

# Jeff And Dorothy Mitchell

, Napanee River

Planting plan created by Quinte Conservation

Survey Date: 08/11/2020



## 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: 5a**

### Land Characteristics by Compartment

	Length	Width	Area	pH	Soil	Moisture	Light	Height
A	12m	2m	24m <sup>2</sup>		sandy, loamy	normal, moist	full sun	
B	4m	2m	8m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	normal, moist	full sun	max 1.5m
C	15m	2m	30m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	normal	full sun	max 1.5m
D	13m	2m	26m <sup>2</sup>					
E	18m	2m	36m <sup>2</sup>	normal	loamy	normal, moist	full sun	
F	13m	1m	13m <sup>2</sup>					
G	14m	2m	28m <sup>2</sup>	normal	clay	dry, normal	full sun	
H	10m	1m	10m <sup>2</sup>	normal	clay		full sun, partial sun	
I	10m	5m	50m <sup>2</sup>	normal	loamy	moist, wet	full sun, partial sun, shade	
	109m	2.11m	225m <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	D	E	F	G	H	I	Potted	Bareroot	Wildflower
White Birch	1		1				1			3		
Buttonbush	2		4			4				2	8	
Ninebark	1						1		5	2	5	
Shrubby Cinquefoil	5										5	
Smooth Wild Rose	6										6	
Blue Flag Iris	2											2
Dense Blazing Star	2											2
Boneset	2											2
Sweet Gale		2				5				2	5	
Fragrant Sumac		2					4			2	4	
Red Osier Dogwood		4	8	6	6	5		8			37	
Sweet Oxeeye		2					2					4
Silver Maple			1	1						2		
Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet			4		6		5			4	11	
Bush Honeysuckle				4							4	
Pasture Rose				8							8	
Black Elderberry					2				5	2	5	
Red Maple							1			1		

Highbush Cranberry						1	4			1	4		
Black Chokeberry						1	4			1	4		
Spotted Joe-Pye Weed						2						2	
Allegheny Serviceberry									2	2			
Gray Dogwood									2	2			
Chokecherry									6		6		
Subtotal	21	10	18	19	14	14	18	8	28	26	112	12	
Totals	150												

# Plant Information

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



## White Birch

**Height: 15-25m**

The Paper Birch is a medium-sized (15-25m), deciduous tree which may also be referred to as White Birch or Canoe Birch. This species produces a sparse, irregular crown which arises from a slender trunk. This tree is best known for distinctive white, horizontally flaking bark, from which its name is derived. The Paper Birch produces light green, egg-shaped, 5-10 cm long leaves alternately arranged. During the fall, the light green foliage turns a bright yellow colour. During the spring, catkins appear and produce winged seed keys which mature and drop between the fall and following spring.



## Buttonbush

**Height: 2 m**

Buttonbush is a small to medium-sized deciduous shrub species which typically grows about 2 m in height. This plant may also be known by the common name Button Willow. Twigs are slender to stout and dark red-brown in colour with white speckling. The leaves are bright green coloured, shiny, ovate shaped, oppositely arranged, and have entire margins. The flowers are tiny, tubular, white, fragrant, and appear densely on distinctive, spherical clusters in June. These flowers turn into a dense cluster of seeds, which remain on the plant throughout the winter. The flowers are beneficial for pollinator species, including hummingbirds and butterflies. This is a hardy, adaptable species and an excellent choice for planting on wet shoreline sites.



## 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.



## 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.



## 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.



## Blue Flag Iris

**Height: 0.5 m**

The Blue Flag Iris is a showy perennial wildflower that typically grows about 0.5 m in height. This plant may also be known by the common name Harlequin Blue Flag. The leaves are light green, sword-shaped, slightly arched or erect, and appear growing out as a cluster around the base of the plant. The attractive blue flowers start to bloom in the early spring, emerging from a tall flowering stalk that can reach up to 1 m. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. The seeds are also beneficial to wildlife species, like birds and small mammals.



