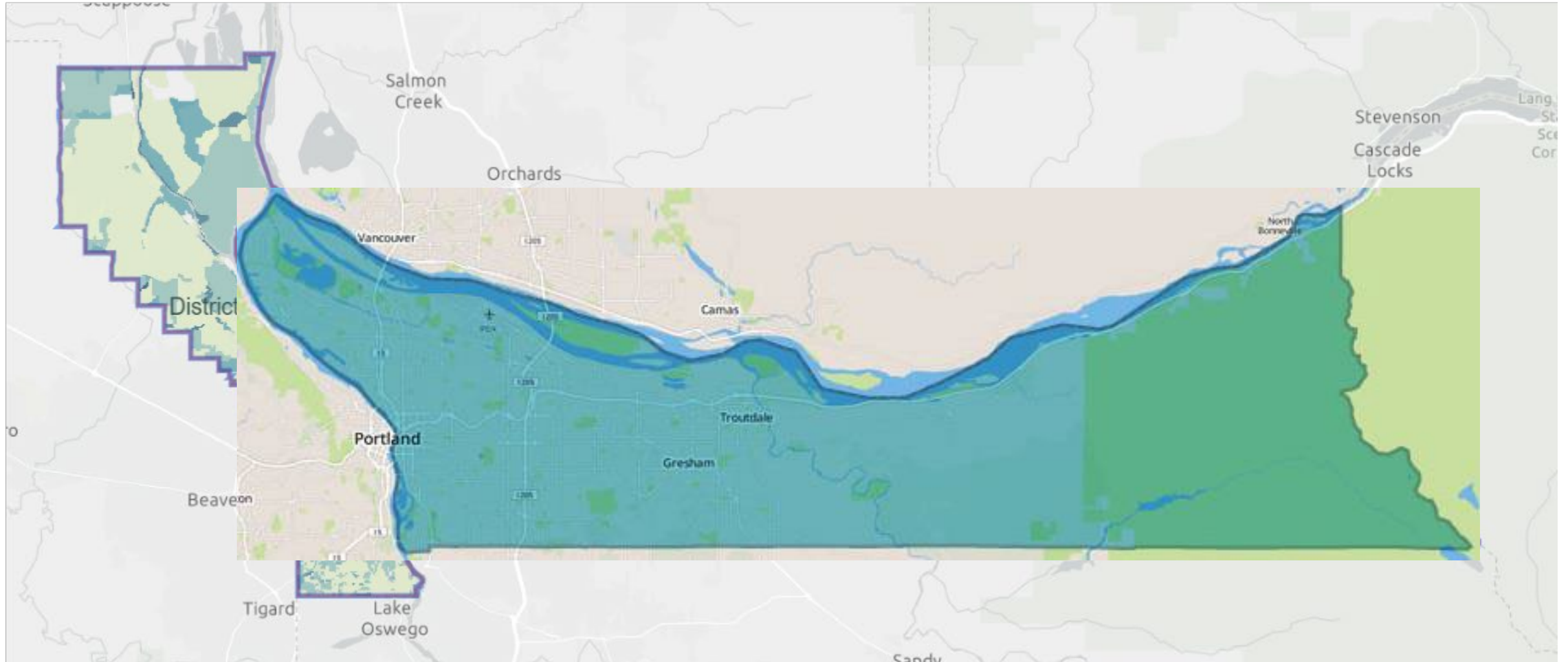




Landscaping for Wildlife

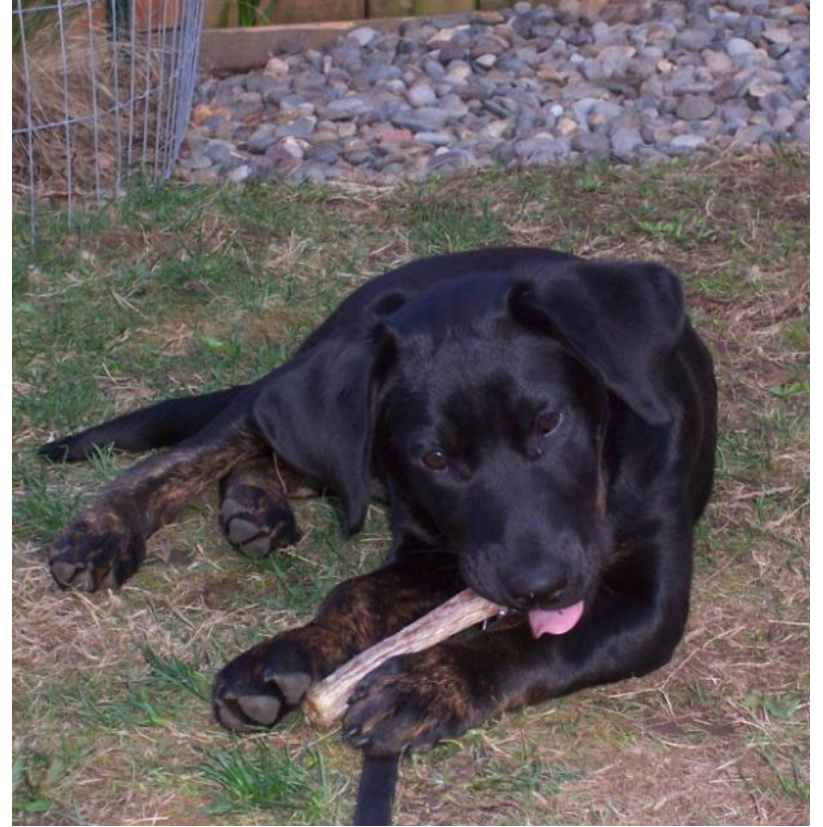


Who is EMSWCD?



We help people care for land and water.





To promote healthy outdoor landscapes for
people, wildlife, and pets

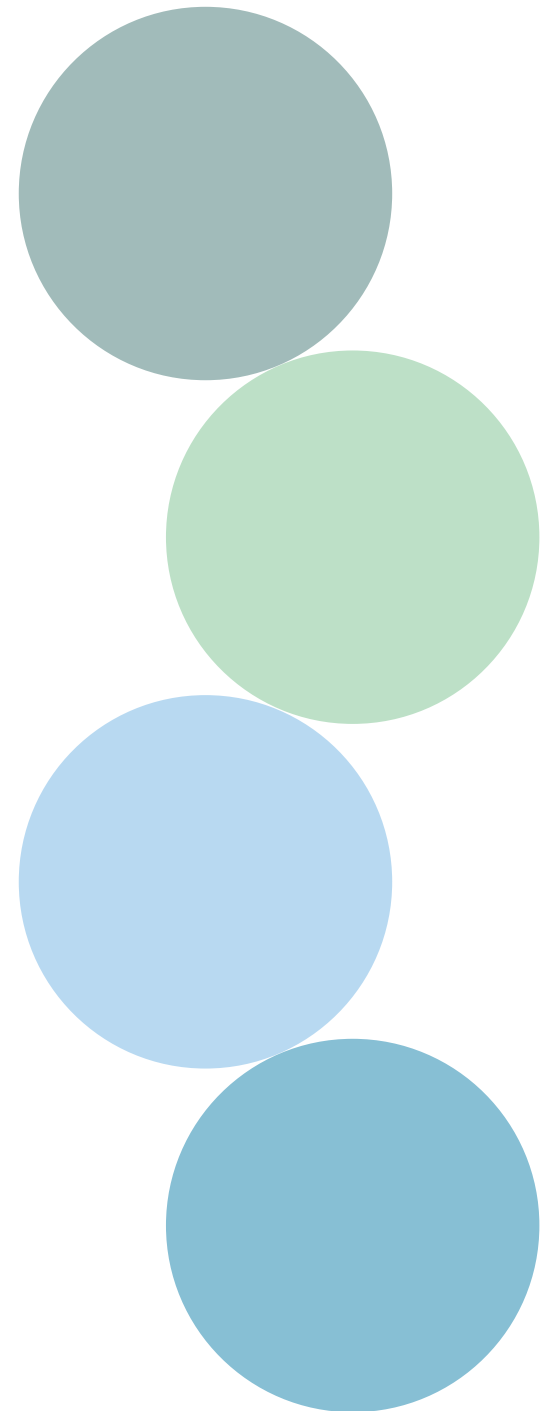


Workshops
Presentations
Events & Tours
Tech Assist
Grants



Outline

- Naturescaping Overview
- Examples of Naturescaping
- How to Encourage Beneficial Wildlife
 - Bring in Native Plants
 - Reduce Lawn
 - Lawn Alternatives
 - Create Habitat
- Planting for Beneficial Wildlife





What is Naturescaping?



