



University of Idaho

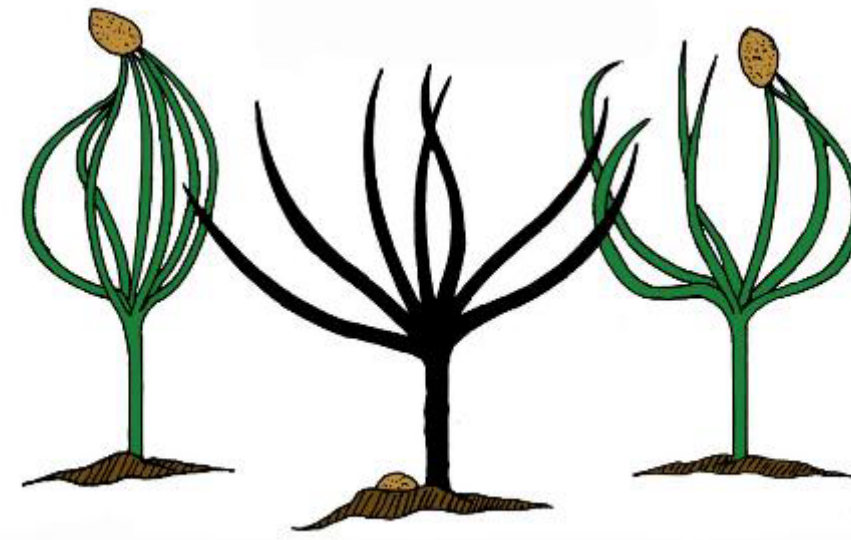
College of Natural Resources

A GUIDE TO SEEDLING SELECTION

FALL 2026 - SPRING 2027

**CENTER FOR FOREST NURSERY
AND SEEDLING RESEARCH**

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We are a fully operational container nursery producing nearly 500,000 seedlings annually, representing more than 70 species of conifers, hardwoods and shrubs. As a hands-on teaching facility, we provide student employees with practical experience in all aspects of nursery production and management while teaching how seedlings are selected for restoration, reforestation, and conservation projects.



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
offerings page 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



Andrew Nelson

Nursery Director

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

asnelson@uidaho.edu

208-885-1004



Matthan Hale

Nursery Management Specialist

matthanh@uidaho.edu

208-885-3512



Lori Mackey

Research Specialist

lmackey@uidaho.edu

208-885-8720



Nursery Sales and Administration

Vacant



Adam Hackbarth

Nursery Production Associate

ahackbarth@uidaho.edu

208-885-1261



Western White Pine, 2026 Crop

CONTACT INFORMATION

Hours: Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
Walk-in customers and visitors welcome!

Sales Office:

208-885-3888

seedlings@uidaho.edu

www.uidaho.edu/cnr/cfnsr

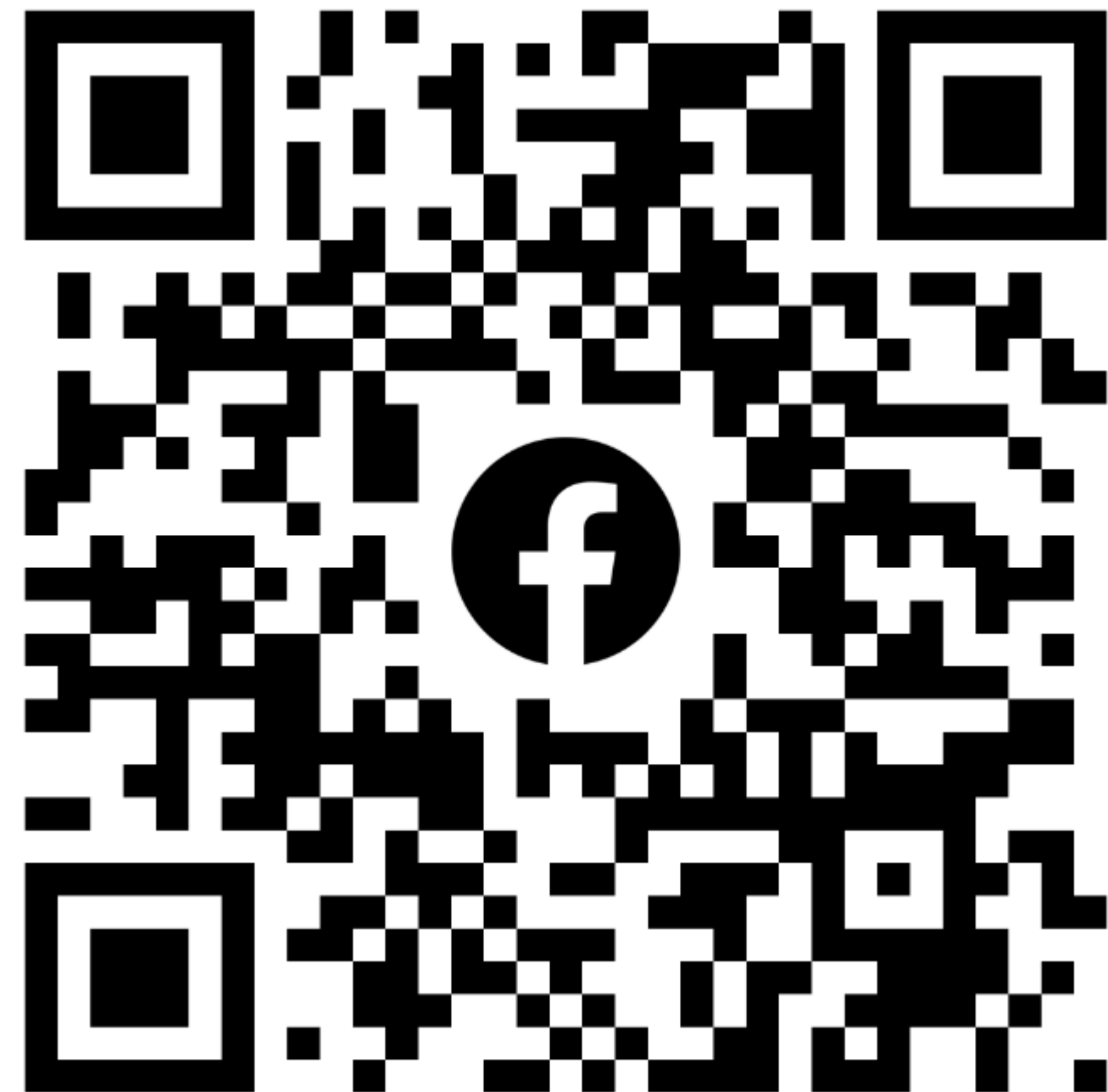
Seedling sales season: First Tuesday after Labor Day through early May.

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

FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA

FACEBOOK: @PITKINFORESTNURSERY

INSTAGRAM: @PITKINFORESTNURSERY





OUR FACILITIES

Located in the heart of the palouse in Moscow, ID

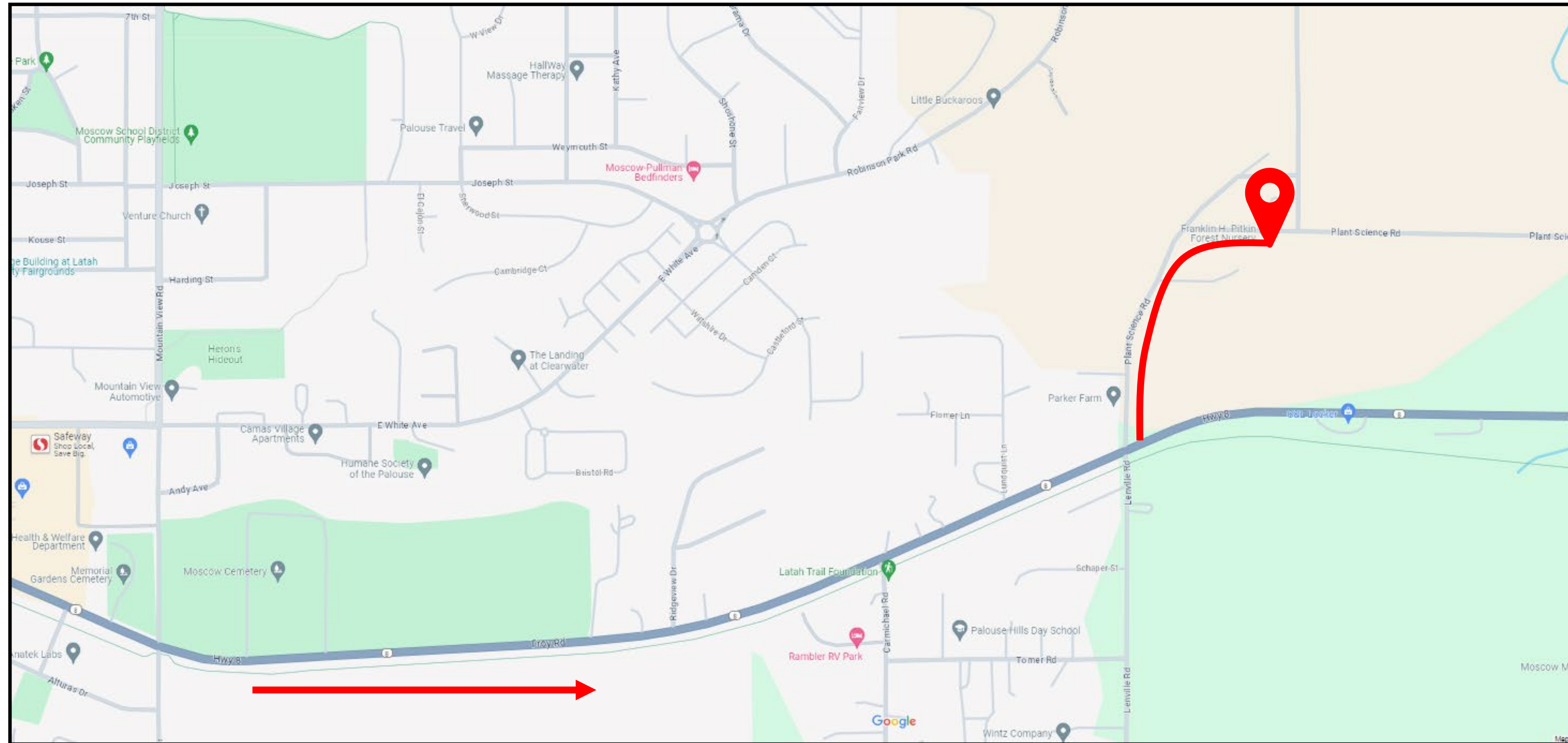


1025 PLANT SCIENCE ROAD

MOSCOW, ID 83843



*Table of
Contents*



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



ORDERING AND PAYMENT

Online Ordering (*preferred*)

