STATE OF MAINE

 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

 BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL
 28 STATE HOUSE STATION

 JANET T. MILLS
 AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

Amanda E. Beal Commissioner

May 6, 2025

**GOVERNOR** 

Parterre Ecological Shana Hostetter 14 Braintree St. Portland, ME 04103

# RE: Variance permit for CMR 01-026 Chapter 29, Parterre Ecological/Parterre Garden Services

Greetings,

The Board of Pesticides Control considered your application for a variance from Chapter 29 for 20 Sea Spray Drive in Biddeford. The variance is approved, provided that all products to be used are currently registered in the State of Maine or were registered at the time of purchase and that any application is made above the highwater line.

The Board authorizes the issuance of two-year permits for Chapter 29, therefore this permit is valid until December 31, 2026, as long as applications are consistent with the information provided on the variance request. Please notify the Board in advance of changes, particularly if you plan to use a different product from those listed.

Please bear in mind that your permit is based upon your company adhering to the precautions listed in Section X of your Chapter 29 variance request.

I will alert the Board at its next meeting that the variance permit has been issued. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact me at 287-2731.

Sincerely,

Alexander Pearsk

Alexander Peacock Director

ALEXANDER PEACOCK, DIRECTOR 90 Blossom Lane, Deering Building



PHONE: (207) 287-2731 THINKFIRSTSPRAYLAST.ORG



## BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE PERMIT (Pursuant to Chapter 29, Section 6 of the Board's Regulations)

Shana Hostetter		(717)	587-5355		
Name		Telephone	Number		
Parterre Ecolog	gical				
Company Name					
20 Sea Spray Drive	Biddeford	ME	04005		
Address	City	State	Zip		
Shana Hostetter		CMA-637	71		
Master Applicator (if applicable)		License Number			
14 Braintree Street	Portland	ME	04103		
Address	City	State	Zip		

III. As part of your application, please send a revegetation plan and digital photos showing the target site and/or plants and the surrounding area, particularly showing proximity to wetlands and water bodies, to pesticides@maine.gov

IV. Area(s) where pesticide will be applied:

See attached Land Management Plan for more details. The invasive plant pressue is mild

medium in intensity. It is spread throughout the existing native vegetation.

V. Pesticide(s) to be applied:(Including EPA Registration Number) Round Up Custom, 524-343 Garlon 3A, 62719-37

VI. Purpose of pesticide application:

To control invasive plant species and replant with native vegetation.

VII. Approximate dates of spray application:

May 2025- December 2027

VIII. Application Equipment:

Cut Stump Application (Buckthorn blaster), backpack sprayer, hand held foamer

IX. Standard(s) to be varied from:

Chapter 29, Section 6, Section A

 Method to ensure equivalent protection: When using the backpack sprayer we will be using large droplet sizes to minimize drift. We
 will only apply herbicide when the wind is less than 15mph. Spray only when the ground is dry
 and not saturated with water. Avoid spraying when forecasts show a threat of heavy rains. Do
 not spray on rainy days and cease spray operations if rain is in the immediate forecast.

XI. Revegetation Plan (attach separately if necessary)

See attached Land Management Plan

 Signed:
 Date:
 1/23/25

## Return completed form to: Board of Pesticides Control, 28 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0028 OR E-mail to: pesticides@maine.gov

# LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

# A NARRATIVE FOR INVASIVE MANAGEMENT & NATIVE PLANT RESTORATION



20 SEA SPRAY DRIVE, BIDDEFORD, MAINE



# **CONTENTS**

#### 3 Introduction

- Existing Conditions: Invasive Plant Species 4
- Proposed Invasive Management Techniques 5
- 7 **Existing Conditions: Native Plant Species**
- 8 Management Calendar for Treatment
- 9 Proposed Management and Maintenance Schedule
- Knickerbocker Group: Plant Palette 10
- Knickerbocker Group: Landscape Concept L1.0

# **PROJECT INTRODUCTION**

This plan addresses a proposed invasive management and restoration planting on the property at 20 Sea Spray Drive in Biddeford, Maine. This oceanfront lot, which spans just over 1.25 acres, is located on the tip of Hoyt's Neck in the Biddeford coastal area. Plans are underway for building a home on the property, and construction has begun.

