

# Fourth Corner Nurseries

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## NATIVE PLANTS OF NORTH AMERICA | WHOLESALE CATALOG



### Greetings,

Last year I wrote that the world is always changing, and we are committed to promoting plants for an uncertain future. I was not wrong about change coming, but in hindsight my observations were more of a breezy pontification than presage of the swift and dramatic upheaval 2020 has had in store. The simple truth is these are very challenging times. Our hearts go out to all those who are grieving from the astounding toll the Covid-19 pandemic has taken on families and communities around the world. And with a deep sense of gratitude, we give our sincere thanks to all the workers on the forefront of the battle who, day in and day out, are still risking their lives and those of their families while fighting to contain the outbreak.

As you are all undoubtedly aware, doing anything these days is harder than before Covid-19. We have managed to stay open and thus far weather the pandemic thanks to a mix of luck, location, being deemed an essential agricultural business, and mostly because of the incredible staff here at Fourth Corner Nurseries. Amidst all the uncertainty and anxiety that pits our health against our livelihoods, it had been a wonderful privilege to work at two-arms-lengths or more from such a wonderful group of people.

To continue to expand upon the range and biodiversity of native plants that we grow every year is labor intensive and requires meticulous attention to detail. For instance, our bare root production fields often have over 100 different species in production per acre. This is an incredibly efficient use of space but requires hard physical work and a diversity of tools. And we operate on a scale of production approaching 4 million plants per year. From every outstretched arm grasping for a handful of seed to the careful packaging of graded stock for shipping, the amount of thought, work and handling that goes into each individual plant is more than I like to concede. Adapting our operations and nursery to preserve the safety and wellbeing of each employee, and triage our workflow so we can uphold the quality of work that brings us pride has only been possible because of the ingenuity and dedication of our staff. The average tenure of Fourth Corner Nurseries' 21 per-

manent employees is over 16 years!! This amazing amount of shared expertise and resilience comes in handy during times of crisis and gives me great faith in our ability to be a resource of native plant information and innovation for years to come.

Despite the evolving challenges and ongoing uncertainty, I am extremely grateful and proud to share with you our native plant offerings this year. Within our catalog you will find many familiar classics as well as more choice of species, seed sources and stock types. Ecologically fit, genetically diverse native plants are and will continue to be essential building blocks for restoring the environment, rebuilding natural capital, and bolstering the earth's imperiled biodiversity. They are going to be an important part of recovering from difficult times. While we cannot predict all the changes to come, leveraging expertise and being flexible is the only way we are going to get through this. On behalf of our entire team I thank you for your friendship and support and look forward to working with you.

Take care and be well,

*Dylan*

Dylan Levy-Boyd,  
General Manger, Fourth Corner Nurseries

## Driving on the Shoulder: Reflections from my Third Seed Season

by Georgia Mitchell

The day I start thinking about this article I am driving down the shoulder of a rather busy highway, hazard lights flashing. I'm here to check this season's crop of beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* v. *californica*) on the way to a salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) harvest site. I stop the truck, jump out and pull a couple nuts from a few trees. Back in the truck I cut each one in half: the developing ovule is only the size of a pea, surrounded by hairy pith. I'd say it'll be three weeks before these are ready to pick. Hmmm...how does that compare to last year?

Seed collecting requires constant assessment. Much of our wild collections take place in the public easements along roadways, so initial scouting often occurs at 35 to 55 mph. While on the road a half-subliminal checklist rattles repeatedly through my brain: Species: presence/absence? Abundance? Phenology: fertile? Seeds/Fruits: ripe? underripe? over-ripe or gone? I frequently have a few-seconds-long window to make the call whether to check the rearview mirror, pull a sharp right and hit the brakes. Or perhaps a half-minute past that to decide whether what I just saw was good enough to war-

rant a U-turn. It takes time to develop the eyes to recognize a worthwhile picking location. Eventually, the juxtaposition of a frustrated afternoon spent in an area with mediocre seed set compared to one spent harvesting by the thick handful teaches better discernment.

I was fortunate in this job to have inherited a wealth of historical collecting sites from my predecessor, Richard Haard. We maintain a database of past seed collections going back 20 years, along with GPS waypoints, and I took copious notes my first season. Still, there are few guarantees in seed collecting. We have lost access to locations for reasons as diverse as expanded military training operations, new housing developments, and a farmer's lawsuit with a railroad company. While preparing for the season I easily spend hours on the Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria and USDA Plants websites, looking at historical herbaria records and species range maps. Once the rubber hits the road, however, maintaining a robust inventory of potential harvest sites largely boils down to curiosity, good eyesight, and luck. (Not to mention all the hours and mileage!)

