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 ¾" 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

12-18"(br) bundle of 3 15.00 12-18" (1gal) 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) 26.00**

BLUE MIST BLUEBEARD (Caryopteris clandonenesis)

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" (3.5" pot) 7.00 Limited – on impulse table at sale only.

BUFFALOBERRY (Shepherdia agentea)

Hardy shrub with spine tipped branches; gray bark contrasts with silver leaves. Nitrogen fixing plant. Small fragrant yellow flowers later develop a sour, edible red fruit used for jams and jellies. Good plant for attracting birds. Once established will withstand cold, wind and drought. Attracts native bees. You can eat the berries, but sour – best after frost in November. Zone 4

12-18"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00

CEANOTHUS

SNOWBRUSH CEANOTHUS (Ceanothus velutinus)

An evergreen, nitrogen fixing shrub. Note the leaves are naturally curled and a bit ratty. But its evergreen leaves with fragrant flowers makes a nice addition to your native garden. Once established hardy and drought tolerant 2-10'. Z5

12-18" (1 gal) 14.00

WESTERN CLEMATIS (Clematis ligusticifolia)
A climbing vine, it can grow 18 feet to 60 feet depending on conditions. Dry to moist conditions, it is easy to grow. The plant attracts birds and butterflies. Birds like to nest in the thickets. Z5.
12-18" (1 gal) 14.00

CURRANT
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"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00 12-18" 1 gal 14.00

BLACK CURRANT (Ribes nigrum)
Woody shrubs that are native to Europe and Asia and introduced to the Americas back in the 1800s. This plant i s 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

RED FLOWERING CURRENT (Ribes sanguineum)
Native to the western United States, the early spring nectar is used by hummingbirds, butterflies and moths. Deer may browse the leaves and the berries are eaten by birds and small mammals. Shade tolerant but prefers sunny sites. Tolerates drought. Bright red, fragrant flowers in the spring. Ht 10'. Zone 4. **12-18" 2 gal 17.00**

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 steam bank restoration. Valuable wildlife species. Height 7-20'; spacing 3'. Zone 2. **12-18" (1 gal) 14.00**

CENTENNIAL COTONEASTER (Cotoneaster integerrima)

The Centennial Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster integerrima) grows to a mature height of 8-12' in 15 years; crown width 12-15'. Large quantities of bright rosy-red berries mature in early August and contrast strikingly with dark, lustrous foliage. Centennial is less susceptible to fireblight, which is fatal to Peking & hedge cotoneaster. Recommended in multiple-row farmstead and single-row field windbreaks & wildlife habitat. Performs well on a variety of soils.
12-18"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00;

fall color

LACE BARK ELM (Ulmus parvifolia)

Works well as a street or shade tree due to its ability to grow in less than ideal conditions and relative freedom from the diseases affecting other elm species. The bark is mottled with shades of gray, green and orange. Fall color is yellow to purple and is better than other elms. Dark green glossy leaves that are up to 2". Ht 40-50' Z5
12-18" (1 gal) 8.00

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) 14.00**

EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY (Vaccinium ovatum)

Also called California Huckleberry, or Box Blueberry. Although found west of the Cascades, with care it can thrive in North Central WA. It grows slowly, reaching 3-4' in the sun and 12' in the shade. Common in second growth forests, along edges and openings. Versatile in the landscape. Many songbirds and mammals eat the berries. Flowers attract hummingbirds, butterflies and other pollinators. Natives ate the berries fresh or dried them into cakes. A bit tedious to pick, sweeter after the first frost, and delicious in muffins. Z4

4-6" 3.5 pots 7.50

HONEYSUCKLE

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera tatarica)

Good shrub for screens and windbreaks. Bark is grey-brown in color, leaves are oval, 2" long. Small pink or rose flowers appear in late spring or early summer and develop into a bright orange or red fruit. Excellent for wildlife. NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. Height 10-12',width 10'; spacing 3' for windbreak. Zone 3.

