

Town of Sudbury

Community Preservation Committee

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<http://www.sudbury.ma.us>
email: cpc@sudbury.ma.us

PROJECT SUBMISSION FORM

Submitter: Rebecca Chizzo

Submission Date: 11-6-12

Group or Committee Affiliation (if any): Sudbury Weed Education & Eradication Team (S.W.E.E.T.)

Submitter's address and phone number:

Purpose (please select all that apply):

Rebecca Chizzo

21 Whitetail Lane
Sudbury, MA. 01776

(978) 505-1301 cell (978) 443-5948 eves.

☒ Open Space

☐ Community Housing

☒ Historic

☒ Recreation

Submitter's email address: rebanet@comcast.net

Group - SWEETinvasives@gmail.com

Project Name: S.W.E.E.T.

Project Description: Purchase of a 15 yard steel rollaway container And lockable cover for disposal and incineration of invasive plants, roots pods and seeds removed from Conservation, Historic, recreation Town assets.

Costs:

Fiscal Year	Total Project Cost	CPC Funds Requested	Other Funding Sources (amount and source)
2014	<u>6,834.38</u>	<u>6,500.00</u>	<u>Personal funds - Rebecca</u>
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
Total			

How does this project meet the General Criteria and Category Specific Criteria for CPC projects (see attached)?

Please see attached letter for details. This and documentation explain how the purchase is necessary to protect and restore our natural areas, historic, conservation, & park assets.

Does this project fall within the jurisdiction or interest of other Town Boards, Committees or Departments? If so, please list the boards, committees or departments, whether applications and/or presentations have been made, and what input or recommendations have been given. Yes.

Conservation Commission Historical Commission

Department of Public Works (Discussions concerning all S.W.E.E.T. projects are made with these commissions + departments frequently)

For Community Preservation Committee Use:

Form received on: _____

Project presented to CPC on: _____

Reviewed by: _____

Determination: _____

Sudbury Weed Education and Eradication Team
21 Whitetail Lane, Sudbury, MA 01776

The Sudbury Weed Education and Eradication Team, otherwise known as S.W.E.E.T., requests consideration for funding of a 15 yard roll off steel container with cover for invasive plant species collections, disposal and incineration. This equipment and S.W.E.E.T. activities meet criteria for CPC projects, protecting and restoring conservation, recreation and historic properties in the town of Sudbury.

The work project proposed will serve the interest of several committees and departments. SWEET cooperates directly with the Conservation Commission, the Department of Public Works and the Historical Commission in order to discuss plans for work within properties under their management and supervision. In addition, SWEET works cooperatively with the Building and Grounds Coordinator of Lincoln Sudbury High School.

A primary objective of the Town of Sudbury Master Plan urges a look towards long-term outcomes. It is rooted in the idea of sustainability. The natural and cultural resource elements of the plan seek the protection of open space and our agrarian history. The growing populations of banned invasive plant species do not serve to sustain our natural environment and in fact are very destructive to it. SWEET approached this problem with creative ideas mated with standards of management to reduce proliferation of the species in specific sites in the community.

Invasive plant species are often misidentified as "long- time residents", but the "explosion" of these species has taken place over the past 35 years. Plant populations "met" with others as the community grew from individual farms to neighborhoods, more plants were imported and included in landscapes, and vehicular traffic and development increased.

At least one photo, taken by Deb Fairbank (Sudbury Historical Society) in 1989, showed no invasive plants present on the Revolutionary cemetery and Animal Pound wall. Yet, there was three and a half feet covering the walls in 2009 when the group chose to tackle this location. Invasive plants are often beautiful and left in place. They were not well known until the last decade. They now have reached a point of maturity in which labor-intensive and specific control efforts are frequently required.

Invasive species are one of the greatest threats to the goals stated in the Master and Open Space Plan. The species which are of concern are now changing the scenic character of the town. They destroy trees, shut out native species and reduce diversity in plant life which is required to maintain our past as well as a healthy future of our surroundings.