## Dense Blazing Star

### Height: 30-150 cm

Dense Blazing Star is a tall clump-forming perennial wildflower species that can grow up to 150 cm. It has an erect central stem (no branching) that is smooth and purplish/green with many grass-like leaves circulating alternately around it. The leaves are long, narrow, and hairy with one noticeable central vein. This plant is very noticeable when in bloom as it has a wand-like spike of purplish/pink flowers at the top of the central stem. The flowers consist of 4-10 disk florets with a tubular corolla that opens up to 5 spreading star-like lobes and a deeply split protruding style. It prefers moist, well-drained areas such as meadows, moist fields, and along river or lake shorelines. It attracts lots of butterflies and pollinators, as well as mammals such as deer and rabbits. Unfortunately, Dense Blazing Star is listed as threatened under SARA in Ontario. It's main threat is habitat loss due to urban development and habitat alteration. It only naturally occurs in southwestern Ontario with 11-13 known populations. Therefore, this is a great species to plant in suitable areas in Ontario to help protect a threatened species.



## Boneset

### Height: 1.5 m

Common Boneset is a wildflower species that can grow up to 1.5 m in height. This plant may also be known by the common name Thoroughwort. The leaves are oppositely arranged, dark green coloured, lanceolate shaped, wrinkly, have long narrow tips, serrated margins, and distinctively unite through the plant's hairy stem. The flowers are tiny, white coloured, appear in flat-topped clusters, and bloom between July and September. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. All parts of the plant are toxic. This wildflower spreads well and can be used to naturalize un-vegetated areas.



## 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.



## Fragrant Sumac

### Height: 1-2m

The Fragrant Sumac is a medium-sized deciduous shrub within the Cashew family. This species grows between 1-2 meters in height, is multi-stemmed, and produces a round, dense crown composed of erect and spreading branches. Between March and April, small yellow flower clusters bloom on the terminal ends of the branches prior to leaf development. Fruit development begins during late summer. Small, red, hairy berries are produced and can remain on the plant throughout the winter. Male catkins develop on the plant in September. Fragrant Sumac leaves are simple and arranged alternately along the branch. Leaves produced are simple and trifoliate with a large center lobe, appearing similar to Poison Ivy. During the spring and summer, the leaves are light green to green-yellow in colour turning a bright yellow to red or dark purple in autumn. Crushed leaves and stems of the Fragrant Sumac produce a fragrant citrus aroma, hence the common name. The aroma of this shrub is attractive to butterfly species, making it the perfect addition to any butterfly garden. The roots of the Fragrant Sumac are shallow, fibrous, and spread rapidly, making it an ideal choice for stabilizing shorelines and mitigating erosion on steep slopes. Unlike other Sumac species, Fragrant Sumac is significantly less aggressive and easily maintained.



## Red Osier Dogwood

**Height: 1.5-4m**

The Red Osier Dogwood is a medium-sized, deciduous shrub native throughout Northern and Western North America which typically grows to 1.5-4m. This species is multi-stemmed with numerous erect and ascending bright red branches that create a loose and spreading form. Leaves produced are simple, two-toned with a dark green upper side and light green underside. They are arranged opposite each other along the branches. During the fall, the foliage turns a brilliant red to dark purple. Clusters of small, creamy white flowers form on the terminal ends of the branches between June and July. The Red Osier Dogwood produces blueish-white fruiting bodies during late summer, which may persist throughout the winter. This shrub's berries provide an important winter food source for numerous species, from large deer to small wintering birds.



