

Wildlife Habitat Nursery



NATIVE PLANTS
FOR
CREATING EXCELLENT WILDLIFE HABITAT

2014 - 2015 CATALOG

1025 East Hatter Creek Road ☞ Princeton, Idaho 83857

Tel: (208) 875-2500 www.whn-online.com email: wild@potlatch.com

HERBACEOUS WETLAND PLANTS

COMMON NAME (Scientific name)

ARROWHEAD/WAPATO DUCK POTATO (*Sagittaria latifolia*) SALAt ☞ Beautiful, medium green, arrow-shaped leaves; white flowers with yellow centers bloom in mid-summer. A hardy, tuberous plant that will tolerate periods of drought and fluctuating water levels. Reaches 2.5 feet in height. Grows best in rich, damp lowland soils or planted in water up to 1.5 feet in depth. Excellent choice for filtering nutrient-rich runoff. Waterfowl, muskrats, and even deer favor the tender shoots, tubers, and seeds.

BULRUSHES (*Scirpus spp.*) ☞ Hard-coated seeds are common food source for ducks, marshbirds and shorebirds. Stems and roots are eaten by muskrats and geese. Important nesting cover for waterfowl, marsh wrens, and blackbirds. Protective cover for muskrats, otters, raccoons and others. Taller species provide excellent blinds. Stout stems and strong, fibrous root systems make these plants ideal for erosion control, bank protection projects and bio-filtration purposes. Many Native American Tribes used “tule” reeds (hard- or softstem bulrush stems) for mats, shelters, blinds, and other purposes.

- a) **BULRUSH, ALKALI (*Scirpus maritimus, also robustus*) SCMA** ☞ Angular-stemmed plant that grows in clusters in alkaline or saline soils of marshes, wet meadows, and margins of ponds.
- b) **BULRUSH, HARDSTEM (*Scirpus acutus*) SCAC** ☞ Round-stemmed plant that grows 4 to 5 feet high or taller. Plant in wet soil or in shallow water, up to 1.5 feet in depth, along shorelines. Tolerates some alkali but not as much as alkali bulrush. Great cover and food source.
- c) **BULRUSH, SMALL-FRUITED (*Scirpus microcarpus*) SCMI** ☞ Hardy plant with abundant grass-like leaves. Produces clusters of small, brown flowers at the end of secondary stems. Grows 2 to 5 feet high. Common along streams and freshwater marshes. Thrives in saturated soils and shallow seasonal standing water. Covers well, great for ponds and wetlands where waters recede.
- d) **BULRUSH, SOFTSTEM (*Scirpus validus*) SCVA** ☞ Round-stemmed plant that can grow 4 to 5 feet high. Thrives in damp soil and up to 10 inches of water and is tolerant of fresh, acid, saline, or alkaline waters.
- e) **BULRUSH, THREE-SQUARE (*Scirpus pungens*) SCPU** ☞ Triangular-stemmed plant that grows 4 to 6 feet high. Thrives in wet soil on the edges of ponds, lakes, and streams but will also grow in water up to 12 inches deep. Tolerant of moderate alkalinity.
- f) **WOOLGRASS (*Scirpus cyperinus*) SCCY** ☞ Grass-like plant that grows to 3 to 5 feet in height. Lacks rhizomes; forms individual tufts. Single plants found scattered throughout marshes and other wet soil environments.

Planting augers make quick work of creating planting holes for our plants, as do dibbles. Solid, healthy root plugs and aggressive rooted plants combine for quick establishment.

