Final Report
Neighborsheds Pilot Project: Naturescaping for Clean Rivers
A Regional Parks and Greenspaces Education Grant
Contract No. 904150

March 1997

1. Written summary of grant activities that include progressive steps on how actual activity/project was completed.

The Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program seeks to show citizens that individuals can make a difference. It works with them, at the neighborhood level, to go beyond providing information, assisting them and motivating them to make the difficult transition from information to action. This is done by taking the workshops to the neighborhoods; requiring the involvement of community host groups; planning follow-up activities (both educational and hands-on opportunities); and providing technical assistance, training and plants for citizen-initiated community projects in the neighborhoods.

The Greenspaces Environmental Education funds were used for supplies and services to support the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers neighborhood workshops. Using the money in this way, enabled the program to stretch the funds from the primary funding sources, Portland Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) and the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board (GWEB). Because of the Greenspaces grant, staff were able to conduct additional workshops and have greater involvement in citizen-initiated community projects.

The program conducted 23 four-hour workshops during the grant period, attended by approximately 460 individuals. Follow-up mini-workshops

2. Written evaluation and comments by grantee and/or others involved in the activity/project. This should include what worked/what did not work/helpful hints for future project managers.

When the Greenspaces grant was awarded, the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program had just completed its initial pilot project. Several modification and refinements were made to the workshop and to the overall program during the grant period, based on staff experiences and participant feedback. These adjustments have contributed to the success of the program.

First, it was decided not to do major landscape demonstration projects at residential sites, but to focus on providing technical assistance to projects identified and initiated by community groups. While these community-based projects might involve a residential site (e.g., a Habitat for Humanity Project), they would not be sites selected, designed and installed by the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program itself.

Naturescaping for Clean Rivers staff began providing limited technical assistance to citizen-based naturescaping projects, often by sitting on design teams/committees. Technical assistance is provided only to groups that have already hosted a workshop, or agreed to host a workshop. Because staff have limited time available for technical assistance, a decision was made to participate in school

naturescaping projects only if the project involves parents and/or other adults in the neighborhood. This is also consistent with the goals and objectives of the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program.

Second, the program developed a "community host" requirement. The pilot project decided on a target neighborhood, found a place to hold a workshop in that neighborhood, set a date, and then tried to lure individuals to the workshop. And it succeeded, with both workshops filled to capacity. However, it took a lot of time and money to accomplish that, and it was obvious the program could not be sustained at this level.

The community host concept, developed gradually through the grant period, appears to be quite effective. Potential community host groups are identified by Naturescaping for Clean Rivers staff, through extensive networking activities in the community. Workshops are only offered in neighborhoods with at least one, and preferably two or three community host groups. Host groups are expected to make arrangements for a place to hold the workshop, help publicize it, provide volunteers to help with set-up, take-down and registration at the workshop, and provide refreshments (see community host brochure attached). The Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program provides a free four-hour workshop; a workbook, additional handouts, and a native plant for each participant; assistance with publicity and community outreach; and follow-up educational and hands-on opportunities.

Third, the workshop itself has been refined over time, providing more opportunities for participants to be involved in group discussion and exchange ideas with each other. The slide show was shortened, with more emphasis put on showing varied examples of what a naturescaped yard might look like. Better visual displays were created.

Fourth, additional display materials were created to explain the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program to different audiences -- one for professional meetings, another for community events. Color photocopies, computer lettering and lamination were used to make the displays more professional looking and more durable. Greenspaces grant funds were used to pay for some of these improvements.

Fifth, the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program is based on the premise that moving from information to action requires more than a one-time contact at an informational workshop. Several two-hour workshops, based on topics identified at the initial workshops, have been offered. The program has been disappointed with the attendance at these workshops, and is struggling to find other ways to provide activities and incentives that provide the information and motivation to take action. A newsletter goes out to workshop participants three or four times a year, to tell them about upcoming program activities and other community opportunities for education or hands-on experience. A tour of naturescaped yards is being organized in June 1997.

Another concern has been how to document the impact of the program, beyond the attendance at the workshops. In December, a Portland State graduate student completed a telephone interview with about 50 of the 1995 workshop participants; another graduate student will be doing telephone interviews in May and June with 1996 workshop participants. In addition, a Spring Celebration and

Garden Swap Meet, with substantial prizes available to those who bring documentation of projects they've done since attending the workshop, is scheduled in April 1997.

Finally, the two major changes described in 1 and 2 above, involved far more travel than originally estimated. By covering some of the excess mileage costs, the Greenspaces grant funds made it possible for the program to try this successful new approach.

3. Photo documentation showing how the activity/project was accomplished.

Duplicates of some of the slides used in the workshop presentation are being submitted as part of this report.