## 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.



## Silver Maple

### Height: 30m

The Silver Maple is a fast growing, deciduous Maple tree famous for its majestic, mature form. This species has a broad, round crown that sits on top of a tall straight trunk reaching 30m in height. Its ascending branches give this tree a full, bushy appearance. Silver Maple leaves can be differentiated from other Maple leaves due to the deep notches on their lobes. It has a silvery white colour on its underside in contrast to bright, light green topside. During the fall, the leaves on the Silver Maple turn a reddish orange to bright golden yellow. Between late April and May, inconspicuous, small greenish red flowers bloom and by June turn to yellowish-green or brownish pairs of winged keys. The Silver Maple's shallow, spreading root system and ability to withstand flood and drought make it an excellent tree to utilize for erosion control and shoreline stabilization.



## 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.



## Bush Honeysuckle

### Height: 1m

The Bush Honeysuckle is a small, hardy, deciduous shrub that rarely grows taller than 1 m in height. The leaves are simple, oppositely arranged, ovate shaped, and have finely toothed margins. During the spring and summer, the leaves are dark green in colour, then in the fall they take on a variety of colours ranging from a deep purple to light yellow. The flowers are small, showy, yellow to orange colored, trumpet shaped, appear in clusters on the tips of branches, and bloom between June and July. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, including hummingbirds and butterflies. The roots of the Bush Honeysuckle are fibrous, giving it the ability to form thickets and making it an ideal shrub to plant for erosion control.



## Pasture Rose

### Height: 1.5 m

The Pasture Rose is a small (1.5m), deciduous shrub which often spreads through suckers to form colonies or thickets in the wild. This species grows erect from a central base with sprawling branches, creating a dense, irregular bush. This shrub produces compound leaves, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets arranged alternately along the branches. The Pasture Rose yields beautiful 5 centimeter wide white to pink flowers, which bloom in the early summer lasting for approximately a month. The rose hip fruit develops after the flower has died and turns bright red as it ripens. During the fall, the olive green leaves turn yellow to deep red or purple.



## Black Elderberry

### Height: 4 m

The Black Elderberry is a large, fast-growing, deciduous shrub or small tree, which typically grows to 4m. This species tolerates a variety of conditions and is commonly found in sunny locations with well-drained soils. Black Elderberry can be single or multi-stalked with numerous branches creating a full, round body. Leaves are compound, with 5-7 leaflets that grow opposite each other along the branch. During the fall, leaves tend to turn a pale yellow. During late May to early June, this species produces flowers that are ivory white and grow in flat topped clusters. By late August, flowers turn to glossy, deep purple fruit, which attract a variety of wildlife like songbirds and small mammals. Ripe fruit is edible for humans and is commonly made into jams and jellies. The root system of this species is shallow, and can form colonies through suckering.



## Red Maple

### Height: 12-25m

The Red Maple is the most common and widespread deciduous tree of Eastern and Central North America. This species can grow 12-25m at maturity. The trunk of this hardwood species is branch free from the base to about halfway up the trunk. When planted in an open area, the trunk can divide and branch out fairly close to the ground. As the tree matures, it develops a short, narrow crown consisting of horizontal and ascending branches. The leaves on the Red Maple grow opposite each other on the branches. During the summer, leaves are bright green on top with a whitish underside. During the fall, the leaves turn a bright red or scarlet colour, from which the name is derived. Prior to leaf development, tree flowers bloom in early May. Red Maple tree flowers are small and red to yellowish orange in colour, growing in clusters on a thin stalk. During June and July, tree flowers develop into reddish winged keys, which hold and disperse seeds. The Red Maple plays an important role in the lumber industry, as its wood is excellent for woodworking.



## Highbush Cranberry

### Height: 3 m

Highbush Cranberry is a large deciduous shrub species that typically grows about 3 m in height. The branches on this shrub are dense with arching stems, creating a full form. The leaves are oppositely arranged, Maple leaf shaped, have 3 lobes, and have entire or toothed margins. The flowers are showy, creamy white coloured, appear in flat clusters with larger florets surrounding smaller ones, and bloom between May and June. These flowers change into drooping, bright red berry clusters that persist throughout the winter. While the berries are edible to humans, they are very tart when consumed raw so are typically cooked first. This shrub has very attractive fall foliage, changing a reddish purple colour. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. The fruit is beneficial to wildlife species, including birds and small mammals. The root system is extensive, making this shrub valuable for controlling erosion and stabilizing loose soil. This species can be found across Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia, but is most commonly found in Ontario and Quebec.



