

**WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY  
GROUNDS DEPARTMENT**

Improving the Campus  
Landscape Organically

# Organic Land Care Management Zone



WILLAMETTE  
UNIVERSITY

Supported by



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Willamette University no longer uses petroleum based fertilizers or pesticides. We recycle organic plant waste from the grounds and use organic fertilizer. Willamette University is accredited by Oregon Tilth.

The native plants along the millstream not only stabilize the stream bank but provide habitat and food for Oregon's native wildlife.

**Vine maple, Douglas Spirea, Ninebark, Willow and Red Alder** provide the habitat for wildlife while stabilizing the soil along the stream bank.





Rain runoff from the Ford building is filtered through a planting of sedges and Ilex glabra or Ink berry to remove pollutants before the water is returned to the collection system.

**Campus rain garden - Catching and filtering rainwater while reducing plantings that require irrigation.**



# The Martha Springer Botanical Garden

- ▣ We no longer use any petroleum based insecticides, herbicides , fungicides or fertilizers. We are accredited by Oregon Tilth.
- ▣ Water features attract wildlife and provide a relaxing setting for students and public visitors.
- ▣ The Martha Springer Botanical Garden features a collection of plants with botanical interest and features many Oregon native plants.
- ▣ We emphasis using plants that provide habitat for our native wildlife, predominantly native birds and beneficial insects.

