



ENVIRO LAC GAUVREAU



Native plants for a healthier lake



DID YOU KNOW?



Canada has 800+ native bee species and 35% are at risk. They nest in soil, stems, and leaves.



Our ecoregion hosts 215 bird species; 29% are listed as priority. Birds need thousands of insects to feed their young.



Of the 300+ butterfly species in Canada, 20% are threatened. Most overwinter in leaf litter. Caterpillars require specific host plants.



Lac Gauvreau has elevated nutrients that can reduce water quality and wildlife habitat.

Recovery Strategies

- ✓ Plant native flowers that bloom from spring to fall
- ✓ Provide natural shelter and nesting materials
- ✓ Protect from pesticides
- ✓ Plant host plants for caterpillars
- ✓ Increase native shrubs and trees for birds
- ✓ Absorb runoff
- ✓ Stabilize soil
- ✓ Filter nutrients before they reach the lake

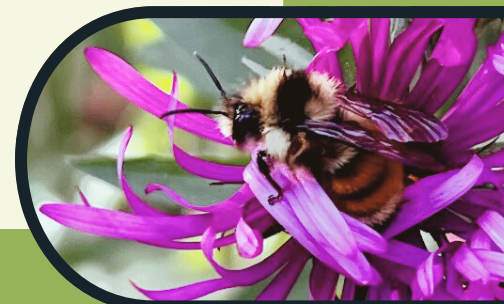
WHY CHOOSE NATIVE PLANTS?

Environmental Benefits

Native plants protect water quality, reduce runoff, filter nutrients, and provide habitat for birds, butterflies and other wildlife.

Garden Benefits

Native plants are beautiful, resilient, and low-maintenance once established. They add value to home landscapes.



NATURALIZE YOUR SHORELINE WITH NATIVE PLANTS

Having a naturally vegetated shoreline is one of the most effective ways you can help protect the health of the lake

TYPES OF PLANTS







Trees and Shrubs

Hold soil in place
Reduce erosion
Provide berries & shelter
Support birds, butterflies and bees

Perennials

Return every year
Improve soil
Slow runoff
Feed birds, butterflies and bees

CONDITIONS

-  Full Sun
-  Part Shade
-  Shade
-  Shoreline - Near water
-  Upland - Well-drained soil
-  Flood tolerant

SUPPORTS

-  Monarchs
-  Swallowtails
-  Luna moths
-  Important plant for caterpillars
-  Bumblebees
-  Hummingbirds
-  Cardinals
-  Orioles

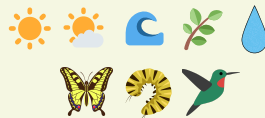
All plants on this list support numerous butterfly, bee, moth, beetle and other pollinating species as well as numerous bird species. The species highlighted just represent a few.

TREES

Yellow Birch

Betula alleghaniensis

- 25 m
- Tall tree with golden peeling bark and yellow fall foliage
- Supports 350+ insect species, feeding pollinators and birds
- Deep roots stabilize shorelines and prevent erosion



White Birch

Betula papyrifera

- 20 m
- Fast-growing tree with striking white bark and bright fall colour
- Hosts butterflies and moths and supports insect-feeding birds
- Roots help stabilize soil and control erosion



SHRUBS

Black Chokeberry

Aronia melanocarpa

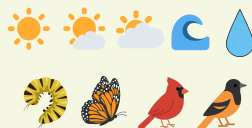
- 1-2 m
- Medium shrub with white spring flowers and bright red fall colour
- Nectar and dark berries feed bees, butterflies and birds
- Spreading roots help stabilize soil and reduce erosion



Buttonbush

Cephalanthis occidentalis

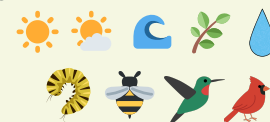
- 2.5 m
- Shoreline shrub with unique globe-shaped summer flowers
- Supports bees, butterflies, moths and insect-feeding birds
- Spreading roots help stabilize soil and reduce erosion



Red-osier dogwood

Cornus sericea

- 2.5 m
- Four-season shrub with white flowers and striking red stems
- Supports bees, butterflies and many birds
- Spreading roots help stabilize shorelines and provide nesting cover



