

## Shabomeka Lake Shoreline Planting Project

Natural shorelines with native vegetation are critical to lake health including; water quality, erosion protection and wildlife habitat. Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline provides valuable habitat and helps control shoreline erosion, while also acting as a filter for pollutants and nutrients entering the lake through rain water runoff.

In partnership with the Shabomeka Lake Association, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) would like to help you add plants to your shoreline this spring. Participating landowners have the opportunity to order up to 15 trees/shrubs for a \$25 donation to MVCA's stewardship program. Landowners must be on Shabomeka Lake, and the offer is for a maximum of 15 trees/shrubs to be planted within 45 m of the lake. If you are interested in ordering more than 15 plants contact Amy Tenbult ([atenbult@mvc.on.ca](mailto:atenbult@mvc.on.ca)) for more information on our shoreline planting program and planting assistance.

Please do not delay in submitting your order form as it is on a first come first served basis until we fill the program's capacity.

### Order Your Shoreline Plants Now

Please fill out the attached plant order sheet and submit it to [atenbult@mvc.on.ca](mailto:atenbult@mvc.on.ca) by **February 21, 2020** with the \$25 donation.

The donation may be provided through the following options;

- Credit card (call 613-253-0006)
- Cheque: payable to the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority or MVCA  
(mailed or dropped off to our office at 10970 Hwy. 7 Carleton Place, ON K7C 3P1)
- Debit or cash provided in office

### Pick Up in Spring

- Plants pre-ordered will be available for pick up on **Sunday May 17, 2020** from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM at the public beach (1199 Shawenegog Lake Lane).
- If you may not be available to pick up your plants on this date, please make arrangements with friends or neighbours for the care of your plants. Alternatively, you can make arrangements with Al Tomchick for the care of your plants ([alantomchick@gmail.com](mailto:alantomchick@gmail.com)).
- Please contact us if you would prefer to pick your plants up in Carleton Place during the week between the hours of 8:30 AM-4:30 PM.

### Plant Information

- All plants will be bare root stock (between 24"-36" tall with no soil on roots, packaged in bags) or in 1-gallon pots (between 24"-36" tall in pots filled with soil).
- Bare-root stock should be planted as soon as possible after being picked up and kept in a cool shady area until planted. Potted stock can be kept unplanted for up to two weeks as long as they are watered daily.
- Review plant list and descriptions on the following pages to choose plants for your shoreline.

Please contact Amy Tenbult at [atenbult@mvc.on.ca](mailto:atenbult@mvc.on.ca) or 613-253-0006 ext. 253 if you have any questions about shoreline planting.

# Deciduous Trees



Red Maple

**Scientific Name:** *Acer rubrum*

**Height:** 20-25 m tall

**Soil:** Grows best in moist soil, but can tolerate different moisture levels. Grows in a variety of soils- sandy to clay.

**Light Requirements:** Full sun to partial shade

**Fruit/Flower:** Has pairs of winged keys (1.5-2.5 cm long) that float down from the tree's branches in early summer. Reddish short-stalked flowers in late winter.

**Growth Characteristics:** Grows quickly, lives 75-100 years, leaves turn red in fall. The red maple is a tall, straight tree in the forest, but in the open it tends to divide its main stem several times, often making it susceptible to breaking later in life. This is a good, fast-growing shade tree, but pruning and maintenance may be needed to keep its form strong if it is shading your house. Its roots are shallow, but they can spread widely, so make sure you plant your red maple where it will have room to grow.

**Other Notes:** Easy to recognize the red maple in the autumn when its leaves turn a beautiful bright red.

[www.ontario.ca/page/red-maple](http://www.ontario.ca/page/red-maple)



White Oak

**Scientific name:** *Quercus alba*

**Height:** Up to 35 m tall

**Soils:** Can tolerate a variety of soils and moisture levels.

**Light Requirements:** Prefers full sun

**Fruit:** Produces acorns which are a good food source for birds, squirrels and other animals.

**Note:** The white oak is an adaptable tree that will grow almost anywhere. With its deep rooting system, it should not be planted close to septic tanks or drainage tiles.

[ontario.ca/page/white-oak](http://ontario.ca/page/white-oak)

# Coniferous Trees



Black Spruce

**Scientific Name:** *Picea mariana*

**Height:** Up to 25 m tall

**Soil:** Tolerates different moisture levels. Grows in a variety of soils; grows well in moist soils.

**Light Requirements:** Grows well in a variety of light conditions. Tolerates partial shade.

**Fruit/Flowers:** Black spruce cones are egg shaped, 2 to 3 centimetres long, and are dark brown. They are found at the top of the tree and may stay on the tree for up to 30 years.

