

6) The use of broadcast spraying of herbicides is NOT permitted. However, the use of

herbicides to discourage re-sprouting of invasive, noxious or non-native plants is

following the cutting of the plant tops or to the herbaceous plant. The use of any

a Maryland Certified Pesticide Applicator.

Arborist or appropriate Licensed/ Qualified Professional.

being controlled.

recommended off-site.

SUBSEQUENT SITE EVALUATIONS

approved by the site inspector.

PROPOSED MAINTENANCE PLAN

permitted if done as an application of the chemical directly to the cut stump immediately

herbicide shall be done in accordance with the label instructions and shall be applied by

7) Care shall be taken not to damage trunks of trees and native vegetation. Only hand tools

should be used to avoid unnecessary disturbance to native vegetation and soil.

9) All invasive species control work shall be done under the supervision of a Certified

10) All cut vegetative material less than 2" diameter shall be bagged and disposed or in the

11) The site should be evaluated twice monthly once control measures have been initiated

12) All site evaluations should be performed by, or under the supervision of, a Certified

prepared by the site evaluator which should then be submitted to, reviewed and

13) Maintenance should occur between March – November for a minimum of 4-years. After

2-years the site should be evaluated for success of invasives control and monitored

annually until all invasives have been successfully eradicated to a level of less than

20%. Since invasives likely occur on adjacent properties, it is likely that the site will

14) Invasive plant removal shall be completed prior to completion of the 4-year maintenance

and management plan and conform to the recommendations of this invasive plant

require continuous monitoring to ensure adequate invasives control.

each growing season, between April and November of each year, to monitor success of

control measures and determine recommendations for further action based on field

Arborist or appropriately Qualified Professional, Written reports of site conditions found

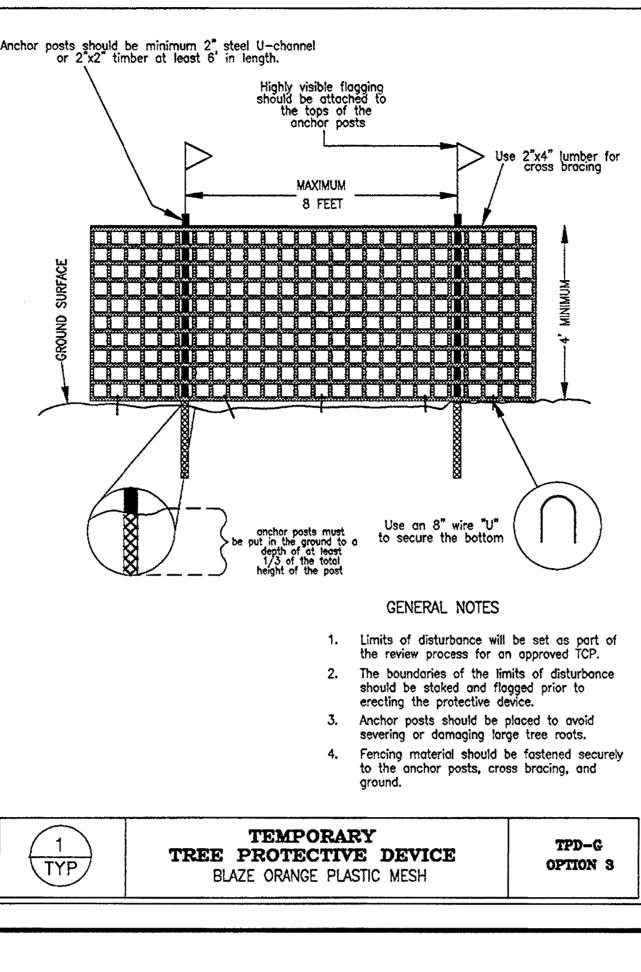
during each site evaluation along with recommendations for further action, should be

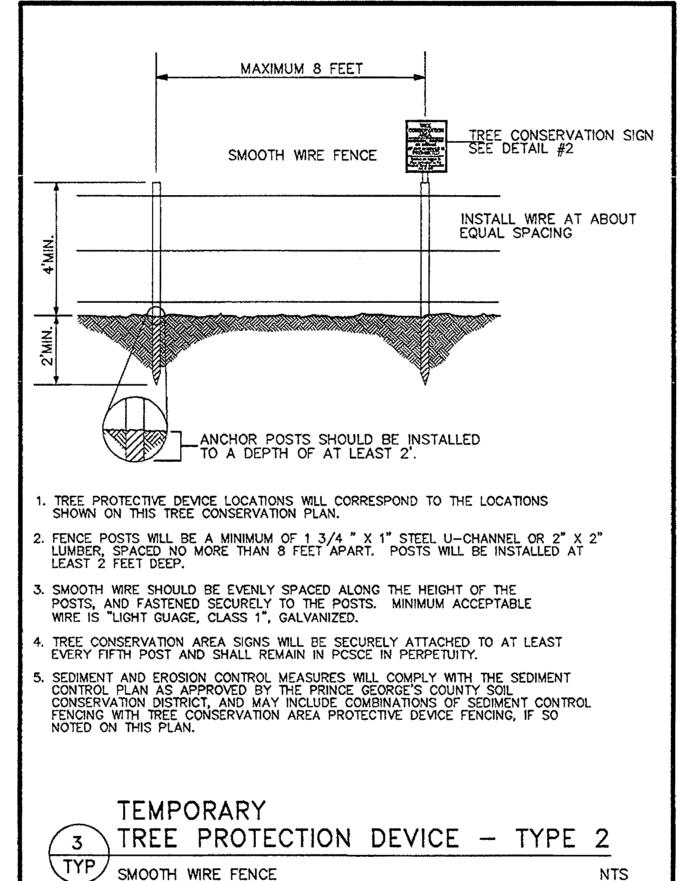
landfill; All material greater than 2" diameter shall be cut to allow contact with the ground.

