



Amelanchier alnifolia
Western serviceberry



Arctostaphylos patula
Greenleaf manzanita



Ceanothus prostratus
Mahala mat

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA Are They Right for the Home Landscape?

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When living in an arid environment, home gardeners may prefer to use native shrubs in their home landscapes in an effort to conserve water. The term “native” can be misleading, because all plants are native somewhere. But, are they native to northern Nevada? The focus of this publication is to provide home gardeners with information on shrubs native to northern Nevada that are suitable for use in home landscapes. For this publication, northern Nevada is defined as approximately the northern two-thirds of the state, the area north of an imaginary east-west line drawn through Tonopah and Pioche. Elevations in this area range upward from approximately 4,000 feet above sea level.

Shrubs native to northern Nevada grow in many different microenvironments. Some do well in hot, dry settings, while others grow only where soils are moist throughout the growing season. Just because a plant is native to one part of northern Nevada does not mean it can survive and thrive in all areas of northern Nevada.

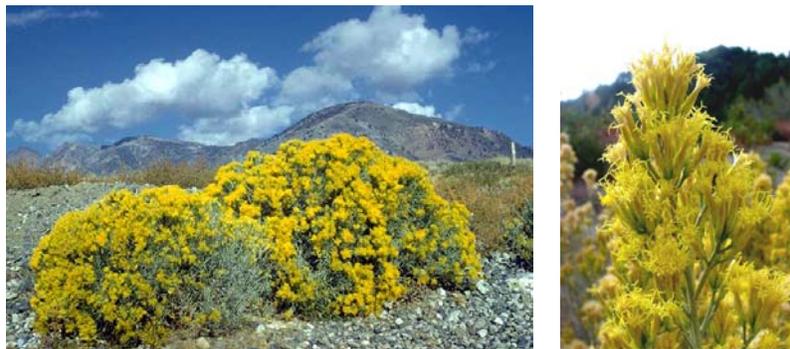
People often think that a shrub native to any part of Nevada can survive on the available or naturally occurring precipitation in their respective area, regardless of the shrub's point of origin. This is seldom true. All shrubs require water to become established, and some require more throughout their lives than others to grow and thrive. This is particularly true if plants are from outside their natural range. In the northern Nevada mountains, precipitation is substantially greater than in the low-elevation valleys. This results in a wider variety of native shrubs occurring in higher elevations. These plants may also grow well in drier valleys, but only with supplemental irrigation. Generally speaking, there are fewer shrub species growing on the valley floors of northern Nevada, except along watercourses. Many desert species may not be as visually appealing as ornamentals.

In many cases, Nevada shrubs are simply inappropriate for use in home landscapes because their growth is restricted by certain habitat requirements, including elevation, temperature ranges, specific soil type, soil drainage or specific soil microorganisms. Native soils are usually very different from ornamental landscape soils. Planting native shrubs in a clay soil when they require a fast-draining, sandy soil will probably kill them.

Native shrubs are frequently unavailable in local nurseries. Many species can be difficult to propagate and slow to mature, or may not survive in a container. These factors make it economically difficult for nurseries to grow and supply them. If a "native" shrub comes from a nursery in another state, it may not be from genetic stock native to Nevada, even though it may be hardy and appropriate (adapted) for use in northern Nevada.

Another factor to consider when deciding whether native shrubs are right for home landscapes is the tendency of many of them to serve as fuel in a wildfire and become a threat to homes and other structures.

Putting these constraints aside, some native shrubs perform well in home landscapes and are available at local nurseries. Numerous shrubs survive outside their native elevation range, as long as it is soil moisture, not temperature, that constrains their location. They may grow well in home landscapes with supplemental irrigation, increased management and awareness that they may undergo varying amounts of stress. For example, red-osier dogwood, a common shrub on the moist, west slopes of the Sierra Nevada, can perform well in home landscapes outside its normal "native" environment, if it is watered adequately at the right time of year.



Chrysothamnus nauseosus – Rubber rabbitbrush

CRITERIA FOR SHRUB SELECTION

A home gardener should choose shrubs, whether native or adapted, that meet the goals for the landscape, including:

- Aesthetics
- Function
- Water efficiency
- Erosion control
- Reduced flammability
- Cost
- Maintenance
- Pest resistance or susceptibility

Some questions to consider before selecting a particular shrub species include:

- Will it thrive or merely survive?
- Is it available for purchase?
- What kind of soil and drainage are required?
- How much irrigation does it need, at what time of year and how often?
- Will it grow in the general environment and microclimate of the specific site?
- Does it attract wildlife? If so, is this desirable?
- Is it flammable?
- Is it particularly susceptible to pests or diseases?
- Is it attractive?



