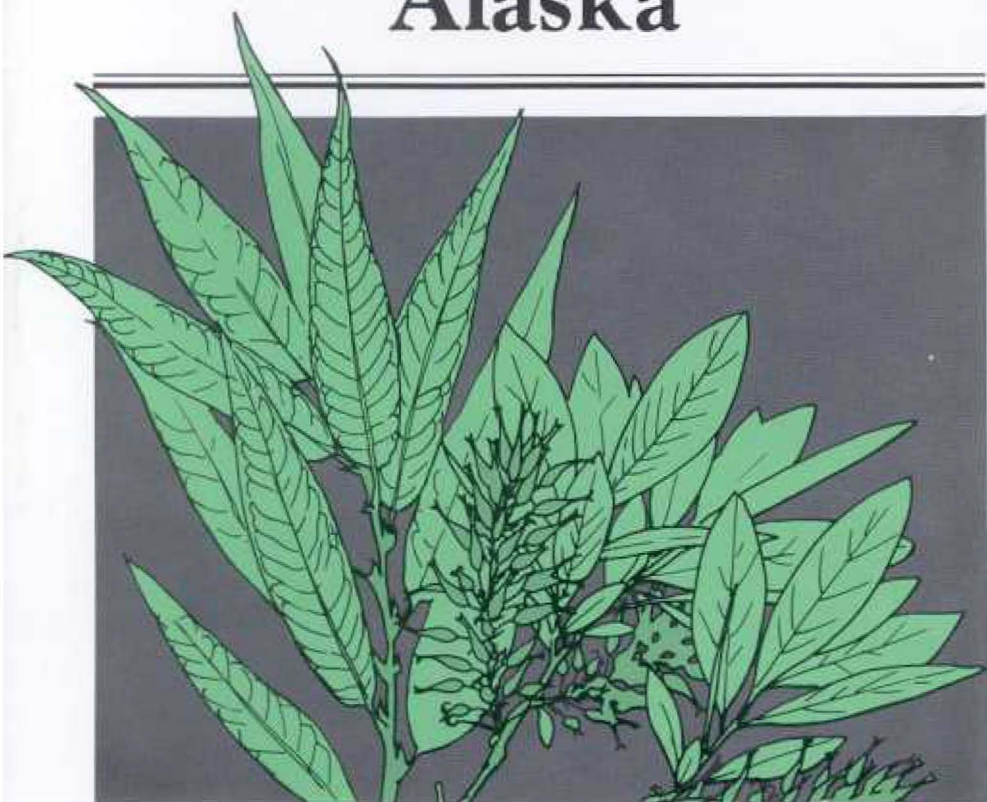


Willow Varieties for Alaska



Cooperative Release by:
Alaska Department of
Natural Resources
Division of Agriculture
Alaska Plant Materials Center



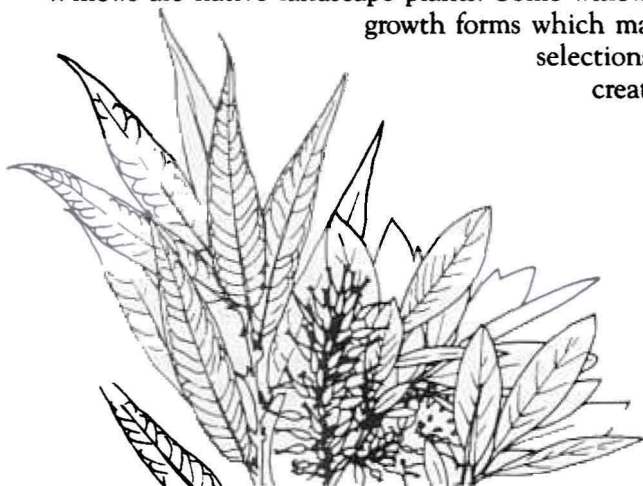
U.S.D.A.
Soil Conservation Service

Conservation Plant Project

The Conservation Plant Project of the Alaska Plant Materials Center has been directed to screen and evaluate native and introduced plants for conservation purposes. These plant materials are specifically evaluated for land reclamation, wildlife habitat improvement and erosion control. After years of testing with cooperating agencies and individuals, the following willow collections have proven to be of value, and are worthy of variety release. The Plant Materials Center is not a production facility, therefore any sales of these varieties will be through commercial outlets or local conservation districts.