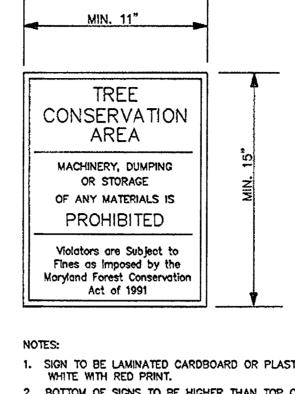
thus encouraging decomposition' Mulching of materials is not permitted on-site and not

8) Motorized wheeled equipment used for hauling shall not be driven into the forest area; it

should be parked in the open areas adjacent to the areas where invasive species are







WOODLAND PRESERVATION

AREA

DO NOT DISTURB

MATERIAL STORAGE OR SITE DISTURBANCE

PROHIBITED

TREES FOR YOUR FUTURE

ATTACHMENT OF SIGNS TO TREES IS PROHIBITED.

5. LOCATE SIGNS EVERY 50 FEET ALONG FENCING.

. SIGNS SHOULD BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED.

TYPWOODLAND PRESERVATION AREA SIGN

Use glyphosate @ 25% (e. g., Roundup Pro) on cut surfaces any time of the year.

Use glyphosate @ 2% (e.g., Roundup Pro, or Rodeo with a 0.5% surfactant if near

• Japanese honeysuckle may stay green long after other plants have lost their leaves.

Helpful Hints: A shade-tolerant annual grass that is common along roads and trails, and in

Mechanical: Target maturing plants in summer where large stands are accessible to mowers or

power trimmers. The best time is late June through August, before plants go to seed. If

• Cutting or mowing earlier in the summer—when the grass is shorter and less

The flame weeding methodology has shown great promise for stiltgrass control. Again

target late summer before the plants have time to set seed. Be especially careful about

• Use Roundup-type products @ 1% for non-wetland sites. If spraying in late summer, use

• In wetlands or near water—or if you will encounter both wet and dry sites while spraying,

• Follow up treatments 1-2 weeks after initial spraying will ensure better control.

use products such as Rodeo or Aqua Neat at 1-1.5%, with a non-ionic surfactant @

Cutting should be repeated at the same sites for at least five years due to the

Chemical: Where monocultures exist without intermingled desired vegetation, extensive

(Review introductory sections; contact NRS before initiating any foliar spray project)

NRS staff has used low concentrations of glyphosate to kill stilt grass with

• Use a blue marker dye to ensure that patches are sprayed only one time.

humidity, as the grass dries out quickly under the flame weeder.

infestations can be treated with glyphosate (triclopyr will not kill grasses).

treatment is too early, there may be a second germination cycle, so revisit the site often to

moist or floodplain areas of forests. Plants look like a delicate, miniature bamboo and lance-

shaped leaves—1 to 3 inches long—have a silvery stripe on the upper surface. Spreads

vigorously by roots and seeds; seeds can remain viable in soil for many years.

Treatment during mild (>45°F) fall or winter weather will minimize herbicide impact on

water). Always use the lowest concentration that proves effective.

Microstegium vimineum (Japanese stilt grass) HERB (Grass)

ensure no seed is produced. Plant dies after first frost.

seedbanking potential of this annual grass.

minimal damage to non-target perennials.

a 1.5% mix for better results on mature plants.

Inaccessible to equipment areas can be hand pulled.

Temperatures below 45°F will impede absorption of herbicides through plant tissues.

Foliar Spray (Review introductory sections; contact NRS before initiating any foliar spray

Cut Stem Treatment

desirable plant species.

Add approved blue marker dye.

dense-is recommended.