- [Pitkin Nursery Marketplace](#)

Phone or Email Orders*

- 208-885-3888
- seedlings@uidaho.edu

*Online orders will be processed first

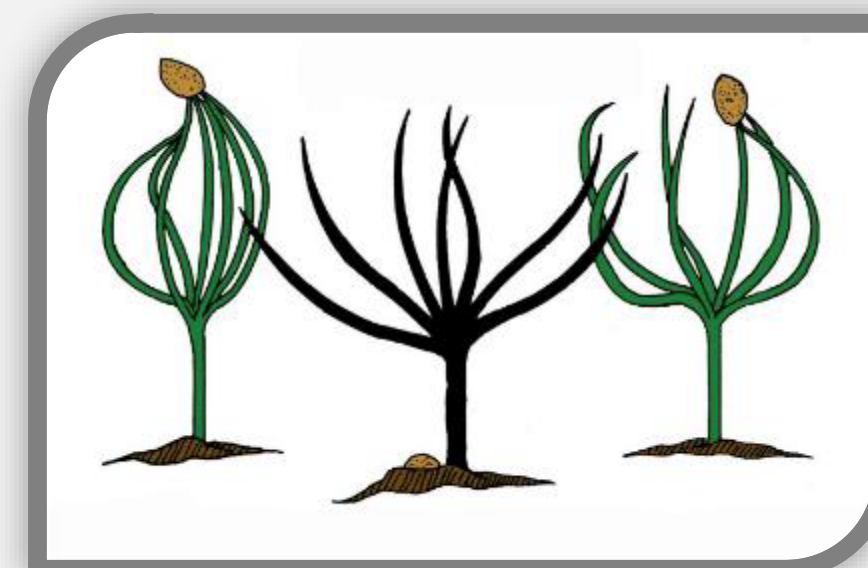
Methods of Payment

- Online Payment
- Credit Card
- Check
- Cash**

**No change can be given per UI policy

Important:

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





ORDERING POLICIES

- I** Orders of 1,000 or more seedlings of a single species and size cannot be placed online and require approval from nursery staff. To place these orders, please email seedlings@uidaho.edu or call 208-885-3888 to place these orders.
- I** Orders of 100 or more seedlings require a 25% deposit within one week of placement. This requirement applies only to phone, email and in-person orders, as online orders are paid in full at the time of purchase
- I** Orders under \$100 must be paid in full at the time of purchase.
- I** Orders canceled after February 1 are subject to a 25% cancellation fee. For orders with a deposit, the deposit will be forfeited and applied toward the cancellation fee. This policy also applies to partial order cancellations.
- I** Full payment is due upon pickup or delivery, and no later than June 1. If you require an exception, please contact us in advance.
- I** All sales are final. We are not responsible for seedlings after they leave the nursery. Refunds are not available for seedlings or shipping and handling charges.

ORDERING SEEDLINGS ONLINE

Visit the nursery marketplace [here](#) to place an order.

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

Click here to access the online marketplace from the UI Pitkin site

Pitkin Nursery



[CNR](#) | [ACADEMICS](#) | [STUDENT SUCCESS](#) | [OUR PEOPLE](#) | [NEWS AND EVENTS](#) | [OUTDOOR CLASSROOMS](#) | [RESEARCH](#)

HOME / CNR / OUTDOOR CLASSROOMS / PITKIN NURSERY

Nurturing tomorrow's forests, one seedling at a time

The Franklin H. Pitkin Forest Nursery, part of the University of Idaho's Center for Forest Nursery and Seedling Research (CFNSR), is a fully operational production container nursery that produces nearly 500,000 seedlings annually, including over 70 species of conifers, hardwoods and shrubs. Serving as a hands-on teaching facility, student employees learn all aspects of nursery production and management while gaining an in-depth understanding of seedling selection for restoration, reforestation and conservation.

As part of the CFNSR, the nursery highlights the core mission of a land-grant university: teaching, research and service. The center also operates the Seedling Quality Assessment Laboratory and is recognized globally as a leader in native plant regeneration education and research.

The nursery is a proud member of the Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association and the Inland Empire Christmas Tree Association. It collaborates with Idaho's private nursery owners through an advisory committee, sharing research findings and keeping stakeholders informed.

Our people

Andrew Nelson, Ph.D.
Director and Tom A. Alberg and Judith Beck Endowed Chair of Native Plant Regeneration
[208-885-1004](tel:208-885-1004)
[Email Andrew Nelson](mailto:Andrew.Nelson@uidaho.edu)

Share     

Outdoor classrooms

Experimental Forest	→
TWRS	→
Pitkin Nursery	

Resources

[Order seedlings ^{JSP}](#)
[Catalog](#)
[Seedling species](#)
[Seedling and shipping prices](#)
[Plant your seedlings right](#)
[Shipping dates 2025-26](#)

Ordering and planting resources

SEEDLING PICKUPS AND SHIPPING

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



Pickup Table Location



Pickups

- I** Your pickup week is selected when you place your seedling order (e.g., October 17-24).
- I** **About one week** before your scheduled pickup week, you will receive an email to schedule your pickup appointment.
- I** Pickup appointments are available Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Shipping (*via UPS*)

- I** Your shipping week is selected you place your order (e.g., October 17)
- I** Seedlings are picked up by UPS Monday afternoons.
- I** UPS requires a physical address for shipment.

FALL SHIPPING AND PICKUP DATES

Shipping orders are shipped each Monday. Pickup is by appointment Monday-Friday, 8:30 am-4:00 pm.

Shipping dates

- September 28
- October 5
- October 12
- October 19
- October 26

Pickup Weeks

- September 28-October 2
- October 5-October 9
- October 12-October 16
- October 19-October 23
- October 26-October 30

Pickup weeks will close approximately one week in advance or earlier if fully booked

SPRING SHIPPING AND PICKUP DATES

Shipping orders are shipped each Monday. Pickup is by appointment Monday-Friday, 8:30 am-4:00 pm.

Shipping dates

- February 22
- March 1
- March 8
- March 15
- March 22
- March 29
- April 5
- April 12
- April 19
- April 26
- May 3
- May 10
- May 17

Pickup dates

- February 22-February 26
- March 1-March 5
- March 8-March 12
- March 15-March 19
- March 22-March 26
- March 29-April 2
- April 5-April 9
- April 12-April 16
- April 19-April 23
- April 26-April 30
- May 3-May 7
- May 10-May 14
- May 17-May 21

Pickup weeks will close approximately one week in advance or earlier if fully booked

SEEDLING SIZE OPTIONS

Seedlings are available in three plug sizes:

- 5 cui – packaged in bags of 20 seedlings
- 8 cui – packaged in bags of 10 seedlings
- 20 cui – packaged in bags of 5 seedlings

Minimum seedling height is 5 inches.

Maximum height varies by species, but most seedlings are no more than 14 inches tall.



What is “cui”?

Cui stands for **cubic inches** and refers to the volume of the root plug, not the height of the seedling. The photos here show four Douglas-fir seedlings grown from the same seed source and sown at the same time. Note that larger root plug volumes generally produce larger seedlings.



SEEDLING PRICES AND SHIPPING

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

I **Bulk price:** Orders of **200+ seedlings** of the **same species and size** qualify for bulk pricing.

- **Note:** Online orders are initially charged the regular price. If your order qualifies for bulk pricing, the price difference will be refunded after your order is processed. Customers who prefer the bulk price at checkout may place their order by phone or email.

20 cui Seedlings

Minimum order: 5 seedlings

Regular price:
\$3.89/seedling

Bulk price (200+):
\$3.23/seedling

8 cui Seedlings

Minimum order: 10 seedlings

Regular price:
\$3.05/seedling

Bulk price (200+):
\$1.55/seedling

5 cui Seedlings

Minimum order: 20 seedlings

Regular price:
\$1.51/seedling

Bulk price (200+):
\$0.70/seedling



Mountain Huckleberry, 2026 Crop

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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

A: Yes! In fact, this is how most of our customers place their orders. We accept orders from September through May. Because some species sell out, ordering early gives you the best chance of getting the species and quantities you need.

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

A: No. We do not accept orders for future selling seasons. Orders for the next crop open on the Tuesday following Labor Day the following year.

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

A: Please keep track of your scheduled pickup week or shipping date when you place your order and add it to your calendar for reference. Shipment reminder emails are not sent. For pickup orders, you will receive an email approximately one week before your pickup week with instructions for scheduling your pickup appointment. No additional reminders will be sent.

Q: I'm local. Can I pick up my seedlings instead of having them shipped?

A: Yes! Simply select Pickup when placing your order instead of Shipping. Pickup is available by appointment only, Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Q: How much is shipping?

A: Shipping charges are based on the number of seedlings in your order and are subject to change based on UPS rates. Check our current pricing [here](#) or online under **Shipping Costs**. Shipping charges are not discounted for bulk orders.

Q: I only want one seedling. Do I have to order the minimum quantity?

A: Yes. Seedlings are sold in minimum quantities of 5, 10, or 20, depending on container size. If you need fewer seedlings, please visit our annual spring in-person sale, where individual seedlings are available.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: How old are your seedlings?

A: Most of our seedlings are grown in a single growing season. However, a few species require two growing seasons due to their naturally slower growth rates. These include huckleberries, high-elevation and desert pines, and true firs.

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

A: Absolutely! Visitors are welcome to tour our nursery and see where our seedlings are grown. If you would like a guided tour, please contact us in advance so we can make the necessary arrangements.

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

A: No. All orders are selected and packed by nursery staff, and customers are not permitted to choose individual seedlings.

Q: When is your spring sale?

A: Our annual spring sale is held in May, with the exact date announced by late April. The sale is first come, first served, and an availability list is not provided.

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.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: How does payment for seedlings work?

A: Orders of \$100 or more require a 25% deposit within seven days of placing the order. This applies to phone, email, and in-person orders. Online orders are paid in full at the time of purchase.

Orders canceled after February 1 are subject to a 25% cancellation fee. Any deposit paid will be forfeited and applied toward the cancellation fee. This policy also applies to partial order cancellations.

Full payment is due upon pickup or delivery, and no later than June 1. We accept ***cash, checks, and major credit cards***. Please note that ***we are unable to provide change for cash payments***.

Invoices are available upon request and can be sent by email. Each invoice includes instructions for paying online or by mail.

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

A: Online orders are initially charged the regular price. If your order qualifies for bulk pricing, the price difference will be refunded to your original payment method after your order is processed. If you prefer to receive the bulk price at the time of purchase, please email seedlings@uidaho.edu and we will send you an invoice.

