

Encelia farinosa

(Brittlebush)

Encelia farinosa, known as brittlebush is a shrub with silver foliage and yellow flowers. It grows in desert and drought areas, tolerate drought, heat and salt. It attracts butterflies. It has an aromatic foliage and bark, but its flowers have now fragrance. Used in xeriscapining.



Plant Image

Landscape Information

French Name: moambe jaune

Arabic Name: انسيلي

Pronunciation: en-SEE-lee-uh far-ih-NOH-suh

Plant Type: Shrub

Origin: Southwestern United States, California, Mexico

Heat Zones: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Hardiness Zones: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

Uses: Hedge, Border Plant, Container, Wildlife, Cut Flowers / Arrangements

Size/Shape

Growth Rate: Fast

Tree Shape: Round, oval

Canopy Symmetry: Symmetrical

Canopy Density: Dense

Canopy Texture: Coarse

Height at Maturity: 1 to 1.5 m

Spread at Maturity: 0.5 to 1 meter, 1 to 1.5 meters

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Flower Image

Botanical Description

Foliage

Leaf Arrangement: Spiral

Leaf Venation: Bowed

Leaf Persistence: Semi Evergreen

Leaf Type: Simple

Leaf Blade: Less than 5

Leaf Shape: Lanceolate

Leaf Margins: Undulate

Leaf Textures: Hairy

Leaf Scent: Pleasant

Color(growing season): Silver

Flower

Flower Showiness: True

Flower Size Range: 1.5 - 3

Flower Type: Solitary

Flower Sexuality: Monoecious (Bisexual)

Flower Scent: No Fragrance

Flower Color: Yellow

Seasons: Spring, Summer

Trunk

Trunk Susceptibility to Breakage: Suspected to breakage

Number of Trunks: Multi-Trunked, Single Trunk

Trunk Esthetic Values: Not Showy, Colored

Fruit

Fruit Type: Capsule

Fruit Showiness: False

Fruit Size Range: 0 - 1.5

Fruit Colors: Brown, Black

Seasons: Spring, Summer

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Leaf Image

Horticulture Management

Tolerance

Frost Tolerant: Yes

Heat Tolerant: Yes

Drought Tolerant: Yes

Salt Tolerance: Good

Requirements

Soil Requirements: Clay, Loam, Sand

Soil Ph Requirements: Acidic, Neutral, Alkaline

Water Requirements: Moderate, Low

Light Requirements: Full

Management

Invasive Potential: No

Pruning Requirement: Little needed, to develop a strong structure

Life Span: 25-50 years

Diseases: Root rot

Edible Parts: None

Plant Propagations: Seed, Cutting

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