



University of Idaho

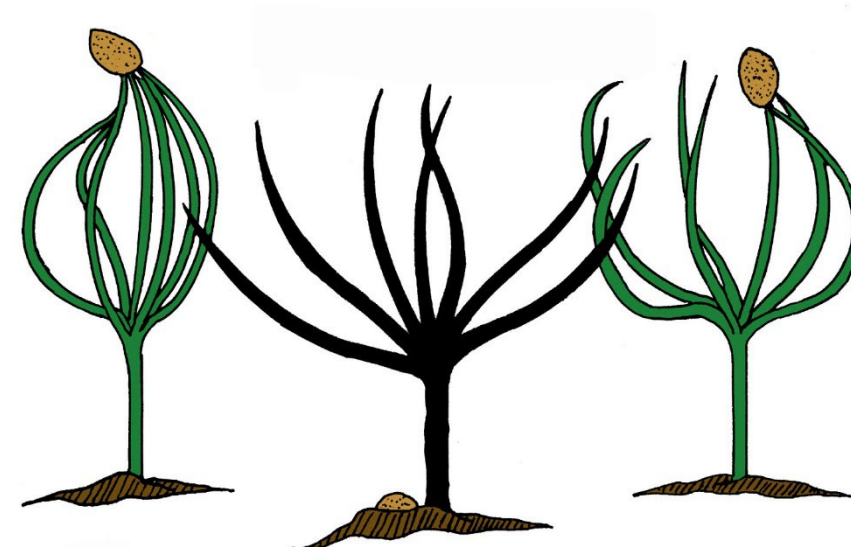
College of Natural Resources

A GUIDE TO SEEDLING SELECTION

FALL 2025 - SPRING 2026

**CENTER FOR FOREST NURSERY
AND SEEDLING RESEARCH**

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WE ARE A FULLY OPERATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTAINER NURSERY THAT PRODUCES NEARLY 500,000 SEEDLINGS ANNUALLY, INCLUDING OVER 70 SPECIES OF CONIFERS, HARDWOODS AND SHRUBS. WE ARE A HANDS-ON TEACHING FACILITY, GIVING OUR STUDENT EMPLOYEES THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ALL ASPECTS OF NURSERY PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS TO UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS OF SELECTING SEEDLINGS FOR RESTORATION, REFORESTATIONS AND CONSERVATION.



University of Idaho

Center for Forest Nursery
and Seedling Research



University of Idaho
College of Natural Resources

**To return to the table of
contents (next page) or species
section summary at anytime,
click the text in the corner of
any page.**

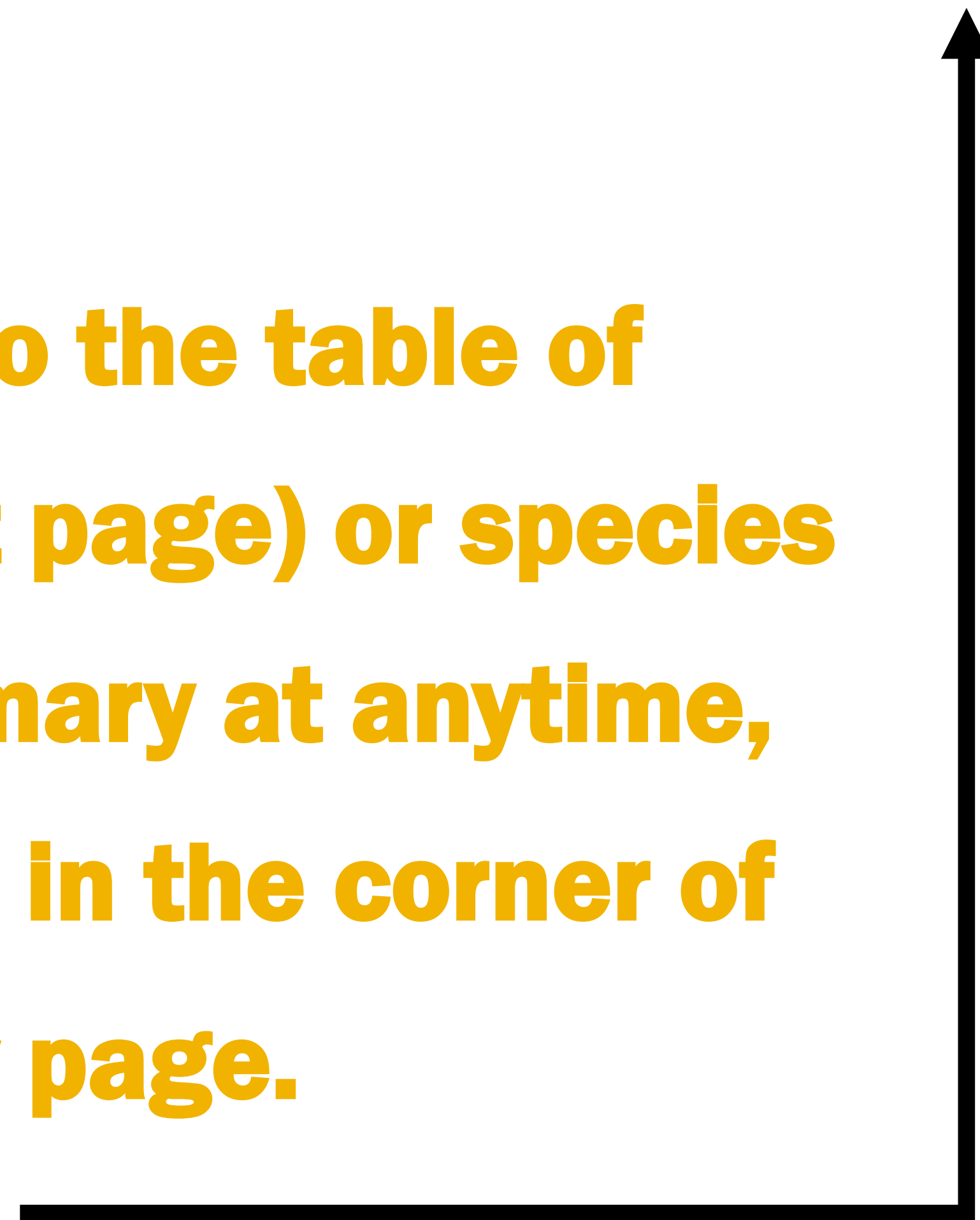




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CENTER FOR FOREST NURSERY AND SEEDLING RESEARCH

FRANKLIN H. PITKIN FOREST NURSERY



I Andrew Nelson

Nursery Director

*Tom A. Alberg and Judith Beck
Endowed Chair of Native Plant
Regeneration*

asnelson@uidaho.edu

208-885-1004



I Matthan Hale

Nursery Management Specialist

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208-885-3512



I Lori Mackey

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208-885-8720



I Chelsea Hagel

Nursery Sales and Administration

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208-885-2671



I Adam Hackbarth

Nursery Production Associate

ahackbarth@uidaho.edu

208-885-1261



Western White Pine, 2026 Crop

ABOUT US

Hours: 8:00 am – 4:30 pm, M-F

We are open to walk-in customers and visitors!

Sales Office: 208-885-3888

seedlings@uidaho.edu

www.uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr

Seedling sales open the first Tuesday after Labor Day and close in early May.

Mailing Address	Physical Address
UI Pitkin Forest Nursery 875 Perimeter Dr. MS 1137 Moscow, ID 83844-1137	1025 Plant Science Road Moscow, ID 83843



OUR FACILITIES

Located in the heart of the palouse in Moscow, ID

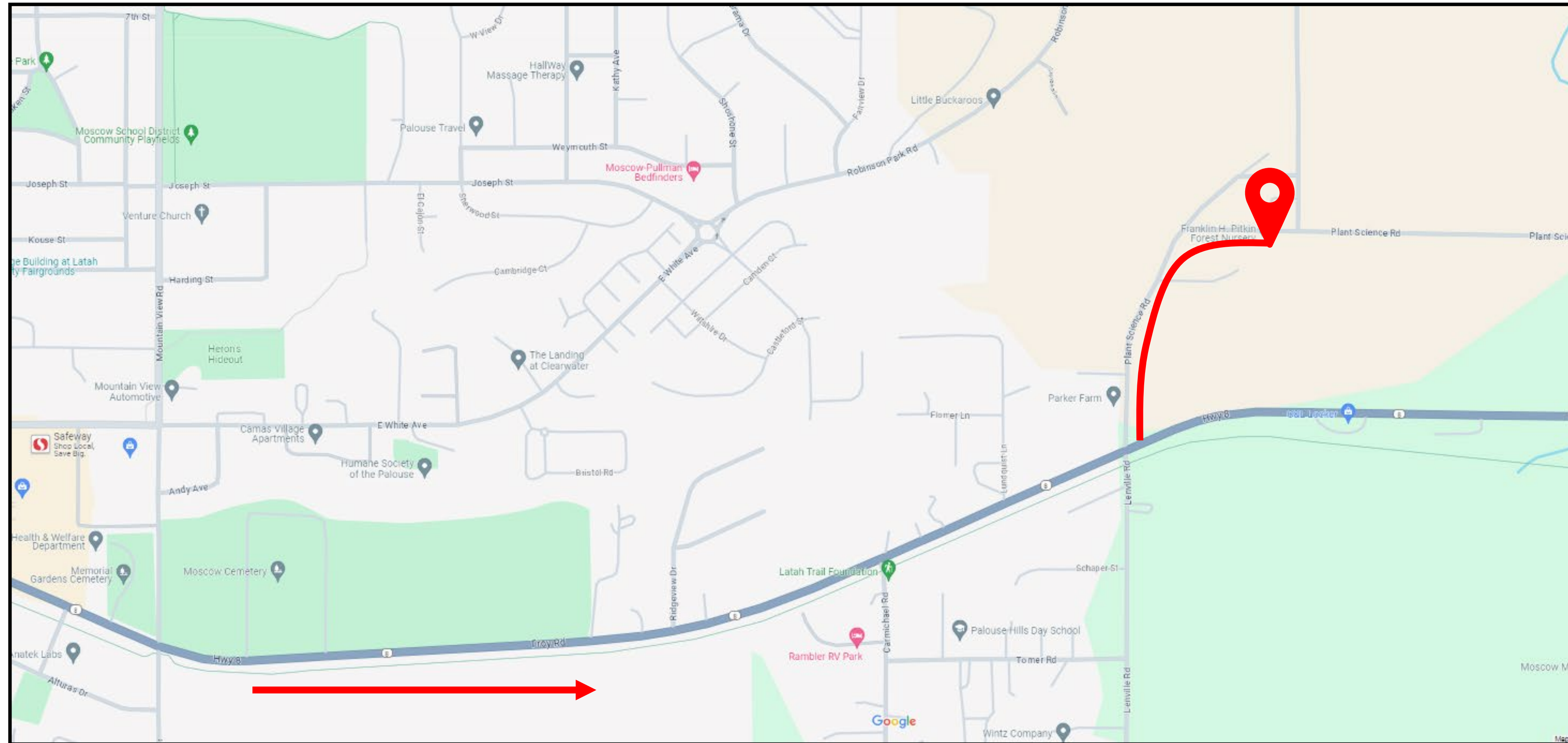


1025 PLANT SCIENCE ROAD

MOSCOW, ID 83843



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Head east from Moscow, ID turning left off Highway 8 onto Plant Science Rd.



Handicap accessible parking

Reveley building/nursery office

Customer & visitor parking

Seedling order pickup table

Stay right at the Y

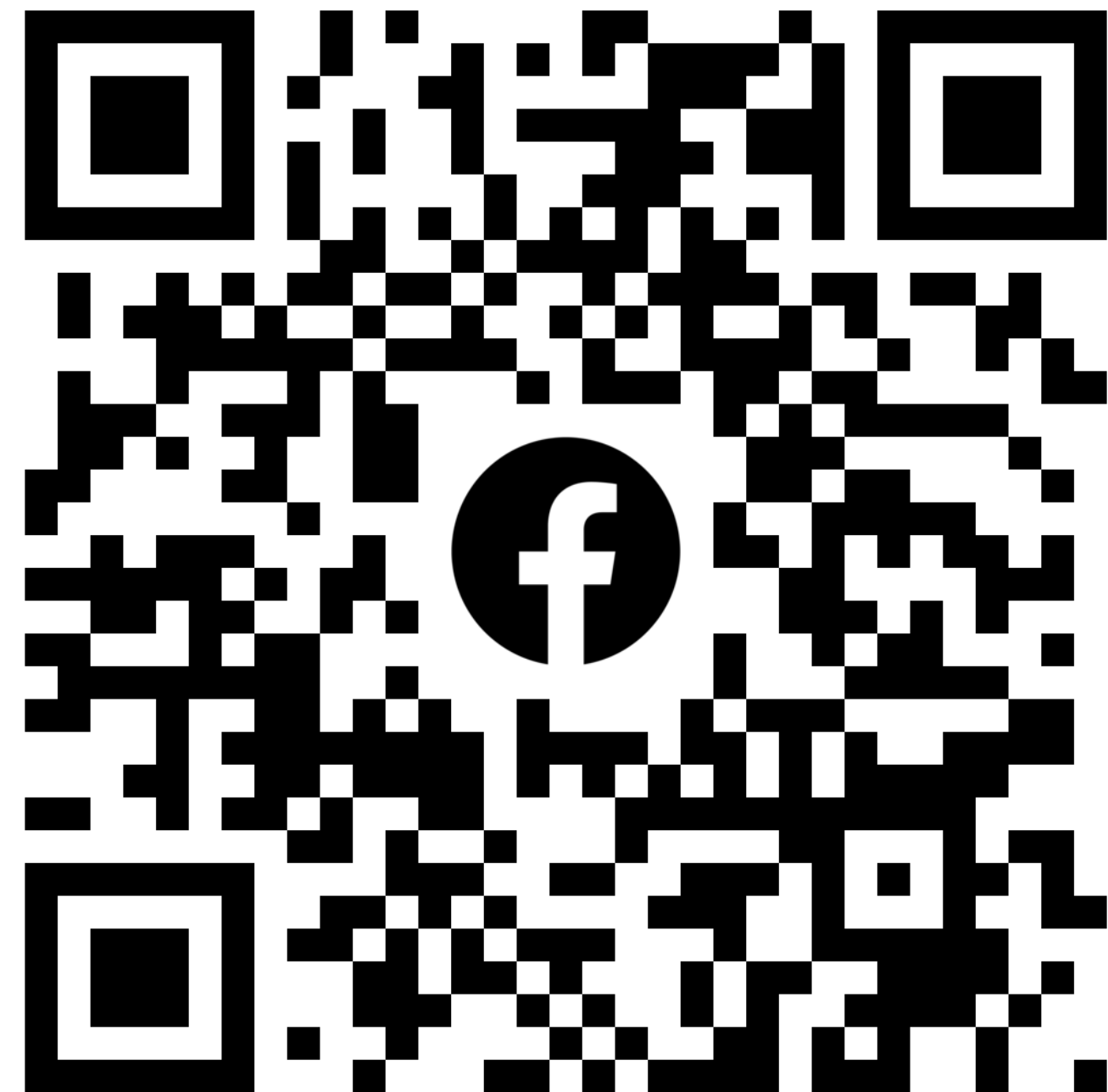
Plant Science Road



FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA

FACEBOOK: @PITKINFORESTNURSERY

INSTAGRAM: @PITKINFORESTNURSERY



HOW TO ORDER SEEDLINGS

I Online Ordering (preferred method)