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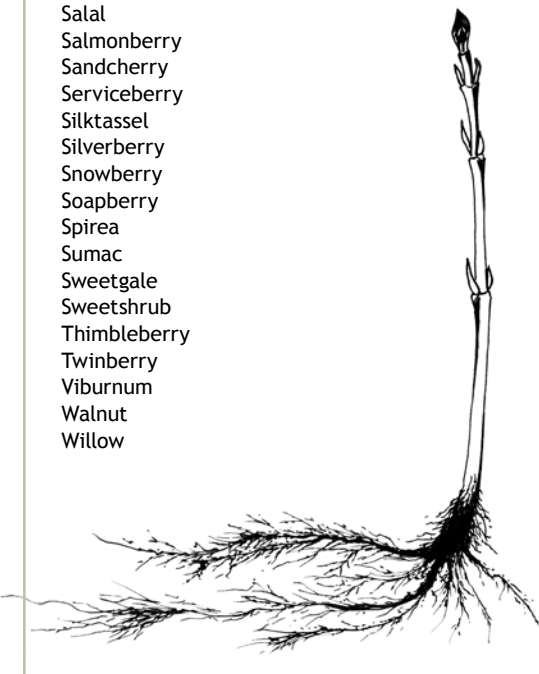
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# COMMON NAME INDEX

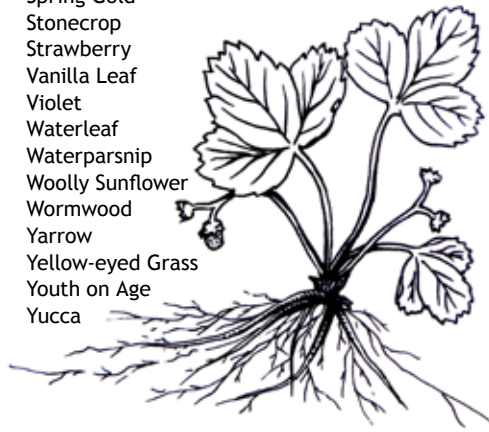
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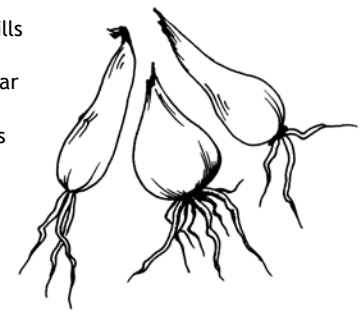


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## PLUGS

The following species are offered as plugs by pre-order only. Please place your order by the date below for finished plugs in 2021.

Species	Order by	See Description
<i>Abies amabilis</i> (Pacific Silver Fir)	October 1st	pg. 12
<i>Abies procera</i> (Noble Fir)	October 1st	pg. 12
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i> (Pacific Madrone)	November 1st	pg. 4
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> (Incense Cedar)	October 1st	pg. 12
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> (Alaska Yellow Cedar)	October 1st	pg. 12
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i> (Salal)	January 1st, 2021	pg. 5
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i> (Cascade Oregon Grape)	September 15th	pg. 6
<i>Pinus monticola</i> (Western White Pine)	October 1st	pg. 12
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (Ponderosa Pine)	October 1st	pg. 12
<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i> (Pacific Rhododendron)	January 1st, 2021	pg. 6
<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> (Mountain Hemlock)	October 1st	pg. 12
<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i> (Black Huckleberry)	November 1st	pg. 8
<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i> (Oval-leaf Blueberry)	November 1st	pg. 8

# FOR YOUR INFORMATION

## Contact Information

### NURSERY SALES AND SHIPPING

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**Sales hours:  
8 AM-4 PM Pacific Time  
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 2018 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/v34/home/home.html](http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/nwpl_static/v34/home/home.html)

### OBL - Obligate Wetland

Almost always occurs in wetlands.



### FACW - Facultative Wetland

Usually occurs in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands.



### FAC - Facultative

Occurs in wetlands and non-wetlands.



### FACU - Facultative Upland

Usually occurs in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands.



### UPL - Upland

Almost never occurs in wetlands.



### NL - Not Listed

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



## A Note on Nomenclature

Several species have recently experienced name changes resulting from continuing research. We have begun to adopt the nomenclature presented in the recently edited version of the Flora of the Pacific Northwest 2nd Edition (Hitchcock and Cronquist, 2018), though some names follow the PLANTS Database at <http://plants.usda.gov>.

## Terms and Conditions

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

**Minimum orders:** Minimum confirmed order for nursery stock is \$100.00 minimum. Plants are sold in multiples of 50.

**Cancelations:** A 25% restocking charge will be billed on all canceled or reduced orders after December 1st. Cancelations or reductions of quantity ordered must be in writing. An order may not be canceled after the preparation of the order for shipping. Orders may be cancelled by Fourth Corner Nurseries due to late payments.

