

New Mexico Forestry Division Fall 2023 Seedling List

SPECIES	HEIGHT	GROWTH RATE	COLD HARDINESS	WATER NEEDS	ALKALINITY TOLERANCE	ELEVATION	Size
<u>*MIXED CONIFER TREE PACKAGE</u>	up to 80 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Low-Moderate	5000- 9000	Small
Pinus ponderosa, Psuedotsuga menziesii, Abies concolor This package is designed for the Mixed conifer forest type. It contains 21 Ponderosa pine, 14 Douglas-fir and 14 White fir. Check the individual species descriptions on the seedling list for more information on each species. Shrub package 1 contains shrub species that grow in this forest type. Pest Problems: see individual tree descriptions on seedling list Suggested Uses: reforestation, wildlife plantings, Christmas trees							
<u>*SHRUB PACKAGE 2</u>	varies	Moderate-Fast	Good	Low	Moderate-High	3000- 7500	Small
Atriplex canescens, Chrysothamnus nauseosus, etc. This shrub package contains shrubs that are low water and drought tolerant. It contains 14 Winterfat, 14 Four-wing saltbush, 14 Chamisa (rubber rabbitbrush), and 7 littleleaf sumac. For more information on the individual species please refer to each species on the seedling list. Pest Problems: none serious Suggested Uses: erosion control, wildlife plantings, windbreaks.							
<u>*SHRUB PACKAGE 3</u>	varied	Moderate-Fast	Good-Excellent	Low	Low	3000- 7500	Small
Atriplex canescens, Krascheninnikovia lanata, etc. Package includes 14 winterfat, 14 four-wing saltbrush, 14 Chamisa, and 7 Mormon tea (Green ephedra). For individual species characteristics see individual seedling descriptions. Pest Problems: none serious Suggested Uses: erosion control, wildlife plantings, reclamation							
<u>AFGHANISTAN PINE</u>	60 feet	Fast	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	3000- 5500	Small
Pinus eldarica A medium-sized tree native to southwest Asia. It forms a dense conical crown. An extensive root system gives this tree the ability to withstand drought. Plantings are best in southern New Mexico due to it not being cold hardy enough for the northern half of the state. It has a crown width of between 30 and 40 feet. The optimum soil pH is 7.0 to 8.5. Pest Problems: Nantucket pine tip moth, Ips bark beetle, and spider mites. Suggested Uses: windbreaks and Christmas trees.							
<u>AMERICAN SYCAMORE</u>	75-100 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	High	Low	0- 6000	Small
Platanus occidentalis It is a wide-canopied, deciduous tree that is native to the U.S. and ranges from the east coast to as far west as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It is has been planted sucessfully in eastern NM. It has dark-green, maple-shaped leaves and the bark on mature trees comes off in plates to leave a smooth, whitish inner bark. It is cold tolerant and has intermediate shade tolerance. It has autumn foliage and attracts birds and is an excellent shade tree. It is adapted to coarse and medium textured soils and prefers a soil pH between 4.9 and 6.5. Pest Problems: None serious Suggested Uses: bird habitat, shade, mine reclamation							
<u>APACHE PLUME</u>	4 - 6 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	5000- 8000	Small
Fallugia paradoxa This native shrub occurs along the sides of dry washes and hillsides. The rose-like white flowers are showy in the early summer with feathery clusters of plume-like fruit in the fall and winter. Provides nesting sites and material for birds. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 7.0 to 8.0. It is shade intolerant. The width is between 4 and 6 feet. Pest Problems: none serious. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, erosion control, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>ARIZONA ASH</u>	25-50 feet	Moderate	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	3000- 7000	Small
Fraxinus velutina This native tree, also called Velvet Ash, is widely distributed through canyon bottoms in SW New Mexico. It is well adapted to the desert areas of NM and has moderate wildlife value for birds. Has no calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. It is shade intolerant. The crown width averages 25 feet. It grows in soils that range from 5.8 to 7.5 pH. Pest Problems: no serious pests. Suggested Uses: riparian reclamation, windbreaks, erosion control, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>ARIZONA SYCAMORE</u>	50 - 80 feet	Fast	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	4500- 6000	Small
Platanus wrightii This attractive native tree will grow best in southern New Mexico riparian areas and was once abundant in southwest New Mexico but appears to be less common today. The bark is shaggy and white/ green. The leaves are large and maple-like in shape. It is fast growing and has a pleasing fragrance after a rain. The crown width averages 35 feet. It has moderate calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.8 to 7.5. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: soil stabilization, riparian restoration, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>AUSTRIAN PINE</u>	up to 60 feet	Moderate-Fast	Good	Moderate	Moderate	3500- 7500	Small