- www.uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr

I Over the phone/email*

- 208-885-3888

- seedlings@uidaho.edu

Methods of Payment

I Online Marketplace

I Credit Card

I Check

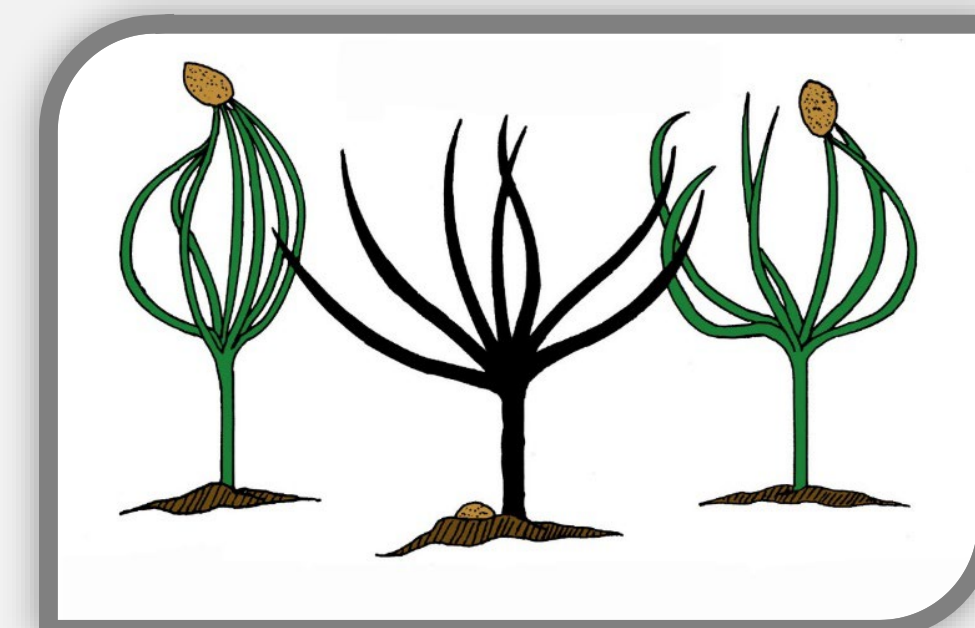
I Cash**

*Online orders will be processed first

** No change can be given per UI policy

Please Note:

Any orders with 1,000 or more seedlings for a single species require approval and must be placed over the phone or email.





SEEDLING ORDER TERMS & POLICIES

- I** Seedling orders which include 1,000+ seedlings of a single species and size cannot be ordered online and need approval from nursery staff. Please email seedlings@uidaho.edu or call 208-885-3888 to place these orders.
- I** All orders of 100 or more seedlings require a 25% deposit within one week of placing the order. This only applies to email/phone/in-person orders as all online orders are paid in full when the order is placed.
- I** If any order is less than \$100, it must be paid in full at the time of ordering.
- I** Cancellation of any order after February 1st will forfeit the 25% deposit. This also applies to partially cancelled orders.
- I** Payment is due, in full, at the time of pick up or delivery, no later than June 1st.
- I** All sales are final. We are not responsible for seedlings once they leave the nursery. We do not provide refunds for seedlings or shipping & handling.

ORDERING SEEDLINGS ONLINE

Visit <https://www.uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr> or search for University of Idaho Pitkin Forest Nursery

Click here to learn more about the nursery and our programs

Franklin H. Pitkin Forest Nursery +

Research and Fellowship +

Teaching

CONTACT US

Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research

College of Natural Resources

Physical Address:
U of I Pitkin Forest Nursery
1025 Plant Science Rd
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Phone: 208-885-3888
Fax: 208-885-6564 (specify nursery)
Email: seedlings@uidaho.edu
Web: uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr

 University of Idaho

Prospective Students ▾ Current Students ▾ Parents ▾ Alumni ▾ Faculty & Staff ▾

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Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research



LEARN MORE ↗

COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES / CENTER FOR FOREST NURSERY AND SEEDLING RESEARCH

Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research

The University of Idaho Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research (CFNSR) highlights the key components of a land-grant university: teaching, research, and service. The Center operates the Franklin H. Pitkin Forest Nursery and the Seedling Quality Assessment Laboratory, and is a global leader in native plant regeneration education and research.

Former students have become leading horticulturists, seed specialists, researchers and nursery growers in both the public and private sector.

The Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research mission focuses on native plant regeneration. We teach students and our friends to protect

Learn More

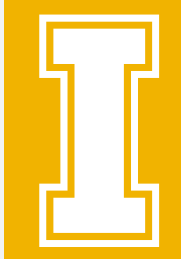
Order Seedlings Online >

Find the right tree from the species database > XLSX

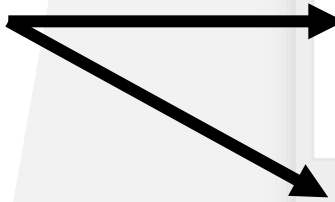
Make a Gift >



Click here to access the online marketplace



Seedling planting instructions, cold hardiness zones and nursery research publications





University of Idaho

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Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research

ORDER SEEDLINGS ONLINE

Franklin H. Pitkin Forest Nursery

Order Seedlings

Meet Our People

Planting Instructions and Zones

Nursery Advisory Committee

Nursery History

Research and Fellowship

Teaching

CONTACT US

Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research

College of Natural Resources

Physical Address:
U of I Pitkin Forest Nursery
1025 Plant Science Rd
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Phone: 208-885-3888
Fax: 208-885-6564 (specify nursery)
Email: seedlings@uidaho.edu
Web: uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr

 COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

 CENTER FOR FOREST NURSERY AND SEEDLING RESEARCH

 FRANKLIN H. PITKIN FOREST NURSERY

Franklin H. Pitkin Forest Nursery



We are a fully operational production container nursery that produces nearly 500,000 seedlings annually, including over 70 species of conifers, hardwoods and shrubs. We are also a hands-on teaching facility, giving our student employees the opportunity to learn all aspects of nursery production and management, as well as to understand the processes of selecting seedlings for restoration, reforestation and conservation.

We are a proud member of the Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association and the Inland Empire Christmas Tree Association. We cooperate with Idaho's private nursery owners through an advisory committee, keeping them up-to-date with our research findings.



Seeding a Growing Industry

Pitkin Nursery Grows Both Student Careers and Trees

READ MORE

Learn More

Order Seedlings Online

Seedling Species

Seedling and Shipping Prices

Make a Gift

Reforestation Sources

Download Catalog

Nursery Catalog

Species availability, pricing, shipping rates, and local reforestation nurseries

SEEDLING PICKUPS

Seedling order pickups are by appointment only and must be scheduled prior to arrival



- I Pickup appointments are available Monday-Friday, 8:30 am-4:00 pm.
- I Your pickup week is selected when your seedling order is placed (ex. Oct 17-24).
- I **About a week prior** to your pickup week, you will receive an email asking you to schedule an appointment for a **specific day and time**. We only schedule appointments a week in advance.

FALL SHIPPING AND PICKUP DATES

Shipping orders are shipped on Mondays. Pickups are by appointment only, Monday-Friday, 8:30 am-4:00 pm.

Shipping date (*Pickup week dates*)

 September 22 (*September 22- September 26*)

 September 29 (*September 29-October 3*)

 October 6 (*October 6- October 10*)

 October 13 (*October 13- October 17*)

 October 20 (*October 20-October 24*)

Available dates will be removed approximately one week in advance or as needed depending on demand.

SPRING SHIPPING AND PICKUP DATES

Shipping orders are shipped on Mondays. Pickups are by appointment only, Monday-Friday, 8:30 am-4:00 pm.

Shipping date *(Pickup week dates)*

-  February 23 *(February 23-February 27)*
-  March 2 *(March 2-March 6)*
-  March 9 *(March 9-March 13)*
-  March 16 *(March 16-20)*
-  March 23 *(March 23-27)*
-  March 30 *(March 30-April 3)*

-  April 6 *(April 6-April 10)*
-  April 13 *(April 13-April 17)*
-  April 20 *(April 20-April 24)*
-  April 27 *(April 27-May 1)*
-  May 4 *(May 4-May 8)*
-  May 11 *(May 11-May 15)*
-  May 18 *(May 18-May 22)*

Available dates will be removed approximately one week in advance or as needed depending on demand.

SEEDLING COST AND SHIPPING RATES

I Shipping is \$29.00 for the first seedling and \$0.48 for each additional seedling.

I **Bulk rate discount:** when ordering 200+ of the same species and size you will qualify for the bulk rate discount.

- **Note:** When ordering seedlings online, the **bulk rate discount** will be credited back as a refund when your order is processed. If this is an issue, email us to place your order instead.

20 cui Seedlings

Must be ordered in quantities of 5

\$3.89 per seedling

Bulk rate discount:
\$3.23 per seedling

8 cui Seedlings

Must be ordered in quantities of 10

\$3.05 per seedling

Bulk rate discount:
\$1.55 per seedling

5 cui Seedlings

Must be ordered in quantities of 20

\$1.51 per seedling

Bulk rate discount:
\$0.70 per seedling



Mountain Huckleberry, 2026 Crop

SEEDLING PLUGS

One of the most common questions we're asked is about plug sizes.

Check it out!



Pinyon Pine, 2026 Crop



Bur Oak, 2026 Crop



20 Cubic Inch (SuperStock) Plug



10 Cubic Inch Plug



8 Cubic Inch Plug



5 Cubic Inch Plug

SEEDLING PLUGS

WHAT IS CUI?

CUI stands for “cubic inches”. This is referencing the volume of the root plug, not the height of the seedling. These are all Douglas fir seedlings after one season of growth in the greenhouses. These seedlings are heading into cold storage and will be ready to plant this spring. They were sowed at the same time using the same seed source. Notice as plug size increases, the height of the seedling also increases.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: Can I order my seedlings now and have them shipped later?

A: Absolutely! This is how most of our customers place their orders. We accept orders from September through May. We do sell out of some species; the earlier you place your order, the higher the likelihood we will have the species and quantity you want!

Q: Can I place an order for next year since you are sold out of the species that I want?

A: No, we do not accept pre-orders for the next selling season. You may place your order September 1st for the next crop.

Q: Will you tell me when my order is ready?

A: It is your responsibility to know what your pickup week or shipping date is. Please write it down when you place your order and put it on your calendar so you don't forget. You will not receive shipment reminder. For pick up orders, you will receive an email about a week in advance asking you to schedule an appointment, but you will not be contacted beyond that.

Q: I'm local, am I able to come pick up my seedlings instead of having them shipped?

A: Of course! When you order your seedlings just choose to pick up your seedlings rather than ship them. We are open Monday – Friday 8:30-4:00 for picking up seedlings. Seedling pick ups are by appointment only.

Q: How much is shipping?

A: Our shipping charges are based on how many seedlings you purchase. It is \$27.00 for the first seedling and \$0.45 for each additional seedling after that. There is no shipping discount for large quantities of seedlings.

Q: I only want one seedling; do I have to order the minimum quantity?

A: All seedlings must be purchased in quantities of 5, 10, or 20 depending on plug size ([see examples here](#)). To purchase less than the required quantities please attend our in-person sale in the spring.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: What does “SUPERSTOCK” refer to?

A: Superstock refers to the size of root plug; these seedlings have 20 cui root plugs and are the largest operational size we grow.

Q: How old are your seedlings?

A: Almost all our seedlings are grown within one year. However, we have a few species that require more than one growing season due to naturally slow growth rates. These species include huckleberries, high elevation/desert pines and true firs.

Q: Can I visit your greenhouse and tour the facility?

A: You are more than welcome to visit our facility and see where the seedlings are grown. If you would like a tour, please reach out to us beforehand so we can have a tour guide ready for you.

Q: Can I pick out my seedlings in-person?

A: No, we do not allow for seedlings to be picked out in person.

Q: When is your spring sale?

A: Our spring sale will occur in May, with the date announced by late April. This is a first come first served sale and there is no availability list.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: How does payment for seedlings work?

A: All orders of 100 or more seedlings must pay a 25% deposit within seven days of ordering. Cancellation of any order (online, phone, email or in-person) after February 1st will result in forfeiture of the deposit. All orders placed online will pay the full balance at the time of purchase. All orders cancelled after February 1st are subject to a 25% cancellation fee. This applies to partial order cancellations as well. Payment is due in full at the time of purchase or pick up. The last day for payment is June 1st. We accept credit cards, checks and cash. **For cash purchases, we cannot give change.** We are happy to send invoices via email as needed. Every invoice sent includes payment options including links for online payment and mailing instructions for checks

Q: How do I get the bulk discount ordering online?

A: The discount will show up as a refund to your card after the order is processed. If this is an issue, please email us at seedlings@uidaho.edu and we will send an invoice for your order.

Q: When is the best time to plant seedlings?

A: The best time to plant will vary based on your specific site and the current weather conditions. Plan to plant when the soil is at least 40 degrees and there are no freezing temperatures predicted for the next 2-4 weeks. Most people plant in March & April, but this will vary depending on location.

Q: How do I plant my seedlings?

A: We will include our general planting instructions with each order and are happy to answer any further questions over the phone or through email. Additionally, we've included resources in this catalog that will have more localized information to help with your planting needs.



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Every order that leaves our facility includes a hard copy of these instructions which has been updated as of July 2025:

I A PDF form is available on the nursery website, or email us at seedlings@uidaho.edu for a copy.



CIS 528

Plant Your Seedlings Right

Lauren King

Extension Educator, University of Idaho
Extension, Benewah County

Andrew Nelson

Associate Professor, Department of
Forest, Rangeland, and Fire Sciences,
University of Idaho

Audra Cochran

Extension Educator, University of Idaho
Extension, Clearwater County

Introduction

PLANTING SEEDLINGS is both an art and a science. Proper handling before, during, and after planting is essential for their success. Before heading to your planting site, make a solid plan and have all the necessary supplies ready. This guide discusses some of the key steps to help you get the best results.

Handle Gently

Handle seedlings gently and as little as possible since their survival and growth depend on new root growth. Improper handling of seedlings harm and reduce outplanting



UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION: FORESTRY

<https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/forestry>

- I** Forest Ecology, Health & Management
- I** Forest Stewards
- I** Forestry Best Management Practices
- I** Insects & Diseases
- I** Logger Education

🏠 / EXTENSION / FORESTRY

UI Extension Forestry

Bringing the university to the people of Idaho.