**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 grade shipped.

**Order Changes:** Orders may not be changed within two business days of the confirmed Ship Date, because they will be in process for shipping.

**Shipping:** All nursery stock is shipped at the Buyer's risk and expense ex-warehouse, Bellingham, WA. 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. Packing is included in the plant cost, however, orders not meeting the \$100 minimum for confirmed nursery stock will be charged \$50 to cover sub minimum order handling charges.

**Claims:** We take great care to provide quality healthy nursery stock. However, we can give no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to productivity 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 in writing within 5 business 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' survival 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 due to: frost, heat waves, disease, flood, fire, labor shortages, errors in count, transport delays, or other circumstances beyond our control.



Preparing an order for shipment

## 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/](http://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.

## Custom Propagation Services

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















# Sedges make good teachers

by Kelly Broadlick

Here at Fourth Corner, we do a lot of propagating. Some species are more iconic than others, but all are important to somebody's restoration site, nursery, bioswale, green roof, wetland mitigation... the list goes on. I took a few years off from working at Fourth Corner to get a Masters in Environmental Horticulture and spent my time at UW focusing on understanding the germination requirements of two very unglamorous native sedges under the direction of Dr. Jon Bakker. The results of my project were published in the *Native Plants Journal* last fall. (Shout out to this publication—it's great! If you propagate too, go get yourself a subscription.) Although the article\* is open source, we're all busy and it's quite long, so I'll give you the abbreviated version here including the propagation protocols that I think our results suggest and a few lessons learned.

The two species we studied were *Carex inops* ssp. *Inops* (Long-stolon sedge) and *Carex tumulicola* (Splitawn or Foothill sedge). These sedges are unique in that they're *upland* sedges (because of that, some folks have promoted them as a sustainable lawn alternative). Restoration ecologists wanted to learn how to propagate them because they are an important part of a threatened ecosystem—the prairies of the Georgia Basin, Puget Trough, and Willamette Valley (of BC, Washington, and Oregon), which support a number of threatened and endangered species. And although these sedges readily spread rhizomatously, ecologists were after the genetic diversity and ease of application that come with propagation from seed. I won't bore you with the details of our experiments, but know that I spent countless hours in a windowless lab over the course of seven months counting germinants to get these results. Thank goodness that's not how we do it here!

*Carex tumulicola* showed the strongest germination after two months of cold moist stratification (as opposed to 0, 1, 3 or 4 months), followed by fluctuating intermediate (66/52°F) temperatures, as opposed to spring (59/46°F), summer (74/57°F), or winter (41/36°F) temperatures. Germination was rapid and uniform, with the vast majority of viable seeds germinating between 2 and 4 weeks after moving into warmer temperatures.

*Carex inops* ssp. *Inops* responded best to zero months of stratification (again, as opposed to 1-4 months) and also germinated best in intermediate (66/52°F) temperatures. Unlike *Carex tumulicola*, germination was non-uniform. All viable seed did germinate, but it took from 4-12 weeks to do so. Removing the perigynium (a layer of tissue that encloses the seeds of most sedges) with sandpaper also increased germination by roughly 10%. After-ripening for around 19 weeks prior to imbibing seed may have also reduced dormancy.

I was surprised to learn that these two species, of the same genus and occupying the same habitat, had markedly different germination strategies. Having the opportunity to compare the two allowed me to see and learn more than I ever could have learned from either individually, and I'll finish with two of those big-picture lessons.

The first of these lessons is regarding differences in germination uniformity. *Carex tumulicola* germination was rapid and uniform and *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* germination was delayed and slow. In nature, when germination proceeds slowly, there's a better chance that not all seeds will have the chance to germinate before conditions become unfavorable or the seeds regain dormancy. Ungerminated seed could become buried. The presence of a thick perigynium (like that of *Carex inops* ssp. *inops*) that dampens germination cues like light could also help the seed become buried before germinating in the first year. These factors, and the fact that we know that some sedges have very long-lived seeds (up to 130 years or more!), point to the possibility that *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* relies on seed banking as an ecological strategy. For a species that easily spreads rhizomatously, a robust seed bank could act as an insurance policy against major disturbances like fire—and it appears to work. Researchers in Oregon found that an old meadow that had been en-



*Carex tumulicola* seed



*Carex inops* ssp. *inops* seed



*Carex tumulicola*

croached on by forest (for 75 years) had 465 *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* seeds/m<sup>2</sup> of soil, and tree removal and prescribed burning resulted in almost 100% cover of *Carex inops* ssp. *inops*, to the point that it inhibited establishment of other meadow species (Halpern and others 2015)! Although non-uniform germination is challenging as a propagator, appreciating the role that it plays in the long-term survival of natural populations has helped me be patient with slow seed.

