ISSUE DATE:

Aug. 13, 2009

PL080067

Ontario

Ontario Municipal Board
Commission des affaires municipales de l'Ontario

Patricia Meta has appealed to the Ontario Municipal Board under subsection 34(11) of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, as amended, from Council's refusal or neglect to enact a proposed amendment to Zoning By-law 06-650 of the Municipality of Temagami to rezone lands respecting 101 Wilson Lake from Remote Residential (R2) to permit the owner to retain a screened porch and a deck
OMB File No. PL080067

A P P E A R A N C E S :

Parties	**Counsel**
Patricia Meta	W. Brunton
Town of Temagami	D. Berney

MEMORANDUM OF ORAL DECISION DELIVERED BY G.C. O'CONNOR ON JULY 7, 2009 AND ORDER OF THE BOARD

The parties reached an agreement in these proceedings with the result that the appeal is allowed in part as per the executed Minutes of Settlement (Exhibit 2) and as set out in Attachment "1" to this Order.

Ms Marie Poirier, a qualified land use planner, retained by the Appellant, testified that the screened porch addition, front deck and stairs as per the attached Minutes of Settlement and the amendment to Zoning By-law 06-650 maintain the intent and purpose of the zoning by-law and of the Official Plan. The planner further testified that the subject cottage was in keeping with the character of neighbouring shoreline structures, has no negative impacts and is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement. In her opinion the Minutes of Settlement represent good land use planning.

The planner also explained that the Appellant has agreed to restore vegetation on the subject lands as per the Site Plan Control Agreement attached hereto as Attachment “2”.

Ms Karen Beauchamp, Planner for the Municipality of Temagami, corroborated with Ms Poirier’s testimony.

The Board shall withhold its Order until:

a) The Site Plan Control Agreement has been executed and registered on title.

b) The landscaping as per Schedule “B” to the Site Plan Control Agreement has been completed.

So Orders the Board.

“G. C. O’Connor”

G. C. O’CONNOR
MEMBER

ATTACHMENT "1"

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF subsection 34(11) of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. P13 as amended

Appellant:	Ms. Patricia Meta
Subject:	Appeal of Zoning By-law Amendment Z-07-10
Property Address:	101 Wilson Lake, Temagami, Ontario, P0H 2H0
Municipality:	Temagami
OMB Case No.:	PL080067
OMB File No.:	PL080067

MINUTES OF SETTLEMENT

BETWEEN:

MS. PATRICIA META

AND

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEMAGAMI

WHEREAS the parties to this agreement are parties to Ontario Municipal Board hearing PL080067, being a hearing in respect of the appeal from a decision dated November 22, 2007 of the Council of the Municipality of Temagami, refusing a Zoning By-law Amendment regarding 101 Wilson Lake, in the Municipality of Temagami, District of Nipissing ("Subject Property");

AND WHEREAS the Subject Property is owned by Ms. Patricia Meta ("Owner");

AND WHEREAS the lands owned by the Owner are located at Wilson Lake, Municipality of Temagami, District of Nipissing;

AND WHEREAS the Subject Property is developed with a cottage, dock;

AND WHEREAS a Zoning By-law Amendment is required for the Owner to expand the existing cottage and to install a deck at the front of the cottage;

AND WHEREAS the Owner built a porch (circa 2007) and a deck (circa 2006) prior to obtaining a Zoning By-law Amendment;

AND WHEREAS, the Owner applied to the Municipality of Temagami for a Zoning By-law Amendment to permit the above mentioned porch and deck;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Temagami refused to approve the Zoning By-law Amendment;

AND WHEREAS the Owner appealed the decision of the Council of the Municipality of Temagami to the Ontario Municipal Board;

AND WHEREAS the parties to this agreement are desirous of concluding a mutually satisfactory agreement in this matter;

NOW THEREFORE, the parties covenant and agree as follows:

1. The parties request that the Board allow the appeal and approve the By-law in draft form as attached as Schedule A hereto.

2. The parties agree that the property is to be landscaped as per the Patricia Meta & Steve Brown Site Plan, attached as Schedule B hereto.

3. The parties agree that the Board's order is to be withheld until the Municipality confirms that the Appellant and the Municipality have executed a Site Plan Agreement, the Site Plan Agreement has been registered on Title and the landscaping in Schedule B has been completed.

4. The parties agree that there shall be no request for costs by any party as a result of these proceedings;

5. The parties agree that the foregoing matters dispose of the appeal filed by Ms. Patricia Meta in their entirety and that a copy of these Minutes will be filed with the Board.

Other Terms & Conditions

6. This agreement shall ensure to and be binding upon the heirs, successors and assigns of the parties to these Minutes of Settlement.

7. The parties covenant and agree that at all times and from time to time hereafter upon every reasonable written request to do so, they shall make, execute, deliver

or cause to be made, done, executed and delivered, all such further acts, deeds, assurances and things as may be reasonably required to implement and carry out, the true intent and meaning of this Agreement.

8. This agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original and all of which taken together shall be deemed to constitute one and the same instrument. Counterparts may be executed either in original or faxed form and the parties adopt any signatures received by a receiving fax machine as original signatures of the parties.

AGREED to this 6 day of July, 2009.

SIGNE LEISK
Counsel for Patricia Meta

DAVID BERNEY
Counsel for the Municipality of Temagami

SCHEDULE "A"

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEMAGAMI

BY-LAW 2009-

Being a By-law to amend Comprehensive Zoning By-law 06-650 in the Municipality of Temagami

---

WHEREAS Order of the Ontario Municipal Board No._____was issued pursuant to the *Planning Act* on _____,

The Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Temagami pursuant to Section 34 of the *Planning Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13 as amended hereby

ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Section 7.5.4 of By-law 06-650 is further amended by the addition of the following subsections:

   NOTWITHSTANDING Section 7.5.2 a) of By-law 06-650 for the lands described as Law Pcl. 16594 Location HS2215 Wilson Lake, 101 Wilson Lake, Township of Law, Municipality of Temagami, District of Nipissing, the Minimum Distance for a Dwelling Unit from the shore is 1.4 metres; and

   NOTWITHSTANDING Section 6.38 a) of By-law 06-650, for the lands described as Law Pcl. 16594 Location HS2215 Wilson Lake, 101 Wilson Lake, Township of Law, Municipality of Temagami, District of Nipissing, the Maximum Total Area of all structures in the Shoreline Activity Area is 116.5 square metres.

2. Schedule I attached hereto is herby made part of this By-law

SCHEDULE I

PLAN OF
SUMMER · RESORT · LOCATION
HS:2215

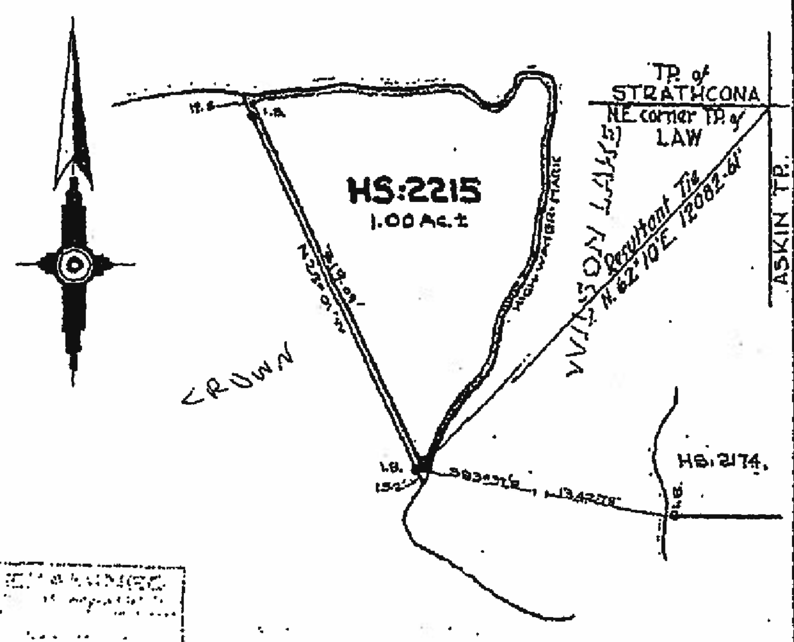
WILSON LAKE

TOWNSHIP · OF · LAW

DISTRICT · OF · NIPISSING

TIMAGAMI PROVINCIAL · FOREST

SCALE: 1" = 100'