Idaho has abundant forest land, with over two million acres owned and managed by thousands of family forest owners. Most of Idaho's forest landowners share a common goal — to be good land stewards, to achieve objectives set for today and leave a healthy and productive legacy for future generations.

Knowledge empowers people to make changes. The UI Extension Forestry website is part of a multi-faceted educational program designed to increase the knowledge base that Idaho's forest landowners and managers use to plan and implement natural resource management activities, plans, rules and laws.

Whether you want to harvest timber, make your woodland home and landscape more resistant or plan for your forest's future, we are confident you will find the information you need here.



Educational Programs & Workshops

Find workshops and field days to help you strengthen forest stewardship skills, earn re-certification credits or become an Idaho Master Forest Steward.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Idaho Big Tree Program

The Idaho Big Tree Program is part of a national program whose mission is to locate, measure and recognize the largest individual tree of each species in the nation.

[FIND A BIG TREE](#)



Forestry Best Management Practices

Using BMPs to Protect Water Quality
Learn about forestry best management practices and how they protect Idaho's water quality.

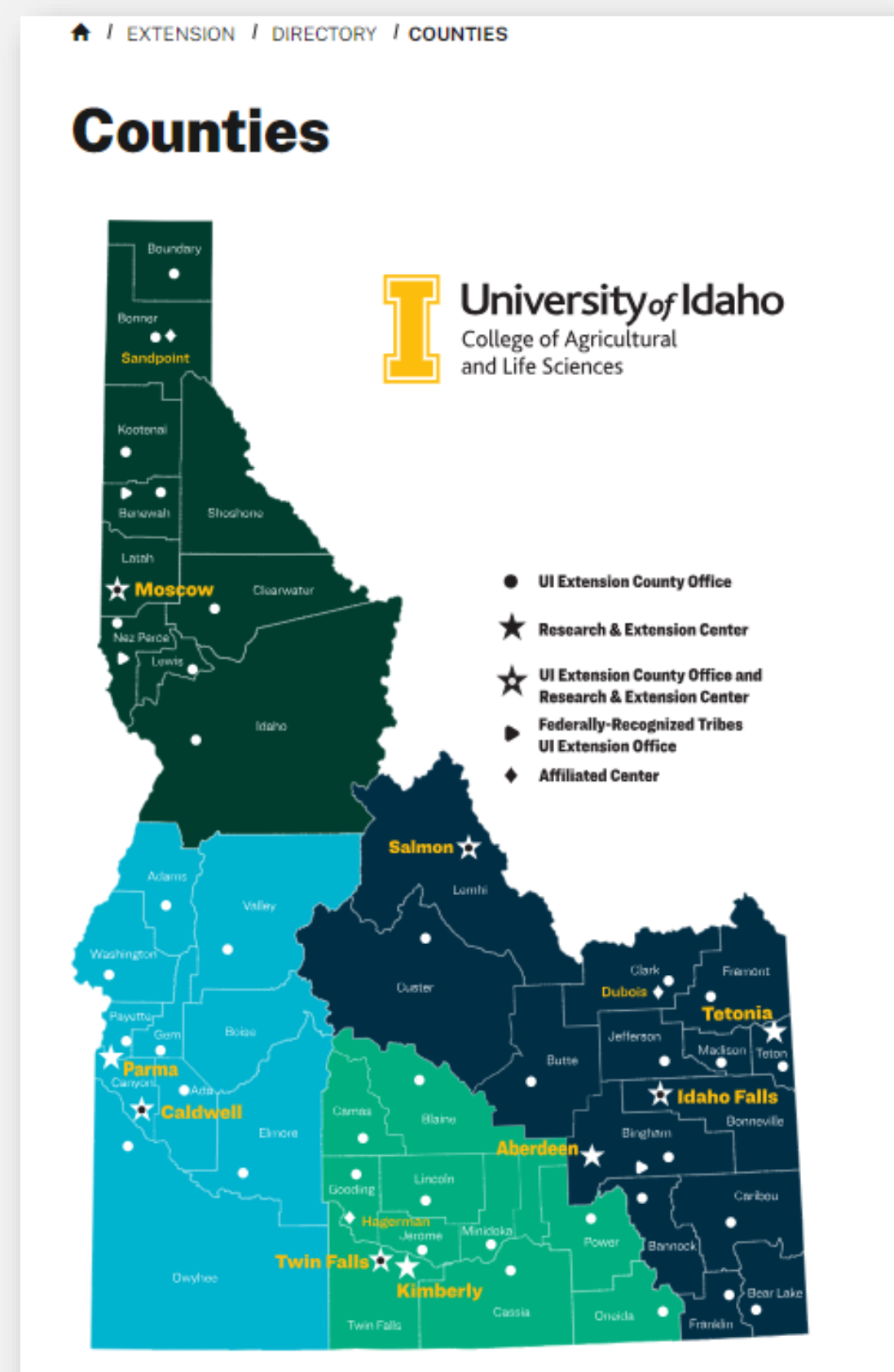
[VISIT WEBSITE](#)



UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION

Idaho has extension offices in 42 of its 44 counties

<https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/directory/counties>



I Forestry & Natural Resources

I Horticulture & Small Farms

I Water

I Food Production Systems

I 4-H Youth Development

I Community Development

I Health & Wellness



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

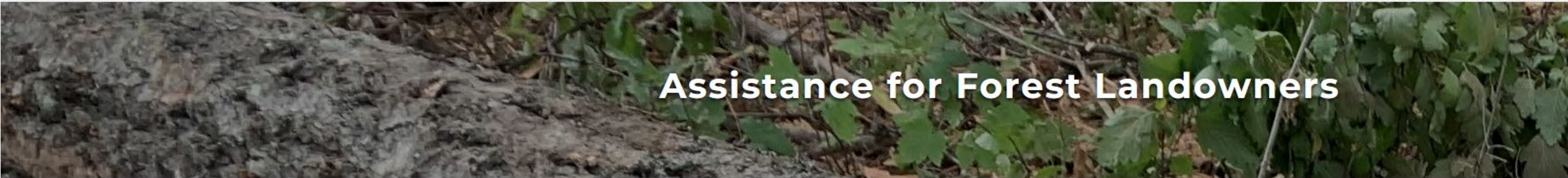
IDL Works with private landowners to help create healthy forests

<https://www.idl.idaho.gov/about-forestry/assistance-for-forest-landowners/>



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

About ▾ Contracting ▾ Jobs ▾ Leasing ▾ Land ▾ Forestry ▾ Fire ▾ Navigable Waterways ▾ Mining ▾ Transparency ▾



Assistance for Forest Landowners

[Home](#) / [About Forestry](#) / Assistance for Forest Landowners

Idaho Department of Lands partners with private and industrial forest landowners and communities with the common goal of improving forest health. Healthy forests are more resistant to fire, insect, and disease threats. Private forestland owners can partner with IDL's Private Forestry Specialists (PFS) for assistance with forest management plans, tree planting, mitigating forest health issues, and applying for cost share assistance. IDL also provides educational sessions covering a broad range of forestry topics.



Please help your friends learn more about our mission by sharing this page on social media!

21,139

Private Forest Acres Covered

1,375

Forestry Field Visits

1,512

Landowners Trained

Find a Private Forestry Specialist to assist you with our interactive mapping tool

- I Private Forestry Specialists
- I Forest Stewardship Program
- I Assistance after Wildfire
- I Insects & Diseases
- I Grant Education
- I Urban & Community Forestry

USDA ASSISTANCE

NRCS EQUIP Program

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/equip-environmental-quality-incentives>

EQIP provides technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers and forest landowners to address natural resource concerns, such as:

- Improved water and air quality;
- Conserved ground and surface water;
- Increased soil health ;
- Reduced soil erosion and sedimentation;
- Improved or created wildlife habitat; and
- Mitigation against drought and increasing weather volatility.

How It Works

NRCS works one-on-one with producers to develop a conservation plan that outlines conservation practices and activities to help solve on-farm resource issues. Producers implement practices and activities in their conservation plan that can lead to cleaner water and air, healthier soil and better wildlife habitat, all while improving their agricultural operations. EQIP helps producers make conservation work for them. Financial assistance for practices may be available through EQIP. Some producers may also qualify for advance payment.

MANAGING YOUR SEEDLINGS FOR SUCCESS

Idaho Farm Bureau Producer Article

<https://www.idahofb.org/media/2znhqem3/fb-producer-july-2023-proof-v2-sm.pdf>



24 | Idaho Farm Bureau Producer

Managing your seedlings for success

By Audra Cochran
University of Idaho

Once the snow bares from the landscape, many north-west forest owners are anxious to get new seedlings planted on their land.

Seedlings are planted for a variety of reasons such as to reforest land parcels after a harvest, convert bare land into forest ground, provide habitat, or for aesthetic values.

Whatever the reason, planting seedlings is a substantial investment in time and resources. People are often mindful and meticulous in ensuring that their seedlings are planted properly.

However, once the seedlings are in the ground, it is easy to overlook continued care for those seedlings. To protect your investment and future stand of trees, here are a few tips that will help your seedling survival rate through the warmer, drier months ahead.

Select the appropriate seedling for your site. If you have ever been to an extension forestry workshop, you have likely heard the adage, "there is no such thing as a shade-loving tree."

Same goes for moisture. While some species are better adapted to growing on drier sites, all trees need water and sunlight to survive.

To increase the odds of seedling survival on your site, it is important to select species that will grow well in the site conditions.

Confirming your USDA cold hardness zone and web soil survey will help you determine what conditions are present at your site and which seedlings will be best suited for that site.

Your local extension educator or nursery manager can help you with this process.

Plant your seedlings in the mineral layer. Once you've selected the appropriate seedlings for your site, you will want to make sure they are planted in locations that allow for proper growth.

LEFT: Planting seedlings in an area free of slash, brush, or forest floor debris will help with root establishment.
Photos by Lauren King

This means selecting locations that are free of slash, brush, and other forest floor debris. You will also want to make sure seedlings are planted in mineral soil, not in duff or compacted soil (i.e. skid trails, roads, etc.).

You will want to ensure that there are no air pockets around the roots and the soil plug is completely buried. The roots need to be in direct contact with the soil to receive appropriate water and nutrients. This will yield the highest chance of survival.

Some water is always better than no water. Whether you're planting three or 3,000 seedlings, any amount of water you can provide when the weather turns hot and dry will be beneficial.

There are a variety of portable watering system examples available online. Watering at least once per week during the hottest part of the summer will help with seedling survival.

If your seedlings are in remote or extreme terrain and watering is not feasible, it is best to be prepared to plant those seedlings as early as possible in the spring to take advantage of high soil moisture levels.

This will allow the seedling roots to become established before the onset of the dry season.

Protect seedlings from sunlight. Direct sunlight can scorch naïve seedlings and cause the soil moisture to deplete more rapidly. If possible, plant seedlings on the north or east sides of logs or stumps.

This will help cast more shade over them throughout the day. If you planted in smaller volumes, there are forms of seedling sunshades available online that can also help with this.

Use fertilizer sparingly. Fertilizer is not recommended for at least the first year after planting. Fertilizers are considered salts and can alter the soil, making it hard for plants to extract the moisture they need for growth.

Your seedlings will be fine assuming the soil nutrients are available. Again, this is why it is so critical to select the appropriate seedlings for your planting sites.

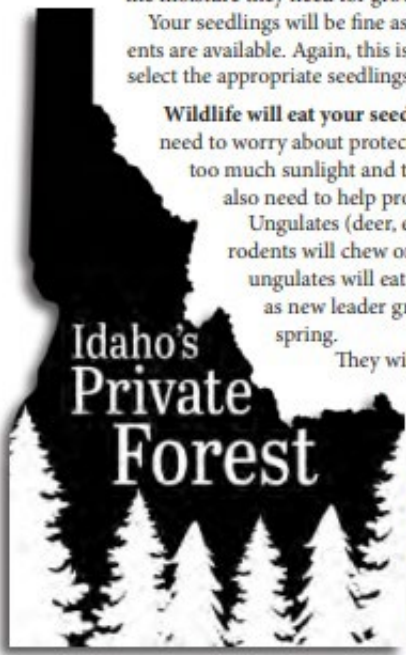
Wildlife will eat your seedlings. Not only do you need to worry about protecting your seedlings from too much sunlight and too little water, but you also need to help protect them from wildlife.

Ungulates (deer, elk, moose), rabbits, and rodents will chew on your seedlings. The ungulates will eat the foliage, especially as new leader growth establishes in the spring.

They will also rub on the seedlings as they get larger.

Rabbits, gophers, voles, and other rodents will undermine your seedlings by chewing on the roots.

There are tree tubes and netting available for purchase online



through forestry suppliers. Tubes are available in a variety of styles and sizes, so you will need to match the tubes to the size of seedling plugs you plant.

While tubing seedlings does help inhibit some wildlife damage, they will not completely stop them.

For rabbits and rodents, there are some deterrents available in the form of sprays, powders, or pellets that you can use on or around your seedlings. There are also more lethal measures available in the form of poisons.

However, before using any of these methods you will need to talk to a licensed chemical applicator or rodent control company for lawful applications and best management practices.

There are a lot of factors that can affect the survival success of your seedlings. Being mindful of just a few of these tips can decrease the chances of seedling mortality.

If a seedling survives for the first three years, then they are generally established for the long haul. ■

(Audra Cochran is a University of Idaho Extension educator in Lewis County. She can be reached at audrac@uidaho.edu.)

July 2023 | 25



Vegetative competition can be a significant cause of seedling mortality.

MANAGING ANIMAL DAMAGE: LARGE WILDLIFE

Deer and elk can inflict serious damage to seedlings, especially shrubs and deciduous trees. Seedlings can become necessary feed sources during particularly hard winters. You can protect seedlings using mechanical barriers and chemical inhibitors

Mechanical Barriers: A 6 to 8' tall fence is a good option for keeping large wildlife away from your seedlings. Another viable option is tree tubes if you are trying to protect deciduous trees. Made of photodegradable plastic, tubes are available at various lengths. A tube at least 6" tall is necessary to prevent deer and elk browsing. Trees grow taller and faster in tubes will soon be above the browse line.

<https://pacforest.com/Category/Rigid-Seedling-Protection-Tubes>

Chemical Inhibitors: Your local Idaho Fish and Game Department will have information on chemical inhibitors to spray on your seedlings.

<https://idfg.idaho.gov/offices>

MANAGING ANIMAL DAMAGE: LIVESTOCK

Your seedlings will grow best if you keep livestock away from them. Livestock are known to eat and trample small seedlings. Once the trees are bigger, livestock can still cause damage by rubbing off or eating the bark on lower branches. Fencing is the easiest way to keep livestock away from your seedlings.

For seedlings planted in a windbreak, removal of lower branches from browsing reduces the effectiveness of your windbreak.

Consider using seedling tubes and chemical inhibitors for livestock as well as wildlife.

