37/03 MM 7418 Carroll Ave
(Takoma Park Historic District)

IB C

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

Date: 10/22/03

MEMORANDUM

TO: Historic Area Work Permit Applicants

FROM: Gwen Wright, Coordinator
Historic Preservation Section

DPS# 318964
HAWP# 37/03 mm

SUBJECT: Historic Area Work Permit Application - Approval of Application/Release of Other Required Permits

---

Enclosed is a copy of your Historic Area Work Permit application, approved by the Historic Preservation Commission at its recent meeting, and a transmittal memorandum stating conditions (if any) of approval..

You may now apply for a county building permit from the Department of Permitting Services (DPS) at 255 Rockville Pike, second floor, in Rockville. Please note that although your work has been approved by the Historic Preservation Commission, it must also be approved by DPS before work can begin.

When you file for your building permit at DPS, you must take with you the enclosed forms, as well as the Historic Area Work Permit that will be mailed to you directly from DPS. These forms are proof that the Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed your project. For further information about filing procedures or materials for your county building permit review, please call DPS at 240-777-6370.

If your project changes in any way from the approved plans, either before you apply for your building permit or even after the work has begun, please contact the Historic Preservation Commission staff at 301-563-3400.

Please also note that you must arrange for a field inspection for conformance with your approved HAWP plans. Please inform DPS/Field Services at 240-777-6210 or online @ **permits.emontgomery.org** of your anticipated work schedule.

Thank you very much for your patience and good luck with your project!

C:\hawpapr.wpd

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

Date: 10/22/03

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert Hubbard, Director
Department of Permitting Services

FROM: Gwen Wright, Coordinator
Historic Preservation

SUBJECT: Historic Area Work Permit

DPS# 318964
HAWP# 37/03 MM

The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the attached application for an Historic Area Work Permit. This application was:

✓ Approved

_____ Approved with Conditions: _____

and HPC Staff will review and stamp the construction drawings prior to the applicant's applying for a building permit with DPS; and

THE BUILDING PERMIT FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE ISSUED CONDITIONAL UPON ADHERENCE TO THE APPROVED HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT (HAWP).

Applicant: Linda Welch

Address: 7418 Carroll Ave., Takoma Park 20912

and subject to the general condition that, after issuance of the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS) permit, the applicant arrange for a field inspection by calling the Montgomery County DPS Field Services Office at 240-777-6210 or online @ **permits.emontgomery.org** prior to commencement of work and not more than two weeks following completion of work.

Spec Exception

RETURN TO: DEPARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES
255 ROCKVILLE PIKE, 2nd FLOOR, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
240/777-6370

DPS - #8

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301/563-3400

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Person: Linda Welch
Daytime Phone No.: 240-228-6990

Tax Account No.: _____

Name of Property Owner: Walter + Linda Welch Daytime Phone No.: 240-228-6990

Address: 7418 Carroll Ave Takoma Park MD 20912
Street Number City Steet Zip Code

Contractor: _____ Phone No.: _____

Contractor Registration No.: _____

Agent for Owner: _____ Daytime Phone No.: _____

Address: _____

LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE

House Number: 7418 Street: Carroll Ave

Town/City: Takoma Park Nearest Cross Street: Boyd or Lincoln

Lot: _____ Block: _____ Subdivision: _____

Liber: _____ Folio: _____ Parcel: _____

PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT ACTION AND USE

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:

☑ Construct ☐ Extend ☐ Alter/Renovate

☐ Move ☐ Install ☐ Wreck/Raze

☐ Revision ☐ Repair ☐ Revocable

CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:

☐ A/C ☐ Slab ☐ Room Addition ☐ Porch ☐ Deck ☐ Shed

☐ Solar ☐ Fireplace ☐ Woodburning Stove ☑ Single Family

☐ Fence/Wall (complete Section 4) ☐ Other: _____

1B. Construction cost estimate: $ _____

1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit # _____

PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTEND/ADDITIONS

2A. Type of sewage disposal: 01 ☐ WSSC 02 ☐ Septic 03 ☐ Other: _____

2B. Type of water supply: 01 ☐ WSSC 02 ☐ Well 03 ☐ Other: _____

PART THREE: COMPLETE ONLY FOR FENCE/RETAINING WALL

3A. Height _____ feet _____ inches

3B. Indicate whether the fence or retaining wall is to be constructed on one of the following locations:

☐ On party line/property line ☐ Entirely on land of owner ☐ On public right of way/easement

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct, and that the construction will comply with plans approved by all agencies listed and I hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

_____ _____
Signature of owner or authorized agent Date

Approved: ✓ CJ For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission

Disapproved: _____ Signature: Susan E. Worthington Date: 10/22/03

Application/Permit No.: 318964 Date Filed: 9/17/03 Date Issued: _____

Edit 6/21/99

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE COMPLETED AND THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION.

1. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of existing structure(s) and environmental setting, including their historical features and significance:

- I would like to erect a wood shed (8'X12'). It will be painted the same green color as the house and the roof shingles will match the house. Erect on edge of property in line with house
- Remove ailanthus tree. Already approved by Brett Linkletter Will replace with a plum tree.

b. General description of project and its effect on the historic resource(s), the environmental setting, and, where applicable, the historic district:

2. SITE PLAN

Site and environmental setting, drawn to scale. You may use your plat. Your site plan must include:

a. the scale, north arrow, and date;

b. dimensions of all existing and proposed structures; and

c. site features such as walkways, driveways, fences, ponds, streams, trash dumpsters, mechanical equipment, and landscaping.

3. PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

You must submit 2 copies of plans and elevations in a format no larger than 11" x 17". Plans on 8 1/2" x 11" paper are preferred.

a. *Schematic construction plans*, with marked dimensions, indicating location, size and general type of walls, window and door openings, and other fixed features of both the existing resource(s) and the proposed work.

b. Elevations (facades), with marked dimensions, clearly indicating proposed work in relation to existing construction and, when appropriate, context. All materials and fixtures proposed for the exterior must be noted on the elevations drawings. An existing and a proposed elevation drawing of each facade affected by the proposed work is required.

4. MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS

General description of materials and manufactured items proposed for incorporation in the work of the project. This information may be included on your design drawings.

5. PHOTOGRAPHS

a. Clearly labeled photographic prints of each facade of existing resource, including details of the affected portions. All labels should be placed on the front of photographs.

b. Clearly label photographic prints of the resource as viewed from the public right-of-way and of the adjoining properties. All labels should be placed on the front of photographs.

6. TREE SURVEY

If you are proposing construction adjacent to or within the dripline of any tree 6" or larger in diameter (at approximately 4 feet above the ground), you must file an accurate tree survey identifying the size, location, and species of each tree of at least that dimension.

7. ADDRESSES OF ADJACENT AND CONFRONTING PROPERTY OWNERS

For ALL projects, provide an accurate list of adjacent and confronting property owners (not tenants), including names, addresses, and zip codes. This list should include the owners of all lots or parcels which adjoin the parcel in question, as well as the owner(s) of lot(s) or parcel(s) which lie directly across the street/highway from the parcel in question. You can obtain this information from the Department of Assessments and Taxation, 51 Monroe Street, Rockville, (301/279-1355).

