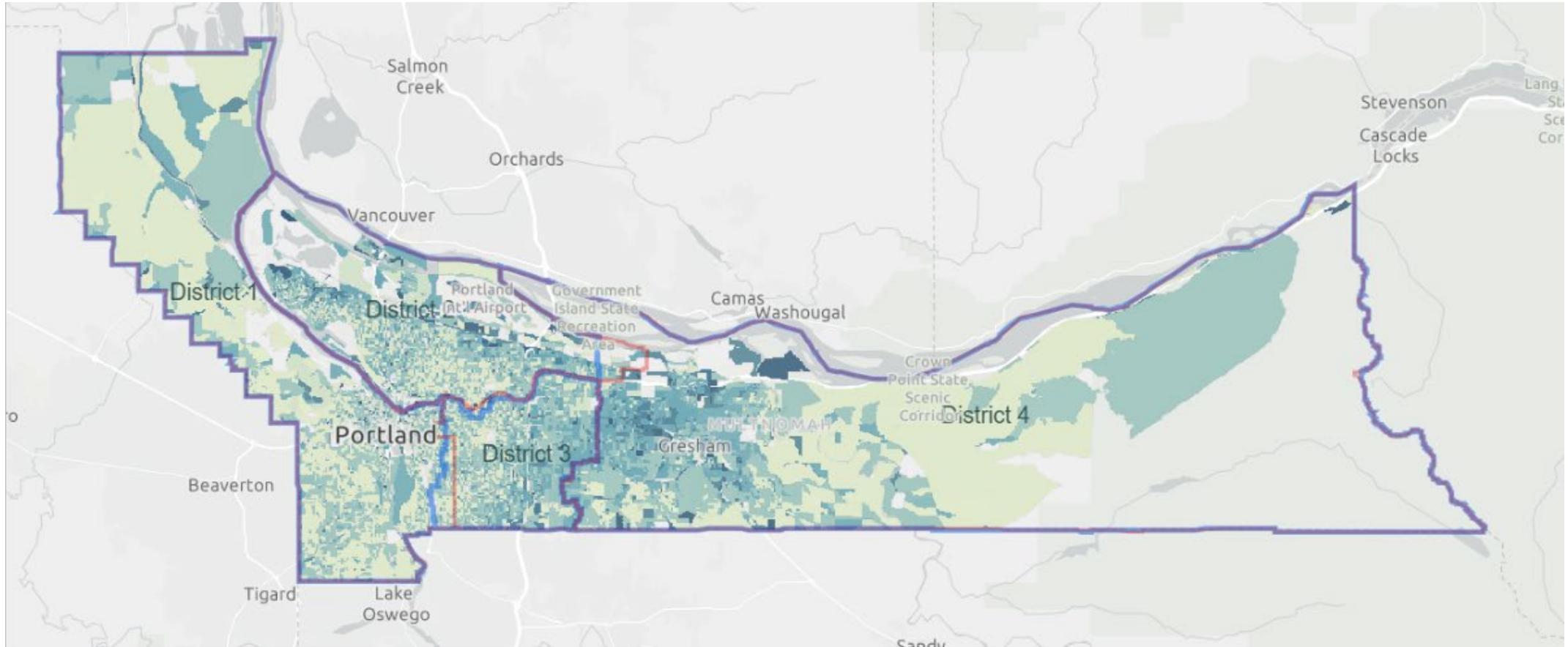


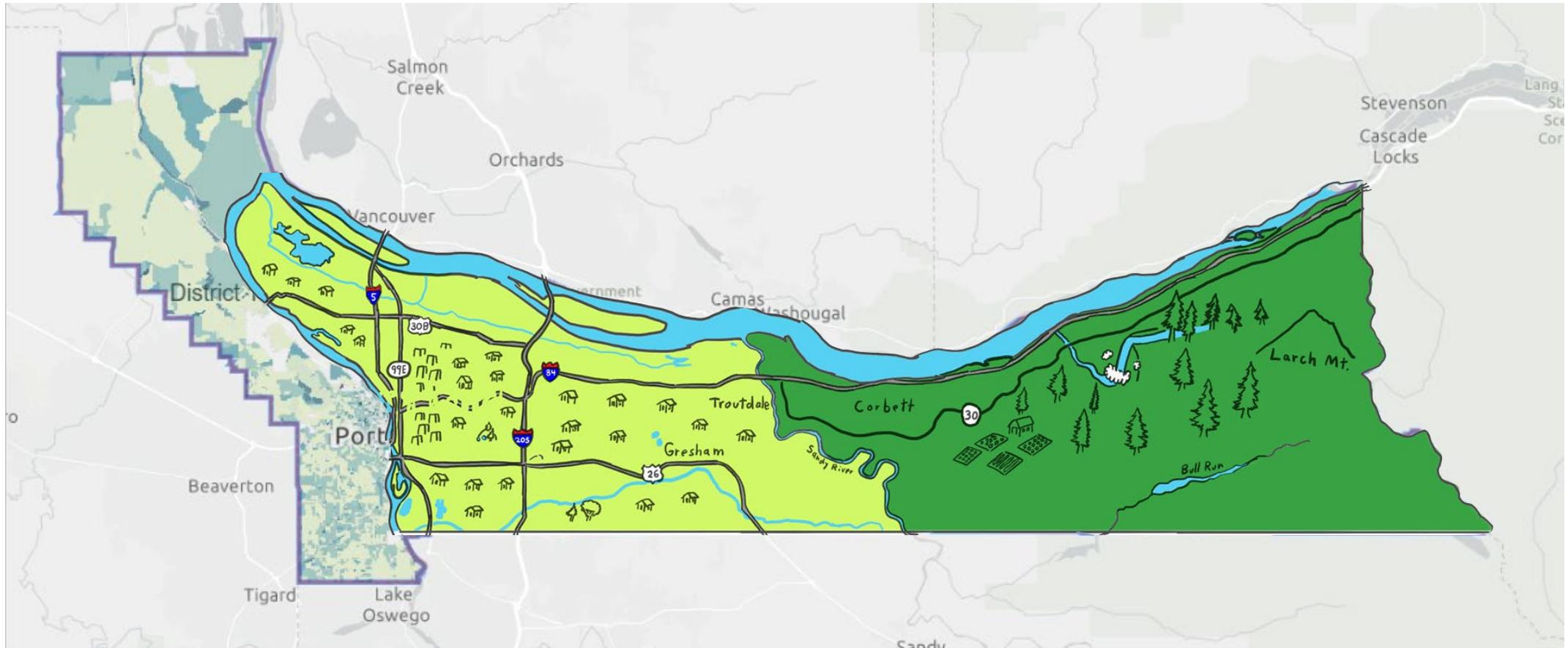


Intro to Naturescaping

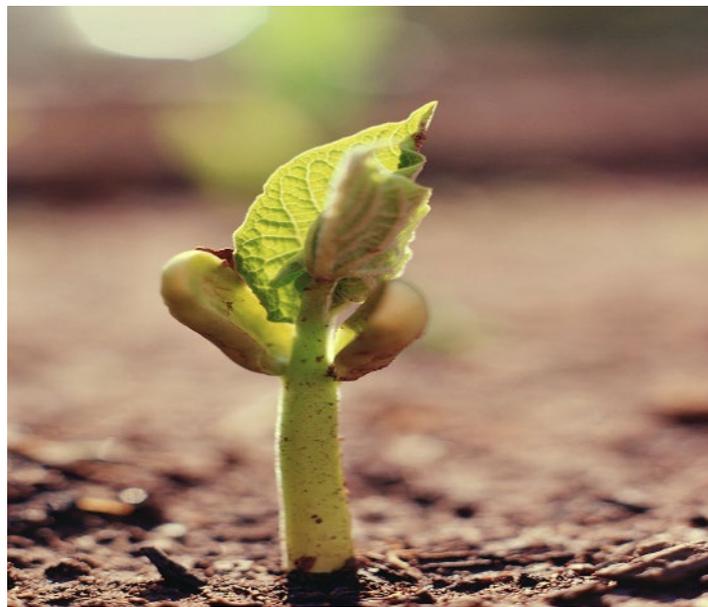
Who is EMSWCD?



Who is EMSWCD?



We help people care for land and water.





Workshop Outline

Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth Design

What is Naturescaping?

- Definition & Goals
- Watersheds
- Effects of Urban Expansion

Examples of Naturescaping

Getting Started:

- Use Native Plants
- Build Healthy Soil
- Conserve Water
- Create Wildlife Habitat

Naturescaping:

Using native plants to create natural landscapes that are beneficial to wildlife, water, and people.

Using simple gardening methods that mimic nature, allowing gardens to thrive naturally, without synthetic chemicals.



Naturescaping:

Using native plants to create natural landscapes that are beneficial to wildlife, water, and people.