The other lesson I find myself referring to often came from the accidental "finding" that after-ripening could play a positive role in *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* germination. *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* seed ripens in June, and *Carex tumulicola* seed ripens in September. I waited until I had collected seed from both species to begin my experiment, and I carelessly let my *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* seed sit in a drawer in the lab all summer. Most seed folks know that orthodox seed is best stored at cold dry temperatures, but I inadvertently allowed my seed to after-ripen. Although I didn't have the forethought to compare this to fresh seed, I suspect that after-ripening had a positive effect on germination because most folks had gotten less than 5% germination in previous studies (and know better than to store their seed warm!) and I ended up with 40-50%. My hunch is that after-ripening is the reason, and this makes sense when you think about the timing of



*Carex inops* ssp. *inops*

seed maturation. If after-ripening does break *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* dormancy, then both species have a mechanism to get them through the first unsuitable season following seed maturation and promote it in the next suitable one. I have taken this lesson to heart in my work here at Fourth Corner—pay attention to the species, when the seed ripens, and the environment it calls home, and you will have a good starting point to decode its germination requirements.

Each new species and each new season has lessons to teach us. Some of those lessons come in the form of pleasant accidents, when something goes wrong but you have equal or better germ than normal. But more often, they come as failures—those are hard lessons, because we know you count on us to have the plants you need every year. Luckily each lesson, easy or hard, makes us better propagators.

## References

\*Broadlick K, Bakker JD. 2019. Increasing germination of 2 upland sedges, *Carex inops* ssp. *inops* and *Carex tumulicola*. *Native Plants Journal* 20:253-265.

Halpern CB, Antos JA, McKenzie D, Olson A. 2015. Past tree influence and prescribed fire mediate biotic interactions and community reassembly in a grassland-restoration experiment. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 53:264-273.



Seed collecting at Naas Prairie

("Driving on the Shoulder" continued from page 1)

My collecting season starts in mid-March, chasing after the elusive west-side Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*). By the end of April, other willow species ripen and disperse seed in rapid succession; by mid-May I'm in nearly non-stop picking, processing, and reassessment mode through October and beyond. The season culminates with a December harvest of sweetgale (*Myrica gale*), an adventurous exploit involving very cold water and hands coated in yellow, wonderfully scented resin.

In 2019, I made 125 wild collections. In some cases, a couple hour stop at a few tried-and-true locations easily provides for a year's propagation needs. In others, I traverse three counties (or more) over several days or weeks to amass enough volume to meet production demands. Last collecting season included five trips to eastern Washington and one to the North Cascades. My usual haunts are the lowland territories (<200 ft above sea level) encompassing Whatcom, Skagit, and Island Counties as well as Snohomish and San Juan for select species. As we consider the impacts of climate change to Northwest ecosystems we find ever-greater reasons to expand our collecting range and increase the seed sample size and thereby the genetic diversity of the plants we grow.



Georgia keying *Sorbus* near Lake Wenatchee.

If you strip away the layers of planning and scouting that accompany the picking season, at its core seed collecting is a simple—and I would add, primal—act. During the height of the season I spend day upon day with a five-gallon bucket slung on a strap across my shoulder and a 6-foot pole with a bicycle hanging hook attached to the end in my hand. I find something inherently satisfying about connecting to a part of the human experience that has been with us since our evolutionary beginnings: the ability to gather something of use from the wild. Sometimes I think about all the hands that have picked these native fruits before mine. I don't claim native ancestry, and much of the seed we harvest for propagation at Fourth Corner Nurseries would not have been traditionally used for food or medicine, and still...there's something about pulling the truck back onto the road, bags of seed in the tote in back, my hands perhaps stained purple-black from twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*) juice, that puts a smile on my face. No matter how long the day or how many blackberry canes I had to fight, there is something about this work that's worth doing.



Purple fruit season—*Amelanchier alnifolia* and *Mahonia aquifolium*



*Rubus spectabilis*, ripe and ready for picking

## We are happy to welcome these two skilled women to our crew at FCN



### Siona Hesla:

Siona is a 6th generation Montanan and grew up going on pack trips with her grandpa, Dale Moore in the Bob Marshall Wilderness, one of the most completely preserved mountain ecosystems in the world. She developed a love of plants native to the Rocky Mountains during her youth while studying the uses of different species, as well as herbal medicine in general.

She has worked on a variety of gardens from initial soil prep work to harvesting and worked for several years as a florist designing bouquets and dish gardens.

Siona started at Fourth Corner Nurseries in Fall 2019 in the Shipping Department and is now excited to be a part of the sales team.



