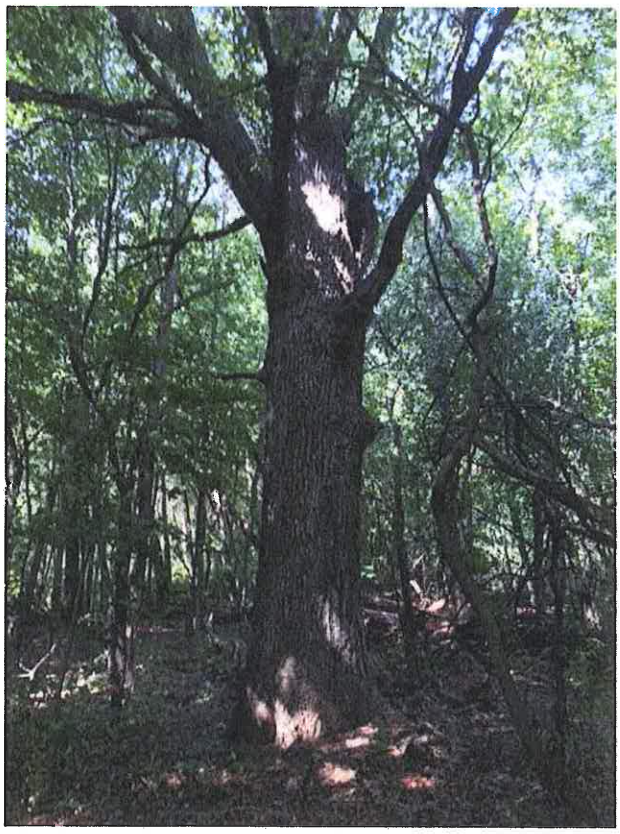
TREE MAINTENANCE PLAN

FOR

BC COMMUNITY HOUSING, LLC



October 8, 2015

Burlington Community Housing, LLC
Tree Maintenance Plan
October 8, 2015

Prepared by:

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Section I. PROPERTY DATA SUMMARY

Property Concern: BC Community Housing, LLC

Address: Farrell Real Estate Company
875 Roosevelt Highway
Colchester, VT 05446

Property Location: 311 North Avenue, Burlington, VT

Orthophoto Number: 092220; Series 5000, 2013

Section II: INTRODUCTION

Taking into consideration the conservation values of the property, this plan is designed to integrate the ownership objectives with the principles of sound forest and plant management, wildlife management, aesthetics, recreational use and other land use planning considerations.

The functions of this plan are designed to:

- Describe the woodland and open areas found on the Burlington Community Housing (BCCH) property which are as follows:

1) White Poplar-Mixed Hardwood Woodland Restoration Area
2) Black Locust Woodland Restoration Area
3) Open Space to be Maintained for Public Access and Recreation
4) Red Oak-Woodland Restoration Area
5) Mid-Successional Woodland

- Document the various zoning and planning requirements to oversee all tree related issues
- This plan is intended to promote the native plants which may have naturally occurred in this area by making this parcel of land free of invasives species
- Silvicultural and arboricultural activities will be overseen by a qualified consulting forester and/or a certified arborist
- Encourage natural forest dynamics by retaining some coarse woody debris, snags and dead limbs where not along major trails
- Take into consideration the ecological characteristics of the site, including its potential former natural communities and any rare, threatened, and endangered species
- Take into consideration the public safety of those who use the land from hazardous trees and individuals seeking illegal shelter in the woods

Section III. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The BCCH property is located in between the New and Old North End neighborhoods in western Burlington. It was formerly the orphanage of the Catholic Diocese and was subsequently purchased by Burlington College. Burlington College sold approximately 28 acres to BCCH of which the College retained approximately 6 acres. The property overlooks the shore and waters of Lake Champlain. The BCCH property shares 900 feet of frontage with the Burlington bike path, which runs parallel to the shoreline. The boundary line extends approximately 45 feet beyond the bike path towards the Lake.

