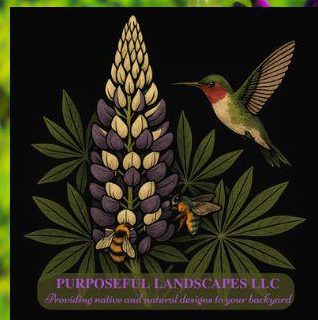


NATURESCAPING

101

a native plant landscaping workshop



Introductions



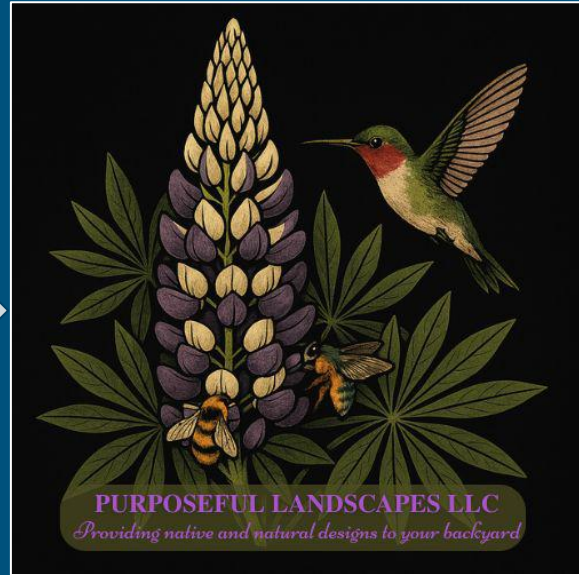
POLK
SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION

OREGON

Jessica Wright - Earth & Spirit



Izzy Mason- Purposeful Landscapes LLC



Goals of the Workshop

- Understand what naturescaping is and the benefits of planting native landscapes
- Recognize your garden site characteristics
- Learn steps to prepare a garden site and establish a garden
- Become familiar with native plants for your different site conditions
- See an example of a garden design process
- Feel inspired to take on your own naturescaping project



What is Naturescaping?

A vibrant garden scene featuring a variety of flowers, including pink and purple blooms, and dense green foliage. In the background, a residential house with a brown roof and a wooden fence are visible under a cloudy sky.

Native Plants

Low Maintenance

Minimal Watering

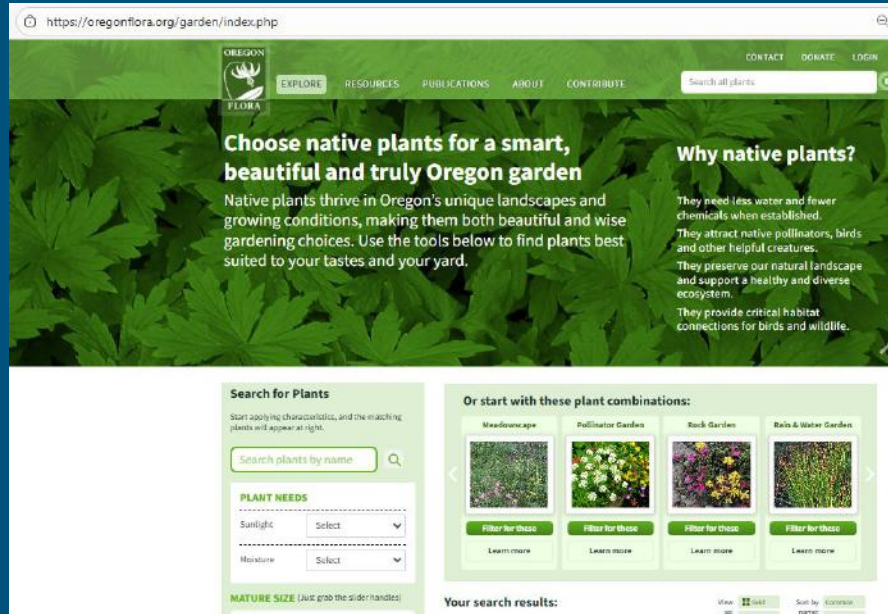
Fertilizer Free

Wildlife Habitat

Pesticide Free

Pollinator Habitat

What is an Oregon Native Plant?