# Water Feature and native planting in Martha Springer Botanical Garden

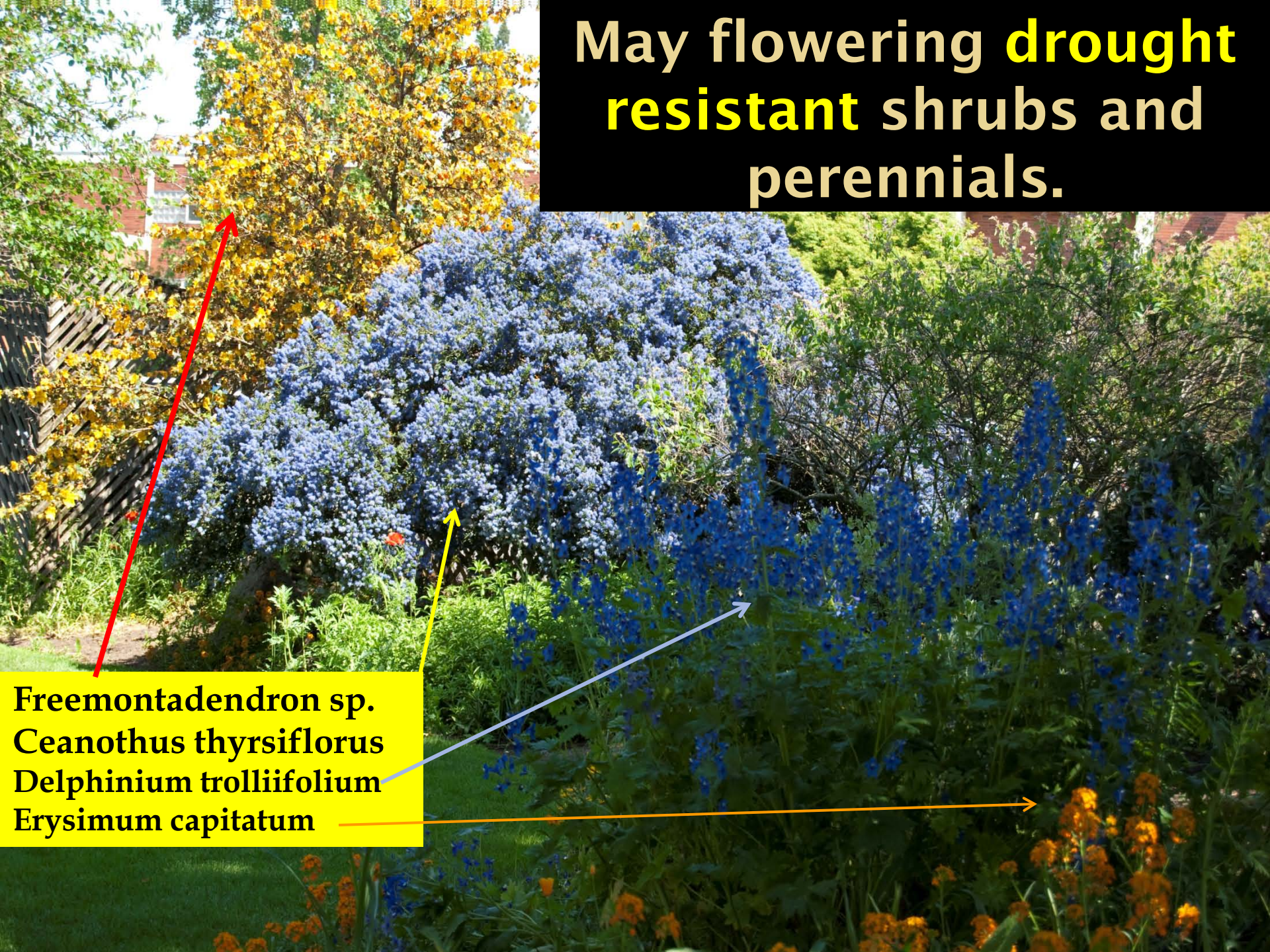


# Water features attract birds and other wildlife





# May flowering drought resistant shrubs and perennials.



**Freemontadendron sp.**  
**Ceanothus thyrsiflorus**  
**Delphinium trolliifolium**  
**Erysimum capitatum**

# Plants from the previous slide



Fremontodendron or Flannel bush a drought tolerant colorful shrub.



Delphinium troliifolium or Cow Poison for native bumblebees



Ceanothus thyrsiflorus or California lilac attracts many native bees



Erysimum capitatum or Wallflower attracts native butterflies



**Fall in the Martha Springer  
Botanical Garden**

Another native plant to attract beneficial insects.

Mason bees and hover flies get an early start in spring with this self seeding winter native annual.

# Meadowfoam



**Mason Bee**



**Hover Fly**

# Plant that attract native bees in the Martha Springer Botanical Garden

*Penstemon  
rupicola*

*Limnanthus  
douglasii*

# Drought tolerant- Lewisia - A native



*Lewisia cotyledon*

# Martha Springer Garden in Late Spring



# May in Martha Springer Garden

A photograph of a garden in May. The foreground is dominated by a large, dense cluster of yellow Primula bulleyana flowers, also known as Candelabra Primrose. The flowers are bright yellow and arranged in tall, upright stems. The leaves are large, green, and slightly serrated. In the background, there is a well-maintained green lawn that curves to the right. Behind the lawn, there is a dense border of various green plants, including ferns and other foliage. The overall scene is vibrant and lush, typical of a garden in full bloom during the spring months.

*Primula bulleyana* –  
Candelabra Primrose



# *Primula bulleyana* in the Martha Springer Garden



Collection of unusual plants for students and interested public and students.



*Primula  
vialii*

A close-up photograph of a butterfly with orange, black, and white markings on its wings, perched on a purple aster flower. The background is filled with many other similar purple flowers with yellow centers.

**Plants that attract  
beneficial insects**

This is what a bushtit looks like in its nest. Remember the birds live in flocks of 40–50 birds and eat insects.



*Rudbeckia triloba* (Black Eyed Susan) in the Martha Springer Garden with Praying Mantis.



**Rudbeckia triloba**  
**Black Eyed Susan**

*Sidalcea nelsoniana* – Nelson's Checkermallow –  
Native of Oregon. Flowers Mid-May to fall

This threatened native once was common in the Willamette valley in wet meadows that are now rare.