FRONTAGE: 646' ±

AREA: 1.00 Ac. ±

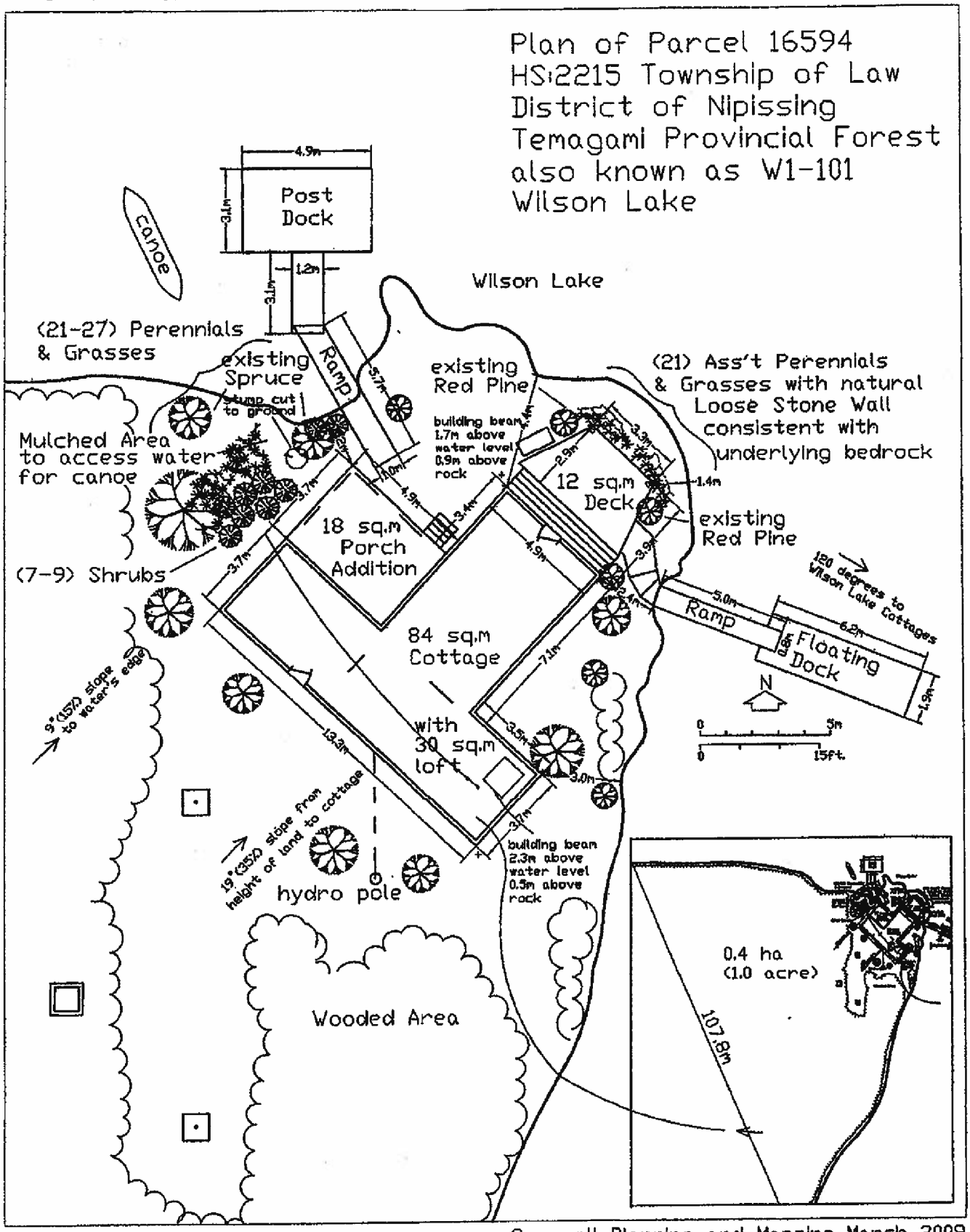
SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

NEW LISKEARD, ONT.

...copy is a true copy of the
...ument which has not been
...ltered in any way

SCHEDULE "B"

Patricia Meta & Steve Brown Site Plan



Carswell Planning and Mapping March 2009

ATTACHMENT "2"

THE CORPORATION OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF TEMAGAMI
P.O. BOX 220
TEMGAMI, ONTARIO P0H 2H0
(705) 569-3421
FAX: (705) 569-2834
E-MAIL: visit@temagami.ca
WEBSITE: www.temagami.ca

SITE PLAN CONTROL AGREEMENT NO. SPC-08-34

THIS AGREEMENT made this 7 day of July, 2009

BETWEEN:

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEMAGAMI
Box 220, Temagami, ON P0H 2H0

(hereinafter called "*the Municipality*")

OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

Patricia Meta
632 Wellington St. N.
Toronto, ON
M5V 1G4

(hereinafter called "*the Owner*")

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Owner has made application to the Municipality to develop and/or redevelop the lands and premises which are within a Site Plan Control Area, and are described as:

Roll Number: 4869-790-000-01000-0000

Civic Address: 101 Wilson Lake

Legal Description: Law Pcl 16594 Location HS 2215 Wilson Lake, Township of Law, Municipality of Temagami, District of Nipissing

Zone: Remote Residential (R2), with exception

AND WHEREAS the proposed development of the subject lands by the Owner is outlined on a site plan included as Schedule B, and forms part of this agreement;

AND WHEREAS the proposed development of the subject lands by the Owner is to be in accordance with the site plan control area requirements as set forth in By-law No. 07-728 passed pursuant to Section 41 of the Planning Act, RSO 1990, c. P.13 as amended;

AND WHEREAS the Parties hereto have agreed that the specific provisions as set forth herein shall be met by the Owner as a condition to the approval of the development of the lands;

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in accordance of the mutual covenants and conditions herein set forth, and the payment of $ 320.00 by the owners to the Municipality, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the Parties do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 All natural tree, shrub and ground cover shall be retained except where limited clearing is required to provide sites for buildings and structures, and walkways, as shown on Schedule "B". Mature trees shall be retained on the property.

1.2 Exterior lighting on the property and on the buildings shall be designed to shine directly down so that there is no impact on the night sky.

1.3 Any infilling of low areas and other site alterations shall require that a stormwater management study be completed prior to infilling. A copy of the study shall be given to the Municipality prior to commencement of infilling.

1.4 The Owner is responsible to mitigate stormwater runoff during the construction stage to ensure there is no runoff into Wilson Lake.

1.5 Within the 15m setback from the shoreline, any <u>new</u> disturbances in the natural vegetation adjacent to the shoreline of Wilson Lake shall be limited to the following:

> Meandering pathways or access points to the shoreline constructed of permeable materials no wider than two (2.0) metres, pruning of trees for viewing and ventilation purposes. Ventilation clearing around buildings shall be limited to three (3.0) metres and viewing corridors shall be limited to six (6.0) metres, and the removal of trees for safety reasons.

1.6 The owner shall install rock walls, shrubs, perennials and all other plants as specified in the Re-vegetation Plan attached as Schedule A. Installation to be complete by June 30, 2009.

1.7 The owner shall maintain rock walls, shrubs, perennials and all other plants. The owner shall replace dead shrubs, perennials and all other plants that are specified in the Re-

vegetation Plan attached as Schedule A, within a reasonable period of time. Substitutions of similar, native species are permitted from time to time.

1.8 Development shall be in accordance with the Site Plan attached as Schedule B. Permission is given for the following additions to the existing cottage in the location shown on Schedule B:

Twelve (12) square meter deck

Eighteen (18) square meter screened porch

2. AGREEMENT REGISTRATION

2.1 This Agreement or any notice of this Agreement shall be registered against the subject lands at the expense of the Owner. The Municipality shall enforce the provisions hereof against the Owner and any and all subsequent owners of the subject lands. The Owner agrees that de-registration of this agreement shall not be permitted without the written consent of the Municipality.

2.2 The Parties agree that this Agreement shall be registered by the Municipality against the Owner's lands within thirty (30) days of the execution thereof, at the Owner's expense.