The screenshot shows the Oregon Flora website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'EXPLORE', 'RESOURCES', 'PUBLICATIONS', 'ABOUT', and 'CONTRIBUTE'. A search bar is also present. The main content area features a large green background with the text: 'Choose native plants for a smart, beautiful and truly Oregon garden'. Below this, there are two columns of text. The left column explains that native plants thrive in Oregon's unique landscapes and growing conditions, making them both beautiful and wise gardening choices. The right column, titled 'Why native plants?', lists four benefits: they need less water and fewer chemicals, they attract native pollinators, they preserve the natural landscape, and they provide critical habitat connections for birds and wildlife. At the bottom, there is a 'Search for Plants' section with a search bar and filters for 'PLANT NEEDS' (Sunlight and Moisture) and 'MATURE SIZE'. To the right of the search section, there are four plant combination cards: 'Meadowscape', 'Pollinator Garden', 'Rock Garden', and 'Rain & Water Garden', each with a 'Filter for these' button and a 'Learn more' link.

The 9 Ecoregions of Oregon



Check Oregon Flora to find local natives for your garden

<https://oregonconservationstrategy.org/ecoregions/>

...and why should we plant native gardens?



- *Support the food web and a healthy ecosystem & planet*
- *Reduce chemical runoff from fertilizers and pesticides.*
- *Reduce CO₂ emissions from mowers*
- *Reduce water bill*



Native Keystone Plants - National Wildlife Federation's Top 30 Keystone Plant Genera



 Top 30 Keystone Plant Genera for Butterfly and Moth Caterpillar

Genus	Common Plant Name	# of Caterpillar Species that Use this as a Host Plant
Quercus	oak	495
Prunus	almond, apricot, cherry, peach, plum	401
Salix	willow	311
Betula	birch	305
Populus	aspen, cottonwood, poplar	301
Malus	apple	285
Acer	maple	276
Vaccinium	blueberry, cranberry, deerberry	276
Alnus	alder	245
Pinus	pine	235
Carya	hickory	206
Ulmus	elm	187
Picea	spruce	144
Crataegus	hawthorn	156
Rubus	blackberry, raspberry	153
Tilia	basswood	146
Fraxinus	ash	133
Juglans	walnut	125
Corylus	hazel	121
Solidago	goldenrod	120
Fagus	beech	121
Castanea	chestnut	121
Abies	fir	116
Rosa	rose	111
Cornus	dogwood	116
Larix	larch	113
Amelanchier	serviceberry	113
Viburnum	viburnum	102
Tsuga	hemlock	110
Symphoricarpon	aster	108

 Top 30 Native Host Plants for Pollen Specialist Bees

Genus	Common Plant Name	# of Pollen Specialist Bee Species Relying on this Plant
Helianthus	sunflower	22
Solidago	goldenrod	22
Rudbeckia	Black-eyed Susan	17
Grindelia	gumweed	16
Symphoricarpon	aster	16
Salix	willow	12
Coreopsis	tickseed	11
Bidens	beggartick	7
Cirsium	thistle	7
Verbena	wingstem	7
Euthamia	goldentop	6
Silphium	rosinweed	6
Vaccinium	blueberry, cranberry, deerberry	6
Erigeron	fleabane	5
Ratibida	prairie coneflower	5
Vernonia	ironweed	5
Cornus	dogwood	4
Heterotheca	goldenaster	4
Physalis	groundcherry	4
Astragalus	milkvetch	3
Dalea	prairie clover	3
Echinacea	coneflower	3
Lotus	bird's foot trefoil, deerfutch	3
Lysimachia	loosestrife	3
Eurybia	aster	2
Gaillardia	blanketflower	2
Helopsis	helopsis	2
Hieracium	hawkweed	2
Kalmia	laurel	2
Lupinus	lupin	2

Keystone Plants are essential for sustaining local wildlife and ecosystem health.

14% of native plants (the keystones) support 90% of butterfly and moth lepidoptera species.

15% to 60% of North American native bee species are pollen specialists who only eat pollen from 40% of native plants.