Naturescaping Examples







Patios

Parking Strips

Pathways



How to Encourage Beneficial Wildlife

Bring in Native Plants

Reduce Lawn

Lawn Alternatives

Create Habitat

Bring in Native Plants

Why?

Benefits

Plant Communities



Why Native Plants?

- Adapted to local soils & climate patterns
- Resistant to local garden pests
- Wildlife recognize their flowering & fruiting cycles
- Thrive without synthetic fertilizers or pesticides



Benefits of Native Plants

- Low maintenance
- Drought tolerant = save \$
- Food & shelter for wildlife
- Pollution prevention

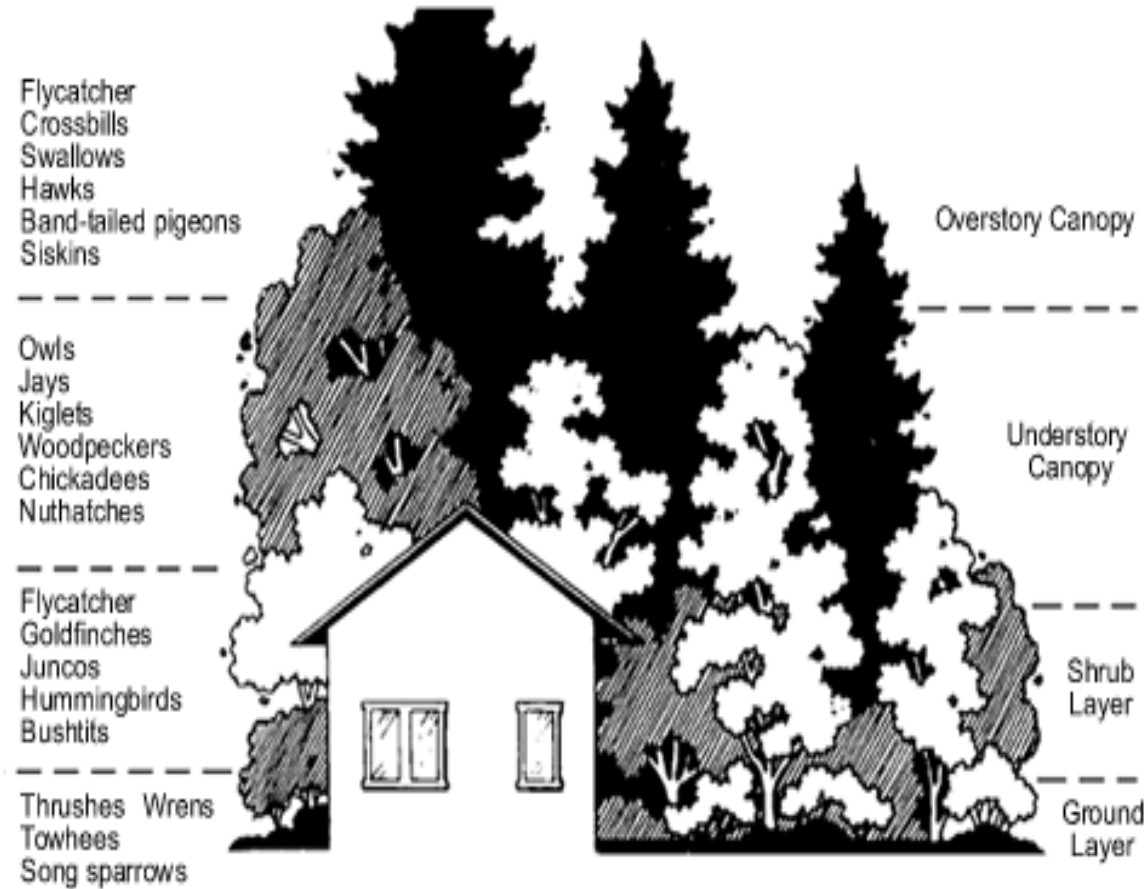




Establish Native Plant Communities

“Right Plant, Right Place”

Bird Species by Vegetation Layer



Overstory
Large Trees

Understory
Small Trees
Large Shrubs
Groundcovers



Douglas Fir

Rose Vine

Vine Maple

Oxalis

Salal

Sedum





Reduce Lawn

Where does it make sense?

