WE ARE A FULLY OPERATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTAINER NURSERY THAT PRODUCES NEARLY 500,000 SEEDLINGS ANNUALLY, INCLUDING OVER 70 SPECIES OF CONIFERS, HARDWOODS AND SHRUBS. WE ARE A HANDS-ON TEACHING FACILITY, GIVING OUR STUDENT EMPLOYEES THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ALL ASPECTS OF NURSERY PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS TO UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS OF SELECTING SEEDLINGS FOR RESTORATION, REFORESTATIONS AND CONSERVATION.
CENTER FOR FOREST NURSERY AND SEEDLING RESEARCH
FRANKLIN H. PITKIN FOREST NURSERY

Andrew Nelson
Director & Tom A. Alberg and Judith Beck Endowed Chair of Native Plant Regeneration
asnelson@uidaho.edu
208-885-1004

Don Regan
Greenhouse Manager
dregan@uidaho.edu
208-669-0538

Austin Davis
Nursery Production Associate
austind@uidaho.edu
208-885-3512

Lauren King
Nursery Sales & Outreach Coordinator
laurenk@uidaho.edu
208-885-3888

Lori Mackey
Special Projects Coordinator
lmackey@uidaho.edu
OUR FACILITIES
We are located east of Moscow off Highway 8 on the University of Idaho’s Plant Science Farm.
ABOUT US

We are open daily from 8:30-4:00

208-885-3888

seedlings@uidaho.edu

www.uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr

Seedlings Sales Start September 1st annually and end mid-June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Physical Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UI Pitkin Forest Nursery</td>
<td>1025 Plant Science Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>875 Perimeter Dr. MS 1137</td>
<td>Moscow, ID 83844-1137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow, ID 83844</td>
<td>1025 Plant Science Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow, ID 83843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seedling Order Policies

- All orders of 100 or more seedlings will require a 20% deposit within one week of order.
- Cancellation of any order (in full or partial) after February 15th will forfeit the 20% deposit (or 20% of the cost of the order).
- Payment is due, in full, at the time of pick up or delivery, no later than June 1st.
FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA
FACEBOOK: @PITKINFORESTNURSERY
INSTAGRAM: @PITKINFORESTNURSERY
HOW TO ORDER SEEDLINGS

- Online Ordering (Preferred Method)
  - www.uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr

- Over the phone/email
  - 208-885-3888
  - seedlings@uidaho.edu

Methods of Payment

- Online Marketplace
- Credit Card
- Check
- Cash (We cannot provide change)
**COVID 19 PROCEDURES**

**OUR FACILITY IS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC, BUT WE ARE DOING CURBSIDE PICK UP BY APPOINTMENT ONLY**

- All orders must be placed online, over the phone or via email. **There will be no exceptions to this.**
- **Pick up is by appointment only** and will be contactless and at a specified time
- We are happy to answer any questions over the phone and via email
USDA HARDINESS ZONES

CHECK OUT: HTTPS://PLANTHARDINESS.ARS.USDA.GOV/PHZMWEB/#
TO FIND YOUR ZONE FOR YOUR LOCATION
WHY PLANT A WINDBREAK?

WINDBREAKS ARE FOR...

- **Home energy conservation.** Windbreaks can decrease winter heating costs 10-40% and reduce cold air infiltration into your home by 75%.

- **Improved crop yield.** Yields are higher on the lee sides of windbreaks, anywhere from 5-44%, because lower wind speeds evaporate less moisture from the soil and plants.

- **Reduced soil erosion.** A windbreak will decrease wind speed close to the ground up to 50%, reducing the wind's ability to blow away your topsoil and productivity.

- **Snow drift control.** A properly placed windbreak will keep snow from drifting across driveways, farm lanes or access roads.

- **Wildlife habitat.** Wildlife use windbreaks for cover, food, and reproduction. Studies show 50-80 birds nests per mile of windbreak.

- **Increased home value.** Healthy trees around your home add value to your property.

Check out our publication *Planning and Planting a Five Row Windbreak* on our website www.uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr
Mechanical Barriers: A 6 to 8’ tall fence is a good option for keeping big game away from your seedlings. Another viable option is tree tubes if you are trying to protect deciduous trees. Made of photodegradable plastic, tubes are available at various lengths. A tube at least 6” tall is necessary to prevent deer and elk browsing. Trees grow taller and faster in tubes will soon be above the browse line.

Chemical Inhibitors: Your local Idaho Fish and Game Department will have information on chemical inhibitors to spray on your seedlings.

https://idfg.idaho.gov/offices

Deer and elk can inflict serious damage to seedlings. Especially shrubs and deciduous trees. They will eat most plants if they are hungry enough. You can protect seedlings using mechanical barriers and chemical inhibitors.
For seedlings that are planted in a windbreak, removal of lower branches from browsing reduces the effectiveness if your windbreak.

Your seedlings will grow best if you keep livestock away from them. Livestock are known to eat and trample small seedlings. Once the trees are bigger, livestock can still cause damage by rubbing off or eating the bark on lower branches. Fencing is the easiest way to keep livestock away from your seedlings.
ANIMAL DAMAGE: RODENTS

**Gophers:** Pocket gophers can be a terrible problem. They usually gnaw off the roots, often leaving the above ground portion of the seedlings or tree standing. They have also been known to eat entire seedlings. They can be difficult to eradicate. Clean cultivation, as described to the right, will greatly reduce gopher feeding. Trapping and/or poisoning can also be effective.

**Voles:** Common throughout Idaho, voles attack the base of seedlings and smaller trees. If the tree is not completely girdled by gnawing, it might be left in such a weakened state that summer stress may kill it. Trees can be protected in several ways: clean cultivation, barriers, poison and traps. Clean cultivation is a simple way to keep these pests from your seedlings. Voles don’t like to cross bare soil, so a weed free zone around your seedlings will help discourage feeding. Plowing or tilling a 6’ wide strip on either side helps keep pests away. This also improves seedlings growth by reducing competition for water and nutrients by weeds. A piece of 4” PVC pipe or tree tube places around new seedlings will also help to keep rodents away. Poisoning the voles might be necessary when populations are high. These pesticides often require a pesticide license to purchase and apply.
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION

IF YOU SUSPECT AN INSECT, DISEASE OR SITE PROBLEM, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL EXTENSION AGENT

Use the following link to find your local county extension office:

http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/find.aspx

Use the following link to contact forestry extension agents:

https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/forestry/people
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Q: What does “SuperStock” refer to?
A: Superstock refers to the size of root plug, these seedlings have 20 cui root plugs.

Q: What does it mean when a seedling is a 20 cui, 10 cui, 8 cui or a 5 cui?
A: This is referring to the size of the root plugs, so a 5 cui root plug is ¼ the size of a 20 cui (SuperStock) root plug.

Q: Can I order my seedlings now and have them shipped later?
A: Absolutely! This is how most of our customers place their orders. We accept orders from September through June. The earlier you make your order the higher chance that you will get the species and quantities you want.

Q: How old are your seedlings?
A: Most of our seedlings are just over a year old. We have a few species that get grown for more than one growing season but this is not the norm.

