

MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
VALLEY OF FLOWERS



**LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVE PLANTS OF SOUTH
CENTRAL MONTANA**
AN INTRODUCTION USING MONTANA NATIVE PLANTS

March 2005

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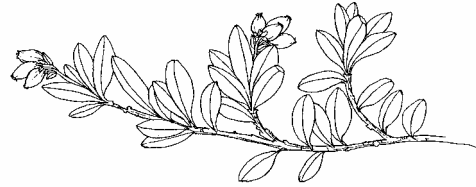
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Handouts/Brochures included in your booklet: Plant Collection Guidelines for Teachers, Creating Native Landscapes, MT Native Plant Society Membership Brochure, Six Noxious Weeds of Gallatin County, Montana Native Plants for Pollinator Friendly Planting (will be included after 5/15), Guidelines for Collecting Native Plants.

Landscaping with Native Plants in South Central Montana

An introduction to using Montana native plants

The Valley of the Flowers Chapter of the Montana Native Plant Society represents a large and diverse geographic area. Mountain ranges, and free flowing rivers form several valleys throughout the region. The plant life ranges from alpine to riparian, forest to grassland. Patterns of native plants combine to form a rich mosaic of color and texture, while providing beneficial habitat for animal, bird and insect life. We created this booklet to help residents of this unique place use native plants wisely in their environments. Celebrate Montana's natural heritage with native plants!



Frequently asked Questions about Native Plants

What is a native plant?

Native plants are plant species that have evolved in place over geologic time or occur naturally in a specific region or area. Where particular native plants are found across the landscape is largely a response to climate and the result of adaptation to specific site conditions. Montana native plants are those plants that were here before Euro/American settlement and are indigenous to Montana. Large-scale changes to the flora of North America occurred as a result of European settlement and the introduction of exotic plants. We recommend planting species native to Montana and when appropriate, plants native to the *Valley of the Flowers* area. Remember that plant species that are native to North America may be exotic in Montana and plants native to other areas of Montana may be exotic in Bozeman or Big Timber.

What is an exotic plant?

An exotic or non-native species is a plant that was introduced into a particular area by humans, either intentionally or accidentally. While some exotics are harmless and may be used to help meet your landscaping objectives, others pose serious threats to local biological diversity and can become serious pests. The "What To Avoid" section that follows has additional information. Escaped exotics can change the composition of native plant communities, successfully compete for resources, displace native species, reduce plant diversity, contribute to soil erosion and carry exotic insects and disease. Exotic species can also diminish the availability of food plants for wildlife, and alter the behavior of native pollinators, plant-eating insects and fruit-eating birds. Invasion by exotics is one factor that contributes to the threat of native plant extinctions. Don't forget that birds, dogs, other animals, people, vehicles and water can transport and spread plant seeds. An exotic plant from your yard may become a problem in a natural area near you, so during the planning stage consider how invasive a particular exotic species is, and determine if your landscaping objectives can be met by using a Montana native plant instead. Also become familiar with plants that are categorized as noxious weeds by the state of Montana. See the enclosed information about Montana's noxious weeds for additional details.

What is a cultivar?

Nurseries may advertise certain plant species as "native" however, they may be cultivars. A cultivar is a plant species that has been selected for propagation based on characteristics such as size, flower color, or seed production. These cultivated varieties, often propagated vegetatively, may be of unknown

lineage. Many of these plants, developed from native species, do not have the same genetic composition as natives. Sometimes cultivars are more aggressive and can out compete other native species. In restoration and native landscaping, cultivars should be avoided if possible, especially when they might contaminate the gene pool of naturally occurring native plants of the same species. This is of special importance in the urban-interface zone where natural vegetation and man-made landscapes come into close contact.

Reasons to Use Native Plants

NATIVE PLANTS ARE ADAPTED

Montana offers the home landscaper, gardener and reclamation specialist a wide variety of native plants, including colorful wildflowers, unique grasses, interesting shrubs and trees, both evergreen and deciduous. These natives are genetically adapted to our unique landscape, with its variable and unpredictable climate, soil requirements, temperature extremes of hot and cold, and elevations. Native plants, properly sited, are adapted to these cold, dry, often erratic conditions and display less evidence of stress. They often require less water and won't require fertilization once they are established in the proper site. Remember that some Montana natives are adapted to cool, shady or moist areas along stream banks, some to low plains, valleys and dry prairies, while others are suited to higher elevation sites. There are Montana native plants suitable for your site-specific landscaping needs!

NATIVE PLANTS ARE LESS INVASIVE

Montana native plants that evolved here belong here. They have natural partners that keep them from becoming invasive. These natural predators and diseases are compromised when non-native plants are introduced. Native plants are part of a natural community of plants and other organisms that developed in a particular landscape with particular conditions, and have reached a balance that includes changes. Native plants tend to stay within naturally evolved limits on their chosen landscape. Help prevent future weed problems – plant natives!

NATIVE PLANTS CELEBRATE OUR NATURAL HERITAGE

Montana supports a unique floral landscape that is worth promoting and protecting. Montana natives inspire a sense of place and connect us to this land of prairies and mountains. Native landscapes reflect where we are and celebrate our unique climatic and ecological conditions. We have the opportunity to express our diversity by maintaining a variety of distinctive native plantings. Such plantings foster pride in our regional communities and heritage, and counter the trend toward the homogenization of landscapes. Native plant gardens, big and small, provide an educational opportunity and are a great way to introduce students of all ages to the complexities of the natural environment. Enjoyment of native species can broaden public awareness of natural environments and the species they support.

NATIVE PLANTS PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND RESTORE REGIONAL LANDSCAPES

Throughout much of the United States, some species of native plants are scarce and are in danger of becoming extinct. Planting native species, especially those that come from a local seed source, may enhance gene flow between native populations separated by development and habitat fragmentation. Even small native plant gardens can help restore the integrity of regional landscapes. You can help perpetuate the native vegetation that is necessary for wildlife and natural ecosystem function by being mindful of what you plant on your property.

NATIVE PLANTS PROVIDE FOR WILDLIFE NEEDS

Planting native trees can result in increased numbers of native birds. Many birds and other fauna are adapted to using native trees and prefer them for food and resting places. Many native grasses provide

food and shelter for birds and small mammals, and native shrubs provide browse for deer, moose and other large mammals, as well as food for birds and small critters. Conversely, some native species are less attractive to browsing wildlife and can be selected to discourage urban browsers. Native plants and animals evolved together and depend on each other in a mutually beneficial web. Even beneficial native insects need native plants to carry out their important roles in the ecosystem.

☐ **NATIVE PLANTS ARE FUN!**

Most of all, native plants are fun, interesting, colorful and attractive. They can provide hours of enjoyment ranging from hands-on puttering to admiring your mature, native plant landscape from your favorite lawn chair. You can help reestablish native plant communities in our part of Montana by choosing to landscape with native plants. Regardless of the scale of the project, you can help conserve water and other natural resources while restoring and celebrating the unique character of our landscape.

How to Get Started

Begin to tune into native plants and their habitats. The Montana Native Plant Society sponsors hikes and field trips that provide opportunities to learn about native plants and plant communities. While hiking or driving the backroads, take note of where certain native plants grow, and what plants are often found growing together. Because this region encompasses both prairies and mountains, arid lowlands and wetlands, it is important to conduct a site inventory to determine the conditions on your property.

Use the *Recommended Species List* in this booklet to match up your soil, light and water conditions with appropriate species of grasses, wildflowers, groundcovers, shrubs, trees, vines or wetland plants. This reference will also help you identify plants that are perennial, biennial, annual, or self-seeders. Then consider using native plants that occur together in natural habitats.

The Bozeman area experiences minimum temperatures between -20 and -30 degrees F and summer highs in the 80s and 90s. This is considered a USDA plant hardiness zone 4. You may see references to zones when you do plant research. Livingston and Big Timber can be slightly warmer but often have very windy conditions, especially in the Yellowstone valley. Bozeman receives the most moisture with 18 inches annually on the average, with Livingston at 16 inches and Big Timber with 15 inches.

If you are building a new home, work with your contractor to insure that displaced topsoil is stored so you can use it to develop landscaped areas, and leave as many natives as possible undisturbed. Weed control and site preparation may need to be done prior to planting, and while native plants are becoming established on the site. Remember, it takes time for seeds or transplants to become firmly rooted. You should expect native plants to take longer to become established and extra care, weeding, shelter from sun or wind, and water may be required.

Using Plants or Seeds

If you are a beginner, it may be easiest to start by putting in a few potted native plants rather than planting from seed. Check our list of local plant nurseries, or the *Source Guide to Montana Native Plants* (see *Recommended Reading*) to find what is available. Take your *Source Guide* with you to the nursery. If a plant is not listed in the *Source Guide*, chances are it is not a Montana native plant. See the *Recommended Species List* to help you with your selections. But some plants, like Lewis's blue flax (*Linum lewisii*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*) are very easy to grow from seed. Try them first, and then expand as your confidence grows. If you are planting native plants from seed, patience is the key. Native plants, like any other plant, require care and attention for them to look

their best. Growing native plants takes time, but once they are established you will be rewarded with natural beauty, hardiness and minimal maintenance.