PLEASE PRINT (IN BLUE OR BLACK INK) OR TYPE THIS INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.
PLEASE STAY WITHIN THE GUIDES OF THE TEMPLATE, AS THIS WILL BE PHOTOCOPIED DIRECTLY ONTO MAILING LABELS.

HAWP APPLICATION: MAILING ADDRESSES FOR NOTIFING
[Owner, Owner's Agent, Adjacent and Confronting Property Owners]

Owner's mailing address	**Owner's Agent's** mailing address
7418 Carroll Ave Takoma Park, MD 20912	

Adjacent and confronting Property Owners mailing addresses

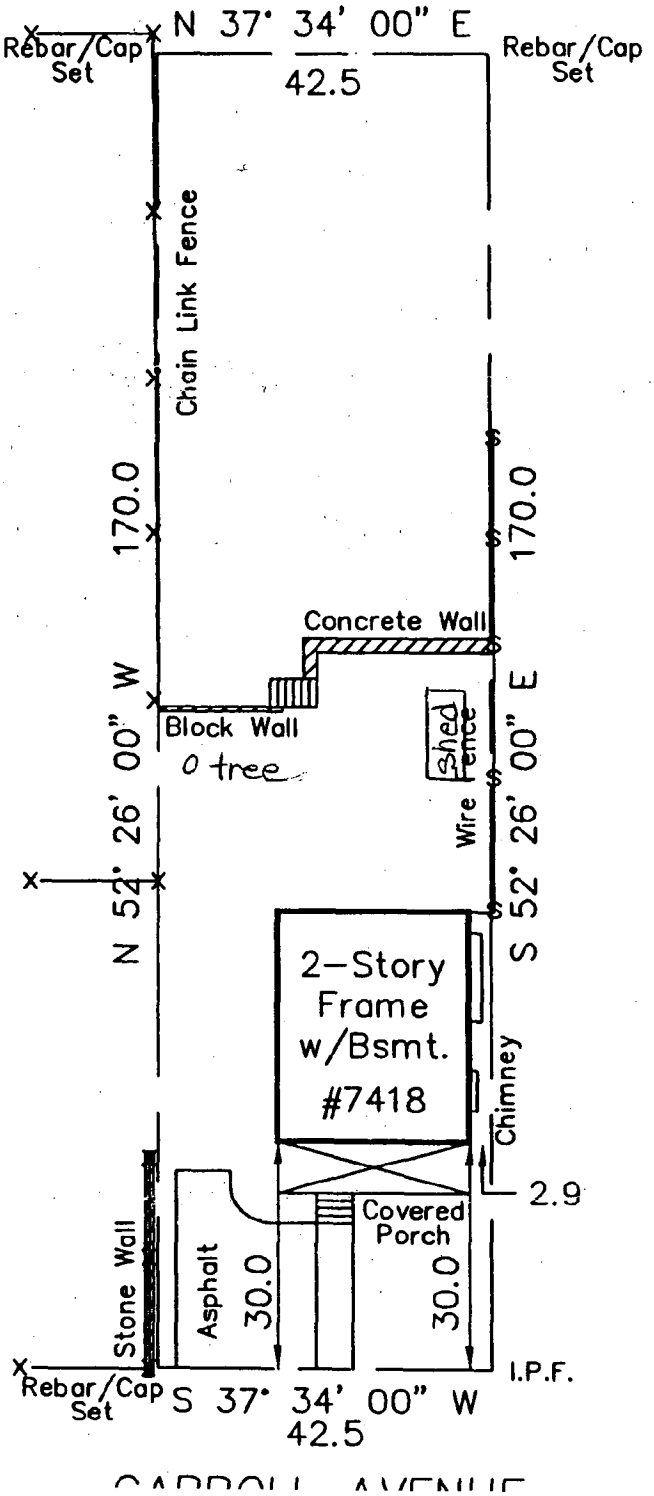
Hally Childs 7416 Carroll Ave	
Margaret Mauck 7420 Carroll Ave	
Mary Seghers 7421 Carroll Ave mailing address 9741 Mill Run Dr. Great Falls, VA 22066	

The plat is of benefit to a consumer only insofar as it is required by a lender or a title insurance company or its agent in connection with contemplated transfer, financing or re-financing. The plat is not to be relied upon for the establishment or location of fences, garages, buildings, or other existing or future improvements. The plat does not provide for the accurate identification of property boundary lines, but such identification may not be required for the transfer of title or securing financing or re-financing.

NOTES:
(1) The lot shown hereon
the limits of the 100 year f
on FIRM Panel No. 200
Date of Map: 8-5-91
Flood Zone: "C"

(2) No property corners fo
otherwise noted.

(3) The accuracy of this s
apparent setback distanc



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Yardline Aspen 8'x12' Gable Building

$200 off
with Floor

$1,199.99

Item # 722068
Shipping & Handling included

add to cart 1

Limited Online Offer:

Valid for orders placed September 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003.

Online price	**$1199.99**
***Less coupon**	**-$200.00**
YOUR COST	**$999.99**

*** The $200.00 manufacturer's coupon will automatically be deducted at checkout.** No coupon number is needed.**

Yardline Buildings include all the materials you need to complete your project: precut wood, wall and roof panels, pre-assembled doors, trim and all the hardware you will need for assembly. These rugged buildings are made to withstand the elements and stand up to time.

This affordable, wood, storage building includes a window and double doors. The Floor kit includes pre-cut, easy-to-assemble wooden floorboards designed specifically for the Aspen. Simple and convenient, it will blend with its surroundings beautifully. Let the Aspen solve your storage needs.

- **Be sure to check your local building and zoning codes**
- **For questions regarding this item, please call**

  1-800-844-9273
- **Detailed instructions for pre-assembly questions, click here* .**
- **Each kit comes with pre-cut, pre-assembled doors, wall and roof panels, trim, hardware, nails and screws, as well as detailed instructions.**
- **Everything is pre-cut-nothing to saw (except window openings)**
- **Window included**
- **Withstands wind loads of 130 mph and**

ground snow loads of 60 lbs. per square foot

- **Aluminum, single-hung, operable window opens to multiple positions; Includes functional flower box; screen and exterior trim to be installed by homeowner. Window opening must be cut using provided template**
- **661 cubic feet of storage**
- **8' W X 11' 8 5/8" D floor size (nominal size)**
- **Floor kit includes 2" x 4" framing with 5/8" deck**
- **8' H peak (nominal size)**
- **5' 4" W x 6' H double doors (nominal size)**
- **6' H side walls (nominal size)**
- **Furnished by homeowner: Approximately 3 gallons exterior paint or stain for sides and trim; 6 bundles roof shingles**
- **Tools needed: hammer, screwdriver, tape measure, level and stepladder**
- **All Yardline buildings must be erected on a wooden or concrete floor, per manufactures instructions**

Standard shipping is via common carrier, curbside delivery, signature required. Carrier will call to set up a delivery time. Extraordinary delivery requirements may necessitate an additional fee to the carrier. **Estimated Delivery within 4 weeks.**

Delivery is not available to Alaska and Hawaii.

