

DECIDUOUS

ALDER MOUNTAIN ALDER (*Alnus incana tenuifolia*)

Small tree. Habitat is banks of streams and swamps, mountain canyons with moist soils. Navajo Indians used powdered bark to make red dye. 20'. Zone 2



24-30”(1gal) 7.50 APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca*)

Aka **Chinese Apricot**. Cold hardy and frost resistant, this small to medium sized tree has clusters of fragrant, white flowers in the spring, followed by medium sized, freestone, yellow-orange fruit in early summer. Selfpollinating, it might be good in areas prone to late spring frosts. Prefers full sun with moist well drained soil. Birds and chipmunks like apricots. Height 20-30'. Zone 5
2' (2gal) 8.05

ASH GREEN ASH (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

Fast growing tree for shade and windbreaks. Deeply rooted and long lived. Does not sucker or sprout from crown. Hardier than Black Locust. Commonly used for windbreaks in the Great Plains. Strong, resilient but susceptible to scale. Height 60'. Zone 3. **18-24”(1 gal) 4.05**



PAPER BARK BIRCH (*Betula papyrifera*)

Aka **Canoe Birch**. White barked native birch is outstanding in the winter landscape. Dark green 2-4 “ leaves turn yellow in the fall. Excellent in a grouping. Cool climate tree does best in moist, acid, sandy soil, but will grow in a wide range of conditions. Height 50-70'. Zone 2 **18-24”(1 gal) 7.50**



BLUEBEARD BLUE MIST BLUEBEARD (*Caryopteris clandonensis*)

Bright blue flowers late summer. Bees love it. Thrives almost anywhere. Good in alkaline soil, full sun. Aromatic

leaves, can be kept at 24" with pruning back in early spring. Zone 5. **12-18"**
(1 gal) 5.50



BUFFALOBERRY (*Sheperdia canadensis*)

AKA SOAPBERRY. Hardy shrub with grey bark contrasts with silver leaves. Nitrogen fixing plant. Small fragrant yellow flowers later develop a sour, yet edible orange-red fruit used for jams and jellies. Used as a hedge, barrier, windbreak, screen or accent; good plant for attracting birds. Once established, withstands cold and wind, most soil conditions (including alkaline soil) and drought. Roots will sucker. Height 5-6'; spacing 6'. Z2 **12-18"** **(1 gal) 7.50**



CASCARA (*Rhamnus purshiana*)

Large shrub or small tree, this Buckthorn is a favorite of birds, who eat the fall fruit. Grey bark, oval large ribbed leaves that are dark green, turning yellow to orange in the fall. Small greenish-yellow flowers followed by purplish black fruit. Grows best in partly sunny, moist soil. The dried bark of cascara has been used for centuries as a laxative first by American Indians in the Pacific Northwest, and then by White settlers. Ht 10-15' Zone 4.
12-18" **(1 gal) 7.50**



CHOKEBERRY - GLOSSY BLACK (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Compact growth habit. Leaves are glossy dark green above and whitish underneath. White flowers appear in May followed by glossy 3/8" black fruits that remain well into winter. Spectacular brilliant red autumn color. Is able to tolerate temperature extremes. Roots will sucker. Good wildlife plant. Height to 7'. Zone 3.

12-15" (1 gal) 4.05



COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster acutifolius* 'lucidus')

Peking Cotoneaster. ("koh toh knee aster", not "cotton easter") Deciduous hedge shrub with small leaves that turn yellow, red or orange in the fall. Small, pale pink flowers in spring with black fruit in late summer and autumn. Full sun. Prefers moist well-drained soil but will tolerate dryness. Good for birds in the winter. Ht 6-10'. Zone 3

12-18" (1 gal) 6.05



COTTONWOOD BLACK COTTONWOOD (*Populus trichocarpa*)

Tallest native western hardwood. Large dark green leaves 5-6" long and 2-4" wide turn yellow in the fall. Habitat is moist wet soils, stream banks and flood plains. Bees collect the resin which has an anti-infectant for their hives. The sticky spring buds, with a strong balsamic odor, once provided glue for arrowheads and ointment for small cuts of Native Americans. Height 80-100'. Zone 3

24-36" (1 gal) 7.50



CURRENT GOLDEN CURRANT (*Ribes aureum*)

An arching thornless shrub, sporting maple-like light green leaves. Long bright fragrant yellow flowers and colorful fruit attract birds. Fruit is edible. Thrives in sun or partial shade. Provides cover for game birds. Zone 4.

