



# Mississauga Lake Home Away

, Mississauga Lake

Planting plan created by The Land Between charity

Survey Date: 09/16/2025





## Schedule A:

# Plants & Property

## Land Characteristics

This planting plan is designed based on the land characteristics identified during the day of the site visit. Plants are chosen according to the soil and light conditions on your property. The number of plants chosen for each planting compartment takes into account the square metre area of the space, as well as the amount of current vegetation cover. **Your property is part of ecoZone: 5b**

## Land Characteristics by Compartment

	Length	Width	Area	pH	Soil	Moisture	Light	Height
A	0m	0m	0m <sup>2</sup>	basic		wet	full sun	max 2m
B	0m	0m	0m <sup>2</sup>	basic			partial sun	max 3m
C	0m	0m	0m <sup>2</sup>	normal		dry	partial sun	max 3m
	0m	0m	0m <sup>2</sup>					

# Plant Selection Summary

The following shrubs and trees are chosen for their suitability and survivability given the current soil and light conditions in each compartment on your property, as well as preferable features.

Plant Species	A	B	C	Potted	Bareroot	Wildflower
Sweet Gale	6			6		
Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet	6			6		
Smooth Wild Rose	5			5		
Shrubby Cinquefoil	10			10		
Sweet Oxeeye	24					24
Pearly Everlasting	12					12
Alternate-Leaved Dogwood		2		2		
Common Evening Primrose		8				8
Green-Headed Coneflower		12				12
Common Wild Rose			3	3		
Black Chokeberry			1	1		
Ninebark			1	1		
Wild Columbine			12			12
Wild Bergamot			12			12
Purple Coneflower			9			9
Subtotal	63	22	38	34	0	89
Totals		123				

# Plant Information

The following table summarizes key information about each plant selected for your property.



## Sweet Gale

### Height: 1-2m

Sweet Gale is a medium-sized shrub which grows into a thick bush about 1-2 m tall. This species produces 1-8 cm long, oblong-lanceolate leaves which are finely toothed at the tip and are spirally arranged. When bruised, these leaves give off a pleasant aroma. Male and female catkins are produced on separate plants. The seeds are dispersed from the female plants via water, as they float on two corky bracts. This shrub also provides a good food source for bird species that eat the seeds including Grouse, Chickadees, and Bluebirds. Mammal species like Beavers and White-Tailed Deer also browse on the twigs and leaves of this plant.

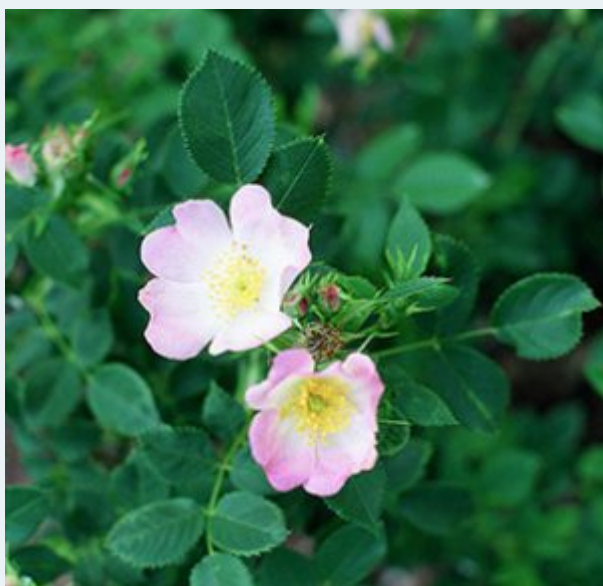


## Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet

### Height: 1-2m

The Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet is an erect, deciduous shrub, which grows in the shape of a mound to a height of 1-2m. This species develops numerous branches and branchlets, giving it a sparse appearance. Leaves produced are simple and narrow with sharply toothed borders growing alternately along the branches. These bright, light green leaves appear crowded, as they grow close together on the stocks and branches. During the fall, leaves turn a yellow-red or yellow-orange colour. Small white to light pink flower clusters appear in the spring growing in a dense, narrow pyramid at the terminal ends of the branches. During late summer to early fall, these flowers produce smooth, papery seed pods.