Q: Can I place an order for next year since you are sold out of the species that I want?
A: No, we do not accept pre-orders for the next selling season. You may place your order September 1st for the next crop.
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: I’m local, am I able to come pick up my seedlings instead of having them shipped?
A: Of course! When you order your seedlings just choose to pick up your seedlings rather than ship them. We are open Monday – Friday 8:30-4:00 for picking up seedlings.

Q: How much is shipping?
A: Our shipping charges are based on how many seedlings you purchase. It is $15.00 for the first seedling and $0.29 for each additional seedling after that. There is no shipping discount for large quantities of seedlings.

Q: Can I come see your greenhouse and pick out my seedlings at your facility?
A: You are more than welcome to come see our greenhouse and where the seedlings are grown and we are happy to answer any questions. However, you are not able to pick out individual seedlings. For Spring orders, all of the seedlings are already pre-bagged and for fall orders our staff will pick the ones that are ready to be out planted that meet our quality control standards.

Q: I only want 1 seedling, do I have to order the minimum quantity?
A: For any orders being shipped or picked up between February and June you must order the minimum order quantity. If you do not do this, you will be contacted and asked to pay the difference. All our seedlings are already pre-bagged in the minimum quantities. For orders being picked up or shipped in September or October you may order in whatever quantity you would like since we are pulling directly from the greenhouses.
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: What is your Spring Sale?

A: Our Spring Sale occurs sometime between the end of April and early June annually. This is the only time of year that you can purchase 2+ year old seedlings and they will be in pots rather than plugs. We are also selling our seedling plugs that are still available during this sale. This is a Friday-Saturday sale. This is a first come first served sale and there is no availability list for it. Date for this sale is determined in late spring every year.

Q: When is the best time to plant seedlings?

A: The best time to plant will vary based on your specific site and the current weather conditions. You want to plant when the soil is at least 40 degrees and there are no freezing temperatures predicted for the next 2-4 weeks. Most people plant in March & April, but this will vary depending on location.

Q: How does payment for seedlings work?

A: All orders of 100 or more seedlings must pay a 20% deposit within 7 days of ordering. Cancellation of any order (online, phone, email or in person) after February 15th will result in forfeiture of deposit. All orders placed online will pay the full balance at the time of purchase. All orders purchased after February 15th are subject to a 20% cancellation fee. This applies to partial order cancellations as well. Payment is due in full at the time or pick up or delivery. Last day for payment is June 1st. We accept credit cards, checks and cash. For cash purchases, I cannot give change. We are happy to send invoices via email as needed.
SEEDLING PLUGS

One of the most popular FAQ’s we get is about our seedlings plug sizes.

Check it out!
SEEDLING PLUGS

WHAT IS CUI?

CUI refers to “cubic inches”. This is referencing the size of the root plug, not the height of the seedling. These are all Douglas Fir seedlings after their first season of growth in the greenhouses. These seedlings are heading into cold storage and will be ready to plant this spring. They were all sowed at the same time with the same seed source. As the plug size increases, the height of the seedling also increases generally.
**WINDBREAK SPECIES**

**Conifers:**
- Incense Cedar
- Concolor Fir
- Corkbark Fir
- Douglas Fir
- Rocky Mountain Juniper
- Austrian Pine
- Ponderosa Pine
- Scotch Pine
- Norway Spruce
- Colorado Blue Spruce

**Deciduous:**
- Common Wild Apple
- Black Cherry
- American Chestnut
- Black Cottonwood
- Bur Oak
- Bur Gambel Oak
- Idaho Hybrid Poplar

**Shrubs:**
- Antelope Bitterbrush
- Chokecherry
- Shrubby Cinquefoil
- Golden Currant
- Red Flowering Currant
- Blue Elderberry
- Black Hawthorn
- Purple Lilac
- Common Ninebark
- Rugosa Rose
- Woods Rose
- Serviceberry
- Snowberry
- Oakleaf Sumac
- Lewis Syringa
- Arctic Blue Willow
**RIPARIAN SPECIES**

**Shrubs:**
- Sitka Alder
- Thinleaf Alder
- Native Mountain Ash
- Redosier Dogwood
- Black Hawthorn
- Rocky Mountain Maple
- Coyote Willow
- Drummond Willow
- Mackenzie Willow

**Deciduous:**
- Quaking Aspen
- Water Birch
- Western Paper Birch
- Black Cottonwood
- Idaho Hybrid Poplar

**Conifers:**
- Western Hemlock
Shrubs:
- Chokecherry
- Shrubby Cinquefoil
- Golden Currant
- Redoiser Dogwood
- Purple Lilac
- Common Ninebark
- American Plum
- Nootka Rose
- Woods Rose
- Serviceberry
- Lewis Syringa

Deciduous:
- Common Wild Apple
- Black Cherry
- BigTooth Maple
- Sugar Maple

Forbs:
- Wild Aster
- Globe Mallow
- Showy Milkweed
- Taperleaf Penstemon
- Purple Sage
HOW MUCH DO YOUR SEEDLINGS COST?

- **20 cui (SuperStock) Seedlings**
  - Must be ordered in quantities of 5
  - $2.70 per seedling
  - If 200+ of the same species purchased then $2.15 per seedling

- **10 cui Seedlings**
  - Must be ordered in quantities of 10
  - $1.90 per seedling
  - If 100+ of the same species purchased then $1.35 per seedling

- **8 cui Seedlings**
  - Must be ordered in quantities of 10
  - $1.50 per seedling
  - If 100+ of the same species purchased then $0.95 per seedling

- **5 cui Seedlings**
  - Must be ordered in quantities of 20
  - $1.00 per seedling
  - If 100+ of the same species purchased then $0.45 per seedling

Shipping is $15.00 for the first seedlings and $0.29 for each additional.

If ordering online you will not get the discounted price until we fulfill your order. It will show up as a refund. If this is an issue, email us to place your order instead.
SPECIES AVAILABLE
DECIDUOUS TREES: 7 NATIVE / 6 NON-NATIVE
SHRUBS: 28 NATIVE / 4 NON-NATIVE
CONIFERS: 15 NATIVE / 9 NON-NATIVE
FORBS: 4 NATIVE
GROUND COVERS: 2 NATIVE
DECIDUOUS TREES
7 NATIVE SPECIES
6 NON-NATIVE SPECIES
# DECIDUOUS TREES SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Native or Non-Native</th>
<th>Plug Size</th>
<th>Drought Hardy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Wild Apple</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaking Aspen</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Birch</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Paper Birch</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Cherry</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Chestnut</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Cottonwood</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BigTooth Maple</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur Oak</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur-Gambel Oak</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Hybrid Poplar</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Walnut</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common Wild Apple, introduced from Europe and Asia, is now commonly naturalized throughout Idaho. With full sun and moderate moisture it usually grows 12 to 20' with a nearly equal spread, but can reach heights of 30'. It is used in the outer rows of multiple row windbreaks. Small edible apples follow fragrant white flowers.

