NATIVE PLANTS OF NORTH AMERICA | WHOLESALE CATALOG

# Greetings,

As we forge ahead into our 36th year the feelings of excited wonderment in seeing each new crop of seedlings put down roots and push up through the soil this spring is as strong as ever. As propagators there are certain professional expectations that year in and year out more plants will be produced. Thus, in a clinical sense new crops are an affirmation of our proficiency. We do take great satisfaction in challenging ourselves to grow more species and make better plants. However, if you could masquerade as one of the bumblebees or white crowned sparrows fluttering around our farm you would see our excitement over the new crops is about more than our own success as propagators. These little sprouts, native plants that have been grown from thoughtfully curated seed collections from throughout the Pacific Northwest and beyond, hold the promise and potential to restore degraded landscapes, reconnect fragmented habitats, instill beauty, provide food, shelter and a myriad of other critical ecological functions for all life, even and especially for people. Like a flower needing the partnership of a pollinator to bear fruit, we cannot fulfill this promise on our own. Our nursery is only the beginning, and only by partnering with our customers will these plants find a home and an opportunity to realize their potential. We depend on your shared passion and ingenuity, and we cherish your feedback and support. Thank you!

We are extremely excited to share our latest offerings and look forward to working with you in the years to come.

Warm regards,

# Dylan

Dylan Levy-Boyd, General Manager, Fourth Corner Nurseries



# Rewilding Agriculture: Native Plants Are the Future of Better Farms

by Eric Lee-Mäder, The Xerces Society



Klickitat Canyon Vineyard. Photo by Eric Lee-Mäder of Xerces

Everyone who works in conservation has moments or locations that recharge their batteries and remind us of why we do what we do. For me, one of these purely magical events occurs every spring at Klickitat Canyon Winery in Lyle, Washington when the lupine, balsamroot, and desert parsley are in full bloom across the vineyard understory. Time slows down and the world gives way to a soundtrack of meadowlarks and raptors. In this moment, I find myself standing in wonder, not quite certain if I'm looking at a farm or nature preserve.

I've had the fantastic privilege of working with the Klickitat team for nearly a decade in my role as a pollinator and beneficial insect ecologist at the Xerces Society, a non-profit wildlife conservation organization focusing on invertebrate animals. Klickitat Canyon's model of blurring the lines between a natural plant community and a functional farm represents a system that is elegant, productive, and arguably the kind of land management we increasingly need. Deep-rooted native bunch grasses stabilize the vineyard slopes, beneficial insects supported by the abundance of habitat provide nearly complete suppression of vineyard pests, and the beautiful meadow creates an attractive destination for customers. Particularly interesting to me however is the incredibly diverse and abundant wildlife present on the farm

including huge numbers of songbirds, native bees, and rare butterflies. After the grape harvest, they even open the gates, allowing mule deer to browse the meadow.

# **Earth Without Animals**

It's probably obvious to most readers that agriculture is one of the most significant forces impacting global wildlife. Insects, my professional focus, provide some of the most clear and stark case studies of how agriculture affects wild animals. For example, over the past 20 years we have seen a nearly 90% population decline in the formerly common monarch butterfly, due in large part to the loss of milkweed host plants in and around intensively managed agricultural fields. Similarly, among our 46 species of North American bumble bees, it is estimated that fully a quarter of them

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Fourth Corner Nurseries 5652 Sand Rd. Bellingham, WA 98226

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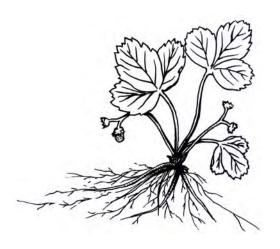
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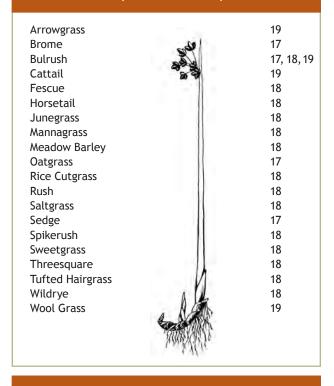
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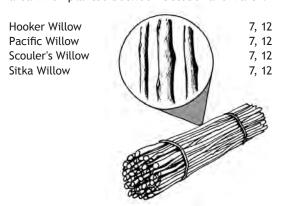


# GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES



# LIVE STAKES

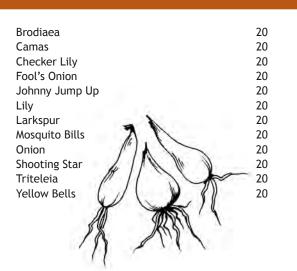
Live stakes are made to order, and are available for the following species. Please specify your desired length when placing your order. The caliper will vary from 1/4" - 1"; we do not grade by caliper size. Live stakes have the highest success rate in our area when planted between October and March.



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# FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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

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

# **Wetland Indicator Status**

This edition of the Fourth Corner Nurseries catalog reflects the changes encompassed in the most recent 2016 National Wetland Plant List (NWPL). 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://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/nwpl\_static/home/home.html

OBL - Obligate Wetland

Almost always occurs in wetlands.

FACW - Facultative Wetland
Usually occurs in wetlands, but may

FAC - Facultative

occur in non-wetlands.

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.

# 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 <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a>.

# **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.

Claims: We take great care to provide quality healthy nursery stock. However, we can give no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to productiveness or life span. Buyers assume responsibility of the plants as soon as they receive them. Any stock received in unsatisfactory condition must be reported to us within 5 working days. Plant claims will be reviewed and credit issued where justified; at no time will we be responsible for more than the purchase price. We do not guarantee plants' survivability after leaving our care.

Non-guarantee: We do our best to fulfill all committed orders completely and on time, but will not be liable for delays or shortages that are out of our reasonable control including, but not limited to frost, heat waves, disease, flood, fire, labor shortages, transport delays, or otherwise.

# **Custom Propagation Services**

OBL

**UPL** 

NL

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.

Unit Price
50 100 500 1000

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

### 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.

# **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/

# **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 available through the winter months for a slightly higher price, indicated by an additional color. Availability is subject to change.

# 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	

# Area Formulas

Circle	π r2
Triangle	Base x Height x 0.5
Rectangle	Length x Width

# **Metric Conversions**

10 cm 3.9 in	50 cm 19.7 in
15 cm 5.9 in	60 cm23.6 in
20 cm 7.9 in	80 cm31.5 in
25 cm 9.8 in	1.00 m3 ft, 3.4 in
30 cm 11.8 ir	2.00 m 6 ft, 6.7 in

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

# 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+<sup>1</sup>

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, making them a good choice for out-planting.

Standard bundles contain 50 plants each. Some species require non-standard grading, due to growth habit or size (e.g. vining plants are often sold as 3"+ and 12"+). 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling	1-0 2-0			6-12" 12-18"		1.30 1.40			.91 .98		.65 .70	
				18-36 36"+	5" 1	1.90	1	1.71 3.42		1.33		5 90
Transplant			,	12-18 18-3 <i>6</i>	3" 2	2.90	2	2.61	2	.03	1.	45 55

Acer glabrum v. douglasii (Douglas Maple) Small deciduous tree to 35'. Prefers drier sites, sun or shade. Leaves are wine-red in fall, twigs and buds red in winter. Has excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities. Grows from British Colum-

bia and Alberta south to California and east to Montana and

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 77-North Cascades

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling	1-0		(	ó-12'	,	1.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
				12-18"		.30	1	.17	.91		.6	5
	2-0		1	18-36"		.60	1	.44	1.	1.12		0
			3	36"+	1	.60	1	.44	1.	.12	.8	0

# 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			12-18"		" 1	.10	.99		.77		.55	
		177		8-36 36"+	-	.40 .40	-	.26 .26	• • •	98 98	.7 .7	-

# 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

36"+

Available J F M A M J JA S N D 0 Seedling 1-0 6-12" 1.20 1.08 .60 .84 12-18" 1.30 1.17 .91 .65 18-36" 1.70 1.53 1.19 .85

1.70

1.53

1.19

### 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: ALRU4-Nooksack, ALRU4-PugetSound, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	•	1.10		99	.7	77	.5	5
			1	2-18	" ′	1.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
			1	18-36"			1	.26		.98		0
			3	36"+	1	.40	1	.26		.98		0
Transplant			1	8-36	" 1	.40	1	.26	.9	8	.7	0
Plug			F	lug-	15 1	1.40	1	.26	.9	8	.7	0

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

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

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
	Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.10		.99		.77		5
	· ·		1	12-18"		.20	1	1.08		.84		0	
			18-36"		." 1	.60	1	1.44		.12	.80		
				3	36"+		.60	1	.44	1	.12	.80	

# 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, UT

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			1	5-12"  2-18  8-36  86"+	" 1 " 2	.20 .30 2.00 2.00	1 1	.08 .17 .80	.9 1.	34 91 40 40	.6 1.	0 5 00 00

### Amelanchier utahensis (Utah Serviceberry)

Forms a shrub or small tree 6-12' tall. Deciduous, blooms in May with clusters of white flowers. Purplish-black fruits stay on the shrub longer than

A. alnifolia. Plants provide cover, nesting sites, and food for birds. Generally found on dry, rocky sites above 5,000' from Wyoming to Oregon and south to New Mexico and California. Provenance: UT

**UPL** 

NL

Available	J	F	M	Α	M	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
			1	2-18	" 1	.30	1	.17	.9	91	.6	5
			1	8-36	" 2	2.00	1	.80	1	.40	1.	00
			3	36"+	2	2.00	1	.80	1	.40	1.	00

# Aronia melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry) Non-Native

Eastern North America with white flowers and dark purple fruits. Grows well in sunny or partially shady moist sites. Our seed source is not from North America.

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling	1-0		- 6	5-12"	,	.40	1	.26	.9	98	.7	0
	2-0		1	2-18	" ′	1.60	1	.44	1	.12	.8	30
			1	8-36	," ′	1.80	1	.62	1	.26	.9	0
			7	26"±		I ΩΛ	1	62	1	26	q	Ω

# Betula occidentalis (Water Birch)

Provenance: EU

**FACW** 

.85

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 Califo nia, east of the Cascades.

Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			1	5-12" 12-18 18-36 36"+	5" 1 5" 1	.30 .30 .60	1	.17 .17 .44 .44	.9	91 91 .12 .12	.6 .6 .8	5 0

# 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			1	5-12" 2-18 8-36 86"+	" 1 " 1	.30 .30 .60	1	.17 .17 .44 .44	1	)1 )1 .12 .12		

### 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling	2	-0	-	5-12" 2-18	-	.10 1.30	•	99 .17	.7 .9	7	.5 .6	_
			1	8-36	" 1	40	1	26	9	ጸ	7	n

# 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 Montana.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 09-E.Cascade Slope/Foothills, 77-North Cascades

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.20	1.	.08	.8	4	.6	0
			1	2-18	3" 1	.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5
Transplants			1	2"+	1	.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5

### Ceanothus velutinus (Mountain Balm, Snowbrush NL Ceanothus)

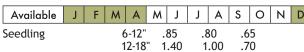
This aromatic shrub, native to western North America, grows to 3-12' depending on conditions. An attractive, evergreen ornamental with fragrant white flowers. Prefers sunny or partially shaded conditions, drought tolerant. Nitrogen-fixing capabilities allow the species to thrive in nutrient-poor soils.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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	3-6" 5-12"	1	.20 .20	-	.08 .80.	8. 8.	-	.6 .6	-
			1	2-18	" 1	.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5

# 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.



**UPL** 

NL

# 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling			- 6	5-12"	1	.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5
Transplant			6	5-12"	' 1	.30	1	.17	.9	1	.6	5

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.00	.9	90	.7	0	.5	0
			1	2-18	" 1	.10	.9	9	.7	7	.5	5
			1	8-36	5" 1	.20	1.	.08	.8	4	.6	0
			3	86"+	1	.20	1.	.08	3.	34	.6	0

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

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	Μ	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	3	.00	2	.70	2.	.10	1.	50
			1	12-18	" 4	.00	3.	.60	2.	.80	2.	.00
Transplant			1	12-18	" 5	.00	4	.50	3.	.50	2.	.50
			1	18"+	6	5.00	5	.40	4	.20	3.	00

**UNIT PRICE** 

<u>UNIT PRICE</u>

<u>GRADE</u> <u>SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ GRADE</u> <u>SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ GRADE</u>

# 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

A	vailable	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
See	dling			6	-12"	1.	.20	1.	80	.8	4	.60	)
				1	2-18'	' 1.	30	1.	17	.9	1	.65	5
				1	8-36	" 1.	.40	1.	26	.9	8	.70	)
				3	6"+	1	.40	1.	26	.9	8	.70	)
Trai	nsplants			1	8-36	" 1	.40	1.	26	.98	3	.70	)

# 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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	-12"	1.	20	1.	08	.8	4	.60	)
			-	2-18'		30	1.	17	.9	1	.65	
			1	8-36	' 1.	.60	1.	44	1.	12	.80	)
Transplant			12	2"+	1.	60	1.	44	1.	12	.80	)

# Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon Ash)

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling	1	-0	6	-12"	1.	.20	1.	80	.8	4	.60	)
	2	2-0	1.	12-18"		.40	1.	26	.98	8	.70	)
			1	18-36"		.50	1.	35	1.	05	.7!	5
			3	6"+	1.	.50	1.	35	1.0	05	.7!	5
Transplant			1	8-36	' 1.	.60	1.	44	1.	12	.80	)

# Gaultheria shallon (Salal)

Broad-leaved evergreen shrub native to the western coast states. Bears teardrop white flowers and edible, blueberry-like fruit. Prefers at least partial shade, grows to 4'. Available only in containers. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland or selected strains

In production; inquire for availability

# Holodiscus discolor (Ocean Spray)

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 09-ECascadeSlope/Foothills

Available M N D .70 Seedling 1-0 6-12" 1.40 1.26 .98 12-18" 1.50 1.35 1.05 .75 2-0 18-36" 1.60 1.44 1.12 .80 1.26 .98 .70 36"+ 1.40



Holodiscus discolor (Ocean Spray)

# Lonicera involucrata (Black Twinberry, Twinberry Honeysuckle)

Deciduous shrub 6-14' in 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: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			•	5-12" 2-18		.20	-	.08 17	.8		.6 .6	
			1	8-36	" 1	.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.7	0
Transplant			_	86"+ 8-36		.40 .40		.26 .26	.9 .9	-	.7 .7	

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

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

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

Available	J F	MA	M J	J A	s o	N D
Seedling	1-0 2-0	3-6" 6-12"	1.30 1.60	1.17 1.44	.91 1.12	.65 .80
		12-18" 18-36"	1.70 1.70	1.53 1.53	1.19 1.19	.85 .85
Transplant	ısplant		1.70	1.53	1.19	.85

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

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

FACU

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

In production; inquire for availability

# 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. UT

Trovenance. 15 Northern Nockies, 61														
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D		
Seedling		1-0	_	8-6"		.50	-	.35		05	.7	-		
		2-0	6	6-12"		.60	1	.44	1.	12	.80	0		
			1	12-18"		.70	1	.53	1.	19	.8	5		
Transplant			1	12-18" 12"+		.80	1	.62	1.	26	.9	0		

# Malus fusca (Pacific Crabapple)

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

		~5										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling		1-0		5-12" 2-18	-	.20	-	.08 .17	.8	-	.60 .6!	
Transplant		2-0	3	8-36  86"+  8-36	1	.60 .60 .70	1.	.44 .44 .53	1.	.12 12 19	8. 8. 8.	0



# Morella californica (Pacific Wax Myrtle, Pacific Bayberry)

SIZE

Evergreen 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

**UNIT PRICE** 

500+ 1000+

NL

100+

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D

In production; inquire for availability

# Myrica gale (Sweet Gale)

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

		_										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	z	D
Seedling			6	-12"	1	.60	1	.44	1.	.12	.8	0
			1	2-18	" 1	.70	1	.53	1.	19	.8	5
		1	8-36	" 1	.80	1.	.62	1.	26	.90	0	
Transplants			1	2"+	1	.80	1	.62	1.	26	.90	0

# Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian Plum, Osoberry)

Our earliest native spring bloomer, reaching 12-18' with white flowers and purple fruit. Male and female flowers on separate plants. A bird favorite. This is one of our most 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling		1-0	6	-12"	1	.20	1	.08	.8	4	.60	)
_			1	12-18"		.30	1	.17	.9	1	.6	5
		2-0	1	12-16 18-36"		.50	1.	.35	1.	05	.7	5
			3	6"+	1	.50	1	.35	1.	.05	.7	5
Transplant			1	8-36	" 1	.60	1.	.44	1.	12	.8	0

# Philadelphus lewisii (Mock Orange)

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An attractive, hardy native with fragrant, white flowers; attracts butterflies. Prefers a sunny well-drained site. Grows to 8-12' tall from British Columbia and Alberta south to California, Idaho, and Montana.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley, 10-Columbia Plateau, 15-Northern Rockies

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling				6	5-12"	' 1	.20	1.	.08	.8	4	.6	0
	_			1	2-18	" 1	.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5
				1	8-36	" 1	.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.7	0
				3	6"+	1	.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.7	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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling		1-0	6	6-12"		.20	1.	.08	.8	34	.6	0
			1	12-18"		.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5
		2-0	1	18-36"		.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.70	)
			3	36"+		.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.70	0

# Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa (Black Cottonwood)

Western North American deciduous tree. Fast growing to 120'. Likes deep moist soils and full sun. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley, POTR2-PugetSound, POTR7-Yakima

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	6-12"		90	3.	31	.6	3	.4	5
,			1	12-18"		.00	.9	0	.7	0	.5	0
			1	18-36"		.10	.9	9	.7	7	.5	5
			3	6"+	1	10	C	00	7	7	5	5

# 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.	13-	NOI L	пеп	I KO	LKIE	>						
Available	J	F	М	Α	Μ	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			1	6-12" 1.30 12-18" 1.60		1	.17 .44		12	.6! .8(	)	
			-	8-36' 86"+	-	.80	-	.62 62	1.	26	.90	-
			•	in +	- 1	ጸበ	- 1	h/	1	/h	90	,



<u>UNIT PRICE</u>

FACU

**FACU** 

NL

NL

NL

GRADE SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ GRADE SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ GRADE SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+

**UNIT PRICE** 

# 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.



Available	7	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			,	5-12" 12-18 8-36	3" 1	1.30 1.50 1.80	1	.17 .35 .62		.05 .26	.6 .7 .9	5
				36"+	1	1.80	1	.62	1	.26	.9	0

# Prunus virginiana v. melanocarpa (Black Chokecherry)

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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.10		99	.7	7	.5	5
				12-18	3" 1	.20	1	.08	8.	34	.6	0

# 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. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling		2-0		6-12"								_
			12-18"		3" 1	.60	1	.44	1.	12	.8	U
			12-16 18-36"		<b>5</b> " 1	.80	1	.62	1.	26	.90	0

# Rhamnus purshiana (Cascara Buckthorn) please see Frangula purshiana

# Rhus glabra (Smooth Sumac)

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: 15-N Rockies

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	5-12"		80		72	.5	6	.4	0
			1	12-18	." .	90	3.	31	.6	53	.4	5
			1	18-36	5" 1	.00	.9	90	.7	70	.5	0
			:	36"+	1	.00	.9	90	.7	0	.5	0

# Rhus trilobata (Skunkbrush Sumac)

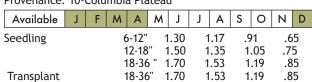
Western native drought tolerant shrub to 6' tall. Small flower clusters lead to fuzzy orange fruits. Provenance: AZ, CO

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.7	0
			•	12-18	3" 1	.80	1.	.62	1.	.26	.9	0
Transplants			•	12"+	1	.80	1	.62	1.	.26	.9	0

# 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



# 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling		2-0	1	6-12" 12-18"			-	.35 .53		.05 .19	.7 .8	5
			1	18-36	5" 1	.90	1	.71	1	.33	.9	5

# 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

Available J F M A M J J Α S 0 6-12" Seedling 1.30 1.17 12-18" 1.50 1.35 1.05 .75 18-36" 1.70 1.53 1.19

### 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			•	5-12"		.30		.17	• • •	91	.6	-
			1	2-18	" 1	.50	1	.35	1.	.05	.7	5
			1	8-36	" 1	.70	1	.53	1	.19	.8	5

# 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: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.50	1	.35	1.	.05	.7	′5
			1	2-18	" 1	.70	1	.53	1.	.19	.8	15
			1	8-36	" 1	.90	1	.71	1.	.33	.9	5

# Ribes sanguineum (Red Flowering Currant)

Shrub with showy pink-red flowers in the spring 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

	_				-							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			1	5-12"  2-18  8-3 <i>6</i>	" 1	.20 .40 .60	1	.08 .26 .44	•••	84 8 .12	.6 7. 8.	