## Smooth Wild Rose

### Height: 1.5m

The Smooth Wild Rose is a shrub species that grows about 1.5 m tall. The name is derived from the fact that it is almost thornless with only a few sharp thorns present near its base. This native shrub is best known for producing beautiful pale pink flowers with five saucer-like petals surrounding a yellow center. The Smooth Wild Rose produces bright red rose hip fruiting bodies which develop during the summer and persist throughout the winter. Leaves produced are alternate and compound, consisting of 5-7 serrated, egg-shaped leaflets.



## Shrubby Cinquefoil

### Height: 1 m

Shrubby Cinquefoil is a hardy, deciduous shrub species that grows about 1 m in height. The stems are reddish brown to gray and appear shredded with age. The leaves are green to blueish green, narrow and elliptic shaped, hairy, alternately arranged, compound with 5 leaflets, and have entire margins. The flowers are showy, yellow, saucer shaped, have five petals, appear in small clusters on terminal branches, and bloom between June and September. In the fall, the flowers give way to an oval-shaped, brown fruit covered in white hairs. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. This is a popular shrub for ornamental use in gardens.



## Sweet Oxeye

### Height: 2m

Sweet Oxeye, also known as False Sunflower, is an attractive, herbaceous, perennial wildflower, which can grow to almost 2 m tall. The flowers are perched atop a stiff stem, with a brownish-yellow center cone surrounded by bright yellow to orange rays. Leaves are 5-12 cm long and 2-8 cm wide, oppositely arranged along the stem, ovate to lanceolate in shape, and have a toothed margin. This wildflower grows best in moist, well-drained soils, preferring full sun, but will tolerate partial shade. Some common natural habitats for the Sweet Oxeye are prairies, meadows, forest edges, and stream banks. Sweet Oxeye is drought tolerant so could be planted in difficult dry sites, but will grow best with regular watering. A large variety of insect species are attracted to the Sweet Oxeye, making it a great addition to a habitat garden.



## Pearly Everlasting

### Height: 1m

Pearly Everlasting is a medium sized wildflower species which grows up to 1 m in height. The leaves are grey-green, long and narrow, simple, and alternately arranged. The flowers are small, white colored with yellow centers, have silvery hue appearance, appear in attractive clusters, and bloom between July and August. It is also a great attractant for the American Lady Butterfly because it is a host for its larvae. Historically, Pearly Everlasting was used as a salve to treat burns, bruises, swelling, and joint pain.



## Alternate-Leaved Dogwood

### Height: 5-10 m

The Alternate-Leaved Dogwood is a tall, deciduous shrub or small tree species that can grow 5-10 m in height. This plant may also be known by the common name Pagoda Dogwood. It can be grown either in the form of a single stem tree or multi-stemmed shrub comprised of two or three smaller trunks. The leaves are ovate shaped, alternately arranged, have prominent veins, have a pointed tip, and have entire margins. The flowers are showy, fragrant, whitish yellow, appear in flat clusters, and bloom between May and June. These flowers produce clusters of dark blue berries. The flowers are beneficial for pollinator species while the berries are beneficial for wildlife species. The root system is valuable for controlling erosion and stabilizing loose soil. This plant is often used as a small ornamental tree in landscaping. The common name comes from the fact that all other Dogwood species have oppositely arranged leaves.