Q: How do I plant my seedlings?

A: General planting instructions are included with every order. If you have additional questions, we are happy to assist by phone or email. We've also included planting resources in this catalog with region-specific information to help you successfully establish your seedlings.



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Every order that leaves our facility includes a hard copy of our general planting instructions.

- This form is also accessible on the nursery website or email us at seedlings@uidaho.edu for a copy.
- For more specific suggestions, please reach out us at 208-885-3888 and we'd be happy to help!



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/natural-resources>

- 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.

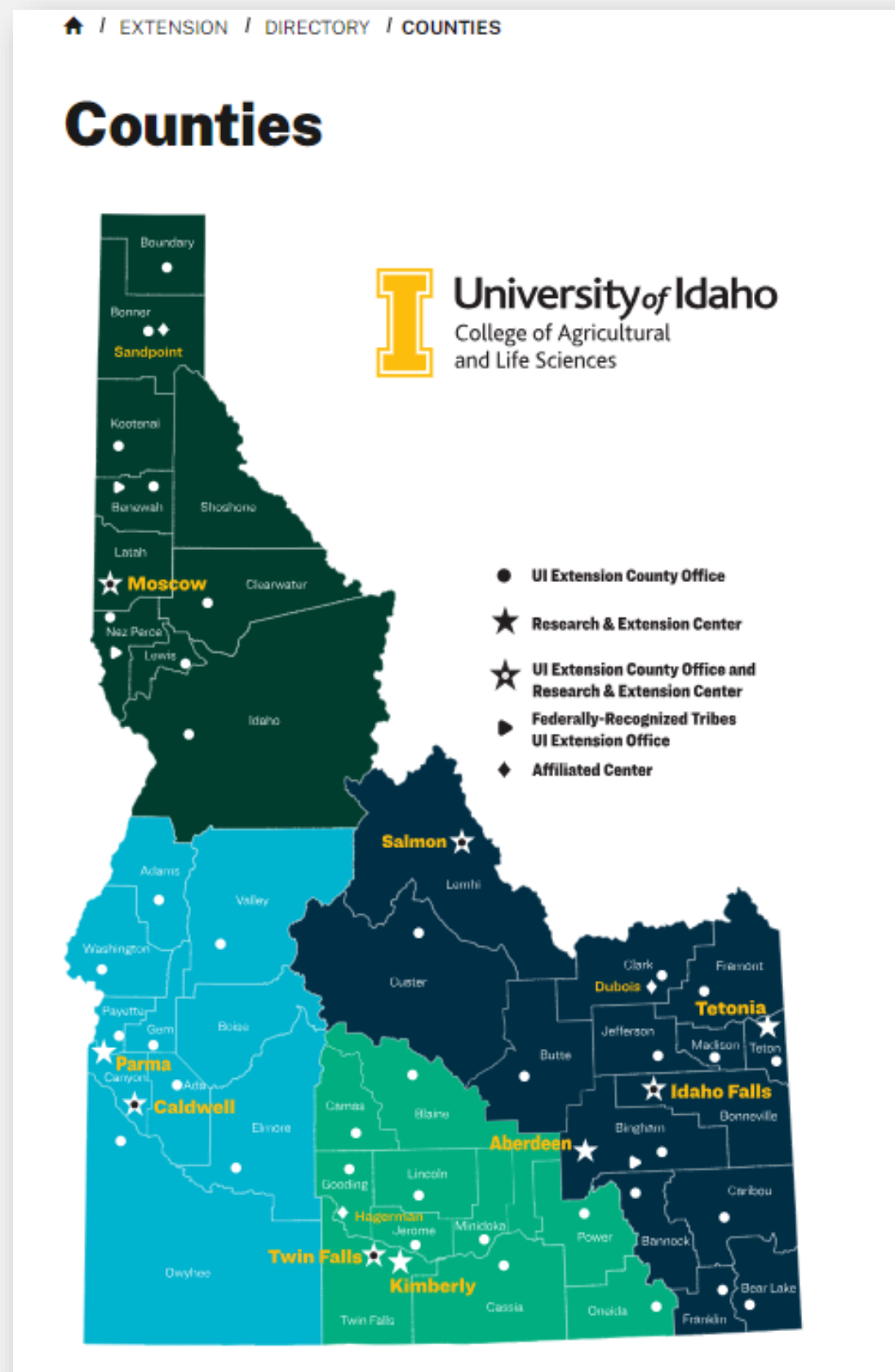
VISIT WEBSITE



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/>

The screenshot shows the Idaho Department of Lands website. The header includes the department logo and a navigation menu with links to About, Contracting, Jobs, Leasing, Land, Forestry, Fire, Navigable Waterways, Mining, and Transparency. The main heading is "Assistance for Forest Landowners" over a background image of a forest. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: Home / About Forestry / Assistance for Forest Landowners. A paragraph describes the department's partnership with private and industrial forest landowners to improve forest health. To the right of this text are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn, with a request to help share the mission. At the bottom, three statistics are displayed: 21,139 Private Forest Acres Covered, 1,375 Forestry Field Visits, and 1,512 Landowners Trained. A green button at the very bottom says "Find a Private Forestry Specialist to assist you with our interactive mapping tool".

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>



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



Vegetative competition can be a significant cause of seedling mortality.

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.)

MANAGING ANIMAL DAMAGE: LARGE WILDLIFE

Deer and elk can cause significant damage to newly planted seedlings, particularly shrubs and deciduous trees. During harsh winters, seedlings may become an important food source. Protect young seedlings with physical barriers, such as tree shelters or fencing, and, when appropriate, wildlife repellents.

Mechanical Barriers: A 6–8-foot fence is one of the most effective ways to protect seedlings from deer and elk. Tree tubes are another excellent option for protecting seedlings. Made from photodegradable plastic, tree tubes are available in a variety of heights.

For help selecting and installing check out this PacForest video:

[Basic Seedling Tube Installation](#)

Find PacForest's Tube offerings here:

<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

Livestock are known to eat and trample small seedlings. Livestock can still damage larger saplings by rubbing off or eating the bark on lower branches. Fencing or seedling tubes are the easiest ways 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.

Chemical inhibitors can also work for browsing deterrence against livestock.

MANAGING ANIMAL DAMAGE: RODENTS

Gophers: Gophers primarily feed on seedling roots, often killing newly planted seedlings before damage is visible above ground. They may also pull entire seedlings underground and consume them completely.

Voles: Voles typically feed on the bark at the base of seedlings and young trees. If gnawing completely girdles the stem, the seedling will die. Even partial girdling can weaken seedlings enough that summer heat or drought stress may prove fatal.

Rodents prefer areas with dense vegetation and cover. Maintaining a 6-foot-wide strip of bare soil around seedlings by plowing or tilling, using coarse mulch, or mowing surrounding vegetation to 2 inches or less can discourage rodent activity.

These practices also improve seedling growth by reducing competition from weeds for water and nutrients. For additional protection, place a 4-inch-diameter PVC pipe or tree tube around the base of each seedling to help prevent rodent feeding.

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

Repellents: Feeding repellents can help reduce browsing damage, especially when applied as a pretreatment before or at the time of planting. Reapplication may be necessary to maintain effectiveness.

Traps: Trapping can be an effective method for reducing rodent populations but is often labor-intensive and may not be practical for large planting projects.

Poison: Rodenticides can be highly effective at reducing rodent populations but may be difficult to obtain and must be used carefully to avoid risks to people, pets, and non-target wildlife.

<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.