These plants have invaded recreational fields, parks, our important historic sites and conservation areas. They are spread to new locations via birds, foot and vehicular traffic so the populations have reached most areas of Sudbury. Mature and aggressive seeding sites are vectors of spread into the community. There is no one organization that can remove all invasive plants. But reducing the populations and the damage they do is possible with understanding,

cooperation and participation. These species have entered our most critical wildlife and sensitive native plant habitats and can no longer be ignored.

The Sudbury Weed Education and Eradication Team has been in operation as a volunteer resident group since August 2009. Over the past three years, the small group has worked to develop relationships with key individuals in the environmental arena and worked cooperatively with town departments and commissions.

The group has been awarded funding for proposals through the Sudbury Assabet Concord Wild & Scenic Rivers Small Grants Program and the joint cooperative organization of the previously mentioned group and the CISMA, which is the Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area facilitated by the US Fish & Wildlife Service. Additional funds have been obtained through Math Works for 2010-2011 and 2011-2012. The group is in the process of becoming a fully recognized 501-C3 organization with the help of a law firm in Boston.

This will permit the group to apply for additional funding as well as to seek donations for specific projects. Funds such as these would supplement what is requested from the Preservation Committee and provide some assurance that the group will actively seek other funding for its planned activities.

SWEET directors have shown the ability to develop and implement effective work plans, manage and use funds appropriately and provide a sorely needed service to the community. The group of residents provides an educational component that will ultimately serve to protect conservation, historic and open space as residents and students become more aware of the banned species impacting the character of Sudbury. The group builds a resident knowledge base and models how to remove invasive plant populations responsibly. Others are invited to participate both in group activities and to tackle invasive plants in their own properties.

There is a true benefit of removing these plants over a period of time. This is a standard of management for invasive plant species. But the lack of an appropriate container keeps the volunteer group from disposing of their collections or taking in the large amount of invasive-filled bags from residents during community work as quickly as they need to. Much planning, meeting and work time has to be spent on what to do with the filled paper bags for the town-wide Garlic Mustard pull in spring. To say the least, this has made the focus turn to logistics rather than the actual removal of the invasive plants and securing more volunteers.

With no place to dispose of what is collected, there are problems conducting activities. For example, volunteers found it necessary to ask to place resident bags collected into other town containers or were obligated to store them in garages just to finish the 2012 Garlic Mustard Pull. Therefore, having a permanent container would help to prevent an enviable decrease in work activities due to lack of room for disposal and the inability of volunteers to further deal with the disposal of their collections.

SWEET work areas include: Sudbury Town Center, Goodnow Public Library, King Phillip Woods, Heritage Park, Grinnell Park, Fetherland Park, Feeley Field - the Town of Sudbury conservation

meadow, and sites in the Lincoln Sudbury Regional High School property which is adjacent to Pantry Brook.

There are 13 plant species declared by the State of Massachusetts as invasive that are primary targets of the volunteer group. SWEET is mindful of other early detection species and includes them in visual survey reports, and adds or removes them from their target list as required. The group is included in educational and volunteer opportunities by other groups such as New England Wildflower Society and Sudbury Valley Trustees.

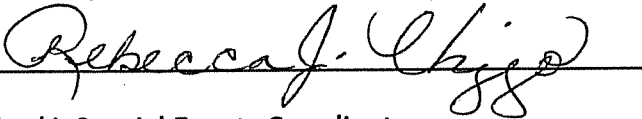
Please see attached quotes for a new 15 yard roll-away steel container. The Department of Public Works Director has agreed to house the unit. Quote provided by Maguire Equipment, Inc. is preferred as they are known to the Town of Sudbury Department of Public Works as well as offering the lowest price! ^{container.} The container will include a locking cover to prevent unauthorized dumping or extraction of bags filled with invasives.

Included are photographs showing some of the work sites of SWEET, the quotes solicited for the needed container and a list of invasive species collected in town and why their containment is necessary.