PRICES

3 cu. in.	\$ 0.65 ea.	6 cu. in.	\$ 0.85 ea.
10 cu. in.	\$ 1.25 ea.	20 cu. in.	\$ 2.00 ea.
Tall One, 1 gallon \$5.50			

HERBACEOUS WETLAND PLANTS

COMMON NAME (Scientific name)

BUR-REED (*Sparganium eurycarpum*) SPEU ☞ Rhizomatous plant that grows 2 to 4 feet in height. Thrives in wet soils and in water up to 1.5 feet deep at the perimeter of lakes, ponds, or low velocity streams. Large seeds provide fantastic food source and tall, lush vegetation provides excellent cover and nesting habitat for waterfowl, pheasants, marshbirds, and other wildlife. Muskrats eat young shoots and rhizomes and use leaves and other plant parts for nesting materials. Research results have documented that bur-reed can be beneficial in removing heavy metals from water or soil.

CATTAIL, COMMON (*Typha latifolia*) TYLA ☞ Aggressive, hardy plant that grows 5 to 7 feet in height. Thrives in damp soil and up to 10 inches of water. Provides cover for wild ducks and geese and an important winter cover for pheasants and other gamebirds. Starchy, underground stems used by geese and muskrats. Valuable as house-building material for muskrats. Makes a good blind. Can dominate at the fringes of ponds and ditches.

RUSHES (*Juncus* spp.) ☞ Perennial wetland plants, most with round-stems and most not jointed. Greenish to purplish-brown or black flower clusters originate laterally from the stem, at the top of the stem, or from terminal branches. Leaves are grass-like but usually short and inconspicuous. Typically round stems often form dense tufts. Provide cover and food source for wildlife. Fine fibrous root systems stabilize soils and streambanks.

a) RUSH, BALTIC (*Juncus balticus*) JUBA ☞ Plant grows 1 to 3 feet tall, either singly or in small clumps along black, creeping rhizomes. Flowers grow loosely from short, fine branches appearing laterally on wiry stems. Thrives in moist to saturated meadow soils and along the shores of ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers, drying in summer. Found in saline or alkaline sites. Also known as wiregrass.

b) RUSH, COMMON/SOFT (*Juncus effusus*) JUEF ☞ Rhizomatous plant grows in large clumps of several hundred stems from 1 to 4 feet in height. Thrives along shorelines and in wet meadows and shallow pools. Flowers grow in a dense cluster that appears to originate directly from stem. Plant in wet soils and up to 6 inches of fluctuating water. Typically found just above perennial waterline

c) RUSH, DAGGER-LEAF (*Juncus ensifolius*) JUEN ☞ Short in stature, usually not more than 1 foot tall. Stems arise singly or a few together from creeping rhizomes. Distinct, flattened, sword-shaped leaves. Small, dense, rounded flower heads form from short branches at the end of the stem. Found in moist sites, stream point bars, rarely in standing water.

d) RUSH, JOINTED (*Juncus articulatus*) JUAR ☞ Stems can form both loose and dense clumps along rhizomes. Flowers originate on widely spreading terminal branches. Leaves are circular in cross-section, pulpy, and contain inside partitions (or joints). Plant grows from 6 to 20 inches tall and is found in many types of wetlands, along ponds, ditches, sandbars, and streambanks.

d) RUSH, Slender (*Juncus tenuis*) JUTE ☞ Short, tufted, thin, stems, with fibrous roots. Plant often found along ditches, stream banks, and spring seeps. Often occurs along wet trails and paths – hence its other common names - Path- or Poverty Rush

HERBACEOUS WETLAND PLANTS

COMMON NAME (Scientific name)

SEDGES (Carex spp.) ☞ Perennial plants with triangular shaped stems and grass-like leaves. Most species spread by rhizomes and have deep, fibrous root systems beneficial for erosion control and bank protection. Found in both lowland and upland environments. Seeds are eaten by many meadow and marsh bird species. Provides nesting and protective cover for birds, waterfowl, and other wildlife.