Don't worry if you don't know the scientific names for plants. The *Source Guide* has an index to common plant names that you can use to cross-reference. Our *Recommended Species List* has both common and scientific names. However, when you go to the nursery or look at a seed packet, check the scientific name to be sure you are getting what you want. Often the same common name will be used for very different plants and the scientific name will help you get the right plant. Use one of the picture books listed in *Recommended Reading* if you need to see what a plant looks like. *Central Rocky Mountain Wildflowers* by Wayne Phillips has wonderfully clear pictures of many plants native to this area. If you don't see what you are looking for at the nursery, ask for it! More natives are being grown all the time and as the demand increases, so will the supply.

Origins of Native Seed

Definitions of "native" vary from one grower and nursery to the next, and may include cultivated varieties (cultivars) of native species, as well as native plants from another part of the state. For restoration and native habitat projects, it is usually best to use plants originating from the nearest available natural sites. Use the *Source Guide for Native Plants of Montana* to help you locate seed and plant sources. In most instances it is impractical for local nurseries to rely entirely on local sources, and for the home landscaper it is not necessary. Simply ask where your nursery's plants come from and try to get plants as locally grown as possible. When they are available, it is always better to buy native Montana seeds or transplants from a local producer.

Collecting Plants and Seed in the Wild

It is extremely important that you become familiar with the legal criteria and environmental ethics involved in collecting plants and seeds from the wild. Seed and plant collecting is prohibited in many areas of Montana. In general, we discourage collections from the wild unless permission is granted on private land, or plants and seeds are rescued from areas that are scheduled to be disturbed by new construction, road building, etc. Read the section, *Plant Collecting Guidelines* and the enclosed brochure *Plant Collection Guidelines for Teachers*, and consult the *Recommended Reading and Websites* for more information.

When to Seed or Plant

Fall is a good time to plant wildflower (forb) seeds. Going through a Montana winter will help break down the germination inhibitors associated with many native plant seeds. This process is termed stratification. Species that require cool soil temperatures for germination will be favored using this method. Fall planting is from October to November (or later if the ground is not frozen) in this area, and varies depending on the temperature and moisture conditions. Native grass seed sown earlier than late October may germinate if weather is unseasonably warm and the seedlings may winter kill. Fall plantings generally do not need to be watered and work best if you receive snow cover in the winter. You may not have great success with fall planting if the area to be planted is dry and exposed to wind. If fall seeding is not possible, seeds can also be planted as soon as the ground is frost-free, generally from April to mid-June. If forb seeds are sown without being prepared with moist stratification (a period of cold, moist treatment), germination of some species will not begin until the following spring, after the seed has gone through a winter treatment. If your seeds don't come up right away, don't give up on them until they have gone through a winter. Spring seedings may require supplemental watering if conditions are dry. Keeping the soil moist for 3 to 6 weeks after planting will ensure good germination. Potted plants should be transplanted in the spring, before it gets hot, and will need to be watered until they are established.

Where to Plant

For landscaping purposes, it is important to remember that plants growing in our region are specifically adapted to site conditions determined by elevation (which affects temperature and degree of exposure to sun and wind), topography (which affects moisture, light availability, and exposure), and the amount of shading from other plants. Soil moisture and light availability are important limiting factors that determine where a particular plant can grow. Matching plants to site conditions will usually result in the best plant growth. Check our *Recommended Species List* to see what conditions are necessary for optimal plant growth. Also look to see if a plant is an annual, a biennial or a perennial and place each in an area that meets your landscaping objectives.

If you don't know what kind of soil you have on your property, testing your soil can be invaluable. Your local county extension service provides a range of soil testing for nominal fees. See our *Public Agencies* section for an office near you.

Reducing Fire Danger to Your home

If your home is located within or adjacent to wildlands or if you are considering building a home in the urban-wildland interface, you will want to consider the possibility of wildland fire. Fires have shaped the western landscape for centuries and the Valley of the Flowers area is part of a fire dependent ecosystem. Fire is a natural process that will happen at some time in our dry, arid climate. As a homeowner, what you do with your home and with the property immediately surrounding your home, can make the difference if a wildland fire occurs near you. Recent research by Jack Cohen, a research scientist at the Fire Sciences Laboratory in Missoula, has demonstrated that home ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principle cause of home losses during urban-wildland interface fires. The key components to help make your home defensible are design elements, elimination of flammable roofing materials such as cedar shingles, and reducing the presence of burnable vegetation (debris, wood piles, shrubs, wood decks) immediately adjacent to your home.

The booklet, *Firewise Landscaping for Woodland Homes*, produced by the Montana Department of Natural Resources is currently out of print. It gives helpful suggestions on creating a defensible space around your home and recommends native plant species that are fire resistant. A second printing is planned soon.

Seed Mixes

Almost all commercially available wildflower mixes ("meadow in a can") contain both natives and non-natives, and many include weedy species. Recent research has demonstrated that many mixes are improperly labeled and contain weeds. We do not recommend planting pre-packaged wildflower seed mixes because it is difficult to determine what is really in the mix and the relative percentages of each species. Mixes often contain a high percentage of species that are outside their natural ranges. We suggest buying individual native wildflower seeds or customizing your own mix. Many wildflower species may only be available in single-seed form anyway. If you are buying packaged wildflower seeds, remember that "adapted to Montana" is not the same as "native to Montana" and may indicate the presence of non-native species.

The same goes for native grass mixes. If the grasses in a mix are advertised as 'native' but are not to be found in the grass section of our *Recommended Species List*, you can be almost sure that they are either non-native or not adapted to our area. Always check the labels well, and ask for botanical names.

What To Avoid

Some nurseries and garden centers sell exotic species as “wildflowers”. Some of these plants are not native to Montana or even to North America. Some wildflower seeds are not native to Montana but are native to states near us. An example is California poppy. Many of these North American plants may be used without danger of becoming invasive problems. But Montana native species are adapted to our landscape and have built-in controls to keep them from becoming too invasive. The dangers of planting exotic species are well documented and include such things as the loss of Montana wetlands to aggressive ornamentals like purple loosestrife, the conversion of many acres of land in western Montana to spotted knapweed. Our area too is experiencing a rapid increase in spotted knapweed and care must be taken to identify and control initial invasions.

We recommend that you avoid the following species that may be found in wildflower mixes or as single-species seeds: baby’s breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*), bouncing bet (*Saponaria officinalis*), corn poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), bachelor buttons (*Centaurea cyanus*), dame’s rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), and Queen Ann’s lace (*Daucus carota*). Some mixes still contain oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), a plant that is a noxious weed in Montana.

We also advise you to avoid using the following plant species that are very invasive. Instead, try to find a native plant or a non-aggressive exotic to meet your landscaping or reclamation needs: black medic (*Medicago lupulina*), Canada bluegrass (*Poa compressa*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), creeping bellflower (*Campanula rapunculoides*), crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), soft brome (*Bromus mollis*), teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*), white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and members of the spurge (*Euphorbia*) family.

For more information on plant species that are, or may become, invasive in Montana, visit the Montana Native Plant Society’s website at: www.umt.edu/mnps. In the *Recommended Reading* section there is a paper called “Guidelines for Selecting Horticultural Plant Material for Montana”.

Lawns

The Audubon Society has determined that home lawns blanket 25 million acres of land in the U.S. The average American lawn is 1/3 acre, generates 2 tons of clippings a year and consumes up to 170,000 gallons of water in a single summer. A typically treated lawn receives 3-20 pounds of fertilizers and 5-10 pounds of pesticides a year. The average homeowner spends 40 hours mowing the lawn each year and \$8.5 billion is spent annually on retail sales of residential lawn care products and equipment.

Shrubs, trees, perennial flowers and groundcovers usually consume less water than grass (check plant requirements), add interest and color to your landscape, and provide a welcoming habitat for birds and butterflies. To reduce the size of an already established lawn, try planting groundcovers, low shrubs or perennials beneath mature trees, or expanding the size of an existing plant bed. Eliminate grass from areas where it is hard to grow (dense shade, wet spots, exposed areas, steep slopes) and plant natives there instead.

For suggestions on creating a mowable turf using native sod forming grasses see the booklet included in your booklet: *Creating Native Landscapes*.

Native Prairie/Meadows

Many landowners in rural areas wish to reclaim disturbed areas to native grass and wildflowers. This can be a lengthy process that requires non-natives to be removed prior to establishing a native grass community. The seeding rates of native grasses are much lower than typical lawn mixes; instead of pounds of seed per 1000sqft, prairies require seeding rates in pounds per acre. The lower density allows native wildflowers to flourish.

Often with native grass seed, cultivars are the only alternative. These cultivars were selected for easier establishment and not all have origins in Montana. To retain genetic diversity, seed can be harvested from the wild and 'increased' in special grass nurseries. Unfortunately, this process is time consuming and not practical for most land owners. Bridger Plant Materials Center in Bridger Montana is working on cultivars for MT native grasses. In the interim, they recommend available cultivars, see the section on Grasses in *Creating Native Landscapes* pamphlet included in this booklet.