Moderate invasive plant pressure exists along the edges of a previously disturbed area. Remedying the invaded edges now could spare the rest of the vegetated property to the north and south and retain its native plant habitat.

The invasive population on site is mature and self-perpetuating. These species will inevitability displace the remnant native population unless decisive action is taken. These invasives include common invasives such as bittersweet, common tansy, honeysuckle, knotweed, and purple loosestrife.

This plan identifies the invasive plants we propose to remove, describes each, and details best management practices for control and management. It also includes a proposed Landscape Concept and Plant Palette, specifying plant species. Finally, it provides a detailed maintenance calendar for all aspects of proposed management over an extended timeline.





**PARTERRE** ECOLOGICAL

20 SEA SPRAY DRIVE, BIDDEFORD, ME

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Building under construction on the vacant land of 20 Sea Spray Drive.

# **PROJECT GOALS**

With Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Town approval, we will identify and remove invasive plant species at the residence using manual hand removal, a cut-and-dab method, and a foliar spray application that is away from the coastline.

Native plant restoration will be managed by the Knickerbrocker Group.

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# **EXISTING CONDITIONS: INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES**



(Above) Tanacetum vulgare, Common Tansy, line the edges of the distrubed areas.

(Below) Celastrus orbiculatus, Bittersweet, is interspersed throughtout the landscape.



(Below) Lonicera japonica, Honeysuckle, can be seen at the edges of the driveway

## **INVASIVE SPECIES PLANT**

BOTANICAL NAME
Celastrus orbiculatus
Lonicera japonica
Lythrum salicaria
Reynoutria japonica
Tanacetum vulgare
Toxicodendron radicans

COMMON NAME Bittersweet Honeysuckle Purple Loosestrife Knotweed Common Tansy Poison Ivy



(Above) Tanacetum vulgare, Posion Ivy, can be seen amongst the vegetation.

#### (Below) Lythrum salicaria, Purple Loosestrife is interspersed throughout the landscape.



(Below) Reynoutria japonica, Knotweed, is sprouting by the distrubed areas.





20 SEA SPRAY DRIVE, BIDDEFORD, ME

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# **PROPOSED INVASIVE MANAGMENT TECHNIQUES**

# IMPORTANT NOTE ON HERBICIDE APPLICATIONS BY COASTLINE AREA

Because some of the areas we will treat with herbicide are adjacent to the coastline, every effort will be made to perform these applications safely. We will prioritize manual removal where possible. We will use cut and dab herbicide applications when working in sensitive areas. We will only work with herbicide during dry stretches of weather and on calm days to minimize drift. We will use wetland safe herbicides only (Garlon 3A and Roundup Custom).

## **FOLIAR SPRAY:**

Directed foliar sprays are herbicide/water mixes targeting invasive plant foliage. A certified herbicide technician will apply using a backpack sprayer with low pressure and away from the coastline, drift inhibitors, and a spray shield—to enhance precision and cover all leaves to the point of runoff. Ideally, a water-soluble dye should be incorporated into the solution to track application and alert the technician to any unwanted spray drift.



Foliar herbicide application by licensed technician



## **CUT AND DAB TREATMENT:**

All invasive plant species that have a base greater than 1" in caliper will be addressed with herbicide application. Invasive plants of this size usually have extensive fibrous root systems which provide beneficial soil stabilization and are best left in situ. Unfortunately, they also maintain the ability to resprout, which is why we propose a cut and dab method with Garlon 3A™ (a triclopyr-based herbicide) on individual cut stumps. Licensed Herbicide Applicators will complete all treatments.



Licensed applicators with required Personal Protective Equipment paint the stems of invasive species after cutting.