Evaluate hillsides, shady areas, curbs, sides of house.

How much do you really need?





Where can you replace it
with something else?



Habitat Friendly Lawn Alternatives



Eco-Lawn



Thyme Lawn



Meadowscaping



Groundcovers



Kinnikinnick



Native Strawberry

Creating Habitat

Food
Water
Shelter



Food

- Flower color, shape and bloom time for pollinators
- Berries and seeds for birds
- Leaf host plants provide caterpillars for birds



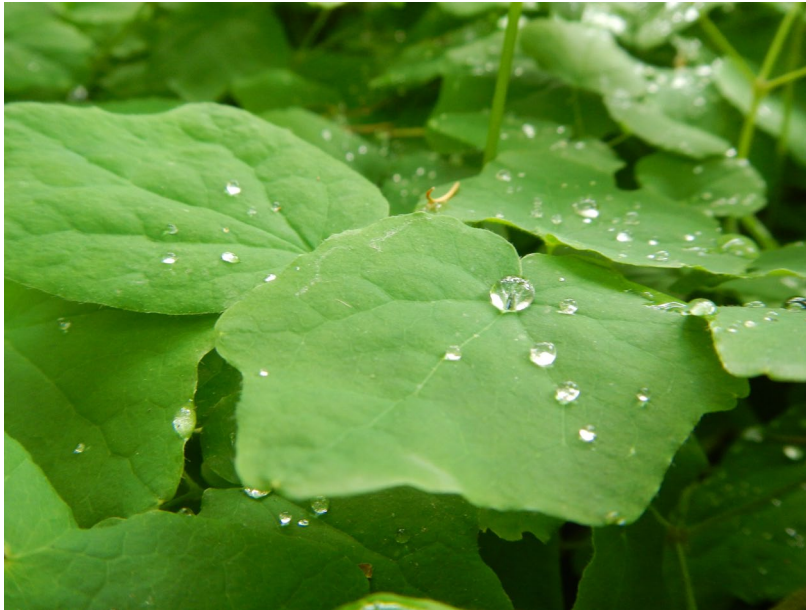
Blooming Timetable of Native Plants in the Middle Willamette Valley

