



# Ebel

**275 Victoria St South, Tweed, Stoco Lake**

**Planting plan created by Watersheds Canada**

**Survey Date: 07/02/2025**



## 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: 6b**


## Land Characteristics by Compartment

	Length	Width	Area	pH	Soil	Moisture	Light	Height
A	13m	4m	52m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy, loamy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	any
B	3m	4m	12m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	moist, wet	full sun	any
C	11m	1.5m	16.5m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy, loamy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	max 1.5m
D	7m	1.5m	10.5m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy, loamy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	any
E	9m	1.5m	13.5m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	any
F	11m	1m	11m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	max 1.5m
G	15m	3m	45m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	any
H	12m	5m	60m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy, loamy	normal, moist	full sun, partial sun	any
I	8m	3m	24m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	any
J	10m	1m	10m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	dry, normal	full sun, partial sun	any
K	1m	2m	2m <sup>2</sup>	normal	sandy	moist, wet	full sun	any
	100m	2.5m	256.5m <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	J	K	Potted	Bareroot	Wildflower
White Pine	1							2				3		
Fragrant Sumac	5	10				15			10				40	
Canadian Serviceberry	5					2	3					5	5	
Sandbar Willow		6									2		8	
Red Osier Dogwood		3					12				2		17	
Black Walnut		2			1			1				2	2	
Black Chokeberry			5	10				10					25	
Butterfly Milkweed		3			3					3				9
Blue Lupine			3							3				6
Black-Eyed Susan		3				3								6
Bush Honeysuckle				3								3		
Silver Maple				1			2					3		
Chokecherry				2			3					5		
Lance-Leaf Coreopsis				3		3								6
Purple Coneflower					3					3				6
Pasture Rose							15		10				25	



Nannyberry	12										12			
Ninebark							10		5			15		
Subtotal	11	9	26	19	7	23	47	23	20	14	4	21	149	33
Totals	203													

# Plant Information

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



## White Pine

### Height: 30m

The White Pine is Ontario's provincial tree. This species is the largest northeastern conifer with soft and light needles, which typically grows 30m in height. The needles are bundled into groups of 5 and are spirally spread around the twigs. White Pine bark is smooth and grey-green when young, becoming dark grey and deeply furrowed upon maturation. This tree produces yellow-green seed cones which are long, cylindrical, and covered in 50-80 scales. Unfortunately, this species is susceptible to White Pine Blister Rust and attacks by the White Pine Weevil. White Pine is a hardy tree which can tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, from sphagnum bogs to dry sandy and rocky ridges.





## 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.



## Canadian Serviceberry

### Height: 3-5 m

The Canadian Serviceberry is a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree which grows from 3-5 m in a dense round form. This plant may also be known by the common names: Juneberry, Shadblow, or Shadbush. Early in the spring, prior to leaf development, clusters of fragrant, showy white flowers bloom along the branches. By July, these flowers give way to the fruiting bodies. The fruits are initially small, green berries, which grow to the size of blueberries and turn a deep purple-blue upon maturation during the fall. Leaves produced are finely toothed and spear-shaped. Throughout the summer, leaves are dark green and turn a dramatic orange-red during the fall.



## Sandbar Willow

### Height: 1-4m

The Sandbar Willow, also referred to as Narrowleaf Willow or Coyote Willow, is a perennial shrub species located from Alaska to New Brunswick. This shrub typically grows to 1-4m. This species has a strong colonizing ability and expansive spreading root system, which make it an ideal species for shoreline stabilization. The Sandbar Willow produces a single trunk with several erect branches growing from its base. This species bark is smooth and purple-yellow in colour. Leaves produced are simple, elongate and lance-shaped, alternately arranged along the branch. This species' leaves are two-toned with a glossy green upper surface and light to matte white underside. Throughout the summer, yellow-green catkin flowering bodies bloom, creating a favorable environment for a range of pollinator species. This species of Willow is tolerant of both drought and flooding and can quickly rebound when damaged by beavers, making it a very hardy plant species.



