



Parks & Public Works Committee Agenda Item Report

FROM: Scott Herbert – Public Works Superintendent

MEETING DATE: November 25, 2025

SUBJECT: Mt. Baldhead Revegetation

DESCRIPTION:

To support the City Council’s goal of revegetating the Mt. Baldhead slope in the 2025–2026 fiscal year, the Parks and Public Works Committee requested proposals from PLM Lake Land and Management Corp., the Kalamazoo Nature Center, and the Outdoor Discovery Center (ODC). Both the Kalamazoo Nature Center and ODC submitted detailed proposals; however, given the City’s strong working relationship with ODC, along with their pricing and project approach, staff and committee members have focused on refining ODC’s proposal for consideration.

The proposed scope of work directly supports City Council’s strategic goal by incorporating invasive species treatment and deer deterrent measures, both essential to improving the long-term success of the revegetation effort.

The latest ODC proposal is enclosed for the Committee’s review and discussion.

BUDGET ACTION REQUIRED:

N/A

COMMITTEE/COMMISSION REVIEW:

N/A

LEGAL REVIEW:

N/A

SAMPLE MOTION:

N/A

PROPOSAL FOR CONSERVATION SERVICES



This proposal was created for:

City of Saugatuck – Mount Baldhead Park
Mt Baldhead Park Trail, Saugatuck, MI 49453

General Background and Scope of Work:

The purpose of this proposal is to restore ecological health at Mount Baldhead through targeted invasive species management and the replanting of native dune vegetation. Previous control efforts done by a separate contractor inadvertently caused mortality to significant canopy cover and reduced dune stabilization, creating openings now dominated by invasive plants. Following a recent survey of the site, our team recommends the following management and replanting plan for 2026:

1. Invasive Species Management (see Appendix A for map)

- Several highly invasive species are present that threaten the integrity of the dune habitat, including: garlic mustard, multiflora rose, Asian bittersweet, Japanese barberry, tree-of-heaven, phragmites, and black locust.
- Our management approach will prioritize **safe and targeted** control methods that avoid unnecessary herbicide use and prevent damage to surrounding vegetation. Hand pulling will be implemented where practical, while cut-stump and hack and squirt treatments will be used to ensure precise and minimal herbicide applications. When foliar applications are necessary, they will be applied selectively and with safeguards to prevent off-target impacts.
- Includes procurement of all necessary permitting to apply herbicides through EGLE and MDARD.
 - **Note:** Many of the invasive species listed above typically require sustained and repeated management to successfully control. Effective treatment generally requires repeated management efforts over a period of multiple years to achieve meaningful reduction or eradication. Our team will continue to monitor the population annually and will provide updated pricing and management recommendations each year. The allows for adaptive management strategies based on observed changes in site conditions and treatment efficacy year-to-year.

2. Dune Revegetation

- Large areas of exposed soil across the dune north of the stairway currently face high risks of erosion and rapid recolonization by adjacent invasive species. To stabilize these areas, prevent further invasive spread, and enhance both habitat quality and aesthetics, we propose installing a diverse mix of native trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs in the vacant space.
- Species selection will highlight erosion control, drought tolerance, and deer resistance, recognizing the heavy browsing pressure present at this site. Plantings will be matched to each micro-site's soil and sunlight conditions to maximize survival rates and ecological value.
 - **Trees:** Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Tulip Poplar (*Liliodendron tulipifera*), Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*), White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), Oak (*Quercus spp.*), Bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*), Serviceberry (*Amelanchier spp.*), etc.
 - **Shrubs:** Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumila*), Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*), Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), Beach Heath (*Hudsonia tomentosa*), Blueleaf Willow (*Salix myricoides*), Sweet Fern (*Comptonia peregrina*), etc.
 - **Forbs/graminoids:** Canada Wild Rye (*Elymus canadensis*), Bottlebrush Grass (*Elymus hystrix*), Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Beach Grass (*Ammophila breviligulata*), Sand Reed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), Penn Sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*), Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), Hairy Puccoon (*Lithospermum carolinense*), Dotted Mint (*Monarda punctata*), Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), etc.

