



September 29, 2023

Mr. Vito Colonna
Connorstone Engineering, Inc.
10 Southwest Cutoff
Northborough, MA 01532

**Re: Invasive Plant Protocol
86-92 Boston Post Road, Sudbury**

Dear Mr. Colonna:

The proposed invasive protocol, herein described, is intended to manage invasive species on site. The proposed invasive management area consists of multiple areas and individual plants onsite, some of which occur within the previously flagged wetland.

Existing Conditions:

The invasive plant community within and outside the BVW is shown on Figure 1. There are multiple thickets composed of 718 square feet (sf) of Asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), 985 sf of garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolate*), 421 sf of mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), 385 sf of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), and 830 sf common reed (*Phragmites australis*). In addition, there are individual stems of black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (two of which are trees ~6in DBH) throughout the site, two Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) trees, a rambler rose (*Rosa multiflora*) bush, and a honeysuckle bush.

Invasive Species Removal Protocol

To remove invasive plants, OA recommends a combination of hand-pulling/mechanical removal and the selective application of herbicides using a combination of a backpack sprayer, stem applicator, and mechanical removal. The herbicide treatment should primarily be applied with a stem-applicator with triclopyr-based herbicide (Lesco 4 Ester, for bittersweet and black locust sprouts: foliar); full strength glyphosate-based herbicide (Lesco Prosecutor Pro) for cut-stem for black locust saplings, multiflora rose and all other species). For the common reed and Japanese knotweed, the applicator shall use a foliar spray method with a backpack sprayer with glyphosate-based herbicide (Prosecutor Pro, 2-3 oz per gallon). Application to Japanese knotweed should occur between August and September, during flowering. Using a nozzle extender and or a stepladder can assist the technician in applying the herbicide over any tall plants. Hand-pulling/mechanical is recommended for garlic mustard and mugwort in the spring BEFORE it goes to seed (usually early May). If hand-pulling/mechanical does not have a high success rate at removal of mugwort within the first year of treatment, herbicides may be applied (Lesco Prosecutor Pro) with a foliar spray method. All plants shall be bagged and disposed of

appropriately. Appropriate PPE should be used at all times. Appropriate PPE should be used at all times.

The two large black locust and Norway maple trees may be cut and stumped or treated with the hack-and—squirt method using glyphosate-based herbicide. After the trees are dead, they may be cut and removed without stumping.

Foliar spraying will only be conducted under calm, dry conditions and completed by the end of September while cut/stem may continue into November. All herbicide treatments must be applied by a licensed applicator. Invasive management must be approved by the Sudbury Conservation Commission before proceeding, and they could amend the recommendations provided within the protocol.

Seeding

In addition to the invasive plant removal, the applicant proposes to seed the area at the rear of the lot (see Figure), which has a mix of gravel and loam substrate and lacks vegetation. This area will be restored by applying a native seed mix (New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Dry Sites) per the recommended application rates.

Monitoring and Management Thresholds:

A qualified wetland scientist will oversee the invasive removal work and removal of any debris from within the wetlands on site, and provide monitoring reports for two growing seasons. Invasive plant management shall be considered successful upon reaching a threshold of 10% or less cover invasive plant species within the treatment area.

Replanting:

Following the first year of invasive plant management efforts and seeding, a report detailing progress shall provide recommendations including details specific to replanting shrubs or trees (species, size, quantity, and location), the status of native plant colonization, or the need for filling in groundcover with native seed mix. All recommendations must be reviewed and approved by the Sudbury Conservation Commission.

Sincerely,



Kyle Cormier
Environmental Scientist II

Encs. Photographs 1-7, Figure (Invasive Plant Areas)

Photographs



Photo 1 & 2: Black locust saplings



Photo 3 & 4: Bittersweet



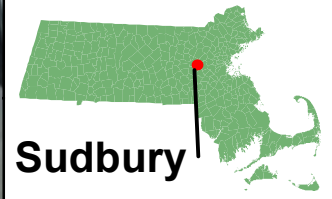
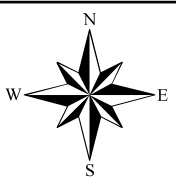
Photo 5: Glossy Buckthorn