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Naturescaping Goals



Soil
Health



Water
Conservation



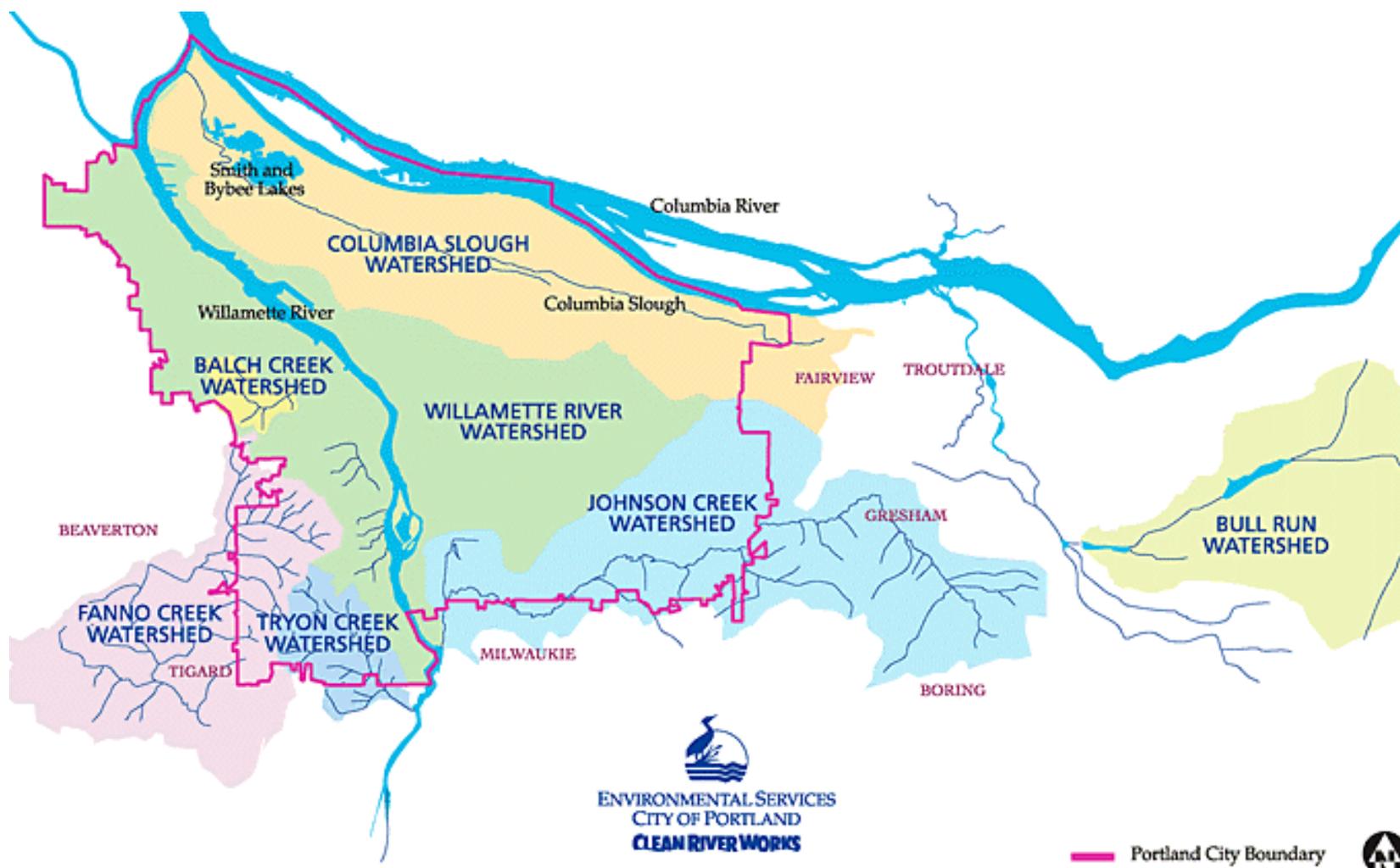
Wildlife
Habitat



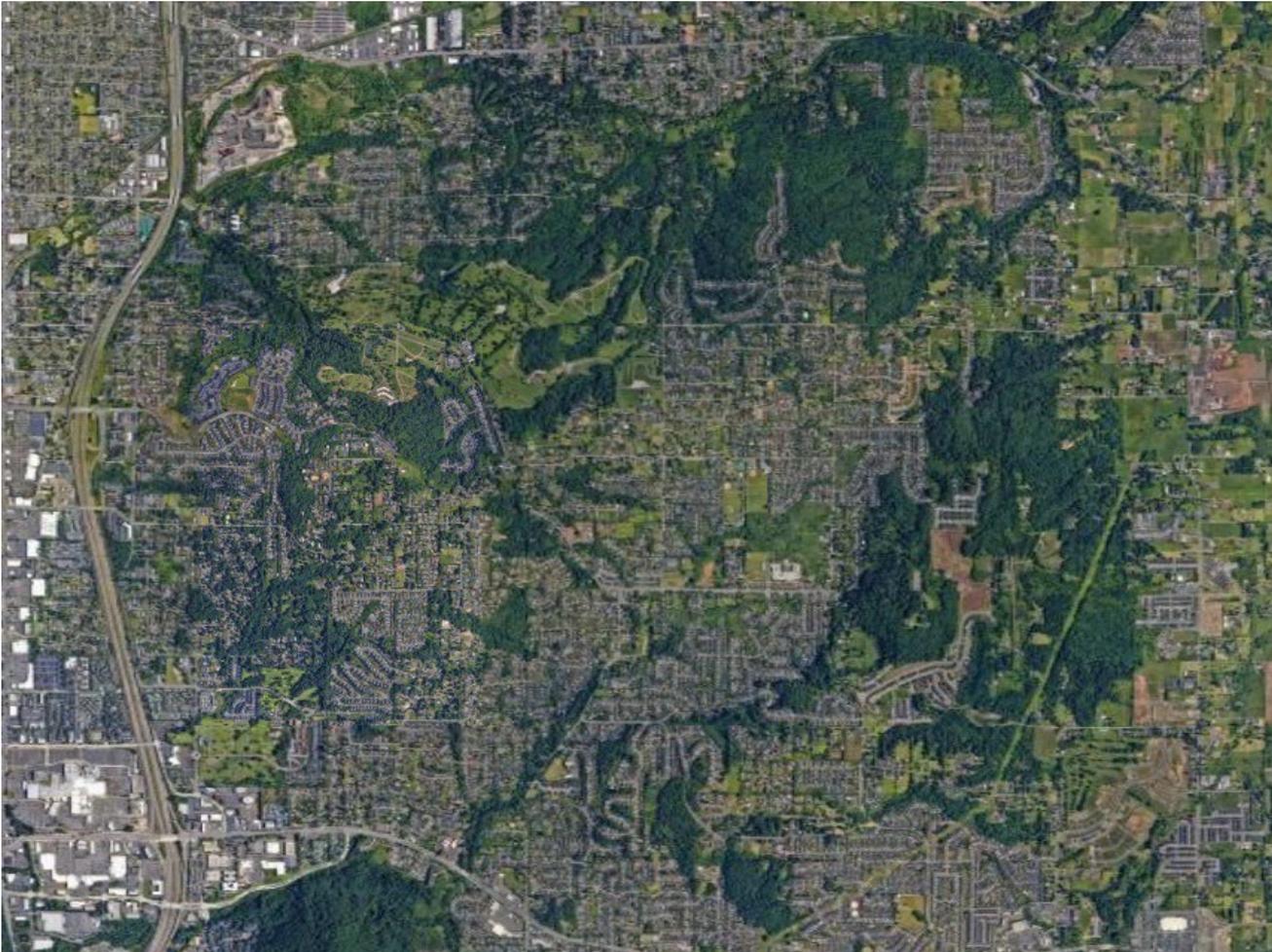
Pollution
Prevention

What we do in
our yard affects
our watershed