MANAGING ANIMAL DAMAGE: RODENTS

Rodents do not like open ground. Plowing or tilling a 6' wide strip, using large mulch beds, or keeping nearby vegetation cut to 2" or shorter will discourage rodent presence. This also improves seedlings growth by reducing weed competition for water and nutrients. Temporarily protecting seedlings with a 4" PVC pipe or tree tube placed around the base will help discourage feeding.

<https://treefruit.wsu.edu/article/rodent-management/>

Gophers: Usually targeting seedling roots, gophers have also been known to completely consume the entirety of a freshly planted seedling.

Voles: Voles primarily attack the base of seedlings and smaller trees. If the tree is not completely girdled by gnawing, it is typically left in such a weakened state that summer stress will kill it.

Poison can be very effective ways to reduce populations, though often difficult to acquire and potentially dangerous to use.

Feeding repellents can be effective when used as a pretreatment when planting seedlings.

Traps are also effective ways to reduce populations, though can be labor intensive and expensive.

<https://www.sacvalleyorchards.com/blog/almonds-blog/options-for-gopher-management/>

Always use chemicals in accordance with state/federal regulations, according to the packaging, and with proper PPE.



WHY PLANT A WINDBREAK?

Benefits of windbreaks include...

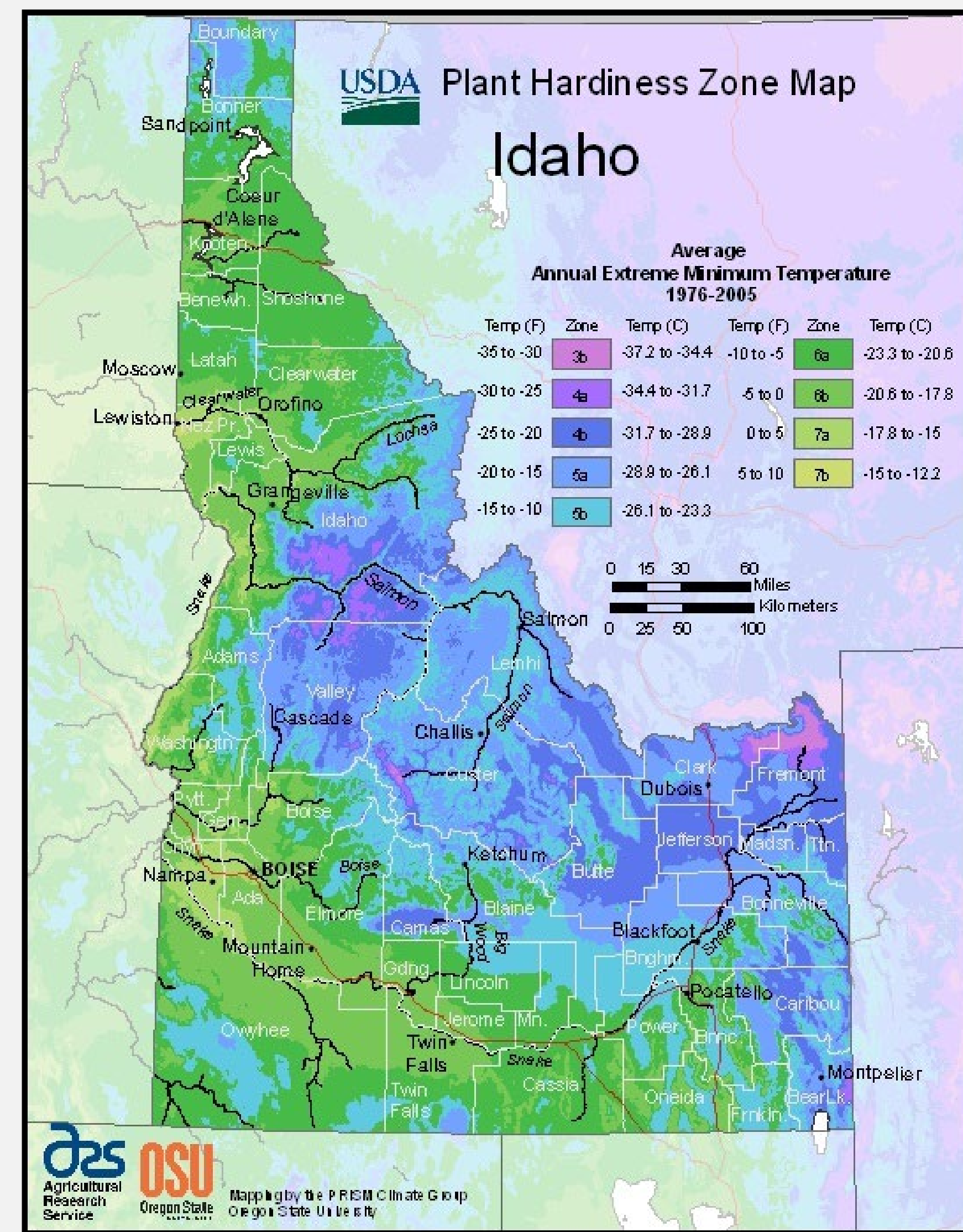
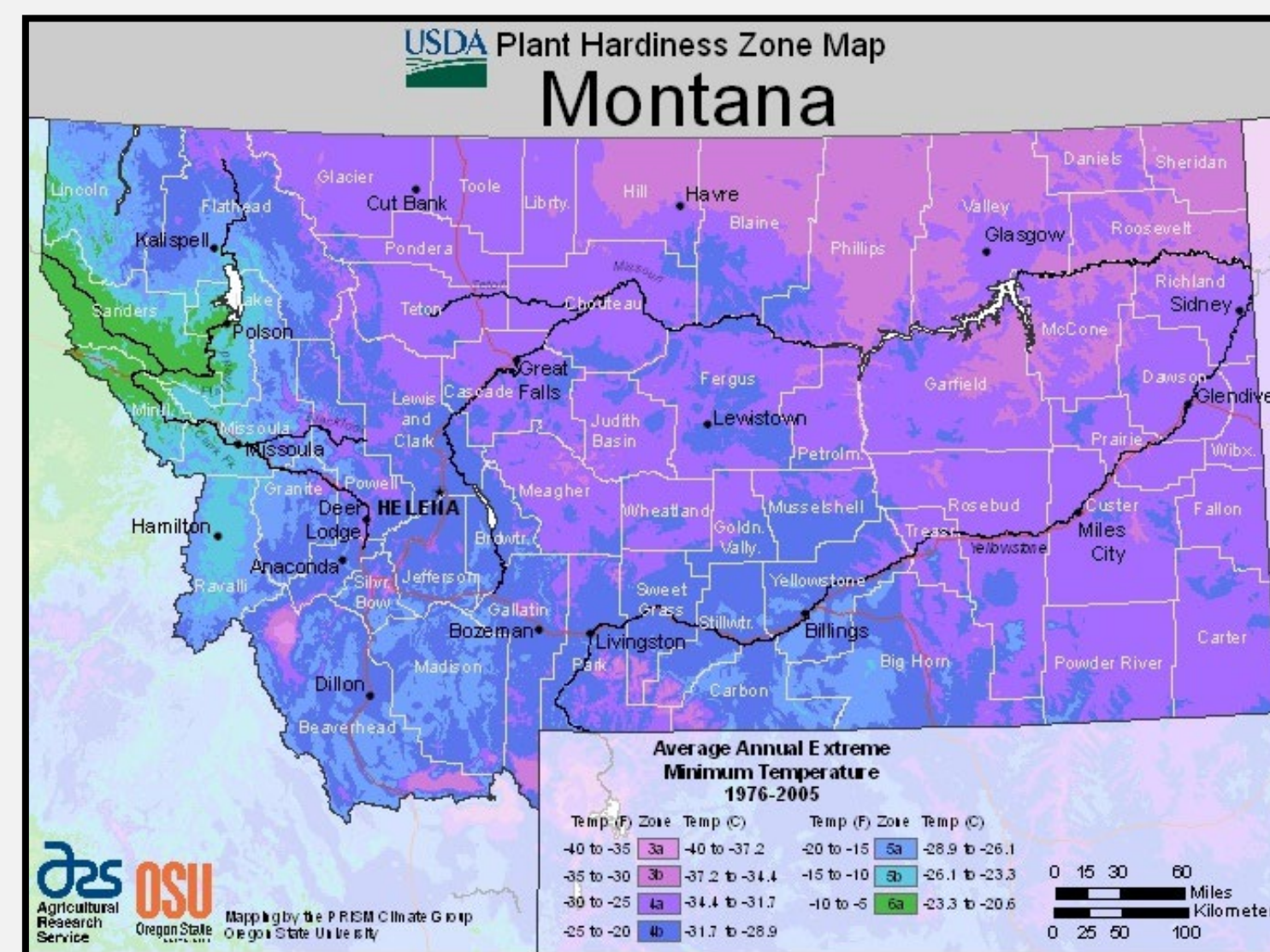
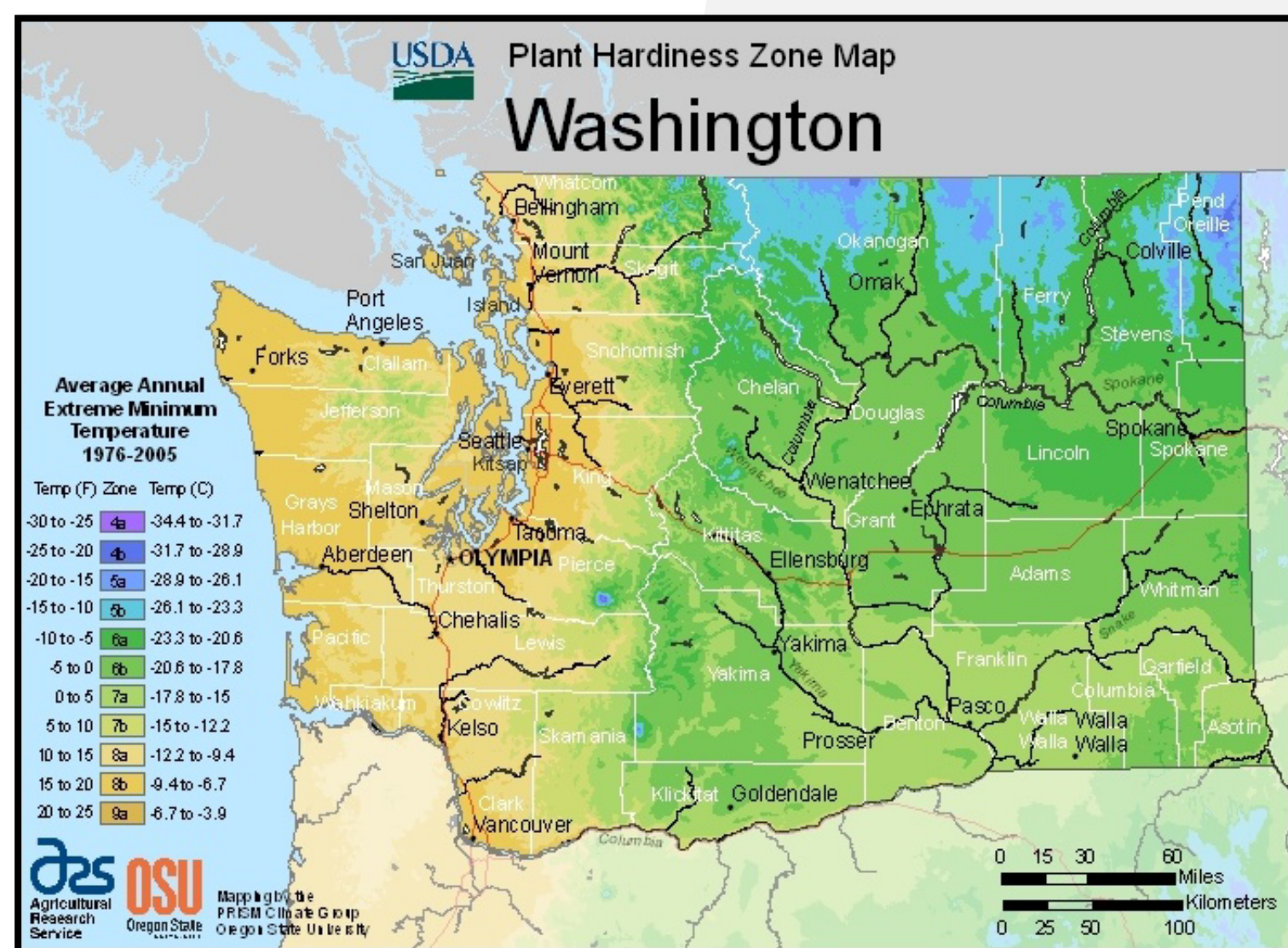
- I Home energy conservation.** Windbreaks can decrease winter heating costs by 10-40% and reduce cold air infiltration into your home by 75%.
- I Improved crop yield.** Yields are up to 45% higher on the lee sides of windbreaks, because lower wind speeds evaporate less moisture from the soil and plants.
- I Reduced soil erosion.** A windbreak will decrease wind speed close to the ground up to 50%, reducing the wind's ability to blow away your topsoil and productivity.
- I Snow drift control.** A properly placed windbreak will keep snow from drifting across driveways, farm lanes or access roads.
- I Wildlife habitat.** Wildlife use windbreaks for cover, food, and reproduction. Studies show 50-80 bird nests per mile of windbreak.
- I Increased home value.** Healthy trees around your home add value to your property.

Learn more with this publication:

<https://www.uidaho.edu/-/media/uidaho-responsive/files/cnr/research/pitkin-forest-nursery/windbreak.pdf?rev=78d09900475049db95120a9cf0486cab>

USDA HARDINESS ZONES

CHECK OUT: [HTTPS://PLANTHARDINESS.ARS.USDA.GOV/](https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/)
TO FIND YOUR ZONE FOR YOUR LOCATION



LOCAL NURSERY INFORMATION

Looking for different species, container sizes or more seedlings?

Nursery	Email	Phone	Address	Information
Plants of the Wild	kathy@plantsofthewild.com		123 Stateline Rd Tekoa, WA 99033	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses
Wildlife Habitat Nursery	wild@potlatch.com	208-875-2500	1025 E Hatter Creek Rd Princeton, ID 83857	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses with emphasis on wetlands
Idaho Evergreens, LLC	gabe@idahoevergreens.com	208-596-9669	5275 Highway 8 Deary, ID 83823	Reforestation conifers
Plant Natives Nursery	sallyatplantnatives@yahoo.com		18386 Daffodil Lane Lewiston, ID 83501	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs and forbs
Deary Acres, LLC	dearyacres@gmail.com	208-997-9572	1161 Wilkins Rd. Deary, ID 83823	Native conifers & deciduous trees for reforestation
Clifty View Nursery	info@cliftyview.com	208-267-7129	312 Clifty View Rd Bonners Ferry, ID 83805	Native conifer & deciduous trees
Twin Peaks Nursery	twinpeaksnursery@twinpeaksnursery.com	208-634-3062	51 East Lake Fork Rd McCall, ID 83638	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses

LOCAL NURSERY INFORMATION

Looking for different species, container sizes or more seedlings?

