



APPLICATION FOR CONSERVATION SEEDLING PROGRAM COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE

For Office Use Only Revised (1/17/25) FY 2024-2025 Rec'd: _____

Applicant Name: _____

Applicant's Agent (if applicable): _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone: _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip) _____ (Primary) _____ (Secondary)

Email Address: _____

Project Location (Taos County Neighborhood): _____

- Property is (✓):
- Owned (Must attach a copy of a recent property tax bill for the project location)
- Leased (Must attach a copy of lease & recent property tax bill for the project location)
- Agent (Must attach a copy of written/dated landowner approval & a recent property tax bill for the project location)

Have You Participated in Taos SWCD Programs Before (✓)? Yes No

If Yes, Please List Project Type(s): _____

Are you able to pick up trees at Taos SWCD between 3/28/25 and 4/11/25 (✓)? Yes No

Please note that any trees claimed but not picked up in this window will be distributed to other waitlist applicants.

Are you potentially interested in purchasing more trees than the current limit: 50 per applicant (✓)? Yes No

I recognize that the above information is true and correct and I am requesting Taos SWCD assistance. This project is needed to protect soil & water resources on the identified property and technical/cost-share assistance is needed to complete the project. I hereby certify that I have read and I understand Taos SWCD's FY 2024/25 Conservation Seedling Program Guidelines.

Signature of Applicant

Date

Taos Soil & Water Conservation District (Taos SWCD) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and, where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact Taos SWCD at 575-751-0584. To file a complaint of discrimination, write to Taos SWCD, 220 Chamisa Road, Taos, NM 87571 or call 575-751-0584. Taos SWCD is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Taos Soil & Water Conservation District FY 2024/25 Conservation Seedling Program Guidelines

- Planting stock is made available from New Mexico State Forestry’s Conservation Seedling Program. **Purchased seedlings will be made available for pickup starting March 28th, 2025 during Taos SWCD business hours. All trees must be picked up by April 11th, 2025.**
- Seedlings are provided in **multispecies bundles of ten trees** shown below, with similar watering requirements and preferred habitat. Landowners can purchase up to **5 BUNDLES MAXIMUM**. Bundles are **\$10.00 each**.
- Most trees come in plastic containers (10 cu inches), but some are bare root (as indicated below). Species descriptions are provided on the following page. Planting instructions will be provided upon tree pickup.
- Tree stock is limited and bundles are allocated in the order in which applications are received. Due to demand and limited quantities of particular species, Taos SWCD will substitute bundles ordered within each category (eg, someone requesting a Forest Mix 1 bundle, if it is sold out, will be given a Forest Mix 2 bundle instead).

Bundles Desired	Drought Tolerant Mix 1	Bundles Desired	Drought Tolerant Mix 2
	2 Apache Plume		2 Apache Plume
	3 Four Wing Saltbush		2 Four Wing Saltbush
	1 Honey Locust (bare root)		2 Hoptree
	2 Rocky Mountain Penstemon		2 Rocky Mountain Penstemon
	2 Rubber Rabbitbrush		2 Rubber Rabbitbrush

Bundles Desired	Forest Mix 1	Bundles Desired	Forest Mix 2
	2 Aspen		2 Bur Oak
	1 Austrian Spruce		3 Aspen
	2 Blue Spruce		1 Austrian Spruce
	1 Limber Pine		1 Blue Spruce
	2 Ponderosa Pine		1 Limber Pine
	1 Scotch Pine		1 Ponderosa Pine
	1 Southwestern White Pine		1 Southwestern White Pine

Bundles Desired	Forest Mix 3	Bundles Desired	Riparian Mix 1
	2 Austrian Spruce		1 Peachleaf Willow
	2 Blue Spruce		2 Plains Cottonwood
	2 Limber Pine		2 Red Osier Dogwood
	2 Ponderosa Pine		2 Rio Grande Cottonwood
	2 Southwestern White Pine		1 Chokecherry (bare root)
			2 Thinleaf Alder

Bundles Desired	Wildlife Mix	Bundles Desired	Riparian Mix 2
	3 Bur Oak (bare root)		1 Peachleaf Willow
	3 Hackberry (bare root)		3 Red Osier Dogwood
	3 Skunkbush Sumac		3 Rio Grande Cottonwood
	1 Four Wing Saltbush		3 Thinleaf Alder