4. If the grant included a restoration/enhancement portion, please include before/during/after photos of the site.

While the grant did not include a restoration/enhancement portion, the program has been involved in (but not taken the lead in) several projects.

Before, during and after photos are being provided for one of those projects -- the Parkrose United Methodist Church. A summary of that project, written as an article submitted to the Mid-County Memo (a monthly publication serving mid-Multnomah County), is also included with this report.

5. If the grant included a restoration/enhancement portion please outline the maintenance plan or follow up activities that will ensure success of the project.

Because the grant did not include a restoration/enhancement portion and because the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program did not taken the lead on any restoration/enhancement project during the grant period, this report does not include a maintenance plan. At the workshops and when sitting on advisory committees for projects, Naturescaping for Clean Rivers staff have always emphasized the importance of "starting small, of limiting projects to a realistic, manageable size -- and helping groups develop adequate maintenance plans.

The Midland Park project in SE Portland is one example. The lead agency in this project is the Portland Bureau of Parks. The David Douglas School District (including the high school and an elementary school) has also played a key role, through a separate Greenspaces grant. Other partners include the Friends of Midland Park, the Multnomah County Library, and more. A Naturescaping for Clean Rivers staff member has been involved with the project from the beginning. As a member of the advisory committee, the staff person helped develop and plan fund-raising events for a "Midland Park Stewardship Fund." The group has raised enough money to pay two high school students to coordinate volunteer work parties during the 1997 growing period.

6. Actual product of the grant such as curriculum, video, guide, brochure, etc. that the grant monies funded.

Greenspaces grant funds were used to pay the writer who helped create a Naturescaping for Clean Rivers booklet, a condensation of the workbook used at the workshops. The Portland Bureau of Environmental Services printed the booklets, which are used as "prizes" for some of the interactive activities used at the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers display at community events. A copy of the booklet is being submitted with this report.

May 17, 1997

For Mid-County Memo

A New Neighborhood View --"Watch Us Grow"

For almost 40 years, those driving or walking by the corner of NE 111th and Knott have been accustomed to seeing the imposing brick, concrete and stained glass edifice that is Parkrose United Methodist Church. The triangular spire, while inviting an upward gaze toward the cross overhead, was otherwise an austere sight, surrounded by a flat expanse of lawn.

All that changed this spring. Now as you go north on 111th and pass Knott Street, you look up, and look again. The lawn is gone; the point of the church has become a garden with huge rocks, a curved rock garden area, and paths of colored foliage and soft greens. At the church entrance on Knott Street another rock garden berm and pathway greets visitors.

All these changes were inspired by a new program available in the metro area called "Naturescaping for Clean Rivers," sponsored by the East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District and Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services. This project, which began as a model in the Parkrose area, encourages the use of native plants and other drought-resistant plants and trees instead of lawn, requiring less water and use of chemicals. Members of the church, aided by the PHAN (Parkrose Heights Neighborhood Association), began the planning process last year and a small trial area was designed and planted with the help of the

Naturescaping program. The success of that trial and the availability of grant funds provided the final motivation for this ambitious project. Yet another reason for interest in including the rock berm and monstrous rocks was to provide a barrier. Night marauding cars sometimes used the expansive lawn as a race track, leaving ugly ruts and tracks.

The first step was eliminating some 5,000 square feet of lawn. A sod-cutter and crew of volunteers accomplished that step, placing the sod, grass side down, to form a large curving berm which would eventually become a rock garden. Massive boulders were donated by the East County Recycling Center, using their heavy-duty equipment to load the dump truck which was volunteered by Bruce Johnson Construction Company. A rental back-hoe with a church member at the controls placed the rock, and when the rock supply was a little short, a neighbor, Steve Walden, of JNK Contractors, stopped by in his truck and offered more rock and his services to place them. Bright and early on planting day, Walden set the last rock in place. All was ready for the next step -- turning the sod berm into a rock garden.

On planting day it was ready for church members and neighborhood volunteers to work the transformation. The crew began by placing 8 layers of newspaper over the sod, and then a 4-inch layer of compost from recycled yard debris. Another neighbor, retired contractor Orville Kisgen, brought his equipment out of retirement to help move the mountains of mulch. Now it was beginning to take shape, but planting directly into the berm won't be done until the sod breaks down--probably a year or two. In the meanwhile, some shallow-rooted groundcovers were planted into the mulch, and by adding some potting soil, other small plants helped give the

rock garden a finished look. Drought-resistant shrubs, and trees (mostly donated by local nurseries) were planted and then mulched with compost, in the rest of the garden. The final step added perennials and ground covers providing color and texture.