Pinus nigra This fast-growing pine is native to Europe but has proved to establish and grow well in the Southwest. It tolerates a variety of soils. It is an excellent choice for a windbreak planting. Many types of birds find cover in its branches, and some use the seed for food. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and high salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. The average width at maturity is 25 feet. Pest Problems: Ips bark beetle, twig beetles, and pine tip moth. Suggested Uses: wildlife plantings, windbreaks, and sound screens.							
<u>BIG SAGEBRUSH</u>	2 to 15 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Moderate	4500- 8500	Small
Artemisia tridentata This native evergreen shrub is an important food source for deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep. It is also important to many bird species especially sage grouse. The average width is 3 to 6 feet. It is an important species for reclamation and revegetation due to its broad range and ease of establishment. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance, moderate salinity tolerance, and it is shade intolerant. Pest Problems: No serious pests. Suggested Uses: Wildlife habitat and revegetation.							
<u>BLUE SPRUCE</u>	up to 80 feet	Slow	Excellent	High	Low-Moderate	5000- 10000	Small
Picea pungens A native conifer that has a conical shape and will require supplemental water and generally requires some shade protection when young. The color of the foliage is from green to blue and it is often used as a Christmas tree in New Mexico. It also has value to the wood products industry. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.8. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The width is between 20 to 30 feet. Pest Problems: Douglas-fir tussock moth, needle scale, and spruce aphids. Suggested Uses: reforestation, Christmas trees, and windbreaks.							
<u>CHOCKECHERRY</u>	6-20 feet	Moderate-Fast	Excellent	Moderate-High	Low	5500- 9500	Small
Prunus virginiana A native shrub or small tree that forms dense barriers. It prefers deep and sandy loam soils. It is an important species for wildlife as bear, deer, and other animals use it for food. It is a species that minimizes stream bank erosion. Its fruit is widely used in jellies and jams. Chokecherry is self-pollinating. It has medium calcium carbonate and salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.2 to 8.4. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The crown width is between 10 and 20 feet. Pest Problems: borers, pear slugs, and tent caterpillar. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, riparian restoration, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>CLIFFROSE</u>	3-10 feet	Moderate	Good-Excellent	Low	Low-Moderate	3000- 8000	Small
Purshia stansburiana A native shrub found on cliffs, mesas, and in washes. Usually grows on hot, dry south and west aspects. It is drought resistant. Found on rocky, limestone soils. Is an important browse species for mule deer, elk, and various bird species. Flowers are cream to yellow in color, extremely fragrant, and blooms occur from April to June. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance, is drought tolerant, has low saline tolerance, and is shade intolerant. Preferred pH is 7.0 to 8.5. It is adapted to medium to coarse soils. Pest Problems: Suggested Uses: erosion control, wildlife browse							
<u>COYOTE WILLOW</u>	10 feet	Fast	Good	High	High	3500- 7500	Small
Salix exigua This is one of the most common and widespread willows in New Mexico. It commonly forms thickets along streams, roadside ditches and is an important species to riparian areas. It is adapted to sandy soils in stream, river, and shoreline sites. It is heavily browsed by deer year-round. Cattle will browse it in the summer and early fall. It has low saline tolerance, intermediate shade intolerance and prefers a pH between 6 and 8.5. Pest Problems: No major pests. Suggested Uses: Riparian restoration, erosion control in riparian sites and wildlife habitat							
<u>DESERT WILLOW</u>	25 feet	Fast	Fair-Good	Low	High	3000- 6000	Small
Chilopsis linearis A native shrub or small tree found in washes and along roadsides. This species is tolerant of poor soils and considerable drought. This deciduous plant is classified as a phreatophyte and is an indicator that water is not too far below the surface during part of the year. The wood is often used for fence posts. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.6 to 10.0. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The crown width averages 20 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, erosion control, screens, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>DOUGLAS-FIR</u>	80+ feet	Moderate	Excellent	High	Moderate	4500- 10000	Small
Pseudotsuga menziesii A large, native tree with a dense, conical crown. The wood is one of the strongest of the soft woods. It has significant value to the wood products industry and is used extensively as a Christmas tree. This species can live for hundreds of years. It has moderate calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 7.5. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The width is between 20 and 30 feet. Pest Problems: Douglas-fir tussock moth, spruce budworm, and wooly aphids. Suggested Uses: reforestation (important timber species in western US), wildlife plantings, and Christmas trees.							