To the south, BCCH neighbors City of Burlington land, a portion of which was the former Texaco parcel. To the west, the land abuts the Burlington Bike Path. BCCH owns approximately 1,000 feet of lake frontage beyond the bike path. This beach is commonly referred to as Texaco Beach. To the east, BCCH meets North Avenue. Lakeview Cemetery borders the property to the north.

In general, the land owned by BCCH is flat to gently sloping. The greatest change in terrain from is in the western portion of the property where the bank which drops to the lake level. This bank affords views towards Lake Champlain and New York State. The slope of the bank is fairly consistent, with two small ravines being the only exception. The surface area from the top of the bank to the bike path varies from 50 feet to 150 feet. The slope from the bike path to the shoreline is fairly consistent in both grade and distance.

In general the overall health and vigor of the plants growing at BCCH is considered fair-good in the northwest to poor in the southeast. The soil type is Adams-Windsor loamy sand which has limited growth potential (see Appendix D). Maximum productivity occurs when these soils are occupied with red oak, white pine or other relatively drought resistant plants. Other tree species found occupying the area are considered growing in an offsite condition and therefore don't express optimal growth and vigor. The key to achieving maximum growth and vigor of trees at BCCH is to encourage the growth of the tree species best suited to the site which include, but are not limited to: Northern Red Oak, White Oak & White Pine as well as specimen trees of varying species. When tree removal is required, discriminate against the removal of drought-resistant trees, such as those listed above. This approach will provide BCCH an increasingly more vigorous stand of trees, resulting in less maintenance costs and more overall enjoyment by the community. It has been stated that the open, grassy areas and those portions of map areas 3 and 3A are reclaimed sand pit.

Invasive and Non-Native Plants:

Invasive plants pose a threat to the natural health of forest lands, open lands, and wetlands in Vermont. Generally speaking, they are often non-native species that have escaped cultivation. After escaping, they tend to proliferate through aggressive propagation methods and colonize large areas. Populations are often very high and colonies can be very dense. Their aggressiveness excludes the native plants. Ecosystem functions are negatively altered at the infestations sites. These plants generally do not provide the proper nutrients, habitat, or structure the native species provide. Nutrient, hydrologic, and fire regimes are also disrupted. Many of the species are also persistent, in that they can maintain their populations in small numbers until conditions are right for rapid spread.

A number of non-native and invasive plants are found on the BCCH property. Along with proper forest silvicultural practices, and wildlife enhancement projects, invasive species management places a vital role in fulfilling the commitment to natural resource health. The bulk of the invasive species include Common Buckthorn, Bush Honeysuckle and Oriental Bittersweet. These plants will aggressively be managed in the fall of 2015 and then subsequently on an annual basis.

Section IV. ECOLOGICAL REVIEW

A review of ecological resources within the project area was conducted. This review analyzed the presence of rare, threatened & endangered species/natural communities, wetlands, riparian zones or any other unique features that would impact management decisions. According to data provided by the State of Vermont, there is one aquatic species and one natural community that are both mapped in close proximity to the project area. The aquatic species, Horned Pondweed, is categorized as critically imperiled in the State. This plant was last observed in 1985 along North Beach. A Lake Sand Beach natural community, which is categorized as imperiled in the State, is mapped along Texaco Beach. Additionally, the Department of Parks & Recreation has reported the presence of state-threatened Harsh Sunflower at the site.

We consulted with Mr. Brett Engstrom, an ecological and botanical consultant specializing in the inventory and mapping of wetland and upland natural communities, and the inventory of rare, threatened and endangered plants, in Vermont and adjacent states. Brett indicated an endangered plant, known as Prairie Red Root, has been previously identified on the City of Burlington lands south of the BCCH property. Although not mapped on the BCCH property, this is a very unique plant that has the propensity to grow in the area and should be monitored for. Mr. Engstrom felt confident that the invasives work could be completed provided the work crews are aware of the possibility of this plant.

In Vermont, Adams-Windsor soils are characteristic of the imperiled Sandplain Pine-Oak-Heath Forest natural community. While this rare natural community may have once occupied this site, it no longer exists, at least functionally, due to the site's extensive land use history.