* If you do not have the **Adobe Acrobat Reader**, which will allow you to view this type of **PDF document**, visit the Adobe website at www.adobe.com to download this software. Adobe, Acrobat, and Acrobat Reader are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated in the United States and/or other countries.

** State law may require sales tax to be charged on the pre-discounted price if the product is subject to sales tax.

Costco.com offers merchandise which complements our warehouse product selection. Therefore, most items available on our web site are unique to costco.com.

Costco.com products can be returned to any of our more than 400 Costco warehouses worldwide.

[Model 18540-3]

top of page

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

Address:	7418 Carroll Avenue	**Meeting Date:**	10/08/03
Applicant:	Walter & Linda Welch	**Report Date:**	10/01/03
Resource:	Takoma Park Historic District	**Public Notice:**	09/24/03
Review:	HAWP	**Tax Credit:**	No
Case Number:	37~~0~~3-03MM	**Staff:**	Corri Jimenez
PROPOSAL:	Tree removal and shed construction		
RECOMMEND:	Approve		

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SIGNIFICANCE: Contributing Resource
STYLE: Craftsman Bungalow
DATE: c. 1923

A contributing resource in the Takoma Park Historic District, 7418 Carroll Avenue is a 1-½ story Craftsman bungalow that is undergoing extensive restoration. During the site visit, staff was given an opportunity to go through the building and was amazed by how intact is it. The front picture window is a beautiful 11-lite window with two parallel 6/1 double hung windows. Another interesting feature of the house is a screen window that lends a cross draft through the house from adjacent Sligo Creek.

This house has an interesting story. In 1935, the original owner, a local Italian attorney named Arthur Grasso, was trying a Mafia case when he was murdered while crossing the street in front of the house. Devastated emotionally and financially, his wife Florence and their ten children remained in the small three-bedroom/full-basement house for over fifty years, during which time every family member had to work in order to support the family. After her husband's death, it is rumored that Mrs. Grasso never left the house again.

PROPOSAL

The applicants propose to construct an 8' x 12' pre-fabricated wooden shed with an asphalt-shingle roof. The shed is pre-assembled and pre-cut, and is a product of the Costco Wholesale Corporation (see Circle 7-8). The windows are aluminum, single-hung operable windows.

In addition, the applicant proposes to remove a 12" diameter Ailanthus tree located in the rear, which will be replaced by a 2-½" caliper Plum tree.

STAFF DISCUSSION

Staff approves of the tree removal and shed construction. The proposed shed is fine as a non-contributing resource to the property. Presently, the property does not have a garage, and this would satisfy as a small storage structure that will be located in the rear and not be visible to the public right-of-way. Staff recommends that the building be painted.

In regards to the tree removal, staff has communicated with City of Takoma Park arborist, Brett Linkletter, who has confirmed that this tree is considered an "obnoxious weed plant" with a life span of 20-30 years, and is therefore not a rare species. Staff feels that the removal of the tree will not affect the historic resource.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Commission ***approve*** the HAWP application as being consistent with Chapter 24A-8(b) 2:

> The proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historical, archeological, architectural or cultural features of the historic site or the historic district in which an historic resource is located and would not be detrimental thereto or to the achievement of the purposes of this chapter.

and with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* #10:

> New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

with the general conditions applicable to all Historic Area Work Permits that the applicant shall also present any permit sets of drawings to HPC staff for review and stamping prior to submission for permits and shall arrange for a field inspection by the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS), Field Services Office, five days prior to commencement of work, and within two weeks following completion of work.

Spec Exception

RETURN TO: DEPARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES
255 ROCKVILLE PIKE, 2nd FLOOR, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
240/777-6370

DPS - #8

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301/563-3400

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Person: Linda Welch
Daytime Phone No.: 240-228-6990

Tax Account No.: _____

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I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct, and that the construction will comply with plans approved by all agencies listed and I hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

_____ _____
Signature of owner or authorized agent *Date*

Approved: _____ *For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission*

Disapproved: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Application/Permit No.: 318964 Date Filed: 9/17/03 Date Issued: _____

Edit 6/21/99

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

(3)

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE COMPLETED AND THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION.

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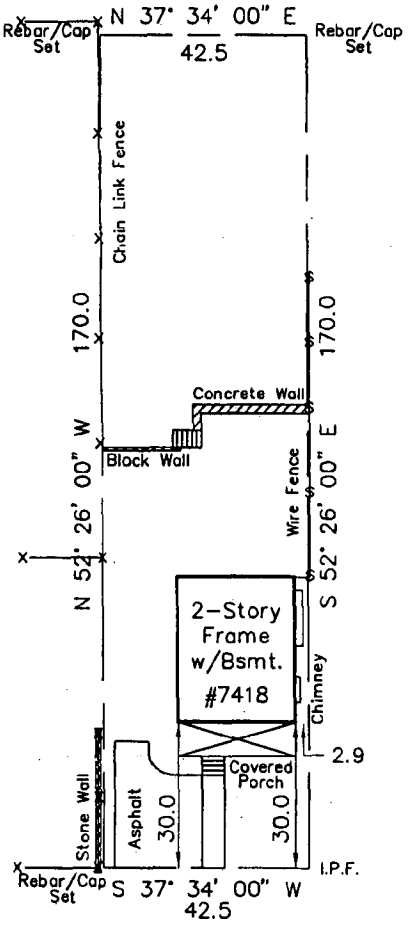
Hally Childs 7416 Carroll Ave	
Margaret Mauck 7420 Carroll Ave	
Mary Seghers 7421 Carroll Ave mailing address 9741 Mill Run Dr. Great Falls, VA 22066	

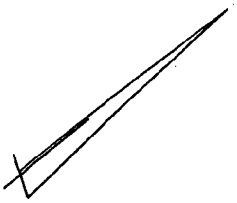
The plat is of benefit to a consumer only insofar as it is required by a lender or a title insurance company or its agent in connection with contemplated transfer, financing or re-financing. The plat is not to be relied upon for the establishment or location of fences, garages, buildings, or other existing or future improvements. The plat does not provide for the accurate identification of property boundary lines, but such identification may not be required for the transfer of title or securing financing or re-financing.

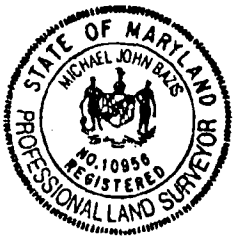
NOTES:
(1) The lot shown hereon does not lie within the limits of the 100 year flood plain as shown on FIRM Panel No. 200
Date of Map: 8-5-91
Flood Zone: "C"

(2) No property corners found or set unless otherwise noted.

(3) The accuracy of this survey and the apparent setback distances is 0.1'







PLAT OF SURVEY
PROPERTY OF
7418 CARROLL AVENUE, LLC AS PER
FINAL JUDGEMENT, CASE 226280
CIRCUIT COURT FOR
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
AND AS DESCRIBED IN
LIBER 1044 FOLIO 107
ALSO KNOWN AS
PART OF SECTION 9 OF
GENERAL S.S. CARROLL'S
ADDITION TO TAKOMA PARK

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the property delineated hereon is in accordance with the plat of subdivision and/or deed of record, that the improvements were located by accepted field practices and include permanent visible structures, if any. This plat is NOT FOR DETERMINING PROPERTY LINES OR FOR CONSTRUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS, but prepared for exclusive use of present owners of property and also those who purchase, mortgage, or guarantee the title thereto, within six months from date hereof, and as to them I warrant the accuracy of this plat.