**Growth Characteristics:** Slow growing and spire like. Short evergreen needles. The black spruce is an adaptable tree.

[ontario.ca/page/black-spruce](http://ontario.ca/page/black-spruce)



White Pine

**Scientific Name:** *Pinus strobus*

**Height:** 20-35 m tall

**Soil:** Tolerates different moisture levels. Grows in any soil type; prefers sand or sandy loam.

**Light Requirements:** Grows quickly and best with full sun. Young trees can tolerate some shade.

**Growth Characteristics:** Cones are 8 to 20 cm long and hang down from the branches.

Good seed crops aren't produced until trees are 20-30 years old, and then only every 3-5 years. It has skinny needles that are 6 to 12 cm long. Needles are long, straight and flexible. Easy to recognize because its needles grow in bunches of five.

**Other Notes:** The eastern white pine is the provincial tree of Ontario! If you plant it in direct sun, it will grow quickly and is ideal for blocking an unsightly view or for creating shade for your house.

[ontario.ca/page/eastern-white-pine](http://ontario.ca/page/eastern-white-pine)

# Shrubs



Chokecherry

**Scientific Name:** *Prunus virginiana*

**Height:** Up to 9 m tall

**Soil:** Moist to average soils. Prefers rich, well-drained soils.

**Light requirements:** Prefers full sun but will tolerate light shade.

**Fruit/Flower:** Chokecherry is most noticeable in flower, with many dense, white elongated clusters of 5-petaled flowers. If pollinated, these become clusters of round shiny fruits, varying from yellow to red or almost black. Fruits for bird food and jelly.

**Growth Characteristics:** It may be a small shrub in the far north but can become a small tree in southern Ontario. The leaves are broadly oval with a short tip and finely toothed. The bark is dark grayish-brown, becoming almost black with age.



Bebb's Willow

**Scientific Name:** *Salix bebbiana*

**Height:** 3 m tall

**Soil:** Adapted to a wide variety of soil textures. It prefers moist sites and is drought tolerant. This species tolerates moderate alkaline soils but not extremely alkaline conditions.

**Light requirements:** It is shade intolerant and grows best in full sunlight.

**Fruit/Flowers:** Flowers borne on catkins 2-4 cm long.

**Growth Characteristics:** Large multi-stemmed shrub or small tree, with spreading branches, elliptical shaped leaves 2.5-9 cm long.

**Other Notes:** Bebb's willow is a fast growing but short-lived species that occurs most commonly under shade of trees where the sites are poor. It is frequently found in swamps, lakes, borders of streams, open woods and forests. Bebb's willow is a relatively good soil stabilizer and is valuable for revegetating streambanks and other disturbed sites. Snowshoe hares, deer, elk and moose browse Bebb's willow. The buds, shoot, and catkins are eaten by birds, beavers and small mammals.



Highbush Cranberry

**Scientific Name:** *Viburnum trilobum* / *Viburnum opulus* L.

**Height:** Up to 4 m tall

**Soil:** Poorly-drained to well-drained and moist to wet soils; longest-lived on moist well-drained soils. Prefers loam soils, also found in peat soils.

**Light requirements:** Sun to part shade

**Fruit/Flowers:** Showy white flowers in late June-July. Maple like leaves. Red-orange berry like drupes which mature in August-September.

**Growth Characteristics:** Excellent for erosion control.

**Habitat:** Along streambanks, shorelines, and along the margins of damp woods, swamps, and peatlands. The highbush cranberry (subsp. *trilobum*) is native to boreal North America.

**Other Notes:** Attractive to many forms of wildlife. Their berries persist on the shrub and make an excellent winter food. The edible, juicy, but tart fruit may be used to make jam.



Red Osier Dogwood

**Scientific Name:** *Cornus stolonifera* / *Cornus sericea*

**Height:** 2-3 m tall, often forming dense thickets.

**Soil:** Can tolerate wet conditions. Sand, loam clay.

**Light requirements:** Sun to part shade

**Flowers/Fruit:** Clusters of small creamy-white flowers in late May-early June. Small white-pale blue fruit in June.

**Habitat:** Damp woods, shores, thickets, and moist to wet roadsides. *Cornus sericea* is a common north temperate-boreal species, distributed throughout Ontario.