**COMMON WILD APPLE**

**MALUS PUMILA**

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 30’
- Max Width: 12’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-8
Quaking Aspen is an Idaho Native which quickly grows to around 40'. The limbs and trunk are smooth, white to light-green to gray in color. Its leaves are round and "quake" or flutter in the breeze and turn a golden color in autumn. Quaking Aspen spread by seeds and root shoots and will form groves over time. They are hardy throughout Idaho and not too particular about soil as long as it is moist.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 40'
- Max Width: 30'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Riparian and reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-8
WATER BIRCH

**BETULA OCCIDENTALIS**

Water Birch is an Idaho native free found along streams. It may reach heights of 30’ with several trunks. It is more commonly found as a large shrub with dense thickets of stems which make it a great species for stream bank stabilization. The bark is reddish-brown to yellowish-brown and doesn’t peel like paper birch. Water Birch grows in a variety of soils and elevations and is very flood tolerant. The wood is hard and heavy and makes good firewood. The species is more resistant to wood borers than other birches.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 30’
- Max Width: 12’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Riparian and soil stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-6
Western Paper Birch is native in northern Idaho and may grow to 80'. Its crown, more open than other birches, is rounded or pyramid-shaped with leaves up to 4” long. The bark turns white and peels in long, narrow papery, horizontal strips. It is hardy throughout Idaho and not too particular about soil as long as the soil is moist. Lack of moisture during the growing season will make this tree susceptible to borers.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 80’
- Max Width: 35’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Riparian and Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6
Black Cherry, most commonly known for its use in fine furnishings, is a medium sized tree (40-50’ tall). Growing best in deep, well drained soils, it has proven to be very hardy in Idaho, easily withstanding late spring and early fall frosts. This species is moderately drought resistant but may need supplemental water for establishment. Black Cherry is one of our most handsome domestic woods, long sought for its excellent quality and high value. Desirable wood qualities, combined with its hardiness, high wildlife value, and the relative scarcity of this species, make it an ideal tree for planting in plantation and conservation settings.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 50’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Specialty crop and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-9
AMERICAN CHESTNUT

CASTANEA DENTATA

The American Chestnut grows to around 100’ tall and 4’ in diameter. It has massive, wide spreading branches and a broad crown. The good news is that it can be grown in the Inland Northwest blight free! The valuable wood is rot resistant, light, durable and can be used in a variety of ways from furniture to railroad ties. It prefers a well drained soil with a pH of 5.5-6.5 and will not tolerate high pH or poorly drained soils. Once they are established they are quite drought tolerant.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 100’
- Max Width: 40’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Specialty crop and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-8
BLACK COTTONWOOD

**POPULUS TRICHOCARPA**

Black Cottonwood reaches heights of 60-150’ and 2-3’ in diameter. It is the tallest native western hardwood and the largest of the poplars. This fast growing Idaho native is found mostly in moist to wet soils of valleys, stream banks and flood plains. Black Cottonwood prefers deep river soils and full sun. An interesting feature of the black cottonwood is the “summer snow” created by the white cotton-like seed blowing wind.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 150’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: reforestation, riparian and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-8
Bigtooth Maple is native to parts of Idaho. It is closely related to Sugar Maple. This species can grow to be 50 feet tall. The leaves turn yellow to red in the fall. This species can thrive in a variety of well drained soils. Bigtooth maple prefers sheltered canyons, valleys, stream banks and primarily higher elevations. This species is drought tolerant and can grow in rocky landscapes. The sap from this species can be used to make maple syrup.

Quick Facts:
- Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 50’
- Max Width: 45’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Ornamental, Specialty Crop
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-8
Sugar Maple is a large deciduous tree native to the northeastern United States. A source of maple sugar, it grows moderately fast to about 60-70' or more. Good fall colors of yellows, oranges and reds. Plant where it has access to plenty of water – deep watering and periodic fertilizing will help keep roots down below the soil surface.

**ACER SACCHARUM**

**Native Deciduous Tree**
**Max Height: 70’**
**Max Width: 45’**
**Drought Hardy: No**
**Growth Rate: Fast**
**Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals**
**Uses: Specialty Crop**
**Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui**
**Zones: 3-8**
BUR OAK
QUERCUS MACROCARPA

Bur Oak is a rugged and tolerant, yet lovely, hardwood native to the great plains and eastern Montana. It will mature between 60-75’ tall with a 30’ spread. Its leaves are large with deep lobes. Like other oaks, Bur Oak should be watered during the first 2-3 dry seasons after planting to help it get established. Bur Oak leaves turn a beautiful red color in the fall every year.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 75’
- Max Width: 80’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Specialty crop and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-8
The Bug-Gambel oak is a Bur Oak hybrid which produces heavy crops of acorns at a young age. The drought tolerance of the Gambel Oak combined with the cold tolerance of the Bur Oak make this hybrid one of the hardiest oaks.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 40’
- Max Width: 80’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: specialty crop and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-8
Idaho Hybrid Poplar grows rapidly, as much as 6-10' a year under irrigated conditions. This variety is especially well adapted to the climate, soil and growing conditions encountered in Idaho. If properly cultivated, this hybrid will offer quick wind protection or screening. This species will not produce white cotton-like “summer snow” that other poplars do. The grow best on well drained soils with high water and nutrient availability.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 80’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- Uses: Riparian and Windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
Black Walnut is from the eastern U.S. forests and has one of the most valued woods in the country. It is used in cabinet making, gun stocks and furniture. The tree is medium to fast growing with a single, log smooth trunk, reaching 100-120' in height. It does well in the interior rows of multiple row windbreaks. Black Walnut prefers deep, well drained, neutral soils but will also tolerate drier sites. Black Walnut leaves contain a toxic compound which is injurious to nearby crops such as tomatoes, potatoes, applies and blackberries.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- Max Height: 150’
- Max Width: 75’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: birds and small mammals
- Uses: Specialty crop and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-9
SHRUBS
28 NATIVE SPECIES
4 NON-NATIVE SPECIES
## SHRUBS SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Native or Non-Native</th>
<th>Plug Size</th>
<th>Drought Hardy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitka Alder</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinline Alder</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Mountain Ash</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bayberry</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Bitterbrush</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Boxwood</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redsteam Ceanothus</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinyleaf Ceanothus</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chokecherry</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubby Cinquefoil</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Currant</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redosier Dogwood</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Elderberry</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hawthorn</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Huckleberry</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Lilac</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Native or Non-Native</td>
<td>Plug Size</td>
<td>Drought Hardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain Maple</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Ninebark</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Plum</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nootka Rose</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugosa Rose</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods Rose</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Sage</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>10 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Sagebrush</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowberry</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakleaf Sumac</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Sumac</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Syringa</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Blue Willow</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote Willow</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummond Willow</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackenzie Willow</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sitka Alder is a great species for stabilizing poor sites such as eroded stream banks, steep, rocky slopes and other similar areas. This species can also be used on mine reclamation sites. This species can benefit wildlife for forage. This species generally grows to be about 20 feet tall and has smooth, reddish brown to grey bark at maturity. This species prefers full sun to partial shade and does well in a variety of soils types.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 20’
- Max Width: 8’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Riparian and Soil Stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones 2-7
Thinleaf alder is the most common alder in Idaho. It is found throughout the state as a small tree or large bush from 2000 feet to low subalpine. Like other alders, it thrives in moist to wet places. Thinleaf alder can reach 30 feet tall and is very useful in riparian revegetation.