- a) **SEDGE, BEAKED (Carex utriculata) CAUT** ☞ Grows 2 to 4 feet tall with stout, erect stems. Strong, extensive, rhizomatous root system provides excellent erosion control. Very common in wet meadows, stream banks, and marshes. Distinctive large, dense flower heads. Seeds have beaked tip.
- b) **SEDGE, BIG-LEAF (Carex amplifolia) CAAM** ☞ Stems arising singly or a few together from long, creeping rhizomes. Grows 2 to 4 feet tall and has very broad leaves. Thrives in wet soils along woodland and prairie streams and freshwater marshes.
- c) **SEDGE, INFLATED (Carex vesicaria) CAVE** ☞ Grows to 2.5 feet tall. Slender, reclining stems with loosely clustered flower heads. Spreads from short rhizomes. Grows in wet meadows
- d) **SEDGE, LENS (Carex lenticularis) CALE** ☞ Grows up to 1.5 feet in height. Clumped, pale blue or green leaves. Found on sand bars and in very wet sandy soils on the edges of streams, lakes, and marshes.
- e) **SEDGE, NEBRASKA (Carex nebrascensis) CANE** ☞ Blue-green leaves grows 1 to 3 feet high. Vigorously rhizomatous. Commonly found in wetlands, and along streams and rivers, but will tolerate some drying.
- f) **SEDGE, SHORT-BEAKED (Carex simulata) CASI** ☞ Plant grows 1-2 feet tall from well developed rhizomes. Common in wet meadows and marshes.
- g) **SEDGE, SMALL-WINGED (Carex microptera) CAMI** ☞ Grows to 24 inches. Found in woodlands and wet meadows. Tolerates dry soil – often found in meadow sites cut for hay.
- h) **SEDGE, WATER (Carex aquatilis) CAAQ** ☞ Grows up to 3 feet in height. Stout, pale green stems. Found in shallow water or very wet soils on the edges of streams, lakes, and marshes.
- i) **SEDGE, WOOLY (Carex lanuginosa) CALA** ☞ Grows 2-3 feet tall in wooded wetlands, wet meadows, and prairies. Plant stems arise from creeping rhizomes.

SMARTWEED (Polygonum bistortoides) POBI ☞ Perennial wetland plant that grows in wet soils and in fresh water up to 10 inches deep in marshes and along the margins of lakes and ponds. Seeds a preferred food for all types of waterfowl, marshbirds, and songbirds.

SPIKE-RUSH, COMMON (CREEPING) (Eleocharis palustris) ELPA ☞ Rush-like perennial that spreads by rhizomes. Grows 1 to 3 feet in height, in tufts of erect, slender stems with few leaves. Thrives in perennially moist to saturated soil conditions with seasonal standing water. Tolerant of alkali.

Wildlife need food and cover to survive. Planting a diversity of native plants will result in year-round enjoyment. Our professionals can help you plan your habitat project.

PRICES

3 cu. in.	\$ 0.65 ea.	6 cu. in.	\$ 0.85 ea.
10 cu. in.	\$ 1.25 ea.	20 cu. in.	\$ 2.00 ea.
Tall One, 1 gallon \$5.50			



WILLOWS

COMMON NAME (Scientific name)

WILLOWS (*Salix spp.*) ☞ Shrubs or trees that favor wetlands and moist soils along streambanks. Known for their rapid growth, willows function as excellent streambank stabilizers and windbreaks. Willows provide cover and summer shade for fish, waterfowl, gamebirds, and songbirds and plentiful and prolific food source for beaver, small mammals, deer, elk, and moose. Streambank willows host numerous insects, which may ultimately become food for fish.

WILLOW, BEBB (*Salix bebbiana*) SABB ☞ Most commonly a large shrub 15 to 18 feet tall but can reach heights of 29 feet. Mature leaves are shorter and rounder than most willow species. Usually found in moist soils near the upland border of the riparian zone. Can grow in a wide range of soil textures from heavily organic to gravelly.

WILLOW, BOOTH (*Salix boothii*) SABO ☞ Multi stemmed shrub to 20 ft. Smooth leaves (without hair) and equally green on top and bottom. Often found with Drummond and Geyer willow (below) in fine textured soils but away from stream banks.