12-18"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00

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"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00 12-18" 1 gal 10.00

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

CURLLEAF MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY (Cerocarpus ledifolius)
Although not used much for landscapes, it is important for wildlife and shade intolerant. It is fairly drought resistant, and a good source for xeriscapes. Although inconspecius flowers, the fruit is ¼ inch long ith 2-3" long curly tails or plume. Evergreen broadleaf. Ht 3-5'. Z3 **1 gallon pot 14.00**

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

18-24" (2 gal) 14.00

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

18-24" (2 gal) 20.00

AMUR MAPLE (Acer ginnala)
Used as an ornamental landscape tree, as a windbreak, or screen. It grows to 20' with brilliant fall red color. It will tolerate shade, and is adapatal to a range of soil types. Fragrant white flowers in the spring. Bark is smooth and gray.
It can be invasive with the double winged samaras falling in the fall, so be sure to rake them up and dispose. Ht 15-20'. Z3 **12-18"(bareroot) bundle of 3 15.00**

fall color

BIG LEAF MAPLE (Acer macrophyllum)
Also called Oregon Maple. It can have leaves 12 inches across. It grows rapidly when young, more slowly as it ages. Typically grows 30-75 feet in cultivation. The trunk can grow to 3' in diameter. It can live for 200 years. The leaves will grow larger in moist soils, but it will grow in drier conditions. May be too large for small yards, but is wonderful for cool shade. Leaves turn yellow in the fall. Leave the leaves for overwintering insects. 18-24" (1 gal) 14.00

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" (1 gal) 14.00

BLACK RASPBERRY (Rubus occidentalis)

Thimbleberry. Plant has thorns but is a favorite of songbirds, gamebirds, and various mammals. Growing in open woods, thickets and roadsides, once established it is drought tolerant. Bees flock to the white flowers early summer. Round red raspberries turn black when ripe. Ht. 8-12'
8-12" (1 gal) 14.00

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;

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" (2 gal) 20.00**

ROSE

HANSEN HEDGE ROSE (Rosa rugosa "Hansen"
Medium to tall shrub rose that is moderately drought hardy with full to partial shade. Showy pink flowers in summer followed by rose hips. Purple fall color. Ht. 4-7'. Z3 12-18"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00

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) 14.00**

SEABUCKTHORN (Hippophae rhamnoides)

Aka Seaberry. 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"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00**

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) 14.00**

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

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) 14.00**

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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) 14.00**

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"(1 gal) 14.00

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" (bareroot) bundle of 3 15.00**

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans nigra)

Tall ornamental tree for large areas. If grown for nut crop you might get some in 5 or 6 years, but more likely 20. Grown for nuts and lumber. Toxic to dogs and horses (not cats) and some plants that grow near them. Still, a fun tree to try.

Ht 70—100'. Z4
12-18" (1 gal) 8.00

WOLFBERRY (Elaeagnus commutate)

A rounded twiggy shrub, with narrow silver leaves on grayish-red branches. Small clusters of inconspicuous cone shaped flowers are spicily perfumed with a heavy, sweet scent. This suckering shrub can form patches several yards in diameter. Fast growing and long lived, resistant to disease and drought, browsers will eat. A substitute for Russian Olive, a non native invasive shrub. Ht 5-10'. Zone 3.

12-18"(Br) bundle of 3 15.00 , 12-18" 1 Gal 8.00

WILDFLOWERS

STRAWBERRY (Fragaria)

NEW! **SPARKLE STRAWBERRY**

Mid to late season. Shiny and attractive berry. Berries are medium sized. Fragrant. One of the best for freezing. Personal favorite.

1 year plants (bareroot) 20 for 10.00

ROUNDLEAF ALUMROOT (Heuchera cylindrical)

Coral Bells. A herbaceous perennial, the showy cream colored flowers bloom June to July. Attractive to Hummingbirds, it prefers full sun to part shade. Height 1-2 '. Zone 3
3.5" pot 6.50

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

CUT LEAF DAISY (Erigeron compositus)

A dwarf, cushion-like plant with compact mounds of woolly, pinnately divided leaves. Short flower stalks rise from the matte leaves and bear a single miniature, white, pink or bluish, daisy-like flower with a yellow center. Supports Conservation Biological Control (A plant that attracts predatory or parasitoid insects that prey upon pest insects.) Up to 10". Z4 **3.5" pot 6.50**

