

Our Plants

Cascadia Conservation District is pleased to offer ten species of high-quality, conservation-grade plants for sale this year.

All of the species we are offering are native to eastern Washington and most are grown from eastern Washington seed stock by the Washington Association of Conservation Districts (WACD) Plant Materials Center in Skagit County.

Many of the plants we are offering are also considered fire-resistant and make excellent choices for your FireWise landscaping. For more information visit www.firewise.org.

Stock Types

Plants of “1-0” and “2-0” stock type are bare root, meaning they do not come in pots or burlap bags. They are harvested from the field in winter when the plants are dormant and arrive ready to be replanted.

Plants of “plug” stock type have roots still encapsulated in soil.

Depending on the species you select, plants are available as...

1-0 bare root (1-0) - Grown in seedbed for one year. They represent the smallest stock type and therefore the easiest to plant correctly, however, plan for some weed control.

2-0 bare root (2-0) - Grown two years in seedbed. They are bigger and better able to compete with surrounding vegetation and can withstand light to moderate browsing by wildlife.

Plug - Container grown in greenhouse for one year. They are similar to 1-0 stock in terms of planting ease, competition with surrounding vegetation, and susceptibility to browsing.

How to Order

To Order: Fill out the accompanying order form and drop it by or mail it along with a check made payable to...

Cascadia Conservation District
14 N Mission St.
Wenatchee, WA 98801

All orders must be received by March 1st, 2017.
A minimum 50% deposit is required to guarantee your order. Fully prepaid orders are greatly appreciated.

Plant Pick-Up: Plants will be distributed on April 1st, 2017 at the Stemilt Growers Warehouse in north Wenatchee. A map to the site will be sent to you along with a reminder as the pickup date draws near. Please be aware that any plants not picked-up will be considered abandoned and used for conservation projects.

Questions: Contact our office at (509) 436-1601.

Come Join Us!

Native Planting 101 Workshop
Saturday, February 11th, from 12 pm to 4 pm

Come learn about how to successfully incorporate native plants into your landscape!

Volunteers Needed
Come help us prepare and distribute plants. We would love to have your assistance!

Plant Preparation
Sunday, March 26th, from 1 pm to 4 pm
Plant Distribution
Saturday, April 1st, from 10 am to 1 pm

For more information or to RSVP to any of these events, please contact Ava Izdepski at (509) 436-1601 or visit www.cascadiacd.org.

Bring gloves, a lunch & warm clothes.
We will provide light refreshments and fun!

Photo Credits

Ponderosa Pine:
Wikimedia Commons
<http://commons.wikimedia.org>

Quaking Aspen:
Cascadia Conservation District
www.cascadiacd.org

Vine Maple:
WACD Plant Materials Center
www.wacd.org

Blue Elderberry:
Cascadia Conservation District
www.cascadiacd.org

Black Huckleberry
M. Turner, Turner Photographics
www.pnwflowers.com

Mock Orange
[Wwww.growslr.net](http://www.growslr.net)

Red Osier Dogwood:
Wikimedia Commons
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Serviceberry:
Nature Hills Nursery
www.naturehills.com

Woods Rose:
C. Shock, Oregon State University
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Kinnikinnick:
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2017 Native Plant Guide





























































CASCADIA
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Your local natural resource partner since 1948.



2017 Plant Descriptions



	Name	Height	Soil	Ornamental & Conservation Qualities	Classification	Bloom time and color
Conifers						
	Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	100+ feet	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate sunlight, moisture & drainage.	Reddish-brown bark smells like vanilla. Attractive needles and cones. Used for site restoration.	  	April-June
Deciduous Trees						
	Quaking Aspen <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20-80 feet	Prefers moist soils.	Bright white bark with leaves that audibly tremble in the wind. Leaves are chartreuse in spring, bluish-green in summer, and gold in fall. Propagates self through root sprouts. Used for soil stabilization.	   	April-June
	Vine Maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	10-20 feet	Prefers moist soils.	Leafs are red when immature, dull green on top, pale green below when mature. Vibrant red and orange in the fall. Purple and white flowers in spring.	   	April-June
Shrubs						
	Blue Elderberry <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	25 feet	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture & drainage.	Edible berries attract many bird species and can be used in preserves and wines. Quick to establish, used as a conservation species for riparian habitat restoration and erosion control.	     	May-July
	Black Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>	2-6 feet	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage.	Excellent food source for birds and mammals. Elegant, much-branched with attractive shiny leaves. Leaves and stem are resistant to low-intensity fires.	     	March-May
	Mock Orange <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	6-12 feet	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture & drainage.	Fragrant, showy white flowers in late spring. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration. Excellent soil and streambank stabilizer, and an important wildlife species.	    	May-July
	Red Osier Dogwood <i>Cornus sericea</i>	20 feet with equal spread	Prefers moist sites along streams and lakes.	Reddish-green leaves in fall. Striking red stems in winter. Used for streamside soil stabilization and restoration.	    	May-July
	Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	6-15 feet with equal spread	Grows across a wide range of soil, sun exposure, and terrain steepness.	Fragrant white flowers in late spring. sweet, edible berries in summer, and attractive foliage in fall. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration.	     	May-June
	Woods Rose <i>Rosa woodsii</i>	6-8 feet with equal spread	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage.	Fragrant pink flowers in summer and rosehips in fall. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration. Important food and habitat source for many birds and mammals.	     	May-July
Ground Cover						
	Kinnikinnick <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	6 inches with 15 foot spread	Grows in a wide range of soils and is well suited to dry, exposed areas.	White to pink flowers in late spring. Leaves turn red-dish-green to purple in winter. Spreads by rooting branches. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration.	   	April-June



Evergreen



Deciduous



Sun



Part
Shade



Full
Shade



Edible
Fruit



Showy
Flowers



Wildlife
Attractant