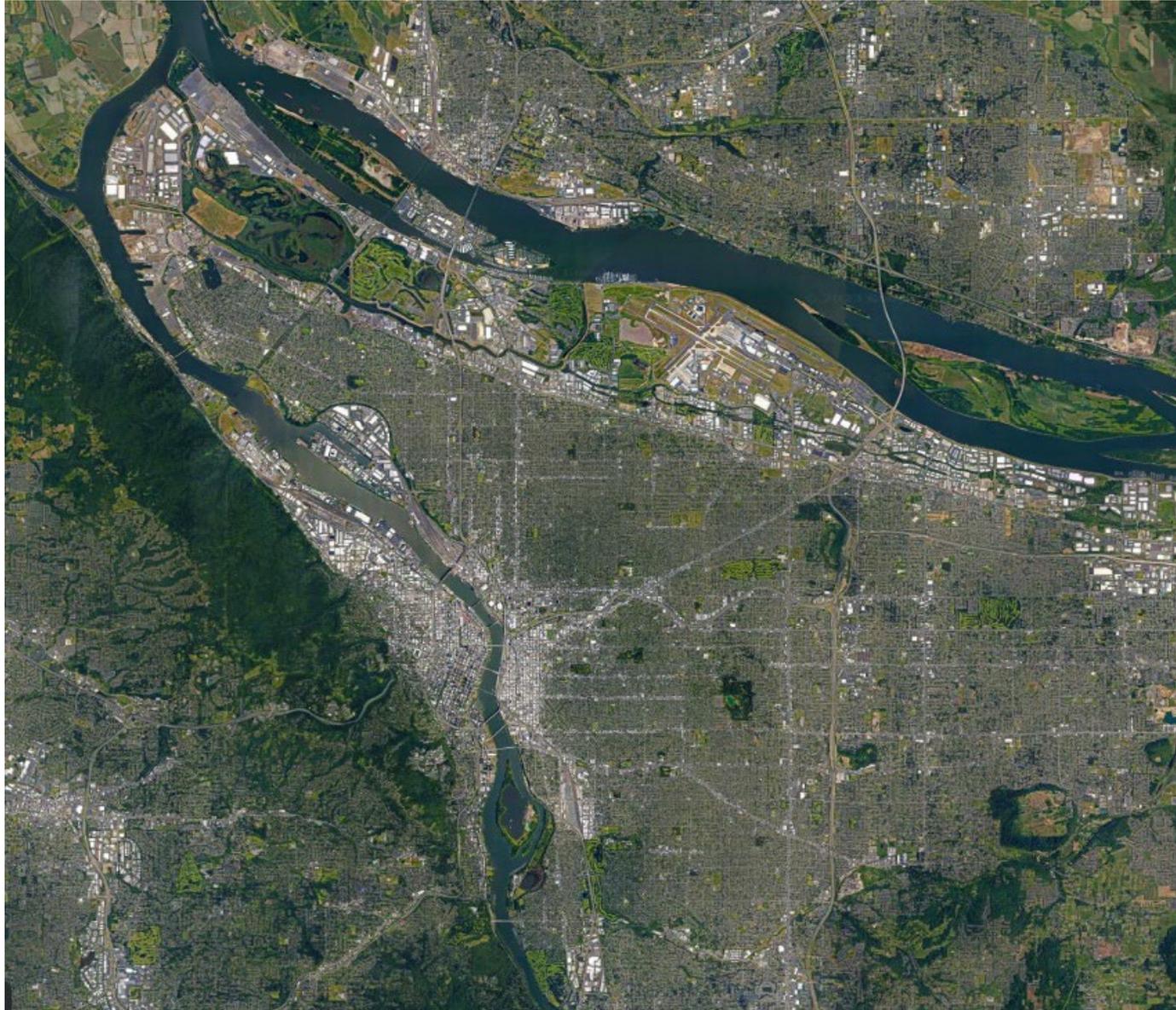
Effects of Urban Expansion



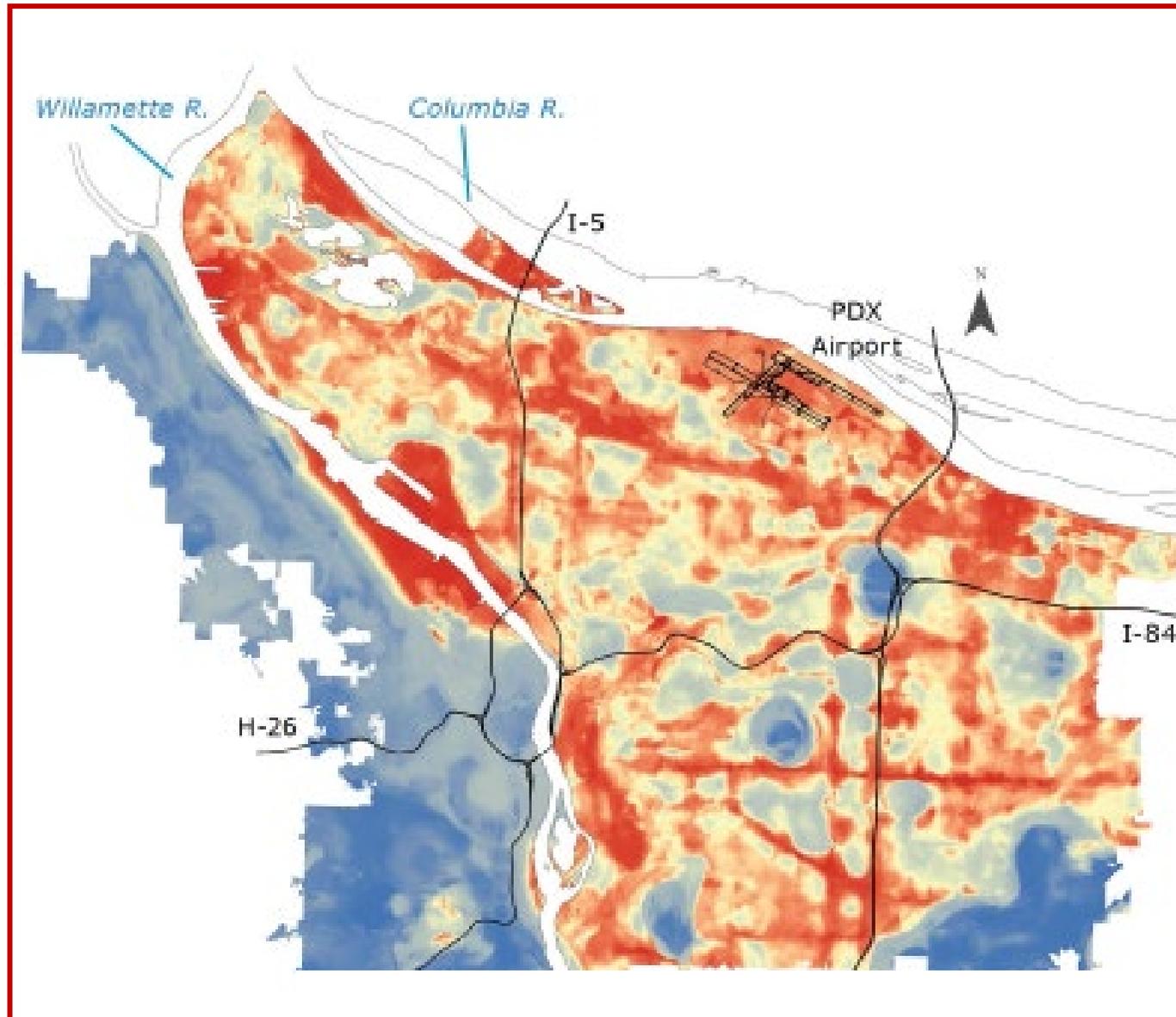
Pleasant Valley: East of 205, North of Hwy 212

- Urban sprawl
- Natural area fragmentation
- Reduced habitat connectivity
- Less Vegetation
- Warmer temps
- More impervious surface
- More stormwater pollution