## 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.





## Black Walnut

### Height: 25-38m

The Black Walnut is a large deciduous tree species, reaching heights of 25-38m. It has a low, wide-spreading round crown composed of stout branches on a short trunk. This species produces a deep root system supported by lateral spreading secondary roots. It is an excellent tree for shoreline rehabilitation and erosion control. The chemical compound juglone is secreted from its roots and decaying leaves, which prevents many other plant species from establishing within the spread of its root system. The Black Walnut is naturally found along riparian zones of lakes and rivers within Southern Ontario. This species produces compound leaves which turn yellowish-green during autumn. Tiny, green, walnut-like flowers appear during the spring, turning into walnuts during the summer. Then in the fall, the walnuts ripen and drop. The Black Walnut is valued for its woodworking potential due to its attractive grain and pliability.



## 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.

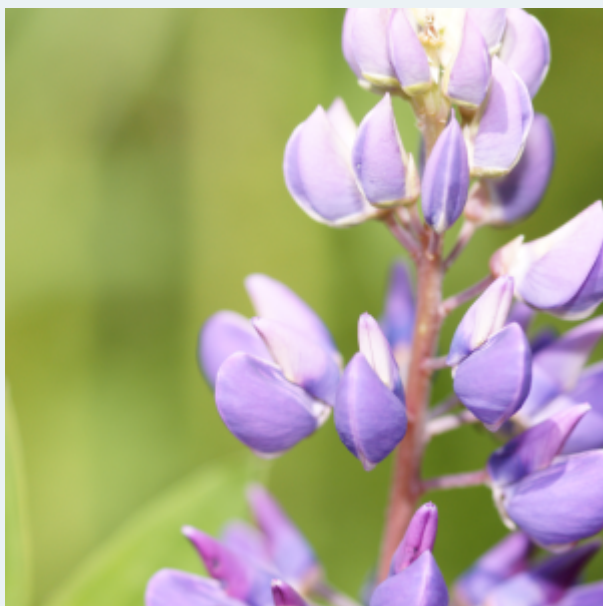




## Butterfly Milkweed

### Height: 0.5 m

Butterfly Milkweed is a very attractive perennial wildflower that typically grows about 0.5 m tall. This plant may also be known by the common name Showy Milkweed. The leaves are green coloured, alternately arranged, narrow and lance-shaped, and have entire margins. The flowers are showy, fragrant, bright orange coloured, have five tiny petals, appear in clusters of 8-25, and bloom between June and August. Butterfly Milkweed is easy to grow and is low maintenance. This wildflower spreads well and can be used to naturalize un-vegetated areas. The roots can be useful for controlling erosion and stabilizing shorelines. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. It is also a larval host for caterpillars of the endangered Monarch Butterfly, thus planting this species where possible can help protect this at risk species.



## Blue Lupine

### Height: 0.6m

Blue Lupine is a very attractive perennial wildflower that grows to about 50 cm in height. The stem is a green/reddish color and hairy. The leaves are compound with 7-11, palmate leaflets. The flowers are showy, a vibrant blue/violet color, appear on a flowering spike, and bloom between May and July. These flowers produce long brown seed pods. This wildflower is easily grown by seed. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, including hummingbirds. Blue lupine is a nitrogen fixer, converting atmospheric nitrogen into a usable form, therefore adding the nutrient to the soil.



## Black-Eyed Susan

### Height: 1 m

Black-Eyed Susan is a popular biennial or a short-lived perennial wildflower species that typically grows about 1 m in height. Its leaves are green, alternately arranged, lance shaped, and covered with bristly hairs giving the leaf a grey/green colour. The flowers are daisy-like, have 8-20 yellow ray florets surrounding numerous dark brown disk florets, and blooms between June and September. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. The seeds are also beneficial to wildlife species, like birds and small mammals. This flower blooms for long periods.



## 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.



## 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.



## 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.





## Lance-Leaf Coreopsis

### Height: 45-90 cm

Lance-Leaf Coreopsis is a hardy, perennial wildflower species that grows between 45-90 cm tall. The leaves are mostly basal, medium green, narrow and lance shaped, slightly hairy, oppositely arranged, and have entire margins. The flowers are showy, bright yellow with a dark yellow center, daisy like, have 8 toothed rays, appear solitary at the tip of a flowering stem, and bloom between May and July. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. The Lance-Leaf Coreopsis is hardy, easy to grow, and spreads quickly so can be valuable for re-vegetating disturbed sites.