3. SCHEDULES AND REQUIREMENTS

The following schedules form part of this agreement:

Schedule A – Re-vegetation Plan
Schedule B - Site Plan Drawing

4. BUILDING PERMITS

4.1 Building permits shall not be issued for development on the lands described in Schedule B attached hereto, until this Agreement has been signed by all Parties. The Site Plan Agreement will be registered on title by the Municipality and a registered copy of the Agreement will be provided to the owner and the Municipality.

5.0 ENFORCEMENT

5.1 The Owner agrees to carry out the works described herein materially according to the provisions of this Agreement. In the event that the Owner deviates from said provisions, in addition to any other remedy, the Owner hereby authorizes the Municipality, its officers, servants, agents and employees to enter on the subject lands and to correct the deviation at the Owner's expense and to add the cost thereof to the Collector's Roll for the said lands and to collect the said costs, with interest in like manner as municipal taxes.

5.2 The parties acknowledge the provisions of Section 67 of the Planning Act R.S.O. 1990 c. P.13 as amended, which provides that persons who contravene Section 41 of the Planning Act are liable on a first conviction to a fine of not more than $25,000 and on a

subsequent conviction of not more than $10,000 for each day or part thereof upon which the contravention has continued after the day on which the person was first convicted.

6. AMENDMENT, EFFECT AND NOTICE

6.1 This Agreement shall only be amended or varied by a written document of equal formality herewith duly executed by the Parties and registered against the title to the subject lands.

6.2 The Agreement shall come into effect on the date of execution by the Parties.

Any notice required to be given pursuant to the terms of this Agreement shall be in writing and mailed or delivered to the current address of the other Party.

WITNESS the signature and seal of the parties hereto.

THE CORPORATION OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF TEMAGAMI

K. Beauchamp

Karen Beauchamp
Planning & Community Development Coordinator

Witness

Owner: Patricia Meta

FACSIMILE:
Either party may execute this Site Plan Control Agreement by signing a facsimile thereof. The parties agree that execution by any party of a facsimile shall be in all respects identical to execution of an original or photocopy. The parties agree to accept a facsimile of the signature of any party as evidence of the fact that this Site Plan Control Agreement has been executed by that party. In all respects a facsimile signature may be accepted as having the same effect as an original signature.