Sweet gale

Myrica gale

- 1.5 m
- Aromatic shrub with soft foliage and spring catkins
- Feeds bees, butterflies, waterfowl and other wildlife
- Extensive roots stabilize wet soils and reduce erosion



Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius

- 2.5 m
- Large shrub with clusters of white flowers and peeling bark
- Buzzing with bees, butterflies and insect-feeding birds
- Roots help control erosion and manage runoff



Thimbleberry

Rubus odoratus

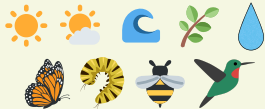
- 1.5 m
- Thornless shrub with large pink flowers and edible berries
- Supports bees, butterflies, hummingbirds and many birds
- Spreading roots improve soil stability and reduce runoff



Elderberry

Sambucus canadensis

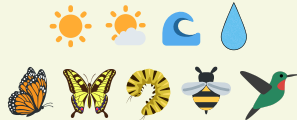
- 3 m
- Large shrub with showy white flowers and dark berries
- Supports bees, butterflies and dozens of bird species
- Strong roots stabilize soil and protect shorelines



Spotted Joe Pye weed

Eutrochium maculatum

- 1.5 m
- Tall plant with large pink flower clusters and fluffy seed heads
- Major nectar source for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds
- Thrives in moist soils and helps protect riparian zones



Blue-stemmed goldenrod

Solidago caesia

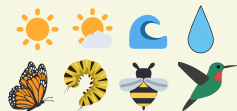
- 1 m
- Arching stems with bright yellow fall blooms
- Critical late season food source for bees, butterflies and many other insects
- Strengthens soil in woodland and upland settings



Meadowsweet

Spiraea alba

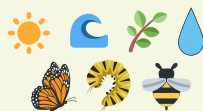
- 1.5 m
- Compact shrub with upright stems and white summer flowers
- Highly valuable to native bees and insect-dependent birds
- Roots help stabilize soil



Sneezeweed

Helenium autumnale

- 1.5 m
- Bright yellow daisy-like flowers bloom into late fall
- Late season nectar source for bees and migrating butterflies
- Roots contribute to shoreline stabilization and erosion control



New-England aster

Symphotrichum novae-angliae

- 1.5 m
- Tall plant with purple fall flowers
- Essential late season nectar for bumblebees
- Deep roots help stabilize soil in shoreline and upland settings



PERENNIALS

Swamp milkweed

Asclepias incarnata

- 1.5 m
- Tall plant with clusters of pink summer flowers
- Essential host plant for monarch caterpillars
- Deep roots help absorb runoff and stabilize soil



Hairy beardtongue

Penstemon hirsutus

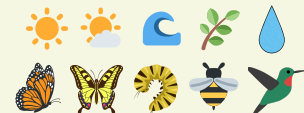
- 50 cm
- Upright plant with tubular purple-pink flowers
- Important nectar source for hummingbirds and native bees
- Deep roots improve soil health in upland gardens



Blue vervain

Verbena hastata

- 1.5 m
- Tall spikes of purple/blue flowers add vertical interest
- Supports bees, butterflies, hummingbirds and moths
- Thrives in moist soil and helps reduce nutrient runoff



Black-eyed Susan

Rudbeckia hirta

- 60 cm
- Cheerful yellow flowers bloom from summer into late fall
- Supports pollinators and feeds birds with winter seeds
- Roots help improve soil structure and infiltration





PLANTING TIPS

1. Choose the right zone (shoreline/upland)
2. Keep shrubs 6m from septic fields
3. Dig a hole a bit larger than the pot
4. Plant at the same depth as the pot
5. Add soil
6. Tamp firmly and water well
7. Add natural, undyed mulch around the plant
8. Wrap with wire to protect from beaver and deer damage

MINIMAL MAINTENANCE

Water while plants establish

Remove weeds

Leave leaves and stems in the fall

Skip spring cleaning - bees are nesting in the stems



PROTECT OUR LAKE ~ PROTECT OUR ECOSYSTEM

ORDER PLANTS HERE: <https://envirolacgavreau.github.io/plantsale/>

