

# Pussy Willow

- Found in damp meadows, along shorelines and on disturbed sites such as flooded ditches.
- The flowers are soft, furry, and silver-grey.
- The leaves are eaten by many animals including moose, beaver, grouse, muskrat, red squirrel, and deer.



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# Eastern White Cedar

- Found around lakes, riverbanks and swamps.
- Provides excellent cover for wildlife and is a favorite food of many birds and mammals.
- This cedar is sensitive to road salt.



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# Spotted Joe-Pye Weed

- Found on riverbanks, shorelines, moist fields and wetlands.
- Food source for many animals including white-footed mice, mallards, snowshoe hare, and white-tailed deer.
- Many insects are attracted to the flower's nectar, including bees and butterflies.



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# Rice Cutgrass

- Found in wetlands and along shorelines.
- It gets its name from the numerous tiny downward-pointing barbs that line its leaves and stem.
- Provides habitat for fish, reptiles, and amphibians and the seeds are eaten by numerous birds.



# Grass-leaved Goldenrod

- Prefers sunny moist locations.
- The flowers are visited by numerous pollinators.
- The seeds are eaten by small birds, and the foliage and stems are eaten by rabbits and white-tailed deer.



# Woolgrass

- Grow along shorelines, in wetlands, wet ditches and clearings.
- Provides food and cover for nesting waterfowl and other wildlife, such as muskrats and geese.
- Grows over 1 m high.



# Sweet Gale

- Found along rocky shorelines.
- A dense, low growing, deciduous shrub.
- Provides great habitat for fish, birds and small mammals, and a food source for birds and deer.



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# Redosier Dogwood

- Found in moist sites.
- They have red stems, white, flat-topped clusters of flowers in spring, bright red leaves in autumn and white berries in winter.
- It is an important shrub for many wildlife species.



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# Pickerelweed

- Found in shallow waters along muddy or sandy shorelines.
- They have large heart-shaped leaves and violet blue flowers.
- Pollinated by bees and butterflies, and a food source for muskrats and waterfowl.



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# Broad-leaved Arrowhead

- Found in marshes, lakes and ponds.
- They have large arrowhead-shaped leaves and abundant white flowers.
- A valuable food source for waterfowl, muskrats, and porcupines.



# Spikerush

- Found on sunny shorelines and other areas prone to seasonal flooding.
- Produce slender green spike-like stems with brown flowers/fruits on top.
- Provide habitat for amphibians, turtles, and fish, and its seeds are eaten by waterfowl.



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# White Water Lily

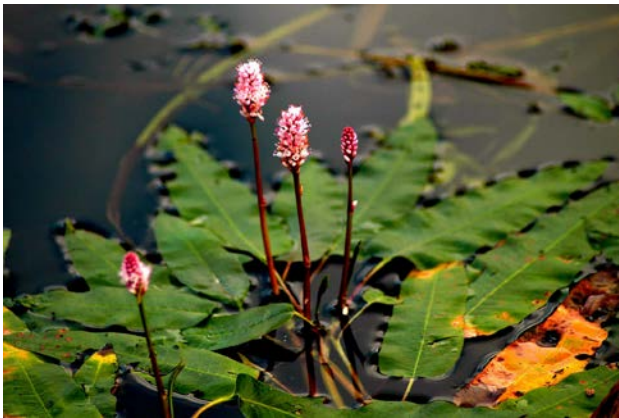
- Found in still water.
- The flowers bloom throughout summer.
- A food source for many including waterfowl, muskrats, beavers, and moose.



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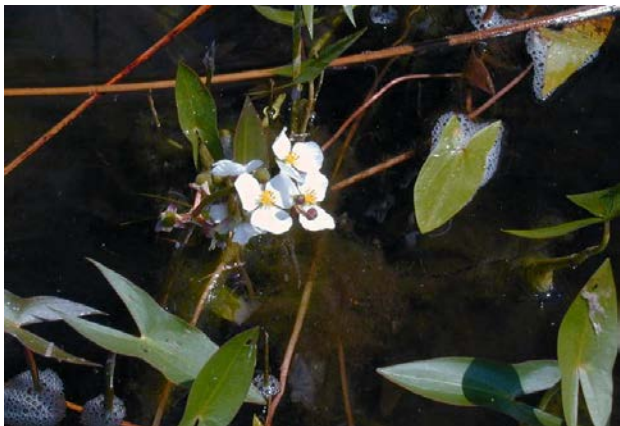
# Water Smartweed

- An aquatic plant commonly found in shallow water of lakes and ponds.
- This plant has swollen stem joints and bright pink clusters of flowers.
- Many birds feed on the seeds and various mammals eat the plants and seeds.



# Floating Arrowhead

- Found in quiet shallow water in lakes and streams.
- Able to produce three types of leaves depending on the water depth.
- Food source for various species including ducks and muskrats.



