INTRODUCTION

The City of Greenbelt owns 423.65 acres of land, 354.5 acres of which are wooded, on nine tracts of land along Crescent Road, Hanover Parkway, Hanover Road, Northway Road, Ivy Lane and Walker Drive in Greenbelt, Maryland. The city wishes to manage the property to improve water quality and control erosion, control invasive species and provide wildlife habitat & recreational opportunities, These goals correspond to the Stewardship objectives of **soil & water** (primary objective) and **wildlife habitat** (secondary objectives).

PROPERTY OVERVIEW

The property is located across nine tracts along Crescent Road, Hanover Parkway, Hanover Road, Northway Road, Ivy Lane and Walker Drive. The tracts consist of six forest preserves (North, South, Sunrise, Belle Point, Boxwood & Golden Triangle), two parks (Schrom Hills & Buddy Attick) and one city cemetery. The terrain consists of rolling uplands, upland plateaus and flat bottomlands. Four blue line streams and ten non-blue line streams are located throughout the property. Three non-tidal wetlands (PFO1A, PEM5A & L1OWHH) and a Wetland of Special State Concern (WSSC) are located on the property. The forest is comprised of predominantly mixed hardwoods with some pine scattered throughout. A few trails are located on some of the tracts.

NATURAL HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

The term "Natural Heritage" is used to describe the plants, animals, and natural ecosystems that make up the landscapes of Maryland. Thus, Natural Heritage Stewardship is concerned with preserving the plants, animals, and ecosystems of the state for the many benefits they provide us, especially those determined to be threatened, endangered, or in need of conservation. The DNR-Natural Heritage Program maintains a database that has indicated that there is a rare and endangered species found on the property as well as a Wetland of Special State Concern (WSSC). The DNR Heritage Service will provide more information on this species and the WSSC at a later date.

In addition, the property provides an important habitat for a group of bird species that are considered in need of conservation. These groups of bird species are collectively called "Forest Interior Dwelling Species" (FIDS). An information sheet about FIDS is included with this plan. In a general sense, the natural heritage and recreational opportunities of the woodland can be enhanced through a variety of forest management practices, which can increase habitat diversity and food sources for wildlife. This will provide frequent recreational opportunities for watching birds and other animals, and promote a diverse forest habitat.

EMERALD ASH BORER

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is a small metallic green insect that specifically infests and kills ash trees. This pest was first discovered in Prince George's County in August 2003 and has since spread to Anne Arundel, Allegany, Charles & Howard Counties. In response to this forest threat, a quarantine has been placed on the movement of any and all ash products out of all the

counties in Maryland west of the Chesapeake Bay. The quarantine also affects the movement of all hardwood (non-coniferous) firewood as well. Since ash trees have been found on your property, please remember that any ash logs, stumps, branches, etc. cannot be moved out of the quarantined area, however, they can be moved within the quarantine area. This is especially important if you harvest timber off the land. For more information, please visit the MD Dept. of Agriculture website (http://www.mda.state.md.us/plants-pests/eab/).

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

STAND NUMBER: 1

AREA ACRES: 190.9

DOMINANT OVERSTORY SPECIES: red oak, white oak, sweetgum

DOMINANT UNDERSTORY SPECIES: American holly, greenbriar, Virginia creeper

TIMBER SIZE: sawtimber (59%), poletimber (26%), small tree (15%)

AGE: even (40-55 years)

STOCKING: overstocked (122%)

GROWTH POTENTIAL: fair to excellent

SOIL: Christiana-Downer Complex (CcC, CcD, CcE), Christiana-Downer-Urban Land Complex (CdD), Elkton Silt Loam (EkA), Issue-Urban Land Complex (Iu), Russett-Christiana Complex (RcB), Russett-Christiana-Urban Land Complex (RuB), Sassafras-Urban Land Complex (SnB), Udorthents, Loamy (UdcB, UdcD), Zekiah & Issue Soils (ZS)

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES:

This 190.5 acre stand is comprised mainly of red oak (30%), white oak (21%) and sweetgum (13%) with tulip poplar, red maple, willow oak, chestnut oak, black cherry, blackgum, hickory, American beech, sassafras, Virginia pine and loblolly pine scattered throughout. The stand has a fair to excellent growth potential with a site index average of 66 feet for red oak, 67 feet for white oak, 91 feet for sweetgum and 97 feet for tulip poplar. The tree density (or stocking) in this stand is high in relation to maintaining the optimum growing space per tree. As trees in the stand continue to grow larger, growing space per tree will continue to decrease. This creates an "overstocked" condition where the stand will become less vigorous due to excessive competition for limited resources such as soil nutrients, water, and sunlight. Over time, the stand will naturally thin itself through sporadic tree mortality.