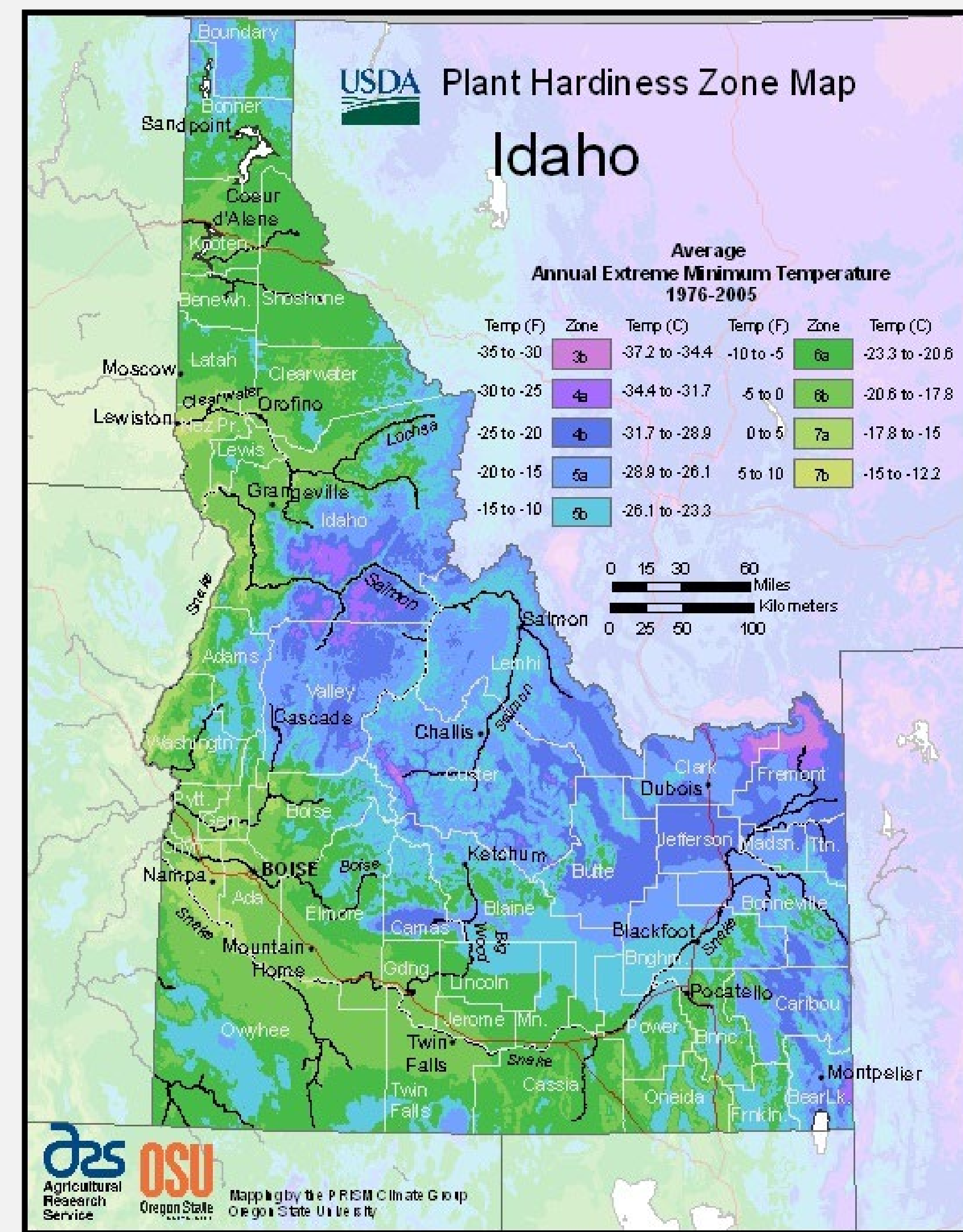
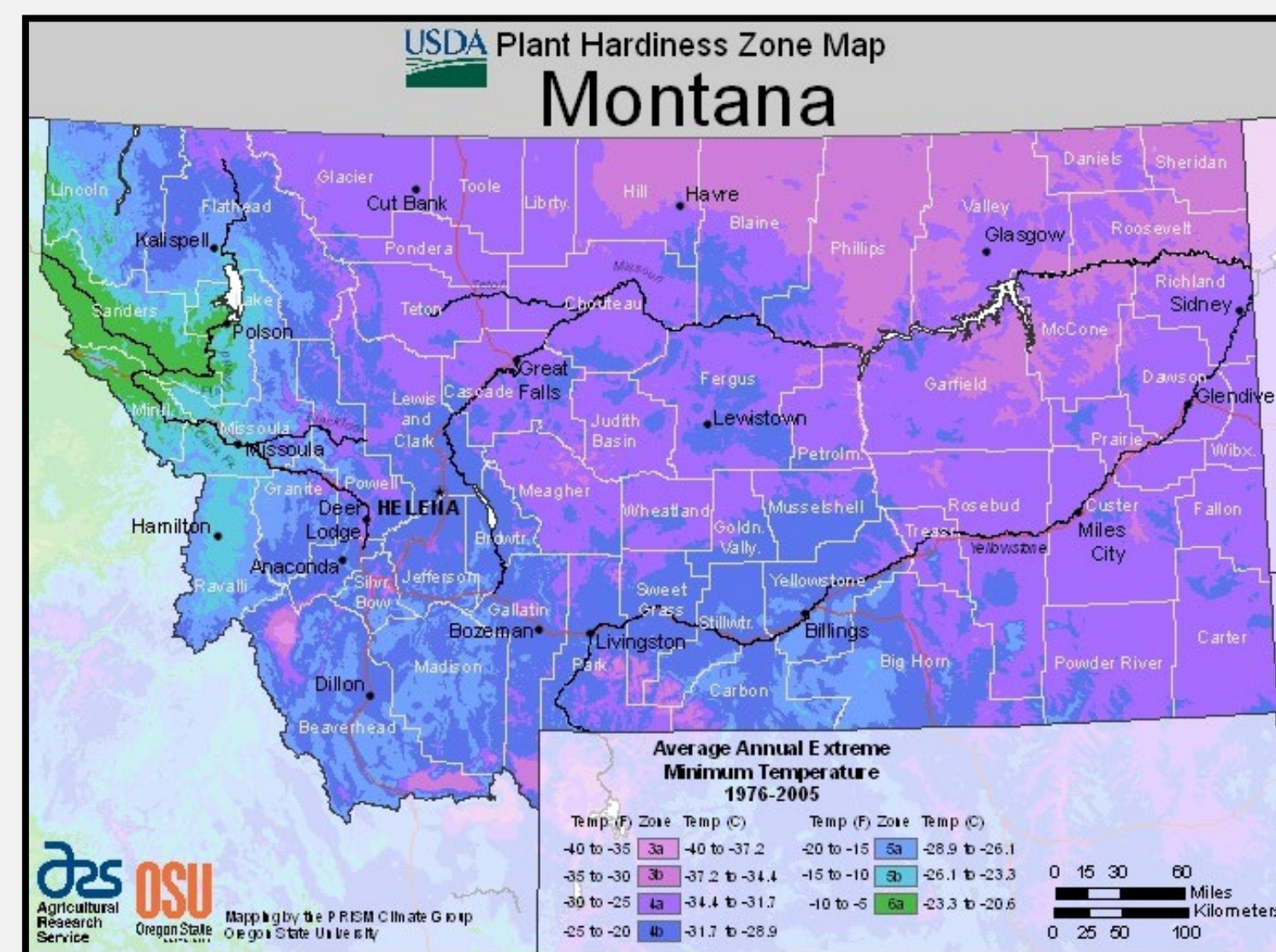
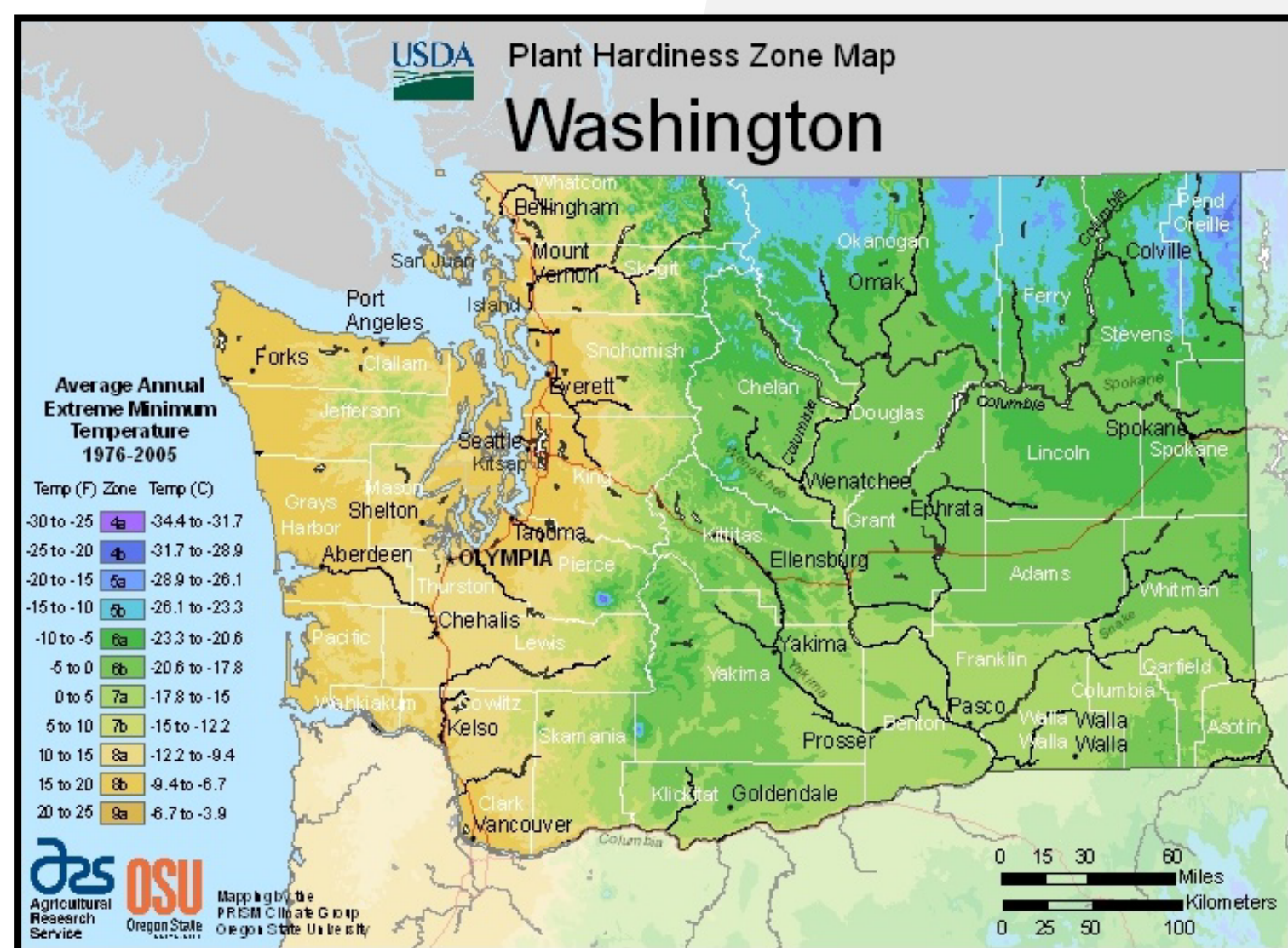
BENEFITS OF A WINDBREAK

- **Home Energy Savings:** Properly designed windbreaks can reduce winter heating costs by 10–40% and decrease cold air infiltration into homes by as much as 75%.
- **Improved Crop Yields:** Windbreaks can increase crop yields by up to 45% on the leeward side by reducing wind stress and conserving soil moisture.
- **Reduced Soil Erosion:** By slowing wind speeds near the ground by up to 50%, windbreaks help protect valuable topsoil and maintain long-term soil productivity.
- **Snow Drift Control:** Properly placed windbreaks reduce snow drifting across driveways, farm lanes, and access roads, making winter travel safer and reducing snow removal.
- **Wildlife Habitat:** Windbreaks provide food, shelter, and nesting sites for wildlife. Studies have documented 50–80 bird nests per mile of established windbreak.
- **Increased Property Value:** Healthy, well-maintained trees enhance curb appeal and can increase the value of your property.

Publication available upon request [here](#)

USDA HARDINESS ZONES

Visit the USDA interactive zone map [here](#) to find the 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	carrie@plantsofthewild.com	509-284-2848	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	Not available	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	Not available	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	knmforest@gmail.com	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 foot annually until they reach maturity.

Medium

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

Fast

Once established, these species may grow more than 3 feet annually until they reach maturity.

WINDBREAK SPECIES

These species are not an exhaustive list but can be planted on their own or as part of a multi-row windbreak.