# Pondweeds

- Provide cover for fish including walleye, perch, northern pike, and muskellunge.
- A food source for waterfowl.
- Provide habitat for aquatic insects and other invertebrates which are eaten by fish.



# Mayfly

- Found near water.
- Mayflies are extremely sensitive to pollution.
- The adults lack feeding mouthparts and are short-lived, surviving on land for only one day.



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# Mayfly Larvae

- Mayflies develop for several years as aquatic larvae.
- Mayfly adults emerge simultaneously in large swarms.
- The timing of mayfly hatches varies annually



# Whirligig

- Found mainly in ponds and lakes.
- They can fly to a new home if their pond or stream dries up.
- They clean the water by eating dead or dying insects.



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# Giant Waterbug

- Prefers slow moving, clear, freshwater streams and ponds with emergent aquatic vegetation like cattails.
- One of the largest insects in Canada.
- Prey on creatures as big as small fish, frogs and salamanders.



# Monarch Butterfly

- Inhabit fields and meadows where milkweed plants grow.
- Milkweed plants are the sole food source for the caterpillars.
- Their bright colour warns predators that they are poisonous.



# Chalk-fronted Corporal

- Generally found near water.
- They spend most of their lives (1 to 4 years) underwater as nymphs.
- Adult dragonflies prey mainly on mosquitoes, flies, bees and other small invertebrates.



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# Virile Crayfish

- Found at the bottom of lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands.
- They are most active at night (nocturnal).
- They feed on a variety of aquatic plants, invertebrates, tadpoles, small fish and carrion.



# Amphipods

- Amphipods are most common in inflow areas of wetlands and healthy forest streams.
- An important source of food for fish, frogs and insects.
- Amphipods look like little shrimps.



# Minnows

- Minnows are the most diverse group of fishes in the world.
- Each species occupies a slightly different habitat.
- Predators to minnows include birds, mammals and fishes.



Photo: Junction Creek Stewardship Committee



# Yellow Perch

- Prefers warm to cool open water habitats.
- Females usually attach their strands of eggs to underwater plants or sticks.
- They were one of the first fish to colonize Greater Sudbury's recovering lakes.



# Walleye/Pickerel

- Found in large rivers and lakes; prefers low amounts of light.
- Feed mainly at night, from dusk till dawn.
- Have large mouths with many sharp teeth.



# Smallmouth Bass

- Generally found in cool lakes and streams.
- They often return to the same nesting areas year after year.
- Because it is fairly intolerant of pollution, this fish is a good indicator of a healthy environment.



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# Midland Painted Turtle

- Found in marshes, ponds, lakes and slow-flowing streams.
- Small, with a dark olive to black shell and orange, red or yellow patterns on the shell's edges and on its head and legs.
- In the wild it can live up to 40 years.



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# American Bullfrog

- Found in large, permanent water bodies, such as swamps and lakes.
- Bullfrogs will eat whatever they can, including ducklings, small birds, insects, fish and other frogs.
- They are preyed on by birds, snakes and mammals.



# Northern River Otter

- Found along creeks, rivers, ponds and lakes.
- Their diet mainly consists of crayfish, turtles, frogs and fish.
- They are playful and social, often seen sliding down banks, balancing sticks on their noses, or diving for pebbles.



# Spotted Sandpiper

- Found along lake shores, especially gravelly beaches.
- Feed on invertebrates such as flies, aquatic larvae, grasshoppers, beetles, worms, snails, and small crustaceans.
- Unlike most other birds, it's the male that tends the nest while the female defends the territory.



# Belted Kingfisher

- Found near lakes, ponds and rivers.
- The female kingfisher is more colourful than the male.
- Feeds mainly on fish and frogs.



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# Mallard

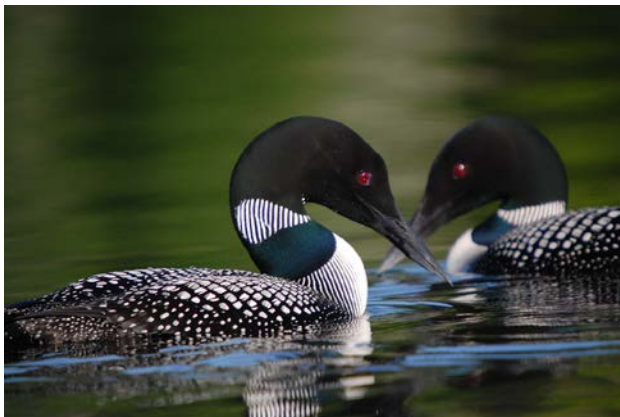
- Found near open water including lakes, wetlands and rivers.
- The male mallard has a green head and chestnut brown chest.
- Eat submerged vegetation.



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# Common Loon

- Primarily inhabit large lakes and rivers.
- Eat fish including small bass, perch and sunfish.
- The bones of loons are nearly solid, which aids in underwater diving.



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