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### **FOLIAR FOAM:**

For larger mature stands of Knotweed, stands should be cut in May, and foliar or stem herbicide should be applied in late summer. The May mowing or cutting causes the knot-weed to regrow to a more manageable height in late summer, at which point the leaves can be easily painted with a 6.0% Aquaneat (glyphosate) solution before the plant pulls its nutrients back into the roots in preparation for winter.

### **CUT AND FILL:**

For smaller patches of Knotweed, the stem should be cut between the 1st and 3rd node, and a 50% solution of glyphosate should be added to the hollow stem. For low-density patches, treat every third stem. This should be done for a consecutive 2-5 seasons.

## **EXISTING CONDITIONS: NATIVE PLANT SPECIES NATIVE SPECIES PLANTING & RESTORATION** COMMON NAME

**BOTANICAL NAME** Coneflower Aster llex verticillata Winterberry Holly Bayberry Myrica Virginia Creeper Parthenocissus quinquefolia Rhus typhina Spirea



(Above) Varieties of Asters are intermixed amongst Myrica (Bayberry), which make up the majority of the native species found on site.

(Below) A small stand of Rhus typhina (Staghorn Sumac) is growing amongst the boulders.







Foliar herbicide application by licensed technician



Herbicide application by licensed technician



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The Knickerbocker Group will manage the restoration of the site and has prepared a Planting Plan and Plant Palette, which can be found on the following pages.



(Above) The male Ilex verticillata (Winterberry Holly) will not develop berries in the winter and can be seen scattered throughout the site.

(Below) Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper) & Spirea (Meadowsweet) grow amongst invasive Lonicera japonica (Honeysuckle)



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# **MANAGEMENT CALENDAR FOR TREATMENT**

TASK	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ост	NOV	DEC
Hand removal woody seedlings < 1" caliper												
Hand pulling herbaceous species												
Mechanical management of woody invasives												
Cut and dab herbicide on woody invasives												
Japanese Knotweed Cutback												
Japanese Knotweed Chemical Treatment												

Optimal timing and efficiency

Not optimal but mostly effective

Possible, but not ideal

The timing of various containment and restoration strategies is critical to their success. Fortunately, the calender provides ample opportunity for action at any time of the year. Tasks should be performed by trained ecological technicians and licensed herbicide applicators. These recommendations for restoration take into consideration the long term health of the East Point Audubon Sanctuary. Once invasive plants have been managed in a particular area, the restoration of native species should begin.



20 SEA SPRAY DRIVE, BIDDEFORD, ME

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# **PROPOSED MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**

### WINTER/EARLY SPRING 2025 (WITH DEP AND TOWN APPROVAL)

» Systematically remove woody invasive plants according to priority. EARLY TO MID SUMMER 2025

- » Treat woody plant reprouts with herbacide (foliar treatment of foam or spray)
- » seed heads of Loosestrife.

#### MID SUMMER TO FALL 2025

## ONGOING MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING:

should dominate the minimally invaded areas.



Hand pull any invasive seedlings less than 1" in diameter; foliar treat invasive herbaceous perennials (foam or spray) and remove

» Monitor plant response and continue hand pulling and herbicide application methods on resprouting invasive plant species.

» After the treatments up until this point, the management plan should be evaluated. If treatments have been successful, only monitoring and minimal hand removal need be continued to keep invasive plant species at bay. Native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous forbs

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Penstemon hirsutus Foxglove Beardtongue 2'-3' ht. Blooms May - June Native



Juniperus 'Sea Green' Sea Green Juniper 4'-6' ht. Evergreen



Sesleria autumnalis Autumn Moor Grass 2'-2.5' ht.



llex verticillata Winterberry 4'-8' ht. Native Strong Winter Interest



Deschampsia flexuosa Crinkled Hair Grass 2'-3' ht. New England Native-ar



Calamintha nepeta White Calamint 1.5'-2.5' ht. Blooms June - September **Pollinator Magnet** 