### Charly Moore:

Charly is from a 4th generation Whatcom county pioneer family. She has been a gardener throughout her life, starting as a child playing and pretending "jungle" in her mother's vegetable gardens, and a Master Gardener for 22 years.

She has been interested in various aspects of plants for many years: native plants, food plants and nutrition, herbal medicine, and horticultural therapy.

Charly also started at Fourth Corner Nurseries in Fall 2019 grading plants, and working in the greenhouses.

# IPPS

SHARING PLANT PRODUCTION KNOWLEDGE

## NORTH AMERICAN SUMMIT

OCTOBER 27-29, 2020



EASTERN REGION: TUESDAY 27 OCTOBER 9-12PM EST  
 SOUTHERN REGION: WEDNESDAY 28 OCTOBER 9-12PM EST  
 WESTERN REGION: THURSDAY 29 OCTOBER 3-6PM EST

<http://wna.ipps.org/>









# HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+

**Potentilla gracilis (Graceful Cinquefoil, Slender Cinquefoil)** **FAC**  
 Western North American wildflower with palmately compound leaves and yellow flowers. Grows 1-2' tall. Found in moist meadows from the lowlands to the mountains.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Potentilla pacifica (Pacific Silverweed)** please see **Potentilla anserina**

**Prunella vulgaris ssp. lanceolata (Self Heal)** **FACU**  
 North American low growing perennial with short rhizomes and purple to pink flowers, grows 4-16" tall. Has medicinal value. Prefers moist sites, sun or shade.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 77-North Cascades  
 Available 

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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 Bare-root seedling .70 .47 .35

**Ranunculus occidentalis (Western Buttercup)** **FACW**  
 Showy buttercup of lowland balds and Garry Oak meadows, from Alaska south to California and Nevada. Grows 6-16" tall. Prefers moist soil; spreading, goes dormant in summer.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Rudbeckia alpica (Showy Coneflower, Wenatchee Mountain Coneflower)** **FAC**  
 Striking coneflower with black central cone endemic to the Wenatchee Mountains. Flowers June-August. Grows to 2-6'. A medicinal plant native to the western states.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Rudbeckia occidentalis (Western Coneflower)** **FAC**  
 Unusual perennial with summer flowers in a black cone that attract birds when seeds are mature. Grows in moist open forested areas at mid-elevations.  
 Provenance: 04-Cascades  
 Available 

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

**Sedum divergens (Spreading Stonecrop, Pacific Stonecrop)** **NL**  
 Deep green compact leaves of this West Coast spreading stonecrop are offset by bright sprays of yellow flowers that attract butterflies.  
 Provenance: 09-ECascadeSlope/Foothills  
 Available 

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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 \*Orders 1000+ must be pre-ordered at least 1 month in advance.  
 Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40

**Sedum lanceolatum ssp. nesioticum (Spearleaf Stonecrop)** **NL**  
 Compact stonecrop with football-shaped leaves topped by bright yellow flowers in late spring. Common on rocky balds along the coast and inland. Native to the northwest and southeast corners of Washington and north into British Columbia.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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 \*Orders 1000+ must be pre-ordered at least 1 month in advance.  
 Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40

**Sedum oregonum (Oregon Stonecrop)** **NL**  
 Succulent creeping perennial found on coastal bluffs and rocky mountain slopes from Alaska south along the coast to the northwest corner of California. Starry yellow flowers in spring and summer attract butterflies.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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 \*Orders 1000+ must be pre-ordered at least 1 month in advance.  
 Bare-root seedling .80 .54 .40

**Sedum spathulifolium (Broadleaf Stonecrop)** **NL**  
 Bluish-green succulent foliage develops red highlights in the winter and bright yellow flowers that attract butterflies in the late spring. Native from southern British Columbia to California.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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 \*Orders 1000+ must be pre-ordered at least 1 month in advance.  
 Bare-root seedling .90 .60 .45

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+

**Sidalcea campestris (Meadow Checkerbloom)** **FACU**  
 Native only to the Willamette Valley with beautiful white or light pink flowers. Found in open meadows and fields. Grows 2-6' tall.  
 Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley  
 Available 

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

**Sidalcea hendersonii (Henderson's Checkerbloom)** **FACW**  
 Taprooted perennial that sends up spikes of miniature pink hollyhock-like flowers. Found in wet meadows and tidal marshes along the coast from Alaska to Oregon. Grows 2-4' tall.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Sidalcea malviflora ssp. virgata (Dwarf Checkerbloom, Rose Checkermallow)** **FACW**  
 Clump-forming, taprooted perennial, stems trailing and freely rooting. Spikes of pink flowers provide nectar for pollinators. In prairies and meadows west of Cascades, from Oregon to California, and Thurston County. Species of concern in Washington. It is believed to be extirpated from Washington. Ours is from farm-produced seed from Oregon.  
 Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley  
 Available 

