



STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY  
BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL  
28 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

7a

JANET T. MILLS  
GOVERNOR

AMANDA E. BEAL  
COMMISSIONER

May 6, 2025

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 high-water 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 Peacock  
Director

ALEXANDER PEACOCK, DIRECTOR  
90 BLOSSOM LANE, DEERING BUILDING



PHONE: (207) 287-2731  
THINKFIRSTSPRAYLAST.ORG



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

X. 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: Shana Hostetter 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](mailto:pesticides@maine.gov)**

# LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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A NARRATIVE FOR INVASIVE MANAGEMENT & NATIVE PLANT RESTORATION



20 SEA SPRAY DRIVE, BIDDEFORD, MAINE

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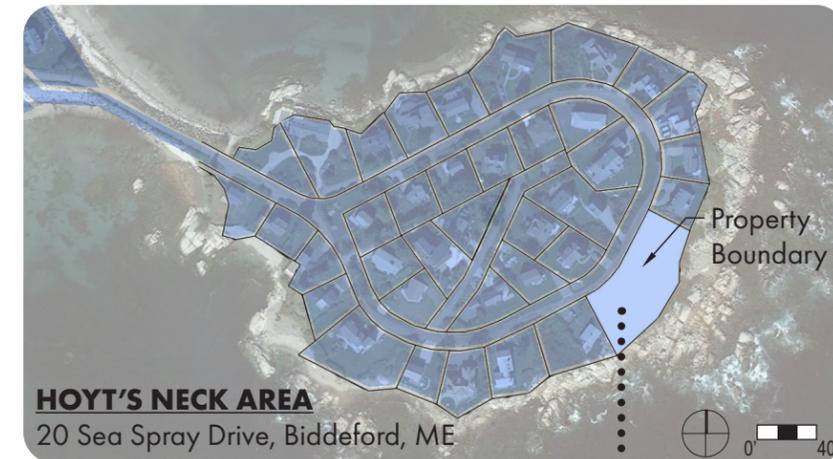
# PROJECT INTRODUCTION

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.

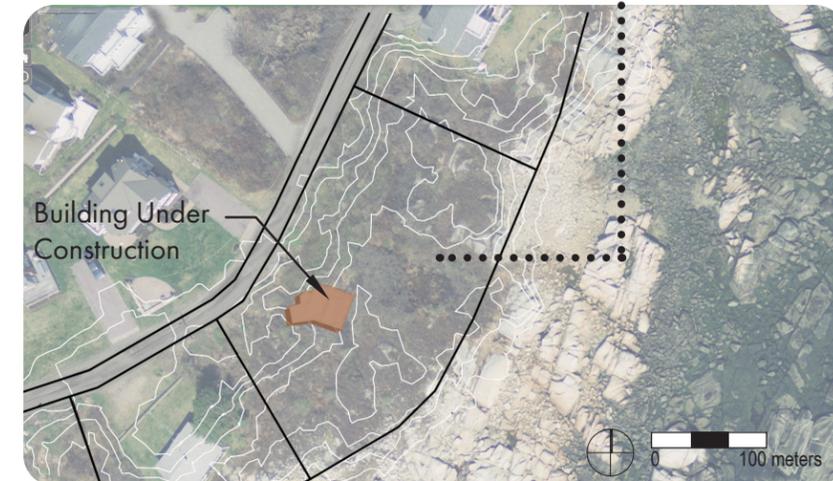
Moderate invasive plant pressure exists along the edges of a previously disturbed area. Remedying the invaded edges now could spare the rest of the vegetated property to the north and south and retain its native plant habitat.

The invasive population on site is mature and self-perpetuating. These species will inevitably 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.



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 Knickerbocker Group.

# EXISTING CONDITIONS: INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES



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

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



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



## INVASIVE SPECIES PLANT

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Knotweed
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Common Tansy
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	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 disturbed areas.



# 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.

### 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.



Foliar herbicide application by licensed technician



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

**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.



Foliar herbicide application by licensed technician

**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.



Herbicide application by licensed technician

**EXISTING CONDITIONS: NATIVE PLANT SPECIES**

**NATIVE SPECIES**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Aster	Coneflower
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry Holly
Myrica	Bayberry
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac
Spirea	Meadowsweet

**PLANTING & RESTORATION**

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.