Amsonia hubrichtii Threadleaf Bluestar 2.5'-4' ht. Blooms May - June Strong Fall Interest U.S. Native



Digitalis ferruginea Rusty Foxglove 3'-5' ht. Blooms May - June



Echinacea p. 'White Swan' White Swan Coneflower 2.5'-3.5' ht. **Blooms July - September** U.S. Native-ar







Nepeta 'Junior Walker' Catmint 2'-2.5' ht. Blooms May - August Pollinator Magnet



Cornus sericea 'Arctic Fire' Redtwig Dogwood 3'-6' ht. Blooms May Native-ar Strong Winter Interest



Aster 'Wood's Light Blue' Wood's Light Blue Aster 1.5'-2.5' ht. **Blooms August - Frost** Pollinator Magnet New England Native



Panicum virgatum 'Shenandoah' Switchgrass 3'-4' ht. New England Native-ar



Calamagrostis ac. 'Karl Foerster' Feather Reed Grass 4'-6' ht. Strong Winter Interest

Eutrochium maculatum Joe Pye Weed 4'-6' ht. Blooms August - October New England Native



Pennisetum alop. 'Hameln' Dwarf Fountain Grass 1.5'-2.5' ht.

Comptonia peregrina Sweetfern 2.5'-5' ht. Native



Amelanchier canadensis Serviceberry 10'-15' ht. Blooms April - May Native

GENERAL NOTES:

1. CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD MAY DIFFER FROM THOSE SHOWN; CONDITIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED ON-SITE BY CONTRACTOR, AND DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE SHARED WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

2. ANY UNFORESEEN SITE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL ALTER OR AFFECT PLANS SHALL BE SHARED WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR REVIEW.

3. EXCAVATION WORK SHALL BE DONE IN COORDINATION WITH (811) DIG SAFE TO PROTECT EXISTING UTILITIES. DAMAGED UTILITIES DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

4. CONTRACTOR MUST CHECK AND CONFIRM SPOT ELEVATIONS WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO BEGINNING EARTH WORK.

5. WORK SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE STATE BUILDING CODE.

6. CONTRACTOR SHALL RECEIVE ALL NECESSARY WORK PERMITS PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.

7. EXCESS SOILS & MATERIAL STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE APPROVED AND LOCATED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.



DODLIN HILL GRANITE OR APPROVED ALTERNATIVE



THERMAL GRANITE STEPS: WIDTHS VARY-

DODLIN HILL GRANITE SLABS, typ. -

GRAVEL DRIVE: EXACT FINISH TBD-

<u>}</u>			
er canadensis		6' 7' ht	
	Pitch Pine	10'-12' ht.	
a peregrina	Sweet Fern	#3	
cea 'Arctic Fire' ata 'Winter Red'	Red Twig Dogwood Winterberry	#7 #7	KNICKERBOCKERGROUP.COM     207.633.3818     © 2024 KNICKERBOCKER GROUP
pfitzeriana 'Sea Green'	Chinese Juniper	2.5'-3' ht.	
ubrichtii	Blue Star	#2	
Vood's Light Blue Jaifolius 'Ravdon's Favorite'	Woods Light Blue Aster Aromatic Aster	#1 #1	
ostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster' a nepeta subs. nepeta	Feather Reed Grass Calamint	#2 #1	
alachica sia cespitosa 'Goldtau'	Appalachian Sedge Tufted Hair Grass	#1 #2	
purpurea 'White Swan'	Rusty Foxglove       Coneflower       Loe Pye Weed	#1 #1 #1	
alker's Low' rgatum 'Heavy Metal'	Walker's Low Catmint Switchgrass	#1 #1 #2	
alopecuroides 'Cassian' hirsutus	Fountain Grass Hairy Beardtongue	#2 #1	
triplicifolia Jm scoparium 'Standing Ovation	Russian Sage     h'   Little Bluestem	#1 #2	
umnalis reworks'	Autumn Moor Grass Fireworks Goldenrod	#1 #1	
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