

DECIDUOUS

RUSSIAN ALMOND (*Prunus tenella*)

Very hardy and extremely attractive ornamental that will never outgrow its landscape niche. Remains at 3-5' tall at maturity, yet has a profusion of $\frac{3}{4}$ " rose pink flowers in the spring, that are one of the first to arrive when the snow melts. Narrow 1-3" leaves turn golden yellow in the fall. Height 3-5', spread 2-3'. Zone 2

8-12" (1 gal) \$8.00



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.

12-18" (br) bundle of 3 15.00



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" (2 gal) 22.00



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) 5.05



BUFFALOBERRY (*Shepherdia 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'(br) bundle of 3 15.00



PACIFIC NINEBARK (*Physocarpus capitatus*)

Best known for its profusion of white dome-shaped flowers in late spring. The flowers are attractive to bees and butterflies and the fall red fruits with yellow seeds provide food for song birds. Does well in full sun or shade. It prefers moist soils. Often found along streams, and other moist sites. Height 15'. Zone 4
12-18"(2gal) 22.00



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" 18-24 (1gal) 12.00



CATMINT (*Nepeta*)

Want a pollinator magnet? This somewhat sprawling bush can be controlled with pruning. Light lavender flowers in the spring, then again in the fall with gray green foliage. It is deer resistant, likes full sun to part shade, with dry, well draining soil. Ht 10-24" Zone 4
8" (3.5" pot) 5.05





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" (2 gal) 12.00



PEKING COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster acutifolius*)

Upright deciduous or semi-evergreen shrub with moderate growth rate; will grow on severe sites and withstands drought well. Pale pink flowers in spring; has beautiful glossy foliage persisting late and turning blazing red in autumn. Makes a good hedge or screen; shears beautifully. Produces abundant small black fruit that is retained throughout the winter. Excellent for wildlife. Height 6-12'; spread about 4'; spacing 2-3'. Zone 3.

12-18" (1 gal) 8.00

BLUE FESCUE (*Festuca cinerea*)

Fine 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



CRANBERRY

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY (*Virburnum edule*)

Aka Mooseberry. Showy white bloom and prolific berries, from gold to brilliant red color turn scarlet in the fall, growth is upright and compact. Thrives in poor soils, but favors moisture in partial shade or in the open. Height 6-12' Zone 5

18-24" (1 gal) 12.00



CURRENT

GOLDEN CURRENT (*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) 12.00



BLACK CURRENT (*Ribes nigrum*)

Woody shrubs that are native to Europe and Asia and introduced to the Americas back in the 1800s. This plant is part of the Gooseberry family. These berries grow on the shrubs throughout the summer and can be picked and used for cooking, drinks, and herbal medicine. Ht. 3-5'. Zone 4

12-18"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00



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 stream bank restoration. Valuable wildlife species. Height 7-20'; spacing 3'. Zone 2. **12-18" (1 gal) 12.00**



ELDERBERRY

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) 12.00



LILAC

COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa vulgaris*)

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) 8.00



AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia americana*)

Excellent shade tree. 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'. Z3
12-18" (bareroot) bundle of 3 15.00



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" (br) bundle of 5 20.00 12-18" (1 gal) 8.00



SHANTUNG MAPLE (*Acer truncatum*)

Small round headed tree with a regular branching pattern. Dark green leaves turn yellow-orange then red in the fall. Bright yellow flowers emerge before leaves in April. Tolerant of acid, alkaline and dry soils. Height 20-25'. Zone 4
12-18" (1 gal) 10.00



MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus lewisii)