Deciduous:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Common Wild Apple | Silver Maple |
| Quaking Aspen | Red Maple |
| Western Paper Birch | Bur-English Oak |
| Water Birch | Bur-Gamble Oak |
| Black Cherry | Bur Oak |
| Black Cottonwood | 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 | Western Larch |
| Western Red Cedar | Austrian Pine |
| Canaan Fir | Ponderosa Pine |
| Douglas Fir | Scotch Pine |
| Fraser Fir | Western White Pine |
| Grand Fir | Mongolian Spruce |
| Rocky Mountain Juniper | Norway Spruce |

RIPARIAN SPECIES

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

Deciduous:
Quaking Aspen
Water Birch
Black Cottonwood
Red Maple
Silver Maple
Idaho Hybrid Poplar

Shrubs:

Thinleaf Alder	Rocky Mountain Maple
Greene's Mountain Ash	Thimbleberry
Redosier Dogwood	Arctic Blue Willow
Black Elderberry	Coyote Willow
Blue Elderberry	Drummond Willow
Black Hawthorn	

Conifers:
Western Red Cedar
Grand Fir
Western Hemlock

POLLINATOR SPECIES

Deciduous:

Common Wild Apple
Black Cherry
Bigtooth Maple
Red Maple
Sugar Maple
Arctic Blue Willow
Coyote Willow
Drummond Willow

Shrubs:

Antelope Bitterbrush	Red Flowering Currant	Oceanspray
Cascara Buckthorn	Sticky Currant	American Plum
Redstem Ceanothus	Blue Elderberry	Woods Rose
Chokecherry	Black Elderberry	Rugosa Rose
Bitter Cherry	Redoiser Dogwood	Serviceberry
Western Sand Cherry	Common Lilac	Lewis Syringa
Golden Currant	Mallow Ninebark	Thimbleberry

Forbs:

Munro’s Globemallow
Kinnickinnick
Showy Milkweed
Purple Sage

SPECIES AVAILABLE

Conifers: 16 Native / 11 Non-native

Deciduous Trees: 5 Native / 10 Non-Native

Shrubs: 25 Native / 12 Non-Native

Forbs: 4 Native

Native: Native to the Northwest United States (WA, ID, OR, MT, or WY)

Non-Native: Native outside the Northwest United States or introduced from outside North America.



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 OFFERINGS

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

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

CONIFER OFFERINGS CONT.

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

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Tolerant
<u>Rocky Mt. Bristlecone Pine</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Limber Pine</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Lodgepole Pine</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Pinyon Pine</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Ponderosa Pine</u>	Native	5 cui, 20 cui	Yes
<u>Scotch Pine</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Western White Pine</u>	Native	5 cui, 20 cui	No
<u>Dawn Redwood</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Colorado Spruce; blue, green</u>	Native	5 cui, 20 cui	No
<u>Brewer Spruce</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Mongolian Spruce</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	No
<u>Engelmann Spruce</u>	Native	5 cui, 20 cui	Yes
<u>Norway Spruce</u>	Non-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 Native
- I Mature Height: 150'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 150'
- I Mature Width: 35'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Wildlife
- I Uses: Hedge, windbreak, riparian, reforestation
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 60'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Christmas tree, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 4-7

Seed: West Virginia





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
- I Mature Height: 125'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Windbreak, Christmas tree
- I Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui, 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 60'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Ornamental, Christmas trees
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 100'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation, windbreak, Christmas trees
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 60'
- I Mature Width: 35'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Christmas trees, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui, 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 250'
- I** Mature Width: 20'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Reforestation, Christmas trees, riparian
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui, 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 100'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Reforestation, Christmas trees, ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 2-6

Seed: British Columbia





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
- I** Mature Height: 200'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Riparian, reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-7



ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER

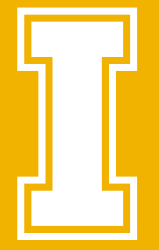
JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM

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
- I Mature Height: 30'
- I Mature Width: 15'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Hedge, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 3-7

Seed: South Dakota



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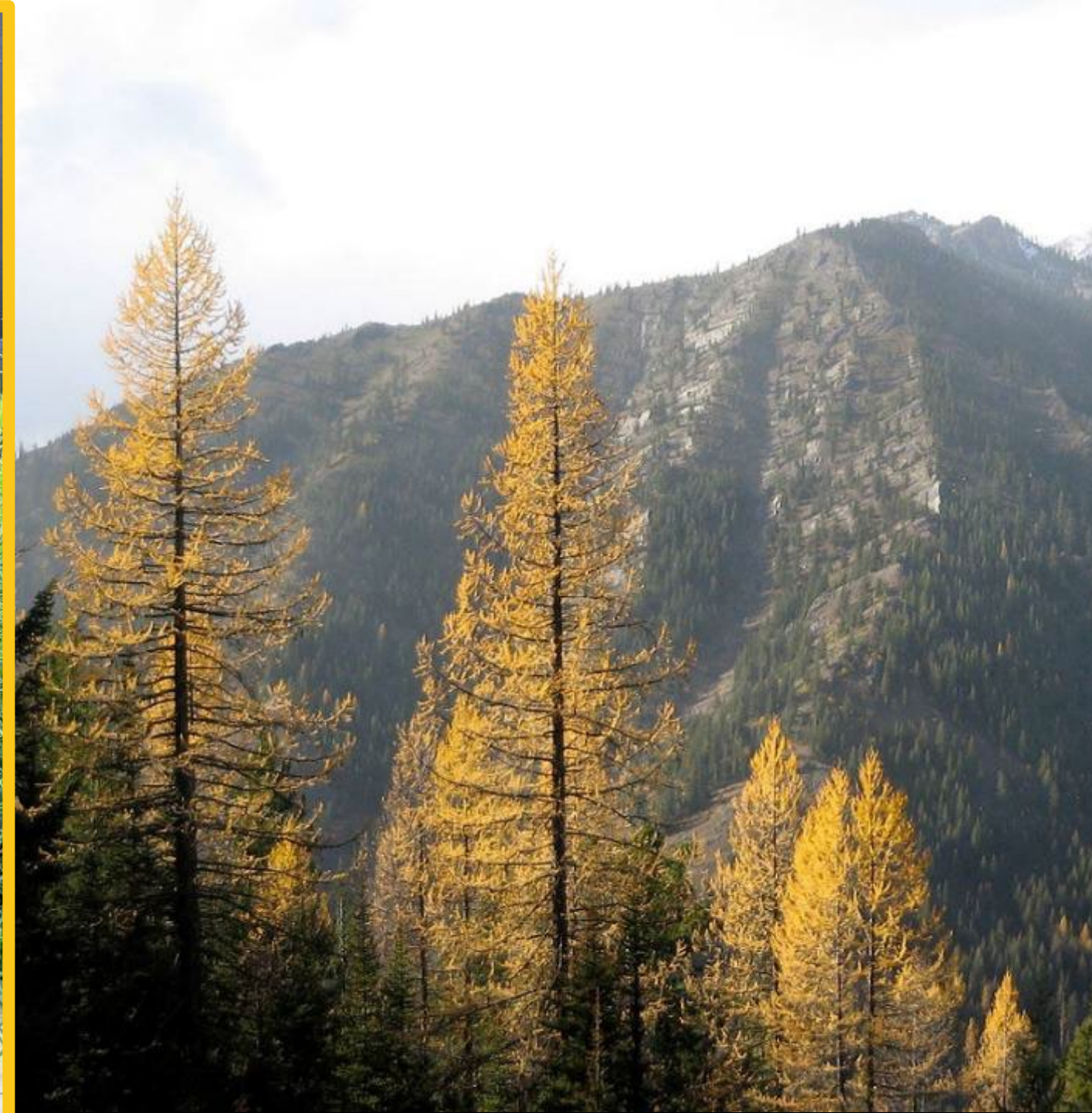
WESTERN LARCH

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
- I** Mature Height: 70'
- I** Mature Width: 15'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Reforestation, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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:

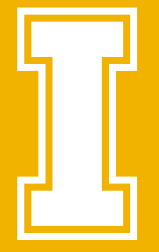
- I** Non-Native
- I** Mature Height: 60'
- I** Mature Width: 40'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Windbreak, ornamental, Christmas trees
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-7





GREAT BASIN BRISTLECONE PINE

PINUS LONGAEVA



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Great Basin Bristlecone pine is a non-native conifer to Idaho that is found in California, Nevada and Utah. It grows slowly into a bushy, multi trunked tree or shrub. Bristlecones are highly adaptable even to harsh sites. Bristlecone pines can eventually reach 30' tall and 10' wide and are known for the large sections of dead wood and open, sparse canopies. 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. Great Basin Bristlecone pine is the state tree of Nevada.

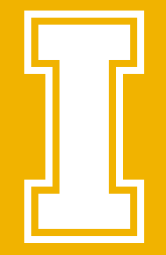
QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native
- I** Mature Height: 30'
- I** Mature Width: 10'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-8



ROCKY MOUNTAIN BRISTLECONE PINE

PINUS ARISTATA



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Bristlecone pine is a non-native conifer to Idaho and is found in the Rocky Mountains throughout CO, NM, and AZ. It grows slowly into a bushy, multi-trunked tree or shrub. The needles of this pine are unique as 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.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native
- I** Mature Height: 30'
- I** Mature Width: 10'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 40'
- I Mature Width: 35'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 100'
- I** Mature Width: 20'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 30'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Specialty crop, Christmas tree
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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 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
- I** Mature Height: 200'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 70'
- I Mature Width: 40'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Windbreak, Christmas trees
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 200'
- I** Mature Width: 40'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 100’
- I** Mature Width: 25’
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 5-8



COLORADO SPRUCE; BLUE, GREEN

PICEA PUNGENS

*Blue spruce is an eastern-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. Needle color has a spectrum that ranges from green to icy-blue, and **for 2027 we have both a green and a blue crop.***

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native
- I** Mature Height: 60'
- I** Mature Width: 20'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental, Christmas tree
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 5 cui, 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 2-7



BREWER SPRUCE

PICEA BREWERIANA

Brewer or weeping spruce has a very limited range in Oregon and northern California. This spruce produces pyramidal shape when young but develops a weeping appearance with age. A slow grower, Brewer spruce does well in cold pockets and in can establish in full shade. Brewer spruce grows best in moist, well-drained soils with high fertility. Despite its limited native range, Brewer spruce is tolerable of many sites.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native
- I Mature Height: 50'
- I Mature Width: 12'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 6-8



MONGOLIAN SPRUCE

PICEA MONGOLICA

Mongolia spruce is native to Mongolia and northern China and is relatively unknown to the US. Growing up to 70 feet tall and 30-50 feet wide, this grand spruce boasts a moderate growth rate. Once mature the branches develop into pendulous growth giving an airy, pyramidal form. Its dense crown is great for wildlife habitat and as an ornamental tree. Thanks to its native range it is well adapted to dry, windy mountain conditions and cold winters.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native
- I** Mature Height: 70'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 2-7





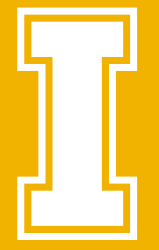
ENGELMANN SPRUCE

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
- I Mature Height: 150'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Reforestation, ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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** Mature Height: 80'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Windbreak, Christmas tree
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 2-7

DECIDUOUS TREE OFFERINGS

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

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Tolerant
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
Red Maple	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Silver Maple	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Sugar Maple	Non-Native	8 cui, 20 cui	No

DECIDUOUS TREE OFFERINGS CONT.

