

REFORESTATION PLAN

A. Planting Plan and Methods

Plant species selection was based on our knowledge regarding plant communities in Maryland's Piedmont Plateau and information provided in the soil survey on typical vegetation for the soil type on the planting site. Species selection was also based on our knowledge of plant availability in the nursery industry

Reforestation will be accomplished through a mixed planting of whips and branched transplants. Container grown stock s recommended but bareroot stock may be used to help control afforestation costs. If bareroot stock is used the root systems of all plants will be dipped in an anti-desiccant gel prior to planting to improve moisture retention in the root systems

Prior to planting the proposed Forest Conservation Easements all multiflora rose in the planting area shall be removed. Removal of the rose may be performed with mowing and herbicide treatments. Physical removal of all top growth following by a periodic herbicide treatment of stump sprouts is recommended. Native tree and shrub species occurring within the rose thickets should be retained wherever possible. Herbicides treatments shall occur on 2 month intervals during the first growing season and once each in the spring and fall for subsequent years. Herbicide used shall be made specifically to address woody plant material and shall be applied as per manufacturers specifications. Care should be taken not to spray planted trees or naturally occurring native tree/shrub seedlings. It is recommended that initiation of rose removal begin at least six months prior to planting.

B. Planting and Soil Specifications

Plant material will be installed in accordance with the Planting Detail and Planting Specifications shown on the Forest

Amendments to existing soil will be in accordance with the Planting Specifications shown on the Forest Conservation Plan. Soil disturbance will be limited to individual planting locations.

C. Maintenance of Plantings

For information regarding maintenance of the reforestation plantings, see Post Construction Management Plans.

A 90 percent survival rate of the reforestation plantings will be required after one growing season. All plant material below the 90 percent survival threshold will be replaced at the beginning of the second growing season. At the end of the third growing season, a 75 percent survival rate will be required. All plant material below the 75 percent survival threshold will be replaced by the beginning of the next growing season.

E. Security for Reforestation

Section 16-1209 of the Howard County Forest Conservation Act requires that a developer shall post a security (bond, letter of credit, etc.) with the County to insure that all work is done in accordance with the FCP

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD PROTECTION PROGRAM

A. Forest Protection Techniques

1. Soil Protection Area (Critical Root Zone)

The soil protection area, or critical root zone, of a tree is that portion of the soil column where most of a its roots may be found. The maiority of roots responsible for water and nutrient uptake are located just below the soil surface. Temporary fencing shall be placed around the critical root zone of the forest in areas where the forest limits occur within 25 feet of the limit of

2. Fencing and Signage

Existing forest limits occurring within 25 feet of the limits of disturbance shall be protected using temporary protective fencing. Permanent signage shall be placed around the afforestation area prior to plant installation, as shown on the plan.

B. Pre-Construction Meeting

Upon staking of limits of disturbance a pre-construction meeting will be held between the developer, contractor and appropriate County inspector. The purpose of the meeting will be to verify that all sediment control is in order, and to notify the contractor of possible penalties for non-compliance with the FCP

C. Storage Facilities/Equipment Cleaning

All equipment storage, parking, sanitary facilities, material stockpiling, etc. associated with construction of the project will be restricted to those areas outside of the proposed Forest Conservation Easement. Cleaning of equipment will be limited to area within the LOD of the proposed homesites. Wastewater resulting from equipment cleaning will be controlled to prevent runoff into environmentally sensitive areas.

D. Sequence of Construction

The following timetable represents the proposed timetable for development. The items outlined in the Forest Conservation Plan will be enacted within two (2) years of subdivision approval.

Below find a proposed sequence of construction.

1. Install all signage and sediment control devices. 2. Hold pre-construction meeting between developer, contractor and County inspector

3. Build access roads, install well and septic systems, and construct houses. Stabilize all disturbed areas

4. Begin multiflora rose removal. Install permanent protective signage

for Easements and initiate plantings in accordance with Forest Conservation Plan. Plantings will be completed within two (2) years of

5. Remove sediment control.

6. Hold post-construction meeting with County inspectors to assure compliance with FCP. Submit Certification

7. Monitor and maintain plantings for 3 years.

E. Construction Monitoring

Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will monitor construction of the project to ensure that all activities are in compliance with the Forest Conservation Plan.

