

by certify that this Forest Conservation Plan has been prepared in rdance with the Maryland Forest Conservation Act of 1991 and

PFCP-1

SIGNIFICANT AND SPECIMEN TREES SCIENTIFIC NAME Catalpa speciosa <u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u> Prunus serotina Black Cherry Red Maple FAIR/Co-dom. leaders Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum FAIR/ Decayed leader Red Maple Acer rubrum Tulip Poplar Liriodendron tulipifera Red Maple Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum POOR/ Partially dead Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Sycamore Platanus occidentalis Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Red Maple Acer rubrum Acer rubrum Red Maple Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Black Walnut Juglans nigra Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Tulip Poplar Liriodendron tulipifera Shingle Oak Quercus imbricaria Sassafras albidum FAIR- Dead leader White Oak Quercus alba White Oak Quercus alba Shagbark Hickory Carya ovata Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip Poplar Northern Red Oak Quercus rubra White Pine Pinus strobus Black Cherry Prunus serotina White Pine Pinus strobus Red Maple Acer rubrum White Pine Pinus strobus White Pine Pinus strobus Red Maple Acer rubrum Acer rubrum Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Red Maple Acer rubrum Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Red Maple Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum Acer rubrum Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Red Maple Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum White Oak Quercus alba Northern Red Oak Quercus rubra Northern Red Oak Quercus rubra Red Maple Acer rubrum Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Red Maple Acer rubrum Pin Oak Quercus palustirs Pin Oak Quercus palustirs |FAIR/ Branch diebacl Red Maple Acer rubrum Red Maple Acer rubrum Eastern Hemlock Tsuga canadensis Eastern Hemlock Tsuga canadensis Red Maple Acer rubrum Eastern Hemlock <u>Tsuga canadensis</u> |Eastern Hemlock <u> Isuga canadensis</u> Eastern Hemlock Tsuga canadensis Norway Maple Acer platanoides /.POOR/Co-dom. Acer platanoides Norway Maple Sycamore Platanus occidentalis Quercus imbricaria Shingle Oak Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea White Oak Quercus alba Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea POOR/ Partially dead Red Maple Acer rubrum

DATA TABLE					
Tract Area	30.94 Acres				
Area of Existing Forest	10.86 Acres				
Area of Forest to be Retained	10.86 Acres				
Area of Forest to be Cleared	0.00 Acres				
Land Use Category	ARA				
Conservation Threshold	50%				
Afforestation Threshold	20%				
Linear Feet of Stream Valley Buffer	2,084 Feet				
Area of Stream Valley Buffer	4.59 Acres				
Area of Forest within Stream Valley Buffer	3.86 Acres				
Linear Feet of Wetland Buffer	370 Feet				
Area of Wetland Buffer	0.33 Acres				
Area of Forest within Wetland Buffer	0.13 Acres				

Acer rubrum

Quercus alba

"Meets specimen criteria for DBH, from "MNCP&PC Trees Technical Manual".

Red Maple

SOILS TABLE

2A	Glenelg silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes. Well drained -Not hydric
2B	Glenelg silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes. Well drained -Not hydric
4B	Elioak silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes. Well drained -Not hydric
5A	Glenville silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes. Moderately well drained -Not hydric
5B	Glenville silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes. Moderately well drained -Not hydric

Forest Stand Narratives

Stand 'A':

Stand A is a 9.86 acre area with an average of 194 trees per acre. This is a mid-succession, lowland, hardwood forest, dominated by Red Maple. The co-dominate species are Scarlet Oak and Black Cherry. The average basal area of Stand A is 98 s.f. per acre with a 90% canopy closure. The common understory species are Blackgum, Black Walnut, and Red Maple and make up 25% of the forest cover. The dominant herbaceous species observed were Multiflora Rose and Oriental Bittersweet. Greenbriar, Virginia Creeper, Christmas Fern, Honeysuckle Vine, and Red Maple are were also observed. The invasive species account for 90% of the herbaceous cover. The stand composition is as follows:



Stand A is a relatively healthy stand with good seedling regeneration. Not a lot of standing dead trees were noted. Although, a high amount of invasive species where observed. This stand has a priority I (High) rating, due to the presence of streams and wetlands.

