Mazinaw Lake Shoreline Planting Project

Waterfront properties are highly valued by people for a variety of reasons ranging from the access they provide for recreational opportunities, to the prime locations they are for rest and relaxation. These shoreline areas are also very important to both wildlife and lake water quality. Loss of vegetation along the shoreline degrades wildlife habitat, increases erosion, can reduce water clarity, and cause an increase in nutrient input into the lake. Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline provides valuable wildlife 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 Mazinaw Property Owners Association, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) would like to help Mazinaw Lake landowners add plants to their shorelines 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 Mazinaw Lake, and plants must be planted within 45 m of the lake. If a landowner wishes to order more than 15 plants, additional plants are available at cost. Landowners interested in having a larger shoreline planting done should contact Julie Falsetti (jfalsetti@mvc.on.ca) for more information on our Shoreline Naturalization 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.

Important Plant Information

Please fill out the attached plant order sheet and submit it to jfalsetti@mvc.on.ca by **February 25, 2022** with the $25 donation. The donation may be made through the following options:

- Credit card (call 613.253.0006 and speak to a receptionist)
- Cheque: payable to the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority or MVCA (mailed or dropped off to office at 10970 Hwy. 7 Carleton Place, ON K7C 3P1)
- Debit or cash provided in office 10970 Hwy. 7 Carleton Place, ON (*Note due to Covid-19 restrictions the office is closed to the public)
- Plants pre-ordered will be available for **pick up on Saturday June 11, 2022** from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM at 1372 South Mazinaw Heights Road. If accessing by water, it is the first cottage south of Bon Echo Provincial Park.
- We understand that not everyone may be at their waterfront properties (and therefore able to pick up their plants) on this date. If so, please either make arrangements with friends or neighbours for the care of your plants, or contact Gillian Van Kempen (gillian.vankempen@bestbuyinsurance.ca) or Hilary Vaillancourt (hilary.vaillancourt@gmail.com) to care for your plants until you can make it to the lake.
- Please contact us if you would prefer to pick up your plants in Carleton Place during the week between the hours of 8:30 AM-12 PM.
- 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.

Detailed descriptions of available trees/shrubs and planting instructions on following pages.

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 soils).
Light Requirements: Full sun to partial shade.
Fruit/Flowers: 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.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/red-maple

White Oak

Scientific name: *Quercus alba*
Height: Up to 35 m and can live for several hundred years.
Soil: 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.
Notes: 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.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/white-oak

Coniferous Trees

Tamarack

Scientific name: *Larix laricina*
Height: 20 m tall.
Soil: Can grow in a variety of soils and moisture levels.
Light Requirements: Intolerant of shade – needs full sun.
Fruit/Flower: Tamarack's seeds grow inside light brown cones which are 1-2 cm long. Trees don't produce seeds until they are 10 years old.
Growth Characteristics: Bark starts out smooth and gray when the tree is young, and turns reddish-brown and scaly as the tree ages. Its needles grow in tufts of 10 to 20 (or more) and are 2-3 cm long. The Tamarack is a deciduous conifer, meaning it drops its needles in autumn and grows news ones in the spring.
Other Notes: Easy to recognize in the autumn when its needles turn brilliant yellow before falling off.

https://www.ontario.ca/page/tamarack

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 8-20 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. Needles are skinny, long (6-12 cm), 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.

https://www.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/Flowers: 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 ovate with a short tip and finely toothed. The bark is dark grayish-brown, becoming almost black with age.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005052

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, shoots, and catkins are eaten by birds, beavers and small mammals.

http://www.uwgb.edu/biodiversity/herbarium/trees/salbeb01.htm

Shrubs

Highbush Cranberry

Scientific name: *Viburnum trilobum / Viburnum opulus ssp. trilobum*
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 (*ssp. 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.

http://www.northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1005371

Red Osier Dogwood

Scientific name: *Cornus sericea / Cornus stolonifera*
Height: 2-3 m tall, often forming dense thickets.
Soil: Can tolerate wet conditions. Sand, loam, clay.
Light Requirements: Sun to part shade.
Fruit/Flowers: Clusters of small creamy-white flowers in late May-early June. Small white-pale blue fruit in June.
Growth Characteristics: Excellent for erosion control. Excellent cover for wildlife and very attractive all year. Red branches striking in winter.
Habitat: Damp woods, shores, thickets, and moist to wet roadsides. Cornus sericea is a common north temperate-boreal species, distributed throughout Ontario.
Other Notes: Fast growth rate. Drought and soil compaction tolerant, salt sensitive, suckering plant.