Bundles Desired	Fruit Mix	TOTAL BUNDLES DESIRED (MAX 5)	PRICE	TOTAL COST (MAX \$50.00)
	2 Apricot (bare root)		x \$10.00 EA	
	2 Chokecherry (bare root)			
	1 Sand Cherry			
	2 Skunkbush Sumac			
	1 Native Plum (bare root)			
	2 Wax Currant			

New Mexico Forestry Division - Spring 2025 Seedling List

SPECIES	HEIGHT	GROWTH RATE	COLD HARDINESS	WATER NEEDS	ALKALINITY TOLERANCE	ELEVATION	Size
<u>APACHE PLUME</u>	4 - 6 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	5000- 8000	Small
<p>Fallugia paradoxa This native shrub occurs along the sides of dry washes and hillsides. The rose-like white flowers are showy in the early summer with feathery clusters of plume-like fruit in the fall and winter. Provides nesting sites and material for birds. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 7.0 to 8.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 through 10 below 8000 feet in elevation. The width is between 4 and 6 feet. Pest Problems: none serious. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, erosion control, and wildlife plantings.</p>							
<u>APRICOT</u>	15- 20 feet	Fast	Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	2800- 7000	Bare
<p>Prunus armeniaca Small fast-growing tree. Rounded, spreading form. It is winter-hardy and moderately drought tolerant. Hardiness zones are 5 through 8. Foliage is golden orange in the fall. It has pink blooms March to April. It is self-pollinating but is more likely to produce fruit with two or more plants. Is cold hardy to USDA hardiness zone 3 and can be grown in USDA hardiness zones 3 through 8 below 7000 feet in elevation. Fruit is golf-ball size. Crown width is 12 to 18 feet, bark is reddish-brown, and the root system is medium in depth and spread. Requires full sun, prefers loam soils and soils pH of 6.0 to 7.5. Pest Problems: No major pest problems. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, nesting sites</p>							
<u>ASPEN</u>	60-80 feet	Fast	Excellent	Moderate-High	High	6500- 10000	Small
<p>Populus tremuloides A native tree widely distributed above 7500 feet as a pioneer species after fire or other disturbances. Its bright fall colors light up the mountains where it is plentiful. Elk and deer browse the foliage when within reach. Fall colors are from bright yellow to gold and sometimes orange/red. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 4.3 to 9.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 2 through 8 above 6500 feet in elevation. The average crown width is 20 to 30 feet. Pest Problems: poplar borer, leaf miner, cytospora cankers, and tent caterpillar. Suggested Uses: wildlife plantings, reforestation, and reclamation above 6500 feet.</p>							
<u>AUSTRIAN PINE</u>	up to 60 feet	Moderate-Fast	Good	Moderate	Moderate	3500- 7500	Small
<p>Pinus nigra This fast-growing pine is native to Europe, but has proved to establish and grow well in the Southwest. It tolerates a variety of soils. It is an excellent choice for a windbreak planting. Many types of birds find cover in its branches, and some use the seed for food. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and high salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 4 through 8 below 7500 feet in elevation. The average width at maturity is 25 feet. Pest Problems: Ips bark beetle, twig beetles, and pine tip moth. Suggested Uses: wildlife plantings, windbreaks, and sound screens.</p>							
<u>BLUE SPRUCE</u>	up to 80 feet	Slow	Excellent	High	Low-Moderate	5000- 10000	Small
<p>Picea pungens A native conifer that has a conical shape and will require supplemental water and generally requires some shade protection when young. The color of the foliage is from green to blue and it is often used as a Christmas tree in New Mexico. It also has value to the wood products industry. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.8. It has intermediate shade tolerance. Hardiness zones are 2 through 7 above 5000 feet. The width is between 20 to 30 feet. Pest Problems: Douglas-fir tussock moth, needle scale, and spruce aphids. Suggested Uses: reforestation, Christmas trees, and windbreaks.</p>							
<u>BUR OAK</u>	70-80 feet	Slow-Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	0- 7500	Bare
<p>Quercus macrocarpa This majestic oak tree is very adaptable to various soils and tolerates alkaline soils as well. It produces a large burry acorn which is edible. The fruit matures in one year. It is drought tolerant and cold hardy; Has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. It has intermediate shade tolerance. The average crown width is 40 feet. Optimum soil pH is 4.5 to 7.5. Hardiness zones are 4 through 8 at elevations under 7500 feet. Pest Problems: minor problems. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, wildlife plantings, and energy conservation plantings.</p>							