Big projects?

If you have lots of property to rehabilitate you may wish to contact your local Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) for information. They may be willing to send someone to your property to advise you on the logistics of large-scale restoration. However, they may not always be knowledgeable about native plants or the benefits of using native plants for restoration. Remember to refer to the *Source Guide* for seed and plant sources in your area. The nurseries listed may be able to advise you about large-scale projects. Our chapter maintains a current list of local environmental consulting firms and landscape professionals that may also be of assistance. See chapter contact information at our website: www.umt.edu/mnps/

Conclusion

Consider your landscape and garden a work in progress that can change and evolve as you learn more and become more adventurous. It all begins with the first seeds you sow. Who knows, it may be the beginning of a love affair with Montana's native plants!

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Recommended Species List

KEY TO SYMBOLS

SOIL TYPE

- S** Sandy, coarse texture
- L** Loam
- C** Clay
- O** Organic
- NP** Not Particular
- RS** Rocky Soil

SOIL MOISTURE

- H** Hydric: wet, plants periodically or often inundated by water
- M** Mesic: moist, adequate soil moisture retention year round
- SX** Sub-xeric: moist to dry, seasonally moist, periodically dry
- X** Xeric: dry and drought resistant, little moisture retention

FLOWER COLOR

- Bl** Blue
- Cr** Cream
- G** Green
- Or** Orange
- Pi** Pink
- Pu** Purple
- R** Red
- Wh** White
- Y** Yellow
- Dk** Dark
- Li** Light

BLOOM TIME

- Sp** Spring
- Su** Summer
- F** Fall

LIGHT

- PS** Partial Shade
- SH** Shade
- Sun** Sun

LIFE SPAN

- A** Annual
- B** Biennial
- P** Perennial

SEASON (Grasses)

- W** Warm
- C** Cool

COMMENTS

- EB** Edible fruit

Other Notations

* indicates this plant is widely available at the larger, ornamental plant nurseries.

Many others are available at the nurseries that specialize in natives. We encourage you to try propagating less commonly available plants from seed. Obtain a *Source Guide* for sources of these less common native plants/seeds (see page 26). Encourage nurseries to carry natives that do well for you!

TREES					
Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Comments
Alder, Thinleaved <i>Alnus incana</i>	30ft	Sun	M	L-C	Needs abundant moisture; silver bark provides winter interest
Ash, Green* <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	50-60ft	Sun-PS	SX-M	NP	Shade tree
Aspen, Quaking* <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	60ft	Sun-PS	M-SX	NP	Forms groves; shallow roots
Birch, Paper* <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	50ft	Sun	M	L	Distinctive white bark; needs well drained soil; native to northern MT.
Birch, Water* <i>Betula occidentalis</i>	20-25ft	Sun	M	S-L	Shiny cinnamon bark; prune suckers to form multi stem
Box Elder* <i>Acer negundo</i>	65ft	Sun	M	L-C	Wind-break; spreads; native in eastern Montana
Cottonwood, Black* <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	150ft	Sun	M	S-L	Fast growing; native to higher elevations
Cottonwood, Plains* <i>Populus deltoides</i>	65-100ft	Sun	M	L-C	Large shade tree; fast growing
Cottonwood, Lanceleaf* <i>Populus acuminata</i>	65ft	Sun	M	S-C	Thought to be hybrid of Narrowleaf & Plains Cottonwood
Cottonwood, Narrowleaf* <i>Populus angustifolia</i>	60-90ft	Sun	M	L	Common on streamsides in lower elevations
Douglas Fir* <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	50ft	Sun	M	S-L	Limited availability for locally propagated plants
Juniper, Rocky Mountain* <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	20+ft	Sun	SX-X	S-C	Drought tolerant
Pine, Limber* <i>Pinus flexilis</i>	40-60ft	Sun	SX-X	S-L	Unique form
Pine, Lodgepole <i>Pinus contorta</i>	60ft	Sun	SX-X	S-L	Higher elevation
Pine, Ponderosa* <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Montana State Tree	80ft	Sun	SX-M	S-C	Drought and wind tolerant
Spruce, Engelmann <i>Picea engelmannii</i>	60-100ft	Sun-PS	SX	L	Higher elev.; limited availability
Willow, Peachleaf <i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	30-40ft	Sun	M-W	L-C	Only MT. willow to reach tree size

SHRUBS

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Light	Soil Type	Soil Moisture	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Bitter-brush, Antelope <i>Purshia tridentata</i>	2-3ft	Sun	S-L	X	Y	Su	Rock gardens
Birch, Bog <i>Betula glandulosa</i>	6ft	Sun	L	M-W	Wh	Sp	Similar to water birch
Buffaloberry, Canada <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	5-6ft	PS-Sun	S-L	M-SX	Y	Sp	Needs protection; limited availability
Buffaloberry, Silver* <i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	8-10ft	Sun	S-C	SX	Y	Sp	Forms clumps; windbreak; EB
Chokecherry, Common* <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	15ft	Sun-PS	S-C	M-SX	Wh	Sp	Forms clumps; EB
Currant, Golden* <i>Ribes aureum</i>	6ft	Sun-PS	S-C	M-SX	Y	Sp	EB; attracts hummingbirds
Currant, Wax* <i>Ribes cereum</i>	3ft	Sun-PS	S	SX	Wh - Pi		Rock garden
Dogwood, Red Twig* <i>Cornus sericea</i>	8-10ft	Sun-PS	L-C	M-SX	Wh	Su	Fall color & winter interest
Elderberry, Black* <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	6-8ft	PS-Sun	OG	M	Wh	Su	Flower & foliage interest
Gooseberry* <i>Ribes inerme</i>	3-4ft	Sun	S-L	X-SX	Wh	Sp	Spiny; attracts birds; EB
Hawthorn, Black* <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	30-35ft	Sun-PS	S-L	M	Wh	Su	Dense thicket; red fall colour
Horsebrush <i>Tetradymia canescens</i>	2ft	Sun	S-C	X	Y	Su	Good dry garden plant
Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium globulare</i>	1-2ft	PS-SH	S	M	Wh	Sp	PH lower than 7 required; EB
Juniper, Common* <i>Juniperus communis</i>	3ft	Sun	S-L	X-SX			Birds (berry)
Juniper, Horizontal * <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	6-8in	Sun	S-L	X-SX			Evergreen foliage green-blue in color; ground cover
Kinnikinnick * <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	2-8in	Sun-PS	S-L	X-SX	Wh-Pi	Sp-Su	Nice evergreen groundcover; red berries
Lewis's Mock orange * <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	6-8ft	Sun-PS	S	SX	Wh	Su	Fragrant flowers; ornamental; drought tolerant
Maple, Rocky Mountain * <i>Acer glabrum</i>	8-25ft	PS-Sun	S-L	M-SX	Wh	Sp	Colourful fall foliage; native to higher elevations
Snowbrush; Buckbrush <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	2-5ft	Sun	L	X-SX	Wh	Su	Evergreen; high elevation
Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	15-20ft	Sun-PS	L	M	Wh	Sp	Good fruit for birds; needs protected site; high elevation
Mountain Mahogany * <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	8ft	Sun-PS	S-L	X-SX	Wh	Su	High elevation; rock garden; likes limestone soils
Ninebark * <i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>	3-5ft	PS-Sun	S-C	S-SX	Wh	Su	Aspen understory
Oregon Grape * <i>Berberis repens</i>	12in	PS-SH	L-C	X-M	Y	Sp	Holly-like foliage; evergreen; nice as understory; dry shade