Nursery	Email	Phone	Address	Information
Fiddlers Ridge Farm	frfpotlatch@gmail.com	208-875-1003	1001 Fiddlers Ridge Loop Potlatch, ID 83855	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses
Blue Moon Garden & Nursery	hello@bluemoonplants.com	509-747-4255	1732 S Inland Empire Way Spokane, WA 99224	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses
Aspen Nursery		208-667-7511	6075 Commerce Loop Post Falls, ID 83854	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses
Tapteal Native Plants	info@taptealnativeplants.com	509-578-6446	West Richland, WA	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses
Forest Nursery		208-875-1777	1298 Kennedy Ford Rd Potlatch, ID 83855	Trees, perennials and annuals
Triple X Feeds	triplexfeeds@yahoo.com	208-245-3471	30 E College Ave Saint Maries, ID 83861	Native conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses
Black Rock Trees, LLC	dawn@blackrocktrees.com	208-924-6741	1415 Shortcut Rd Craigmont, ID 83523	Large conifer & deciduous trees, shrubs

GROWTH RATE

Slow

Once established, these species tend to grow less than 1' annually until they reach maturity.

Medium

Once established, these species tend to grow 1-2' annually until they reach maturity.

Fast

Once established, these species may grow more than 2' annually until they reach maturity.

WINDBREAK SPECIES

Deciduous:

Common Wild Apple
Black Cherry
Black Cottonwood
Bur-English Oak
Bur-Gamble Oak
Bur Oak
Idaho Hybrid Poplar

Shrubs

Antelope Bitterbrush	Mallow Ninebark
Northern Bayberry	Oceanspray
Chokecherry	Rugosa Rose
Golden Currant	Woods Rose
Red Flowering Currant	Serviceberry
Blue Elderberry	Oakleaf Sumac
Black Hawthorn	Lewis Syringa
Purple Lilac	Arctic Blue Willow
White Lilac	

Conifers:

Incense Cedar
Concolor Fir
Corkbark Fir
Douglas Fir
Rocky Mountain Juniper
Austrian Pine
Ponderosa Pine
Scotch Pine
Brewers Spruce
Colorado Blue Spruce
Norway Spruce

RIPARIAN SPECIES

Deciduous:

Quaking Aspen

Water Birch

Western Paper Birch

Black Cottonwood

Idaho Hybrid Poplar

Riparian planting guides, Intermountain West

ID: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/plantmaterials/idpmctn11230.pdf>

WA: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/plantmaterials/wapmstn13160.pdf>

MT: https://missoulacd.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/83/2017/12/Healthy-Riparian-Guidebook_MissoulaCD_2017.pdf

Shrubs:

Thinleaf Alder

Greene's Mountain Ash

Redosier Dogwood

Black Hawthorn

Rocky Mountain Maple

Coyote Willow

Drummond Willow

Conifers:

Western Red Cedar

Grand Fir

Western Hemlock

POLLINATOR SPECIES

Deciduous:

Common Wild Apple
Black Cherry
Bigtooth Maple
Sugar Maple

Shrubs:

Chokecherry	Oceanspray
Golden Currant	American Plum
Redoiser	Woods Rose
Dogwood	Serviceberry
Purple Lilac	Lewis Syringa
White Lilac	
Mallow Ninebark	

Forbs:

Kinnickinnick
Showy Milkweed
Globemallow

SPECIES AVAILABLE

Conifers: 15 Native / 9 Non-native

Deciduous Trees: 7 Native / 5 Non-Native

Shrubs: 21 Native / 5 Non-Native

Forbs: 2 Native / 1 non-Native



WHAT DO YOUR SEEDLINGS LOOK LIKE?

Each species page has three or four images. Two or three of them illustrate typical growth stages and details of the species. The image outlined in the **gold box** shows what the seedlings look like in our greenhouses in July 2025.



CONIFER SUMMARY

CLICK ON THE SPECIES NAME TO QUICKLY NAVIGATE TO THE SPECIES PAGE

Species	Native or Non-Native	Plug Size	Drought Hardy
<u>Incense Cedar</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Western Red Cedar</u>	Native	8 cui, 20 cui	No
<u>Canaan Fir</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	No
<u>Concolor Fir</u>	Non-Native	8 cui, 20 cui	No
<u>Corkbark Fir</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	No
<u>Douglas Fir</u>	Native	5 cui, 8 cui, 20 cui	No
<u>Fraser Fir</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Grand Fir</u>	Native	8 cui, 20 cui	No
<u>Subalpine Fir</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Western Hemlock</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Rocky Mountain Juniper</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Western Larch</u>	Native	5 cui, 8 cui, 20 cui	No
<u>Austrian Pine</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Bristlecone Pine</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes

CONIFER SUMMARY CONT.

CLICK ON THE SPECIES NAME TO QUICKLY NAVIGATE TO THE SPECIES PAGE

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Hardy
Limber Pine	Native	20 cui	Yes
Lodgepole Pine	Native	5 cui, 20 cui	No
Pinyon Pine	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Ponderosa Pine	Native	5 cui, 8 cui, 20 cui	Yes
Scotch Pine	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Western White Pine	Native	5 cui, 20 cui	No
Dawn Redwood	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Blue Spruce	Native	5 cui, 20 cui	No
Engelmann Spruce	Native	20 cui	Yes
Norway Spruce	Native	20 cui	No



INCENSE CEDAR

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

Incense cedar is a moderate to fast growing conifer, native to southern Oregon and the Sierra Nevada mountains of California. This false cedar grows in a conical shape and can reach heights of 60-150'. Drought tolerant once established, incense cedar prefers dry areas and does well on southwestern slopes. It endures shade as a seedling but requires more sunlight as it matures. The wood is strong, straight-grained, and resists rot which makes it ideal for exterior siding, decking, cedar chests and pencils. We recommend incense cedar as a windbreak, hedge or ornamental.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 150'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Erosion control and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 5-8



WESTERN RED CEDAR

THUJA PLICATA

Western red cedar is a northern Idaho native recommended for reforestation and riparian enhancement. It can reach mature heights of 150' and 4' in diameter. The

heartwood of the western red cedar is one of Idaho's most useful and valuable lumber products because it resists decay. It is used for almost every purpose requiring exposure to elements such as shingles, fence posts, outdoor furniture, and siding. In the wild, this cedar is found on moist slopes and along stream banks. Western red cedar is fast growing, but it must have ample water.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 150'
- I** Max Width: 35'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Large mammals
- I** Uses: Hedge and reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 5-7





CANAAN FIR

ABIES INTERMEDIA

Canaan fir is native to the Virginias and is named after the Canaan Valley in West Virginia where it was first discovered. It has many characteristics of the Fraser fir but will better tolerate adverse conditions such as wet sites and late frosts. This fir prefers a deep, fertile loam, but does well in a variety of soil types. It will not tolerate a dry, upland site on a western or southern exposure.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Conifer
- I Max Height: 60’
- I Max Width: 20’
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Christmas trees
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 4-7



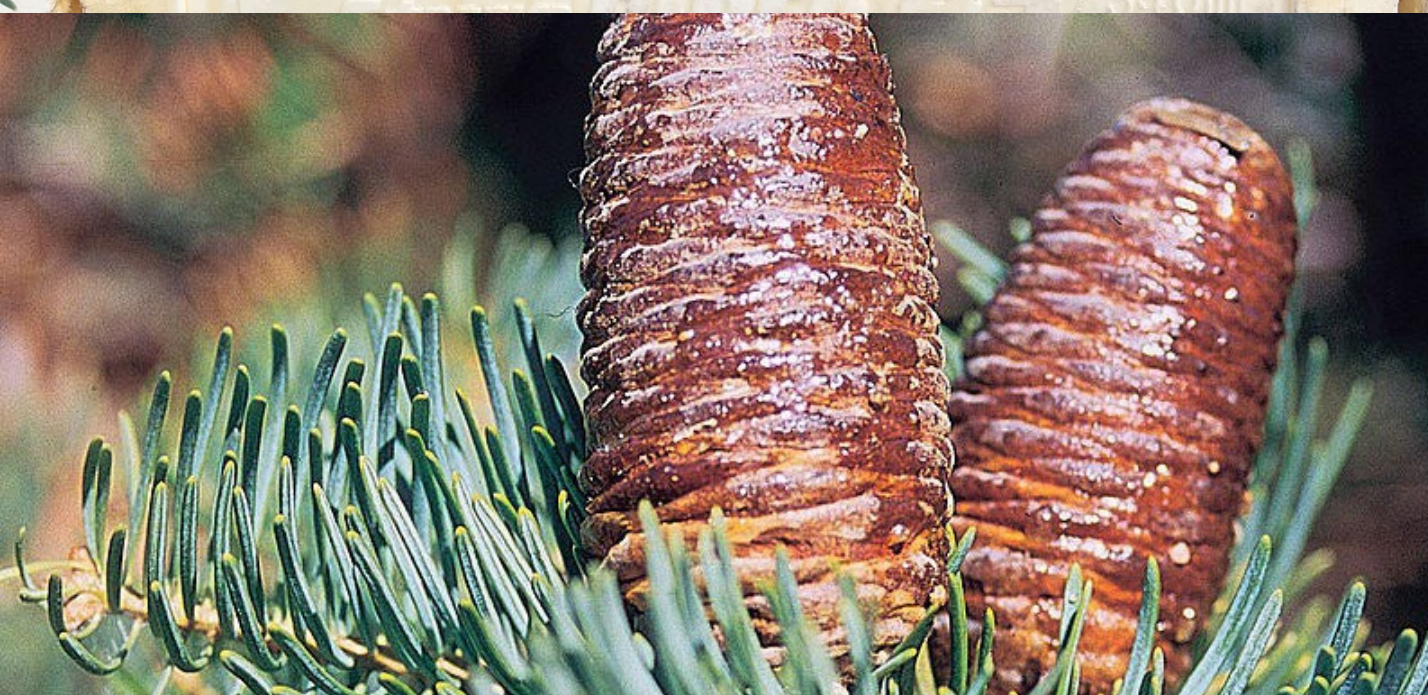
CONCOLOR FIR

ABIES CONCOLOR VAR. CONCOLOR

Concolor fir, or Rocky Mountain white fir, is native to southeast Idaho and grows up to 125' at maturity. Concolor fir is found on higher elevation, cool, northern exposures but is adaptable to a wide range of soil types and moisture, making it useful in a windbreak. With nice symmetry and beautiful blue-gray needles, this fir is used extensively in the Christmas tree industry.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 125'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Windbreak and Christmas tree
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-7





CORKBARK FIR

ABIES LASIOCARPA VAR. ARIZONICA

Corkbark fir is native to the Rocky Mountains of southern Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico and attains a height of 30-60'. It has the same spire-like shape of the subalpine fir, but with whitish, corky bark and blue foliage. Like the subalpine fir, it is also found at high elevations and prefers a moist, acidic soil. Corkbark fir is a popular Christmas tree and ornamental.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Conifer
- I Max Height: 60'
- I Max Width: 20'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Ornamental and Christmas trees
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 4-7



DOUGLAS FIR

PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII VAR. GLAUCA

Douglas fir, also known as red fir is an Idaho native with a medium growth rate. It is considered one of the most valuable timber tree species in the United States. Douglas fir are also used extensively as Christmas trees. It needs a well-drained soil for best growth and can reach mature height of over 100'. Douglas fir is the state tree of Oregon.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 100'
- I** Max Width: 30'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- I** Uses: Reforestation, windbreak, and Christmas trees
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 8 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-7





FRASER FIR

ABIES FRASERI

Fraser fir is native to the Appalachian Mountains and is a beautiful, fast-growing tree with shiny, dark-green needles. It grows with a narrow, spire-like form with stiff branches, and has a rich "pine tree" fragrance making it a popular species for Christmas trees. The undersides of the needles are silvery, making the tree shimmer. It prefers well-drained soils, but it has been shown adapt well to the clay soils found in the Palouse region of Idaho.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Conifer
- I Max Height: 60'
- I Max Width: 35'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Christmas trees
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 4-7



GRAND FIR

ABIES GRANDIS

Grand fir is native to northern Idaho and can grow up to 250' at full maturity. Beautiful, aromatic, glossy-green needles on sweeping branches make grand fir popular Christmas trees and ornamentals. Grand fir grows well in a variety of environments and is tolerant of fluctuating water tables and floods. It occurs most frequently on deep, moist, alluvial soils, in gulches, along streams and on gentle slopes of northerly exposure in full or partial sun.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 250'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation and Christmas trees
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-8





SUBALPINE FIR

ABIES LASIOCARPA

Subalpine fir is an Idaho native conifer. In the wild it grows at mid to high elevations, but it makes a wonderful landscape tree at lower elevations as well. This tree is known for its slender and spire-like shape. It has very dense dark-green foliage and all the needles point upwards. This tree retains its branches down to the ground, providing good cover for mammals and birds. Its bark is thin and light gray in color, and it will begin to furrow as the tree gets older. Subalpine fir require moist soil, and they handle cold temperatures well.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 100'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation and Christmas trees
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-6

Seed: British Columbia, Canada





WESTERN HEMLOCK

TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA

Western Hemlock, or Pacific Hemlock, is an Idaho native conifer. It has beautiful down-sweeping branches with feathery foliage. Western Hemlock can reach heights of 200'. This conifer is not drought tolerant; preferring moist, cool climates at elevations of 1600-4200'. Western Hemlock is the state tree of Washington.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 200'
- I** Max Width: 30'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Riparian and reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-7





ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER

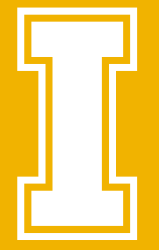
JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM

Rocky Mountain Juniper, an Idaho native, attains heights of 20' to 30' with a medium to rapid growth rate. Although highly drought tolerant, Rocky Mountain juniper grows on a wide range of soils and will tolerate a high-water table. It forms a very dense, symmetrical crown and is a superior small tree for windbreaks in this region. In winter, it changes color from shades of gray to purple gray.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 30'
- I** Max Width: 15'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Hedge and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-7

Seed: South Dakota



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WESTERN LARCH

LARIX OCCIDENTALIS

Western larch is an Idaho native recommended primarily for reforestation. The fastest growing conifer in the Rocky Mountain West, it attains maximum growth on deep, moist, porous soils in high valleys, and on northerly or easterly slopes.

