



**Boulder  
County**

**Boulder County  
Land Use Department  
Publications**

# Suggested Native Plants for Horticultural Use on the Front Range of Colorado

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## Suggested Native Plants for Horticultural Use on the Front Range of Colorado

Data Prepared by the Colorado Native Plant Society<sup>1</sup>  
Horticulture and Restoration Committee  
PO Box 200 • Fort Collins • Colorado • 80522

Colorado has a wealth of native plants, colorful wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, and trees that are well adapted to our variable climate, soils, temperatures, and elevations. The Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS) recommends the use of native plants in landscaping, both because of their adaptability and because Colorado has a unique regional horticulture worth promoting and protecting. Native plants, especially local ecotypes, contain the "history" of the area in their genes and will survive that especially cold, wet spring or unusually hot, dry year. Local ecotypes, from near the area to be planted, will also maintain more "natural" sources of food for local wildlife and insect species. There are several display gardens on the Front Range that feature plants native to Colorado. Please check in your area and visit them for ideas.

### Guidelines for Obtaining Native Species:

- Check with local nature centers or experts for recommendations.
- Buy from reputable nurseries. Ask about the origin of the seeds/plants you buy.
- Seed/plant gathering from public lands is typically prohibited (this includes the National Park Service). Special use permits are available from the US Forest Service.
- Read labels on "wildflower" mixes to verify they don't include noxious weed species. A complete list of the noxious weeds of Colorado can be found at [www.colorado.gov](http://www.colorado.gov).
- Ask for plants by their scientific name since common names may vary.

The species list that follows is primarily for landscaping along the Front Range, east of the Continental Divide. Included are recommended and generally available wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, and trees as well as some basic habitat information. For sources of container-grown plants, check Colorado nurseries.

A list of Colorado plant vendors can be found on the Colorado Native Plant Society web page: [http://conps.org/horticulture\\_and\\_restoration.html](http://conps.org/horticulture_and_restoration.html). More natives are being grown all the time and as the demand increases, so will the supply. If you don't see something you want, ask for it.

**The Colorado Native Plant Society's Horticulture and Restoration Committee** welcomes additional information regarding the use of natives. Please send your comments to Horticulture and Restoration Committee, CoNPS, P.O. Box 200, Fort Collins, CO 80522. For more information, please visit our webpage at <http://conps.org>.

### Retail Vendors of Native Seed for Boulder County

Arkansas Valley Seed 4333 Hwy. 66 Longmont, CO 80504 (877) 907-3337 <a href="http://www.avseeds.com">www.avseeds.com</a>	Pawnee Buttes Seed 605 25th St. Greeley, CO 80632 (800) 782-5947 <a href="http://www.pawneebutteseed.com">www.pawneebutteseed.com</a>	Western Native Seed P.O. Box 188 Coaldale, CO 81222 (719) 942-3935 <a href="http://www.westernnativeseed.com">www.westernnativeseed.com</a>
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Retail vendors excerpt updated: 2008