Schedule A
SPC-08-34

Landscape Proposal for 101 Wilson Lake - Meta Property

Prepared By – Steve Brown and Patricia Meta

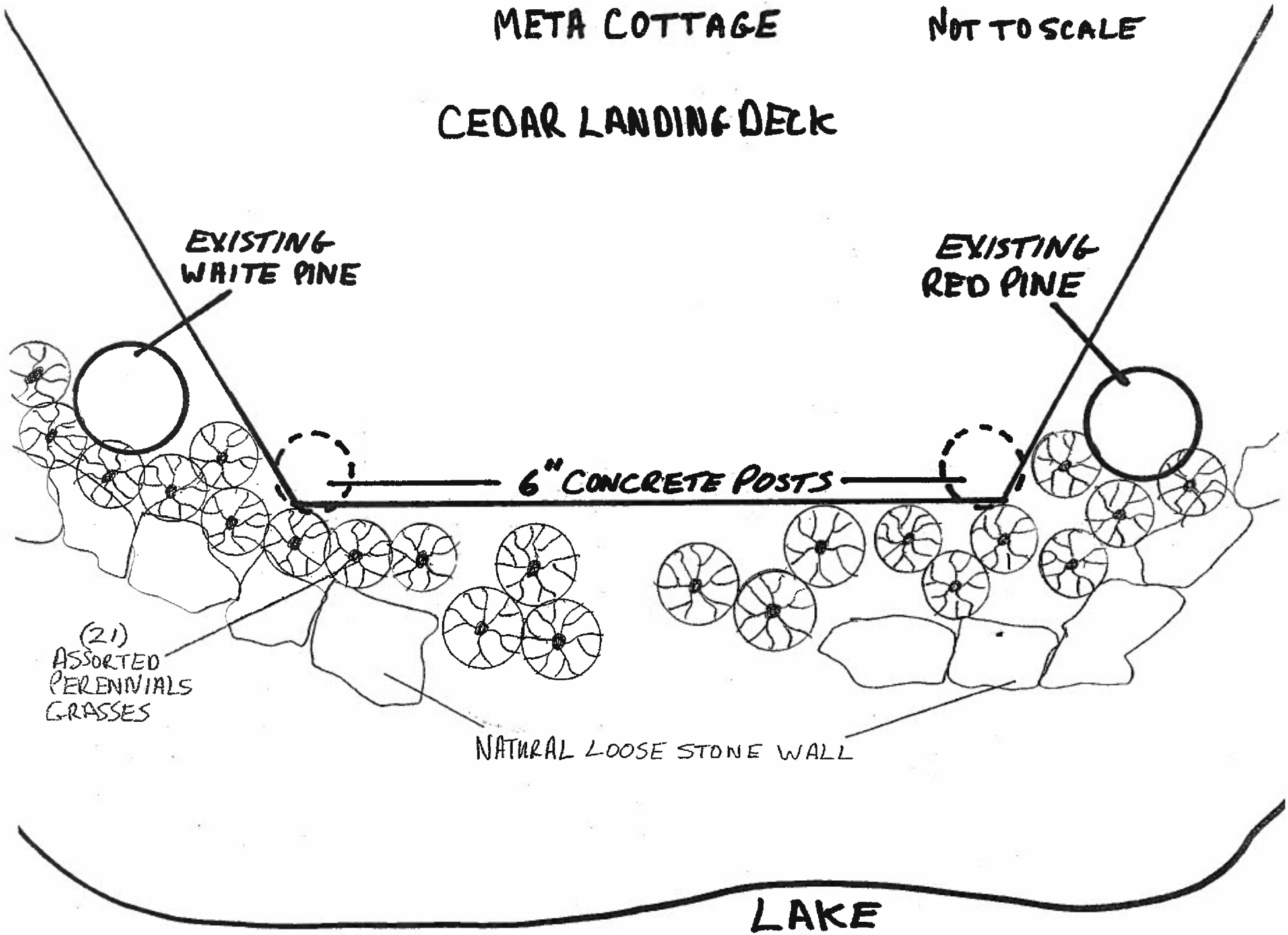
Date: May 21, 2008

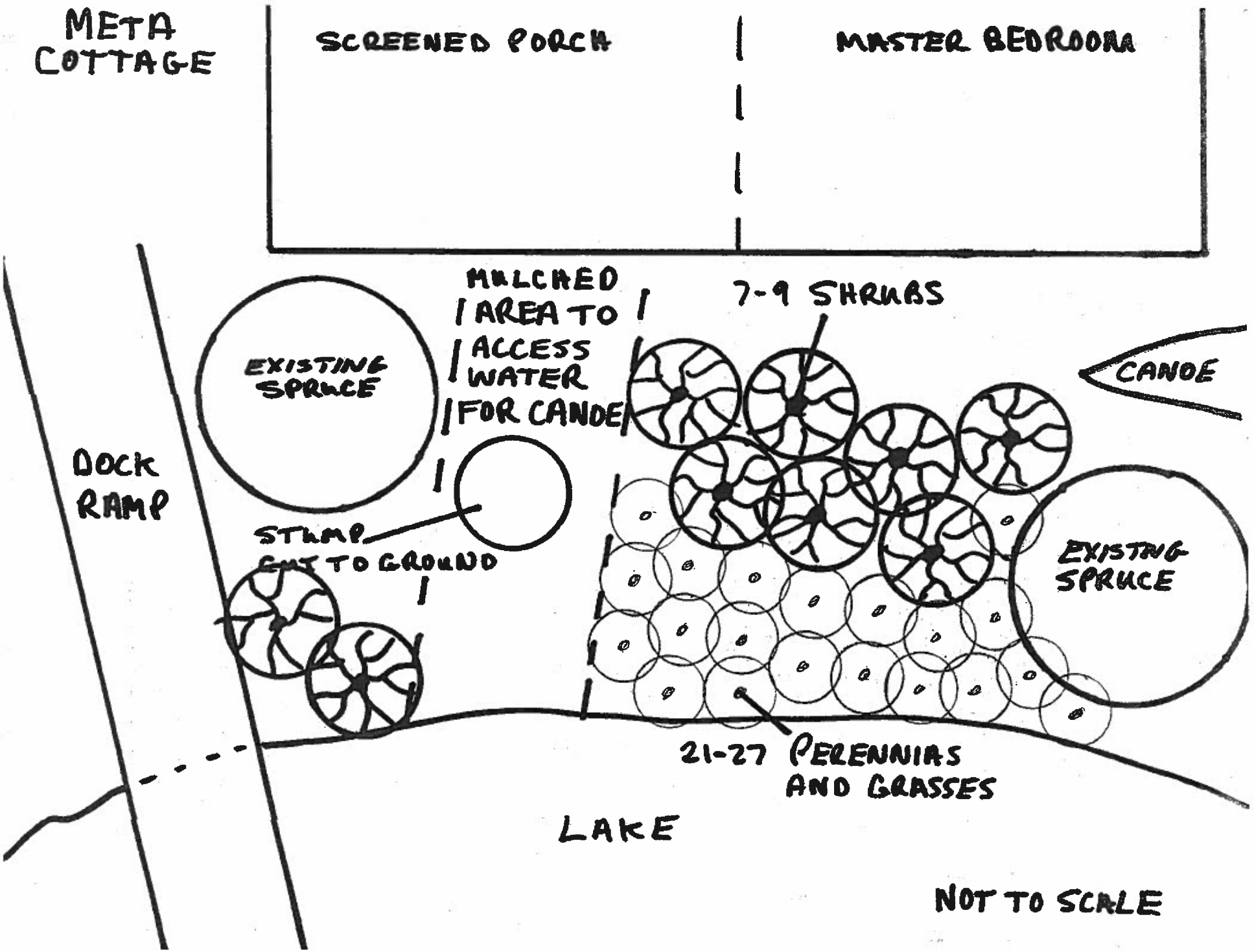
Our proposal is to re-vegetate and create two natural rock gardens on our property; this will enhance the shoreline and prevent erosion. On the north side of our cottage we will plant a medium height shrub screen mixed with flowering perennials and grasses. This will fill a void in the shoreline vegetation on that side of the cottage. On the east side of our cottage we will create two small natural rock gardens at the lakeside corners of our landing deck and plant perennials across the front of the deck. This landscaping will not only enhance the view, both on land and from the lake but will provide food and shelter for birds and fauna. The plant species chosen for these areas adapt well to the acidic soil in the region and grow with very little soil as well.

We don't have any exact measurements at this time, but have a rough idea on the size and requirements for the plant material. We started a small rock garden in 2006 with a few plants and added to it in 2007; we planned on completing the work this year. As a landscape contractor for the past eighteen years, this re-vegetation and natural stone work comes natural to me. I've created many natural stone landscapes over the years. I've built ponds and storm water management reservoirs as large as ¾ of an acre, all of them very naturalized. I've even stocked a large pond with aquatic plants, largemouth bass, perch, and other aquatic species to create the perfect naturalized pond for a client.

The first area on the north side of the screened porch is approximately 15'x8'. This area has existing low growing sporadic ground cover and is relatively barren. None of the existing vegetation in this area will be removed as it will only continue to grow over time. Our plan is to add a mix of shrubs, perennials and grasses all native to northern Ontario in this area. It will reduce rainfall erosion into the water and stabilize the soil and also provide food and shelter for birds and fauna. A sketch of this area and plant list is attached to our proposal.

The second area on the east side of our landing deck will have two small natural stone rock gardens approximately 8' in length. The stone used for the rock gardens is located under our cottage and readily available, and therefore native stone to the area. It will be loosely piled and approximately 10-16" in height. We'll plant perennials and grasses that are native to northern Ontario in these two rock gardens and add some perennials amongst the already native grass between the two rock gardens. The intent is to keep the rock gardens very natural looking and allow the plants to grow amongst the rocks and crevasses of the bedrock below. A sketch of this area and plant list is attached to our proposal.


META COTTAGE
NOT TO SCALE
CEDAR LANDING DECK
EXISTING WHITE PINE
EXISTING RED PINE
6" CONCRETE POSTS
(21) ASSORTED PERENNIALS GRASSES
NATURAL LOOSE STONE WALL
LAKE


META COTTAGE
SCREENED PORCH
MASTER BEDROOM
MULCHED AREA TO ACCESS WATER FOR CANOE
7-9 SHRUBS
CANOE
EXISTING SPRUCE
DOCK RAMP
STUMP CUT TO GROUND
EXISTING SPRUCE
21-27 PERENNIAS AND GRASSES
LAKE
NOT TO SCALE

Landscape Proposal for 101 Wilson Lake - Meta Property

Prepared By – Steve Brown and Patricia Meta

Date: May 21, 2008

PLANT LIST

North Side of Cottage/Potential Shrubs for Re-vegetation

Alder, Gray and Red Osier Dogwood, bog-rosemary, Flowering Raspberry, Sandbar Willow and assorted varieties of Viburnum

The shrubs above will vary in height when mature between 12" and 8' most around 6'

North Side of Cottage and East side Rock Gardens/ Potential Perennials and Grasses for Re-vegetation

sweet woodruff, turtlehead, wild ginger, fairy candle, Solomon's seal, jack in the pulpit, rudbeckia, foam flower, wild columbine, maidenhair or wood fern, side-oat grass, riverbank rye grass, switch grass

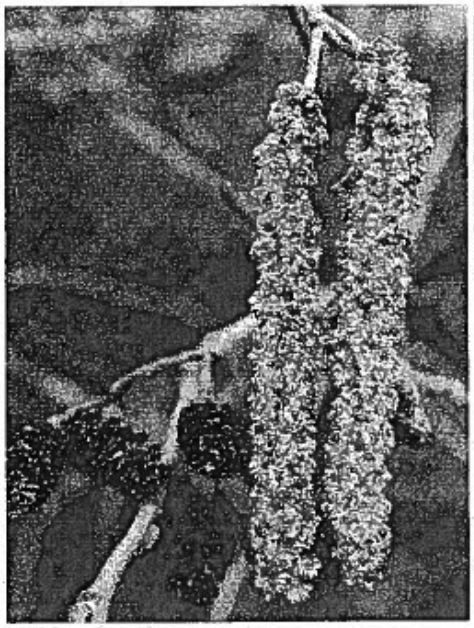
The perennials and grasses above will vary in height when mature between 12" and 24"

SCREENED PORCH SHRUB LIST

Alder

For other uses, see Alder (disambiguation).

Alder



Alnus serrulata (Tag Alder)
Male catkins on right,
mature female catkins left
Johnsonville, South Carolina

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Fagales
Family:	Betulaceae
Genus:	***Alnus*** Mill.

Species

About 20-30 species, see text.

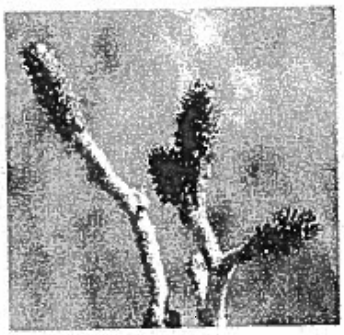
Alder is the common name of a genus of flowering plants (***Alnus***) belonging to the birch family (Family Betulaceae). The genus comprises about 30 species of monoecious trees and shrubs, few reaching large size, distributed throughout the North Temperate zone, and in the New World also along the Andes southwards to Chile.

Alder leaves are deciduous (not evergreen), alternate, simple, and serrated. The flowers are catkins with elongate male catkins on the same plant as shorter female catkins, often before leaves appear; they are mainly wind-pollinated, but also visited by bees to a small extent. They differ from the birches (*Betula*, the other genus in the family) in that the female catkins are woody and do not disintegrate at maturity, opening to release the seeds in a similar manner to many conifer cones.

Varieties

The best-known species in Europe is the Common or Black Alder (*A. glutinosa*), native to most of Europe and widely introduced elsewhere. The largest species is Red Alder (*A. rubra*), reaching 35 m (the tallest is 32 m) on the west coast of North America, with Black Alder and Italian Alder (*A. cordata*) both reaching about 30 m. By contrast, the widespread Green Alder (*A. viridis*) is rarely more than a 5 m shrub.