**Quick Facts:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 30'
- Max Width: 8'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Riparian and Soil Stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones 2-7
Native Mountain Ash grows 6 to 20' tall throughout the mountains of Idaho. White flower clusters, orange berries, yellow and orange fall colors make Native Mountain Ash a great landscape shrub.

**SORBUS SCOPULINA**

Native Shrub
Max Height: 20'
Max Width: 8'
Drought Hardy: No
Growth Rate: Fast
Wildlife Benefits: Birds and large mammals
Uses: Riparian
Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
Zones: 3-8

**QUICK FACTS:**
NORTHERN BAYBERRY

**MYRICA PENSylvANICA**

Bayberry is a semi-evergreen shrub native to the east coast of North America. This fast growing shrub can reach 5-6' tall with a mounded irregular shape and upright branching habit. The foliage is dark green, leathery, and very aromatic when crushed. During harsh winters, leaves may turn bronze or tan and fall; but in mild winters can remain green. Female plants produce small, gray-blue, waxy berries. Bayberry is a very tough shrub, tolerating a variety of soils including swampy, dry, acidic, alkaline and saline. It prefers full sun but will tolerate partial shade. It responds well to pruning and can be shaped into a hedge or topiary.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Shrub
- Max Height: 6’
- Max Width: 12’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6
Antelope Bitterbrush is a very drought and heat tolerant native shrub of Idaho. It usually grows 3-4’ tall but can sometimes grow taller in lower elevations. This shrub has a silver appearance and produces yellow flowers. Antelope Bitterbrush is very long lived and has long tap roots (reaching 15-18’ deep) which allow it to survive on rocky and arid sites. It is quite adaptable, and it found on all slopes and aspects; usually on well-drained soils. It is intolerant, however of shade and saline soils. Antelope Bitterbrush has been used extensively in land reclamation, watershed erosion control and habitat improvement.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 4’
- Max Width: 8’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
Mountain Boxwood, also known as Mountain lover or Oregon boxwood, is an Idaho native, evergreen shrub rarely growing over 3’ tall. It is densely branched with many small, dark, green, glossy leaves. It grows on dry to moist sites in shaded and open mountain areas, and tolerates frost pockets as well. It also is not too picky about the soil and can grow in well drained, shallow, gravelly soils as well as in clay and silt loams. Mountain boxwood can be shaped easily and makes a great landscape plant, ground cover, or small hedge. It is also an evergreen shrub that is good for re-vegetating disturbed sites.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 3’
- Max Width: 3’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization and hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-5
CASCARA BUCKTHORN

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA

This native shrub primarily prefers moist shaded locations. Its bark often resembles that of young alders. Its fruits are black and cherry like. Cascara buckthorn is most commonly found on the coast to the west of the cascades and east through Idaho and into Montana. It has fall color that varies from yellow to orange, red and purple depending on its sun exposure.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 50’
- Max Width: 3’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization and hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-5
REDSTEM Ceanothus

CEANOTHUS SANGUINEUS

Redstem Ceanothus is an Idaho native shrub maturing at a moderate to fast rate of 3-10’ tall. Found mostly in moist to dry open woods at low to moderate elevations, Redstem Ceanothus is moderately drought tolerant, prefers full sun and a pH of 6.5-8.0. The deep root system is good for soil stabilization, especially in logged sites or road cuts. The nitrogen fixing ability of Redstem Ceanothus helps promote other species by improving soil quality, making this plant a great choice for mixed plantings, especially with conifers. The white fragrant flowers and deep red stems also make it a desirable landscape choice.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 10’
- Max Width: 10’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-9
Chokecherry is a very hardy, large shrub or small tree, growing fast to a mature height of 10-25’. This Idaho native bears white flowers clustered in hanging spikes that later produce dark, purple fruits. The fruits are a wildlife favorite and make good jellies and pies. Because of its dense growth form, Chokecherry is an excellent choice for outer rows of multiple row windbreaks.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 25’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6
SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL

**DAISPHORA FRUTICOSA**

Shrubby Cinquefoil (also known as Bush Cinquefoil) is a flowering Idaho native that grows from low valleys to mountain peaks, in wetland to upland sites and rock ledges. It is tolerant of cold, heat, drought, flooding, saline, acidic and alkaline soils. It thrives in calcareous soils and full sun and then blooms continuously from June until frost. Shrubby Cinquefoil seedlings establish easily and will reach their mature height of 4-6’ in about five years. We recommend it for stabilizing streambanks, revegetating disturbed sites, road cuts and mine tailings. Shrubby cinquefoil can also be used in the outer row of a windbreak and as a landscape ornamental.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 6’
- Max Width: 4’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-7
Golden Currant is an Idaho native shrub. This deciduous plant has many desirable characteristics: attractive form, height of 8-15’, yellow flowers early in spring, edible fruits, no thorns, drought tolerant, works well as a natural hedge, good wildlife browse and is an excellent soil stabilizer. Grows best with moderate summer watering.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 15’
- Max Width: 3’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: hedge, soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6
Red Flowering Currant bears pendulous red flower clusters on a 6-8’ shrub in spring, followed by blue to black berries in the fall that are unpalatable to humans. The leaves are maple like and turn yellow in autumn. This shrub prefers dry to moist, well-drained sites in full sun to partial shade. It would be an excellent choice as a landscape plant, soil stabilizer, natural hedge, or in the outer row of multiple row windbreaks.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 8’
- Max Width: 10’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: birds and small mammals
- Uses: soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-8
Redoiser Dogwood is a very common Idaho native, deciduous shrub that grows 5-9’ tall. It thrives in our coldest areas. This dogwood, unlike domestic dogwoods which have large single flowers, bears clusters of small white flowers in the spring. The foliage is brilliant red in the fall. Redoiser Dogwood prefers moist, rich soils in either sun or shade.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 9’
- Max Width: 10’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: soil stabilization, hedge and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-8

**CORNUS SERICEA**

Native Shrub

Max Height: 9’

Max Width: 10’

Drought Hardy: Yes

Growth Rate: Medium

Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals

Uses: soil stabilization, hedge and windbreak

Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui

Zones: 2-8
BLUE ELDERBERRY

Blue Elderberry (or Blue Elder) is another of Idaho’s wonderful native shrubs. It grows 6-15’ tall and has large, creamy white flowers clusters in the spring that develop into abundant clumps of bluish-black berries. It does prefer moist, sunny, acidic conditions and does not fare well in alkaline or dry sites. Elderberry is one of the favorites for revegetating sites because of its wildlife value, productivity, adaptability, and ease of establishment. It is also widely used for stabilizing banks and riparian restoration. Perhaps it is best known for its berries, and the wonderful wine, jelly, jam and syrup they make. A cautionary note—the berries should be cooked before eaten as they are mildly toxic. The leaves and stems are poisonous and should not be consumed.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 15’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
Black Hawthorn, or Douglas Hawthorn, is a slow-growing large shrub or small tree reaching 20' at maturity. This Idaho native forms dense, thorny thickets that provide excellent soil and streambank stabilization, as well as cover and nesting sites for magpies and thrushes.