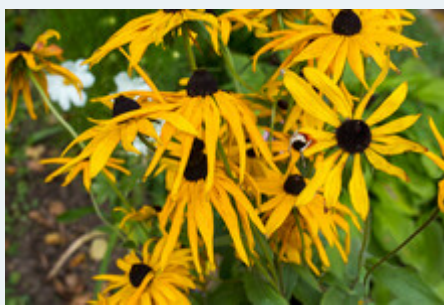


## Common Evening Primrose

### Height: 1 m

Common Evening Primrose is a biennial herbaceous wildflower species that typically grows about 1 m in height. The first year, the plant appears as a rosette of basal leaves, then grows a stiff, hairy, flowering stem the second year. The leaves are light or olive green colored, narrow, lance shaped with a pointed tip, and have toothed margins. The flowers are bright yellow, fragrant, bowl shaped, have four petals, and bloom between June and September. The flowers open up at a visibly fast speed in the evening (giving the flower its name) and remain open from evening to early morning, but may remain open longer on cloudy days. Long narrow seedpods develop, which split open from the top to release many tiny, irregular brown seeds. The seeds are small enough to be dispersed by the wind. The root system consists of a fleshy taproot. The taproot and shoots are both edible. This wildflower attracts pollinator species such as Sphinx Moths, Ruby-Throated Hummingbirds, Honeybees, and Bumblebees.





## Green-Headed Coneflower

### Height: 2.5m

Green-Headed Coneflower is a perennial wildflower that grows from 1-2.5 m in height. The stem is light green, smooth, cylindrical, and branches occasionally. The leaves alternate along the stem and can grow up to 30 cm long and 30 cm wide. The leaf stems are narrow, which gives the leaves a tendency to droop. The lower to middle leaves have 3-7 large lobes and smooth to highly toothed edges. The leaves tend to change in shape depending on how large they grow; but are usually elliptic to ovate in shape. The uppermost leaves on the flowering stalks are much smaller in size and lanceolate to ovate in shape without lobes. The upper leaf surface is dark green and hairless while the lower leaf surface is pale-medium green and sparingly hairy. The stems terminate with clusters of yellow flowers that each have their own stalk up to 5 cm in length. The flowers are 5-8 cm across and have a round center with 6 to 12 yellow petals. The central cone is light green while immature, but it later changes to a yellow colour, resembling a pincushion because of its tubular disk florets that all come out of the cone. Each disk floret is replaced by a 3-4.5 mm, hard, oblong shaped seed pod that has a crown of tiny blunt teeth at its apex. Green-Headed Coneflower prefers moist soils and partial sun. It can be found growing naturally in wet open forests, moist meadows, forest edges, moist thickets, river banks, lake shorelines, and pastures. This wildflower is tolerant of slow-draining, clay-heavy soils. The root system is fibrous and forms clusters that spread through underground rhizomes, which makes this plant great for erosion control, as it will spread and stabilize the soil. Many pollinators are attracted to the Green-Headed Coneflower including bees, wasps, butterflies, skippers, moths, and various kinds of flies. Several insects and animals use the plant for food, including Golden Glow Aphids, Silvery Checkerspot Butterflies, Tortricid Moths, Wavy-Lined Emerald Moth, and Common Pug Moth. Additionally, some bird species like Common Goldfinches feed on the seeds of Green-Headed Coneflower.





## Common Wild Rose

### Height: 2m

The Common Wild Rose is a perennial shrub that grows up to 2 m. The leaves are compounded and divided in 7 to 9 dark green shiny leaflets, which are widest above the middle and have serrated margins that only occur on the top half of the leaf. The Common Wild Rose has light to deep pink flowers that bloom from May to June. The flowers bloom in clusters, 4-6 cm across with five broad, rounded petals. When the petals fall in the late summer, ripened bright red and oval shaped rose hip fruits are left, approximately 1.5 cm in diameter.



