

**NATURAL AREAS MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**Evergreen Sr. Living**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN**

1. First Year. Mow the planted areas to a height of 6-8 inches as needed to control non-native and invasive annual species. Mowing (including weed whipping) shall take place prior to or when non-native and invasive species are flowering so as to prevent seed set. Control undesirable plant species, when present in small quantities, by hand pulling prior to the development and maturity of the plant. Hand removal shall include the removal of all aboveground and belowground stems, roots and flower masses prior to development of seeds. Apply herbicide (as necessary) to non-native and invasive species within the naturalized areas with appropriate herbicide.

Herbicide should be applied by a trained and licensed applicator. Non-selective herbicides can be used but with utmost caution. Non-selective herbicides are absorbed through the plant tissues and work their way into the root system, effectively killing the plant. The only acceptable non-selective herbicides are glyphosate based such as RoundUp, Rodeo, or Razor. The only acceptable selective herbicides (i.e. targeting broad leaf and woody plants) are 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) based or triclopyr based such as Garlon 3A.

2. Second Year. Control of undesirable plant species during the second growing season shall consist primarily of herbicide application. Mowing (including weed whipping) shall be conducted as needed during the early growing season and as needed to a height of 6 to 8 inches to prevent annual weeds from producing seed.
3. Third Year. Undesirable plant species will be controlled (as necessary) by mowing (including weed whipping), hand pulling, and/or spot herbicide application.

At the completion of the third growing season (dependent on fuel availability; dominance of graminoid species, i.e. grasses and sedges, is required for successful burning), fire may be introduced to the planted areas as the primary management tool. Trained professionals experienced in the fuel types present shall conduct burning. State and local permits shall be obtained prior to prescribed burning. Prior to a prescribed burn, surrounding property owners as well as local police and fire departments will be notified. A burn plan designating the preferred wind direction and speed, location of firebreaks, and necessary personnel and equipment shall be prepared and utilized in planning and burn implementation.

The initial burn shall be dependant on fuel availability that is directly related to the quantity and quality of grasses, sedges, and forbs present within the planting area. The burn season runs from November 1 through April 30 and burns shall be

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conducted whenever conditions are suitable. Generally, a new prairie/wetland area shall be burned annually for two years after the third growing season and then every 3-5 years thereafter, burning approximately 50-75% of the area.

4. Long Term. As the planted areas mature, required supplemental management will be significantly reduced. The plant communities will stabilize and be effectively managed through prescribed burning. Mowing to prevent seed set of undesirable species and spot herbicide application are recommended when and where applicable.

### **2.0 COMMON TARGET SPECIES**

The plant species described below are typical of developing naturalized areas and should be controlled to prevent proliferation. This list details common invasive species that are the target of standard management plans, but is not exhaustive. Attentive and effective management for these and other non-native, invasive species is necessary, especially during the initial establishment period (first three years) to ensure successful establishment of the native areas.

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Method</b>
<i>Wetland Areas</i>		
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Herbicide
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Herbicide/ Remove flower heads before seeding
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Herbicide
Cattails (less than 50 % cover of emergent zones)	<i>Typha</i> spp.	Native and allowable up to 50 percent cover. Should be managed to prevent choking out other species. Herbicide
<i>Prairie/ Mesic and Upland Areas</i>		
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Herbicide/ Cut to prevent seed proliferation
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Cut/ Weed Whack
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.	Cut/ Weed Whack
Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus officinale</i>	Cut/ Weed Whack
Thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.	Herbicide
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Cut/ Weed Whack
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.	Herbicide
Crown Vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Herbicide

### **3.0 Monitoring**

Monitoring shall consist of two meander surveys of the plant communities within the basin areas noting dominant species and any problem areas within the basins. A letter shall be submitted to the owner once per year at the end of the growing season prior to December 31<sup>st</sup> stating any needed management changes and any noted deficiencies.

#### *Performance Goals*

1. By the end of the first full growing season, the planted areas shall exhibit 75% vegetative cover, primarily by species contained in the temporary erosion control seed mix. There shall be no areas greater than 1.0 square meter devoid of vegetation and

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25% of the species present as measured by aerial coverage shall be native and non-invasive. This standard does not apply to emergent or aquatic plant communities.

2. By the end of the second growing season, 90% of the ground as measured by aerial coverage shall be vegetated and 50% of the species present as measured by aerial coverage shall be native and non-invasive. This standard does not apply to emergent or aquatic plant communities.

3. By the end of the third growing season, 90% of the ground as measured by aerial coverage shall be vegetated and 75% of the species present shall be native and non-invasive. This standard does not apply to emergent or aquatic plant communities.

4. At the end of each growing season, none of the three most dominant species within the planted areas shall be non-native or invasive species including but not limited to: Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Sweet Clover (*Melilotus* spp.), Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*), Thistle (*Cirsium* spp.), Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.), Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), or Sandbar Willow (*Salix exigua*). Cattails will be allowed in the basins, provided they do not consist of 50% or more of the emergent/aquatic plant community coverage.

**4.0 Contact Info**

Owners Representative: Mark Michuda  
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# Evergreen Senior Living: M & M Plan

Photo's taken 10-13-2017

Key:      #1 = East pond  
             #2 = North pond