Mr. Engstrom conducted an ecological inventory of the property to search for rare, threatened, and endangered species, and to assess native understory species, both shrubs and herbaceous species, which would enhance the natural character of the woodlands (See Appendix A). No rare, threatened, or endangered plants were located during his inventory. No significant natural communities are extant on the property due to the extensive land use history of the parcel. Brett's recommendation for restoration of the site is consistent with the management goals of this plan, namely invasive plant control and native species encouragement.

Section V. PLAN OVERVIEW

This plan provides descriptions of five distinct vegetation zones as indicated on the tree management map (See Appendix B). Management recommendations provided are aimed at maintaining and optimizing the health and vigor in each unit described. Within each vegetation management unit, recommendations will be made to retain specific groups or individual trees. These recommendations include: the protection and maintenance of bank stability, selection criteria for tree removal, wildlife habitat enhancement, invasive plant control, native plant species promotion and, specimen tree retention and enhancement.

At all times tree and shrub work completed will be overseen by a qualified forester and/or arborist. The chosen professional will be consistent with maintaining erosion hazards along the fragile bluff soils.

Section VI: AREA DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

For management purposes, the property has been divided into five units or stands, which are defined as areas of relative similarity (such as age, species, topography, etc.) which can be treated uniformly. The land use areas are identified on the Tree Management Map, located in Appendix B. Each land use area included in this section contains a description, management objectives and recommendations section.

MAP AREA I & IA: 3 Acres

WHITE POPLAR-MIXED HARDWOOD WOODLAND RESTORATION AREA

DESCRIPTION:

This area is located in the southern portion of the property. The majority of this area is located north of the main recreation trail which enters into the property from North Avenue by the Community Garden. The vegetation consists of mixed hardwood tree and shrub species. A full species list is located at the end of this map area section. The overstory consists of small sawtimber (11.5"-17.5" diameter at breast height-DBH) trees. Structural defects and abnormalities are common throughout the overstory. The less desirable species, which include the Boxelder, aspen and poplar are less vigorous in the long term. The understory-midstory shrub layer is dense in this area. A multitude of invasive plants have established and are impeding the establishment and vigor of native species. The shrub/herbaceous layer consists primarily of buckthorn, honeysuckle and jewelweed as well as stinging nettles.

A small portion of this map area, occupying 0.08 acre, is located within the 250' setback from the 100' mean water table within which area special parameters must be met. More discussion of these parameters will be forthcoming in subsequent map area discussions.

A number of specimen trees have been identified in this area. A specimen tree is one that draws attention because of uniqueness or special beauty. Specimen trees in this area include a rather large White Oak, American Elm and a Boxelder (Note: The Boxelder is on the boundary line with the City of Burlington Lands). The Boxelder has dozens of hypertrophies surrounding the stem and is located immediately adjacent to the main recreation trail.

Wildlife relies on a number of food sources to survive. One of the most important food sources is tree nuts and seeds, also known as mast. Oak is an important mast producer in Vermont. Other mast producers found in this area are black cherry, elm and butternut. Many den trees, or those with open holds or cavities in the main stem of the tree, were identified in this area. Standing dead trees, or snags, are found in this area. Snags are important as they provide both a shelter for nesting and food sources such as insects which live within the dead wood. A variety of bird species utilize snags including as chickadees, woodpeckers, and flickers among others.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Restoration of the area is a primary objective. Invasive plant removal is necessary to encourage native understory vegetation. Specimen trees will be retained and their crowns should be maintained and released from competition with other trees. Mast-producers should be retained wherever possible and where they don't pose a safety threat to recreational path users.

An additional objective is to provide a safe environment for users of the recreational path. Trees that are located adjacent to the recreational path in high traffic areas must be treated as a valuable aesthetic resource and be maintained to provide a safe environment. Trees that are dead, dying or damaged should be removed for user safety. This includes trees with grape intertwined in their crowns, which can become a safety hazard in the event of a wind storm. Review the woodlot on an annual basis, after leaf drop and add the clean-up work to the spring clean-up list. Obviously dangerous

trees should be pruned or dropped immediately. Coarse & fine woody debris should be retained according to commonly accepted guidelines, which are to maintain at least 3-5 stems at least 18" DBH and 10 stems at least 14" DBH per acre. Retain as many dead/dying trees as possible where they do not pose a public safety risk. During any management activities, protect the herbaceous/native shrubs as much as possible.