Michael J. Bazis RPLS #10956

JOB # 03.03978	**DATE** 7-23-03	**R.C. KELLY & ASSOCIATES, INC.**
FIELD JT/KS	**DRAFT** DAB	*PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS*
	P.B. **P #**	10801 LOCKWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 190 SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20901 (301)593-8005 FAX (301)681-7216 E-MAIL: survey@rckelly.com
	SCALE: 1" = 30'	

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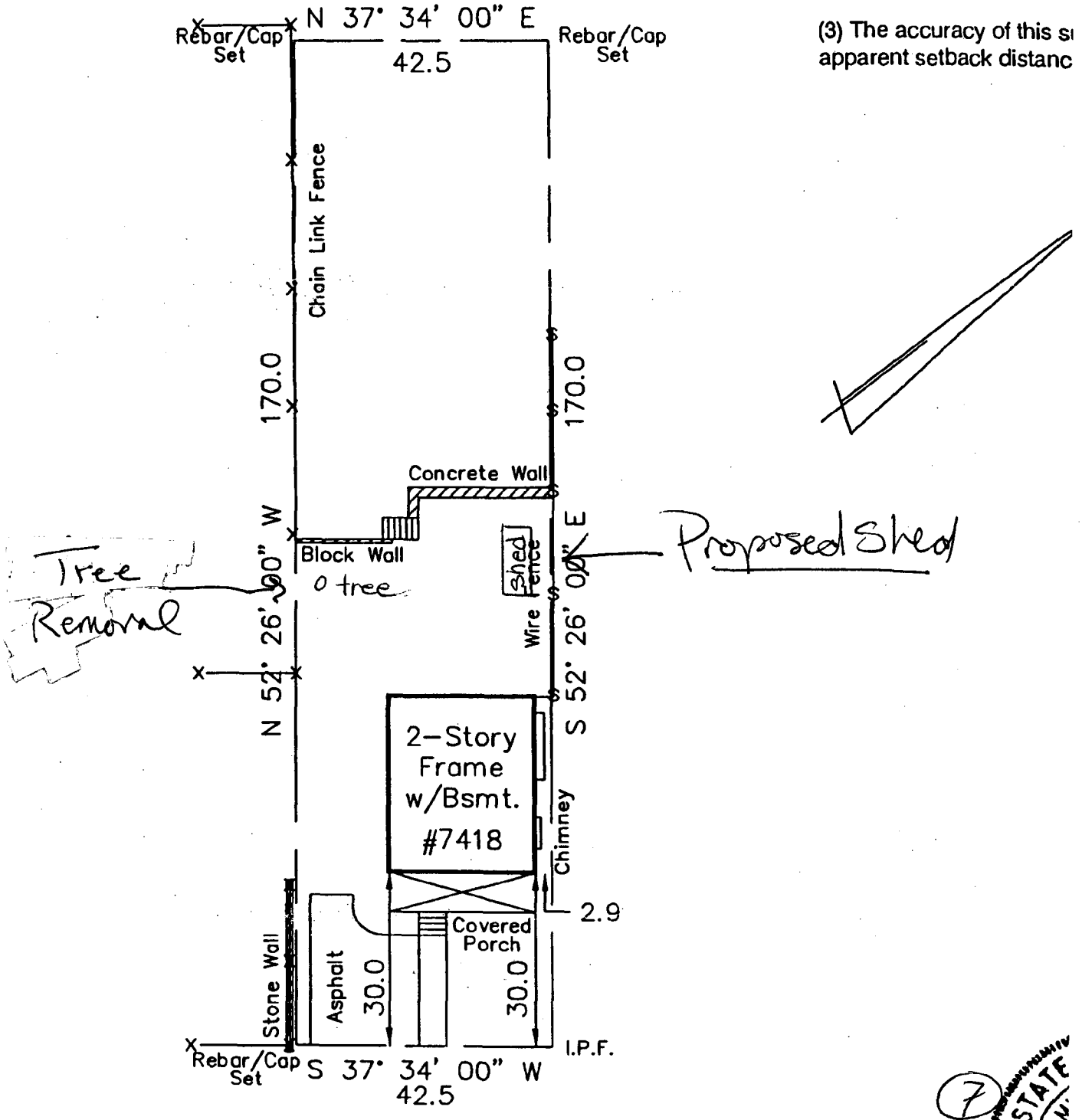

next product

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$200 off
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Shipping & Handling included

add to cart 1

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- Tools needed: hammer, screwdriver, tape measure, level and stepladder
- All Yardline buildings must be erected on a wooden or concrete floor, per manufactures instructions

Standard shipping is via common carrier, curbside delivery, signature required. Carrier will call to set up a delivery time. Extraordinary delivery requirements may necessitate an additional fee to the carrier. **Estimated Delivery within 4 weeks.**

Delivery is not available to Alaska and Hawaii.

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** State law may require sales tax to be charged on the pre-discounted price if the product is subject to sales tax.

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[Model 18540-3]

top of page

(9)

City of Takoma Park, Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
TELEPHONE: 301-891-7633
FAX: 301-585-2405

31 OSWEGO AVENUE
TAKOMA PARK, MD 20912

June 27, 2003

Linda Welch
12408 Roundtree Lane
Bowie, Maryland 20715

Re: 7418 Carroll Avenue

Dear Ms. Welch:

The City of Takoma Park has granted preliminary permit approval for you to remove the 12 inch diameter at breast height (dbh) ailanthus tree located at the back left of your property. Preliminary approval means that the City will post the property for a 15 day period beginning June 26, 2003 and ending July 11, 2003 for public comment. If no objections are filed by the community, you will be granted a permit to remove the trees pending receipt of your signed agreement to adhere to the City's replanting/replacement requirements. The replanting/ replacement agreement is enclosed, the terms of which require you to replant one 2 ½ inch caliper tree, or make a contribution of $257.00 to the City's Tree Fund.

Since the tree address is located in the Historic District, you must also receive permission from the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). To inquire about the HPC requirements, phone 301-563-3400.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brett Linkletter
City Arborist
301-891-7612

Enclosure

(10)

Tree-Of-Heaven

Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle

NATIVE RANGE:
Central China

DESCRIPTION:
Tree-of-heaven, also known as ailanthus, Chinese sumac, and stinking shumac, is a rapidly growing, deciduous tree in the mostly tropical quassia family (Simaroubaceae). Mature trees can reach 80 feet or more in height. Ailanthus has smooth stems with pale gray bark, and twigs which are light chestnut brown, especially in the dormant season. Its large compound leaves, 1-4 feet in length, are composed of 11-25 smaller leaflets and alternate along the stems. Each leaflet has one to several glandular teeth near the base. In late spring, clusters of small, yellow-green flowers appear near the tips of branches. Seeds are produced on female trees in late summer to early fall, in flat, twisted, papery structures called samaras, which may remain on the trees for long periods of time. The wood of ailanthus is soft, weak, coarse-grained, and creamy white to light brown in color. All parts of the tree, especially the flowers, have a strong, offensive odor, which some have likened to peanuts or cashews.