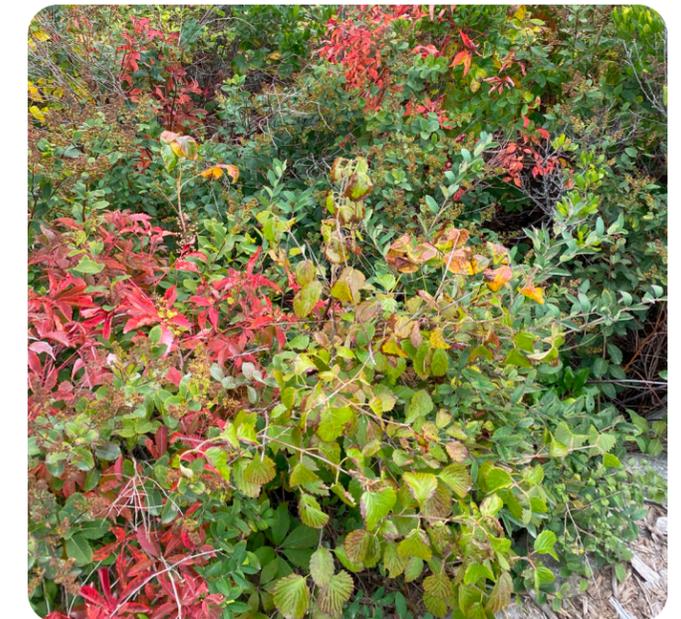
(Above) Varieties of Asters are intermixed amongst Myrica (Bayberry), which make up the majority of the native species found on site.

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



(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).



# MANAGEMENT CALENDAR FOR TREATMENT

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

-  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 calendar 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.

# 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 reprints with herbicide (foliar treatment of foam or spray)
- » Hand pull any invasive seedlings less than 1" in diameter; foliar treat invasive herbaceous perennials (foam or spray) and remove seed heads of Loosestrife.

## MID SUMMER TO FALL 2025

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

## ONGOING MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING:

- » 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 should dominate the minimally invaded areas.



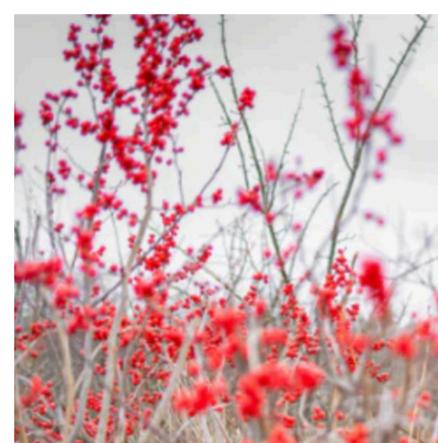
*Penstemon hirsutus*  
Foxglove Beardtongue  
2'-3' ht.  
Blooms May - June  
Native



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



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



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



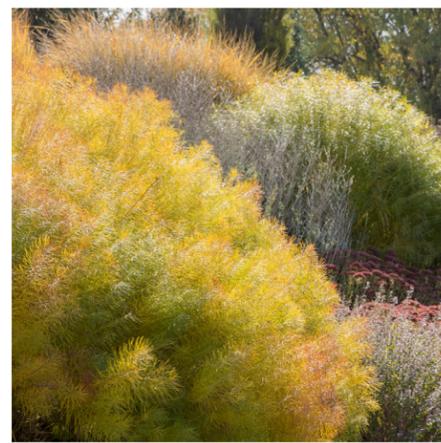
*Deschampsia flexuosa*  
Crinkled Hair Grass  
2'-3' ht.  
New England Native-ar



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



*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



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



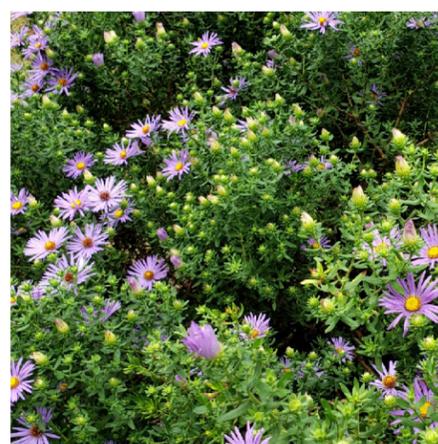
*Pennisetum alop. 'Hameln'*  
Dwarf Fountain Grass  
1.5'-2.5' ht.



*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



*Comptonia peregrina*  
Sweetfern  
2.5'-5' ht.  
Native



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