<u>CHOKECHERRY</u>	6-20 feet	Moderate-Fast	Excellent	Moderate-High	Low	5500- 9500	Bare, Small
<p>Prunus virginiana A native shrub or small tree that forms dense barriers. It prefers deep and sandy loam soils. It is an important species for wildlife as bear, deer, and other animals use it for food. It is a species that minimizes stream bank erosion. Its fruit is widely used in jellies and jams. Chokecherry is self-pollinating. It has medium calcium carbonate and salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.2 to 8.4. It has intermediate shade tolerance. Hardiness zones are 2 through 7 at elevations between 5500 and 9500 feet. The crown width is between 10 and 20 feet. Pest Problems: borers, pear slugs, and tent caterpillar. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, riparian restoration, and wildlife plantings.</p>							
<u>FOUR-WING SALT BUSH</u>	4-6 feet	Fast	Good	Low	High	3000- 8000	Small
<p>Atriplex canescens This native shrub grows across a wide variety of soils including saline soils and is highly prized plant by the Navajos as forage for their cattle, sheep, and goats; especially in early spring when other forage is scarce. It is also an excellent wildlife species. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and high salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 6.5 to 9.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 4 through 9 up to 8000 feet in elevation. The width is between 4 and 8 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, wildlife plantings, erosion control, and reclamation of severely disturbed sites.</p>							
<u>HACKBERRY</u>	40-60 Feet	Slow-Moderate	Good	Low-Moderate	Moderate	4500- 7000	Bare
<p>Celtis occidentalis A hardy, drought tolerant tree adapted to the hot, dry climate of New Mexico and thought to be native to northeastern New Mexico. This spreading tree produces fruit that is popular with birds. It also produces sweet nectar that attracts many species of butterflies. This tree can be used in windbreaks and wildlife plantings. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 7.8. It is shade tolerant. The crown width is 40 feet. Pest Problems: leaf gall psyllids and nipple gall. Suggested Uses: windbreaks and wildlife plantings.</p>							
<u>HONEY LOCUST</u>	30 - 50 feet	Fast	Good	Low	Moderate	0- 0	Bare
<p>Gleditsia triacanthos Honey locust is widely cultivated as an ornamental and shade tree. This tree is tolerant of drought, low temperatures and alkaline soils. It is used in windbreaks and erosion control. Pest Problems: Mimosa web worm. Suggested Uses: windbreaks and erosion control.</p>							
<u>HOPTREE</u>	up to 25 feet	Slow-Moderate	Excellent	Low-Moderate	Moderate	4000- 9000	Small
<p>Ptelea trifoliata This native tree also known as wafer ash reaches up to 25 feet with a crown spread of 10 to 15 feet. The leaves are trifoliolate and are four to six inches in length and turn yellow in the fall. Their flowers are inconspicuous greenish-white and have an orange blossom-like perfume. Its fruit attracts bird, squirrels and other mammals. Grows on dry, rocky slopes to valley bottoms. It has medium salinity tolerance, medium calcium carbonate tolerance, and intermediate shade tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 4.8 to 7.0. Hardiness zone is 4 through 9. Pest Problems: none serious Suggested Uses: wildlife habitat, windbreaks</p>							
<u>LIMBER PINE</u>	up to 60 feet	Slow	Excellent	Low	Low	7500- 12000	Small
<p>Pinus flexilis This native 5-needled pine is very long-lived. It is pyramidal in shape during youth, becoming more flat-topped at maturity. The crown width is between 15 and 30 feet. The pine seeds are an excellent source of food for birds and small mammals. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.7 to 6.5. It has intermediate shade tolerance. Hardiness zones are 4 through 7. Pest Problems: bark beetle, twig beetle, dwarf mistletoe and White Pine blister rust. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, Christmas trees, and reforestation.</p>							
<u>NATIVE PLUM</u>	6-8 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Low	4500- 8000	Bare
<p>Prunus americana This is a small native tree adapted to a wide range of soils and requires supplemental watering on dry sites until established. It produces very fragrant clusters of showy white flowers in the spring and produces a sweet edible fruit. The leaves turn an orange-red in the fall. It needs cross-pollination to produce a good fruit crop. It is cold hardy and drought tolerant once established. It is an excellent choice for wildlife plantings. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 through 8 at elevations between 4500 and 8000 feet. The crown width is between 10 and 15 feet. Pest Problems: pear slug, aphids, and powdery mildew. Suggested Uses: windbreaks and wildlife plantings.</p>							