12-18" (1 gal) 7.50

DOGWOOD RED OSIER DOGWOOD (*Cornus sericea*)



(Poor man's Japanese Maple) Commonly known as "Red twig" dogwood due to its bright red branches which bear cluster of white flowers in spring. Brilliant red foliage in fall. Good red stem winter color when everything else is brown. Grows rapidly to a big multi-stemmed shrub. Spreads widely by creeping underground stems and rooting branches. Good for holding soil on steep banks; excellent for steam bank restoration. Valuable wildlife species. Height 7-20'; spacing 3'. Zone 2. **12-18" (1 gal) 7.50**



BLUE ELDERBERRY (*Sambucus canadensis*)

Tall shrub for dry to moderately moist areas, in sun or part shade. White, flat flower heads, 5-8" across, in summer to August. Masses of small blue berries August and September. Great berries for birds. Also for making jams, jellies and wine. Native Americans dried the berries for storage and punched out stem pith and used the cavities to store crickets for food in the winter. (Yumm!) Zone 4

18-24" (1 gal) 7.50



BLUE FESCUE (*Festuca cinerea*)

tufted grass of light blue foliage. Fountain like clumps are 10". Clipping rejuvenates the grass, which will grow in sun or partial shade. Good for color and texture. Zone 4. **3.5" pot 6.50**

Fine

IRIS

If you like Bearded Iris, you need to visit Liane's Gardens. Liane Hickman has over 350 (yes, 350!) varieties that start blooming in May. Her garden is at 1120 S Mary, East Wenatchee. Her phone number is 884-1130. Even if you do not plan to buy, the color and variety of flowers is wonderful. Her rhizomes are big and strong and thrive on the Waterville Plateau.

LILAC COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa vulgaris*)



PEKING LILAC (*Syringa*



pekinensis)

LITTLE LEAF LINDEN (*Tilia cordata*)



Forms a dense shrub with bright green foliage and produces showy clusters 6-8" long of fragrant, light purple flowers in the spring; sprouts heavily, mainly at the root crown, but spreads slowly. It makes an excellent windward-side hedge. Easy to grow once established; tolerates poor soil conditions. Height 10-20'; width 6-12'; spacing 4' for windbreak. Zone 3 **12-18" (1 gal) 6.05**

A small tree, or large shrub, lilac. Golden bark that flakes like a birch, this tree produces fragrant yellow to white flowers that hang in large panicles. Produces lavishly when well established. Ht 15-20'. Zone 3. **12-18" (1 gal) 6.05**

Excellent shade tree for almost anywhere. Small white to yellow flowers (which bees love) and heart shaped leaves. Tolerant to harsh soil conditions, thrives in heavy clay soils. Endures drier soils. Height 60-70'. Zone 3 **12-18" (1 gal) 6.05**

MAPLE



ROCKY MOUNTAIN MAPLE (*Acer glabrum*)

Aka **Douglas Maple** or **Sierra Maple**. Very ornamental shrub, small dwarf tree or clump. Dark red twigs, yellow fall color. A good substitute for vine maples in colder areas. Partial shade and drought tolerant. Height 6-24'. Z4
12-18" (1 gal) 7.50

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus lewisii*)

Medium sized deciduous shrub with a graceful fountain like form. It has fragrant, large brilliant white flowers in spring. Foliage is fresh green and turns yellow in the fall. Idaho state flower. Very drought resistant. Will grow in alkaline or acid soils. Plant in full sun; medium shade in hottest areas. Height 6-8'. Zone 4

6-12" (1 gal) 7.50



OCEAN SPRAY (*Holodiscus discolor*)

Aka **Creambush**. Native to Western North America. Fast growing shrub, cascading clusters of sweet, white flowers that butterflies love. Height to 5'. Zone 4

8-12" (1 gal) 5.05



PEASHRUB SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB (*Caragana arborescen*)



Dense growing shrub with stiff upright branches. Nitrogen fixing plant. Has bright green foliage; bark is green brown. It has small yellow pea like flowers; pods will appear in May or June. It can be trimmed to improve its density and to form an excellent screen, windbreak or snow fence. Good for wildlife planting. Hummingbirds and bees are attracted by the flowers. Prefers light, sand, well drained soil conditions. Plant in full sun. Tolerates wind, drought, heat and cold. Height 10-15'; spreads 6-10'; Zone 2. **12-18" (1 gal) 4.05**

QUAKING ASPEN (*Populus tremuloides*)

Fast growing, graceful, cold hardy tree native throughout western mountains. Has smooth pale grey-green to whitish trunk and limbs. Dainty, light green round leaves flutter and quake in slightest breeze. Foliage is brilliant golden yellow in autumn. Usually short lived. Best used in natural setting; roots will sucker. Height to 40-50'; width 20-30'. Zone 2.