# 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

Available	J	F	Μ	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling			1	5-12"  2-18  8-36  8-36"+	" 1 " 1	.20 .40 .50	1 1	.08 .26 .35	.9 1.	34 08 .05		'0 '5

# 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, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling		1-0	6	5-12"		1.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
			1	2-18	" ′	1.30	1	.17	.9	91	.6	5
		2-0	1	8-36	,"	1.40	1	.26	.9	8	.7	0
			36"+		•	1.40	1	.26	.9	8	.7	0
Transplant			•	18-36	5" 1	.50	1	.35	1.	.05	.7	5

# Rosa pisocarpa (Peafruit Rose, Cluster Rose)

Western rose native from British Columbia to 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling		1-0	6	5-12"		.10		99		77	.5	5
J			1	12-18"		.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
		2-0	1	8-36	5" 1	.30	1	.17	.9	91	.6	5
			7	36"+	1	30	1	17	C	1	6	5



Rosa pisocarpa (Peafruit Rose, Cluster Rose)

# 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: EU

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling		1-0	6	5-12"		1.20	1.	.08	3.	34	.6	0
		2-0	12-18"		" 1	.30	1	.17	.9	1	.6	5
			1	8-36	j" 1	.50	1	.35	1.	.05	.7	5
			3	16"+		1.50	1	.35	1.	05	.7	5

**UNIT PRICE** 

### Rosa woodsii (Woods' Rose)

Rhizomatous, thicket-forming rose with fragrant 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling		1-0	6	5-12"	' 1	.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
,			1	2-18	" ′	1.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5
		2-0	1	8-36	)" <i>'</i>	1.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.70	0
				36"+		1.40	1.	26	Ç	8	.7	0

# Rubus leucodermis (Blackcap Raspberry, Whitebark Raspberry)

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
_			1	2"+	1	.40	1.	.26	.9	8	.7	0

### Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)

Vigorous shrub to 5-8', rhizomatous, with good soil 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.20	1.	.08	.8	4	.6	0
			1	2-18	" 1	.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5
			1	8-36	" ′	1.40	1	.26	.9	8	.70	0
			-	26"±		140	1	26	q	Q	70	n

# Rubus spectabilis (Salmonberry)

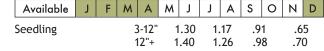
Native to the west coast of North America, this shrub grows 6-10', with reddish-purple flowers and edible fruit. Flowers are an important early nectar source. Rhizomatous and thicket-forming in moist to wet conditions.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling		1-0	-	6-12" 12-18"		1.10	•	99	.7	7	.5	
		2-0	-			.20	-	.08		34	.6	
			1	8-36	° 1	.30	1	.17	.9	1	.6	5
			3	6"+	1	.30	1	.17	.9	1	.6!	5

# Rubus ursinus (Pacific Blackberry)

Our only native blackberry—a prickly vine, with 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





Rubus ursinus (Pacific Blackberry)

**UNIT PRICE** 

FACW

**FACW** 

**UNIT PRICE** 

**FACW** 

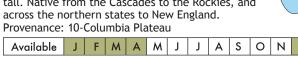
**FACW** 

FACW

500+ 1000+ **GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ <u>GRADE</u> SIZE 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ **GRADE** SIZE

# 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.



Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			1	2-18'	٠	90	3.	31	.6	3	.4!	5
_			1	8-36	" 1.	.00	.9	90	.7	0	.50	0
			3	6"+	1	.00	.9	0	.7	0	.50	0

### 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			-	2-18	-	90	3.		.6	3	.4	-
			1	8-36	" 1.	.10	.9	19	.7	7	.5	5
			3	6"+	1	.10	.9	9	.7	7	.5	5

# 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling				2-18 8-36			• •	00 .08	.7	0 84	.5 .6	-
			3	6"+	1	.20	1.	.08	.8	34	.6	0

### Salix hookeriana (Hooker Willow, Dune Willow)

Live Stake

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

		_			- 1					-		
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling				2-18'		-		31	.6	3	.45	5
			1	8-36	" 1.	.10	.9	19	.7	7	.55	5
			3	6"+	1	10	g	9	7	7	5	5

.30/ft

# Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra (Pacific Willow)

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			1	2-18' 8-36 6"+	" 1	90 .10 .10	.8 .9 .9		.6 .7 .7	_	.4 .5! .5!	5
Live Stake						30/f	t					

# Salix piperi (Hooker Willow, Dune Willow) please see Salix hookeriana

# Salix prolixa (MacKenzie's Willow)

**OBL** Shrubby willow to 25'; common along rivers and creeks in western North America from the lowlands up into the mountains. Blooms early spring, food source for early pollinators, roots help prevent erosion. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 10-Columbia Plateau

		- 5			,							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			1	2-18'	٠	90	.8	31	.6	3	.4	5
			1	8-36	" 1.	.10	.9	9	.7	7	.5	5
		2	6"⊥	1	10	C	00	7	7	5	5	

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

# Salix scouleriana (Scouler's Willow)

Fast-growing, multi-stemmed 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, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling			1	2-18' 8-36 6"+	" 1	.10 .20 .20	1	99 .08 .08	.7 .8 .8	4	.55 .60 .60	)
Live Stakes					.:	30/ft						

# Salix sessilifolia (Northwest Sandbar Willow)

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

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Se	eedling			1	12-18 18-3 <i>6</i>	5" 1	.20	1.	9 .08		34	.5	0
				3	36"+	1	.20	1.	.08	3.	34	.6	0

### 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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling				12-18 18-3		.00	-	90	.7	-	.5 .5	
				10-30 86"+		.10		99	.7	-	.5	
Transplants Live Stakes			1	8-36		.10 30/f		9	.7	7	.5	5

# 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/Footbills, 10-Columbia Plateau

cascade sto	cuscude stope / Footnikts, To Cotambia Flateau														
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D			
Seedling			_	mal arge		.20 .70	1 1		.8 1.	4 .19	.6. 8.	_			

# Sambucus racemosa (Red Elderberry)

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			5	mall	. 1	.20	1	.08	.8	4	.60	0
			l	large		.70	1	.53	1.	19	.8	5

# Shepherdia canadensis (Russett Buffaloberry,

UPL 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 fastgrowing, tolerates salt spray. Interior strain is very slow-

Provenance: 15-Northern Rockies

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling	6	-12"		1.8	80	1.	62	1.2	6	.90		



Lonicera involucrata (Black Twinberry, Twinberry Honeysuckle)

### Sorbus scopulina (Greene's Mountain Ash) Western North American shrub to 12' tall, with **FACW** white flower clusters May-July, and orange-red fruit in September. The fruit persists through the

**UNIT PRICE** 

500+ 1000+

100+

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: 04-Cascades

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	-12"	1	.60	1	.44	1.	12	.8	0

# Sorbus sitchensis (Sitka Mountain Ash)

Small shrub 3-12', with leaves divided into 7-11 leaflets. Grows from mid elevations to subalpine in the mountains of the Pacific Northwest. White flowers in late spring, berry clusters ripen to red, hang on after the leaves have fallen in autumn. Autumn leaf color vibrant orange to red. Berries are an important food source for migrating birds.

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			$\epsilon$	5-12"	1	.60	1.	.44	1.	12	.8	0

# Spiraea densiflora var. splendens (Subalpine Spirea) NL

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

Provenance: 04-Cascades

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling			- 6	5-12"	1	.20	1	.08	.8	4	.6	0
			1	2-18	" 1	.30	1	.17	.9	1	.6	5

# Spiraea douglasii (Hardhack Spirea)

Deciduous shrub native to western North America, FACW 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

				,					-		
J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
		-	—		-					.4! .5	
		3	6"+	1	.20	1	.08	.8	34	.6 .6.	0
	J	J F	1 1 3	6-12" 12-18 18-36 36"+	6-12" .9 12-18" 1 18-36" 1 36"+ 1	6-12" .90 12-18" 1.10 18-36" 1.20 36"+ 1.20	6-12" .90 .8 12-18" 1.10 .9 18-36" 1.20 1. 36"+ 1.20 1.	6-12" .90 .81 12-18" 1.10 .99 18-36" 1.20 1.08 36"+ 1.20 1.08	6-12" .90 .81 .6 12-18" 1.10 .99 .7 18-36" 1.20 1.08 .8 36"+ 1.20 1.08 .8	6-12" .90 .81 .63 12-18" 1.10 .99 .77 18-36" 1.20 1.08 .84 36"+ 1.20 1.08 .84	6-12" .90 .81 .63 .4 12-18" 1.10 .99 .77 .5 18-36" 1.20 1.08 .84 .6 36"+ 1.20 1.08 .84 .6

# Spiraea lucida [betulifolia] (Shinyleaf 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, 15-NRockies

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.20	1	.08	.8	4	.60	0
			1	2-18	" 1	.30	1.	.17	.9	1	.6	5
Transplants			1	2"+	1	.30	1	.17	.9	1	.6!	5

# Symphoricarpos albus (Common Snowberry)

Common deciduous shrub to 4-7' tall with persis-**FACU** tent 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, 09-ECadcade Slope/ Foothills, 10-Columbia Plateau, 15-Northern Rockies

F M	1 A	W J	JA	S	0 N	D
1-0	6-12"	1.10	.90	.77	7 .	55
2-0	12-18"	1.20	1.08	.84	4.6	60
	18-36"	1.60	1.44	1.1	2 .8	30
	36"+	1.60	1.44	1.1	12 .8	30
	18-36"	1.70	1.53	1.1	. 9	35
	1-0	1-0 6-12" 2-0 12-18" 18-36" 36"+	1-0 6-12" 1.10 2-0 12-18" 1.20 18-36" 1.60 36"+ 1.60	1-0 6-12" 1.10 .90 2-0 12-18" 1.20 1.08 18-36" 1.60 1.44 36"+ 1.60 1.44	1-0 6-12" 1.10 .90 .77 2-0 12-18" 1.20 1.08 .8 18-36" 1.60 1.44 1.1 36"+ 1.60 1.44 1.7	1-0 6-12" 1.10 .90 .77 .5 2-0 12-18" 1.20 1.08 .84 .6 18-36" 1.60 1.44 1.12 .8 36"+ 1.60 1.44 1.12 .8



Symphoricarpos albus (Common Snowberry)

**UNIT PRICE** 

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

### Symphoricarpos hesperius (Trailing Snowberry) NL

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling		2-0	_	3-6" 6-12"		.70 .80		.53 .62	1. 1.	19 .26	.8 .9	-
			1	2-18	" 1	.90	1	.71	1.	.33	.9	5

### Symphoricarpos mollis please see Symphoricarpos hesperius

### Symphoricarpos occidentalis (Western Snowberry)

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Seedling			_	-6 " -12"		.70 .80		.53 .62		19 26	.8.	
			_	- 12 2-18'		.90		.02 .71	1.	33	.90	-

### 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, welldrained 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	Z	D
Seedling		2-0	) 6	-12"	1	.80	1	.62	1.	26	.9	0
_			1	2-18'	' 1	.90	1	.71	1.	33	.95	5

### Symphoricarpos oreophilus v. utahensis (Utah NL 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	
Seedling			6	-12"	1	.60	1	.44	1.	12	.80	)	
_			1	2-18	" 1	.80	1	.62	1.	26	.90	)	

### Vaccinium membranaceum (Black Huckleberry)

Choice berries are sought after for baking, preserving, and trailside snacking across the western United States. Fruit is shiny and black when ripe. Deciduous shrub, grows to 6'. Provenance: 77-North Cascades



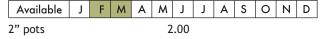
### Vaccinium ovatum (Evergreen Huckleberry)

West coast evergreen shrub, densely bushy to 6-8' **FACU** 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	Z	D	١
2" pots					2	.00							

### 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.





Vaccinium parvifolium (Red Huckleberry)

### 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

NL

**FACW** 

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.40	1	.26	.9	8	.70	0
			1	12-18	" 1	.60	1	.44	1.	.12	.8	0
			-	18-36	5" 1	ጸበ	1	62	1	26	9	Λ

# Viburnum opulus v. americanum (American Cranberry Bush)

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: PA

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Seedling	6	5-12"	1	.80	1	.62	1	26	.90	0		

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

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Seedling			6	5-12"	1	.20	1	.08	3.	34	.6	0
_	1	12-18	" 1	.70	1	.53	1.	.19	.8	5		



Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)

# North Cascades Audubon Society

promoting conservation of birds and other wildlife in Whatcom County

# Field Trips

See our calendar online for dates & times

# Monthly Programs: September-May

4th Tuesday at 7 pm, 121 Prospect Street

# www.northcascadesaudubon.org





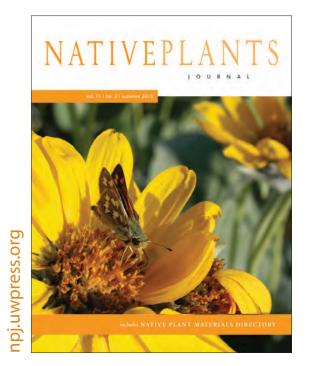




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The best home for a bird is a native plant. Discover easy ways to support birds in your backyard!

http://www.northcascadesaudubon.org/conservation/native-plants-birds/



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Edited by Stephen Love

ISSN: 1522-8339, e-ISSN: 1548-4785, 3/year

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(Rewilding Agriculture continued from page 1)

are at risk of extinction, likely due to the spread of disease from managed bees used for crop pollination.

