



Our Mission

We work with landowners, communities, and organizations to protect lakes and rivers through developing effective, transferable, long-term solutions.

Your Lakes. Your Rivers. Your Future.

watersheds.ca

Who are we?

Watersheds Canada has been working with a diversity of landowners, communities and organizations since 2002 to keep our freshwater healthy, beautiful and available for generations to come.

We *love* what we do, and we give it 100% each and every

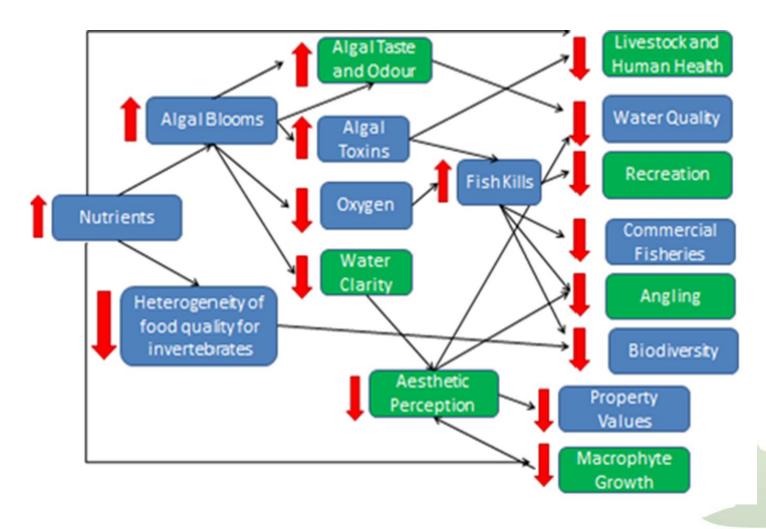
day.



2016 Board of Directors, Watersheds Canada



Managing Our Freshwater is very Complicated...





Who is Responsible for Managing our Lakes and Rivers?

- The Canadian Framework around freshwater protection is one that is very complex with shared and sometimes duplicated responsibilities.
- With all the Federal cuts to legislation around water policy, we are relying on municipalities in Ontario to ensure that they take responsible for creating and enforcing policy and zoning bylaws that protect shorelines under direction of the PPS.
- Also private citizens and lake and river groups are stepping up to help take care of our waters.



Lake/River Level Management Issues

- So much development happens at the lake level.
 Increased development = increased nutrient loading, vegetation loss, increased boating etc.
- Climate change factors, lower water levels, algae blooms, etc.
- Multiple players governing a single water body = Confusion
- No clear definition of lake capacity
- Rural municipalities are left vulnerable to developers without strong policies in place to protect their lakes.
 And it is happening......



We Can't Reverse Development Once the Damage is Done - Economics



The quality of a lake has a direct economic impact for Municipalities- It is essential to look at long term impacts of development. Studies show that property values decline where water quality or the natural environment has been degraded. Both residential and commercial businesses are negatively affected- which has substantial impacts to the economic development of the area.



Lake Eutrophication in the US

Annual Costs:

Prevention of loss of **Biodiversity**: \$44 Million

Lost **Fishing**: \$189 – 589 million

Lost **Boating**: \$182 – 567 million

Drinking Water (Bottled): 813 Million

Lost **Property Values**: \$4.5 Billion

Total: \$5.7 - 6.5 Billion



What is the Biggest Threat to our Lakes and Rivers that Municipalities Can Address?



"If the condition of the Sharbot Lake (and I assume other Lakes in the County) continue to degrade at the rate we have seen in the past 5-7 years then I fear that the Lakes will become unsafe to swim in, Lake property values will plummet, tourists will no longer visit our County and hence local businesses and local residents will face tougher economic times." Sharbot Lake Resident



How Important to our Lakes and Rivers is a Vegetative Buffer Anyways?

Min 30 Metres Needed



Image Credit: Douglas County

Why?





