

KLICKITAT CONSERVATION QUARTERLY

WINTER 2011

Central & Eastern Klickitat Conservation Districts

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2011 PLANT SALE

The following pages list the plants available for our 2011 Plant Sale. Once again, we have included icons along with the plant descriptions to help you identify those plants that have the specific characteristics you're looking for, such as drought tolerance or wildlife benefits. New this year is the "bee" icon to designate plants that are especially good for pollinator habitat.

Many of the plants we offer are in "plugs" of soil, as opposed to "bare root." Plugs provide a larger, more vigorous plant, compared to a bare root plant of the same age. Plug sizes are usually given in cubic inches of soil (i.e. 20 cu).

Bare root plants are listed by age and sometimes height. For example, a 3-year old tree might be listed as a 2-1, 12"-18", which means it was grown 2 years, then transplanted and grown another year, and the height of the stem above the root crown is 12-18 inches. Bare root plants may also be offered as rooted cuttings (RC), a plug-transfer (Plug 0), or a "seedling". Plants listed as "conservation grade" are considered suitable for conservation uses like riparian plantings, wind breaks, etc. and are selected mainly on the merits of their possible survival, rather than for ornamental qualities.

Please note that deciduous bare root plants will often arrive dormant, looking like nothing more than a dead stick. This is normal and is not cause for alarm or disappointment.




When you read that a particular species of plant is drought-tolerant, please keep in mind that it is only after the plant is established. *Every new plant needs regular, sufficient water for at least the first growing season.*




It is also important to consider weed control. Without it, even the best stock in the most expensive shelters will be slow to establish, or may even fail. Seedlings that don't have to compete with weeds grow quickly and are less vulnerable to wind damage and disease. So when planning your planting project, please remember to account for regular water and weed control. And as always, read and follow the label directions on any herbicide you use.





Remember that all plants are sold on a first-come, first-served basis. Quantities are limited and some species will sell out, so please order early. Additional ordering details can be found on page 7 of this newsletter, and on the order form insert. Feel free to call Mindy at (509)773-5823 ext. 5 if you have any questions.




Legend :  Drought-tolerant  Fall Color  Fire-resistant  Fragrant
 Good for wildlife  Native  Good for pollinators




BUNCH GRASS , GROUNDCOVERS, & VINES

Indian Ricegrass - For full sun; 1' - 2'. Prefers coarse or sandy soil but is highly adaptable. Seed is highly nutritious for birds and other small game. Open, spangled seed head.   




Horizontal Juniper - For full sun; 6' tall, spreading to 6'. Very adaptable and drought tolerant. Dark green foliage takes on a purplish hue during the winter. Works for bonsai.   


Kinnikinnick - Ground-hugging evergreen groundcover for sun or part shade. Small, bell-shaped pink flowers are followed by small red berries. Tolerates poor soil and drought. Best fall color with full sun.    



Gro-Low Fragrant Sumac - Best in full sun; 2.5' tall, spreading 8'. Groundcover for mass planting or for fronting shrub borders. Brilliant scarlet to orange fall color. Small, yellow spring blooms followed by persistent, red ornamental fruit.   




Riverbank Grape - Climbing vine, to 30'. Fast-growing, hardy wild grape. Summer flowers followed by small, dark fruit. Best flavor after light frost.   




PERENNIAL WILDFLOWERS




Western Aster - For sun or part shade. Adaptable, bushy plant with masses of daisy-like blue to purple flowers with yellow centers.   

Beargrass - For sun or part shade; to 3'. Not really a grass, but large and clumping evergreen with grass-like leaves and cream-colored plumes on 5' spikes. 




Blue Columbine - For sun or part shade; 1' -3'. Blue or blue-and-white flowers in spring and early summer. Self-seeds. Good for borders and perennial beds.  




Blue Flax - For full sun. Delicate blue flowers on slender stalks.   