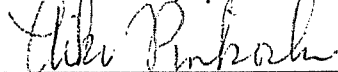
Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca Chizzo,

Founder



Aiko Pinkoski, Special Events Coordinator



Helen Du Toit, Educational Coordinator/Clerk



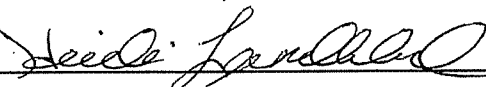
Michael Goulet, Outreach Coordinator



Kim Canning, Outreach Coordinator

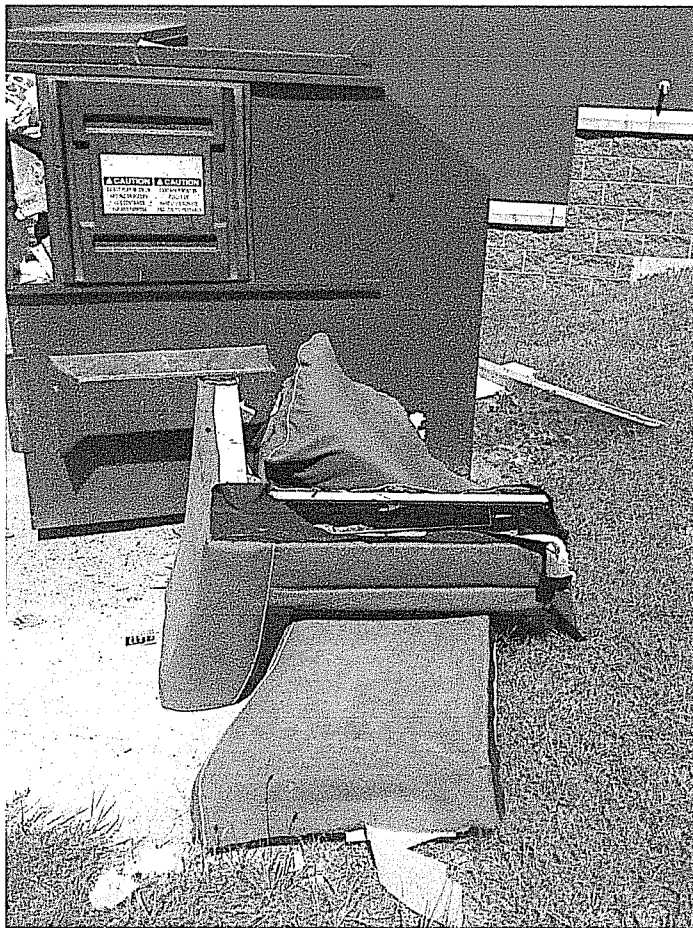


Heidi Lundblad Equine/Livestock Coordinator



Justification for lockable container cover

Due to illegal dumping at town containers, SWEET is requesting the addition of a lockable cover to the container cost. This would have lockable doors and would prevent unauthorized use of the disposal container meant only for invasive materials and for plant cuttings or other infested plant materials and soils from invasive population work sites.



Sweet is permitted by the DPW director to dispose of our bagged collections in this small ball park container. Recently, the container has been filled with unauthorized trash on the weekend evenings. This is a loveseat which a person tried to get into the container, damaging the top door bar.

It is highly likely that any open container would be used for the same sort of dumping. A container cover would not only hold the collections securely, but would prevent people from unauthorized use.

Document A

Invasive Species Collected by S.W.E.E.T. and Reasons for Containment

Garlic Mustard: Collected April-June

No. of bags collected: Initial Program year- 2011: 222 bags; Second program year- 2012: 714 bags

Allaria Petiolata "Garlic Mustard" is an eastern European herb plant with no controls in the U.S. Its roots exude a substance which kills the fungus needed by tree seedlings. Pines are of special concern. In a forest study of patches, 100% of all pine seedlings living in the locations succumbed. An invasive which spreads quickly, Garlic Mustard smothers other native species and may become the only species where it inhabits.