Ecologists monitoring insect populations elsewhere in the world consistently report similar findings. In Europe for example, scientists have documented a nearly 80% decline in insect biomass over the past 20 years. These trends should alarm us because insects perform a huge range of functions including pollination, nutrient cycling, and serving as food for other wildlife ranging from salmon to songbirds to grizzly bears.

Unfortunately, insect declines are representative of a much broader global loss of wild animals. In a mammoth report known as The Living Planet Index published every four years by the London Zoological Society and the World Wildlife Fund, scientists aggregate population surveys for thousands of different animal species from across the globe. In many cases there are multiple scientists conducting these surveys for individual species, which provides multiple data sets that can span decades. Aggregating many different population surveys for many different species provides an extremely comprehensive picture of overall global animal numbers. Through this approach, The Living Plant Index, has documented the disappearance of approximately 50% of Earth's wild animal abundance over the past 40 years.

As the single largest land use, it's not surprising that agriculture has one of the most direct and significant impacts on wildlife. Here in the United States since 2007, at least 12 million acres of perennial grassland have been converted to row crop production following federal legislation incentivizing corn production for ethanol. This represents a staggering loss of wildlife habitat. In this same timeframe, we have witnessed a relatively new class of very long lasting agricultural insecticides known as neonicotinoids used at an ever increasingly volume. These insecticides are highly toxic to a wide range of invertebrates and based on U.S. Geological Survey monitoring, are now found in about half of all surface waters across the country. With this rise in insecticides there are new concerns about what the loss of insects will mean for bird populations, and countless other types of wild animals.

# **Farming with Nature**

There's a strange irony that even as wildlife declines accelerate, we know more and more about the significant and valuable role they play on farms. Among the current science on pollinators for example, researchers have repeatedly demonstrated that farms with sufficient amounts of natural habitat can get all of their crop pollination needs fulfilled by the wild bees supported by that habitat. (Typically this amounts to about 20 or 30% of the nearby landscape.) In the case of some high value crops, such as blueberries, yields actually increase when pollinator-friendly wildflowers are on planted on the edge of farms, making habitat restoration a profitable farm practice.

Moreover, this same habitat is also well documented to increase natural pest suppression. Over a 6-year period, the Xerces Society and scientists from UC Berkeley collaborated on a project to assess the benefits of native plant hedgerows to large-scale tomato and canola fields in California's Central Valley. Through that project, the lead researchers found that farms where native hedgerows were restored to field edges had greater levels of activity by predatory insects in the nearby crops. By placing egg masses of pest insects in the nearby crop fields, we were able to see the direct effect of beneficial insects migrating out of the hedgerows to attack those pest insect eggs. At a large enough scale, this type of habitat management can reduce or completely eliminate the need for insecticides.

Beyond insects, scientists have also documented



Not much to look at now, but this will soon be a native shrub hedgerow on a gigantic Eastern Washington apple orchard. Photo by Kitty Bolte of Xerces



Closeup of the newly planted hedgerow with the golden currant already in flower. Photo by Kitty Bolte of Xerces

significant pest suppression by songbirds. In one study for example, farms with nearby habitat had greater numbers of songbirds and those songbirds reduced alfalfa pests by more than 1/3. None of this is particularly new information however. As long ago as the early 1900's, the USDA produced a number of publications on the value of wildlife to farms. One from 1923, titled *The Economic Value of North American Skunks* included such sage commentary as, "The skunk conserves the food supply by preying upon insects and the other enemies of crops."

Aside from wildlife, native plants also provide countless other agricultural benefits, including field edge buffers that can reduce runoff, windbreaks and shelterbelts that protect against erosion, living cover that can increase water infiltration and recharge groundwater, and even grazing forage for livestock. While many of these conservation practices are very old and well established, today there is a renewed and growing interest in the benefits of integrating native plants back into farm systems.

# Bringing Biodiversity Back to the Farm

Today those of us working in agricultural conservation have been lucky to ride a growing wave of interest in sustainable systems. Since the USDA formally established the National Organic Program almost 20 years ago, there has been a strong consumer response. In fact, for many major food companies, conventional (i.e. non-organic) products have stagnating profit margins while organic equivalents continue to increase in market share. Along with this consumer interest in food not treated with synthetic chemicals, there are growing calls both from farmers and consumers for farm systems that also sequester carbon, protect soil health by reducing or eliminating tillage, and provide habitat for pollinators.

The particular interest in pollinator conservation has occupied most of my professional capacity since the passage of the 2008 Farm Bill which, for the first time ever, mandated that USDA conservation programs offer technical and financial incentives to help farmers restore habitat for bees. This legislation has been reauthorized in every subsequent Farm Bill, and a dedicated Federal pollinator recovery plan was even developed by the Obama administration in 2015. Many of that plan's provisions are still in effect. Today, through the USDA incentive programs, many of which help defray the costs of habitat restoration, individual farmers across the U.S have collectively restored around 700,000 acres of wildflower field borders and native shrub hedgerows. This hardly offsets the overall national loss of habitat that has occurred in the same timeframe, but it is a positive

One of the most exciting recent developments has been the response of the food industry which is also making investments in native plant restoration on supplier farms for pollinators. These investments are driven by consumer expectations that food manufacturers do the right thing, as well as by an understanding that without pollinators, key ingredients will be more expensive and less available. Among these investments, we've seen enormous commitments by companies such as General Mills—which is targeting large-scale habitat restoration across nearly 300,000 acres of supplier farm lands, Nestle-which is currently planting flowering, drought-resistant native shrub hedgerows that are more than 6-miles long on California farms, and Danone North America one of the largest organic food companies in the world which is working to create bee habitat on almond farms.



Pollinator field border—Clarkia in bloom at an Oregon blueberry farm. Photo by Eric Lee-Mäder of Xerces

Again, the conservation practices that farmers and food companies are increasingly adopting today are not new. The concept of hedgerows for example, can be dated back to bronze age Europe where they were developed as living fences to contain livestock. And in the centuries since, many other systems that integrate native plants back into agriculture have been widely studied through formal academic disciplines such as agroecology. While in recent years there has been a steady rise in farmer adoption of new twists on these ideas under the umbrella of 'regenerative agriculture' which focuses on carbon sequestration, and sustainable grazing to promotes systems such as silvopasture (grazing livestock under mature trees). What is new is the scale of this native plant restoration taking place on farms today, which is something we have not witnessed since Dust Bowl era efforts to plant shelterbelts and establish permanent soil-protecting ground covers. This is worth celebrating.

### A New Wild

Another moment and place that recharges my conservation batteries is my own farm on Whidbey Island every spring when the Camassia leichtlinii appears in an old sheep pasture. Today the sheep are gone and my family is focused on native seed and cider apple production. It's amazing to realize that our camas survived a century of grazing and plowing (our farm was one of the earliest



Native wildflower field border on a 2000-acre almond farm in California. Photo by Jessica Cruz of Xerces

homesteaded on the island), and more amazing to realize that our camas was part of a large complex of meadows across central Whidbey known to be harvested by native people for more than 5000 years. Watching native bees and butterflies move between camas blossoms and apple trees evokes a sense of wonder and begs the question of whether more farms can someday look like this. At this point it seems unlikely that we will

ever restore large expanses of wilderness habitat for animals, but perhaps our farms can become a new sort of wilderness, one that makes for better food, preserves room for wildlife, and recharges all of our batteries.

Eric Lee-Mäder co-directs the Pollinator Conservation and Agricultural Biodiversity Program at the Xerces Society. He can be reached at: Eric@xerces.org.

# Coastal Black Gooseberry—A Ribes to rave about

by Abe Lloyd

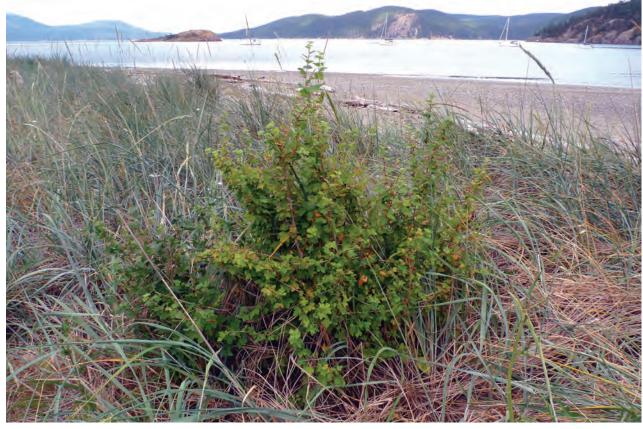
In my estimation, the tastiest of the many types of currants and gooseberries that are found in Western Washington is Coastal Black Gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum*). With smooth skin and tart flavor, they are a welcomed snack whenever I can find them. Compare them to our region's other *Ribes* which all have either daunting looking spines on the fruit, or strongly resinous flavor, and they have even more appeal.

The first time I laid eyes on a Coastal Black Gooseberry was in June of 1997. My high school buddy, his dad, and I were just getting started on an eight week canoe expedition through the Broughton Archipelago off the Central Coast of BC. Part of our mission was to supplement our diet with as much wild food as possible and we had only packed starchy staples like oatmeal, rice, and beans to force ourselves to forage for the balance of our diet. With little experience ocean fishing or collecting seaweeds, I was keen to collect as many berries as possible, but little was ripe beyond Salmonberries (Rubus spectabilis).

The Red Huckleberries (Vaccinium parvifolium) were starting to blush when we paddled past the hope inspiring place name Berry Island to camp at Mound Island. There along the edge of the white shell beach was a plant I had never seen. I could tell it was related to Prickly Black Currant (Ribes lacustre), but the stems weren't covered with fine prickles. Young berries were starting to form so I made a note to look for it in the coming weeks.

A month later, when hunger had honed our ability to pull Red Rock Crab out of the shallows barehanded, jig Kelp Greenling without snagging, peel seaweed off the rocks, bake clams on the fire, and find the best (by then ripe) berry patches, we returned to Mound Island to check on those gooseberries. Sure enough, they were ripe and we happily added the large black berries to our morning mix of rolled oats and mashed Salal berries. It was a perfect combination.

It wasn't until much later that I learned the full name of that gooseberry, and ever since then, I've always greeted it like a friend that treated me lavishly during hard but transformative times.



A small Coastal Black Gooseberry on Lopez Island

Coastal Black Gooseberry is a small hairy and armed shrub that normally grows 3-8 feet tall. The red-gray barked stems have up to 3 stout spines at the base of each leaf and normally lack prickles. The 1/4-1 inch long spines are initially green, but redden in their first year and fade to orange or tan in subsequent years. Leaves are covered with fine hairs; petioles are ½-1 inch long; and leaf blades are maple shaped with 5 rounded and toothed lobes, the central being the largest and the lateral being the smallest (and sometimes absent). Flowers are solitary or born on 1-2 inch long racemes of 2-4 flowers; pedicels and peduncles are sparsely covered with gland tipped hairs or smooth. Each flower has 5 greenred sepals that usually curve backwards; petals are pinkish-white with a broad tip; the 5 stamens are white or pink, twice as long as the petals; the 2 pistils are covered with fine long hairs where they styles are fused, but are hairless where they split apart near the tip. Berries are purplish black when ripe, round, smooth, and 5/16-7/16" wide with withered flowers persisting on the tips.