Sticky Geranium - Full sun or part shade; 1'-3'. Bushy plant with dark pink to purple flowers in late spring and summer. Red and yellow fall color.   




Indian Blanket Flower - For full sun; to 2'. Large red and yellow daisy-like flowers.   




Big Leaf Lupine - For full sun; to 4'. Blue flower spikes are up to 20" high.  




Firecracker Penstemon - For dry, sunny areas; 2' - 3'. Bright red flowers.   

Hot Rock Penstemon - For dry, sunny areas; 8" - 24". Multi-stemmed with white flowers May - July.   

Palmer's Penstemon - For dry, sunny areas; 8" - 24". Low-growing, multi-stemmed with pink flowers May - July.   

Rocky Mtn. Penstemon - For dry, sunny areas; 1' - 3'. Long, bluish-purple flower clusters. May become aggressive, especially with water.   

Prairie Smoke—For sunny, dry sites. Pink flowers and fern-like evergreen foliage. Seed head resembles a puff of pink “smoke.”   

Purple Coneflower - Full sun; 2' - 3'. Purple flowers May thru August.   

SHRUBS

Green's Mountain-Ash - 6' - 16'. White flowers, orange berries, and yellow and orange fall color. Good landscape shrub. Birds love them. 🌳★🌳

Antelope Bitterbrush - For full sun; 4' - 12'. Very drought and heat tolerant. Silvery leaves with yellow flowers. ▼★🌳

Mountain Boxwood - Evergreen shrub to 3' tall. Densely branched with many small, dark green glossy leaves. Not too picky about soil types and can grow in well drained, shallow, gravelly soils as well as in clay and silt-loams. Can be shaped easily and makes a great landscape plant, ground cover, or small hedge. ★🌳

Silver Buffalo Berry - Full sun to part shade; over 6'. Tolerates wind and temporary standing water. Silver-gray color, with thorns and edible red berries. ▼★🌳

Dwarf Burning Bush - To 9'. Popular rounded deciduous shrub makes an excellent screen or hedge without pruning. It provides vivid scarlet autumn color. 🌳🌳🌳

Redstem Ceanothus - Deciduous shrub to 9' tall. Very attractive, with red stems and white flowers. A "nitrogen fixer" that improves soil. ▼🌳★🌳

Chokecherry - Large shrub or small tree; to 25'. Can take partial shade. White flowers clustered in hanging spikes that later produce dark, purple fruits. Fruits are a wildlife favorite and also make good jellies and pies. Good source of food for many songbirds in the fall. Good for windbreak or screen. The closely-related chokeberry is available in conservation grade. ▼🌳🌳🌳🌳★🌳🌳

Shrubby Cinquefoil - 4' -6'. Tolerant of cold, heat, drought, flooding, salinity, acidity, and alkalinity, in wetland to upland sites. Blooms from June to frost with inch-wide yellow flowers. Good for stabilizing stream banks and revegetating disturbed sites, as an outer row in a windbreak, or as an ornamental. Seldom browsed by deer. Good cover and food source for birds. ▼★🌳

Golden Currant - For sun or part shade; to 6', more with water. Yellow trumpet shaped flowers followed by bright green leaves and yellow, red, or dark berries. Very drought tolerant. ▼🌳🌳★🌳🌳

Red-Flowering Currant - To 15'. Yellow flowers very early in spring, edible fruits, no spines, drought tolerance, works well as a natural hedge, good wildlife browse, and is excellent for soil stabilization. Good for windbreaks or as an ornamental. Grows best with moderate summer watering. ▼★🌳🌳

Red Osier Dogwood - To 15'. It thrives in colder areas and prefers moist, rich soils in either sun or shade. "Red osier" refers to the bright red twigs that set this shrub apart from many others. Unlike domestic dogwoods which have large, single flowers, it bears clusters of small, white flowers in spring. The foliage is brilliant red in fall. Good for bank stabilization. 🌳🌳★🌳