**BLACK HAWTHORN**  
*CRATAEGUS DOUGLASII VAR. DOUGLASII*

Black Hawthorn, or Douglas Hawthorn, is a slow-growing large shrub or small tree reaching 20' at maturity. This Idaho native forms dense, thorny thickets that provide excellent soil and streambank stabilization, as well as cover and nesting sites for magpies and thrushes.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 20'
- Max Width: 10'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Riparian, soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-7
Mountain Huckleberry, or Black Huckleberry, is a long-lived native shrub that grows slowly to 4-6' tall. It produces a flavorful blackish-purple fruit that is highly sought after by humans and animals alike. Besides eating them fresh, they are also used in jams, jellies, sauces, pancakes, muffins, and wines. The plants themselves require a moist, well drained, acidic soil that is high in organic matter. Mountain Huckleberry also has outstanding fall color with orange to red to maroon hues. Huckleberries require temperatures around freezing in the winter and do best when covered with 1-2' of snow throughout the winter.

**VACCINIUM MEMBRANACEUM**

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 6’
- Max Width: 6’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 10 cui, 20 cui
- Zones: 4-8
COMMON PURPLE LILAC
SYRINGA VULGARIS

Common Purple Lilac has a moderate growth rate and reaches 10-15’ in height. Its dense growth and adaptability to a wide range of environments make it an excellent choice for outer rows of windbreaks. Their large, fragrant blossoms add aesthetic value in spring. Lilacs do well on alkaline or acidic soils, are highly resistant to drought and cold and are very long lived.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Shrub
- Max Height: 15’
- Max Width: 12’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- Uses: Hedge, Soil Stabilization and Windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
Rocky Mountain Maple or Douglas Maple is a long lived, multiple stemmed shade tolerant shrub or small tree. This northern Idaho native usually grows from 4-15' but can reach heights of 20-40'. It favors moist-wet soils and does well on north exposures. In arid areas, it is found in the mountains and moist canyons. Rocky Mountain Maple prefers a well drained, acidic neutral soil comprised of silt, sand, gravel, or rock. Fall color is a beautiful yellow and orange.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 40'
- Max Width: 15'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large
- Uses: Riparian and soil stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-6
Common Ninebark (also known as Mallow Ninebark) is a hardy Idaho native shrub with rounded clusters of white flowers and peeling bark. It can reach 7’ at maturity and can form dense thickets. The thick growth also makes it a possibility for the outer rows of multiple row windbreaks. This drought tolerant shrub provides brownish-red fall color.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 7’
- Max Width: 7’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Hedge, soil stabilization, and windbreaks
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-5
AMERICAN PLUM

PRUNUS AMERICANA

American Plum, is a large shrub or small tree, 20-30’ tall. It is a native throughout the eastern and central United States and grows well in outer rows of multiple windbreaks. This plum flowers profusely in late spring making it an attractive addition to any planting. Plums can be used to make jams, jellies and pies.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Shrub
- Max Height: 30’
- Max Width: 15’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-8
Nootka Rose is also known as common or wild rose. This species is generally 2-9 feet tall at maturity. Nootka rose thrives in a variety of habitats such as floodplains, streambanks, meadows, open forests and forest edges. Its pink flowers make it hard to distinguish from its relative the clustered wild rose. It’s in bloom from May-July and its fruits ripen in early fall through the winter. This rose is important wildlife browse, deer are known to love it!

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Shrub
- Max Height: 9’
- Max Width: 4.5’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization, Windbreak, and Hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-7
RUGOSA ROSE

RUGOSA ROSE

Rugosa Rose is native to central Europe and is an extremely hardy rose, withstanding hard freezes, wind and drought while still showing off good fall cover. This rose grows 4-6’ tall, making it good for single row hedges or exterior rows of multiple row windbreaks. Deep purple to pink to white flowers, up to 3” in diameter, give way to large red fruit (hips). They may flower in the same year that they are planted.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Shrub
- Max Height: 6’
- Max Width: 4.5’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization, Windbreak, and Hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-7
WOODS ROSE

**ROSA WOODSI**

Woods Rose, an Idaho native shrub, grows in a wide range of soil types and textures, although it favors moist, well-drained soils. It flourishes in moderate shade to full sun and tolerates high pH and limestone-derived soils. This hardy, drought tolerant 2-6’ high shrub spreads by rhizomes, making it an effective tool in revegetating sites along streambanks and road cuts. The 2” pink flowers are followed by rose hips that provide vitamin C and can be dried and used in teas, jellies, fruitcakes and puddings.

**QUICK FACTS:**

- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 6’
- Max Width: 6.5’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization and Windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
Purple Sage is often commonly referred to as desert sage or Dorr sage. This species is a drought tolerant and is a great pollinator species and is resistant to grazing. This species can be used for rangeland reclamation as well as an ornamental. It will grow as tall as 3 feet and maintains a rounded shape without pruning. Its flowers bloom in early summer are light blue to purple.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Forb
- Max Height: 3’
- Max Width: 2’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Pollinators
- Uses: Soil stabilization and ornamental
- Plug Sizes Available: 10 cui
- Zones: 5-9
This native rangeland shrub is generally about 4 feet tall at maturity and has leaves with 3 lobed tips. Big Sagebrush is extremely drought tolerant and does not enjoy a lot of moisture. It prefers well drained sandy or silt loam soils. This species can be found on most range sites except those in meadows or at high elevations. This species is slow growing and does well with livestock grazing on sites. This species is incredibly important for sage grouse.
Serviceberry is an Idaho native called many things such as: Juneberry, Shadbrow, Sarvisberry, Saskatoon Serviceberry and Amelanchier. Serviceberry is a deciduous shrub or small tree, growing to about 20’. In early spring, it has drooping white or pinkish flowers that fade rapidly, replaced with purple, edible fruits. New foliage is purple-ish and fall color is red. Plants are extremely cold-hardy and drought resistant once established and ideal for exterior rows of multiple row windbreaks.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 20’
- Max Width: 5’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6
SNOWBERRY
SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS

Snowberry is a common Idaho native shrub that grows in a wide variety of soil types and environmental conditions. It produces white berries in the fall and usually grows 3-4’ high but can reach 6’ in riparian areas. Snowberry spreads through rhizomes, forming a dense thicket. This characteristic makes a great plant for bank and soil stabilization as well as erosion control.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 6’
- Max Width: 13’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
OAKLEAF SUMAC
RHUS TRILOBATA

Oakleaf Sumac, formerly known as skunkbush sumac, is very drought tolerant. Growing 3-6’ tall, it forms clumps and is suited to the outer rows of multiple row windbreaks. The deep green summer foliage changes to bronzy red in fall, and clusters of red fruit develop in late summer. It prefers a well-drained soil.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 6’
- Max Width: 8’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization, windbreak and hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
Smooth Sumac does well on sunny and shady sites. This species can grow on very harsh sites. Birds and small mammals will feed on it in the winter and deer will browse the twigs and fruits all year round. This is the only tree or shrub that is native to all 48 contiguous states. It has alternate compound leaves that are 16-24 inches long, the leaflets are narrow and rounded at the base and sharply pointed at the tip with toothed edges.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