Why Grow Willow?

- Willows are very fast-growing, some can produce three to four feet of growth per year.
- Willows are very hardy and easy to grow. These new varieties are native to Alaska, and are adapted to the Alaskan environment. This means, in most cases, that heavy applications of fertilizer, and other cultural practices required by exotic species, will not be necessary.
- Willows provide wildlife with important sources of food and shelter. Willow is an important browse plant utilized by moose, hares and ptarmigan. Many game as well as non-game species use willow for cover and nesting.
- Willows are native landscape plants. Some willows have foliage and growth forms which make them excellent selections for landscaping, creating a natural look



'Roland' Pacific Willow

Salix lasiandra

Attributes

- Attractive Foliage
- Fast Growth
- Good Form
- Native Species

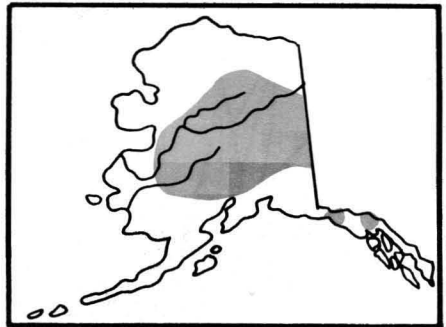
Potential Use

- Landscaping
- Screening
- Stream Protection
& Bank Restoration
- Windbreaks & Shelterbelts
- Reclamation



Natural Range in Alaska

NOTE: The variety name '**Roland**' was selected to honor Roland Snodgrass, the 'Father of Agriculture' in Alaska. Snodgrass was a lifelong Alaskan farmer and supporter of agriculture. He also served as the Director of the Division of Agriculture from 1968 to 1970.



From L.A. Viereck and E.L. Little; *Alaska Trees and Shrubs*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1972, used with permission.

'Wilson' Bebb Willow

Salix bebbiana

Attributes

- High Stem Density
- Attractive Foliage & Growth Form
- Moderately Fast Growing
- Native Species

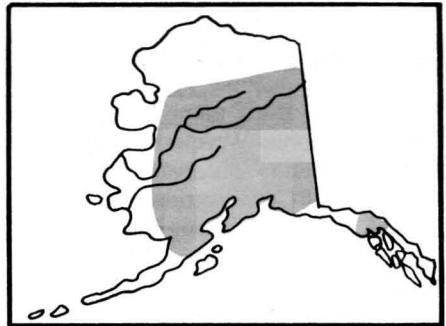
Potential Use

- Landscaping
- Living Fences
- Windbreaks & Shelterbelts
- Reclamation
- Screening



Natural Range in Alaska

NOTE: The variety name 'Wilson' was selected to honor Jim Wilson. Wilson was the last Territorial Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Agriculture. After statehood, Wilson became the first Director of the Alaska Division of Agriculture. Wilson was also an active member of the Grange. He will forever be remembered as the designer of the "Mat-Maid" logo which is still used on all Matanuska Maid dairy products.



From L.A. Viereck and E.L. Little; *Alaska Trees and Shrubs*. U.S. Dept of Agriculture, 1972, used with permission.

'Long' Barclay Willow

Salix barclayi

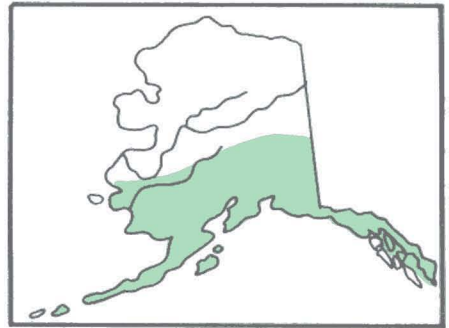


- Attributes**
- Attractive Foliage
 - Fast Growth
 - Native Species
 - Good Form

- Potential Use**
- Windbreaks & Shelterbelts
 - Reclamation
 - Landscaping

Natural Range in Alaska

NOTE: The variety name 'Long' was selected to honor Weymeth Long, the former State Conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service, U.S.D.A. in Alaska. Long served in this position from 1970 to 1983. During this period, Long was a prime supporter of the Alaska Plant Materials Center.



From L.A. Viereck and E.L. Little; *Alaska Trees and Shrubs*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1972, used with permission.