At each step, neighbors stopped by, asked questions and expressed encouragement. According to Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Coordinator Linda Robinson, "Every time there was an obstacle or a need, something or someone turned up to meet it. Even the weather cooperated with a beautiful sunny planting day, folowed by a really good rain to water in the plants!"

The new view in Parkrose Heights really reflects the caring of a cooperative community.

Native Plant Selection Guide

Introduction

This table is designed to help select the "right plant for the right place." It does **not** include a complete list of plants native to the Pacific Northwest, or even for the Portland Metropolitan area. It does include the most common, and most readily available plants, and plants suited to a wide range of conditions. Where data were inconsistent, the data provided by the preponderance of sources was used. The table is a compilation of information from several sources listed. The following definitions are provided as assistance in using this table:

Name

The common name is listed first, followed by the botanical name (in italics). Where the plant is known by more than one common name, the other names are included in the comment column.

Form and Habit

The plants are divided into four groups:

- Trees
- Tree-like Shrubs
- Shrubs
- Herbs (anything that is not a tree or shrub)

Each of these categories may be either:

Deciduous	Lose their leaves or needles but retain their woody structure during winter.
Evergreen	Retain their leaves or needles as well as their woody structure through the winter.
Perennial	Die back to the ground during winter; grow back from roots, bulb, or rhizomes in the spring.
Annual	Die back to the ground during winter; they may grow back from seed in the spring.

Mature Size

These are estimates only. Actually size at maturity (and rate of growth) can vary significantly based on the combination of many factors at the planting site. Where available, the spread of the plant is also included.

Light Needs

The following categories have been used:

Sun	Sun	Likes full sun.
Su/PSh	Sun to Partial Shade	Prefers full sun but does fine in partial shade.
Shade	Shade	Likes full shade.
Sh/PSu	Shade to Partial Sun	Prefers full shade but does fine in partial sun.
Su/Sh	Sun to Shade	Grows in sun or shade but prefers sun.
Sh/Su	Shade to Sun	Grows in sun or shade but prefers shade.

UPL	Obligate Upland	Occur in wetlands in another region, but occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in non-wetlands in the Northwest region.
NI	No Indicator	Those species for which insufficient information was available to determine an indicator status.
	<Blank>	Either the plant does not occur in wetlands, or the species was not reviewed by the 1988 or 1993 interagency panels that developed the list.

+ or - signs indicate variance within these designations (e.g., FACW+ indicates a value near the higher end of the FACW range, above 80% occurrence).

Comments

Additional comments have been added to assist in plant selection. These comments are not exhaustive due to space considerations. For more information about these and other native plants, refer to the sources listed below.

Sources

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Native Plant Selection Guide

Sorted by Common Name

Name	Form and Habit	Mature Size	Light Needs	Water Needs	PDX Plant List	Setting	Indicator Status	Comments
Camas, Common *(Camassia quamash)* and *(Camassia leightinii)*	Perennial **herb** bulb	Height: 1-2.5′	Su/PSh	W/M	Y	Wetland Grass	FACW-FACW	Can be used in wet meadow or wetland settings. Late spring or early summer bloom. Tolerates heavy soil.
Cascara *(Rhamnus purshiana)*	Deciduous **tree**	Height: to 40'	Su/PSh	M/D	Y	Riparian Forest F.Slope	FAC-	Also called chittim or buckthorn. Purplish black berries are bitter but edible; they attract birds. Cannot tolerate deep shade. Seldom reach maturity. Historically, the bark has been collected and used for laxatives.
Chokecherry, Common *(Prunus virginiana)*	Deciduous tree-like **shrub**	Height: 12-20′	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Riparian Forest Tthicket	FACU	Prefers forest edges and clearnings. Purple to black drupes (like cherries) grow in elongated clusters and are excellent in syrups and jellies.
Chokecherry, Bitter *(Prunus emarginata)*	Deciduous **tree**	Height: 30'	Su/PSh	M/D	Y	Riparian F.Slope Thicket	FACU	Also called wild cherry. Often grows in moist woods or along streams. Can succeed in sunny, dry sites, too? Produces bright red cherries that are very bitter.
Clarkia *(Clarkia species)*	Annual **herb** taproot	Height: 1-24″	Sun	D/M	N	Grass Thicket	NI	Summer bloom. Also called Farewell-to-Spring. Often found at forest edge or on open slopes.
Coltsfoot, Sweet *(Petasites frigidus)*	Perennial **herb** spreads from rhizomes	Height: 1-2′	Sh/PSu	Wet	Y	Wetland Riparian Forest Grass	FACW-	Needs large, moist, wild setting in wet meadow, bog or riparian area. One of earliest wildflowers to bloom.

