



Site Report

Plant Roots, Create Habitat, Transform the World... One Yard at a Time

Contact Information

Site/Org

Name:

Address:

Primary Contact

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Role:

Secondary Contact

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Role:

Other Contacts

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Role:

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Role:

Site Information

Site Assessment Date:

Technician:

Total Lot Size:

Total Plantable Area:

Water sources/flooding: n/a

Slopes/erosion: n/a or 45°+ slope

Site Description

General site description:

Full Site Map:

Here are some resources from the searchable [BHCP Resource Library](#) that might be interesting to you as you continue your journey:

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(Optional) There's a section of your property that, for the purposes of our program, we consider to be a steep slope. This area is located [area], is about [square feet], and has been subtracted from your plantable area. Backyard Habitat excludes these areas from your naturescaping and weeding goals, due to the higher level of difficulty to work safely in these areas, for plants to become established, and the potential for contributing to erosion and stability issues. Pesticide and IPM goals are still expected for this area as they have a broader impact on your other habitat areas and could contribute to erosion concerns. All native plants, stormwater management, and wildlife stewardship actions found on the slope are counted towards your certification as extra credit.

The following weeds are present on the steep slope: [list.] Removal of these weeds is not required, but will be counted as extra credit if you choose to remove them.

Water and/or steep slope on site: Due to the presence of naturally occurring water and/or a steep slope on your property, it is important to exercise care before taking actions that might increase erosion, slope stability, flooding, and other downstream impacts. The recommendations of the Backyard Habitat Certification Program are aimed at improving habitat. We are not experts at water or steep slope management and our recommendations do not address management of these conditions. Please be sure to consider consulting with appropriate experts (such as geotechnical engineer) prior to implementing any recommendations that might affect the flow of water or steep slopes on your site, both to make sure they comply with the experts' own analysis, and that will not increase risk of erosion, slope stability, flooding, and downstream impacts.

Silver Certification Requirements

1. Naturescaping with Native Plants

Naturescaping requirements for silver: we define a “*naturescaped*” area as one where the majority of plants are native to the Willamette Valley (according to the [Portland Plant List](#)) and where at least 3 native canopy layers are present (e.g. tall shrub, small shrub, groundcover).

Area 1 Map

Area 1 Total square feet: sf²

Existing naturescaping present: sf²

Description:

Native Canopy Layers Present:

- ☐ Ground cover, grasses, bulbs:
- ☐ Small/medium shrubs and ferns (up to 5ft):
- ☐ Large shrubs (up to 20ft):
- ☐ Small trees (up to 30ft):
- ☐ Large trees (more than 30ft):

Native plant recommendations for this area: (evergreens are marked with an *)

Conditions:

Ground cover, grasses, bulbs:

Small shrubs and ferns (up to 5ft):

Large shrubs (up to 20ft):

Small trees (up to 30ft):

Large trees (more than 30ft):

2. Plants To Remove

Plants required to remove for certification applies to:

- ☐ The Entire Property
- ☐ The Specific Areas Enrolled in BHCP

Silver Level Plants required for removal:

- ☐ [Armenian/Evergreen Blackberry](#)
- ☐ [Garlic Mustard](#)
- ☐ [Giant Hogweed](#)
- ☐ [Ivy \(all cultivars\)](#)
- ☐ [Knotweed](#)
- ☐ [Orange Hawkweed](#)
- ☐ [Pokeweed](#)
- ☐ [Policeman's Helmet](#)
- ☐ [Purple Loosestrife](#)
- ☐ [Scot's Broom](#)
- ☐ [Spotted/Meadow & Diffuse Knapweed](#)
- ☐ [Spurge Laurel](#)
- ☐ [Traveler's Joy/Clematis](#)
- ☐ [Yellow Archangel](#)
- ☐ [Yellow Flag Iris](#)

3. Wildlife Stewardship

Silver: complete 1 wildlife stewardship item from the table below

4. Stormwater Management

Silver: complete 1 stormwater management item from the table below

5. Pesticides Reduction

Silver: always use IPM strategy, do not use any products in the red zone of GSGS. OR [write in your modification]

Gold Certification Requirements

1. Naturescaping with Native Plants

Naturescaping requirements for Gold: we define a “*naturescaped*” area as one where the majority of plants are native to the Willamette Valley (according to the [Portland Plant List](#)) and where at least 4 native canopy layers are present (e.g. small tree, tall shrub, small shrub, groundcover).