## Black Chokeberry

### Height: 1-3m

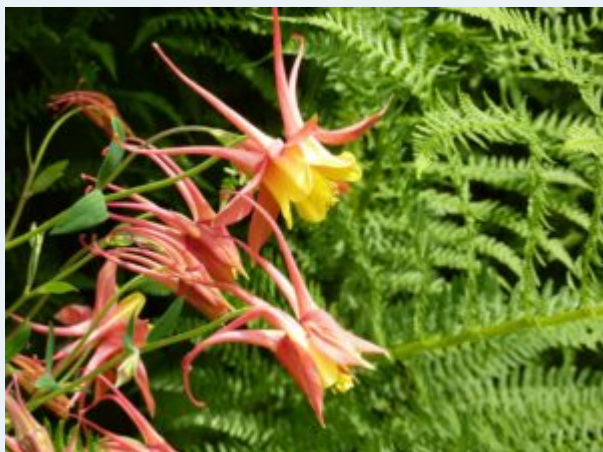
The Black Chokeberry is a medium sized deciduous shrub that typically grows between 1-3m with edible fruit. This species requires full sun to partial shade and can tolerate soil conditions from loamy and moist to rocky and dry. Naturally, Black Chokeberry is found in wet wooded areas such as; swamps, along shorelines, and within forest understory. This species is multi-stemmed, and forms thickets from stems which arise from the roots. Leaves are simple, growing alternately along the branch turning a bold red to orange during the fall. During spring, clusters of showy, white flowers appear turning into dark purple berries by fall. This species is resistant to drought, insects, pollution, and disease. The Black Chokeberry is often cultivated as an ornamental plant and food product. Additionally, this species is useful for bank stabilization and erosion control applications.



## Ninebark

### Height: 2-3m

The Common Ninebark is a very hardy, large (2-3m in height), deciduous shrub naturally occurring within riparian zones. This species is often planted as an ornamental shrub for its exfoliating bark which reveals reddish-light brown inner bark. This shrub is multi-stemmed with numerous horizontal and ascending branches creating a full, round shape. The Common Ninebark produces dull green, ovate to round shaped leaves with three to five lobes per leaf. During the fall the leaves turn brilliant yellow or dark purple. Between May and June, showy, bell-shaped flowers bloom in clusters on the terminal ends of the branches. During the summer, these flowers give way to small green or green-yellow berries which turn a bright red upon ripening.



## Wild Columbine

### Height: 0.5 m

Wild Columbine is a perennial wildflower that grows about 0.5 m tall and is popular among gardeners due to its beautiful red and yellow coloured flowers. These flowers are nodding flowers, meaning that they droop downwards off the end of the branch. They have five sepals and five petals that stretch upwards creating five long spurs out the back. The leaves are attractive, compound and made up of 9-27 leaflets, appear in groups of three, and are rounded or broadly egg-shaped with rounded lobes. The sweet nectar of this wildflower is a great attractant to hummingbirds and butterflies.





## Wild Bergamot

### Height: 1 m

Wild Bergamot is a perennial wildflower species that is member of the mint family and can grow about 1 m tall. Its stems are light green and smooth with abundant branching on the upper half. The leaves are oppositely arranged, broadly lanceolate shaped, 6-10 cm long, and have toothed edges. The also leaves emit a aromatic minty/oregano scent when crushed. The flowers are showy, pink/lavender coloured, appear on the ends of flowering stems, and bloom between July and September. The flowers bloom in the center of the head first, moving outwards creating a wreath. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. This wildflower spreads well and can be used to naturalize un-vegetated areas. The roots can be useful for controlling erosion and stabilizing shorelines.



## Purple Coneflower

### Height: 1m

Purple Coneflower is a perennial wildflower that typically grows about 1 m tall. This plant may also be known by the common name Echinacea. The leaves are dark green coloured, alternately arranged, lance shaped with pointed tips, and have serrated margins. The flowers are showy, pale purple to pink, have 15-20 toothed petals, appear atop erect stems, and bloom between June and August. This wildflower spreads well and can be used to naturalize un-vegetated areas. The roots can be useful for controlling erosion and stabilizing shorelines. This flower blooms for long periods. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. The seeds are also beneficial to wildlife species, like birds and small mammals.

# Compartment A

## Naturalization Area

Near shore. To increase biodiversity and support water quality. Primarily white flowers with accent of yellow/orange. If pink is preferred substitute daisies with echinacea/coneflower. If yellow is preferred, keep echinacea/coneflower and substitute rose bushes can be with wild black current or bush honeysuckle. Finally if you wish the entire shore to be a rainbow effect of yellows to pinks to bright reds, keep roses and substitute the daisies for cardinal flower/Indian paintbrush.