## Suggested Wildflowers for the Front Range of Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Aspen daisy (showy daisy)	<i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	Part sun, Dry/Moist	F, M	Abundant
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Part sun, Dry/Moist	F, M	Frequent in dry mountain meadows
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F, M	Verify source of commercial varieties, many are hybrids; common midsummer in lower montane
Blue flax	<i>Adenolinum (Linum) lewisii</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Watch for native, interbreeds freely
Blue vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Sun, Moist	P	Usually many spikes, available by seed
Broom snakeweed	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Flowers late summer
Bush sunflower	<i>Helianthus pumilus</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Perennial
Colorado columbine	<i>Aquilegia coerulea</i>	Sun/Shade, Moist	F, M, S	Colorado state flower
Fringed sage	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Dry	P, F, M	Woody perennial with fragrant, silver-gray foliage
Golden banner	<i>Thermopsis divaricarpa</i>	Part sun, Moist	F, M, S	Perennial, rhizomes
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>	Sun, Dry/Moist	P	Many and varied species
Greenleaf penstemon (blue mist)	<i>Penstemon virens</i>	Part sun, Dry	P, F, M, S	Forms dense clumps, available by seed
Harebell (bluebells)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Part sun, Moist	F, M, S	Perennial
Lupine (silvery)	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	Sun, Dry/Moist	P, F, M, S	Abundant
Nelson's larkspur	<i>Delphinium nelsonii</i>	Sun, Dry	F, M	Perennial
One-sided penstemon	<i>Penstemon secundiflorus</i>	Part sun, Dry	P, F	Attractive light blue-green leaves
Prairie clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Perennial, blooms midsummer, available by seed
Prairie coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Perennial
Prairie sage (sagewort)	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Dry	P	Perennial, fragrant silvery-white/greenish foliage
Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia macrorhiza (compressa)</i>	Sun, Dry	P	Sparse spines
Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>	Sun, Dry	P	Very spiny
Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria parvifolia</i>	Dry	P, F, M, S	Perennial, forms large mats
Rocky Mountain beeplant	<i>Cleome serrulata</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Abundant, midsummer along roadsides
Rocky Mountain iris	<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	Part sun, Moist	F, M, S	Perennial
Scarlet globe mallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Perennial, rhizomes, drought tolerant
Showy milkweed	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Sun, Moist	P, F	Common on roadsides, fields
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i>	Sun, Dry/Moist	P, F	Perennial
Spiny goldenweed	<i>Machaeranthera pinnatifida</i>	Sun, Dry	F	Common perennial, available by seed
Spotted gayfeather (dotted gayfeather)	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Perennial, flower late summer; available by seed

## Suggested Wildflowers for the Front Range of Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Sulphur flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Sun, Dry	F, M	Floral bracts turn a rich russet color with age
Swamp milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Sun, Moist	P, F	Available by seed
Tall beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon virgatus</i>	Part sun, Dry/Moist	F, M	Flowers numerous
Western wallflower	<i>Erysimum asperum</i> ; <i>E. capitatum</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Watch for native species; biennial or perennial; flowers late spring to early summer
Whipple's penstemon	<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i>	Part sun, Dry	M, S	Common in dry forests
White evening primrose	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F, M	Perennial, blooms in early evening
Wild bergamot (horsemint or beebalm)	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Part sun, Dry/Moist	P, F	Large flowers; aromatic foliage
Wild geranium (pineywoods geranium)	<i>Geranium caespitosum</i>	Part sun, Moist	F	Perennial
Wild verbena	<i>Glandularia (Verbena) bipinnatifida</i>	Sun, Dry	P, F	Can grow taller with extra water
Yellow stemless evening primrose	<i>Oenothera howardii (brachycarpa)</i>	Sun, Dry	P	Perennial, blooms in early evening, common along Front Range

## Suggested Native Grasses for Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Moist	P, F	Damp, alkaline
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Dry	P, F	Showy summer and fall
Blue grama	<i>Chondrosium gracile (Bouteloua gracilis)</i>	Dry	P, F, M	Prefers sandy or gravelly soils; State grass
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	Dry	P	Prefers full sun, tolerates clay
Canada wildrye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Dry	P, F	Disturbed sites
Green needlegrass	<i>Stipa (Nassella) viridula</i>	Dry	P, F	Roadsides
Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum avenaceum (nutans)</i>	Dry-moist	P, F	Prairies, bottomlands, open woods, meadows
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum (Orzyopsis) hymenoides</i>	Dry	P, F, M	Sandy plains, mesas
Junegrass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Dry	P, F, M	Prairies, open woods
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Dry	P, F, M	Prairies, open woods, dry hills; plants turn copper-red in fall
Mountain muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia montana</i>	Dry	F, M	Open woodlands, hillsides; may only be available by seed
Needle-and-thread	<i>Hesperostipa (Stipa) comata</i>	Dry	P, F, M	Plains, dry hills, sandy
New Mexico feathergrass	<i>Hesperostipa (Stipa) neomexicana</i>	Dry	P, F	Mesas, canyons, rocky slopes
Prairie cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	Moist	P, F	Marshes, wet meadows
Prairie dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Dry	F	Pine forests
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Dry	P, F	Sandy prairies, hills; may only be available by seed