-National Wildlife Federation

OSU Garden Ecology Lab's Research Findings

Supporting Diverse Bees with Native Plants

What we found

Number of estimated bee species supported, based upon 3 years' worth of bee collections.



Photos, left to right: Aaron Anderson; Creative Commons license, The Marmot; Jen Hayes; Jen Hayes; Jen Hayes; Adobe; Jen Hayes; Izzy Messer; LeAnn Locher; Gail Langellotto; Jen Hayes

OSU Garden Ecology Lab's Research Findings

Some native plants that support high bee abundance and/or diversity of bee species

Native Plant Picks for Bees

To support native bees in your garden, select plants that support high bee abundance and/or diversity (bee species richness).

Outer white circle represents relative bee abundance.



Inner white circle represents relative bee diversity.



Varileaf phacelia
Phacelia heterophylla
Abundance 83% | Diversity 50%



Globe gilia
Gilia capitata
Abundance 92% | Diversity 100%



Douglas' aster
Symphoricarum subspicatum
Abundance 100% | Diversity 100%



California poppy
Eschscholzia californica
Abundance 92% | Diversity 100%



Farewell-to-spring
Clarkia amoena
Abundance 58% | Diversity 100%



Rose checkermallow
Sidalcea asprella ssp. *virgata*
Abundance 42% | Diversity 100%



Common madia
Madia elegans
Abundance 75% | Diversity 75%



Canada goldenrod
Solidago canadensis
Abundance 58% | Diversity 75%



Oregon sunshine
Eriophyllum lanatum
Abundance 50% | Diversity 75%



Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
Abundance 42% | Diversity 75%

OSU Garden Ecology Lab

Photos, left to right top line: Aaron Anderson; Creative Commons license, The Marmot; Jen Hayes; Svea Bruslind; Jen Hayes
left to right bottom line: Gail Langellotto; Izzy Messer; LeAnn Locher; Gail Langellotto; Jen Hayes

Other Elements That Add Value to a Habitat Garden

Leaf litter, water sources, decaying logs, rocks, homes for birds/ bats/ insects



Site Characteristics

- Soil
 - Soil texture test
 - Clay, sand, silt
- Water
 - Infiltration rate
 - >2 in per hour=Slow infiltration (wet soil)
 - 1-2 in per hour=Moderate infiltration (Moist soils)
 - <2 in per hour= High Infiltration (Dry soils)



Site Characteristics (cont.)

- Sun
 - Full > 6 hours
 - Part sun 4-6 hours
 - Part shade 4-6 hours- 'morning sun'
 - Full shade < 4 hours
- Existing Vegetation
- Hardscape
- Irrigation
- Elevation/Slope
- Predation



Steps to Prepare a Site and Establish a Garden

- Remove grass/weeds in the designated area
- Test the soil
- Amendments
- Plant
 - Local native nurseries
 - Polk SWCD plant sale



Steps to Prepare a Site and Establish a Garden (cont.)

- Natural weed barrier
- Mulch planting area
 - Ex: woodchip, leaf litter, or grass cuttings
- Water
 - Establishment first 3 years after planting
 - Less frequent-longer watering sessions





Timing

- Site Prep
 - Any Season
 - Easiest to work soil in the Fall
- Planting site
 - Fall-Winter
 - Dormant season
 - Cold stratification
- Mulch
 - Best after planting
 - Anytime of the year



Getting to Know Oregon Native Plants

Select plants that meet your site conditions and needs

- ❑ Dry sites/ Wet sites (seasonal flooding)
- ❑ Sun/ Shade
- ❑ Mature Size
- ❑ Color
- ❑ Drought tolerant/ Prefers moist conditions



Right plant, right place

Getting to Know Native Plants (cont.)

Select plants that meet your site conditions and needs

- ❑ Clay/ Loam/ Sand/ Rocky Soils
- ❑ Slower growing/ Faster growing
- ❑ Evergreen/ Deciduous
- ❑ Perennial/ Annual
- ❑ Lower Maintenance/ Higher maintenance



Right plant, right place

Native Plants for Drier Sites within Willamette Valley

Habitats:

- Oak woodlands & savannas
- Upland prairies & dry meadows
- Dry brushy slopes
- Rocky outcrops



Native Plants for Drier Sites within Willamette Valley (cont.)