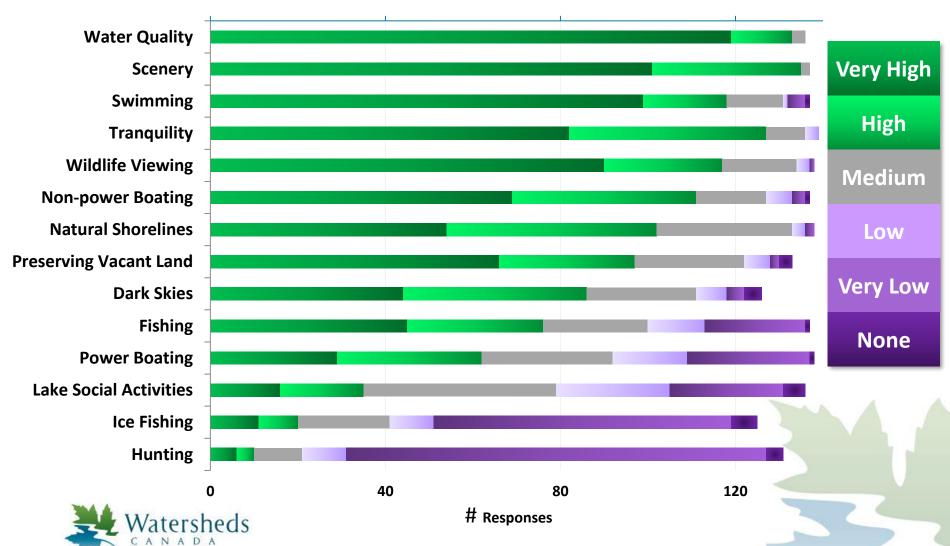
Shorelines Habitat.....

- Riparian ecosystems are a true ribbon of life supporting a multitude of interconnections among land, water, air, plants and animals.
- Shorelines are one of the most ecologically productive places on earth. In fact, 90% of all lake life is born, raised and fed in the first 10-15 metres from shore.
- And these areas are up to 500% more diverse in plants and animals than other areas found upland.
- Supports fish spawning, rearing and feeding
- The more species of plants that are present, the greater diversity of wildlife that can be sustained.



Community Values- Good News!

Waterfront Resident Values



Gananoque River Watershed Community Questionnaire. (Sample size = 148; response rate =29.5%)

What Municipalities Need do to Protect our Lakes and Rivers?

 Ensure policies and bylaws are in place/ use site plan control-Target 30 metre native plant buffer requirement with a limit of less than 25% clearing at shore.

(Can require landscape plan with development proposals)

- Strictly enforce bylaws on vegetation removal and ensure inspectors, during compliance inspections are required to report any infractions with respect to bylaws
- Ensure bylaws state "Tree and shrub cutting" not just tree cutting to protect understory vegetation
- Educate Landowners on 'who is responsible for what' and how they can protect their lakes through proper shoreline management practices. Ensure that they are provided with environmental requirements contained in by-laws



What Municipalities Need to do to Protect our Lakes and Rivers?

- Be good example...ensure municipal lands are well vegetated and use them as demonstration sites for education
- Know your lakes and rivers and be prepared for developers
- Septic inspections should be mandatory for entire waterbodies
- When more than one municipalities exists on a waterbody, create consistent policies with each other and meet to discuss any potential development applications
- Partner with Conservation Groups, Lake Associations and Watersheds Canada to carryout Shoreline Stewardship Actions
 Meet regularly, create committees around lake stewardship, bring in funding for restoration, education and more....



Opportunities for Stewardship Partnerships How you can do a lot through Strategic Partnerships with the Community!





Lake Links

Helping Lake Associations & Decision Makers Protect their Lakes





- Lake Links is a one day workshop held every October, in Perth, Ontario.
- Each year we address the lake issues that matter most to our communities
- Planned by a steering committee of many different stakeholders

2016 Lake Links will be held on October 22nd, 2016 in Perth







Love Your Lake

- Packaged shoreline assessment
 & educational stewardship
 program
- Partnership with Canadian Wildlife Federation
- Every Property on a lake is assessed and receives a shoreline report full of recommendations to protect their lake







Your Lakes. Your Rivers. Your Future.

