

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. This plan is submitted to fulfill the woodland conservation requirements for 45984-2020-G. If the grading expires, then this TP2 also expires and is no
- 2. Cutting or clearing of woodland not in conformance with this plan or without the expressed written consent of the Planning Director or designee shall be subject to a \$9.00 per square foot mitigation fee.
- 3. A pre-construction meeting is required prior to the issuance of grading permits. The Department of Permits, Inspection and Enforcement, shall be contracted prior to the start of any work on the site to conduct a pre-construction meeting where implementation of woodland conservation
- measures shown on this plan will be discussed in detail. 4. The developer shown on this plan shall notify future buyers of any woodland
- contract signing. Future property owners are also subject to this requirement. 5. The owners of the property subject to this tree conservation plan are
- 6. The property is within Environmental Strategy Area, ESA-2. The site is zoned le (Industrial, Employment) in the current zoning ordinance and I-4 (Limited

solely responsible for conformance to the requirements contained herein.

conservation areas through the provision of a copy of this plan at time of

Intensity Industrial) under the prior ordinance.

7. The site is not adjacent to a roadway designated as scenic, historic, a

- 8. The property is located in the vicinity of (approx. 700') to Temple Hill Road,
- a master planned arterial roadway.
- 9. This plan is not grandfathered under CB-27-2010, Section 25-119(g).
- WOODLAND PRESERVATION AND RETENTION NOTES

parkway or a scenic byway.

10. All woodlands designated on this plan for preservation are the responsibility of the property owner. The woodland areas shall remain in a natural state. This includes the canopy trees and understory vegetation. A revised tree conservation plan is required prior to clearing woodland

areas that are not specifically identified to be cleared on the approved

- 11. Tree and woodland conservation methods such as root pruning shall be conducted as noted on this plan.
- 12. The location of all temporary tree protection fencing (TPFs) shown on this plan shall be flagged or staked in the field prior to the pre-construction meeting. Upon approval of the locations by the county inspector, installation of the TPFs may begin.
- 13. All temporary tree protection fencing required by this plan shall be installed prior to the commencement of clearing and grading of the site and shall remain in place until the bond is released for the project. Failure to install and maintain temporary or permanent tree protective devices is a violation of this TCP2.
- 14. Woodland preservation areas shall be posted with signage as shown on the plans at the same time as the temporary TPF installation. These signs must remain in perpetuity.
- 15. The developer and/or builder is responsible for the complete preservation of all forested areas shown on the approved plan to remain undisturbed. Only trees or part thereof designated by the county as dead,
- 16. A tree is considered hazardous if a condition is present which leads a Certified Arborist or Licensed Tree Expert to believe that the tree or a portion of the tree has a potential to fall and strike a structure, parking area, or other high use area and result in personal injury or property

dying, or hazardous may be removed.

- 17. During the initial stages of clearing and grading, if hazardous trees are present, or trees are present that are not hazardous but are leaning into the disturbed area, the permitee shall remove said trees using a chain saw. Corrective measures requiring the removal of the hazardous tree or portions thereof shall require authorization by the county inspector. Only after approval by the inspector may the tree be cut by chain saw to near the existing ground level. The stump shall not be removed or covered with soil, mulch or other materials that would inhibit sprouting.
- 18. If a tree or trees become hazardous prior to bond release for the project, due to storm events or other situations not resulting from an action by the permitee, prior to removal, a Certified Arborist or a Licensed Tree Expert must certify that the tree or the portion of the tree in question has a potential to fall and strike a structure, parking area, or other high use area and may result in personal injury or property damage. 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.
- If corrective pruning may alleviate a hazardous condition, the Certified Arborist or a Licensed Tree Expert may proceed without further authorization. The pruning must be done in accordance with the latest edition of the appropriate ANSI A-300 Pruning Standards. 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.
- Debris from the tree removal or pruning that occurs within 35 feet of the woodland edge may be removed and properly disposed of by recycling, chipping or other acceptable methods. All debris that is more than 35 feet from the woodland edge shall be cut up to allow contract with the ground, thus encouraging decomposition. The smaller materials shall be placed into brush piles that will serve as wildlife habitat.
- 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 Licensed Tree Expert.
- WHEN VIRGINIA PINES ARE PRESENT WITHIN 40 FEET OF THE LIMITS OF

