

Fourth Corner Nurseries

5652 Sand Rd., Bellingham, WA 98226 | TEL 800-416-8640 | FAX 888-506-1236 | EMAIL sales@fourthcornernurseries.com | WEB http://fourthcornernurseries.com

NATIVE PLANTS OF NORTH AMERICA | WHOLESALE CATALOG

CELEBRATING 35 YEARS!



Greetings,

Another year has come and gone and I can hardly believe we're entering our 35th year at Fourth Corner Nurseries. It's been one of the busiest years we've ever had, and I hope it's been a prosperous and productive year for all of you as well.

From humble beginnings, Fourth Corner Nurseries was built on the ashes of two failing enterprises and incorporated in October of 1982. The United States at that time was in the deepest recession since the great depression of the 1930's. At that point, the only thing we had was a lot of plants to sell and a lot of debt to pay off, so needless to say I'm delighted to be celebrating our thirty-fifth year. I feel truly fortunate to have been able to work with so many talented coworkers and customers who have generously shared their knowledge and their support.

My first introduction to the nursery trade was at the end of a hoe, working summers and Saturdays during high school. The changes that I've observed in my 50-plus years in the nursery trade are nothing short of astonishing. On recent International Plant Propagators Society tours in Europe, New Zealand, South Africa and here in the U.S., I've been continually amazed by the sophistication and automation our industry has adopted. These are exciting times for our industry, and I believe that those who are just beginning a career in horticulture will witness even greater changes in the future.

One notable change at our nursery that I'm delighted to report is the handover of the day-to-day management, which I've been part of all these years, to my colleague Dylan Levy-Boyd. Many of you will know Dylan as our propagation and contract person. Beginning on June 1st Dylan took over as General Manager. I plan to spend my time working on new projects and will still be helping out as needed. Dylan, with the help of our amazingly talented staff, has begun implementing many new ideas. I believe you'll see some exciting new products and innovative changes at Fourth Corner Nurseries in the very near future.

One thing we never plan to change is our sincere commitment to continue serving the many wonderful companies and organizations that have loyally supported us over years. We thank each of you for your support, friendship and commitment to preserving and restoring ecosystems throughout North America.

My warmest regards,

Todd

Hello Friends, Patrons, Aficionados,

For those of you whom I have yet to meet, let me introduce myself. I've been working behind the scenes at Fourth Corner Nurseries since 2011 doing seed collection, propagation, production planning and data systems engineering. I came to the nursery with a background in plant ecology and conservation biology and years of experience in restoration planning and evaluation, but if we are being honest, little hand's-on knowledge of bare root nursery production. I am still grateful to Todd for this awesome opportunity and forever indebted to our pioneering propagator Rich Haard for the wonderful mentoring. Rich's dedication to the craft and unique propagation style that is best described as 'gonzo-pragmatic' has been instrumental in my formation and encapsulates what makes this place special.

Now celebrating our 35th business-anniversary, Fourth Corner Nurseries has been at the forefront of the native plant industry for quite a while. I truly love coming into the nursery every

day and working alongside an extraordinarily capable and invested staff that is continually looking to innovate and improve our capacity. We owe our success to our dedicated customers, who entrust us to blend ecological theory with horticultural practice to deliver high quality genetically diverse source identified native plants at great value.

I've had the pleasure of working with some of you on propagation matters relating to production feasibility, seed acquisition and source references, and contracting specialized grow-outs and product trials. As General Manager, I look forward to meeting more of you and learning about your enterprise, and how we can continue to partner and support you in all your native plant needs.

Best,

Dylan

Dylan Levy-Boyd,

General Manager, Fourth Corner Nurseries



INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Greetings	1
Common Name Index.....	2
Contact Information.....	3
Wetland Indicator Status.....	3
Reference Information.....	3
Trees & Shrubs.....	4
Conifers.....	8
Live Stakes.....	8
Purchase Order Form.....	9
"Learning about native plants on the other.....	10
side of the world"	
"Eating Native - Recipes from the Field".....	11
Herbaceous Perennials.....	12
"Plugging Back In".....	16
Grasses, Rushes, Sedges.....	17
Aquatics.....	19
Bulbs, Rhizomes, Tubers.....	20

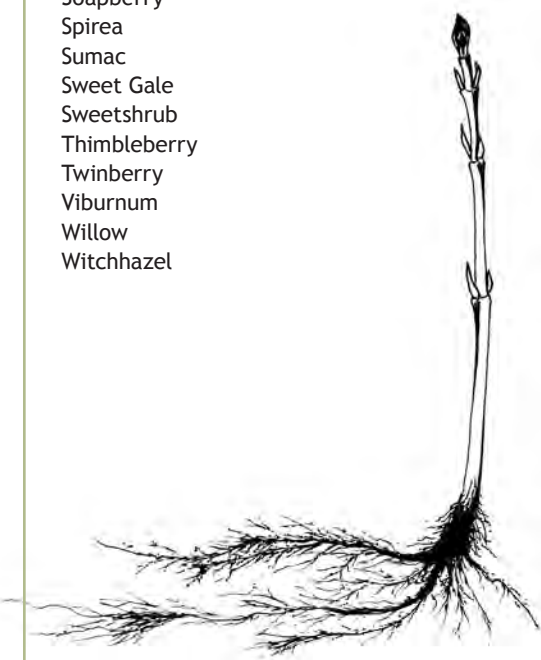
Fourth Corner Nurseries
5652 Sand Rd.
Bellingham, WA 98226

PRSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Lynden, WA
PERMIT NO 20

COMMON NAME INDEX

TREES & SHRUBS

Alder	4
Ash	5
Aspen	5
Birch	4
Blackberry	6
Buckbrush	4
Buttonbush	4
Cascara	5
Ceanothus	4
Cherry	6
Chokeberry	4
Choke Cherry	5
Cinquefoil	5
Cottonwood	5
Crabapple	5
Cranberry	7
Currant	6
Dogwood	4
Elderberry	7
Gooseberry	6
Hawthorn	5
Hazelnut	5
Honeysuckle	5
Huckleberry	7
Indian Plum	5
Maple	4
Mock Orange	5
Mountain Balm	4
Mountain Mahogany	4
Ninebark	5
Oak	6
Ocean Spray	5
Oregon Box	5
Oregon Grape	5
Plum	5
Raspberry	6
Redbud	4
Rose	6
Salal	5
Salmonberry	6
Sandcherry	5
Serviceberry	4
Snowberry	7
Soapberry	7
Spirea	7
Sumac	6
Sweet Gale	5
Sweetshrub	4
Thimbleberry	6
Twinberry	5
Viburnum	7
Willow	6, 7
Witchhazel	5



CONIFERS

Cedar	8
Douglas Fir	8
Fir	8
Hemlock	8
Pine	8
Spruce	8



HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Alumroot	13
Arnica	12
Aster	15
Avens	13
Balsamroot	12
Beach Pea	14
Beardtongue	14
Beebalm	14
Bergamot	14
Biscuitroot	14
Blanket Flower	13
Blazing Star	14
Bleeding Heart	13
Bluebells	14
Blue-eyed Grass	15
Boykinia	13
Brookfoam	13
Buttercup	15
Checkerbloom	15
Checkermallow	15
Cinquefoil	15
Coltsfoot	14
Columbine	12
Compassplant	16
Cone Flower	13
Devil's Club	14
Echinacea	13
Eryngo	13
Field Mint	14
Fireweed	12
Fleabane	13
Fringecup	15
Ginger	12
Goatsbeard	12
Goldenrod	15
Goose Tongue	14
Grasswidow	14
Grayfeather	14
Gumweed	13
Hedge-nettle	15
Inside-out Flower	16
Iris	13, 14
Ironweed	16
Joe Pye Weed	13
Lupine	14
Milkweed	12
Monkeyflower	14
Mugwort	12
Mule-ears	16
Onion	12
Oregon Sunshine	13
Oxeye	13
Pearly Everlasting	12
Penstemon	14
Piggyback-Plant	15
Plantain	14
Prairie Smoke	13
Pussytoes	12
Ragweed	12
Rosemallow	15
Sea Thrift	12
Sedum	15
Silverweed	12
Snakeroot	12
Sneezeweed	13
Soapweed	16
Sorrel	14
Spring Gold	14
Stoncrop	15
Strawberry	13
Tickseed	12
Violet	16
Waterleaf	13
Water Parsley	14
Waterparsnip	15
Woolly Sunflower	13
Wormwood	12
Yarrow	12
Youth on Age	15
Yucca	16



GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

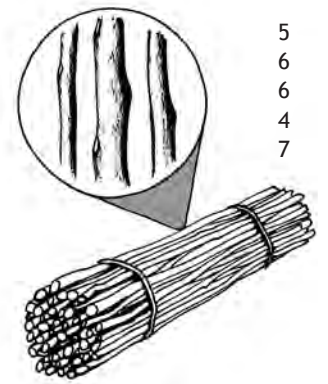
Arrowgrass	19
Brome	17
Bulrush	17, 18, 19
Cattail	19
Fescue	18
Horsetail	18
Mannagrass	18
Meadow Barley	18
Oatgrass	17
Oniongrass	18
Rush	18
Saltgrass	17
Sedge	17
Spikerush	17
Sweetgrass	18
Threesquare	18
Tufted Hairgrass	17
Wildrye	18
Wool Grass	19



LIVE STAKES

Live stakes are made to order, and are available for the following species. Please specify your desired length when placing your order. The caliper will vary from 1/4" - 1"; we do not grade by caliper size. Live stakes have the highest success rate in our area when planted between October and March.