## 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.



## Spotted Joe-Pye Weed

### Height: 1.5 m

Spotted Joe-Pye Weed is a colourful wildflower species that can grow up to 1.5 m tall and can spread about 1 m. It has a plain or spotted purple stem, which is sometimes covered in fine hairs. The leaves are large, lanceolate shaped, have serrated edges, and appear in whorls of 3-5. The flowers are showy, fragrant, bright pink/purple coloured, have 8-20 disk florets, appear in clusters at the top of a flowering stem, and bloom in mid to late summer. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. This plant spreads well and can form small colonies. The roots can be useful for controlling erosion and stabilizing shorelines.



## Allegheny Serviceberry

### Height: 3-10 m

The Allegheny Serviceberry is an attractive deciduous shrub species that can reach about 3 m as a shrub or up to 10 m as a tree. This plant may also be known by the common name Smooth Serviceberry. 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 dark green, alternately arranged, oval shaped, and have finely toothed margins. The flowers are showy, fragrant, have 5 petals, appear in drooping clusters, and bloom in April before the leaves emerge. The flowers produce small reddish purple to black berries, which are edible and flavorful to humans. The fruit is beneficial to wildlife species, including birds and small mammals. The root system is valuable for controlling erosion and stabilizing loose soil. This plant is often used for ornamental purposes as a small tree in urban areas.



## Gray Dogwood

### Height: 2-3m

The Gray Dogwood, also referred to as Northern Swamp Dogwood or Panicle Dogwood, is a medium-sized, deciduous shrub which typically grows 2-3m. This species is multi-stemmed, with a full, round form. The leaves are green and arranged alternately along the branches. During the fall, leaves turn a bright red to deep purple colour. Between May and June, showy clusters of small white flowers bloom. These flowers turn into white fleshy berries late in the summer. The reddish-pink stems hold the berries throughout the winter, creating an artful contrast to the gray bark and snowy scenery. The Gray Dogwood is tolerant of a variety of environmental conditions and its complex, fibrous root system make it an ideal plant to use for controlling erosion.



## Chokecherry

### Height: 6-9 m

The Chokecherry is a large deciduous shrub or small tree which grows between 6 and 9 m tall and is a member of the Rose family. It produces a twisted or crooked trunk as well as a narrow, oval to round crown composed of many slender branches. Leaves are alternately arranged, simple, have a deep green upper surface, and light matte green undersides with tufts of hair at the vein axils. During the fall, foliage turns a vibrant deep red to fire yellow or orange. Between May and June, small showy white flowers grow in cylindrical clusters on the terminal ends of branches. By mid-August, flowers turn into shiny deep red or black cherries, which hang in elongated clusters. The fruit is ripe by September and provides a food source for birds and small mammals. The Chokecherry is often found as pure stands forming thickets, or mixed with other early succession shrub and tree species. This fast-growing plant can quickly invade logged land, abandoned farms, and exposed shorelines. The fibrous and wide-spreading root system of this shrub make it an ideal plant for erosion control and bank stabilization. This species possesses the ability to withstand moderate flooding and drought.