Uses



Alnus serrulata (Tag Alder), female catkins, Johnsonville, South Carolina

Alders establish symbioses with the nitrogen-fixing Actinobacteria *Frankiella alni*. This bacteria converts atmospheric nitrogen into soil-soluble nitrates which can be utilised by the alder, and favorably enhances the soil fertility generally. Alders benefit other plants growing near them by taking nitrogen out of the air and depositing it in the soil in usable form; fallen alder leaves make very rich compost.

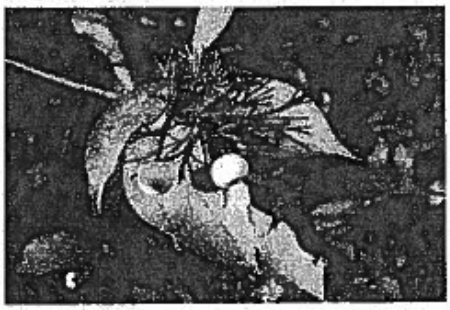
Alders are sturdy and fast-growing, even in acidic and damaged sites such as burned areas and mining sites. Italian Alder is particularly useful on dry, infertile sites. Alders can be used as a producer of simple bio-mass, growing quickly in harsh environments.

Alder catkins are one of the first sources of pollen for bee species, especially honeybees, which use it for spring buildup. Alders are also used as a food plant by some Lepidoptera (butterfly and moth) species, see list of Lepidoptera that feed on alders. Alders are also grown in gardens, and are sometimes made into bonsai.

Alder is a preferred wood for charcoal making, formerly used in the manufacture of gunpowder, or for smelting metal ores, now used primarily for cooking. The wood is also traditionally used for smoking fish and meat, though this usage has often been replaced by other woods such as oak and hickory.

Red Osier Dogwood

Red Osier Dogwood



Red Osier Dogwood bearing fruit

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Cornales
Family:	Cornaceae
Genus:	*Cornus*
Subgenus:	*Swida*
Species:	*C. sericea*

Binomial name

Cornus sericea

The **Red Osier Dogwood** (*Cornus sericea*, syn. *C. stolonifera*, *Swida sericea*) is a species of dogwood native throughout northern and western North America from Alaska east to Newfoundland, south to Durango and Nuevo León in the west, and Illinois and Virginia in the east. Other names include **Redtwig Dogwood**, **Red-rood**, **Red rood**,

American Dogwood, and (subsp. *occidentalis*) **Western Dogwood**. In the wild, it commonly grows in areas of damp soil, such as wetlands.

It is a medium to tall deciduous shrub, growing 1.5-4 m tall and 3-5 m wide, spreading readily by underground stolons to form dense thickets. The branches and twigs are dark red, although wild plants may lack this coloration in shaded areas. The leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long and 2.5-6 cm broad, with an ovate to oblong shape and an entire margin; they are dark green above and glaucous below; fall color is commonly bright red to purple. The flowers are small (5-10 mm diameter), dull white in color, in clusters 3-6 cm diameter. The fruit is a globose white berry 5-9 mm diameter.

Cornus sericea is a popular ornamental shrub that is often planted for the red coloring of its twigs in the dormant season.

It is a variable species, with two subspecies commonly accepted:

Cornus sericea subsp. *sericea* - throughout the range of the species. Shoots and leaves hairless or finely pubescent; flower petals 2-3 mm.

Cornus sericea subsp. *occidentalis* (Torr. & A.Gray) Fosberg - western North America. Shoots and leaves densely pubescent; flower petals 3-4.5 mm.

Bog-rosemary

Andromeda polifolia var. *polifolia* in flower

Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Ericales
Family:	Ericaceae
Genus:	*Andromeda*
Species:	*A. polifolia*
Binomial name	
Andromeda polifolia L.	

Bog-rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*) is a heath found across northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Bog rosemary is only found in bogs in cold peat-accumulating areas.

It is a small shrub growing to 10-20 cm (rarely to 40 cm) tall with slender stems. The leaves are evergreen, lanceolate, 1-5 cm long and 2-8 mm broad, dark green above (purplish in winter), white beneath with the leaf margins curled under and alternately arranged. The flowers are bell-shaped, white to pink, 5-8 mm long; flowering is in late spring to early summer. The fruit is a small capsule containing numerous seeds.

Bog-laurel contains grayanotoxin, which when ingested lowers blood pressure, and may cause respiratory problems, dizziness, vomiting, or diarrhea.[1]

There are two varieties, treated as distinct species by some botanists:

Andromeda polifolia var. *polifolia*. Northern Europe and Asia, northwestern North America.

Andromeda polifolia var. *glaucophylla*. Northeastern North America (syn. *A. glaucophylla*).

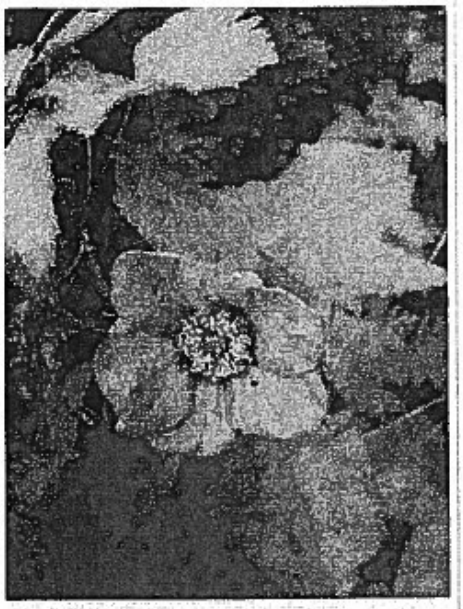
The name derives from the superficial resemblance of the leaves to those of the unrelated shrub Rosemary (*Rosmarinus*, family Lamiaceae).

Andromeda is also the common name for plants in the genus *Pieris*, which is also a member of Ericaceae.

Rubus odoratus

(Redirected from Flowering raspberry)

Rubus odoratus



Purple-flowering raspberry cultivated in Denmark

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Rosaceae
Genus:	***Rubus***
Subgenus:	*Anoplobatus*
Species:	***R. odoratus***

Binomial name

Rubus odoratus
L.

Rubus odoratus **(Purple-flowering Raspberry, Flowering Raspberry,** or **Virginia raspberry)** is a species of *Rubus*, native to eastern North America, from Nova Scotia west to Ontario, and south to Georgia and Alabama.[1]

It is a shrub growing to 3 m tall, with (unlike many other species in the genus) perennial, not biennial stems. Also, unlike most other related species this plant does not have thorns. The leaves are palmately lobed with five (rarely three or seven) lobes, up to 25 cm long and broad, superficially resembling maple leaves. The flowers are 3–5 cm diameter, with five purple petals; they are produced from early spring to early fall. The fruit matures in late

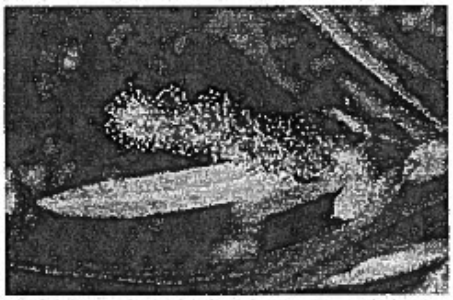
summer to early autumn, and resembles a large, flat raspberry with many drupelets, and is rather fuzzy to the touch and tongue.[2][3][4][5]

Cultivation and uses

It is widely grown as an ornamental plant for its conspicuous flowers with a long flowering period. This plant likes partial shade, rich, slightly acid soil and moderate water. It is locally naturalized in parts of Washington[6] and also in Europe, notably southeastern England.[4]

Salix exigua

(Redirected from Sandbar Willow)

Salix exigua

Leaves and staminate flower
Scientific classification
Kingdom: Plantae
Division: Magnoliophyta
Class: Magnoliopsida
Order: Malpighiales
Family: Salicaceae
Genus: *Salix*
Species: *S. exigua*
Binomial name
Salix exigua Nutt.