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Elderberry, Blue *(Sambucus mexicana)*	Deciduous tree-like **shrub**	Height: 4-30′	Sun	D/M	Y	Riparian Forest Thicket	FACU	More common east of the Cascades. Berries edible; good food source for wildlife. Flower resembles that of red elderberry but is flat-topped.
Elderberry, Red *(Sambucus racemosa)*	Deciduous tree-like **shrub**	Height: 4-30'	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Riparian Forest F.Slope	FACU	Fast growing, with weak, sprawling branches. Berries are not edible, but birds love them.
Fern, Deer *(Blechnum spicant)*	Evergreen **herb** spreads by rhizomes	Height: 1-3'	Su/PSh	M/W	Y	Wetland Riparian Forest	FAC+	Often a major understory plant in moist conifer forests. Two kinds of fronds: outer frond horizontal, center fronds erect.
Fern, Lady *(Athyriulm filix-femina)*	Perennial **herb** spreads by rhizomes	Height: to 4′	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Riparian Forest	FAC	Often form dense populations in moist, wooded areas and along stream banks.
Fern, Sword *(Polystichum munitum)*	Evergreen **herb**	Height: to 3'	Sh/Su	D/M	Y	Forest	FACU	Grows in wide variety of conditions. Probably the best known fern in Pacific NW. Excellent plant for dry shade.
Fescue, Idaho *(Festuca idahoensis)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: 1-3.5″	Sun	Dry	N	Grass	NI	Densely tufted perennial grass with narrow leaves. Similar to Western Fescue but tolerates drier conditions.
Fescue, Red *(Festuca rubra)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: .5-3'	Sun	M/D	Y	F.Slope Thicket Grass Rocky	FAC+	Tall, common grass species. Loosely tufted perennial.
Fescue, Western *(Festuca occidentalis)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: .5-2'	Sun	Moist	Y	Riparian Thicket	NI	Tufted perennial grass with hairlike leaves. Common understory plant west of Cascades.

Name	Form and Habit	Mature Size	Light Needs	Water Needs	PDX Plant List	Setting	Indicator Status	Comments
Gooseberry, Pioneer *(Ribes lobbii)*	Decisuous **shrub**	Height: 1.5-5'	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Forest Thicket Grass	FAC	Also called gummy gooseberry. Flowers resemble fuschia and attract hummingbirds. Leaves tend to be gummy and have spines at the nodes.
Grass-widow *(Sisyrinchium angustifolium)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: 4-16"	Sun	M/W	Y	Wetland Grass	FACW-	Showy, tufted perennial. Leaves like iris but much smaller. Attractive spring bloom. Does well on edge of streams.
Hairgrass, Tufted *(Deschampsia caespitosa)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: to 1'	Su/PSh	W/M	Y	Wetland Riparian	FACW	Densely tufted perennial grass. Grows in bunches.
Hawthorn, Western Black (upland form) *(Crataegus douglasii var. suksdorfii)*	Decidous **tree** spreads	Height: to 20'	Su/PSh	W/D	Y	Wetland Riparian Forest F.Slope Thicket	FAC	Good fall color. Common; thorny; thicket forming, good hedgerow plant. Doesn't spread as aggressively as non-native species. Grows slowly; well adapted to disturbed sites. Valuable food & cover for wildlife.
Hazelnut, Western *(Corylus cornuta)*	Deciduous tree-like **shrub**; spreads by suckers	Height: 5-18'	Su/PSh	M/D	Y	Forest F.Slope Thicket	FACU	Good hedgerow shrub. Produces edible nut. Male catkins attractive. Also called hazel nut or filbert.
Hemlock, Western *(Tsuga heterophylla)*	Evergreen **tree**	Height: 125'+	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Riparian Forest F.Slope	FACU-	Can be used as hedge. Not for average yard due to size. Fairly fast growth. Prefers moist, acid soil.
Honeysuckle, Orange *(Lonicera ciliosa)*	Deciduous **vine**	Height: to 20'	Sun/PSh	D/M	Y	Forest	NI	Also called trumpet vine. Found on margins of wooded areas. Attracts hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies.