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

**Sisyrinchium californicum (Yellow-eyed Grass)**  
 Coastal wildflower with iris-like leaves in a slowly expanding clump and beautiful yellow flowers, 6-12" tall, from British Columbia to California. Likes early spring moisture, will spread by seed.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Sisyrinchium idahoense (Western Blue-eyed Grass)** **FACW**  
 Wildflower with beautiful blue flowers and iris-like leaves, 6-12" tall, in a slowly expanding clump. Likes early spring moisture. Native to the western states and British Columbia.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Sium suave (Hemlock Waterparsnip)** **OBL**  
 North American native perennial with white carrot-type flowers, common in low marshy ground and shallow water. Adds interest and wildlife value to ornamental ponds. Grows 2-4' tall.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Solidago canadensis var. lepida (Canada Goldenrod)** please see **Solidago lepida**

**Solidago lepida [S. canadensis var. lepida] (Western Canada Goldenrod)** **FAC**  
 North American native perennial with showy yellow flower spikes in late summer that attract butterflies and pollinators. Common in moist to dry areas. Wide tolerance of soil conditions and rhizomatous roots make this a good choice for erosion control. Grows 2-5' tall.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

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



*Viola adunca (Prairie Violet)*

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+

**Stachys chamissonis v. cooleyae [S. cooleyae] (Coastal Hedge-nettle)** **FACW**  
 Rhizomatous perennial 2-3' tall, with pink flowers in mid-summer that attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Common in moist clearings from Alaska to coastal California. Containerize for ornamental ponds.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

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

**Symphotrichum subspicatum v. subspicatum [Aster subspicatus] (Douglas Aster)** **FACW**  
 West coast native aster of moist habitats, especially estuaries. Grows 3-4' tall branching stems and many purple flowers attract butterflies. Tolerates salt spray in shoreline plantings.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

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

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

**Tolmiea menziesii (Youth on Age, Piggyback-plant)** **FAC**  
 Northwest rhizomatous perennial to 2' tall, with small pinkish-brown flowers in spring. Found in moist shady habitats. Spreads by little plantlets on the parent leaves. Native from southern British Columbia to northern California at low elevations.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

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

**Vancouveria hexandra (Inside-out Flower)** **NL**  
 Rhizomatous woodland perennial with delicate white flowers in May and June. Common in moist, shady forests from the south Puget Trough in Washington, western Oregon, and northwestern coastal California. Grows 12-18" tall.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Veronica americana (American Speedwell)**, please see **AQUATICS**

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

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

**Viola nuttallii v. praemorsa (Canary Violet)** **NL**  
 Bright yellow flowering violet occurring in uplands and prairies of the Pacific Northwest. Fuzzy green gray leaves. Sprouts form short rhizomes.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

**Viola palustris (Marsh Violet)** **OBL**  
 Spreading pale lavender violet of wet marshy areas. Native across Canada and south through the western United States. Grows to 8" tall. Blooms May to July.  
 Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland  
 Available 

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

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

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





# GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+

**Deschampsia cespitosa (Tufted Hairgrass)** FACW

Tufted grass native to marshes and wet prairies across much of North America. Attractive narrow foliage and 1-1.5' tall flowering plumes. Can handle salt spray.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

**Distichlis spicata (Seashore Saltgrass, Inland Saltgrass)** FACW

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

**Eleocharis palustris (Common Spikerush)** OBL

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

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

**Elymus glaucus (Blue Wildrye)** FACU

Drought tolerant native bunchgrass for sunny to partially shaded sites. Native across much of North America. Great for interplanting with trees and shrubs in restoration plantings to cover bare soil. Populations are genetically variable regarding leaf color and density. Grows 1-6' tall.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

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

**Festuca roemerii (Roemer's Fescue)** FACU

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

**Glyceria grandis (Reed Mannagrass)** OBL

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

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

**Glyceria occidentalis (Northwestern Mannagrass)** OBL

This Mannagrass grows in freshwater habitats and can live in permanent water as deep as 12". Other habitats are marshes and seasonal pools. It grows quickly, has underground stems and floating leaves that reduce erosion around lakes and streams. It is used in stormwater management. It occurs in British Columbia and south through the western states to California and Nevada.  
Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

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

**Glyceria striata [G. elata] (Tall Mannagrass)** OBL

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

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+

**Hierochloa odorata [Anthoxanthum hirtum] (Sweetgrass)** NL

Aromatic grass traditionally used in crafts and spiritual ceremonies in both the Old and New World. From cultivation. Grows 1-2.5' tall.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