F. Post-Construction Meeting

Upon completion of construction, Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will notify the County that construction has been completed and arrange for a post-construction meeting to review the project site. The meeting will allow the County inspector to verify that plantings have been installed.

POST-CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Howard County requires 3 year post-construction management plan be prepared as part of the forest conservation plan. The plan goes into effect upon acceptance of the construction certification of completion by the County. Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will be responsible for implementation of the postconstruction management plan.

The following items will be incorporated into the plan:

A. Fencing and Signage

Permanent signage indicating the limits of the retention/reforestation area shall be maintained.

B. General Site Inspections/Maintenance of Plantings

Site inspections will be performed a minimum of three times during the growing season. The purpose of the inspections will be to assess the health of the afforestation plantings. Appropriate measures will be taken to rectify any problems which may

In addition, maintenance of the plantings will involve the following steps:

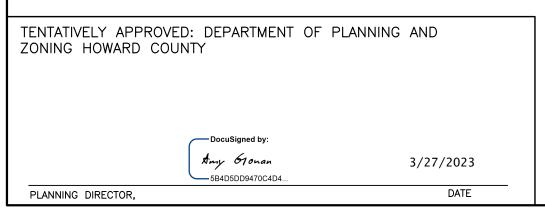
- Watering All plant material shall be watered twice a month during the 1st growing season, more or less frequently depending on weather conditions. During the second growing season, once a month during May-
- Removal of invasive exotics and noxious weeds. Old field successional species will be retained.
- Identification of serious plant pests and diseases, treatment with appropriate agent.
- Pruning of dead branches
- After inspections, replacement of plants, if required, in accordance with the Guarantee Requirements shown on the FCP.

C. Education

The developer will provide appropriate materials to property owners informing them of the location and purpose of the afforestation area. Materials may include site plans and information explaining the intent of the forest conservation law.

D. Final Inspection

At the end of the year post-construction management period, Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional, will submit to the administrator of the Howard County Forest Conservation Program certification that all etention/afforestation requirements have been met. Upon acceptance of this certification, the County will release the developer from all future obligations and release the developer's bond.



PLANTING SCHEDULE

FCE Reforestation Area – 0.5 acres

Planting Units Required: 350 Planting Units Provided: 350

Qty	Species	Canopy/	Size	Spacing	Total FCA	
		Understory			Units	
8	Acer rubrum - Red maple	С	1" caliper	**		
8	Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip poplar	С	1" caliper	**		
10	Pinus strobus - White pine	С	1" caliper	**		
26	Total 1" caliper plantings x 3.5 units /tree = FCA unit credit				91	
5	Acer negundo - Box elder	U	1" caliper	15' oc.		
5	Acer rubrum - Red maple	С	1" caliper	15' oc		
5	Cercis canadensis - Red bud	U	1" caliper	15' oc		
10	Cornus florida - Flowering dogwood	U	1" caliper	15' oc		
20	Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip poplar	С	1" caliper	15' oc		
5	Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet gum	С	1" caliper	15' oc		
10	Nyssa sylvatica - Black gum	С	1" caliper	15' oc		
7	Pinus strobus - White pine	С	1" caliper	15' oc		
7	Quercus palustris - Pin oak	С	1" caliper	15' oc		
74	Total	Total 1" caliper plantings x 3.5 units /tree = FCA unit credit				
Total Unit Credit						

** Trees shall be randomly planting in two rows along the lot lines in locations indicated by *** Tree shall be randomly intersperse

NOTE: Planting schedule to specify a minimum of 5 species is required per section 3.9.2 of the Forest Conservation Manual.