<u>ENGELMANN SPRUCE</u>	up to 120 feet	Slow	Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	5000- 11500	Small
Picea engelmannii This native spruce is long-lived, and strongly resembles blue spruce. It grows on drier sites than blue spruce and has moderate watering needs. It is conical in form and has a narrow spire-like crown. Small birds and mammals use the seed as a food source. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 8.0. It is shade tolerant. The crown width averages 30 feet. Pest Problems: western spruce budworm and spruce beetle. Suggested Uses: reforestation, Christmas trees, and windbreaks.							
<u>FERNBUSH</u>	6-8 feet	Moderate	Good	Low	Moderate	3000- 7000	Small
Chamaebatiaria millefolium This shrub has fragrant fern-like leaves. It produces an array of white flowers in the spring. The plant remains an evergreen in warm climates and becomes deciduous in colder climates. It is also very drought tolerant once established. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 7.0 to 8.0. It is shade intolerant. The width is 5 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, wildlife plantings, and erosion control.							
<u>FIRECRACKER PENSTEMON</u>	up to 3 feet	Slow	Excellent	Low	Moderate	3000- 11000	Small
Penstemon eatonii Native plant that has bright red flowers that bloom May through August, is adaptable to various soil types. It is provides forage for deer, antelope and birds. It is has intermediate shade tolerance, has high calcium carbonate tolerance, and no salinity tolerance. It is a pollinator for native bees. Pest Problems: none serious Suggested Uses: erosion control, reclamation, wildlife forage							
<u>FOUR-WING SALTBUSh</u>	4-6 feet	Fast	Good	Low	High	3000- 8000	Small
Atriplex canescens This native shrub grows across a wide variety of soils including saline soils and is highly prized plant by the Navajos as forage for their cattle, sheep, and goats; especially in early spring when other forage is scarce. It is also an excellent wildlife species. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and high salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 6.5 to 9.5. It is shade intolerant. The width is between 4 and 8 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, wildlife plantings, erosion control, and reclamation of severely disturbed sites.							
<u>FRINGED SAGE</u>	2 feet	Fast	Excellent	Low	Moderate	5500- 8000	Small
Artemisia frigida Is native to most counties in New Mexico. It is drought tolerant and browsed by elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn. It is also important to small game and nongame animals. It is also as a food plant for butterfly and moth species. It has medium saline tolerance, intermediate shade tolerance, and prefers a pH of 7.0 to 9.0. Pest Problems: none known Suggested Uses: soil stabilization and wildlife habitat							
<u>GAMBEL OAK</u>	up to 30 feet	Moderate	Good-Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	5000- 8500	Small
Quercus gambelii A native tree or large shrub recognized by the deeply lobed leaves, which are larger than those of other Southwestern oaks. This is the only common tree oak in northern New Mexico. It is considered as good browse for deer and other wildlife. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.5 to 8.0. It is shade intolerant. The width is between 12 and 20 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: reclamation, wood products, erosion control, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>LACEBARK ELM</u>	50 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low-Moderate	Moderate	4500- 8000	Small
Ulmus parvifolia Lacebark Elm, or true Chinese Elm, should not be confused for the notoriously spreading Siberian Elm. Siberian Elm is often and mistakenly called Chinese Elm. Lacebark Elm is a medium sized tree with a round to oval crown. It is a gentleman as it doesn't spread like the Siberian Elm. It is an excellent drought tolerant species for use in windbreaks. It can grow as much as 3 feet per year. It is adaptable to most soil conditions. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 4.8 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. The crown width is between 30 and 40 feet. Pest Problems: none serious. Resistant to elm leaf beetle and Dutch elm disease. Suggested Uses: windbreaks and firewood.							
<u>LITTLE LEAF SUMAC</u>	8-10 feet	Moderate	Good	Low	Moderate-High	4000- 8000	Small
Rhus microphyllum A native shrub of the desert washes and valleys of New Mexico that has clusters of orange-red berries that provide winter food for many birds and mammals. It is found as far north as Sabinoso in San Miguel county. The leaves turn a beautiful orange red in the fall. Basket weaving was a common use of sumac branches by Native Americans. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 7.0 to 8.5. It is shade intolerant. The width is between 6 and 10 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: erosion control, windbreaks, and slope stabilization.							
<u>MORMON TEA (GREEN EPHEDRA)</u>	up to 5 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Moderate	3000- 7500	Small