Name	Form and Habit	Mature Size	Light Needs	Water Needs	PDX Plant List	Setting	Indicator Status	Comments
Lily, Tiger *(Lilium columbianum)*	Perennial **herb** bulb	Height: 1-4'	Su/Sh	M/D	Y	Forest F.Slope	FAC	Also called Columbia lily and Oregon lily. Spectacular wildflower; orange blossoms with purplish spots. Grows in broad variety of habitats.
Lily-of-the-Valley, Wild *(Maianthemum dilatatum)*	Perennial **herb** spreads by rhizomes	Height: 3-12"	Sh/PSu	M/W	Y	Forest F.Slope	FAC	Also called false lily-of-the-valley or deerberry. Grows near shaded or moist stream banks, in woods where ground is moist. Forms dense ground cover and is good for ornamental as well as restoration purposes. Edible fruit.
Lupine, Large-Leaved *(Lupinus polyphyllus)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: 2-5′	Su/Sh	M/D	Y	Grass	FAC+	Short-lived perennial that sometimes reseeds itself. Tolerates broad range of conditions.
Manzanita, Hairy *(Arctostaphylos columbiana)*	Deciduous **shrub** can be erect or spreading	Height: 2-9'	Sun	D/M	Y	Grass Rocky	NI	Grows best in rocky, well-drained soil. Very hardy. Young twigs covered with bristly hairs. Does well in highway plantings. Similar to kinnikinnik.
Maple, Big Leaf *(Acer macrophyllum)*	Deciduous **tree**	Height: 50-100' Spread: 50'	Su/PSh	M/D	Y	Forest	FACU	Abundant west of the Cascades. Excellent shade tree. Best in a large yard. Often mixed with Douglas Fir.
Maple, Vine *(Acer circinatum)*	Deciduous tree-like **shrub**	Height: 5-35"	Sh/PSu	Moist	Y	Forest F.Slope Grass	FAC	Often grows in conifer forest understory. Very shade tolerant, but can be sprawling in the shade; excellent fall color.

Name	Form and Habit	Mature Size	Light Needs	Water Needs	PDX Plant List	Setting	Indicator Status	Comments
Onion, Wild *(Allium species)*	Perennial **herb** bulb	Height: 6-18"	Sun	Moist	Y (3)	Grass Rocky	NI	Native species usually grow in rocky, exposed sites; need ample water when growing but not when dormant. Usually bloom in May or June.
Oregon Grape, Creeping *(Mahonia repens)* or *(Berbis repens)*	Evergreen **shrub**	Height: to 3′	Su/Sh	M/D	N	Forest F.Slope	NI	Also called Low Oregon grape. One of the best groundcovers for dry shade. Good barrier plant. Tolerates dry, sunny sites best. Sometime classified in *Berbis* family instead of *Mahonia*.
Oregon Grape, Dull *(Mahonia nervosa)* or *(Berbis nervosa)*	Evergreen **shrub**	Height: to 4'	Su/PSh	M/D	Y	Forest F.Slope	NI	Also called Cascade Oregon grape. One of the best groundcovers for dry shade. Good barrier plant. Sometime classified in *Berbis* family instead of *Mahonia*.
Oregon Grape, Tall *(Mahonia acquifolium)* or *(Berbis acquifolium)*	Evergreen **shrub**	Height: to 10′	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Forest F.Slope	NI	Needs well-drained soil. Good in hedge, good barrier plant. Not as tolerant of dry conditions as the two low-growing varieties.
Oregon Sunshine *(Eriophyllum lanatum)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: to 2'	Sun	Dry	Y	Rocky	NI	Also called woolly sunflower or golden yarrow.
Oxalis, Oregon *(Oxalis oregana)*	Perennial **herb** spreads rapidly by underground stems	Height: 4"	Shade	Moist	Y	Forest F.Slope	NI	Also called redwood sorrel or wood sorrel. Ground-hugging plant with clover-shaped leaves. Leaves fold at night or cloudy weather. Edible leaves.

Name	Form and Habit	Mature Size	Light Needs	Water Needs	PDX Plant List	Setting	Indicator Status	Comments
Rose, Wood *(Rosa woodsii)*	Deciduous **shrub**	Height: 3-4'	Sun	Moist	N	Forest Grass	NI	Often available in local nurseries. Likes moist open sites.
Rush species *(Juncus species)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: varies	Sun	W/M	Y (7)	Wetland Riparian	Varies (OBL to FACW)	Use in wetland or riparian areas. They provide excellent soil-binding for erosion control. The most common rush (Juncus effusus) is an invasive non-native and should not be used for restoration projects. Choose one of the many native species.
Salal *(Gaultheria shallon)*	Evergreen **shrub** spreads by layering, suckering and sprouting	Height: 1-6'	Sh/Su	D/W	Y	Forest F.Slope Rocky	FACU	Ecologically, an important shrub. Common in a variety of habitats, from bogs to dry, well-drained slopes. Most abundant in Evergreen forests. Makes an excellent ground cover. Fruit edible. Low-growing in dry, sunny conditions; much taller in moist, shady conditions.
Salmonberry *(Rubus spectabilis)*	Deciduous **shrub** spreads by rhizomes	Height: 3-12'	Sun	M/W	Y	Riparian	FAC+	Grows in wet slopes or valleys. Often grows under red alder in forested wetlands. Good soil-binding characteristics and well-adapted to eroded or disturbed sites. Edible fruit. Tends to be spiny. Can spread aggressively.
Sedge species *(Carex species)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: varies	Su/PSh	Wet	Y (19)	Wetland	Varies	An important family of wetland plants with many native species. All possess excellent soil-binding characteristics. Grasslike with triangular stems.
Serviceberry *(Amelanchier alnifolia)*	Deciduous **shrub**	Height: 4-15'	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Forest F.Slope Thicket	FACU	Also called Saskatoon berry or shadbush. Can grow up to 30' in ideal conditions. Edible fruit. Good fall color. Prefers good soil and moderate water.