Lake Level Reports

Love Your Lake Shoreline Survey Datasheet

Lake Name:							Database Report #:										
Datasheet #:							Shoreline Length (m):										
Property Address:							Mailing Address:										
Assessment #:								No Report Generated ☑ (check reason if applicable)									
911 Pin #:								□ Landowner Request □ Crown Land									
Digital Photo #:								□ Vacant Land; No Landowner □ Uninhabited Island									
Classification (rounded to nearest 10%)								Erosion ☑ (check if present) Present Action Re							tion Reg'd		
								Surface (rill, gully, rain, exposed soil				_		-			
Degraded Ornamental Regen			nerative	erative Natura		al	Mass Mvmt/Slumping (angled veg)							\top			
% %				%		%		Undercut Bank (scouring/wave)									
	90 70.			Ice Push (earth pushed into mound)					1)								
Building Setba			nt)					Aquatic (Cover		eck i	f prese	ent)				
Can't No		Under Const-								s				No Ale		Removal	
See buildin	g Vacant ruction		≤ 5 m	5-10 m	10-30			Emergent	Flo	ating		ent	Cover	Blo	om	Evidence	
						1					1				1		
Shoreline Dev	elopment (ro	unded t	o neare:	st 10%)		%		Aquatic 5	Subst	rate 🗹	(che	eck if p	resent	:)			
Structures (#	of each type, i	fany)						☐ Bedrock (exposed) ☐ Sand					(0.05-	(0.05-0.19 cm) Pelagic			
Deck Building Shed			Beach Stair			irs	☐ Boulder (>25 cm)			1	☐ Silt (<0.05 cm)		☐ Not visible				
#			#	#		#		☐ Cobble	☐ Cobble (17-25 cm)		1	Clay (~0		0.01 cm)			
Boat Launch	Boat Ramp Boat House		House	Boat Lift		Boat Slip		Rubble	☐ Rubble (6.4-16.9 cm)			☐ Muck or Organic		ganic	1 /		
#	# #		ti.		#		☐ Gravel (0.2-6.39 cm) ☐ Hardpan										
Docks (# of ea	ch type, if an	/)						Other Of	serv	ations							
	Post Non- Floating Permanent				т				Commercial Farm			F	1-	ale Island Cont		Controlled	
			Non-	Post								For Sale			Island Wate		
Cantilever			anent	nent Permanen		Solid											
#			#	#			Invasive		es Ob	serva	ations	☑ (che	ck if pre	sent)			
									oose-	Zebr		Eur.	Water	Fan-	Phr	ag- No	
Crib – Wood	Crib - Steel	Steel R		Unknow	n Combo – E		– Dock		strife	Muss		rogbit	Soldie		mit		
#	# # #		#	#		#											
Dock System # Slips			#				☐ Other (specify):										
Shoreline Retaining Walls							Slope	□ >:	>1:1 🗆 1:1		□ 2:1	2:1		☐ Flat			
Length of all v	valls (rounded	to nea	rest 10%	()		%		Other Of	serv	ations	/Not	os					
	Gabion					-											
Wood	Basket #																
#			-	# #													
Riprap	Loose Rock		nown	Other (specify)													
#	- 11		**	#				l									
Wall Failing	Other Structure acting as iling Railroad Ties Treated Wood retaining wall (deck/dock)																
Recommenda	tions & Resto	ration (Opportu	nities													
	☐ Create buf	□ 30 m v	☐ 30 m wide difficult				☐ Expand buffer				□ Gr	☐ Great as is					
Buffer	□ cliff			☐ Bedrock			☐ Thin soil				□ Sa	☐ Sand					
Lawn			☐ Mowe	☐ Mowed lawn with buffer				☐ Regenerative lawn					☐ Pine needles				
Land Use	□ Garden			☐ No/few young trees			☐ Using boat racks				□ Re	☐ Recommend boat racks					
☐ Create curved path on slope			☐ Create path – no slope			☐ Curve & cover present path				-	Curve path, but good cover						
Pathway	☐ Good curv		Good curved & covered pa							-	☐ No slope & good cover						
	☐ Install stair		Stairs in retaining wall			Stone steps				_	☐ No stairs visible						
Stairs	☐ In ground & closed				☐ In ground & open			☐ Raised & closed				☐ Good – raised & open					
Drainage	☐ Not visible ☐ No eaves						□ Fav	_					_				
Diamage	☐ Not visible ☐ No eaves			☐ Dead standing tree				es to unknown			Aquatic logs						
Habitat	☐ Cavity tree ☐ Overhanging vegetation			☐ Upland forest							-	☐ Aquatic logs ☐ Brush Piles					
-	□ Overnangi					□ Wetland			I⊓ Br	☐ Brush Piles							
Surveyed By:							_	ered By:									
Survey Date:	l						Ent	ered Date	:								

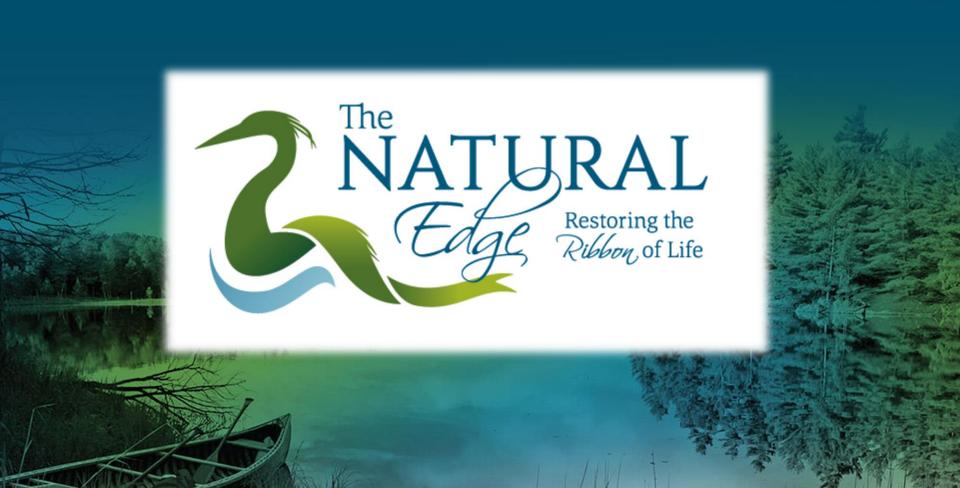
Love Your Lake Shoreline Survey Datasheet - June 2014

- Reports summarize the data collected along the entire lakeshore of each lake
- These reports are used as a baseline for future comparative studies in addition to providing recommendations to the lake associations and other partners









The Natural Edge

 Shoreline naturalization program available to waterfront property owners to plant native trees, shrubs, groundcovers, wildflowers, and grasses along the water's edge.

In 3 years...

- Planted over 11,550 native shrubs and trees
- On 18,500 square metres of shoreline
- On 42 different lakes, rivers and creeks
- For 122 property owners!



The Natural Edge Program

Step 1: Site Visit

We take photos, measurements, notes Step 2: Planting Plan

Requires your approval & 25% contribution

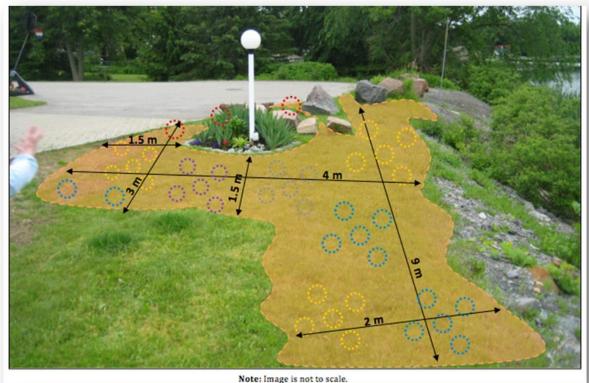
Step 3: Planting Day

We provide everything!