BLUE EYED GRASS (Sisyrinchium angustifolium)

A popular choice at last year's sale, this grass with blue flowers blooms May thru June. Actually related to the Iris family it prefers full sun and medium water. Best naturalized in informal garden areas such as cottage gardens, woodland gardens, wild gardens or native plant areas. Also effective in border fronts and rock gardens. Also effective as an edger for paths or walkways. Plantings may be sheared back after bloom to avoid any unwanted self-seeding Height 1-2. Zone 4

4" (3.5" pot) 6.50

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

LEWIS BLUE FLAX (Linum Lewisii)

This flax grows 18-24 inches tall. It rarely stands straight up, but rather leans at an angle. Flowers are pale blue, with 5 petals about 1-1 1/2 inches across, veined in darker blue. Each stem produces several flowers, blooming from the bottom upward. The seeds are produced on the lower flowers while those above continue to bloom. The stem is leafy when the plant is young, gradually losing most of its leaves as it matures. Leaves are narrow and about 3/4 inch long. Spreads by seeds, but not problematic. Lewis Flax is named for Captain Meriwether Lewis of the famed Lewis and Clark expedition.

3.5" pot 6.50

BUCKWHEAT

WYETH BUCKWHEAT (Eriogonum heracleoides)

Well adapted to dry soils, this native is good for a ground cover or accent plant.The white flowers bloom in summer, providing nectar to butterflies and bees. Ht 1-2'. Zone 4

3.5" pot 6.50

COLUMBIA PRICKLY PEAR (Opuntia x columbiana)

This cactus is native to Eastern WA. It prefers full sun to partial shade and is drought tolerant. Blooming late spring to early summer with bright yellow flowers, beware of the 2 inch thorns. Good for xeriscape. gardens. Will naturalize. Ht. 6-12"

3.5 pot 7.00

CINQUEFOIL

SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL (Dasphora fruticosa)

A dense, bushy shrub with upright, slender branches. The species produces bright yellow flowers for most of the growing season. An excellent choice for hot, dry sites. Ht 3-5' Z4

12/18" (1gal) 14.00

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

WESTERN CONEFLOWER (Rudbeckia occidentalis)

Not as drought tolerant as other coneflowers, this perennial does attract butterflies and needs little maintenance. Best in full sun. Deadhead spent blooms to encourage more flowers. The flower is black ringed with gold, blooming June to September. .Birds love the seeds. Height 2-3’ Zone 3

4” (3.5” pot) 6.50

BLUE COLUMBINE (Aquilegia coerulea)

The large, upright, blue and white flowers are long spurred, ad 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.

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

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**

HYSSOP

CUSICK'S HYSSOP (Agastache cusickii)
Soft, pink feathery flowers bloom all summer long on a compact plant. Enjoyed by butterflies and hummingbirds. Tough, durable sub-shrub with dense branching and deep tap root. Long lived, grown in well drained rocky soil and sandy clay. Drought tolerant.
Full sun to part shade. Ht 16-20". Zone 4
3.5" pot 6.50

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
3.5" pot 6.50

LEWISIA

COLUMBIA LEWISIA (Lewisia Columbiana) The white flowers are streaked with dark pink. Height 1'. Zone 4
3.5" pot 7.00

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

ROSY PUSSYTOES (Antennaria rosea)
A perennial wildflower with evergreen silver grey basal lea e 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

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**

PRIMROSE

MISSOURI EVENING PRIMROSE (Oenothera macrocarpa)

Large yellow flowers bloom May to August. Tolerates drought, clay soils. The mildly fragrant flowers bloom for only a day, followed by winged seed pods. Narrow lance shaped leaves. Height 1”. Zone 4

3.5” pot 6.50

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

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**

SULFUR FLOWER (Eriogonum umbellatum)

Wild buckwheats have assumed star roles in drought-tolerant landscapes throughout the West, and none is more useful than sulfur flower. It has wonderful evergreen foliage with brilliant blooms from late spring through late summer. Long-lived, this perennial is so adaptable that it also thrives in humid climates. Native American groups utilize parts of this plant for a number of medicinal uses.