PREPARED BY: Thomas D. Trosko

Qualification: RLA

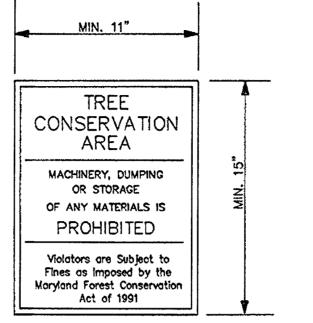
DATE: September 28, 2015

August 2010

MIN. DEPTH 18"

PERMANENT

 SIGN TO BE LAMINATED CARDBOARD OR PLASTIC WHITE WITH RED PRINT. 2. BOTTOM OF SIGNS TO BE HIGHER THAN TOP OF TREE PROTECTION FENCE. 3. TREE CONSERVATION AREA SIGNS WILL BE SECURELY ATTACHED TO AT LEAST EVERY FIFTH POST AND SHALL REMAIN DURING CONSTRUCTION. TEMPORARY TREE CONSERVATION SIGNAGE



TCP2 GENERAL NOTES CONTINUED FROM SHEET

17. OFF-SITE WOODLAND CONSERVATION NOTES: Prior to the issuance of the first permit for the development shown on this TCP2, all off site woodland conservation required by this plan shall be identified on an approved TCP2 plan and recorded as an off-site easement in the land records of Prince Seorge's County. Proof of recordation of the off—site conservation shall be provided to the M—NCPPC, Planning Department prior to issuance of any permit for the associated

Add the applicable invasive plan removal notes if afforestation is used on an off-site woodland conservation bank.

18. INVASIVE SPECIES NOTES: a. Invasive plant removal shall be completed prior to grading activities and conform to the recommendations of the invasive plant removal plan shown on the plan prepared by Thomas Trosko dated 9/28/15.

19. POST DEVELOPMENT NOTES: Woodlands and/or specimen, historic or champion trees are to remain

a. If the developer or builder no longer has an interest in the property and the new owner desires to remove a hazardous tree or portion thereof, the new owner shall obtain a written statement from a Certified Arborist or Licensed Tree Expert identifying the hazardous condition and the proposed corrective measures prior to having the work conducted. After proper documentation has been completed per the handout "Guidance for Prince George's County Property Owners, Preservation of Woodland Conservation Areas", the arborist or tree expert may then remove the tree. The stump shall be cut as close to the ground as possible and left in place. The removal or grinding of the stumps in the woodland conservation area is not permitted. If a tree or portions thereof are in imminent danger of striking a structure, parking area, or other high use area and may result in personal injury or property damage

then the certification is not required and the permitee shall take corrective action immediately. The condition of the area shall be fully documented through photographs prior to corrective action being taken. The photos shall be submitted to the inspector for documentation of the damage. Tree work to be completed within a road right—of—way requires a permit from the

Maryland Department of Natural Resources unless the tree removal is shown within the approved limits of disturbance on a TCP2. The work is required to be conducted by a b. The removal of noxious, invasive, and non-native plant species from any woodland preservation area shall be done with the use of hand—held equipment only (pruners or

material from these noxious, invasive, and non-native plants greater than two (2) inches diameter shall be cut to allow contact with the ground, thus encouraging c. The use of broadcast spraying of herbicides is not permitted. However, the use of herbicides to discourage re-sprouting of invasive, noxious, or non-native plants is permitted if done as an application of the chemical directly to the cut stump mmediately following cutting of plant tops. The use of any herbicide shall be done in

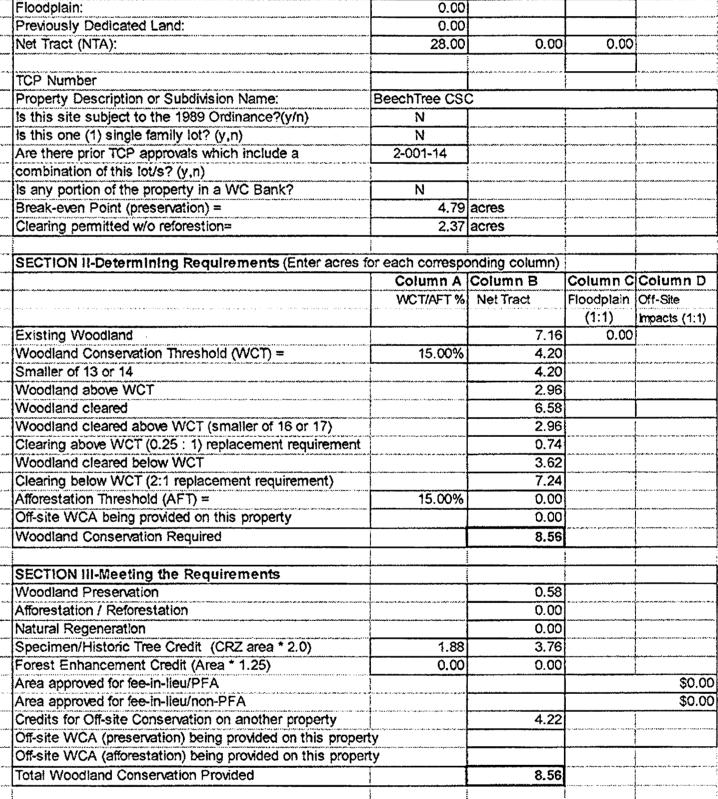
a chain saw). These plants may be cut near the ground and material less than two

inches diameter may be removed from the grea and disposed of appropriately. All

accordance with the label instructions. d. The use of chainsaws is extremely dangerous and should not be conducted with poorly maintained equipment, without safety equipment, or by individuals not trained in the use of this equipment for the pruning and/or cutting of trees.