24-36" (1 gal) 7.50 WHITE ROSE (*Rosa rugosa* 'alba)



ROSE

Not for the formal garden, but a wonderful addition to your garden. This white rose blooms June to frost, with rather free formed blossoms. It likes full sun and well drained soil, but once established it is low maintenance. Orange to scarlet fall foliage. It also produces large rose hips.. Height 6'. Zone 2. 12-18" (1 gal) 5.05

SEABUCKTHORN (*Hippophae rhamnoides*)

A splendid ornamental hedge for fall display. Silvery leaves (similar to Russian Olive) small yellow flowers open before the leaves in March and April. The ¼ to ½ in long, orange fruit ripen in September and persist into fall. Need male and female plant for fruit. Fades under high fertility, best grown in infertile soils. Height 8-30'. Zone 4. 12-18" ((1 gal) 5.05



SERVICEBERRY (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)

Aka **June Berry** or **Saskatoon** or **Shadblow**. Fragrant clusters of pure white flowers in April to May; new growth is reddish bronze yielding to delicate summer green. Has orange-red fall color. Produces tiny apple-like blue fruit which provided an important part of the diet for many Native American tribes. The suckering shoots were sought out, straightened and then hardened by fire to produce arrow shafts. Will grow in shallow, rocky soils, prefers sun but will tolerate shade. Rhizome roots are not aggressive. Excellent for wildlife and erosion control; good for forage. Height 6-10'; spread equals height; spacing 3-4'. Zone 4.



12-18" (1 gal) 7.50 **SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos albus*)**

Aka **Waxberry**. A native species with attractive white fruit in autumn and excellent shade tolerance. Very adaptable plant that prospers in limestone, clay soils. Provide a shady environment. Good as filler or mass planting. White popcorn like fruit ripens in September and persists into November. Food source for quail and pheasants, but (mildly) poisonous to humans. Height 3-6' Zone 3. 12-18" (1 gal) 7.50

SPIRAEA: After blooming, remove old blossoms - will bloom again.



BIRCHLEAF SPIRAEA (*Spiraea betulifolia*)

Green foliage turns yellow-bronze-red in the fall. Flat topped white flowers in May. Compact mound of gray green birch like leaves. Removal of the faded flowers will encourage additional bloom. Slow growth, works well in full sun to shade. Ht 2-3' Zone 4. **12-18" (1 gal) 7.50**

HARDHACK (*Spiraea douglasii*)

Aka **Rose Spiraea**. Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well drained soils. Rose pink blooms June – August. Attracts butterflies and is tolerant of deer and wet soil. Will spread to form a clump. Ht 4-6' Zone 5. **12-18" (1 gal) 7.50**



SUMAC SMOOTH SUMAC (*Rhus glabra*)

Large shrub, or small tree. Suitable for open sunny sites. Fast growing and one of the most colorful of plants. Flowers are odd, 6-10" long, greenish panicles in June or July, which turn to scarlet, cone-like seed heads that persist into winter. Compound leaves change to brilliant orange, red and bronze fall color. Habitat is open uplands, forest edges, grasslands, roadsides and clearings in sandy soils. Native American ate raw young sprouts for salad, and the sour fruit can be chewed to quench thirst or made into drink similar to lemonade. Height 10-15'. Zone 3

12-18" (1 gal) 7.50

OAK LEAF SUMAC (*Rhus trilobata*)

Aka **Skunkbush Sumac** or **Lemonade Sumac**. A shrubby sumac with oak-like leaves. Numerous tiny early spring flowers along dense spiky branches; conspicuous, attractive red fruits. Rich green summer color, turns vibrant red to bronze in autumn. Extremely hardy, tolerating heat and drought. Height 3-5'. Zone 3. **12-18" (1 gal) 5.50**