Native Flowering Plant Species

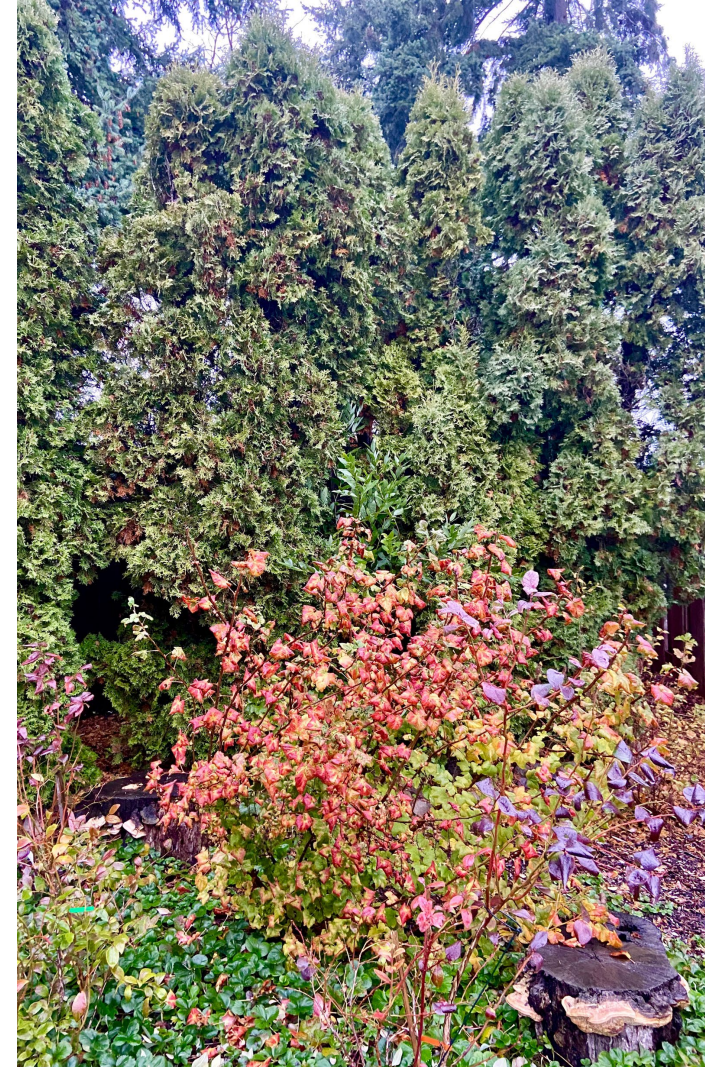
| Common Name | Botanical Name | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
|---------------------------|--|-----|-----|----------------|-----|------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| Western buttercup | <i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i> | | | yellow | | | | | | |
| Shooting star | <i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i> | | | pink | | | | | | |
| Western trillium | <i>Trillium ovatum</i> | | | white | | | | | | |
| Meadow checkerbloom | <i>Sidalcea campestris</i> | | | light pink | | | | | | |
| Tall larkspur | <i>Delphinium trolliifolium</i> | | | blue/purple | | | | | | |
| Rosy plectritis* | <i>Plectritis congesta*</i> | | | pink | | | | | | |
| Oregon geranium | <i>Geranium oreganum</i> | | | pink | | | | | | |
| Riverbank lupine* | <i>Lupinus rivularis*</i> | | | purple | | | | | | |
| Woodland strawberry | <i>Fragaria vesca ssp. Brachteata</i> | | | white to pink | | | | | | |
| Oregon iris | <i>Iris tenax</i> | | | purple | | | | | | |
| Camas | <i>Camassia leichtlinii</i> or <i>quamash</i> | | | blue/purple | | | | | | |
| Western columbine | <i>Aquilegia formosa</i> | | | red | | | | | | |
| Fringecup | <i>Tellima grandiflora</i> | | | greenish-white | | | | | | |
| Pacific waterleaf* | <i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes*</i> | | | light green | | | | | | |
| Varileaf phacelia | <i>Phacelia heterophylla</i> | | | white | | | | | | |
| Lance sealfheal | <i>Prunella vulgaris ssp. Lanceolata</i> | | | | | purple | | | | |
| Slender cinquefoil | <i>Potentilla gracilis</i> | | | | | yellow | | | | |
| Showy milkweed* | <i>Asclepias speciosa*</i> | | | | | light pink | | | | |
| Harvest brodiaea | <i>Brodiaea elegans</i> | | | | | purple | | | | |
| Yarrow* | <i>Achillea millefolium*</i> | | | | | white | | | | |
| Canada goldenrod | <i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>salebrosa</i> | | | | | yellow | | | | |
| Showy tarweed | <i>Madia elegans</i> | | | | | yellow | | | | |
| Douglas aster* | <i>Symphyotricum subspicatum*</i> | | | | | | | light purple | | |
| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |

Bold face type* indicates host & nectar plants which are highly suitable for pollinators.

Water



Shelter & Nesting: Hedges



Shelter & Nesting



Planting for Beneficial Wildlife



Vine Maple

Acer circinatum



Up to 25' x 20'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade; Full Shade

- Ornamental: multi-stemmed tree
- Blooms in April; Excellent fall color
- Great for small yards; Can trim for smaller stature

Provides: Nectar source. Larval food source.
Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Butterflies. Beneficial insects.



Osoberry or Indian Plum

Oemleria cerasiformis



Up to 15' x 8'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade; Full Shade

- One of the 1st spring bloomers in February
- White flowers – early nectar source
- Can be pruned for smaller stature

Provides: Nectar source. Plums for birds
Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Butterflies. Hummingbirds and other birds.



Red Flowering Currant

Ribes sanguineum



Up to 10' x 8'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade

- Flowers bloom in late February and March
- A hummingbird & butterfly favorite!
- Flowers followed by small blue currants

Provides: Nectar source, berries for birds

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Butterflies. Beneficial insects.
Hummingbirds



Black Twinberry

Lonicera involucrata



8'x 8'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade, Shade

- Mid-late season bloomer – April - July
- Fast growing w/ twin forming flower and fruit
- Yellow tubular flowers arrive in pairs

Provides: Nectar source. Berries for birds
Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Butterflies. Beneficial insects.
Hummingbirds



Evergreen Huckleberry

Vaccinium ovatum



8' x 8'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade; Full Shade

- Slow growing, low maintenance
- Important late summer & early fall food
- Great food & shelter for wildlife

Provides: Nectar source. Berries for birds
Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Hummingbirds. Butterflies. Birds.