DISTURBANCE IN A PRESERVATION AREA

- a. The subject property contains Virginia pines (Pinus virginiana) that are subject to wind throw. All Virginia pines greater than 6 inches in diameter within 40 feet of the final proposed limit of disturbance or the boundary of the property shall be cut down by hand during the clearing of the site.
- b. After the Virginia pines have been removed, the contractor responsible for implementation of this TCP2 shall submit an evaluation of the stocking levels for the residual stand, management techniques to be applied to the residual stand, and supplemental planting requirements to the M-NCPPC Planning Department. This evaluation shall be submitted prior to the issuance of the first building permit to ensure that all high risk trees have been removed. A planting schedule and/or details for the management of natural regeneration to fully restock the site must be shown on the plan.

POST DEVELOPMENT NOTES

- 1. 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 property 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
- 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 permittee 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 approve limits of disturbance on a TCP2. The work is required to be conducted by a Licensed Tree Expert.
- 2. 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 a chain saw). These plants may be cut near the ground and material less than two inches diameter may be removed from the area and disposed of appropriately. All 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 decomposition.
- 3. 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 immediately following cutting of plant tops. The use of any herbicide shall be done in accordance with the label instructions.
- 4. 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.

PROTECTION OF REFORESTATION AND AFFORESTATION AREAS BY INDIVIDUAL HOMEOWNERS

PLAN SYMBOL = (PRESERVATION)

■ Min II" ■ ■

FOREST

RETENTION

AREA

MACHINERY, DUMPING OR STORAGE OF PROHIBITED

Notes:

1. Bottom of signs to be no lower than top of tree protection fence but higher than 6'

4. Signs to be posted on 4'x4' pressure treated wood posts driven a minimum of 1.5' into around or 2" steel "U" channel (minimum 6' length) driven into ground. 5. Signs to be attached to posts with 2 galvanized bolts, each with 2

SIGNAGE NOT TO SCALE

2. Signs to be placed approximately 50' feet apart. Conditions on site

3. Attachment of sians to trees is prohibited.

washers and a galvanized nut.

affecting visibility may warrant placing signs closer or farther apart.

2" Steel "U" Channel

(min. 6' length)

- 1. Reforestation fencing and signage shall remain in place in accordance with the approved Type 2 Tree Conservation Plan.
- 2. Reforestation areas shall not be mowed; however, the management of competing vegetation and removal of noxious, invasive, and non-native vegetation around individual trees is acceptable.

Invasive Species Management Plan

FOR Kaine Property

Upper Marlboro, MD 20772 Prince George's County Tax Map 99, Grid E-2 & E-3 Tax Acet #1740836

> Prepared For: Pleasants Investments, LP 24012 N. Frederick Road Clarksburg, MD 20871

Prepared by: JM Forestry Services, LLC John P. Markovich 11552 Timberbrook Drive Waldorf, Maryland 20601 Phone / Fax: 301-645-4977 Licensed Forester # 153

November 30, 2016



PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Management Plan is to provide guidance with respect to the control of invasive species found to occur on the subject property within the limits of the ultimate Woodland Conservation Preservation Areas and areas of Woodlands Preserved - Not Counted.

This property was the subject of a Natural Resource Inventory (NRI-035-12) a Preliminary Plan of Subdivision (4-13001) and a Type 1 Tree Conservation Plan (TCP1-004-13) that were approved on November 21, 2013. In addition, a Type 2 Tree Conservation Plan (TCP2-026-2016 is currently under review. As part of the review comments an Invasive Species Management Plan has been requested.

The property that is the subject of this report is located on the southeastern quadrant of the intersection of Old Marlboro Pike and Dowerhouse Road with the property having frontage on Old Marlboro Pike and Old Pike Way. The areas of concern include the Woodland Preservation Areas (WPA) generally located near the southeastern corner of the site and Woodland Preserved-Not Credited Areas (WP-NC) that are located to the northwest of the WPAs. The property is zoned I-4. A vicinity map has been provided for

visual orientation of the property location with respect the other locations referenced.