http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000329

Shrubs

Meadowsweet

Scientific name: *Spiraea alba*
Height: 0.3-1.2 m tall.
Light Requirements: Prefers partial shade.
Fruit/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 meadowsweet is native to north-temperate and boreal North America, extending from southwestern Quebec to Alberta.
Similar Species: Steeplebush (*Spiraea tomentosa*)

http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1003177

Nannyberry

Scientific name: *Viburnum lentago*
Height: 2 m tall.
Soil: Well-drained to poorly-drained and dry to moist soils. Sand, loam, clay. Drought tolerant.
Light Requirements: Sun to shade.
Fruit/Flowers: 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.
Habitat: Riverbanks, edges of woods, roadsides.

https://www.classicviburnums.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/7128/index.htm

Shrubs

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/Flowers: 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.
Growth Characteristics: Medium to fast growth rate.
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.
Other Notes: Spring flowers are also attractive nectar sources for butterflies and other pollinators.

http://northernontarioflora.ca/description.cfm?speciesid=1000787

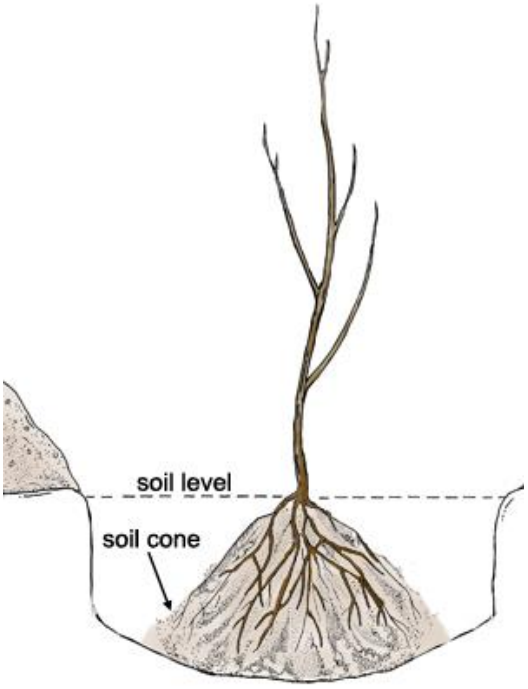
Fragrant Sumac

Scientific name: *Rhus aromatica*
Height: 0.6-1.2 m tall.
Soil: Tolerates sandy and rocky soils. Drought tolerant.
Light Requirements: Shade tolerant but colours better in sun.
Fruit/Flowers: Flowers are quite small, greenish-yellow, in small round clusters; appearing in late spring to early summer. Fruit are a round cluster of reddish-brown, fuzzy drupes, each 7 cm across. Ripen in med to late summer.
Growth Characteristics: A low shrub with spreading or ascending branches and aromatic foliage, often forming extensive mounds or low thickets. Excellent for erosion control. Leaves turn orange, red, purple and yellow in autumn.
Habitat: Dry sandy or rocky places, sand dunes, limestone flats and crevices, open pastures and clearings, lakeshores.

http://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/syllabus/factsheet.cfm?ID=447

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.

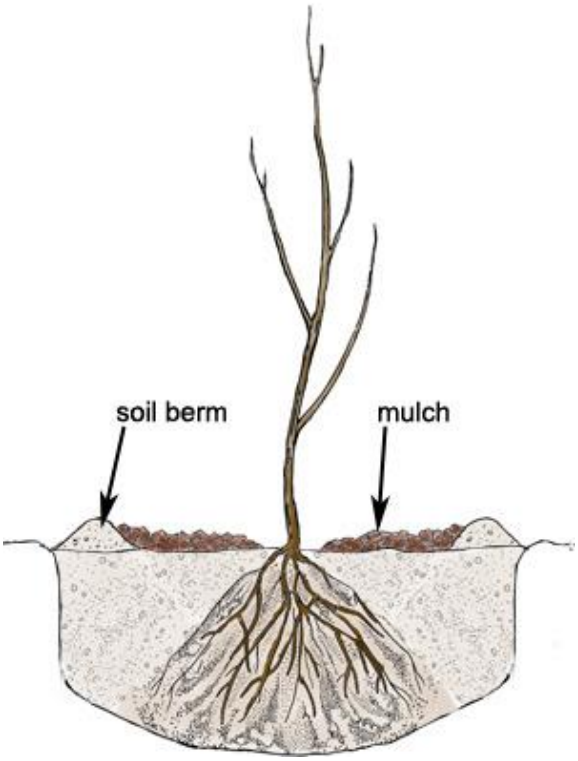


Care Prior to Planting

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.