Blue Elderberry - For sun or part shade. A tall shrub for dry to moderately moist areas. Masses of small berries are produced August to September which hang on after leaf drop in fall. The berries are excellent food for birds, and can be used to make jams, jellies and wine. ★🌳🌳

Douglas (Black) Hawthorn - Slow-growing shrub or small tree, to 20'. Forms dense, thorny thickets good for erosion control and stream bank stabilization. Young plants browsed heavily by big game. ★🌳

Beaked Hazelnut - This suckering shrub is an important shelter and food source for game birds. Upright, branchy, and thicket forming, with small, edible nuts. Adaptable to most well-drained, non-alkaline soils. ★🌳

Common Purple Lilac - To 15'. Dense and adaptable. Large, fragrant blossoms add aesthetic value in spring, and make it a favorite for landscaping. Lilacs do well on alkaline or acidic soils, are highly resistant to drought and cold and are very long-lived. ▼🌳🌳🌳🌳

Sensation Lilac - to 12'. Unusual blooms have dark purple petals with bright white borders. 🌸🌿

Rocky Mtn. Maple - Shade tolerant shrub or small tree. Favors moist, well-drained sites. Important winter food source for large game. ★🌿

Mock-Orange - 6'- 20' tall. Very drought tolerant. Often grows on rocky hillsides and in cracks in basalt fields. Fragrant white flowers in early summer. 🌿🌸🌿★🌿

Curl-Leaf Mountain Mahogany - For sun or part shade; to 12'. Evergreen leaves curl at the edges. Funnel-shaped yellow flowers in spring are followed by feathery seed heads. Can be pruned for a hedge. ▼★🌿🌿

True Mountain Mahogany - Dry, sunny locations; to 10'. Evergreen. Yellow flowers in summer are followed by twisted, feathery seed heads. ▼★🌿🌿

Ninebark - To 7'. Mallow Ninebark has round clusters of white flowers and peeling bark. It forms dense thickets used by many different animals. Good for windbreaks. Eastern Ninebark (conservation grade) is a little larger, with the same qualities. ▼★🌿🌿

Creeping Oregon Grape - Low growing, spreading evergreen, 12" -18". Its low growth and spreading habit makes superb ground cover and erosion control. Yellow flowers, blue berries, and bronze winter foliage. ▼🌿★🌿

Tall Oregon Grape - 4'- 6', but can get taller with ample water. Evergreen holly-like plant for sun or part shade. Year-round interest with yellow flower clusters in spring and edible blue berries in summer and fall. Shiny green leaves through winter. Prefers moist, open sites but tolerates shade and drought. ▼🌿🌿★🌿

Siberian Pea Shrub (Caragana) - To 12 - 15' with multiple branches and thick foliage. Its foliage extends to the ground making it a good snow, wind and sound barrier. The bright yellow, pea like flowers are a favorite of hummingbirds. Game birds eat the "peas" that form later. Very winter hardy. ▼🌿🌿

Nootka Rose - Spreading, thicket-forming native shrub, to 8'. Best in moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soils (pH 5.6-7). This rose is not as drought or cold tolerant as woods rose. Fragrant flowers 2 - 3 inches in diameter, light pink to dark rose in color, and usually occur singly on thorny stems. Edible hips persist on plants throughout the winter and are high in vitamins A and C, iron, calcium and phosphorus. ★🌿🌿

Rugosa Rose - To 6'. Native to Europe and Central Asia, extremely hardy. Withstands hard freezes, wind, and drought, while still showing off good fall color. Good for hedges or exterior rows windbreaks. Deep purple to pink to white flowers, up to 3' in diameter, give way to large red fruits (hips). May flower the same year planted. ▼🌿🌿🌿

