Wyoming, known for its vast shrub-steppe plains and ringing woodlands, harbors a diverse range of conifer species including junipers, yet their potential bactericidal properties remain largely unexplored. This study aims to assess the antimicrobial activity of 70% ethanol extracts from various *Juniperus* species, including *Juniperus osteosperma, Juniperus horizontalis, and Juniperus scopularum* in addition to lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) and Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*). We assessed antibiotic activity via the Kirby-Bauer Method growing *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* on Mueller-Hinton media. We will interpret differences in antimicrobial effects across species and subspecies. Our findings shed light on the potential of native plant species in Wyoming as sources of novel antimicrobial agents, with implications for the development of alternative therapies against infectious diseases. Interestingly, many opportunities for ethnobotanical investigations remain regarding Native Americans' use of these aromatic plants.