

New Mexico Forestry Division Spring 2026 Seedling List

SPECIES	HEIGHT	GROWTH RATE	COLD HARDINESS	WATER NEEDS	ALKALINITY TOLERANCE	ELEVATION	Size
<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. Hardiness zone 7-10 below 5500 feet in elevation. 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>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. Hardiness zones are 3 through 10 below 8000 feet in elevation. 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. It has no calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 7 through 10. 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 CYPRESS</u>	40-60 feet	Fast	Fair	Low	Moderate-High	3000- 8000	Small
Cupressus arizonica This native evergreen tree has a conical crown. It survives well in shallow, alkaline soils. It is a low maintenance tree once established. Its shape when young has suggested to some to be used for Christmas trees. It is an excellent choice for windbreak plantings. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.1 to 7.9. It is shade tolerant. Hardiness zones are 6 through 9. Crown width averages 20 feet. Pest Problems: western cedar borer, cypress bark beetle, and spider mites. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, energy conservation plantings, and Christmas trees.							
<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 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. Hardiness zones are 7 through 11 below 6000 feet in elevation. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: soil stabilization, riparian restoration, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>ASPEN</u>	60-80 feet	Fast	Excellent	Moderate-High	High	6500- 10000	Small
Populus tremuloides A native tree widely distributed above 7500 feet as a pioneer species after fire or other disturbances. Its bright fall colors light up the mountains where it is plentiful. Elk and deer browse the foliage when within reach. Fall colors are from bright yellow to gold and sometimes orange/red. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 4.3 to 9.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 2 through 8 above 6500 feet in elevation. The average crown width is 20 to 30 feet. Pest Problems: poplar borer, leaf miner, cytospora cankers, and tent caterpillar. Suggested Uses: wildlife plantings, reforestation, and reclamation above 6500 feet.							
<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. Hardiness zones are 4 through 8, below 7500 feet in elevation. 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>BLACK WILLOW</u>	up to 100 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	High	Moderate	1500- 6000	Small
Salix nigra Black willow resembles Goodding's Black willow and the two species are sometimes considered to be varieties of the same species. It occurs along streambanks and in floodplain areas. It has massive trunks that usually lean and are often divided. The crown is broad and open. Birds eat the buds and flowering catkins, and deer eat the twigs and leaves. It is also commonly used as nesting habitat by small bird species. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and medium salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 4.8 to 8.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 4a through 9a below 6000 feet in elevation. Pest Problems: None serious. Suggested Uses: erosion control of streambanks, wildlife plantings							
<u>BLUESTEM WILLOW</u>	up to 12 feet	Fast	Excellent	High	Low-Moderate	5200- 8500	Small
Salix irrorata This native shrub is widespread over New Mexico and occurs in thickets along rivers, creeks, and intermittent streams. It has twigs that are striking purplish-blue in color and white flowers. It has no salinity tolerance. Hardiness zones are 2 through 8 above 5200 feet. Optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.5. The width averages 15 feet. Pest Problems: None serious. Suggested Uses: Riparian restoration, streambank stabilization and wildlife plantings.							
<u>CHOKECHERRY</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 such 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. Hardiness zones are 2 through 7 at elevations between 5500 and 9500 feet. 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>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. Hardiness zones are 7 through 11 at elevations below 6000 feet. 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. Hardiness zones are 4 through 6 above 4500 feet in elevation. 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>FALSE INDIGO BUSH</u>	6-10 feet	Moderate	Good-Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	3000- 7000	Small
Amorpha fruticosa False indigo bush is a native shrub that grows in dense stands along streambanks, irrigation ditches, irrigated pastures, and the edges of woodlands. It has purple spire-like flowers that bloom from May to July. The nectar from the flowers attracts birds and butterflies. The leaves are pinnately compound with 11 to 15 leaflets per stem. The average width of the plant is 5 feet. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 8.5. Hardiness zones are 4 to 9 below 7000 feet in elevation. It is shade intolerant. Pest Problems: insect gall. Suggested Uses: erosion control and wildlife plantings.							
<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. Hardiness zones are 4 through 9 at lower than 7000 feet in elevation. 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 provides forage for deer, antelope and birds. It has intermediate shade tolerance, has high calcium carbonate tolerance, and no salinity tolerance. Hardiness zones are 4 through 9. It is a pollinator for native bees. Pest Problems: none serious Suggested Uses: erosion control, reclamation, wildlife forage							
<u>GOLDEN CURRANT</u>	4-6 Feet	Fast	Good	Low	Low	3000- 9000	Small
Ribes aureum A native to New Mexico in the spring the golden currant richly deserves its name - golden yellow clusters of long, trumpet-shaped, spicy fragrant flowers, adorn the shrub in abundance. The edible fruit is made into jellies and jams, and delicious pies. Golden currant is self-							