For the most part current stocking levels of mature and immature trees will ensure a continuous density of stems that provide the visual buffer desired. Single tree selection thinning is suggested to maintain good growth and sustainability of this stand. Recommended light thinnings will not affect the stand as a screen from the lake and bike path.

Tree Species List:
Red Maple
Red Oak
Paper Birch
Butternut
American Elm
Norway Maple (Class B Noxious Weed)
Black Cherry
White Poplar
American Elm
Striped Maple
White Oak
Black Locust
Boxelder

Shrub List:
Dogwoods (various species)
Grape
Canada Yew
Bush Honeysuckle (Class B Noxious Weed)
Common Buckthorn (Class B Noxious Weed)
Multi-Flora Rose (Invasive Species)
Bittersweet (Class B Noxious Weed)
Japanese Barberry (Class B Noxious Weed)

MAP AREA 2: 0.65 ACRE

BLACK LOCUST WOODLAND RESTORATION AREA

DESCRIPTION:

This area is located in the southernmost tip of the property, south of the recreational path and west of Map Area I. The primary vegetation is black locust which established approximately sixty years ago. This species has a beautiful fragrant spring flower, and nutritious seed source for a variety of wildlife species that may frequent these wooded corridors. Black locust has nitrogen-fixing bacteria on its root system, allowing it to establish on nutrient-poor soils. Although this species is a prolific root sprouting plant, there isn't a dense under/midstory cohort of black locust regeneration. In fact, the shrub-small tree layer in this stand is fairly open. Associated species include honeysuckle and dogwoods. Black Locust is not native to Vermont, although it is not listed as a noxious weed. One specimen tree, a healthy butternut, has been identified in this area. The shrub/herbaceous layers are absent in this stand.

Oak, butternut and locust are three important mast producers found in this area. Several den trees, or those with open holds or cavities in the main stem of the tree, were identified in this area. Some standing dead trees, or snags, are found in this area. Snags are important as they provide both a shelter for nesting and food sources such as insects which live within the dead wood. A variety of bird species utilize snags including as chickadees, woodpeckers, and flickers.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Restoration of the area is a primary objective. Invasive plant removal is necessary to encourage native understory vegetation. The single butternut tree will be retained and their crowns should be maintained and released from competition with other trees. Mast-producers should be retained wherever possible and where they don't pose a safety threat to recreational path users. Retain as many dead/hazard trees as possible where they do not pose a public safety risk.

An additional objective is to provide a safe environment for users of the recreational path. Trees that are dead, dying or damaged should be removed for user safety. This includes trees with grape intertwined in their crowns, which can become a safety hazard in the event of a wind storm. Review the woodlot on an annual basis, after leaf drop and add the clean-up work to the spring clean-up list. Obviously dangerous trees should be pruned or dropped immediately. Coarse & fine woody debris should be retained according to commonly accepted guidelines, which are to maintain at least 3-5 stems at least 18" DBH and 10 stems at least 14" DBH per acre. Retain as many dead/dying trees as possible where they do not pose a public safety risk. During any management activities, protect the herbaceous/native shrubs as much as possible.

Tree Species List:
Black Locust
Boxelder
Red Maple
Butternut
Red Oak

Shrub List:
Dogwoods (various species)
Grape
Virginia Creeper
Bush Honeysuckle (Class B Noxious Weed)
Common Buckthorn (Class B Noxious Weed)

MAP AREA 3 & 3A: 0.76 ACRE

OPEN SPACE TO BE MAINTAINED FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND RECREATION

DESCRIPTION:

This area includes five groupings of trees and a small (6/10ths of an acre) peninsula of trees. The five groupings of trees are situated in a field which is annually mowed. The groupings consist of cherry, aspen, gray birch and speckled alder. The peninsula is comprised of mixed hardwoods, primarily black locust.