SHRUBS

Common Name Botanical Name	Height	Light	Soil Type	Soil Moisture	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Plum, Wild* <i>Prunus americana</i>	15ft	Sun-PS	S-C	X-M	Wh	Sp	Forms clumps; Eastern MT. native
Potentilla* <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	3ft	Sun	S-C	SX-X	Y	Su	Summer color
Rabbitbrush, Green <i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	2-3ft	Sun	S-C	X	Y	Su	Naturalize with native grasses; butterflies
Rabbitbrush, Rubber * <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	4ft	Sun	S-C	X	Y	F	Naturalize with native grasses; prune for compact
Rose, Woods * <i>Rosa woodsii</i>	4ft	PS-Sun	S-L	M-SX	Pi	Su	Naturalize; spreads; birds & bees
Sagebrush, Big * <i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	3-6ft	Sun	S-C	X-SX	Y	Su	Naturalize with native grasses; aromatic
Sagebrush, Fringed * <i>Artemisia frigida</i>	1-2ft	Sun	S-L	X-SX	Y	Su	Self seeds; aromatic
Sagebrush, Silver * <i>Artemisia cana</i>	3-4ft	Sun	S-L	X-SX	Y	Su	Ceremonial
Saltbrush, Four-wing <i>Atriplex canescens</i>	6ft	Sun	S-L	X-SX	Wh	Sp	Very drought tolerant; disturbed areas
Sandcherry * <i>Prunus besseyi</i>	3-5ft	Sun	S-L	SX	Wh	Sp	Tasty fruit for jams; growth habit varies; red fall colour
Serviceberry, Western * <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	8-12ft	S-PS	S-L	M-SX	W	Sp	EB; specimen
Silverberry * <i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	6ft	Sun	L	SX-X	Wh	Sp	Spreading; native to streambanks; gray leaves
Snakeweed, Broom <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	2ft	S	S-L	X-SX	Y	F	Self seed; short lived
Snowberry * <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3-4ft	S-SH	S-L	SX-M	Wh	Su	Aspen understory; spreads; erosion control; white berries
Spiraea, White <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	2-3ft	PS-SH	L	M	Wh	Su	Limited availability; needs snow cover
Sumac, Skunkbrush* <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	6-8ft	PS-S	S-C	SX-X	Y	Su	Red Fall color; deer browse
Sumac, Smooth* <i>Rhus glabra</i>	4-7ft	S	S-L	SX-M	Wh	Sp	Red fruits & color in Fall; spreads
Willow, Bebb* <i>Salix bebbiana</i>	15ft	SH-S	S	M-H			Erosion control; deer browse
Willow, Booth <i>Salix boothii</i>	20ft	PS-Sun	S	M-H			High elevation; erosion control; deer browse
Willow, Sandbar* <i>Salix exigua</i>	12-15ft	PS-Sun	S-L	M-H			Erosion control; forms clumps; browse
Winterfat <i>Ceratoides (Krascheninnikovia) lanata</i>	2-3ft	Sun	L-C	X	Wh	Sp	Naturalize with native grasses
Whortleberry, Grouse <i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	12in	SH-PS	S-L	M	Pi	Su	Acidic soils ok.
Yucca* <i>Yucca glauca</i>	3ft	S	S-L	X	Wh	Su	Evergreen; sharp needles

WILDFLOWERS

Common Name Botanical Name	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Life Span	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Agroseris, Pale <i>Asgoseris glauca</i>	12in	Sun	SX	L	P	Y-Or	Su	Meadows; flwer like a dandelion, but not invasive
Alumroot, Roundleaf <i>Heuchera cylindrica</i>	8-24in	PS-SH	SX	S	P	Wh	Sp-Su	Likes dry shade; long stemmed flowers; more drought tolerant
Alumroot, Small Leaved <i>Heuchera parvifolia</i>	8-24in	Sun-PS	SX-M	S-L	P	Wh	Sp-Su	Likes dry shade
Anemone, Cliff <i>Anemone multifida</i>	8-15in	Sun-PS	SX	L	P	Wh-Y-R	Su	Meadows; rock garden
Arnica, Heartleaf <i>Arnica cordifolia</i>	12-14in	PS-SH	SX-M	OL	P	Y	Su	Good under trees
Aster, Smooth* <i>Aster laevis</i>	3ft	Sun	SX	L	P	Bl	F	Attracts butterflies; leggy if too much moisture; self seeds
Avens, Large Leaved <i>Geum macropylum</i>	2ft	PS, SH	M	L-C	P	Y	Su	Streambank; understory
Balsamroot, Arrowleaf <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	1-2ft	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	Y	Sp-Su	Will go dormant later in summer; may take 5 yrs to bloom
Baneberry <i>Actaea rubra</i>	2-3ft	PS-SH	M	L	P	Wh	Sp-Su	Moist understory
Beebalm, Horsemint* <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	18-24in	Sun-PS	SX	S-L	P	BlPu	Su	Showy; attracts butterflies and bees; Leggy if too much water
Bee Plant, Rocky Mtn <i>Cleome serrulata</i>	36in	Sun	X	S-L	A	Pi-Pu	Su	Dry grasslands; self seeds
Bitterroot* <i>Lewisia rediviva</i> Montana State Wildflower	3in	Sun	X-SX	RS	P	Pi	Sp	Very dry; will go dormant in summer
Blanketflower, Indian* <i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	2ft	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	Y-O	Su	Long blooming; can be short lived
Blazing Star <i>Mentzelia decapetala</i>	2ft	Sun	X	S	B	Wh	Su-F	Great flower for late summer; long blooming; keep dry
Blue Eyed Grass* <i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	8-12in	Sun-PS	M	O-L	P	Bl-Pu	Su	Long blooming; spreads; moist soils.
Buckwheat, Sulfur* <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	6-12in	Sun-PS	X-SX	S-L	P	CR	Su	Easiest buckwheat; mat forming; semi-evergreen foliage
Cactus, Pincushion <i>Coryphantha vivipara</i>	2in	Sun	X	S-L	P	Pi	Sp-Su	Tiny; rock garden; EB
Cactus, Pincushion <i>Coryphantha missouriensis</i>	2in	Sun	X	S-L	P	Y	Sp-Su	Rock garden; EB
Cactus, Prickly Pear <i>Opuntia polycantha</i>	6-12in	Sun	X	S-L	P	Y-Pi	Su	Showy blooms
Campion, Moss <i>Silene acaulis</i>	2-6in	Sun-PS	SX-M	S	P	Pi	Su	Alpine rock gardens; needs good drainage;

WILDFLOWERS

Common Name Botanical Name	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Life Span	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Camas, Blue <i>Camassia quamash</i>	1-2ft	Sun	M	O	P	Bl	Sp-Su	Needs moisture in spring and dry in summer
Clarkia <i>Clarkia pulchella</i>	8-20in	Sun	X-SX	S-L	A	DkPi	Su	Native west of the divide; sow in fall; will self seed
Columbine, Yellow <i>Aquilegia flavescens</i>	12-24in	PS	M	S	P	Y	Su	Delicate flower; short lived
Columbine, Colorado* <i>Aquilegia coerulea</i>	12-30in	PS	SX-M	S-L	P	Bl+W	Su	Flower color can vary
Coneflower, Pale Purple <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	2ft	Sun	X	S-L	P	Lt Pu	Su	Drought tolerant; attracts butterflies
Coneflower, Prairie* <i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	2ft	Sun	X	S-L	P	Y	Su	Self seeds; short lived
Coreopsis, Plains <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	10-12in	Sun	X	S-L	B	Y	Su	Native to eastern MT
Crazyweed, Bessey's <i>Oxytropis besseyi</i>	2-6in	Sun	X	S	P	Pi	Su	Very dry rock garden
Crazyweed, Rabbitfoot <i>Oxytropis lagopus</i>	4in	Sun	X	S	P	Pi-Pu	Sp	Very dry rock garden
Crazyweed, Silky <i>Oxytropis sericea</i>	4-10in	Sun	X	S	P	W-LiY	Su	Very dry rock garden
Daisy, Cutleaf Fleabane <i>Erigeron compositus</i>	3-8in	Sun	X	S	P	W	Su	Drought tolerant; self seeds
Daisy, Showy Fleabane* <i>Erigeron speciosa</i>	12-20in	Sun-PS	X-SX	S-L	P	PuBl	Su	Drought tolerant; good cut flower
Dogwood, Bunchberry* <i>Cornus canadensis</i>	3-8in	PS-SH	M	OL	P	Wh	Su	Woodland groundcover for wet areas; acidic soils
Evening Primrose, Tufted* <i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	6in	Sun	X	S-L	P	Wh	Su	Large fragrant flower; spreads
Fern, Lady* <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	2-3ft	PS-SH	M	OL	P			
Flax, Blue* <i>Linum perenne lewisii</i>	18-24in	Sun	X	S-C	P	Bl	Sp-Su	Self seeds; short lived; good naturalized
Gayfeather, Dotted* <i>Liatris punctata</i>	8-16in	Sun	X	S-L	P	PiPu	Su-F	Upright spikes; nice late bloom; keep dry
Gentian, Prairie <i>Gentiana affinis</i>	10-20in	Sun-PS	M	S-L	P	Bl	Su-F	Easiest gentian to grow; moist gardens
Geranium, Sticky* <i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	1-3ft	Sun-PS	SX-M	S-L	P	Pi	Su	Can sprawl in shade; fall color
Geranium, White <i>Geranium richardsonii</i>	1-3ft	PS	SX-M	OL	P	Wh	Su	Woodlands
Gilia, Scarlet <i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	18in	Sun	X-SX	S	B	R	Su	Attracts hummers; tall spike
Globemallow, Scarlet <i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	4-8in	Sun	X	S-C	P	Or	Su	Invasive but nice gr. cover
Globemallow, White <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	12-24in	Sun	X	L-C	P	Wh	Su	Nice flower color
Goldenaster, Hairy* <i>Crypsopsis villosa</i>	4-12in	Sun	X	S	P	Y	Su	Can sprawl; best as filler plant