**Hordeum brachyantherum (Meadow Barley)** FACW

Attractive clumping native grass, a common component of salt marshes and moist meadow habitats across the western United States and Canada. Grows 1-2.5' tall. Prefers moist soils but tolerates dry conditions as well.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

**Juncus acuminatus (Tapertip Rush)** OBL

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; 1-2.5' tall.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

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

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

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

**Juncus articulatus (Jointleaf Rush)** OBL

Common in freshwater wetlands and brackish marshes across much of North America. Grows 0.5-1.5' tall.  
Provenance: 03-Willamette Valley

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

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

**Juncus bolanderi (Bolander's Rush)** OBL

Common West Coast rhizomatous rush of wet meadows and marshes, both freshwater and brackish, with dark colored, spherical flower heads. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Grows 0.5-2.5' tall.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

**Juncus effusus ssp. pacificus (Pacific Rush)** FACW

Tufted rush with short rhizomes, found in moist to wet habitats, with water depths from 0-2'. Grows 1-3' tall with flowers below the tip of the stem. This is the native subspecies of Juncus effusus in western North America. Not weedy and monoculture forming like the widely spread European subspecies.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

Available	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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Bare-root seedling .57 .47 .37 .33 (Apr-Nov)  
Bare-root seedling .80 .60 .46 .43 (Dec-Mar)

**Juncus ensifolius (Daggerleaf Rush)** FACW

Widespread rhizomatous rush with iris-like leaves. Found in freshwater habitats without deep standing water. Grows 1-2' tall.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

**Juncus oxymeris (Pointed Rush)** FACW

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

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

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+

**Juncus patens (Spreading Rush)** FACW

West Coast native rhizomatous rush. Excellent 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	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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Bare-root seedling .57 .47 .37 .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 0.5-1' tall.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

**Juncus tenuis (Slender Rush)** FAC

Common tufted rush in habitats across North America that are saturated in the winter but dry out in the summer. Potential rain garden plant. Grows 0.5-2' tall.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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

**Koeleria macrantha (Prairie Junegrass)** NL

Silvery green spike seed heads grow to 1-2' on this perennial bunchgrass. Found from British Columbia south to northern Mexico, east to Ontario and Delaware. Junegrass grows mostly in sandy 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	N	D
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Bare-root seedling .57 .47 .37 .33

**Leersia oryzoides (Rice Cutgrass)** OBL

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

**Leymus mollis [Elymus mollis] (Dune Wild Rye)** FACU

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

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

**Melica subulata (Alaska Oniongrass)** NL

Lovely tall stature, from clumps with short rhizomes found in dry to moist meadows and forests. Has an edible bulb-like corm resembling but not tasting like onions. Grows from Alaska south through western Canada and the western U.S. to California.  
Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland

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



Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani (Softstem Bulrush)



Lifting Scirpus microcarpus

# GRASSES, SEDGES, RUSHES

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+
<b>Schoenoplectus [Scirpus] acutus v. acutus (Hardstem Bulrush)</b> OBL					
Bold, strongly rhizomatous bulrush, with dark green stems reaching 6'+ in standing water with depths up to 5'. Containerize for ornamental ponds. Widespread across North America; also used for wastewater filtration. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.57	.47	.37	.33 (May-Nov)
Bare-root seedling		.90	.65	.55	.45 (Dec-Apr)

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

**Schoenoplectus [Scirpus] maritimus** please see *Bolboschoenus maritimus*

<b>Schoenoplectus pungens ['Scirpus americanus complex'] (Threesquare bulrush, Chair-maker's rush)</b> OBL					
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 <i>S. americanus</i> , but is now recognized as a separate species within the <i>Scirpus americanus</i> complex. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.70	.53	.44	.41

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+
<b>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani [Scirpus lacustris, S. validus] (Softstem Bulrush)</b> OBL					
Widespread wetland plant across North America, spreading vigorously by rhizomes, saline and fresh-water habitats, with 0-3' water depth. Grows to 6' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.90	.65	.55	.45 (May-Nov)
Bare-root seedling		1.00	.80	.62	.50 (Dec-Apr)

<b>Scirpus cyperinus (Wool Grass)</b> OBL					
Graceful tufted rush for brackish and freshwater habitats, attractive flowering plumes reaching 4-6'. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Excellent for ornamental ponds. Scattered populations across the Pacific Northwest. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.70	.53	.44	.41

<b>Scirpus microcarpus (Small Fruited Bulrush)</b> OBL					
Common flat-leaved rhizomatous bulrush in wet meadows and shallow freshwater, 0-18", across western and northern North America. An important wildlife plant. Creates egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Grows 2-4' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.57	.47	.37	.33

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE			
		50	100+	500+	1000+
<b>Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed)</b> please see AQUATICS					

<b>Triglochin maritima (Seaside Arrowgrass)</b> OBL					
Rhizomatous perennial with fleshy, grass-like leaves and spikes of yellowish flowers. Common in tidal marshes and mudflats along the coasts, and across North America in freshwater moist meadows. Grows 1-2' tall. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.70	.53	.44	.41

<b>Typha latifolia (Common Cattail)</b> OBL					
Widespread across North America; perennial with long, flat leaves, persistent seed spike to 6' tall, found in all types of shallow water habitats. Provides good cover and food for wildlife, but does tend to take over. Also used for water quality treatment. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland					
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D					
Bare-root seedling		.57	.47	.37	.33 (Apr-Nov)
Bare-root seedling		.90	.65	.55	.45 (Dec-Mar)

## AQUATICS

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+
<b>A Note About Aquatics</b>				
Our emergent aquatic species are propagated from source identified wild-collected seed and cuttings.				
Standard bundles contain 50 plants each. All stock is 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.				
<b>Alisma triviale (Northern Water Plantain)</b> OBL				
An emergent perennial in mud and shallow freshwater wetlands (0-2') with long-stemmed oval leaves from basal rosette. Delicate branching stems to 3' of white flowers in summer. Provides important food and habitat for waterfowl, fish, and wildlife. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	

<b>Comarum palustre [Potentilla palustris] (Purple Marshlock, Marsh Cinquefoil)</b> OBL				
Circumboreal, especially in northern regions; lake and stream margins, wet meadows, and bogs from sea level to subalpine. Prostrate stems, sometimes floating, to 3' from sturdy rhizomes. Flowers 1", dark red to purple in summer. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
<i>In production; inquire for availability</i>				

<b>Lysichiton americanus (Skunk Cabbage)</b> OBL				
The giant golden spathes lurking around the swamp amongst huge fleshy leaves are unmistakable. Swamp Lantern is another common name. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
Plug		2.00	1.80	

<b>Menyanthes trifoliata (Buckbean)</b> OBL				
Western North America and again in the Great Lakes region across to Maine and Newfoundland. White flowers in May and June. Stems 6-18" long. Shallow water in bogs, ponds, and lakes. Thick, creeping rhizomes, with leaves and stems that rise up out of the water 6-12". Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
2" pot		2.00		

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+
<b>Nuphar lutea ssp. polysepala (Rocky Mountain Pond-lily)</b> OBL				
Aquatic perennial with floating or submerged heart-shaped leaves and thick rhizomes 3-6' long. Single, waxy yellow flowers floating on long stalks from the rhizomes. Grows in lakes and slow-moving water from Alaska south through western British Columbia, down to California and across to the Rocky Mountains, from lowlands up into the montane. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
2" pot		4.00		

<b>Oenanthe sarmentosa (Water Parsley)</b> OBL				
White flowered perennial with stems up to 3' along stream sides and in shallow-water wetlands. Creates important egg-laying habitat for amphibians. Adds interest and wildlife value to ornamental ponds. Native from Alaska south to California, and west of the Coast-Cascade Mountains. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
Bare-root seedling		.80	.54	.40

<b>Sagittaria latifolia (Broadleaf Arrowhead, Wapato)</b> OBL				
An emergent, rhizomatous perennial that grows to 4' in shallow freshwater wetlands (6-12" deep) across North America, and produces white or bluish edible tubers that were a food source for many indigenous people. Emergent leaves arrow-shaped, submerged leaves linear, from a basal rosette, white flowers in late summer and early fall. The seeds and tubers offer food for many different birds, muskrats, and beavers, while the foliage provides cover for fish and aquatic insects. Used in phytoremediation; the plant extracts over-abundant nutrients and heavy metals from sediment and water. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland, 03-Willamette Valley				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
Tuber		1.00		



*Lysichiton americanus (Skunk Cabbage)*

GRADE	SIZE	UNIT PRICE		
		50	100+	200+
<b>Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed)</b> OBL				
Circumboreal rhizomatous perennial for wet ground with up to 3' of standing freshwater. Provides excellent habitat for wildlife and also takes up pollutants readily in bioswales and water quality detention ponds. Stems and leaves float, grows to 6' in length. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
Bare-root seedling		1.00	.67	.50

<b>Veronica americana (American Speedwell)</b> OBL				
Common blue flowered perennial in wetlands, stream edges, and other wet habitats across North America, except absent from the U.S. southeast. Grows from a creeping rhizome, with stems 4-36" long, prostrate to ascending, sometimes partially submerged. Blooms May to July. Provenance: 02-Puget Lowland				
Available J F M A M J J A S O N D				
Bare-root seedling		.90	.60	.45



*Sparganium emersum (Simplestem Bur-reed)*