20. Woodland conservation easement must be recorded and Liber/Folio added to plan prior to signature approval of this TCP2. Liber:

4"x4" PRESSURE TREE CONSERVATON PLAN TYPE II - WORKSHEE TREATED POST Standard Woodland Conservation Worksheet for -3" GALV. RING Prince George's County Non-governmental Projects THREAD NAILS SECTION I-Establishing Site Information- (Enter acres for each zone) Gross Tract Previously Dedicated Land: Net Tract (NTA): combination of this lot/s? (v.n) Break-even Point (preservation) = . AVOID INJURY TO ROOTS WHEN PLACING POSTS FOR THE SIGNS. 4. SIGNS SHOULD BE INSTALLED AT THE SAME TIME AS PERMANENT SIGNS SHOULD BE PLACED AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN AND REMAIN Smaller of 13 or 14



0.58 acres

0.00 acres

Woodland Conservation Summary 10.30 | 5.25 | 8.52 | 3.93 | 28.00 Sheet Area 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.58 | 0.00 Tree Preservation Area 0.00 0.00 0.00 AF/Reforestation Area 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 CRZ/Historic Tree Credit 0.00 0.00 3.72 0.00

T. D. MAYER CONSULTING 12855 Society Hill Lane-PO Box 25 Mt. Victoria, Maryland 20661 301-259-2104 (cell) 410-562-0728

> May 2, 2011 Revised, May 23, 2011

GPI Greenman - Pedersen Attn:-Mr. Christopher M. Rizzi, RLA Director of Planning & Landscape Architecture 10977 Guilford Road Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701

> Re: Beech Tree Property Specimen, Champion, and Historic Tree Value and Management Plan

I am a current active member of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and a past president of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the ISA. I am the owner of T. D. Mayer Consulting, which specializes in tree appraisals and tree preservation and removal

was assigned by you to appraise the value of 10 specimen trees located at the Beech Tree Property in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. I used the Trunk Formula Method as per the Guide for Plant Appraisal (9th ed., 2000), an official publication of the International Society of Arboriculture, to establish the value of the trees. I used the current Tree Species Rating Guide, 2007 for the Mid-Atlantic Region to establish the species rating The Trunk Formula Method is used to establish the monetary value of trees that are too large to replace with nursery stock. I find the value of the 10 trees to be \$266,100 (see enclosed appraisal sheets).

The following trees were contained in the plot

Tree #1. 54-inch Red maple Tree #3. 57-inch Red Maple \$40,100 Tree #4. 36-inch White Pine \$23,000 Tree #5. 47-inch American Beech \$42,200 Tree #7. 33-inch American Beech \$25,600 Tree #8. 33-inch White Pine \$22,400

\$42,600 Tree #9. 46-inch American Beech \$14,000 Tree #17. 30-inch Red Cedar \$ 9,800 Tree #45. 34-inch Yellow Poplar \$ 5,300 Tree #46. 34-inch Yellow Poplar

I was also asked to prepare a management plan for pre-construction protection measures, construction phase protection measures, and post construction protection measures.

Pre-construction activities should include the following. - The installation of orange tree protection fences around the critical root zone of

all saved trees. These areas shall be considered no equipment access areas. - No material shall be piled within these orange tree protection fences, in order to prevent root compaction. Root pruning if needed, to a depth of 2 feet. Root pruning should be done with an industry approved method, e.g., trenching machine, vibratory knife, or rock saw. It should be done only at the edge of the LOD as necessary.

Please note that none of the protection measures required by the contractor addresses the routine maintenance that these trees require.

- All saved trees should be pruned, thinned and dead wooded, and all vines, e.g., English Ivy and Poison Ivy, should be removed (pruning and vine removal, \$13,000 to \$15,000). This is my estimate; if maintenance is pursued, the contractor or responsible parties should obtain three bids from licensed and insured tree contractors.

- All saved trees should receive a deep root fertilization (estimate: \$3,000 to \$4,000). This is my estimate; the contractor or responsible parties should obtain three bids from licensed and insured tree companies as mentioned above for the

Note: Trees #45 and #46 are in the woods and require no attention.

Construction phase protection should include:

- Daily monitoring by the site supervisor or his alternate to make sure that all preconstruction measures are enforced during the course of the project, e.g., orange tree fence stays intact. - All damaged tree limbs, branches, and trunks shall be repaired as soon as possible after injury. All pruning shall be done by a licensed and insured Tree Expert company registered with the Department of Natural Resources Forest Service.