WILLOW, DRUMMOND (*Salix drummondiana*) SADR ☞ Shrub that grows 6 to 12 feet in height. Distinctive long, oval shaped leaves with mat of silver colored hairs underneath and velvet to the touch. Typically thrives in moist, heavy soils at the water's edge of streambanks. Tolerates abrasion and browsing.

WILLOW, GEYER (*Salix geyeriana*) SAGE ☞ Shrub found in a wide range of elevations. Grows 8 to 12 feet in height. Typically occupies low-gradient riparian zones, or low wetland areas, away from stream flow.

WILLOW, GOLDEN (*Salix alba var. vitellina*) SAAL ☞ Introduced, upright tree that grows to 80 feet. Thrives in wet or moist places especially along streams or near bodies of water. Colorful slender yellow branches.

WILLOW, LEMMONS (*Salix lemmonii*) SALE ☞ Shrub growing to 8 to 12 feet. Typically occupies low-gradient riparian zones, or low wetland areas, preferring well drained gravelly soils away from stream flow.

WILLOW, MACKENZIE (*Salix rigida var. mackenziana*) SARI ☞ Shrub or small tree that grows to 20 feet in height. Twigs reddish-brown to yellowish. Long, yellowish-green leaves of intermediate width.

WILLOW, PACIFIC (*Salix lasiandra*) SALA ☞ Shrub or multi-stemmed tree found in a wide range of elevations. Grows 10 to 30 feet in height. More shrubby with increased elevation. Shiny, dark green leaves. Thrives in wet to moist, sandy- or gravelly-textured soils near stream edges or the high-water line.

WILLOW, PEACH-LEAF (*Salix amygdaloides*) SAAM ☞ Tree that grows to 40 feet. Moderately drooping, red-brown twigs. Found along streambanks of plains and foothills. Common on the Clearwater and Snake R.

WILLOW, SANDBAR (*Salix exigua ssp. melanopsis*) SAEXm ☞ Shrub that grows up to 12 feet tall. Colonizes sand and gravel bars below the high-water line and sandy or gravelly soils at stream's edge. Spreads underground forming thickets many yards in diameter. Twigs red. Mature leaves narrow, green, but wider than *ssp. exigua* (below) and conspicuously toothed.

WILLOW, COYOTE (*Salix exigua ssp. exigua*) SAEXex ☞ Shrub that can grow up to 25 feet tall. Occupies habitats similar to *ssp. melanopsis* (above) as well as moist, well-drained bottomlands and benches. Mature leaves very narrow and long, silvery or grayish-green, usually without teeth.

WILLOW, SCOULER (*Salix scouleriana*) SASC ☞ Fast growing, tall shrub or small tree that grows 7 to 30 feet in height. Mature leaves are dark green, round and wide at the tip. Found in a wide range of elevations in both riparian and drier sites. Common near mountain springs. Popular browse species of deer and elk.

WILLOW, SITKA (*Salix sitchensis*) SASI ☞ Shrub that grows to 20 feet. Mature leaves not toothed, blue-green in color, shiny and velvety underneath. Twigs are whitish in color, with or without hairs. Similar to *ssp. drummondiana*, but grows in more drained soil.

TREES AND SHRUBS

COMMON NAME (Scientific name)

ALDER, THINLEAF (*Alnus incana*, formerly *tenuifolia*) ALIN ☞ Large shrub to small tree that can grow to a height of 30 feet and tends to form thickets. Branches are fairly straight and tend to point upward. Dark brown catkins resemble small pinecones. Thrives in moist to wet places from mid to high elevations and is commonly found along streambanks. Can grow in nitrogen-deficient soils since roots have nitrogen-fixing nodules. Provides food for upland gamebirds, songbirds, beaver, and hare; browse for deer and elk; and cover for wildlife and fish.

ALDER, SITKA (*Alnus sinuata*) ALSI ☞ Multiple-stemmed shrub that grows to 15 feet, often forming dense thickets. Limbs are crooked and upward curving. Prefers moist soils along streambanks or on mountain slopes. Other characteristics similar to thinleaf alder above.