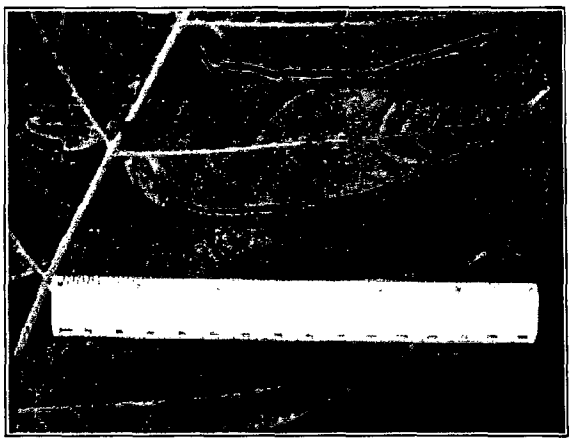
NOTE: Correct identification of ailanthus is essential. Several native shrubs, like sumacs, and trees, like ash, black walnut and pecan, can be confused with ailanthus. Staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), native to the eastern U.S., is distinguished from ailanthus by its fuzzy, reddish-brown branches and leaf stems, erect, red, fuzzy fruits, and leaflets with toothed margins.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Tree-of-heaven is a prolific seed producer,

(11)

grows rapidly, and can overrun native vegetation. Once established, it can quickly take over a site and form an impenetrable thicket. Ailanthus trees also produces toxins that prevent the establishment of other plant species. The root system is aggressive enough to cause damage to sewers and foundations.

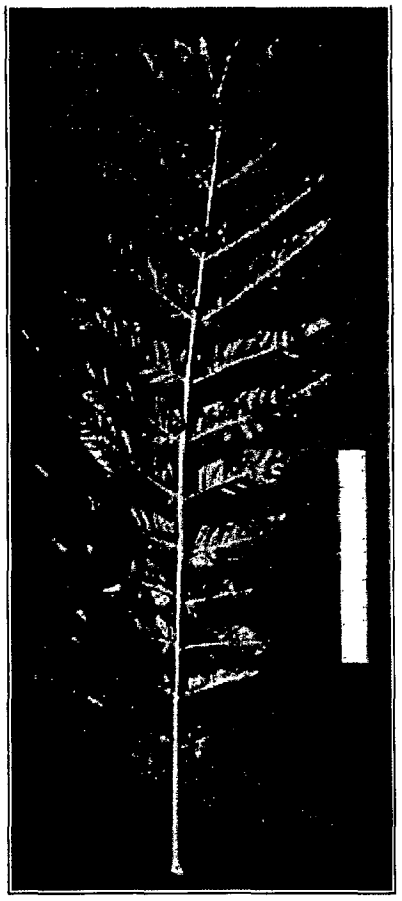
DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES: Tree-of-heaven is widely distributed across the United States, occurring in forty-two states, from Maine to Florida and west to California. Click here to see a distribution map.



HABITAT IN THE UNITED STATES: Tree-of-heaven is a common tree in disturbed urban areas, where it sprouts up just about anywhere, including alleys, sidewalks, parking lots, and streets. The book "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn", by Betty Smith based on the ailanthus tree. Away from cities, it is commonly seen in fields, and along roadsides, fencerows, woodland edges and forest openings. Nationally, ailanthus has become an agricultural pest and may occur as seedlings that pop up by the hundreds in recently planted fields, or as persistent thickets in rocky, untillable areas.

BACKGROUND: Tree-of-heaven was first introduced to America by a gardener in Philadelphia, PA, in 1784, and by 1840 was commonly available from nurseries. The species was also brought into California mainly by the Chinese who came to California during the goldrush in the mid-1800s. Today it is frequently found in abandoned mining sites there. The history of ailanthus in China is as old as the written language of the country.

METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: Tree-of-heaven reproduces both sexually (seeds) and asexually (vegetative sprouts). Flowering occurs late in the spring (June in the middle Atlantic region of eastern U.S.). The species is dioecious, with male and female flowering on separate trees. Fruits are papery, somewhat twisted, winged structures called samaras that are tan to pink-colored. Samaras occur in large clusters from September to October of the same year, and may persist on the tree through the following winter. One study reports that an individual tree can produce as many as 325,000 seeds per year. Established trees also produce numerous suckers from the roots and resprout vigorously from cut stumps and root fragments.



CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES: Elimination of Ailanthus requires diligence, due to its abundant seed production, high seed germination rate, and vegetative reproduction. Followup monitoring and treatment when needed should be an integral part of any serious ailanthus management program. Regardless of method selected, treated areas should be rechecked one or more times a year and any new suckers or seedlings treated (cut, sprayed or pulled) as soon as possible, especially before they are able to rebuild root reserves. Establishing a thick cover of trees (preferably native, and non-invasive) or grass sod will help shade out and discourage establishment of ailanthus seedlings. Targeting large female trees for control will help reduce spread of ailanthus by seed.

Young seedlings may be pulled or dug up, preferably when soil is moist. Care must be taken to remove the entire plant including all roots and fragments, as these will almost certainly regrow. Root suckers appear similar to seedlings, but would be connected to a pre-existing lateral root, and would be nearly impossible to remove effectively.

Cutting alone is usually counter-productive because ailanthus responds by producing large numbers of stump sprouts and root suckers. However, for small infestations, repeated cutting of sprouts over time can exhaust the plants reserves and may be successful if continued for many years or where heavy shade exists. If possible, the initial cutting should be in early summer in order to impact the tree when its root reserves are lowest. Cutting large seed producing female trees would at least temporarily reduce spread by this method.

The most effective method of ailanthus control seems to be through the use of herbicides, which may be applied as a foliar (to the leaves), basal bark, cut stump, or hack and squirt treatment. Keep in mind that it is relatively easy to kill the above ground portion of ailanthus trees, you need to kill or seriously damage the root system to prevent or limit stump sprouting and root suckering. Always be extremely careful with herbicide applications in the vicinity of valuable ornamental shrubs and trees.