WILDFLOWERS

Common Name Botanical Name	Height	Light	Water	Soil Type	Life Span	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Goldenrod, Canadian <i>Solidago canadensis</i>	3-4ft	Sun	M	S-L	P	Y	Su	Invasive; naturalize along wet areas
Goldenrod, Missouri <i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	10-30in	Sun-PS	S	S-L	P	Y	Su	Invasive, naturalize along wet areas
Goldenrod, Stiff <i>Solidago rigida</i>	10-18in	Sun	SX	S-L	P	Y	Su	Less spreading; good with prairie plants
Ground Plum <i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i>	3-6in	Sun	X	S	P	Pi-Pu	Sp	Grape-like pods add interest
Harebell* <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	6-14in	PS-Sun	SX-M	S-L	P	Bl	Su	Use as filler among taller plts
Hollyhock, Mountain <i>Iliamna rivularis</i>	3-5ft	Sun-PS	S-M	S-L	P	Pi	Su	Long lived if in good location
Hymenoxys, Stemless <i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>	6-8in	Sun	SX	S-C	P	Y	Su	Slow but long lived; tight mounds
Indian Paintbrush <i>Castilleja species</i>	1-2ft	Sun	SX-M	S-L	P	mixed	Su	Available at some native nurseries; needs dry soils
Iris, Rocky Mountain <i>Iris missouriensis</i>	1-2ft	Sun	SX-M	S-C	P	Bl	Su	Need spring moisture; can take summer dry
Jacob's Ladder <i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i>	10-18in	Sun-PS	SX-M	L	P	Bl	Su	Will flop if soil too rich; may be short lived; self seeds
Kittentails, Mountain <i>Synthyris missourica</i>	8-10in	PS-SH	M	OL	P	PuBl	Sp	Long blooming; spreading groundcover
Kittentails, Wyoming <i>Besseyia wyomingensis</i>	4-10in	Sun	SX	S	P	Bl	Sp	Needs to stay relatively dry after establishment
Larkspur, Little <i>Delphinium bicolor</i>	6-10in	Sun-PS	X	S-L	P	DkBl	Sp-Su	Goes dormant in summer; nice flower color
Lupine, Silkey <i>Lupinus, sericeus</i>	18in	Sun-PS	X	S-L	P	BIPu	Sp-Su	Best direct seeded; scarify seed coat and use innoculant
Lupine, Silvery <i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	18in	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	BIPu	Sp-Su	Best direct seeded; scarify seed coat
Milkvetch, Tufted <i>Astagulus spatulatus</i>	8in	Sun	X	S	P	Pu	Sp-Su	Long lived in rock garden
Mint, Field <i>Mentna arvensis</i>	1-2ft	Sun	M	L	P	Bl-Pu	Su	Fragrant herb for wet areas
Moneyflower, Common <i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	8-24in	Sun-PS	M-W	S-L	P	Y	Su	Will grow in standing water, long blooming
Monkeyflower, Lewis's <i>Mimulus lewisii</i>	10-24in	Sun-PS	M-W	L	P	Pi	Su	Long lived and blooming, needs consistant moisture
Monkshood <i>Aconitum columbianum</i>	2-3ft	Sun-PS	M	OL	P	Pu	Su	Likes a boggy place
Mule's Ears <i>Wyethia amplexicaulis</i>	1-2ft	Sun	SX-M	S-L	P	Y	Sp-Su	Needs damp soil, can go dormant later in season
Onion, Nodding <i>Allium cernuum</i>	10in	Sun-PS	SX-M	S-L	P	Wh-Pi	Sp	Ornamental; clumps will slowly increase
Oregon Sunshine <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	12in	Sun-PS	X-SX	S-L	B	Y	Su	Short lived but self seeds; long blooming
Pasqueflower <i>Anemone patens</i>	10in	PS	SX	S-L	P	Pu	Sp	Cultivars avail.in nurseries; native is slower growing

WILDFLOWERS

Common Name Botanical Name	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Life Span	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Pearly Everlasting* <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	24in	PS	SX	S-L	P	Wh	Su	Aggressive; provide plenty of space
Penstemon, Alberta <i>Penstemon albertinus</i>	24in	Sun-PS	SX	S-L	P	Bl	Su	Relatively short lived; will self seed,
Penstemon, Fuzzy-tongue <i>Penstemon eriantherus</i>	16in	Sun-PS	SX	S-L	P	Pu	Su	Relatively short lived; will self seed
Penstemon, shining <i>Penstemon nitidus</i>	10-12in	Sun-PS	SX	S-L	P	Bl	Sp	Relatively short lived; will self seed
Penstemon, small-flowered <i>Penstemon procerus</i>	10-12in	Sun-PS	SX	S-L	P	DkBl	Su	Longer lived Penstemon
Phacelia, Narrowleaved <i>Phacelia linearis</i>	10in	Sun	X-SX	S-L	A	Bl	Sp	Nice filler in dry gardens with penstemons
Prairie Smoke* <i>Geum triflorum</i>	8in	Sun-PS	SX-M	S-L	P	Pu	Sp	Forms clumps
Prairie-clover, Purple <i>Dalea purpurea</i>	18in	Sun	SX-M	S-C	P	Pu	Sp	Legume
Prairie-clover, White <i>Dalea candida</i>	18in	Sun	SX-M	S-C	P	Pu	Su	Legume
Prince's Plume <i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	2-3ft	Sun	X	S	P	Y	Su	Showy spike; needs good drainage & dry conditions
Pussytoes, Nuttall's <i>Antennaria parvifolia</i>	6in	Sun-PS	X-SX	S-L	P	Wh	Sp	Great groundcover
Pussytoes, Rosy <i>Antennaria microphylla</i>	6in	Sun-PS	X-SX	S-L	P	Wh	Sp	Great groundcover
Rocky Mountain Douglasia <i>Douglasia montana</i>	2in	Sun	X-SX	S	P	Pi	Su	Groundcover
Sagewort, Prairie <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	2ft	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	NA	Su	Aromatic
Scarlet Gilia <i>Ipomopsis (Gilia) aggregata</i>	18in	Sun-PS	SX-M	S-L	B	R	Su	Self seeds
Self Heal <i>Prunus vulgaris</i>	3-12in	PS-SH	SX-M	S-L	P	Bl	Su	Groundcover in shady spaces
Shooting Star <i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	3-9in	PS-Sun	SX	O-L	P	Pi	Sp	Cannot compete w/larger plants; Dormant after flowering
Stonecrop, Lance-leaved <i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	6in	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	Y	Su	Groundcover
Strawberry, Wild <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	6in	Sun-SH	SX-M	S-L	P	Wh	Su	EB; aggressive spreader
Sugar Bowls <i>Clematis hirsutissima</i>	8in	PS-SH	SX	L	P	Pu	Su	Feathery seed

WILDFLOWERS

Common Name Botanical Name	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Life Span	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Sunflower, Common <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2-3f.	Sun	SX	S-C	P	Y	Su	Found along road sides
Sunflower, Maximilian <i>Helianthus maximiliana</i>	3-4ft	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	Y	F	Tall; native to eastern MT.
Sunflower, Nuttall's <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i>	2-3ft	Sun	SX-M	L	P	Y	Su	Large plant; needs some moisture
Thermopsis, Round-leaved <i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i>	12in	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	Y	Su	Legume
Thistle, Wavy-Leaved <i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	2ft	Sun	X	S-L	P	Pi	Su	Attracts butterflies; native thistle, not invasive; shortlived but self-seeds
Townsendia, Hooker's (Easter Daisy) <i>Townsendia hookeri</i>	3-6in	Sun	X	S-C	P	Wh	Sp	Tiny; showy plant
Townsendia, Parry's <i>Townsendia parryi</i>	8in	Sun	X	S-L	B	LiPu	Sp	Short lived; but self seeds
Twinpod, Common <i>Physaria didymocarpa</i>	6in	Sun	X	S	B	Y	Sp	Rock garden
Vetch, American <i>Vicia americana</i>	24in	Sun-PS	SX	S-C	P	Pu	Su	Legume; has tendrils
Violet, Yellow prairie <i>Viola nuttallii</i>	4in	PS-Sun	SX	L-C	P	Y	Sp	Tiny; delicate
Yarrow* <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	24in	Sun	X-SX	S-C	P	Wh	Su	Aggressive self seeder; seed small amts. in prairie mixes
Yellow Bell <i>Fritillaria pudica</i>	4-6in	Sun	X-SX	S-L	P	Y	Sp	Tiny; delicate