Post-construction phase:

- A final inspection shall be done and any necessary repairs shall be accomplished - After construction has been completed, protective fencing and all surplus construction materials shall be removed from the site in a manner that will not cause damage to the trees.

This report represents my opinion based on my observations at the site and from my experience of 30 years in arboriculture.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further service please call me at the above Very truly yours,

Though . In age Thomas D. Mayer Registered Professional Forester #223 International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist MA-4515A Maryland Licensed Tree Expert #019

> CALL "MISS UTILITY" AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION AT 1-800-257-7777

> > OWNER / DEVELOPER: VOB LIMITED PARTNERSHIP 8245 BOONE BOULEVARD SUITE 550

> > > VIENNA, VA 22182

703-288-4200 FAX:703-288-4218

THIS BLOCK IS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY QR label certifies that this plan meets conditions of final approval by the Planning Board, its designee r the District Council. M-NCPPC **APPROVALS**

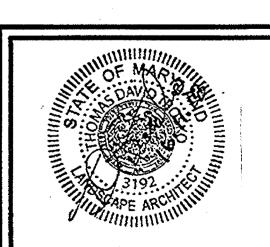
Area of woodland not cleared

Prepared by: Thomas Trosko

Woodland retained not part of requirements:

PROJECT NAME: BEECH TREE CSC PROJECT NUMBER: DSP-13037 For Conditions of Approval see Site Plan Cover Sheet or Approval Sheet Revision numbers must be included in the Project Number

Prince George's County Planning Department, M-NCPPC Environmental Planning Section TYPE 2 TREE CONSERVATION PLAN APPROVAL TCP2-001-14 DRD: Reason for Revision Approved By: 00 / Fmu 1



PROJ. MGR.						
CMR						
DESIGNED						
GPI						
RAWN						
EAE						
CHECKED GPI	9/11/14	REV.: Adderssed County Comments	SMD			
	12/18/13	REV.: Added TCP II Worksheet	SMD			
	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	DATE	REVISIONS	BY

GREENMAN-PEDERSEN, INC. 10977 GUILFORD ROAD ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, MD 20701 WASH. (301) 470-2772 BALT. (410) 880-3055 FAX: (301) 490-2649 www.apinet.com

Rosa multiflora (Multiflora rose)

power tools or hand tools.

Cut Stump Treatment

Add approved blue marker dve.

Don't pull vines out of trees.

Lonicera iaponica (Japanese honevsuckle) VINE

yellow with age. Small black fruits occur in the fall.

out, or cut repeatedly until no re-growth occurs.

SHRUB Helpful Hints: This non-native rose can form very large stands in open areas and along

divided into 5-11 sharply toothed leaflets. The plant can sometimes behave like a climbing vine,

scrambling up tree trunks, fences or other structures to heights of 20-30 feet. Clusters of showy,

rose hips—develop during the summer and remain on the plant through the winter. Unlike other

Cut three times a year over a period of two to four years. Best if first cutting is in March.

Use glyphosate @ 25% (e.g., Roundup Pro) or triclopyr @ 25% (e.g., Garlon 3A in

(Review introductory sections: contact NRS before initiating any foliar spray project)

water). Ready-to-use triclopyr products such as Pathfinder II are also effective, and

• This method is most effective if done late in the growing season or while plant is

Early re-growth or low-growing plants can be effectively treated with foliar spray using a

Helpful Hints: A perennial vine—semievergreen in our area—that climbs by twisting around

trunks and limbs of shrubs and small trees. In sunny edge areas, its smothering growth can

climb 15-20 feet. Mature leaves are oblong or oval and occur in pairs along the stem. Immature

leaves can be finely divided and oak-like. Stems and leaves often have fine, soft hairs. The

Mechanical: Bush-hog Japanese honeysuckle in accessible areas multiple times in a growing

season and/or treat re-sprouting foliage with herbicide. Mowing or cutting with power or hand

Chemical: Glyphosate (e.g., Roundup) is the most effective herbicide for this plant.

Cut the vine at ground level and as high as you can reach (cutting a "window.") Portions

of vines that stay rooted will remain alive and must later be treated with herbicide, pulled

tube-shaped flowers occur from April through the summer. They are white or pink and turn

dormant. Best Management Practices for Control of Non-Native Invasives M-NCPPC

Cutting with power or hand tools may be preferable to bush hogging or mowing in high-

fragrant white to pink flowers begin to appear in late spring. Small, bright red fruits—known as

Mechanical: Control requires frequent, repeated bush hogging or mowing, or cutting with

roses, the structure at the base of each leaf is feathery or has fine hairs.

Chemical: Apply glyphosate or triclopyr to freshly cut stumps or foliar re-growth.

quality natural areas to minimize disturbance.

Small (less than 5 stems) clumps can be uprooted.