Woods Rose - To 6'. Grows in a wide range of soil types and textures. Spreads by rhizomes, producing dense thickets. 2" pink flowers are followed by rose hips that provide Vitamin C and can be dried and used in teas, jellies, fruitcakes and puddings. ▼🌿🌿★🌿🌿

Desert Purple Sage (Basin Blue Sage) - To 3' tall and 3' wide. Requires well-drained soil and plenty of sun. Silvery-grey foliage, mint scent, and blue flowers make this a highly desirable shrub for a xeric landscape. ▼★🌿🌿

Four-wing Saltbrush - Small, dense, spreading 1'-3' shrub with narrow grey leaves. Plant in sunny, dry sites. It is fire resistant, drought tolerant, deer resistant and good for controlling erosion. Do not water. ▼🌿★

Saskatoon Serviceberry - 6'-15' tall. Adaptable to a very wide range of soils. Cold-hardy and also somewhat drought tolerant. Spectacular show of white flowers in early spring. Berries can be eaten raw, cooked, dried, preserved, or used for wine. ▼🌿★🌿🌿

Snowberry - Good in partial shade and moist locations; to 4' (6' in riparian areas). Thicket-forming, so good for bank stabilization and erosion control. White berries in the fall are very attractive after leaves drop. 🌿★🌿

Wolfberry (Western Snowberry) - Shade tolerant; to 6'. Pale pink blooms, gray-blue-green leaves, and small greenish-white fruit that persists into winter. Good for revegetation, bank stabilization, and landscaping. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Oakleaf Sumac (Skunkbush sumac) - Prefers well-drained soil; to 6'. Suitable for outer row of a windbreak, also used for erosion control and as an ornamental. Late summer clusters of red fruit and bronze fall color. Leaves have an unpleasant odor, especially if bruised. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Arctic Blue Willow - Very dense mound, to 15'. Good as a living snow fence, hedge, or in a windbreak. Prefers moist soils. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Coyote Willow - For moist sand and gravel, on a perennial stream; to 22'. Used for bank stabilization, riparian plantings, and wildlife habitat. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Drummond Willow - For stony perennial streams; to 9' with 15' spread. Attractive yellow-orange stems. Leaves have silvery velvet underside. For erosion control, riparian plantings, and wildlife habitat. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Mackenzie Willow - For moist sand and gravel on perennial stream; to 12'. For bank stabilization, riparian plantings, and wildlife habitat. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Broad-Leaf Trees

Common Wild Apple - To 30' given full sun and adequate moisture. Edible apples follow fragrant white flowers. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

European Mountain-Ash - To 45'. Orange-red fruit attracts birds and lasts until spring. Used as a rootstock for budding or grafting. Widely used for conservation plantings. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Quaking Aspen - Quickly grows to a height of about 40'. Leaves are round and "quake" or flutter in even a slight breeze and turn a splendid golden color in fall. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Western Paper Birch - To 80'. Its bark turns white and peels in long, narrow, papery, horizontal strips. It is relatively hardy and not too particular about soil types as long as the soil is moist. Songbirds like the seeds in winter. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Cascara - Full sun or part shade; shrub or tree to 40' with enough water. Excellent ornamental. Birds like the black fruit and beavers rarely bother it. 🌱🌳

Black Cottonwood - Provides food and cover for a variety of wildlife species, including deer, elk, and beaver. A very fast-growing and potentially large tree, easy to establish and useful for shade and ornament. Used for windbreaks and shelterbelts of riparian areas. 🌱🌳

Flowering Dogwood - The fruit is choice fall and winter food of the gray squirrel, fox squirrel, bobwhite, cedar waxwing, cardinal, flicker, mockingbird, robin, wild turkey, and woodpecker. Striking display when in full bloom. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Common Hackberry - Fast growing without a lot of water; to 100'. Long-lived, adaptable, and extremely drought and cold tolerant. Wood is heavy but soft and weak, used for firewood and fence posts. Orange to purple cherry-like fruits. Recommended for windbreaks, shelterbelts, wildlife habitat, revegetating disturbed sites, and xeriscaping. Very good shade tree. 🌱🌳