Smooth Sumac

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 20’
- Max Width: 10’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization, windbreak and hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
LEWIS SYRINGA

PHILADELPHUS LEWISII

Lewis Syringa, also known as Mockorange, is a widespread Idaho native as well as the state flower of Idaho. It grows 6-20’ tall and shouldn’t be confused with syringa vulgaris, our common lilac. This is a beautiful shrub named after Captain Meriwether Lewis who first discovered it along the Clearwater River in 1806. In early summer, delicate and fragrant white flowers cover this shrub, making it an attractive addition to any landscape. It’s very drought tolerant, often growing on rocky hillsides and in cracks in basalt fields. Syringa could probably be used in outer rows of multiple-row windbreaks.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 20’
- Max Width: 12’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
**ARCTIC BLUE WILLOW**

**SALIX PURPUREA**

Arctic Blue Willow grows into a very dense mound, making it a superb living snow fence or hedge. It’s also ideal for planting as a single row windbreak or in exterior rows of multiple row windbreaks. Arctic Blue Willow has a moderate growth rate, prefers moist soils and reaches a mature height of 10-15’.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 15’
- Max Width: 7’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization, windbreak and hedge
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
COYOTE WILLOW
SALIX EXIGUA

Coyote Willow is an Idaho native shrub that is probably found in every county in the state. It reaches 25' at maturity and spreads by underground roots, forming colonies. It grows in moist sands and gravel and requires a minimum of 20-25" annual precipitation if not on a perennial stream. This willow is used in conservation plantings for streambank stabilization, riparian site restoration and wildlife habitat.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 25'
- Max Width: 15'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and large mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization and Riparian
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-6
Drummond Willow is an Idaho native shrub reaching 12' at maturity with a canopy width of 15'. It's commonly found in mountainous portions of Idaho, especially on steep, stony lined streams. It grows in moist sands and gravel and requires a minimum 20-25" of annual precipitation if not on a perennial stream. Drummond Willow is recommended for erosion control, riparian site restoration and wildlife habitat. Willow pollen is an important food source for honeybees in the spring.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 12'
- Max Width: 15'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, large mammals and honeybees
- Uses: Soil Stabilization and Riparian
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-9
Mackenzie Willow grows rapidly to a mature height of up to 12’. This Idaho native is found in moist sands and gravel and requires a minimum of 20-25” of annual precipitation if it’s not planted on along a perennial stream. It is used in conservation plantings for streambank stabilization, riparian site restoration, landscaping, wildlife habitat and shelterbelts.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Shrub
- Max Height: 12’
- Max Width: 10’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and large mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-9
CONIFERS
15 NATIVE SPECIES
9 NON-NATIVE SPECIES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Native or Non-Native</th>
<th>Plug Size</th>
<th>Drought Hardy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incense Cedar</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Red Cedar</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>8 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaan Fir</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concolor Fir</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corkbark Fir</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>5 cui, 8 cui, 10 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser Fir</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Fir</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subalpine Fir</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hemlock</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain Juniper</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Larch</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>5 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Pine</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristlecone Pine</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limber Pine</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>5 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Native or Non-Native</td>
<td>Plug Size</td>
<td>Drought Hardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon Pine</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>5 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch Pine</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western White Pine</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>5 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn Redwood</td>
<td>Non-Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Spruce</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>5 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engelmann Spruce</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>10 cui &amp; 20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Spruce</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INCENSE CEDAR

CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS

Incense Cedar is a moderate to fast growing conifer native to southern Oregon and the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. This false cedar grows in a conical shape and can reach heights of 60-150’. Drought tolerant once established, Incense Cedar prefers dry areas and does well on southwestern slopes. In Idaho, we recommend planting it at or above 4,000’ in elevation. It endures shade as a seedling, but requires more sunlight as it matures. The wood is strong, straight-grained, and resists rot which makes it ideal for exterior siding, decking, cedar chests and pencils.

We recommend Incense Cedar as a windbreak, hedge or ornamental.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 150’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 5-8
WESTERN RED CEDAR

THUJA PLICATA

Western Red Cedar is a northern Idaho native recommended for reforestation and riparian enhancement. It can reach mature heights of 150' and 4' in diameter. The heartwood of the Western Red Cedar is one of Idaho’s most useful and valuable primarily because it resists decay. It is used for almost every purpose requiring exposure to elements such as shingles, fence posts, outdoor furniture, and siding. In the wild, this cedar is found on moist slopes and along stream banks. Western Red Cedar is a fast grower, but it must have ample water.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 150'
- Max Width: 35'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: Large mammals
- Uses: Hedge and Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 5-7
Canaan Fir is native to the Virginia's, and is named after the Canaan Valley in West Virginia where it was first discovered. It has many characteristics of the Fraser Fir but will better tolerate adverse conditions such as wet sites and late frosts. This fir prefers a deep, fertile loam, but does well in a variety of soil types. It will not tolerate a dry, upland site on a western or southern exposure.

**Quick Facts:**
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 60'
- Max Width: 20'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: unknown
- Uses: Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-7
CORKBARK FIR

**ABIES LASIOCarpa VAR. ARIZONICA**

Corkbark Fir has the same spire-like shape of the subalpine fir, but with whitish, corky bark and blue foliage. It is native to the Rocky Mountains of southern Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico and attains a height of 30-60'. Like the subalpine fir, it is also found at high elevations and prefers a moist, acid soil. Corkbark fir is a popular Christmas tree and ornamental because of its narrow, pyramidal habit and beautiful blue foliage.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 60'
- Max Width: 20'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: unknown
- Uses: Specialty crop and Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-7
The Fraser Fir is a beautiful, fast growing tree, with its shiny, dark green needles, wonderful fragrance, and narrow, spire-like form. The underside of the needles are silvery, making the tree almost glisten, and the branches are stiff making it a popular Christmas tree. It prefers well drained soils, but it as been shown to also do well in the clay soils of the Palouse region of the Idaho.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 60’
- Max Width: 35’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: fast
- Wildlife Benefits: unknown
- Uses: Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-7
GRAND FIR

ABIES GRANDIS

Beautiful, aromatic, glossy green needles on sweeping branches make a Grand Fir’s a popular Christmas tree and ornamental. Grand Fir grows well in a variety of environments and is tolerant of fluctuating water tables and floods. It occurs most frequently on deep, moist, alluvial soils, in gulches, along streams and on gentle slopes of northerly exposure.

QUICK FACTS:

- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 200’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: reforestation and Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-7
Concolor Fir, or White Fir, has nice symmetry and beautiful blue-gray needles. It's a large tree, reaching over 125' at maturity and may live for 250-300 years. Concolor Fir is found on higher elevation, cool, northern exposures but is adaptable to a wide range of soil types and moisture, making it useful in a windbreak. This fir is used extensively in the Christmas tree industry.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 125'
- Max Width: 20'
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- Uses: Windbreak and Christmas Tree
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
Douglas Fir, also known as Red Fir is an Idaho native with a medium growth rate. It is considered one of the most valuable timber tree species in the United States. Douglas Fir are also used extensively as Christmas Trees. It needs a well drained soil for best growth and can reach mature height of over 100’.