Parks - Natural Resources Stewardship Section - 26 -

alvphosate or triclopyr products @ 2% (follow label directions).

tools, without follow up herbicide treatment, is effective only if repeated often.

forest or trail edges. It is a thorny perennial shrub with arching stems and compound leaves

BEECH TREE CSC

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

MARLBORO (3rd) ELECTION DISTRICT

TREE CONSERVATION PLAN TYPE II DETAILS SHEET

PROJECT N DATE 10/2016 97179 SCALE

*997/97179/DWG/CSC/SDP/TCP2-01-LAC .dwg, 11/23/2016 2:39:54 PM, \\Md1ps1v\MD1-Engineering

Project Name: Beechtree CSC - TCPII/ 001/14

requirements of the environmental technical manual.

2) Nepal Microstegium - Microstegium viminea

SITE EVALUATION PRIOR TO CONTROL MEASURE INITIATION

assign appropriate control measures to site specific areas.

ment/documents/nni-bestmanagementpractices-jan2015.pdf

3) Japanese honeysuckle – Lonicera japonica

1) Multiflora rose – Rosa multiflora

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

INITIATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

Marylandlicenesed herbicide applicator

The removal of three invasive species identified in Stand 1 and others that may be found, to

Further reduction of invasive species in the herbaceous layer to 5% or less may qualify for an

additional woodland conservation credit with the approval of the environmental planning section.

1) After the limit of disturbance has been established in the field, all areas of the project site

where invasive vegetative species control will be implemented shall be evaluated by, or

under the supervision of, a certified arborist or other appropriately qualified professional

to determine the quantities and extent of specific plant species to be controlled and to

2) Plant species are most easily identified one leaf out has occurred and prior to leaf drop

in the fall. The initial site evaluation may take place at any times during the growing

season, in conjunction with determination and marking the limit of disturbance in the

3) The recommended guidance for BMP's for invasive species removal are those found in

'Best Management Practices for Control of Non-Native Invasives" (2009 or more recent

edition) Prepared by the National Resources Stewardship Section, Park Planning and

Resource Division, Montgomery County Department of Parks, M-NCPPC and can be

http://www.montgomeryparks.org/PPSD/Natural_Resources_Stewardship/Veg_Manage

4) Prior to beginning invasive control, identify areas of each plant to be eradicated. Utilize a

5) Per the specific control methods for each species, there are seasonal requirements for

account when the site evaluation should be performed. These requirements shall be

determined by the qualified professional and applied by the implemented by a

application of controls that will maximize the successful implementation of controls that

will maximize successful implementation if control measures which should be taken into

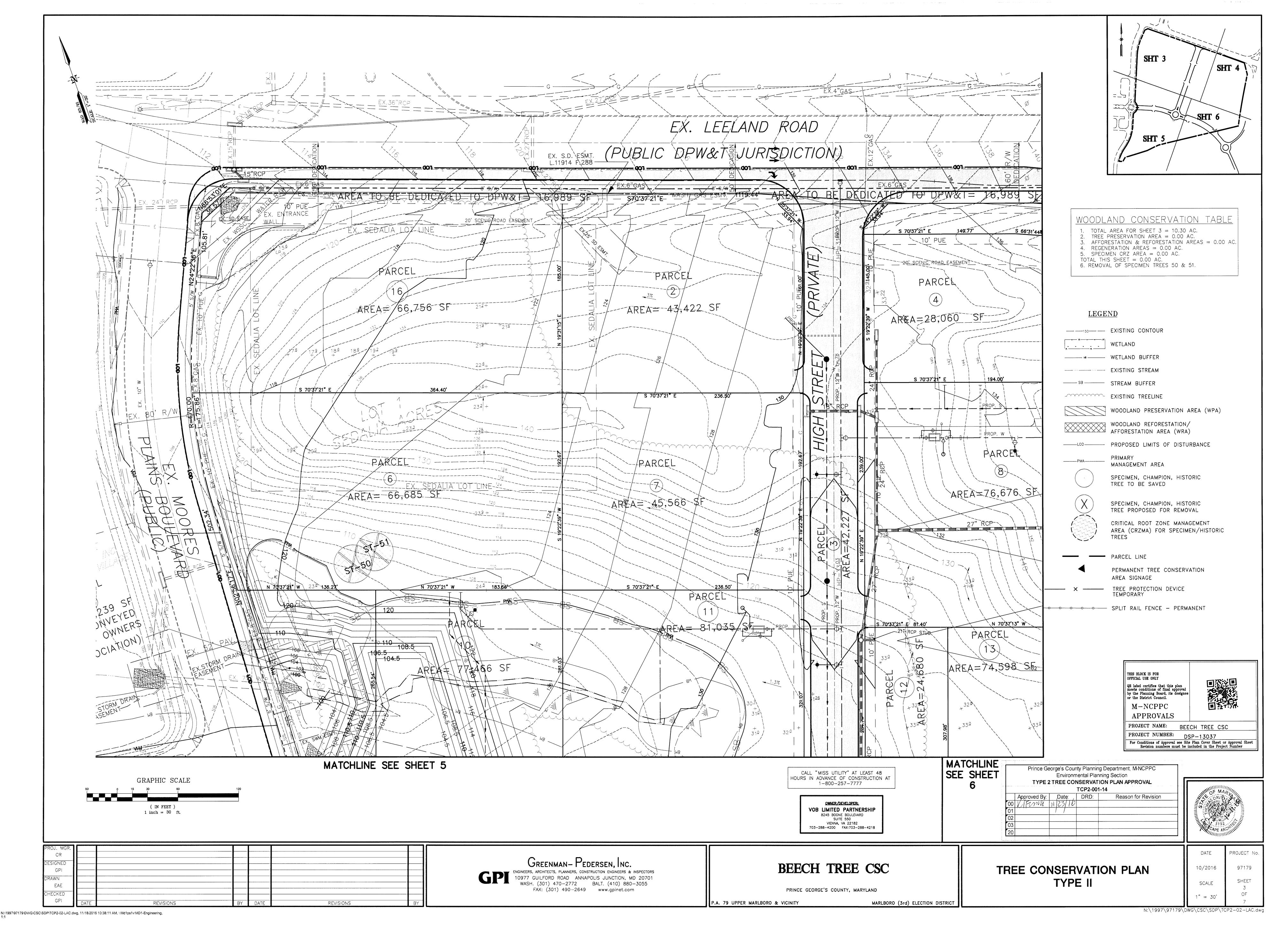
licenses herbicide application and obtain approval for sub uses of herbicides.

