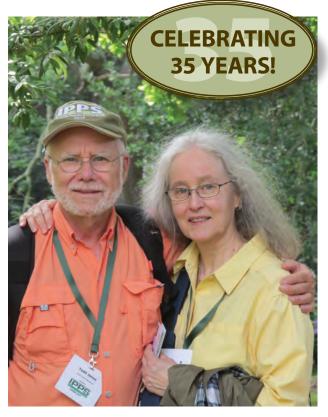
NATIVE PLANTS OF NORTH AMERICA | WHOLESALE CATALOG

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



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,

7odd

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,

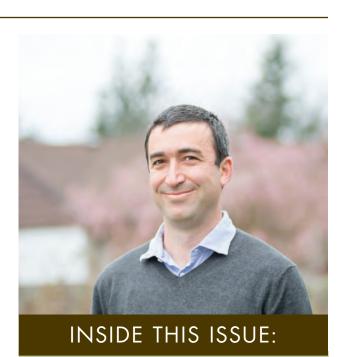
Dylan

Dylan Levy-Boyd,

General Manager, Fourth Corner Nurseries

Fourth Corner Nurseries 5652 Sand Rd. Bellingham, WA 98226

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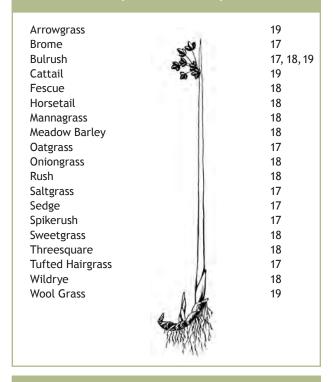
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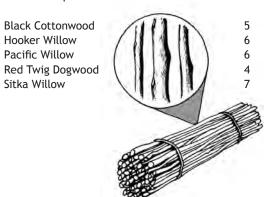
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GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES



LIVE STAKES

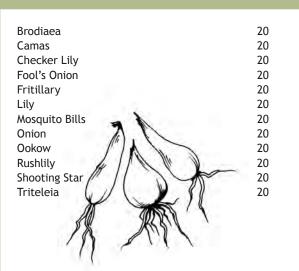
Live stakes are made to order, and are available for the following species. Please specify your desired length when placing your order. The caliper will vary from 1/4" - 1"; we do not grade by caliper size. Live stakes have the highest success rate in our area when planted between October and March.



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BULBS, RHIZOMES, TUBERS



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Contact Information

NURSERY SALES AND SHIPPING

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Kelly Broadlick, Plug Production, kelly@fourthcornernurseries.com

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ACCOUNTING & BILLING

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

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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

FACW,

UPL

NL

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

Circle	Diameter x 0.7854
Triangle	Base x Height x 0.5
Rectangle	Length x Width

Metric Conversions

<u>Unit Price</u> 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.

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 bunkered 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, **FACU** 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 FACU 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 OND

Alnus incana ssp. rugosa (Speckled Alder)

Spreading, fast-growing shrub or multi-FACW stemmed tree to 25'. Dark grey to reddishbrown 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

FACW

FACW

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

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]

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 J F M A M AS Available 0

Amelanchier alnifolia (Serviceberry)

Lovely shrub from 6-20' tall on moist to dry well-**FACU** 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) Non-Native

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 FACW 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)

FACU 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

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) NL

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 Mon-

Provenance: 09-E.Cascade Slope/Foothills, 77-North Cascades

F M A M J



Philadeplus lewisii (Mock Orange)

Ceanothus velutinus (Mountain Balm, Snowbrush NL 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 Button-

OBL 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

FACW

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



NL

NL

NL

Available J F M A M J J A S

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, NL 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

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

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, graygreen 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

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

Cornus racemosa (Gray Dogwood)

NL 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.

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

Cornus sericea [stolonifera] (Redtwig Dogwood, NL 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

(Sitka Alder)

Corylus cornuta v. californica (Beaked Hazelnut)

FACU 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

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

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

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

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

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

Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon Ash)

Northwest native deciduous tree to 60'. A true wet- FACW land 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 OND

Gaultheria shallon (Salal)

Broad-leaved evergreen shrub native to the west-FACU ern 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.

Hamamelis virginiana (American Witchhazel)

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

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

Holodiscus discolor (Ocean Spray)

Deciduous shrub to 8-15', with creamy white flow-FACU ers 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

Lonicera hispidula (Pink Honeysuckle)

West Coast native trailing, deciduous vine with FACU 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

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

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

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

FACU

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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-WillametteValley, 15-Northern Rockies

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

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

Rhizomatous, evergreen shrub with vellow flowers in early spring followed by blue berries which are eaten by birds and mammals. Grows in dry to moist welldrained soil in partial to full shade. Native from Washington to California, and northern Idaho. Available only in plug travs.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 04-Cascades

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

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

Malus fusca (Pacific Crabapple)

FACW 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

Morella californica (Pacific Wax Myrtle)

FACW 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

OND Available J F M A M J S

Myrica gale (Sweet Gale)

OBL 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



Holodiscus discolor (Oceanspray)

Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian Plum, Osoberry)

Our earliest native spring bloomer, reaching 12-**FACU** 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

Philadelphus lewisii (Mock Orange)

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

J F M A M J J A S Available 0

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 0 N

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

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 |

Prunus americana (American Plum) Small tree to 25'; white flower clusters and edible **FACU** 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

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

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 Northea Provenance: PA

F M A M J J A S Available

Prunus pumila v. besseyi (Western Sandcherry)

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

FACU 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

UPL

Quercus garryana (Garry Oak, Oregon White Oak)

Our coastal oak, native from British Columbia to California. A broad, gnarled deciduous tree to 80' tall. Acorns are wildlife food. Prefers good drainage. Ours are root-pruned for transplant success.

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Rhamnus purshiana (Cascara Buckthorn) please see Frangula purshiana

Rhus glabra (Smooth Sumac)

NL North American native rhizomatous shrub to 15' tall, prefers sun and well-drained soil. Bright orange-red fall color, red berries are good wildlife food. Will spread to form a thicket, control erosion.

Provenance: 41-Canadian Rockies

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

Rhus trilobata (Skunkbrush Sumac)

Western native drought tolerant shrub to 6' tall. Small flower clusters lead to fuzzy orange fruits. Provenance: AZ, UT

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

Rhus typhina (Staghorn Sumac)

Eastern North American native shrub or small tree to 24' tall, with down-covered stems, good fall color. Suckering habit. Provenance: PA

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

Ribes aureum (Golden Currant)

Attractive deciduous shrub to 9' tall, with fragrant yellow flowers and fruit that attracts birds. Found east of the Cascades in moist to dry sites, and across much of the United States.

Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau, 13-Central Basin and

Available J F M A M J JAS ON

Ribes bracteosum (Stink Currant)

Sun or shade loving shrub, 4-8', of stream banks and wet places. Broad maple-like leaves with pungent but not unpleasant odor. Long clusters of white and greenish-yellow flowers in May and June followed by dusty blue-black berries, which are eaten by birds and small mammals. Native from coastal southeast Alaska southward to the northwest coast of California. Grows on both sides of the Cascades in Washington. Provenance: 77-North Cascades

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

Ribes cereum (Wax Currant)

Native deciduous shrub to 6' tall, with white to light pink flowers and red fruit. Found east of the Cascades in dry sunny locations. Also grows across much of the western United States and into British Columbia.

Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills, 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J AS OND

Ribes divaricatum (Black Gooseberry, Spreading Gooseberry)

Heavily thorned small shrub from moist to wet habitats west of the mountains, Washington to California. Black fruit is wildlife food. Good for hedgerow, wildlife, and barrier plantings. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

Ribes lacustre (Swamp Gooseberry, Prickly **Currant)**

North American prickly shrub 2-4' tall, with pale red flowers and black fruit. Prefers moist to wet sites in partial shade.

Provenance: 77-North Cascades

Ribes nevadense (Sierra Currant)

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

Multistemmed deciduous shrub, 3-6' tall. Long, drooping clusters of pinkish-red and white flowers April-July, followed by blue-black berries. Prefers part shade to sun, moist soil. Native to montane areas, 3000-8000', in southern Oregon, northwest Nevada, and throughout most of California.

Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada

Available J A S O N D

Ribes sanguineum (Red Flowering Currant)

Shrub with showy pink-red flowers in the spring **FACU** that attract hummingbirds, and dark blue berries. Prefers well-drained conditions in sun or partial shade. Grows 6-12'. Native west of the Cascades and Sierras from southern British Columbia to California. This species may be difficult to grow in containers.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

Rosa gymnocarpa (Bald Hip Rose, Dwarf Rose) Woodland rose with masses of pink flowers in May and June, small red hips, nice in dry shade plantings. Grows to 5', prefers partial shade. Native throughout the Pacific Northwest, from British Columbia to northern California, and across northern Idaho to western Montana. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

Rosa nutkana (Nootka Rose)

Western native rose with showy pink flowers, and large, solitary hips. Strongly rhizomatous, will form thickets 6-8' tall in dryish to moist habitats. Good for erosion control, wildlife, and barrier plantings. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

Rosa pisocarpa (Peafruit Rose, Cluster Rose)

Western rose native from British Columbia to FAC northern California with clusters of pink flowers and small, pear-shaped red hips. Rhizomatous, grows 6-8', likes moist habitats, full sun to part shade. Good for erosion control, wildlife, and barrier plantings. Can handle some drought.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

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

UPL

Rosa rugosa (Rugosa Rose) Non-native

Introduced shrubby rose with pink or white fragrant flowers and large red hips. Good for urban plantings. Full sun to light shade. Provenance: Ukraine

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

Rosa woodsii (Woods' Rose)

Rhizomatous, thicket-forming rose with fragrant **FACU** pink flowers, June-August, and clusters of red hips. Native across Canada, and east of the Cascades south through the Sierras in California, and eastward to the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. Grows in wide variety of habitats, as a pioneer plant on disturbed sites, to open bluffs and meadows, and even as understory in open forests. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau

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

Rubus leucodermis (Black Cap Raspberry, Whitebark Raspberry)

FACU Western North American prickly shrub to 5' tall, with tasty black fruit. Not rhizomatous, but arching branches will root at the tip to form new clumps. Tolerates dry rocky soils, partial shade. Provenance: 04-Cascades

A M Available



Rubus spectabilis (Salmonberry)



Physocarpus capitatus (Pacific Ninebark)

Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)

Vigorous shrub to 5-8', rhizomatous, with good soil **FACU** binding properties. A common plant with showy white flowers and edible red fruit, beneficial for wildlife. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Prefers moist to dry soil in sun or partial shade. Native across western North America, and from the Great Lakes to Hudson Bay. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available J F M A M J J A S

Rubus spectabilis (Salmonberry)

Native to the west coast of North America, this shrub grows 6-10', with reddish-purple flowers and edible fruit. Flowers are an important early nectar source. Rhizomatous and thicket-forming in moist to wet conditions.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

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

Rubus ursinus (Pacific Blackberry)

Our only native blackberry—a prickly vine, with FACU long trailing stems rooting at the tip, white flowers, and tasty black berries. Common along the coast and in lowland clearings, from British Columbia to California, Idaho and Montana. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline and bluff plantings. Good for erosion control. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S OND

Salix bebbiana (Bebb Willow)

Common willow in wet to dry sites. Shrubby, to 12' FACW tall. Native from the Cascades to the Rockies, and across the northern states to New England. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S OND

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FACW

Salix exigua (Narrowleaf Willow, Sandbar Willow)

Western North American native willow commonly found on sandy steambanks and lakeshores. In Washington, only present east of the Cascades. Quick to form thickets and stabilize steambanks, can be aggressive under some conditions. Grows to 20'. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau

Available J F M A M J J A S

Salix geyeriana (Geyer Willow)

Western North American native willow to 15' tall FACW for wet habitats. Provides food for small birds and mammals, which eat buds, shoots, leaves, and catkins.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S OND

Salix hookeriana (Hooker Willow, Dune Willow)

A coastal wet habitat willow with cottony leaves and stems. Has a shrubby growth form reaching 20' tall, and produces a good spring bloom.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

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

Salix lasiolepis (Arroyo Willow)

Shrubby willow to 30' with yellow to red-brown **FACW** branches. Grows near fresh or salt water in silt, sand, gravel. Native to the Pacific Coast states and inland, south to northern Mexico.

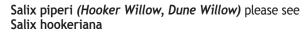
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D

Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra (Pacific Willow)

Shrubby tree to 40-60' tall with elongated leaves, and yellow-green bark. Excellent soil binding and wildlife enhancing properties. Likes wet habitats. Grows across North America.

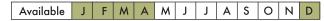
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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



Salix prolixa (MacKenzie's Willow)

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



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

Salix scouleriana (Scouler's Willow)

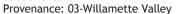
Fast-growing, multistemmed tree common on the coast and inland in moist to dry conditions in gravelly soils, full sun to partial shade. Drought and salt spray tolerant. Grows 30-50' tall. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities. Rapidly colonizes burned areas. Early spring bloom feeds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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
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Salix sessilifolia (Northwest Sandbar Willow)

Native streambank willow with strong running roots. Excellent erosion control qualities. Grows to about 25' tall.



	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	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-WillametteValley

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)

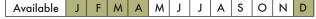
Northwest native shrub 15-20' tall, with showy white flower clusters that attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Blue fruit is wildlife food and can be made into jellies and wines. Prefers moist to dry soils in sun to partial shade. Fast-growing once established, provides some erosion control.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills

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



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	Z	D	
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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

vailable J	F M	A M	J J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
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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

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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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	
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NL

Spiraea splendens [densiflora] (Subalpine Spirea)

Provenance: 77-North Cascades

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
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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

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Symphoricarpos hesperius (Trailing Snowberry)

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

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





Discing in mustard cover crop

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D

NL

NL

NL

Symphoricarpos oreophilus v. utahensis (Utah Snowberry)

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D

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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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	1

Vaccinium parvifolium (Red Huckleberry)

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D

Viburnum ellipticum (Oval Leaved Viburnum, Common Viburnum)

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D

Viburnum opulus v. americanum (American Cranberrybush)

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.

Α	vailable	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	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'.





Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian Plum)

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

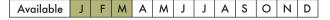
Conifers are available as plugs or plug transplants (P-1). Plug sizing is based on volume. For example, a plug-15 has 15 cubic inches of soil volume. Height varies, but typical height ranges are described in the chart below. Most species are available in one or two of the four sizes.

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)



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)



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	0	N	D	
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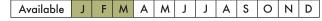
Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine)

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)

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)



Thuja 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 southeastern 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.

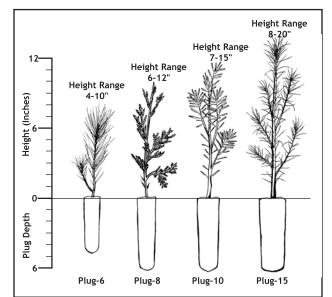
Seed Zone: TSHE-3 at 980' elevation (0-1200' band)

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



A quick guide to deciphering conifer seed zones:

Pinus contorta v. contorta (Shore Pine) plugs are offered in

two sizes: plug-15 (left) and plug-6 (right)

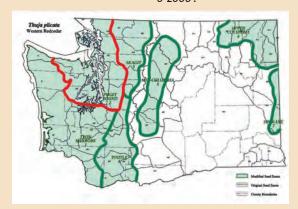
Species-specific seed zones were developed by the US Forest Service and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources in 2002 for many of our native conifers. These research-based zones are better guidelines for seed transfer than generic ecoregions, and we use them whenever they are available. 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)

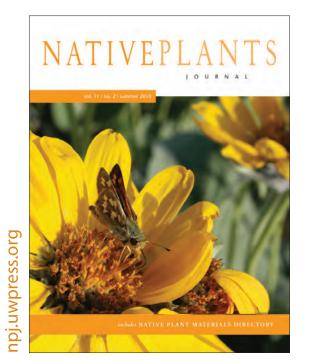
Salix hookeriana (Hooker Willow)

Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra (Pacific Willow)

Salix sitchensis (Sitka Willow)



Cornus sericea (Red Twig Dogwood, Red Osier Dogwood)



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.

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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 (Fuschia 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 (Fuschia 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

1/4 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).

UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE SIZE 100+ 200+ GRADE SIZE 100+ 200+ **GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ 200+ Aquilegia formosa (Western Columbine) Asclepias speciosa (Showy Milkweed)

A Note About Perennials

Our herbaceous perennial species are propagated from source identified wild-collected seed. All stock is field grown and shipped bare root unless noted. Plants are available in the fall as they senesce and begin to go dormant for winter, and again in the spring before regrowth of their main flowering stem. This window is specific to each species, so please review the availability calendar and check with us to determine the best time to receive your order. Our hardiest species are available through the winter as well, with species-appropriate storage techniques: freezing, refrigeration, or digging to order.

Please order by November 1 for winter perennial orders to accommodate our digging and processing schedule.

Achillea millefolium (Common Yarrow)

North American native perennial herb, to 1-3' tall. Soft fern-like foliage; white or pink flower clusters attract butterflies. Rhizomatous and drought tolerant nature make for effective as well as attractive erosion control.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

	TOVETIALICE.	02	450		· · · · · · ·	i i u							
	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Ī	Bare-root se	edli	ng				70		47		35		

Ageratina altissima [Eupatorium rugosum] (White Snakeroot)

Fragrant white flowers from late summer through the fall characterize this rhizomatous perennial. Grows 1-3' tall, part sun to light shade, moist to slightly dry soil in woodlands, shady meadows and slopes. Attractive to many insects, but poisonous to mammals.

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	50				

Allium cernuum (Nodding Onion)

Small wild onion native across most of North America with nodding umbels of pink flowerets. Grows 4-20" tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
I	Bare-root se	edli	ng				80	.!	54	.4	12		

Please see our BULB section for more Allium species

Alisma triviale (Northern Water Plantain), please see AQUATICS.

Ambrosia chamissonis (Silver Bur Ragweed) NL

Native to coastal beaches from southeastern Alaska to southern California. This large, sprawling perennial has deeply lobed, silver-woolly leaves and grows to about 3'. The plant is sweet-smelling ('ambrosia' was, in Greek and Roman culture, 'food of the gods').