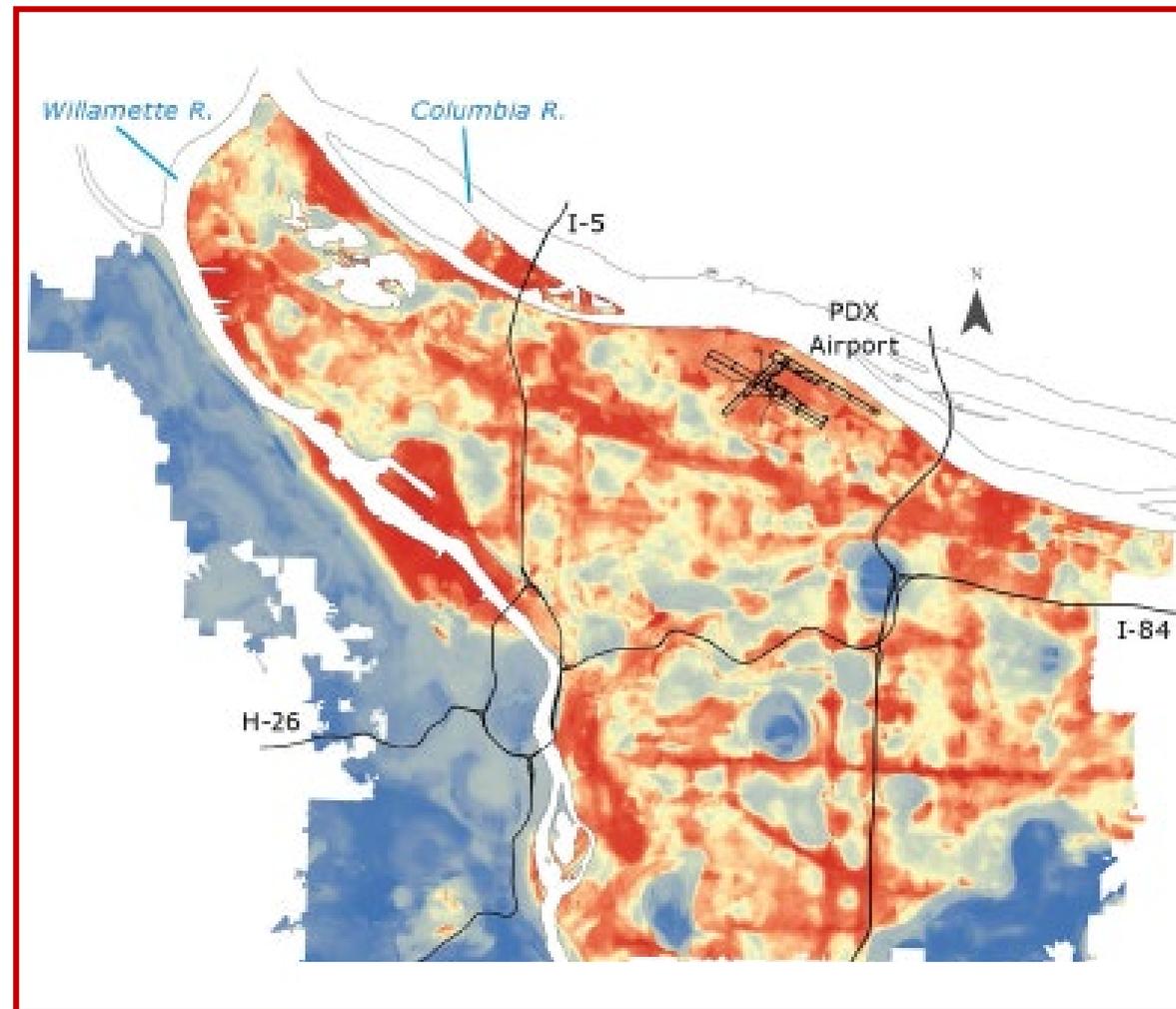
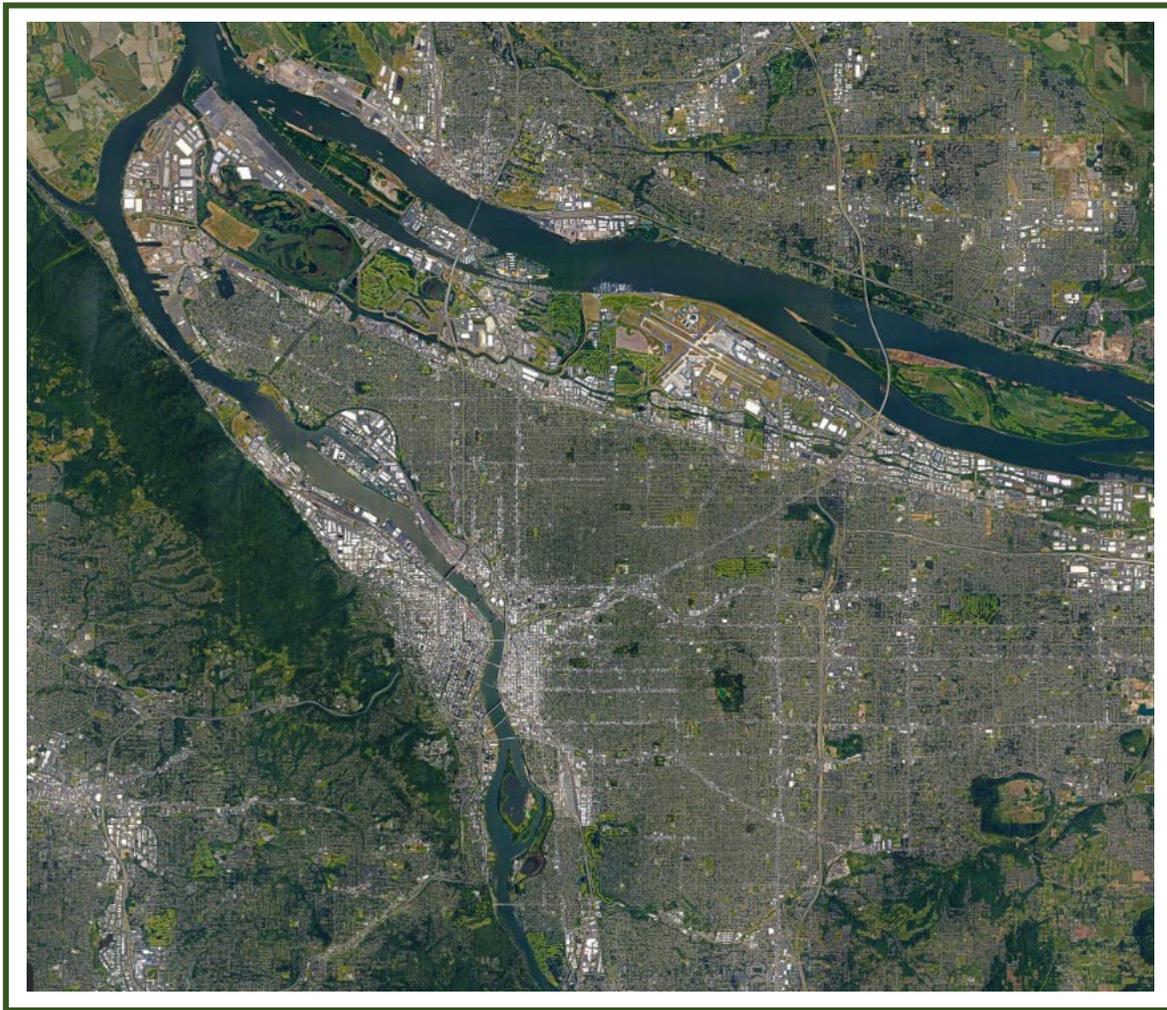
Urban Heat Islands



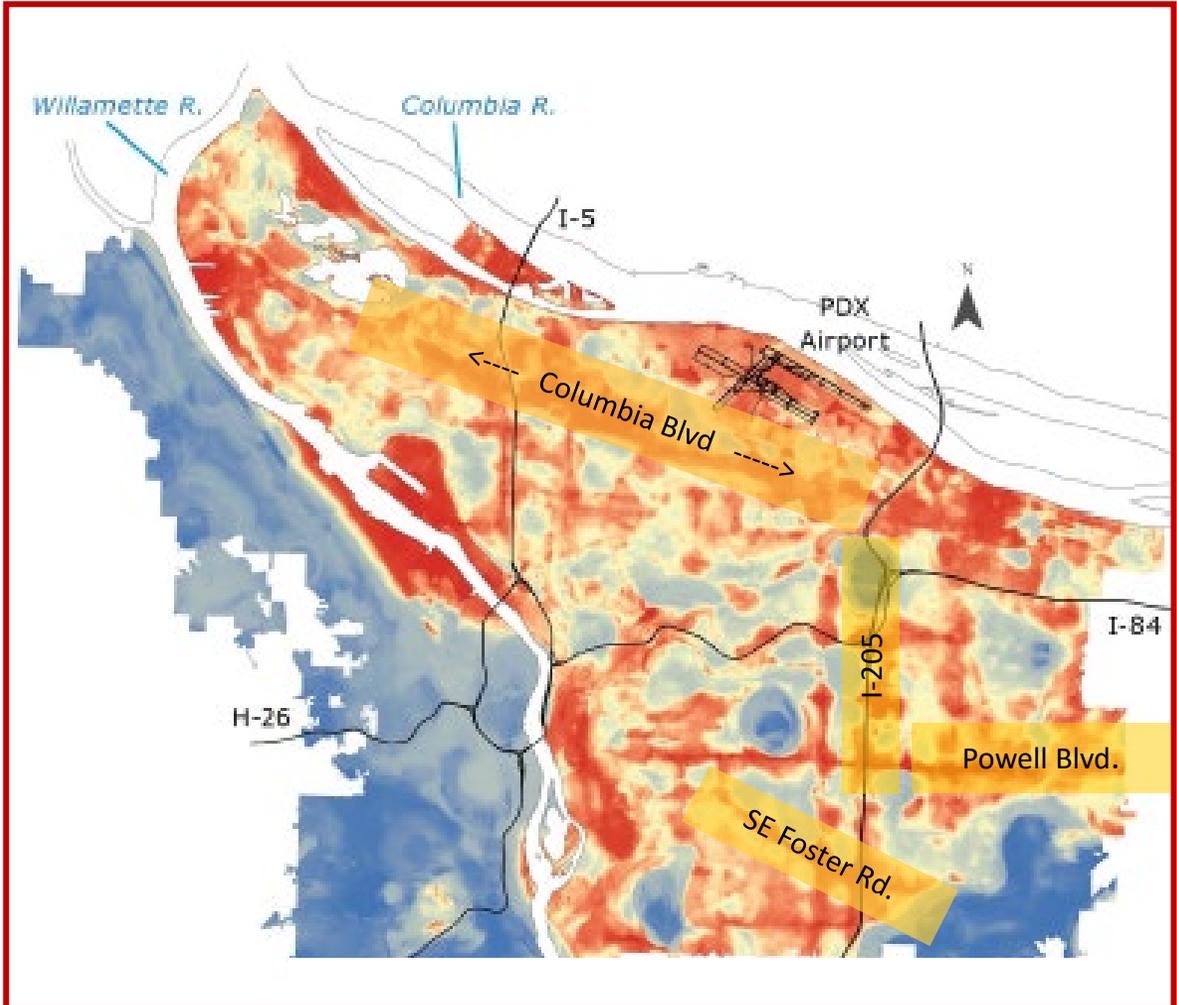
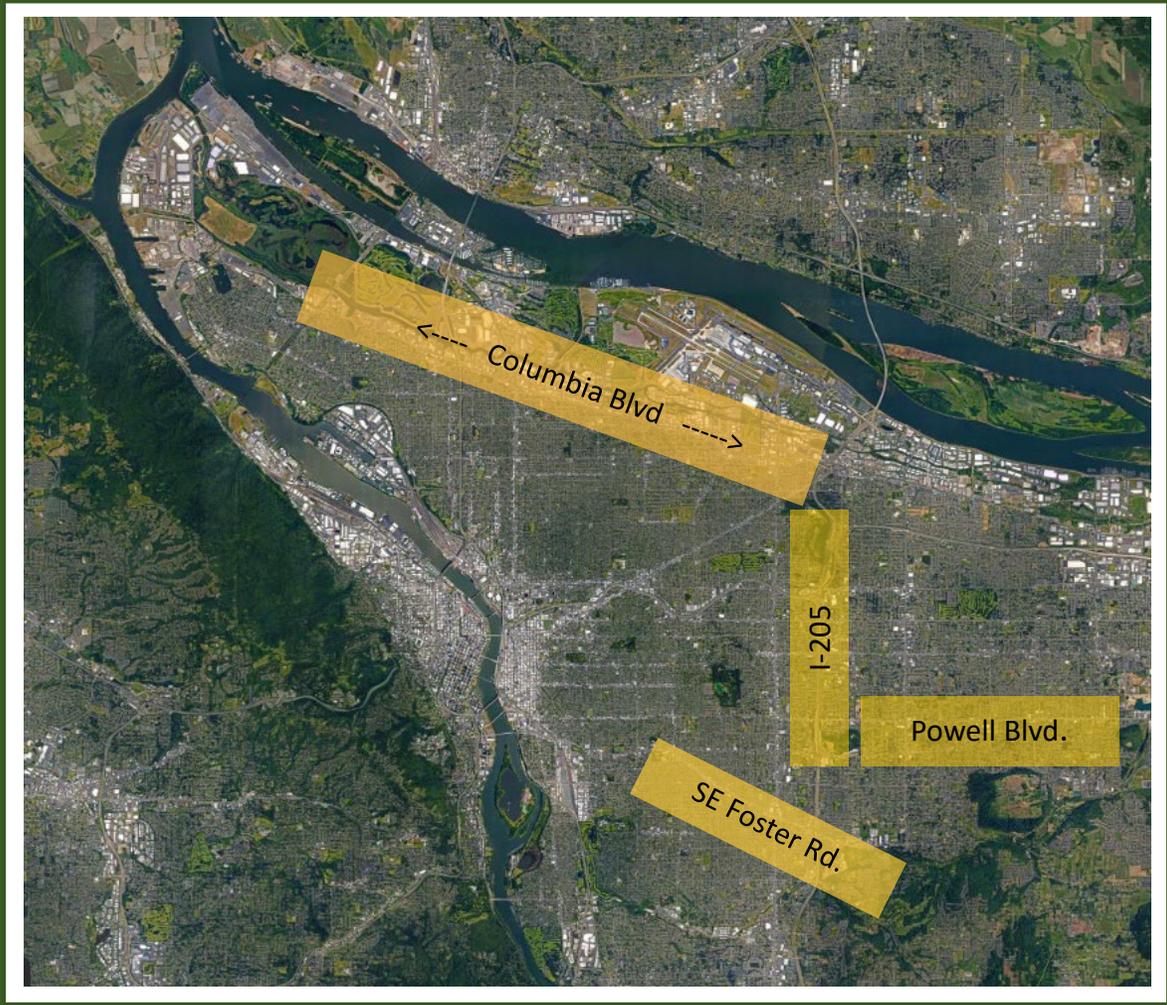
Urban Heat Islands