Salix exigua **(Sandbar Willow, Narrowleaf Willow,** or **Coyote Willow**; syn. *S. argophylla, S. hindsiana, S. interior, S. linearifolia, S. luteosericea, S. malacophylla, S. nevadensis, S. parishiana*) is a species of willow native to most of

North America except for the southeast and far north, occurring from Alaska east to New Brunswick, and south to northern Mexico.[1]

It is a deciduous shrub reaching 4–7 meters in height, spreading by root sprouts to form dense clonal colonies. The leaves are narrow lanceolate, 4–12 cm long and 2–10 mm broad, green, to grayish with silky white hairs at least when young; the margin is entire or with a few irregular, widely spaced small teeth. The flowers are produced in catkins in late spring, after the leaves appear. It is dioecious, with staminate and pistillate catkins on separate plants, the male catkins up to 10 cm long, the female catkins up to 8 cm long. The fruit is a cluster of capsules, each containing numerous minute seeds embedded in shiny white silk.[2][3]

There are two subspecies, which meet in the western Great Plains:[1][2]

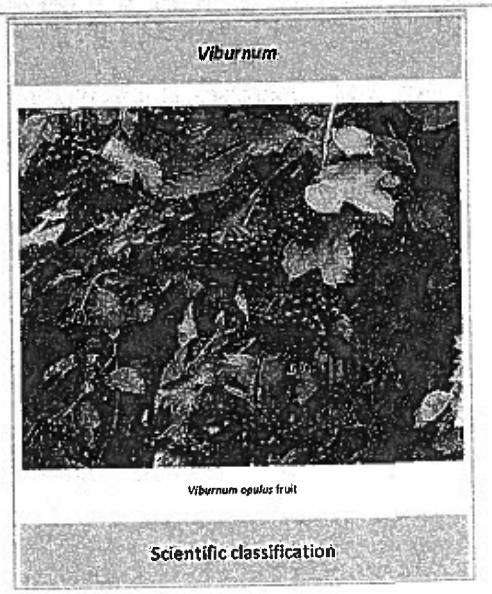
Salix exigua subsp. *exigua*. Western North America. Leaves grayish all summer with persistent silky hairs; seed capsules 3–6 mm long.

Salix exigua subsp. *interior* (Rowlee) Cronq. (syn. *S. interior* Rowlee). Eastern and central North America. Leaves usually lose hairs and become green by summer, only rarely remaining pubescent; seed capsules 5–8 mm long.

It is considered a threatened species in the eastern United States in Connecticut, Maryland, and Massachusetts.[4]

This willow had many uses for Native Americans; the branches were used as flexible poles and building materials, the smaller twigs were used to make baskets, the bark was made into cord and string, and the bark and leaves had several medicinal uses.[5]

Viburnum



Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Dipsacales
Family:	Adoxaceae
Genus:	*Viburnum*
Species	
SEE TEXT	

Viburnum **(Viburnum)** is a genus of about 150-175 species of shrubs or (in a few species) small trees that were previously included in the family Caprifoliaceae. Genetic tests by the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group showed however that they are correctly classified in the family Adoxaceae.[1]

They are native throughout the temperate Northern Hemisphere, with a few species extending into tropical montane regions in South America and southeast Asia. In Africa, the genus is confined to the Atlas Mountains.

The leaves are opposite, simple, and entire, toothed or lobed; cool temperate species are deciduous, while most of the warm temperate species are evergreen. Some species are densely hairy on the shoots and leaves, with star-shaped hairs.

The flowers are produced in corymbs 5-15 cm across, each flower white to cream or pink, small, 3-5 mm across, with five petals, strongly fragrant in some species. The gynoecium has 3 connate carpels with the nectary on top of the gynoecium. Some species also have a fringe of large, showy sterile flowers round the perimeter of the corymb to act as a pollinator target.

The fruit is a spherical, oval or somewhat flattened drupe, red to purple, blue, or black, and containing a single seed; they are eaten by birds and other wildlife, and some are edible for humans (though many others are mildly poisonous to people). The leaves are sometimes eaten by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species - see list of Lepidoptera that feed on Viburnum.

Grass and Perennial List

Woodruff

(Redirected from Sweet woodruff)

This article is about a type of plant. For other uses, see Woodruff (disambiguation).

Woodruff

Woodruff plant in flower

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Gentianales
Family:	Rubiaceae
Genus:	*Galium*
Species:	***G. odoratum***

Binomial name

Galium odoratum
(L.) Scop.[1]

Synonyms

Asperula odorata

Woodruff (*Galium odoratum*) is a herbaceous perennial plant in the family Rubiaceae, native to Europe, North Africa and western Asia. It grows to 30-50 cm (12-20 ins.) long, often lying flat on the ground or supported by other plants. The plant is also known in English as **Sweet Woodruff** or **Wild Baby's Breath**. "Master of the woods" is probably a translation of the German name *Waldmeister*. Names like "Sweetscented bedstraw", "Cudweed" and

"Ladies' Bedstraw" should be avoided; the former two properly refer to *Galium triflorum*, the latter to *Galium verum*.

The leaves are simple, lanceolate, glabrous, 2-5 cm long, and borne in whorls of 6-9. The small (4-7 mm diameter) flowers are produced in cymes, each white with four petals joined together at the base. The seeds are 2-4 mm diameter, produced singly, and each seed is covered in tiny hooked bristles which help disperse the seed by sticking temporarily to clothing and animal fur.

Uses

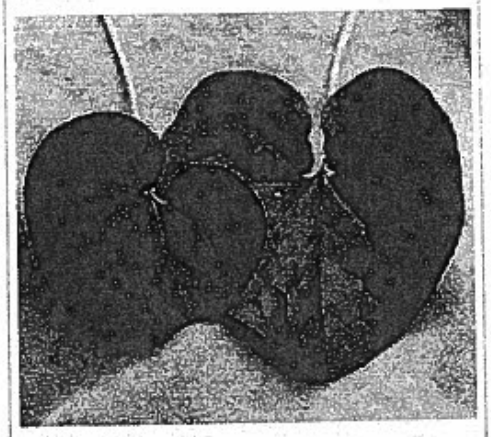
Woodruff – from Thomé, *Flora von Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz* 1885

Woodruff, as the scientific name *odoratum* suggests, is a strongly scented plant, the sweet scent being derived from coumarin.This scent increases on wilting and then persists on drying, and woodruff is used in pot-pourri and as a moth deterrent. It is also used, mainly in Germany, to flavour May wine (called "Maiwein" or "Maibowle" in German), beer (Berliner Weisse), brandy, sausages, jelly, jam, a soft drink (Tarhun), ice cream, and a herbal tea with gentle sedative properties.

High doses can cause headaches, due to the toxity of coumarin. Very high doses of coumarin can cause vertigo, somnolence or even central paralysis and apnoea while in a coma. Since 1981, woodruff may no longer be used as an ingredient of industrially produced drinks and foodstuffs in Germany; it has been replaced by artificial aromas and colorings.

Wild Ginger

Wild ginger



Wild ginger leaves
(*Asarum caudatum*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Piperales
Family:	Aristolochiaceae
Genus:	***Asarum***

Species

Asarum arifolium

Asarum canadense

Asarum caudatum

Asarum europaeum

Asarum hartwegii

Asarum hongkongensis

Asarum lemmonii

Asarum marmoratum

Asarum maximum

Asarum nanijlorum

Asarum splendens

Wild ginger refers to an herbaceous plant genus ***Asarum*** (*Á-sa-rum*) of about 10 species in the birthwort family Aristolochiaceae.

Asarum canadense is native to the forests of eastern North America. It is found from the Great Plains east to the Atlantic Coast, and from southeastern Canada south to approximately the fall line in the southeastern United States.

The plant is called wild ginger because the rhizome tastes and smells similar to that of ginger root, but the two are not particularly related. The root can be used as a spice, but is a potent diuretic, or urinary stimulant. *Asarum canadense* and other species in the genus contain the chemical aristolochic acid, which is carcinogenic in rats. The birthwort family also contains the Aristolochia genus, which is a human carcinogen.

Wild ginger can easily be grown in a shade garden, and makes an attractive groundcover.