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

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Tolerant
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	Non-Native	20 cui	No
English Walnut	Non-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
- I** Mature Height: 30'
- I** Mature Width: 12'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Windbreak, ornamental, specialty crop
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-8



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
- I Mature Height: 40'
- I Mature Width: 30'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Riparian, reforestation, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 30'
- I** Mature Width: 12'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Riparian, soil stabilization, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-6



WESTERN PAPER BIRCH

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
- I** Mature Height: 80'
- I** Mature Width: 35'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Reforestation, landscaping
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 2-6



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
- I** Mature Height: 50'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Specialty crop, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 100'+
- I** Mature Width: 80'+
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Landscaping, riparian
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 50'
- I** Mature Width: 45'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental, specialty crop
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-8



RED MAPLE

ACER RUBRUM

Red maple is widely dispersed across the eastern United States and Canada. This wide range is due to red maple's adaptability to different site conditions. This maple is cold hardy and shade tolerant and is widely used for its shade quality. Brilliant fall reds and oranges add enhance the landscape at the turn of the season. On good sites with adequate water, you could expect up to 24" inches of growth a year helping to establish your yard's shade quicker than most similar hardwoods. This tree can currently be found through the landscaping and the trees of Moscow, ID and can adapt to clay soils prevalent in the area.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native
- I Mature Height: 90'
- I Mature Width: 50'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I Uses: Ornamental, shade, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 3-9





SILVER MAPLE

ACER SACCHARINUM

Silver maples gets its name from the silvery-white leaf undersides that create a shimmering effect when blowing in the wind. This large maple is great as a shade tree and does well in wet, riparian soils. In the fall, leaf color is primarily yellow with orange and red variability. Growth rates have been seen from 3-7 feet per year on good sites and as such are a great option for fast shade or establishing windbreaks. An ample seed producer, silver maples are great for birds, squirrels and chipmunks.



QUICK FACTS:

- I** Non-Native
- I** Mature Height: 80'
- I** Mature Width: 50'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds and small mammals
- I** Uses: Ornamental, shade, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-9



SUGAR MAPLE

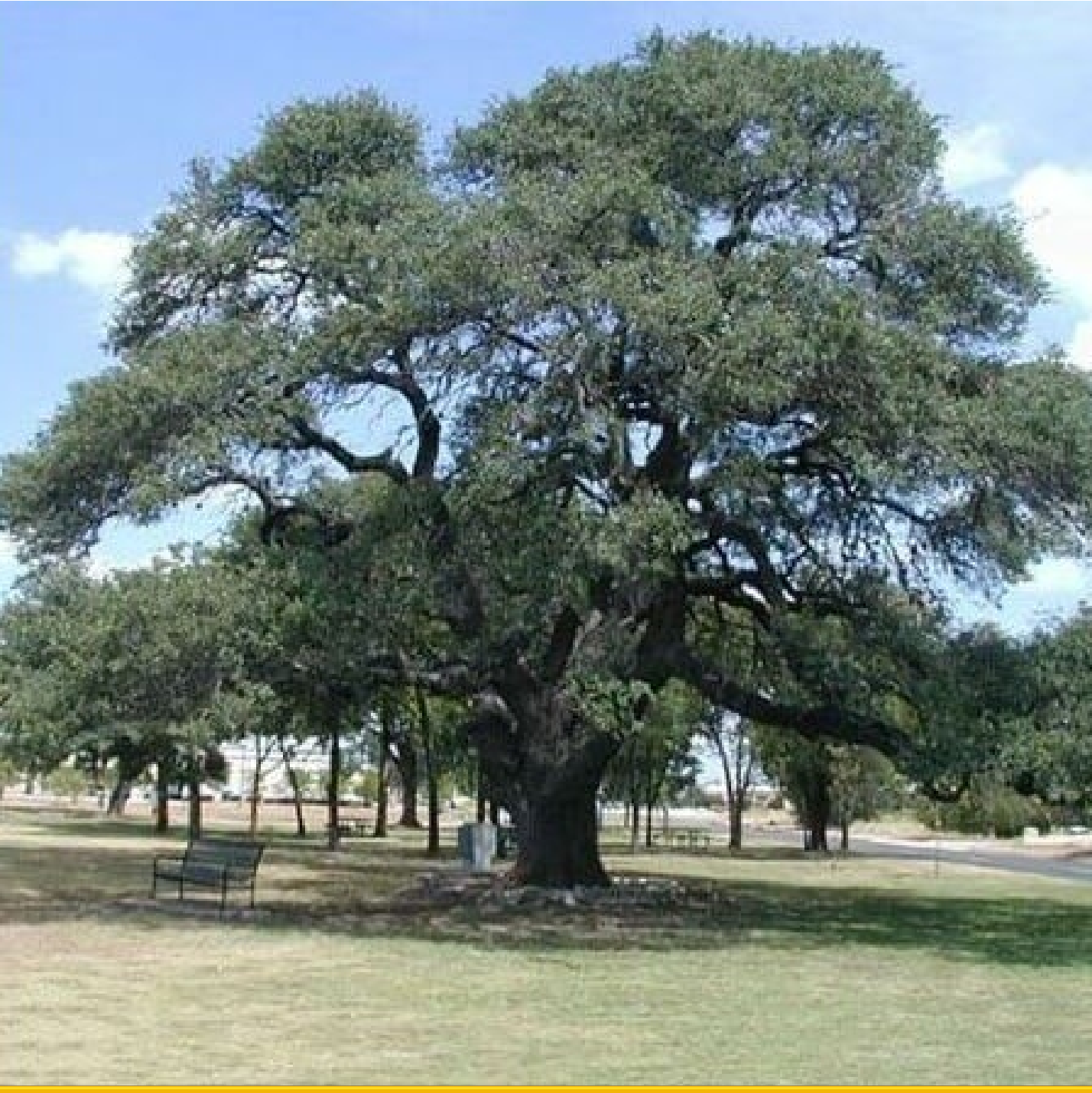
ACER SACCHARUM

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
- I** Mature Height: 70'
- I** Mature Width: 45'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I** Uses: Specialty crop
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 60'
- I** Mature Width: 40'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Ornamental, specialty crop, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 40'
- I** Mature Width: 20'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Medium
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Ornamental, specialty crop, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 75'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Specialty crop, ornamental, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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** Non-Native
- I** Mature Height: 80'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- I** Uses: Riparian, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-7



ENGLISH WALNUT

JUGLANS REGIA

English walnut is prized for its large, hearty walnuts and makes a great addition to your food garden. This tree is low maintenance and grows in full sun, making it a great shade tree as well. Deep rooted, English walnut grows best in deep, well-drained soils with consistent water to support the walnut crop. Additional water will be needed if planting in Hardiness Zones: 8 and 9 due to the hotter climate. Fall color is a beautiful bright yellow.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Non-Native
- I Mature Height: 60'
- I Mature Width: 60'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, small mammals
- I Uses: Ornamental, shade, specialty crop
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 5-9

SHRUB OFFERINGS

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

Species	Native or Non-Native	Plug Size	Drought Tolerant
Thinleaf Alder	Native	20 cui	No
Greene’s Mountain Ash	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Northern Bayberry	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
Antelope Bitterbrush	Native	20 cui	Yes
Cascara Buckthorn	Native	20 cui	No
Redstem Ceanothus	Native	20 cui	No
Bitter Cherry	Native	20 cui	Yes
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
Sticky Currant	Native	20 cui	Yes
Redosier Dogwood	Native	20 cui	No



SHRUB OFFERINGS CONT.

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

Species	Native or Non-Native	Plug Size	Drought Tolerant
<u>Black Elderberry</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Blue Elderberry</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Black Hawthorn</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Oval-Leaf Huckleberry</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Mountain Huckleberry</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Common Lilac; purple, white</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Rocky Mountain Maple</u>	Native	20 cui	No
<u>Mallow Ninebark</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Oceanspray</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>American Plum</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	No
<u>Rugosa Rose</u>	Non-Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Woods Rose</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes
<u>Wyoming Big Sagebrush</u>	Native	20 cui	Yes

SHRUB OFFERINGS CONT.

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

Species	Native or Non-Native	Plug Size	Drought Tolerant
Serviceberry	Native	20 cui	Yes
Oakleaf Sumac	Native	20 cui	Yes
Smooth Sumac	Native	20 cui	Yes
Lewis Syringa	Native	20 cui	No
Thimbleberry	Native	20 cui	No
Arctic Blue Willow	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Coyote Willow	Native	20 cui	No
Drummond Willow	Native	20 cui	No



THINLEAF ALDER

ALNUS INCANA VAR. TENUIFOLA

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
- I** Mature Height: 30'
- I** Mature Width: 8'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Riparian, soil stabilization
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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. Red berries are produced in the fall and are a source of forage for birds and squirrels.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native
- I Mature Height: 15'
- I Mature Width: 8'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Riparian, soil stabilization
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 2-7



NORTHERN BAYBERRY

MYRICA PENNSYLVANICA

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 moderate 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
- I** Mature Height: 8'
- I** Mature Width: 6'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds
- I** Uses: Soil stabilization, nitrogen fixing, windbreak, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 6'
- I Mature Width: 8'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 3-9

Seed: Utah





CASCARA BUCKTHORN

FRANGULA PURSHIANA

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Cascara buckthorn is an Idaho native shrub that is also referred to as Cascara sagrada. This large shrub or small tree can be multi- or single-stemmed and is found on many different sites including rocky, somewhat dry, southern aspects to shady, swampy riparian areas. With dark, glossy green leaves and umbel-shaped clusters of flowers, this shrub is a subtle addition to the landscape. Producing dark blue/black fruit in the late summer, it's a favorite for birds and small mammals looking for a food source. Fall foliage color is yellow.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native
- I** Mature Height: 36'
- I** Mature Width: 30'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, riparian,
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-9



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
- I** Mature Height: 10'
- I** Mature Width: 10'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Soil stabilization, nitrogen fixation
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-9



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BITTER CHERRY

PRUNUS EMARGINATA

Bitter cherry, also known as Oregon cherry, is a hardy Idaho native shrub that is widely dispersed due to its adaptability to a variety of sites and elevations. Best established on full-sun sites, it can tolerate partial shade. With potential for 3+ feet of growth a year, it can be a great ornamental to bring color and beauty to a new-build or restoration site quickly. Beautiful white cherry blossoms in the spring give way to bright red fruit before ripening into a dark purple/black color. True to their name, what little fruit is produced around the seed is bitter and unpalatable for humans but used extensively by wildlife.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native
- I Mature Height: 30'
- I Mature Width: 25'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Soil stabilization, ornamental, riparian
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 4-8





WESTERN SAND CHERRY

PRUNUS BESSEYI

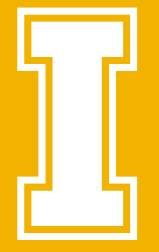
Western sand cherry is a fast-growing shrub that is native to the Midwest and Colorado. It is widely used as an ornamental plant due to its grey-green color and beautiful white spring flowers. An edible dark-purple cherry is produced that is utilized as forage by a variety of wildlife. Fall foliage is 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
- I Mature Height: 6'
- I Mature Width: 6'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, small mammals
- I Uses: Fruit, barrier planting, erosion control
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 3-8

Seed: South Dakota



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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
- I Mature Height: 25'
- I Mature Width: 20'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 10'
- I Mature Width: 3'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Fruit, hedge, erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 2-6

Seed: Oregon





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
- I Mature Height: 15'
- I Mature Width: 3'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Hedge, ornamental, erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 2-6



STICKY CURRANT

RIBES VISCOSISSIMUM

Sticky currant is an Idaho native shrub that derives its name from the glands that secrete a gummy substance. Even their small blue berries are covered in this waxy sticky substance. Despite this texture, the fruit is utilized for a variety of preserves such as jams and sauces due to a high level of pectin. Growing in both upright or horizontal spreading forms, this currant is found in a wide range of sites from dry to damp understories up to streambanks. Small green-white-yellowish flowers appear in the spring before developing into the fruit.