Foliar sprays applied when trees are in full leaf are very effective, and should be the method of choice where ailanthus size and distribution

(13)

allow effective spray coverage of all foliage without unacceptable contact with nearby desirable vegetation or applicator. Where ailanthus is in association with other exotic weed species, as is often the case, foliar spray allows treatment of the entire area at one time. Limitations of the method are the seasonal time frame, the need to transport a larger, more diluted volume of spray material, and the fact that rapid growing ailanthus are often out of effective reach. The non-selective herbicide glyphosate (e.g., Roundup, Rodeo, Accord), will kill or injure almost any plant, herbaceous or woody, contacted by the spray. Triclopyr (e.g., Garlon 3A, Garlon 4) is selective for broadleaf and woody plants and will not kill grasses contacted by the spray. Both glyphosate and triclopyr are systemic herbicides, meaning that they are absorbed by plants and are carried to the root systems. These herbicides have low soil activity, so do not pose a threat to groundwater if applied properly and at recommended label rates. Both glyphosate and triclopyr should be mixed with water and a small amount (0.5%, or as per label) of a non-ionic surfactant (except for Roundup, which contains a surfactant) to help the spray spread over and penetrate the leaves. The mixture should be applied to leaves and green stems, including sprouts and suckers, until thoroughly wet but not to the point of runoff. With backpack sprayers, concentrations of 2% of a typical glyphosate product such as Roundup or Accord applied June 15 - September 15, or 1.5% of a 4 lb./gallon triclopyr product such as Garlon 4, or 2% of a 3 lb./gallon triclopyr product such as Garlon 3A applied June 1 - September 1 have worked well in the Mid-Atlantic area, with slightly greater effectiveness for the triclopyr products. For higher volume applications such as would be applied by a truck mounted sprayer, the concentration for these products could be reduced by 0.5% to 1-1.5%. Other herbicides which have shown to be effective for foliar application of ailanthus are dicamba (e.g., Banvel, Vanquish), imazapyr (e.g., Arsenal, Chopper), and metsulfuron methyl (e.g., Escort).

Basal bark application is one of the easiest methods and does not require any cutting. It works best during late winter/early spring and in summer. The base of the tree stem must be free of snow, ice, or water on the bark from recent rainfall, though precipitation following application is inconsequential. Late winter/early spring (February 15 -April 15, Mid-Atlantic) is generally the most productive time, since vegetation near the base of the trees is usually absent or leafless.] Late spring and early summer applications (April 15 - June 1, Mid-Atlantic), when plant fluids are moving upwards to support new growth, are questionable. Application during the summer (June 1 - September 15, Mid-Atlantic) works very well as long as vegetation is not a hindrance, and allows lower concentrations of herbicide to be used. Fall to mid-winter applications (October - January) have given poor results. Mix up a solution of 20% (as low as 10% in summer depending on objectives) concentration of oil-soluble triclopyr product (e.g., Garlon 4) in 80% oil (fuel oil, diesel, kerosene, mineral oil, or special vegetable oils). With these diluents some applicators add a pine oil based additive (e.g., Cide-Kick II) at the rate of 10%, which helps penetrate the bark and eliminate any unpleasant odor. Some

(19)

companies market diluents based on mineral or vegetable oils specifically designed for basal bark application, which should be considered for use in sensitive areas. Another option is to use a pre-mixed, ready-to-use triclopyr product designed for basal bark (and cut stump) application (e.g., Pathfinder II). Using a handheld or backpack type sprayer, apply the mixture in a 12 inch wide band around the entire circumference of the tree base with no "skips". The basal bark method is generally used for trees that are less than 6 inches in diameter, though slightly larger stems may also be treated effectively by thoroughly treating bark up to 24 inches in height]. Followup foliar herbicide application (see above) to basal sprouts and root suckers may be necessary. Another herbicide which has been shown to be effective for basal bark control of ailanthus is imazapyr (e.g., Chopper, Stalker). This is sometimes used in a combination with triclopyr at a concentration of 15% Garlon 4 and 5% Stalker in 80% oil diluent.

The hack-and-squirt or injection method is very effective and minimizes sprouting and suckering when applied during the summer. Root suckering will be an increasing problem in the fall, winter and spring. This method requires first making downward-angled cuts into the sapwood around the tree trunk at a comfortable height, using a hand ax. With spray bottle or wand in the other hand, squirt a straight (100%) concentration of a water-soluble triclopyr product (e.g., Garlon 3A) into the cuts within a minute or two, applying 1-2 milliliters into each cut (typically 1-2 squirts of a trigger squirt bottle) so that the bottom of the cut is covered, but liquid doesn't run out of it. Generally, you would make about 1 hack cut for each inch of diameter plus one (i.e., for a 10 inch diameter tree, make about 11 cuts). Space the cuts so that about 1-2 inches of uncut living tissue remains between them. A continuous line of cuts around the trunk would likely cause the tree to go into emergency response mode and react by producing basal sprouts and root suckers. For this reason, girdling or frilling (girdling followed by herbicide) is not highly recommended unless long term followup treatment is possible. While spaced injection works well for ailanthus, it is not as effective on some other species. This method can be used with trees of any size, though it is most productive with stems over 2 inches in diameter. This method is relatively easy for one person to do, with hatchet in one hand and spray bottle in the other, but should be done with a buddy nearby in case of an accident. Monitor the treatment area and be prepared to follow-up with a foliar application the next year to control any basal sprouts or root suckers that might emerge. Glyphosate products have sometimes been recommended for control of ailanthus using this method, but several field trials have shown consistently poor long-term control of basal sprouts and root suckers at any time of year. Other herbicides which have shown to be effective for hack-and-squirt control of ailanthus during the growing season are dicamba (e.g., Banvel, Vanquish), imazapyr (e.g., Arsenal A.C., Chopper), and 2,4-D + picloram (e.g., Pathway). Dicamba is particularly effective in October.

The cut stump method is useful in areas where the trees need to be

(15)

removed from the site and will be cut as part of the process. While situations exist that dictate this method over the others given above, felling trees is usually less effective in killing the root system, slower, more labor intensive, and more hazardous to personnel than other methods. This method is likely to be most successful during the growing season, with diminishing success through the early fall. Dormant season applications may prevent resprouting from the stump itself, but will do little to inhibit root suckering. However, at any time of year, if the tree must be cut it is better to treat the stump than not. Application of herbicide to the cut stumps must be conducted immediately after cutting, within 5-15 minutes of the cut with water soluble formulations, longer with oil mixtures, to ensure uptake of the chemical before the plant seals the cut area off. The mixture may be painted on with a paint brush or sprayed on using a spray bottle or backpack sprayer. A mixture of 20% Garlon 4 plus 80% oil diluent, as for basal bark spraying (above), may be used. In this case the whole stump surface and sides to the ground line would be sprayed. Another option is to use Garlon 3A at 100%, treating only the outer 1/3 of the stump surface. Be prepared to follow-up with a foliar application the next year to control any stump sprouts or root suckers which emerge. Other herbicides which have shown to be effective in stump treatment of ailanthus are the same as those listed above for hack and squirt or injection.

A potential biological control for ailanthus may lie in several fungal pathogens, (*Verticillium dahliae* and *Fusarium oxysporum*) that have been isolated from dead and dying ailanthus trees in New York and in southern and western Virginia.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS ON THIS WEB SITE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL.

For more information on the management of Tree-of-heaven, please contact:

Phil Pannill, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, Hagerstown, MD;
ppannill@dnr.state.md.us; 301-791-4010

Jil Swearingen, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator, National Capital Region, Washington, DC;
jil_swearingen@nps.gov

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE PLANTS: Many lovely native trees and shrubs make excellent substitutes for Ailanthus and are readily

(16)

available. Some examples for the eastern United States include deciduous shrubs such as staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), box elder (*Acer nigrum*), fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Because U.S. native plants can become invasive outside their natural, historical ranges, be sure to use plant species native to the ecological region you live in. Check with your local native plant society for recommendations of species and sources of native plants.