**QUICK FACTS:**

- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 100’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- Uses: Reforestation, windbreak, and Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui and 20 cui
- Zones: 4-7
Subalpine Fir is native to the western mountains of North America. In the wild it grows at middle to high elevations, but it makes a wonderful landscape tree at lower elevations as well. This tree is known for its slender and spire like shape. It has very dense beautiful dark green foliage and all the needles point upwards. This tree retains its branches right down to the ground, so it provides good cover for mammals and birds. Its bark is thin and light gray in color and it will begin to furrow as the tree gets older. Subalpine Fir require moist soil and they handle cold temperatures well.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 100’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Reforestation and Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6
Western Hemlock, or Pacific Hemlock, is an Idaho native conifer. It has beautiful down sweeping branches with feathery foliage. Western Hemlock can reach heights of 200’. This conifer is not drought tolerant, it prefers moist cool climates at elevations of 1600-4200’. Western Hemlock is the state tree of Washington.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 200’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: unknown
- Uses: riparian and reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM

Rocky Mountain Juniper, an Idaho native, attains heights of 20 to 30 feet with a medium to rapid growth rate. Although highly drought tolerant, rocky mountain juniper grows on a wide range of soils and will tolerate a high water table. It forms a very dense, symmetrical crown and is a superior small tree for windbreaks in this region. In winter, it changes color from shades of gray to purple gray.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 30’
- Max Width: 15’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: hedge and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
DAHURIAN LARCH

LARIX GMELINII

Dahurian Larch is a non-native deciduous conifer. It originated in eastern Siberian, Mongolia and China. Dahurian Larch is drought hardy and very accustomed to severe weather. Dahurian Larch is one of the trees found farthest North, even within the Arctic Circle. These trees do not like being in warm or humid climates. They have long dormancy periods and often struggle during warm winters. This species can also be used for timber production in the right locations. The bark is a rusty brown color.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 90’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- Uses: Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui
- Zones: 2-5
Western Larch is an Idaho native recommended primarily for reforestation. It attains maximum growth on deep, moist, porous soils in high valleys, and on northerly or westerly expressed slopes. Seedling growth is exceptional, as four year old trees may be 8-10’ feet tall. Western Larch is one of very few deciduous conifers, that is, loses its needles each winter. If you order larch seedlings, you’ll notice they have very few needed, if any, and the needles are a deep red to maroon. Although the seedlings look dead, don’t worry—this spring the buds will open and new, green needles will grow! In the fall the needles will begin changing color and falling to the ground again.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 70’
- Max Width: 15’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
AUSTRIAN PINE

PINUS NIGRA

Austrian Pine has a fast rate of growth, growing 18-24 inches a year once it is established, eventually achieving heights of 40-60’. It has a dense, dark green crown. It holds its lower branches very well and is an excellent tree with irrigation, making it ideal for windbreaks. If planted without supplemental watering in localities with less than 20 inches of annual precipitation, it needs a deep, fertile soil with good moisture holding capacity.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 60’
- Max Width: 40’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Fast
- Wildlife Benefits: birds and small mammals
- Uses: Windbreak and Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
BRISTLEcone PINE

PINUS ARISTATA

Bristlecone Pine grows slowly into a bushy, multi-trunked tree or shrub. The needles of this pine are very unusual in that they are covered with white dots of dried resin giving the tree a frosted appearance. Bristlecones can adapt to alkaline, acidic, rocky, cold, or dry sites and can cease growth during adverse years and resume growth in favorable years. Bristlecone Pines can eventually reach 30' tall and 10' wide. Due to its picturesque growth habits, slow growth and low water requirements, we recommend this pine for a smaller landscape, rock garden, or as an outdoor container plant. It can also be used as a bonsai plant, but must be kept outdoors.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 30'
- Max Width: 6'
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and Small mammals
- Uses: Specialty crop
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-8
Limber Pine is an Idaho native found in the mountains of east central Idaho. This slower growing, long lived tree reaches 20-40’ tall and 15-30’ wide making it an excellent choice for many landscaping situations. Its drought, cold and high elevation tolerance also make it a great candidate for revegetation projects. Limber Pine can withstand severe environments and a range of soils but grows best in full sun and well drained soil. This pine has deep tap roots, and is very windfirm. As the name implies, Limber Pine has very flexible branches which bend to withstand heavy snow and ice loads.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 40’
- Max Width: 35’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Specialty Crop
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
LODGEPOLE PINE

PINUS CONTORTA VAR LATIFOLIA

Lodgepole Pine is an Idaho native that rapidly grows into a 50-100’ straight, slender, branch free tree. Native Americans used the long, slim saplings to make their buffalo hide lodges which is where it’s name originated. This pine does well in a wide range of soil types and environments, although it prefers it cold and preforms best on moist, well drained, sandy or gravelly loam soils. It is commonly used to reclaim disturbed sites, and areas with dry soils or frost pockets where other species won’t grow.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 100’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Yes
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui and 20 cui
- Zones: 3-8
Pinyon Pine or Two-Needle Pinyon is a slow growing, long lived 20-30’ tree. It is extremely drought tolerant, and has adapted to a wide range of soils, moisture conditions and temperatures. Pinyon Pine is perhaps known best for its “pine nuts” that the tree starts to produce around the age of 25. Pinyon Pines are also popular as Christmas Trees in the southwest because of their bluish color and aromatic needles. This is the state tree of New Mexico.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 30’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Specialty crop and Christmas Tree
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 4-8
PONDEROSA PINE

PINUS PONDEROSA VAR PONDEROSA

Ponderosa Pine, also known as Yellow Pine or Bull Pine, is an Idaho native with a medium growth rate (18-24” annually once established) and can reach heights of over 100’. It is aptly named, for ponderosa means “large: and this pine is one of the largest pines in the world. It has excellent wood and is one of Idaho’s most valuable timber trees. Ponderosa Pine withstands hot dry sites well, and adapts to a variety of soil conditions but must have good drainage and full sunlight.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 200’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Reforestation and windbreak
- Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui and 20 cui
- Zones: 3-6
SCOTCH PINE
PINUS SYLVESTRIS

Scotch Pine is native to Eurasia and can reach mature heights of 40-70’. Scotch Pine is widely used for windbreaks. This pine is generally very easy to establish and adapts well to a variety of soil conditions. Scotch Pines are also a popular Christmas Tree.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 70’
- Max Width: 40’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Windbreak and Christmas Trees
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-7
Western White Pine is an Idaho native. We recommend it for reforestation or landscape usage in northern portions of the state. This rapid growing evergreen with blue-green foliage grows best on rich, porous soils in most valleys and on middle to upper slopes of northern exposure. Our seedlings are blister rust resistant. Western White Pine is the state tree of Idaho.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 200’
- Max Width: 40’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui and 20 cui
- Zones: 3-9