Western larch is one of very few deciduous conifers, which means it loses its needles each winter. If you order larch seedlings, you'll notice they have very few needles, if any, and the needles are a deep red to maroon. Although the seedlings look dead, don't worry—in the spring the buds will open and new, green needles will grow! In the fall the needles will begin changing color and falling to the ground again.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 70'
- I** Max Width: 15'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 8cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-7





AUSTRIAN PINE

PINUS NIGRA

Austrian pine is a non-native ornamental in Idaho. It has a fast rate of growth, growing 18-24 inches a year once it is established and eventually achieving heights of 40-60'. It has a dense, dark green symmetrical crown. It holds its lower branches and is an excellent tree with irrigation, making it ideal for windbreaks. If planted without supplemental watering in localities with less than 20 inches of annual precipitation, it needs a deep, fertile soil with good moisture holding capacity.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Conifer
- I Max Height: 60'
- I Max Width: 40'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Windbreak, ornamental, Christmas trees
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-7



BRISTLECONE PINE

PINUS LONGAEVA



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Bristlecone pine is a non-native conifer to Idaho. It grows slowly into a bushy, multi-trunked tree or shrub. The needles of this pine are very unusual in that they are covered with white dots of dried resin giving the tree a frosted appearance. Bristlecones can adapt to alkaline, acidic, rocky, cold, or dry sites and can cease growth during adverse years and resume growth in favorable years. Bristlecone pines can eventually reach 30' tall and 10' wide. Due to its picturesque growth habits, slow growth and low water requirements, we recommend this pine for a smaller landscape, rock garden, or as an outdoor container plant. It can also be used as a bonsai plant but must be kept outdoors. Bristlecone pine is the state tree of Nevada.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 30'
- I** Max Width: 10'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Specialty crop, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-8

Seed: New Mexico



LIMBER PINE

PINUS FLEXILIS

Limber pine is an Idaho native found in the mountains of east central Idaho. This slower growing, long-lived tree reaches 20-40' tall and 15-30' wide making it an excellent choice for many landscaping situations. Its drought, cold and high elevation tolerance also make it a great candidate for restoration projects. Limber pine can withstand severe environments and a range of soils but grows best in full sun and well-drained soil. This pine has deep taproots and is very windfirm. As the name implies, limber pine has very flexible branches which bend to withstand heavy snow and ice loads.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 40'
- I** Max Width: 35'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Specialty crop, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-7



LODGEPOLE PINE

PINUS CONTORTA VAR LATIFOLIA

Lodgepole pine is an Idaho native that rapidly grows into a 50-100' straight, slender, branch-free conifer. Native Americans used the long, slim saplings to make their buffalo hide lodges which is where its name originated. This pine does well in a wide range of soil types and environments, although it preforms best on moist, well-drained, sandy or gravelly-loam soils. It is commonly used to reclaim disturbed sites, and areas with dry soils or frost pockets where other species won't grow.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 100'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-8



PINYON PINE

PINUS EDULIS

Pinyon pine, or two-needle pinyon, is a non-native, slow growing, long lived 20-30' conifer. It is extremely drought tolerant, and has adapted to a wide range of soils, moisture conditions and temperatures. Pinyon pine is perhaps known best for its "pine nuts" that the tree starts to produce around the age of 25. Pinyon Pines are popular as Christmas trees in the southwest because of their bluish color and aromatic needles. Pinyon pine is the state tree of New Mexico.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Conifer
- I Max Height: 30'
- I Max Width: 20'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Specialty crop and Christmas tree
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 4-8



PONDEROSA PINE

PINUS PONDEROSA VAR. PONDEROSA

Ponderosa pine, also known as yellow pine or bull pine, is an Idaho native with a medium growth rate and can reach heights of over 100'. It is aptly named, for ponderosa means "large," and this pine is one of the largest pines in the world. It has excellent wood and is one of Idaho's most valuable timber trees. Ponderosa pine withstands hot and dry sites well and adapts to a variety of soil conditions but must have good drainage and full sunlight. Ponderosa pine is the state tree of Montana.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 200'
- I** Max Width: 30'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 8 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-6





SCOTCH PINE

PINUS SYLVESTRIS

Scotch pine, or Scots pine, is a native to Eurasia and can reach mature heights of 40-70'. This pine is generally easy to establish, is drought tolerant and adapts well to a variety of soil conditions. Scotch pine is widely used for windbreaks and is a popular Christmas tree.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Conifer
- I Max Height: 70'
- I Max Width: 40'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Windbreak and Christmas trees
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-7



WESTERN WHITE PINE

PINUS MONTICOLA

Western white pine is an Idaho native conifer. We recommend it for reforestation or landscape usage in northern portions of the state. It has blue-green foliage and grows best on rich, porous soils in most valleys and on middle to upper slopes with northern exposure. Our seedlings are blister-rust resistant. Western white pine is the state tree of Idaho.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 200'
- I** Max Width: 40'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-9



DAWN REDWOOD

METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES

Dawn redwood is a non-native deciduous conifer and is a fast-growing species. The green foliage turns golden then bright orange in autumn before the needles fall off the tree. It has pyramidal shape that matures into a rounded crown with age. This species likes full sun and moist, deep, well-drained soils. It can easily be damaged by early fall freezes, so plant early in the fall and late in the spring for the highest chance of survival. This species is part of the redwood family.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 100'
- I** Max Width: 25'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 5-8



BLUE SPRUCE

PICEA PUNGENS

Blue spruce is an Idaho native conifer that can grow unusually slow the first 1-3 years after planting but has a medium growth rate once established. Its crown is very dense with an attractive pyramidal form, reaching heights of 50-60'. It makes an excellent windbreak species in most regions of the state and traps and holds snow well. The color varies from green to blue, but we try to make sure our seedlings have a higher percentage of blue color.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 60'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Windbreak, ornamental, Christmas tree
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-7





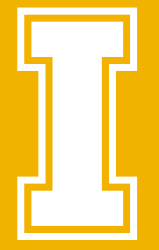
ENGELMANN SPRUCE

PICEA ENGELMANNII

Engelmann spruce is an Idaho native conifer adapted to high elevations and has a slim, rapidly tapering crown that sheds heavy snow. Engelmann prefer deep, loamy soils of high moisture content. It is primarily used for reforestation of cool, moist sites near timberline. Engelmann spruce is generally greener than blue spruce, although specimens have been found that range from gray-green to silver-blue.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 150'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-6



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NORWAY SPRUCE

PICEA ABIES

Norway Spruce is a non-native conifer that attains heights of 60-80'. Norway spruce have one of the fastest growth rates out of the generally slow-growing spruce species. With graceful sweeping branches, it is prized as a landscape ornamental, used in windbreaks and enjoyed as a Christmas tree. Norway spruce grows in many soil conditions and environments, but prefers moist, deep soils with high fertility.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Conifer
- I** Max Height: 80'
- I** Max Width: 30'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Windbreak and Christmas tree
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-7



DECIDUOUS TREES SUMMARY

CLICK ON THE SPECIES NAME TO QUICKLY NAVIGATE TO THE SPECIES PAGE

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Hardy
Common Wild Apple	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Quaking Aspen	Native	20 cui	No
Water Birch	Native	20 cui	No
Western Paper Birch	Native	20 cui	No
Black Cherry	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Black Cottonwood	Native	20 cui	No
Bigtooth Maple	Native	20 cui	Yes
Sugar Maple	Native	20 cui	No
Bur-English Oak	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Bur-Gamble Oak	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Bur Oak	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Idaho Hybrid Poplar	Native	20 cui	No



COMMON WILD APPLE

MALUS PUMILA

Common wild apple, introduced from Europe and Asia, is now commonly naturalized throughout Idaho. With full sun and moderate moisture, it usually grows 12 to 20' with a nearly equal spread but can reach heights of 30'. It is used in the outer rows of multiple row windbreaks. Small edible apples follow fragrant white flowers. This tree is a favorite food source for wildlife.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-native Deciduous Tree
- I Max Height: 30'
- I Max Width: 12'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-8

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QUAKING ASPEN

POPULUS TREMULOIDES

Quaking aspen is an Idaho native which quickly grows to around 40'. The limbs and trunk are smooth and white to light-green to gray in color. Its leaves are round and flutter or "quake" in the breeze and turn golden in autumn. Quaking aspen spread by seeds and root shoots and will form groves over time. They are hardy throughout Idaho and not too particular about soil type so long as it is moist. Quaking aspen is the state tree of Utah.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Deciduous Tree
- I Max Height: 40'
- I Max Width: 30'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Riparian and reforestation
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 2-8



WATER BIRCH

BETULA OCCIDENTALIS

Water birch is an Idaho native found along streams. It may reach heights of 30' with several trunks. It is more commonly found as a large shrub with dense thickets of stems which make it a great species for stream bank stabilization. The bark is reddish-brown to yellowish-brown and doesn't peel like paper birch. Water birch grows in a variety of soils and elevations and is very flood tolerant. The wood is hard and heavy and makes good firewood. The species is more resistant to wood borers than other birches.

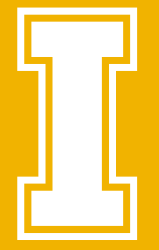


QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Deciduous Tree
- I** Max Height: 30'
- I** Max Width: 12'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Riparian and soil stabilization
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-6



WESTERN PAPER BIRCH



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BETULA PAPYRIFERA VAR. COMMUTATA

Western paper birch is native in northern Idaho and may grow to 80'. It's crown, more open than other birches, is rounded or pyramid shaped with leaves up to 4" long. The bark turns white and peels in long, narrow, papery, horizontal strips. It is hardy throughout Idaho and not too particular about soil if the soil is moist. Lack of moisture during the growing season will make this tree susceptible to wood borers.



QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Deciduous Tree
- I** Max Height: 80'
- I** Max Width: 35'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Riparian and reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-6

Seed: Idaho



BLACK CHERRY

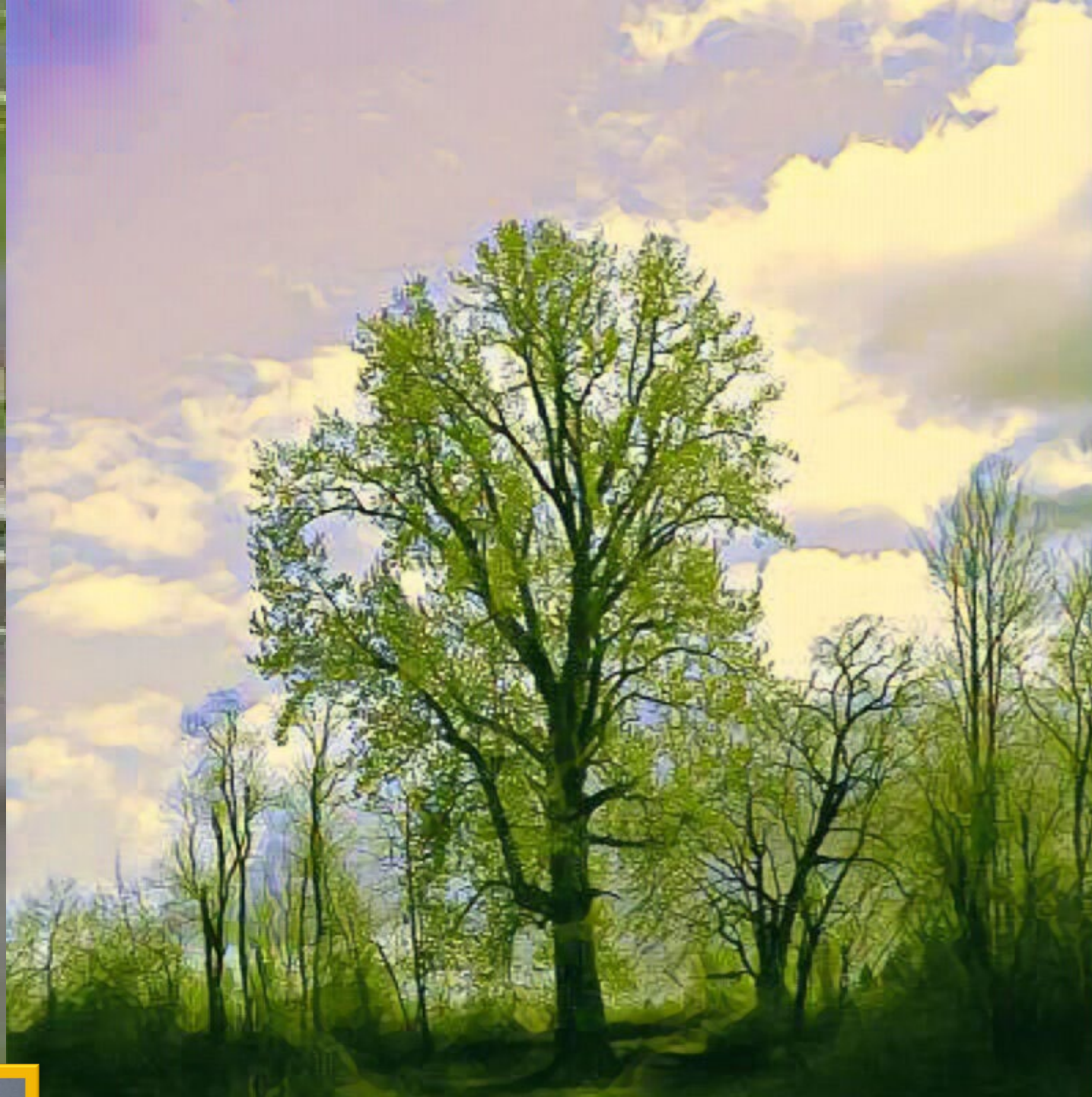
PRUNUS SEROTINA

Black cherry is a fast growing, medium-sized tree reaching up to 50' in height. Growing best in deep, well-drained soils, it has proven to be very hardy in Idaho, withstanding late spring and early fall frosts. This species is moderately drought resistant but may need supplemental water for establishment. Black cherry is one of our most handsome domestic woods, long sought for its excellent quality and high value. Desirable wood qualities, combined with its hardiness, high wildlife value, and the relative scarcity of this species, make it an ideal tree for planting in plantation and conservation settings..