Area 2 Map

Area 2 Total square feet: sf²

Existing naturescaping present: sf²

Description:

Native Canopy Layers Present:

- ☐ Ground cover, grasses, bulbs:
- ☐ Small/medium shrubs and ferns (up to 5ft):
- ☐ Large shrubs (up to 20ft):
- ☐ Small trees (up to 30ft):
- ☐ Large trees (more than 30ft):

Native plant recommendations for this area: (evergreens are marked with an *)

Conditions:

Ground cover, grasses, bulbs:

Small shrubs and ferns (up to 5ft):

Large shrubs (up to 20ft):

Small trees (up to 30ft):

Large trees (more than 30ft):

2. Plants To Remove

Plants required to remove for certification applies to:

- ☐ The Entire Property
- ☐ The Specific Areas Enrolled in BHCP

All Silver Level Plants indicated above, PLUS these Gold Level Plants required for removal:

- ☐ [Butterfly Bush](#) ☐ [False Brome](#) ☐ [Hedge Bindweed](#) ☐ [Italian Arum](#) ☐ [Japanese Butterbur](#)
- ☐ [Lesser Celandine](#) ☐ [Pampas Grass/Jubata Grass](#) ☐ [Robert Geranium](#) ☐ [Shining Geranium](#)
- ☐ [Black Locust \(under 20ft\)](#) ☐ [English Hawthorn \(under 20ft\)](#) ☐ [English Holly \(under 20ft\)](#)
- ☐ [Norway Maple \(under 20ft\)](#) ☐ [Tree-of-Heaven \(under 20ft\)](#)

3. Wildlife Stewardship

Gold: complete 2nd wildlife stewardship items from the table below

4. Stormwater Management

Gold: complete 2nd stormwater management items

5. Pesticides Reduction

Gold: always use IPM strategy, do not use any products in the red or yellow zones of GSGS. OR [write in your modification]

Platinum Certification Requirements

1. Naturescaping with Native Plants

Naturescaping requirements for Platinum: we define a “naturescaped” area as one where the majority of plants are native to the Willamette Valley (according to the [Portland Plant List](#)) and where at least 5 native canopy layers are present (tall tree, small tree, tall shrub, small shrub, groundcover).

Area 3 Map

Area 3 Total square feet: sf²

Existing naturescaping present: sf²

Description:

Native Canopy Layers Present:

- ☐ Ground cover, grasses, bulbs:
- ☐ Small/medium shrubs and ferns (up to 5ft):
- ☐ Large shrubs (up to 20ft):
- ☐ Small trees (up to 30ft):
- ☐ Large trees (more than 30ft):

Native plant recommendations for this area: (evergreens are marked with an *)

Conditions:

Ground cover, grasses, bulbs:

Small shrubs and ferns (up to 5ft):

Large shrubs (up to 20ft):

Small trees (up to 30ft):

Large trees (more than 30ft):

2. Plants To Remove

Plants required to remove for certification applies to:

- ☐ The Entire Property
- ☐ The Specific Areas Enrolled in BHCP

All Silver & Gold Level Plants indicated above, PLUS these Platinum Level Plants required for removal:

- [Creeping Jenny](#) □ [English/Portuguese Laurels](#) □ [Fennel](#) □ [Periwinkle \(large & small leaf\)](#)
- [Reed Canarygrass/Ribbon Grass](#) □ [Black Locust \(over 20ft\)](#) □ [English Holly \(over 20ft\)](#)
- [English Hawthorn \(over 20ft\)](#) □ [Norway Maple \(over 20ft\)](#) □ [Tree-of-Heaven \(over 20ft\)](#)

3. Wildlife Stewardship

Platinum: complete 3rd wildlife stewardship items from the table below

4. Stormwater Management

Platinum: complete 3rd stormwater management items from the table below

5. Pesticides Reduction

Platinum: always use IPM strategy, do not use any products in the red or yellow zone of GSGS and take the [Metro Healthy Lawn and Garden Pledge](#).

6. Education & Volunteerism

Platinum: complete 2 education & volunteerism items from the table below

Certification Details

1. Naturescaping with Native Plants

Native plants are adapted to our climate and are naturally resistant to pests and diseases. They require less maintenance and help manage stormwater. They also provide food and shelter to support the entire life cycles of pollinators and birds they have evolved with in our ecoregion.

For certification, we define a “*naturescaped*” area as one where the majority of plants are native to the Willamette Valley (according to the [Portland Plant List](#)) and where at least 3 native canopy layers are present (e.g. tall shrub, small shrub, groundcover).

Please refer to the recommended native plant lists included above for each focus area.

2. Plants Required for Removal

Plants required for removal are a serious problem to the ecology of our region. They smother and kill native plants that wildlife depend on, damage property, increase erosion, degrade habitat, and are a major cause of global biodiversity loss.