METHODOLOGY A site visit was conducted on November 25, 2016 to determine the extent of the invasive species in the areas to be evaluated and to determine the species present. During the site visit numerous 1/20th acre sample points were taken identifying the invasive species present that could have an adverse impact on the existing native forest vegetation. Within each sample point the coverage of any invasive species was visually estimated for the herbaceous layer (0-foot to 3-foot high), the understory layer (3-foot to 15-foot high) and for the canopy (greater than 15-foot high). Photos were taken at each sample point to provide a visual confirmation of what was observed in the field. Each sample point location is reflected on the attached map provided in this report along with the photos for each of the corresponding sample points.

EXISTING CONDITIONS The existing conditions for this site were observed during a site visit conducted on November 25, 2016. Areas beyond the Limits of Disturbance as reflected on TCP2-026-2016 were evaluated for the presence of invasive species. No sample points were taken in the vicinity of the southermost portion of the site

(WPA) where invasive species were not observed. The invasive species observed include the following by layers in which each species was observed. In

Invasive and Damaging Species Observed by Position				
Common Name	Latin Name	Canopy	Understory	Herbaceous
Bradford Pear	Pyrus calleryana	X	X	X
Multiflora Rose	Rosa multiflora		X	X
Asian Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	X	X	X
Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica			X
Japanese Barberry	Berberis thunbergii		X	X
Japanese Wisteria	Wisteria floribunda	X	X	X
Chinese Silver Grass	Miscanthus sinensis			X
Japanese Stiltgrass	Microstegium vimineum	:		X
Grape Vine	Vins sp	X		-

During June or July of the year in which the initial control work is accomplished it will be necessary to conduct a site visit to determine if any re-rooting and/or re-seeding has occurred. If present a second

round of treatments shall be conducted using the same methods described above. It is urgent that any

regrowth not be allowed to go to seed as some of the seed may persist in the soils for several years until

The two years following the initial treatment the site should be re-inspected during June or early July to determine if a fourth or fifth round of treatments will be required. Periodic inspections and associated

It is important that after the initial treatment that all additional inspections/treatments be conducted to

Long term control of invasive species is best accomplished on a landscape level versus an individual

government tackle that issue will likely not happen. The best alternative for long term control is to periodically check the property and exercise control measures on a few scattered plants when observed.

property level. However, having Prince George's County, the State of Maryland or the United States

ONTROL METHODS BY INVASIVE SPECIES

Chemical (Cut | Chemical (Spot | Mechanical | Mechanical

& Spray) Application) (Hand Weeding) (Digging)

ensure that the invasive species do not become heavily re-established. It is easier to remove/treat a few

treatment may be necessary during the two subsequent years for a total of four years of possible

stems that remain versus removing hundreds or thousands of stems after four or five years.

the proper growing conditions occur. A third treatment may also be conducted in September or early

Biological Controls

Chemical Controls

is likely not the most viable option.

spraying is <u>not</u> considered an option for this site.

therefore, <u>not</u> an option for this site.

Whenever chemicals are used it is required by the State of Maryland that the applicator either be licensed as a Pesticide Applicator or be working under the guidance of someone that is licensed. It is also important that the chemical being used is registered for use with the target species, for the application method and for the physiological location where it is to be applied. For example, some chemicals are registered to be used near waterways while others are restricted for use near waterways because of potential transport in the water. The licensed applicator will make the final determination as to the exact chemicals that may be used on this site for the target species.

Mechanical Controls Mechanical controls may involve uprooting of smaller plants by pulling with hands just as if weeding a garden, uprooting with the aid of small hand tools, hand digging with shovels to remove the entire plant and root system, cutting the above ground portion of the plant with hand tools, cutting with power tools or use of larger equipment such as a bull dozer or backhoe. On this site it is proposed to use a combination of these methods as noted in the Initial Control portion of this report. For this site this is the preferred methodology for the control of Japanese Honeysuckle, Japanese Stiltgrass, Chinese Silver Grass and

The use of biological controls often takes time but will accomplish control of the target species. Unlike

Sometimes the pathogens for a particular target species may be very species specific in which case there

is no cross over to other native species in an area. However, some of the pathogens may cross over and

target native species. This makes use of biological controls less precise. The other disadvantage of the