AUTHOR:

Jil M. Swearingen, National Park Service, Washington, DC
Phil Pannill, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, Hagerstown, MD.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Olivia Kwong, Society for Ecological Restoration, Washington, DC
Jil M. Swearingen, National Park Service, Washington, DC

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FACT SHEET LIST | APWG HOME PAGE

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http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/aial1.htm
Last updated: 3/10/03

(18)

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Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle

NATIVE RANGE:
Central China

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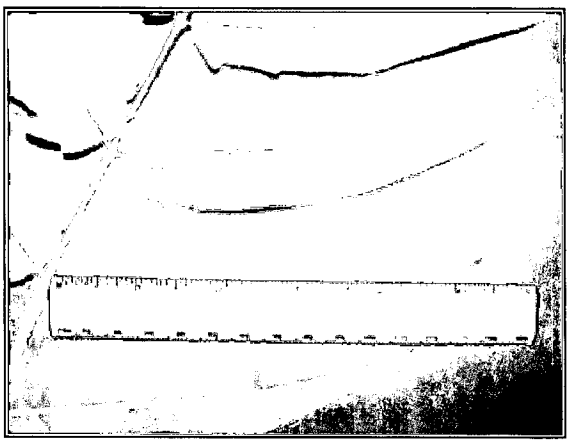

BACKGROUND: Tree-of-heaven was first introduced to America by a gardener in Philadelphia, PA, in 1784, and by 1840 was commonly available from nurseries. The species was also brought into California mainly by the Chinese who came to California during the goldrush in the mid-1800s. Today it is frequently found in abandoned mining sites there. The history of ailanthus in China is as old as the written language of the country.

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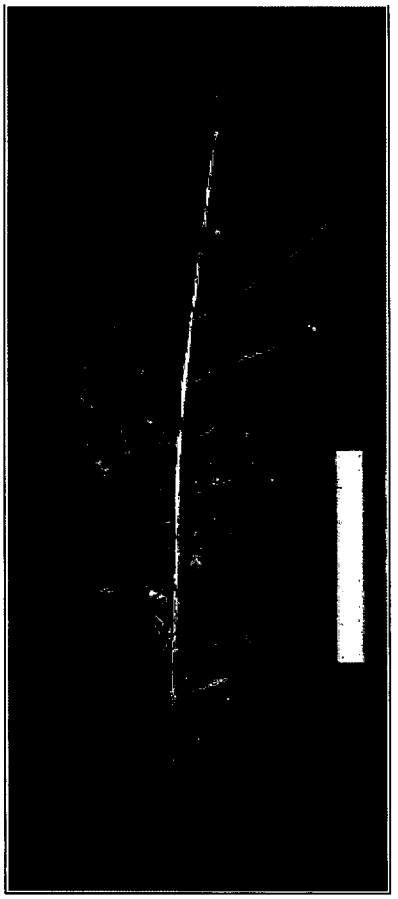

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Basal bark application is one of the easiest methods and does not require any cutting. It works best during late winter/early spring and in summer. The base of the tree stem must be free of snow, ice, or water on the bark from recent rainfall, though precipitation following application is inconsequential. Late winter/early spring (February 15 -April 15, Mid-Atlantic) is generally the most productive time, since vegetation near the base of the trees is usually absent or leafless.] Late spring and early summer applications (April 15 - June 1, Mid-Atlantic), when plant fluids are moving upwards to support new growth, are questionable. Application during the summer (June 1 - September 15, Mid-Atlantic) works very well as long as vegetation is not a hindrance, and allows lower concentrations of herbicide to be used. Fall to mid-winter applications (October - January) have given poor results. Mix up a solution of 20% (as low as 10% in summer depending on objectives) concentration of oil-soluble triclopyr product (e.g., Garlon 4) in 80% oil (fuel oil, diesel, kerosene, mineral oil, or special vegetable oils). With these diluents some applicators add a pine oil based additive (e.g., Cide-Kick II) at the rate of 10%, which helps penetrate the bark and eliminate any unpleasant odor. Some

companies market diluents based on mineral or vegetable oils specifically designed for basal bark application, which should be considered for use in sensitive areas. Another option is to use a pre-mixed, ready-to-use triclopyr product designed for basal bark (and cut stump) application (e.g., Pathfinder II). Using a handheld or backpack type sprayer, apply the mixture in a 12 inch wide band around the entire circumference of the tree base with no "skips". The basal bark method is generally used for trees that are less than 6 inches in diameter, though slightly larger stems may also be treated effectively by thoroughly treating bark up to 24 inches in height]. Followup foliar herbicide application (see above) to basal sprouts and root suckers may be necessary. Another herbicide which has been shown to be effective for basal bark control of ailanthus is imazapyr (e.g., Chopper, Stalker). This is sometimes used in a combination with triclopyr at a concentration of 15% Garlon 4 and 5% Stalker in 80% oil diluent.

The hack-and-squirt or injection method is very effective and minimizes sprouting and suckering when applied during the summer. Root suckering will be an increasing problem in the fall, winter and spring. This method requires first making downward-angled cuts into the sapwood around the tree trunk at a comfortable height, using a hand ax. With spray bottle or wand in the other hand, squirt a straight (100%) concentration of a water-soluble triclopyr product (e.g., Garlon 3A) into the cuts within a minute or two, applying 1-2 milliliters into each cut (typically 1-2 squirts of a trigger squirt bottle) so that the bottom of the cut is covered, but liquid doesn't run out of it. Generally, you would make about 1 hack cut for each inch of diameter plus one (i.e., for a 10 inch diameter tree, make about 11 cuts). Space the cuts so that about 1-2 inches of uncut living tissue remains between them. A continuous line of cuts around the trunk would likely cause the tree to go into emergency response mode and react by producing basal sprouts and root suckers. For this reason, girdling or frilling (girdling followed by herbicide) is not highly recommended unless long term followup treatment is possible. While spaced injection works well for ailanthus, it is not as effective on some other species. This method can be used with trees of any size, though it is most productive with stems over 2 inches in diameter. This method is relatively easy for one person to do, with hatchet in one hand and spray bottle in the other, but should be done with a buddy nearby in case of an accident. Monitor the treatment area and be prepared to follow-up with a foliar application the next year to control any basal sprouts or root suckers that might emerge. Glyphosate products have sometimes been recommended for control of ailanthus using this method, but several field trials have shown consistently poor long-term control of basal sprouts and root suckers at any time of year. Other herbicides which have shown to be effective for hack-and-squirt control of ailanthus during the growing season are dicamba (e.g., Banvel, Vanquish), imazapyr (e.g., Arsenal A.C., Chopper), and 2,4-D + picloram (e.g., Pathway). Dicamba is particularly effective in October.