Why containment is necessary: If a plant is flowering, pulled and left on the ground, it will continue to develop seed. Our residents are dealing with a fairly new concept. As the public is better able to identify and provide appropriate follow-up, some Garlic Mustards could be pulled very early in spring and brush piled by them. SWEET is discussing other potential use of the plants, including recipes for cooking. The current containers which are small ball park varieties are not adequate for the amount collected.

Oriental Bittersweet: Collected April –late summer to fall (SWEET)

No. of bags collected: 2009-2010: 145; 2010-11: 150.5; 2011-2012: 179

Celastrus Orbiculatus "Oriental or Asian Bittersweet" is a toxic perennial vining plant from Eurasia. This invasive plant grows in a vining plant form or a bush form. Female plant fruits (inedible) contain 2-3 seeds each and up to 85% of all seeds germinate. The plants have a high survival rate. In its native range, many plants compete for canopy space. But there are no natural controls for the species in the United States. Oriental Bittersweet becomes dominate, proliferates and brings down the tallest trees. Damage is obvious to local trees and native plants which are smothered. Fencing materials, historic walls and structures are at risk from this destructive species.

Why containment is necessary: Larger diameter vine is capable of sprouting roots from cuttings. Once female plants fruit, stems that contain them are bagged. The fruit ripens quickly on a cut vine and will drop to the ground if left.

Birds eat the ripe fall fruits and dried hanging fruits in winter; they contain a substance with a diuretic effect. This causes wildlife to drop the seed in waste. About 30-35% of new plants

originate from bird carriers. But birds cannot get the same level of nutrition as they would from our protein-packed and digestible native plant fruits. Therefore, these plants are also detrimental to our wildlife and migratory birds.

Small root pieces can regenerate; all roots must be bagged. Because these plants grow up to fifty feet high and roots grow up to 9 ½ feet long, covering will not contain them. They cannot be covered like other noxious weed species.

SWEET does brush pile thin vines at the Linden tree group on the Lincoln Sudbury High School property, but all roots, stems with fruits and thicker vines are bagged.

Bittersweet Nightshade

No. Bags Collected 2009-2010: 3; 2010-2011: 6; 2011-2012: 17.5

(*Solanum Dulcamara*) is a perennial vining plant which is not related to Oriental Bittersweet, The native range includes Africa and parts of Eurasia. Birds may eat the fruits, called, drupes, but then drop the viable seed as they fly or land in new locations. Plants grow large and take space needed for more desirable species.

Bittersweet Nightshade is a poisonous species. Dried leaves are especially toxic. Increase in collection is due to effort to collect more of these plants in sidewalk and school areas

Why containment is necessary: This is a poisonous species. Composting or leaving to degrade is not appropriate on public lands. Poisonous fumes from outside burn piles prevent this from being handled like other brush.

Cypress and Leafy Spurge

No. Bags Collected 2009-2010: 28; 2010-2011: 13; 2011-2012: 3.5

(*Euphorbiacae*) Cypress Spurge and the related Leafy Spurge are perennial plants with rugged root systems called rhizomes from a part of Eurasia. The plants spread by root suckers and exploding seed heads called bracts.

These are known as “graveyard weed” and were promoted for slope and erosion control. They appear as hitch hikers in other plant material.

Why containment is necessary: The invasive ground dwelling species produce a photo toxic sap which can burn skin exposed to light. The plants also infest soils. Seeds are long lived and plants can regenerate from tiny root pieces. The Leafy Spurge species covers “hectares” of land in the Western United States and has ruined valuable grazing lands.

Plants that have developed seed bracts will still “explode” seed even if pulled from the ground. These cannot be composted as they can infest soils. All parts are toxic or poisonous to pets, livestock and to humans when ingested.

Black Locust

No. of bags collected: 2010-2011: 17.5; 2011-2012: 5

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) is a member of the pea family and is very different two but has some similarities to the local Honey Locust. But Black Locust is a communal species. One tree creates a barbed community of offspring from its roots. The plant has a chemical means of signaling them. If damaged, it will send out a chemical signature in the soil telling the community to grow. The group will grow quickly and dominate. When cut down, the original tree and offspring will sprout prolifically. It is a difficult to contact plant with physical risks for handling.