The use of chemical controls refers to the use of pesticides which are typically non-selective and could

damage desirable native species in addition to the invasive species that are being targeted. Chemicals

may be applied in numerous ways including broadcast application of sprays or granules where the

of the presence of wetlands and 100-year floodplain at this site the chemicals could potentially be

transported to other areas and damage vegetation at off-site locations. Therefore, the use of broadcast

Other means of chemical application include injection of the chemical into the stem of the target plants

but that is generally used for trees that are four (4) inches diameter breast height (DBH) or larger which

The final method of chemical application is commonly referred to as cut and spray and involves cutting of

the trunk of the target species at or near ground level followed by a spray application of the recommended

chemical to the cut stem / cambium layer within a couple of minutes. This can easily be accomplished

Second the chemical spray is applied to the cut stem or for larger stems to the cambium layer along the

outer edge of the stem. This minimizes potential drift of the spray and soil transport that could injury

desirable plants and the amount of chemical used is reduced to small amounts. This method would be

most adaptable to the Bradford Pear, Multiflora Rose, Asian Bittersweet, Wisteria and Grape Vine on this

with one or more individuals doing the work. First the stem of the target plant is cut and removed.

generally does not apply to the majority of the areas evaluated on this site. Basal applications to the

trunks is another alternative but as with the injections that is normally used for larger trees and is

chemical is applied over a large area in an even pattern and at measured rates. However, the use of

broadcast applications is most damaging to native plants because the application cannot be accurately

controlled to avoid application to desirable plants intermixed with the target plants. Additionally, because

biological controls is that it may take several years for sufficient numbers of pathogens to build up in the

area to effectively control the target species. Because this site has numerous species to control this option

other control methods this may utilize either native or non-native pathogens for each target species.

smaller stems of any of the other species present. Mechanical control utilizing hand weeding is best accomplished following rain when the ground is moist and the plants can be more easily uprooted. PROPOSED INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL MEASURES Preliminary Site Grading

The initial control of the invasive species on this site begins with the initial site grading up to the Limits of Disturbance (LOD). This initial grading will be the most effective way to remove most of the invasive species found on this property by removing both the above ground and below ground (roots) portions of

After the site grading it will be necessary to hire an individual and/or company that understands control of these species and that has expertise in identification of the target species which are intermixed with desirable native species. This work should not necessarily be left to the landscape contractor that mows the grass and deals with installation of mulch in planting beds as they may not have staff qualified to

Once the initial grading has been completed a combination of mechanical and chemical controls will be used, preferably during the dormant season or spring growing season. Control during the winter and/or spring will help to minimize seed dispersal should any seed be present on the stems of these invasive species. It is always desirable to control these species before and shortly after flowering to minimize new seed growth. Species such as Japanese Stiltgrass are annuals and rely on this years seed to regenerate. Other species such as Japanese Honeysuckle, Multiflora Rose, Asian Bittersweet will rely on seed dispersal, sprouting and even vegetative reproduction from severed stems being in contact with moist

identify the target species or to apply the necessary chemicals.

licensed applicator.

TREE PROTECTION FENCE

FENCE WITHIN I FOOT OF TRENCH LINE

I. Retention Areas to be established as part of the forest conservation

2. Boundaries of Retention Areas should be staked, flagged and/or fenced

4. Trench should be immediately backfilled with soil removed or other high

ROOT PRUNING

5. Roots should be cleanly cut using vibratory knife or other acceptable

plan review process.

prior to trenchina.

Source: Manyland State Forest Conservation Technical Manual, 3rd Edition - 1997

organic soil.

3. Exact location of trench should be identified.

The mechanical control portion of the work will involve manually uprooting any stems that can be easily pulled from the ground by hand and disposing of the plant materials in a manner to ensure re-rooting and re-seeding cannot occur. This is typically done by disposal in sealed refuse bags with those bags then going to a landfill. Stems that cannot be easily up-rooted by hand shall be cut with hand clippers, loppers or saws near ground level and the cut stumps shall be immediately treated with a herbicide registered for use with that species and in that location. The herbicide treatment shall be confined to the cut stump and