pollinating. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 8.0. Hardiness zones are 5 through 8 at elevations between 3000 and 9000 feet. Its shade tolerance is intermediate. The width is between 3 and 6 feet. **Pest Problems:** leaf rust fungus, alternate host of White Pine blister rust. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, revegetation, erosion control (in its native range), and wildlife plantings.

<u>GOODDING'S BLACK WILLOW</u>	45-80 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	High	Moderate	3500- 7500	Small
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Salix gooddingii This relatively abundant tree is found throughout New Mexico and is found along arroyos, streams, and rivers. Black Willow serves to minimize erosion and lessen flood damage. This species tolerates a wide range of soils as long as moisture is present. Native Americans chewed willow branches as a pain killer. Birds feed on the buds and flowers and deer eat the twigs and leaves. The tree gets its name from the dark colored bark. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zone are 6 through 10. The width is up to 40 feet. **Pest Problems:** none serious. **Suggested Uses:** streambank stabilization and riparian restoration.

<u>HOPTREE</u>	up to 25 feet	Slow-Moderate	Excellent	Low-Moderate	Moderate	4000- 9000	Small
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Ptelea trifoliata This native tree also known as wafer ash reaches up to 25 feet with a crown spread of 10 to 15 feet. The leaves are trifoliolate and are four to six inches in length and turn yellow in the fall. Their flowers are inconspicuous greenish-white and have an orange blossom-like perfume. Its fruit attracts bird, squirrels and other mammals. Grows on dry, rocky slopes to valley bottoms. It has medium salinity tolerance, medium calcium carbonate tolerance, and intermediate shade tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 4.8 to 7.0. Hardiness zone is 4 through 9. **Pest Problems:** none serious **Suggested Uses:** wildlife habitat, windbreaks

<u>LACEBARK ELM</u>	50 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low-Moderate	Moderate	4500- 8000	Small
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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. Hardiness zones are 5 through 9 at elevations between 4500 and 8000 feet. 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>LIMBER PINE</u>	up to 60 feet	Slow	Excellent	Low	Low	7500- 12000	Small
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Pinus flexilis This native 5-needled pine is very long-lived. It is pyramidal in shape during youth, becoming more flat-topped at maturity. The crown width is between 15 and 30 feet. The pine seeds are an excellent source of food for birds and small mammals. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.7 to 6.5. It has intermediate shade tolerance. Hardiness zones are 4 through 7. **Pest Problems:** bark beetle, twig beetle, dwarf mistletoe and White Pine blister rust. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, Christmas trees, and reforestation.

<u>MORMON TEA (GREEN EPHEDRA)</u>	up to 5 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Moderate	3000- 7500	Small
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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 intermediate shade tolerance. Hardiness zones are 6 through 9. at elevations below 7500 feet. The width is between 2 and 4 feet. **Pest Problems:** None serious. **Suggested Uses:** Wildlife habitat and erosion control.