**Growth Characteristics:** Excellent for erosion control. Excellent cover for wildlife and very attractive all year. Red branches striking in winter.

**Other Notes:** Fast growth rate. Drought and soil compaction tolerant, salt sensitive, suckering plant.



# Shrubs



Meadow Sweet

**Scientific Name:** *Spiraea alba*

**Height:** 0.3-1.2 m tall

**Light requirements:** Prefers partial shade.

**Flowers:** Up to 15 cm long. Round pinkish to white petals. Flowers bloom in mid-summer.

**Habitat:** Shorelines, marshes, wet meadows, ditches, and low, wet ground. White meadow sweet is native to north-temperate and boreal North America, extending from southwestern Quebec to Alberta.

**Similar species:** Steeplebush (*Spiraea tomentosa* L.)

[northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003177](http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003177)



Nannyberry

**Scientific Name:** *Viburnum lentago*

**Height:** 2 m

**Soil:** Well-drained to poorly-drained and dry to moist soils. Sand, loam, clay. Drought tolerant.

**Light requirements:** Sun to shade

**Fruit/Flower:** Creamy-white flowers in late May to early June. Bluish-black berry like drupes which mature and drop in August-September. The fruit is edible and can be used to make jams and jellies.

**Growth Characteristics:** Hardy, fast-growing, reddish winter twigs, deep roots.

**Other Notes:** Riverbanks, woods edges, roadsides.

[classicviburnums.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant\\_id/7128/index.htm](http://classicviburnums.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/7128/index.htm)



Ninebark

**Scientific Name:** *Physocarpus opulifolius*

**Height:** 1-3 m tall

**Soil:** Tolerates a wide variety of moisture conditions and soil types. Sandy, loam, clay.

**Light requirements:** Full sun

**Fruit/Flower:** Corymbs of white flowers in late spring-early summer. Dried reddish brown capsules cling to plant throughout the winter. Bark shreds and peels revealing different colours.

**Habitat:** Rocky, sandy, or gravelly soils, in thickets, and often on gravel bars, shores, and streambanks. Ninebark is an eastern north-temperate to boreal species that occurs throughout eastern North America.

**Growth Characteristics:** Medium to fast growth rate.

**Other Notes:** Spring flowers are also attractive nectar sources for butterflies and other pollinators.

[northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000787](http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000787)



Northern Bush Honeysuckle

**Scientific Name:** *Diervilla lonicera*

**Height:** 0.5 -1 m tall. Can form extensive colonies through underground rhizomes.

**Light requirements:** Can grow in part to full shade as well as sunny areas.

**Flower:** Blooms during the summer with small clusters of tubular yellow flowers. The flowers turn orange-red once pollinated by bees, butterflies and other pollinators that make use of the plant's nectar and pollen.

**Habitat:** Dry forests, rocky shores and thickets, clearings and forest edges. Northern bush honeysuckle is native to northeastern North America. While the northern bush honeysuckle can be attractive in formal garden beds, it is especially useful when allowed to spread because it stabilizes soil on slopes with its extensive root system.

[northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000420](http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000420)

# How to Plant Bare-Root Trees and Shrubs

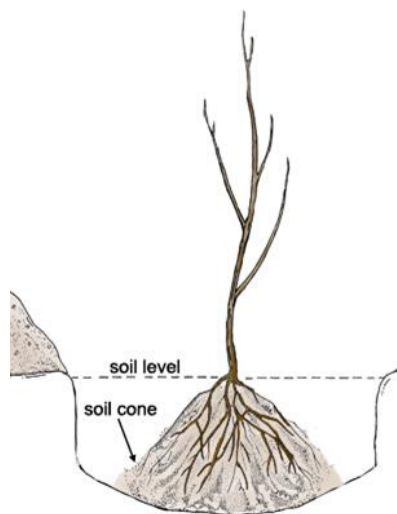
Bare-root plants are sold in spring and must be planted as soon as possible after purchase. Proper planting is critical to their survival and long-term success. Note that bare-root plants are slow to "wake up." Expect to wait four to six weeks after planting until you see signs of growth.

## Care Prior to Planting

For best results, plant within a day or two. If you need to delay planting for a few days, leave plants in a cool, shady place. Keep the roots moist and do not allow the plants to freeze.

## Digging the Planting Hole

Dig a hole that is twice the diameter of the root spread. If possible, leave a cone of undisturbed soil in the center of the hole. The hole should be deep enough to accommodate the roots without crowding or bending. Adjust the height of the cone so that the crown (where the trunk meets the roots) will sit at or slightly above soil level with the roots spreading downward.