Where vines have grown into the tree canopies the vines will be cut near ground level and immediately sprayed with the appropriate chemical. The vine remaining in the tree will be cut a second time at 4-foot to 6-foot above ground level so that the vine in the top of the tree does not come into contact with the soils. The segment of vine between the two cuts will be disposed of by bagging and removal to an appropriate disposal site. The portion of the vine remaining in the tree will die and slowly break apart and fall to the ground. Pulling recently cut vines from the trees may result in significantly more damage to the tree canopies than just letting the vines slowly decay and fall to the ground.

the plant being further dispersed into the site being treated. Because many of these species will sprout prolifically from the roots and from cut stems, it is important not to leave the plant material on-site where if left in contact with damp soils there is a potential for re-root and regrowth. All herbicide application shall be conducted by a Licensed Pesticide Applicator or under the guidance of a

. Combination sediment control and forest protection device.

3. Boundaries of Retention Area should be staked prior to

5. The toe of slope should be outside the critical root zone

6. Equipment is prohibited within critical root zone of retention

7. All standard maintenance for earthen dikes and swales apply to

8. All standard reclamation practices for earthen dikes and swales

COMBINATION EARTH DIKE & TREE PROTECTION - TYPE III

forest conservation plan review process.

installing protective device.

area; place dike accordingly.

shall apply to these details.

these details.

Source: Prince George's County, Maryland: Woodland Conservation Manual

4. Root damage should be avoided.

2. Boundaries of the Retention Area will be set as part of the

All plant material either uprooted or cut shall be disposed of in such a manner as to minimize seed from

Japanese Stiltgrass Chinese Silver Grass

PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP CONTROLS

October of the same year.

LONG TERM CONTROL

sian Bitterswee

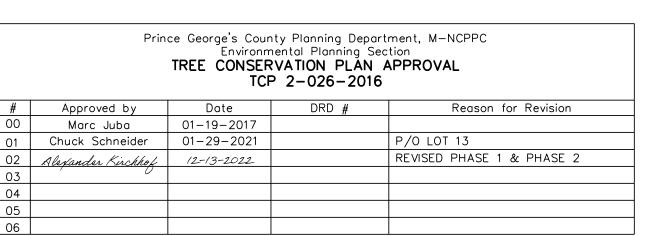
apanese Honeysuckle

MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

Preliminary site grading Initial Mechanical / Chemical control (may be same year or subsequent year Year 1 or 2 depending on timing of preliminary site grading) Follow-up inspection & treatment Year 3 June/July Follow-up inspection & treatment as needed

Year 4 June/July Follow-up inspection & treatment as needed Follow-up inspections & treatment as needed

I/We AG-HS Kaine Property Owner, L.L.C. hereby acknowledge that we are aware of this Type 2 Tree Conservation Plan (TCP2) and that we understand the requirements as set forth in this TCP2. Owner ROBERT MARTIN, GENIOR DEVELOPMENT MONAGETL Date hereby acknowledge that we are aware of this Type 2 Tree Conservation Plan (TCP2) and that we understand the requirements as set forth in this TCP2. Contract Purchaser Date



TREE CONSERVATION PLAN TYPE 2 KAINE PROPERTY

DOWER-KAINE PROPERTY MELLWOOD DISTRICT No. 15 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

OWNER / APPLICANT AG-HS KAINE PROPERTY OWNER, LLC 245 PARK AVENUE. 25TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10167 ATTN: MATT LAZAR PHONE: (212) 883-4129

SHEET 5 OF 5 **MITCHELLVILLE, MARYLAND 20721** December 5,2012 BEN DYER ASSOCIATES, INC. Engineers / Surveyors / Planners REVISED PHASE 1 & 2 AND PER ME 256/45 3.08 AC REMOVED AND NOW PART OF TCP II-053-03-05 COPYRIGHT © 2020 BEN DYER ASSOCIATES, INC. 12/28/20 | REVISED FOR P/O LOT 13 10/04/16 REVISED PER EPS STAFF COMMENTS J-A99008 Mike Petrakis NOT TO SCALE DATE DESCRIPTION Qualified Professional COMAR 08.19.06.01 54.005-Z REVISIONS AUGUST 2020 $(3D-PROI) \Delta 99008 - (3D) DWC TCP - 2 dwg 12/6/2022 9.42.13 AM islsum$