SPECIES	HEIGHT	GROWTH RATE	COLD HARDINESS	WATER NEEDS	ALKALINITY TOLERANCE	ELEVATION	Size
<u>PEACHLEAF WILLOW</u>	30 feet +	Fast	Good-Excellent	High	Moderate	4500- 7400	Small
Salix amygdaloides This native tree is found along rivers and streams in rich alluvial soils. It is readily identified by its gleaming leaves and pendulous branchlets, which gives it a weeping appearance. It is an excellent species for streambank stabilization. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.0 to 8.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 2 through 8 at elevations between 4500 and 7400 feet. The width is up to 40 feet. Pest Problems: None serious. Suggested Uses: Riparian restoration, streambank stabilization and wildlife plantings.							
<u>PLAINS COTTONWOOD</u>	up to 85 feet	Fast	Excellent	High	Low-Moderate	3500- 9000	Small
Populus deltoides ssp. monilifera This cottonwood is native to the eastern plains of New Mexico and is found in moist areas and near stream banks. It is also highly drought tolerant. It is appropriate for planting east of the Pecos River. Rio Grande Cottonwood should be planted west of the Pecos River. The crown spread is 50-60 feet and the leaves are wide and triangular in shape, 3-6 inches long. They turn golden yellow in the fall. It has medium tolerance for calcium carbonate and no salinity tolerance. Hardiness zones are 3 through 9 at elevations below 9000 feet. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. The crown width is between 30 and 40 feet. Pest Problems: None serious. Suggested Uses: riparian restoration, stream bank stabilization, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>PONDEROSA PINE</u>	up to 80 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Moderate-High	4500- 9000	Small
Pinus ponderosa This is a large, native conifer. It is the primary commercial tree species in New Mexico. It has a pyramidal shape when young and becomes conical with age. Squirrels clip the cones and store them in caches and extract the seeds for winter consumption. The tree grows best on well-drained soils. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 9.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 through 9 at elevations above 4500 feet. The crown width is between 25 and 30 feet. Pest Problems: bark beetle, twig beetle, sawflies and dwarf mistletoe. Suggested Uses: windbreaks and reforestation.							
<u>REDOSIER DOGWOOD</u>	6-9 feet	Moderate	Good	High	Moderate	5500- 9000	Small
Cornus stolonifera Redosier prefers moist sites along streams and around swampy or boggy land. This native species is readily noticed due to its red twigs and white berries in the fall. The flowers grow in clusters and are tiny and white. It has no calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 4.8 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 2 through 7 at elevations between 5500 and 9000 feet. The width is between 8 and 10 feet. Pest Problems: No major pests. Suggested Uses: Riparian or wetland plantings.							
<u>RIO GRANDE COTTONWOOD</u>	60+ feet	Fast	Good	High	Low-Moderate	2500- 7500	Small
Populus deltoides ssp. wislizeni One of New Mexico's most beloved trees, this cottonwood grows chiefly along the lower valleys and along slower waters. It is an excellent species for stabilizing streams. Birds also use it for nesting purposes. Beavers use it for dams. The leaves turn a golden yellow just before the leaves fall. It has medium calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.0 to 7.0. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 through 9 at elevations below 7500. The average crown width is 40 feet. Pest Problems: no major pests. Suggested Uses: riparian restoration, stream bank stabilization, and wildlife plantings.							
<u>ROCKY MOUNTAIN PENSTEMON</u>	up to 3 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Low	6000- 11000	Small
Penstemon strictus Is a native perennial herb with deep blue to purple flowers. It is used for erosion control and forage for deer, antelope and birds. It is shade intolerant, prefers well-drained soils, and blooms May through July. The preferred pH is 6.0-8.0. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance, no salinity tolerance, and has moderate drought tolerance. Hardiness zones are 4 through 9 at elevations 6000 feet and above. Pest Problems: None noted. Suggested Uses: erosion control, wildlife forage							
<u>RUBBER RABBITBRUSH (CHAM)</u>	4-6 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low	Low	3000- 7500	Small
Chrysothamnus nauseosus This is a native shrub which grows well on disturbed sites and in alkaline soils. In the fall Chamisa becomes very conspicuous. Its yellow flower clusters brighten up the roadside and other disturbed areas. The foliage and seeds are eaten by browsing animals and rabbits. It has medium calcium carbonate and salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.6 to 8.6. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 through 10 at elevations lower than 7500 feet. The width is between 2 and 4 feet. Pest Problems: Leaf beetle, no other major pests. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, erosion control and reclamation.							