Prunus andersonii,
Desert peach in flower

KEY TO SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA TABLE

The following table lists selected shrubs native to northern Nevada. The table provides information home gardeners and green industry professionals can use to determine whether certain shrubs are desirable and appropriate for home landscapes. All shrubs listed are hardy for northern Nevada. Some normally grow at higher elevations, but if kept irrigated, they can thrive outside their typical elevation range.

Precipitation rates are in inches per year where known (Fire Effects Information System, USFS 2005; Burns and Honkala 1990; Ellefson et al. 1992). Average precipitation for most valleys of northern Nevada is 7 inches to 10 inches per year (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2006). The flood-tolerant shrubs listed require significantly more irrigation each year than do more drought-tolerant plants.

Soil type can greatly influence a native shrub's success as a landscape plant. **Poor** soils have very little organic matter, require frequent fertilization, have limited or excessive water-holding capacity, have a high (above 8) or low (below 5) pH and may have a high soluble salt content. **Average** soils have some organic matter, require periodic fertilization, hold some water without being saturated, have a pH between 6.5 and 8 and have a low to medium soluble salt content.

Good soils contain abundant organic matter, require infrequent fertilization, have good drainage while maintaining sufficient air and moisture for plants and have a low soluble salt content. **Coarse** soils contain small gravel, and **rocky** soils have many cobbles to large rocks. A plant suited for a **rich** soil requires a soil that is deep and dark with organic matter. A **deep** soil typically has depth for root development and water percolation, without the interference of an impermeable layer, such as clay or caliche. **Thin** or shallow soils have little area for roots or water storage. The information in the table is merely a generalization of the native soil conditions where the shrubs typically grow.

If a shrub is rated **poor** for drainage, it tolerates persistently saturated soils. **Good** drainage means the shrub is adapted to moist soils that do not stay saturated for more than a few weeks. An **excellent** drainage rating means a shrub species requires well-draining soil that is never saturated.

Height is listed in feet. Most of the values listed show shrub heights *in their native habitats*. They may be taller or shorter in home landscapes, depending on irrigation, soil characteristics and the application of fertilizer.

Elevation ranges for plants are primarily from the Fire Effects Information Service and are an approximation for northern Nevada shrubs. Where precipitation requirements could not be found, inferences from elevation ranges were made.

Erosion control is listed as **poor**, **fair**, **good** and **excellent**. A plant with **poor** erosion control will only hold soil in place on slopes less than 30 percent. A **fair** rating indicates efficient erosion control on slopes of 30 percent to 40 percent, while a plant with a **good** rating will hold soil on a 40 percent to 60 percent slope. An **excellent** erosion-control plant rapidly produces an extensive root system that holds the soil in place even on a slope greater than 60 percent (Cermak, et al. 1991). **ND** means no documentation was found. Also, some shrub species are not given an erosion-control rating because of their slow growth, but when mature, they do control erosion.

Fire hazard ratings are experience-based rather than research-based in most cases. Plants with low volatile oils, shorter stature, deciduous leaves and minimum litter production generally burn less often or with less heat than do taller evergreen shrubs containing abundant volatile oils. Shrubs with a **high** fire hazard rating should not be planted within 30 feet of a structure. This reduces the chance of the shrubs igniting in a wildfire and spreading fire to the structure.

If a plant is an excellent **resprouter**, the top of it may be burned or killed in a fire or other disturbance, but stems grow back rapidly from root buds, root crowns and/or lower stems. Rapid regrowth after disturbance provides important erosion control and slope stabilization after the fire. Resprouting shrubs often come back with vigor, revegetating a burned landscape in a short period of time.

Many shrubs provide habitat and attract wildlife in home landscapes. This may be good or bad, depending on the homeowner's perspective and on the particular animal species attracted to the landscape. Birds (**b**) in the landscape are often desirable; however, birds nesting on or in a house or other structure or damaging plants may create problems. Shrubs may attract small mammals (**sm**), including rodents, skunks, rabbits, porcupines and raccoons. These, in turn, often attract large mammals (**lm**), such as coyotes, bobcats and mountain lions that may prey on domestic cats, dogs, livestock or poultry. Rabbits are attractive to some people and a nuisance to others. Skunks appeal to few people. Large mammals include deer and bear. Deer and bear can damage property and pose a threat to humans and domestic animals. Cover (**c**) not only shelters quail and songbirds, but can encourage higher rodent populations. More rodents usually mean more snakes, possibly including rattlesnakes.