# Compartment A

## Naturalization Area

-  MOISTURE: normal, moist
-  SOIL TYPE: sandy, loamy
-  LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



 White Birch  
1

 Buttonbush  
2

 Ninebark  
1

 Shrubby Cinquefoil  
5

 Smooth Wild Rose  
6

 Blue Flag Iris  
2

 Dense Blazing Star  
2

 Boneset  
2

# Compartment B

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 💧 MOISTURE: normal, moist
- 🌱 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- ↑ PLANT HEIGHT: max 1.5m
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



Sweet Gale

2



Fragrant Sumac

2



Red Osier Dogwood

4



Sweet Oxeeye

2

# Compartment C

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 💧 MOISTURE: normal
- 🌱 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- ↑ PLANT HEIGHT: max 1.5m
- ☀ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



White Birch

1



Buttonbush

4



Red Osier Dogwood

8



Silver Maple

1



Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet

4

# Compartment D

## Naturalization Area



Red Osier Dogwood

6



Silver Maple

1



Bush Honeysuckle

4



Pasture Rose

8

# Compartment E

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 💧 MOISTURE: normal, moist
- 🌱 SOIL TYPE: loamy
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



 Red Osier Dogwood  
6

 Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet  
6

 Black Elderberry  
2

# Compartment F

## Naturalization Area

Dogwood along eroding bank



 Buttonbush  
4

 Sweet Gale  
5

 Red Osier Dogwood  
5

# Compartment G

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌱 SOIL TYPE: clay
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



White Birch

1



Ninebark

1



Fragrant Sumac

4



Sweet Oxeeye

2



Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet

5



Red Maple

1



Highbush Cranberry

1



Black Chokeberry

1



Spotted Joe-Pye Weed



# Compartment H

## Naturalization Area

Undercut shore, dogwood , sweet gale, buttonbush

⚖ PH: normal

🌱 SOIL TYPE: clay

☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Red Osier Dogwood

8

# Compartment I

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌿 DEPTH: bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: moist, wet
- 🌀 SOIL TYPE: loamy
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun, shade



 Ninebark  
5

 Black Elderberry  
5

 Highbush Cranberry  
4

 Black Chokeberry  
4

 Allegheny Serviceberry  
2

 Gray Dogwood  
2

 Chokecherry  
6



## Schedule B

# Financial Summary

## Project by: Quinte Conservation

The following section outlines the total cost of your project. It has been divided into 2 sections; 1- Plants and Material, 2- Services. It also includes the breakdown of the landowner contribution and the portion that will be paid by Watersheds Canada, as outlined in the Project Costs Total table.

The Natural Edge program has received generous funding to help support the costs of plants, materials, and project coordination and delivery, making this program possible.

## Potted stock

Item	Quantity	Cost/Item	Subtotal
White Birch	3	15.45	46.35
Buttonbush	2	15.45	30.90
Ninebark	2	15.45	30.90
Sweet Gale	2	15.45	30.90
Fragrant Sumac	2	15.45	30.90
Silver Maple	2	15.45	30.90
Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet	4	15.45	61.80
Black Elderberry	2	15.45	30.90
Red Maple	1	15.45	15.45
Highbush Cranberry	1	15.45	15.45
Black Chokeberry	1	15.45	15.45
Allegheny Serviceberry	2	15.45	30.90
Gray Dogwood	2	15.45	30.90
<b>Total Potted plant stock</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>401.70</b>

## Bareroot stock

Item	Quantity	Cost/Item	Subtotal
Buttonbush	8	2.58	20.64
Ninebark	5	2.58	12.90
Shrubby Cinquefoil	5	2.58	12.90
Smooth Wild Rose	6	2.58	15.48
Sweet Gale	5	2.58	12.90
Fragrant Sumac	4	2.58	10.32
Red Osier Dogwood	37	2.58	95.46
Narrow Leaved Meadowsweet	11	2.58	28.38
Bush Honeysuckle	4	2.58	10.32
Pasture Rose	8	2.58	20.64
Black Elderberry	5	2.58	12.90
Highbush Cranberry	4	2.58	10.32
Black Chokeberry	4	2.58	10.32
Chokecherry	6	2.58	15.48
<b>Total Bareroot plant stock</b>	<b>112</b>		<b>288.96</b>

## Wildflower stock

Item	Quantity	Cost/Item	Subtotal
Blue Flag Iris	2	5.15	10.30
Dense Blazing Star	2	5.15	10.30
Boneset	2	5.15	10.30
Sweet Oxeye	4	5.15	20.60
Spotted Joe-Pye Weed	2	5.15	10.30
<b>Total Wildflowers plant stock</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>61.80</b>