Please refer to the description above to know where plants currently exist on site, and which are required for removal for a given certification level. Removal information for each plant listed is available through our [Resource Library](#).

3. Wildlife Stewardship

Our region provides critical habitat for more than 365 species of native fish and wildlife and over 10,000 native insects. Habitat loss, invasive plant and animal species, environmental contaminants, and a variety of man-made hazards make it difficult for wildlife to survive in our region. You can take steps to support wildlife by creating conditions to help them thrive.

Wildlife stewardship recommendations	Completed	Recommended
Bird/bat Nest Boxes: appropriate for native species, clean annually, only for yards without free-roaming cats	☐	☐
Cats Indoors : domestic cats kept indoors or in an enclosure at all times	☐	☐
Native Pollinator Meadow : native forbs/grasses that bloom through the growing season	☐	☐
Pollinator & Beneficial Insect Nesting Habitat: small brush/ rock piles, bundles of stems and branches , mason bee house	☐	☐
Reduce Bird/Window Collisions : assess problem windows, treat to reduce strikes	☐	☐
Reduce Outdoor Lighting : outdoor lights off during migration (Mar-May, Sept-Nov)	☐	☐
Snag or Decomposing Nurse log : provide dead wood onsite, >5ft long	☐	☐
Wildlife Water Feature : natural source (ie. Creek, pond , etc.), maintained bird/bug bath	☐	☐

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4. Stormwater Management

When rain washes over our roofs, driveways and sidewalks, it picks up a variety of pollutants, such as pesticides, motor oil, metals, and other chemicals. This polluted stormwater eventually drains into our rivers and streams, endangering water quality and making these waterways unhealthy for people, fish,

and wildlife. Encouraging stormwater to infiltrate into your yard protects water quality and can be a useful source of water for your plants.

Stormwater management recommendations	Completed	Recommended
Disconnect Downspouts : manage stormwater onsite, when appropriate	☐	☐
Eco-friendly Maintenance Practices: petroleum-free yard care , responsible fertilizer use, and/or use landscapers from BHCP Arborist & Landscape Professionals Directory	☐	☐
Ecoroof: installed according to City specifications	☐	☐
Large Canopy Tree: over 30ft, cannot be nuisance species	☐	☐
Naturescape 10% more than certification level requirement	☐	☐
Raingarden : manage stormwater onsite, where appropriate	☐	☐
Remove Impervious Surfaces and/or Grass : more than 500ft ²	☐	☐
Restore Soil : leave the leaves	☐	☐
Water Conservation : eliminate lawn irrigation, water in morning and evening only	☐	☐

5. Pesticides Reduction

We discourage the use of pesticides. Decreasing and eventually eliminating these substances is essential for pollinators, birds, other wildlife, and for our own health and well-being. We encourage using [Integrated Pest Management \(IPM\)](#) to determine whether treatment is needed and to come up with a sustainable solution.

The Backyard Habitat Certification Program uses [Grow Smart Grow Safe \(GSGS\)](#) to guide the certification criteria. Please refer to this incredible educational resource to determine the toxicity of products you use (red, yellow, or green zone) and to find natural gardening alternatives.

Pesticide reduction recommendations	Completed	Recommended
Always uses Integrated Pest Management strategy (IPM)	☐	☐

No use of "red zone" products (Grow Smart Grow Safe)	☐	☐
No use of "yellow zone" products (Grow Smart Grow Safe)	☐	☐
Metro Healthy Lawn and Garden Pledge	☐	☐

6. Education & Volunteerism

Education and volunteerism recommendations	Completed	Recommended
Volunteer for the Backyard Habitats Certification Program	☐	☐
Attend workshops: through Clackamas SWCD , Tualatin SWCD , East Multnomah SWCD , etc.	☐	☐
Volunteer for Bird Alliance of Oregon , Columbia Land Trust , or Friends of Trees	☐	☐
Become an OSU Extension Master Gardener	☐	☐
Other:	☐	☐
Other Continuing Education:	☐	☐
Recruit 2 neighbors to sign up	☐	☐
Allow site/yard to be showcased in yard tours	☐	☐

Next Steps

When you are ready to be certified, or move up a level:

Contact

[technician name and email]

Or Kate Kauffman at kkauffman@columbialandtrust.org

Or www.backyardhabitats.org/contact

Thank you for joining a growing community of people that are gardening sustainably and restoring wildlife habitat. Together we are contributing to a greener and healthier region for both people and wildlife.