A northern Nevada plant community of bitterbrush, small mountain mahogany and buckwheat in the foreground with a sagebrush community in the background

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

		
Name	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> Western serviceberry	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i> Greenleaf manzanita
Annual Precipitation (inches)	10 – 18	12 – 18
Light	part shade, sun	sun
Soil Type	any	coarse
Drainage¹	excellent	good
Height (feet)	3 – 26	3 – 7
Elevation (feet)	5,500 – 9,000+	6,000 – 9,000+
Erosion Control²	excellent	excellent
Fire Hazard	low	high
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	excellent
Wildlife³	b, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Usually grows in moist ravines or on north slopes. Edible fruit.	Most common manzanita in northern Nevada. Bright evergreen leaves.
Photograph Citation⁴	C	C

¹ **Drainage:** **poor** = tolerant of very wet soils; **good** = does well under average drainage; **excellent** = requires well-drained soil.

² **Erosion Control:** **poor, fair, good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

³ **Wildlife:** **b** = birds, **sm** = small mammals, **lm** = large mammals, **c** = cover.

⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

		
Name	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> Kinnikinnick	<i>Artemisia spinescens</i> Budsage
Annual Precipitation (inches)	14 – 18	8 – 14
Light	sun	sun
Soil Type	coarse	average
Drainage¹	excellent	good
Height (feet)	0.5	0.3 – 0.8
Elevation (feet)	6,500 – 10,000	4,000 – 6,800
Erosion Control²	excellent	fair
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	varies	yes
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm
Remarks	Excellent garden ground cover. Evergreen.	Pungently aromatic summer deciduous ground cover with excellent drought and salt tolerance.
Photograph Citation⁴	A	B

¹ **Drainage:** **poor** = tolerant of very wet soils; **good** = does well under average drainage; **excellent** = requires well-drained soil.

² **Erosion Control:** **poor, fair, good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis</i> Wyoming big sagebrush</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Atriplex canescens</i> Fourwing saltbush</p>
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	8 – 12	6 – 14
Light	sun	part shade, sun
Soil Type	average to good	poor to rocky
Drainage¹	good	good
Height (feet)	1.5 – 3.5	1 – 10
Elevation (feet)	4,300 – 9,000+	4,000 – 7,500
Erosion Control²	excellent	excellent
Fire Hazard	high	high
Resprouts After Fire	no	varies
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	One of three subspecies of this species in Nevada. Because of its moderate height and low water requirement, it is probably the most practical for homeowners. Contains flammable, volatile oils.	Salt-, cold- and drought-resistant.
Photograph Citation⁴	A	D

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <p><i>Ceanothus cordulatus</i> Mountain whitethorn</p>	 <p><i>Ceanothus prostratus</i> Mahala mat</p>
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	16+	16+
Light	shade to sun	sun
Soil Type	coarse	rocky
Drainage¹	excellent	good
Height (feet)	2 – 5	0.5
Elevation (feet)	4,000 – 11,000	6,500 – 9,000
Erosion Control²	excellent	good
Fire Hazard	high in dense stands	low
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	no
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, c
Remarks	White, fragrant flowers. Evergreen. Forms dense brushfields. Attracts bees.	Blue flowers. Attracts bees.
Photograph Citation⁴	I	E

¹ **Drainage:** **poor** = tolerant of very wet soils; **good** = does well under average drainage; **excellent** = requires well-drained soil.

² **Erosion Control:** **poor, fair, good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

³ **Wildlife:** **b** = birds, **sm** = small mammals, **lm** = large mammals, **c** = cover.

⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <p><i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> Snowbrush</p>	 <p><i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> Curlleaf mountain mahogany</p>
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	16 – 20	8 – 14
Light	sun	sun
Soil Type	average to coarse	deep rocky
Drainage¹	good	excellent
Height (feet)	2 – 9	12 – 35
Elevation (feet)	5,000 – 10,000	4,000 – 9,900
Erosion Control²	excellent	excellent
Fire Hazard	high	high
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	no
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Fragrant flowers. Dense stands. Burns with high intensity. Attracts bees.	Highly drought-resistant. Evergreen.
Photograph Citation⁴	I	F

¹ **Drainage:** **poor** = tolerant of very wet soils; **good** = does well under average drainage; **excellent** = requires well-drained soil.

