a
TIOWEI	UNISEXUAL	MONOECIOUS	The second	"好的方法"。"你们不是	100	A Var and a	Will Restorde
SIZE and TYPE:	CATKIN (7 CM)	Fragrant	T THE BE				a California de Cal
Ç/F 5 MM	ISOLATED	NO	1 ·····	CARLER CONTRACTOR	S. A.S. C. S. S. S.	and the second	
	Туре	Color	and a strength			Res and a second	
Fruit	ACORN	BROWN	Call Hand And			the water of	and the second
0175	Edible	Fruiting season	a series and the			A PARTY AND	
SIZE: 1.5-3 CM	NU	SEP-FEB					
Growth	Rate	Longevity				"你们的是我们的"。	
	SLOW	>300 YEARS				4. 计可选择 3	
	ECOLOGY			The Manuelast	14、水产品 200-	and the Property of	
Climate	Temperature	Drought resistant	The second second	The second second			
onnato	-15°C,H2,Z5	YES			经济。44-02-14-76-11		Sec. Sec. Se
ALTITUDE: 0-1200	Sun exposure	Frost resistant	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -				
IRRIGATION: MODERATE	SUN/HALF SHADE	YES		A STATE OF THE NEW		A CA	
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant	A CARLON CONTRACTOR	THE ALL ST		CAL Drawn	
	LOAMT/SANDT	NO				Partie 1	1. 1. 3
pH: 5-7.5	Drainage	Lime resistant			101	Participant	- The state
FERTILITY: MODERATE	MODERATE	NŬ		States and the second s	131	Preser 1	
	USES		A DA		- KN	Elan 1	in the
Resistances	Appli	cations			12	MA Los	- REAL
COASTAL: 2ND LINE	SLOPES: YES	LINE: YES		1 1 1 1 1		and the second	the second second
POLLUTION: LOW	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: YES	71		Charles States	A Let Te	
WIND: HIGH	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES	1000 A 1000	A STATE OF STATE OF STATE	and the second second	States of the second second	The state of the s

POINTS OF INTEREST

Native to the Western Mediterranean region. It forms forests, often of considerable extension, on siliceous soils, preferably loose and permeable, in cool and sheltered areas. Its bark has often been used as an astringent and, on an industrial scale, it is used to make stoppers and other cork objects. Its acorns are used to feed livestock, particularly pigs. Heavy, hard wood, useful for barrel-making and shipbuilding. Tree of great ormanental value.

SPACING: 7M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed. Does not tolerate the transplant in the first phases of its life. Small plants tolerate the cover provided by their canopy well. In sunny places with a temperate climate, it should be protected during the first two or three years and subsequently exposed to sunlight, although in minimum humidity conditions. It is usually attacked by certain insects, especially bark beetles (Treatment: preventive and Alphacipermethrin) and leaf miner caterpillars (Treatment: Alphacipermethrin, Deltamethrin, Fenitrothion), and sooty mold-type fungi (Treatment: products with Copper Oxychioride).

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	COM	MERCIALIZATIO	N
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation	Girth (cms)	Height (cms)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CT (tray)	1 year (0/1)	
	СТ	Bush	60/80
CULI TIVATION CALENDAD	CT	80/100	
	CT	Bush	125/150
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAT JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CEY/RB	16-18	
	CEY/RB	18-20	
Sowing Planting Pruning ×	CEY/RB	20-25	
	CEY/RB	25-30	
TREATMENT CALENDAR	CEY/RB	30-35	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	CEY/RB	35-40	
	CEY/RB	50-60	
Euroriaidae Bastiaidae Eastilizare	CEY/RB	70-80	
	CEY/RB	90-100	

Schinus molle L.

Schinus

Shape

PENDULAR

Texture

MEDIUM

Trunk

Leaf

EVERGREEN

COLOR: US:MID GREEN

TEXTURE: USIGI OSSY

Flower

ZE AND TYPE ♂/M 2 MM

Fruit

Growth

Climate

Soil

Resistances

SIZE:

ALTITUDE:

IRRIGATION:

pH:

FERTILITY

COASTAL:

POLLUTION:

WIND:

LEAF: 25-30CM

LEAFLET 3.40

LS:MID GREEN

I S'GLOSSY

○/F 2 MM

0.5-0.7 CM

0-800

LOW

5.5-8.5

POOR

2nd LINE

MODERAT

HIGH

SIZE:

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN

STRUCTURE

Height

6-15 M

Shade

DADTIAL

Bark

ROUGH

MORPHOLOGY

COMPOUND

HARDNESS

ARRANGEMENT:

VENATION

SHADE

MARGIN:

LEAF BASE:

PETIOLE:

Туре

UNISEXUAL

Flowering

PANICLE (15 CM)

Туре

DRUPE Edible

NO

Rate

FAST

Temperature

-6°C H4 76

Sun exposure

SUN/PARTIAL SHADE

Texture

Drainage

LOW

RIVERBANKS: NO

USES

SLOPES: NO LINE

GROUPS:

ECOLOGY

Diameter

4-6 M

Root

Color

DARK BROWN

SOFT

ALTERNATE

PINNATE

SERRATE

ROUND

SHORT Reproduction

DIOECIOUS

Fragrant NO

Color

RED

Fruiting seasor

AUG-DEC

Longevity

100 YEARS

Drought resistant

MODERATE Frost resistant

MODERATE

Salt resistant

MODERATI

Lime resistant

MODERATE

WINDBREAKER: NC

YE

Applications

NO ISOLATED: YE:

APEX: CUSPIDATE/ACUMINATE

IM

VALENCIAN SPANISH ENGLISH FRENCH DIVISION: SPERMATOPHYTE VARIETIES SUBDIVISION: ANGIOSPERMS TYPE: DICOTYLEDONS ORDER SAPINDALES FAMILY: ANACARDIACEAES

POINTS OF INTEREST

Native to the South American subcoast between northern Chile to Colombia and bevond, with the exception of very hot and humid areas. Its specific name Schinus Molle comes from its nativ Peruvian name. The fruit contains a volatile oil whose aroma is reminiscent of pepper and therefore used as a subtitute. In Mexico a strong liquor called copalote is obtained by fermenting the fruits with pulgue for one or two days. Some natives of South America use the essential oil of the fruits and leaves for medicinal purposes. Bark decoction is used for the cleansing of pets. The vood has some uses. From the sap, a kind of chewing gum is obtained. Its weeping appearance and leafy crown make it attractive as an isolated shade tree

SPACING: 8M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed and cuttings. It can be attacked by mealybugs, especially Ceroplastes rusci and Ceroplastes sinensis. Treat with chlorinated or phosphorous pesticides

CHROMATIC CALENDAR											
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON											
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
CULTIVATION CALENDAR											
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC											
	9				ranng						
				TRE	ATMENT	CALENI	DAR				
JAN	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Fung	icides		Pesticid	es		Fertilizers					

COMMERCIALIZATION Presentation Girth (cm) Heigth (cm) 4-6 6-8

8-10

10-12

12-14

14-16

16-18

18-20

20-25

25-30

CT

СТ

CT/RB

CT/RB

CT/RB

CT/RB

CT/RB

CT/RB

CT/RB

CT/RB

СТ

CT

СТ

150/175

200/250 250/300

Schinus

В

Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi.

