

Camp de Pêche

The Mitis River has nourished human life and connection in ways that transcend generations and disciplines. The Mi'kmaq fished *Gespe'gewa'gi* (Gaspésie) for over 10,000 years, and the name Métis is believed to come from *Mitoui*, a word for meeting place. As generations passed and the land was taken for European settlement, a fishing heritage was sustained by the river. Grand-Métis' rare microclimate for planting would later be presented by Elsie Reford, who created the Reford gardens. This project recognizes the site's roots as a place for fishing, gathering, and contemplation through gardening.

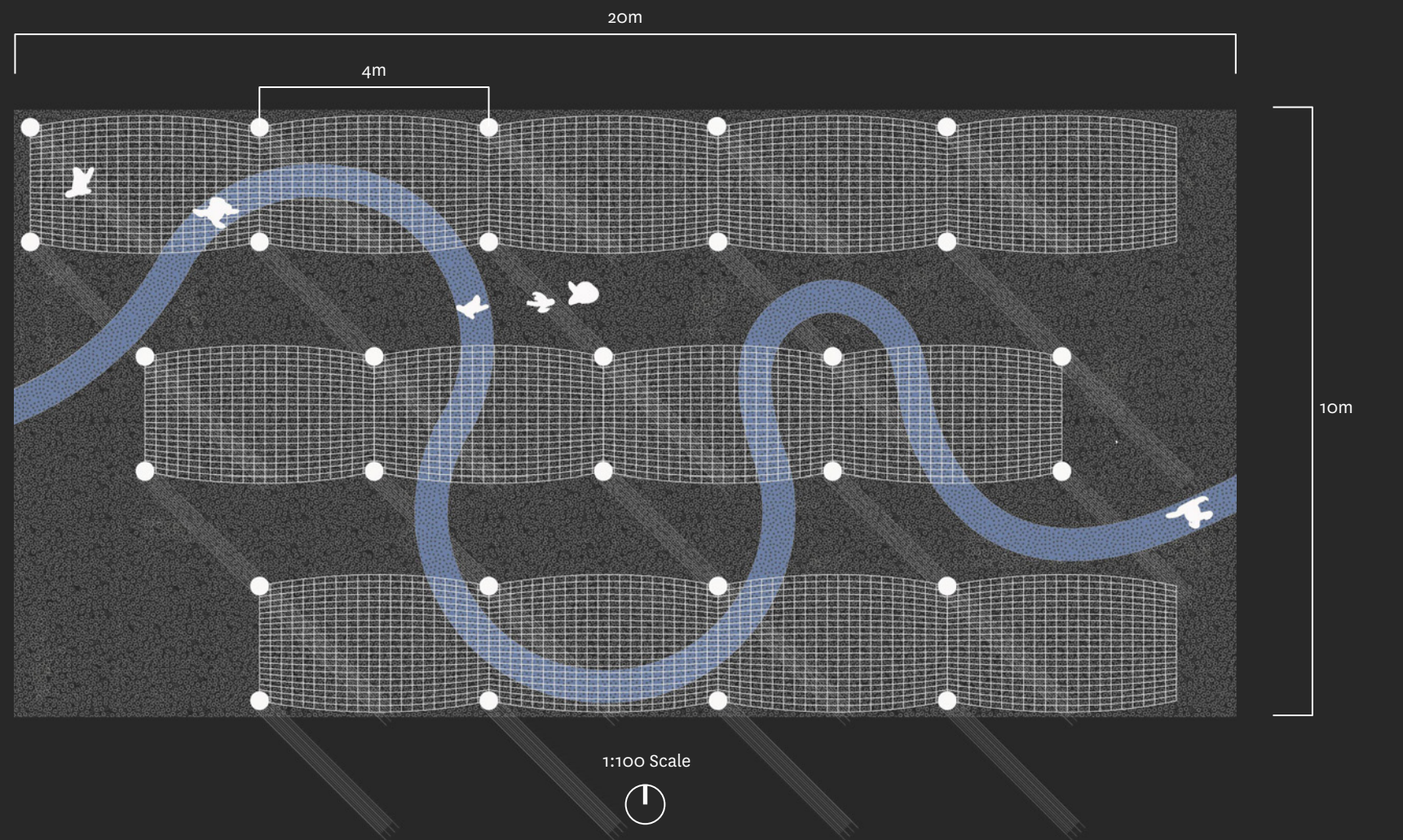
Embedded in history, *Camp de Pêche* honours the river and heritage of fishing. Draped from wooden masts, undulating forms of salvaged fishing net resemble crests and ridges of waves. The forms are playful and interactive, swaying and thrashing with impressions from the wind. Below, a meandering channel of river rock is dug through gravel, providing the slightest pool of water – just enough for boots to splash into. Reflections of fish net are cast upon the water, and braided shadows cover riverine plants, rooted in the gravel below.

Plant List

Amsonia hubrichtii, Hubricht's bluestar

Eurybia divaricata, White wood aster

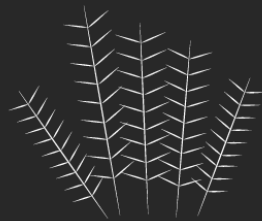
Eragrostis elliotii, Sea lyme grass





Plant Palette

Plants reminiscent of the Mitis riverbank were selected, including native perennials and others introduced by European settlers that have since adapted to the region.



Amsonia hubrichtii,
Hubricht's bluestar



Eurybia divaricata,
White wood aster



Eragrostis elliotii,
Sea lyme grass

River Rock Meander