Ephedra viridis This native evergreen shrub is important browse for big game. Its seeds and stem parts are used as food by many small animals and birds. It is used to restore disturbed land due to its ability to reduce erosion on both clay and sandy soils. Plants are drought tolerant and cold hardy. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance, high salinity tolerance and has intermediate shade tolerance. The width is between 2 and 4 feet. Pest Problems: None serious. Suggested Uses: Wildlife habitat and erosion control.							
<u>MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY</u>	15 feet	Moderate	Good-Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	4500- 8000	Small
Cercocarpus montanus Mountain Mahogany is beautiful in late summer and fall, when the white tails of the fruit look like a threaded needle or a narrow delicate feather. It is a native shrub found on the limestone soils of the rolling plains and northern Trans-Pecos on rocky uplands. The leaves and twigs are browsed by elk and deer. It is an excellent species for reclamation of disturbed areas. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 8.0. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The width is between 8 and 15 feet. Pest Problems: no serious pest problems. Suggested Uses: wildlife habitat, and erosion control.							
<u>OSAGE ORANGE</u>	25-30 feet	Moderate-Fast	Good-Excellent	Moderate	High	0- 0	Small
Maclura pomifera Osage orange is native to the Arkansas and Red River valleys in southern Oklahoma and northern Texas. It is naturalized over a large part of the lower 48 states including New Mexico. It was traditionally used by the Osage tribe to make hunting bows. Before barbed wire it was used to construct thousands of miles of hedge rows due to its thorns and longevity. The wood is extremely dense and very resistant to rot, so it makes excellent firewood and posts. It is multi-stemmed when planted alone or when planted with other trees it is single stemmed. The leaves are green and glossy in spring and summer and turn golden yellow in the fall. It can grow in a variety of soils and is drought tolerant. The average height is between 25 and 30 feet and the crown width is about the same. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance, prefers full sun, and dry soil. It is heat tolerant and cold hardy to zone 5. The fruit is not edible except by squirrels and deer which break open the fruit to eat the seeds. It is diecious (plants are either male or female) and is wind pollinated. Pest Problems: None serious Suggested Uses: Windbreaks, mine reclamation, posts, fuel wood							
<u>PALMER'S PENSTEMON</u>	up to 5 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Low	2600- 8200	Small
Penstemon palmeri Native to New Mexico. It is a perennial herb to slightly wood subshrub. Has fleshy leaves and has white to pink flowers that are fragrant. It is found in dry washes, grasslands, pinon-juniper and ponderosa pine communities. It is very drought and heat tolerant. It is shade intolerant, pH tolerance is 6.0 to 7.9, saline intolerant and prefers precipitation between 6 and 14 inches per year. Adapted to coarse and medium textured, well-drained soils. Pest Problems: Suggested Uses: wildlife plantings and erosion control							
<u>PECAN</u>	70 to 100 feet	Moderate	Good	High	Moderate-High	0- 5000	Small
Carya illinoensis Ungrafted, oval crowned deciduous tree, has a spread of 40 to 75 feet. Fruit is an oblong nut. The nuts be used by deer, wild turkeys, various bird species, and various small mammals. It is also used by butterflies. It grows in moist, well-drained soils such as sandy, sandy loam, medium load, clay loam, clay and caliche. These seedlings are not cultivars so nut quality varies. If you are a commercial grower you will need to find cultivars. Is shade intolerant, has low calcium carbonate tolerance, and has a preferred pH range of 4.5 to 7.5. Is salt intolerant. Grow well in the southern half of New Mexico if soil is kept moist. USDA hardiness zones are 6 to 9, but probably won't produce nuts since it requires consistent warm night temperatures to produce nuts. Pest Problems: none major - aphids, borers, tent caterpillars, webworms Suggested Uses: wildlife habitat, furniture wood							
<u>PONDEROSA PINE</u>	up to 80 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Moderate-High	4500- 9000	Small
Pinus ponderosa This is a large, native conifer. It is the primary commercial tree species in New Mexico. It has a pyramidal shape when young and becomes conical with age. Squirrels clip the cones and store them in caches and extract the seeds for winter consumption. The tree grows best on well-drained soils. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 9.0. It is shade intolerant. The crown width is between 25 and 30 feet. Pest Problems: bark beetle, twig beetle, sawflies and dwarf mistletoe. Suggested Uses: windbreaks and reforestation.							
<u>ROCKY MOUNTAIN PENSTEMON</u>	up to 3 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Low	6000- 11000	Small
Penstemon strictus Is a native perennial herb with deep blue to purple flowers. It is used for erosion control and forage for deer, antelope and birds. It is shade intolerant, prefers well-drained soils, and blooms May through July. The preferred pH is 6.0-8.0, it has low calcium carbonate tolerance, no salinity tolerance, and has moderate drought tolerance. Pest Problems: None noted. Suggested Uses: erosion control, wildlife forage							
<u>RUBBER RABBITBRUSH (CHAM</u>	4-6 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low	Low	3000- 7500	Small