ROADLEAF	EVERGREI	EN		PIMENTERO DEL BRASIL SPANISH	VALENCIAN	BRAZILIAN PEPPER-TREE ENGLISH	". A FEUILLESDETEREBINTH FRENCH
5	STRUCTURE		DIVISION:	SPERMATOPHYTE		VARIETIES	
Shape	Height	Diameter	SUBDIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMS			
OVAL	5-10 M	4-6 M	TYPE:	DICOTYLEDONS			
Texture	Shade	Root	ORDER:	SAPINDALES			
MEDIUM	FULL	OBLIQUE	FAMILY:	ANACARDIACEAES			
м	ORPHOLOGY				the a st	2 Ball M	10 IN 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
Trupk	Bark	Color	Salar S	STATES UN	Ed and	MARY ALC: NO	Contract in the
TTUIK	FISSURED	DARK BROWN			A Contraction of the	and the second second	ALL TOP TOP TO
Leaf	COMPOUND:	IMPARIPINNATE			A CALL AND	NAME OF	10 A 7 A 4
	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS		THE MASS	and the states	S. 3. 12 🔀	A SALAR
EVERGREEN	ARRANGEMENT:	ALTERNATE			Personality and	- Barting and	
SIZE: LEAF:12-40CM	VENATION:	PINNATE	A REAL PROPERTY.	A CONTRACT OF A			
LEAFLET:6-8CM	SHAPE;: E	LLIPTIC/OBLONG	Section and	ALCONT AND A REAL OF	200 A.		and the second s
COLOR: US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	SERRATE			A Carlo and	And And And	
LS:MID GREEN	APEX:	SHARP		Part of the state		CALLS IN LL.	
EXTURE: US:GLOSSY	LEAF BASE:	ROUND	the state of the			No. 2 Contract of the	10 S. 198
LS:SMOOTH	PETIOLE:	SHORT	Conference of the	and the second		A MAR NO	
Flower	Туре	Reproduction	The share	1 1 1 2 A A	Martin and	1910 A. 1910	
	UNISEXUAL	DIOECIOUS	1. States				ALL WAR
SIZE: J/M 2 MM	Flowering	Fragrant	Strate 2		の言言を知		ALC: NOT
⊈ /F 2 MM	PANICLE (15 CM)	NO	JA PARK		CALLER CHARGE		and the second
	Туре	Color	1 - 25	The second of	A COMPANY	4412 T	1 3 7 20
Fruit	DRUPE	RED			11 41 410		
	Edible	Fruiting season	An all a				
SIZE: 0.5-1 CM	NO	AUG-DEC	A PARA			Sec. 1	5 - 7 7 - 7 - 7 - 7
Growth	Rate	Longevity					1 P. C. C.
	MODERATE	100 YEARS	17 36 6		A DECK LIVE		live a
	ECOLOGY		Contract State		70 40 50		ATT MAD
Climata	Temperature	Drought resistant	17 - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C -	and the second	and the second	1月27日 18	
Climate	-3°C,H5,Z6	MODERATE			AL AND	and the second of the	A DECK
ALTITUDE: 0-800	Exposure to sun	Frost resistant				THE STATE	A CARGERONNE
RIGATION: LOW	SUN/HALF SHADE	MODERATE	E Contraction	a market and the		T. Pression	Male 1
Soil	Texture	Salt resistant				-	. 31
301	LOAMY/SANDY	MODERATE	WIL/ Car				100 a
pH: 5-8.5	Drainage	Lime resistant				100	
ERTILITY: POOR	LOW	MODERATE	and the second				
	USES					A LAND	an 197 👘
Resistances	Appliq	ations			Service Party of		
COASTAL: 1ST LINE	SLOPE: NO	LINE: YES	1 1 1	A A A	and all some start		
OLLUTION: MODERATE	RIVERBANKS: NO	WINDBREAKER: YES			and the second second		Ana
WIND: MODERATE	GROUPS: YES	ISOLATED: YES					
	, ,						
			PO	INTS OF INTEREST			

Native to Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. Its specific name Schinus terebinthifolius means terebinth leaf, corresponding to another deciduous tree of the same family Pistacia terebinthus. The foliage and fruits are used to make garlands at Christmas. Apparently, in South America a resin called balm of the missions is obtained from the trunk. The leaves and bark have medicinal properties. Sometimes it needs formative pruning to achieve a compact and regular crown. Due to its small size, it is suitable as a street tree primarily on narrow sidewalks.

SPACING:7M

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed. It can be attacked by mealybugs, especially Ceroplastes rusci and Ceroplastes sinensis. Treat with chlorinated or phosphorous pesticides.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC CULTIVATION CALENDAR JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC LI LI								
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC CULTIVATION CALENDAR JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
CULTIVATION CALENDAR JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
CULTIVATION CALENDAR JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
Sowing Planting Pruning X								
TREATMENT CALENDAR								
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers								

COMMERCIALIZATION resentation Girth (cm) Height (cm) CT 6-8 СТ 8-10 СТ 10-12 СТ 12-14 СТ 14-16

JLIPIER DE GABON FRENCH

Spathodea

POLLUTION: MODERATE

MODERAT

WIND:

BROADI FAF FVERGREEN

Spathodea campanulata Beauv.

ENGLISH

	5	STRUCTURE	
S	hape	Height	Diameter
	OVAL	10-25 M	8-12 M
Te	exture	Shade	Root
C	OARSE	PARTIAL	OBLIQUE
	м	ORPHOLOGY	•
		Bark	Color
т	runk	ROUGH	GREENISH GRAY
		COMPOUND:	IMPARIPINNATE
1	_eaf	HARDNESS:	CORIACEOUS
SEMI - EVERGREEN		ARRANGEMENT	OPPOSITE
SIZE:	LEAF: 65CM	VENATION:	PINNATE
	LEAFLET: 8-12	SHAPE	FLUPTIC
COLOR:	US:DK GREEN	MARGIN:	ENTIRE
	LS:PALE GREEN	APEX:	CUSPIDATE
TEXTURE:	US:ROUGH	LEAF BASE:	ASYMMETRIC
	LS:ROUGH	PETIOLE:	SHORT
		Туре	Reproduction
Flower SIZE: J/M 7-9 CM		HERMAPHRODITE	HERMAPHRODITE
SIZE:	∂/М 7-9 СМ	Туре	Fragrant
		RACEME (40 CM)	NO
		Туре	Color
Fruit		CAPSULE	WHITE
		Edible	Fruiting season
SIZE:	15-25 CM	NO	SEP-OCT
0		Rate	Longevity
G	owth	FAST	200 YEARS
		ECOLOGY	
		Temperature	Drought resistant
CI	imate	6ºC,G1,Z7	NO
ALTITUD	E: 0-100	Sun exposure	Frost resistant
IRRIGATION: MODERATE		SUN/HALF SHADE	NO
	5 - 11	Texture	Salt resistant
Soil		LOAMY/SANDY	MODERATE
pH: 5.5-8.5		Drainage	Lime resistant
FERTILIT	Y: FERTILE	HIGH	MODERATE
		USES	
Res	istances	Applic	cations

RIVERBANKS: NO

GROUPS: NO ISOLATED: YES

WINDBREAKER: NC



VALENCIAN

SPANISH

POINTS OF INTEREST

Vative to tropical Africa and widely cultivated in all the tropics and subtropics of the world. In Spain it is grown in the Canary Islands where it can even be used as a street tree. In the Peninsul its plantation is scarce (Malaga, Seville, etc.). Its specific name Spathodea campanulata refers to the shape of its flower (bell-shaped); one of its most ornamental features is when it is in full bloom

SPACING: 8M

Height (cm)

PLANTING AND PLANT HEALTH

Propagation by seed and cuttings. As this species is sensitive to cold, its planting should be restricted to subtropical areas such as the Canary Islands and some areas of the Mediterranear coast where frost does not occur. It can be attacked by insects, fungi and bacteria.