This stand is located throughout seven of the nine tracts (North, South, Schrom Hills, Buddy Attick, Belle Point & Golden Triangle) and the stand terrain is a mix of moderate slopes to flat terrain. One blue line stream and five non-blue line streams are located throughout the stand. The understory is moderately thick with American holly, greenbriar, American beech, sweetgum, red maple, hickory, dogwood, English ivy, wisteria, mountain laurel, spicebush, black cherry and a variety of oak species. The stand is overstocked and current growth rates are fair (avg. of 10 years to grow 2.0 inches in diameter). Two non-tidal wetlands are found in the stand (PFO1A & L1OWHH). In an effort to meet the landowner's goals (invasive species control, recreation, wildlife habitat, etc.) the following management practices are recommended:

Invasive Species

This stand has pockets of English ivy, wisteria and other miscellaneous vines scattered throughout the stand, mostly along forest edges, roadsides, right-of-ways and other areas of disturbance. Some of these species are considered non-native and invasive, imported from outside of the U.S.

English ivy is an invasive, evergreen climbing vine native to Europe, western Asia and northern Africa. The vine climbs trees and other vegetation, killing competing vegetation by either girdling the tree or shading out the foliage. As with bamboo, eradication can be accomplished through hand pulling, mechanical mowing, herbicides, or a combination of all three. Again, removing or killing the root system is the most important aspect of the control process. Any living root can resprout and grow again. See the enclosed Forest Pest fact sheet for more detailed information on controlling and eradicating English ivy.

Wisteria is an invasive climbing vine native to China, Japan and the United States. The Chinese and Japanese varieties are much more invasive than the American variety and can kill competing vegetation by either girdling the tree or shading out the foliage, similar to English Ivy. Control options are the same as English ivy.

The landowner should focus their efforts on eradicating these plants whenever a new patch is located. This process will take several years and should be an ongoing. Once a patch of invasives has been removed from an area, it should be monitored for three years for any re-sprouting or new infestations. If herbicides are used, they should be applied according to the specifications on their label and always by a qualified and licensed applicator, if required.

Trail System

Several trails are located throughout the stand, with various surface types (dirt, gravel, pavement, etc). Recreational opportunities can be enhanced by expanding the trail system throughout the stand, particularly in the interior of the stand. Not only will the trails allow the landowners to enjoy the beauty of the property, but they will also facilitate implementing the management practices and allow access to the property for wildland fire suppression. The trail should be 2-4 feet wide, enough to allow hikers to safely walk the path. Overhanging branches should be properly pruned and removed. Branches should be cut flush with the remaining branch or tree bole just above the branch collar. Switchbacks should be made on hillsides to reduce the amount of erosion that may occur (i.e., do not create paths that go straight up and down the slope; rather, lay out the trail along the slope contours and keep trail slopes less than 10%). The majority of the trail should be located along the flat, upland portion of the stand to reduce the potential for erosion.

Waterbars are also recommended at switchback corners and long straight sections. Waterbars are small obstructions (partially buried logs, rocks, or compacted/piled dirt) which are purposely placed across the trail at a 30 degree angle to slow water flow and divert water off the trail and into the surrounding forest. The number of waterbars needed is dependent on the slope of the trail - the greater the slope, the more waterbars are needed. Small trees (3-5 inches in diameter) may be used to line the sides of the trail and serve as a trail boundary. Foot bridges

should be constructed if any large stream is crossed. Small to mid sized streams can be traversed by placing large, flat stepping stones in the creek bed.

Hazard Tree Removal

Several standing dead trees are located within falling distance of trails and recreational areas. It is recommended that each trail be surveyed completely and each hazard tree marked, documented and removed. This will reduce the likelihood of the tree falling and potentially injuring a passerby. It is not recommended that all standing dead trees in the stand be removed; only those trees that are within falling distance of a target (trail, structure, road, etc.). The trail survey can also be used to map the location of each trail through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers. This will enable the city to better manage its trail system.

Riparian Forest Buffer

Portions of this stand serves as a riparian forest buffer, absorbing runoff, sediments and nutrients before they reach the streams. Trees within 50 feet of a stream or wetland should be retained as a riparian forest buffer. The duff layer on the forest floor, composed of dead and decomposing leaves, slows the overland flow of water and reduces erosion. The tree roots serve as anchors, holding the soil in place along the stream bank.

Summary

The invasive species control should be continuous. The trail system should be expanded within seven years (2020). The hazard tree/trail survey should be completed on all existing trails within one year (2014) and all hazardous trees removed with three years (2016). Hazard tree identification and removal on new trails should be done during the trail construction process. The stand should be re-examined in fifteen years (2028) to update the management recommendations.

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

STAND NUMBER: 2

AREA ACRES: 74.4

DOMINANT OVERSTORY SPECIES: sweetgum, tulip poplar, red maple

DOMINANT UNDERSTORY SPECIES: sweetgum, American holly, greenbriar

TIMBER SIZE: sawtimber (61%), poletimber (28%), small tree (11%)

AGE: uneven (25-65 years)

STOCKING: overstocked (123%)

GROWTH POTENTIAL: excellent

SOIL: Beltsville Silt Loam (BaB), Christiana-Downer Complex (CcC, CcE), Issue-Urban Land Complex (Iu), Russett-Christiana Complex (RcB), Russett-Christiana Urban Land Complex (RuB), Woodstown Sandy Loam (WoB), Zekiah & Issue Soils (ZS)

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES:

This 74.4 acre stand is comprised mainly of sweetgum (32%), tulip poplar (31%) and red maple (19%) with white oak, red oak, chestnut oak, willow oak, green ash, Virginia pine, blackgum, elm, black walnut, persimmon and black cherry scattered throughout. The stand has an excellent growth potential with an average site index of 94 feet for tulip poplar and 90 feet for sweetgum. The tree density (or stocking) in this stand is high in relation to maintaining the optimum growing space per tree. As trees in the stand continue to grow larger, growing space per tree will continue to decrease. This creates an "overstocked" condition where the stand will become less vigorous due to excessive competition for limited resources such as soil nutrients, water, and sunlight. Over time, the stand will naturally thin itself through sporadic tree mortality.

This stand is located in the southwestern, northeastern and southeastern portions of the property and is located on five of the nine tracts (North, South, Sunrise, Buddy Attick & City Cemetery). The terrain ranges from flat to moderate slopes and the understory is moderately thick with sweetgum, American holly, greenbriar, American beech, Virginia creeper, Japanese honeysuckle and multiflora rose. The stand is overstocked, yet current growth rates are good to fair (7-12 years to grow 2.0 inches in diameter). One blue line stream, two non-blue line streams, one non-tidal wetland (PFO1A) and a Wetland of Special State Concern (WSSC) are found in the stand. In an effort to meet the landowner's goals (invasive species control, recreation, wildlife habitat, etc.) the following management practices are recommended:

Invasive Species

This stand has pockets of English ivy, multiflora rose and other miscellaneous vines

scattered throughout the stand, mostly along forest edges, roadsides, right-of-ways and other areas of disturbance. Some of these species are considered non-native and invasive, imported from outside of the U.S.

English ivy is an invasive, evergreen climbing vine native to Europe, western Asia and northern Africa. The vine climbs trees and other vegetation, killing competing vegetation by either girdling the tree or shading out the foliage. As with bamboo, eradication can be accomplished through hand pulling, mechanical mowing, herbicides, or a combination of all three. Again, removing or killing the root system is the most important aspect of the control process. Any living root can resprout and grow again. See the enclosed Forest Pest fact sheet for more detailed information on controlling and eradicating English ivy.