² **Erosion Control:** **poor, fair, good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

		
Name	<i>Chrysolepis sempervirens</i> Sierra chinquapin	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> Rubber rabbitbrush
Annual Precipitation (inches)	20+	7 – 18
Light	part shade, sun	sun
Soil Type	coarse, acidic	average to coarse
Drainage¹	excellent	any
Height (feet)	1.5 – 7	1 – 8
Elevation (feet)	5,000 – 12,000	4,000 – 8,000
Erosion Control²	fair	excellent
Fire Hazard	high	high
Resprouts After Fire	yes	good
Wildlife³	b, sm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Bad-smelling flowers. Evergreen. Fruit is a prickly bur.	Highly allergenic to some people.
Photograph Citation⁴	I	J

¹ **Drainage:** **poor** = tolerant of very wet soils; **good** = does well under average drainage; **excellent** = requires well-drained soil.

² **Erosion Control:** **poor**, **fair**, **good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

³ **Wildlife:** **b** = birds, **sm** = small mammals, **lm** = large mammals, **c** = cover.

⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

		
Name	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Red-osier dogwood	<i>Ephedra viridis</i> Mormon tea
Annual Precipitation (inches)	18 (can be less with damp root zone all summer)	7 – 10
Light	part shade, sun	sun
Soil Type	average	rocky
Drainage¹	any	good
Height (feet)	3 – 19	1 – 4
Elevation (feet)	4,800 – 9,500	4,000 – 6,000
Erosion Control²	excellent	poor
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	fair
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, lm, c
Remarks	Stream bank stabilizer. Red fall and winter color. Red branches. White fruit. Readily available. Aphids possible.	High salt tolerance.
Photograph Citation⁴	C	A

¹ **Drainage:** **poor** = tolerant of very wet soils; **good** = does well under average drainage; **excellent** = requires well-drained soil.

² **Erosion Control:** **poor, fair, good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> Apacheplume	 <i>Grayia spinosa</i> Spiny hopsage
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	8 – 20	6 – 18
Light	sun	sun
Soil Type	good	coarse to rocky
Drainage¹	good	excellent
Height (feet)	2 – 8	1 – 5
Elevation (feet)	5,200 – 9,000	4,000 – 7,500
Erosion Control²	excellent	fair
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	good
Wildlife³	sm, lm, c	sm, lm, c
Remarks	Cold, drought tolerant. Conspicuous flowers and plume-like seeds.	Excellent drought tolerance. Fair tolerance of alkaline and saline soils. Interesting rose-colored flowers (modified bracts) in spring. Summer deciduous.
Photograph Citation⁴	J	C

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² **Erosion Control:** **poor**, **fair**, **good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

		
Name	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i> Bush oceanspray	<i>Prunus andersonii</i> Desert peach
Annual Precipitation (inches)	9 – 36	8 – 12
Light	shade, sun	sun
Soil Type	rocky	coarse
Drainage¹	excellent	good
Height (feet)	1 – 5	3 – 7
Elevation (feet)	4,500 – 11,000	5,000 – 7,000
Erosion Control²	excellent	excellent
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	excellent
Wildlife³	b, c	b, lm, c
Remarks	Adapted to rocky habitat.	A widely branched shrub that grows in clumps and thickets with small, somewhat narrow leaves.
Photograph Citation⁴	C	I

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

		
Name	<i>Prunus emarginata</i> Bittercherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Common chokecherry
Annual Precipitation (inches)	12 – 18	14 – 18 (often near snow pockets)
Light	part shade, sun	part shade, sun
Soil Type	good	average
Drainage¹	good	good
Height (feet)	3 – 20	3 – 19
Elevation (feet)	4,500 – 9,000	5,000 – 10,000
Erosion Control²	excellent	excellent
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	excellent
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Cultivated plants are usually <i>P. emarginata</i> var. <i>mollis</i> .	Excellent windbreak. Can be poisonous to livestock.
Photograph Citation⁴	C	I

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² **Erosion Control:** **poor**, **fair**, **good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

