Insert as an Additional Taxa For *Prosopis glandulosa*:

**Prosopis alba** A.H.R. Grisebach.  
*(Prosopis atacamensis, Prosopis siliquastrum var. longisiliqua)*  
- Argentine Mesquite

*C* *Prosopis alba* is also known as Chilean Mesquite or White Mesquite; *Prosopis alba* is a small to medium size, 20N to 30N, tree with an irregularly rounded crown of lacy dark green foliage; the compound leaves have numerous, fifty to one hundred, linear leaflets; *Prosopis alba* foliage is denser than that of *P. chilensis* and can be evergreen, semi-evergreen or deciduous depending upon the climate; the branchlets are pendulous, creating a more drooping crown than on *P. chilensis*; this species has fewer thorns than most *Prosopis*, but still can be quite thorny, especially on juvenile plants; the racemes of creamy yellow spring flowers are 2O to 3Q long followed by 5O long greenbean-like pods; the specific epithet means white.

*C* Argentine Mesquite is a native of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay; naturally found in arid regions, this species has become popular in desert landscapes in the Southwestern U.S.; it is suitable for use in USDA zones 9(8) to 11; although otherwise adaptable, trees need a sunny location and well drained soils; mistletoe, witches’ broom, leaf-footed plant bugs, palo verde webbers, leafhoppers, and psyllids can cause occasional problems; rabbits may damage the bark on young trees.

**Prosopis chilensis** (J.I.Molina) S.C. Stuntz  
Chilean Mesquite

*C* Chilean Mesquite is an evergreen to semi-evergreen small to medium size tree 20N to 30N tall; if left unpruned, trees tend to branch close to the ground forming multi-trunk vase-shaped plants; the species type typically has 1O to 2O long thorns, but their have been selections for thornless clones; *Prosopis chilensis* has a more open arching habit than *P. alba* and the leaflets on *P. chilensis* are more widely spaced; the knotty sometimes twisted branchlets of *P. chilensis* are more upward arching than those of *P. alba* which tend to be pendulous; this species also tends to be more evergreen than *P. alba* or *P. glandulosa*; the pendent racemes of yellow-green flowers in spring are followed by 5O to 7O long greenbean-like seed pods.

*C* Although introduced from Chile, Argentina, and Peru, *P. chilensis* is widely used in desert landscapes of the Southwestern U.S. where it is valued for its heat and drought tolerances; it is hardy to arid landscapes in USDA zones 9(8) to 11; use of thornless selections is becoming more common; it is susceptible to many of the same pathological problems as *P. alba*; *Prosopis chilensis* and *P. alba* are used for highway, street, park and shade tree plantings as well as in windbreaks; the specific epithet honors its Chilean origins.

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