Washington Hawthorn - To 30'. Attractive tree noted for its maple-like leaves and 2-3" thorns. White spring flowers, bright red berries, and outstanding fall color. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Black Locust - Thicket-forming; to 50'. Fast-growing and easy to transplant. Excellent for reclamation. White spring flowers. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Bigleaf Maple - Quickly grows to 100' with dinner plate-sized leaves. Nutritious leaf litter builds the soil. Flowers are quite sweet and good in salads. 🌱🌳🌸🌿

Bigtooth Maple - To 40'. Seeds emerge rosy pink. A good ground cover tree, providing shade in canyon bottoms for livestock and recreation areas. It is a fair source of food for browsing wildlife and domestic livestock. 🌿🌱★🌳

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder) - To 70'. Fast growing & thrives anywhere, but short-lived and easily broken. Plant it for quick growth, but interplant with more durable trees for a lasting tree canopy.

Oregon White Oak - To 80'. Washington's only native oak, providing valuable wildlife habitat. 🌱★🌳

Osage Orange - To 60'. Short trunk with wide branches. Foliage bright green in summer, yellow in fall. Inedible fruit resembles a green orange. Wood used for fence posts and bows. Good for hedgerows, windbreaks, and reclamation plantings. 🌿🌱🌱🌱★

Idaho Hybrid Poplar - This tree grows rapidly and will reach heights of 90 feet. It will grow as much as 6' - 10' per year. Often used for windbreaks or shelter belts, it will establish itself quickly under favorable conditions. 🌳

Western Smooth Sumac - Large shrub or small tree; to 15'. Suitable for sunny sites, is fast growing and very colorful. Odd flowers, green to scarlet, cone-like seed heads that persist into winter. Good for bank stabilization. 🌿🌱🌱★🌳

Conifers

Incense Cedar - To 150'. Moderately fast growing. It grows in sun or shade, and in many soil types that vary from moist to dry. Provides shelter for birds and small animals, and the seeds are eaten by songbirds. 🌿🌱★🌳

Western Red Cedar - to 150'. Grows quickly but must have ample water. Rot-resistant heartwood is useful for every purpose requiring exposure to the elements. Makes a nice hedge if planted close together and sheared yearly. 🌳★

Douglas-Fir - To 200'. Long-lived. Requires more water than Ponderosa Pine, but is often found in the same areas. The thick bark makes them somewhat fire resistant. Seeds are eaten by many species of birds, and hawks and owls use it for nesting. Growth is generally slow without supplemental watering. 🌳★🌳

Grand Fir - To 100' or more. Tall and straight with excellent symmetry if given enough room. 🌿★🌳

Noble Fir - To 300'. Found at higher elevations. Blue-green in color, and very long-lived. Grows on a wide range of soils if adequate moisture is available. ★

Western Hemlock - To 200'. Beautiful native, with down-swept branches and feathery foliage. Not drought tolerant, it prefers a moist, cool location above 1600' elevation. It is the state tree of Washington. ★

Rocky Mountain Juniper - Upright shrub or small tree to 20'. Gray-green, scale-like foliage, and dark blue berries. Likes dry, rocky sites; very drought tolerant but will do well on moist, well drained sites. An important source of food, shelter, and nesting for numerous birds and mammals. 🌱★🌳

Western Larch - To 200', it reaches its maximum height at 20 years, but can live for 850 years. Low drought tolerance. Like all larches, it loses its needles in the autumn. Provides exceptionally high quality construction materials, used for poles and wherever strong supports are needed. It also makes good firewood. 🌳★

Austrian Pine - To 60'. Fast growing, good for windbreaks and landscapes. Very hardy, withstanding heat and drought, and clay or alkaline soils. 🌱