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- Approximately **500** native plants will be installed throughout the unit, including, bare-root, 1-3 gallon, and 4" plugs.
 - Protective exclusion measure such as tree tubes and wire mesh will be used where applicable to protect larger, high-value plantings from herbivory and physical damage.
- In addition to the live plantings, a custom native seed mix highlighting dune-adapted forbs and graminoids will be seeded following invasive species management efforts to enhance diversity and further stabilize exposed soils.

Project Timeline:

- Invasive species management ongoing during the 2026 growing season
- Live plantings and native seeding will be phased as invasive species treatments allow, from spring through early fall of 2026

Project Budget:

- **Invasive Species Management in 2026 - \$10,000** (billed in June 2026) ☐
- **Dune Revegetation (500 plants) - \$10,000** (billed in June 2026) ☐

***PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOXES ABOVE TO INDICATE ACCEPTED SERVICES**

Note: *This proposal accounts for pricing of all labor, materials, and equipment necessary in order to perform the outlined invasive species management plan. If additional work is required beyond the scope of this proposal, we will provide written notification and pricing will be determined on a time and materials basis.*

Exclusions: This proposal does not account for:

- Installation of temporary wildlife exclusion fencing.
- Installation or management of irrigation features.
- Removal of standing dead plant material following invasive species control measures.
- Replacement of damaged lawn, landscape plants, trees or shrubs as a result of nearby invasive species control measures.
- Replanting of native vegetation following invasive species control measures (unless otherwise stated on the proposal).

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Qualifications:

ODC Conservation Services staff are highly qualified conservation professionals.

- ODC Network, and its subsidiaries, is a fully insured 501c3 and carries an extensive liability policy to conduct habitat improvement services in Michigan
- State licensed herbicide applicators with certifications in Forest Pest, Right-of-Way, and Aquatic pesticide application
- Combined 25+ years experience in invasive species management
- Successfully restored over 250 acres of native prairie
- Successfully installed over 25 native gardens and landscape beds
- Manage 2,000+ acres of high quality natural area
- Experienced Michigan flora and fauna identification
- Advanced wetland delineation certification
- Experienced GIS professionals

We appreciate the opportunity to submit this proposal. We look forward to discussing the opportunity further with you. Please do not hesitate to ask questions or clarifications. If you choose to accept this proposal, please sign and return a copy.



Tanner Bricker, Conservation Services Director
ODC Network
517-398-7800

If you wish to accept this proposal, please initial each page, as well as sign and date below:

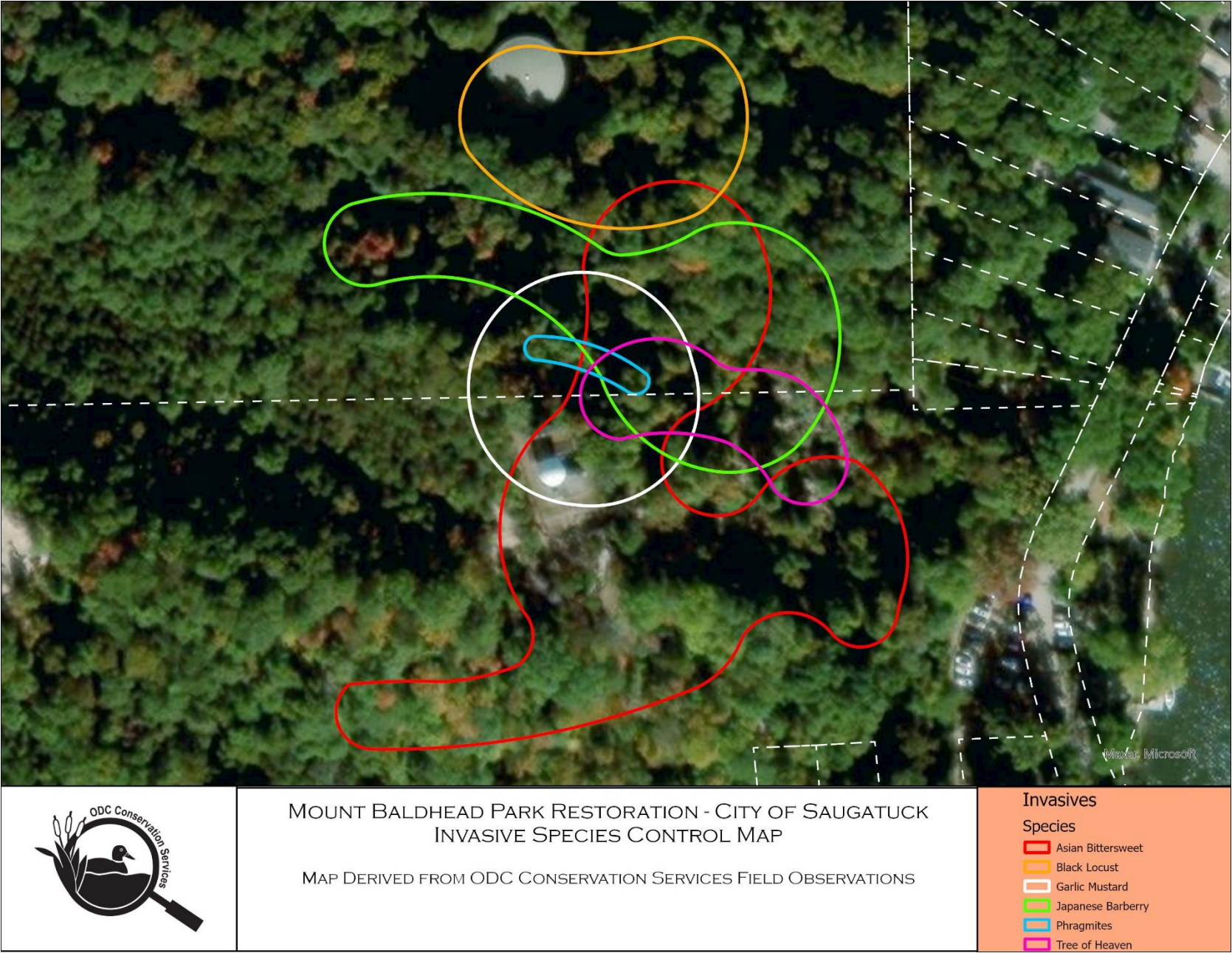
Signature of Authorized Property Owner/Manager