- ⚖ PH: basic
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, wildflowers
- 💧 MOISTURE: wet
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: max 2m
- ☀ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



Sweet Gale

6



Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet

6



Smooth Wild Rose



Shrubby Cinquefoil





5

10



Sweet Oxeye



Pearly Everlasting

24

12

# Compartment B

## Naturalization Area

To increase biodiversity and beautify. Attract pollinators and songbirds. Shade tolerant plants. Japanese style garden. Tall shrub with white flowers with accents of decking heights of yellow. If pink is preferred, substitute all flowers for wild geranium.

- ⚖️ PH: basic
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, wildflowers
- ↑ PLANT HEIGHT: max 3m
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: partial sun



Alternate-Leaved Dogwood

2



Common Evening Primrose

8



Green-Headed Coneflower

12

# Compartment C

## Naturalization Area

Increase biodiversity, beauty and attract songbirds, butterflies and pollinators Here in the shadier zones are pinks, tawny reds, and purples. If you wish the other sites to be pink as well see substitutions listed. Alternatively if you wish this area to be white and yellows like the palette of bordering areas, use green headed coneflower for shadier parts and oxeye daisy for sunny areas.

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: wildflowers
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: max 3m
- ☁ LIGHT CONDITIONS: partial sun



Common Wild Rose

3



Black Chokeberry

1



Ninebark

1



Wild Columbine

12



Wild Bergamot

12



Purple Coneflower

9





## Schedule B

# Financial Summary

## Project by: The Land Between charity

Shoreline Re-Naturalization Starter Kit includes: free site visit, customized re-naturalization planting plan for your shoreline property, native plants including free bare root (small) and potted (large) plants and wildflowers, coconut fibre pads to deter grass from growing around new plantings, tree guards for all deciduous trees, mulch for your wildflowers, Plant Care Guide with instructions on how to take care of your new plants, Habitat Creation Guide and a Wildflower Garden Guide.

Our planting plans are created onsite with you and provide detailed information and plans to re-naturalize your shoreline property. We take photos of areas for planting and overlay native plants that are well suited to your property based on site conditions such as soil type and sunlight availability.

We will work with you to create a plan that works for you including options for low growing plants in areas where views are important.

Item	Quantity	Cost/Item	Subtotal
Starter Kit fee			\$250
Free potted plants	8	\$0	\$0
Paid potted plants	26	13.00	338.00
Free bareroot plants	0	\$0	\$0
Free wildflowers	10	\$0	\$0
Paid wildflowers	79	10.00	790.00
Total costs			1378.00



## Schedule C

# Project Agreement

## Stewardship Agreement

Please indicate your agreement to this proposed plan by signing the following Stewardship Agreement and submitting it, along with your financial contribution, to:

### **The Land Between charity**

Box 1368, 6712 Gelert Road,

## Plant Availability

Please note that plant species may need to be changed based on plant stock availability at the time of ordering.

## Project Completion

Upon receiving your signed stewardship agreement and financial contribution, a date will be booked for you to pick up your Natural Edge Kit. The Land Between charity will supply all plants and materials. If you are paying for the planting to be completed for you, a date will be arranged for The Land Between charity to plant your shoreline, bringing the plants and materials with them. If there are particular dates that you would prefer, we will do our best to accommodate your requests.

# The Natural Edge Stewardship Agreement with The Land Between charity

Agreement made this \_\_\_\_\_ Day of the Month of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Year \_\_\_\_\_.