These invasives have sharp double barbs on both trunk and branches. The roots contain a sap that blisters skin. SWEET removal efforts are now limited to the Goodnow Public Library and a slope near the Lincoln Sudbury High School.

Help to remove the large tree trunks from one location and repeat root removal work by SWEET volunteers has yielded promising results.

Why containment is necessary: Puncture risks merit bagging for disposal. All parts are poisonous including seed pods, leaves, bark and root. Roots contain a substance that scalds skin.

Common and Glossy Buckthorn: Collected from late spring to fall

No. of bags collected: 2009-10: 22 with 2 truckloads brush piled

2010-2011: 27.5, 2011-2012: 27.5; 2010-2011: 27.5

Buckthorn takes the form of single trunk trees or multi-stemmed shrubs. These plants are native to parts of Africa and Asia. Both species are toxic and take space needed by young native trees and plants.

They seed prolifically due to a longer fruiting period. They create dense screens of buckthorn plants blocking what should be open woods. Certain animal and bird species require an open wood environment but have been shut out of these habitats. Grouse in particular do not frequent these filled areas.

The two species create a mess and a multitude of new seedlings from their blue/black fruits. Since the plants have a longer growing season, they are more successful and dominate. Children have been reported to mistake the fruits for blueberries. These plants are carriers of Oat Crown Rust which devastates several farm crops.

Why containment is necessary: If ingested, all parts of the plants are toxic to livestock, canine and humans. The level of toxicity depends on the amount eaten; however, even handling or cutting these plants creates a gastrointestinal affect.

Plants pulled from the ground and left there will develop longer roots to find the soil again. Just cutting Buckthorn encourages a growth into huge multi-stemmed shrubs. Although SWEET does brush pile some plants in a teepee style in several locations, this is not a workable method in most public locations.

Black Swallow-wort: Collected before pods open in late summer

No. of bags collected: 2009-2010: 28 (Combined with Cypress Spurge); 2010-2011: 2.5; 2011-2012: 56

Black Swallowwort and the related, Pale Swallowwort are vining milkweed plants from Spain and Portugal. The non-native species quickly overtake an area and establish as a dominate species while spreading easily to other locations.

Because the seeds are winged, the likelihood of its spread to many other areas is quite certain if they are allowed to reach maturity. The foreign species is mistaken for Common Milkweed by the Monarch Butterfly and eggs are laid on the invasive plants instead of the native species. If this occurs, the larvae die as they cannot ingest the toxin contained in Black or Pale Swallowwort.

Why containment is necessary:

The appropriate time to cut Black Swallowwort is after soft pods have developed in early summer. The risk of flying seed coupled with the toxicity of these species make bagging necessary. SWEET is researching potential alternatives. For example, goats eat the plants; however, they will eat all vegetation so methods would be chosen based on site specifics. Rugged root crowns regenerate from small root pieces, therefore, brush piles or composting is not appropriate.

Large increase in bags collected stems from discovery of a large population situated near the Sudbury River.

General Information: Reason for Concern about Invasive Plant Species

According to the Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG), invasive plant species come from another place which could be a region, state or another country, creates self-sustaining populations and cause great environmental and/or economic harm.

About 85% were introduced for ornamental or landscape purposes and 14% for agricultural reasons according to "Invited and Uninvited", American Nurseryman, 1996 Example: Oriental Bittersweet, a Eurasian rain forest woody vine, was imported intentionally to replace native bittersweet which became rare from mass collection and use. Until the early 1970's, the plants were imported and sold, used for slope erosion control and decoration.

With no predation, disease or other natural controls, these plants become dominant and can overcome the tallest of trees or smother other vegetation.