Date



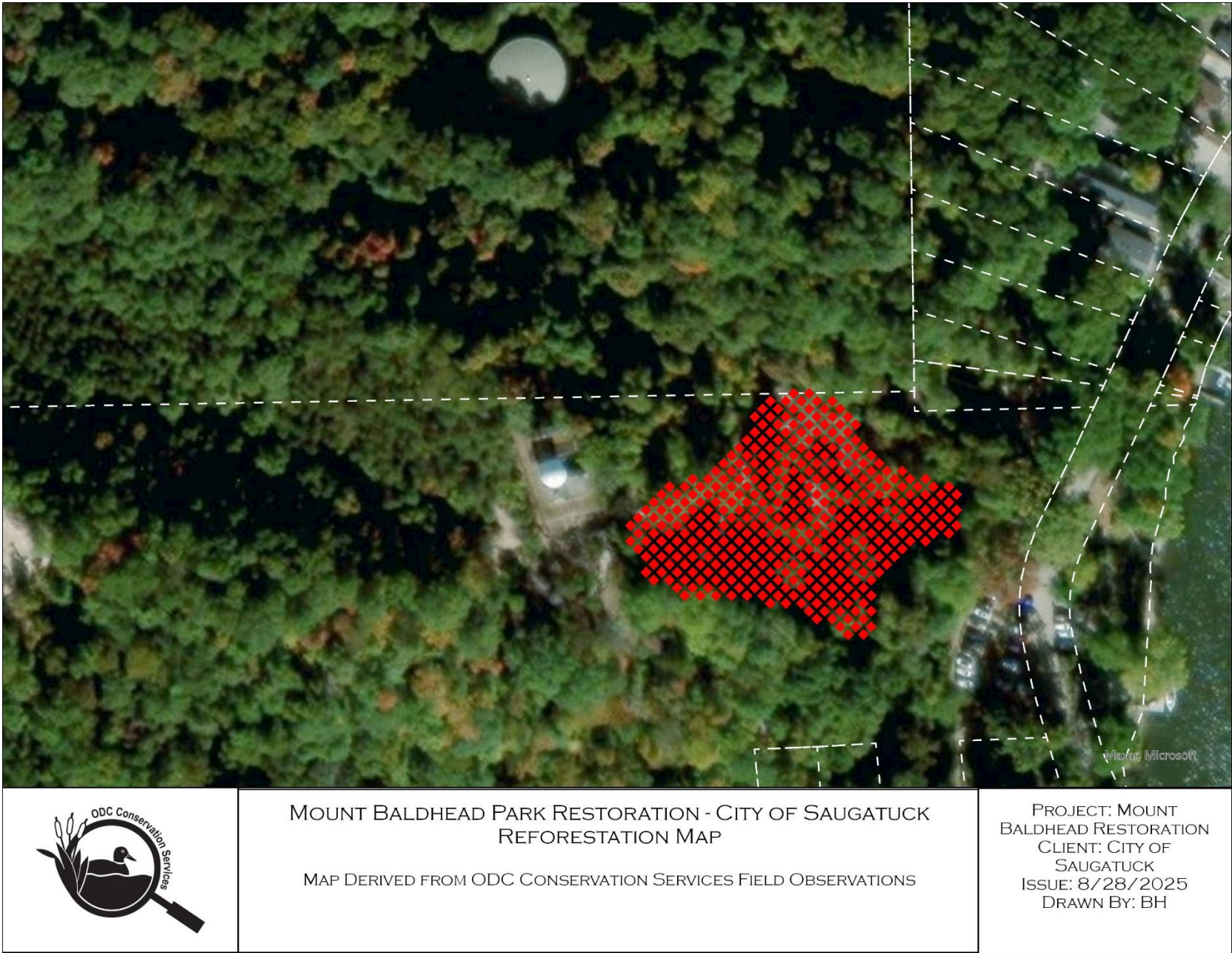
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Appendix A: Map of Surveyed Invasive Species



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Appendix B: Dune Replanting Focus Area



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Tree Removal, Replacement, and Erosion Control Plan

Mt. Baldhead

Allegan County, Michigan

10/7/2013

Prepared For:



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Prepared by:



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- Table 4: Proposed Shrubs for Erosion Control
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INTRODUCTION

At the request of The Land Conservancy of West Michigan, Cardno JFNew and West Michigan Tree Services have been contracted to write a remediation plan for Mount Baldhead Park in Saugatuck, Michigan. The purpose of the remediation plan is to design a successful strategy to recreate the native habitat that was lost due to tree losses that occurred as a result of Oriental bittersweet control treatments..

To control a growing infestation of Oriental bittersweet on Mount Baldhead, the City of Saugatuck gave permission to the Land Conservancy of West Michigan to administer applications of herbicides for Oriental bittersweet control. These herbicide applications occurred in 2010 and 2011.

Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) is an exotic, invasive vine that can destroy native habitats. The vine overruns trees, woody-plants, and ground covers. Oriental Bittersweet can become so pervasive the vines block sunlight to the foliage of desirable trees and native plants.

This remediation plan is intended to address the removal and replacement of impacted trees, as well as any soil erosion that may have occurred as a result of said impacts.