QUICK FACTS:

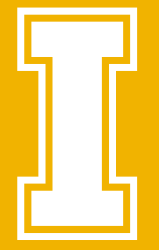
- I** Native
- I** Mature Height: 6'
- I** Mature Width: 6'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Ornamental, erosion control, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-8





REDOSIER DOGWOOD

CORNUS SERICEA



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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
- I** Mature Height: 9'
- I** Mature Width: 12'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, small mammals
- I** Uses: Erosion control, hedge, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 2-8



Seed: Idaho



BLACK ELDERBERRY

SAMBUCUS NIGRA SUBSP. CERULEA

Black elderberry is an Idaho native shrub and widely distributed across the western United States. Black elderberry can be found on many different sites and is commonly used in restoration projects for soil stabilization. Bright white flower clusters make this shrub a great addition to landscaping and attract pollinators. Elderberry is low maintenance and can get bushy, but responds well to pruning to keep it in check. The fruit is highly utilized for sauces, jam, wine, or pies.

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
- I** Mature Height: 20'
- I** Mature Width: 15'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, hedge, windbreak, ornamental, specialty crop
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cu
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-9



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.

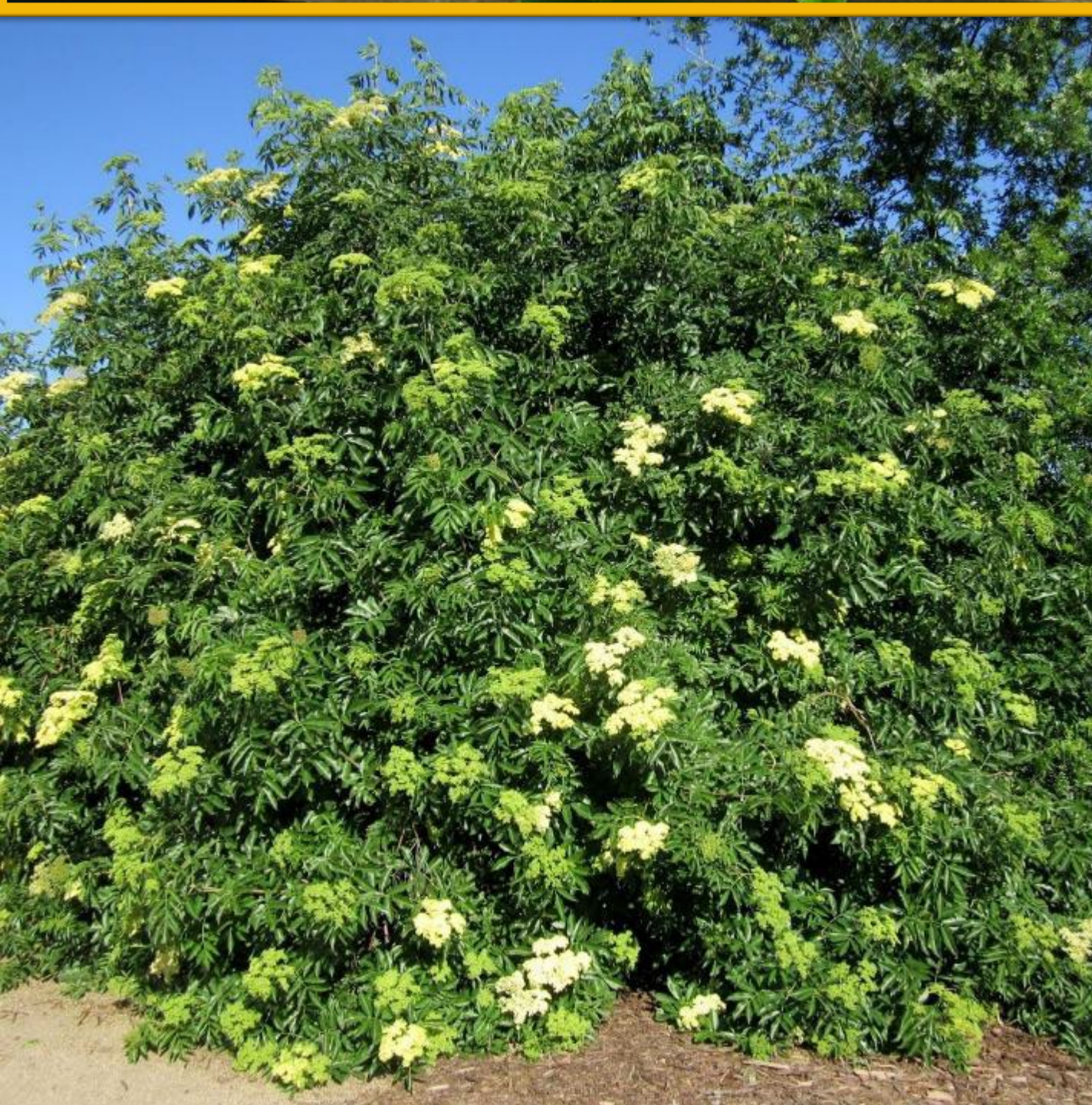
Note: the berries should be cooked before eaten as they are mildly toxic.

The leaves and stems are poisonous and should not be consumed.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native
- I** Mature Height: 15'
- I** Mature Width: 20'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Fruit, soil stabilization and windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-6

Seed: Idaho





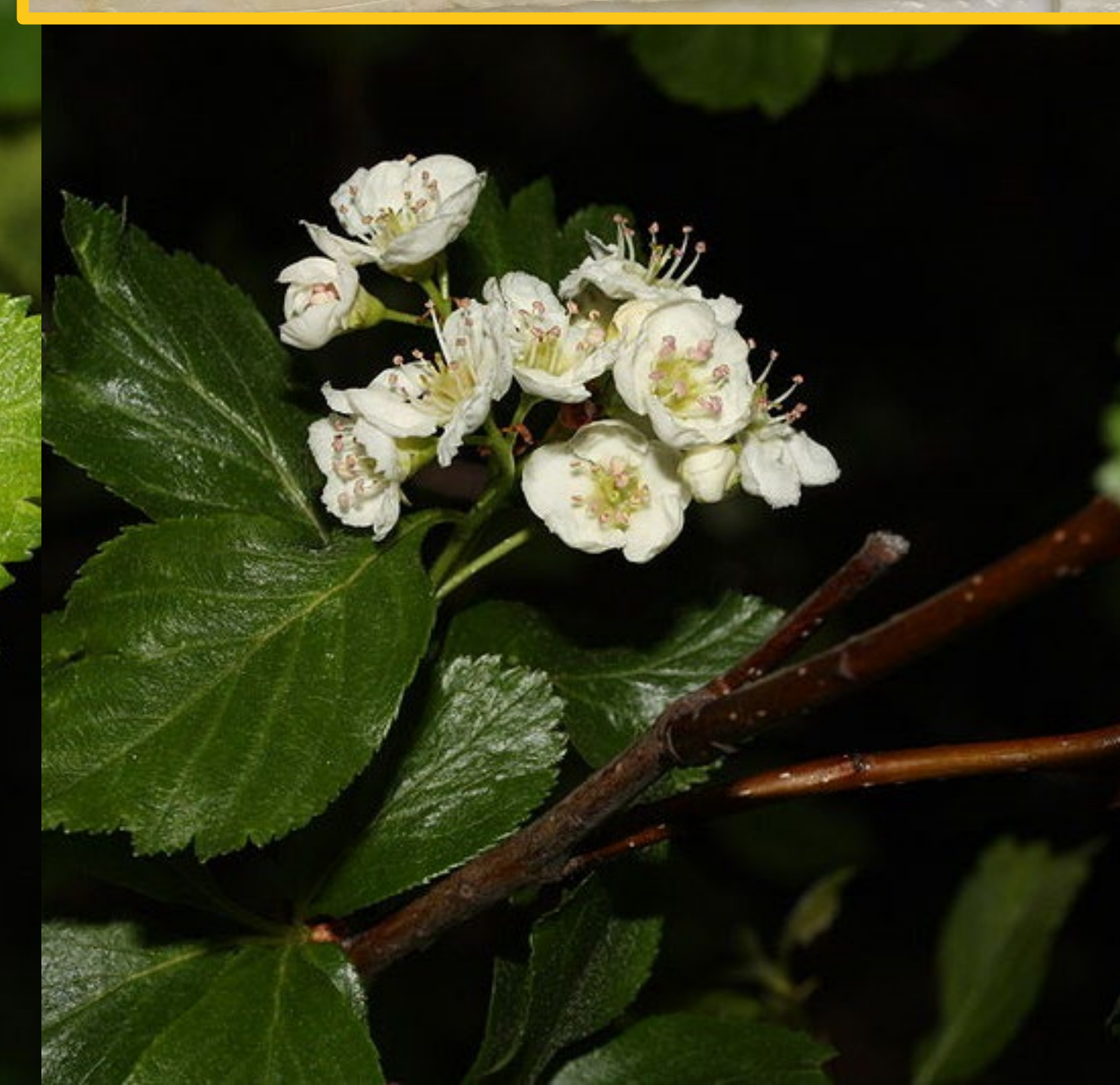
BLACK HAWTHORN

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
- I Mature Height: 20'
- I Mature Width: 10'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Riparian, erosion control, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 4-7