Stand 'B':

Stand B is a 1.00 acre area with an average of 265 trees per acre. This is a early-succession, upland, softwood forest, dominated by White Pine. The co-dominate species Red Maple. The stand was previously harvest or disturbed in the recent past as is evident by the lack of larger trees and homogenous makeup of species. The average basal area of Stand A is 165 s.f. per acre with a 56% canopy closure. The common understory species are Blackgum, White Pine, and Red Maple and make up 48% of the forest cover. The dominant herbaceous species observed were Greenbriar and Virginia Creeper. Honeysuckle Vine, Wineberry, Mile-a-minute were also observed. The invasive species account for 90% of the herbaceous cover.

The stand composition is as follows: 12-19.9"-----20-29.9"-----

Stand B is a relatively healthy stand with good seedling regeneration. Not a lot of standing dead trees were noted. Although, a high amount of invasive species where observed. This stand has a priority II

Stand Variable	Stand # A	Stand # B
Dominant Species/ Codominant Species	Acer rubrum/ Quercus coccinea, Prunus serotina	Pinus strobus/ Acer rubrum
2. Successional stage	MID-Successional	EARLY-Successional
3. Basal area in s.f. per acre	98	165
4. Size class of dominant species	10"-17.9"	10"-17.9"
5. Percent of canopy closure	90%	56%
6. Number of tree species per acre	194	265
7. Common understory species per acre	Nyssa sylvatica, Juglans nigra, Acer rubrum	Pinus strobus, Nyssa sylvatica, Acer rubrum
8. Percent of understory cover 3' to 20' tall	25%	48%
9. Number of woody plant species 3' to 20' tall	7	4
10. Common herbaceous species 0' - 3' tall	Parthenocissus quinquefolia, Smilax, Polystichum acrostichoides	Parthenocissus quinquefolia, Smilax,
11. Percent of herbaceous woody plant cover 0' to 3' tall	90%	90%
12. List of major invasive species & percent cover	Rosa multiflora, Celastrus orbiculatus, Microstegium vimineum, Berberis sp., Lonicera sp., Persicaria perfoliata, Rubus phoenicolasius	Rosa multiflora, Celastrus orbiculatus, Microstegium vimineun Berberis sp., Lonicera sp., Persicaria perfoliata, Rubus phoenicolasius
13. Number of standing dead trees 6" dbh or greater	10	6

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Sequence of Events for Properties Required to Comply With Forest Conservation Plans, Exemptions from Submitting Forest Conservation Plans, and Tree Save Plans

The property owner is responsible for ensuring all tree protection measures are performed in accordance with the approved final forest conservation plan or tree save plan, and as modified in the field by a Planning Department Forest Conservation Inspector. The measures must meet or exceed the most recent standards published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI

Pre-Construction

- 1. An on-site pre-construction meeting is required after the limits of disturbance have been staked and flagged and before any land disturbance.
- 2. The property owner must arrange for the meeting and following people should must participate at the pre-construction meeting: the property owner or their representative, construction superintendent, International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist/Maryland Licensed Tree Expert (representing owner) that will implement the tree protection measures, The Planning Department Forest Conservation Inspector, and Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS) Sediment Control Inspector. The purpose of this meeting is verify the limits of disturbance and discuss specific tree protection and tree care measures shown on the approved plan. No land disturbance shall begin before tree protection and stress-reduction measures have been implemented and approved by the Planning Department's Forest Conservation Inspector.
 - i. Chain link fence (four feet high) ii. Super silt fence with wire strung between the support poles (minimum 4 feet high) with high visibility flagging.
 - iii. 14 gauge, 2 inch x 4 inch welded wire fencing supported by steel T-bar posts (minimum 4 feet high) with high visibility flagging. b. Typical stress reduction measures may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Root pruning with a root cutter or vibratory plow designed for that purpose. Trenchers are not allowed, unless approved by the Forest Conservation Inspector ii. Crown Reduction or pruning
 - iii. Watering iv. Fertilizing
 - v. Vertical mulching

a. Typical tree protection devices include:

- vi. Root aeration systems Measures not specified on the Forest Conservation Plan may be required as determined by the Forest Conservation Inspector in coordination with the property owner's arborist.
- 3. A Maryland Licensed Tree expert must perform, or directly supervise, the implementation of all stress reduction measures. Documentation of the process (including photographs) may be required by the Forest Conservation Inspector, and will be determined at the pre-construction meeting.
- 4. Temporary tree protection devices must be installed per the approved Forest Conservation Plan, Exemption Plan, or Tree Save Plan and prior to any land disturbance. The Forest Conservation Inspector, in coordination with the DPS Sediment Control Inspector, may make field adjustments to increase the survivability of trees and forest shown as saved on the approved plan.
- 5. Tree protection fencing must be installed and maintained by the property owner for the duration of construction project and must not be altered without prior approval from the Forest Conservation Inspector. All construction activity within protected tree and forest areas is prohibited. This includes the following activities: a. Parking or driving of equipment, machinery or vehicles of any type.
- b. Storage of any construction materials, equipment, stockpiling, fill, debris, etc. c. Dumping of any chemicals (i.e., paint thinner), mortar or concrete remainder,
- trash, garbage, or debris of any kind. d. Felling of trees into a protected area.
- e. Trenching or grading for utilities, irrigation, drainage, etc.
- 6. Forest and tree protection signs must be installed as required by the Forest Conservation Inspector. The signs must be waterproof and wording provided in both English and

During Construction

- 7. Periodic inspections will be made by the Forest Conservation Inspector. Corrections and repairs to tree protection devices must be completed within the timeframe given by the
- 8. The property owner must immediately notify the Forest Conservation Inspector of any damage to trees, forests, understory, ground cover, and any other undisturbed areas shown on the approved plan. Remedial actions, and the relative timeframes to restore

Post-Construction

9. After construction is completed, but before tree protection devices have been removed, the property owner must request a final inspection with the Forest Conservation Inspector. At the final inspection, the Forest Conservation Inspector may require

these areas, will be determined by the Forest Conservation Inspector.

- additional corrective measures, which may include: a. Removal, and possible replacement, of dead, dying, or hazardous trees b. Pruning of dead or declining limbs
- c. Soil aeration d. Fertilization
- e. Watering f. Wound repair
- g. Clean up of retention areas, including trash removal
- 10. After the final inspection and completion of all corrective measures the Forest Conservation Inspector will request all temporary tree and forest protection devices be removed from the site. Removal of tree protection devices that also operate for erosion and sediment control must be coordinated with both DPS and the Forest Conservation Inspector and cannot be removed without permission of the Forest Conservation Inspector. No additional grading, sodding, or burial may take place after the tree protection fencing is removed.
- 11. Long-term protection measures, including permanent signage, must be installed per the approved plan. Installation will occur at the appropriate time during the construction project. Refer to the approved plan drawing for the long-term protection measures to be