ALDER, RED (*Alnus rubra*) ALRU ☞ Small to medium size tree that can grow to a height of 80 feet. Dark brown catkins resemble small pinecones. Found in wet areas in some Inland Northwest locales.

ASPEN, QUAKING (*Populus tremuloides*) POTRe ☞ Tree that grows 30 to 80 feet in height and thrives in a variety of open sites with moist soils. Beautiful smooth, creamy to greenish white bark with scattered black splotches. Heart-shaped leaves tremble in the breeze and turn a splendid golden yellow in the fall. Widespread root system produces suckers from which new trees sprout, which can form dense groves. Prone to formation of cavities, which are used by a variety of cavity-nesters. Buds and catkins valuable to grouse and songbirds. Tender bark, twigs, and leaves a favorite food of rabbits, hoofed browsers, beaver, and porcupine.

BIRCH, WATER (*Betula occidentalis*) BEOC ☞ Shrub or small tree that grows 15 to 30+ feet in height. Shiny, reddish brown bark with white horizontal streaks. Prefers moist, but well-drained soils. Frequently found in dense thickets along streams or on moist, open forest sites. Ideal for streambank stabilization but also makes a beautiful ornamental plant. Similar wildlife benefits as paper birch.

CEANOTHUS, REDSTEM (*Ceanothus sanguineus*) CESA ☞ Shrub that grows 3 to 10 feet tall. Small, white flowers grow in clusters near tips of twigs. Prefers semi-shade and well-drained or dry soils. Often the early, dominant colonizer in cleared or burned areas. Roots have nitrogen-fixing nodules. Provides cover for wildlife and is browsed by many big game animals.

CHOCKECHERRY, (*Prunus virginiana*) PRVI ☞ Fast growing, hardy shrub or small tree that grows 10 to 20 feet in height. Dark green leaves and long, cylindrical clusters of white flowers that droop from the ends of twigs. Plant spreads by rhizomes and often forms dense thickets. Good for windbreaks and erosion control. Edible, dark red to purplish berries attract bird of all kinds as well as small and large mammals. Hoofed browsers and rabbits also feast on twigs, leaves, and bark.

COTTONWOOD, BLACK (*Populus trichocarpa*) POTRI ☞ Fast growing tree that grows up to 120 feet in height. Tolerant of flooding and commonly found near the water's edge of streambanks or lakeshores. Established stands provide food and cover for many wildlife species and enhance fish habitat by stabilizing streambanks and by providing shade and large woody debris. Important nesting tree for great blue heron, bald eagle, and osprey. Mature trees often provide homes for cavity nesters.

Control weed and grass competition in order to prevent seedling mortality and improve growth rates.

PRICES

3 cu. in.	\$ 0.65 ea.	6 cu. in.	\$ 0.85 ea.
10 cu. in.	\$ 1.25 ea.	20 cu. in.	\$ 2.00 ea.
Tall One, 1 gallon \$5.50			

TREES AND SHRUBS

COMMON NAME (Scientific name)

DOGWOOD, RED-OSIER (*Cornus stolonifera*) COST ☞ Many-stemmed shrub that grows in dense clumps and ranges from 6 to 15 feet tall. Distinctive bright red stems. Prefers moist soils along streambanks. High aesthetic and erosion control value. Leaves and twigs provide browse for deer and elk; fruit eaten by birds and black bear. Thickets provide good nesting and cover habitat for various types of wildlife.

HAWTHORN, DOUGLAS (*Crataegus douglasii*) CRDO ☞ Large shrub or small tree that grows 5 to 25 feet in height. Has brightly-colored fall foliage, aesthetically pleasing. Thorns from 0.5 to 2 inches in length protrude from limbs. Dense, nearly impenetrable thickets create excellent wildlife cover and favorite nesting sites for many birds. Small, black apple-like fruit remains on the plant throughout the winter providing an important food source for many birds and mammals. Good erosion control plant for streambanks and moist slopes.

MAPLE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN (*Acer glabrum*) ACGL ☞ Shrub or small tree that grows 3 to 30 feet in height. Typical maple-shaped leaves are relatively small, 1 to 3 inches in width. Dark green leaves turn a vivid red and crimson in the fall. Stems are mostly grayish-brown but new twigs are bright red. Prefers moist sites. Seeds, buds, and flowers are eaten by a number of birds and mammals. Twigs and leaves are food for hoofed browsers and birds use leaves and seed stalks for nesting material.

NINEBARK (*Physocarpus malvaceus*) PHMA ☞ Small shrub that grows 2 to 5 feet tall. Peeling bark on stems is an identifying characteristic. Small, white flowers form clusters at the ends of twigs. Bright red autumn leaves give the plant an ornamental value. Provides cover and browse for game. Found at the upland edges of the riparian zone and on drier sites.

OCEAN-SPRAY (*Holodiscus discolor*) HODI ☞ Shrub that grows up to 10 feet in height. Masses of loose, creamy white flowers form drooping plumes that bloom for several months. Thrives on drier sites.

POPLAR, IDAHO HYBRID (*Populus spp.*) POID ☞ Very rapid growing tree to 80 feet in height. Prefers full sun. Grows best on well-drained soils but needs large quantities of water. Provides nesting habitat for a number of bird species and is browsed by many hoofed mammals. Good choice for windbreaks.

SERVICEBERRY (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) AMAL ☞ Hardy shrub or small tree that grows to 20 feet. Clusters of fragrant white flowers in the early spring produce edible purple berries. Fruit attracts birds and big game browses the foliage. Favorite treat of bears. Grows well on most soils but intolerant of saline or alkaline sites. Prefers sun or partial shade and is commonly found on rocky slopes or drier edges of riparian zones.

SNOWBERRY, COMMON (*Symphoricarpos albus*) SYAL ☞ Small shrub that grows to 2 to 6 feet. Adapted to a wide range of habitats but is saline and alkaline intolerant. Spreads by rhizomes. White, waxy berries remain on the branches throughout the winter and attract birds and small mammals. Leaves and twigs browsed by deer. Useful as nesting and cover habitat.

SPIREA, DOUGLAS (*Spirea douglasii*) SPDO ☞ Small shrub that grows 4 to 7 feet tall. Favors wet soils of swamps, damp meadows, marsh borders and streambanks. Prefers open sites, spreads by rhizomes, and commonly forms dense clumps. Elongated, upright clusters of bright pink flowers are eye-catching in mid-summer. Excellent for streambank stabilization.

Seedlings of deciduous trees and shrubs may need protection from animals the first few years after planting.

PRICES

3 cu. in.	\$ 0.65 ea.	6 cu. in.	\$ 0.85 ea.
10 cu. in.	\$ 1.25 ea.	20 cu. in.	\$ 2.00 ea.
Tall one, 1 Gallon \$5.50			

WILDLIFE HABITAT NURSERY

WILLOW & COTTONWOOD POLE PRICES 2009-10

Sizes	Willows		Black Cottonwood	
	Poles	Whips	Poles	Whips
1-2'	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$0.75
2'	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$1.75	\$0.90
2-4'	\$1.50	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$1.00
3'	\$1.75	\$0.80	\$2.50	\$1.25
4'	\$1.90	\$0.90	\$2.75	\$1.40
4-6'	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$1.50
5'	\$2.25	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$1.75
6'	\$2.40	\$1.50	\$3.75	\$2.00
6-8'	\$2.50	\$1.75	\$4.00	\$2.25
7'	\$2.75	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$2.50
8'	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$5.00	\$3.00

Poles = minimum diameter (top) generally greater than 3/8"
 = maximum diameter (bottom) generally greater than 1 inch diameter, to 2-3 inches
 will accommodate larger sizes (diameters & lengths) at special request and pricing

Whips = extended to terminal bud

= Preferred Species & Sizes

Willows available -	Bebb Willow	Salix bebbiana
	Drummond Willow	Salix drummondiana
	Coyote Willow	Salix exigua ssp exigua
	Sandbar Willow	Salix exigua ssp melanopsis
	Geyer Willow	Salix geyeriana
	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra
	Mackenzie Willow	Salix rigida v mackenzieana
	Scouler Willow	Salix scouleriana

Other Species Red-Osier dogwood Cornus Stolonifera

* Poles and whips are typically collected in January, February, or March for spring planting. We conduct some limited harvests in the fall - please contact us for details.

☞ WILDLIFE HABITAT NURSERY provides high quality finished plants from site identified seed sources. Our plant sources are chosen, and the plants tended and grown, specifically for creating excellent wildlife habitat, restoration, streambank stabilization, and erosion control

☞ At WILDLIFE HABITAT NURSERY we understand your habitat and restoration planting needs. Our quality plants are packaged, labeled, boxed, and shipped for the best health of the plants and your planting convenience. You pay only for plants and shipping costs. We charge no additional boxing fees, no additional container deposit fees, and we do not require any time or hassle from you to return containers. You can budget, or bid on that!

☞ We pull and package your plants here, at WILDLIFE HABITAT NURSERY, with trained nursery personnel. So your crew can do what you pay them to do - plant.

☞ WILDLIFE HABITAT NURSERY has supplied willow and cottonwood poles and whips since our beginning. Because of your interest, we have included prices in this catalog. We have contracts for wild collections and will soon be taking cuttings from our own stooling bed. Prices and Sizes are listed on page 7. Please let us know your needs.

☞ Wildlife Habitat Nursery delivers you the highest quality, healthy plants, with solid plugs and root systems, packaged in easy-to-count multiples, ready-to-plant and guaranteed! You just open the box and begin planting. Success follows.



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU: We are certain the products in this catalog are the finest items found for their value. If you are not completely satisfied with the materials when received, return them, insured, within 24 hours of your receipt for an exchange or refund.

HOW TO ORDER: You may order by phone, fax, or email. Your order will be processed as soon as full payment has been received. Plant orders are processed on a first paid/first processed schedule. Many plant species sell out as much as six months or more, prior to spring planting time. Please do not hesitate to call or email before placing your order.

CONTAINER SIZES: Most plants from Wildlife Habitat Nursery are grown in Styroblock™ containers with test-tube-like cavities. The cavity size is measured in cubic inches, and correlates with the ultimate size of the root plug created by the finished plant. Our common sizes are 3, 6, 10, 20 cubic inch and tall one gallon, with the majority we grow in the 10 cu. in. size. Depending on the species and length of growing time, the top growth of each plant responds differently to container size. Growth rate, and total seasonal growth, typically increases with container size. Root-to-shoot ratio is kept in balance by nursery practices to ensure successful outplanting.

MINIMUM ORDERS: Plant orders with less than the following minimum quantities may receive a special handling charge:

3-6 cu. in.100 10 cu. in.20 20 cu. in.10

Note: *Though we attempt to grow a variety of species in various sized containers, we do not grow all species in each container size. Please call to confirm species availability in the container size you desire before ordering.*

PAYMENT METHODS: We accept cash, bank checks, or money orders.

VOLUME DISCOUNTS: We offer a 2% discount for any plant orders \$1000 to \$4,999; a 5% discount for plant orders \$5,000 to \$9,999; and plant orders over \$10,000 receive a 10% discount. Orders over \$1000 may require an Order Contract.

Wildlife Habitat Nursery
1025 East Hatter Creek Road
Princeton, ID 83857
Tel (208) 875-2500
Email wild@pottatch.com
www.whn-online.com

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PRINCETON, ID
PERMIT NO. 2