Specimen Tree Mitigation Plantings

Qty	Species	Size	Spacing
12	Acer rubrum - Red maple	3" caliper	as shown
To be selected	Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip poplar		
from the following list of	Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet gum		species may be randomly
species based on availability	Quercus palustris - Pin oak		interspersed
	Quercus phellos - Willow oak		

A MINIMUM OF THREE SPECIES SHOULD BE USED FOR SPECIMEN TREE MITIGATION PLANTINGS

FCP NOTES

1. THE FOREST CONSERVATION OBLIGATIONS FOR THIS SITE WILL BE ADDRESSED THROUGH THE CREATION OF CONSERVATION EASEMENTS FOR 0.3 ACRES OF ONSITE FOREST TO BE RETAINED AND 0.6 ACRES OF PLANTING.

2. BAMBOO REMOVAL SHALL OCCUR AS PART OF THE INITIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE. THIS SHALL INCLUDE THE REMOVAL OF ALL ABOVE GROUND CANES. THE CANES SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPOSED OF IN AN APPROPRIATE FACILITY. DETAILED BAMBOO REMOVAL SPECIFICATIONS ARE PROVIDED BUT MAY BE AMENDED BY THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS AND BAMBOO RESPONSE TO TREATMENT.

3. AN ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE REQUEST FOR REMOVAL OF SPECIMEN TREES HAS BEEN APPROVED (WP-22-093). CONDITIONS OF THIS APPROVAL ARE INDICATED BELOW:

<u>Directors Action</u>: Approval of alternative compliance of Section 16.1205(a) is subject to the following conditions:

- 1. Removal of the six specimen trees is to be mitigated at 2:1 by the planting of 12 native trees with a DBH of 3". The location of the mitigation trees shall be clearly shown and labeled on subsequent subdivision and site plans.
- 2. Approval is for removal of specimen trees 1-4 and 6 and 7 as shown on the exhibit provided with the alternative
- 3. Include a general note with the alternative plan file number, summary of request, decision, date of decision and conditions of approval on all plans submitted to the County for review
- 4. S-22-006 and subsequent plan submittals shall minimize LOD encroachment into the CRZ of Specimen tree 5 to less than 30% and ST-5 shall be protected within the forest conservation easement as shown on the revised alternative compliance application exhibit dated September 2022.
- 5. Approval of WP-22-093 is for removal of cited specimen trees only. The applicant must comply with comments at plan review that may require layout changes in order to meet the regulations.
- 6. Subsequent plan submissions should explore methods of removing the bamboo that may preserve ST-2. However, complete removal of the bamboo is the priority in order to protect the proposed forest conservation areas from

Specimen/Significant Tree Chart

Key (X#)	Species	Size (in.dbh)	CRZ 1:1.5 (feet radius)	Condition (good unless otherwise noted)	Diameter of State Champion for Species (inches)
1	Norway maple	35.5	53.25	poor condition, hollow trunk dieback	66.5
2	Silver maple	33.5	50.25	Some tip dieback noted	94
3	White pine	32	48	Major scaffold branches 15"+/- dia, damaged from storm removing 20% of canopy. Remaining canopy vigorous	53
4	White pine	32	48	Two scaffold branches storm damaged removing 20% of the canopy. Remaining canopy vigorous.	53
5	Pin oak	31	46.5		63.4
6	White pine	33	49.5	Good, some included bark	53
7	Black cherry	34	51	Very poor, only one small branch surviving, major storm damage	64
8	White pine	29.5	44.25	Poor condition, notable included bark, needle loss	53
9	Silver maple	24.5	36.75		94
10	London plane tree	27	40.5		46
11	Tulip poplar	26	39		101
12	White pine	29.5	44.25		53
13	Pin oak	25	37.5		63.4
14	Norway maple	25	37.5	Fair, root damage and included bark	66.5

1. Retention areas to be established as part of the Forest Conservation Plan review process

Figure E-9: Root Pruning

TREE PROTECTION FENCE TO BE ERECTED IN LINE WITH ROOT

RENCH, AND LOD ARE THE

SAME LINE, SEE SEPARAT

ROOT PRUNE TRENCH 24*

RECONSTRUTION MEETING

DETAIL FOR FENCE

Immediately backfill trench with excavated soil or replace with organic soil. 5. Cut roots cleanly using vibratory knife or other acceptable equipment.