## 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.





## 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.



## Nannyberry

### Height: 3 m

Nannyberry is a large deciduous shrub species that typically grows about 3 m in height. The leaves are dark green, ovate shaped, oppositely arranged, have a pointed tip, and have finely toothed margins. The flowers are showy, white colored, appear in flat topped clusters, and bloom in May. These flowers produce blueish black berries, which are edible to humans and persist throughout the winter. The flowers are beneficial to pollinator species, like bees and butterflies. The fruit is beneficial to wildlife species, including birds and small mammals. This shrub has attractive fall foliage. The root system is extensive, making this plant valuable for controlling erosion and stabilizing loose soil. This shrub can be pruned to have a single stem and grown as a small tree instead of a shrub.



## **Ninebark**

### **Height: 2-3m**

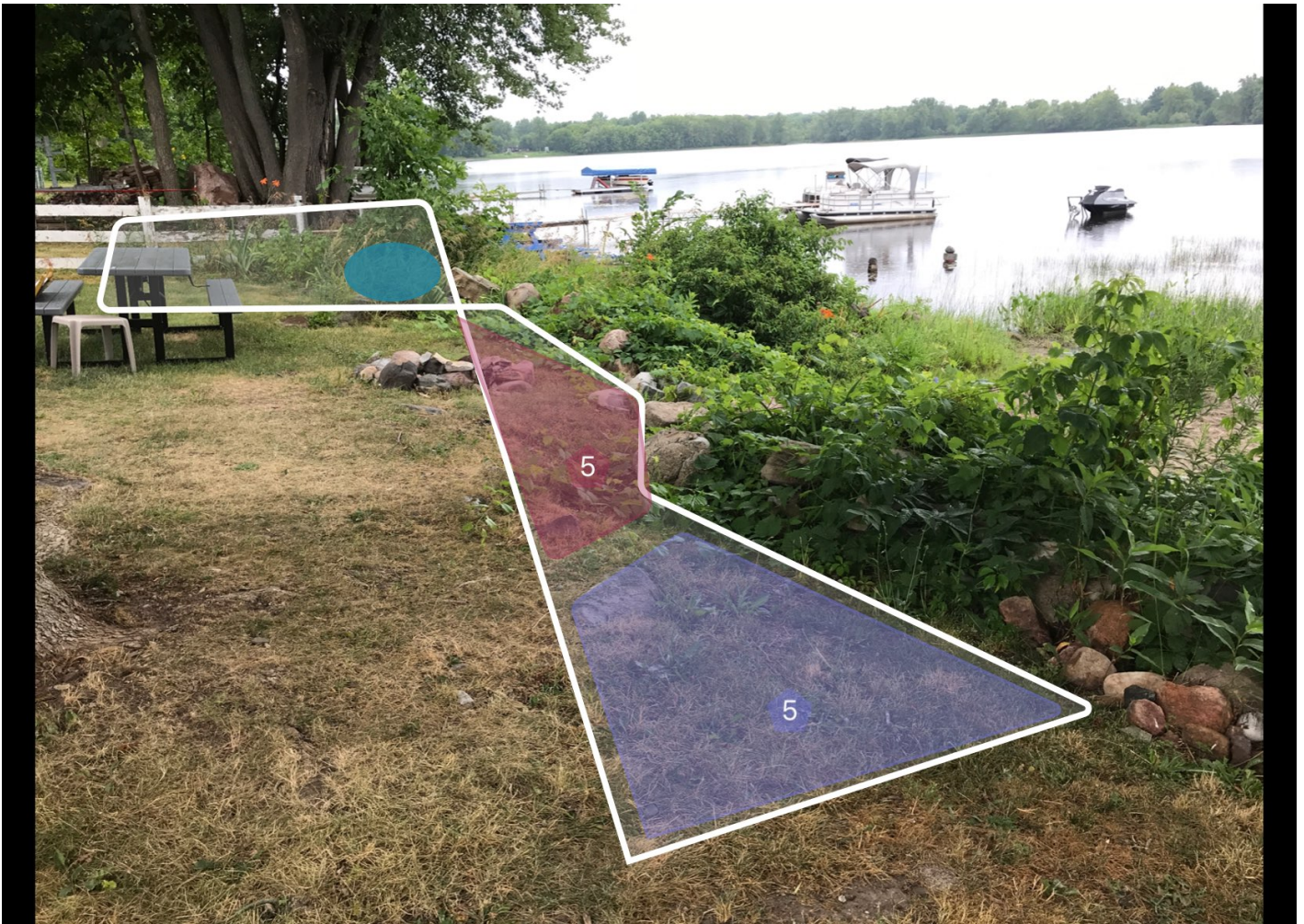
The Common Ninebark is a very hardy, large (2-3m in height), deciduous shrub naturally occurring within riparian zones. This species is often planted as an ornamental shrub for its exfoliating bark which reveals reddish-light brown inner bark. This shrub is multi-stemmed with numerous horizontal and 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.



