



ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2019

2:00 P.M.

Room #304, City Hall

AGENDA

1. Disclosures of Interest
2. Confirmation of Minutes : February 14, 2019
3. New Business
 - (a) Shoreline Planting
 - (b) 2019 Water Sampling
4. Correspondence
 - (a) Lake Margaret Shore Erosion Prevention/ Fish Habitat Improvement – Dave Collins
Pages 2-5
5. Unfinished Business
 - (a) Implementation: Environmental Tasks
 - (b) Parkside Water Taking
 - (c) Fish Survey
6. Adjournment
7. Next Meeting: April 11, 2019 at 2:00 p.m.

Environmental Stewardship Committee

Meeting date March 14, 2019

Questions to the committee regarding "(A) Lake Margaret Shore Erosion Prevention" and "(B) Fish Habitat Improvement"

Submitted on March 4, 2019 for inclusion under Petitions and Communications

(A) Lake Margaret Shore Erosion Prevention

-Buffer Zone RH3 lands (fence to lake): The new buffer zone will be 4-5 feet back from the water. Who made this determination? Will the distance be delineated by stakes or chalk line on the ground?

-Each owner backing onto the lake owns 6 inches of property on the lake side of the fence and under Provincial and City law/by laws owners have the right and requirement to access city land/private land to maintain their fence and land

-Doug Tarry Homes by contract with buyers guaranteed owners a view

-Planting to whose property line? Legal access by owners may bring inadvertent damage to the plants. Will the City keep these new plants from growing into private property?

-Since the City appears to have given permission for skating, there has been a large increase in people accessing in their skates the lake ice via the shoreline on the south and east end and many people are accessing the Buffer Zone RH3 lands (fence to lake) behind the houses on the north shore, again while wearing skates. This access in skates has likely done plant/shrub damage and if allowed to continue in the future may severely damage the new plants being contemplated. When the lake freezes more and more people are using the Buffer Zone RH3 lands (fence to lake) on the north shore as a walkway/dog walking again possibly causing current and future plant damage. There is even a net stuck in the ice which will likely sink.

-Since the Buffer Zone RH3 lands (fence to lake) on the north shore was and is to be not accessible to the general public as a walkway, why is it now acceptable for skaters as well as walkers and dog walkers to go over this land to access the ice surface or simply use it as a trail, but when the owners cut the weeds behind our houses we are threatened and chastised. What will the City do to prevent the skaters and walkers accessing the land?

-Plant heights may be a problem: Honeysuckle can grow 6 to 15 feet, Steeplebush Meadowsweet can grow 2 to 4 feet, Cardinal Flower can grow 1 to 5 feet, Swamp Milkweed can grow 4 to 6 feet, Redosier Dogwood can grow 7 to 9 feet (see attached corroborating evidence)

-How will the City prevent the weeds from the RH3 lands (fence to lake) encroaching on private property?

-Will the City abide by the Property Standards and Tidy Lot Bylaws and cut the RH3 lands (fence to lake)?

-How does Mr. Graves plan on ensuring the plant investment will be secure?

-Spring planting may conflict with geese nesting and this type of harassment may be considered a Federal Offense under the Migratory Bird Act as well as interfere with the City Goose Management Plan for 2019

-Spring planting directly coincides with geese arriving, mating, nesting. Possible goslings and eating 24 hours a day. Protecting any new plants will be difficult. Putting students planters into this mix may present a safety issue for the students who may be subject to attack or biting. Planting later in spring may be advisable (late May).

(B) Fish Habitat Improvement

-Lake Margaret has its share of willow species already around the lake and this species is not a "friendly" species to have in a mix of water and private back yards with pools, decks and water features. The roots go everywhere and cause major damage: remember the asphalt walkway at the east end of the lake: remember the added cost and design to put in the concrete trail to avoid willow root damage and potential accidents