3.5" pot 6.50

PENSTEMON

BLUE MOUNTAIN PENSTEMON (Penstemon venustus)

Venus penstemon is primarily used as a forb component for restoration and wildlife enhancement projects. Its showy blue flowers attract pollinators and other insects which provide a food source for birds and other animals. The heavy taproot and woody base make it an excellent plant for soil stabilization, low-water use landscaping and ornamental plantings. Ht 1-3'. Z4

3.5” pot 6.50

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

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

LITTLEFLOWER PENSTEMON (Penstemon procerus)

Blooming June to August, this perennial has blue purple flowers that form a ¼ to ½ inch tube. Found in dry, sandy banks, open rocky slopes and dry meadows. Attracts bumble bees and mason bees. Height 12”. Zone 4
3.5” pot 6.50

LOW PENSTEMON (Penstemon Humilis)
Shrubby evergreen to semi-evergreen penstemon found mostly on the east side of the Cascades. Lavender to purple trumpet shaped flowers bloom in mid to late spring. Grows to 12″ high, spreads to 18″-24″ wide. Best in full sun, sharply drained soils with gravel mulch. Height 12”. Zone 4
3.5” pot 6.50

TAPER LEAVED PENSTEMON (Penstemon attenuatus)
Source of pollen and nectar for a variety of bees, butterflies and moths. Grows in dry meadows and moist open slopes in the mountains. Flowers bloom May-June and can be blue to purple or pale yellow. Finely toothed dark green leaves. Ht 24”. Z4 **3.5” pot 6.50**

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PENSTEMON (Penstemon strictus)
AKA Beardtongue 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

WASATCH PENSTEMON (Penstemon

cyananthus)

Deep sky-blue flowers this cold-hardy,drought hardy plant grows in a wide range of habitats and is the earliest flowering penstemon blooming in May. It is relatively care free once established.

Height 1-1.5'. Zone 4

3.5" pot 6.50

YELLOW PENSTEMON (Penstemon Confertus)

AKA Yellow Beardtongue. Recognized by pollination ecologists as attracting large numbers of native bees. It thrives in full sun and well-drained soil, blooming from spring to summer. Also attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Ht 1-2'. Z 4

3.5" pot 6.50

WILD HOLLYHOCK (Sidalca oregana)

Oregon Checkermallow. A showy perennial growing up to 3 feet tall. It has a branched rootcrown above a taproot. It flowers from the end of June until the middle of August and fruit is set in late August. It grows best in full sun, but is not drought tolerant. It is often found in meadows, sagebrush plains, and open ponderosa pine forests.Height 13'. Zone 4

3.5" pot 6.50

GOATSBEARD (Aruncas dioicus)

Tall perennial with attractive foliage and long white flower clusters, found in shady moist forests. Blooms April – May. Height 4-6' Z3

3.5" pot 6.50

SULFUR FLOWER (Eriogonum umbellatum)

Wild buckwheats have assumed star roles in drought-tolerant landscapes throughout the West, and none is more useful than sulfur flower. It has wonderful evergreen foliage with brilliant blooms from late spring through late summer. Long-lived, this perennial is so adaptable that it also thrives in humid climates. Native American groups utilize parts of this plant for a number of medicinal uses.

3.5" pot 6.50

EVERGREENS

FIR

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 4.18-4" 2 gal 17.00

JUNIPER

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) 14.00

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" 2 gal pot 26.00

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) 14.00

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) 14.00

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) 14.00**

WESTERN WHITE PINE (Pinus monticola)
Has long bluish needles. Is a beautiful specimen tree; good for timber or Christmas tree. Is susceptible to White Pine Blister rust. Idaho's state tree. Height 30-40'. Zone 3.
12-18" (1 gal) 14.00;

LODGEPOLE PINE (Pinus contorta latifolia)
Tall narrow tree with thin, scaly bark and long needles. Cones remain tightly closed on the trees for many years until fire causes the cones to be opened and release seed. Important species in commercial forestry. Height 70-80'. Zone 4.
18-20" (1 gal) 14.00

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 alot 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.