INSPECTION SCHEDULE

INSPECTIONS

All field inspections must be requested by the applicant

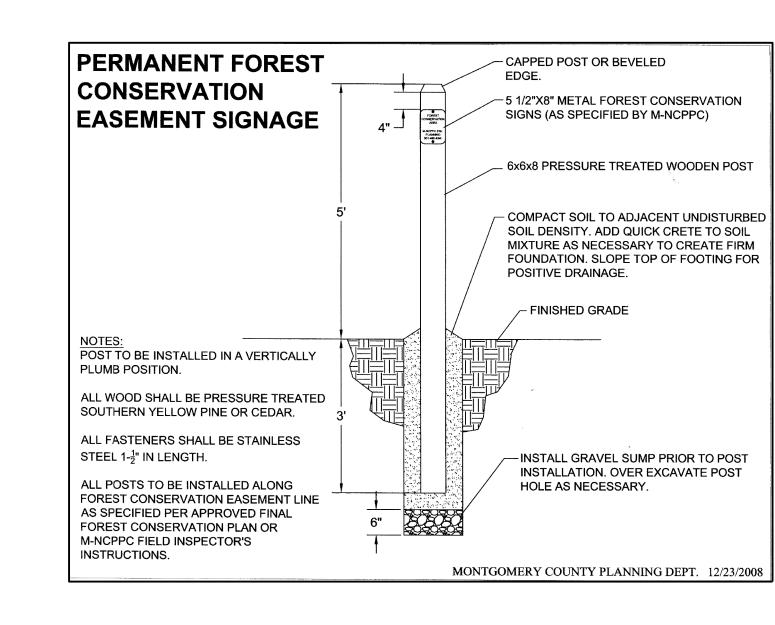
Field Inspections must be conducted as follows: **Plans without Planting Requirements**

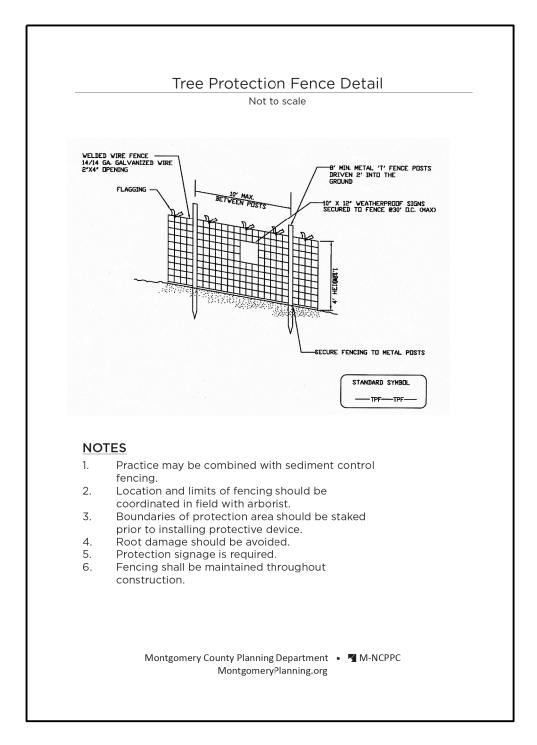
- 1. After the limits of disturbance have been staked and flagged, but before any clearing or 2. After necessary stress reduction measures have been completed and protection measures have been installed, but before any clearing and grading begin and before release of the
- building permit. 3. After completion of all construction activities, but before removal of tree protection fencing, to determine the level of compliance with the provision of the forest

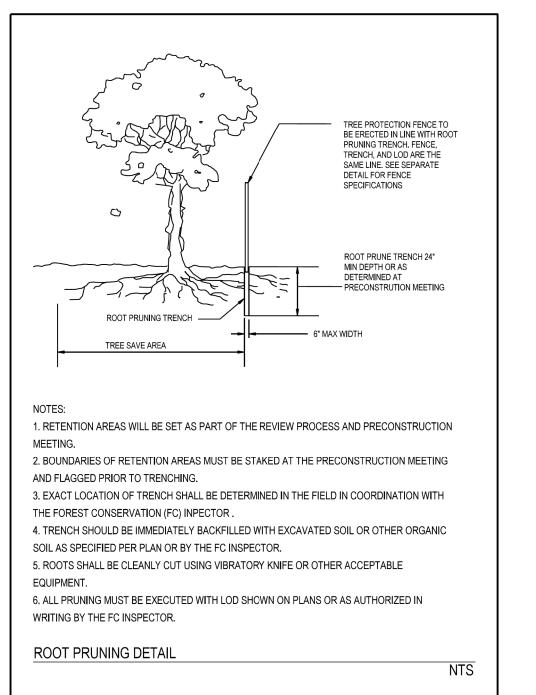
Additional Requirements for Plans with Planting Requirements