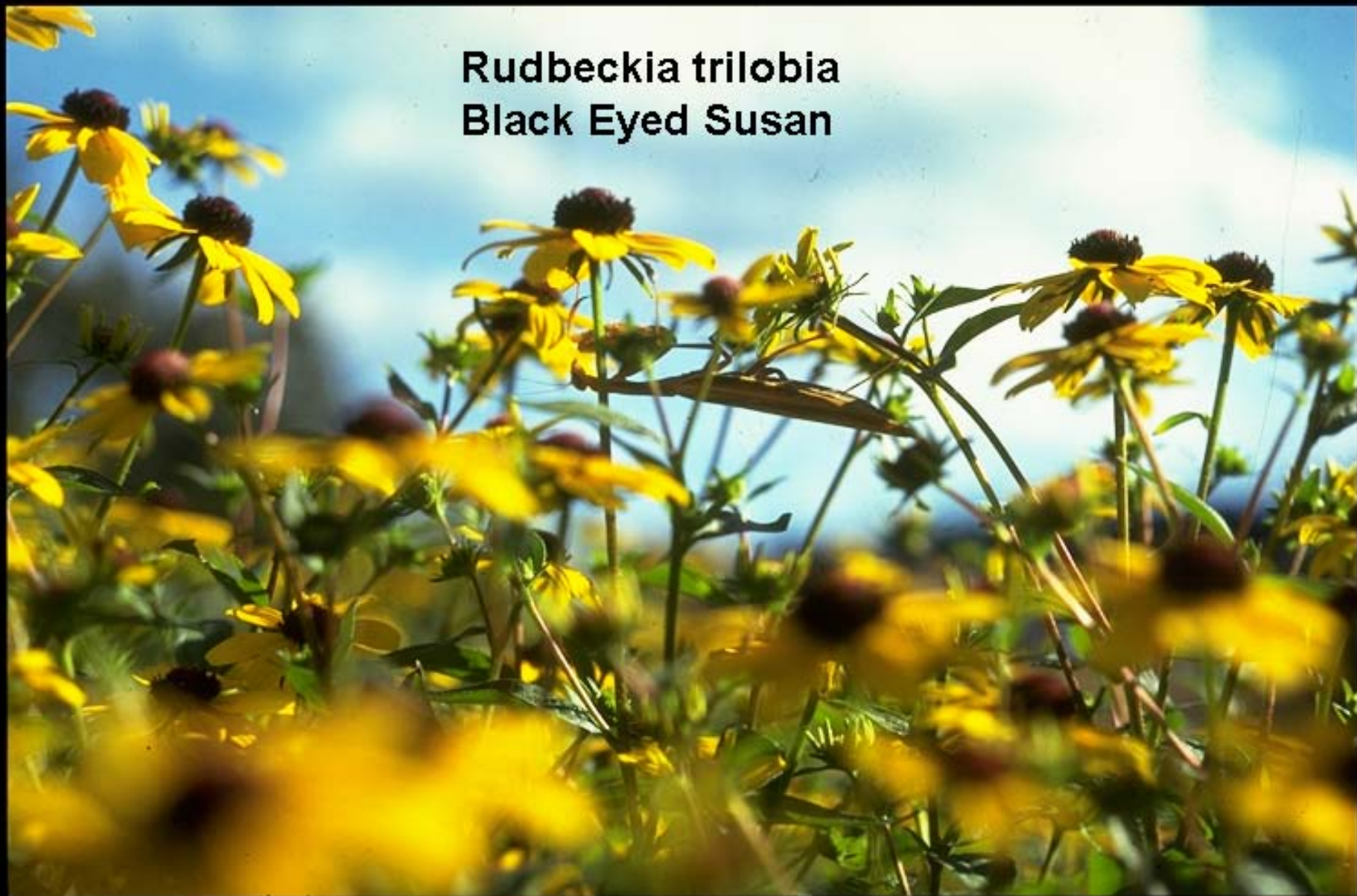
The caterpillar of the West Coast Lady butterfly *Vanessa annabella* feeds on the Mallow plant family.



In the Martha Springer Botanical Garden the native stream violet (*viola glabella*) blooms in the spring.



**Rudbeckia trilobia**  
**Black Eyed Susan**





# Fall Flowers on the campus of Willamette University

*Aster novae-angliae*  
'Purple Dome'



In the late summer you can see butterflies and insects on the flowers in the Martha Springer Botanical Garden.



Aster

West Coast Lady

**Helenium autumnale**  
**'Butterpat'**

**Willamette University flowers**

**Tithonia**  
**Mexican Sunflower**



# REMOVAL OF INVASIVE IVY AND RECLAIMING LAND FOR NATIVE WILDLIFE

Reclamation Project on South  
East side of Sparks

Willamette University is in the process of removing invasive species from the campus and planting native species and plants that attract wildlife.





**Before Picture of area surrounding Sparks Fitness Center**

**Ivy was removed mechanically and root were pulled before the addition of compost and other soil amendments.**



Old Wood Waste and other amendments

After removing the ivy, soil amendments and rock terracing and structure is added to prepare for the planting of natives and xeric plants to attract wildlife.



The North West side of Sparks is very hot and sunny in the summer . After removing the English Ivy the soil is being prepared for deep rooted natives that are drought tolerant. These natives will provide food and nectar for our native wildlife.



# South East Sparks reclamation project in process



Phase 2 - Addition of soil amendments and mixing with existing soil.

Phase 1 - removal of English Ivy around compost recycling bin



You can see leaf litter, recycled potting soil, and compost on the surface before we mixed the amendments into the soil.