2.0 MT. BALDHEAD IMPACTS

Tree Impacts

Tree impacts were limited to the northeast side of Mount Baldhead and the perimeter of the parking area at the base of the hill. The area inspected extends from the top of the hill to the base of the hill, and from the path on the northeast side of the hill southward to approximately thirty feet south of the stairway.

The majority of the herbicide damage was limited to deciduous trees (there are very few conifer trees on Mount Baldhead). The size of the trees did not appear to have any influence on the extent of herbicide injury. Tree species, however, did have an influence. Sugar maples, red oaks and American basswoods were acutely affected. The mulberry trees and locusts incurred less damage. There is a grove of trees, approximately fifty feet in diameter, located three quarters of the way up the slope that suffered no damage.

Of the 191 trees inspected, 148 trees are dead or suffered more than fifty percent crown loss and have little to no chance of survival (Table 1). Forty three trees were not affected or suffered less than fifty percent crown loss.

Maple, oak and basswood comprised two-thirds of the trees examined. The remaining species consisted of ash, wild cherry, American elm, American beech, sassafras, locust, mulberry, walnut, tulip poplar, and Ailanthus.

Three of the trees examined died due to being overrun by the Oriental Bittersweet vines and a few trees (not listed in the inventory) were dead prior to 2010. Most of the damage we encountered was caused by the herbicide applications. Unless otherwise noted on the tree inventory, trees listed as being dead have perished due to the bittersweet treatments.

Table 1. Dead, or >50% Crown Loss Trees

	Sugar Maple	White Oak	Red Oak	Ash	Basswood	Sassafras	Cherry	Elm	Tulip	Black Locust	Tree of Heaven	Walnut	Beech	Mulberry
By North Home														
By South Parking Lot				1	1									
By South Home			1											
North of Path			2											
3/4 Up the Center of the Hill														
Mount Baldhead	55	8	22	2	33	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
South Side of Stairs			4		3									
Totals	55	8	29	3	37	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

Site Erosion

The loss of tree canopy has had several effects on the understory of the ecosystem. These effects include an increased amount of sunlight that has allowed the establishment of an herbaceous understory not likely present prior to the tree impacts. Dominant species in the understory include garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), bedstraw (*Galium aparine*), soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), and Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). These opportunistic species establish in recently disturbed areas, such as those present at the impacted portion of Mt. Baldhead. One positive side effect is the new vegetative cover is helping to stabilize the soil..

When comparing the trees south of the staircase to the trees north of the staircase, there is a noticeable absence of vegetative diversity on the north side. The more native ecosystem south of the stairs has layers of herbaceous shrubs and tree cover, while the north side vegetation is limited to primarily the afore mentioned herbaceous cover. The north side will become more stable if these vegetative layers can be re-established.

The soil on the north side has few signs of active erosion. The vegetation and detritus that are present are minimizing erosion. However, small amounts of soil movement/erosion s are evident. The erosion is primarily superficial and limited to comparatively small (10-20 square foot) areas. No new erosional rills or gullies were observed. What erosional activity has occurred is primarily where there is a lack of detritus or herbaceous vegetation, or where public use has created disturbances.

There is a walking path on the north side of Mt. Baldhead. Although not related to invasive species treatments, this path creates potential instability because vegetation is unable to become established. With the loss of tree canopy cover, this path has a greater potential to erode if public use continues to inhibit the ability for vegetation to become established.

As a critical dune, Mt. Baldhead has been historically subject to movement. This is particularly evident where a wood retaining wall was installed at the toe of the slope to impede soil movement. Soil movement/erosion has historically been minimized by the presence of vegetation and detritus throughout the dune, as is evident in pre-disturbance photos and an evaluation of the non-impacted south side of Mt. Baldhead. Long-term stability of the impacted north side of the dune will depend on the presence of vegetation and detritus in some form. Recommendations for increasing stability are provided below.

3.0 TREE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

Tree removal and tree replacement are required to address the 148 trees that suffered mortality. In order to maximize the unique social, cultural, and environmental benefits provided by Mt. Baldhead, tree removal and tree replacement measures must account for public safety, soil stability, and the ecology of the dune ecosystem.