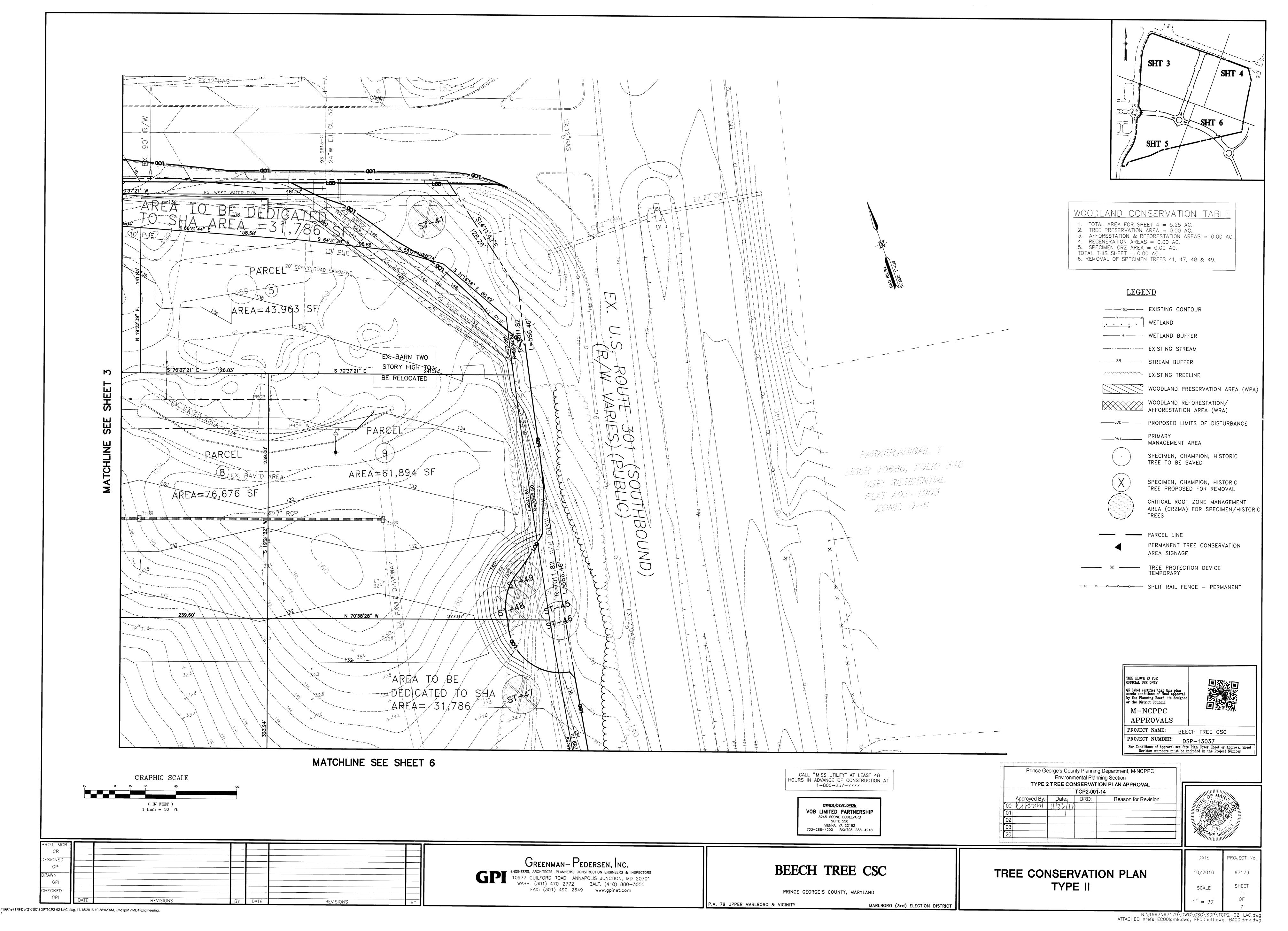
reduce the amount of invasive species to less than 20% of the herbaceous layer per the