'Oliver' Barren Ground Willow

Salix brachycarpa

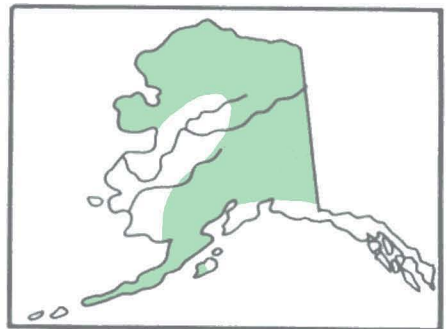


- Attributes**
- Good For Wildlife
 - Attractive
 - High Stem Density
 - Good Form

- Potential Use**
- Landscaping
 - Reclamation
 - Hedge
 - Windbreaks & Shelterbelts
 - Erosion Control

Natural Range in Alaska

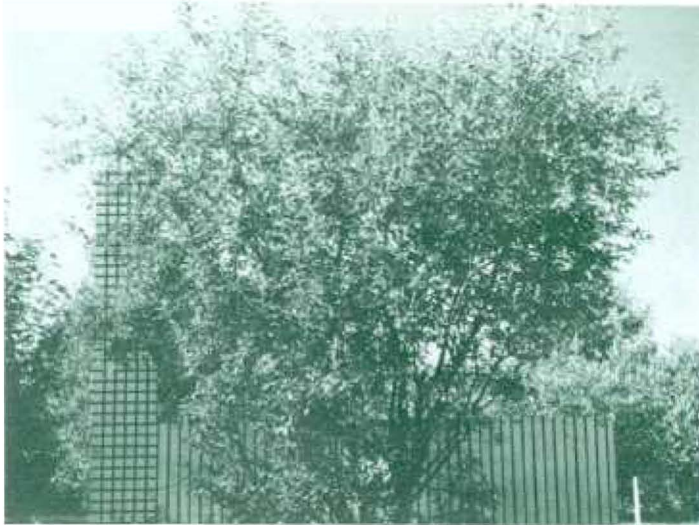
NOTE: The variety name 'Oliver' was selected to honor William "Bart" Oliver. Oliver was the Soil Conservation Service's State Conservationist in Alaska from 1960 to 1965. As State Conservationist, he assisted in the formation of the Alaska Association of Soil Conservation Subdistricts now known as the Alaska Associations of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. He was also responsible for providing a mechanism so that Alaskan farmers could participate in the Goodyear Soil Conservation Award Program.



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'Rhode' Feltleaf Willow

Salix alaxensis



Attributes

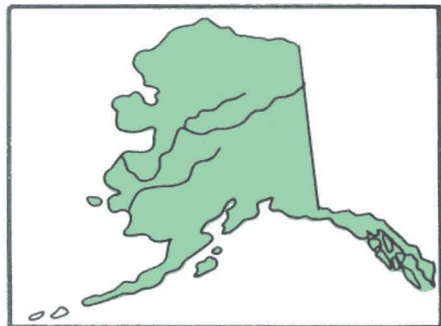
- Good For Wildlife
- Very Fast Growth
- Wide Natural Range

Potential Use

- Wildlife Planting
- Reclamation
- Windbreaks & Shelterbelts
- Streambank Restoration
- Erosion Control

Natural Range in Alaska

NOTE: The variety name 'Rhode' was selected to honor Clarence J. Rhode, Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska from 1948 to 1958. Rhode has been credited with pioneering the use of aircraft as a wildlife management tool in Alaska.



From L.A. Viereck and E.L. Little; *Alaska Trees and Shrubs*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1972, used with permission.

Variety Selection Chart

Variety/Species	Region*					Wildlife	Windbreak	Reclamation	Landscaping	Screening	Remarks
	South-Central	Kenai Pen. & Kodiak	Interior (S. of Yukon R.)	Western	South-Eastern						
'Roland' Pacific willow	X	?	X	No	?	No	X	X	X	X	Not reported to be a browse species.
'Wilson' Bebb willow	X	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	May survive in Southeastern Alaska north of Juneau.
'Long' Barclay willow	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	
'Rhode' Feltleaf willow	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	X	No	No	
'Oliver' Barren ground willow	X	No	X	No	No	X	X	X	X	No	

Conditions play a very critical part in plant survival. Even though these willow are native to Alaska, it would be incorrect to suggest survive anywhere they are planted. Some area of use suggestions are based on natural range, not on actual testing.

* Do not plant if planted too closely to drainage lines.