Sparks South east exposure first year planting.





This is the first year after the English Ivy was removed . Some of the non- natives in this planting are annuals that fill in the space between the native Shrubs and Trees and attract native bees and butterflies.

# Some of the Plants on the 12<sup>th</sup> street site after Ivy removal

- ▣ 1. *Ceanothus thyrisiflorus* - Blue blossom ceanothus (Coast range foothills)
- ▣ 2. *Freemontodendron californicum* - California flannelbush
- ▣ 3. *Delphinium trolliifolium* - Columbian larkspur
- ▣ 4. *Erysimum capitatum* - Western Wallflower
- ▣ 5. *Atriplex hortensis* - Red or purple orache
- ▣ 6. *Eriophyllum lanatum* - Oregon Sunshine
- ▣ 7. *Papaver rhoeas* - Corn Poppy
- ▣ 8. *Brodiaea congesta* - Harvest Lily
- ▣ 9. *Epilobium canum* - California fuschia
- ▣ 10. *Ribes sanguineum* - Red Flowering Currant
- ▣ 11. *Mimulus cardinalis* - Scarlet Monkeyflower
- ▣ 12. *Lonicera ciliosa* - Orange honeysuckle or Western Trumpet Honeysuckle
- ▣ 13. *Arctostaphylos* sp. - Several species
- ▣ 14. *Arbutus menziesii* - Pacific Madrone
- ▣ 15. *Tsuga mertensiana* - Mountain hemlock
- ▣ 16. *Abies grandis* - Grand Fir
- ▣ 17. *Lithocarpus densiflorus* - Tanbark Oak
- ▣ 18. *Umbellularia californica* - Oregon Myrtle
- ▣ 19. *Rhododendron macrophyllum* - Pacific Rhododendron
- ▣ 20. *Rhododendron occidentale* - Western Acalea
- ▣ 21. Native penstemons

**Green  
indicates  
native  
plants**

ple grass also named Mountain Opuntia and is very colorful in  
the landscape. It grows fast and is like a stained glass window when  
the evening sun passes through the leaves.





Showy Milkweed

Native Penstemon





Oregon Sunshine – *Eriophyllum lanatum* and  
Corn Poppy – *Papaver rhoeas*

From English Ivy to Oregon  
sunshine



**Papaver rhoeas**  
**Shirley Poppy**

**Willamette University Late Spring**





**Oregon Sunshine is a beautiful native composite that blooms early summer**

# Brodiaea congesta Harvest lily



Brodiaea congesta is a native blooming in late may.

Grows in dry conditions often in gravelly soil at low elevations and needs no supplemental watering

*Brodiaea congesta* – Harvest Lily Oregon Native  
Attracts Swallowtail Butterfly





Anise Swallowtail Butterfly - *Papilio zelicaon* – on *Brodia congesta* or Harvest Lily



Western Wallflower- *Erysimum capitatum*



This native (*Erysimum capitatum*) blooms early in the spring when night temperatures are still freezing and few other flowers are blooming. Attracts beneficial insects

Wallflower





Western Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio rutulus*) on Native Wallflower



Included in the planting is Oregon's native milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*) or Showy milk which supports the Monarch butterfly.



Monarch caterpillar eating native milkweed



Monarch butterfly on Mexican Sunflower  
(*Tithonia rotundifolia*)

Zauschneria or *Epilobium canum* – Drought tolerant native ,herbaceous, late flowering nectar source for migrating Rufous Hummingbirds or for permanent resident Annas Hummingbirds





Our native flowering currant – *Ribes sanguineum* is a early nectar source for our Northwestern nesting hummingbirds.

This native monkey flower blooms mid-summer and is a favorite of our native hummingbirds. See on the 12<sup>th</sup> street slope.





A close-up photograph of a hummingbird with iridescent green and blue feathers hovering and feeding from a cluster of orange and yellow honeysuckle flowers. The bird is positioned in the lower center of the frame, facing upwards towards the flowers. The background is filled with lush green leaves and more flowers, creating a vibrant natural setting.

# Orange Honeysuckle Native

This shrub-vine is a climber and can be trained up our native oaks to provide an elevated nectar source in the mid-summer.

# Golden current – *Ribes aureum* another native for the

Late spring flowering nectar source and later a favorite of other birds. **Fragrant**



# Pacific Madrone a native for birds Nectar and Fruit



# *Berberis jamesiana*

Non native to attract winter birds