Invading, non-indigenous plants spreading in the United States cause major environmental damage. 36.6 million dollars is spent in invasive plant management in the United States annually, not including municipalities or private property costs. Example: Agrarian crops are threatened by many invasive plant species including; Glossy Buckthorn which is a carrier of Oat Crown Rust that devastates many crops. Terrestrial non-native species absorb over 4.600 acres per day in public lands in the United States and over 3 million acres per year. Example: Cypress and Leafy Spurge are poisonous to livestock and ruin grazing acres. Loss from Leafy Spurge is described in many hectares per year in northwestern states.

In general, invasive plant species present as toxic to many animals, humans or both when ingested. Sap from some species burns or blisters skin. Some contain sharp barbs which presents a puncture risk.

The invasive plants listed on the Massachusetts Prohibited Plant List, 13 of which are removed by SWEET, have demonstrated ability to out germinate, out pace and to take over habitats and harm species including endangered and rare plant and animal species.

Invasive populations infest soils and other materials used in Sudbury properties. As the plants grow in number or size, they absorb nutrients and water that native species require. They spread along roads and proliferate into our once pristine watershed. Invasive species damage our most sensitive and important town assets. A most apparent cost to the community includes the removal and replacement of downed trees and potential for trees down on roads or fallen on power lines which is a risk to residents.

Some of the worsts infestations are adjacent to Pantry Brook, Feeley Field and along the Sudbury River at Water Row Road. Invasive plants are replacing and reducing what should be

there. The costs will come from ignoring the problem. The loss could be the important recreational and scenic assets of Sudbury.

Rebecca Chizzo

From: Tom Maguire <tbmaguire@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2012 8:28 AM
To: rebanet@comcast.net
Subject: 15 Yard Container
Attachments: Recycling Container.pdf

Ms. Chizzo,

I redid the quote to break out the different components. Maybe it will make it easier to explain the costs.
Tom

November 5, 2012

Sudbury Weed Education & Extraction Team
21 Whitetail Lane
Sudbury, MA 01776
Attn: Rebecca Chizzo

RE: 15 Yard Open-top Container with Dome-top

Dear Ms. Chizzo:

Thank you for allowing Maguire Equipment Inc. to quote you on the following Solid Waste Handling Equipment.

1	Wastequip 15 Yard Open-top Container with 51" side walls.	\$3,650.00
1	Dome-top and (4) lockable plastic doors.	2,500.00
	Freight to Sudbury, MA.	300.00
	Massachusetts Sales Tax.	384.38
		\$6,834.38

Delivery is 3-4 weeks from receipt of order.

Should you need any additional information please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Yours truly,

Thomas Maguire
Maguire Equipment Inc.

TM/sm

Rebecca Chizzo

From: Tom Maguire <tbmaguire@comcast.net>
Sent: Saturday, October 27, 2012 11:24 AM
To: rebanet@comcast.net
Subject: 15 Yard Open-top Container

October 27, 2012

Sudbury Weed Education & Extraction Team
21 Whitetail Lane
Sudbury, MA 01776
Attn: Rebecca Chizzo

RE: 15 Yard Open-top Container

Dear Ms. Chizzo:

Thank you for allowing Maguire Equipment Inc. to quote you on the following Solid Waste Handling Equipment.

1	Wastequip 15 Yard Open-top Container	
	with 51" side walls	\$3,650.00
	Freight to Sudbury, MA.	300.00
	Massachusetts Sales Tax.	228.13
		\$4,178.13

Delivery is 3-4 weeks from receipt of order.

Should you need any additional information please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Yours truly,

Thomas Maguire
Maguire Equipment Inc.

TM/sm

Rebecca Chizzo

From: Jasmine De Jesus <jasmine@apexequipment.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 25, 2012 2:18 PM
To: Rebanet@comcast.net
Subject: APEX EQUIPMENT / RE: 15 YARD CONTAINER

Rebecca,

The lowest bidding quote I have received is \$1,800 for freight plus the cost of the 15 yard square container which is \$3,300 which totals \$5,100.