Note the hairy styles that are fused at the base

# CONIFERS

**UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE GRADE GRADE** 50 100+ 500+ 1000+ <u>100+ 500+ 1000+</u> <u>GRADE</u> 100+ 500+ 1000+

# 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. They may not be the straightest or the tallest, but these trees 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.

Conifer plugs are stored in frozen bundles and should be allowed to thaw before planting. Once plugs thaw their shelf-life is limited; please plant as soon as possible after thawing.

# 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-3 at 500-1000' elevation (0-1000' band)

								` `				
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Plug-15					1.	44	1.	.30	1.	01	.72	2

# 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. Native from Alaska south to California. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings. Seed Zone: PISI-4 at 1000-1500' elevation (only one elevation band exists)

	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Ī	Plug-15					1	44	1	30	1 (	01	7	2

# 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 Cali-

or DICO 4 at EOO' alayation (0.1000' band)

Seed Zone: F	ico	-6 a	וטכ ז	J. er	evat	ion	(0-10	JUU'	ban	a)		
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Plug-6 .96 .86 .67 .48												
Plug-15					1.	44	1	.30	1.0	)1	.73	2



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

# Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine)

Long-lived tree native to the western United FACU States. Grows 55-90' tall, drought tolerant, found in wide variety of soils, from fine textured to rocky, shallow to deep. The seeds are eaten by many birds, and the needles provide food for grouse. Seed zone: PIPO-5 at 2500' elevation (2000-3000' band)

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Plug-15					1	.44	1	.30	1.	01	.72	2

### Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)

Fast-growing, long-lived tree with densely set, soft /FACU 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 200' elevation, PSME-5 at 100' elevation (both are in the 0-1000' band)

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Plug-6					.9	96	.8	36	.6	7	.48	8
Plug-15					1	.44	1	.30	1.	01	.72	2

# 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 100' elevation (0-2000' band)

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Plug-10 Plug-15						.32 .44		.19 .30	.9 1.	2 01	.60 .72	6 2

# 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Plug-10					1	.32	1	.19	.9	2	.66	5
Plug-15					1	.44	1	.30	1.	01	.72	2

# 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 ASOND J

# Plug-6 1.32 1.19 .92 Height Range Height Range 7-15' Height Range Height (Inches) Plug Depth

Plug-10

Plug-15

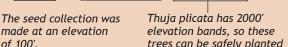
Plug-6

# A quick guide to deciphering conifer seed zones:

Species-specific seed zones were developed for many of our native conifers by the US Forest Service and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources in 2002. 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

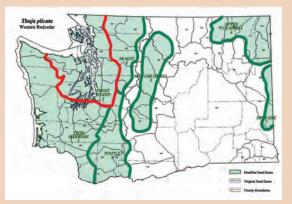
Thuja plicata has seven seed zones in Washington state. Our seed is from the Puget Sound-2 zone, outlined in red on the map below.

THPL-2 at 100' elevation (0-2000' band)



made at an elevation of 100'.

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**

Salix hookeriana (Hooker Willow) .30/ft Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra (Pacific Willow) .30/ft

Salix scouleriana (Scouler's Willow) .30/ft

Salix sitchensis (Sitka Willow) .30/ft

# HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

SIZE 200+ 50 100+ **GRADE** SIZE 100+ 200+ **GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ Chamerion [Epilobium] angustifolium (Fireweed) Artemisia suksdorfii (Coastal Mugwort, Coastal Wormwood) Widespread North American native perennial to 4-6' tall, A Note About Perennials **FACU** with showy pink flowers, good for honey production and but-Northwest native perennial with clustered stems to terflies. Strong rhizomes provide excellent erosion control. Our herbaceous perennial species are propagated from 4' and leaves green above and cottony white below. Common in sunny, dry to moist disturbed areas. source identified wild-collected seed. All stock is field Pleasing sage scent when brushed. Common near the coast Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland grown and shipped bare root unless noted. Plants are on bluffs and on rocky, gravelly, or sandy beaches. available in the fall as they senesce and begin to go Available F M A M J J Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Α S OND dormant for winter, and again in early spring before .54 Bare-root seedling .80 .40 Available J F M A M J J A S O N D regrowth of their main flowering stem. This window is specific to each species, so please review the avail-In production; inquire for availability Dicentra formosa (Western Bleeding Heart, ability calendar and check with us to determine the Pacific Bleeding Heart) best time to receive your order. Our hardiest species Aruncus dioicus (Goatsbeard, Bride's Feath-West Coast native herbaceous perennial with are available through the winter as well, with speciesstrong rhizomes, fern-like leaves, showy reddishers) appropriate storage techniques: freezing, refrigeration, **FACU** pink flowers. Likes moist, shady sites, from southern British Circumboreal, from southern British Columbia to or digging to order. Columbia to central California. Grows 1-2' tall. northern California, this 3-6' tall perennial has Please order by November 1 for winter perennial orders Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland showy plumes of white flowers. Flowers in sun or shade. to accommodate our digging and processing schedule. Grows in damp to wet rocky areas, stream banks, meadows, Available J F M A M J J A S O N D and forest openings, from low elevation up into the moun-Bare-root seedling .60 tains. Provenance: 77-North Cascades Abronia latifolia (Coastal Sand Verbena) NL Echinacea angustifolia (Narrow-leaved Coneflower) NL Available J F M A M N D SO Prostrate, fleshy, mat-forming perennial with bright yellow Prairie wildflower to 2-3' with showy pink-purple flow-Bare-root seedling flowers in round-topped clusters. Commonly found on west .54 .40 ers. Commonly used as a medicinal plant, also atcoast beaches. tracts butterflies. Native from the Rocky Mountains Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Asclepias cordifolia (Heartleaf Milkweed) NL eastward through the Midwest and south to Texas. This milkweed has heart-shaped bluish-green leaves with a Provenance: ID Available J F M A M J J A S O N D touch of purple, and unusual purple-maroon flowers. A pe-Available Μ OND In production; inquire for availability rennial, it grows 1-4' tall and blooms in summer. Native to Oregon, California, and Nevada, found on rocky slopes and Bare-root seedling .90 .60 Achillea millefolium (Common Yarrow) open woods Provenance: 05-Sierra Nevada North American native perennial herb, to 1-3' tall. FACU Echinacea purpurea (Eastern Purple Coneflower) Soft fern-like foliage; white or pink flower clusters Available J F M A M J J A S O N D North American prairie wildflower with showy purple flowers attract butterflies. Rhizomatous and drought toler-In production; inquire for availability on 2-3' stalks. Medicinal, good cut flower, also attracts butant nature making an effective as well as attractive erosion terflies. Prefers full sun. Native from the Midwest to the East control. Asclepias fascicularis (Narrowleaf Milkweed) Coast. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Provenance: ID Long, narrow leaves and large clusters of white to S Available pale lavender flowers in summer distinguish this Available Μ Α OND milkweed. Grows 2-4' tall. Native from southeast-Bare-root seedling .70 .35 Bare-root seedling .54 .40 ern Washington south through California and adjacent Idaho, Agastache occidentalis (Western Giant Hyssop) NL Nevada, and Utah, in open fields and meadows. More toler-Equisetum hyemale (Rough Horsetail, ant of clay soil and garden conditions than most milkweeds. Native perennial redolent of licorice complete with its Scouringrush Horsetail) please see GRASSES, Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley, 05-Sierra Nevada sweetish flavor, purple flowers attract butterflies. Found in SEDGES, RUSHES vernally wet areas east of the Cascades. J A S O N D Available J F M A M J Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills In production; inquire for availability Erigeron speciosus (Showy Fleabane, Aspen NL Available J F M A M J J A S O N D Fleabane) Asclepias speciosa (Showy Milkweed) In production; inquire for availability Showy plant with large lavender daisy-like flowers from late Widespread across western North America in drier spring into the summer. Native in the Pacific Northwest and Allium cernuum (Nodding Onion) habitats. Rhizomatous perennial with pink to redthe Rocky Mountains, in sunny, dry to moist woodland opendish-purple flowers, grows to 4'. Found commonly ings from foothills to mid-elevations in the mountains. Grows Small wild onion native across most of North east of the Cascades in moist, loamy to sandy soil. Showy America with nodding umbels of pink flowerets. fragrant flowers attract butterflies and other pollinators. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Grows 4-20" tall. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley, 10-Columbia Plateau Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available Available J F M A М J J Α SOND Available J F M A M Α SO N D Bare-root seedling .70 .35 Rhizome .80 .54 .40 .54 .40 Bare-root seedling Eriophyllum lanatum (Oregon Sunshine, Woolly NL Please see our BULB section for more Allium Aster subspicatus (Douglas Aster) please see Sunflower) Symphyotrichum subspicatumv. subspicatum species Low, spreading woolly herb with bright yellow daisy-like flowers that attract butterflies. Prefers dry, open habitats Anaphalis margaritacea (Western Pearly Everacross the western states to southwestern British Columbia. Balsamorhiza deltoidea (Deltoid Balsamroot) NLlasting) Northwest perennial with basal leaves and large yellow Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-WillametteValley North American native perennial with attractive sunflower-like flowers. Prefers dry sunny habitats at low elevations, from southern British Columbia to California. white flower clusters, woolly gray-green foliage. Available J F M A M J 0 Transplants best in the fall. Grows 1-3' tall. Rhizomatous and drought tolerant, effective for erosion Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40 control, also a good butterfly plant. Grows 1-4' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Provenance: 02-PugetLowland Available | J | F | M | A | M J A S O N D N Available J F M A M J J Α SO Bare-root seedling .90

Campanula rotundifolia (Harebells, Bluebell

Delicate bellflower with tiny heart-shaped leaves

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

Bright orange paintbrush with cut-leaved foliage commonly

cades, British Columbia to Oregon, as far east to Montana.

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

found in lowland meadows. Grows both sides of the Cas-

and attractive large blue bells. Found from sea level to mountain meadows. Grows 4-12" tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

In production; inquire for availability

In production; inquire for availability

Castelleja hispida (Harch Paintbrush)

**FACU** 

Bellflower)

**UNIT PRICE** 

Eriophyllum lanatum (Oregon Sunshine, Woolly Sunflower)

# Argentina egedii [Potentilla anserina, P. pacifica] NL (Pacific Silverweed) A quickly spreading groundcover with attractive yellow flowers, and leaves with silvery undersides. Found along edges

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

.90

.47

.60

.35

**UNIT PRICE** 

ers, 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	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				70	.4	7	.3	5		

# Armeria maritima (Sea Thrift)

Bare-root seedling

Bare-root seedling

Aquilegia formosa (Western Columbine)

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

Saltwater shorelines perennial 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

		- 5										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				80		54	.4	0		

# HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

50

100+

**GRADE** 

NL

SIZE

Pale pink to purple flowers with yellow center stripe on

Iris douglasiana (Douglas Iris)

GRADE

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+

200+

**FACU** 

50

SIZE

Fragaria chiloensis (Coastal Strawberry, Beach

Heuchera micrantha (Small Flowered Alumroot,

Hydrophyllum tenuipes (Pacific Waterleaf)

clusters of lovely creamy flowers in mid to late

northwestern California. Grows 8-32" tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A

Iris chrysophylla (Yellowleaf Iris)

lands in western Oregon and California.