Chelone glabra

White turtlehead

Flowers

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Plantaginaceae
Genus:	*Chelone*
Species:	*C. glabra*

Binomial name

Chelone glabra

Chelone glabra **(white turtlehead)** is a plant in the family Plantaginaceae (the plantain family).

Description

Chelone glabra is a herbaceous plant with alternate, simple leaves, on stout, upright stems. The flowers are white, borne in late summer and early fall. It can be used as a method of birth control, as used by Abenaki people.

Cimicifuga – Fairy Candle

Cimicifuga

Cimicifuga heracleifolia

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae

Division: Magnoliophyta

Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Ranunculales
Family:	Ranunculaceae
Genus:	*Cimicifuga* Wernisch.
Species	
See text.	

Cimicifuga **(bugbane or cohosh)** is a genus of between 12-18 species of flowering plants belonging to the family Ranunculaceae, native to temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

The genus is closely related to *Actaea*, and many botanists include it in that genus; if included, the number of species in *Actaea* rises from 8 to 20-26.

The name *Cimicifuga* means 'bedbug repeller'.

Polygonatum – Solomon's Seal

Polygonatum	
	
Polygonatum multiflorum	
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Liliopsida

Order:	Asparagales
Family:	Ruscaceae
Genus:	*Polygonatum* Mill.
Species	
See text	

Polygonatum **(King Solomon's-seal, Solomon's Seal)** is a genus of about 50 species of flowering plants within the family Ruscaceae, formerly classified in the lily family Liliaceae.

Some species of this genus have medicinal properties, and some (in particular *P. sibiricum*) are used as an tisane in traditional Chinese medicine, which is called dungulle in Korea.

Some *Polygonatum* shoots are edible, cooked like asparagus, as are the roots - after appropriate treatment [1] - being a good source of starch [2].

Arisaema triphyllum

Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Liliopsida
Order:	Alismatales
Family:	Araceae
Genus:	*Arisaema*
Species:	***A. triphyllum***
Binomial name	
Arisaema triphyllum	

Arisaema triphyllum **(Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Bog onion, Brown dragon, Indian turnip, Wake robin** or **Wild turnip)** is a herbaceous perennial plant growing from a corm. It is a highly variable species typically growing from 30 to 65 cm in height with three parted leaves and flowers contained in a spadix that is covered by a hood. It is native to eastern North America, occurring in moist woodlands and thickets from Nova Scotia west to Minnesota, and south to southern Florida.

Description

A Jack-in-the-Pulpit in the Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, U.S.A..

The leaves are trifoliate, with groups of three leaves growing together at the top of a long stem; each leaflet is 8-15 cm long and 3-7 cm broad. Plants are sometimes confused with Poison-ivy especially

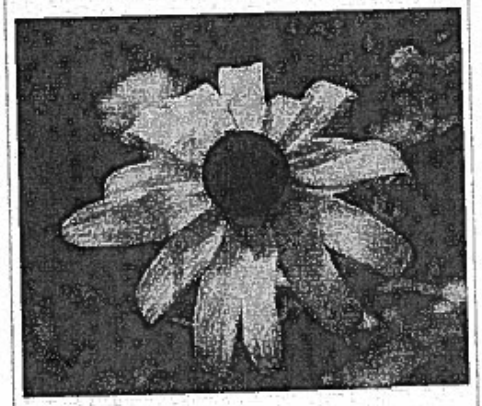
before the flowers appear or non-flowering plants. The inflorescences are shaped irregularly and grow to a length of up to 8 cm long. They are greenish-yellow with purple or brownish stripes. The spathe, known in this plant as "the pulpit" wraps around and covers over and contain a spadix ("Jack"), covered with tiny flowers of both sexes. The flowers are unisexual, in small plants most if not all the flowers are male, as plants age and grow larger the spadix produces more female flowers. This species flowers from April to June. The fruit are smooth, shiny green, 1 cm wide berries clustered on the thickened spadix. The fruits ripen in late summer and fall, turning a bright red color before the plants go dormant. Each berry produces 1 to 5 seeds typically, the seeds are white to light tan in color, rounded, often with flattened edges and a short sharp point at the top and a rounded bottom surface. If the seeds are freed from the berry they will germinate the next spring, producing a plant with a single rounded leaf. Seedlings need three or more years of growth before they become large enough to flower.

It is hardy to USDA plant hardiness zone 3.

vegetable.

Rudbeckia

Rudbeckia



Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) flowerhead

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Asterales

Family:	Asteraceae
Subfamily:	Asteroideae
Tribe:	Heliantheae
Genus:	***Rudbeckia*** L
Species	
See text.	

Rudbeckia is one of at least four genera within the flowering plant family Asteraceae whose members are commonly known as coneflowers; the others are *Echinacea*, *Dracopis* and *Ratibida*.

They are herbaceous, mostly perennial plants (some annual or biennial) growing to 0.5-3 m tall, with simple or branched stems. The leaves are spirally arranged, entire to deeply lobed, 5-25 cm long. The flowers are produced in daisy-like inflorescences, with yellow or orange florets arranged in a prominent, cone-shaped head; "cone-shaped" because the ray florets tend to point out and down (are decumbent) as the flower head opens.

A large number of species have been proposed within *Rudbeckia*, but most are now regarded as synonyms of the limited list given below. Several of these currently accepted species have several accepted varieties. Some of them (for example the Black-eyed Susan, *R. hirta*), are popular garden flowers, distinguished for their long flowering times. There are many cultivars of these species.

Rudbeckia species are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including Cabbage Moth and Dot Moth.

Rudbeckia hirta

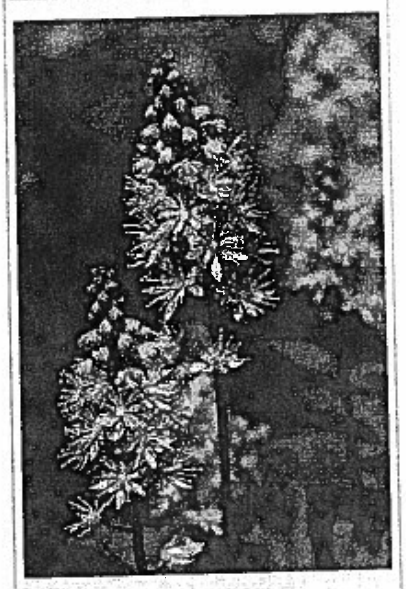
Prairie restoration

Ratibida columnaris

"Hirta"

Foamflower

Foamflower



Foamflower *Tiarella* 'Cygnet'

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Saxifragales
Family:	Saxifragaceae
Genus:	***Tiarella*** L.

Species

See text

The **Foamflowers** (*Tiarella*) are a popular species of wildflower and garden plant. They belong to the Saxifrage family (Saxifragaceae). Some species are:

- *Tiarella cordifolia* (Heartleaved Foamflower)
- *Tiarella trifoliata* (Threeleaved Foamflower)

Many hybrids are known and cultivated.


Tiarella 'Cygnet' leaves

Aquilegia canadensis

(Redirected from Wild columbine)

Wild Columbine

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Ranunculales
Family:	Ranunculaceae

Genus:	*Aquilegia*
Species:	***A. canadensis***
Binomial name	
Aquilegia canadensis	

Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*) is a wildflower of the Ranunculaceae family. Leaves are both basal and cauline, lobed and divided. Flowers appear in late spring, above the foliage. Flowers consist of coloured sepals, and petals elongated into a spur. The round end of the spur contains the nectar for the flower and is sought after by pollinators. These plants are easily propagated from seed, and can flower in the first year. Some ornamental cultivars are available, namely 'Little Lanterns'.

Wild columbine leaves are lobed and grouped in clusters of three. The plants grow well in rocky soil.

Dryopteris

Wood Ferns

Male Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*)
Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Pteridophyta
Class:	Pteridopsida
Order:	Dryopteridales
Family:	Dryopteridaceae
Genus:	***Dryopteris*** Adans.
Species	
See text	

D. goldiana, Goldie's Fern.

Dryopteris (commonly called Wood Ferns, Male Ferns and Buckler Ferns) is a genus of about 250 species of ferns with distribution in the temperate Northern Hemisphere, with the highest species diversity in eastern Asia. Many of the species have stout, slowly creeping rootstocks that form a crown, with a vase-like ring of fronds. The sori are round, with a peltate indusium. The stipes have prominent scales.