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se			80	.!	54	.4	40					

Anaphalis margaritacea (Western Pearly Ever-

North American native perennial with attractive white flower clusters, woolly gray-green foliage. Rhizomatous and drought tolerant, effective for erosion control, also a good butterfly plant. Grows 1-4' tall. Provenance: 77-North Cascades

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	nø				70		47	-	35		

Antennaria microphylla (Littleleaft Pussytoes) NL Mat-forming perennial with white-woolly leaves, and white to pink-tinged flower clusters on 2-12" stems. Does well in dry sites with full sun to partial shade.

Provenance:	15-	Nort	herr	n Roo	ckies	5							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D	
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	60	.4	1 5			

Aquilegia canadensis (Eastern Red Columbine)

Grows from the eastern edge of the Great Plains through the upper Midwest/Great Lakes region across to New England, in open woods, streambanks, and rocky slopes. Red and yellow flowers in late spring, 2-3' tall. Prefers moist soil and light shade, but can grow in full sun. Attractive to hummingbirds.

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Ī	Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	60	.4	1 5		

Western North American native perennial to 3' tall, with showy reddish-orange and yellow flowers. Found in moist, sunny to partially shaded sites. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

		_			,					-			
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	50	.4	15			

Argentina egedii [Potentilla anserina, P. pacifica] NL(Pacific Silverweed)

Circumboreal, low-growing perennial, strongly stoloniferous. A quickly spreading groundcover with attractive yellow flowers, and leaves with silvery undersides. Found along edges of lakes and streams, wet meadows, and on sandy beaches. Salt-tolerant for shoreline plantings. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	M	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	
Bare-root se	edli	ng				70		47	.3	35			

Armeria maritima (Sea Thrift)

Circumpolar plant of saltwater shorelines with tufted narrow leaves and globular pink flowers. Attracts native pollinators. Drought tolerant. The native species exhibits twisted leaves and flowering stems distinctive from commercial varieties. Grows 6-12" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ζ	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				80		54	.4	0		

Arnica chamissonis (Leafy Arnica, Chamisso Arnica)

FACW Native across Canada and the western United States, this herbaceous perennial has cheerful yellow daisy flowers and topical medicinal value. Prefers moist meadows.

Provenance:	CO											
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	60	.4	5		

Artemisia suksdorfii (Coastal Mugwort, Coastal Wormwood)

FACU Perennial with clustered stems to 4' and leaves green above and cottony white below. Pleasing sage scent when brushed. Common near the coast on bluffs, and on rocky, gravelly, or sandy beaches, from southern British Columbia to northwestern California. Tolerates salt

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	60	.4	15		

Aruncus dioicus (Goatsbeard, Bride's Feathers)

Circumboreal, from southern British Columbia to northern California, this 3-6' tall perennial has showy plumes of white flowers. Flowers in sun or shade. Grows in damp to wet rocky areas, stream banks, meadows, and forest openings, from low elevation up into the moun-

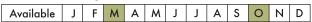
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				80		54	.4	0		

Asarum caudatum (Wild Ginger)

FACU

Groundcover in moist shady areas redolent of edible ginger. Curious maroon flowers hide under heart-shaped leaves. Rhizomatous, can form large mats. Grows from sea level to about 3000', from southern British Columbia south to northwestern California, Idaho, and Montana. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland



Bare-root seedling



Asclepias speciosa (Showy Milkweed)

Widespread across western North America in drier habitats. Rhizomatous perennial with pink to reddish-purple flowers, grows to 4'. Found commonly east of the Cascades in moist, loamy to sandy soil. Showy fragrant flowers attract butterflies and other pollinators.

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Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	1
Rhizome						80		54	.4	0			

Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Milkweed)

Provenance: MN

Long-blooming prairie perennial with bright orange flowers in flat-topped clusters, attracts butterflies, grows 1- 3'. Native from the Southwest to the Great Lakes region and across the eastern U.S. to the Atlantic coast. Full sun, drought tolerant; self-seeds once established.

NL

NL

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Rhizome						90	.6	0				

Aster eatonii (Eaton's Aster) please see Symphyotrichum eatonii

Aster leave (Smooth Blue Aster) please see Symphyotrichum laeve

Aster lateriflorum (Calico Aster) please see Symphyotrichum lateriflorum

Aster novae-angliae (New England Aster) please see Symphyotrichum novae-angliae

Aster subspicatus (Douglas Aster) please see Symphyotrichum subspicatumv. subspicatum

Balsamorhiza deltoidea (Deltoid Balsamroot)

Northwest perennial with basal leaves and large vellow sunflower-like flowers. Prefers dry sunny habitats at low elevations, from southern British Columbia to California. Transplants best in the fall. Grows 1-3' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

		_											
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	60					

Boykinia occidentalis (Coastal Brookfoam)

This streamside associate sports sprays of tiny white flowers borne on tall stems anchored in basal foliage. Tolerates summer drought. Native from southern British Columbia to California. Grows 1-4' tall. Potential rain garden plant. Attracts pollinators. Provenance: 78-Klamath Mountains

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	0	.4	5		

Provenance: OR

Chamerion [Epilobium] angustifolium (Fireweed)	NL
Widespread North American native perennial to 4-6' tall,	
with showy pink flowers, good for honey production and b	ut-
terflies. Strong rhizomes provide excellent erosion control	
Common in sunny, dry to moist disturbed areas.	

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available J F M A Bare-root seedling .40

Coreopsis lanceolata (Lanceleaf Tickseed)

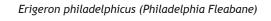
Clump-forming perennial with short rhizomes and **UPL** 1-2" yellow flowers spring to mid-summer. Prefers sunny, well drained sites; does well in poor, rocky sites with good drainage. Vigorously self seeds. Grows from Wisconsin and the Great Lakes region to Louisiana and across to the Atlantic coast with scattered populations from Washington to California, New Mexico.

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng			.9	0	.6	50				



Pretty summer day on the farm.

UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE <u>GRADE</u> SIZE 50 100+ 200+ **GRADE** SIZE 100+ **GRADE** 50 100+ 50 Dicentra formosa (Western Bleeding Heart, Fragaria chiloensis (Coastal Strawberry, Beach Heliopsis helianthoides (Sweet Smooth Oxeye) Pacific Bleeding Heart) Strawberry) Grows from the southern Rockies up to the Great **FACU FACU** West Coast groundcover with shiny dark green West Coast native herbaceous perennial with Lakes and across to the Atlantic coast, with scatstrong rhizomes, fern-like leaves, showy reddishleaves, white flowers, and edible berries. Spreads tered populations in the southeast. Bright orangepink flowers. Likes moist, shady sites, from southern British vigorously by stolons. Common along the coast on beaches yellow flowers on 3-4' plants, full sun to part shade, dry to Columbia to central California. Grows 1-2' tall. and rocky bluffs, from Alaska south to California. Thrives in moist habitats. Blooms from mid-summer into the fall. Provenance: MN Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland sunny conditions. Drought tolerant. Provenance: 01-Coast Range J F M A M SOND Available J | F | M | A | M | J Α Available J A S Available J F M A M S | O | N | D Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling .90 .60 Bare-root seedling .54 .40 Heuchera chlorantha (Tall Alumroot) Echinacea angustifolia (Narrow-leaved Coneflower) NL Fragaria vesca ssp. bracteata (Woodland Basal leaves with creamy green flowers in dense Prairie wildflower to 2-3' with showy pink-purple flow-Strawberry) **FACU** elongated clusters. Grows 1-2' tall. Found on rocky ers. Commonly used as a medicinal plant, also atbluffs, stream banks, edges of forest, and mead-North American groundcover native to western tracts butterflies. Native from the Rocky Mountains states. Strongly stoloniferous, with white flowers ows. Flowers for weeks, attracting many species of pollinaeastward through the Midwest and south to Texas. and small edible berries. Good for shady areas. tors. Native west of the Cascade Crest from British Columbia Provenance: ID Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland to Oregon. Available М SO N J F M Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley SOND Available J F M A M J JA Available M Bare-root seedling .90 .60 .45 Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40 Bare-root seedling NLEchinacea purpurea (Eastern Purple Coneflower) Fragaria virginiana ssp. platypetala (Virginia Strawberry) Heuchera cylindrica (Roundleaf Alumroot) North American prairie wildflower with showy purple flowers **FACU** on 2-3' stalks. Medicinal, good cut flower, also attracts but-Western North American groundcover with white An alum root with evergreen heart-shaped leaves crowned terflies. Prefers full sun. Native from the Midwest to the East flowers and edible berries. Found in forest openby a bottle brush of numerous white cup-shaped flowers on Coast. ings and meadows. 4-14" stems. Drought tolerant. Native to the interior west. Provenance: ID Provenance: 77-North Cascades Provenance: 10 Columbia Plateau Available J F M A M S OND Available J J F M A Available W J JA Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40 .54 .40 Bare-root seedling .90 .60 Equisetum hyemale (Rough Horsetail, Gaillardia aristata (Blanket Flower) NLHeuchera micrantha (Small Flowered Alumroot, Scouringrush Horsetail) please see GRASSES, Crevice Alumroot) Showy yellow and orange sunflower-like flowers on 1-2' stems SEDGES, RUSHES characterize this wildflower. Grows in sunny, moist to dry ar-Evergreen foliage and numerous sprays of tiny white flowers on stems to 2' tall. Found along stream banks and in rock eas widespread across western and northern North America. Erigeron philadelphicus (Philadelphia Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills crevices from southern British Columbia to California, and Fleabane) Idaho. Available J F M A M Α S OND Provenance: 77-North Cascades Widespread North American wildflower with small, Bare-root seedling .90 .60 .45 but numerous showy pink flowers. Prefers moist, Available M sunny locations from the lowlands to the mountains. Not a Geum macrophyllum (Largeleaf Avens) Bare-root seedling .60 long-lived plant, but will bloom prolifically and reseed freely. North American perennial with short rhizomes Provenance: 77-North Cascades Hibiscus moscheutos (Crimsoneyed and cheerful yellow flowers, reaching 3' in height. Available F M М SOND J Α J Rosemallow) Found in forests and open areas. Reseeds prolifi-Bare-root seedling cally. Cold hardy, perennial wetland plant with dinner Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland plate-sized, hollyhock-shaped flowers in white, Erigeron speciosus (Showy Fleabane, Aspen NLpink, and red; 3-7' tall. Upper Midwest to eastern Massachu-Available J F M A M S OND Fleabane) setts and down the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of Mexico. .70 .47 .35 Bare-root seedling Showy plant with large lavender daisy-like flowers from late Available J | F | M | A | M | J J spring into the summer. Native in the Pacific Northwest and Geum triflorum (Prairie Smoke) Bare-root seedling the Rocky Mountains, in sunny, dry to moist woodland open-Beautiful wildflower with a basal rosette of fernings from foothills to mid-elevations in the mountains. Grows Hydrophyllum tenuipes (Pacific Waterleaf) like foliage, soft pink nodding flowers on 4-18' 1-3' tall. Rhizamatous, spreading, herbaceous plant for Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland stems, and a puff of pink 'smoke' for a seed head. Prefers sunny dry sites. Native to most of North America. shady, moist sites that can dry out in late summer. J F M A M ASOND Available Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau Large, fuzzy leaves with sharp-pointed leaflets and clusters of lovely creamy flowers in mid to late spring add Bare-root seedling .35 SOND Available J JA interest. Native from southern British Columbia to north-Eriophyllum lanatum (Oregon Sunshine, Woolly NL Bare-root seedling .90 .60 western California. Grows 8-32" tall. Sunflower) Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Grindelia integrifolia (Puget Sound Gumweed) Low, spreading woolly herb with bright yellow daisy-like М Available J | F | M | Α **FACW** flowers that attract butterflies. Prefers dry, open habitats Robust native perennial of Pacific coastal areas Bare-root seedling .60 with showy yellow flowers, 3-4' tall. Late season across the western states to southwestern British Columbia. Grows 4-20" tall. bloomer, salt spray tolerant. Iris chrysophylla (Yellowleaf Iris) Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-WillametteValley Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Striking native iris; creamy white flowers with M OND J F M A M J ASO Available F M A S Available J vellow stripe and maroon veining on 8" to 1' stems. .70 .47 .35 Found in open woodlands in western Oregon and Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling .54 .40 California. Helenium autumnale (Common Sneezeweed) Eryngium yuccifolium (Button Eryngo) Provenance: 78-Klamath Mountains Bright yellow flowers on 3-5' stems late summer Greenish-white flowers crown this 4-5' tall perennial, once a **FACW** Available Α M M component of tallgrass prairies. Full sun, drought tolerant. to fall, in moist to wet soil habitats, full sun. Not Bare-root seedling .90 .60 can grow in shallow, rocky soil. Blooms summer to fall. Nadrought tolerant. Grows scattered across the U.S. with heaviest concentrations Great Lakes to the Atlantic tive to the eastern Great Plains across southern Great Lakes Region to the southeast. coast from Massachusetts to North Carolina. Provenance: MN Available Available | J | F | M | A | M | J | J A S O N D Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling Eupatorium purpureum (Sweetscented Joe Pye Weed) please see Eutrochium Eupatorium rugosum (White Snakeroot) please see Agerantina altissima **Eutrochium [Eupatorium] purpureum** NL(Sweetscented Joe Pye Weed) Vanilla-scented clusters of lavender-pink flowers atop 5-7' plants are attractive to butterflies and other insects. Clumpforming, grows in full sun to part shade, moist soil. Great



Lakes region south to Missouri and across to the eastern

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

.60

states from North Carolina to New England.

Bare-root seedling

FACU

NL

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FACW

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.45

Iris production bed

.45

Α S

UNIT PRICE

UNIT PRICE

UNIT PRICE

100+

50

SIZE

GRADE

SIZE 100+ 200+ **GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ 200+ Iris douglasiana (Douglas Iris) NLLysichiton americanus (Skunk Cabbage) please see Oplopanax horridus (Devil's Club) AQUATICS Pale pink to purple flowers with yellow center stripe on Northwest deciduous shrubby perennial with upsepals; 1-2' tall branched stems. Native in open grassy areas right prickly stems to 9' tall. This member of the in Oregon south to California. Mentha arvensis (Field Mint) Ginseng family has large primordial-looking leaves, Provenance: 01-Coast Range greenish-white flowers, and bright red berries in showy clus-FACW Rhizomatous plant in the mint family, grows 6-24" ters in the fall. Prefers moist, partially shady to shady sites. Available F M Α tall, and is strongly aromatic. Purple flowers are Common Alaska south to Oregon, east to Montana. Available good for butterflies, seeds eaten by wildlife. Bare-root seedling .60 only in containers. Common in wet places, sun or partial shade, across North Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland America. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Iris missouriensis (Western Blue Flag Iris, Available J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D Rocky Mountain Iris) **FACW** Available J F M A M SOND White to blue flowers on 1-2' tall branched stems. Oxalis oregana (Woodland Sorrel, Redwood-Bare-root seedling Grows from sea level to high in the mountains. Sorrel) Native to the western half of the United States. Mertensia platyphylla (Broadleaf Bluebells) This western version of the shamrock makes a good Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau, 15-Northern Rockies low maintenance groundcover, 2-8" tall, with light Bell-shaped light blue wildflowers on 1-2' leafy stems. J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | SOND Available pink flowers for shady sites. Native along the West Coast, Spreads slowly by rhizomes. Stream banks and moist forfrom southern British Columbia to northern California. Also Bare-root seedling .90 est habitats, sun to part shade. Native to Washington and .60 available in containers. Oregon. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Iris setosa (Alaska Wild Iris) Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley NL Available J F M A M J Wild iris of northern latitudes with stout leaves and stems to Available J F M A M JA SOND 2', dark blue flowers. Prefers a moist or wet sunny location. Bare-root seedling .60 Bare-root seedling .90 .45 Provenance: Southeast Alaska Penstemon cardwellii (Cardwell's Penstemon, NL Available J F M A M J ASOND Mimulus guttatus (Yellow Monkeyflower, Seep Cardwell's Beardtongue) Monkeyflower) **OBL** Bare-root seedling Mat-forming shrubby Penstemon to 12" tall, with showy, A showy, highly variable wildflower native to west-1-11/2" blue-purple flowers that likes sun and well drained ern North America with red-spotted yellow flow-Iris tenax (Oregon Iris, Toughleaf Iris) soils. Blooms May to early August. Grows in forest open ers. Also known as Erythranthe guttata. Grows in a wide Showy western native iris with blue to purple flowers on 1' ings and rocky slopes at mid-elevations in the mounvariety of moist habitats from salt spray areas along the tall stems, found in sunny locations. Native from southern tains of southwest Washington south through Oregon. Pacific Ocean, deserts, high in the mountains, and even on Washington to northern California. Provenance: WA toxic copper mine tailings. Pollinated by bumblebees. Both Provenance: 01-Coast Range, 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willa-A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D annual and perennial forms occur. Grows 2-30" tall. Available Available J | F | M | metteVallev in containers and bare root. Bare-root seedling .90 .60 Available Α M J J A S O N Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Bare-root seedling .80 Available J F M A Μ OND Penstemon ovatus (Broadleaf Penstemon, NL Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40 Eggleaf Beardtongue) Lathyrus japonicus v. maritimus (Beach Pea) Bright blue flowered penstemon with deep green, glossy Perennial with trailing stems up to 4' and reddish-FACU Monarda fistulosa (Wild Bergamot) spade-shaped leaves, grows 1'-3' tall. Ranges from woodland purple flowers, found on sandy and gravelly beach-This pinkish-lavender flowered plant in the mint **FACU** to sunny slopes, British Columbia to Oregon. es of the Pacific Coast, Great Lakes, and Hudson family is native across most of North America Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills except the west coast and Florida. Rhizomatous, Provenance: 01-Coast Range, 02-Puget Lowland Available J F M A M J JAS OND clump-forming perennial, grows 2-3' tall, blooms June to September. Full sun to part shade, dry to moist soil, attracts Available Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40 hummingbirds and butterflies. Long used as a medicinal Bare-root seedling .60 plant by native peoples. Penstemon procerus (Small-flowered Penste-Liatris spicata (Dense Blazing Star, Grayfeather) Available J F M A M J S Α Penstemon with dense whorls of lovely blue to Eastern North American clump-forming perennial with grass-Bare-root seedling .90 .60 purple flowers. Native across Canada and south like leaves. Red-purple spikes of tiny disk flowers bloom through California to Colorado from mid to high elevations mid-summer. Prefers moist soils; 2-4' height. Scattered east Monarda punctata (Spotted Beebalm) in the mountains. Prefers dry, sandy to gravelly soils. Grows of the Mississippi from Quebec to Florida. Lavender and yellow-spotted flowers in tiers like **UPL** 4-12" tall. Provenance: CT a multi-layer cake characterize this 1-2' mint fam-Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills A S O N D Available J F | M | A | M ily plant. Grows on sandy soils in the prairie and JA Available J F M A M J S OND coastal plains. Full to part sun, dry to moist soil, drought tol-Bare-root seedling erant. Attracts butterflies. Native to eastern North America. .45 Bare-root seedling .60 Lomatium dissectum (Fernleaf Biscuitroot) NLAvailable | J | F | M | A | M | J J A S O N D Penstemon serrulatus (Cascade Penstemon, Western North American perennial 3-4' tall, with highly Bare-root seedling .60 Serrulate Penstemon) divided foliage and yellow or purple flowers. Found on sunny, Beautiful wildflower with showy pinkish-purple to dry, rocky slopes and meadows. Oenanthe sarmentosa (Water Parsley) Please see our deep blue flowers, on stems 8-28" tall. Prefers sun Provenance: 77-North Cascades **AQUATICS** section or partial shade, moderate moisture. Native from southern Available J F M М A S O N D Α Alaska to northern Oregon, in and west of the Coast-Cascade Olsynium [Sisyrinchium] douglasii (Douglas' Mountains to sea level. Blooms June to early August. Bare-root seedling Grasswidow) Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland **FACU** Early blooming member of the iris family with Lomatium nudicaule (Barestem Biscuitroot) Available J F M A M J S Α delicate pink blossoms often found in low elevation Perennial native to the western states for dry meadows in the Pacific Northwest, 6-12" tall. FACU .80 .54 Bare-root seedling .40 sunny habitats; has pale yellow umbellate flow-Provenance: 04-Cascades, 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills, ers in spring, and medicinal value. Grows 1-3' tall. 10-Columbia Plateau Petasites frigidus v. palmatus (Arctic Sweet Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills Available | J | F | M | A | M | J J A S O N D Coltsfoot) Available J J A S Bare-root seedling Rhizomatous perennial 1-2' tall, with large palmate 1.10 .90 Bare-root seedling .60 .45 leaves and white to pinkish flowers March to July. Common in wet areas in low to mid elevation forests and Lomatium utriculatum (Spring Gold) NL openings along the west coast, Maine, a sprinkling in the and north Deep green ferny basal foliage emerges in the fall in prepa-Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland ration for the bright lemony yellow flowers that begin a long blooming season in early spring. West side species found on A | M | J | Available J F M AS 0 lowland coastal balds. Grows 4-24" tall. Bare-root seedling Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland F M A Available J 0 N D Plantago maritima v. juncoides (Sea Plantain, Goose Tongue) FACW Bare-root seedling .45 Common West Coast perennial with fleshy linear Lupinus latifolius (Broadleaf Lupine) leaves, and 2-10" flower spikes May to July, found on seashores and salt marshes. An important food source for Common lupine growing 2-4' tall. Numerous stalks waterfowl, also edible for people. Also found along northof purplish-blue flowers with white to magenta eastern seaboard. patch inside. Moist woods and meadows. Grows Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland from Washington to California, east to Utah and New Mexico. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland SOND Available J F M A M J JA SOND Available J | F | M | A | M Bare-root seedling .40 Bare-root seedling .45 .60 Potentilla anserina (Pacific Silverweed) please see Lupinus polyphyllus (Bigleaf Lupine) Argentina egedii Tall lupine to 4' tall with spikes of showy blue flowers. Fixes nitrogen to enhance poor soils. Widespread across the western and northeastern United