Source: Adapted from Steve Clark & Associates/ACRT, Inc. and State Forest Conservation Technical Manual 1991

2. Stake, flag and/or fence boundaries of Retention Areas prior to trenching 3. Exact location of trench to be identified on site. **FOREST** CONSERVATION **AREA** Dumping, Machinery, or Storage of Materials IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED liolators are subject to fines as imposed by the Howard County Forest Conservation Act

For more information or to report violations, please cal TTY 410-313-4665 Signs to be a minimum of 11" wide by 15" high. Place signs on metal or wood posts 5' above finished grade 3. Place forest conservation area signs at 50' to 100' on center and at change of direction 4. Do not attach signs to trees.

Figure E-3: Plastic Mesh Tree Protection Fence USE 2"X4" LUMBER FOR CROSS BRACING 2. Boundaries of Retention Area will be established as part of the Forest Conservation Plan Stake and flag boundaries of Retention Area prior to installing device. Avoid damage to critical root zone. Do not damage or sever large roots when installing

BAMBOO REMOVAL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE/SEQUENCE

Year 1 and 2

Early Spring - March/April - cut down all bamboo canes to 6 inch height or less. Remove all vegetative waste and dispose of in landfill.

Late Spring - May/June - cut back any regrowth, remove all vegetative waste and dispose of in landfill

Mid-summer - August - cut bank any growth, remove all vegetative waste and dispose of in landfill

Early fall - October before frost spray all top growth with appropriate herbicide. Rodeo or comparable is recommended due to proximity to stream. Control application of herbicide to avoid any desirable vegetation especially Specimen tree 2.

Repeat process through year 2 as needed.

Year 2/3 - Once bamboo has been sufficiently controlled the area may be planted. Spot treatment of any regrowth should be continued during the maintenance period for the FCA plantings.

NOTES -

Eco-Science

Professionals, Inc.

CONSULTING ECOLOGISTS

No vehicular access is permitted within the critical root zone of Specimen tree 2. Bamboo should be removed by hand in this area. Mechanized, hand held cutting and spraying equipment may be used within the critical root zone.

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FCP PLAN PREPARED BY

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Dit CPUS.

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Evillon/Auticare/Bigmal.com.
Ov-Shall.CC. CNv.L Brody McAlliste
Date: 20230.02 11:27:16-0500 ISA Certified Arborist Cert ID: MA6471A

OWNER:

DEVELOPER:

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, LLC 9693 GERWIG LANE, SUITE L COLUMBIA, MD 21046 443-676-2417

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, LLC

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DESIGN: JCO | DRAFT: JCO

OLD MONTGOMERY MEADOWS LOTS 1-11 AND OPEN SPACE LOTS 12 & 13 9005 OLD MONTGOMERY ROAD

Protection signs are required, see Figures E-1 and E-2.

Source: Adapted from Prince George's County, Maryland: Woodland Conservation Manual and State Forest Conservation Technical Manual. 1991

TAX MAP: 36 GRID: 17 PARCEL: 271 ZONED: R-12 ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 6 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

PRELIMINARY PLAN FOREST CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPE PLAN

RESIDENTIAL

NOVEMBER 2022 BEI PROJECT NO. 3080 SCALE: AS SHOWN SHEET 5 OF 7

CHEMICAL CONTROL

soil level as soon as they appear.

control measures to protect nearby surface water.

OVERVIEW

CUTTING CULMS

well, you must be thorough.

REMOVING RHIZOMES

Herbicides should be the method of last resort and require non-selective, systemic products that are absorbed by plant tissues and transported down into the roots. (Glyphosate is one example of a systemic active ingredient.) Be careful with applications, as non-selective herbicides will damage desirable plants if spray drifts or drips onto them. Due to the waxy nature of bamboo leaves, herbicides may benefit from the addition of a spreader sticker, which helps the spray adhere to the leaf. If you are in a wetland habitat or near open water, utilize herbicides manufactured for this environment only, with no surfactants.