CHROMATIC CALENDAR	COMMERCIALIZATION
FOLIAGE, FLOWERING AND FRUITING SEASON	Presentation Girth (cm)
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Commercialized in the Canary Islands
CULTIVATION CALENDAR	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	
Sowing Planting Pruning X	
TREATMENT CALENDAR	
JAN FEB MAR ABR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	
Fungicides Pesticides Fertilizers	

COMMERCIALIZATION

Subchapter 1.3

Commercialization, use and planting

COMMERCIALIZATION AND USE

Evergreen trees can be classified depending on the structure of their branches:

- I. Trees whose branches start from the ground level
- II. Trees whose crowns start after a clear trunk
 - IIA. Without a clear leader

IIB With a central leader (pyramid-shaped)

- III. Leafy trees
 - IIIA. Multiple trunks
 - IIIB. Single trunk





Figure 1.3.1: Typology of evergreen trees (Source: NTJ 07E)



Figure 1.3.2: Shapes of trees. Extended, pyramidal, cone-shaped, weeping, round, palmiform, columnar

Trees that have crowns can be classified according to the height of their free trunk up to the point of the start of the crown:

- Tree with tall crown, should have a trunk height free of lateral branches and be greater than 250 cm. Uses: avenues and public roads.
- **Trees with medium size crown**, should have a trunk height free of lateral branches and be between 225 and 250 cm. Uses: paths in parks and gardens.
- Tree with low crowns, should have a trunk height free of lateral branches and be less than 225 cm. Uses: gardens and green areas with no pedestrian access.



TALL/HIGH CROWN

MEDIUM CROWN

LOW CROWN



Specific and authenticity of tree variety

Selected trees must have suitable identity and purity in relation to the type or species to which they belong. If the intention is to commercialize them, it must be done so with a reference to the cultivar including its correct genetic purity.

General conditions of cultivation

Evergreens can be grown in fields or be containerized.

Trees should be cultivated in line with the necessities of species-variety, age, and future use. The roots of trees grown in open fields should be pruned periodically.

In cases where the trees are containerized, recipients that reduce the risk of a spiraling root effect should be used. In any case, trees grown in containers (except for those that grow slowly) should be reported to larger ones at least every two years before spiraling occurs.

The spacing in planting must be proportional to the needs of each species and variety, their age, and to the mechanization system used.

When referring to trees with pyramidal crowns, the thinning out or the progressive elimination of the lower branches must not exceed the lower third of the tree at any time. See Figure 4.



Figure 1.3.4: Crown raising in a tree with pyramidal crown (Source: NTJ 07E)

Multi-trunk trees can be obtained by training at the base or by planting different plants within a single planting pit or container. In the first case, the different structural branches must start from a maximum height of 50 cm above ground level.

Grafts and rootstocks

Grafting can take place in the upper or lower part of the tree. The aim of top grafting is to obtain spherical or pendulous shapes, cultivars that are not vigorous or where forming a straight trunk is problematic.

Root Pruning

The quality of a tree cultivated in the field depends on the number of times it has been root pruned before it has been uprooted for commercialization. In trees with a taproot system, it is important to limit the vertical growth of the taproot in order to promote the growth of secondary roots.

The first root pruning must be done when the plantlet of the seedling is transferred to the field. The uprooting of a tree for its commercialization cannot be considered a root pruning operation. Table 1.3.1 shows the number of root pruning according to the girth of the trunk in branched or crowned trees.

GIRTH (perimeter) in cm	Minimum number of root prunings
6-8	1
8-10	1
10-12	1
12-14	2
14-16	2
16-18	2
18-20	2
20-25	2
25-30	3
30-35	3
35-40	3
40-45	4
45-50 or more	4

Table 1.3.1: Number of root pruning operations according to the girth of the trunk

Evergreen trees cultivated in the field should be root pruned with temporal frequency according to their size, as outlined in Table 1.3.2. They must be arranged so that further root pruning can take place.

The space between the plants should be proportional to the needs of the species or varieties. Specimen trees should have been pruned at least twice and for girths greater than 30 cm, three times... For girths greater than 40 cm, the tree should have been at least three times

Girth	Frequency of root pruning
< 20 cm	3-5 years
> 20 cm	5-6 years

Table 1.3.2: Approximate frequency to prune trees cultivated in the field according to their girth (perimeter of the trunk)

Dimensions and proportions

Commercialized evergreens are classed according to the girth of their trunk measured 1 meter over the level of the ground or the neck of the root (1.30 m in monumental, large or listed as specimen trees). In addition, they should be measured according to their total height.

For a tree with multiple trunks, the total girth is the sum of the individual girths

In all plants, there should be a ratio between the total height and the girth of the trunk, which depends on the species or variety and can vary according to the growing conditions in different climatic zones.

The height, and width of the crown, the length of the branches, the branching out, and the foliage must correspond to the age of the individual according to the species or variety in well-balanced proportions. If applicable, this should also be applied to the ratio between rootstock and graft with regard to the trunk and crown.

Trees must have a crown proportionate to the thickness of the trunk and have a minimum of three structural branches balanced between them.

Roots should be well developed and proportionate according to the species or variety, age, ground conditions and growth. The root system should be balanced and proportionate to the size of the root ball or the container.

Evergreen trees are classed according to the girth of the trunk:

Girth in cm							
6-8 cm	20-25 cm						
8-10 cm	25-30 cm						
10-12 cm	30-35 cm						
12-14 cm	35-40 cm						
14-16 cm	40-45 cm						
16-18 cm	45-50 cm						
18-20 cm from 50 cm, by tens							

Table 1.3.3: Classification of trees according to trunk girth

Measurement of the underground part

The size of the root ball must be proportional to the type of growth and structure of the species or variety, the development of the plant, and the soil conditions.

Evergreen trees supplied with a root ball must have minimum dimension based on the following formulas:

Width of root ball (cm) = Average of the type of girth range (cm) x 2

Depth of root ball (in cm) = width of root ball (in cm) x 1.2

If evergreen trees are supplied in a container, the container must have a volume proportional to the size of the plant. The minimum volume of the container in relation to the girth is expressed in the following table:

Girth in cm	Minimum volume of container in liters	Minimum width of container in cm
6-8	10	25
8-10	10	25
10-12	15	30
12-14	15	30
14-16	25	35
16-18	35	40
18-20	50	45
20-25	80	50

Table 1.3.4: Minimum recommended volume of container in relation to width

General specifications of supply

Ornamental evergreens can only be commercialized by authorized suppliers and must always comply with the specifications outlined in this chapter.