# Compartment A

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy, loamy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



1 White Pine

5 Fragrant Sumac

5 Canadian Serviceberry



# Compartment B

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: moist, wet
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



Sandbar Willow



Red Osier Dogwood



# Compartment C

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy, loamy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: max 1.5m
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Fragrant Sumac

10



Black Walnut

2



Black Chokeberry

5



Butterfly Milkweed

3



Blue Lupine

3



Black-Eyed Susan

3



# Compartment D

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot, wildflowers
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy, loamy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Black Chokeberry

10



Bush Honeysuckle

3



Silver Maple

1



Chokecherry

2



Lance-Leaf Coreopsis

3



# Compartment E

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Black Walnut

1



Butterfly Milkweed

3



Purple Coneflower

3



# Compartment F

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: max 1.5m
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Fragrant Sumac



Canadian Serviceberry



Black-Eyed Susan



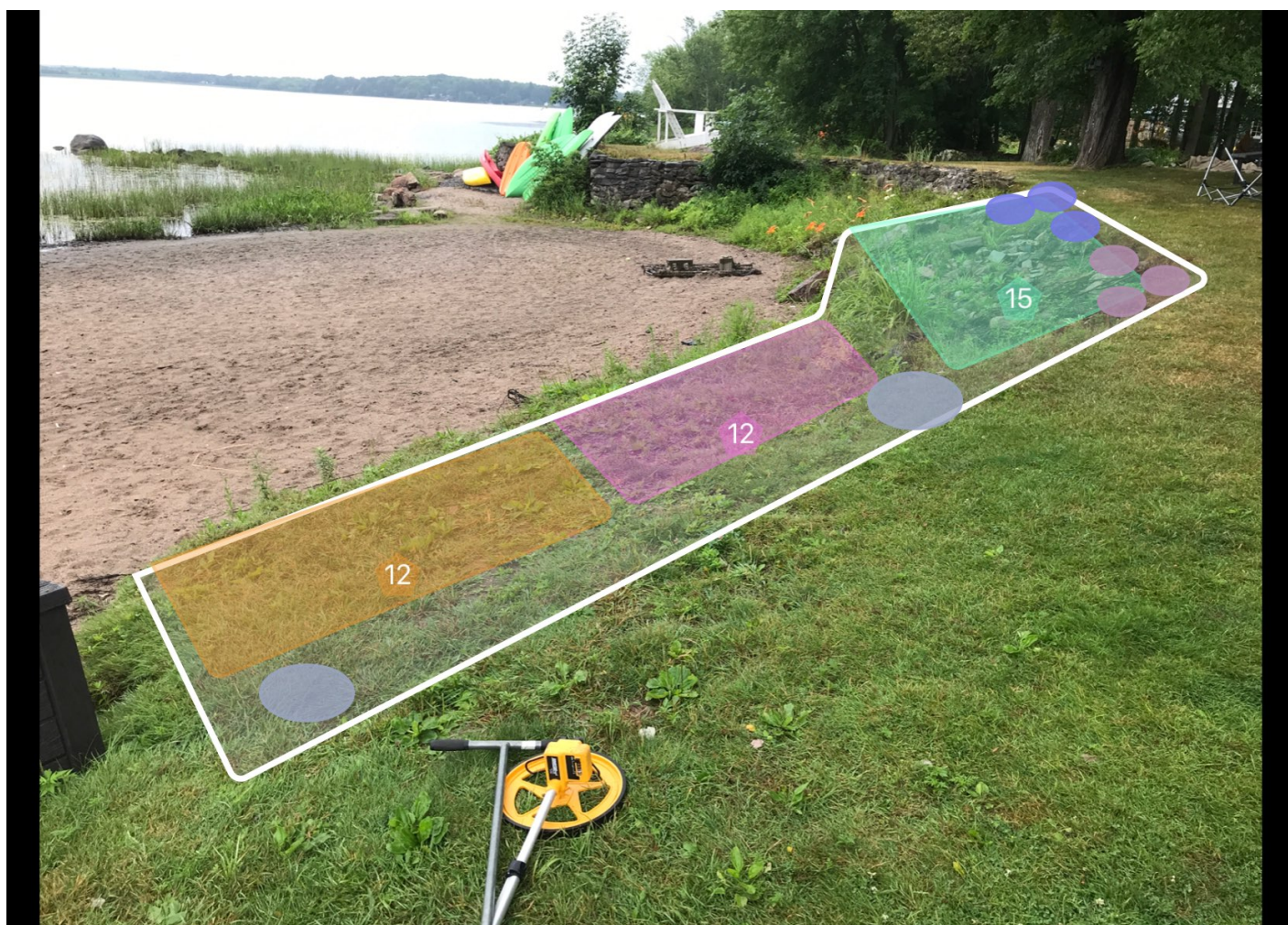
Lance-Leaf Coreopsis



# Compartment G

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Canadian Serviceberry

3



Silver Maple

2



Pasture Rose

15



Red Osier Dogwood

12



Chokecherry

3



Nannyberry

12



# Compartment H

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot, wildflowers
- 💧 MOISTURE: normal, moist
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy, loamy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