UNIVERSITY OF MD EXTENSION SERVICE

GUIDANCE FOR BAMBOO REMOVAL

https://extension.umd.edu/resource/containing-and-removing-bamboo

Non-chemical control involves physically removing as much growth as possible. The easiest are the culms (canes, stems)

it will be more disruptive to your landscape and cost significantly more.

that sprout above-ground. The most difficult are the underground rhizomes, which allow the plant to spread for a hundred or

more feet in any unobstructed direction. Rhizome removal is the fastest and most effective approach, but the trade-off is that

Flocks of some bird species will roost in bamboo. For respiratory safety, wear a mask and gloves when cutting and removing

The method of removal with minimal environmental impact is cutting culms. This may also be your only option if the colony is

growing among desirable trees or other valuable landscape plants. As with any plant, continual removal of foliage deprives

they are not allowed to photosynthesize, the plant eventually runs out of energy. With bamboo, this process may take a long time, as much energy is stored in underground tissues. In addition, sprouts that appear outside of your yard, unnoticed or

untreated, will continue to feed the root system and circumvent efforts to starve the plant. Therefore, for this method to work

Tender new culms appearing in spring can simply be kicked- or knocked-over. Check for new shoots weekly as they grow

Removing the rhizomes is another way to eradicate bamboo without resorting to herbicides. Hand removal is extremely

to lift rhizomes out of the soil after the culms are cut and removed. Such equipment will need room to maneuver in an

established landscape or else plantings may be damaged. There will also be soil compaction during its use and possible

regrading needed after removal. Any missed fragments of rhizome can re-sprout, so be prepared to cut new shoots at the

For large bamboo patches, check with your local government to see if a permit is needed before excavating. Use erosion

difficult and requires sturdy tools and lots of effort. Some landscaping companies use power equipment, like mini-excavators,

rapidly. Culms that re-appear in summer will need to be cut down with loppers or a small folding saw with small razor-sharp

the plant of its way of feeding itself, thus eventually starving it to death. Energy stores are used in re-sprouting, and when

culms where large numbers of birds are roosting, due to health hazards from accumulated bird droppings.

HERBICIDE APPLICATION

1. Don't attempt to spray a mature stand of running bamboo without first cutting-down as much growth as you can. This greatly reduces the amount of herbicide needed and avoids you having to spray over your head.

2. Small, leafy shoots (under 5 ft. tall) can be sprayed anytime during the growing season. Systemic herbicides are most effective when applied from mid-September to mid-October and repeated in 14 days.

3. Cut culms and spray or paint a non-selective herbicide on the pruning cut within 5 minutes of cutting.

DISPOSAL

Cut culms can be dried and uses for stakes.

All other waste generated from the removal process shall be disposed of offsite in an appropriate disposal facility.

3/8" REBAR STAKE-PLASTIC MESH TREE PROTECTOR SECURED WITH

1. Plastic mesh tree shelter is flexible, easy to install, reusable and UV treated. 2. Shelter is 4" diameter by 48" high.

- 3. Mesh is 3/4" by 3/4" with each strand about 1/8" by 1/8" by 1/8." 4. Secure shelter to ground with rebar 3/8' diameter by 5' long. Drive rebar into the ground 12"
- installation methods as described above. 7. Remove tree shelters per the recommendation by the Department of Recreation and Parks.

Disturbed Soil BACKFILL WITH Planting on Slope

- SOIL MIX BACKFILL

Figure E-18:

Undisturbed Soil

In 15 to 25% slopes with highly

a width of 12 inches beyond the

root ball or container.

erodible soils, limit planting pit to

Source: Adapted from State Forest Conservation Technical Manual, 1991 Figure E-23: Plastic Mesh Tree Shelters

- 5. Secure shelter to rebar with 2 to 3 wire ties. 6. Mesh tree shelters may also be constructed of wire mesh or fencing with dimensions and

Source: Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks

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