The cut stump method is useful in areas where the trees need to be

removed from the site and will be cut as part of the process. While situations exist that dictate this method over the others given above, felling trees is usually less effective in killing the root system, slower, more labor intensive, and more hazardous to personnel than other methods. This method is likely to be most successful during the growing season, with diminishing success through the early fall. Dormant season applications may prevent resprouting from the stump itself, but will do little to inhibit root suckering. However, at any time of year, if the tree must be cut it is better to treat the stump than not. Application of herbicide to the cut stumps must be conducted immediately after cutting, within 5-15 minutes of the cut with water soluble formulations, longer with oil mixtures, to ensure uptake of the chemical before the plant seals the cut area off. The mixture may be painted on with a paint brush or sprayed on using a spray bottle or backpack sprayer. A mixture of 20% Garlon 4 plus 80% oil diluent, as for basal bark spraying (above), may be used. In this case the whole stump surface and sides to the ground line would be sprayed. Another option is to use Garlon 3A at 100%, treating only the outer 1/3 of the stump surface. Be prepared to follow-up with a foliar application the next year to control any stump sprouts or root suckers which emerge. Other herbicides which have shown to be effective in stump treatment of ailanthus are the same as those listed above for hack and squirt or injection.

A potential biological control for ailanthus may lie in several fungal pathogens, (*Verticillium dahliae* and *Fusarium oxysporum*) that have been isolated from dead and dying ailanthus trees in New York and in southern and western Virginia.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS ON THIS WEB SITE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL.

For more information on the management of Tree-of-heaven, please contact:

Phil Pannill, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, Hagerstown, MD;
ppannill@dnr.state.md.us; 301-791-4010

Jil Swearingen, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator, National Capital Region, Washington, DC;
jil_swearingen@nps.gov

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE PLANTS: Many lovely native trees and shrubs make excellent substitutes for Ailanthus and are readily

available. Some examples for the eastern United States include deciduous shrubs such as staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), box elder (*Acer nigrum*), fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Because U.S. native plants can become invasive outside their natural, historical ranges, be sure to use plant species native to the ecological region you live in. Check with your local native plant society for recommendations of species and sources of native plants.

AUTHOR:

Jil M. Swearingen, National Park Service, Washington, DC
Phil Pannill, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, Hagerstown, MD.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Olivia Kwong, Society for Ecological Restoration, Washington, DC
Jil M. Swearingen, National Park Service, Washington, DC

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FACT SHEET LIST | APWG HOME PAGE

Comments, suggestions, and questions about the website should be directed to the webmaster.
http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/aial1.htm
Last updated: 3/10/03

City of Takoma Park, Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
TELEPHONE: 301-891-7633
FAX: 301-585-2405

31 OSWEGO AVENUE
TAKOMA PARK, MD 20912

June 27, 2003

Linda Welch
12408 Roundtree Lane
Bowie, Maryland 20715

Re: 7418 Carroll Avenue

Dear Ms. Welch:

The City of Takoma Park has granted preliminary permit approval for you to remove the 12 inch diameter at breast height (dbh) ailanthus tree located at the back left of your property. Preliminary approval means that the City will post the property for a 15 day period beginning June 26, 2003 and ending July 11, 2003 for public comment. If no objections are filed by the community, you will be granted a permit to remove the trees pending receipt of your signed agreement to adhere to the City's replanting/replacement requirements. The replanting/ replacement agreement is enclosed, the terms of which require you to replant one 2 ½ inch caliper tree, or make a contribution of $257.00 to the City's Tree Fund.

Since the tree address is located in the Historic District, you must also receive permission from the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). To inquire about the HPC requirements, phone 301-563-3400.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brett Linkletter
City Arborist
301-891-7612

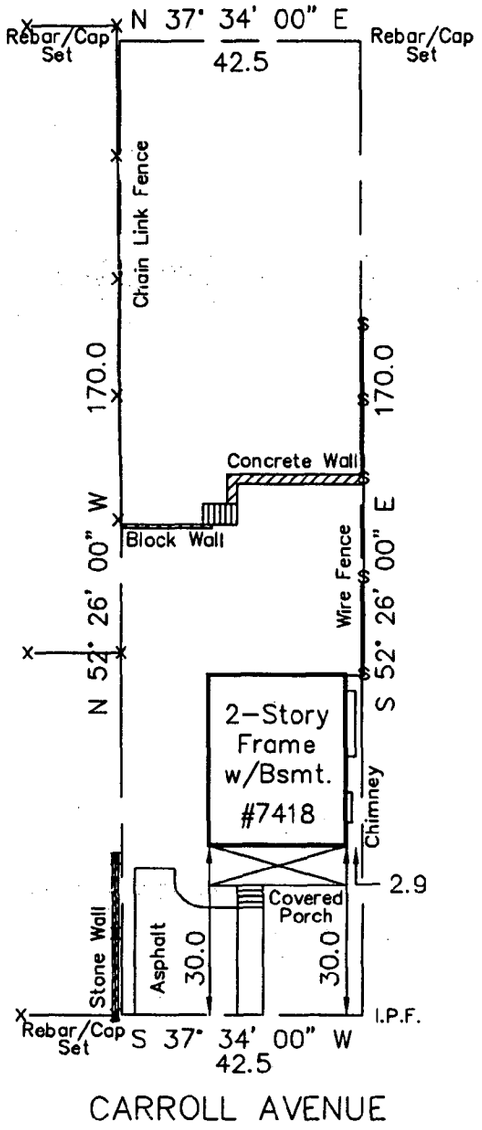
Enclosure

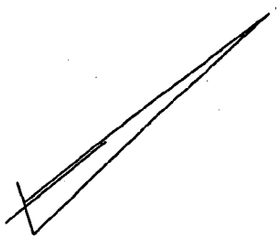
The plat is of benefit to a consumer only insofar as it is required by a lender or a title insurance company or its agent in connection with contemplated transfer, financing or re-financing. The plat is not to be relied upon for the establishment or location of fences, garages, buildings, or other existing or future improvements. The plat does not provide for the accurate identification of property boundary lines, but such identification may not be required for the transfer of title or securing financing or re-financing.

NOTES:
(1) The lot shown hereon does not lie within the limits of the 100 year flood plain as shown on FIRM Panel No. 200
Date of Map: 8-5-91
Flood Zone: "C"

(2) No property corners found or set unless otherwise noted.

(3) The accuracy of this survey and the apparent setback distances is 0.1'





PLAT OF SURVEY
PROPERTY OF
7418 CARROLL AVENUE, LLC AS PER FINAL JUDGEMENT, CASE 226280 CIRCUIT COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND AND AS DESCRIBED IN LIBER 1044 FOLIO 107 ALSO KNOWN AS PART OF SECTION 9 OF GENERAL S.S. CARROLL'S ADDITION TO TAKOMA PARK

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the property delineated hereon is in accordance with the plat of subdivision and/or deed of record, that the improvements were located by accepted field practices and include permanent visible structures, if any. This plat is NOT FOR DETERMINING PROPERTY LINES OR FOR CONSTRUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS, but prepared for exclusive use of present owners of property and also those who purchase, mortgage, or guarantee the title thereto, within six months from date hereof, and as to them I warrant the accuracy of this plat.

Michael J. Bazis RPLS #10956

JOB # 03.0397B	**DATE** 7-23-03
FIELD JT/KS	**DRAFT** DAB
	P.B. **P #**
	SCALE: 1" = 30'

R.C. KELLY & ASSOCIATES, INC.
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS
10801 LOCKWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 190
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20901
(301)593-8005 FAX (301)681-7216
E-MAIL: survey@rckelly.com