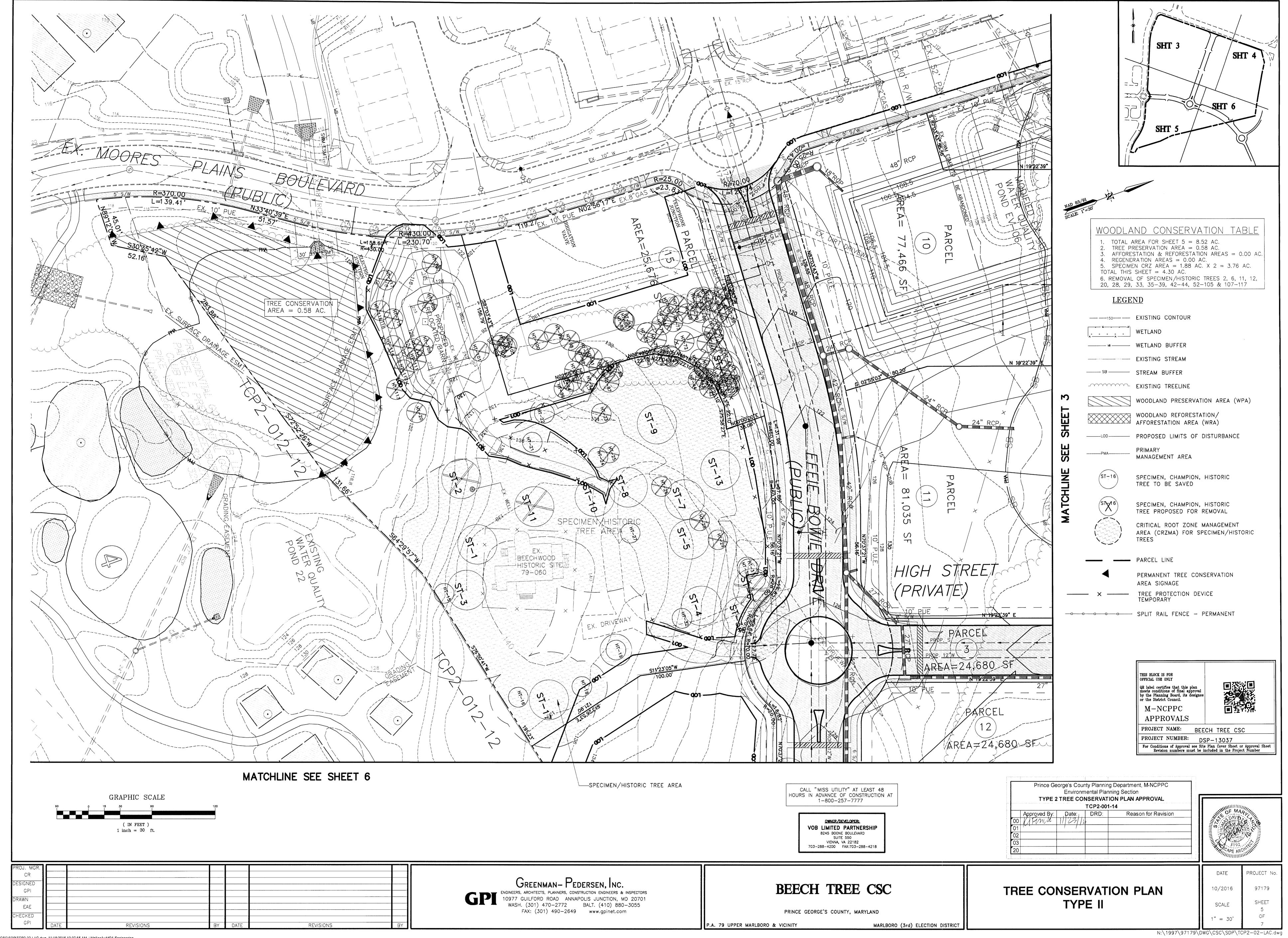
INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

P.A. 79 UPPER MARLBORO & VICINITY

N: \1997\97179\DWG\CSC\SDP\TCP2-01-LAC.dwq ATTACHED X-REF: BAOOPUTT.DWG, BAOOLDMK.DWG, SECTION-LINES.DWG







N:\1997\97179\DWG\CSC\SDP\TCP2-02-LAC.dwg, 11/18/2016 10:37:55 AM, \\Md1ps1v\MD1-Engineering, 1:1