WILLOW (*Salix scouleriana*)

Scouler's Willow is also known as Upland Willow, due to its ability to thrive in drier locations. It is a small multistemmed tree or shrub. Its leaves are smaller than many other willows, and can spread if not kept in check. It blooms March-June, a good early pollinator source for insects and bees. Many willows form attractive catkins known as "pussy willows." Branches brought inside may be forced to bloom in late winter. Natives used the bark of willows for making string. Willow branches are good basket-making material. Not surprisingly the bark was also used medicinally. Willow bark contains salicin, the chemical from which aspirin (ASA) was first synthesized. Ht 6-36'. Zone 4. **12-18"(1 gal) 7.50**



YELLOWHORN (*Xanthoceras sorbifolium*)

Excellent small flowering tree or shrub with long-lasting green foliage. Easily grown in average soil in full sun. Tolerant of some shade, damp soils or drought. In May, star shaped white flowers with yellow or red centers which are followed by 2.5" green fruits that resemble buckeyes. You need at least two trees to produce the fruits, which taste like macadamia nuts. Being tested for biofuel – the nuts are 75% oil. Ht 8-20'. Zone 4 12-18" (1 gal) 5.50

WILDFLOWERS



WESTERN ASTER (*Aster occidentalis*)

Can survive in moist or dry habitats. Six inch flower stalks with two inch purple flowers with yellow centers. Butterflies and pollinators enjoy it late summer. Height 9-18". Z4



3.5" pot 6.50 BLANKET FLOWER (*Gaillardia aristata*)

Blooming May thru September, this perennial native grows in dry open areas. Blooms are yellow to orange with a darker brown center. Flowers are attractive to butterflies. In areas where goldfinches are present, gardeners should consider leaving some spent flowerheads for the birds. It is called blanket flower in probable reference to the resemblance of its rich and warm flower colors and patterns to blankets woven by Native Americans. However, some authorities suggest that the name blanket flower was originally in reference to the habit of wild species plants to form colonies which blanketed the ground.

Height 12". Zone 3 **3.5" pot 6.50**



CINQUEFOIL SCARLET CINQUEFOIL (*Potentilla thurberii*)

Aka Thurber's Cinquefoil. This plant grows in average, medium moisture well drained soils in sun to part shade. It will tolerate dry soils once established. The deep red flowers bloom June to August, and deadheading will encourage more blooms. Deer resistant. Ht 1-2'. Zone 4

3.5" pot 6.50

SLENDER CINQUEFOIL (*Potentilla gracilis*)

Varied habitats; moderately saline soil, grasslands, moist areas in shrub-steppe, forested mountains and subalpine meadows. The name cinquefoil comes from the French for "five leaves" and refers to the compound leaf which has five deeply divided lobes. Source of pollen and nectar for native bees. Prefers some shade, but will tolerate full sun in cooler areas. Height 8-12". Zone 4. **3.5" pot 6.50**



BUCKWHEAT

Sulphur Buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*) blooms with a profusion of bright yellow flat-topped flowers in early summer. This long-lived native evergreen shrub will benefit pollinators including butterflies, native bees and honeybees. Ht 1-2'. Zone 4. 4" (10 cubic inch) 4.50



WYETH BUCKWHEAT (*Eriogonum heracleoides*)

Well adapted to dry soils, this native is good for a ground cover or accent plant. The woody taproot will seek out water, anchor the plant in the wind and provide erosion control. The white flowers bloom in summer, providing nectar to butterflies and bees. Ht 1-2'. Zone 4 (Other similar buckwheat may be substituted) **3.5" pot 6.50**



BLUE COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia coerulea*)

The large, upright, blue and white flowers are long spurred, and rise above deeply cut, light green foliage. Although short lived (4-5 years) Moist soil and light shade is best., they readily reseed themselves. Blooming early summer, and provide nectar to long-tongued insects and hummingbirds. Height 2'. Zone 4. **3.5" pot 6.50**



PURPLE CONEFLOWER (*Echinacea purpurea*)

Genus name is from the Greek "echinos" meaning "hedgehog" a reference to the spiny, brownish central disk. This tall perennial is a favorite for butterflies and hummingbirds. Its long lasting purple flowers can bloom from spring to fall. Said to have medicinal benefits and a mild antiseptic. Ht 4-6'. Z 4 **3.5" pot 6.50**