In Spain, the conditions for the supply of plant material are described in NTJ 07A: CALIDAD GENERAL (chapter 4.6).

In the case of supplying ornamental evergreens that must be commercialized with an ornamental label, reference must be made on the delivery note of the cultivar to which they belong, if applicable. This cultivar should be:

- Of common knowledge within the sector and protected in agreement with the provisions relating to the protection of plant varieties, or officially registered voluntarily or otherwise.
- Registered in the list drawn up by the supplier, with its detailed description and the corresponding denominations. This list must be made available to the official body in charge.

Each cultivar should be labeled in accordance with accepted international standards.

The lists prepared by the suppliers, mentioned above, must include the following:

- The name of the cultivar and, if applicable, its most common synonyms.
- The description of the cultivar, at least according to the most important characteristics.
- All available data on the characteristics that differentiate the cultivar from others that might be similar to it.
- The indications of the conservation of the cultivar and of the reproduction system used.

The last two points should not be applied by suppliers whose activity is limited to the commercialization of reproductive material and ornamental plants.

The quality criteria must refer to both the aerial and subterranean part.

Presentations of the root system

Evergreens can be supplied with root balls or containerized, capable of maintaining the development of new roots within the root ball. In exceptional cases, some species can be supplied bare root.

Quality of the subterranean part

The root system must be well developed and correspond, both in shape and size, to the characteristics of the species or variety, to the age of the tree, as well as to the characteristics of the soil or substrate where it has been grown. In the case of root systems with a tap root, it must have sufficient functional secondary roots and must maintain a length of at least 20 cm.

Quality of aerial part

The supplied evergreen trees must be correctly formed and structured, with adequate branching. They should be supplied with a proportionate volume of healthy foliage. In this way, the total height, the crown height, the density of the foliage, the girth of the trunk, as well as the number, distribution, width and length of the branches must correspond to the growth and aesthetic characteristics of the plant species or cultivar to which they belong, to the desired shape and to the age of the plant.

Crowned trees much have a balance between the trunk and crown.

In grafted trees, the graft should be correctly attached to the rootstock. Crowns formed by grafting must also give rise to a crown centered on the axis of the trunk, be well developed, and display the characteristics of the cultivar.

Trees with pyramid-shaped crowns should keep at least 2/3 of the total height of the original crown even after the removal of the lower branches during the lifting of the crown.

In the formative pruning, the cuts must clean and properly oriented and shoots should be removed.

Crowned trees much have a balance between the trunk and crown.

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In the formative pruning, the cuts must clean and properly oriented and shoots should be removed.



Figure 1.3.5: Removing codominant branches (NTJ 07D)

Figure 1.3.6: Removing abnormal branches (NTJ 07D)

Trees (especially those used for alignment) must have neither co-dominant nor abnormal branches (forked branches) on their main axis. When training through formative pruning, branching out levels must always be respected. See Figures 1.3.5 and 1.3.6.

Branched trees from their base must be fully foliaged from top to bottom and side branches evenly distributed along the trunk.

Crown trees must have a branch structure within its crown typical of the species or variety. The crown must be well formed and have a proportionate volume with respect to the girth of the trunk.

Trees with a pyramid shape should have only one central leader.

Round or pendulous crown trees should not be pyramid shaped. Fastigiated cultivars should have a single straight trunk.

When supplying trees for sculptural purposes, special shapes such as twisted, forked, leaning or multiple trunks may be desirable. In these cases, the batches do not have to be homogeneous.

Specifications for trees used in streets

Crown trees designated for planting in streets usually require a tall or medium crown. Care must be taken so that the main branches are not excessive.

Crown tree specifications used for alignments must indicate the height of the crown and relating to the dimensions, species or variety of the tree, so that the crown is well balanced with the trunk. Each batch supplied must have uniformity in the girth in the total height, in the height of the crown and in its volume and structure. If it corresponds to the species or variety of the tree supplied, the trunks must be single, straight, and vertical.

Trees supplied with root ball

The root ball should be solid and have a well-developed root system.

The root ball must be protected with non-galvanized wire mesh, with a basket of the same material, degradable organic fabric or with reinforced plaster and must be tied with suitable degradable material. In the case of specimen trees, the root ball must be protected with non-galvanized wire mesh, a basket of the same material, reinforced plaster, or in a wooden bucket and must be tied with suitable degradable material. The protective materials must not be damaged during delivery. See Figure 1.3.7



Figure 1.3.7: Tree supplied with root ball (source: NTJ 07E)

Only those materials that decompose before a year and a half after planting and do not affect the subsequent growth of the tree and its root system will be allowed as protection or tying materials for the root ball and will not be necessarily removed in the planting.

It is not recommended to supply trees with root balls that have a sectioned root with a diameter greater than 3 cm on their periphery.

The supply of trees with root ball must be done at least one growing season after the date of the last pruning.

Trees supplied in containers

A containerised evergreen should have been transplanted and grown long enough for new roots to develop in such a way that the root ball will hold its shape inside the container and remain compact when removed. Roots should not show symptoms of spiraling and should not protrude significantly through drainage holes.

Container-grown evergreens should be sold based on plant size and container volume.

The container should be rigid enough to support the shape of the root ball, protecting the root mass during transport.

The tree should be centered in the container and have enough substrate relative to the volume of the container.

Container-grown trees or evergreen trees, which have not been in a container long enough for the root system to have had a suitable development are unacceptable.

The supply of evergreen trees grown on non-degradable mesh should not be allowed.

Period of supply

The appropriate planting time depends on the type of supply (root ball or container), the type of tree (evergreen or semi leaf), the species, the climate of both the planting site and the nursery, the weather and the type of maintenance that is planned to be carried out.

Planting should be done preferably when the roots of the tree are dormant, avoiding the critical period of sprouting, which depends on the species and the climatic conditions of the place. It is also not recommended to plant in unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost, heavy rain, snowfall, or on days with strong winds or excessively high temperatures.

Supplying trees in containers or plastered root balls facilitates handling and the possibility of planting throughout the year.

Plant health

The trees must be healthy, mature, and sufficiently hardened so that their roots and future development are not compromised.

Trees cannot show defects caused by diseases, pests, physiopathologies, nutritional deficiencies, or phytotoxicity due to phytosanitary treatments that reduce the value or qualification for use. They must be substantially free (at least by visual observation) from harmful organisms and diseases, or signs or symptoms thereof, which significantly affect and reduce the value of their use as ornamental trees.

The trees should not have any burns or injuries in the bark, apart from the normal ones produced during formative pruning. There should be no broken branches or twigs and the foliage should not be damaged or dry. The twigs as well as the roots must present a good turgidity.

The roots must not be damaged or show signs of rot. The substrates of the plants, both those supplied in containers and in root balls, must be free of weeds, especially for perennial plants.

The evergreen trees supplied must comply with current legislation on plant health, especially when referring to harmful organisms and diseases that significantly affect quality; to quarantine harmful organisms that may not be present in any nursery; and ornamental trees that need a plant health passport and/or commercial label.

Planting design

The planting of any evergreen trees must be carried out from a project that specifies the species or cultivar, the type of supply (root ball or container), the size of the plant (girth or height), the type of branch structure (pyramid-shaped, crown lift or branched from the base, etc.), the setting or distance of planting, the number of specimens, the planting system and time, and its location on the design layout.