<u>NARROWLEAF COTTONWOOD</u>	up to 70 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Moderate-High	Moderate	5000- 10000	Small
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Populus angustifolia This is a native tree with willow-like leaves, common along streams in the mountains of New Mexico. It represents the principal mountain Cottonwood species. It provides cover for wildlife and is a good browse species. It has a high tolerance for calcium carbonate and low tolerance for salinity. The optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 to 8 above 5000 feet. The crown width is between 30 and 40 feet. **Pest Problems:** Leaf rust, fall webworm, poplar borers **Suggested Uses:** Windbreaks, Wildlife plantings, erosion control and riparian restoration,

<u>NATIVE PLUM</u>	6-8 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Low	4500- 8000	Bare, Small
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Prunus americana This is a small native tree adapted to a wide range of soils and requires supplemental watering on dry sites until established. It produces very fragrant clusters of showy white flowers in the spring and produces a sweet edible fruit. The leaves turn an orange-red in the fall. It needs cross-pollination to produce a good fruit crop. It is cold hardy and drought tolerant once established. It is an excellent choice for wildlife plantings. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. The crown width is between 10 and 15 feet. **Pest Problems:** pear slug, aphids, and powdery mildew. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks and wildlife plantings.

<u>NEW MEXICO FORESTIERA</u>	8-10 feet	Moderate	Good	Low	Moderate	4000- 7500	Small
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Forestiera neomexicana Also called NM Olive or Privet, this native shrub has a broad range in New Mexico. It is widely used by birds due to the small black olive-shaped fruit it produces. It forms a dense thicket or small tree and is excellent for controlling erosion. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and medium salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 7.0 to 8.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 4 through 9 at elevations below 7500 feet. The width is between 8 and 12 feet. **Pest Problems:** no serious pests. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, wildlife plantings, and erosion control.

<u>OSAGE ORANGE</u>	25-30 feet	Moderate-Fast	Good-Excellent	Moderate	High	0- 0	Small
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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 delicious (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
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Pestemon 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. Hardiness zones are 4 through 9 at elevations below 8200 feet. Adapted to coarse and medium textured, well-drained soils. **Pest Problems:** **Suggested Uses:** wildlife plantings and erosion control

<u>PEACHLEAF WILLOW</u>	30 feet +	Fast	Good-Excellent	High	Moderate	4500- 7400	Small
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Salix amygdaloides This native tree is found along rivers and streams in rich alluvial soils. It is readily identified by its gleaming leaves and pendulous branchlets, which gives it a weeping appearance. It is an excellent species for streambank stabilization. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 8.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 2 through 8 at elevations between 4500 and 7400 feet. The width is up to 40 feet. **Pest Problems:** None serious **Suggested Uses:** Riparian restoration, streambank stabilization and wildlife plantings.

<u>PECAN</u>	70 to 100 feet	Moderate	Good	High	Moderate-High	0- 5000	Small
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Carya illnoinensis Ungrafted, oval crowned deciduous tree, has a spread of 40 to 75 feet. Fruit is an oblong nut. The nuts are 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. It is shade intolerant, has low calcium carbonate tolerance, and has a preferred pH range of 4.5 to 7.5. It 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 in the colder zones 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>PIÑON</u>	up to 40 feet	Slow	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	3500- 8500	Small
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Pinus edulis The New Mexico state tree is an aromatic pine which grows across a wide variety of soils and does well under cultivation. It is popular for the edible nuts it produces. Under most conditions it is self-pollinating. It has high value for upland game and songbirds. It is very drought tolerant, but slow growing. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and medium salinity tolerance. Hardiness zones are 6 through 8. Optimum soil pH is 6.5 to 8.5. The crown width is between 20 and 30 feet. **Pest Problems:** lps bark beetle, piñon needle scale, needle miner, twig beetle, and pitch moth. **Suggested Uses:** windbreaks, reforestation, and Christmas trees.

<u>PLAINS COTTONWOOD</u>	up to 85 feet	Fast	Excellent	High	Low-Moderate	3500- 9000	Small
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Populus deltoides ssp. monilifera This cottonwood is native to the eastern plains of New Mexico and is found in moist areas and near stream banks. It is also highly drought tolerant. It is appropriate for planting east of the Pecos River. Rio Grande Cottonwood should be planted west of the Pecos River. The crown spread is 50-60 feet, and the leaves are wide and triangular in shape, 3-6 inches long. They turn golden yellow in the fall. It has medium tolerance for calcium carbonate and no salinity tolerance. Hardiness zones are 3 through 9 at elevations below 9000 feet. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. The crown width is between 30 and 40 feet. **Pest Problems:** None serious. **Suggested Uses:** riparian restoration, stream bank stabilization, and wildlife plantings.