Multiflora rose is an invasive, thorny shrub native to eastern Asia. It produces dense thickets which are impossible to penetrate. It spreads through both seed and stem sprouts. Stem sprouting occurs when the branches of the shrubs bend over from their weight and contact the ground. The branch sprouts roots into the soil and continues to grow, creating a longer, denser thicket. These dense thickets, while a habitat for some small birds and mammals, replace native vegetation. Control methods include mechanical and chemical means. See the enclosed Forest Pest fact sheet for more information on control options for this species.

The landowner should focus their efforts on eradicating these plants whenever a new patch is located. This process will take several years and should be an ongoing. Once a patch of invasives has been removed from an area, it should be monitored for three years for any re-sprouting or new infestations. If herbicides are used, they should be applied according to the specifications on their label and always by a qualified and licensed applicator, if required.

Trail System

Recreational opportunities can be enhanced by creating a trail system throughout the stand, particularly in the interior of the stand. Not only will the trails allow the landowners to enjoy the beauty of the property, but they will also facilitate implementing the management practices and allow access to the property for wildland fire suppression. The trail should be 2-4 feet wide, enough to allow hikers to safely walk the path. Overhanging branches should be properly pruned and removed. Branches should be cut flush with the remaining branch or tree bole just above the branch collar. Switchbacks should be made on hillsides to reduce the amount of erosion that may occur (i.e., do not create paths that go straight up and down the slope; rather, lay out the trail along the slope contours and keep trail slopes less than 10%). The majority of the trail should be located along the flat, upland portion of the stand to reduce the potential for erosion. Trails can be connected with existing or new trails in Stand #1.

Waterbars are also recommended at switchback corners and long straight sections. Waterbars are small obstructions (partially buried logs, rocks, or compacted/piled dirt) which are purposely placed across the trail at a 30 degree angle to slow water flow and divert water off the trail and into the surrounding forest. The number of waterbars needed is dependent on the slope of the trail - the greater the slope, the more waterbars are needed. Small trees (3-5 inches in diameter) may be used to line the sides of the trail and serve as a trail boundary. Foot bridges

should be constructed if any large stream is crossed. Small to mid sized streams can be traversed by placing large, flat stepping stones in the creek bed.

Hazard Tree Removal

It is recommended that each trail be surveyed completely for any hazard trees within falling distance of the trail. Each hazard tree should be marked, documented and removed. This will reduce the likelihood of the tree falling and potentially injuring a passerby. It is not recommended that all standing dead trees in the stand be removed; only those trees that are within falling distance of a target (trail, structure, road, etc.). The trail survey can also be used to map the location of each trail through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers. This will enable the city to better manage its trail system.

Riparian Forest Buffer

Portions of this stand serves as a riparian forest buffer, absorbing runoff, sediments and nutrients before they reach the streams. Trees within 50 feet of a stream or wetland should be retained as a riparian forest buffer. The duff layer on the forest floor, composed of dead and decomposing leaves, slows the overland flow of water and reduces erosion. The tree roots serve as anchors, holding the soil in place along the stream bank.

Summary

The invasive species control should be continuous. The trail system should be constructed within five years (2018). Hazard tree identification and removal on new trails should be done during the trail construction process. The stand should be re-examined in fifteen years (2028) to update the management recommendations.

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

STAND NUMBER: 3

AREA ACRES: 22.9

DOMINANT OVERSTORY SPECIES: Virginia pine, sweetgum, red maple

DOMINANT UNDERSTORY SPECIES: American holly, greenbriar, sweetgum

TIMBER SIZE: sawtimber (49%), poletimber (38%), small tree (13%)

AGE: uneven (50-90 years)

STOCKING: overstocked (148%)

GROWTH POTENTIAL: good

SOIL: Christiana-Downer Complex (CcC), Elkton Silt Loam (EkA), Russett-Christiana Complex (RcB), Russett-Christiana Urban Land Complex (RuB), Zekiah & Issue Soils (ZS)

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES:

This 22.9 acre stand is comprised mainly of Virginia pine (45%), sweetgum (20%) and red maple (9%) with white oak, red oak, American beech, blackgum, hickory, tulip poplar and loblolly pine scattered throughout. The stand has a good growth potential with an average site index of 78 feet for Virginia pine. The tree density (or stocking) in this stand is high in relation to maintaining the optimum growing space per tree. As trees in the stand continue to grow larger, growing space per tree will continue to decrease. This creates an "overstocked" condition where the stand will become less vigorous due to excessive competition for limited resources such as soil nutrients, water, and sunlight. Over time, the stand will naturally thin itself through sporadic tree mortality.