BLUE FLAX (Linum lewisii)

Native to grassland & open woodlands, Blue Flax adapts well to gardens. It looks good in dry landscapes with grasses but also in open perennial gardens, rock gardens & pots. The plant has slender leaves up to 18" but the arching & cascading flower stems can reach up to 3'. Plant in full sun

A short-lived perennial it self-sows in dry landscapes. May self-sow rather too happily in well-watered areas. Ht 12". Zone 4 **3.5" pot 6.50**

CUTLEAF DAISY (Erigeron compositus)

A dwarf, cushion-like plant with compact mounds of woolly, pinnately divided leaves. Short flower stalks rise from the mat of leaves and bear a single miniature, white, pink or bluish, daisy-like flower with a yellow center. Blooms May thru August. Supports Conservation Biological Control (A plant that attracts predatory or parasitoid insects that prey upon pest insects.) Height 18-24". Z4

3.5" pot 6.50



GLOBEMALLOW (Sphaeralcea munroana)

Drought resistant, this orange flower blooms mid to late summer when other flowers are waning. Deer and rabbit tolerant as well, this bee friendly plant is excellent for rock gardening and xeric planting. Cut back last years stems each spring for best growth. Ht 36". Zone 4 **10 cu inch pot 4.50**



HYSSOP Sunset Hyssop (*Agastache rupestris*)

This perennial is said to capture a Western sunset in its flowers: bronze with hints of orange and yellow, and streaks of magenta and pink along the margins. It blooms in August and continues into the fall and has silvery aromatic leaves. A fast grower that attracts hummingbirds and butterflies, it is tolerant of dry to medium moisture. Height 1-3'. Zone 4



10-1" (1 gal) 5.05 GOLDENROD

Missouri Goldenrod (*Solidago missouriensis*) Despite its name, it is native to WA. Smooth reddish stems with small yellow flowers forming a plume shaped nodding inflorescence Earliest of the goldenrods to bloom. Attracts butterflies. Height 1-2'. Zone 4

3.5" pot 6.50



MOUNTAIN KITTENTAILS (*Synthyris missurica*)

BIG LEAF LUPINE (*Lupinus*



Polyphyllus)

Low growing clump of dark, leathery green foliage with bell-shaped blue flowers that bloom in the spring. Excellent for rock gardens. Needs full/part sun, not drought tolerant Ht 1'. Z2 **3.5" pot 6.50**

Aka Wild Pea, Sundial. The 1-2 feet tall plants have soft green, silvery haired leaves, and the flowers can range in color from white to purple. The fruit is a legume (pea pod) that is nitrogen fixing, contributing to soil fertility. Widely adapted, they prefer coarse textured, well drained soils. The pod can be toxic to livestock, do use caution. Ht 2-3'. Z4

3.5" pot 6.50

MILKWEED SHOWY MILKWEED (*Asclepias Speciosa*)

Butterflies and other pollinators use as a nectar source. Full or almost full sun. Large thick leaves, pinkish/purple flowers from summer to fall. Can be nibbled by deer or rabbits. Ht 2-6' Z4.

3.5" pot 6.50



OREGON SUNSHINE (Eriophyllum Lanatum)

Aka **Wooly Sunflower** or **Golden Yarrow**. This golden flower can be found in uplands, typically in sandy or well-drained gravel soil. Drought tolerant and long lasting, it can get a bit unruly and may need a trim. Blooms spring into summer. Pollinators visit the flowers. Ht 12-24" Z5

3.5" pot 6.50



PEARLY EVERLASTING (Anaphalis margaritacea)

Growing to two feet high with woolly, silvery green, usually unbranched stems. It dies back each winter, but comes back in the spring. Sun to partial sun. The dense flat topped white flowers bloom June through September. Like a dandelion, the seeds of the flowers blow away after drying. Tolerates dry conditions and poorer soils. Deer resistant. Height 2', Zone 4 **3.5" pot 6.50**



PENSTEMON



FIRECRACKER PENSTEMON (*Penstemon eatonii*)

This showy drought tolerant perennial is native to the mountains of the desert southwest, but will grow well in NCW. Tall stalks adorned with brilliant orange-red tubular flowers rise 1 to 3 ft. high above of a mostly basal clump of green foliage. Tuck into a xeriscape, rock garden or border planting where the blooms will entice hummingbirds, butterflies and other pollinators. Ht 1-3' Z4



3.5" pot 6.50

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PENSTEMON (*Penstemon Strictus*)

AKA Beardstongue Evergreen perennial with multiple spires of large royal blue to purple flowers rising above low mats of foliage. Prefers dry, light, well drained soils, but will tolerate heavy soils and moisture. Height 1-3". Zone 4
3.5" pot 6.50



PRAIRIE SMOKE (Geum triflorum)

MISSOURI EVENING PRIMROSE (Oenothera



macrocarpa)

Excellent for hot, dry spots, it thrives in any well drained soil. The unique feathery pink seedheads form after the pink June flowers. A low, slow ground cover. Height to 6". Zone 3 **3.5" pot 6.50**

PRIMROSE

Aka yellow evening primrose. Cheery yellow flowers, long bloom period, May thru June, with sporadic blooms to fall. Mounding form. Yellow sundrops or yellow evening primrose is a leafy, bushy perennial from 8-20 in. tall. Narrow leaves crowd the branched stems. Small, yellow, four-petal flowers are borne from the upper leaf axils. Height to 6". Zone 3 **3.5" pot 5.50 sold out**



SAGE FRINGED SAGE (Artemisia frigida)

Small sagebrush with fringed leaves. Tolerates most soil types and drought quite well. Small yellow flowers in the spring. Deadhead after flowering to encourage new flower growth. Height 4-12" Z 3. **4" (3.5" pot) 6.50**



SILVER SAGE (*Artemisia cana*)

Low, rounded, freely branching aromatic evergreen shrub. Leaves and branches are silvery gray. Yellow summer flowers are inconspicuous. Full sun, low water requirement. Will grow in rocky soils. Pollen can aggravate hayfever. Height 1-3'. Zone 3



4" (10 cu inch) 4.50 DESERT ZINNIA (*Zinnia grandiflora* 'Native Roots

Aka **Dwarf Zinnia** or **Wild Zinnia**. Actually an aster, it is a small perennial shrub that has white flowers with yellow centers that blooms from spring to fall. It likes dry conditions and may root rot if over watered. Pollinators like it, but deer don't. A crushed plant paste mixed with salt is used to reduce swelling and aches. Ht 4-12" Z 4 **4" (3.5" pot) 6.50**

STICKY GERANIUM (*Geranium viscosissimum*) Bright green, deeply-lobed leaves of this large wild geranium on strong branching stocks. A lightly-haired plant, the small flowers are pinkish to lavender. Blooms May-October. Height 12-18". Z4 3.5" pot 6.50



DAISY **SUNDANCER DAISY (*Hymenoxis acaulis*)**
Drought tolerant, these rock garden yellow flowers can also do well with regular irrigation if planted in well drained soils. Starting in April and blooming until fall, one inch flowers are on one foot stalks. Z4. 3.5" pot 6.50

EVERGREENS

FIR



CONCOLOR FIR (*Abies Concolor* "Kaibab) DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Aka **White Fir**. Large specimen tree for the yard. Does best in full sun. Established trees can tolerate some soil dryness, but does best with moist soils. Grows poorly in heavy clay soils. Soft, flattened blue-green needles. Although the cones appear upright on the branches, it may not produce cones for the first 40 years. Bark is ashgray and smooth, but will furrow with age. **12" (1 gal) 6.05, 18-24" (2 gal) 8.05,**

Largest tree of Washington. Named for David Douglas, a botanist, in 1825. Aromatic flat, sharp pointed dark green needles are soft to the touch. A favorite Christmas tree and good for wildlife. Medium growth rate. Height 100-200'. Spread 12-20'. Zone 4. 12-18" (tall pot) 9.00



GRAND FIR (*Abies grandis*)

Aromatic boughs are good for Christmas decorations and trees. Can grow to 300', but can harvest in 20 years at 75'. Like other firs, its thin bark makes it more susceptible to fire. Prefers moist soil. Height 200-300'. Zone 3

12-18" (tall pot) 9.00

JUNIPERS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER (*Juniperus scopulorum*) Red cedar tree. Upright shrub or small tree to 20'. Grey-green, scale-like foliage, dark blue berries. Survives well in hot dry summers. Will turn grey/brown in winter, greening up in the spring.