<u>SAND CHERRY</u>	4 feet	Fast	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate	3000- 8000	Small
Prunus besseyi Sand Cherry is a small fast growing shrub readily used by song birds. It produces clusters of white flowers in the spring followed by sweet black cherries nearly 3/4" in diameter. Sand cherry requires cross-pollination to produce fruit. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and low salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.3 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 3 through 8 at elevations between 3000 and 8000 feet. The width is between 3 and 6 feet. Pest Problems: aphids. Suggested Uses: wildlife plantings and erosion control.							
<u>SCOTS PINE (SCOTCH PINE)</u>	up to 50 feet	Moderate-Fast	Good-Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	3000- 7500	Small
Pinus sylvestris A native of Europe, the irregular pyramidal crown develops into a broad crown with age. The crown width is between 20 and 35 feet. It is widely planted for Christmas trees in many parts of the U.S. It is considered a good tree for reclamation because it often seeds itself into the site. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. Hardiness zones are 3 through 8 at elevations lower than 7500 feet. The optimum pH is 5.0 to 7.5. It is shade intolerant. Pest Problems: Ips bark beetle and pine needle scale. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, Christmas trees, and energy conservation plantings.							
<u>SKUNKBUSH SUMAC</u>	4-6 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Low	Moderate-High	4500- 8000	Small
Rhus trilobata Skunkbush sumac is a deciduous, multi-branched and spreading shrub. It occurs along stream banks and forest openings but is most common and abundant on dry, rocky slopes throughout Arizona and New Mexico at elevations from 3500 to 8000 feet. This shrub is very winter hardy and tolerant of drought and high alkali soils. The fruits are red-orange and the flowers are yellowish and conspicuously in clusters. Besides having brilliant orange-red fall colors it is an important fall and winter food for songbirds and emergency food for game birds. This species is also an important browse species for mule deer. Clusters of small yellow flowers bloom in late May and produce a small red edible fruit. It has low calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. Optimum soil pH is 6.5 to 8.2. It has intermediate shade tolerance. Hardiness zones are 4 through 8 at elevations between 4500 and 8000 feet. The width is between 6 and 8 feet. Pest Problems: no serious pests. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, wildlife plantings, and erosion control.							
<u>SOUTHWESTERN WHITE PINE</u>	up to 80 feet	Moderate	Excellent	Moderate	Low	4500- 10000	Small
Pinus strobiformis A large native tree, that grows well in a forest environment. It has edible seeds, similar though smaller than those of piñon. It is very graceful and the needles are soft and wispy. Its blue-green foliage makes it a formal-looking tree when young. The width is between 20 and 30 feet. The optimum soil pH is 4.5 to 6.8. Hardiness zones are 5 through 9 at elevations above 4500 feet. NOT RECOMMENDED FOR SOUTHEAST NEW MEXICO (CAPITANS, SACRAMENTO AND WHITE MOUNTAINS) DUE TO WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST. Pest Problems: bark beetle, twig beetle, dwarf mistletoe and White Pine blister rust. Suggested Uses: windbreaks, Christmas trees, and reforestation.							
<u>THINLEAF ALDER</u>	20-25 feet	Moderate-Fast	Excellent	Moderate-High	Low-Moderate	5000- 10000	Small
Alnus tenuifolia This native species is common along creeks and canyons from 5000 to 10000 feet in elevation. Alder bark is rich in tannin and very puckery if chewed. The bark is used for tanning, giving skins a red color. Beavers, deer and rabbits eat the bark despite its puckery taste. It is good cover for wildlife and browse for deer. It has no calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 5.5 to 7.0. It has intermediate shade tolerance. Hardiness zones are 1 through 7 at elevations above 5000 feet. The width is between 12 and 20 feet. Pest Problems: Tent caterpillars. Suggested Uses: Wildlife plantings, streambank stabilization and erosion control.							
<u>WAX CURRANT</u>	4-6 feet	Slow-Moderate	Good-Excellent	Low	Moderate	5000- 13000	Small
Ribes cereum This attractive fragrant native shrub produces pink flowers in the spring and red fruit in the late summer. This plant is abundant over rocky slopes and in dry and open woods. It does well in areas of limited precipitation. It has high calcium carbonate tolerance and no salinity tolerance. The optimum soil pH is 6.5-7.5. It is shade intolerant. Hardiness zones are 5 through 8 at elevations above 5000 feet. The width is between 3 and 5 feet. Pest Problems: None serious. Suggested Uses: Wildlife habitat and erosion control							