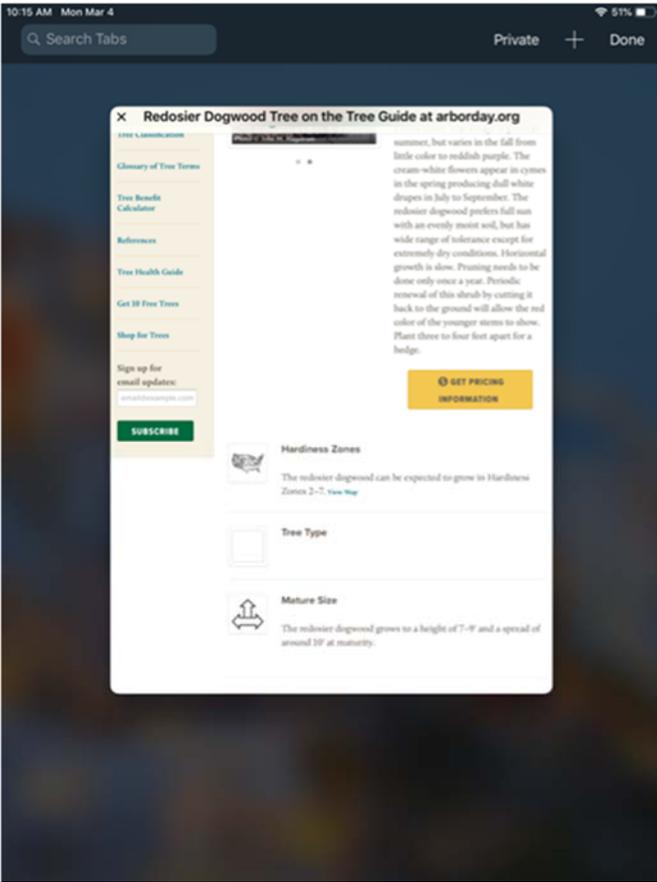
-Willow trees can reach a height and spread of 45 to 70 feet and the close to the surface roots can spread up to three times the height of the tree. Planting willow trees behind any of the homes surrounding Lake Margaret would be an example of the worst environmental stewardship ever. The irreparable damage done to the private properties would be massive and may in fact cause the city repair expenses. (see attached corroborating evidence)

I will be anxious to hear your answers so I may share them with the community.

Respectfully Submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Collins', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

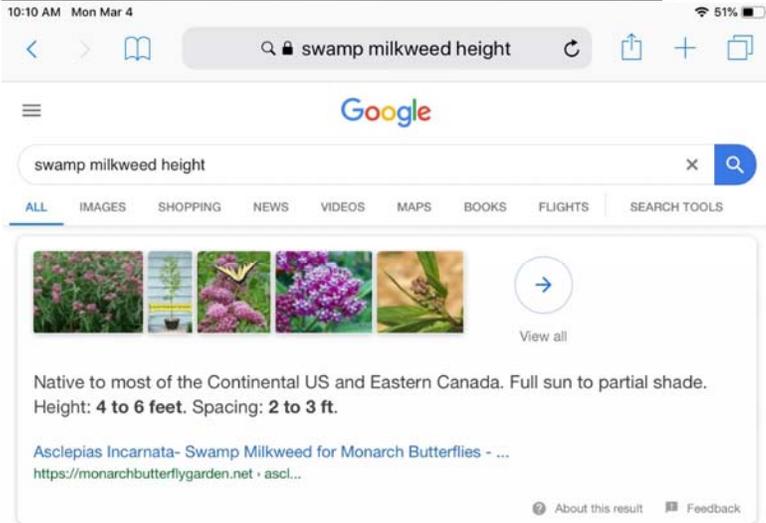
David Collins



Spiraea tomentosa (Steeplebush)

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| Also known as: | Hardhack |
| Origin: | native |
| Habitat: | sun; wet meadows, bogs, along shores |
| Bloom season: | July - September |
| Plant height: | 2 to 4 feet |
| 6 more rows | |
| Spiraea tomentosa (Steeplebush): Minnesota Wildflowers https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/... | |

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The Root System of a Weeping Willow

By Claire Gillespie; Updated July 25, 2018



With its elegant form and pendulous branches, the weeping willow (*Salix* spp.) is a beautiful, calming tree. However, weeping willows are not suitable as backyard trees unless you have a lot of space to accommodate them. The tree itself can reach a height and spread of 45 to 70 feet, and it has extremely invasive, shallow roots. If you have a willow plant in your yard, make sure you know what it needs to thrive, and what problems you may encounter.

Problems With Willow Tree Roots

Weeping willow tree roots are aggressive, invasive and shallow, and they can spread up to three times the length of the tree (from the trunk to the canopy). The roots often lie close to the soil surface, causing bumps in the lawn, which interferes with mowing. They can also lift cement patios.

Weeping willow tree roots can also damage underground water, sewer and plumbing lines. Never plant a weeping willow (or any other tree with a huge root system) near a septic tank drain field, as the roots could cause major damage.

1 to 5 feet

Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)

Also known as:

Origin: native

Habitat: part shade, sun; moist, sandy, loamy soil; wet meadows, open woods, shores

Bloom season: July - September

Plant height: 1 to 5 feet

6 more rows

[Lobelia cardinalis \(Cardinal Flower\): Minnesota Wildflowers](https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info)
<https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info> > ...

About this result Feedback

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 → Red-osier Dogwood

Red-osier Dogwood

Cornus serica (Syn. *C. stolonifera*)

Dogwood, Red Willow

Height: 2.5 m (8 ft.)

Spread: 2 m (6.5 ft.)

Recommended Spacing: 1 m (3 ft.)

Growth Rate: moderate

Lifespan: 30 years

Origin: native

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