Name	Form and Habit	Mature Size	Light Needs	Water Needs	PDX Plant List	Setting	Indicator Status	Comments
Solomon's Seal, False *(Smilacina racemosa)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: 1-3'	Sh/PSu	W/M	Y	Wetland Forest F.Slope Thicket	FAC-	Similar to Star-Flowered Solomon's Seal; more robust; leaves are larger, flowers more fragrant. Good ornamental in shady gardens. Large, many-branched flower clusters.
Spirea, Douglas *(Spirea douglasii)*	Deciduous **shrub**	Height: 3-6'	Sun	M/W	Y	Wetland Riparian Thicket	FACW	Also called hardtack or steeple-bush. Erect, leggy, often forming thickets. Blooms in mid-summer; pyramid shape clusters of fragrant pink flowers that appear fuzzy.
Spruce, Sitka *(Picea sitchensis)*	Evergreen **tree**	Height: 150'+	Su/PSh	W/M	N	Wetland Riparian	NI	Fast-growing, long-lived conifer found in low-lying, moist forests. Root mass can become very dense and resistant to erosion in riparian settings. Sharp needles.
Stonecrop, Oregon *(Sedum oreganum)*	Perennial **herb**	Height: 2-4"	Sun	D/M	Y	Rocky	FAC	Yellow flowers becoming pinkish with age. Needs well-drained site.
Strawberry, Broadpetal *(Fragaria virginiana var. platypetala)*	Perennial **herb** spreads rapidly by stolons	Height: 4"	Su/PSh	Moist	Y	Riparian Forest Grass	FACU	Also called wild strawberry. Leaves are often bluish-green on top. Berries are usually smaller than the flower.
Strawberry, Wood *(Fragaria vesca var. Bracteata or crinita)*	Perennial **herb** spreads rapidly by stolons	Height: to 8"	Su/PSh	Moist	Y (2)	Riparian Forest Grass	NI	Also called woodland strawberry. Often found in forest openings. Berries are usually smaller than the flower.
Swamp Rose *(Rosa pisocarpa)*	Deciduous **shrub**	Height: 6-8'	Sun	W/M	Y	Riparian F.Slope	FAC	Also called clustered wild rose or peafruit rose. Generally limited to wet places.

Name	Form and Habit	Mature Size	Light Needs	Water Needs	PDX Plant List	Setting	Indicator Status	Comments
Willow, Pacific *(Salix lasiandra)*	Deciduous **tree** does not spread	Height: 10-60' Spread: 25′	Sun	Wet	Y	Wetland Riparian	FACW+	Also called yellow willow. Fast grower in saturated or shallowly flooded areas; 25 year lifespan. The only native willow likely to grow into a large tree. Like all willows, has excellent soil-binding characteristics.
Willow, Rigid *(Salix rigida* var. *Macrogemma)*	Deciduous **tree**	Height: ?	Sun	Wet	Y	Wetland Riparian	OBL	Likes wet feet. Like all willows, has excellent soil-binding characteristics.
Willow, Scouler *(Salix scouleriana)*	Deciduous **tree** does not spread	Height: 10-56' Spread: 15′	Sun	D/W	Y	Wetland Riparian Forest	FAC	Also called black willow, fire willow or mountain pussy-willow. Grows in upland forests under larger trees, clearings, dry sites. Like all willows, has excellent soil-binding characteristics.

For more information about this table, or about the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Program, contact:

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Compiled by the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Program (East Multnomah SWCD and Portland BES), 1/22/96

Naturescaping for Clean Rivers

FREE WORKSHOP

You are invited to a free workshop to learn how to naturescape your yard. Naturescaping features native plants, natural landscapes and water-friendly gardening practices. The result is less water, fewer chemicals and less maintenance -- direct benefits to you, your garden and the environment. Plus it attracts interesting and beneficial wildlife.