Urban Heat Islands



Urban Heat Islands



Benefits of Naturescaping

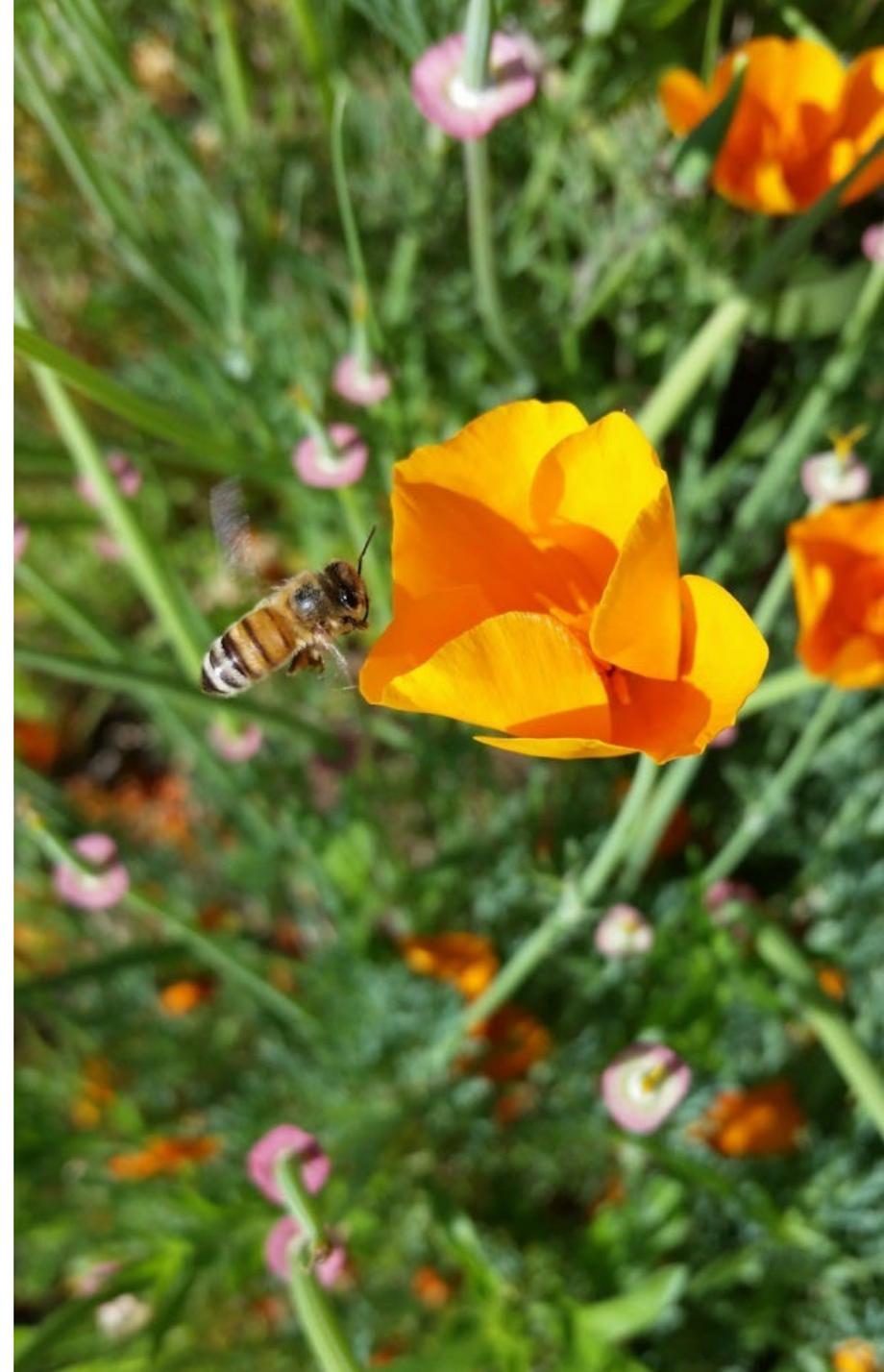


Helps offset the effects of urbanization:

- Improves Soil Health
- Conserves Water
- Enhances Wildlife Habitat
- Reduces Pollution



Creates
beautiful &
healthy
outdoor spaces
for people,
pets and wildlife





Examples of Naturescaping

Photo credit: *Amy Whitworth, Plan-It-Earth Design*

EMSWCD Office

5211 N. Williams Ave.



Before: Spring 2008



After: Spring 2009

4 years later:
Spring 2012



EMSWCD Office: 5211 N. Williams Ave.



Before: Spring 2008



After: Spring 2012



















RAIN GARDEN AT WORK!

My rain garden soaks up rainwater runoff from the roof, driveway and other hard surfaces on my property. Rain gardens are a great way to add beautiful landscaping to your yard and protect our overloaded urban streams and sewers at the same time!

Learn more at:
www.emswcd.org







Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth Design

Naturescaping

The first law of intelligent tinkering is to save all the parts.