Ponderosa Pine - Inland Northwest's signature tree. Grows to 100' tall, does well in drier sites. Withstands hot, dry sites well, and adapts to a variety of soil conditions, but must have good drainage and full sunlight. Provides excellent cover and nesting sites for many birds. Several mammal and bird species eat the seeds. 🌱🌱★🌳

Giant Sequoia - World's largest tree, in terms of volume. Average height of 165-280' and 18-24' in diameter. For higher elevations. 🌳★

Colorado Blue Spruce - A broad, pyramidal tree, to 100' or more. Distinctive blue-green stiff and sharp needles. Grows best in moist soil. Excellent winter cover for upland game birds and small animals. Slow growing first few years, then moderate growth rate. ★🌲

PLANTING BARE ROOT STOCK

Keep roots moist and tops shaded while waiting to plant. Plant within 2 or 3 days of receipt or after sweating. Before planting, roots should be soaked 4-6 hours for proper hydration, except for conifers, which should only be soaked for 20-30 minutes.

'SWEATING' FOR PLANTING SUCCESS

Bare root maples, serviceberry, birch, mountain ash, hawthorn, and roses benefit from a process called "sweating." For these species, buds become extremely dormant during long periods of refrigerated storage. These must be forced into breaking bud before they are planted, or they may remain dormant in the ground and eventually die. One easy method is to unpack your plants and soak roots in water overnight. Then re-pack in moist packing material, wrap loosely in plastic, and place them in a holding box kept in a warm (60-70 degrees), protected area. Check every few days for bud break and/or mold. Remove mold with clean water and return to packing material. Plant when buds begin to swell or after 2 or 3 weeks of sweating. Species requiring sweating should be kept refrigerated until danger of frost has passed, because once the buds break and new growth starts, they will be vulnerable to frost damage and to drying out. Please keep in mind that plants may be partially or completely sweated during shipment if temperatures are warm while stock is in transit. If your plants arrive with buds already swollen, further sweating is not required.

2011 PLANT SALE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

Orders will be accepted from January 3 to March 18, 2011

All plants are sold on a first-come, first-served basis. All sales are final.

Any order with a total price of \$100.00 or less must be paid in full at time of order.
Orders totaling more than \$100.00 require a 25% deposit, with the remainder due at pick-up.

Pick-up will be at

KLICKITAT VALLEY GRAIN GROWERS

210 West Brooks Street in Goldendale

Saturday, March 26, 2011

9 am - 1 pm.

It is each buyer's responsibility to make sure that his or her order is picked up by 1 pm that day.

Orders may be mailed with payment or made in person at the office.

We accept cash and checks. Sorry, no credit or debit cards.

Make checks payable to:

Eastern Klickitat Conservation District

1107 S. Columbus Ave.

Goldendale WA 98620

**CENTRAL & EASTERN KLICKITAT
CONSERVATION DISTRICTS**

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Conservation * Development * Self-Government

Annual Meetings and Elections

Both Central and Eastern Klickitat Conservation Districts will be hosting their Annual Meetings in February. Annual Meetings are a chance for you to meet district supervisors and staff, learn more about our projects, hear from other agricultural agencies, enjoy a free lunch, and even earn some pesticide applicator credits.

Annual Meetings are also the polling locations for our supervisor elections. Each conservation district in the state is governed by a five-member volunteer board; three elected by citizens of the district and two appointed by the Washington State Conservation Commission. Supervisors set priorities for the district, give guidance to district staff, and oversee the disbursement of funds. If you would like more information about conservation district supervisors, feel free to call the district office, or check out the Conservation Commission's web-site at www.scc.wa.gov.

Eastern Klickitat CD's Annual Meeting is scheduled for Thursday, February 10, 2011 at 9:00 am at Alder Creek Grange Hall in Bickleton.

Central Klickitat CD's Annual Meeting will be held Thursday, February 17, 2011 at 9:00 am at the Centerville Grange Hall.