Once all the civil works have been carried out, the **plant layout** can be transferred to the site, that is, the placement of each plant can be initiated. This will be done by drawing or marking everything on the

ground (including ground that will already have its final shape, its undulations, etc.), marking the limits with plaster lines. Stakes can be used to mark the exact point where trees can be placed. By following a series of fundamental operations, the planting of the species can now take place by following a series of operations:

- Digging the planting pit
- Soil conditioning
- Placement
- Training (if necessary)
- First irrigation
- Mulching (if necessary)

NOTE: For successful planting, great care must be taken in this process.

Profiling the terrain and soil conditioning

When dealing with planting of trees in a park, garden or in a landscaped area, the modeling and profiling of the land must be carried out prior to the planting process (as we have already seen), and the conditioning of the soil. Ensuring a suitable profile will guarantee successful planting.

If the soil is compact and to avoid water logging resulting in the premature death of newly planted trees, improving its texture, structure and permeability is recommended. If excessively compact, sub soiling should be done in the planting area. If a crust forms on the soil surface, a soil scarification must be carried out.

If the physical-chemical conditions of the soil are not adequate, a soil amendment must be carried out with the addition of materials that favor fertility, porosity, drainage, and moisture retention.

As a guide, it is accepted that a garden soil has an adequate proportion of the main components of the soil when it contains:

- 20-30 % clay
- 50-65 % sand and silt
- Less than 10 % of lime
- 2-10 % of topsoil or humus

On the other hand, those with more than 30% clay will be considered clayey, those with more than 70% sand are too sandy, and those with more than 10% lime will be considered alkaline or basic.

However, each plant has its own ideal balance. For example, soil for grass should be sandy, etc.

Other soil characteristics to consider are its chemical properties (the different chemical elements important in the soil or the pH). Some plants live in neutral soil, others in alkaline or basic soils while other need acidic soil.

The minimum depth of turned over and fertile soil is 50 cm.

If stones are present, it may be necessary remove them.

If stumps are present, it may be necessary to use a stump remover.

If weeds are present, it may be necessary to use remove them.

Opening planting pits

Opening planting pits must be prepared in advance to favor the weathering of the soil and its conditioning.

Below are the necessary stages for opening planting pits:

- a) Mark the placement of the plant outlined in the project
- b) Take into consideration aerial service networks, built elements, and urban furniture (streetlamps, signs etc.), existing vegetation etc.
- c) Locate possible presence of underground services (water, electricity...)
- d) Take into consideration ground condition (rocky outcrops, excess of stones, presence of foreign materials...)
- e) Place the plant in situ
- f) Reposition the plant according to desired orientation etc.
- g) Mark the new position if necessary
- h) Decide appropriate opening method (manual or mechanic)
- i) Make the planting pit
- j) Gather together the useful material from the excavation to reuse when planting
- k) Materials from the excavation that cannot be used must be discarded correctly

The planting pit must be proportional to the tree that is going to be planted. It will be wide and deep enough to accommodate the entire root ball or root system, providing more room for future development.

Minimum dimensions of planting pits

For trees supplied with a root ball or in a container, the diameter of the pit should be as large as possible, at least twice (or even three times) as wide as that of the root ball. The depth of the holes or tree pit should be approximately equal to the height of the root ball.

Shape of planting pits

The shape of the pit can be cylindrical, truncated conical, cubic, parallelepiped or a truncated pyramid. In compact soils, it is convenient that the volume excavated in the upper part is considerably greater than that of the lower part.

Regarding planting pits, their width should correspond to the diameter of the hole and its depth to the depth of the root system or root ball. Its length should be that of the line of plants. In some cases, the pits of double diameter can be made for a double alignment or staggered planting.

When planting lines of trees, trenches are recommended rather than individual holes.



Figure 1.3.8: Different types of planting pits (Source: NTJ 08C)

Draining and aeration

When planting in soils that are clayey, have little drainage, compact and with physical-chemical characteristics that hinder aeration, porosity, permeability or infiltration of water into the soil or in the case of planting species susceptible to root suffocation, it is advisable to install a **drainage system** made up of pipework, drains, drainage tubes, special pieces and layers of gravel, which allows the water to drain to lower positions or towards the sewer.

The drainage tube should be placed at the bottom of the pit around the root zone, forming a circle, and should be filled with washed gravel. A T-type connector should be attached to a collector tube that collects the water away from the tree. A layer of aggregate about 7 cm thick must be placed on the drainage pipe, with an intermediate grading between that of the subsoil and that of the filling earth. See figure 1.3.9.



Figure 1.3.9: Drainage pipe (source: NTJ 08C)



Figure 1.3.10: Vertical drainage (source: NTJ 08C)

In asphyxiating soils or in new plantations in roadside, tree pits, continuous pits, roadside flowerbeds, etc., corrugated aeration tubes will be placed.

Planting trees in container or root ball

Great care must be taken so that the root ball does not break or damage is done to the roots.

Planting steps are as follows:

- 1. Protect the pipes with anti-weed fabric.
- 2. Fill the pit to the height of where the plant will be placed.
- 3. Remove the plant from the pot if necessary.
- 4. Proceed to:
 - If the plant is protected with metal mesh, cut the wire collar and remove the upper part to avoid the risk of strangulation.
 - If the plant is in plaster, remove the clay from the lower part and perforate the sides.
 - If the plant comes with a root ball with biodegradable material, it does not need to be removed.
- 5. Place the plant in the pit making sure that there are no foreign objects.
- 6. Place the plant vertically in the desired position without burying the root collar, allowing it to stabilize.
- 7. If necessary, reconsider the line position.
- 8. Fill the pit to half its depth.
- 9. Tap down on the soil.
- 10. Fill in the rest of the pit with backfill.
- 11. Tap down lightly on the soil again.



Figure 1.3.11: Planting steps for trees with root balls (Fuente: NTJ 08C)

Staking

Trees that are not stable must be staked until they take root (approximately two years).

The role of staking is to:

- Prevent movements that can break the root.
- Stabilize plants while they take root.

How to carry out staking correctly:

- The aerial part of the plant nor the roots must not be damaged (especially the root ball).
- Stakes must be placed prior to filling the planting pit.
- It must resist strong winds.
- It must be resistant to vandalism, hits and pulling that may occur in the planting area.
- It must not put people at risk.
- If the stakes need to be attached to the trunk and branches, elastic and non-abrasive material must be used.



Figure 1.3.12: Examples of single and double staking (source: NTJ 08C)

Filling the planting pit

Soil will be added in stages to avoid air pockets.

In this operation and depending on the characteristics of the material removed when digging the pit, the following practicalities can be identified:

Using the material removed from the planting pit:

•	Good for the correct development of the roots	Direct use
•	Reasonable development of roots	Mix with fertile soil or similar and fertilizers
•	Incorrect development of roots	Replace with fertile soil. The excavated soil should be disposed of correctly.

A shallow pit should be created to retain enough water.

Irrigation after planting. Once the planting has been carried out, the planting pit should be filled with a large amount of water so that the root system is completely wet. The soil must be at field capacity. Irrigation must be done at low pressure to ensure no loss of soil.

Mulching

The surface area of soil around the newly planted tree should be covered with approximately a 10 cm layer of mulch.