Of the five groupings, one is located within the 250' setback from the 100' mean water table within which area special parameters must be met. A sliver of the peninsula also falls within the setback. The grouping and portion of the peninsula which fall within the setback will be passively managed (i.e. left alone).

The existing vegetation in the groupings and the peninsula is fairly young (<30 years) and is not desirable for retention silviculturally or aesthetically. Neither specimen trees nor significant wildlife habitat features have been identified in these areas. Common Buckthorn, a Class B Noxious Weed, is found within the groupings and the peninsula area. The area is surrounded by the only open land found within the area described in this plan, rendering it unique.

This area has a high value for recreational use and access. Currently the existing parking area is located south of the stone house The area is currently occupied by the groupings would provide an open grassy area for various recreational uses, such as soccer, football and wiffleball among others.

Another factor limiting the vigor of all of the trees in the area is mower damage. The damage is evidenced by open wounds and scar tissue on tree trunks at ground level. While many of the trees are capable of surviving this damage it limits the potential vigor of the trees and eventually can cause a hazard as the callous tissue repairing the wounds is not as strong as the original stem tissue. Over time, many of the trees would likely die due to excessive stress and damage caused by the ongoing mowing.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Management of this area has one main purpose: recreation. With the exception of area 3a, the groupings should be removed for the creation of open recreational areas. Replacement plantings are recommended to enhance the landscape value. Suggestions for replacement species include native lilacs, viburnams, dogwoods and/or apple trees.

Tree Species List:
Gray Birch
Speckled Alder
Eastern Cottonwood
Black Cherry
Black Locust
Green Ash
White Pine
American Elm
Wild Apple

Shrub List:
Common Buckthorn (Class B Noxious Weed)

MAP AREA 4: 1.92 ACRES

NORTHERN RED OAK-WOODLAND RESTORATION AREA

DESCRIPTION:

This area is located in the northwestern and westernmost portion of the property and abuts the bike path right-of-way to the west. The vegetation consists of medium sawtimber sized (17.5" – 23.5" DBH) red oak, black oak and eastern cottonwood. This area is distinctly two-aged with a super-story canopy of oak-cottonwood and an under/midstory of Boxelder and Common Buckthorn. Common Buckthorn is a great forest health concern in this area as it has begun to dominate the understory.

There has been no disturbance in this area for decades, resulting in the most stately and oldest trees found on the property. The area is diverse topographically with the eastern sections situated on an escarpment and ravines to the west and the north. This diversity has resulted in a damp microclimate where jewelweed has established densely in the herbaceous layer. Stinging nettles are also abundant.

A number of specimen trees have been identified in this area. A specimen tree is one that draws attention because of uniqueness or special beauty. Specimen trees in this area include particularly large red oak, black oak and two very large (>40" DBH) cottonwoods.

Wildlife relies on a number of food sources to survive. One of the most important food sources is tree nuts and seeds, also known as mast. Oak is an important mast producer in Vermont. A few den trees, or those with open holds or cavities in the main stem of the tree, were identified in this area. Very few standing dead trees, or snags, are found in this area. Snags are important as they provide both a shelter for nesting and food sources such as insects which live within the dead wood. A variety of bird species utilize snags including as chickadees, woodpeckers, and flickers.

The primary recreational trail runs through this area and leads down to the bike path. Due to the sloping topography, there is a high risk for erosion due to runoff along this stretch of the trail. Most of this area falls within the 250' setback from 100' elevation.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Restoration of the area is a primary objective. Invasive plant removal is necessary to encourage native understory vegetation. Specimen trees will be retained and their crowns should be maintained and released from competition with other trees. Mast-producers should be retained wherever possible and where they don't pose a safety threat to recreational path users. Retain as many dead/dying trees as possible where they do not pose a public safety risk.