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. Hardiness zones are 3 through 9 at elevations above 4500 feet. 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>REDOSIER DOGWOOD</u>	6-9 feet	Moderate	Good	High	Moderate	5500- 9000	Small
Cornus stolonifera Redosier prefers moist sites along streams and around swampy or boggy land. This native species is readily noticed due to its red twigs and white berries in the fall. The flowers grow in clusters and are tiny and white. It has no calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 4.8 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 2 through 7 at elevations between 5500 and 9000 feet. The width is between 8 and 10 feet. Pest Problems: No major pests Suggested Uses: Riparian or wetland plantings.							

RIO GRANDE COTTONWOOD	60+ feet	Fast	Good	High	Low-Moderate	2500- 7500	Small
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Populus deltoides ssp. Wislizeni One of New Mexico's most beloved trees, this cottonwood grows chiefly along the lower valleys and along slower waters. It is an excellent species for stabilizing streams. Birds also use it for nesting purposes. Beavers use it for dams. The leaves turn a golden yellow just before the leaves fall. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 through 9 at elevations below 7500. The average crown width is 40 feet. **Pest Problems:** no major pests. **Suggested Uses:** riparian restoration, stream bank stabilization, and wildlife plantings.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PENSTEMON	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. Hardiness zones are 4 through 9 at elevations 6000 feet and above. Pest Problems: None noted. Suggested Uses: erosion control, wildlife forage							

<u>RUBBER RABBITBRUSH</u> <u>(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. Hardiness zones are 3 through 10 at elevations lower than 7500 feet. The width is between 2 and 4 feet. Pest Problems: Leaf beetle, no other major pests. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, erosion control and reclamation.							

<u>SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL</u>	up to 4 feet	Slow	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate	6500- 11500	Small
Potentilla fruticosa Native drought tolerant shrub that has small yellow 5-petalled blossoms that are present from June through September. It is attractive to butterflies and is also forage for mule deer. This shrub is also known by the name <i>Potentilla</i>. The bark is brown and shreddy in color. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 8.0. It has intermediate shade tolerance but prefers full sun. Hardiness zones are 3 through 7. The width is between 2 and 4 feet. Pest Problems: none serious. Suggested Uses: erosion control, wildlife plantings, and windbreaks.							

<u>SKUNKBUSH SUMAC</u>	4-6 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	4500- 8000	Small
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. Hardiness zones are 4 through 8 at elevations between 4500 and 8000 feet. 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
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. Hardiness zones are 5 through 8 at elevations between 5000 and 8000 feet. The width is between 10 and 15 feet. Pest Problems: None serious. Suggested Uses: reclamation, erosion control and wildlife plantings.							

THINLEAF ALDER	20-25 feet	Moderate-Fast	Excellent	Moderate-High	Low-Moderate	5000- 10000	Small
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. Hardiness zones are 1 through 7 at elevations above 5000 feet. The width is between 12 and 20 feet. Pest Problems: Tent caterpillars. Suggested Uses: Wildlife plantings, streambank stabilization and erosion control.							

<u>WAX CURRANT</u>	4-6 feet	Slow-Moderate	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate	5000- 13000	Small
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Ribes cereum This attractive fragrant native shrub produces pink flowers in the spring and red fruit in the late summer. This plant is abundant over rocky slopes and in dry and open woods. It does well in areas of limited precipitation. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.5-7.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 5 through 8 at elevations above 5000 feet. The width is between 3 and 5 feet. **Pest Problems:** None serious. **Suggested Uses:** Wildlife habitat and erosion control

WHITE FIR	up to 80 feet	Slow-Moderate	Excellent	Moderate-High	Low	5000- 10000	Small
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. Hardiness zones are 4 through 7 at elevations above 5000 feet. 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
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. Hardiness zones are 3 through 8 at elevations lower than 8000 feet. The average width is 3 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: erosion control, range improvement, and wildlife							

plantings.