## Suggested Native Grasses for Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Dry	P, F	Sandy or loam
Sandberg's bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>	Dry	F, M	Meadows
Side-oats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Dry	P, F	Prairies, rocky hills
Slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	Moist	M	Meadows
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Dry-moist	P, F	Marshes, prairies, foothills
Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	Dry-moist	F, M	Rocky slopes
Tufted hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Moist	F, M	Wet meadows, streambanks
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum (Agropyron) smithii</i>	Dry-moist	P, F, M	Adaptable to variety of habitats

## Suggested Native Small/Medium Shrubs for the Front Range of Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Antelope bitterbush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	South-facing slopes, dry well-drained soils	P, F	Attractive, birds eat the seeds
Boulder raspberry	<i>Oreobatus (Rubus) deliciosus</i>	Rocky ground, foothills and canyons	P, F, M	Attractive; wildlife eats the fruits
Buckbrush	<i>Ceanothus fendleri</i>	Open valleys, hillsides & woods; gravelly soil	P, F, M	Spiny
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis ssp. alpina</i>	Coniferous forest understory	P, F	Attractive, broad evergreen shrub
False indigo (leadplant)	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Streamsides	F	Attractive
Four-winged saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Alkali flats, grassy uplands, sandy soils	P, F	Birds eat the seeds
Golden currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Plains to foothills, along roadsides and streams	P, F	Flowers sometimes have a clove scent
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Semi-dry areas; needs acidic, well-drained soil	P, F	Attractive, waxy leaves and red berries; ground cover. Browsed by a wide variety of wildlife.
Mountain ninebark	<i>Physocarpus monogynus</i>	Rocky canyon sides, outer foothills	P, F, M	Attractive, showy flowers; birds eat the seeds
Narrow-leaf or plains yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Rocky areas, plains to foothills	P, F, M	Sharp foliage
Oregon-grape, holly-grape	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Dry slopes	F, M	Holly-like leaves; attractive ground cover. Birds eat the fruits.
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Dry hills, plains to subalpine	P, F, M	Several subspecies of <i>C. nauseosus</i> are native to a wide variety of habitats
Rabbitbrush - dwarf blue	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus ssp. nauseosus</i>	Plains, foothill mesas	P, F, M	1-4 feet tall
Rabbitbrush - tall green	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus ssp. graveolens</i>	Plains; deep soils, arroyos	P, F, M	2-6 feet tall
Red-berried elder	<i>Sambucus microbotrys (racemosa)</i>	Along streams and moist slopes	F, M, S	Attractive dark green compound leaves and red berries

## Suggested Native Small/Medium Shrubs for the Front Range of Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Red osier dogwood	<i>Swida sericea</i> ( <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> )	Streamsides and canyon bottoms	P, F, M	Attractive glossy leaves and red bark
Sand cherry	<i>Cerasus</i> ( <i>Prunus</i> ) <i>pumila</i> ssp. <i>besseyi</i>	Sandy or gravelly prairie hillsides	P, F	Purplish-black fruits are sweet and edible; Leaves turn reddish in fall
Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Pentaphylloides floribunda</i> ( <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> )	Variety of habitats	F, M, S	Often cultivated as an ornamental
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Plains, moist, open, grassy sites	P, F	Reddish stems, white berries
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubacer parviflorus</i>	Moist, shaded forests	F, M	Wildlife eats the fruits
Three-leaved sumac or skunkbrush	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> ssp. <i>trilobata</i>	Dry hillsides, canyons, valleys, and plains	P, F, M	Wildlife eats the red-yellow fruits
Twinberry honeysuckle	<i>Distegia</i> ( <i>Lonicera</i> ) <i>involutrata</i>	Moist soils; forests, streamsides	F, M, S	Birds eat the fruits; hummingbirds attracted to the tubular flowers
Wax currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	Dry rocky open slopes; hills and ridges	P, F, M	Not spiny; wildlife eats the fruits
Waxflower	<i>Jamesia americana</i>	Cliffs and cliff bases	P, F, M	Aromatic
Wild rose or Wood's rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Streambanks, prairies, forest edges	P, F, M	Thorny; wildlife eat the fruits
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia</i> ( <i>Ceratoides</i> ) <i>lanata</i>	Sandy alkaline soils	P, F	Flower clusters become fluffy, resembling lambs' tails