Chrysothamnus nauseosus This is a native shrub which grows well on disturbed sites and in alkaline soils. In the fall Chamisa becomes very conspicuous. Its yellow flower clusters brighten up the roadside and other disturbed areas. The foliage and seeds are eaten by browsing animals and rabbits. It has medium calcium carbonate and salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.6 to 8.6. It is shade intolerant. The width is between 2 and 4 feet. **Pest Problems:** Leaf beetle, no other major pests. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, erosion control and reclamation.

<u>SCOTS PINE (SCOTCH PINE)</u>	up to 50 feet	Moderate-Fast	Good-Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	3000- 7500	Small
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Pinus sylvestris A native of Europe, the irregular pyramidal crown develops into a broad crown with age. The crown width is between 20 and 35 feet. It is widely planted for Christmas trees in many parts of the U.S. It is considered a good tree for reclamation because it often seeds itself into the site. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum pH is 5.0 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. **Pest Problems:** Ips bark beetle and pine needle scale. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, Christmas trees, and energy conservation plantings.

<u>SKUNKBUSH SUMAC</u>	4-6 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	4500- 8000	Small
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Rhus trilobata Skunkbush sumac is a deciduous, multi-branched and spreading shrub. It occurs along stream banks and forest openings but is most common and abundant on dry, rocky slopes throughout Arizona and New Mexico at elevations from 3500 to 8000 feet. This shrub is very winter hardy and tolerant of drought and high alkali soils. The fruits are red-orange, and the flowers are yellowish and conspicuously in clusters. Besides having brilliant orange-red fall colors it is an important fall and winter food for songbirds and emergency food for game birds. This species is also an important browse species for mule deer. Clusters of small yellow flowers bloom in late May and produce a small red edible fruit. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 6.5 to 8.2. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The width is between 6 and 8 feet. **Pest Problems:** no serious pests. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, wildlife plantings, and erosion control.