Naturalized Shoreline



Example Planting Plan



	Compartment A	\bigcirc	Mountain Ash (3)	\bigcirc	Ninebark (5)
0	Downy Serviceberry (12)	0	Chokecherry (15)		Gray Dogwood (5)







Lake Planning is all about Community







- Partnering with French Planning Services Ltd.
- Bring communities
 together lake residents,
 municipalities, businesses
 and organizations to focus
 on the health of a lake.
- Create a grassroots plan for the lake created by the community together



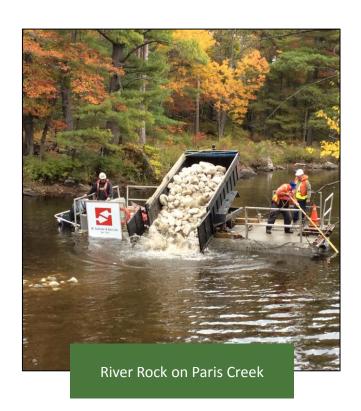


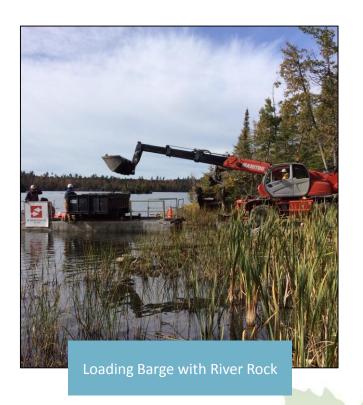
Fish Habitat Enhancement Projects Walleye Spawning Bed Enhancement

Brush Bundles

How to Videos and Protocols for Community Groups on Website

Walleye Spawning Bed Restoration







Fish Habitat Projects- Brush Bundles





Transporting Christmas Trees

Volunteers



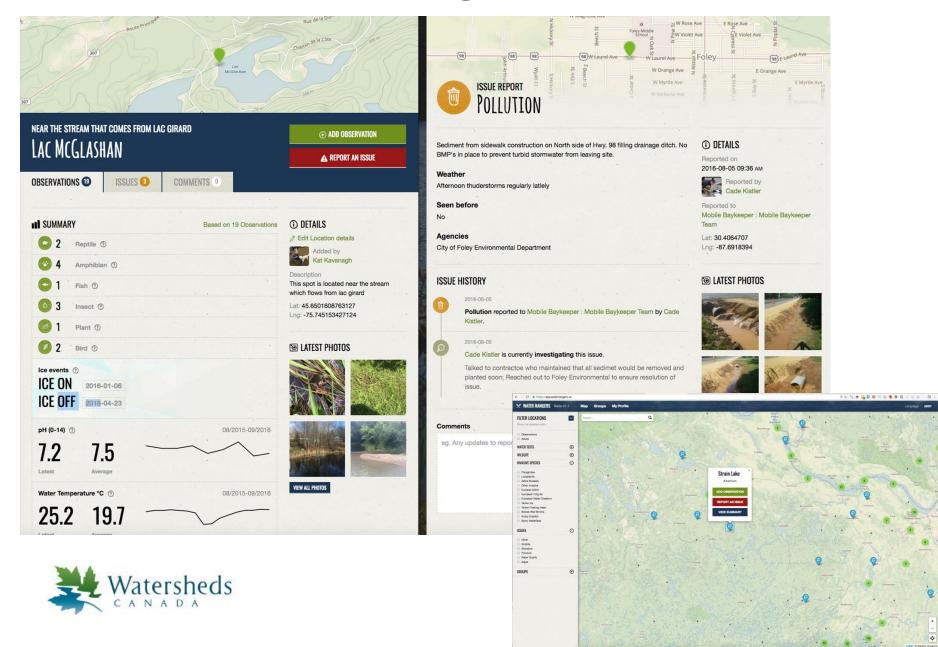








Water Rangers



Funding for Stewardship

- TD Friends of the Environment
- Community Foundations
- Great Lakes Guardian Community Fund
- Biodiversity and Education Awareness Network
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans-Recreational Habitat Enhancement Program
- County Funding Programs
- Talk to me for many more depending on your projects of interest!





Thank You!

Barbara King Executive Director

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