Wildlife supported:

- Insects/ Pollinators
- Birds/ Birds of Prey
- Reptiles
- Mammals



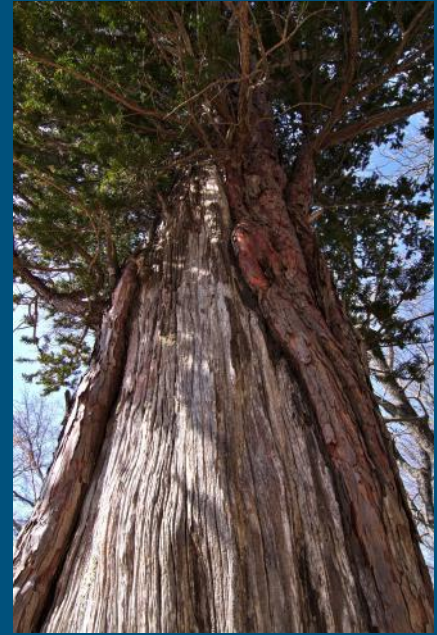
Large Trees



Oregon White Oak
Quercus garryana



Douglas Fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii



Incense Cedar
Calocedrus decurrens

Small Trees/ Large Shrubs



Western Chokecherry
Prunus virginiana



Blue Elderberry
Sambucus mexicana



Western Mock Orange
Philadelphus lewisii



Oceanspray
Holodiscus discolor



Thimbleberry
Rubus parviflorus



Buckbrush
Ceanothus cuneatus



Evergreen Huckleberry
Vaccinium ovatum



Tall Oregon Grape
Mahonia Aquifolium

Small & Medium Sized Perennials



Western Columbine
Aquilegia formosa



Oregon Sunshine
Eriophyllum lanatum



Showy Fleabane
Erigeron speciosus



Rose Checkermallow
Sidalcea malviflora virigata



Pearly Everlasting
Anaphalis margaritacea



Showy Milkweed
Asclepias speciosa



Canadian Goldenrod
Solidago canadensis

Groundcovers



Kinnikinnick
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi



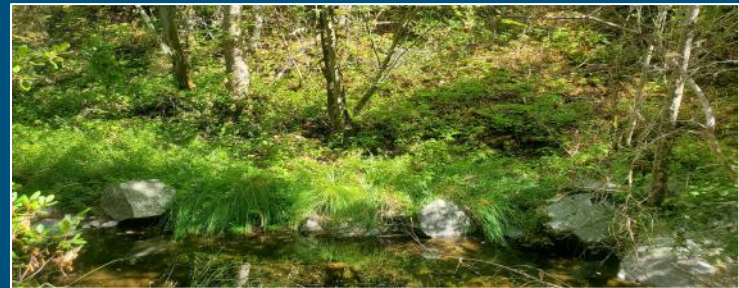
Woodland Strawberry
Fragaria vesca



Oregon Stonecrop
Sedum oregonum

Native Plants for Wet Spaces

- Habitats
 - Rain gardens
 - Swales
 - Wet spots
 - Riparian areas
 - Ponds
- Wildlife Supported
 - Birds/Waterfowl
 - Insects/pollinators
 - Mammals
 - Reptiles/frogs
 - Fish