<u>SMOOTH SUMAC</u>	10 feet	Moderate	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate	5000- 8000	Small
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Rhus glabra This native shrub is extremely drought resistant, and the leaves turn a bright red in the fall. More than thirty bird species and deer use the fruit as winter food. It serves as good ground cover for small mammals. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.3 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. The width is between 10 and 15 feet. **Pest Problems:** None serious. **Suggested Uses:** reclamation, erosion control and wildlife plantings.

<u>SOUTHWESTERN WHITE PINE</u>	up to 80 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Low	4500- 10000	Small
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Pinus strobiformis A large native tree, that grows well in a forest environment. It has edible seeds, similar though smaller than those of piñon. It is very graceful, and the needles are soft and wispy. Its blue-green foliage makes it a formal-looking tree when young. The width is between 20 and 30 feet. The optimum soil pH is 4.5 to 6.8. NOT RECOMMENDED FOR SOUTHEAST NEW MEXICO (CAPITANS, SACRAMENTO AND WHITE MOUNTAINS) DUE TO WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST. **Pest Problems:** bark beetle, twig beetle, dwarf mistletoe and White Pine blister rust. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, Christmas trees, and reforestation.

<u>SUPERB PENSTEMON</u>	2 feet	Moderate	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate	3500- 5500	Small
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Penstemon superbus Native to extreme southwestern New Mexico and southern Arizona. Grows in sandy or gravelly soils in canyons and washes. Has coral-colored blooms in April and May. Is a pollinator for native bees. Hardy in USDA hardiness zones 6-9. **Pest Problems:** none known **Suggested Uses:** pollinator for native bees

<u>THINLEAF ALDER</u>	20-25 feet	Moderate-Fast	Excellent	Moderate-High	Low-Moderate	5000- 10000	Small
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Alnus tenuifolia This native species is common along creeks and canyons from 5000 to 10000 feet in elevation. Alder bark is rich in tannin and very puckery if chewed. The bark is used for tanning, giving skins a red color. Beavers, deer and rabbits eat the bark despite its puckery taste. It is good cover for wildlife and browse for deer. It has no calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.0. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The width is between 12 and 20 feet. **Pest Problems:** Tent caterpillars. **Suggested Uses:** Wildlife plantings, streambank stabilization and erosion control.

<u>TORREY'S WOLFBERRY</u>	up to 10 feet	Moderate	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	3500- 5500	Small
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Lycium torreyi Native shrub that is found in the major river drainages at lower elevations. It has dark reddish-brown stems with thorns and flowers are light purple. It has bright red berries. It can grow in sandy soils, is tolerant of saline soils and has high calcium carbonate tolerance. It is a source of food for small birds and mammals. **Pest Problems:** none serious **Suggested Uses:** wildlife habitat and browse, erosion control

<u>WHITE FIR</u>	up to 80 feet	Slow-Moderate	Excellent	Moderate-High	Low	5000- 10000	Small
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Abies concolor This native conifer, is widely used as a Christmas tree in New Mexico. It has a conical shape which becomes irregular with age. It is also a notable commercial species for the wood products industry in New Mexico. The needles are silvery blue, and cones are olive-green to purple. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.8. It is shade tolerant. The width is between 15 and 30 feet. **Pest Problems:** spruce budworm, Douglas-fir tussock moth, bark beetles, aphids and dwarf mistletoe. **Suggested Uses:** Christmas trees and reforestation.

<u>WINTERFAT</u>	3–4 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	3000- 8000	Small
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Ceratoides lanata Winterfat is a hardy, native half-shrub with a wide range throughout New Mexico. It grows on dry, well-drained soils, 3000 - 8000 feet in elevation, and can tolerate saline or alkaline soils. It is superior winter forage for livestock and used extensively by wildlife. The seed heads in the fall give the plant a pleasing silvery appearance. The long white fuzzy plumes give it another name: "Lambs Tail". It has high calcium carbonate and salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.6 to 8.5. It is shade intolerant. The average width is 3 feet. **Pest Problems:** no major pests. **Suggested Uses:** erosion control, range improvement, and wildlife plantings.