An additional objective is to provide a safe environment for users of the recreational path. Trees that are located adjacent to the recreational path in high traffic areas must be treated as a valuable aesthetic resource and be maintained to provide a safe environment. Trees that are dead, dying or damaged should be removed for user safety. This includes trees with grape intertwined in their crowns, which can become a safety hazard in the event of a wind storm. Review the woodlot on an annual basis, after leaf drop and add the clean-up work to the spring clean-up list. Obviously dangerous trees should be pruned or dropped immediately. Coarse & fine woody debris should be retained

according to commonly accepted guidelines, which are to maintain at least 3-5 stems at least 18" DBH and 10 stems at least 14" DBH per acre. During any management activities, protect the herbaceous/native shrubs as much as possible.

Tree Species List:
Red Oak
Black Oak
Eastern Cottonwood
Black Locust
Gray Birch
Paper Birch

Shrub List:
Grape
Common Buckthorn (Class B Noxious Weed)
Bittersweet (Class B Noxious Weed)
Japanese Barberry (Class B Noxious Weed)
Bush Honeysuckle (Class B Noxious Weed)
Staghorn Sumac

MAP AREA 5: 0.47 ACRE

MID-SUCCESSIONAL WOODLAND

DESCRIPTION:

This area is located south of map area 4. The bike path right-of-way abuts this area to the west. The vegetation consists of mixed hardwood tree and shrub species. A full species list is located at the end of this map area section. The overstory consists of pole-sized trees (5.5"-11.5" DBH). This area constitutes the berm of what was historically used as a gravel pit and is one of the youngest areas. The understory-midstory shrub layer is moderately stocked in this area. This area falls entirely into the 250' setback from 100' Elevation.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Restoration of the area is a primary objective. Invasive plant removal is necessary to encourage native understory vegetation. Specimen trees, if identified, will be retained and their crowns should be maintained and released from competition with other trees. Mast-producers should be retained wherever possible and where they don't pose a safety threat to recreational path users. Red Oak and high-quality Paper Birch are preferred for retention as they're exhibiting the greatest vigor and are the most aesthetically appealing trees in this area.

An additional objective is to provide a safe environment for users of the recreational path. Trees that are located adjacent to the recreational path in high traffic areas must be treated as a valuable aesthetic resource and be maintained to provide a safe environment. Trees that are dead, dying or damaged should be removed for user safety. This includes trees with grape intertwined in their crowns, which can become a safety hazard in the event of a wind storm. Review the woodlot on an annual basis, after leaf drop and add the clean-up work to the spring clean-up list. Obviously dangerous trees should be pruned or dropped immediately. Coarse & fine woody debris should be retained according to commonly accepted guidelines, which are to maintain at least 3-5 stems at least 18" DBH and 10 stems at least 14" DBH per acre. During any management activities, protect the herbaceous/native shrubs as much as possible.

Tree Species List:
Red Oak
Black Cherry
Eastern Cottonwood
Black Locust
Gray Birch
Paper Birch

Shrub List:
Grape
Common Buckthorn (Class B Noxious Weed)
Bittersweet (Class B Noxious Weed)
Japanese Barberry (Class B Noxious Weed)
Bush Honeysuckle (Class B Noxious Weed)
Staghorn Sumac

Section VII. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

MAP AREA	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
All	Annually	Assess ground and tree conditions and maintain as necessary
All	Annually	Manage for control of the invasive plants to include all invasives such as buckthorn and honeysuckle
1	2015	Removal of dead, dying, damaged or hazard trees, in particular there are many dead poplar and poor quality hazard box elder trees to be removed, will be pruned to ISA standards and Best Management Practices. Specifically manage for late successional species such as the oaks
2	2015	This area has a specimen butternut that will be released. Manage the invasives and prune to reduce branch hazards. Trees will be pruned to ISA standards and Best Management Practices. This area will be managed for Black Locust
3	2015	Clear groupings and portion of peninsula for recreational areas, the alder patch will remain
4	2015	Removal of dead, dying, damaged or hazard trees including and especially the several box elder trees which are over hanging the several trails in this area. Manage for the control of the many invasive species. Prune & Lift following the ISA pruning standards and Best Management Practices. This area will be primarily managed for the oak species and cottonwoods
5	2015	Removal of dead, dying, damaged or hazard trees Crop Tree Release of Red Oak & Paper Birch Prune & Lift Trees will be pruned to ISA standards and Best Management Practices. This area will be specifically managed for the large and small oaks as well as the white birch component.
All	2020	Review Objectives & Update Tree Maintenance Plan