OVAL-LEAF HUCKLEBERRY

VACCINIUM OVALIFOLIUM

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Also called oval-leaved blueberry or early blueberry, oval-leaf huckleberry is found throughout the west in the northern latitudes, including Canada. Preferring moist soils, it grows in the understory and will become shorter and broom-like with higher elevations. Typically ripening in August, these huckleberries are blue to black in color and are culturally prized as a food source. Pollinators and wildlife are also attracted to the flowers and berries. The tall delicate branching and vibrant green foliage makes a great addition to a landscape given the proper planting site.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native
- I** Mature Height: 8'
- I** Mature Width: 6'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Ornamental, specialty crop
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-8



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
- I Mature Height: 5'
- I Mature Width: 6'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Erosion control, ornamental, fruit
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 4-8



COMMON LILAC; PURPLE & WHITE

SYRINGA VULGARIS

*Common lilac has many colors; this year **we have white and purple!** 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
- I** Mature Height: 15'
- I** Mature Width: 12'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators
- I** Uses: Ornamental, hedge, erosion control, windbreak
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-7



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
- I Mature Height: 40'
- I Mature Width: 15'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Riparian, erosion control, ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 4-6



MALLOW NINEBARK

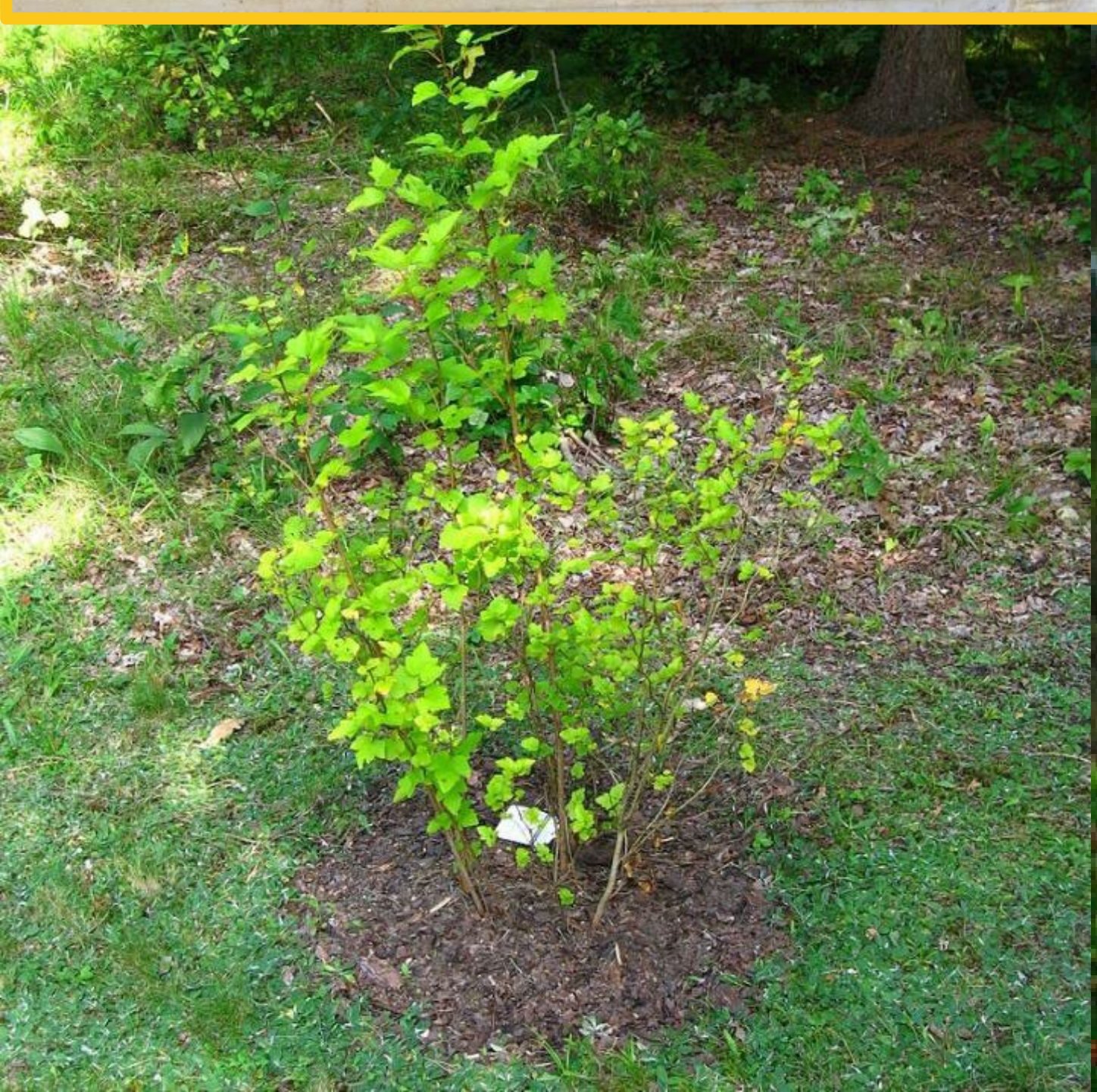
PHYSICARPUS MALVACEUS

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
- I Mature Height: 15'
- I Mature Width: 7'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Hedge, erosion control, windbreaks
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 2-8

Seed: Idaho





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
 - I Mature Height: 12'
 - I Mature Width: 12'
 - I Drought Tolerant: Yes
 - I Growth Rate: Moderate
 - I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
 - I Uses: Hedge, soil stabilization, windbreaks
 - I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
 - I Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 20'
- I** Mature Width: 20'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Windbreak, fruit
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-8

Seed: South Dakota





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
- I** Mature Height: 6'
- I** Mature Width: 6'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, ornamental, windbreak, hedge
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I Mature Height: 6'
- I Mature Width: 6'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Erosion control, ornamental, windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 3-6





WYOMING BIG SAGEBRUSH

ARTIMESIA TRIDENTATA

SSP. WYOMINGENSIS

Wyoming big sagebrush is a native shrub to Idaho and the western United States. With its rich, sage aroma, silvery-green three-lobed leaves, and candle-like flowers, this shrub thrives on hot and dry sites. Great for xeriscaping it can be a statement piece in an Idaho native landscaping arrangement. Big sage provided critical habitat for sage grouse and other sage-brush obligates in its native range which is shrinking due to invasive annual grasses, wildfire and conifer encroachment.

QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native
- I** Mature Height: 4'
- I** Mature Width: 6'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, restoration
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-8





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
- I Mature Height: 15'
- I Mature Width: 15'
- I Drought Tolerant: No
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I Uses: Windbreak
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 3-7





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
- I** Mature Height: 8'
- I** Mature Width: 8'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Slow
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, windbreak, hedge
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-6



SMOOTH SUMAC

RHUS GLABRA

Smooth sumac can be found across the entirety of the United States. Its name derives from the lack of “hair” on all parts of the plant which is distinct from others in its family. Not only is this plant a brilliant landscape ornamental between the unique branched leaves, bright red fruit clusters and vibrant fall colors of yellows, oranges and reds, it's also been extensively utilized by humans for food, medicine, dyes and more. Smooth sumac’s wide range is due to its adaptability to many different sites including clay soils and its deep rooting system helps to survive drought periods.

QUICK FACTS:

- I Native
 - I Mature Height: 15’
 - I Mature Width: 15’
 - I Drought Tolerant: Yes
 - I Growth Rate: Fast
 - I Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
 - I Uses: Windbreak, erosion control, ornamental, nitrogen fixing
 - I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
 - I Hardiness Zones: 3-8
- Seed: Idaho





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
- I** Mature Height: 20'
- I** Mature Width: 12'
- I** Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, small mammals
- I** Uses: Erosion control, ornamental
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-6





THIMBLEBERRY

RUBUS PARVIFLORUS

A favorite for trail hikers, thimbleberry is found throughout the west and northern latitudes. Typically growing in cool, moist shady locations. This native is great for pollinators and have no thorns, making it great for picking and snacking! Small white flowers form in early summer before giving way to bright red fruits which are like a raspberry, though smaller in size and with a fuzzy texture.



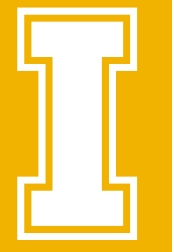
QUICK FACTS:

- I** Native
- I** Mature Height: 8'
- I** Mature Width: 8'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, ornamental, riparian, specialty crop
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-8



ARCTIC BLUE WILLOW

SALIX PURPUREA

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Arctic blue willow is a non-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** Non-Native Shrub
- I** Mature Height: 15'
- I** Mature Width: 7'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Moderate
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, windbreak, hedge
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-7

Seed: Idaho



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
- I** Mature Height: 15'
- I** Mature Width: 7'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, wildlife, pollinators
- I** Uses: Erosion control, riparian
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 12'
- I** Mature Width: 15'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators, wildlife
- I** Uses: Erosion control, riparian
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 4-9

FORB OFFERINGS

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

Species	Native or Non-Native to ID	Plug Size	Drought Tolerant
Munro's Globemallow	Non-Native	20 cui	No
Kinnikinnick	Native	8 cui	Yes
Showy Milkweed	Native	8 cui	No
Purple Sage	Native	8 cui	Yes



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
- I Mature Height: 3'
- I Mature Width: 2'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Fast
- I Wildlife Benefits: Pollinator
- I Uses: Erosion control, ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 4-9



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
- I Mature Height: 6"
- I Mature Width: 3'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Moderate
- I Wildlife Benefits: Pollinator, birds, wildlife
- I Uses: Erosion control, ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 20 cui
- I Hardiness 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
- I** Mature Height: 5'
- I** Mature Width: 3'
- I** Drought Tolerant: No
- I** Growth Rate: Fast
- I** Wildlife Benefits: Birds, pollinators,
- I** Uses: Ornamental, pollinator gardens
- I** Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui
- I** Hardiness Zones: 3-10





PURPLE SAGE

SALVIA DORRII

Purple sage is commonly referred to as desert sage or Dorr sage. This species is drought tolerant and a great pollinator species that is resistant to grazing. This species can be used for rangeland reclamation and as an ornamental that produces a rich sage smell. It will grow as tall as 3' and maintains a rounded shape without pruning. Its flowers bloom in early summer and are light blue to purple in color.



QUICK FACTS:

- I Native
- I Mature Height: 3'
- I Mature Width: 2'
- I Drought Tolerant: Yes
- I Growth Rate: Slow
- I Wildlife Benefits: Pollinators
- I Uses: Soil stabilization, ornamental
- I Plug Sizes Available: 8 cui
- I Hardiness Zones: 5-9