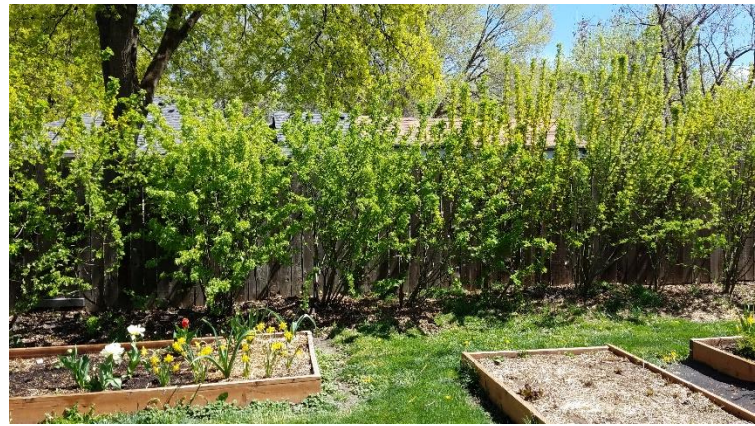
Medium sized deciduous shrub with a graceful fountain like form. It has fragrant, large brilliant white flowers in spring. Foliage is fresh green and turns yellow in the fall. Idaho state flower. Very drought resistant. Will grow in alkaline or acid soils. Plant in full sun; medium shade in hottest areas.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

6-12" (1 gal) 12.00

**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"(br) bundle of 3 15.00; 1 gal 8.00

**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) 12.00



OREGON GRAPE (*Mahonia repens*)

Small evergreen shrub with irregular erect stems. It has glossy deep green holly-like foliage that turns purplish red in winter. New growth has a bronzy red coloring. Yellow flower clusters appear in late spring; icy blue grape like berries follow. Use as a ground cover plant and extremely useful for retaining banks and unstable ground. Also good wildlife plant. Needs full sun. Height 3'. Zone 3.

8-12" (1 gal) 12.00

**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) 12.00

**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) 8.00

**ROSE****WOODS ROSE (*Rosa woodsii*)**

Spreading to erect, long lived. Flowers bloom May thru July, light to dark pink. The rose hips remain on the plant throughout the winter, and are eaten by insects, birds and mammals. It will spread by suckers and rhizomes and can be good for erosion control or landscaping.

6-10" (1 gal) 12.00



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" (bareroot) bundle of 3 15.00 12-18"(1 gal) 8.00



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) 6.50**



STAGHORN SUMAC (*Rhus typhina*)

A large, loose, open-spreading shrub with a flattish crown and branches resembling the velvety antlers of deer, hence the name Staghorn. Orange to red fall color. Height 10-15'. Zone 3

12-18"(1 gal) 8.00



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



BLUE BELL (*Campanula rotundifolia*)

A delicate perennial with graceful, slender stems, usually in clusters, rising in height from 4-15 in. Blue-violet bell-shaped flowers hang singly or in clusters along the top parts of nodding, thread-like, mostly unbranched stems that grow in small patches. The nodding, bell-shaped, lavender flowers are borne in loose clusters at stem tips. Can attract hummingbirds

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**



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 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**



GOLDEN COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia chrysantha*)

Fragrant yellow blooms beginning in late spring. Attracts hummingbirds. Will reseed itself to long lived colonies. Good heat tolerance, will rebloom if deadheaded. Deer resistant. Will take full sun. Ht 30-36"

3.5” pot 6.50.



DESERT COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia Desertorum*)

Desert columbine is an herbaceous, very long-lived perennial. The plants die back to the ground during winter. New shoots emerge early in the spring from a cluster of fleshy crowns and develop into a dense clump of attractive, divided leaves in early spring. The nodding flowers are short-spurred and dark red with yellow centers. Bloom period is May to July, with some rebloom under good growing conditions in late summer. This species can withstand drought conditions and is a good subject for dry shade or beds and borders in full sun.

3.5” pot 6.50.



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*)

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



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



PEARLY EVERLASTING (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)

Growing to two feet high with wooly, 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 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



blue

CARDINAL BEARDSTONGUE (*Penstemon cardinalis*)

Cardinal Penstemon is a cold hardy wildflower. Tall, impressive spikes of dark red flowers bloom in mid-summer, making this favorite source of natural nectar for hummingbirds. A must-have for your pollinator garden. Drought resistant/drought tolerant plant.

3.5" pot 6.50

**CHELAN PENSTEMON (*Penstemon pruinosus*)**

Grows from rocky forest openings on east side of Cascades to sagebrush plains. Flowers are blue-purple with golden hairs on the tips. *Pruinosus* means "appearing to be covered with a fine dew." Ht. 4-12"

Zone 4

3.5" pot 6.50

**PRAIRIE SMOKE (*Geum triflorum*)**

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**





MISSOURI EVENING PRIMROSE (*Oenothera macrocarpa*)

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 6.50**

ROSY PUSSYTOES (ROSY PUSSYTOES (*Antennaria rosea*))

A perennial wildflower with evergreen silver grey basal leaves and deep pink to white clusters of flowers that resemble a cat's paw; blooms early summer. Forms large mats for a good ground cover. Tolerant to drought once established. Height 4-12" Z 3

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**



SWORD FERN (*Polystichum munitum*)

Does best in shade, and needs evenly moist soil. But one of the more robust ferns, with glossy, leathery, dark green foliage. In warmer climates will be smaller. But will spread. 3-6'

4" (3.5" pot) 6.50



THREADLEAF FLEABANE (*Erigeron filifolius*)

Tall and erect with multiple branches. Narrow leaves 1-3" and flowers white, blue, or pink with yellow disk flowers. Found in open sites, rock or sandy soils. Blooms early summer. Height 8-20". Z4
3.5" pot 6.50



BADLAND MULE'S EAR (*Wyethia Scabra*)

Badland mule's ear is a long-lived, mounding perennial that can provide months of summer and early fall bloom. Mature plants are up to 20 inches tall and over time become up to 3 feet across. Plants produce numerous slender, floppy or arching stems. Stems and leaves are covered with stiff, bristly hairs, giving the foliage the texture of coarse sandpaper. Plants are herbaceous, each winter dying back to a woody crown and producing regrowth each spring. The horticultural value of this species is the large, showy sunflower-like blossoms that appear in late June and last sporadically into fall. Scabland mule's ear can be used in xeric beds or borders or as a component in a xeric meadow.
3.5" pot 6.50



EVERGREENS

FIR

CONCOLOR FIR (*Abies Concolor* “Kaibab”)

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 ash-gray and smooth, but will furrow with age.

12” (1 gal) 6.05 ,



DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

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) 12.00



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.

18-24”(tall pot) 12.00



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 (*Mahonia repens*)

Small evergreen shrub with irregular erect stems. It has glossy deep green holly-like foliage that turns purplish red in winter. New growth has a bronzy red coloring. Yellow flower clusters appear in late spring; icy blue grape like berries follow. Use as a ground cover plant and extremely useful for retaining banks and unstable ground. Also good wildlife plant. Needs full sun. Height 3'. Zone 3.

8-12" (1 gal) 8.00



PINE



BRISTLECONE PINE (*Pinus aristata*)

Grows to 8-20'. Picturesque dwarf pine. Tough, slow growing. Succeeds in infertile, dry or rocky soils, with wide range of pH levels. One of oldest species on earth (4000 yrs old) Zone 4.

6-8" (1 gal) 8.00



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) 12.00; bundle of 25 100.00

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) 6.50**



WESTERN WHITE PINE (*Pinus monticola*)

Has long bluish needles. Is a beautiful specimen tree; good for timber Christmas tree. Is susceptible to White Pine Blister rust. Idaho's state 30-40'. Zone 3.

12-18" (Br) bundle of 5 20.00; 8-12" (1 gal) 8.00;



or
tree. Height

SPRUCE

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea glauca* 'Pungens')

Slow growing for first 5 years after planting but has medium growth rate after that. Crown is very dense with attractive pyramidal form; has sharp pointed needles. Color varies from grey-green to brightest blue and holds its color all year. Branches start at ground level. Thrives in dry, well-drained sites. Makes good Christmas tree. Height 30-60'; spacing 8-12'. Zone 2.

12-18" (1 gal) 8.00



ENGLEMAN SPRUCE (*Picea englemannii*)

One of the better spruces for ornamental planting. Light bluish needles and dense pyramidal form. Height 150'. Zone 2.

24" (tall pot) 12.00



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) 12.00



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.