Large Trees



Red Alder
Alnus rubra



Ponderosa Pine
Pinus ponderosa var.
benthamiana



Quaking Aspen
Populus tremuloides



Big Leaf Maple
Acer macrophyllum

Small Trees/Shrubs



Snowberry
*Symphoricarpos
albus*



Redtwig Dogwood
Cornus sericea



Western Serviceberry
Amelanchier alnifolia



Scouler's willow
Salix scouleriana



Pacific Ninebark
Physocarpus capitatus



Silk-tassel, coast
Garrya elliptica

Sedges and Rushes



Common Rush
Juncus effusus



Dense sedge
Carex densa



Chamisso Sedge
Carex pachystachya

Ground covers and Flowering Plants



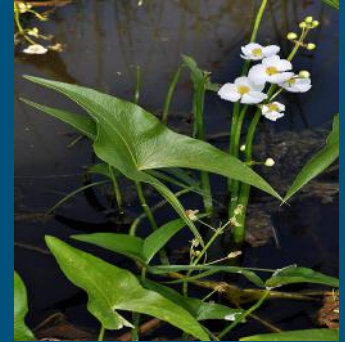
Yarrow
Achillea millefolium



Streambank Lupine
Lupinus rivularis



Fringecup
Tellima grandiflora



Wapato
Sagittaria latifolia



Douglas Asters
Symphyotrichum subspicatum



Coastal Strawberry
Fragaria chiloensis



Common Camas
Camassia quamash



Douglas Iris
Iris douglasiana

Naturescaping- Design Process

Case Study: Dallas Pollinator Garden at Barnard Park

Design Goals for the Project:

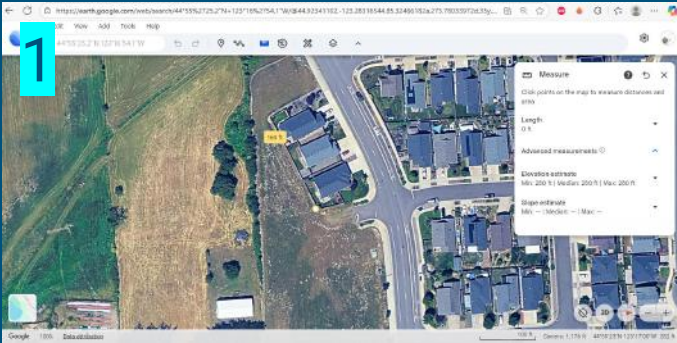
- Provide **habitat for pollinators** (food, shelter, nesting/breeding sites)
- Plant a diverse set of **Willamette Valley native species**
- Include/emphasize **keystone species**
- Source plants **from Polk SWCD fall plant sale**
- Ensure **bloom times staggered** throughout year
- Create **layered plantings**
Trees → Shrubs → Perennials/ Groundcovers → Vines
- Apply **naturalistic design style**



Before Pictures of the site - Future Dallas Pollinator Garden at Barnard Park



Design Process - Dallas Pollinator Garden



3. Develop a plant list and note plants' mature sizes and create a corresponding scaled symbol.

4. Draw in hardscape additions and focal points (including trees & largest shrubs)

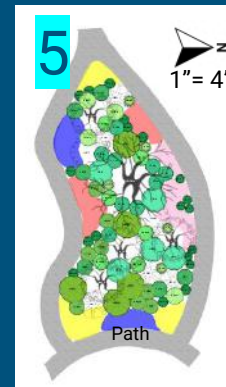
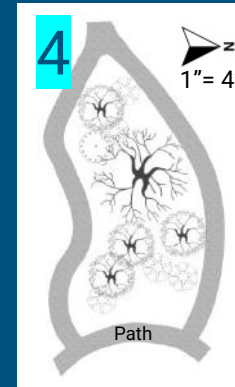
5. Fill in with perennials & groundcovers

1. Visit the site and talk to project managers to understand site conditions, budget & timeline.

2. Create a scaled basemap. Map should include any existing hardscape, structures or existing trees/ plants. Also note date, scale, and direction.