Provenance: 78-Klamath Mountains

Available J F M A M J J J

shady, moist sites that can dry out in late summer.

Large, fuzzy leaves with sharp-pointed leaflets and

spring add interest. Native from southern British Columbia to

W

Striking native iris; creamy white flowers with yellow stripe and maroon veining on 8" to 1' stems. Found in open wood-

J A S O N D

J A S O N D

.60

NL

Rhizamatous, spreading, herbaceous plant for

Evergreen foliage and numerous sprays of tiny white flowers

on stems to 2' tall. Found along stream banks and in rock crevices from southern British Columbia to California, and

Crevice Alumroot)

Bare-root seedling

Bare-root seedling

Bare-root seedling

Provenance: 02-PugetLowland

Idaho.

Strawberry)

West Coast groundcover with shiny dark green sepals; 1-2' tall branched stems. Native in open grassy areas Spreads slowly by rhizomes. Stream banks and moist forleaves, white flowers, and edible berries. Spreads in Oregon south to California. est habitats, sun to part shade. Native to Washington and vigorously by stolons. Common along the coast on beaches Provenance: 01-Coast Range Oregon. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley and rocky bluffs, from Alaska south to California. Thrives in Available F SOND J sunny conditions. Drought tolerant. Available J F M A M J J A S Provenance: 01-Coast Range Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling .45 Available J F M A M ASOND J Iris setosa (Alaska Wild Iris) NL Mimulus guttatus (Yellow Monkeyflower, Seep Bare-root seedling .54 .40 Wild iris of northern latitudes with stout leaves and stems to Monkeyflower) **OBL** Fragaria vesca ssp. bracteata (Woodland 2', dark blue flowers. Prefers a moist or wet sunny location. A showy, highly variable wildflower native to west-Provenance: Southeast Alaska Strawberry) ern North America with red-spotted yellow flow-JASOND North American groundcover native to western Available A M J ers. Also known as Erythranthe guttata. Grows in a wide states. Strongly stoloniferous, with white flowers variety of moist habitats from salt spray areas along the Bare-root seedling and small edible berries. Good for shady areas. Pacific Ocean, deserts, high in the mountains, and even on Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland toxic copper mine tailings. Pollinated by bumblebees. Both Iris tenax (Oregon Iris, Toughleaf Iris) NL annual and perennial forms occur. Grows 2-30" tall. Available Available J F M A M J J A S O N D Showy western native iris with blue to purple flowers on 1' in containers and bare root. tall stems, found in sunny locations. Native from southern Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Bare-root seedling .54 .40 Washington to northern California. Available F M A M J Α OND Provenance: 01-Coast Range, 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willa-Fragaria virginiana ssp. platypetala (Virginia metteValley Strawberry) Bare-root seedling .40 **FACU** Available J F M A M J J A S O N D Western North American groundcover with white Mimulus lewisii (Purple Monkeyflower) flowers and edible berries. Found in forest open-Bare-root seedling Showy fuchsia-colored monkeyflower found in ings and meadows. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland moist subalpine meadows and stream sides. A good Lathyrus japonicus v. maritimus (Beach Pea) butterfly and hummingbird plant, adds interest and Available F M A M Α Perennial with trailing stems up to 4' and reddishwildlife value to ornamental ponds. Native to western North **FACU** purple flowers, found on sandy and gravelly beach-Bare-root seedling .54 .40 America. Grows 1-3' from a sturdy, branching rhizome. es of the Pacific Coast, Great Lakes, and Hudson Provenance: 77-North Cascades Gaillardia aristata (Blanket Flower) NL М F Α J J A S O N D Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available J M Showy yellow and orange sunflower-like flowers on 1-2' stems Bare-root seedling .90 characterize this wildflower. Grows in sunny, moist to dry ar-Available J F M A M J A S O N D eas widespread across western and northern North America. Bare-root seedling Monardella odoratissima (Mountain Monar-Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland della) **UPL** NLAvailable J F | M | A | Α S Lomatium utriculatum (Spring Gold) Western native perennial with fragrant foliage and Deep green ferny basal foliage emerges in the fall in prepa-Bare-root seedling .60 .45 lavender flowers. Prefers dry, sunny areas, esperation for the bright lemony yellow flowers that begin a long cially east of the Cascades in the steppe and montane zone. blooming season in early spring. West side species found on Attracts butterflies and bees. Grows 4-20" tall. Geum macrophyllum (Largeleaf Avens) lowland coastal balds. Grows 4-24" tall. Provenance: 77-North Cascades North American perennial with short rhizomes Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland and cheerful yellow flowers, reaching 3' in height. J A S O N D Α M J Available FM J Available J F M A M SOND Found in forests and open areas. Reseeds prolifi-Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling .60 .45 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Oenanthe sarmentosa (Water Parsley) Please see our Lupinus littoralis (Seashore Lupine) NL М Available J F M A S 0 N D **AQUATICS** section Prostrate lupine of seashores and dunes with clusters of blue .35 Bare-root seedling .70 .47 and white flowers and 2' stems. Salt and drought tolerant. Oplopanax horridus (Devil's Club) Native from southwestern British Columbia to northwestern Geum triflorum (Prairie Smoke) Northwest deciduous shrubby perennial with up-California. Beautiful wildflower with a basal rosette of fernright prickly stems to 9' tall. This member of the Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland like foliage, soft pink nodding flowers on 4-18" Ginseng family has large primordial-looking leaves, Available SOND М stems, and a puff of pink 'smoke' for a seed head. greenish-white flowers, and bright red berries in showy clus-Prefers sunny dry sites. Native to most of North America. ters in the fall. Prefers moist, partially shady to shady sites. Bare-root seedling .60 .45 Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau Common Alaska south to Oregon, east to Montana. Available only in containers. Lupinus polyphyllus (Bigleaf Lupine) Available J F M A M J J A S O N D Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Tall lupine to 4' tall with spikes of showy blue flow-.90 Bare-root seedling .60 Available | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | ers. Fixes nitrogen to enhance poor soils. Widespread across the western and northeastern United Grindelia integrifolia (Puget Sound Gumweed) In production; inquire for availability Robust native perennial of Pacific coastal areas **FACW** Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland with showy yellow flowers, 3-4' tall. Late season F M A Available J S 0 N D bloomer, salt spray tolerant. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland .40 Bare-root seedling Available | J | F | M | A Μ S Lupinus rivularis (Riverbank Lupine) .70 Bare-root seedling .47 .35 Lupine found in coastal meadows and riverbanks.

Reddish- brown stems with violet-blue flowers.

British Columbia to northern California.

Mentha arvensis (Wild Mint, Field Mint)

Rhizomatous plant in the mint family, grows 6-24"

tall, and is strongly aromatic. Purple flowers are

good for butterflies, seeds eaten by wildlife.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M

Bare-root seedling

Bare-root seedling

AQUATICS

Available J F M A M

Shrubby plant to 3 ½ tall. Native from southern

J

.80

Lysichiton americanus (Skunk Cabbage) please see

Common in wet places, sun or partial shade, across North

.80

JA

.54

.54

SOND

FACW,

SOND

.40

.40



**UNIT PRICE** 

100+

NL

50

SIZE

Bell-shaped light blue wildflowers on 1-2' leafy stems.

Mertensia platyphylla (Broadleaf Bluebells)

Asclepias speciosa (Showy Milkweed)

# HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

**UNIT PRICE UNIT PRICE GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ 200+ **GRADE** SIZE 100+ **GRADE** SIZE 100+ Oxalis oregana (Woodland Sorrel, Redwood-Plantago maritima v. juncoides (Sea Plantain, Sedum lanceolatum ssp. nesioticum (Spearleaf NL Goose Tongue) Sorrel) Stonecrop) **FACW FACU** This western version of the shamrock makes a good Common West Coast perennial with fleshy linear Compact stonecrop with football-shaped leaves topped by low maintenance groundcover, 2-8" tall, with light leaves, and 2-10" flower spikes May to July, found bright yellow flowers in late spring. Common on rocky balds pink flowers for shady sites. Native along the West Coast, on seashores and salt marshes. An important food source for along the coast and inland. Native to the northwest and from southern British Columbia to northern California. Also waterfowl, also edible for people. Also found along northsoutheast corners of Washington and north into British Coavailable in containers eastern seaboard. lumbia. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available J F M A F M A M Available J F M A M Available J J Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling .80 .60 Bare-root seedling Penstemon cardwellii (Cardwell's Penstemon, Sedum oreganum (Oregon Stonecrop) Potentilla anserina (Pacific Silverweed) please see NL NLCardwell's Beardtongue) Argentina egedii Succulent creeping perennial found on coastal bluffs and Mat-forming shrubby Penstemon to 12" tall, with showy, rocky mountain slopes from Alaska south along the coast to Potentilla gracilis (Graceful Cinquefoil, Slener 1-11/2" blue-purple flowers that likes sun and well drained the northwest corner of California. Starry yellow flowers in Cinquefoil) spring and summer attract butterflies. soils. Blooms May to early August. Grows in forest openings and rocky slopes at mid-elevations in the moun-Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Western North American wildflower with palmately tains of southwest Washington south through Oregon. compound leaves and yellow flowers. Grows 1-2' Available J F M A M J 0 Provenance: WA tall. Found in moist meadows from the lowlands to the Bare-root seedling .40 mountains. Available М J Α 0 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Bare-root seedling .90 .60 .45 Sedum spathulifolium (Broadleaf Stonecrop) NL Available Bluish-green succulent foliage develops red highlights in the Penstemon confertus (Yellow Penstemon) NL Bare-root seedling winter and bright yellow flowers that attract butterflies in This beneficial pollinator magnet has creamy to light yelthe late spring. Native from southern British Columbia to low flowers on 8-20" tall stems from May into August. Potentilla pacifica (Pacific Silverweed) please see California. Found in relatively moist areas east of the Cascades. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Argentina egedii Provenance: 77-North Cascades Available J F M A W S OND Α Prunella vulgaris (Self Heal) Available J F M A M J J A S O N D Bare-root seedling .40 North American low growing perennial with short In production; inquire for availability **FACU** rhizomes and purple to pink flowers. Has medicinal Sidalcea campestris (Meadow Checkerbloom) value. Prefers moist sites, sun or shade. Penstemon fruticosus (Shrubby Penstemon) Western Oregon and Puget Sound wildflower with Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 77-North Cascades Low evergreen shrub to 2' tall, with pink to purple flowers beautiful white or light pink flowers. Found in open that attract pollinators and hummingbirds. Native eastern F M A M J A S O N D Available J meadows and fields. Grows 2-6' tall. British Columbia to Alberta, south east of the Cascades to Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley Bare-root seedling Oregon, east to Montana and Wyoming in dry exposed areas. Available J F M A M J Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills Ranunculus occidentalis (Western Buttercup) Bare-root seedlings .80 .40 Available J F M A M J J A S O N Showy buttercup of lowland balds and Garry Oak FACW meadows, from Alaska south to California and In production; inquire for availability Sidalcea hendersonii (Henderson's Checker-Nevada. Grows 6-16" tall. Prefers moist soil; bloom) **FACW** Penstemon ovatus (Broadleaf Penstemon, spreading. NL Taprooted perennial that sends up spikes of min-Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Eggleaf Beardtongue) iature pink hollyhock-like flowers. Found in wet N D Bright blue flowered penstemon with deep green, glossy Available J meadows and tidal marshes along the coast from Alaska to spade-shaped leaves, grows 1'-3' tall. Ranges from woodland Oregon. Grows 2-4' tall. Bare-root seedling .45 to sunny slopes, British Columbia to Oregon. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills Rudbeckia occidentalis (Western Coneflower) Available J F M A M J J F M A S OND Available М J Α Unusual perennial with flowers in a black cone that Bare-root seedlings attracts birds when seeds are mature. Grows to Bare-root seedling .40 2-6'. A medicinal plant native to the western states. Sidalcea malviflora ssp. virgata (Dwarf Check-Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Penstemon procerus (Small-flowered Pensteerbloom, Rose Checkermallow) FACW mon) SOND Available J F M A M Clump-forming, taprooted perennial, stems trailing Penstemon with dense whorls of lovely blue to and freely rooting. Spikes of pink flowers provide Bare-root seedling purple flowers. Native across Canada and south nectar for pollinators. In prairies and meadows west of through California to Colorado from mid to high elevations Cascades, from Oregon to California, and Thurston County. Sedum divergens (Spreading Stonecrop, Pacific in the mountains. Prefers dry, sandy to gravelly soils. Grows Species of concern in Washington. It is an endangered spe-4-12" tall. cies in Washington. Deep green compact leaves of this West coast spreading Provenance: 09-E. Cascade Slope/Foothills Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley stonecrop are offset by bright sprays of yellow flowers that Available Μ J Α SON attract butterflies. Available F M A M J J A S Provenance: 09-ECascadeSlope/Foothills Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling Available SOND Α Penstemon richardsonii (Cutleaf Penstemon) Sisyrinchium idahoense (Western Blue-eyed .80 .54 .40 Bare-root seedling An unusual penstemon with dissected leaves and bright pink Grass) FACW flowers. Native from British Columbia south through Washing-Wildflower with beautiful blue flowers and iris-like ton and Oregon, generally east of the Cascades. This beautileaves, 6-12" tall, in a slowly expanding clump. ful pollinator-attractor is drought tolerant, often found in Likes early spring moisture. Native to the western states and open rocky habitats. Grows 8-32" tall. British Columbia. Provenance: 10-Columbia Plateau Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available J F M A M J J A S O N D J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | Available S 0 N D In production; inquire for availability Bare-root seedling Penstemon serrulatus (Cascade Penstemon, Sium suave (Hemlock Waterparsnip) North American native perennial with white carrot-Beautiful wildflower with showy pinkish-purple to type flowers, common in low marshy ground and deep blue flowers, on stems 8-28" tall. Prefers sun shallow water. Adds interest and wildlife value to or partial shade, moderate moisture. Native from southern ornamental ponds. Grows 2-4' tall. Alaska to northern Oregon, in and west of the Coast-Cascade Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Mountains to sea level. Blooms June to early August. J F M A M J Available Α Provenance: 77-NorthCascades A S O N D Available J F M A M Bare-root seedling Bare-root seedling .40 Solidago canadensis var. lepida (Canada Goldenrod) Petasites frigidus v. palmatus (Arctic Sweet North American native perennial with showy yel-Coltsfoot) low flower spikes in late summer that attract but-**FACW** Sedum divergens (Spreading Stonecrop, Pacific Stonecrop) terflies and pollinators. Common in moist to dry areas. Wide Rhizomatous perennial 1-2' tall, with large paltolerance of soil conditions and rhizomatous roots make this mate leaves and white to pinkish flowers March to July. Common in wet areas in low to mid elevation forests a good choice for erosion control. Grows 2-5' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland and openings along the west coast, Maine, a sprinkling in the Great Lakes region, and north through Canada. J F M Α W J Available Α Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Bare-root seedling Available J F M A M J J SOND Α Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed) please Bare-root seedling

see AQUATICS

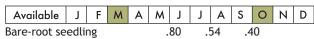
# HERBACEOUS PERNNIALS

<u>UNIT PRICE</u>

GRADE SIZE 50 100+ 200+

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

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



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

# Symphyotrichum subspicatum v. subspicatum [Aster subspicatus] (Douglas Aster)

West coast native aster of moist habitats, especially estuaries. Grows 3-4' tall branching stems and many purple flowers attract butterflies. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				70	.4	17	.3	5		

# Tellima grandiflora (Fringecup, Bigflower Tellima)

Rhizomatous perennial with small white flowers with fringed petals fading to pink, April to July. Prefers partial shade, commonly found in moist woods and along stream banks. Found from Alaska south to California, west of the Cascade crest, sea level to mid elevation in the mountains. Grows 1-2' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

# Tolmiea menziesii (Youth on Age, Piggyback-plant)

Northwest rhizomatous perennial to 2' tall, with small pinkish-brown flowers in spring. Found in moist shady habitats. Spreads by little plantlets on the parent leaves. Native from southern British Columbia to northern California at low elevations.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				80	.5	4	.40	)		

<u>UNIT PRICE</u>

<u>GRADE</u> <u>SIZE</u> 50 100+ 200+

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

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: 12-Puget Lowland

TTOVETIGITEE.	UZ	uge		witai	iu							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng			.'	90	.6	60	.4	45		

Veronica americana (American Speedwell), please see AQUATICS

### Viola adunca (Prairie Violet, Hookedspur Violet)

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available J F M A M J J A S O N D
In production; inquire for availability



Tolmiea menziesii (Youth on Age, Piggyback-plant)

# Viola palustris (Marsh Violet)

GRADE

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.

SIZE



NL

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

		5-										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	nø				80		54	4	10		

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+ 200+

# Yucca glauca (Small Soapweed)

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: CO

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				.90		60	.4	5		



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

(Coastal Black Gooseberry continued from page 11)



A range of flowers and young Coastal Black Gooseberry fruit



Ripe berries of Coastal Black Gooseberry

As the name suggests, Coastal Black Gooseberry thrives near the ocean. I see it most frequently on backshore dunes and rocky bluffs within a stones throw of the saltchuck, but it also grows in open woods at low elevations. It is found from Bella Bella on the Central Coast of BC southward to Los Angeles with only a few populations east of the Cascades, most notably near The Dalles in north central Oregon.

The berries of Coastal Black Gooseberry are traditionally eaten fresh and occasionally cooked, juiced, sauced, or dried into cakes by virtually all Indigenous people that inhabit the plants' range (Moerman). The Kwakwaka'wakw—who steward the lands and waters around the Broughton Archipelago where I first learned this plant—traditionally gather the berries while they are still green by beating the bushes with sticks and knocking the fruit onto mats. They are eaten fresh, boiled and slathered with eulachon grease, and more recently with milk and sugar (Turner and Bell 1973).

The species epithet *divaricatum* comes from the English word "divaricate," meaning forked, branched or spreading, probably in reference to the berries which are often found in clusters of two, the large spreading thorns, or the shrubs which can spread and form extensive colonies. Coastal Black Gooseberry is also called Spreading Gooseberry, or Wild Gooseberry. There are two named varieties: *Ribes divaricatum var. parishiior* Parish's Gooseberry is found only in California, and *Ribes divaricatum var.pubiflorum* or Straggly Gooseberry is found in both California and Oregon.



Range map courtesy of CPNWH

# GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

**UNIT PRICE** 100+ 500+ 1000+

# 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

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

# 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	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	nø		57		47		37		33		

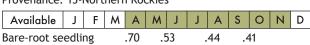
# Carex aperta (Columbian Sedge)

Northwest native rhizomatous sedge for wet areas. Grows 2-3' tall.

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley J A S O N D Available | J | F | M | A | M | Bare-root seedling

# 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

Provenance: 77-North Cascades

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		57	.4	<del>1</del> 7	.:	37	.3	33		

# 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  $\frac{1}{2}$ -3' tall. Does not have long rhizomes, so not suitable for sites subject to siltation.

riovenance.	UZ-	ruge	L	wia	iu							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.70		53		44	.4	1		

# Carex cusickii (Cusick's Sedge)

**OBL** 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 Wyoming.

Provenance: 15-N Rockies

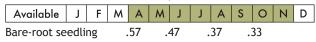
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.70	70 .53 .44		44	.4	41			

### **UNIT PRICE**

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

### 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 1-3' tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	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

		5-											
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D	
Bare-root se	re-root seedling			.57	.4	17		37		33			

# Carex lyngbyei (Lyngby's Sedge)

**OBL** 

NL

OBL

OBL

**OBL** 

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

Provenance:	02-	Puge	et Lo	wlai	nd							
Available	J	J F M A M J J A S O N D										D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57	. 4	17		37		33		

# 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 M J A S O N Bare-root seedling .41

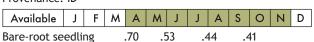
# Carex mertensii (Merten's Sedge)

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	О
Bare-root se		.57	.4	47		37	.:	33				

# Carex nebraskensis (Nebraska Sedge)

Common sedge in wet areas east of the Cascades into the western Plains states. Tolerant of disturbances, Grows 1-3' tall, Provenance: ID





Graminoid production field.

# Carex obnupta (Slough Sedge)

SIZE 50

GRADE

OBL

OBL

OBL

**OBL** 

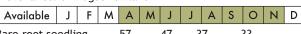
**OBL** West Coast evergreen sedge for moist to wet freshwater or brackish sites, 0-3' depth; rhizomatous and vigorous. Attractive sedge for shade or sun. In shallow water, creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Containerize for ornamental ponds. Grows 2-3" tall. Provenance: 01-Coast Range,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

100+ 500+ 1000+

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	ng		.57	.4	17	.3	37	.3	33 (	(Apr-1	(vov	
Bare-root seedling				.80	.6	60	.4	16	.4	13 (	Dec-	Mar)

# Carex pachystachya (Chamisso Sedge)

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



### Bare-root seedling .33 .37

# 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 | A | M |

# Bare-root seedling

**OBL** 

# 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	Z	D
Bare-root se	ng		.57	.4	47	.3	37	.3	33 (	Apr-۱	(vov	
Bare-root se	ng		90	.6	55	.5	55	.4	15 (1	Dec- <i>l</i>	Mar)	

# Carex tumulicola (Splitawn Sedge)

Western native tufted sedge with slowly-expanding / FACU rhizomes. Found in sunny dry meadows and open forests. Grows 1-3' tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Vallev

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.70		53	.4	14	.4	<del>1</del> 1		

# Carex unilateralis (Lateral Sedge)

Western native rhizomatous sedge found in shallow FACW or seasonal wetlands. Grows 12-30" 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	47	.3	37	.3	33			

# Carex utriculata (Northwest Territory Sedge)

**OBL** Widespread North American sedge with lovely foliage, triangular stems, and flowering heads to 4'. Clump-forming with rhizomes and stolons on perennially wet freshwater sites. In shallow water, creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Provenance: 77-North Cascades

ASOND Available J | F | M | Bare-root seedling

# Carex vesicaria (Blister Sedge)

**OBL** Mat-forming, rhizomatous sedge with triangular stems, in freshwater wetlands or stream banks, 0-18" deep, often habitats that are spring wet/ summer dry. Native across the northern half of the United States. Grows 6-36" tall. Potential rain garden plant. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