~Aldo Leopold



Getting Started

- Use Native Plants
- Build Healthy Soil
- Conserve Water
- Create Wildlife Habitat

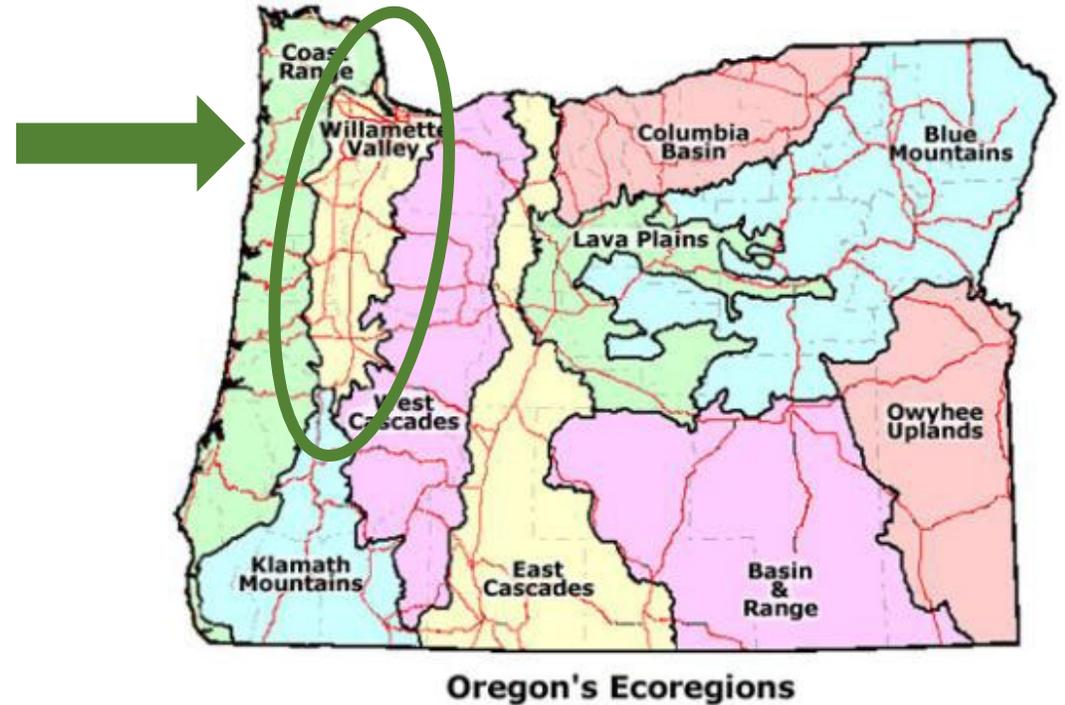


USE
NATIVE
PLANTS



What are Native Plants?

Plant species that evolved in and were found in the Willamette Valley prior to European settlement.



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

- Low maintenance
- Drought tolerant = save \$
- Food & shelter for wildlife
- Absorb stormwater
- Add beauty
- Create shade
- Cool your space



Adding Native Plants

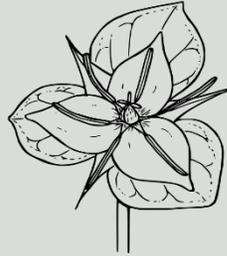
- Create new planting beds or native groundcover where practical
- When ornamental shrubs need to be replaced, go native!
- Put the right plant in the right place



Shady

Sunny

Dry



Wet



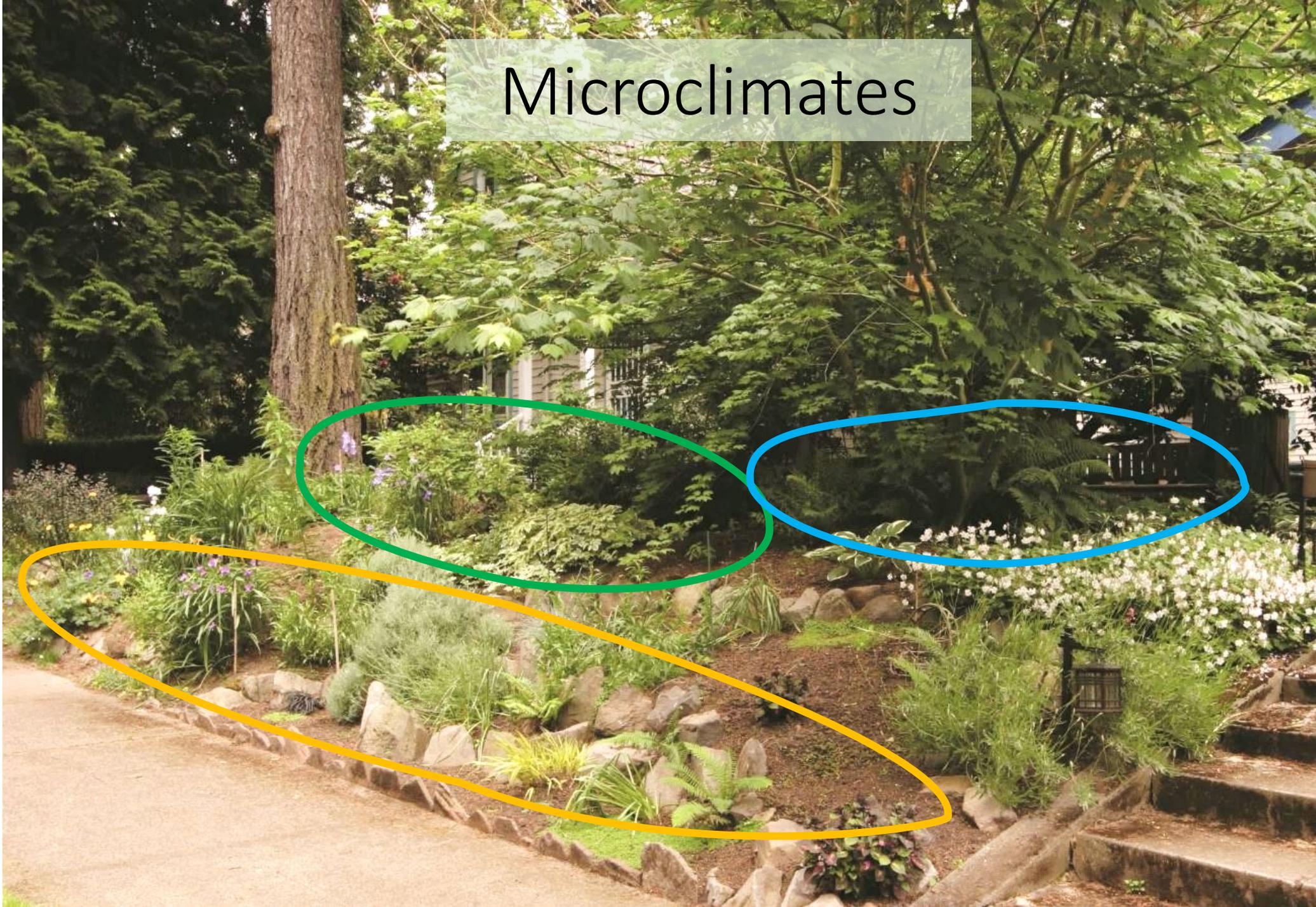
Putting the “right plant in the right place” (RPRP)

Microclimates

Full shade

Part shade

Full sun



Building Healthy Soil

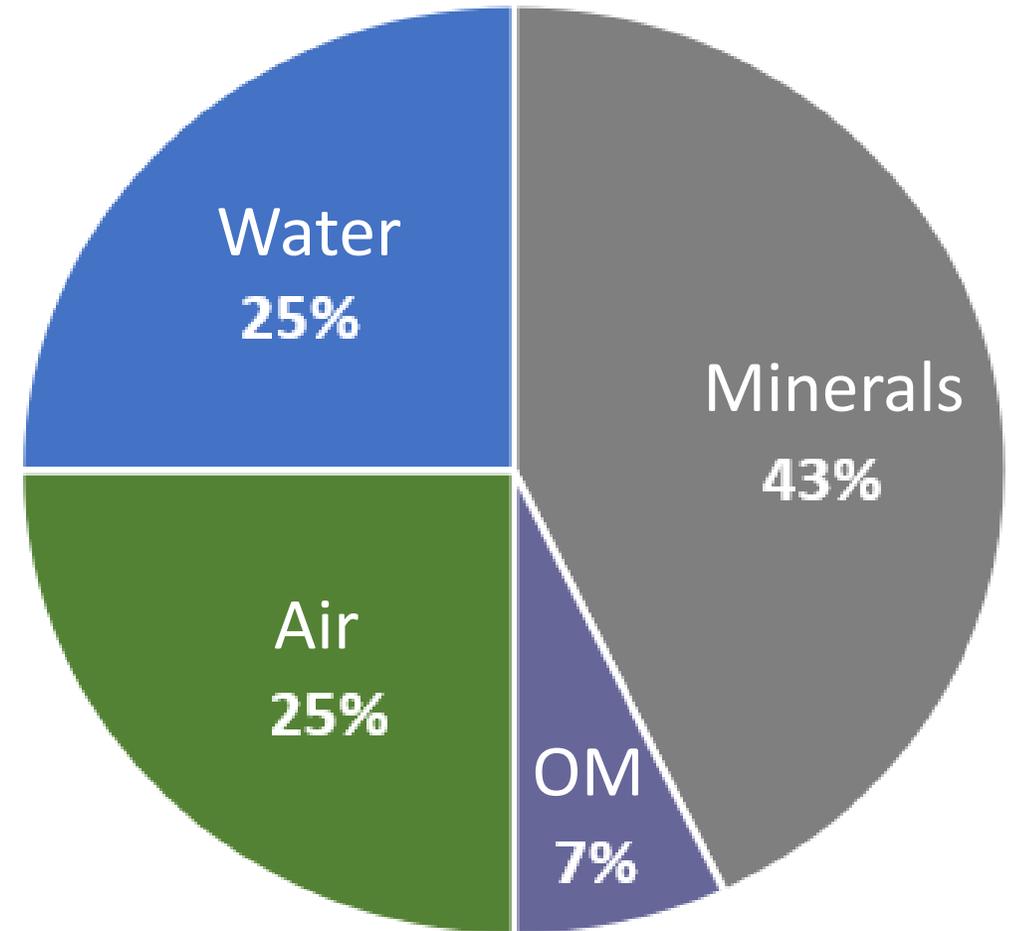


What is Soil?