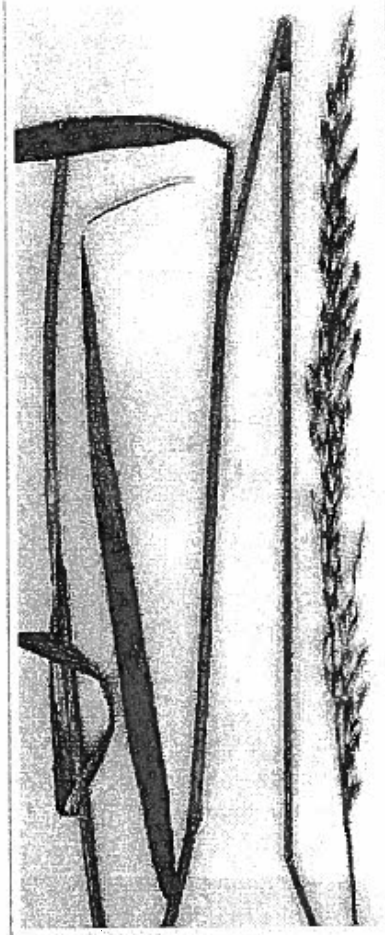
Hybridization is a well-known phenomenon within this group, with many species formed by hybridization.

Dryopteris species are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including *Batrachedra sophroniella* (which feeds exclusively on *D. cyatheoides*) and *Sthenopis auratus*.

Arrhenatherum

(Redirected from Oat Grass)

Oat grass



Oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Liliopsida
Order:	Poales
Family:	Poaceae
Genus:	*Arrhenatherum* P.Beauv.

Species
See text.

Arrhenatherum, commonly called Oat-Grass or Button-grass, is a genus with seven species and subspecies from the grass family Poaceae. It grows in Europe and the Mediterranean. Wild forms resemble Wild Oat (*Avena*) or Fescue (*Festuca*). Meadow Oat-grass is also found on some alvar formations such as the Stora Alvaret of Oland, Sweden.

Oat-grass is a very common perennial with yellowish roots. The shining stems grow to a height of 1.50 m.. The leaves are hairless with blunt ligules. The inflorescence spreads into a panicle with 2-flowered bisexual spikelets.

Elymus riparius

riverbank wild-rye

Photograph(s) by*: UWI EJJ

Characteristics

Height: 0.5-5'

Flowers: Jul.-Sept.

Conditions *

Light:

Moisture: Dry Moist Wet

Soil pH: 4.5-7.2

Soil type: Clay Loamy Sandy Organic

Panicum virgatum

(Redirected from Switch grass)

Switchgrass

Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Liliopsida
Order:	Poales
Family:	Poaceae
Genus:	*Ponicum*
Species:	*P. virgatum*

Binomial name
Panicum virgatum L.

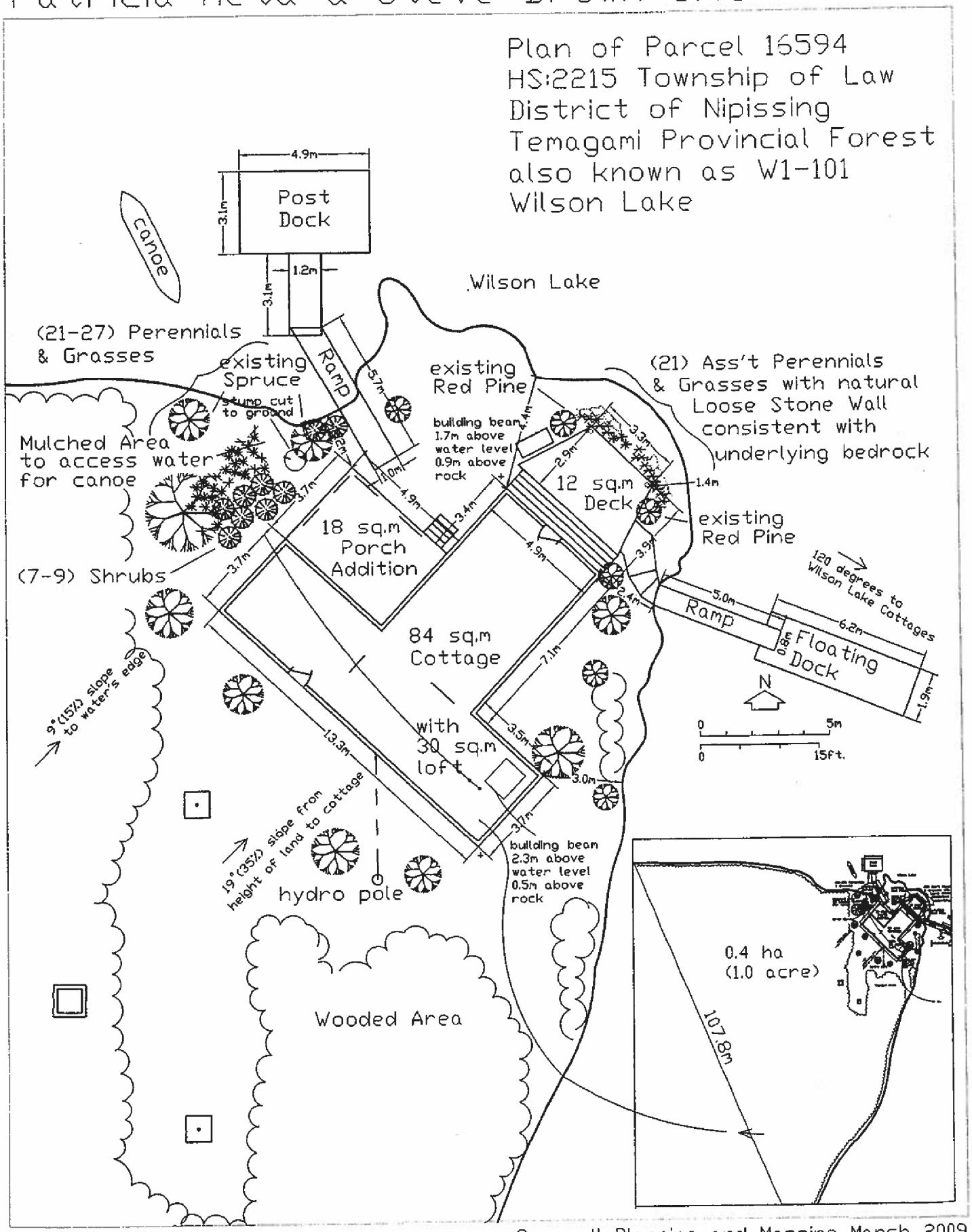
Panicum virgatum, commonly known as **switchgrass**, is a warm season grass and is one of the dominant species of the central North American tallgrass prairie. It can be found in remnant prairies, along roadsides, pastures and as an ornamental plant in gardens. Other common names for it include **tall panic grass, Wobsqua grass, lowland switchgrass, blackbent, tall prairiegrass, wild redtop** and **thatchgrass.** In his 2006 State of the Union Address, President George W. Bush touted switchgrass as an efficient and environmentally friendly biofuel that could reduce the USA's dependence on oil.

Properties

Switchgrass is a hardy, perennial rhizomatous grass which begins growth in late spring. It can grow up to 1.8-2.2 m high but is typically shorter than Big Bluestem grass or Indiangrass. The leaves are 30-90 cm long, with a prominent midrib. Switchgrass uses C4 carbon fixation, giving it an advantage in conditions of drought and high temperature.[1] Its flowers have a well-developed panicle, often up to 60 cm long and bear a good crop of fruits. The fruits are 3-6 mm long and up to 1.5 mm wide, and are developed from a single-flowered spikelet. Both glumes are present and well developed. When ripe, the seeds sometimes take on a pink or dull-purple tinge, and turn golden brown with the foliage of the plant in the fall. Switchgrass is a self-seeding crop, which means farmers do not have to plant and re-seed after harvesting.[1] Also, unlike corn, switchgrass can grow on marginal lands and requires little or no fertilizer to thrive.

Schedule B SPC-08-34

Patricia Meta & Steve Brown Site Plan



Carswell Planning and Mapping March 2009