## Tending materials

Item	Quantity	Cost/Item	Subtotal
Mulch	150	1.55	232.50
Tree guards (deciduous only)	6	1.50	9.00
<b>Total Tending materials</b>			<b>241.50</b>

# Totals

1-Plants and materials				
Bareroot plant stock			288.96	
Potted plant stock			401.70	
Wildflower plant stock			61.80	
Tending materials			241.50	
<b>Plants &amp; Materials</b>			<b>993.96</b>	
2-Services		Quantity	Cost/Item	Subtotal
Quinte Conservation's Site visit ( <i>Site visit in-kind</i> )	1 on 08/11/2020		0.00	0.00
Plant stocking	150		2.00	300.00
Mulching & tree guard installation	150		1.50	225.00
Shipping & handling of materials				250.00
Planting plan				250.00
Project management and delivery				400.00
Administration fee				50.00
<b>Services total</b>				<b>1475.00</b>
Total Project Costs			Subtotal	
Total project value (including in kind contributions)			2468.96	
Total eligible costs ( <i>excluding in kind contributions</i> )			2468.96	
Quinte Conservation's contribution ( <i>100% of eligible costs</i> )			2468.96	
Landowner contribution ( <i>0% of eligible costs</i> )			0.00	



## 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:

### Quinte Conservation

2061 Old Highway #2 RR#2, Belleville, Ontario K8N4Z2

## 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 to complete the project. Watersheds Canada will supply all plants, materials, and planting labour. If there are particular dates that you would prefer, we will do our best to accommodate your requests.

# The Natural Edge Stewardship Agreement with Quinte Conservation

Agreement made this **8th** Day of the Month of **September** in the Year **2020**.

BETWEEN Jeff And Dorothy Mitchell Ontario (*Hereinafter called the OWNERS*) AND **Quinte Conservation** 2061 Old Highway #2 RR#2, Belleville, Ontario K8N4Z2 (*Hereinafter called QC*)

WHEREAS the Owners and QC 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 QC agree that the areas where the work is to be performed is as described in Schedule A.
3. The Owners grant QC, its contractors, employees and agents, the right to enter the property to perform the work agreed upon as outlined in Schedule A. In addition, QC, 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.
4. The Owners agree to contribute the "Landowner contribution (0% of eligible costs)" and pay the costs indicated in Schedule B.
5. In instances where the Owners are to pay QC for work to be performed (outlined in Schedule A), the Owners agree to provide payments to QC prior to the commencement of that operation. Failure of payment shall constitute a breach of this Agreement and the Owners agree this Agreement will be terminated and thereupon the Owners agree to pay QC the estimated costs of the operations of the project completed, if any.
6. The Owners agree, if necessary, to perform a reasonable amount of maintenance, which is described in the Native Plant Care Guide, available at [watersheds.ca](http://watersheds.ca).
7. If the 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 prior to performing the work.
8. The Owners agree not to remove, destroy or alter the project without prior consultation and approval of QC. Pruning and trimming planted nursery stock, or adding replacement native nursery stock is exempt.
9. The Owners agree not to mow the planted area.
10. The Owners do acknowledge that QC, its contractors, employees and agents, having performed said works, are not under further obligation with respect to survival of nursery stock, inspection, or maintenance.
11. The Owners, in the absence of negligence, hereby remises, releases and forever discharges QC, 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:

Quinte Conservation

Representative Signature:

Jeff And Dorothy Mitchell

Owner Signature:



# About this program

## About Quinte Conservation

Quinte Conservation is a community based environmental protection agency that serves 18 municipalities in the watersheds of the Moira, Napanee and Salmon Rivers and Prince Edward County. Our programs, services and working alongside residents create a sustainable ecosystem where people and nature live in harmony.

## 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.