White Pine

2



Black Walnut

1



Black Chokeberry

10



Ninebark

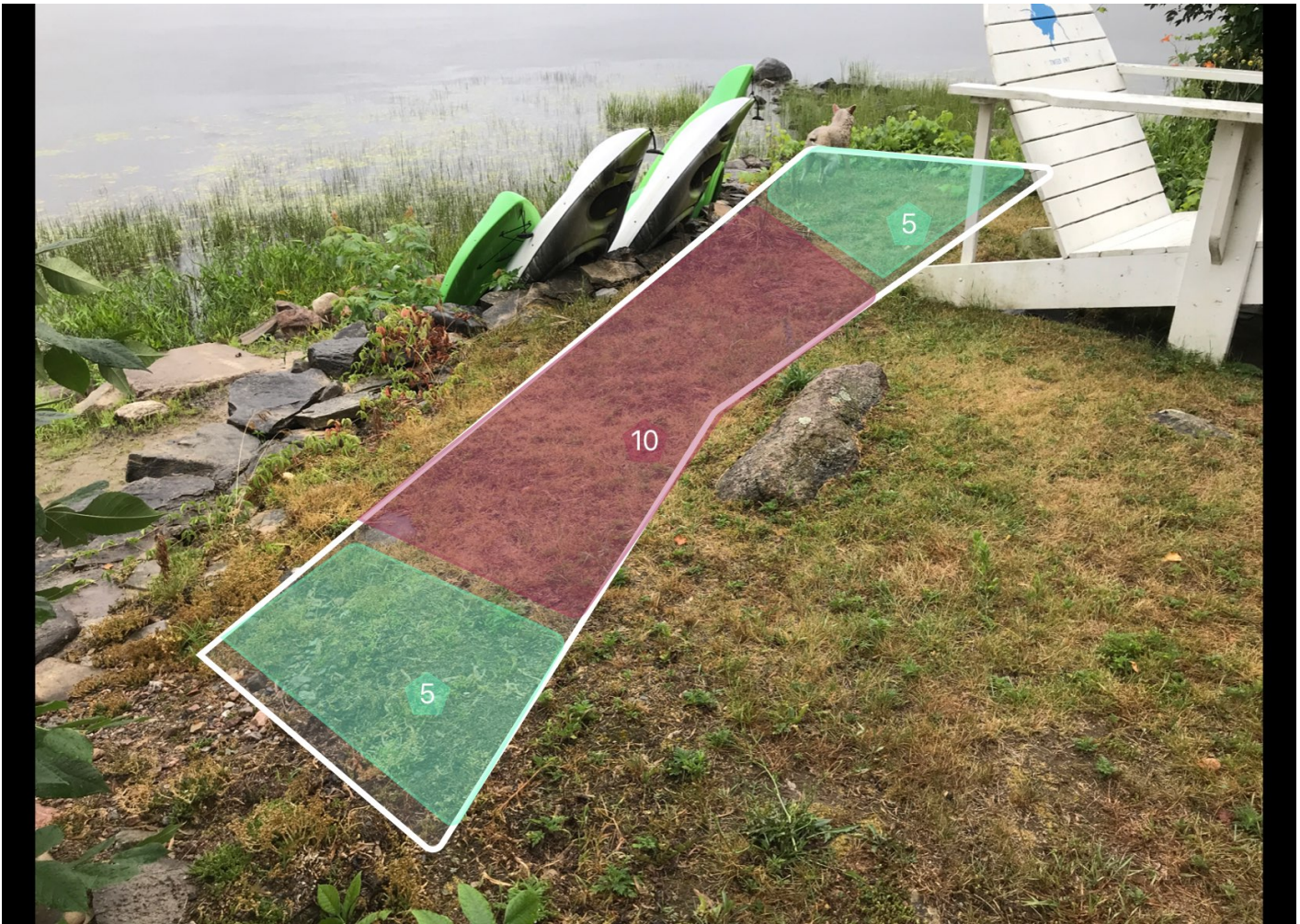
10



# Compartment I

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Fragrant Sumac



Pasture Rose



# Compartment J

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖️ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted, bareroot
- 💧 MOISTURE: dry, normal
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀️ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun, partial sun



Butterfly Milkweed

3



Blue Lupine

3



Purple Coneflower

3



Ninebark

5



# Compartment K

## Naturalization Area

- ⚖ PH: normal
- 🌱 DEPTH: potted
- 💧 MOISTURE: moist, wet
- 🌾 SOIL TYPE: sandy
- 📏 PLANT HEIGHT: any
- ☀ LIGHT CONDITIONS: full sun



Sandbar Willow

2



Red Osier Dogwood

2



## Schedule B

# Financial Summary

## Project by: Watersheds Canada

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			\$395
Free potted plants	15	\$0	\$0
Paid potted plants	6	13.00	78.00
Free bareroot plants	25	\$0	\$0
Paid bareroot plants	124	2.25	279.00
Free wildflowers	10	\$0	\$0
Paid wildflowers	23	6.00	138.00
Total costs			890.00



## 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:

### **Watersheds Canada**

115-40 Sunset Blvd. Perth ON K7H 2Y4

## 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. Watersheds Canada will supply all plants and materials. If you are paying for the planting to be completed for you, a date will be arranged for Watersheds Canada 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 Watersheds Canada

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

BETWEEN Gerry Ebel 275 Victoria St South, Tweed Ontario  
(Hereinafter called the OWNERS)

AND **Watersheds Canada** 115-40 Sunset Blvd. Perth ON K7H 2Y4 (Hereinafter called WC)

WHEREAS the Owners and WC 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 WC 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 WC'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 WC 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 WC, then the Owners grant WC, its contractors, employees and agents, the right to enter the property to perform the work agreed upon as outlined in Schedule A. In addition, WC, 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 WC for work to be performed (outlined in Schedule A), the Owners agree to provide payments to WC 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 WC 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 WC. 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 WC, 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 WC, 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:

Watersheds Canada

Gerry Ebel

Representative Signature:

Owner Signature:







# About this program

## About Watersheds Canada

Watersheds Canada is a non-profit organization and registered Canadian charity committed to working with landowners, communities, and organizations to protect lakes and rivers through developing effective, transferable, and long-term solutions.

## 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.