12-18" (1 gal) 7.50; 18-24"(tall pot) 9.00



LARCH WESTERN LARCH (*Larix occidentalis*)

Aka **Tamarack**. Fast growing and cold hardy. Soft green needles turn light golden yellow in fall, dropping to ground. Height 30-60'. Zone 3 **18-24"(tall pot) 9.00**

OREGON GRAPE (*Berberis aquifolium*)

Oregon State Flower. Adapted to dry, open, more rocky habitats, this plant does well in sun or shade. It does best with regular water, but is drought tolerant. Edible berries that birds love, and deer resistant. Yellow flowers in spring followed by purple fruit. Fire resistant. Height to 6'. Zone 4. **12-18" (2 gal) 7.05**



PINE AUSTRIAN PINE (Pinus nigra)

Has medium growth rate and develops a symmetrical, dense crown; has long, dark green needles in pairs on stout, spreading branches. The lower branches of older trees require only partial sunlight and do not shade out and die compared to other pines. Tolerates poor, rocky, sandy, alkaline and clay soils; very tolerant of smoke soot, or salt. Transplants easily. Excellent for windbreaks. Height 40-60'; spacing 10' for windbreak. Zone 4.



12-15" (tall pot) 6.05 PONDEROSA PINE (Pinus ponderosa)



Also known as **Western Yellow Pine**. Moderate growth rate; fairly dense and needs full sunlight for best development. Lower branches shade out and die under close spacing. Dark green needles 3-5" long, in groups of three; reddish brown scaly bark. Adapts well to a variety of soil conditions and withstands hot dry sites well; also tolerant of very cold weather. Excellent wildlife species. One of the best evergreens for dryland windbreaks. Ht. 75-100'; spacing 8-12' for windbreak. Zone 3.

18-24" (tall pot) 8.25

DWARF MUGO PINE (Pinus mugo pumilio)

Slow growing spreading shrub; the needles are bright to dark green. Tolerates poor, rocky and shady conditions. May be used as a low hedge, specimen, rock garden or border plant. Ht. 2-3' Z 2 **18-24" (1 gal) 6.05**



SPRUCE

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea abies*)

One of the fastest growing of all spruce; develops a very dense crown that extends to the ground unless the base of the crown is in heavy shade. The needles are dark green and hold their color all year. Grows well on moist sites except where soil is overly wet. Height 40-60'. Zone 2. **12-18"(1 gal) 5.05**



WESTERN RED CEDAR (*Thuja plicata*)

Not a true cedar, it grows in the moister forests of the Pacific Northwest. Prefers shady, cool, moist habitats. Used for shingles and siding, rot-proof fence posts. The foliage's oil is used in perfumes and pesticides. The Quinault Giant (largest in the world) is 174' tall and diameter of 19.5'. Height 100', Zone 4 **18-24"(tall pot) 9.00**



Planting Instructions

1. Dig hole so roots have room without cramping, bending or cutting.
2. Fill hole with water and let water drain out. Fill twice more if ground is very dry. Be sure all water is out of hole before planting. If water doesn't go out several inches from hole the plant can become dehydrated.
3. Keep roots moist at all times while planting. Prune off any bruised or broken roots before planting.
4. Pack soil firmly around plant so no air pockets form. Plant should be set at the depth it was in the pot or ground, no deeper. Leave depression around shrub to hold future waterings. Mound soil into saucer rim if necessary on low side of slope.

5. Clip back the weak, injured shoots and the crossed branches 1/4 to 1/3 from tips.

6. No fertilizer should be used when planting because it may burn the new roots that are trying to get started. Fertilize later, but lightly. Evergreens like fertilizer in August.

7. Water bare-root plantings conservatively; dormant plants need less water than actively growing ones. Water by inspection; check soil for moisture. If the soil is damp, the plant does not need water. Some bare-roots are slow to leaf out. When growth becomes active and weather turns warm, water more frequently.

8. Trees and shrubs should be watered deeply at weekly intervals during the first growing season. It takes a lot of water to get down to the roots and your lawnsprinkler will not be sufficient. A soaker hose is good if left on for several hours. Drip irrigation is a very good system, directing the water to the plant.

9. Do not use weed chemicals on new stock for at least one year.

10. Mulching holds moisture, insulates against excess heat and cold, can provide weed control. Spread a thick blanket of straw, compost or grass clippings from the lawn. Keep mulch clear of the trunk. Be sure trunks are protected against mice.