		
Name	<i>Purshia tridentata</i> Antelope bitterbrush	<i>Quercus gambelii</i> Gamble's oak
Annual Precipitation (inches)	8 – 36	10 – 20
Light	sun	sun
Soil Type	rocky	average
Drainage¹	good	excellent
Height (feet)	2 – 15	3 – 20
Elevation (feet)	4,000 – 10,000	5,000 – 8,000
Erosion Control²	good	good
Fire Hazard	high	varies
Resprouts After Fire	Variable, depending on fire intensity.	excellent
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Colorful, fragrant yellow flowers.	Can grow as a dense shrub thicket or tall individual tree, depending upon environmental conditions.
Photograph Citation⁴	A	K

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <p><i>Rhus glabra</i> Smooth sumac</p>	 <p><i>Rhus trilobata</i> Skunkbush sumac</p>
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	8 – 14	10 – 20
Light	sun	part shade, sun
Soil Type	poor to average	deep
Drainage¹	good	good
Height (feet)	2 – 20	2 – 12
Elevation (feet)	to 7,500	4,000 – 9,000
Erosion Control²	good	fair
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	excellent
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Hardy. Colorful fall foliage. Very allergenic to people sensitive to poison ivy or poison oak.	Hardy. Good landscape plant. Very allergenic to people sensitive to poison ivy or poison oak.
Photograph Citation⁴	G	K

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <p><i>Ribes aureum</i> Golden currant</p>	 <p><i>Ribes velutinum</i> Desert gooseberry</p>
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	14 – 18	9+
Light	part shade, sun	sun
Soil Type	poor to good	rocky
Drainage¹	good	good
Height (feet)	3 – 10	3 – 6
Elevation (feet)	to 8,000	4,000 – 8,300
Erosion Control²	good	ND
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	fair	fair
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Fruit can be used for jams, jellies and pies. Alternate host for white pine blister rust. Thorny.	Fruit can be used for jams, jellies and pies. Alternate host for white pine blister rust. Thorny.
Photograph Citation⁴	H	E

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <i>Rosa woodsii</i> Wood's rose	 <i>Rubus parviflorus</i> Thimbleberry
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	10+ (can be less with damp root zone all summer)	18+
Light	sun	part shade, sun
Soil Type	any	average
Drainage¹	good	good
Height (feet)	3 – 10	1 – 8
Elevation (feet)	4,000 – 11,600	4,700 – 9,000
Erosion Control²	excellent	poor
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	excellent	excellent
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Very thorny. Small pink flowers. Can be invasive.	Thrives in cool sites.
Photograph Citation⁴	H	C

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SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <p><i>Sambucus</i> spp. Elderberry</p>	 <p><i>Shepherdia argentea</i> Silver buffaloberry</p>
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	14+	14+ (can be less with damp root zone all summer)
Light	sun	sun
Soil Type	average	average
Drainage¹	excellent	poor (can withstand high water table)
Height (feet)	7 – 13	3 – 20
Elevation (feet)	to 10,000	4,000 – 7,500
Erosion Control²	excellent	excellent
Fire Hazard	low	low
Resprouts After Fire	good	good
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Fruit used for wines and jellies. Attracts bees.	Thorny.
Photograph Citation⁴	A	K

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⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

SELECTED NATIVE SHRUBS OF NORTHERN NEVADA

	 <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Common snowberry	 <i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> Mountain snowberry
Name		
Annual Precipitation (inches)	8 – 14	8 – 14
Light	part shade, sun	part shade, sun
Soil Type	good	good
Drainage¹	good	good
Height (feet)	3 – 6	1 – 5
Elevation (feet)	4,000 – 8,300	4,000 – 11,000
Erosion Control²	excellent	excellent
Fire Hazard	medium	medium
Resprouts After Fire	fair	fair
Wildlife³	b, sm, lm, c	b, sm, lm, c
Remarks	Good for rehabilitating disturbed sites.	Good for cover on bare sites.
Photograph Citation⁴	F	E

¹ **Drainage:** **poor** = tolerant of very wet soils; **good** = does well under average drainage; **excellent** = requires well-drained soil.

² **Erosion Control:** **poor**, **fair**, **good** or **excellent** soil stabilization can vary with soil texture, slope and age of shrub. **ND** = not documented.

³ **Wildlife:** **b** = birds, **sm** = small mammals, **lm** = large mammals, **c** = cover.

⁴ **Photograph Citation:** See page 22.

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