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available J F M A M

.40

Oplopanax horridus (Devil's Club)

Bare-root seedling

SIZE

Sidalcea campestris (Meadow Checkerbloom)

Western Oregon and Puget Sound wildflower with

meadows and fields. Grows 2-6' tall.

beautiful white or light pink flowers. Found in open

UNIT PRICE

100+

200+

FACU

GRADE

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley the mountains. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland J F M A M SOND Available to full sun. Provides late-season nectar for butterflies. Available J | F | M | A | M Α Bare-root seedlings .45 Available | J | F | M | A | M | J J AS Bare-root seedling .35 Sidalcea hendersonii (Henderson's Checker-Bare-root seedling bloom) Potentilla pacifica (Pacific Silverweed) please see **FACW** Argentina egedii Taprooted perennial that sends up spikes of miniature pink hollyhock-like flowers. Found in wet White flowers, blooms late summer into the fall, 1-3' tall. Ranunculus occidentalis (Western Buttercup) meadows and tidal marshes along the coast from Alaska to Oregon. Grows 2-4' tall. **FACW** Showy buttercup of lowland balds and Garry Oak sun only with wet conditions. Generally a woodland plant. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland meadows, from Alaska south to California and Attracts many different insects. Nevada. Grows 6-16" tall. Prefers moist soil; F M AM SOND Available J Provenance: IA spreading. Bare-root seedlings .80 .40 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available | J | F | M | A | M | J J | A | S Available J F M A Μ S O N D Sidalcea malviflora ssp. virgata (Dwarf Check-Bare-root seedling .90 .60 erbloom, Rose Checkermallow) **FACW** Bare-root seedling .90 Symphyotrichum [Aster] novae-angliae Clump-forming, taprooted perennial, stems trailing (New England Aster) Rudbeckia occidentalis (Western Coneflower) and freely rooting. Spikes of pink flowers provide FACW nectar for pollinators. In prairies and meadows west of Native across open woods, prairies, meadows in Unusual perennial with flowers in a black cone that Cascades, from Oregon to California, and Thurston County. eastern North America with the heaviest concenattracts birds when seeds are mature. Grows to Species of concern in Washington. It is an endangered spe-2-6'. A medicinal plant native to the western states. iust scattered populations out west. Flower color ranges cies in Washington. Provenance: 77-North Cascades Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley Available J | F | M | A M J Α SOND fall, grows 3-6' tall. Full sun, moist soil, not shade tolerant. J A S O N D Available J F M A M Fall nectar source for butterflies. Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling Provenance: OR Sedum divergens (Spreading Stonecrop, Pacific NLAvailable J | F | M | A W | J Sisyrinchium californicum (Golden Blue-eyed Stonecrop) .90 .60 Grass) Bare-root seedling **FACW** Deep green compact leaves of this West coast spreading stonecrop are offset by bright sprays of yellow flowers that Coastal wildflower with iris-like leaves in a slowly Symphyotrichum subspicatum v. subspicatum expanding clump and yellow flowers with six deliattract butterflies. [Aster subspicatus] (Douglas Aster) Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau **FACW** cate petals, 6-12" tall. British Columbia to California. Likes West coast native aster of moist habitats, especialearly spring moisture, will spread by seed. Available Α S ON Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland ly estuaries. Grows 3-4' tall branching stems and Bare-root seedling .40 Available J F M A M J SO N D in shoreline plantings. Sedum lanceolatum ssp. nesioticum (Spearleaf NL Bare-root seedling .60 .45 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Stonecrop) Available J F M A М J S 0 Α Sisyrinchium douglasii (Douglas' Grasswidow) please Compact stonecrop with football-shaped leaves topped by Bare-root seedling .35 bright yellow flowers in late spring. Common on rocky balds see Olsynium along the coast and inland. Native to the northwest and Tellima grandiflora (Fringecup, Bigflower Sisyrinchium idahoense (Western Blue-eyed southeast corners of Washington and north into British Co-Tellima) FACW Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Rhizomatous perennial with small white flow-Wildflower with beautiful blue flowers and iris-like ers with fringed petals fading to pink, April leaves, 6-12" tall, in a slowly expanding clump. Available | J | F | M | A | М S ON Α to July. Prefers partial shade, commonly found in moist Likes early spring moisture. Native to the western states and Bare-root seedling .54 .40 woods and along stream banks. Found from Alaska British Columbia. south to California, west of the Cascade crest, sea Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Sedum oreganum (Oregon Stonecrop) level to mid elevation in the mountains. Grows 1-2' tall. F M A OND Available J Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Succulent creeping perennial found on coastal bluffs and rocky mountain slopes from Alaska south along the coast to Bare-root seedling .54 .40 Available J F M A M J Α S 0 the northwest corner of California. Starry yellow flowers in Bare-root seedling .45 spring and summer attract butterflies. Sium suave (Hemlock Waterparsnip) Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland North American native perennial with white carrot-**OBL** Tolmiea menziesii (Youth on Age, Piggyback-Available F SOND type flowers, common in low marshy ground and plant) shallow water. Adds interest and wildlife value to Bare-root seedling .80 .40 Northwest rhizomatous perennial to 2' tall, with ornamental ponds. Grows 2-4' tall. small pinkish-brown flowers in spring. Found in Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Sedum spathulifolium (Broadleaf Stonecrop) moist shady habitats. Spreads by little plantlets on the par-OND Available J F M Α Bluish-green succulent foliage develops red highlights in the ent leaves. Native from southern British Columbia to northern California at low elevations. winter and bright yellow flowers that attract butterflies in Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland the late spring. Native from southern British Columbia to Solidago canadensis (Canada Goldenrod) California. Available J | F | M | М S 0 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland North American native perennial with showy yellow **FACU** Bare-root seedling ASOND flower spikes in late summer that attract butter-Available | J | F | M | A flies and pollinators. Common in moist to dry areas. Typha latifolia (Common Cattail) please see GRASSES, Bare-root seedling .40 Wide tolerance of soil conditions and rhizomatous roots



UNIT PRICE

100+

200+

GRADE

50

SIZE

Western North American wildflower with palmately

tall. Found in moist meadows from the lowlands to

compound leaves and yellow flowers. Grows 1-2'

Potentilla gracilis (Graceful Cinquefoil)

GRADE

Sedum spathulifolium (Broadleaf Stonecrop)

Stachys chamissonis v. cooleyae [S. cooleyae] (Coastal Hedgenettle))

make this a good choice for erosion control. Grows 2-5' tall.