Thank You:

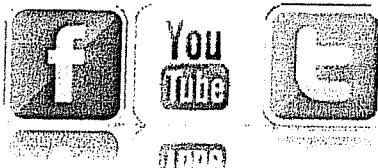
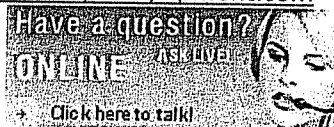


New container prices subject to change without notice – due to fluctuations in steel prices



Jasmine De Jesus

Apex Equipment
1400 W. 53rd St.
West Palm Beach, FL 33407
Ph: 561-842-0101
Fx: 561-842-0103
E-mail: jasmine@apexequipment.com
Website: www.Apexequipment.com



Skip the hassle of searching the web.
Get your inventory updates when they go live.
Sign up for the [Apex Equipment Newsletter](#)

Carey Auto Inc
37 County Road
Plympton, MA 02367
Phone: 781-582-1378
Fax: 781-585-4438

Quote

Date	Quote #
10/12/2012	3872

Name / Address
Rebecca Chizzo

Vehicle Information

Item	Description	Qty	Price Each	Total
Parts	New 51" Side 15' Long Roll off container with single rear door Painted black Cash N Carry		4,650.00	4,650.00T

			Subtotal	\$4,650.00
			Sales Tax (6.25%)	\$290.63
			Total	\$4,940.63

Thank you for the opportunity to quote you. Please call with any questions. Prices subject to change without notice.

Offer accepted: _____

E-mail	Web Site
careyauto@comcast.net	www.careytruck.com

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FEATURING:

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- Large "V" notches in each vertical support column prevents moisture retention
- Vertical Lift Handle with Semi-Automatic Cam Locking System

ALL PRODUCTS ARE BUILT RUDCO TOUGH IN THE USA

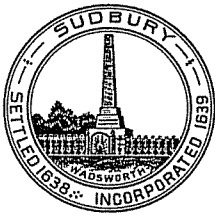
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www.rudco.com



Town of Sudbury

Dept. of Public Works

275 Old Lancaster Road
Sudbury, MA 01776
(978) 443-2209; (978) 443-6128 fax
I. William Place, DPW Director/Town Engineer

ENGINEERING • HIGHWAY • PARKS & GROUNDS • TRANSFER STATION • TREES & CEMETERY

November 6, 2012

Christopher Morley, Chairman
Community Preservation Committee
Town of Sudbury
278 Old Sudbury Road
Sudbury, MA 01776

Subject: Sudbury Weed Education and Eradication Team — S.W.E.E.T.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department of Public Works first met Rebecca Chizzo when she came to our office asking for permission to work at the Dog Pound to remove invasive plants. Since that time, Rebecca has proven that she is extremely knowledgeable and passionate about her work and is determined to do everything in her power to rid the Town of Sudbury of these plants that destroy all kinds of vegetation.

S.W.E.E.T. has been allowed to use the container in the Highway yard to dispose of the bags of weeds that are gathered. Over the past year, 1,065 trash bags were collected. Too many times, the container has been full and there was no place to unload the bags. This is a huge obstacle to their entire operation.

S.W.E.E.T. needs their own container to meet the demands of the positive work being done by them. As Department of Public Works Director, I fully support the idea of allowing S.W.E.E.T. to house their container here in the Highway yard.

If you have any questions, please advise.

Sincerely,

I. William Place, P.E.
DPW Director/Town Engineer

IWP/gs

November 6, 2012

NEW ENGLAND
WILD
FLOWER
SOCIETY



This is a letter of endorsement for the Sudbury Weed Education and Eradication (SWEET) proposal to do invasive species management in the Town of Sudbury. SWEET has a long track record of successful control projects, invasive education, mobilization of volunteers in control efforts, and close coordination with Town schools and students. The New England Wild Flower Society has partnered with SWEET on a number of invasive plant management programs in the Town of Sudbury, and fully supports their mission and their work.

Ted Elliman

Ted Elliman, Vegetation Management Coordinator

HEADQUARTERS & GARDEN IN THE WOODS

180 Hemenway Road • Framingham, Massachusetts 01701-2699
508-877-7630 • 508-877-3658 • newenglandwild.org