## Suggested Native Large Shrubs/Small Trees for the Front Range of Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Box-elder	<i>Negundo aceroides</i> ( <i>Acer negundo</i> )	Stream banks	P, F	Leaves yellow in fall
Chokecherry	<i>Padus</i> ( <i>Prunus</i> ) <i>virginiana</i> ssp. <i>melanocarpa</i>	Hillsides, gulches, canyons & streamsides	P, F, M	Red to purple fruits a favorite of bears
Netleaf hackberry	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	Dry rocky hillsides and ravine banks	P, F	Birds eat the small reddish-brown fruits
Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Rocky canyons and ravines	F, M	Orange berries produced in fall
Mountain-mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	Open rocky woods and stony soils	P, F	Sometimes evergreen
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Sabina</i> ( <i>Juniperus</i> ) <i>scopulorum</i>	Dry, rocky hillsides; also along streams	P, F, M	Birds eat the fruits
Rocky Mountain maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Moist sites, streams, and canyons	F, M, S	Attractive red stems. Birds eat the seeds, buds, and flowers.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Dry, rocky slopes to moist, fertile soils	F, M, S	Wildlife eat the foliage & fruits
Smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Slopes and canyon sides	P, F	Similar to staghorn sumac (not native), but grows shorter and without velvety branches. Leaves turn crimson in autumn.

## Suggested Native Large Shrubs/Small Trees for the Front Range of Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Thinleaf alder	<i>Alnus incana</i> ssp. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Swampy ground or sandy soil; montane streambanks and pond borders	P, F, M	Female catkins are cone-like and persist through winter
Wild plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Gulches, outwash mesas; moist soil along streambanks	P, F, M	Often forms thickets; yellow to red fruits are edible

## Suggested Native Large Trees for the Front Range of Colorado

Common Name	Latin Name (Weber)	Preferred Environment	Life Zone	Comments
Lanceleaf cottonwood	<i>Populus x. acuminata</i>	Streambanks and valleys	P, F	First generation sterile hybrid between <i>P. deltoides</i> and <i>P. angustifolia</i> ; leaf-shape is indicative of this cross
Narrowleaf cottonwood	<i>Populus angustifolia</i>	Streambanks and valleys	P, F	Long, narrow, willow-like leaves turn yellow in fall. Available as a graft onto <i>P. x acuminata</i> rootstock which should reduce suckering.
Plains cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Moist soils; floodplains, riparian areas and valley bottoms	P, F	Nursery stock should be male and therefore "cottonless"; broad leaves turn yellow-gold in fall
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> ssp. <i>scopulorum</i>	Variety of habitats — adaptable	P, F, M	Tall evergreen grows to 150'. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds.

**Life Zones:** P = Plains 4,000-6,000 ft.; F = Foothills 6,000-8,000 ft.; M = Montane 8,000-10,000 ft.; and S = Sub-alpine 10,000-11,500 ft. (or timberline).

# Plant Species Not to Use in Gardening or Revegetation

Prepared by the Colorado Native Plant Society, Boulder Chapter.<sup>1</sup>

Correspondence may be sent to: CONPS; P.O. Box 200; Fort Collins, CO 80522

The plants listed below are weedy, invasive species which threaten or potentially threaten natural areas, agricultural lands and gardens. A (\*) by a plant name indicates that the species is considered a critical problem for habitat(s) in Colorado, and/or is well established as a habitat generalist. This is a preliminary list of species which have escaped from landscaping, reclamation projects and agricultural activity. All problem plants may not be included. If you are unsure about introducing a new plant into your garden or revegetation plans, maintain a conservative approach. Try to research a new plant thoroughly before using it, or omit it from your plans.