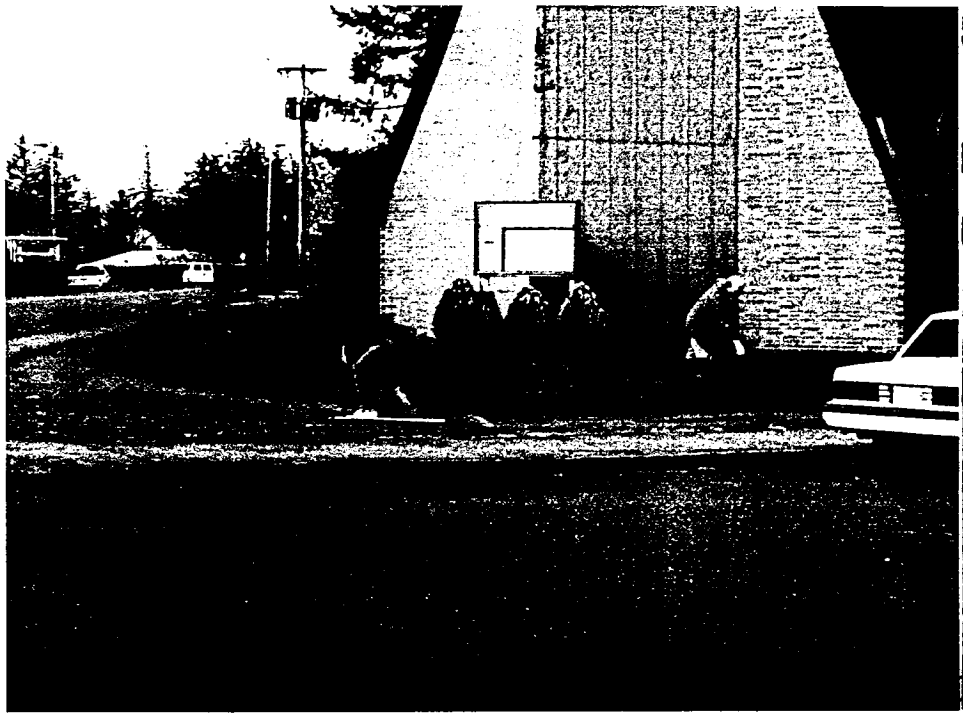
Some of your neighbors are already naturescaping. We'll visit one of their yards and give you ideas for your garden. You'll take home a guide book and a native plant to get you started.

MIDLAND PARK LIBRARY
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1996
9:00 am to 1:00 pm
Community Hosts: David Douglas High & Friends of Midland Park

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED - SPACE LIMITED
Call 261-9566

Naturescaping for Clean Rivers - A Neighborsheds Project
Community-based watershed enhancement training & support jointly sponsored by
East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District and
Portland Bureau of Environmental Services

CALL FOR OTHER FALL '96 DATES & LOCATIONS.



How Should I Get Started?

1. Get to know your yard.

Map the area to be Naturescaped, taking note of all of the features of your property that will affect your plan, such as your house and garage, driveway, walks and decks, walls, fences, trash and recycling containers, faucets, and electrical outlets.

Mark the slopes, wet areas where water collects, dry areas under dense trees, and areas of unusual soil or rocks. Watch your yard through a sunny day and make note of areas that are in full or partial sun all day, or in perpetual shade. Keep in mind the season and try to imagine what it would look like in the light of a different season, with or without leaves on the trees, for example.

Also consider anything else that might have an influence on your yard, such as a neighbor's large trees. Finally, don't forget to indicate north, to help determine the path of the sun and the direction of the prevailing winds.

2. Visit nearby wild areas.

This is not only a good excuse to get outside and enjoy nature, but also a way to study nature's own landscaping. See what plants grow well in the shade and in the sun, in the wet and in the dry, what species look good together, and how plants arrange themselves without any help from us.

Be sure to take a good plant guide along so you can identify species that you like *without* picking or digging samples.

Some places you might visit include:

- Oxbow Park, 3010 SE Oxbow Parkway, Gresham
- Forest Park, Northwest Portland
- Powell Butte Park, 162nd & SE Powell Blvd.
- Leach Botanical Garden, 6704 SE 122nd Ave.
- Tryon Creek State Park, 11321 SW Terwilliger Blvd.
- Berry Botanic Garden, 11505 SW Summerville Ave.

3. Do some research.

Read this booklet, then pursue more information about the topics introduced here. Enroll in a Naturescaping for Clean Rivers workshop if you can.