Nootka Rose

Rosa nutkana



8'x 3-5'



Dry; Moist,
Seasonally Wet



Full Sun; Part Shade

- Pink flowers may – July mature into bright orange “hips” that feed birds & mammals
- Thicket forming: Good for privacy & provides cover/shelter for ground birds and small mammals.

Provides: Nectar source. Rose hips for birds
Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Hummingbirds. Butterflies. Birds.



Snowberry

Symphoricarpos albus



1-8' x 3-5'



Dry; Moist



Part Shade; Full Shade

- Blooms April - July
- Showy white berries remain on bare branches
- Birds eat berries through winter
- Berries are TOXIC to humans

Provides: Nectar source. Berries for birds.
Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Hummingbirds. Butterflies.



Salal

Gaultheria shallon



1-4' x 3-8'



Dry; Moist;



Part Shade; Full Shade



- Evergreen shrub
- Sweet dark blue berries April - May
- Pinkish-white flowers
- Great for bare areas under conifers

Provides: Nectar source, Berries for birds

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Butterflies. Hummingbirds.



Douglas Aster

Aster subspicatus



3' x 1-3'



Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade

- Late-season blooms, August – November are critical resource for native insect pollinators
- Fast-growing
- Spreads vigorously by rhizomes

Provides: Nectar source. Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Hummingbirds. Native butterflies.



Cusic's Checkermallow

Sidalcea cusickii



4' x 2'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade



- Deep, tubular rose-like flowers bloom April - May on 3-4' stalk
- Considered rare/endangered native plant
- AKA Rose Checkermallow or Wild Hollyhock

Provides: Nectar source. Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Hummingbirds. Native butterflies.



Low Oregon Grape

Mahonia nervosa



2' x 2'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade; Full Shade

- Spiky, matte finish leaves
- Bright sprays of yellow flowers, April and May mature into berries
- Great for hard-to-fill spots under large trees

Provides: Nectar source.

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Hummingbirds. Butterflies.
Beneficial insects.



Oregon Iris

Iris tenax



1 x 1'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade; Shade

- Grass-like stems with showy purple flowers
- Flowers can sometimes be white to cream
- Grows in clumps, spreads by rhizomes

Provides: Nectar source

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Hummingbirds. Butterflies.
Beneficial insects.



Kinnikinnick

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi



6" x 3+'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade



- Evergreen groundcover.
- Pink flowers in May, followed by red berries.
- Mat forming ground cover. Erosion control

Provides: Nectar. Berries for birds
Caterpillar host plant.

Wildlife: Bees, Pest-eating insects,
Hummingbirds, Butterflies



Coastal Strawberry

Fragaria chiloensis



6" x 1-3'



Dry; Moist



Full Sun; Part Shade

- Delicate small, white flowers bloom April to June, followed by egg-shaped strawberries
- Dark green, glossy leaves turn red in winter

Provides: Strawberries for birds
Caterpillar host plant

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Pest-eating insects. Butterflies.



Blue-eyed Grass

Sisyrinchium idahoense



8" x 1'



Dry; Moist;
Seasonally Wet



Full Sun; Part Shade

- Member of iris family
- Flattened leaves sport 1" blue-purple flowers
- Semi-evergreen, grows in small tufts/clumps
- Great rain garden plant!

Provides: Nectar source

Wildlife: Bees & other insect pollinators.
Butterflies. Beneficial insects.



Wild Ginger

Asarum caudatum



Up to 6" x 3'



Moist



Part Shade; Full Shade

- Heart-shaped leaves provide lush low groundcover
- A favorite of snails & slugs
- Not related to culinary ginger (can be toxic in large quantities)
- Slow growing. Spreads by rhizomes.

Wildlife: Pest-eating insects. Beneficial insects.



Come back
for more!



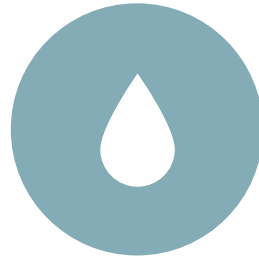
BENEFITS OF NATIVE
PLANTS



WAYS TO ATTRACT
BENEFICIAL WILDLIFE



CLIMATE
RESILIENCE



OUTDOOR WATER
CONSERVATION



INTRO TO
STORMWATER



EDIBLE LANDSCAPES

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