This stand is located on one of the nine tracts (South). The terrain ranges from flat to moderate slopes and the understory is moderate with American holly, greenbriar, sweetgum, American beech, blackgum, red maple, white oak and hickory. The stand is overstocked and current growth rates are fair (11-12 years to grow 2.0 inches in diameter). In an effort to meet the landowner's goals (recreation, wildlife habitat, etc.) the following management practices are recommended:

Trail System

Several trails are located throughout the stand; however recreational opportunities can be enhanced by expanding the trail system throughout the stand, particularly in the interior of the stand. Not only will the trails allow the landowners to enjoy the beauty of the property, but they will also facilitate implementing the management practices and allow access to the property for

wildland fire suppression. The trail should be 2-4 feet wide, enough to allow hikers to safely walk the path. Overhanging branches should be properly pruned and removed. Branches should be cut flush with the remaining branch or tree bole just above the branch collar. Switchbacks should be made on hillsides to reduce the amount of erosion that may occur (i.e., do not create paths that go straight up and down the slope; rather, lay out the trail along the slope contours and keep trail slopes less than 10%). The majority of the trail should be located along the flat, upland portion of the stand to reduce the potential for erosion.

Waterbars are also recommended at switchback corners and long straight sections. Waterbars are small obstructions (partially buried logs, rocks, or compacted/piled dirt) which are purposely placed across the trail at a 30 degree angle to slow water flow and divert water off the trail and into the surrounding forest. The number of waterbars needed is dependent on the slope of the trail - the greater the slope, the more waterbars are needed. Small trees (3-5 inches in diameter) may be used to line the sides of the trail and serve as a trail boundary. Foot bridges should be constructed if any large stream is crossed. Small to mid sized streams can be traversed by placing large, flat stepping stones in the creek bed.

Hazard Tree Removal

Several standing dead trees are located within falling distance of trails and recreational areas. It is recommended that each trail be surveyed completely and each hazard tree marked, documented and removed. This will reduce the likelihood of the tree falling and potentially injuring a passerby. It is not recommended that all standing dead trees in the stand be removed; only those trees that are within falling distance of a target (trail, structure, road, etc.). The trail survey can also be used to map the location of each trail through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers. This will enable the city to better manage its trail system.

Summary

The trail system should be constructed within ten years (2023). The hazard tree/trail survey should be completed on all existing trails within one year (2014) and all hazardous trees removed with three years (2016). Hazard tree identification and removal on new trails should be done during the trail construction process. The stand should be re-examined in fifteen years (2028) to update the management recommendations.

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

STAND NUMBER: 4

AREA ACRES: 66.7

DOMINANT OVERSTORY SPECIES: tulip popular, sweetgum, red maple

DOMINANT UNDERSTORY SPECIES: red maple, greenbriar, sweetgum

TIMBER SIZE: sawtimber (68%), poletimber (24%), small tree (8%)

AGE: even (40-60 years)

STOCKING: overstocked (119%)

GROWTH POTENTIAL: excellent

SOIL: Christiana-Downer Complex (CcD), Christiana-Downer-Urban Land Complex (CdD), Issue-Urban Land Complex (Iu), Russett-Christiana-Urban Land Complex (RuB), Zekiah & Issue Soils (ZS)

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES:

This 66.7 acre stand is comprised mainly of tulip poplar (34%), sweetgum (20%) and red maple (18%) with white oak, red oak, willow oak, river birch, American beech, blackgum, hackberry, black locust, sycamore, elm and Virginia pine scattered throughout. The stand has an excellent growth potential with an average site index of 103 feet for tulip poplar and 89 feet for sweetgum. The tree density (or stocking) in this stand is high in relation to maintaining the optimum growing space per tree. As trees in the stand continue to grow larger, growing space per tree will continue to decrease. This creates an "overstocked" condition where the stand will become less vigorous due to excessive competition for limited resources such as soil nutrients, water, and sunlight. Over time, the stand will naturally thin itself through sporadic tree mortality.