Backyard Habitat Tips

1. Naturescaping with Native Plants:

- **Start small.** Develop a concept plan (see our [Resource Library](#) for landscape design templates) for the yard that **reduces grass** and bare areas. Designate two or three sections of the yard that can be naturescaped (defined as areas with more than 50% native plants using at least three native canopy layers). Plan out where to plant trees first, then large shrubs, and ground cover last. Include a mix of deciduous and evergreen plants. Take note of the mature sizes of the trees and shrubs so that they don't block pathways or outgrow their space.
- **Focus on true, locally native species**, rather than cultivars, as much as possible. For certification, we'll be looking for native plants from the [Portland Plant List \(PPL\)](#), **which is the best resource** for learning about native plant communities, as well as preferred growing conditions and bloom times.
- The **best time to plant** is October through March because it gives roots a chance to grow before the dry summer months.
- Most new plants will still **need to be watered** during the summer months for the first two to three years. Long, deep, less-frequent watering sessions are better than frequent, short, shallow watering.
- **Mulch planting beds right after planting** & annually for water retention, soil amendment, and weed suppression.
- [Sheet Mulching to remove lawn](#), a handout by East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District.
- Check out [Chip Drop](#), a resource for FREE wood chips!
- We encourage participants to [track the native plants](#) they add to their yard. It helps us capture the impact of the program to wildlife, plus it's lots of fun!
- When **shopping for native plants**, use the Native Plant Discounts Flyer provided in your Resource Packet. This flyer offers discounts to 10 local nurseries that sell native plants. Watch for our quarterly e-newsletter for information about other local plant sales.
- **Repeat what works.** If you have existing native plants in your yard they are likely well-suited to the existing growing conditions. Planting many individuals of the same species is better for wildlife, especially pollinators. While offering a diversity of plant species is important, planting in clusters is very beneficial to many birds and pollinators, will deter weed growth, and creates a pleasing-looking garden.
- **Join the [Friends of Backyard Habitats Facebook Group](#)** – a public Facebook group, managed by program fans, with over 1000 members that share plants, resources, and pictures. Excellent resource for plant identification (post pics of plants you don't know).

2. Plants Required for Removal:

- Links to handouts with detailed information on how to identify, remove, and properly dispose of each plant listed above is included in the email with this site report. They also available on our [Resource Library](#).
- Many plants, such as Lesser Celandine, Italian Arum, Yellow Flag Iris, and Garlic Mustard need to be bagged and placed in the **trash** (landfill waste), rather than compost/yard debris roll carts. These plants require a multi-year strategy. They can be very difficult to eradicate completely, management options are limited, and in many cases the best course of action is to focus on minimizing risk of spreading into natural areas. Don't allow plants to go to seed. Ensure that no plants or bulbs travel from the property. Don't share plants with other gardeners.
- Check out [WeedWise](#), a website for Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation Districts' robust plant removal program, packed with valuable information.

3. Wildlife Stewardship:

- Cat predation is one of the most significant causes of bird deaths in our region and in the country. If you have a cat that goes outdoors you'll need to have a plan in place to reduce their impact on birds in order to achieve Gold certification. Your plan could include:
 - ☐ Not letting cat outside during spring (March through June) when baby birds are learning to fly
 - ☐ Only letting cat outside when you are outside with them to supervise
 - ☐ Having a catio and only letting the cat "outside" within the catio
 - ☐ Platinum certification can be achieved if you always keep your cat indoors or only let them outside into a catio.
- Get to know the [beneficial insects](#) in our region. Most insects you'll see in your yard are an important part of the ecosystem and the foundation of a healthy food web.
- Providing water for food and insects is one of the most important wildlife stewardship actions you can take. [Learn more](#) about how to provide water in a way that is safe and healthy for wildlife.
- Placing a [wildlife brush shelter](#) on your property can add an interesting and important element to your backyard habitat, attracting a wide variety of wildlife that may have been missing.

4. Stormwater Management & Soil Health:

- [Leaving the leaves](#) is a fantastic way to support wildlife AND absorb rainwater. The fallen leaves absorb water above ground and then decompose and help create healthy soils, which also absorb significant amounts of water. A double win!
- Whether your yard is [sunny](#) or [shady](#), consider building a raingarden to help absorb rain during our rainiest months of the year.

- Soil organisms from [compost](#) continuously generate fertilizers for your plants so you don't have to. They recycle nutrients in dead plants and release them into the soil where roots absorb them and make them available to living plants.

5. Integrated Pest Management & Pesticide Reduction:

- Commit to using strategies from [Integrated Pest Management](#). Consider exploring Indigenous Traditional Cultural & Ecological Knowledge and perspective on introduced species.
- Look up the pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers you're currently using in [Grow Smart Grow Safe](#) to determine their toxicity.
- Choose the [low hazard](#) options if treatment is absolutely needed.
- Take [Metro's Healthy Lawn and Garden Pledge](#) (required for Platinum certification).