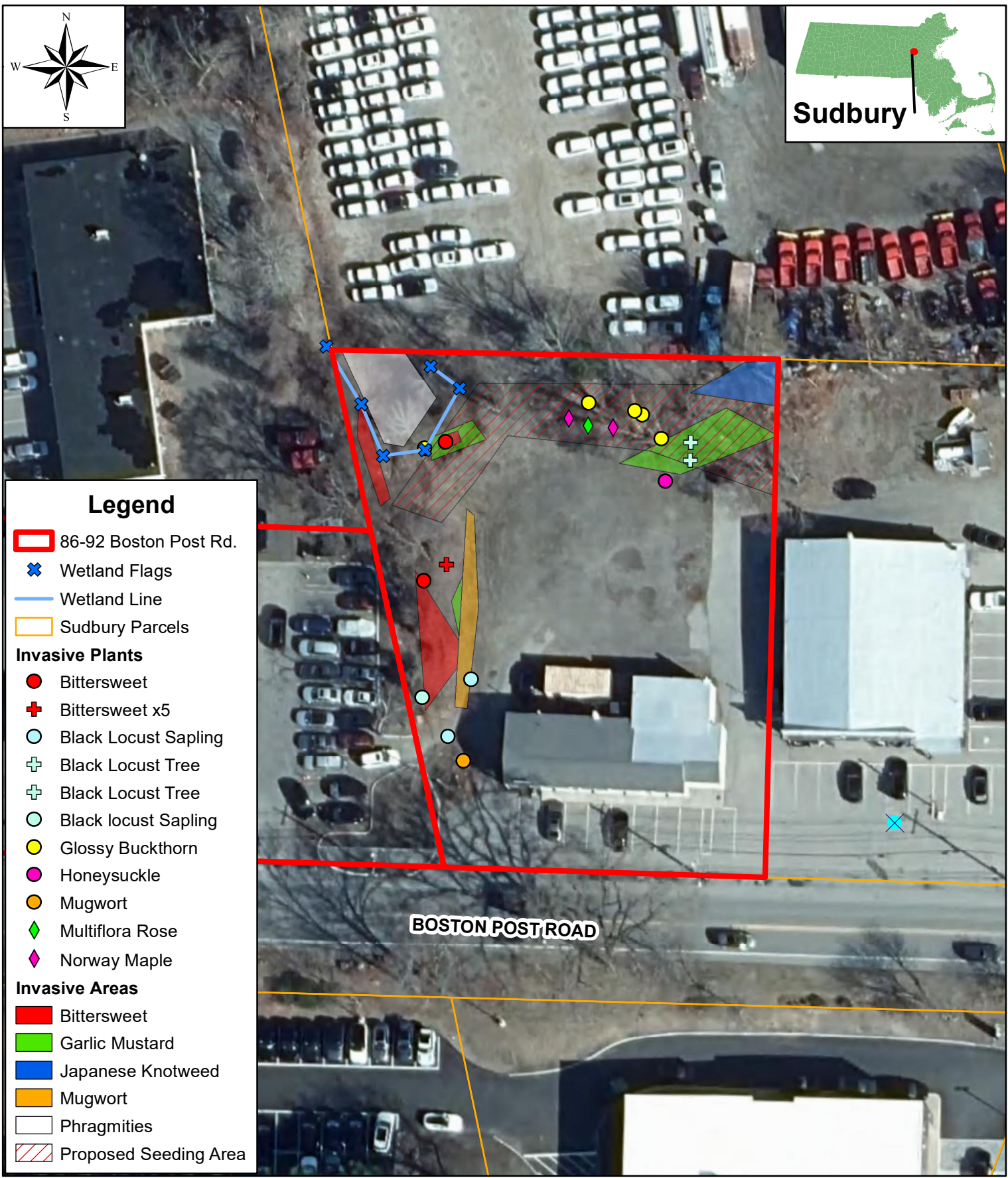
Photo 6: Common Reed


















Photo 7: Garlic Mustard



Sudbury



Legend

-  86-92 Boston Post Rd.
-  Wetland Flags
-  Wetland Line
-  Sudbury Parcels
- Invasive Plants**
-  Bittersweet
-  Bittersweet x5
-  Black Locust Sapling
-  Black Locust Tree
-  Black Locust Tree
-  Black locust Sapling
-  Glossy Buckthorn
-  Honeysuckle
-  Mugwort
-  Multiflora Rose
-  Norway Maple
- Invasive Areas**
-  Bittersweet
-  Garlic Mustard
-  Japanese Knotweed
-  Mugwort
-  Phragmites
-  Proposed Seeding Area



1:600

1 inch = 50 feet



2021 MASSGIS Orthophoto
86-92 Boston Post Rd
Sudbury, MA
OA 3140

September 25, 2023