A M

Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed) please

J

OND

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

F M

Available J

Bare-root seedling

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 Bare-root seedling .80

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

Symphyotrichum [Aster] laeve (Smooth Blue Aster)

SIZE

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

50

UNIT PRICE

100+

200+

Symphyotrichum [Aster] lateriflorum (Calico Aster) NL

Grows from the Great Lakes region to the Atlantic coast and down to the Gulf of Mexico. Part shade and moist soils, full

OND

trations around the Great Lakes region to New England, and from rose to deep lavender to purple in the late summer to

many purple flowers attract butterflies. Tolerates salt spray

N D

SEDGES, RUSHES



UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE 100+ 100+ 200+ 50 **GRADE** <u>GRADE</u> SIZE 100+

Vancouveria hexandra (Inside-out Flower)

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	50	.4	 15		

Veronica americana (American Speedwell), please see

Vernonia noveboracensis (New York Ironweed)

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	50				

Viola adunca (Prairie Violet, Hookedspur

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

e: 02-Pridet Lowland

riovenance.	UZ-	ruge	LL	wia	iu							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				80		54		40		

Viola palustris (Marsh Violet)

NL

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				80		54		.40		

Wyethia amplexicaulis (Mule-ears)

Shinv green basal leaves form expanding clumps **FACU** 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	nø			(90	6	50				

Wyethia angustifolia (California Compassplant)

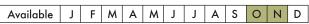
West Coast meadow wildflower with yellow, sunflower-like flowers. Prefers dryish, sunny locations. Native from southern Washington to central California. Grows 1-2' tall. Drought tolerant. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90		60				

Xerophyllum tenax (Beargrass)

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

Provenance: 04-Cacades



Yucca glauca (Small Soapweed)

OBL

FACU

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: A7

r roveriance.	,											
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	50		45		



Winer grading room.



Plugging back in...

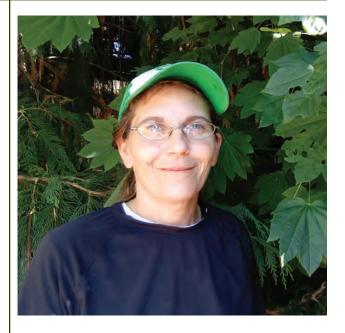
We welcomed back a former employee this year. (We like to think she never really left!) Kelly Broadlick worked with us from March 2013 - August 2014 in shipping, sales, and website development. She then moved to Seattle to pursue a Master's of Environmental Horticulture at the University of Washington. 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 bareroot 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 Bak erview 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

UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ **GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ **GRADE** SIZE 50

A Note About Graminoids

Our graminoids and wetland emergent species are propagated from source identified wild-collected seed and cuttings. All stock is field grown and shipped bare root. Plants are available while they are actively growing from spring through fall. This window is specific to each species, so please check with us to determine the best time to receive your order. Some robust rhizomatous species are also available through winter as noted.

Standard bundles contain 50 plants each. Shoot heights are trimmed to 12", or as specified. All bare root stock are dug to order, packed into bags and shipped immediately. It is helpful to remember that these plants are fragile - treat them like lettuce. Their survival depends on being harvested, transported, and transplanted during cooler temperatures, with adequate water after planting. Please be ready to care for your plants as soon as they arrive. We cannot ensure survival after plants have left our care.

Bolboschoenus [Scirpus] maritimus (Cosmopolitan Bulrush)

Rhizomatous rush with strong triangular culms to 5'. Fresh or brackish marshes, 0-1' deep, across the United States, except the southeast. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47		37	.3	3		

Bromus carinatus (California Brome)

Western North American grass found in moist to dry meadows. May be short-lived, but will reseed under favorable conditions. Grows 1-3' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A SOND Bare-root seedling

.37

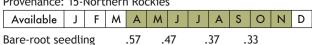
.33

OBL

OBL

Carex amplifolia (Big-leaf Sedge)

Western sedge with impressive large broad leaves, flowering spikes to 4'. Attractive for ornamental ponds. Prefers moist soil. Provenance: 15-Northern Rockies



Carex aquatilis v. dives [C. sitchensis] (Sitka Sedge)

West coast sedge, from Alaska to northwestern California, tufted on short rhizomes with pretty, drooping flower heads. Attractive for ornamental ponds. Common in wet meadows, marshes and lake shores. Grows 1-4' tall.

Provenance: 77-North Cascades

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
F	Bare-root se	edli	ทศ		57		47	-	37	-	13		

Carex comosa (Bristly Sedge, Longhair Sedge)

OBL Attractive sedge of freshwater marshes and wet meadows. Occurs sporadically across North America. Listed as sensitive in the state of Washington. Grows 1 1/2-3' tall. Does not have long rhizomes, so not suitable for sites subject to siltation. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available | J | AS ON Bare-root seedling .41

Carex cusickii (Cusick's Sedge)

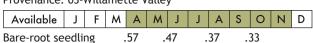
Tufted sedge of still and slow moving waters from the lowlands to the mountains, grows 1-6' tall. Older plants form distinctive large, raised tussocks on which other plants may be found growing, too. Native southern British Columbia to California, east to Montana and

Provenance: 15-N Rockies

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	Bare-root seedling					53		44	.4	41		

Carex densa (Dense Sedge)

West Coast tufted sedge of seasonal wetlands and wet meadows at low elevations. Listed as sensitive in the state of Washington. Grows 1-3' tall. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley



Carex lenticularis (Lakeshore Sedge)

Tufted sedge found in wet, sunny or partially shaded sites. Native across most of North America, except for midwestern and southern states. Grows

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
В	are-root se	ng		.57	.4	47	.:	37		33			

Carex leptopoda (Slender-foot Sedge, Taperfruit Shortscale Sedge)

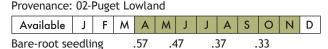
The most common sedge found in western Washington and Oregon moist forest understory habitats. The most frequently encountered member of the Carex deweyana complex. Grows from British Columbia and Alberta south through our western states, Washington to Montana down to Arizona and New Mexico. Grows 1-2' tall Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57	.4	17		37		33		

Carex lyngbyei (Lyngby's Sedge)

OBL

Large, rhizome forming sedge, common along saltwater shorelines from Alaska to northern California. Grows 1-3' tall.



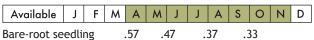
Carex macrocephala (Largehead Sedge)

Rhizomatous sedge found on sandy seashores, from FACU Alaska to Oregon. Flowering heads large, 2-3" on 6-18" plant.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available J F A | M | SOND Bare-root seedling .41

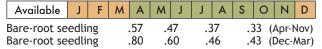
Carex mertensii (Merten's Sedge)

Densely tufted sedge, with attractive flowering spikes, found in dry to moist habitats of the northwest, from Alaska through British Columbia and Alberta south to northern California. Excellent ornamental and rain garden potential. Grows 12-30" tall. Provenance: 77-North Cascades



Carex obnupta (Slough Sedge)

OBL West Coast evergreen sedge for moist to wet freshwater or brackish sites, 0-3' depth; rhizomatous and vigorous. Attractive sedge for shade or sun. In shallow water, creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Containerize for ornamental ponds. Grows 2-3" tall. Provenance: 01-Coast Range, 02-Puget Lowland





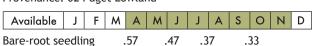
Carex obnupta (Slough Sedge) bundle

Carex pachystachya (Chamisso Sedge)

OBL

OBL

Common western North American tufted sedge found in the transition zone from wet to dryish open habitats. Great potential rain garden species. Grows 6-26" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland



UNIT PRICE

500+ 1000+

OBL

NL

100+

Carex pansa (Sand Dune Sedge)

West Coast rhizomatous sedge with sharply triangular stems found along sandy shorelines. Important species for helping stabilize sandy beaches. Has been used as a substitute for lawn grass in well-drained soils. Grows 6-16" tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available J F M Bare-root seedling

Carex stipata (Sawbeak Sedge, Awlfruit Sedge)

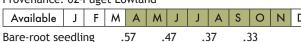
North American native sedge forming solid clumps in moist areas. Attractive light green foliage, flowering stems to 4'.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling				.57 .90	.4	47 65	.3	37 55		,	Apr-N Dec- <i>l</i>	,

Carex unilateralis (Lateral Sedge)

Western native rhizomatous sedge found in shallow **FACW** or seasonal wetlands. Grows 12-30" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland



Carex vulpinoidea (Fox Sedge)

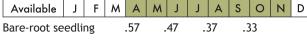
OBL Clumping sedge found in moist meadows, marshes and ditches in habitats scattered across the United States. Great potential rain garden plant. More common east of the Cascades but ours is from a Whatcom County population. Grows 1-3' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

М Available J F Bare-root seedling .70

Danthonia californica (California Oatgrass)

Bunchgrass found in moist to dry, sunny meadows across western North America. Grows 1-4' tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland



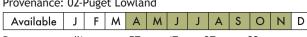
Danthonia spicata (Poverty Oatgrass)

Widespread North American bunchgrass found in moist to dry, sunny meadows. Grows 4-28" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

Deschampsia caespitosa (Tufted Hairgrass)

Tufted grass native to marshes and wet prairies across much of North America. Attractive narrow foliage and 12-18" tall flowering plumes. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland



Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47	.3	37	.:	33			

Distichlis spicata (Seashore Saltgrass, Inland

Rhizomatous grass found in salt marshes and also dry upland areas across much of the western United States. An important food source for waterfowl, host plant for butterfly larvae (Wandering Skipper), and erosion control in estuaries. Inland strains are extremely drought tolerant, and may be invasive in some situations. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	ng		.70		53	.4	14		41			

Eleocharis palustris (Common Spikerush)

OBL Widespread North American emergent with narrow dark green culms, rhizomatous and mat-forming in shallow freshwater habitats, from 0-2' deep. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Containerize for ornamental ponds. Grows 1-2' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47	.3	37		33		

GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

UNIT PRICE

UNIT PRICE SIZE 50 <u>100+ 500+ 1000+</u>

Elymus glaucus (Blue Wildrye)

Drought tolerant native bunchgrass for sunny to partially shaded sites. Native across much of North America. Great for interplanting with trees and shrubs in restoration plantings to cover bare soil. Populations are genetically variable regarding leaf color and density. Grows 1-6' tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Baro-root so	المص	na		70		53	,	1/	,	11		

FACW

OBL

OBL

Equisetum hyemale (Rough Horsetail, Scouringrush Horsetail)

Rhizomatous horsetail, evergreen with unbranched stems. Widespread across North America in moist areas, grows 2-4' tall. Horsetails are one of our oldest plants, originating about 350 million years ago, and at that time they were over 40' tall! Horsetails absorb heavy metals and can be used in phytoremediation; they can be invasive in some situations.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	nσ		70		53		44	_	11		

Festuca roemeri (Roemer's Fescue) please see Festuca idahoensis ssp. roemeri

Festuca idahoensis ssp. roemeri (Roemer's

Native bunchgrass for coastal areas from southern British Columbia to northern California with attractive, finely textured leaves. Grows 1-3' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47	.:	37	.3	33			

Glyceria grandis (Reed Mannagrass)

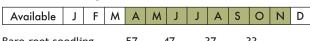
Rhizomatous grass found in freshwater habitats (0-1' deep) across most of North America. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Grows up to 6' tall, in sun or shade. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

		5.										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57	.4	17	•	37	.3	33		

Glyceria striata [G. elata] (Tall Mannagrass)

Clumping grass with rhizomes found in freshwater habitats across North America. Grows to 6' tall, in sun or shade, versatile and good for soil stabilization. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

hirtum] (Sweetgrass)



Bare-root seedling Hierochloe hirta ssp. arctica [Anthoxanthum NL

Aromatic grass traditionally used in crafts and spiritual ceremonies in both the Old and New World. From cultivation. Grows 1-2 ½' tall.

Availal	le	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-roo	t se	edli	nø		70		53		44		41		

Hordeum brachyantherum (Meadow Barley)

Attractive clumping native grass, a common component of salt marshes and moist meadow habitats across the western United States and Canada. Grows 16-30" tall. Prefers moist soils but tolerates dry condi-

tions as well. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

	riovenance.	UZ-	ruge	T LU	wia	iu							
	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Ī	Bare-root se	edli	ng		57	.4	47	.:	37	.:	33		

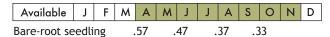


Carex mertensii (Merten's Sedge)

GRADE SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+

Juncus acuminatus (Tapertip Rush)

Common tufted rush found in lake margins and meadows that remain wet all year. Grows across North America, primarily on the West Coast and east of the Mississippi; 16-30" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland



Juncus arcticus ssp. littoralis [J. balticus] (Baltic Rush)

North American rush, strongly rhizomatous, common in brackish marshes, tide flats, salt marshes, and freshwater habitats from lowlands up into the subalpine, in 0-12" of water. Grows 1-3' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Ī	Bare-root se	edli	ng		57		47		37	.3	33		

Juncus articulatus (Jointleaf Rush)

Common in freshwater wetlands and brackish marshes across much of North America. Grows

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

						_						
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		.47		.37		33		

Juncus balticus (Baltic Rush) please see Juncus arcticus ssp. littoralis

Juncus bolanderi (Bolander's Rush)

Common West Coast rush of wet meadows and marshes, both freshwater and brackish, with dark colored, spherical flower heads. Creates important egg-laving habitat for amphibians. Grows 6-30" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

1 TO VETTALLEE		. 45		,,,,a								
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		.47		.37		33		

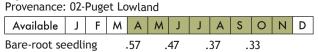
Juncus effusus (Soft Rush, Common Rush)

Tufted rush with short rhizomes, found in moist to **FACW** wet habitats, with water depths from 0-2'. Grows 1-3' tall with flowers below the tip of the stem. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	are-root seedling					47		37	.3	33 (Apr-1	(vov
Bare-root se	edli	ng		80		.60		.46	.4	43 (Dec-	Mar)

Juncus ensifolius (Daggerleaf Rush)

Widespread rhizomatous rush with iris-like leaves. Found in freshwater habitats without deep standing water. Grows 1-2' tall.



Juncus oxymeris (Pointed Rush)

FACW Beautiful Northwest rush with iris-like leaves, common west of the Cascades in wet meadows and lake shores, sometimes where it dries out in late summer. Strong rhizomes are important for erosion control and sediment retention. Grows from British Columbia to California, 1-3' tall. Potential rain garden plant. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47		37		33		

Juncus patens (Spreading Rush)

West Coast native rhizomatous rush. Excellent choice for wetland habitats that may dry out in late summer. Potential rain garden plant, grows 1-3'

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley Available J F M A M Bare-root seedling .33

Juncus supiniformis (Hairyleaf Rush)

OBL Compact rush, growing horizontally and rooting at the nodes. Common in estuarine and freshwater wetlands and ditches, often where inundated in the winter, drier in late summer. Native from Alaska south to northern California, grows 4-12" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Ava	lable	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-	oot se	edli	ng		57		47		37	.3	3		

Juncus tenuis (Slender Rush)

GRADE

OBL

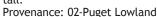
FACW

OBL

OBL

Common rush in habitats across North America that are saturated in the winter but dry out in the summer. Potential rain garden plant. Grows 6-28"

SIZE 50



Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		57	.4	47		37		33		

UNIT PRICE

100+ 500+ 1000+

OBL

OBL

NL

Leersia oryzoides (Rice Cutgrass)

Rhizomatous perennial grass forms thick stands. Widespread distribution across North America. Grows to 3' tall in wet ditches and floodplain areas. Provenance: 03-Willamette Vallev

Available J F M A M J J A S O N												
Available J F M A M J J A 3 O N	Available	J F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D

Bare-root seedling .41

Leymus mollis [Elymus mollis] (Dune Wild Rye)

Robust clump-forming perennial grass with strong rhizomes. Grows 3-5' tall on coastal dunes and beaches, and freshwater beaches; helps prevent beach erosion. Native from Alaska across Canada, south from coastal Washington to the central coast of California, the Great Lakes area, and New England. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

		_										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		70		53		44		41		

Schoenoplectus [Scirpus] acutus v. acutus (Hardstem Bulrush)

OBL Bold. strongly rhizomatous bulrush, with dark green stems reaching 6'+ in standing water with depths up to 5'. Containerize for ornamental ponds. Widespread across North America; also used for wastewater filtration. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47		37	.:	33 (May-	Nov)
Bare-root se	edli	ng		90		65		55	.4	45 (Dec-	Apr)

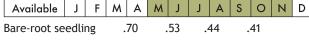
Schoenoplectus [Scirpus] americanus (Threesquare, American Bulrush) please see Schoenoplectus pungens.

Schoenoplectus [Scirpus] maritimus please see Bolboschoenus maritimus

Schoenoplectus pungens ['Scirpus americanus complex'] (Threesquare bulrush, Chair-maker's rush)

Widespread rhizomatous bulrush with triangular stems to 3' tall. Found in fresh or brackish marshes and wet habitats throughout North America. Tolerates inundation of 0-16". This species was long considered indistinct from S. americanus, but is now recognized as a separate species within the Scirpus americanus complex.

i iovenance.	01-	Coas	ot iva	iiige								
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
_												





Lysichiton americanus (Skunk Cabbage)

GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

UNIT PRICE SIZE 50 500+ 1000+

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

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se		_	.!	57 90	ے. 6.	17 55	.3 .5	5 5		,	May-N Dec-A	,

OBL

AQUATICS

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		57	.4	47	.3	37	.3	3		

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

	~-	. ~5`										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	nø		57		17	3	7	31	3		

500+ 1000+ **GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed) please see

UNIT PRICE

GRADE

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.

Toveriance.	UZ-	uge	L	wia	iu							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D	
Bare-root se	edli	ng		57		47	.3	37		33 (Apr-1	lov)	
Bare-root se	edli	ng		90	.(65	.5	55		45 (Dec-	Mar)	



UNIT PRICE

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

AQUATICS

UNIT PRICE

UNIT PRICE

GRADE SIZE 100+ 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Ī	Plug	2.0	00										

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

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

i i overiunee.	02	450		, , , tu	iu							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
D.1	_	00										

Lysichiton americanus (Skunk Cabbage)

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Dle		ΕO										



Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed)

GRADE SIZE 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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

OBL

OBL

Available	J	F	Μ	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D	
Plug	2.0	00											

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

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Plug	4.0	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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
•												

Bare-root seedling



Sagittaria latifolia (Broadleaf Arrowhead, Wapato)

GRADE SIZE 50 100+ Sagittaria latifolia (Broadleaf Arrowhead,

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.

UNIT PRICE

OBL

OBL

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

OBL

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Plug	2.	00	(June	e-Se	pt)						
Tuber	1.	00	(Oct-	Dec)						

Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D]
Bare-root se	edlii	ng				90	.6	0		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, pros trate to ascending, sometimes partially submerged. Blooms May to July.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

	~-	. ~5										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng			3.	30		54		.40		



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

BULBS, RHIZOMES, TUBERS

UNIT PRICE

100+ 500+

1000+

UNIT PRICE

50 100+ 500+ 1000+

A Note About Bulbs, Rhizomes and

All our bulb, rhizome, and tuber offerings are propa-

gated from carefully tracked seed collections, and we

only grow species plants, not hybrid varieties. Larges

are blooming size and are typically four or more grow-

are 2-3 years old and may not bloom in first year. Most bulbs are harvested in late summer and available for

sale through the fall. Fall is the optimal time to replant

der by September 15th so that we can dig and prepare

your order while the bulbs are dormant. We have taken

and free of nematodes and viruses. Buyers interested in

many precautions to ensure our bulb stock is healthy,

large quantities should contact us for bulk pricing and

Delightful rose-colored flowers, typical onion scent. Found

in open, rocky sites from the Pacific Coast to the Rockies.

Pink to white nearly spherical clusters of flowers on 8-15"

stems. Native from British Columbia south to California, on

both sides of the Cascade Mountains crest. Grows in open

Please see our HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS section

Brodiaea please also see Dichelostemma or Triteleia

Beautiful bell-shaped purple flowers bloom June to FACW

July. Native from Washington to California, grows

Camassia leichtlinii ssp. suksdorfii (Suksdorf's

Edible bulb, with showy 2-4' stems of blue flow-

F M A

ers. Native from British Columbia to California and

Nevada. Likes "spring wet, summer dry" conditions.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

.80

M J

.99

J A S

.56 .77

M

Allium acuminatum (Taper-tip Onion,

Allium amplectens (Narrowleaf Onion)

Grows 4-12" tall. Easily divided.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available | J | F | M | A |

meadows and dry slopes.

for more Allium species

up to 18" tall. Many offsets.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available | J | F | M | A | M |

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

Available | J | F | M | A | M

Brodiaea coronaria (Crown Brodiaea)

your bulbs - for best quality and assurance please or-

ing seasons old. Smalls (available for some species)

Tubers

availability.

Hooker's Onion)

Large

Large

Large

Large Camas)

Available

Small

Camassia quamash spp. maxima (Common Camas)

50

GRADE

FACW Bright to deep bluish-violet flower spikes with deeply buried bulbs. Generally found in deep soils in wet meadows, fields, and rocky, coastal bluffs, from southern British Columbia through the western states. Likes "spring wet, summer dry" conditions. Grows 1-2' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

		_										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small				80		.72		56	.4	40		
Large			1	1 10		99		77		55		

Dichelostemma congestum [Brodiaea congesta]

Early blooming, tightly packed ball of purple flowers atop a 1-2' stem with onion-like leaves. Produces offsets. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Large				70		63		49	.3	5		

Dichelostemma multiflorum [Brodiaea multiflora] (Roundtooth Snake Lily)

This lily family member packs a globular cluster of pink to lavender tubular flowers onto 1-3" stems. Grows in clay to heavy soils in the foothills of northern CA and southern OR. Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Large				70		63	.4	49	.3	35		

Dodecatheon hendersonii (Broad-leaved Shooting NL

Lovely wildflower with ovate leaves found in grassy meadows with well-drained soil, from southern British Columbia to California. Cyclamen-like flowers are a beautiful magenta. Grows 4-20" tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

NL

ASOND

.35

.35

OND

Dodecatheon pulchellum (Darkthroat Shoot-

balds rocky outcrops up into alpine meadows. rockets, top a rosette of fleshy lance-shaped leaves. Likes "spring wet, summer dry" conditions, sunny or partially

Provenance:	UZ-	Puge	et Lo	wlai	na							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
_												

Fritillaria affinis (Checker Lily)

Pendant mottled purple and green flowers. Found in open grassy areas and lightly shaded forest openings, across the PNW and beyond from Washington to California, and Idaho. Grows 1-2' tall. Best in moist cool spot with good drainage. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	
- 7	Small _arge			_	3.00 4.00		2.70 3.60		2.10 2.80	1. 2	50 .00			

Star, Mosquito Bills)

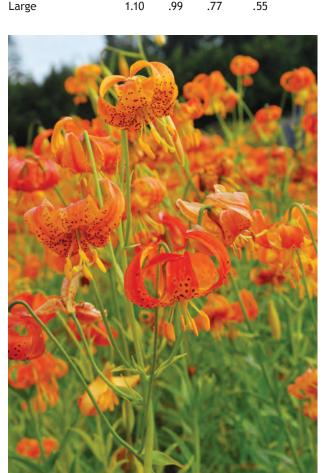
riovenance: oz raget zomana												
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root seedling				1.00		90		70	.!	50		

ing Star)

Easy to grow western native found from coastal Numerous magenta flowers, with backswept petals like little

FACW

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root seedling				1	1.00		90		70		50		



Lilium pardalinum ssp. Shastense (Shasta Lily)



Dodecatheon pulchellum (Darkthroat Shooting Star)



Hastingsia alba (White Rushlily)

GRADE

Native to the northern Sierra's and Siskiyou Mountains. Has elegant slender leaves with a central plume of small white flowers 1-3' tall, found in wet meadows and rocky seeps.

50

Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada Available J F M A M J

UNIT PRICE

<u>100+ 500+ 1000+</u>

OBL

NL

NL

Large 1.26

Lilium columbianum (Columbia Lily)

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Northwest lily has bright orange flowers with dark speckles and lovely fragrance. Native from Washington to northern California, Montana. Grows to 4' tall.

Available F M A Large 3.60 2.80 2.00

Lilium pardalinum ssp. shastense (Shasta Lily)

Beautiful yellow-orange flowers, lighter on the petal backs, with maroon speckles, native to northern California. Grows in part shade and moist soil in forests and along streams, to 5' tall. Interestingly, these plants are primarily pollinated by western tiger swallowtail and pale swallowtail butterflies. Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small				3.00	_	2.70	_	2.10	1.	50		
Large				4.00) 3	3.60	2	2.80	2	.00		

Lilium pardalinum v. vollmeri (Vollmer's Lily)

Spectacular dark orange to red flowers. Prefers moist soil. Native to the extreme southwestern corner of Oregon and adjacent northwestern California. Grows to 5' tall. Interestingly, these plants are primarily pollinated by western tiger swallowtail and pale swallowtail butterflies.

Provenance:	Provenance: 78-Klamath Mountains												
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D	
Small		3.00	1	2.70	2	2.10	1.	50					
Large				4.00) 3	3.60	7	2.80	2	.00			

Triteleia [Brodiaea] hyacinthina (Fool's Onion, White Brodiaea)

Large clusters of lovely white flowers on 1-3' stems. Prefers spring wet/summer dry conditions. Native from British Columbia to California, Idaho. Potential rain garden plant.

Provenance: 78-Klamath Mountains

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Large				70		.63		49	.3	35		

Triteleia grandiflora v. grandiflora [Brodiaea douglasii] (Large flower Triteleia)

Bright blue umbels grace meadows and hillsides most commonly east of the Cascades in Washington and Oregon, east to Montana and Utah.

Provenance: 09- E. Cascade Slope/Foothills

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ζ	D
Large				80		72		56	.4	10		



Camassia leichtlinii ssp. suksdorfii (Suksdorf's large Camas)