GRASSES

Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Season	Bunch/ Sod	Comments
Alkali Sacaton <i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	3ft	Sun	X-SX	L-C	W	Bunch	Tolerates saline and sodic soils; ornamental
Blue Grama <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	18in	Sun	X	S-C	W	Sod	Good for dry areas; heavy seeding makes good lawn
Bluegrass, Big <i>Poa ampla</i>	2-4ft	Sun-PS	SX	L-C	C	Bunch	
Bluegrass, Canby's <i>Poa canbyi</i>	2ft	Sun	X	S-C	C	Bunch	Fills spaces between taller bunchgrasses
Bluegrass, Sandberg <i>Poa sandbergii</i>	1ft	Sun	X	S-L	C	Bunch	Fills spaces between taller bunchgrasses
Bluestem, Little <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	2-3ft	Sun	X	S-C	W	Bunch	Turns red in winter; ornamental
Bluestem, Sand <i>Andropogon hallii</i>	3ft	Sun	SX-M	S-L	W	Sod	Use for erosion control on moist sites
Bottlebrush, Squirreltail <i>Elymus elymoides</i>	18in	Sun	X	S-C	C	Bunch	Found on disturbed sites
Brome, Mountain <i>Bromus marginatus</i>	3ft	Sun	M	L	C	Bunch	Good for high elevation; tall grass; organic soils
Buffalograss <i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	6-12in	Sun	X	L-C	W	Sod	Plugs used to establish; native to eastern MT
Dropseed, Sand <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	2-3ft	Sun	X-SX	S-L	W	Bunch	Ornamental; good in dry gardens
Fescue, Idaho <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	1-2ft	Sun	SX	S-C	C	Bunch	Can be difficult to establish from seed; blue-green foliage
Hairgrass, Tufted <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	3ft	Sun	M	L-C	C	Bunch	Good in irrigated garden; ornamental
Indian Ricegrass <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	2-3ft	Sun	X	S	W	Bunch	Ornamental seedheads; seed relished by wildlife
Junegrass, Prairie <i>Koeleria cristata</i>	10-18in	Sun	X	S-C	C	Bunch	Early to green up in spring; ornamental
Needle and Threadgrass <i>Stipa comata</i>	2ft	Sun	X	S-L	C	Bunch	Seeds are troublesome to animals and socks
Needlegrass, Columbia <i>Stipa columbiana</i>	3ft	Sun	XS-M	S-L	C	Bunch	Good for revegetation in high elevation
Needlegrass, Green <i>Stipa viridula</i>	2-3ft	Sun	SX	L-C	C	Bunch	Often used in seed mixes
Pinegrass <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>	2ft	PS-SH	X-M	S-L	C	Sod	Found under conifers; hard to obtain seed
Saltgrass, Alkali or Inland <i>Distichlis stricta</i>	6-12in	Sun	X-M	L-C	W	Sod	Tolerates saline or sodic soils
Sandreed, Prairie <i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	2ft	Sun-PS	X	S	W	Sod	Stabilizes sandy soils
Threawn, Red <i>Aristida longiseta</i>	1-2ft	Sun	X	S-L	W	Bunch	

Note: Height includes seed head

GRASSES

Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Season	Bunch/Sod	Comments
Sweetgrass <i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	2ft	Sun- PS	M	L-C	C	Sod	Aromatic foliage; spreads
Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	4ft	Sun	M	L-C	W	Bunch	Taller ornamental; birds like seeds
Ticklegrass <i>Agrostis scabra</i>	18in	Sun	M	S-C	C	Bunch	Establishes easy on disturbed sites
Wheatgrass, Beardless <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp.inermis</i>	3-4ft	Sun- PS	SX	L-C	C	Bunch	Similar to bluebunch
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. spicata</i> Montana State Grass	2-3ft	Sun- PS	X	S-C	C	Bunch	Very hardy; nice ornamental
Wheatgrass, Slender <i>Elymus trachycaulus ssp. trachycaulus</i>	2-3ft	Sun	X-SX	L-C	C	Bunch	Short-lived but important in mixes; quick to establish
Wheatgrass, Streambank <i>Elymus lanceolatus ssp. psammophilus</i>	2ft	Sun	X-SX	S-C	C	Sod	Good for drought tolerant lawn
Wheatgrass, Thickspike <i>Elymus lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus</i>	10- 24in	Sun	X	S-C	C	Sod	Fast to establish; erosion control
Wheatgrass, Western <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	12- 30in	Sun	X-SX	L-C	C	Sod	Can take flooding or high watertable
Wildrye, Blue <i>Elymus glaucus</i>	3ft	PS- SH	M	S-L	C	Bunch	Blue green foliage; good erosion control
Wildrye, Canadian <i>Elymus canadensis</i>	3ft	Sun- PS	X	S-L	C	Bunch	Shortlived ornamental; good quick cover
Wildrye, Basin <i>Leymus cinereus</i>	4-7ft	Sun	SX	L-C	C	Bunch	Ornamental; can flop with too much moisture; screening

Note: Height includes seed head

VINES

Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height	Light	Soil Moisture	Soil Type	Bloom Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Clematis, Rock Clematis Columbiana	6ft	PS- SH	SX-X	L	BIPu	Su	Fluffy seed heads; ground vine; woodlands
Clematis, Virgin Bower Clematis ligusticifolia	9- 18ft	Sun- PS	X-SX	L	Wh	Su	Fluffy seed heads; good on wire fences
Grape, Riverbank Vitis riparia	15ft	Sun	SX- M	L	Wh	Su	EB; native to one county in eastern MT.
Woodbine Parthenocissus inserta	15- 20ft	Sun- PS	SX	S-C	Wh	Su	Fruit for birds

Note: All vines above need support to climb

Recommended Species List

KEY FOR WETLAND SPECIES

LIGHT

PS Partial Shade
SH Shade
Sun Sun

SOIL TYPE

S Sandy; course texture
L Loam
C Clay
O Organic
NP Not particular

WETLAND TYPE

OBL	Obligate Wetland	Plant always accouring in wet to saturated soil
FACW	Fatulative Wetland	Plant usually occurring in wet but probably not saturated soil
FAC	Faculative	Plant often found in wet soil, but found in uplands as well, probably never in saturated soils

FLOWER COLOR

G Green
Wh White
Y Yellow

BLOOM TIME

Sp Spring
Su Summer

Wetland Grasses

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Light	Wetland Type	Soil Type	Bunch/ Sod	Comments
BULRUSH						
Alkali Bulrush <i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	3in	Sun	OBL	L-C	Sod	Tolerant of saline and alkaline soils
Cloaked Bulrush <i>Scirpus pallidus</i>	4-5in	Sun	OBL	L-C	Sod	Ornamental, pale yellow foliage
Hard-Stem Bulrush <i>Scirpus acutus</i>	3-9in	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	Provides habitat for waterfowl; prefers poorly drained soils
Olney's Three Square <i>Scirpus americanus</i>	3-5in	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	
Smallfruited Bulrush <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	3-4in	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	Provides good cover for wildlife; large, ornamental seed heads
Soft-Stem Bulrush <i>Scirpus validus</i>	3-9in	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	Provides habitat for waterfowl; tolerant of saline conditions; Prefers poorly drained soil
Three-Square Bulrush <i>Scirpus pungens</i>	3-5in	Sun	OBL	L-C	Sod	Important food source for waterfowl; can tolerate periods of drought
MANNAGRASS						
Fowl Mannagrass <i>Glyceria striata</i>	2-5ft	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	
Giant Mannagrass <i>Glyceria grandis</i>	3-5ft	PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	Rapid growth rate; provides food for wildlife
RUSH						
Baltic Rush <i>Juncus balticus</i>	2-4ft	Sun	OBL	S-C	Sod	Excellent soil stabilizer; can tolerate periods of drought
Dagger-leaf Rush <i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	1-2ft	Sun-PS	FACW	S-C	Sod	
Meadow Rush <i>Juncus longistylis</i>	1-2ft	Sun-PS	FACW	S-C	Sod	
Northern Alpine Rush <i>Juncus alpino-articulatus</i>	1-2ft	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	
Soft Rush <i>Juncus tenuis</i>	12-18in	PS	FAC	L-C	Sod	
Slender Rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>	2-4ft	Sun	FACW	S-C	Bunch	Ornamental rush with long slender foliage

Wetland Grasses

Common Name Botanical Name	Height	Light	Soil Type	Soil Moisture	Bunch/Sod	Comments
Torrey's Rush <i>Juncus torreyi</i>	1-2ft	PS	FACW	L-C	Sod	Ornamental seed heads and red stems; rapid growth rate by rhizomes
SEDGE						
Beaked Sedge <i>Carex utriculata</i>	2-4ft	Sun	OBL	L-C	Sod	Good bank stabilizer; seeds are a food source for water fowl
Bebb's Sedge <i>Carex bebbii</i>	1-2ft	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Bunch	Lower growing sedge with finely textured foliage
Clustered Field Sedge <i>Carex praegracilis</i>	1-2ft	Sun	FACW	S-C	Sod	Common on alkaline soils
Fox Sedge <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	1-3ft	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Bunch	
Inflated Sedge <i>Carex vesicaria</i>	3ft	Sun-PS	OBL	S-C	Sod	
Nebraska Sedge <i>Carex nebrascensis</i>	2-3ft	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	Blue-green foliage; seed are a food source for waterfowl
Porcupine Sedge <i>Carex hystericina</i>	1-3ft	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Bunch	
Sawbeak Sedge <i>Carex stipata</i>	1-3ft	PS	OBL	L-C	Bunch	
Short Beaked Sedge <i>Carex simulata</i>	12-18in	Sun-PS	OBL	S-L	Sod	
Small Winged Sedge <i>Carex microptera</i>	1-2ft	Sun	FAC	S-L	Bunch	
Water Sedge <i>Carex aquatilis</i>	2-3ft	Sun	OBL	L	Sod	Good bank stabilizer; seeds are a food source for waterfowl
Wooly Sedge <i>Carex pellita (C. lanuginosa)</i>	1-3ft	Sun	OBL	L-C	Sod	
SPIKERUSH						
Creeping Spikerush <i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	1ft	Sun-PS	OBL	L-C	Sod	Tolerant of many soil types, commonly found along shorelines

