

## GRASSES

Common Name	Type	Moisture	Light	Soil Type	Height	Notes
<b>Thickspike Wheatgrass</b>	Lawn	Dry to moist; DT	Full Sun	Many sites; Light to heavy; WD; alkaline	2-3'	Heavy soils are best; sand dunes and alkali flats; good for year round feed
<b>Streambank Wheatgrass</b>	Lawn	Slightly moist; DT	Full Sun	Sand to loam	3'	Soft, fine texture; can be used in a non-irrigated lawn. Mow above 3". Will go dormant
<b>Bluebunch Wheatgrass</b>	Lawn	Low; DT	Full Sun	Sand to loam; non-alkaline;	2'	Erosion, reclamation, meadows, lawn. Best on dry, southern slopes
<b>Slender Wheatgrass</b>	Bunch	Dry-moist; Mod DT	Full to part sun	Many soils; saline tolerant	3'	Short lived (3-4 yrs); quick, non-aggressive cover; Good for feed
<b>Western Wheatgrass</b>	Lawn	Dry; Mod DT	Full Sun	Clay-loam; saline tolerant	2'	Erosion Control; Moderate for feed; use thickspike on coarser soils
<b>Blue Grama</b>	Both	Dry; Most DT	Full to Part Sun	Well drained	1-1.5'	Fine texture, cold hardy, pest/disease free, tolerant of poor soil; lawns; seed heads; feed
<b>Idaho Fescue</b>	Bunch	Dry	Full Sun	Loam to clay; heavy soils	1-2'	Can be used for lawn if cut long or meadows; good feed; competitive once established
<b>Hard Fescue</b>	Bunch	Slight moist 16-30 in/yr	Part Sun to Shade	Many soils	.5'	Better if not mowed, slopes, median strips. Cooler temps better; tolerates heat better
Creeping Red Fescue	Lawn	Dry to Average	Shade tolerant	Prefers acidic, sandy loam	1.5-2'	<b>Good around conifers</b> ; erosion; turf; overseeding
Sheep Fescue	Both	Dry; DT	Part Sun	Many soils	.5-2'	Green much of year with water; use with wildflower; turf; erosion. 3-5lbs/1000sqft
<b>Rough Fescue</b>	Bunch	Dry	Full-Part Sun	Mod well drained; Deep sandy loam	2-3'	Highest producing bunch grass; good feed
Canada Bluegrass	Lawn	Dry	Full Sun	Tolerates poor, dry or wet soil	2'	Pasture or lawns; reclamation; improve poor sites
Annual Rye Grass		Avg-moist	Full to Part Sun	Well drained	1-3'	Companion plant or cover crop to prevent erosion; easy and fast growing. Used to establish other longer-lived grasses.

Natives are **BOLD** DT-Drought Tolerant WD-Well drained Feed-palatable to wildlife and livestock

## Grass Planting Instructions

1. Grass seed is best sown in early May or mid August to mid September.
2. Level the planting area; 4-6 inches of quality topsoil is needed to establish a healthy lawn. Native mixes can tolerate native soils.
3. Apply seed at the recommended rate, evenly scattering it across the area by spreading half the seed one direction and the other half walking the other direction (ex. North to South, then West to East). Hand sowing or using a spreader is fine.
4. Pro Rich fertilizer can be put down at the time of seeding, if needed.
5. Lightly rake soil, but seeds should not be covered more than ¼". Use straw or hydro-mulch to hold moisture and prevent erosion if the site conditions require.
6. Keep the seeds moist until they begin to sprout (water gently and regularly). More than once daily is required during hot, windy spells. Cut back somewhat once seeds have germinated, but twice daily watering may be required.
7. Do not mow until grass has reached its recommended mowing height, usually 3-4 inches, and generally takes 4-6 weeks.

## Seeding Rates

- Lawn Seed Broadcasting: 3-4 lbs/1000 sq ft; 2 lbs/1000 sq ft for overseeding
- Dryland grasses 3-5lbs/1000 especially for sheep fescue and crested wheatgrass (non spreading)
- Native mixes: 1-2 lbs/1000 sq ft

## Fescues

- Drought tolerance (Highest to lowest): Sheep, Idaho, Hard, Chewings
- Pros: drought, shade tolerant, quick germination, tolerates poor soil conditions, cold tolerant, excellent for high elevations, minimal fertilizer, naturalizing
- Cons: no high traffic, dormant during heat, thatchy, difficult to mow
- 1-2 lbs N/1000sq ft per year (fall or spring) for mowed areas. Natural, unmowed areas very infrequent.
- September planting at low elevations, spring/summer at high elevations, dormant seeded in late fall

## Other Grasses

- Zoysia and Bermuda are not MT appropriate
- Buffalo Grass—warm season; slow to establish in our area

## WILDFLOWERS

Common Name	Light	Soil Type	Height	Notes
<b>Lewis Blue Flax</b>	Full Sun	Rocky, sandy, dry; WD	18-30"	Blue flowers May-July; Grows naturally in foothills and mtns. ¼ lb covers 1,000 sq ft
<b>Prairie Clover</b>	Full Sun	Sandy, WD	2-3'	Blooms most of the season; feed; prairies, meadows, roadsides
White Clover	Full to Part Sun	Moist; clay	3-6"	Lawn substitute or mixed in with grass. Also use as a groundcover, for erosion control or pasture mix.
Small Burnet	Full Sun	Well drained	6"	Survives cold and heat; fire resistant. Feed. Erosion.
<b>Maximilian Sunflower</b>	Full Sun	Heavy; adaptable	3-6'	Moderately DT; Aggressive perennial wildflower. Yellow flowers midsummer to fall. Native to prairies. Good for livestock, wildlife and pollinators.
Great Basin Wildflower Mix	Full Sun	WD	Varies	Extensive mix of wildflowers for our growing conditions. More perennials than annuals. Full list available.

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### Wildflower Planting Instructions

Plant in spring after the danger of a frost has passed and the soil has warmed up to 55F. A minimum of 6 hours of sunlight is recommended, unless you have chosen a shade specific mix. Prep your soil by removing existing growth and debris. The more tilling you do the more dormant weed seeds will be turned up and germinate along side your wildflower seeds. Determine the amount of seed needed for your area using the following coverage rates for 1lb of mix: Densely planted-1000-1500sq ft, Average to Scattered-2000-3000sq ft. Avoid spreading on windy days or during/before a really heavy rainfall. A handy trick for spreading is mixing the seed with dry sand to ensure uniform coverage and it's a handy way to see where you have spread seed already. Keep seeds and seedlings moist until they are 6"+, then continue to water as needed. Lightly compact seeds into the soil and leave uncovered (exceptions would include slopes and areas with high winds-cover with straw). Seedlings should emerge in 2-3 weeks. \*\*Wildflower seeds can also be planted in the fall just after a couple good, hard frosts. Follow the same prep, spreading and compressing instructions as spring planting.