*PINUS MONTICOLA*
Black Spruce is a non-native conifer to Idaho. Black spruce is also called swamp or bog spruce. It is native to the boreal forests. This spruce is not drought hardy and does best in moist or wet, well drained acidic soils. Black Spruce prefers colder climates and does not have very deep roots so it does best protected from strong winds. Black Spruce can get to be 50’ at maturity and up to 30’ wide. This spruce has the smallest cones of all spruce species.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 50’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Wildlife habitat and specialty crop
- Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui
- Zones: 2-6
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

PICEA PUNGENS

Blue Spruce can grow unusually slow the first 1-3 years after planting but has a medium growth rate once established. Its crown is very dense with attractive pyramidal form, reaching heights of 50-60’. It makes an excellent windbreak species in most regions of the state and traps and holds snow well. The color varies from green to blue, but we try to make sure our seedlings have a higher percentage of blue color.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 60’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Windbreak and Christmas Tree
- Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui and 20 cui
- Zones: 2-7
Engelmann Spruce is adapted to high elevations and has a slim, rapidly tapering crown that sheds heavy snow. This Idaho native prefers deep, loamy soils of high moisture content. It is primarily used for reforestation of cool, moist sites near timberline. Engelmann Spruce is generally greener than blue spruce, although specimens have been found that range from gray green to silver blue.

**Quick Facts:**
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 150’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6
NORWAY SPRUCE

**PICEA ABIES**

Norway Spruce, a native of Europe, attains heights of 60-80’. Although spruce in general are slow growers compared to other conifer species, Norway spruce has one of the fastest growth rates of the spruces. Norway spruce grows in many soil conditions and environments, but prefers moist, deep soils with high fertility.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 80’
- Max Width: 30’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Windbreak and Christmas Tree
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-7
SIBERIAN SPRUCE

PICEA OBOVATA

Siberian Spruce is native to Siberia from the Ural Mountains to Northwestern Mongolia and grows in a conical shape. This species is adapted to cold climates as it can be found on the arctic tree line. Siberian Spruce can handle a completely frozen soil but can live in a variety of climates. There are instances of this species having a trunk diameter of 10cm and the tree being over a century old. This is an important timber tree in Russia and its needles are used to make spruce beer. This species commonly hybridises with Norway Spruce since they are very similar species.

QUICK FACTS:
- Non-Native Conifer
- Max Height: 100’
- Max Width: 15’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Reforestation
- Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui
- Zones: 2-4
WHITE SPRUCE

PICEA GLAUCA

White Spruce is a native conifer also called Canadian Spruce. It prefers well drained soils and can get to a mature height of 60’. White Spruce is a slow growing pyramidal shaped spruce that is native to Canada and the Northwestern United States. It prefers full sun and has a very shallow, but wide root system. In some places White Spruce is used as Christmas Trees but was historically important to Native Americans for food, shelter medicine and fuel. White Spruce is the state tree of South Dakota.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Conifer
- Max Height: 60’
- Max Width: 20’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- Uses: Windbreak and Specialty Crop
- Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui
- Zones: 2-6
FORB
4 NATIVE SPECIES
## FORB SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Native or Non-Native</th>
<th>Plug Size</th>
<th>Drought Hardy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Aster</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe Mallow</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>10 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showy Milkweed</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>10 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taperleaf Penstemon</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Western Aster is a native forb that is often called purple aster or pacific aster. This species is commonly used in reclamation of rangelands, stabilizing sites and is a great pollinator species. It is suitable for a wide range of habitats and elevations from 2,700 ft to 10,000 ft. Western Aster will do well in both wetter and drier sites and prefers loamy soils.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Forb
- Max Height: 42 inches
- Max Width: 24 inches
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Pollinator
- Uses: Soil stabilization and Site Reclamation
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-9
GLOBE MALLOW

SPHAEALCEA COCCINEA

This species of Globe Mallow goes by Scarlett or Copper Globe Mallow for its flowers colors. It is a low spreading species that gets up to 16 inches tall. The flowers have 5 distinct petals and the plant is rhizomatous. This species is very drought tolerant and does well in desert and semi desert grasslands and prairies. This species prefers full sun and does not do well in the shade. This globe mallow has small hairs on its stem.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Forb
- Max Height: 2’
- Max Width: 2’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Slow
- Wildlife Benefits: Pollinator
- Uses: Soil Stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 10 cui
- Zones: 6-8
Showy Milkweed is an Idaho native perennial forb with beautiful, fragrant, rosy-pink, 5-pointed star flowers. Showy Milkweed grows 3-5’ tall and spreads rhizomes, forming large clumps. The stems die to the ground each year in winter and grow back each spring. It prefers full sun and is quite cold and drought tolerant after its second year of establishment. This Milkweed can grow in many different soil types and is commonly found in ditches along roads as well as meadows and fields.

Planting this species is beneficial (along with other milkweed species) because it is required for the survival and reproduction of monarch butterflies. Monarchs feed on the nectar and lay their eggs on the leaves.

**QUICK FACTS:**
- Native Forb
- Max Height: 5’
- Max Width: 3’
- Drought Hardy: No
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and Insects
- Uses: Landscaping and Pollinator Gardens
- Plug Sizes Available: 10 cui
- Zones: 3-10
TAPERLEAF PENSTEMON

PENSTEMON ATTENUATUS

Taperleaf Penstemon is a native pollinator species with blue to purple flowers. This species does well in an urban environment as an ornamental as well as on rangelands and meadows. It does well in well drained soils, in open fields or lightly forested areas.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Forb
- Max Height: 3’
- Max Width: 2’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Pollinator
- Uses: Soil Stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 5-9
GROUND COVERS
2 NATIVE SPECIES
## GROUND COVER SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Native or Non-Native</th>
<th>Plug Size</th>
<th>Drought Hardy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal Juniper</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnikinnick</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>20 cui</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Horizontal Juniper, or creeping juniper is an Idaho native groundcover that is highly drought tolerant making it an excellent choice for any xeriscape situation. It prefers full sun and adapts well to clay, sand gravel and compacted soils. It will also grow in acidic to slightly alkaline soils. This juniper rarely grows taller than 6” but can spread up to 8’ wide making it a natural choice for soil stabilization and erosion control projects. In the cold of winter the dark green foliage takes on a purple hue. This juniper is also well suited for bonsai.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Ground Cover
- Max Height: 4”
- Max Width: 8’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds and large mammals
- Uses: Soil Stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 3-9
KINNIKINNICK

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA URSI

Kinnikinnick, also known as bearberry, is a beautiful, spreading, evergreen ground cover. The whitish-pink bell shaped flowers are followed in fall by red berries that persist into winter making the branches useful for fall and Christmas decorating. This Idaho native has a moderate growth rate, likes the sun and is excellent for erosion control since it does well on a variety of sites ranging from moist to dry.

QUICK FACTS:
- Native Ground Cover
- Max Height: 6”
- Max Width: 15’
- Drought Hardy: Yes
- Growth Rate: Medium
- Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- Uses: Soil stabilization
- Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- Zones: 2-6