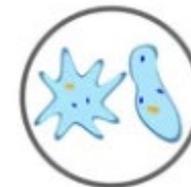
SOIL: minerals, water, air & organic material. Life in the soil includes earthworms, bacteria, algae, fungi and protozoa.

TEXTURE: proportion (%) of sand, silt and clay size particles in a sample of soil.

STRUCTURE: how soil particles are arranged.



BACTERIA



PROTOZOA



FUNGI



ALGAE

Healthy soil...

- Stores carbon from the atmosphere (that is captured from plants)
- Encourages good drainage (absorbs rainfall)
- Increases nutrient availability to plants (through microbes)



How to Build Healthy Soil:



Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth Design



Maintain Year-round Plant Cover

Using a mixture of plants with varied root systems will:

- Hold the soil in place, preventing erosion
- Provide habitat to life underground
- Help soil absorb more rainfall



Add Mulch

Layering mulch on top of bare soil:

- Controls weeds
- Retains moisture
- Prevents erosion
- Keeps soil cooler, longer



Add Compost

Mixing into soil beneath the surface:

- Balances soil structure
 - Clay soil can absorb water
 - Sandy soil can keep a hold of water
- Adds nutrients to soil & makes them available to plants



Minimize Chemical Use



Skip the toxics



Use tools instead



Weed Regularly

Conserving Water



Be Water Wise

Right Plant, Right Place

Group plants with similar water needs

Timing

Early AM, late PM

Method

Drip / soaker hose

Maintain

Weed regularly, apply mulch

Go Brown

Allow lawn to go dormant

Go Native

Remember draught tolerant plants



Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth Design



Water Wise Tips



- Learn your soil type
- Select plants based on conditions
- Put the right plant in the right place
- Place high water-use plants together, near lawn or other similar plants



Irrigate Efficiently

Water in the morning

Deliver water right to the root system with drip or soaker hoses

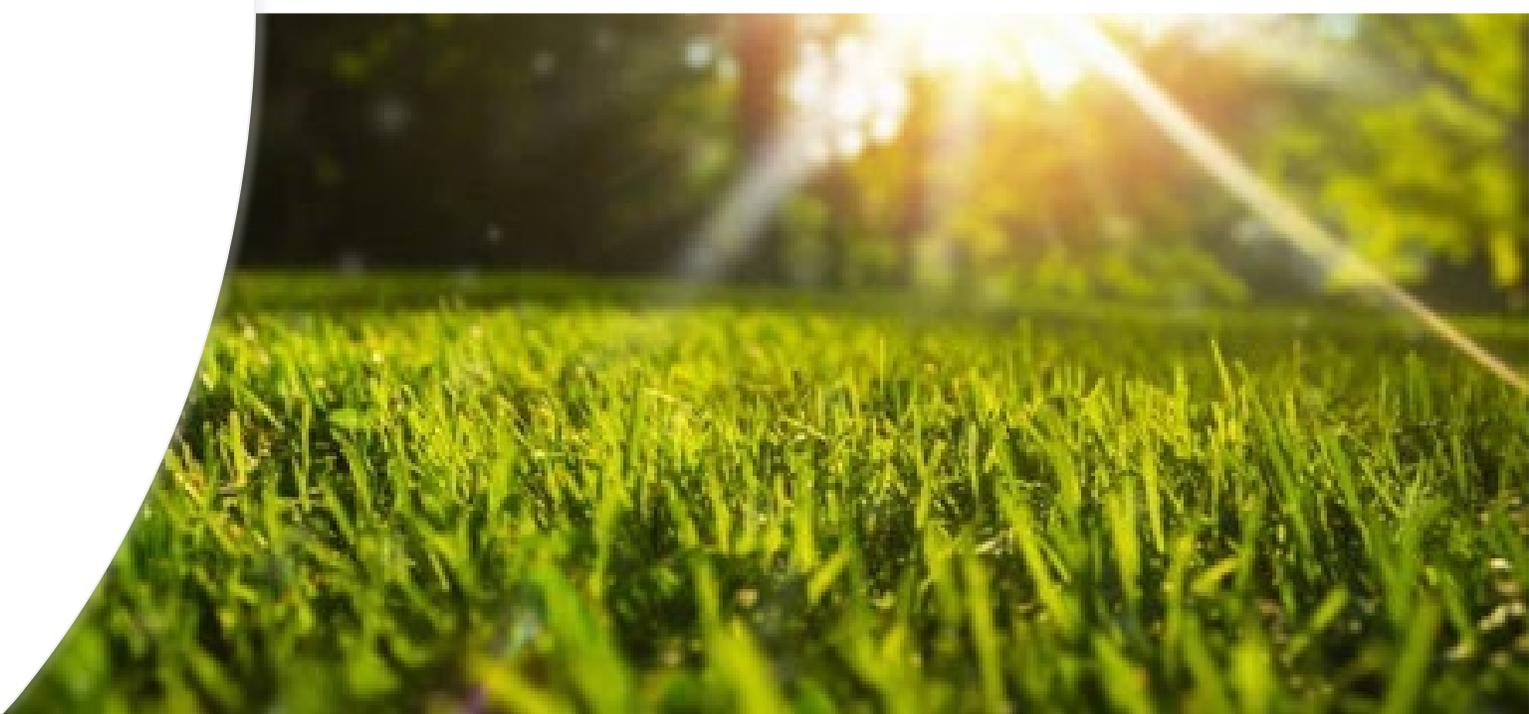
Water DEEPLY and INFREQUENTLY

Check irrigation system for proper function and coverage

Weed regularly



Evaluate Your Lawn Needs



Reduce Lawn Area

How do you use and move through your space?

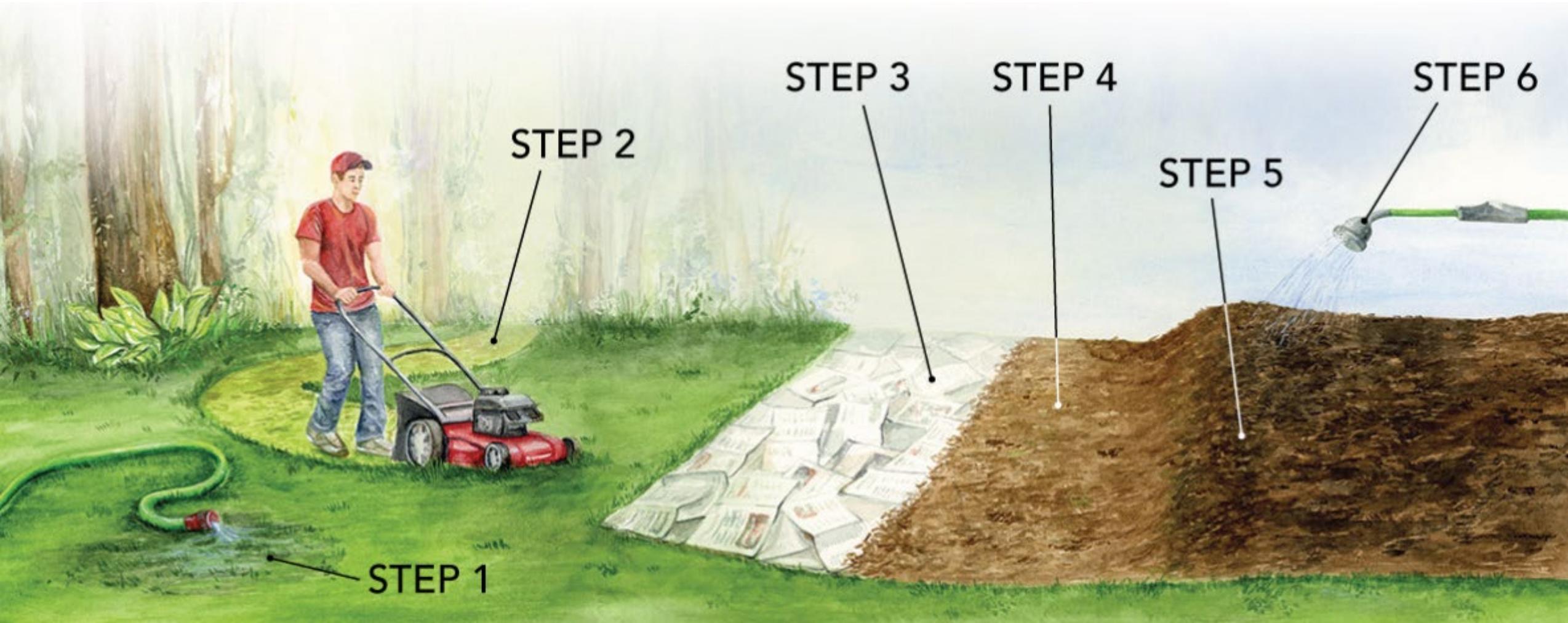
Where might something else make more sense?