This stand is located on three of the nine tracts (North, Schrom Hills & Buddy Attick). The terrain ranges from flat to moderate slopes and the understory is moderately thick with American holly, greenbriar, sweetgum, American beech, blackgum, red maple, white oak and hickory. Four blue line streams are located in the stand. The stand is overstocked and current growth rates are good to fair (8-13 years to grow 2.0 inches in diameter). In an effort to meet the landowner's goals (soil & water quality, etc.) the following management practices are recommended:

Riparian Forest Buffer

This stand serves as a riparian forest buffer, absorbing runoff, sediments and nutrients before they reach the stream and wetlands. The duff layer on the forest floor, composed of dead and decomposing leaves, slows the overland flow of water and reduces erosion. The tree roots

serve as anchors, holding the soil in place along the stream bank. It is recommended that the stand continue to serve as a riparian buffer. The stand will also serve as wildlife habitat for a variety of birds, mammals and amphibians.

Summary

The stand should be re-examined in fifteen years (2028) to update the management recommendations.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. The Project Forester is available to help the landowner initiate the recommended practices. Contact must be made at least six months before the scheduled practice is to be completed.

2. It is the landowner's responsibility to file this plan with the State Department of Assessments in Prince George's County in order to receive a reduced tax assessment to an agricultural/woodland level. This plan must be filed before July 1 of the taxable year. In order to maintain the reduced assessment the landowner must participate in the recommended practices.

3. For any future commercial harvesting activities that may be recommended, you should consider retaining a consultant forester to assist you. Nationwide, statistics show that landowners who retain a consulting forester receive about double the income from a forest harvest than landowners who do not retain a consulting forester. Additionally, hiring a consultant forester relieves you of worrying about all the details of a harvest, such as contracts, inspections, legal permits required, etc., which can be handled by the consultant forester. Most importantly, by hiring a forester to administer a harvest according to a management plan, you can be assured the condition of the woodland following the harvest will continue to be productive and valuable. You can contact the forestry office for a list of private consulting foresters licensed to practice forestry in Maryland.

4. A Sediment and Erosion Control Plan is required prior to beginning a commercial timber harvest operation.

5. Upon request, the Maryland Forest Service will lay out a logging road system, mark trees to be removed during Timber Stand Improvement operations and provide technical assistance for the best management of the property. There is a nominal fee for marking the trees ($12.00/acre).

6. Boundary location and marking is essential in order to eliminate the potential threat of timber trespass during active timber cutting operations, and will deter unwanted intruders. Boundary lines should be clearly marked with blue paint at eye level facing away from the property. A law passed a few years ago makes posting land much easier and cheaper by allowing the use of vertical strips of blue paint as an alternative to signs. Article 27, Section 576-576A states that paint marks must be at least 2 inches in width and 8 inches in length, and centered from 3 to 6 feet from the ground or water surface.

7. Tree seedlings are available at cost to landowners for reforesting cut over areas, afforesting old fields or improving wildlife habitat. Contact the project forester for ordering and planting details.

8. Cost-share assistance may be available through state cost-share programs to help pay for a portion of the expenses associated with implementing the forestry or wildlife management activities in this plan. Contact the forestry office for further information.

9. The University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Service maintains a website with information for forest landowners. The address is www.naturalresources.umd.edu.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE SCHEDULE

Completion Date	Practice	Stand	Acres
June 2014	Hazard Tree Survey	1, 3	N/A
June 2016	Hazard Tree Removal	1, 3	N/A
June 2018	Trail Construction Hazard Tree Removal	1	N/A
June 2020	Trail Construction Hazard Tree Removal	2	N/A
June 2023	Trail Construction Hazard Tree Removal	3	N/A
Continuous	Invasive Species Control	1, 2	264.9
Continuous	Riparian Forest Buffer	4	66.7
Continuous	Maintain Property Boundaries	All	423.65
Continuous	Monitor for Insect & Disease	All	354.5
Continuous	Maintain Roads and Trails	All	354.5
June 2028	Re-examine to Update Management Recommendations	All	354.5

To provide you with further assistance in carrying out the recommended practices please contact Brian Stupak, Project Manager, Maryland DNR-Forest Service, 6904 Hallowing Lane, Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678. Phone: (410) 535-1303. E-mail: bstupak@dnr.state.md.us