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- I** Max Height: 50'
- I** Max Width: 30'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Specialty crop and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-9





BLACK COTTONWOOD

POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SSP. TRICHOCARPA

Black cottonwood is native to Idaho and the western United States. A member of the willow family, it is closely related to quaking aspen. This species can grow to be 100+ feet tall at full maturity. Light green in spring and summer, the leaves turn yellow in the fall. This species can thrive in a variety of soils. Black cottonwood prefers sheltered canyons, valleys, bottomlands, stream banks and prefers lower elevations. Shallow rooted, black cottonwood is not drought tolerant but is flood tolerant of moving water. This species' seed is well dispersed thanks to the cotton-like fluff that gives the tree its name. Black cottonwood is the state tree of Wyoming.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Deciduous Tree
- I** Max Height: 100'+
- I** Max Width: 80'+
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental, Specialty Crop
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 1-8

BIGTOOTH MAPLE

ACER GRANDIDENTATUM

Bigtooth maple is native to parts of Idaho. It is closely related to sugar maple. This species can grow to be 50' tall. The leaves turn shades of yellow and red in the fall. Thriving in a variety of well-drained soils, bigtooth maple prefers sheltered canyons, valleys, stream banks and primarily higher elevations. Bigtooth maple is drought tolerant and can grow in rocky landscapes. The sap can be used to make maple syrup.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Deciduous Tree
- I Max Height: 50'
- I Max Width: 45'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Ornamental, specialty crop
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-8





SUGAR MAPLE

ACER SACCHARUM

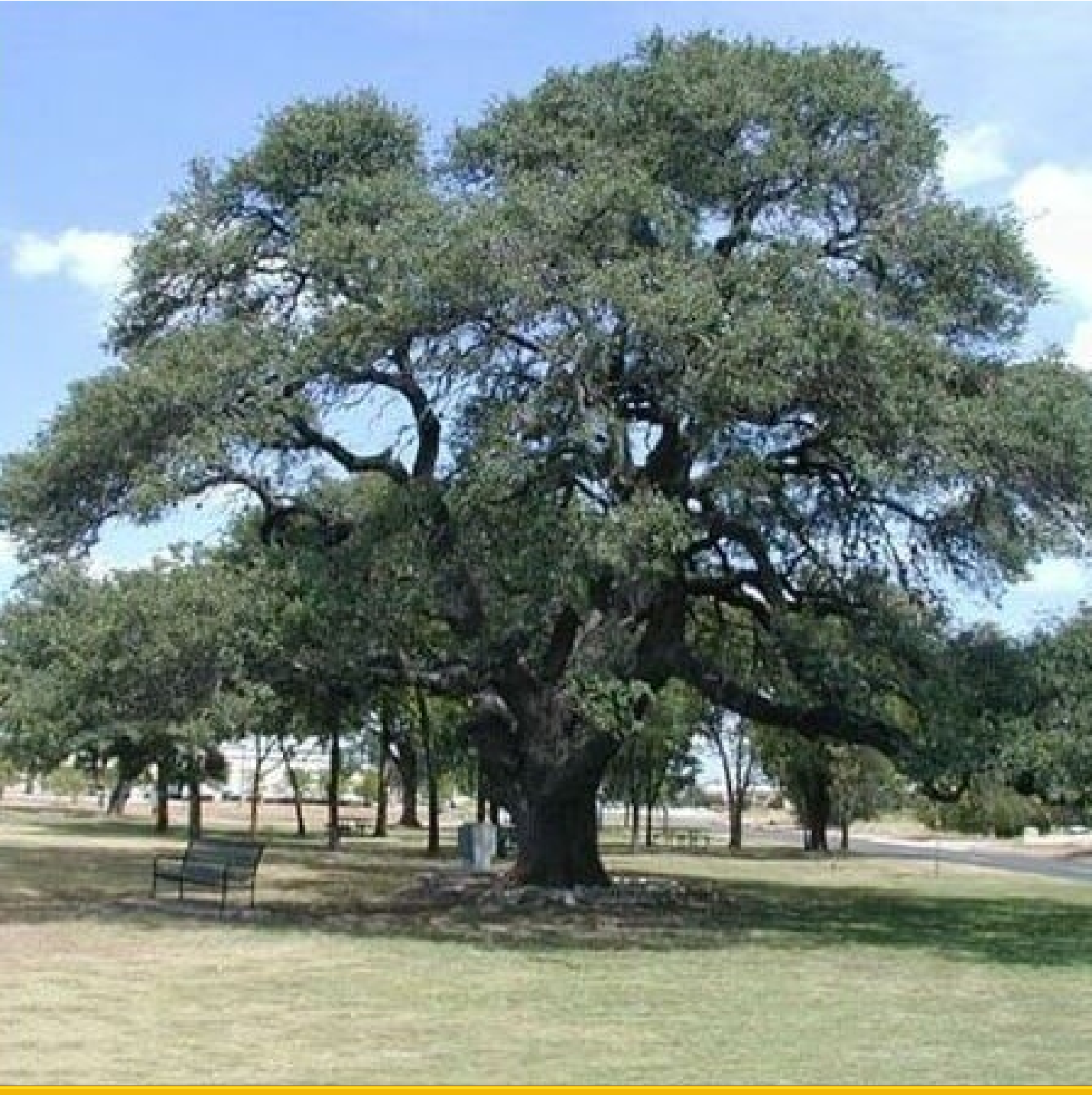
Sugar maple is a large deciduous tree native to the northeastern United States. Used as an agriculture crop to produce maple sugar and maple syrup, its also used in many forms of wood-working. A great shade tree, it grows moderately fast to about 60-70' or more. The leaves produce bright fall colors of yellows, oranges and reds.

This species will thrive on well-drained, loamy soils.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- I Max Height: 70'
- I Max Width: 45'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Specialty Crop
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 4-7



BUR-ENGLISH OAK

QUERCUS MACROCARPA X ROBUR

The Bur-english oak is a hybrid species which has strong symmetrical oval shape when mature, perfect for windbreaks and shade. It has a fast growth rate and is drought and cold tolerant. Dark, glossy green leaves turn yellow in the fall and drop large crops of sweet acorns, favored by deer and squirrels for fall forage. This species is disease and mildew resistant.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- I Max Height: 60'
- I Max Width: 40'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Ornamental, specialty crop, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-8



BUR-GAMBLE OAK

QUERCUS MACROCARPA X GAMBELLII

The Bur-gamble oak is a hybrid species which has a fast growth rate and is drought and cold tolerant. Acorn production starts at a young age when the seedling is 3-6' tall providing forage for deer and squirrels. Dark green leaves can turn many different colors in the fall from yellow to orange to red. Its parent the Gambel oak, native to the southwest United States and Mexico gives this oak a hardy drought tolerance. This species is disease and mildew resistant.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Deciduous Tree
- I** Max Height: 40'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental, specialty crop, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-8





BUR OAK

QUERCUS MACROCARPA

Bur oak is a hardwood native to the Great Plains and eastern Montana. It will mature to be between 60-75' tall with a 30' spread. Its leaves are large with deep lobes. Bur oak leaves turn a beautiful red color in the fall every year. This species is drought resistant and has large acorns that are important for fall wildlife forage.



- QUICK FACTS:**
- I Non-Native Deciduous Tree
 - I Max Height: 75'
 - I Max Width: 30'
 - I Drought Hardy: Yes
 - I Growth Rate: Slow
 - I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
 - I Uses: Specialty crop, ornamental, windbreak
 - I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
 - I Zones: 2-8



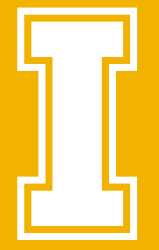
IDAHO HYBRID POPLAR

POPULUS IDAHOENSIS

Idaho hybrid poplar grows rapidly, as much as 6-10' a year under irrigated conditions. This variety is especially well-adapted to the climate, soil and growing conditions encountered in Idaho. If properly cultivated, this hybrid will offer quick wind protection or screening. This species does not produce white cotton-like "summer snow" that other poplars do. They grow best on well-drained soils with high water and nutrient availability.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Deciduous Tree
- I** Max Height: 80'
- I** Max Width: 30'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- I** Uses: Riparian and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-7



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SHRUBS SUMMARY

CLICK ON THE SPECIES NAME TO QUICKLY NAVIGATE TO THE SPECIES PAGE

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Hardy
Thinleaf Alder	Native	20 cui	No
Greene’s Mountain Ash	Native	20 cui	No
Northern Bayberry	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Antelope Bitterbrush	Native	20 cui	Yes
Redstem Ceanothus	Native	20 cui	No
Western Sand Cherry	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Chokecherry	Native	20 cui	Yes
Golden Currant	Native	20 cui	Yes
Red Flowering Currant	Native	20 cui	Yes
Redosier Dogwood	Native	20 cui	No
Blue Elderberry	Native	20 cui	No
Black Hawthorn	Native	20 cui	No
Mountain Huckleberry	Native	20 cui	No

SHRUBS SUMMARY CONT.

CLICK ON THE SPECIES NAME TO QUICKLY NAVIGATE TO THE SPECIES PAGE

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Hardy
Common Lilac; white	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Rocky Mountain Maple	Native	20 cui	No
Mallow Ninebark	Native	20 cui	Yes
Oceanspray	Native	20 cui	Yes
American Plum	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Rugosa Rose	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Woods Rose	Native	20 cui	Yes
Serviceberry	Native	20 cui	Yes
Oakleaf Sumac	Native	20 cui	Yes
Lewis Syringa	Native	20 cui	No
Arctic Blue Willow	Native	20 cui	No
Coyote Willow	Native	20 cui	No
Drummond Willow	Native	20 cui	No



THINLEAF ALDER

ALNUS INCANA VAR. TENUIFOLA



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Thinleaf alder is the most common alder in Idaho. It is found throughout the state as a small tree or large bush from 2000 feet to low subalpine. Like other alders, it thrives in moist to wet places. Thinleaf alder can reach 30 feet tall and is very useful in riparian revegetation.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 30'
- I** Max Width: 8'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Riparian and Soil Stabilization
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones 2-7



GREENE'S MOUNTAIN ASH

SORBUS SCOPULINA VAR. CASCADENSIS

Greene's mountain ash, also called native or western mountain ash, is a species of ash that is native to the western United States. This multi-stem shrub grows in coarse soils in a variety of locations. With a medium growth rate this shrub has a mature height of 12-15 feet. Dark green leaves turn yellow and light-orange in the fall. Edible red berries are produced in the fall and are a source of forage for birds and squirrels.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 15'
- I Max Width: 8'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Riparian and Soil Stabilization
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones 2-7



NORTHERN BAYBERRY

MYRICA PENSYLVANICA

Northern bayberry is a deciduous shrub that is very versatile. This multi-stem shrub grows best in full sun with moist sandy and acidic soils but is adaptable to many soil types. With a medium growth rate this shrub has a mature height of 8' on average but can grow larger. Leaf color ranges from gray-ish green to dark green with yellow resin glands underneath. If the flowers are pollinated, a grayish wrinkly drupe fruit is produced in the late summer and stays through the winter, providing forage for birds. The drupe can also be utilized for wax in candles or soap.



QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 8'
- I** Max Width: 6'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- I** Uses: Soil stabilization, nitrogen fixing, windbreak, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones 3-7



ANTELOPE BITTERBRUSH

PURSHIA TRIDENTATA

Antelope bitterbrush is a desert shrub native to southern Idaho. Slow growing, a mature shrub will reach 6' tall and up to 8' wide. Three-lobed leaves are grey-green to bright green and are sometimes retained through winter, providing excellent protein-rich browse for wintering wildlife and livestock. Bright yellow flowers bloom in late spring and early summer.. Bitterbrush are cold and frost tolerant and grow will in deep, coarse, well-drained soils.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 6'
- I Max Width: 8'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small and large mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-9

Seed: Utah





REDSTEM CEANOTHUS

CEANOTHUS SANGUINEUS

Redstem ceanothus is an Idaho native shrub with a slow growth rate and has a mature height of 10' tall. Found mostly in moist to dry, open woods at low to moderate elevations, redstem ceanothus is moderately drought tolerant and prefers full-sun sites. The deep root system is good for soil stabilization, especially in logged sites or road cuts. The nitrogen fixing ability of redstem ceanothus helps promote other species by improving soil quality, making this plant a great choice for mixed plantings, especially with conifers. The white, fragrant flowers and deep red colored stems also make it a desirable landscape ornamental.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 10'
- I** Max Width: 10'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Soil stabilization, nitrogen fixation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-9





WESTERN SAND CHERRY

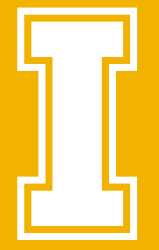
PRUNUS BESSEYI

Western sand cherry is a fast-growing shrub that is native to the Midwest and Colorado. It is widely used as an ornamental plant due to its grey-green color and beautiful white spring flowers. An edible dark-purple cherry is produced that is utilized as forage by a variety of wildlife. Fall foliage is burgundy-red. As a suckering species it performs well as a barrier or hedge planting. This is a hardy species that prefers thin, dry and sandy soils, though it does adapt to a variety of planting sites.



QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 6'
- I** Max Width: 6'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Fruit, barrier planting, erosion control
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-8



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CHOKECHERRY

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA VAR. MELANOCARPA

Chokecherry is very hardy large shrub or small tree, growing fast to a mature height of 10-25'. This Idaho native bears white flowers clustered in hanging bunches that later produce dark purple fruits. The fruits are a wildlife favorite and make delicious jellies and pies. Because of its dense growth form, chokecherry is an excellent choice for outer rows of multiple-row windbreaks.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 25'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Erosion control and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-6





GOLDEN CURRANT

RIBES AUREUM

Golden Currant is an Idaho native shrub. Growing to a mature height of 10 feet at a medium growth rate it typically grows best on moist, well-drained sites. Golden currant will grow in full sun or partial shade. Yellow flowers are produced in the spring and turn reddish in the summer. An edible fruit is produced and can be yellow to red-orange to black and is a popular food source for both humans and wildlife.

This species is drought resistant and comes back successfully after fires.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 10'
- I** Max Width: 3'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small and large mammals
- I** Uses: Fruit, hedge, erosion control and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-6





RED FLOWERING CURRANT

RIBES SANGEUINEUM

Red flowering currant is an Idaho native shrub that grows to 6-8' at maturity. Red flower clusters bloom in the spring, followed by blue to black berries in the fall that are unpalatable to humans but are a valuable food source for wildlife. The leaves are similar to maple leaves in shape and turn yellow in autumn. This shrub prefers well-drained sites with dry to moist soil, full sun to partial shade. It's an excellent choice as a landscape plant, soil stabilizer, natural hedge, or in the outer row of a multiple row windbreak.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 15'
- I Max Width: 3'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small and large mammals
- I Uses: Hedge, ornamental, erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 2-6



REDOSIER DOGWOOD

CORNUS SERICEA

Redosier dogwood is an Idaho native shrub. Very prevalent, it grows 5-9' tall and thrives in our coldest areas. Unlike the single flowers of domesticated dogwoods, redosier bears clusters of small white flowers in the spring. In the late summer and fall, small white to blue berries feed wildlife. The leaves turn a brilliant red in the fall and even after leaf drop the bright red-orange bark adds color to the landscape.