BETWEEN Carla Neighbour Home Kawartha Lakes Ontario  
(Hereinafter called the OWNERS)

AND **The Land Between charity** Box 1368, 6712 Gelert Road,  
(Hereinafter called TLB)

WHEREAS the Owners and TLB have met and discussed plans for shoreline naturalization on the specified area(s) in Schedule A existing on the Owners' land;

WHEREAS the Owners indicate approval of the project as proposed; and

WHEREAS the project is, or will be for the benefit of the Owners and others;

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. This Agreement shall be in effect for a period of 5 years, commencing with the date of this Agreement.
2. The Owners and TLB agree that the areas where the work is to be performed is as described in Schedule A.
3. The Owners agree to pick up their Natural Edge Starter Kit from TLB's office and plant their shoreline within two days of receipt. The Owners will provide "after" photos of the work completed to be used for reporting purposes. If the Owners wish to have the planting completed for them, then TLB or it's contractors, employees and agents will complete the planting at cost, as indicated in Schedule B.
4. If the planting is to be completed by TLB, then the Owners grant TLB, its contractors, employees and agents, the right to enter the property to perform the work agreed upon as outlined in Schedule A. In addition, TLB, its contractors, employees and agents may inspect the work performed for the purposes of monitoring the project and survival assessment, with prior agreement with Owners for date and time of inspection.
5. The Owners agree to contribute the "Landowner contribution" and pay the costs indicated in Schedule B.
6. In instances where the Owners are to pay TLB for work to be performed (outlined in Schedule A), the Owners agree to provide payments to TLB prior to the commencement of that operation. Failure of payment shall constitute a breach of this Agreement and the Owners agree that this Agreement will be terminated and thereupon the Owners agree to pay TLB the estimated costs of the operations of the project completed to date, if any.
7. The Owners agree, if necessary, to perform a reasonable amount of maintenance, which is described in the Native Plant Care Guide, available at [naturaledge.watersheds.ca](http://naturaledge.watersheds.ca).
8. If a contractor is required to perform the work outlined in Schedule A, then the contractor carrying out the work on the land described will be required to take out and furnish evidence of a comprehensive policy of public liability and property damage coverage. The contractor and their workers will be required to be in good standing with the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) prior to performing the work.
9. The Owners agree not to remove, destroy or alter the project without prior consultation and approval of TLB. Pruning and trimming planted nursery stock, or adding replacement native nursery stock is exempt.
10. The Owners agree not to mow the planted area.
11. The Owners do acknowledge that TLB, its contractors, employees and agents, having performed said works, are not under further obligation with respect to survival of nursery stock, inspection, or maintenance.
12. The Owners, in the absence of negligence, hereby remise, release and forever discharge TLB, its contractors, employees and agents from all claims and demands for injuries, including death, loss, damages and costs in any way related to or connected with installation and maintenance of the work described or resulting from any deleterious effects of the work to the land or to the lands and buildings thereon retained by the Owners.

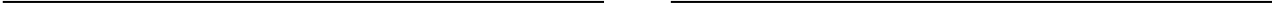
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have agreed to the contents of this plan; SIGNED:

The Land Between charity

Carla Neighbour Home

Representative Signature:

Owner Signature:







# About this program

## About The Land Between charity

The Land Between is a region stretching across south-central Ontario from the Georgian Bay Coastline to the Ottawa River. It lies between the Canadian Shield and St. Lawrence Lowlands and has species from both north and south. The region has the highest habitat diversity in Ontario; more lakes, wetlands, and rivers than anywhere in the province; the majority of rock barrens and alvar habitats; and is home to more skinks, turtles, hummingbirds than anywhere in Ontario. It is melting pot of species diversity and the last refuge for many disappearing wildlife and important mammals in southern Ontario. The Land Between charity cares for and conserves this region through community based and multi partnered programs, by working with landowners and through grit and perseverance. The Land Between charity is Cottage Country's own conservation organization.

## This program was created by Watersheds Canada

We believe that every person has the right to access clean and healthy lakes and rivers in Canada. At Watersheds Canada, we work to keep these precious places naturally clean and healthy for people and wildlife to continue using for years to come. We love working with others to meet the needs of local communities, whether you're a concerned citizen, a landowner, a lake association looking for help, or a coalition of groups interested in activating your local community.