**** All activities will be completed in a way to ensure the continued stability of the escarpment on top of slope soils**

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.
BRETT ENGSTROM COMMENTS

APPENDIX B.
TREE RESOURCE MAP

APPENDIX C.
SOIL DESCRIPTION

ADAMS SERIES

The Adams series consists of deep, loose, excessively drained soils that are sandy throughout. These soils are level to steep. The larger areas are in Milton, Jericho, and Essex, east of the Windsor soils, and at higher elevations. Smaller areas of Adams soil are in Underhill, Bolton, and Richmond, and in stream valleys of the Green Mountains.

These soils developed in sandy beaches, deltas, and terraces. The sand is deeper than 4 feet. In most places it is underlain by stratified sand, gravel, sandy loam, loam glacial till, clay, silt, or bedrock.

In a representative profile the surface layer is an unplowed area is black loamy sand, high in content of organic matter, and about 1 inch thick. Under this is a layer of light brownish-gray loamy sand about 6 inches thick. In cultivated areas, these two layers are mixed with some of the subsoil to form the very dark grayish-brown loamy sand plow layer. The subsoil is very friable or loose loamy fine sand about 23 inches thick. It is dark reddish brown in the upper part, dark yellowish brown in the middle part, and yellowish brown in the lower part. The substratum is grayish-brown loamy fine sand to a depth of about 45 inches or more.

The bright colors and lack of mottles in the Adams soils indicate that they are well aerated and porous. The soils are rapidly permeable, have a moderately low available moisture capacity, and have very low natural fertility. These soils are filled to capacity with available moisture at the start of the growing season. As the growing season progresses, rain normally is not adequate to replenish the soil moisture used by plants. Crops, therefore, show signs of lack of moisture during the growing season. These soils warm faster in the spring than the more silty, more clayey, or wetter soils in the county. These soils are susceptible to soil blowing where un-vegetated. Adams soils have a low shrink-well potential.

The Adams soils are used mainly for corn, pasture, and hay in farming areas and for housing developments, industrial sites, and roads near villages and cities. They have been farmed intensively, but many areas of Adams soils are now in trees or brush.

ADAMS AND WINDSOR LOAMY SANDS, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

The Windsor soil is predominant in this mapping unit, but an area may consist of either the Adams soil, the Windsor soil, or of a mixture of the two. These soils occupy irregularly shaped terraces 2 to 200 acres in size. The irregular shape is due to the many gullies dissecting the sand plains. The profiles of the Adams and Windsor soils are the ones described as representative for the respective series.

Included with these soils in mapping are some areas of Adams and Windsor soils that have a thin surface layer where soil blowing has taken place. These areas are roughly circular in shape and less than 100 feet in diameter. Also included are areas of soil in which the content, by volume, of gravel, cobblestones, and stones averages more than 15 percent between depths of 10 and 40 inches. Some of the areas mapped contain areas of Deerfield soils and Colton soils. Areas that have stones and cobblestone on the surface are also included. In a few areas, the surface layer is sand or fine sand. In many areas this mapping unit is slightly acid or neutral throughout.

These soils are used for truck gardening, inter-tilled farm crops, hay, and pasture. They have few limitations for many non-farm uses such as housing developments. A large part of this mapping unit is woodland or idle.

Surface runoff is very slow. The ground should be kept well covered by vegetation to prevent soil blowing. On these soils the hazard of water erosion is very slight, even in non-vegetated areas. (Both parts, capability unit IIIs-1; both parts, woodland suitability group 4s1).

Information taken from:
Chittenden County Vermont USDASCS; 1974

APPENDIX D.
INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANTS INFORMATION SHEET

APPENDIX E.
ISA ANSI PRUNING STANDARD PRACTICES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES