

Our Plants

Cascadia Conservation District is pleased to offer fourteen 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
215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801

All orders must be received by February 15, 2012. A minimum 50% deposit is required to guarantee your order. Fully prepaid orders are greatly appreciated.

Plant Pick-Up: When completing your order form please be sure to select one of two available pick-up dates. Plants will be distributed at the Stemilt Growers Warehouse in north Wenatchee. A map to the site will be sent to you along with a reminder as your selected date draws near. Please be aware that any plants not picked-up will be considered abandoned and used for conservation projects.

Come Join Us!

Native Planting 101 Workshop
Saturday, February 4, from 12:30 pm to 4:30 pm

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

Also, volunteers are needed to help us prepare and distribute plants. We would love to have your assistance!

Plant Preparation
Saturday, March 24 from 9 am to 2 pm

Plant Distribution
Saturday, March 31 from 10 am to 1 pm
Saturday, April 14 from 10 am to 1 pm

For more information or to RSVP to any of these events, please contact Julia Leach at (509) 664-9370 or visit www.cascadiacd.org.

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

Photo Credits

Ponderosa Pine:
Chris Schnepf, University of Idaho
www.bugwood.org

Quaking Aspen:
Cascadia Conservation District
www.cascadiacd.org

Rocky Mountain Maple:
Virginia Lohr, Washington State University
www.wsu.edu

Vine Maple:
Cascadia Conservation District
www.cascadiacd.org

Black Hawthorne:
Dave Powell, USDA Forest Service
www.bugwood.org

Blue Elderberry:
Cascadia Conservation District
www.cascadiacd.org

Evergreen Huckleberry:
Chris Evans, River to River CWMA
www.bugwood.org

Golden Currant:
WACD Plant Materials Center
www.wacd.org

Mock Orange:
Lincoln County Conservation District
www.lincolncd.com

Red Osier Dogwood:
Bill Cook, Michigan State University
www.bugwood.org

Russet Buffaloberry:
Dave Powell, USDA Forest Service
www.bugwood.org

Serviceberry:
Mary Ellen Harte
www.bugwood.org

Woods Rose:
W. Padgett, USDA Forest Service
www.bugwood.org

Kinnikinnick:
Dave Powell, USDA Forest Service
www.bugwood.org

2012 Native Plant Sale



Name




Height

Soil

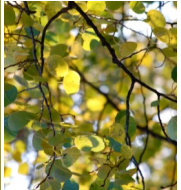









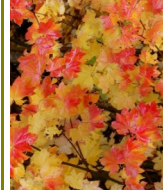




Ornamental &
Conservation Qualities

Classification





































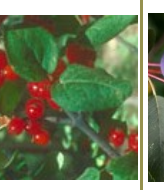



















Conifers

	Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	100+ feet	grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage	Reddish-brown bark smells like vanilla. Attractive needles and cones. Used for site restoration.	  
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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.	   
	Rocky Mountain Maple <i>Acer glabrum</i>	30 feet	wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage	Leaves turn yellow to crimson in fall. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration. Also known as Douglas Maple.	   
	Vine Maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	10-30 feet	Grows best in moist soils	Brilliant gold to red leaves in fall. Highly adaptable. Can be used as a pioneering species or as understory. Roots are soil stabilizers.	   

Shrubs

	Black Hawthorne <i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	12-15 feet with equal spread	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture	Small clusters of white flowers in spring. Creates thickets that are prime nesting habitat for birds. Excellent for soil stabilization.	   
	Blue Elderberry <i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	25 feet	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage	Edible berries used for preserves, pies, and wine. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration.	     
	Evergreen Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	1.5-9 feet tall	Prefers well drained soils	Glossy evergreen leaves. Pink urn-shaped flowers in late spring, followed by dark purple, deliciously edible berries in summer.	     
	Golden Currant <i>Ribes aureum</i>	Up to 6 feet with 4-6 foot spread	grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage	Bountiful yellow flower clusters in spring. Attractive foliage that turns golden in fall. Used for soil stabilization in both upland and bottom land sites.	   
	Mock Orange <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	6-12 feet	grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage	Fragrant, showy white flowers in late spring. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration.	    
	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.	    
	Russet Buffaloberry <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	3-13 feet	Grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture	Male and female flowers born on separate plants. Red or yellowish drupe-like fruits in summer. Nitrogen fixing. Also known as Soapberry.	    
	Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	6-15 feet with equal spread	grows in a wide range of soils with adequate moisture and drainage	Fragrant white flowers in late spring. sweet, edible berries in summer, and attractive foliage in fall. Spreads by underground runners. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration.	     
	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.	     

Ground Cover

	Kinnikinnick <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	6 inches with an average 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 reddish-green to purple in winter. Spreads by rooting branches. Used for soil stabilization and site restoration.	   
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Evergreen



Deciduous



Sun



Part Shade



Shade



Flowers



Fruit



Wildlife