B & W
100%

These suspended oils, metals, chemicals, and soils that accumulate, one drop at a time, from so many different places, can only be reduced in the same way: by thousands of individuals doing some simple things to reduce their contribution to this problem. This is the basis of the principle of *stewardship*. We are all responsible for doing our part to take care of this world we all share.

There are two basic approaches to the problem of stormwater pollution. One is to reduce the *quantity* of water that enters the stormdrains or the sewer system. The other is to improve the *quality* of the water that finds its way to the streams and rivers of our watersheds. Naturescaping can be an attractive, easy, and enjoyable way to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of stormwater runoff. Naturescaped areas generally require less water, fewer (or no) chemical fertilizers or pesticides, and less maintenance than other types of landscaping. There are many other, often surprising, environmental benefits of Naturescaping that you will learn about in this booklet.

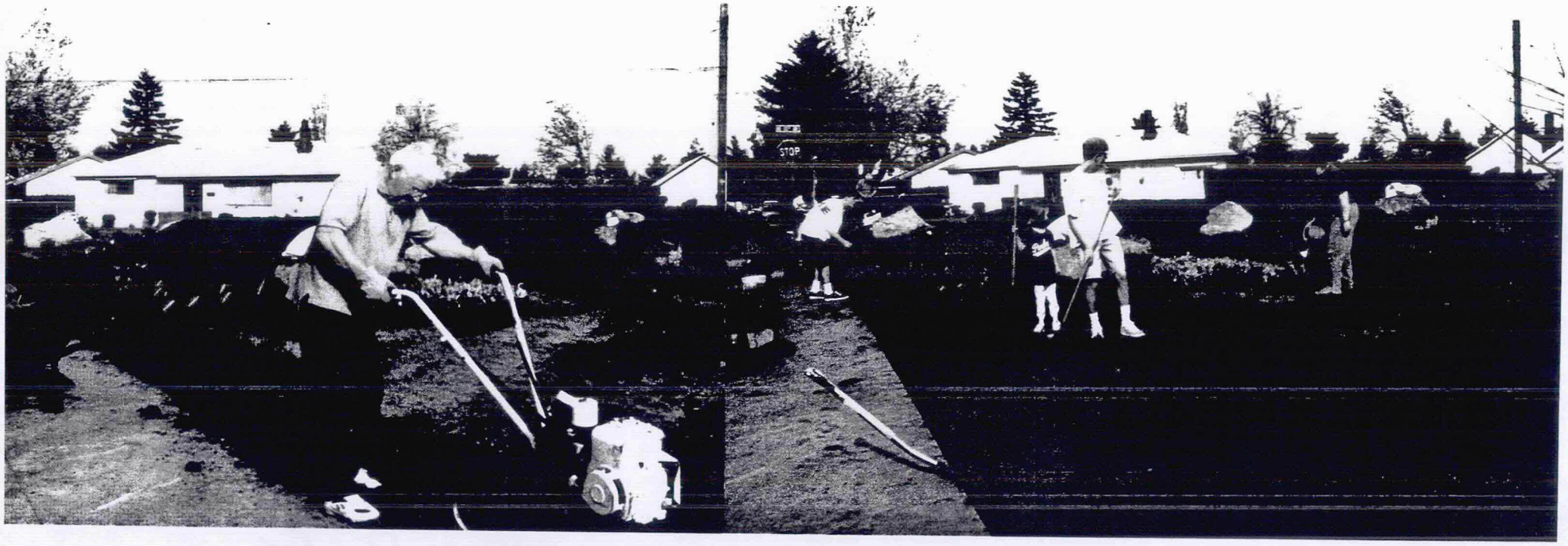
T B&W 100%

What's In It For Me?

Naturescaping is fun and good for the environment. You can learn about native plants, design interesting landscapes, attract wildlife, and enjoy our Northwest environment. Imagine sitting on your patio in the shade of a tree, watching a swallowtail butterfly feeding in a sunny wildflower garden, while robins pluck ripe berries from an Oregon Grape shrub. A cool breeze sighs through the boughs of a Douglas fir, bringing with it soft splashings from the recirculating brook that winds through the rushes.

Naturescaping is easier than traditional landscaping. Getting exotic flowers, trees, and grasses to grow where they are not "supposed" to grow takes a lot of energy, chemicals, and plain hard work. They become susceptible to pests and diseases. Native plants, on the other hand, do very well here without sprinklers or fertilizer. They are adapted to our summer droughts and are naturally attractive to birds, butterflies, and other creatures. The savings in your water, chemical, and energy use can put money back in your pocket. And if that's not enough, every little bit you do helps your watershed, our community, and the environment as a whole.

More information is available in Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Workshops held periodically throughout the Portland area. To find out about workshops scheduled for your area, or to help organize one, call **261-9566**.


STOP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