AQUATICS

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Light	Soil Type	Bloom Color	Bloom Time	Comments
Duck Potato <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	3ft	Sun-PS	L-C	Wh	Su	Corms of this plant are commonly eaten by Waterfowl; common in shallow, standing water
Mare's Tail <i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	12in	Sun	L-C	G	Su	Emergent aquatic common in shallow, standing water; Bright green ornamental foliage emerges from the waters surface; Flowers are insignificant
Rocky Mountain Cow-Lily <i>Nuphar lutea</i>	3ft	Sun	L-C	Y	Sp-Su	Floating aquatic; Common in shallow ponds or slow moving streams; Individual plants may spread up to 6 feet on the waters surface
White Marsh Marigold <i>Caltha leptosepala</i>	12in	Sun	L-C	Wh	Sp	Small white flowers early in the spring; Common in shallow water
Wapato <i>Sagittaria cuneata</i>	18in	Sun-PS	L-C	Wh	Su	Corms of this plant are commonly eaten by waterfowl; Common in shallow, standing water

Recommended Reading

Specific to Montana

Bitterroot: The Montana State Flower. Jerry DeSanto. Lere Press. 1993. In depth look at the famous plant of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, chapter on cultivation included.

Field Guide to Montana's Wetland Vascular Plants. Peter Lesica and Peter Husby. Montana Wetlands Trust. A non-technical key to wetland plants with keys to species of sedges and rushes. Includes line drawings. For more information and to download go to: [//hris.state.mt.us/wis/wetland/metadata.html](http://hris.state.mt.us/wis/wetland/metadata.html)

The Magic of Montana Native Plants: A Gardener's Guide to Growing Over 150 Species From Seed. Sheila Morrison. 2003. Provides detailed information on germination. Available for \$18.95 + \$3.00 postage from: Montana Native Plant Press, 3912 Lincoln Road, Missoula MT 59802.

Montana Native Plants and Early Peoples. Jeff Hart. Montana Historical Society Press. 1996. Portraits of plants and their uses by Native Americans.

Montana Native Plants for Pollinator Friendly Plantings. Natural Resource Conservation Service. May 2005. Available at your local Natural Resource Conservation Service.

Range Plants of Montana. Montana State University Extension. Service Bulletin #122. Reprinted July 2004. Photos and descriptions of native and introduced grasses, forbs and shrubs of Montana's rangelands.

Source Guide for Native Plants of Montana. Montana Native Plant Society. Updated in 2004. Provides a list of 55 sources for over 500 species of Montana natives.. Future updates available on our website. To order, send \$6 payable to: MNPS Publications, 1270 Lower Sweet Grass Road, Big Timber MT 59011.

Tips for Grass Identification Using Vegetative Characteristics. Ryerson, Taylor and Jefferies. Montana State University Extension. Service Bulletin. Easy to use guide to identify native grasses, nomenclature is somewhat outdated

Trees and Shrubs in Montana. Montana State University Extension. Service Bulletin #323. Reprinted May 2004. Nice line drawings, BW photos and information on native trees and shrubs plus a few hardy non native plants. Please take note: *Russian Olive is included, but MNPS and several agencies do not recommend planting this introduced, weedy tree species.*

Vascular Plants of Montana. Robert Dorn. Mountain West Publishing. Box 1471 Cheyenne, WY. 82003. Technical Key to Montana Native Plants

Wildflowers of Burke Park. Gallatin Valley Land Trust, Bozeman MT. Small brochure with list of plants growing at Burke Park (aka Pete's Hill) adjacent to Lindley Park in Bozeman, listed by bloom time, unfortunately does not distinguish natives from non natives. Available at the parking area on Sourdough Road.

Waterwise and Native Plants for Missoula County. Helen Atthowe., et al. Available for \$10+\$3 postage from the Missoula County Extension Service, 126 Spruce, Missoula MT 59802. Excellent information on specific growing requirements. Covers many species that do well throughout the state.

Regional

Alpine Wildflowers of the Rocky Mountains. Joseph F. Duft, and Robert Moseley. Mountain Press Publishing Company. Missoula, Montana. 1989.

Pocket field guides for alpiners are hard to find, especially with good photos. This is a great compact guide, full of information and excellent photos.

Central Rocky Mountain Wildflowers. H. Wayne Phillips. Falcon Publishing. 1999. Authored by past president of MNPS, a field guide to plants of our region with great color photographs.

Edible and Medicinal Plants of the Rockies. Linda Kershaw. Lone Pine Publishing. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. 2002. Field Guide with photos, and fairly detailed descriptions of plants and their uses.

Forbs, Shrubs, and Trees for Revegetation of Disturbed Lands In the Northern Great Plains and Adjacent Areas. Frank Munshower. Reclamation Research Unit. Montana State University. Bozeman, MT. 1995. Second edition. Publication no. 9505 Available for purchase: www.Montana.edu/Reclamation/Publications. \$15.00

Perennial Grasses for Revegetation of Disturbed Lands in the Northern Great Plains and the Intermountain Region. Frank Munshower. Reclamation Research Unit. Montana State University. Bozeman, MT. 1998. Third edition. Publication no. 9805 Available for purchase: www.Montana.edu/Reclamation/Publications \$15.00

Plants of the Lewis and Clark Expedition H. Wayne Phillips. Mountain Press Publishing. Missoula, MT. 2003. Detailed information on plants described by Lewis and Clark, many occurring in Montana.

Plants of the Rocky Mountains. Kershaw, MacKinnon and Alaback. Lone Pine Field Guide. 1998. The book provides keys and color photographs of wildflowers, trees, and shrubs and some grasses of the region.

Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants. Rose Robin, Caryn Chachulski, and Diane L. Haase. First edition 1998. Fourth printing 2002. Oregon State University Press.

Great propagation instructions, asexual and sexual, for each plant entry, and nice descriptive information; many of the plants are native to Montana and the *Valley of Flowers* region.

Alpine Wildflowers. Dee Strickler. Showy Wildflowers of the Alpine and Subalpine Areas of the Northern Rocky Mountains. The Flower Press. Columbia Falls, Montana. 1990.

Prairie Wildflowers. Dee Strickler. Showy Wildflowers of the Plains, Valleys, and Foothills in the Northern Rocky Mountains. The Flower Press. Columbia Falls, Montana. 1986.

Forest Wildflowers. Dee Strickler. Showy Wildflowers of the Woods, Mountains and Forests of the Northern Rocky Mountains. The Flower Press. Columbia Falls, Montana. 1998.

Series of three field guides of wildflowers of the northern Rockies, by Dr. Dee Strickler of Whitefish, Montana. Handy, non-technical light-weight pocket guides with nice photos. Plants are grouped by family, with brief descriptions and some identifying botanical characteristics.

Northwest Penstemons. Dee Strickler. The Flower Press. Columbia Falls, Montana. 1997.

General Information on Native Landscaping

Building Inside Nature's Envelope: How New Construction and Land Preservation Can Work Together. Andy and Sally Wasowski. Oxford University Press 2000. This is an excellent book on environmentally sensitive construction and landscaping.

Creating the Native Xeriscape, Low Maintenance, Water Efficient Gardening. Sara Williams. University Extension Press, University of Saskatchewan 1997. Emphasis is more on ornamentals but has good principles and examples of Xeriscape design that can be adapted to natives.

Gardening With Prairie Plants. Sally Wasowski. University of Minnesota Press 2001. Good general info on designing, installing and maintaining prairie gardens. Plant profiles for prairie plants, excellent examples of prairie gardens.

Landscaping with Native Plants of the Intermountain Region. Idaho BLM Publication. Available online at www.id.blm.gov/publications/ Can download or order a free copy. Has growing information on many Montana natives.

Native Plant Journal. order from: Indiana University Press, 601 No Morton St , Bloomington IN 47404 ph:800 842 6796 \$42.50/year subscription. Provides technical and practical information on growing and planting of North American native plants for restoration, conservation, reforestation, and landscaping. See more info at Webpage listings.

Native Plants for High Elevation Western Gardens. Janice Busco and Nancy Morin. Fulcrum Publishing 2003. Information and photos of many plants growing in Montana.

Sustainable Landscape Construction: A Guide to Green Building Outdoors. J. William Thompson and Kim Sorvig. Island Press 2000. Excellent reference outlining ten principles for environmentally responsible landscaping with methods for accomplishing these principles.

The Xeriscape Flower Gardener: A Waterwise Guide For the Rocky Mountain Region. Jim Knopf. Johnson Publishing Co, Boulder CO 1991. Full of information on landscaping with native and waterwise plants, designing gardens, plant profiles, tables include native origin for plants.

Websites

Montana

Bridger Plant Materials Center www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov Download the booklet 'Creating Native Landscapes' at: www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ecs/plants/xeriscp

Center for Invasive Plant Management www.weedcenter.org Bozeman based research center.

Montana Native Plant Society www.umt.edu/mnps

Provides contacts for the local Valley of Flower Chapter (Bozeman area), reprints from society newsletters, events, and articles on native landscaping. This booklet can be downloaded at the site.

Montana State University Extension Publications Catalog www.montana.edu/wwwpb/pubs

The website allows you to order Extension Service publications online. Several extension publications are listed in the Resource section of this booklet.

MSU Extension Weed Management www.weeds.montana.edu/

Montana Plant Life <http://montana.plant-life.org/index.html>

Montana plants (native and non) with accompanying photos.

The Heritage Program <http://nhp/nris.state.mt.us/> The Heritage Program is Montana's source for information on native species and habitat, emphasizing those of conservation concern. Specific information on plant communities.

Regional or National

Environmental Protection Agency *Green Landscaping with Native Plants*

www.epa.gov/greenacres/tips.html

General information for the US that includes the benefits of gardening with native plants and landscaping hints.

Firewise: Making Sensible Choices in the Wildland/Urban Interface www.firewise.org List of firewise plants for Montana is not our favorite, not enough emphasis on natives.

Idaho Native Plant Society www.idahonativeplant.org

Great section labeled 'Native Plants of Northern Idaho for Landscape and Reclamation' has information on many MT natives.

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center www.wildflower.org

Native plant listings by state, beautiful color photos of every plant, information on seed collecting and more.

Native Plant Network www.nativeplants.for.uidaho.edu

University of Idaho. Provides a very useful database for propagating and growing native plants.

Native Seed Network www.nativeseednetwork.org

Marketplace for native seeds, scientific resources, seed tracking.

Natural Resources Conservation Service www.plants.usda.gov

This site provides a huge plant database with a photo gallery of many of the plants, fact sheets on individual species, links to other plant related sites and state and federal noxious weed lists.

Perennial Gardening on the Prairies www.em.ca/garden/

The 'wildflowers' link takes you to the Canadian Prairie Wildflowers page which is a native wildflower list containing color photos, descriptions, and habitat info. Many MT natives listed.

Plant Native www.plantnative.org

Listings of sources for native plants references, native plant lists by state. Great section on 'natureescaping' principles. Based out of Portland OR.

Wyoming Native Plant Society www.uwadmweb.uwyo.edu/WYNDD/wnps/wnps_home.htm

Extensive list of plant identification references, most for Wyoming but some for region. Archive of past newsletters has many articles relevant to Montana natives.

Public Agencies

Gallatin County

Gallatin County Extension Office
Gallatin County Fairgrounds 4H-Ag
901 North Black
Bozeman, MT. 59714

Todd Kesner, Extension Agent
(406) 582- 3280 acxstk@montana.edu
Dennis Hengle, Weed Coordinator
582- 3265 or 582- 3273
dhengel@co.gallatin.mt.us

Gallatin County Conservation District
3710 W. Fallon St., Box B
Bozeman, MT. 59715
(406) 522- 4000

Natural Resource Conservation Service
10 E Babcock St
Federal Building Rm. 43
Bozeman, MT. 59715-4704
(406) 587 6813
Larry Holzworth, Plant Materials Specialist
(406) 587- 6838
Pete Husby, State Biologist
(406) 587- 6902

Park County

Park County Extension Office
414 E Callender St
Livingston, MT.
Marty Malone, Extension Agent
(406) 222- 4156 mmalone@montana.edu
Clay Williams, Weed Coordinator
clay@parkcounty.org

Park County Conservation District
5242 Hwy 89 S
Livingston, MT. 59047
(406) 222- 2899

Natural Resource Conservation Service
Livingston Service Center
5242 Highway 89 South
Livingston, MT.
(406) 222-0212

Sweet Grass County

Sweet Grass County Extension Office
515 Hooper St
Big Timber, MT. 59047
Mark King, Extension Agent
(406) 932- 5146 king@montana.edu
Stacy Barta, Weed Coordinator
sgcoweed@mtintouch.com

Sweet Grass County Conservation District
POB 749
Big Timber, MT. 59011
(406) 932- 5160

Natural Resource Conservation Service
Highway 10E
Big Timber, MT.59047
(406) 932- 5160



Geum triflorum
Prairie Smoke

Nursery and Seed Dealers in the Valley of Flowers Area

These businesses have a large selection of natives in stock. There are many other nurseries in the area but their emphasis is not as strongly on native plants. Encourage them to carry more!

Bozeman

Westscape Wholesale Nursery

Laura Smith, Robert Dunn

Tele: (406) 522-3797

4141 Springhill Road

Bozeman, Montana 59718

Website address: www.westsapenursery.net

e-mail: westscapenursery@cs.com

Propagators of native and adapted plants; shrubs, grasses, perennials. Xeriscape, adapted ornamentals. Wholesale, with plants available retail through several area businesses. Contact Westscape Nursery for more information.

Greenspace Landscaping, Inc.

Chris Mahoney

34030 East Frontage Road

Bozeman, Montana 59715

Tele: (406) 586-3750

Website address: www.greenspacelandscaping.com

e-mail: greenspace@imt.net

Most of the plant inventory is for use in company's landscape installation business, but a small selection of woody plant materials propagated from local sources is available to the public. Contract growing services available.

Cashmans Nursery

Jerry and Jan Cashman

2055 Springhill Rd.

Bozeman, MT. 59715

Tele: (406) 587-3406

Ornamental plant nursery. Natives sprinkled throughout nursery. Landscape architect Shelly Engler knowledgeable on natives. Native grass seed mix available.

Livingston

Aquatic Design and Construction, Inc.

Russell Smith and Tom Coleman

#1 9th Street Island Drive

Livingston, Montana 59715

Tele: (406) 222-7600

Fax: (406) 222-7677

Website address:

www.aquaticdesignandconstruction.com

e-mail: info@adc-services.com

Plants in stock are native to Montana, many locally propagated. Great selection of wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, and willows. Large inventory of wetland plants, special floating islands of plants. Large display garden with water feature. Contract growing services available.

Native Landscapes and Reclamation

David Jensen

5132 Hwy 89 So

Livingston MT 59047

tele: 406-222-0457

email: nativelandscapes@hotmail.com

Ornamental and native nursery. Good selection of native trees and shrubs, smaller inventory of wildflowers & grasses. Native seed available.

Big Timber

Blake Nursery

Francis and Sandi Blake

316 Otter Creek Road

Big Timber, MT 59011

Tele: (406) 932-4195

Website address: blakenursery.com

email: blakenursery@blakenursery.com

Ornamental and native nursery. Large selection of natives in containers, native grass and wildflower seed. Very knowledgeable about natives, good information on website. Display gardens with natives.

SEED DEALERS

Circle S Seeds of Montana

PO Box 130

Three Forks MT 59752

tele: (406) 285 3269

email: circles@imt.net

Retail and wholesale distributor of seed. Native and introduced grass and forbs.

See the [Montana Native Plant Society's Source Guide for Native Plants of Montana](#) for additional resources. See page 26

Public Gardens

Museum of the Rockies

600 W. Kagy Blvd. Bozeman, MT.

Tele: (406) 994-2251

Summer Hours: starting Memorial Day, 8am-8pm daily

Lewis and Clark Native Garden

Located near the L&C Challenge Course on the northside of building. Exhibits native plants collected by Lewis and Clark when traveling through Montana. All plants are labeled with photographs. You can walk through the garden from 5:30 till 8pm free of charge.

Wessel Memorial Grove

Located in the Living History Farm. Collection of native trees and shrubs.

Buffalo Bird Woman Garden

Located at the Living History Farm. Features many important food crops native to North America. Many native plants are also grown throughout the farm.

Longfellow Elementary School

South Tracy Avenue Bozeman, MT.

Small collection of native plants in a fenced garden at the base of the school sign.

Livingston Chamber of Commerce

303 East Park St. Livingston, MT.

Planting areas in front of building feature an array of native and ornamental plants that are drought tolerant. Labels are color coded to distinguish natives from exotics.

Crazy Mountain Museum

South Frontage Road, near cemetery. (Take I-90 exit west of Big Timber)

Big Timber, MT.

Tele: (406) 932-5316

Lewis and Clark Garden

Walk through garden planted with natives that were identified by the explorers as they passed through Montana. Plants are labeled. Garden is located in front of building. No admission charge, open year round. Garden also contains large interpretative sign describing aspects of the journey.

Plants of Sweet Grass County Display

Adjacent to the L&C garden, a collection of trees, shrubs, grasses and wildflowers native to Sweet Grass County. Another small native garden is located on the west side of the building. Plants are labeled.



Mimulus lewisii

Lewis's Monkeyflower