## Planting and Watering

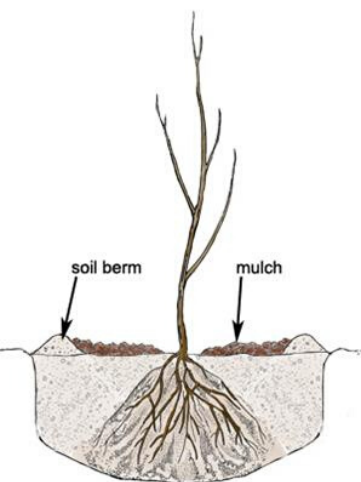
To plant, spread the roots over the soil cone, adjusting as necessary so the crown sits at the natural soil level. If the soil cone is made of loose soil, plant the crown slightly higher (1/2" to 3/4") to allow for settling after planting. Planting the crown too deep is a common cause of plant failure.

While holding the plant upright, begin backfilling the hole, pressing soil around and between the roots. Use your hands to firm the soil and eliminate air pockets. Continue adding backfill and packing it down until you've filled the hole. Bone meal could be added to the backfill - it provides essential minerals that promote sturdy root systems and stimulate plant growth.

Construct a 3–4" high ridge of soil around the outer edge of the planting hole. This berm will create a basin to hold water and concentrate it over the roots. Fill the basin, and then allow the water to soak in, repeating several times. Or, let the water run at a trickle for 15 to 30 minutes to ensure that the entire root zone is moist. The goal is to ensure even watering so the soil is drenched and any large air pockets are eliminated.

## Mulching

If you can, apply bark mulch or pine straw to a depth of 2–3" over the entire planting hole. Mulching helps conserve water and prevent weeds. Taper the mulch toward the base of the plant.



## Staking

Staking at planting time is not always necessary. Consider the stability of the plant and direction and strength of prevailing winds when determining whether or not to stake.

## Fertilizing

We do not recommend fertilizing newly planted trees and shrubs during their first year of growth.

## Watering

Proper moisture is critical to the survival of your young tree or shrub. The roots should never dry out completely, nor should they be waterlogged. The best way to check soil moisture? Use your finger. Dig down 2–4" just outside the root mass of the plant and water if the soil feels dry. Newly planted shrubs and trees should be checked and watered every other day for the first two weeks. After the first two weeks, limit watering to once a week if less than 1" of rain falls during the week. Thorough soakings that moisten the soil to the entire depth of the root mass are better than frequent light waterings.



# Other Resources

**For more information about MVCA and our various programs:** [mvc.on.ca](http://mvc.on.ca)

**Lake Protection Workbook A Self-Assessment Tool for Shoreline Property Owners:**  
[watersheds.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Lake-Protection-Workbook.pdf](http://watersheds.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Lake-Protection-Workbook.pdf)

**Ontario Invasive Plants Council “Grow Me instead” Guide to Local Native Plant Species:**  
[mvc.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Grow-Me-Instead-2010.pdf](http://mvc.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Grow-Me-Instead-2010.pdf)

**Learn about Ontario’s Invasive Species Program:** [invadingspecies.com](http://invadingspecies.com)

**Report invasive species to:** [eddmaps.org](http://eddmaps.org)

**Learn about citizen science programs and report sightings to Ontario Nature:**  
[ontarionature.org/programs/citizen-science](http://ontarionature.org/programs/citizen-science)

**Ontario Federation of Cottagers’ Associations:** [foca.on.ca](http://foca.on.ca)

**A Shoreline Owner's Guide to Healthy Waterfronts:**  
[foca.on.ca/shoreline-owners-guide-to-healthy-waterfronts](http://foca.on.ca/shoreline-owners-guide-to-healthy-waterfronts)

**Septic Smart Handbooks:** [ottawasepticsystemoffice.ca/septic-handbook](http://ottawasepticsystemoffice.ca/septic-handbook)

**Light Pollution Information:** [darksky.org](http://darksky.org)

**Good Neighbour Lighting:** [mvc.on.ca/good-neighbour-lighting](http://mvc.on.ca/good-neighbour-lighting)

**Dark Sky Preserve in Plevna:** [northfrontenac.com/en/open-for-business/dark-sky-preserve.aspx#](http://northfrontenac.com/en/open-for-business/dark-sky-preserve.aspx#)