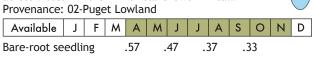
# Carex vulpinoidea (Fox Sedge)

Clumping sedge found in moist meadows, marshes **OBL** 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

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

# Danthonia californica (California Oatgrass)

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



# GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

**UNIT PRICE** 

500+ 1000+

**OBL** 

**OBL** 

OBL

FACW

**OBL** 

**OBL** 

FACW

**GRADE** SIZE 50 500+ 1000+ **GRADE** SIZE 50 100+ Danthonia spicata (Poverty Oatgrass) Glyceria grandis (Reed Mannagrass) Widespread North American bunchgrass found in moist to dry, sunny meadows. Grows 4-28" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Grows up to 6' tall, in sun or shade. F AM J | J | A | S | O | N | D Available J М

.33

**FACW** 

**FACW** 

FACU

**UNIT PRICE** 

.37

Deschampsia caespitosa (Tufted Hairgrass)

Bare-root seedling

Tufted grass native to marshes and wet prairies across much of North America. Attractive narrow foliage and 12-18" tall flowering plumes. Can handle salt spray.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D Bare-root seedling .33

Distichlis spicata (Seashore Saltgrass, Inland Saltgrass)

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 MA M SOND Bare-root seedling .70 .53

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

OND F M A M J Available J Bare-root seedling .33

Elymus glaucus (Blue Wildrye)

Drought tolerant native bunchgrass for sunny to FACU 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 M A M Bare-root seedling .53 .41

Equisetum hyemale (Rough Horsetail, Scouringrush Horsetail)

FACW 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

Bare-root seedling .41

Festuca idahoensis ssp. roemeri (Roemer's Fescue)

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 | M | A | M | Bare-root seedling .37 .33



Carex stipata (Sawbeak Sedge, Awlfruit Sedge)

Rhizomatous grass found in freshwater habitats (0-1' deep) across most of North America. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

Available J F A | M | J SOND Bare-root seedling .33

Hierochloe hirta ssp. arctica [Anthoxanthum NL hirtum] (Sweetgrass)

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

SOND Available J F M Bare-root seedling .41

Hordeum brachyantherum (Meadow Barley)

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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland OND Available

Juncus acuminatus (Tapertip Rush)

Bare-root seedling

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 OND Available J F Α Bare-root seedling .33

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 F SOND J Μ Α Bare-root seedling

Juncus articulatus (Jointleaf Rush)

Common in freshwater wetlands and brackish marshes across much of North America. Grows 6-18" tall.

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley Available J F M SOND A | M | Bare-root seedling .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-laying habitat for amphibians. Grows 6-30" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

J F M A M Available Bare-root seedling

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 Bare-root seedling .33 (Apr-Nov) Bare-root seedling .46 .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. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

OND Available F .33 Bare-root seedling

Juncus oxymeris (Pointed Rush)

SIZE

50

**GRADE** 

Beautiful Northwest rush with iris-like leaves, **FACW** 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

**UNIT PRICE** 

500+ 1000+

100+

Available J F M A M J Bare-root seedling .33

Juncus patens (Spreading Rush)

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

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

Available J F 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

ASO Available J | F | M | Bare-root seedling .33

Juncus tenuis (Slender Rush)

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"

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland Available F М J SO

Bare-root seedling .57

Koeleria macrantha (Prairie Junegrass) Silvery green spike seed heads grow to 1-2ft. on this perennial bunchgrass. Found from British Columbia south to north-

ern Mexico, east to Ontario and Deleware. June grass grows mostly in sand to rocky soils in Sagebrush deserts, prairies, and open forests to subalpine ridges. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

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

**OBL** 

**OBL** 

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 Valley

Available J F M A Bare-root seedling .70 .53

Leymus mollis [Elymus mollis] (Dune Wild Rye)

Robust clump-forming perennial grass with strong **FACU** 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 M A M J J A S O N D Bare-root seedling .70 .53

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

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 M A M J J A S O N D Bare-root seedling .57 .33 (May-Nov) .45 (Dec-Apr) Bare-root seedling .65



# GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

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

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

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

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se		_	- 1	57 90	٠.	17 55	.3 .5	7 5		3 (A 5 (D	-	,

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

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

	10 veriance.	-	. 45		,,,ca.								
	Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
ĺ	Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47		37		33		

Scirpus microcarpus (Small Fruited Bulrush)

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

Provenance:	UZ-	Puge	et LC	wla	na							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Bare-root se	adli	na		57		17	3	7	3.	2		

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

# Triglochin maritima (Seaside Arrowgrass)

SIZE 50

**GRADE** 

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

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+ 500+ 1000+

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	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng		.57		47	.3	37		33 (	Apr-1	(vov
Bare-root se	edli	nσ		90		65	-	55		45 (	Dec-l	Mar)

# AQUATICS

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+

200+

**OBL** 

**OBL** 

**UNIT PRICE** 100+ 200+ GRADE SIZE

# A Note About Aquatics

Our emergent aquatic species are propagated from source identified wild-collected seed and cuttings.

Standard bundles contain 50 plants each. All stock are grown in wet boxes. It is helpful to remember that these plants are fragile. Their survival depends on being ready to care for your plants as soon as they arrive. We cannot ensure survival after plants have left our care.

# 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

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Avai	lable	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Plug		2.	.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

. To tellarice.	-	. 45		, , , tu								
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Dlug	1	50										

# 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

Available	J	F	М	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 the montane.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Plug	4.0	00										

# Oenanthe sarmentosa (Water Parsley)

SIZE

**GRADE** 

OBL

OBL

**OBL** 

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	N	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				80	. 5	54		.40		

### Sagittaria latifolia (Broadleaf Arrowhead, Wapato)

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

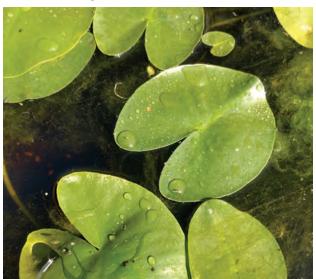
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland 03-Willamette Valley

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Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Tuber	1	იი										

# 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

		- 5										
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng				90	.6	60		47		



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

# Veronica americana (American Speedwell)

SIZE

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

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+ 200+

50

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

**GRADE** 

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



Veronica americana (American Speedwell)



Sagittaria latifolia (Broadleaf Arrowhead, Wapato)

# BULBS, RHIZOMES, TUBERS

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+ 500+

1000+

**FACU** 

**GRADE** 

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+ 500+ 1000+

# A Note About Bulbs, Rhizomes and

All our bulb, rhizome, and tuber offerings are propagated from carefully tracked seed collections, and we only grow species plants, not hybrid varieties. Larges are blooming size and are typically four or more growing seasons old. Smalls (available for some species) are 2-3 years old and may not bloom in the first year. Most bulbs are harvested in late summer and available for sale through the fall. Fall is the optimal time to replant your bulbs - for best quality and assurance please place your order in Spring but no later than September 15th so that we can dig and prepare your order while the bulbs are dormant. We have taken many precautions to ensure our bulb stock is healthy, and free of nematodes and viruses.

### Allium acuminatum (Taper-tip Onion, Hooker's Onion)

Delightful rose-colored flowers, typical onion scent. Found in open, rocky sites from the Pacific Coast to the Rockies. Grows 4-12" tall. Easily divided. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Large				80		.72		56		40		

## Allium amplectens (Narrowleaf Onion)

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 meadows and dry slopes.

Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Large				80		72		56		40		

Please see our HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS section for more Allium species

Brodiaea please also see Dichelostemma or Triteleia

# Brodiaea coronaria (Crown Brodiaea)

Beautiful bell-shaped purple flowers bloom June to FACW July. Native from Washington to California, grows up to 18" tall. Many offsets.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Large				80		72		56		40		

# Camassia leichtlinii ssp. suksdorfii (Suksdorf's Large Camas)

Edible bulb, with showy 2-4' stems of blue flowers. Native from British Columbia to California and Nevada. Likes "spring wet, summer dry" conditions. Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

						-						
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small			.8	80		72		56		40		
Large			1	.10		99	.7	77		.55		



Camas bulbs, large size

**FACW** 

# Camassia quamash spp. maxima (Common

**GRADE** 

Camas)

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	10		
Large			1	1.10		.99		77		55		

### Delphinium menziesii (Menzies' Larkspur)

Deep blue larkspur with a white face native to coastal bluffs and prairies of the Pacific Northwest. Grows 1-3' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small				1.00		90		70	.5	50		
Large				1.20		1.08		84	.6	0		

# Delphinium nuttallii (Upland Larkspur)

Stunning deep blue northwest Delphinium associated with Garry Oak meadows. Found on coastal bluffs and lowland outwash prairies in Washington and Oregon. Grows 1-2' tall.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small				1.00		.90		70	.5	50		
Large				1.20		1.08		84	.6	60		

### Delphinium trolliifolium (Columbian Larkspur)

Deep blue Delphinium with white highlights appearing in moist woods and along stream banks from the Columbia River Gorge to the northern coast of California. Grows 2-4' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

			_									
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small				1.00		.90		70	.5	50		
Large				1.20		1.08		84	.6	60		

### Dodecatheon hendersonii (Broad-leaved Shooting Star, Mosquito Bills)

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

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

# Dodecatheon pulchellum (Darkthroat Shooting (

Easy to grow western native found from coastal balds rocky outcrops up into alpine meadows. Numerous magenta flowers, with backswept petals like little rockets, top a rosette of fleshy lance-shaped leaves. Likes "spring wet, summer dry" conditions, sunny or partially shaded sites.

Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Bare-root se	edli	ng	1	.00		90		70	.5	50		

# Erythronium grandiflorum (Yellow Avalanche

**FACU** Native to the western states, this bulb has graceful yellow lily flowers emerging early in the spring. Emerges at snowline in alpine meadows. Grows 8-12" tall. Provenance: 77-North Cascades

Available   J   F   M   A   M   J   J   A   S   O   N   D   Small												
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Small			1	1.50								
l arge				2 00								



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

# Erythronium oregonum (Giant White Fawn Lily)

50

**UNIT PRICE** 

100+ 500+ 1000+

West Coast native bulb with mottled lance-shaped leaves crowned by delicate white lily-like flowers. Full sun to part shade in coastal balds and lowland forests. Grows 6-16" tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small			1	.50								
Large			7	2.00								

# 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	Z	D	
Small				1.50									
Large				2.00	)								

# Fritillaria pudica (Yellow Bells, Johnny Jump Up)

Eastern Cascades to Rocky Mountain native bulb with delicate fragrant yellow flowers that usher in spring. Grows 4-12"

Available         J         F         M         A         M         J         J         A         S         O         N         D           Small         1.50												
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Small				1.50								
Large				2 00	)							

# Lilium columbianum (Columbia Lily)

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

Provenance:	UZ-I	Puge	et Lo	wlai	ıa							
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small Large				1.50 2.00								

## Lilium pardalinum ssp. shastense (Shasta Lily)

Beautiful yellow-orange flowers, lighter on the **FACW** 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 M A M J J A S O N E												
Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	Z	D
Small Large				1.50 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: 78-Klamath Mountains

Available	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Small				1.50								
Large				2.00	)							

### Triteleia grandiflora v. grandiflora [Brodiaea NL 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	Z	D
Large				.80		72		56	.4	40		

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

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	Ν	D
Large			.80		.72		56	.4	40			