## Forbs/Flowers Not to Use:

Common Name	Latin Name	Problem	Habitat
purple loosestrife* (morden's pink, rose queen, the rocket, purple spire, etc.)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Escapes gardens; displaces native vegetation; threatens cattail marshes and other wetlands	Wetlands; uplands (i.e., gardens)
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Escapes gardens; forms monoculture; outcompetes natives	Grasslands, pastures, meadows, range lands
myrtle spurge/Mercer's spurge	<i>Tithymalus myrsinites</i> ( <i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i> )	Escapes gardens; displaces native vegetation; poisonous to touch (for some people) and if ingested	Plains, foothills
Cypress spurge	<i>Tithymalus cyparissias</i> ( <i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> )	Escapes gardens	Populated areas
dalmation toadflax *	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp.</i> <i>dalmatica</i> ( <i>Linaria</i> <i>dalmatica</i> )	Escapes gardens; displaces native vegetation; spreads easily from seed or stolon	Disturbed, open areas (roadsides, trails); plains, foothills, mountains
yellow toadflax/ butter & eggs*	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	Like dalmation toadflax, but reaches higher elevations
ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> ( <i>Chrysanthemum</i> <i>leucanthemum</i> )	Escapes gardens; displaces native vegetation; well established	Habitat generalist: found from plains to alpine
perennial sweetpea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	Common on urban fringes
dame's rocket/sweet rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	Riparian, wet meadows
soapwort/bouncing bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	Roadsides, trails, homestead sites; mesas and foothills
bighead knapweed	<i>Grossheimia macrocephala</i> ( <i>Centaurea macrocephala</i> )	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	Plains, foothills, mountains
sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Displaces native vegetation	Foothills
creeping/Denver bellflower	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	Foothills, plains, esp. shady places
St. Johnswort/Klamath weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Displaces native vegetation; poisonous to some animals	Open areas in foothills
Japanese knotweed/ Japanese buckwheat	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> ( <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> )	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	Populated areas at base of foothills
scentless chamomile	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	Adventive; competes with native vegetation	Mountain roadsides, pastures, and town sites
sweet-clover (white and yellow)	<i>Melilorus alba</i> ( <i>Melilotus</i> <i>officinalis</i> )	Reclamation escapee	Roadsides, trails
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Adventive; competes with native vegetation	Roadsides, trails, open areas

## Forbs/Flowers Not to Use:

Common Name	Latin Name	Problem	Habitat
oriental virgin's bower	<i>Viticella orientalis (Clematis orientalis)</i>	Adventive; competes with native vegetation	Foothills, mountains
wild carrot/Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Garden escapee; competes with native vegetation	Roadsides, plains, foothills

## Grasses Not to Use:

Common Name	Species Name	Problem	Habitat
thread grass	<i>Stipa tenuifolia</i>	Becoming a popular xeriscape plant, volunteers readily; potential weed of the future	Foothills, grasslands
smooth brome	<i>Bromopsis inermis (Bromus inermis)</i>	Reclamation, pasture grass; competes with native vegetation via extensive underground roots	Plains, foothills, mountains
crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	Reclamation grass, persistent	Roadsides, trails
timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Pasture escapee; competes with native vegetation	Dry to wet, habitat generalist
orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Pasture escapee; competes with native vegetation	Dry to wet, habitat generalist

## Shrubs Not to Use:

Common Name	Species Name	Problem	Habitat
scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Escapes gardens and displaces native vegetation	A problem on the west coast of U.S.A.
glossy or alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus (Rhamnus frangula)</i>	Garden escapee; competes with native vegetation	Riparian, plains, urban

## Trees Not to Use:

Common Name	Species Name	Problem	Habitat
Russian-olive *	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	escapes and displaces native vegetation; seed commonly dispersed by birds	riparian corridors
tamarisk * (salt-cedar)	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	escapes and displaces native vegetation; uses large amounts of water	riparian corridors
crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	originally cultivated along streams; established and displaces native willow, cottonwood, etc.	riparian corridors, plains, cultivated valleys
white willow	<i>Salix alba var. Vitellina</i>	originally cultivated along streams; established and displaces native willow, cottonwood, etc.	riparian corridors, plains, cultivated valleys

<sup>1</sup> Lists modified by Boulder County, 2008.