3

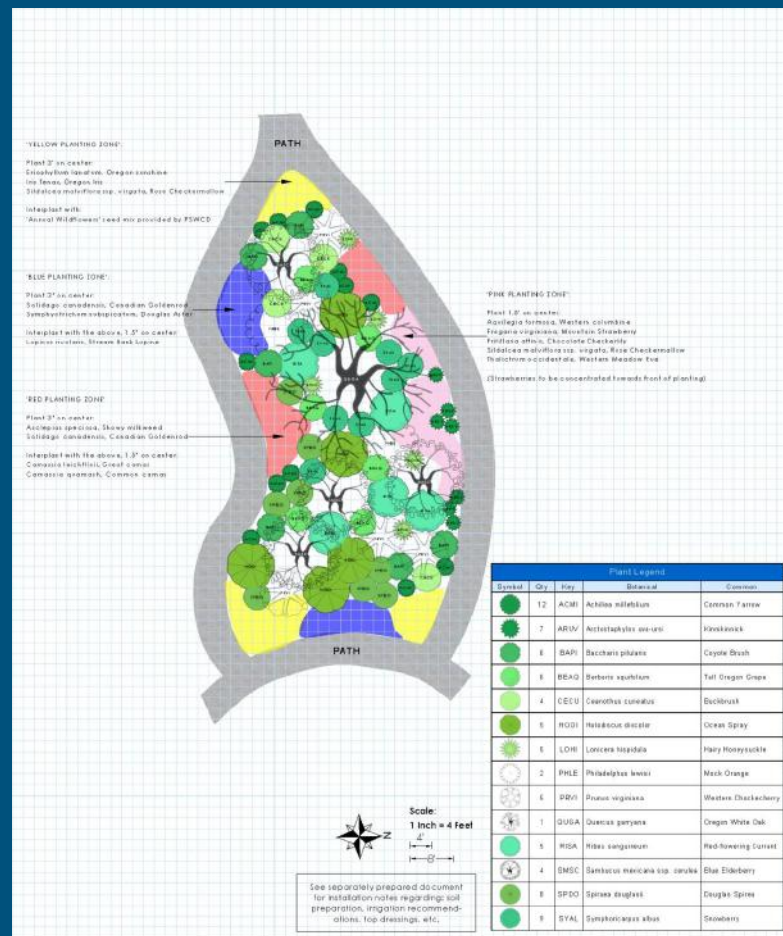
Plant	Plant Name	Plant Name
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99	99	99
100	100	100



Final Design - Dallas Pollinator Garden

Design Principles Utilized:

- **Focal Points** – drawing eye to key elements
- **Balance** – visual weight evenly distributed
- **Scale/Height** – layering from small to tall
- **Repetition** – repeating plants for cohesion
- **Contrast/Texture** – mixing leaf shapes, colors, and textures



Plant Selection - Dallas Pollinator Garden



3D Renderings of the Final Design - Dallas Pollinator Garden



Volunteer to Plant- Dallas Pollinator Garden



Save the Date
Saturday October 18th

Questions?



Plugs



Pre-sales begin 8/22

Native Plant Sale
80+ species

PolkSWCD.com



POLK
SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION
OREGON



Fall Bird Walk
at
Cornerstone

SEP 21, 9-11AM



POLK
SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION
OREGON



GUIDE: HARRY FULLER,
SALEM AUDUBON SOCIETY

Native Plant Resources: PolkSWCD.com

Tool Loan Program



Resources

LINKS:

- OSU Garden Ecology Lab- Native Plant Picks for Bees-
<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/extd8/files/documents/12581/native-plant-picks-bees-090122.pdf>
- Bloom Times and Flower Color for Native Plants of the Willamette Valley-
<https://www.bentonswcd.org/files/d8812e243/Bloom+Time+Table.pdf>
- SymbiOp's Free Garden Designs & Plant Palettes-
SymbiOp-<https://symbiop.com/2022/08/20/native-yard-starter-packs-for-willamette-valley-wildlife/>
- Benton SWCD Free Wildlife Garden Designs- [bentonswcd.org/garden-plan-wildlife-garden](https://www.bentonswcd.org/garden-plan-wildlife-garden)
- Native Plant Finder- [OregonFlora.org](https://oregonflora.org)
- National Wildlife Federation's Tool to Find Keystone Plants for your Ecoregion-
[NWF.org/Native-Plant-Habitats/Plant-Native/Why-Native/Keystone-Plants-by-Ecoregion](https://www.nwf.org/Native-Plant-Habitats/Plant-Native/Why-Native/Keystone-Plants-by-Ecoregion)
- Oregon Native Plant Society- [npsoregon.org](https://www.npsoregon.org)

NURSERIES:

- Mahonia in Salem- by appointment only.
- Willamette Gardens in Corvallis- by appointment only.
- Dancing Oaks in Monmouth- by appointment only. **Not** exclusively native plants.