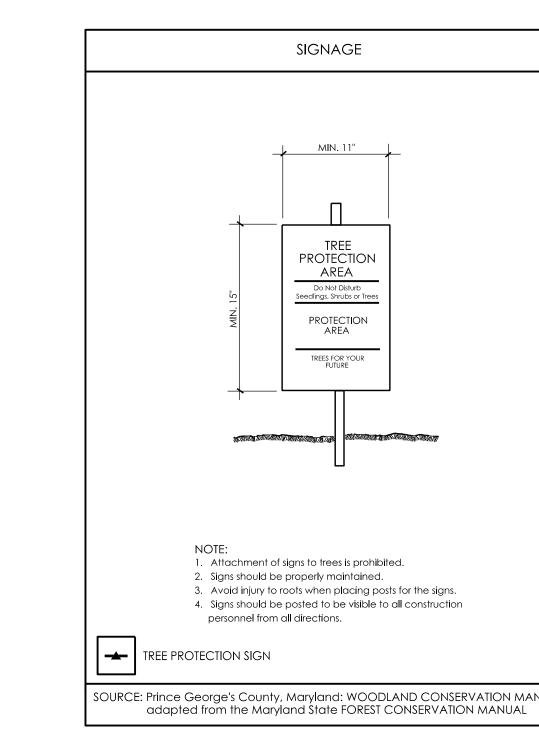
- 4. Before the start of any required reforestation and afforestation planting. 5. After the required reforestation and afforestation planting has been completed to verify
- that the planting is acceptable and prior to the start the maintenance period. 6. At the end of the maintenance period to determine the level of compliance with the

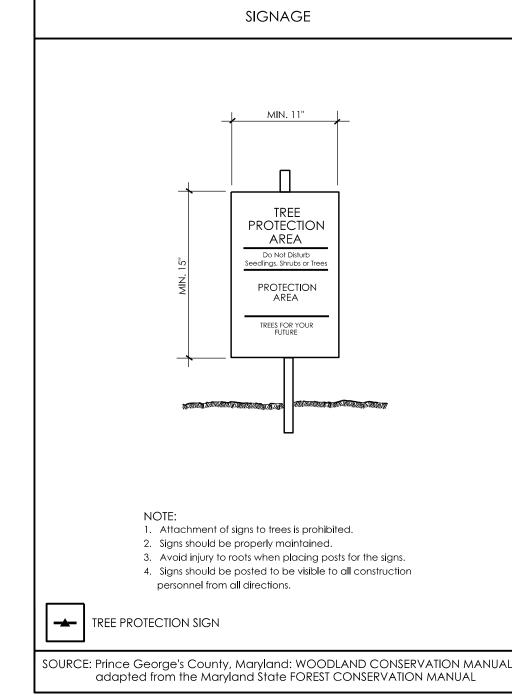
provisions of the planting plan, and if appropriate, release of the performance bond.













	1	MANCHAEL KENT AND
DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE The Undersigned agrees to execute all the features of the Approved Final Forest Conservation Plan No including, financial bonding, forest planting, maintenance, and all other applicable agreements.	accordance with the Marylan	Conservation Plan has been prepared in nd Forest Conservation Act of 1991 and s Technical Manual, effective July 1, 1992
	Project No.	Scale
Developer's Name: Printed Company Name	2026261913	N.T.S.
Contact Person or Owner: Printed Name	Design	Checked
Address:	DK	JS
, ida, 655	Drawn	Date
Phone and Email:	DK	
Signature:	Sheet	