Redosier dogwood prefers moist, rich soils in both sun or shade.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 9'
- I Max Width: 12'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, hedge and windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 2-8



BLUE ELDERBERRY

SAMBUCUS CERULEA

*Blue elderberry (or blue elder) is an Idaho native shrub. It grows 6-15' tall and has large, creamy white flower clusters in the spring that develop into abundant clumps of bluish-black berries. It prefers moist, sunny, acidic conditions and does not fare well in alkaline or dry sites. Elderberry is popular for revegetating sites because of its wildlife value, productivity, adaptability, and ease of establishment. It is also widely used for erosion control and riparian restoration. Blue elderberries are prized for making wine, jelly, jam and syrup. ***Note: the berries should be cooked before eaten as they are mildly toxic. The leaves and stems are poisonous and should not be consumed.***

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 15'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Fruit, soil stabilization and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-6





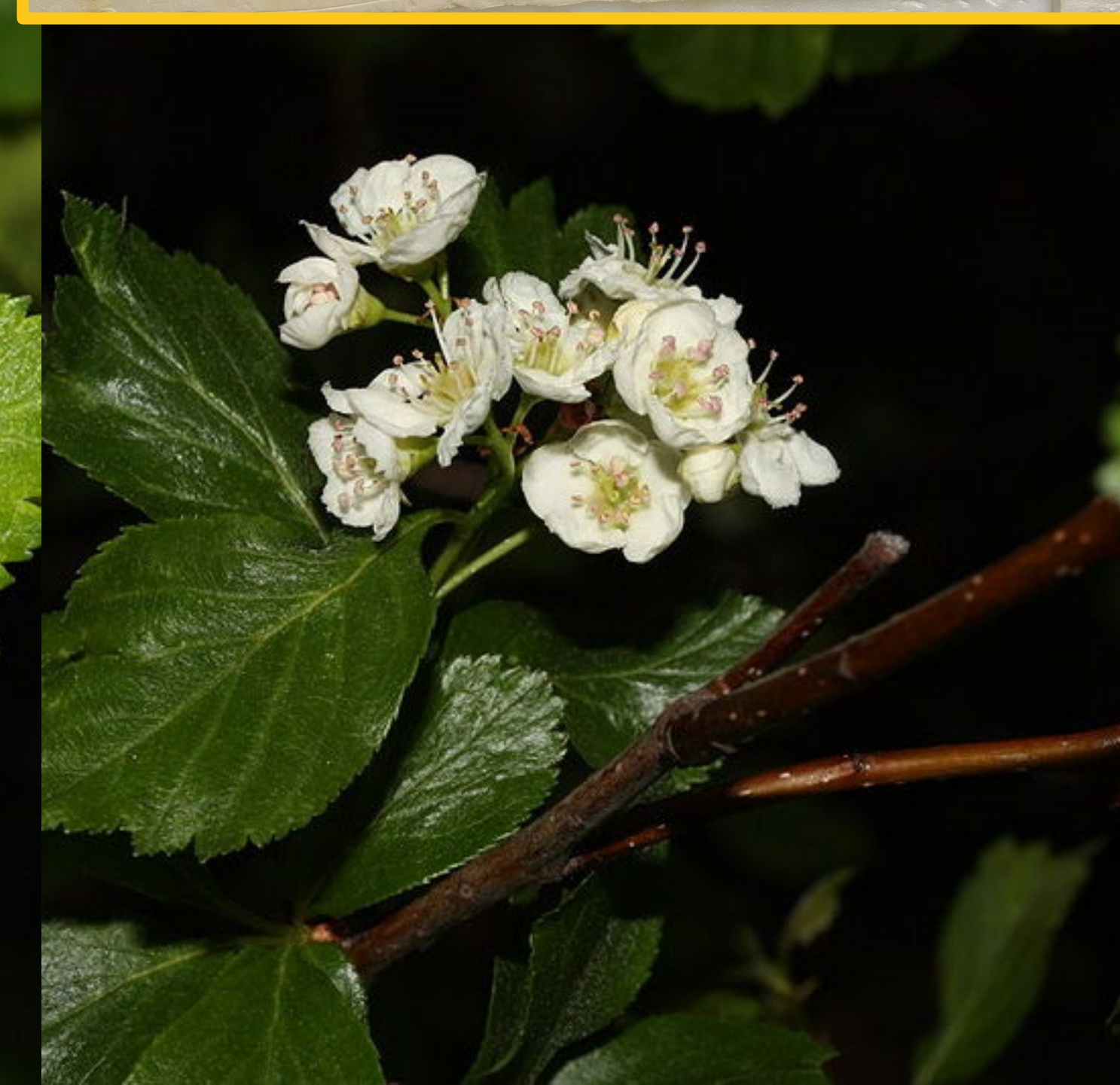
BLACK HAWTHORN

CRATAEGUS DOUGLASII VAR. DOUGLASII

Black hawthorn, or Douglas hawthorn, is a slow-growing Idaho native. Either a large shrub or small tree, it can reach 20' at maturity. Not commonly used for landscaping due to 1.5" thorns and its stinky white flowers, hawthorn is used primarily for restoration purposes. Black hawthorn grows into dense, thorny thickets that provide excellent soil and streambank stabilization, as well as cover for birds and other wildlife. Black hawthorn are found growing in open areas, along forest edges and streams, and can tolerate drier sites.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 20'
- I Max Width: 10'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Riparian, erosion control and windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 4-7





MOUNTAIN HUCKLEBERRY

VACCINIUM MEMBRANACEUM

Mountain huckleberry, or black huckleberry, is an Idaho native and Idaho's state fruit. Long-lived, huckleberry grows slowly to 4-5' tall. It produces a flavorful black to purple fruit that prized by humans and wildlife. Huckleberry require moist, well drained, acidic soil that is high in organic matter and receives lots of sun. Berry production begins at ~3,000' and increases with elevation gains. The leaves have outstanding fall color with orange to red to maroon hues. Huckleberries require temperatures around freezing in the winter and do best when covered with 1-2' of snow. This species can be tricky to establish and has not yet been successfully domesticated.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 5'
- I Max Width: 6'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, ornamental, fruit
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 4-8





COMMON LILAC; WHITE

SYRINGA VULGARIS

Common lilac has many colors; this year we have white! It has a moderate growth rate and reaches 10-15' in height. Its dense growth and adaptability to a wide range of environments make it an excellent choice for the outer rows of windbreaks. Their large, fragrant blossoms are beautiful additions to landscaping in the spring. Lilacs do well on alkaline or acidic soils, are highly resistant to drought and cold and are very long lived. This species is a popular ornamental.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 15'
- I** Max Width: 12'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- I** Uses: Ornamental, hedge, erosion control and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-7



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ROCKY MOUNTAIN MAPLE

ACER GLABRUM VAR DOUGLASII

Rocky Mountain maple or Douglas maple is a northern Idaho native shade-tolerant shrub or small tree. Long lived and multi-stemmed, it commonly grows to 4-15' but can reach heights of up to 40'. It favors moist to wet soils and does well on northern exposures. In arid areas, it is found in the mountains and moist canyons. Rocky Mountain maple prefers a well-drained, acidic neutral soil comprised of silt, sand, gravel, or rock. In the fall the leaves turn beautiful yellows, oranges, and reds.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 40'
- I** Max Width: 15'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Riparian, erosion control, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-6



MALLOW NINEBARK

PHYSICARPUS MALVACEUS

Mallow ninebark is a hardy Idaho native shrub with round clusters of white flowers and peeling bark. It can reach 15' at maturity and can form dense thickets, perfect for the outer rows of a multiple row windbreak. This drought-tolerant shrub produces rusty-yellow to golden-orange fall colors.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 15'
- I** Max Width: 7'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Hedge, erosion control, and windbreaks
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-8





OCEANSPRAY

HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR

Oceanspray is an Idaho native shrub that typically grows up to 12', but on favorable coastal sites can reach 20'. A multi-stemmed shrub, its delicate-looking white clusters of flowers are produced on the ends of long graceful limbs, creating a beautiful ornamental. Oceanspray is commonly found in open forests or disturbed sites that receive partial to full sun. When a hillside is covered in blooming Oceanspray it is easy to see the reason why it was named after the white foam of a rolling wave.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 12'
- I Max Width: 12'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Hedge, soil stabilization, and windbreaks
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 5-8



AMERICAN PLUM

PRUNUS AMERICANA

American plum is a large, multi-stem shrub or small single-trunk tree, 10-20' tall. It is a native throughout the eastern and central United States and grows well in outer rows of multiple-row windbreaks. This plum flowers in late spring making it an attractive addition to any landscape and benefits pollinators. The edible plums can be used to make jams, jellies and pies and will attract wildlife.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 20'
- I** Max Width: 20'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals, pollinators
- I** Uses: Windbreak, fruit
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-8





RUGOSA ROSE

ROSA RUGOSA

Rugosa rose is native to central Europe and Asia and is an extremely hardy rose, withstanding hard freezes, wind and drought while still showing off beautiful fall color. This rose grows 4-6' tall, making it good for single-row hedges or exterior rows of multiple-row windbreaks. Deep purple to pink to white flowers up to 3" in diameter bloom in the late spring and give way to large red fruit (rose hips) in the fall. They may flower in the same year that they are planted.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 6'
- I** Max Width: 6'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I** Uses: Erosion control, ornamental, windbreak, hedge
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 2-7





WOODS ROSE

ROSA WOODSII

Woods rose, an Idaho native shrub, grows in a wide range of soil types and textures, although it favors moist, well-drained soils. It flourishes in moderate shade to full sun and tolerates high pH and limestone-derived soils. This hardy, drought tolerant 2-6' high shrub spreads by rhizomes, making it an effective tool in revegetating sites along streambanks and road cuts. The 2" pink flowers are followed by rose hips that can be dried and used in teas and jellies and are heavily utilized by wildlife for fall and winter forage.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 6'
- I Max Width: 6.5'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, ornamental, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-6



SERVICEBERRY

AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA

Serviceberry is an Idaho native shrub with many common names such as juneberry, shadblow, sarvisberry, Saskatoon serviceberry and amelanchier. Serviceberry is a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree, growing to 15' in its native range. In early spring it has drooping white or pinkish flowers that fade rapidly, replaced with purple, edible fruits which are important wildlife forage. New foliage is purple-ish and fall color is red. Plants are extremely cold-hardy and drought resistant once established and ideal for exterior rows of multiple-row windbreaks.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 15'
- I Max Width: 15'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small & large mammals
- I Uses: Windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-6



OAKLEAF SUMAC

RHUS TRILOBATA

Oakleaf sumac, formerly known as skunkbush sumac, is an Idaho native shrub. Growing 3-8' tall, it forms clumps and is suited to the outer rows of multiple-row windbreaks. The deep green summer foliage changes to bronzy-red in fall, and clusters of red fruit develop in late summer and are utilized by wildlife as fall and winter forage. Very drought tolerant, it prefers a well-drained soil and full sun.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 8'
- I Max Width: 8'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small and large mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, windbreak and hedge
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-6



LEWIS SYRINGA

PHILADELPHUS LEWISII

Lewis syringa, also known as mockorange, is an Idaho native shrub and is the state flower of Idaho. This is beautiful multi-stemmed shrub is named after Captain Meriwether Lewis who first discovered it along the Clearwater River in 1806. It grows 6-20' tall and shouldn't be confused with syringa vulgaris, our common lilac. In early summer, delicate and fragrant white flowers cover this shrub, making it an attractive addition to any landscape. It's very drought tolerant, often growing on rocky hillsides and in cracks in basalt fields.



QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 20'
- I** Max Width: 12'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Erosion control, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-6



ARCTIC BLUE WILLOW

SALIX PURPUREA

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Arctic blue willow is an Idaho native shrub that grows into very dense thickets 10-15' high, making it a good choice for a living snow fence or hedge. It's also ideal for planting as a single-row windbreak or in exterior rows of multiple-row windbreaks. Arctic blue willow has a moderate growth rate and prefers moist to wet, well drained soils. It is tolerant of standing water and is a good choice for riparian areas with partial shade or full sun. Browsed by wildlife, it is easily controlled by pruning.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 15'
- I** Max Width: 7'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small and large mammals
- I** Uses: Erosion control, windbreak, hedge
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 3-7



COYOTE WILLOW

SALIX EXIGUA

Coyote willow is an Idaho native shrub that is probably found in every county in the state. It typically grows to 15' at maturity and spreads by underground roots, forming willow thickets. It grows in moist sands and gravel and requires a minimum of 20-25" annual precipitation if not on a perennial stream. This willow is used in conservation plantings for streambank stabilization, riparian site restoration and wildlife browse and habitat.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Shrub
- I Max Height: 15'
- I Max Width: 7'
- I Drought Hardy: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small and large mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, riparian
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 3-7



DRUMMOND WILLOW

SALIX DRUMMONDIANA

Drummond willow is an Idaho native shrub reaching 12' at maturity with a canopy width of 15'. It's commonly found in mountainous portions of Idaho, especially on steep, stony-lined streams. It grows in moist sands and gravel and requires a minimum of 20-25" of annual precipitation if not on a perennial stream. Drummond willow is recommended for erosion control, riparian site restoration and wildlife habitat. Willow pollen is an important food source for honeybees in the spring.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Shrub
- I** Max Height: 12'
- I** Max Width: 15'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, large mammals, honeybees
- I** Uses: Erosion control, riparian
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-9

FORB SUMMARY

CLICK ON THE SPECIES NAME TO QUICKLY NAVIGATE TO THE SPECIES PAGE

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Hardy
<u>Munro's Globemallow</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	No
<u>Kinnikinnick</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Showy Milkweed</u>	Native	8 cui	No



MUNRO'S GLOBEMALLOW

SPHAERALCEA MUNROANA

Munro's globemallow is a perennial forb that is native to California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. This species generally has orange flowers, but can have lavender, red, or pink flowers as well. It grows well in alkaline soil that is sandy or clayey. This species is a drought tolerant, fast grower that prefers full sun. Pruning the old branches after flowering helps to rejuvenate the plant for the next spring.



QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native Forb
- I** Max Height: 3'
- I** Max Width: 2'
- I** Drought Hardy: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Pollinator
- I** Uses: Erosion control, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Zones: 4-9

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KINNIKINNICK

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSII

Kinnikinnick is found everywhere in the United States. Also called bearberry, this species is a mat-forming ground cover that does well in full sun. Preferring well-drained soils, it is adaptable to many sites and can be just what is needed to spruce up a retaining wall or rock bed. This species is a drought tolerant, fast grower that prefers full sun. It's a great low-maintenance plant that benefits insects and wildlife. Dark green glossy leaves on brown wood branches support pink and white flowers in the spring and bright red festive berries in the fall and winter.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native Forb/Groundcover
- I Max Height: 6"
- I Max Width: 3'
- I Drought Hardy: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Medium
- I Wildlife Benefits: Pollinator, birds, mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Zones: 2-6





SHOWY MILKWEED

ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA

Showy milkweed is an Idaho native perennial forb with beautiful, fragrant, rosy-pink, 5-pointed star flowers. Showy milkweed grows 3-5' tall and spreads rhizomes, forming large clumps. During winter, the stems die to the ground and grow back each spring. It prefers full sun and is cold and drought tolerant after its established. This milkweed can grow in many different soil types and is commonly found in ditches along roads and in meadows and fields. Planting this species (along with other milkweed species) is beneficial because it is required for the survival and reproduction of monarch butterflies. Monarchs feed on the nectar and lay their eggs on the leaves.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native Forb
- I** Max Height: 5'
- I** Max Width: 3'
- I** Drought Hardy: No
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and insects
- I** Uses: Landscaping and pollinator gardens
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui
- I** Zones: 3-10

Seed: Washington