Getting Started

Rethink	Consider	Start	Choose
<p>Rethink size of your lawn</p>	<p>Consider alternatives</p>	<p>Start with areas where lawn may not make sense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Slopes- High traffic areas- Shady, mossy spots- Hard to mow areas	<p>Choose a mixture of trees, shrubs, plants w/ varying root depths</p>

Lawn Removal: Step by Step





Lawn Replacement Ideas

- Steppables & Groundcovers
- Pathways
- Garden Boxes
- Seating Areas
- Habitat Patches

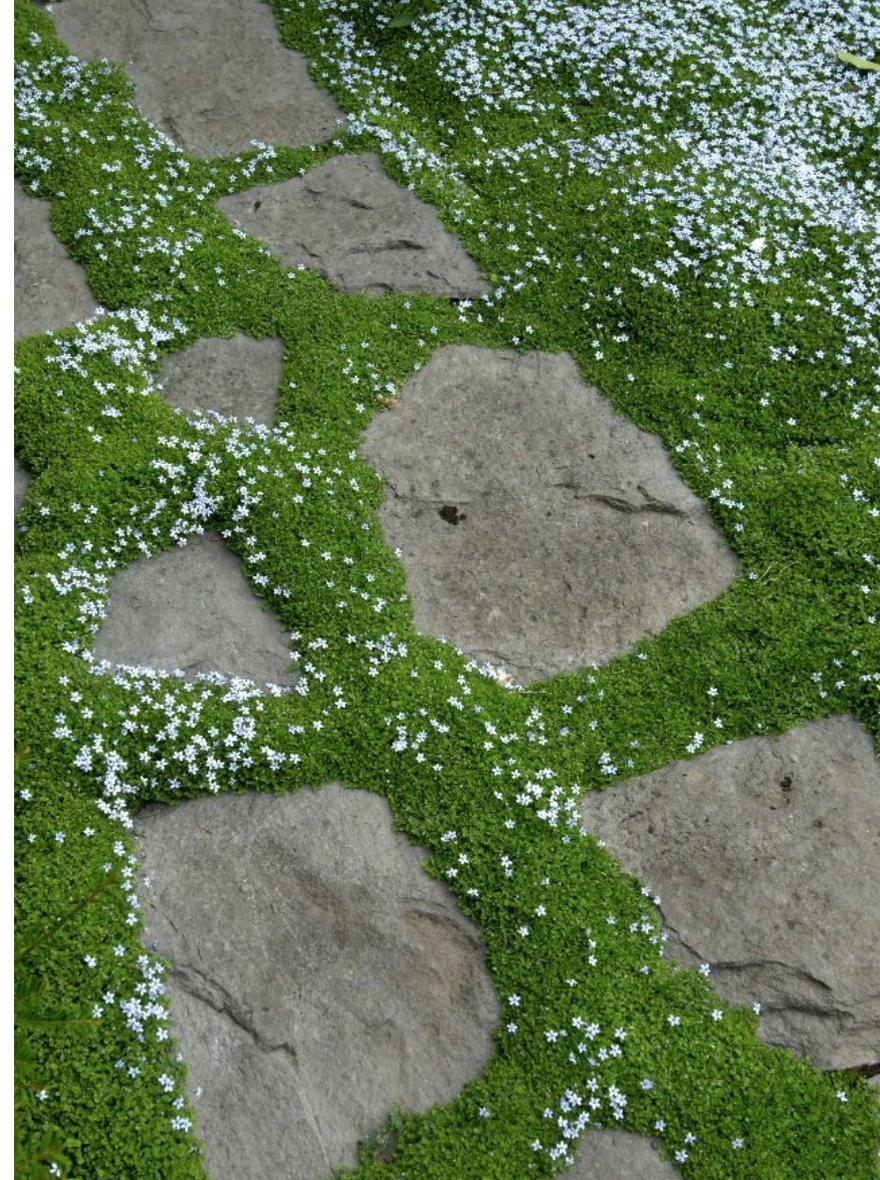




Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth

Fleur de Lawn



Small habitat patch in hard-to-mow area





Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth Design



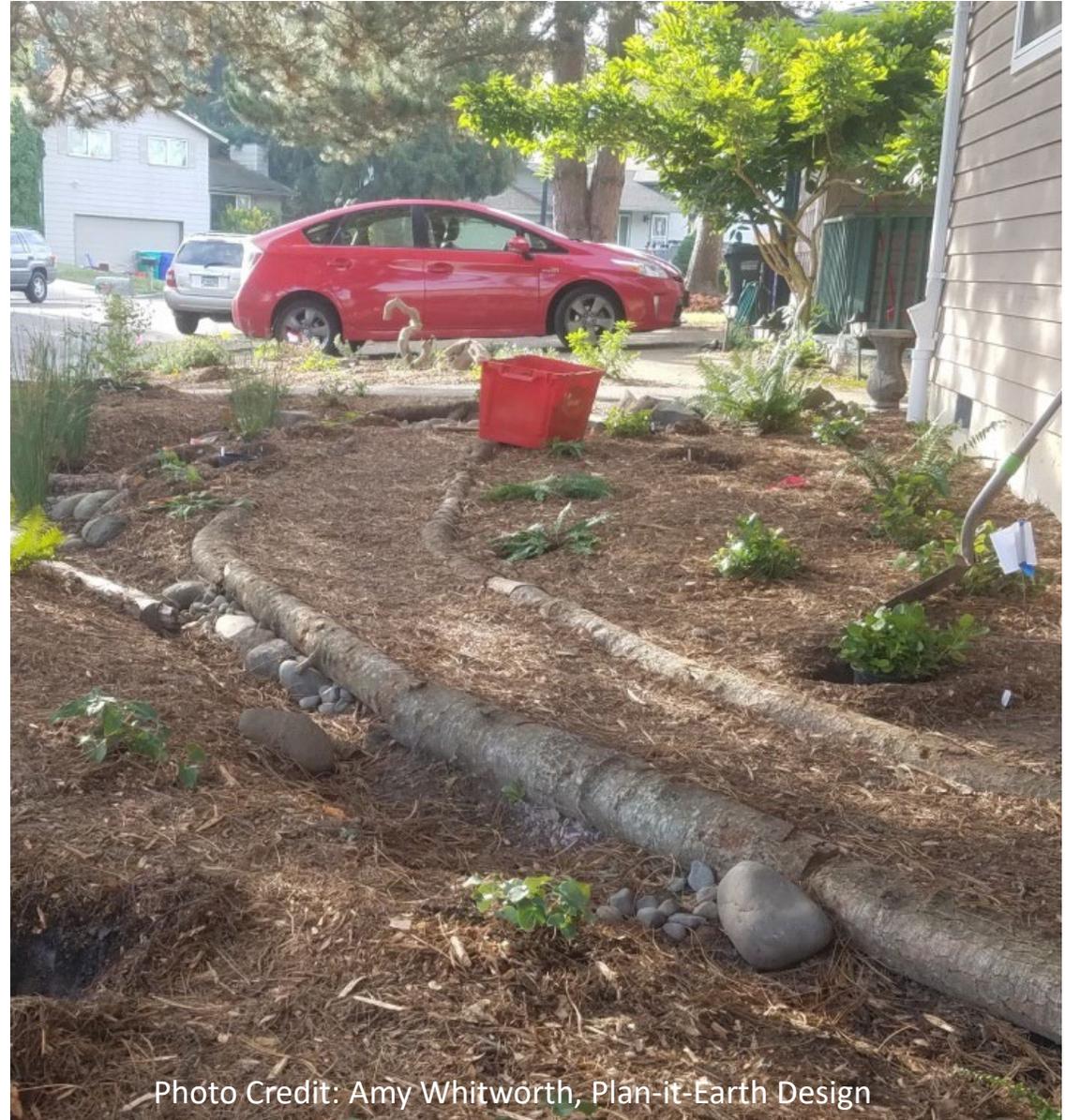


Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth Design

Creating Wildlife Habitat



Plant Selection

Go for a mixture of native plants:

- Variety of pollen & nectar sources
- Shelter and nesting options
- Multiple flower shapes & colors
- Different bloom & fruiting times



Food

- Flower color, shape & bloom time
- Pollen sources
- Berries and seeds
- Leaf host plants



Water

- Rocks:
Safe access for small insects
- Sand & Mud:
Perching & sipping spots for Butterflies



Shelter & Nesting



Thank you!



BENEFITS OF
NATIVE PLANTS



LANDSCAPE FOR
WILDLIFE



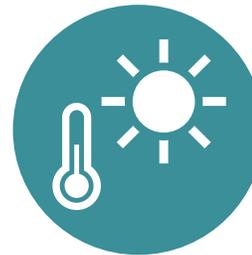
INTRO TO
STORMWATER



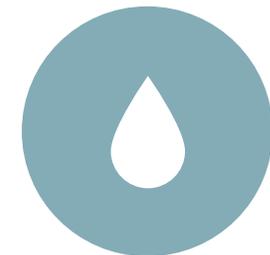
INCORPORATE
EDIBLES



INTRO TO
NATURESCAPING



CLIMATE
RESILIENCE



OUTDOOR WATER
CONSERVATION

Homework:

- Visit nature near you!
- Ponder... What do you want for your outdoor space?
- Take pictures of what you like
- Explore helpful resources:
 - <https://oregonflora.org/>
 - <https://www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-living/yard-and-garden>
 - <https://solvepestproblems.oregonstate.edu/index.php/>
 - <https://backyardhabitats.org/>
 - <https://www.portland.gov/parks/nature-patches>

Connect

www.emswcd.org