Black Cottonwood	5
Hooker Willow	6
Pacific Willow	6
Red Twig Dogwood	4
Sitka Willow	7

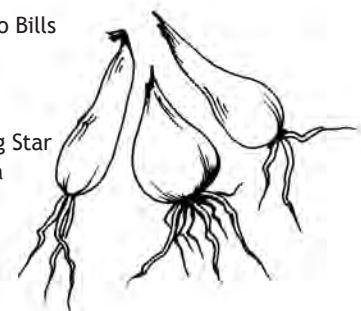


AQUATICS

Arrowhead	19
Buckbean	19
Bur-reed	19
Cinquefoil	19
Marshlock	19
Pond-lily	19
Skunk Cabbage	19
Speedwell	19
Veronica	19
Wapato	19
Water Plantain	19

BULBS, RHIZOMES, TUBERS

Brodiaea	20
Camas	20
Checker Lily	20
Fool's Onion	20
Fritillary	20
Lily	20
Mosquito Bills	20
Onion	20
Ookow	20
Rushlily	20
Shooting Star	20
Triteleia	20



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Contact Information

NURSERY SALES AND SHIPPING

Office, sales@fourthcornernurseries.com

Angie O'Hare, angie@fourthcornernurseries.com

Georgia Mitchell, georgia@fourthcornernurseries.com

Shelley Weisberg, shelley@fourthcornernurseries.com

Phone: (360) 592-2250

Fax: (888) 506-1236

Address: 5652 Sand Rd., Bellingham, WA 98226

CONTRACT GROWING & CUSTOM PROPAGATION

Dylan Levy-Boyd, Bare Root Propagation,
dylan@fourthcornernurseries.com

Kelly Broadlick, Plug Production,
kelly@fourthcornernurseries.com

Richard Haard, Ph.D., R&D Propagation,
richard@fourthcornernurseries.com

ACCOUNTING & BILLING

Allison Jones, allison@fourthcornernurseries.com

Shelley Weisberg, shelley@fourthcornernurseries.com

Phone: (360) 592-2250

Fax: (888) 506-1236

Address: 5757 Sand Rd., Bellingham, WA 98226

**Sales hours:
8 AM-4 PM PST
Monday through Friday**

**Toll free: 800-416-8640
Fax: 888-506-1236**

Wetland Indicator Status

This edition of the Fourth Corner Nurseries catalog reflects the changes encompassed in the 2017 National Wetland Plant List (NWPL) yearly update. It is important to note that our catalog lists the wetland indicator status for each plant in the Western Valleys, Mountains and Coast region, even if the plant occurs in or is native to another region. If you are installing plants outside of this region, please consult the NWPL to confirm the status of your plant in the region in which it will be installed. Plants not listed on the NWPL for the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast region (indicated as NL in our catalog) either do not occur in our region, or have not been tested in our region.

To see the full list, including the indicator status of each plant across all ten regions, please visit: <http://rsgisias.crrel.usace.army.mil/NWPL/>

OBL - Obligate Wetland
Almost always occurs in wetlands



FACW - Facultative Wetland
Usually occurs in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands



FAC - Facultative
Occurs in wetlands and non-wetlands



FACU - Facultative Upland
Usually occurs in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands



UPL - Upland
Almost never occurs in wetlands.



NL - Not Listed
These plants are not listed in the Western Valleys, Mountains and Coast region of the NWPL.



Grading

We take care to grade and ship high-quality, healthy plants, true to name and count. Height grades are measured from the soil line. Transplants are mostly but not always branched and have more developed root systems than seedlings. If you require special grading regarding branching or root systems, or quantities other than our standard bundle size, please ask and we will do our best to meet your needs for a small additional charge.

Plant Availability

Each species listing is accompanied by a graphic displaying the months when that plant is generally available (indicated by green squares). A selection of grasses, sedges and rushes are now available through the winter months for a slightly higher price, indicated by an additional color. Availability is subject to change.

Custom Propagation Services

If you have a project requiring plant species not listed in this publication, plants propagated from seed provenances other than those listed, or very large quantities of plants in a particular size, we encourage you to consider using our custom propagation services. We have extensive experience producing plants to meet special contract requirements. During the past ten years we have successfully completed growing contracts for the U.S. Forest Service, Seattle City Light, Seattle Metro, and the Washington Departments of Transportation, and Fish & Wildlife. Our experienced staff is always ready to discuss your plant needs - for question about trees, shrubs, perennials, and seed contact Dylan Levy-Boyd, dylan@fourthcornernurseries.com, for questions about bulbs contact Richard Haard, richard@fourthcornernurseries.com.

Seed Sourcing at Fourth Corner Nurseries

The lion's share of our plants are propagated from source identified seed. We take great pride and care in sustainably collecting the seed that we use from genetically diverse populations, and offer multiple seed sources of the most common restoration species. Knowing that much of the restoration work in our region is being done at low elevations surrounding the Puget Sound, we strive to offer at least one seed source from low elevation Puget Trough sites whenever possible.

Available sources for each species are listed in our catalog according to the EPA Level III Ecoregion from which the seed originates, two notable exceptions being: 1) conifers will be organized by the industry's tree seed zone maps; and 2) species for which the Level III Ecoregion is unknown will be organized by state. In the absence of species specific seed zones for native plants, Level III Ecoregions show promise as an approximate delimiter between populations under differing ecological conditions. If you prefer to use alternate seed zones, we are happy to work with you to determine if our specific collection sites conform to your project guidelines. We also continue to offer contract growing options which allow for propagation of particularly collected seed.

To view a map of the EPA Level III Ecoregions in the Pacific Northwest or the conifer seed zone maps, visit our website: fourthcornernurseries.com/seed-zone-maps/

A Note on Nomenclature

Several species have recently experienced name changes resulting from continuing research. We have listed plants by their current names, with previous or other commonly used names noted. Current names are from the PLANTS Database at <http://plants.usda.gov>.

Terms and Conditions

Pricing and order payment: Pricing is based on stock on hand and is in U.S funds; availability and price may change without notice. Volume discounts are built into our pricing structure. Prices do NOT include shipping. Non-credit customers or customers placing contract growing orders must submit a 25% deposit within 10 days of the order being placed. The balance is due in full before shipping for all non-credit customers; unpaid orders will not be shipped and we will not be held liable for deterioration of your plants while we wait for payment. We accept Visa and Master Card.

Minimum orders: Total order \$100.00 minimum. Plants are sold in multiples of 50.

Cancelations: A 25% restocking charge will be billed on canceled or reduced orders. Cancelations or reductions of quantity ordered must be in writing. An order may not be canceled after the preparation of the order for shipping.

Substitutions: If we are unable to supply the size plants that you have requested, we reserve the right to substitute the next available size without notice, unless you have requested in writing that you do not want substitutions. You will be charged for the size shipped.

Shipping: Bare-root orders will be shipped by the method we think best unless you have specified otherwise. Orders are typically shipped UPS, truck freight, or delivered at cost. Orders may also be picked up at our nursery; please call a few days ahead to schedule a pickup. Tree and shrub orders held for shipping after April 1st must be prepaid in full and are subject to additional storage charges. We charge for shipping materials.

Estimating and Planting

Spacing	Number per sq. ft.
6 inch	4.000 per sq. ft.
8 inch	2.250 per sq. ft.
12 inch	1.000 per sq. ft.
15 inch	0.640 per sq. ft.
18 inch	0.444 per sq. ft.
24 inch	0.250 per sq. ft.
30 inch	0.160 per sq. ft.
36 inch	0.111 per sq. ft.
48 inch	0.062 per sq. ft.
8 foot	0.015 per sq. ft.
10 foot	0.010 per sq. ft.

Area Formulas

CircleDiameter x 0.7854
TriangleBase x Height x 0.5
RectangleLength x Width

Metric Conversions

10 cm	3.9 in	50 cm	19.7 in
15 cm	5.9 in	60 cm	23.6 in
20 cm	7.9 in	80 cm	31.5 in
25 cm	9.8 in	1.00 m	3 ft, 3.4 in
30 cm	11.8 in	2.00 m ...	6 ft, 6.7 in

Unit Price
50 100 500 1000
A unit is one plant. All pricing is for individual plants based on total quantity purchased per species. Bare root plants are available in bundles of 50 only.

TREES & SHRUBS

A Note About Trees & Shrubs

Our trees and shrubs are propagated from source identified wild-collected seed. All stock is field grown and shipped bare root, unless noted in the species description. In early winter, once plants are fully dormant, they are dug, graded to size, counted and bundled for shipping.

Standard graded bare root seedling size classes (measured from soil line):

- 6-12"
- 12-18"
- 18-36"
- 36+"

Seedlings are grown in a bed for 1-2 years. Transplants are grown as seedlings for a year, then dug and replanted for at least one additional growing season. Transplants generally have a larger stem caliper, and more developed root system compared to seedlings; transplants also go dormant earlier so are generally available earlier making them ideal for early winter outplanting projects. Transplants are sometimes sized differently (e.g. listed as 12"+ or 18"+).

Standard bundles contain 50 plants each. Some species require non-standard grading, due to growth habit or size. Prior to shipping bare root stock are packed into bags and held in cold storage, oversized stock is bunched into sawdust.

Current Availability and Pricing is posted at www.fourthcornernurseries.com

Acer circinatum (Vine Maple)

Small deciduous tree native to Pacific Northwest forests. Red fall color, irregular growth habit with multiple stems to 25-35'. Has excellent soil binding and erosion control capabilities. Tolerates sun or shade. Closely related to Japanese maples. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Acer glabrum v. douglasii (Douglas Maple)

Small deciduous tree to 35'. Prefers drier sites, sun or shade. Leaves are wine-red in fall, twigs and buds red in winter. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities. Grows from British Columbia and Alberta south to California and east to Montana and Wyoming. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 77-North Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Acer macrophyllum (Bigleaf Maple)

Grand deciduous shade tree to 100' for large open spaces. Rapid growth quickly provides shade and large woody debris for stream banks. Flowers are an early nectar source. Bright yellow fall color. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities. Native from British Columbia to California. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Alnus incana ssp. rugosa (Speckled Alder)

Spreading, fast-growing shrub or multi-stemmed tree to 25'. Dark grey to reddish-brown bark with white lenticels. An attractive and useful bank stabilizer for moist areas. Found from Saskatchewan to Quebec across the northern Midwest. Provenance: Nova Scotia

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Alnus incana ssp. tenuifolia (Mountain Alder, Thinleaf Alder)

Native nitrogen-fixing shrub or small tree to 35', with attractive white bark. Prefers moist ground, most commonly found east of the Cascades; widespread across western North America. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Alnus rubra (Red Alder)

Rapid-growing native deciduous tree to 80-100'. Nitrogen-fixing pioneer species on mineral soils, yellow fall color. Native from Alaska to California, Idaho, and Montana. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Alnus viridis ssp. sinuata [A.sinuata, A.crispa] (Sitka Alder)

Native shrub or small tree to 20-25'. Nitrogen-fixer with good ornamental or urban buffer tree potential; tolerates wide variety of soil and light conditions. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Amelanchier alnifolia (Serviceberry)

Lovely shrub from 6-20' tall on moist to dry well-drained sites. Showy white flowers, edible fruit. An important shrub for wildlife habitat. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities. Native across most of northern North America. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Aronia melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry)

Native shrub in eastern North America with white flowers and dark purple fruits. Grows well in sunny or partially shady moist sites. Our seed source not from North America. Provenance: Ukraine

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Betula occidentalis (Water Birch)

Attractive small tree or large clump-forming shrub to 30' tall with reddish-brown bark. Found along streams and in moist forests, Alaska to California, east of the Cascades. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Betula papyrifera (Paper Birch)

Widespread across northwestern North America, this native deciduous tree grows to 100'. White peeling bark in older plants and oval to round leaves with golden fall color make this an attractive ornamental or restoration species. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Calycanthus floridus (Eastern Sweetshrub, Carolina Allspice)

Southeastern deciduous shrub with fragrant reddish-brown flowers and persistent seed capsules. Suckering habit 6-10' tall and wide; can handle most soils, full sun to part shade. Provenance: TN

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Calycanthus occidentalis (Western Sweetshrub)

Attractive California native shrub 6-12' with fragrant, deep red flowers May-August. Deer resistant, grows in sun to part shade, common in riparian habitats. Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Ceanothus cuneatus (Buckbrush)

Evergreen shrub to 8' tall with white to pale blue flowers. Extremely drought tolerant. Native in Oregon and California. Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Ceanothus sanguineus (Redstem Ceanothus)

Deciduous shrub to 9' tall, with red stems and white flowers. Difficult to grow in a container. Found on gravelly soil in southern British Columbia to California, eastward to Montana. Provenance: 09-E.Cascade Slope/Foothills, 77-North Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Philadelphus lewisii (Mock Orange)

Ceanothus velutinus (Mountain Balm, Snowbrush Ceanothus)

This aromatic shrub, native to western North America, grows to 3-12' depending on conditions. An attractive, evergreen ornamental with fragrant white flowers. Prefers sunny or partially shaded conditions, drought tolerant. Nitrogen-fixing capabilities allow the species to thrive in nutrient-poor soils. Difficult to grow in a container. Important host plant and nectar source for butterflies. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cephalanthus occidentalis (Common Buttonbush)

Pin-cushion flowers on round deciduous shrub to 12'. Attracts bees and butterflies. Requires moist to wet soil, full sun to part shade. Eastern North America plus Arizona and California. Provenance: MO

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cercis canadensis (Eastern Redbud)

Pea family, multi-stemmed deciduous tree with pink blossoms. Grows 20-30'. Low maintenance, deer resistant; attracts butterflies. Eastern US, southern Ontario and central Mexico. Provenance: IL

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cercocarpus ledifolius (Curl-Leaf Mountain Mahogany)

Shrub or small tree to 30' with time. Evergreen foliage accents white bark; drought-deciduous in extreme conditions. Most widely distributed Mountain Mahogany, native to inland northwest, south to California, Arizona, and Baja California. Provenance: UT

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cercocarpus montanus (Alderleaf Mountain Mahogany)

Attractive slow growing shrub or small tree. Drought tolerant, full sun. Pale yellow flowers in spring. The plants shimmer in summer and fall with feathery silver plumes of seeds. Ranges from southern Oregon and California to Rocky Mountains. Provenance: UT

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Chrysolepis chrysophylla (Giant Chinquapin, Golden Chinquapin)

Broadleaf evergreen shrub or small tree in the Beech family with narrow, dark green leaves that are golden-colored underneath. Flowers in clusters of small white spires April-June; spiny bur fruits the second year. Slow growing, sun to light shade; sea level to mid-elevation in the mountains. Native from the Columbia River Gorge through much of Oregon, and along the coast of California to Santa Barbara, with a few populations around southern Puget Sound. Provenance: 04-Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cornus amomum (Silky Dogwood)

Eastern dogwood with silky hairs on leaf undersides; prefers moist soil, shade-tolerant. Branches may root at nodes to form thickets. Blue berries attract birds. Native in northeastern US west to the Mississippi. Provenance: IA

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cornus nuttallii (Pacific Dogwood)

Small tree to 40' tall with rich green leaves, gray-green beneath. White flowers in April or May, often sporadic blooming in summer. Red to orange fruit in fall. Difficult to establish due to disease susceptibility. Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cornus racemosa (Gray Dogwood)

An eastern dogwood for poorer, moist to semi-dry soils. Grows 10-15' and suckers from base; attracts birds and butterflies. Missouri north to Maine and Canada. Provenance: IA

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Cornus sericea [stolonifera] (Redtwig Dogwood, Red Osier Dogwood)

Thicket-forming native shrub with dark red stems, white flower clusters, white berries. Great wildlife and erosion-control plant. Grows to 10-14' tall, often used as an ornamental. Native across most of North America. Our Puget Lowland strain is disease resistant here. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 10-Columbia Plateau, 77-North Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

TREES & SHRUBS

Corylus cornuta v. *californica* (*Beaked Hazelnut*)

Small tree or multistem shrub to 25' tall in sun or shade. Excellent wildlife plant; nuts are food for birds and squirrels. Coppices quickly after disturbance. Native from British Columbia south through the coastal states to California. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills, 77-North Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Crataegus douglasii (*Douglas Hawthorn, Black Hawthorn*)

Shrubby tree to 30' tall with large thorns, white flowers in early spring, and black fruit. Excellent wildlife plant; flowers attract butterflies and fruit attracts birds. Commonly found along streams throughout most of northern North America. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FAC

Dasiphora [Potentilla] *fruticosa* (*Shrubby Cinquefoil*)

Yellow flowering, deciduous prostrate spreading shrub to 4'. Tolerant of poor soil, drought, and herbivores. A great plant for challenging conditions. Circumboreal distribution to US Southwest, upper Midwest, and Northeast. Provenance: 77-North Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FAC

Frangula [Rhamnus] *purshiana* (*Cascara Buckthorn*)

Small tree with glossy green deciduous leaves, reaching 40'. Excellent ornamental potential. Prefers moist soils in full sun to partial shade. Birds like the black fruit, and beavers rarely bother this tree in stream bank plantings. Grows from British Columbia south to California, east through Idaho and Montana. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 04-Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FAC

Fraxinus latifolia (*Oregon Ash*)

Northwest native deciduous tree to 60'. A true wetland tree with bright green, pinnately compound leaves. Wildlife enjoy seeds. British Columbia south through California, primarily west of Cascade Range. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACW

Gaultheria shallon (*Salal*)

Broad-leaved evergreen shrub native to the western coast states. Bears teardrop white flowers and edible, blueberry-like fruit. Prefers at least partial shade, grows to 4'. Cloned from selected western Washington lowland plants. Available only in containers.

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Hamamelis virginiana (*American Witchhazel*)

Fall flowering deciduous shrub to 20'. Can form dense clumps on dry, upland sites. Spidery yellow flowers slightly fragrant. Leaves and bark well-known for medicinal uses. Distribution primarily east of the Mississippi north to Ontario and Quebec. Provenance: PA

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Holodiscus discolor (*Ocean Spray*)

Deciduous shrub to 8-15', with creamy white flowers in long clusters, orange fall color. Provides nectar for pollinators, larval food for many butterfly species, and seeds for birds. One of our most beneficial native shrubs for landscape use. Prefers partial shade to full sun and well-drained soil. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Native from British Columbia south to California and Arizona, east to Montana. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 77-North Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Lonicera hispidula (*Pink Honeysuckle*)

West Coast native trailing, deciduous vine with pink flowers and red fruits. Grows to 6', sun to shade, drought tolerant. Hummingbirds like the flowers, other birds the red berries. Can climb, or use as groundcover. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Lonicera involucrata (*Black Twinberry, Twinberry Honeysuckle*)

Deciduous shrub 6-14' in height, annual pruning will keep it to lower height. Yellow flowers and purplish-black fruit are great for wildlife. This shrub is fast growing and provides excellent erosion control. Prefers moist, open to partially shaded sites. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Grows throughout the western states and across Canada. Provenance: 01-Coast Range, 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FAC

Note: Mahonia aquifolium often defoliates during transplanting, however, once new roots are established they will quickly re-foliate.

Mahonia [Berberis] *aquifolium* (*Tall Oregon Grape, Hollyleaved Barberry*)

A Northwest native shrub with shiny evergreen foliage, yellow flowers and dusty-blue berries. Berries eaten by birds and mammals, nectar by pollinators, flowers attract native bees. Prefers moist to dry well-drained soil in full sun to partial shade. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Grows to 3-7' in height, strongly rhizomatous. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 15-Northern Rockies

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Mahonia [Berberis] *nervosa* (*Cascade Oregon Grape, Cascade Barberry*)

Rhizomatous, evergreen shrub with yellow flowers in early spring followed by blue berries which are eaten by birds and mammals. Grows in dry to moist well-drained soil in partial to full shade. Native from Washington to California, and northern Idaho. Available only in plug trays. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 04-Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Mahonia [Berberis] *repens* (*Creeping Oregon Grape, Creeping Barberry*)

Evergreen groundcover for sun or part shade, yellow flowers early spring, followed by blue berries eaten by birds and wildlife, 12-18" tall. Flowers attract native bees. Native from the Pacific states to the Rockies. Provenance: 15-Northern Rockies

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

NL

Malus fusca (*Pacific Crabapple*)

Shrubby tree to 35' tall. Flowers and fruits are attractive and beneficial for many kinds of wildlife. Prefers moist to wet habitats, including near salt water and estuaries as well as freshwater locations. Native from Alaska and British Columbia south to northwestern California. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACW

Morella californica (*Pacific Wax Myrtle*)

DEvergreen shrub or small tree, 6-20' tall, with aromatic leaves, inconspicuous flowers, and bumpy, purplish-black fruit in fall. Grows in full sun to shade; drought tolerant when established. Plants tolerates salt spray, roots fix nitrogen. Grows along the Pacific coast from central Washington to southern California. Provenance: 01-Coast Range

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACW

Myrica gale (*Sweet Gale*)

Deciduous shrub 3-4' tall. Found along margins of bogs, estuaries, and lakes across northern North America; leaves emit sweet scent when rubbed. Coppices quickly after disturbance, waxy fruits eaten by birds in winter. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

OBL



Holodiscus discolor (Oceanspray)

Oemleria cerasiformis (*Indian Plum, Osoberry*)

Our earliest native spring bloomer, reaching 12-18' with white flowers and purple fruit. Male and female flowers on separate plants. A bird favorite. This is one of our most beneficial native shrubs for landscape use. This is one of our most attractive and beneficial native shrubs for landscape use. Coppices quickly after disturbance, best in moist rich soil, sun to partial shade. Grows west of the Cascades and Sierras, from British Columbia to California. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Philadelphus lewisii (*Mock Orange*)

NL

An attractive, hardy native with fragrant, white flowers; attracts butterflies. Prefers a sunny well-drained site. Grows to 8-12' tall from British Columbia and Alberta south to California, Idaho, and Montana. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 10-Columbia Plateau, 15-Northern Rockies

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Physocarpus capitatus (*Pacific Ninebark*)

Tall shrub with attractive leaves and beautiful creamy-white pom-pom flower clusters in spring. Benefits wildlife with cover, nesting sites, and food. Fibrous roots have excellent soil binding qualities. Prefers moist ground in sun to partial shade; 15-18'. Grows from Alaska south to California, and in Idaho. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACW

Populus balsamifera ssp. *trichocarpa* (*Black Cottonwood*)

Western North American deciduous tree. Fast growing to 120'. Likes deep moist soils and full sun. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FAC

Populus tremuloides (*Quaking Aspen*)

North American native tree to 90'. White bark and heart-shaped "quaking" leaves make it nice as a small grove. Spreads by rhizomes. Provenance: 15-Northern Rockies

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Prunus americana (*American Plum*)

Small tree to 25'; white flower clusters and edible fruit. Drought tolerant and somewhat thorny. Good for birds. Scattered across much of North America; absent in some western states. Most widely distributed native plum. Provenance: SD

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Prunus emarginata (*Bitter Cherry*)

Western North American shrub or small tree, reaching 45' in height. Common in moist forests, along streams, and in open areas. Bright red fruit is wildlife food. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 04-Cascades, 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

Prunus pensylvanica (*Pin Cherry*)

Shrub or small tree to 40'. Blooms with white clusters more compact than *P. emarginata*. Bright red fruit July to August. Forms thickets in moist soil. Grows across northern tier of North America into upper Midwest and Northeast. Provenance: PA

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

UPL

Prunus pumila v. *besseyi* (*Western Sandcherry*)

NL

Deciduous, suckering shrub 4-6' tall and wide. White flowers in spring, cherry-like, edible dark purple fruit in summer. Leathery grey-green leaves turn red and purple in autumn. Native to Oregon, Utah, and the Rockies east through the Midwest. Provenance: 18-Wyoming Basin.

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Prunus virginiana v. *melanocarpa* (*Black Choke Cherry*)

Shrub or small tree to 20', native to western North America. Black fruits are favored by birds. Commonly found in moist sites east of the Cascades. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley, 15-Northern Rockies

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

FACU

TREES & SHRUBS

Salix prolixa (*MacKenzie's Willow*)

Shrubby willow to 25'; common along rivers and creeks in western North America from the lowlands up into the mountains. Blooms early spring, food source for early pollinators, roots help prevent erosion. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Salix rigida (*MacKenzie's Willow*) please see Salix prolixa

Salix scouleriana (*Scouler's Willow*)

Fast-growing, multistemmed tree common on the coast and inland in moist to dry conditions in gravelly soils, full sun to partial shade. Drought and salt spray tolerant. Grows 30-50' tall. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities. Rapidly colonizes burned areas. Early spring bloom feeds pollinators. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Salix sessilifolia (*Northwest Sandbar Willow*)

Native streambank willow with strong running roots. Excellent erosion control qualities. Grows to about 25' tall. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Salix sitchensis (*Sitka Willow*)

Our most common shrubby willow, coast to mountains. Tolerates wide range of soil and moisture conditions in full sun to partial shade. Excellent erosion control qualities. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Willows for Restoration

All of our bare root willows (and live stakes, since most are harvested from seeded beds) are propagated directly from seed collected yearly from wild populations. The ecological advantages of this approach (vs. stock derived purely from hardwood cuttings) are: 1) enhanced genetic variability bestowed by sexual recombination, and 2) automatic inclusion of both males and females—ensuring that the new planting will be self-sustaining.

Willows can be variable in their morphology. We identify our stock carefully, but our *Salix lucida* ssp. *lasiandra*, for example, may look somewhat different than the plants in your area due to natural variation within the species.

Sambucus caerulea (*Blue Elderberry*) please see Sambucus nigra ssp. *cerulea*

Sambucus nigra ssp. *cerulea* (*Blue Elderberry*)

Northwest native shrub 15-20' tall, with showy white flower clusters that attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Blue fruit is wildlife food and can be made into jellies and wines. Prefers moist to dry soils in sun to partial shade. Fast-growing once established, provides some erosion control. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Sambucus racemosa (*Red Elderberry*)

One of the best shrubs for wildlife. A dense, pyramidal shrub with clusters of creamy-white flowers that attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Red fruit is loved by many bird species. Vigorous, to 20'. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings, provides some erosion control. Native across most of North America. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Shepherdia canadensis (*Russett Buffaloberry, Soapberry*)

Native nitrogen-fixing shrub to 15' tall with russet leaves and stems, red berries. Prefers well-drained sites in sun or partial shade. Coastal strain is relatively fast-growing, tolerates salt spray. Interior strain is very slow-growing. Provenance: 15-Northern Rockies



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Sorbus scopulina (*Greene's Mountain Ash*)

Western North American shrub to 12' tall, with white flower clusters May-July, and orange-red fruit in September. The fruit persists through the winter, and is an important food source for birds. Prefers sun and medium-moist conditions. Grows from the foothills to the subalpine. Lovely in bloom, and spectacular in autumn with foliage in shades of orange to maroon, and colorful fruit. Provenance: 77-North Cascades



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Spiraea betulifolia (*Shiny Leaf Spirea*) please see Spiraea lucida

Spiraea densiflora (*Subalpine Spirea*) please see Spiraea splendens

Spiraea lucida (*Shiny Leaf Spirea*)

Low native shrub 2-3' with beautiful ornamental qualities, soft green foliage and white flower clusters in early summer. Dry, sunny to partially shaded conditions. Drought tolerant. Provenance: 77-North Cascades



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Spiraea douglasii (*Hardhack Spirea*)

Deciduous shrub native to western North America, grows 6-12' tall with showy pink flowers. Prefers wet habitats, sea level to subalpine, spreading vigorously by rhizomes. Competes favorably with reed canary grass. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Spiraea splendens[*densiflora*] (*Subalpine Spirea*) NL

Low shrub to 3' tall with pink flowers. Likes moist conditions in sun or partial shade. Native to the mountains in western North America. Provenance: 77-North Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Symphoricarpos albus (*Common Snowberry*)

Common deciduous shrub to 4-7' tall with persistent white fruit, which is an important winter food source for birds. Spreading by rhizomes, this shrub provides excellent erosion control and is tolerant of a wide range of conditions from wet to dry, full sun to mostly shady. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Native across most of North America. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 15-Northern Rockies, 77-North Cascades



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Symphoricarpos hesperius (*Trailing Snowberry*) NL

Prostrate shrub with light pink flowers and white berries. Native in Pacific coast states and Idaho woodlands. Provenance: 04-Cascades

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Symphoricarpos mollis please see *Symphoricarpos hesperius*

Symphoricarpos occidentalis (*Western Snowberry*)

Deciduous shrub found in moist places east of the Cascades. Small white berries often cling through winter to provide food for wildlife. Native east of the Cascades in Washington, southern British Columbia to Utah and east to the Atlantic coast. Provenance: ND



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus (*Coralberry*)

Deciduous, dense shrub with arching stems, pinkish-white flowers June-July, and showy clusters of coral-red berries in the fall. Berries persist through winter, attracting birds. Grows 2-5' tall, full to part sun, well-drained soil, although it tolerates a wide range of soil types. Spreads by runners. Native from the Great Plains eastward to the central Atlantic coast, with scattered populations in Utah.



Provenance: PA

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Symphoricarpos oreophilus v. utahensis (*Utah Snowberry*) NL

Deciduous shrub reaching 5' in height, with pink flowers June-August, and white fruits. Found in open sites generally between the Cascade and Sierra mountain ranges, and the Rocky Mountains, with some spillover in eastern Montana. Grows from the foothills to high elevations, tolerates light shade, some drought. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Vaccinium ovatum (*Evergreen Huckleberry*)

West coast evergreen shrub, densely bushy to 6-8' tall, light pink flowers and purplish-black berries. Most common in semi-open woods, in soils high in organic matter. A lovely shrub for ornamental plantings. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities, tolerant of salt spray. Cloned from selected western Washington lowland plants. Available in containers only.



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Vaccinium parvifolium (*Red Huckleberry*) NL

Deciduous huckleberry found in the shaded understory of western forests. Prefers moist soil with plenty of organic matter, fruits better with more sunshine. Cloned from selected northwestern Washington lowland plants. Available in containers only.

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Viburnum ellipticum (*Oval Leaved Viburnum, Common Viburnum*) NL

Northwest native deciduous shrub to 12' tall, with white flowers, black fruit, and reddish fall color. Found in dry, open woodlands in southern Washington to northern California, but can tolerate moist sites with dappled shade. Drought tolerant, good restoration plant for dry sites. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Viburnum opulus v. americanum (*American Cranberrybush*)

Native across Canada and northern tier of United States in moist to swampy habitats. Shrubby growth to 8-12' tall and wide with white lacecap flowers in late spring, drooping clusters of cranberry-like fruits in the fall. Plants attract birds and butterflies. Provenance: NY.



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Viburnum opulus v. opulus (*European Cranberry Bush*) Non-native

Naturalized in our area. Attractive fall foliage and red berries in winter. Prefers sunny aspect. Grows to 10'.



Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian Plum)



Discing in mustard cover crop

CONIFERS

General information about conifers

Rather than being selected for timber production, our conifers are grown from woods-run (wild collected) seed from the lowest elevation sources available. We seek out these seed sources because we know that most of our customers are planting our trees in low elevation restoration sites. These trees may not be the straightest or the tallest, but they contain all of the genetic diversity that our iconic PNW forests have to offer, ensuring the best chance for establishing resilient, long-lived plant communities.

Conifers are available as plugs or plug transplants (P-1). Plug sizing is based on volume. For example, a plug-15 has 15 cubic inches of soil volume. Height varies, but typical height ranges are described in the chart below. Most species are available in one or two of the four sizes.

Conifer plugs are stored frozen, and can be planted frozen or thawed. Once plugs thaw their shelf-life is limited; survival declines rapidly if they are not planted within one week.

Abies grandis (Grand Fir)

The most common true fir of the lowlands, with glossy, deep green needles, grand fir provides important cover, nesting sites, and seeds for birds, squirrels, and other wildlife. Maximum height 200-250'. Native from British Columbia south to California, Idaho, and Montana.

Seed Zone: ABGR-4 at 1480' elevation (1000-2000' band)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)

Lowland conifer reaching 120-200' tall, common in wet habitats. Fast growing, with dense root systems for erosion control. Provides important wildlife habitat and shade for streams. Seed from this zone has the best natural resistance to bud worm. Native from Alaska south to California. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings.

Seed Zone: PISI-4 at 1000-1500' elevation (only one elevation band exists)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Pinus contorta v. contorta (Shore Pine)

Two-needled pine with rounded stature to 40'. Adaptable to many soil types, from moist areas around lakes and bogs west of the Cascades to well-drained or nutrient-poor locations. Tolerates salt spray along shorelines. Native from Alaska south to northern California.

Seed Zone: 053 (coastal Oregon) at 500' elevation (0-1000' band)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine)

Long-lived tree native to the western United States. Grows 55-90' tall, drought tolerant, found in wide variety of soils, from fine textured to rocky, shallow to deep. The seeds are eaten by many birds, and the needles provide food for grouse.

Seed zone: PIPO-5 at 2500' elevation (2000-3000' band)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)

Fast-growing, long-lived tree with densely set, soft needles that are dark green to blue-green in color. Native to western North America. Grows to 70-250' in height, preferably in deep, moist soil and full sun.

Seed Zone: PSME-4 at 100' elevation (0-1000' band)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Tuja plicata (Western Red Cedar, Canoe Cedar)

A magnificent tree along the coast with drooping branches. Shade tolerant but not dependent. Grows to 80-200' tall in moist to wet soils. Native from south-eastern Alaska to the northern coast of California.

Seed Zone: THPL-2 at 500-650' elevation (0-2000' band)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock)

An important conifer in western forests, tolerant of sun or shade in well-drained soil. Recognized by its graceful pendant branches and spire-like drooping crown. Grows to 200' tall.

Seed Zone: TSHE-3 at 980' elevation (0-1200' band)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

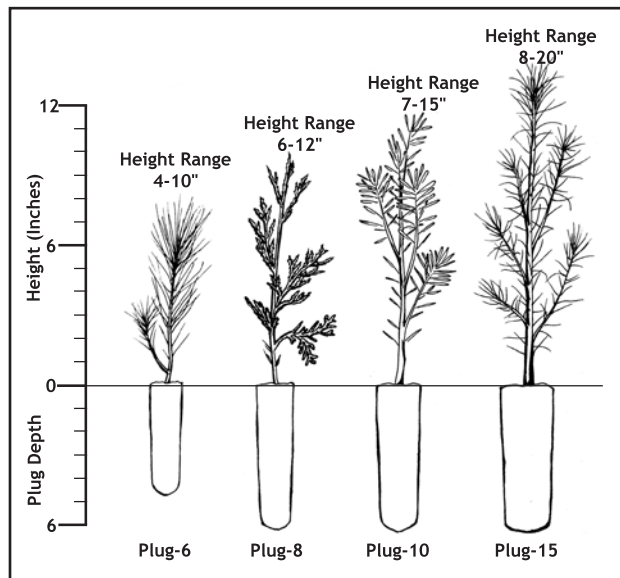


Tsuga mertensiana (Mountain Hemlock)

A lovely tree, with its graceful form, spire crown, and needles that look like little stars on the hanging branches. Can grow to 100' but often only grows to 20-30'. Generally a mountain tree, it is native from sea level to 3000' in Alaska south through the West Coast mountains to over 8000' in Sequoia National Park, in the Sierras. Shade tolerant, grows best in cool, moist sites.

Seed Zone: coastal Vancouver Island, BC (no new seed transfer zones exist for this species)

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D



Pinus contorta v. contorta (Shore Pine) plugs are offered in two sizes: plug-15 (left) and plug-6 (right)

A quick guide to deciphering conifer seed zones:

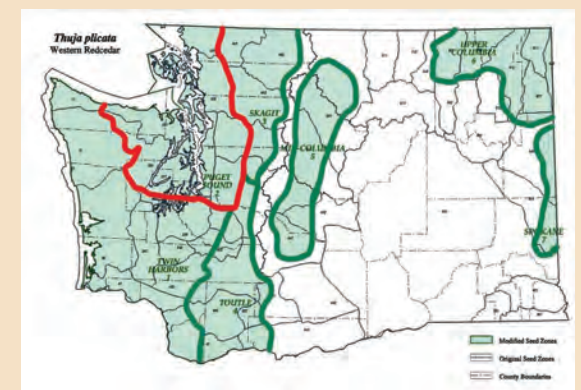
Species-specific seed zones were developed by the US Forest Service and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources in 2002 for many of our native conifers. These research-based zones are better guidelines for seed transfer than generic ecoregions, and we use them whenever they are available. Despite their usefulness, these seed zones can be a bit confusing. Unlike the old conifer seed zones (developed in 1966), the new zone boundaries, zone names and numbers, and elevation bands are different for each species. We list the zone numbers, elevation of the collection, and relevant elevation band for each of our offerings. The seed zone for Thuja plicata is broken down below as an example.

Thuja plicata has seven seed zones. Our seed is from the Puget Sound-2 zone, outlined in red on the map below.

THPL-2 at 500-650' elevation (0-2000' band)

The seed collection was made between 500-650' in elevation.

Thuja plicata has 2000' elevation bands, so these trees can be safely planted at appropriate sites between 0-2000'.



Seed zone maps for each species are available on our website at fourthcornernurseries.com/seed-zone-maps/

LIVE STAKES

Live stakes come in bundles of 50, are made to order, and are available for the following species. Caliper will vary from 1/4" -1"; we cannot grade to caliper size. Please specify your desired length when you place your order. We can accommodate up to 5' lengths on most species. Please call for price and availability.

Species

Cornus sericea (Redtwig Dogwood, Red Osier Dogwood)

Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa (Black Cottonwood)

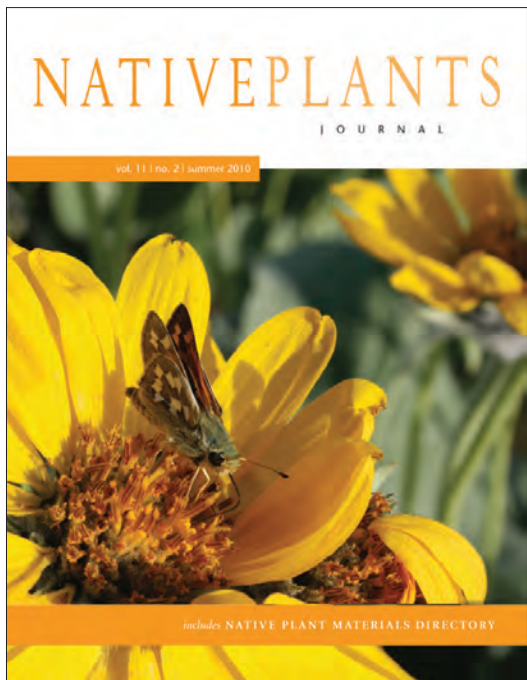
Salix hookeriana (Hooker Willow)

Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra (Pacific Willow)

Salix sitchensis (Sitka Willow)



Cornus sericea (Red Twig Dogwood, Red Osier Dogwood)



npj.uwpress.org

Native Plants Journal

Edited by Stephen Love
ISSN: 1522-8339, e-ISSN: 1548-4785, 3/year

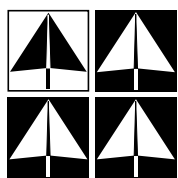
Native Plants Journal is a forum for dispersing practical information about planting and growing North American (Canada, Mexico, and U.S.) native plants for conservation, restoration, reforestation, landscaping, highway corridors, and related uses. Topics include seed germination, planting techniques and tools, equipment, cultural techniques, production trends, seed collection, genetics, and fertilization. The second issue of each year includes the Native Plants Materials Directory, which provides information about producers of native plant materials in the U.S. and Canada. Subscribers receive online access to all back issues; volumes one through five are open access and available at npj.uwpress.org.

The University of Wisconsin Press publishes related journals which may be of interest to you: *Ecological Restoration*, *Land Economics*, and *Landscape Journal*. Please visit uwpress.org to browse free sample issues of any of the journals.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS
JOURNALS DIVISION

1930 Monroe Street, 3rd Fl., Madison, WI 53711-2059 USA | journals@uwpress.wisc.edu
Phone: (608) 263-0668 • Fax: (608) 263-1173 or (US only) (800) 258-3632 | <http://uwpress.wisc.edu/journals>

Purchase Order



Fourth Corner Nurseries

5652 Sand Road, Bellingham, WA 98226
TEL (360) 592-2250
FAX (888) 506-1236
EMAIL sales@fourthcornernurseries.com
WEB <http://fourthcornernurseries.com>



Date _____

SOLD TO:
Business Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Contact Person _____

Telephone () _____ Fax () _____

Email _____

SHIP TO (if different):
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

QUANTITY	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE EACH	TOTAL PRICE

Substitutions (please check):

- If size ordered is unavailable, substitute next:
- largest size available smallest size available
- (You will be charged for the size shipped)
- No substitutions

Please sign and return with a 25% deposit. Payment will be due before shipping.

X _____

Send 25% of this amount to place a firm order

SUBTOTAL	
SALES TAX	
TOTAL	

Learning about native plants on the other side of the world

by Kelly Broadlick



Stunning alpine tussock grasslands

I had the good fortune of being awarded a fellowship through the International Plant Propagator's Society (IPPS) to travel to New Zealand this spring. The fellowship covered my plane ticket and expenses for a two week tour of New Zealand nurseries and attendance at this year's regional IPPS conference near Auckland. It's hard to sum up what I learned from my travels; there was no central theme, but so many little nuggets of wisdom. Here is a brief account of what I learned.

The New Zealand landscape is beautiful and diverse. They have everything from glacier capped mountains to high desert tussocklands to subtropical forests, all within an area roughly the size of Oregon. The native birds are fascinating (even to a plant person), and serve the equivalent role in NZ as salmon does in the PNW, focusing and driving much of the conservation work in the country. The keas were my favorite, but I also saw spoonbills, wood pigeons and a few different kinds of flightless birds, to name a few. Possums are a major threat to native birds; there are possum trapping and eradication programs throughout the country.



A kea at the summit of Ben Lomond peak, taking a short break from trying to steal my lunch.

Botanically, New Zealand is fascinating. They have tree ferns, groves of Nothofagus (beech trees), and the southernmost-growing palm in the world (the Nikau palm). The vast majority of native plants are evergreen, and the semi-deciduous tree fuschia (*Fuchsia excorticata*) provides the majority of the fall color in the native bush. Although it has beautiful flowers and exfoliating red bark, I heard multiple people describe its fall color as its highest accolade. I couldn't help but smile at how people lovingly described the leaves turning yellow and brown before dropping off in the fall. The average Kiwi thinks their native flora is quite boring, and is envious of our colorful perennials and deciduous trees. I would cut off



A grove of tree fuschias (*Fuchsia excorticata*) with their beautiful exfoliating red bark.

my right arm to have such an extensive selection of evergreen native shrubs and groundcovers to recommend to landscapers and homeowners. The grass is always greener...

Native plants have a well established role in federal and regional construction projects. A large driver of the native plant market is "reveg" projects along motorways, and ecosourced native plants have been a required component of these projects since the 1960s! The average project includes a 10 meter corridor planted with natives on either side the motorway, and typically calls for 1 meter spacing and only two years of maintenance. I was envious to hear that if the planting is done well and correctly sourced seed is used, full canopy closure can be expected in 2 years and maintenance can essentially stop. I suppose that's the advantage of working with mostly evergreen species.

Native plants also have a stronger horticultural reputation in New Zealand than they do here in the US. Every single one of the 13 nurseries that I visited was selling at least a small selection of New Zealand natives. Even the big box stores had a decent selection. Native plants are common in urban and home landscaping, and although you'll hear homeowners complain that NZ natives are boring ("they're all green!"), most folks understand that they require less water and are important to native fauna. With that said, exotic trees with showy fall color (many native to Eastern North America) are beloved features in city landscapes and are planted all over the country.

There is very little bareroot production in New Zealand. The biggest bareroot nursery in the country, Appleton's, specializes in ornamental and forestry trees, although they do grow a few

native species as well. Importing plant material is challenging and most material requires a long quarantine process. To get around this, they do most of their ornamental tree propagation from seed collected around NZ. Their process is quite similar to ours, except that they are collecting from mature exotic specimens in city parks and along roads. The workhorse forestry species is *Pinus radiata* (native to the central coast of California), and improved seed can be purchased from the federal government. The few (5-10) native species that can be produced bareroot includes both iconic New Zealand flaxes (*Phormium tenax* and *P. colensoi*).

Most nurseries that I visited were small to medium sized (by US standards) container nurseries. Each nursery had their niche, but all were well cared for and obviously run by talented propagators. Familiar themes were concerns about labor shortages, succession planning, and how to deal with new nursery pathogens. A number 8 wire mentality was another obvious and common thread. I saw custom manufactured harvesting machinery still being maintained by the same person that built it 20 years ago. Another nursery had planted sugarcane along all of their irrigation ditches to soak up water, to act as a windbreak, and to provide the raw materials for hobby rum brewing. Some folks were even brewing their own rooting hormones and mycorrhizal inoculants!

The last thing that really stood out to me was how willing everyone was to share information. I'm sure this is at least in part because Kiwis (and plant people) are inherently friendly folks, but I think it is also a reflection of IPPS membership. As an early career propagator, I'm really excited about the access to knowledge and mentorship that IPPS will give me over the coming years. I encourage other folks to look into joining the group, and to any other early career propagators out there, the NZ exchange is going to be offered again next year. I highly recommend applying.



Packing out Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) plugs on a misty winter day. Native to NZ and formerly considered a weedy shrub, Manuka has been big business in NZ ever since the discovery of the health benefits it imparts on honey produced from its flowers. These are improved strains of Manuka, bred for a higher UMF (unique manuka factor).



Part of the native plant selection at Mitre10 (the NZ equivalent of Home Depot). They have "improved" the color palette of these *Phormium* and *Cordyline* to appeal to a wider market.



The rugged west coast of the South Island cloaked in shades of green, *Phormium tenax* in the foreground.

Quick Kiwi glossary

bush – Native forest. I spent most of the trip thinking that the native bush didn't contain any large trees. Eventually someone explained to me that the big trees were all logged out for timber, and being slow-growing, have not yet regenerated in most areas.

kea – The world's only alpine parrot. They extremely intelligent and curious. They are also fond of stealing your lunch and tearing the windshield wipers off of your car.

Kiwi – Can refer to the people (residents of New Zealand) or the bird (an endangered and flightless bird), but not the fruit- that's called kiwifruit.

motorway – a controlled access highway, similar to our Interstate Highway System

number 8 wire – Being the recent descendants of British immigrants looking to make a new life on a remote island south of the Equator, most kiwis are quite handy and resourceful. Number 8 wire is the standard gauge for sheep fencing, and because people often had extra wire on hand, it was a common material used to fix whatever was broken. Number 8 wire has come to signify the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the Kiwi people.

possums – Different than our possums, these are native to Australia and were introduced to NZ in 1837 to establish a fur trade. They have no predators in NZ and are a major ecological pest. In an entertaining linguistic mix-up... As I was driven across the South Island on the first day of my trip, jetlagged and still a bit timid asking questions of my host, I sat there silently wondering why nobody was sad about all of the dead cats on the side of the road. I eventually figured out that these were New Zealand's infamous possums, and I got some big laughs when I later confessed this to my hosts.

reveg – The NZ term that encompasses both revegetation and restoration. The native plant section in most wholesale nurseries was for "reveg" work.

succession planning – Finding the right person to take over the nursery after retirement. Although there are more horticulture training programs per capita in NZ than in the US, and more young folks in the nursery industry, people still struggle to find the right person to pass the torch to when they are ready to retire.

ecosourcing – The NZ term for ecologically appropriate seed sourcing. NZ has established ecoregions quite similar to the Omernik Level 3 Ecoregions that we use to classify our seed here at Fourth Corner. These regions take climate, soils, plant communities, etc. into account.



Tree ferns along the north coast of the South Island. There are ten species of tree ferns in New Zealand. This one, the silver fern (*Cyathea dealbata*), is the national symbol.



Corylus cornuta v. californica (Beaked Hazelnut)

Eating Native – Recipes from the field

Local Bellingham resident Jennifer Hahn, a writer, naturalist, and adventurous cook, has a wonderful book of recipes using native plants. It is called *Pacific Feast: A Cook's Guide to West Coast Foraging and Cuisine*. She collected recipes from well-known chefs up and down the Pacific Coast. This Pesto recipe is from chef Greg Higgins of Higgins Restaurant, Portland, OR. Check out Jenny's website www.pacificfeast.net

Nettle-Hazelnut Pesto

This Pacific Northwest variation on pesto swaps stinging nettles for basil and hazelnuts for pine nuts. Folded into pasta, this spring-green sauce appears familiar but smells and tastes markedly more wild and earthy than traditional pesto. If you can't find hazelnuts, you can substitute any nuts, such as pine nuts or walnuts.

Yields: 6 cups

2 cups nettle leaves, lightly blanched
2 cups Italian parsley leaves
2 cups crumbled feta cheese
2 cups hazelnuts, toasted
¼ cup minced garlic
1 cup extra-virgin olive oil
Fresh ground pepper
Salt


Rough chop the nettles and parsley leaves. Combine in a mixing bowl with the feta cheese, hazelnuts, garlic, and oil, and pulse in batches in a food processor or crush with a mortar and pestle until thick and saucy. Season to taste with pepper and salt.

Serve on pasta or as a sauce or dip. The pesto freezes well.





Native landscaping in the backyard of one of my hosts, including a Nikau palm, tree ferns, and cabbage trees (*Cordyline australis*).


HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS


GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	200+	
Potentilla gracilis (Graceful Cinquefoil) 					
Western North American wildflower with palmately compound leaves and yellow flowers. Grows 1-2' tall. Found in moist meadows from the lowlands to the mountains. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.70	.47	.35	


Potentilla pacifica (Pacific Silverweed) please see **Argentina egedii**


Ranunculus occidentalis (Western Buttercup) 					
Showy buttercup of lowland balds and Garry Oak meadows, from Alaska south to California and Nevada. Grows 6-16" tall. Prefers moist soil; spreading. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	.45	

Rudbeckia occidentalis (Western Coneflower) 					
Unusual perennial with flowers in a black cone that attracts birds when seeds are mature. Grows to 2-6'. A medicinal plant native to the western states. Provenance: 77-North Cascades					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	.47	

Sedum divergens (Spreading Stonecrop, Pacific Stonecrop) 					
Deep green compact leaves of this West coast spreading stonecrop are offset by bright sprays of yellow flowers that attract butterflies. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40	

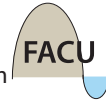
Sedum lanceolatum ssp. nesioticum (Spearleaf Stonecrop) 					
Compact stonecrop with football-shaped leaves topped by bright yellow flowers in late spring. Common on rocky balds along the coast and inland. Native to the northwest and southeast corners of Washington and north into British Columbia. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40	


Sedum oregonum (Oregon Stonecrop) 					
Succulent creeping perennial found on coastal bluffs and rocky mountain slopes from Alaska south along the coast to the northwest corner of California. Starry yellow flowers in spring and summer attract butterflies. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40	


Sedum spathulifolium (Broadleaf Stonecrop) 					
Bluish-green succulent foliage develops red highlights in the winter and bright yellow flowers that attract butterflies in the late spring. Native from southern British Columbia to California. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40	




Sedum spathulifolium (Broadleaf Stonecrop)


GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	200+	
Sidalcea campestris (Meadow Checkerbloom) 					
Western Oregon and Puget Sound wildflower with beautiful white or light pink flowers. Found in open meadows and fields. Grows 2-6' tall. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedlings		.90	.60	.45	

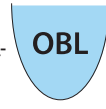
Sidalcea hendersonii (Henderson's Checkerbloom) 					
Taprooted perennial that sends up spikes of miniature pink hollyhock-like flowers. Found in wet meadows and tidal marshes along the coast from Alaska to Oregon. Grows 2-4' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedlings		.80	.54	.40	


Sidalcea malviflora ssp. virgata (Dwarf Checkerbloom, Rose Checkermallow) 					
Clump-forming, taprooted perennial, stems trailing and freely rooting. Spikes of pink flowers provide nectar for pollinators. In prairies and meadows west of Cascades, from Oregon to California, and Thurston County. Species of concern in Washington. It is an endangered species in Washington. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60		

Sisyrinchium californicum (Golden Blue-eyed Grass) 					
Coastal wildflower with iris-like leaves in a slowly expanding clump and yellow flowers with six delicate petals, 6-12" tall. British Columbia to California. Likes early spring moisture, will spread by seed. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	.45	


Sisyrinchium douglasii (Douglas' Grasswidow) please see **Olsynium**

Sisyrinchium idahoense (Western Blue-eyed Grass) 					
Wildflower with beautiful blue flowers and iris-like leaves, 6-12" tall, in a slowly expanding clump. Likes early spring moisture. Native to the western states and British Columbia. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40	


Sium suave (Hemlock Waterparsnip) 					
North American native perennial with white carrot-type flowers, common in low marshy ground and shallow water. Adds interest and wildlife value to ornamental ponds. Grows 2-4' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40	

Solidago canadensis (Canada Goldenrod) 					
North American native perennial with showy yellow flower spikes in late summer that attract butterflies and pollinators. Common in moist to dry areas. Wide tolerance of soil conditions and rhizomatous roots make this a good choice for erosion control. Grows 2-5' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	.45	


Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed) please see **AQUATICS**


Stachys chamissonis v. cooleyae [S. cooleyae] (Coastal Hedge-nettle) 					
Rhizomatous perennial 2-3' tall, with pink flowers in mid-summer that attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Common in moist clearings from Alaska to coastal California. Containerize for ornamental ponds. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40	


Stachys cooleyae (Cooley's Hedge-nettle) please see **Stachys chamissonis v. cooleyae**


GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	200+	
Symphotrichum [Aster] laevis (Smooth Blue Aster) 					
Light blue to purple flowers, blooms August to October, 1-3' tall. Scattered across the U.S. with the heaviest concentration in the upper Midwest and Great Lakes region. Often used in tallgrass prairie restoration, light shade to full sun. Provides late-season nectar for butterflies.					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60		

Symphotrichum [Aster] lateriflorum (Calico Aster) NL					
White flowers, blooms late summer into the fall, 1-3' tall. Grows from the Great Lakes region to the Atlantic coast and down to the Gulf of Mexico. Part shade and moist soils, full sun only with wet conditions. Generally a woodland plant. Attracts many different insects. Provenance: IA					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60		

Symphotrichum [Aster] novae-angliae (New England Aster) 					
Native across open woods, prairies, meadows in eastern North America with the heaviest concentrations around the Great Lakes region to New England, and just scattered populations out west. Flower color ranges from rose to deep lavender to purple in the late summer to fall, grows 3-6' tall. Full sun, moist soil, not shade tolerant. Fall nectar source for butterflies. Provenance: OR					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60		

Symphotrichum subspicatum v. subspicatum [Aster subspicatus] (Douglas Aster) 					
West coast native aster of moist habitats, especially estuaries. Grows 3-4' tall branching stems and many purple flowers attract butterflies. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.70	.47	.35	

Tellima grandiflora (Fringecup, Bigflower Tellima) 					
Rhizomatous perennial with small white flowers with fringed petals fading to pink, April to July. Prefers partial shade, commonly found in moist woods and along stream banks. Found from Alaska south to California, west of the Cascade crest, sea level to mid elevation in the mountains. Grows 1-2' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	.45	

Tolmiea menziesii (Youth on Age, Piggyback-plant) 					
Northwest rhizomatous perennial to 2' tall, with small pinkish-brown flowers in spring. Found in moist shady habitats. Spreads by little plantlets on the parent leaves. Native from southern British Columbia to northern California at low elevations. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	.45	

Typha latifolia (Common Cattail) please see **GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES**



Sidalcea campestris (Meadow Checkerbloom)

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	200+	

Vancouveria hexandra (Inside-out Flower) NL

Rhizomatous woodland perennial with delicate white flowers in May and June. Common in moist, shady forests from the south Puget Trough in Washington, western Oregon, and northwestern coastal California. Grows 12-18" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling					.90	.60			.45			

Veronica americana (American Speedwell), please see AQUATICS

Vernonia noveboracensis (New York Ironweed) FAC

Fluffy clusters of purple flowers in late summer to fall on 4-6' tall stems define this perennial. Native to the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida, and west to Tennessee, West Virginia, and Alabama. It grows in full sun and moist to wet soil along streambanks and low areas. Self-seeds freely, attracts butterflies. Provenance: PA

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling					.90	.60						

Viola adunca (Prairie Violet, Hookedspur Violet) FAC

Deep purple violet of low elevation prairies and rocky coastal outcrops. Heart-shaped deep green leaves, grows to 4" tall. Widespread from southern Alaska across Canada, and the western states. Blooms April to August. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling					.80	.54			.40			

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	200+	

Viola palustris (Marsh Violet) OBL

Spreading pale lavender violet of wet marshy areas. Native across Canada and south through the western United States. Grows to 8" tall. Blooms May to July. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling					.80	.54			.40			

Wyethia amplexicaulis (Mule-ears) FACU

Shiny green basal leaves form expanding clumps topped by clusters of yellow flowers. Found in meadows, scrublands, and pine forests east of the Cascades from Washington to Nevada, east to Wyoming. Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling					.90	.60						

Wyethia angustifolia (California Compassplant) FACU

West Coast meadow wildflower with yellow, sunflower-like flowers. Prefers dryish, sunny locations. Native from southern Washington to central California. Grows 1-2' tall. Drought tolerant. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling					.90	.60						

Xerophyllum tenax (Beargrass) FACU

A fountain of tough green grass-like foliage, to 2', from which emerges a 4-6' stalk topped by a dense cone of numerous tiny, white, fragrant flowers. Grows in a wide variety of habitats, sun to part shade, from bogs to meadows to open coniferous forests to mountain slopes and ridges. Western Canada south in western Washington and Oregon to northwestern California, and across northern Idaho east to Wyoming. Available in containers only. Provenance: 04-Cacades

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	200+	

Yucca glauca (Small Soapweed) NL

Evergreen perennial with tough sword-shaped leaves and greenish-white flowers in tall clusters. Native from Montana and N. Dakota south to Texas and across to Arizona. Easy to grow and long lived, drought tolerant; grows 18" tall and 24-36" wide, mature plants bloom late spring, early summer. Provenance: AZ

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling					.90	.60			.45			



Winer grading room.



Plugging back in...

We welcomed back a former employee this year. (We like to think she never really left!) **Kelly Broadlick** worked with us from March 2013 - August 2014 in shipping, sales, and website development. She then moved to Seattle to pursue a Master's of Environmental Horticulture at the University of Washington. She returned in October 2016 to take on a new role as the head of greenhouse propagation, and is thrilled to be back!

Speaking of greenhouse propagation, we are excited to share that we are working on expanding our offering of plug-grown natives. We are targeting species that don't do as well as bare-root plants and continuing to promote biodiversity by propagating from wild collected site sourced seed. Still in the midst of developing capacity, our first new species to offer in larger quantities is *Mahonia nervosa* (Cascade Oregon

grape). Based on requests from our customers we ran trials of several stabilized plugs this year, and we are excited about the especially vigorous roots and well developed tops we were able to produce. Made of natural materials (peat, coir, and wood bark), these plugs are 2.4 cubic inches in volume and will come 78 to a tray. *Mahonia nervosa* plugs will be ready to ship in May 2018. Space is limited, so get your order in early.

We hope to expand future production to include other native species as well. Next on our list are *Gaultheria shallon* (*Salal*) and *Xerophyllum tenax* (*Beargrass*). If these or other species are of interest to you, please let us know. Also, feel free to contact Kelly directly if you have questions or requests concerning our plug offerings. Email: kelly@fourthcornernurseries.com



Welcoming a new staff member

We are pleased to welcome **Heather Haynes** to the nursery. Heather comes to us from Bakerview Nursery where she worked for 16 years as the plant buyer and sales and maintenance supervisor. Over the years she has also maintained private gardens, tried her hand at cutting propagation, and run her own vegetable farm. Despite her extensive experience working with plants, her favorite thing to grow is still her daughter Zaida.

GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani [Scirpus lacustris, S. validus] (Softstem Bulrush)

OBL

Widespread wetland plant across North America, spreading vigorously by rhizomes, saline and freshwater habitats, with 0-3' water depth. Grows to 6' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.57	.47	.37	.33	(May-Nov)							
Bare-root seedling	.90	.65	.55	.45	(Dec-Apr)							

Scirpus cyperinus (Wool Grass)

OBL

Graceful tufted rush for brackish and freshwater habitats, attractive flowering plumes reaching 4-6'. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Excellent for ornamental ponds. Scattered populations across the Pacific Northwest. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.57	.47	.37	.33								

Scirpus microcarpus (Small Fruited Bulrush)

OBL

Common flat-leaved rhizomatous bulrush in wet meadows and shallow freshwater, 0-18", across western and northern North America. An important wildlife plant. Creates egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Grows 2-4' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.57	.47	.37	.33								

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+

Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed) please see AQUATICS

Triglochin maritima (Seaside Arrowgrass)

OBL

Rhizomatous perennial with fleshy, grass-like leaves and spikes of yellowish flowers. Common in tidal marshes and mudflats along the coasts, and across North America in freshwater moist meadows. Grows 1-2' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.70	.53	.44	.41								

Typha latifolia (Common Cattail)

OBL

Widespread across North America; perennial with long, flat leaves, persistent seed spike to 6' tall, found in all types of shallow water habitats. Provides good cover and food for wildlife, but does tend to take over. Also used for water quality treatment. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.57	.47	.37	.33	(Apr-Nov)							
Bare-root seedling	.90	.65	.55	.45	(Dec-Mar)							

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+



Graminoids growing in the field, *Leymus mollis* (Dune Wild Rye) in the foreground

AQUATICS

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+

Alisma triviale (Northern Water Plantain)

OBL

An emergent perennial in mud and shallow freshwater wetlands (0-2') with long-stemmed oval leaves from basal rosette. Delicate branching stems to 3' of white flowers in summer. Provides important food and habitat for waterfowl, fish, and wildlife. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Plug	2.00												

Comarum palustre [Potentilla palustris] (Purple Marshlock, Marsh Cinquefoil)

OBL

Circumboreal, especially in northern regions; lake and stream margins, wet meadows, and bogs from sea level to subalpine. Prostrate stems, sometimes floating, to 3' from sturdy rhizomes. Flowers 1", dark red to purple in summer. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Plug	2.00												

Lysichiton americanus (Skunk Cabbage)

OBL

The giant golden spathes lurking around the swamp amongst huge fleshy leaves are unmistakable. Swamp Lantern is another common name. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Plug	1.50												



Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed)

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+

Menyanthes trifoliata (Buckbean)

OBL

Western North America and again in the Great Lakes region across to Maine and Newfoundland. White flowers in May and June. Stems 6-18" long. Shallow water in bogs, ponds, and lakes. Thick, creeping rhizomes, with leaves and stems that rise up out of the water 6-12". Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Plug	2.00												

Nuphar lutea ssp. polysepala (Rocky Mountain Pond-lily)

OBL

Aquatic perennial with floating or submerged heart-shaped leaves and thick rhizomes 3-6' long. Single, waxy yellow flowers floating on long stalks from the rhizomes. Grows in lakes and slow-moving water from Alaska south through western British Columbia, down to California and across to the Rocky Mountains, from lowlands up into the montane. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Plug	4.00												

Oenanthe sarmentosa (Water Parsley)

OBL

White flowered perennial with stems up to 3' along stream sides and in shallow-water wetlands. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Adds interest and wildlife value to ornamental ponds. Native from Alaska south to California, and west of the Coast-Cascade Mountains. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.80	.54	.40									



Sagittaria latifolia (Broadleaf Arrowhead, Wapato)

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+

Sagittaria latifolia (Broadleaf Arrowhead, Wapato)

OBL

An emergent, rhizomatous perennial that grows to 4' in shallow freshwater wetlands (6-12" deep) across North America, and produces white or bluish edible tubers that were a food source for many indigenous people. Emergent leaves arrow-shaped, submerged leaves linear, from a basal rosette, white flowers in late summer and early fall. The seeds and tubers offer food for many different birds, muskrats, and beavers, while the foliage provides cover for fish and aquatic insects. Used in phytoremediation; the plant extracts over-abundant nutrients and heavy metals from sediment and water. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Plug	2.00	(June-Sept)										
Tuber	1.00	(Oct-Dec)										

Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed)

OBL

Circumboreal rhizomatous perennial for wet ground with up to 3' of standing freshwater. Provides excellent habitat for wildlife and also takes up pollutants readily in bioswales and water quality detention ponds. Stems and leaves float, grows to 6' in length. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.90	.60	.47									

Veronica americana (American Speedwell)

OBL

Common blue flowered perennial in wetlands, stream edges, and other wet habitats across North America, except absent from the U.S. southeast. Grows from a creeping rhizome, with stems 4-36" long, prostrate to ascending, sometimes partially submerged. Blooms May to July. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Bare-root seedling	.80	.54	.40									



Mayra planting *Nuphar lutea* ssp. *polysepala* (Rocky Mountain Pondlily)