The purposes of mulching are:

- Protects the roots from extreme temperatures.
- Preserves the humidity of the soil under the mulching area.
- Increases water infiltration around the root collar.
- Increases aeration of the soil around the root collar.
- Provides organic matter to the soil
- Reduces the presence of weeds
- Promotes the growth of microorganisms
- Reuses the discarded materials (what is left from pruning)
- Protects the base of the tree from possible damage during the mowing of grass or weeding

Most common materials used for mulching are:

- Crushed tree bark or what is left from pruning
- Nut shells
- Sand and gravel
- Balls of expanded clay
- Straw and dead leaves

After adding the mulch and careful not to cover the root collar, it is recommended to water abundantly to make the surface compact and reduce scattering by wind and rain.



Figure 1.3.13: Mulching (Source: planting. Practical manual for its correct application COITAC)

Planting period. The correct time for planting depends on the type of supply (root ball or container), the type of tree (evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous leaf), the species, the climate conditions of where the plant will be placed as well as at the nursery, the weather and the type of maintenance that is expected to be carried out. Table 5 is a guide for the planting time under normal conditions.

Planting should be carried out preferably when the tree is in its dormant stage, avoiding the critical period of sprouting, which depends on the species and the climatic conditions of the place. It is also not recommended to plant in unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost, heavy rain, snowfall or on days with strong winds or excessively high temperatures.

Supply of trees cultivated in containers or prepared in root balls in gypsum facilitates handling and the possibility of planting throughout the year.

FACTOR TO CONSIDER			PL/		NG P	ERIC	D							
Origin of species	Area of planting Type of supply J		F	м	Α	м	J	J	Α	s	0	N	D	
Trees from Mediterranean or Mediterranean Evergreen leaf with root ball warm climate														
		Evergreen leaf with container												
rees from subtropical climate Mediterranean Evergreen leaf with root ball														
		Evergreen leaf with container												
Trees from Mediterranean or	Subtropical	Evergreen leaf with root ball												
subtropical Evergreen leaf with container														

Preferred time

Complementary

Table 1.3.5: Preferred periods for planting evergreen trees (Source: NTJ 08C)

CLASSIFICATION OF EVERGREEN TREES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURE AND TYPE OF GROWTH (Source NTJ 07E)

Evergreen trees can be organized based on their final size, growth rate and type of branching structure, according to the following classification:

1: Large or medium sized trees of rapid growth	
2: Large or medium sized trees of medium to slow growth	
3: Small trees	

r: Trees with branches at base c: Crown lift f: Pyramidal crown lift a: Leafy trees

This list includes some species with semi-deciduous foliage or that behave as evergreen in subtropical climate areas and as deciduous in temperate climate zones.

Acacia baileyana F. Mueil. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia baileyana F. Mueil. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia decurrens (J.C. Wendl.) Willd. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia kentrens Willd. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia meansi De Wild. A mollissima auct. non Willd. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia melanoxylon R. Br. A mollissima auct. non Willd. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia pubescens (Vent.) R. Br. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia pubescens (Vent.) R. Br. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia pubescens (Vent.) R. Br. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia promotes Schildi. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia salicina Lindi. A cyanophylla Lindi. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia salicina Lindi. A cyanophylla Lindi. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia salicina Lindi. A cyanophylla Lindi. Mirrosaceae 3 c/a Acacia salicina Lindi. <td< th=""><th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th><th>SYNONYMS</th><th>FAMILY</th><th>CLASSIFICATION</th></td<>	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYNONYMS	FAMILY	CLASSIFICATION
Acacia cyclops A. Cunn. ex G. Don Mimosaceae 3 c/a Acacia dealbata Link Mimosaceae 3 c/a Acacia dealbata Unik Mimosaceae 3 c/a Acacia dealbata Millel Mimosaceae 3 c/a Acacia denglicile (Andrews) Wild. A mollissima auct. non Wild. Mimosaceae 3 c/a Acacia melanoxylon R. Br. Mimosaceae 3 c/a 3 c/a Acacia poda/villois G. Don Mimosaceae 3 c/a 3 c/a Acacia posens (vent.) R.Br. Mimosaceae 3 c/a 3 c/a Acacia posens (vent.) R.Br. Mimosaceae 3 c/a 3 c/a Acacia sectores Contol. Mimosaceae 3 c/a 3 c/a Acacia sectores Contol. Mimosaceae 3 c/a 3 c/a Acacia sectores Contol. Mimosaceae 3 c/a 3 c/a Acacia selitorina Lind. Acacia selitorina Lind. Mimosaceae 3 c/a <	Acacia baileyana F. Muell.		Mimosaceae	3 c/a
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Annona cherimola Mill. Annonaceae 3 c/a	Allocasuarina verticillata (Lam.) L.A.S. Johnson	Casuarina stricta Alton	Casuarinaceae	1 1/f
	Annona cherimola Mill.		Annonaceae	3 c/a

Apollonias barbujana (Cav.) Bornm.	A. canariensis (Willd.) Nees	Lauraceae	21
Arbutus andrachne L.		Ericaceae	3 d/a
Arbutus canariensis Veill.		Ericaceae	3 r
Arbutus unedo L.		Eficaceae	3 c/a
Bauhinia purpurea L.		Caesalpiniaceae	3 c/a
Brachychiton acerifolius A. Cunn. ex F. Muell.	No. of the second s	Sterculiaceae	if
Brachychiton discolor F. Muell.	B. luridus C. Moore ex F. Muell.	Sterculiaceas	1 f
Brachychiton populneus (Schott & Endl.) R. Br.	Sterculia diversifolia G. Don	Sterculiaceae	11
Brachychiton rupestris (Lindl.) K. Schum.		Sterculiaceae	11
Buxus balearica Lam.		Buxaceae	3 c/a
Callistemon viminalis (Sol. & Gaertn.) G. Don ex Loud.		Myrtaceae	3 c/a
Calodendrum capense (L. f.) Thunb.		Rutaceae	30
Camellia japonica L.		Theaceae	3 c/a
Camellia reticulata Lindl.		Theaceae	3 c/a
Camellia sasangua Thunb.		Theaceae	3 c/a
Carica papaya L.		Caricaceas	3f
Casimiroa edulis La Llave	The second s	Rutaceae	3 c
Casuarina cunninghamiana Miq.		Casuarinaceae	1 r/f
Casuarina equisetifolia J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.	and the second s	Casuarinaceae	1 r/f
Ceratonia siliqua L.		Caesalpiniaceae	2 c/a
Cinnamomum camphora (L.) Sieb.		Lauraceae	20
Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle		Rutaceae	36
Citrus aurantium L.		Rutaceae	3 ē
Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.		Rutaceae	3 c/a
Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.	C. grandis Osbeck	Rutaceae	3 c
Citrus medica L.		Rutaceas	3 c/a
Citrus x paradisi Macfad.		Rutaceae	3 c
Citrus reticulata Blanco	C. deliciosa Ten.	Rutaceae	3 C
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck		Rutaceae	3.0
Coccoloba uvifera (L.) Jacq.		Polygonaceae	3 r/a
Cocculus laurifolius (Roxb.) DC.		Menispermaceae	3 c/a
Cornus capitata Wall.		Cornaceae	3 1/a
Corynocarpus laevigatus J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.	And the second sec	Corynocarpaceae	2 r/i
Dombeya x cayeuxii André		Sterculiaceas	3 r/a
Dombeya tiliacea (Endl.) Planch.		Sterculiaceae	3 r/a
Dovyalis caffra (Hook, f. & Harvey) Warb.	Aberia caffra Hook. f. & Harvey	Flacourtiaceae	3 r/a
Drimys winteri J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.		Winteraceae	3 1/a
Erica arborea L. (en Canarias)		Ericaceae	3 r/a

SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYNONYMS	FAMILY	CLASSIFICATION
Eriobotrya japonica (Thunb.) Lindi.		Bosaceae	30
Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.	E. rostrata Schitdi.	Myrtaceae	1.00
Eucalyptus cinerea F. Muell. ex Benth.		Myrtaceae	1.c/f
Eucalyptus citriodora Hook.		Myrtaceae	10
Eucalyptus ficifolia F. Muell.		Myrtaceae	20
Eucalyptus globulus Labill.		Myrtaceae	1 1/1
Eucalyptus gomphocephala DC.		Myrtaceae	1.0/1
Eucalyptus gunnii Hook. f.		Myrtaceae	1 1/1
Eucalyptus occidentalis Endl.		Myrtaceae	1 t/t
Eucalyptus polyanthemos Schauer		Myrtaceae	1 1/1
Eucalyptus robusta Sm.		Myrtaceae	1 1/1
Eucalyptus viminalis Labill.		Myrtaceae	1 1/1
Eugenia uniflora L.		Myrtaceae	3 r/a
Ficus altissima Blume		Moraceae	10
Ficus benghalensis L.		Moraceae	10
Ficus benjamina L.		Moraceae	2 r/c/t
Ficus cyathistipula Warb.		Moraceae	3 c/1/a
Ficus drupacea Thunb. var. pubescens (Roth) Corner	F. mysorensis Heyne ex Roth	Moraceae	10
Ficus elastica Roxb. ex Hornem.		Moraceae	10
Ficus lyrata Warb.		Moraceae	2 c/f
Ficus macrophylla Dest. ex Pers.	F. magnolioides Borzi	Moraceae	1c
Ficus microcarpa L. f.	F. retusa L., F. nitida auct. non Thunb.	Moraceae	10
Ficus religiosa L.		Moraceae	20
Ficus rubiginosa Desf. ex Vent.		Moraceae	10
Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. ex A119R. Br.		Proteaceae	1 r/f
Hakea laurina R. Br.		Proteaceae	3 c/a
Heteromeles arbutifolia (Aiton) M. Roem.		Rosaceae	3 r/a
Hura crepitans L.		Euphorbiaceae	1c
llex aquifolium L.		Aquifoliaceae	3 r/a
Ilax canariensis Poir.		Aquifoliaceae	3 r/a
Ilex pernyi Franch.		Aquifoliaceae	3 r/a
Ilex platyphylla Webb & Berthel.	I. perado Aiton ssp. platyphylla (Webb & Berthel.) Tutin	Aquifoliaceae	3 r/a
Lagunaria patersonii (Aiton) G. Don		Malvaceae	11
Laurus azorica (Seub.) Franco	L canariensis Webb & Berthel.	Lauraceae	11
Laurus nobilis L.		Lauraceae	3 t/l/a
Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit	L glauca (L.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	3 r/l/a
Ligustrum lucidum W.T. Aiton		Oleaceae	3 c/a
Litchi chinensis Sonn.		Sapindaceae	3 r/c.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYNONYMS	FAMILY	CLASSIFICATION
Lithraea molleoides (Vell.) Engl.		Anacardiaceae	3 r/a
Luma apiculata (DC.) Burret		Myrtaceae	3 r/a
Macadamia tetraphylla L.A.S. Johnson		Proteaceae	1c
Magnolia grandifiora L.		Magnoliaceae	2 r/f
Mammea americana L.		Clusiaceae	2 c
Mangifera indica L.		Anacardiaceae	1 c/f
Manilkara zapota (L.) Van Royen	Achras zapota L.	Sapotaceae	2 c
Melaleuca armillaris (Sol. & Gaertn.) Sm.		Myrtaceae	3 r/a
Melaleuca ericifolia Sm.		Myrtaceae	3 r/a
Meryta denhamii Seem.		Araliaceae	3 f
Metrosideros excelsa Sol. ex Gaertn.	M. tomentosa A. Rich.	Myrtaceae	2 c/a
Michelia doltsopa BuchHam. ex DC.		Magnoliaceae	2 c
Myoporum tenuifolium G. Forst.	M. acuminatum R. Br.	Myoporaceae	3 r/a
Myrica cerifera L.		Myricaceae	3 r/a
Myrica faya Aiton		Myricaceae	3 r/a
Nothofagus menziesii (Hook. f.) Oerst.		Fagaceae	2 c
Olea europaea L.		Oleaceae	2 c
Oreopanax capitatus (Jacq.) Decne. & Planch.		Araliaceae	3 r/a
Oreopanax nymphaeifolius (Lind. ex Hibb.) Gentil		Araliaceae	3 c
Parkinsonia aculeata L.		Caesalpiniaceae	3 c/a
Persea americana Mill.		Lauraceae	2 c/f
Persea indica (L.) Spreng.		Lauraceae	2 r/c/f
Phillyrea latifolia L.	P. media L.	Oleaceae	3 r/a
Photinia nussia (Decne.) Kalkman	Stranvaesia nussia Decne.	Rosaceae	3 c/a
Photinia serratifolia (Desf.) Kalkman	P. serrulata Lindl.	Rosaceae	3 c/a
Phytolacca dioica L.	The second se	Phytolaccaceae	1 c
Picconia excelsa (Aiton) DC.	Notelaea excelsa (Aiton) Webb	Oleaceae	3 r
Pistacia lentiscus L.		Anacardiaceae	3 r/c/a
Pittosporum coriaceum Dryand. ex Aiton		Pittosporaceae	3 r/c/a
Pittosporum phillyreoides DC.		Pittosporaceae	3 c
Pittosporum tenuifolium Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn.		Pittosporaceae	3 r/c/a
Pittosporum undulatum Vent.		Pittosporaceae	3 r/c/a
Prunus caroliniana (Mill.) Aiton		Rosaceae	2 r/c/a
Prunus laurocerasus L.	Laurocerasus officinalis Roem.	Rosaceae	3 r/c/a
Prunus lusitanica L. ssp. hixa (Willd.) Franco	Laurocerasus lusitanica (L.) Roem. ssp. hixa (Willd.) Kunkel	Rosaceae	2 c/f
Prunus lusitanica L. ssp. lusitanica	Laurocerasus lusitanica (L.) Roem. ssp. lusitanica	Rosaceae	3 r/c/a
Psidium guajava L.		Myrtaceae	3 c/a
Psidium littorale Raddi var. longipes (O. Berg) McVaugh	P. cattleianum Salisb.	Myrtaceae	3r/f/a

SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYNONYMS	FAMILY	CLASSIFICATION
Quercus ilex L.		Fagaceae	201
Quercus polymorpha Cham. & Schltdl.		Fagaceae	2 c/f
Quercus rotundifolia Lam.	Q. ilex L. ssp. ballota (Desf.) Samp.	Fagaceae	2 c/t
Quercus suber L.		Fagaceae	2 c/l
Quercus virginiana Mill.		Fagaceae	2 c/f
Quillaja saponaria Molina		Rosaceae	3 r/a
Radermachera sinica (Hance) Hemsl.		Bignoniaceae	11
Sapindus saponaria L.	destant and a second se	Sapindaceae	30
Schefflera actinophylla (Endl.) Harms	Brassala actinophylla Endl.	Araliaceae	3 r/l/a
Schefflera elegantissima (Veitch ex Mast.) Lowry & Frodin	Dizygotheca elegantissima (Veitch ex Mast.) R. Vig. & Guillaum.	Araliaceae	3 r/c/a
Schinus lentiscifolius Marchand		Anacardiaceae	3 c/a
Schinus molle L.		Anacardiaceae	10
Schinus polygamus (Cav.) Cabrera	S. dependens Ort.	Anacardiaceae	3 c/a
Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi		Anacardiaceae	30
Senna spectabilis (DC.) Irwin & Barneby	Cassia spectabilis DC.	Caesalpiniaceae	30
Sophora microphylla Aiton		Fabaceae	3 c/a
Sophora secundiflora (Ortega) Lag.		Fabaceae	3 c/a
Spathodea campanulata P. Beauv.		Bignoniaceae	10
Stenocarpus sinuatus Endl.		Proteaceae	3 r/c
Syzygium cuminii (L.) Skeels		Myrtaceae	2 r/t
Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston		Myrtaceae	3 1/1
Syzygium paniculatum Gaertn.	Eugenia myrtifolia Sims	Myrtaceae	3 r/c/a
Tabebuia pallida (Lindl.) Miers		Bignoniaceae	3 c
Tamarindus indica L.		Caesalpiniaceae	1 c/l
Tecoma x smithii W. Watson		Bignoniaceae	3 r/a
Tecoma stans (L.) Juss. ex HBK.	A 17 11 7 1	Bignoniaceae	3 r/a
Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) K. Schum.	T. neriifolia A. Juss. ex Steud.	Apocynaceae	3 r/a
Umbellularia californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.		Lauraceae	3 r/a
Visnea mocanera L. f.		Theaceae	3 r/a

Subchapter 1.4 Maintenance

The general goals for maintenance of ornamental evergreen trees in greens spaces and streets are as follows:

- Achieve and maintain an adequate structure and development of the trees in the environment in which they are located (main purpose).

- Provide greater beauty to the trees and their surroundings (aesthetic purpose).

Trees must be maintained so that they do not create any risk to people, property or interfere with public safety.

The tree must be respected as much as possible, considering its own characteristics and those of the planting site (climatic, location, edaphic, plant pathology, landscape, and urban planning).

Before carrying out tree maintenance, the objectives must be clearly predefined by the corresponding technical manager in the maintenance program, in agreement with the tree management plan. The various operations to be applied, their management, and costs must be considered.

Maintenance operations

The specific operations recommended to maintain trees planted in tree pits, green spaces, landscaped areas or flower beds are specified below.

1. Technical inspection

2. Pruning:

- Formative pruning
 - Training to form the trunk
 - Training to form the structure
 - Pruning for crown raising
 - Pruning for safety for overhead service lines
- Maintenance pruning
 - Trimming back
 - Pruning for security
 - Pruning to thin out
 - Pruning to reduce the crown
 - Pruning to restore and reshape
 - Spur pruning
- Architectural pruning:
 - Geometric trimming/pruning
 - Pollarding
- Specific pruning/trimming
 - Pruning flower bearing trees
- According to location
 - Pruning street trees
 - Pruning trees in green areas

- 3. Intervention in the soil
- Scarification
- Soil decompaction
- Vertical aeration
- Partial substitution
- Fertilising
- Mulching
- Weeding
- 4. Irrigation
- 5. Preventive phytosanitary treatments
- 6. Corrective and curative phytosanitary treatments
- 7. Treating injuries
- 8. Maintaining an artificial foundation
- 9. Removing dead or dangerous trees
- 10. Removing stumps
- 11. Reposition or substitution of dead trees
- 12. Cleaning the tree pit

Recommended maintenance programme

The maintenance operations to be carried out depend on the species, the location, the function, the age, etc. The following tables give some standard maintenance guidelines, which in general, should be followed whenever possible. In some cases, an analysis of the specific needs of the specimen or group of specimens should be carried out to clarify operations and their periodicity.

The frequency of maintenance is a variable that depends on the species, the conditions of the location of the specimen (climate, microclimate, soil, urban setting, etc.) and on the planting conditions. The technicians responsible for maintenance must develop specific or differentiated maintenance programs for the different species of trees, establishing the frequency or periodicity of the various operations.

The following tables outline the recommended maintenance programs for trees planted in pits, paved areas, or on roadsides and for trees planted in landscaped areas or in flower beds.

	RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR TREES IN TREE PITS		
	Maintenance Procedure	Frequency guidelines	
1.	Technical inspection	Annual or immediately after one incident	
2.	Pruning	The frequency of maintenance pruning for street trees is high, so it is necessary, in addition to an adequate choice of species, a selection of healthy specimens, a correct planting and a formative pruning (before, in the nursery, and after planting)	
3.	Soil intervention - Scarification - Fertilizing - Mulching - Weeding - Other interventions in the soil	When decided by technical inspectors When decided by technical inspectors Annual Biannual or according to needs When decided by technical inspectors	
4.	Watering	According to needs and location, especially during the first Years and after planting	
5.	Preventive phytosanitary treatments	According to location and treatment	
6.	Corrective and curative phytosanitary treatments	When decided by technical inspectors and depending on the treatment	
7.	Treating injuries	When decided by technical inspectors	
8.	Maintaining artificial foundations	Annual and after incidents	
9.	Removing dead or dangerous trees	When decided by technical inspectors	
10.	Removing stumps	When necessary	

Table 1.4.1. Maintenance for trees in tree pits

	RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR TREES IN OPEN AREAS			
	Maintenance procedure	Frequency guidelines		
1.	Technical inspection	Annual and immediately after incident		
2.	Pruning/trimming	Although the frequency of maintenance pruning of trees in open areas is low, often only occasional, it is also important to choose the right species for the given location, to select healthy specimens, and to make a correct planting and formative pruning (before, in the nursery, and after planting) In general, post-planting formative pruning in open areas is less important compared to urban trees in tree pits		
3.	Interventions in the soil - Scarification - Fertilizing - Mulching - Weeding - Other interventions in the soil	When decided by technical inspectors When decided by technical inspectors Annual Annual or according to needs When decided by technical inspectors		
4.	Irrigation	According to needs and location, especially during the first years and after planting		
5.	Preventive phytosanitary treatments	According to location and treatment		
6.	Corrective and curative phytosanitary treatments	When decided by technical inspectors and depending on treatment		
7.	Weeding	When decided by technical inspectors		
8.	Maintaining artificial foundations	When decided by technical inspectors		
9.	Removing dead or dangerous trees	When decided by technical inspectors		
10.	Removing stumps	When decided by technical inspectors		

Table 1.4.2. Maintenance for trees in open areas

Subchapter 1.5

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