Tree Removal

There are currently 148 trees (Figure 2) on Mt. Baldhead that have been identified as dead or dying as a result of invasive species treatments. For public safety and soil stability reasons, each of these 148 trees must be addressed in a manner that will protect the public safety and enhance resident ecological community.

Of the 148 dead or dying trees, 42 trees (Figure 3) have been identified as hazard trees. A hazard tree is defined as any dead and/or damaged tree caused by the application(s)

of non-selective herbicides, where limbs and/or the whole tree has the potential to fall and reach park visitors using the stairway, foot paths, private homes, and/or the parking lot or pavilion area. For public safety reasons, all hazard trees should be removed and the wood and brush scattered throughout the site, as described below.

In addition to the 42 hazard trees, an additional 45 trees should be removed to reduce potential soil erosion that could be caused by wind throw and to encourage the re-establishment of the native ecological community.

Scattering tree trunks and crowns throughout the site will re-introduce detritus to the system, provide microbial habitat and also serve to stabilize the soil. The remaining dead trees should be left standing in place for wildlife habitat.

Tree Removal Methodology

Removal of dead or dying trees shall be treated in one of two ways. They will either be left standing in place or they will be cut and scattered in appropriate locations for the reasons described above. Trees will be cut by the safest and most practical means necessary. Stumps will be cut flush to grade. Wood and brush will be spread throughout bare or open areas so as not to form “heaps” or piles. Tree crowns will be cut small enough to lay on the hill so that no portion extends more than four feet vertically from the ground surface. All cut material will be placed on the hillside in a manner that mimics natural detritus and minimizes erosion—cut material will not be placed in a manner that exacerbates erosion in any way.

Tree Replacement

To replace the 148 impacted trees, a combination of potted and bare-root trees should be installed. The 148 impacted trees should be replaced at a 1:1 ratio with potted stock, while additional bare-root stock will be installed at a 2:1 ratio. This would bring the total proposed tree replacement to a 3:1 ratio.

The unique ecology of Mt. Baldhead suggests that an emphasis be placed on selecting native tree species from local tree sources. This will best insure a re-establishment of the pre-application native conditions. However, not all of the impacted species are commercially available from local (Michigan-grown) genotypes. The recommended tree replacements have been narrowed based on commercially available local genotype species available from Michigan sources.

Oriental bittersweet continues to inhabit portions of Mt. Baldhead. As this plant will inhibit the establishment of native trees, it will need to be addressed.

Table 3. Proposed Tree Replacement

Botanical Name	Common Name	Qty (3-5 gallon potted)	Qty (bare-root)
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	55	110
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	2	4
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip	1	2
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	5	10
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	30	60
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	37	74
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian hemlock	18	36

4.0 EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Natural dune stability primarily results from the presence of vegetation and detritus. Therefore, mitigating future erosion on Mt. Baldhead will require the re-introduction of the recommended trees as well as vegetation and detritus to the dunes slope.

Woody shrubs are a critical vegetative layer for dunes stability. The shrub layer has not yet shown signs of re-growth. Therefore, re-introducing a shrub layer will more quickly stabilize the slope and minimize future erosion. Proposed shrub species are provided in Table 4. Quantities have been determined by assuming that approximately 50% of the 1.73 acre area will be planted with shrubs spaced 10' on-center.

In addition to the shrubs, a native seed mix (Table 5) should be installed in any disturbed areas. Seed should be installed by hand-spreading and covered with straw mulch.

Table 4. Proposed Shrubs for Erosion Control

Botanical Name	Common Name	Qty (bare-root)
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	75
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel	75
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	75
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	75
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Viburnum	75

Table 5. Proposed Seed Mix for Disturbed Areas

Botanical Name	Common Name	Oz/acre
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding wild onion	2
<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	Thimbleweed	1
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild columbine	1
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Side-flowering aster	2
<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	Arrow-leaved aster	2
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Seed oats	640
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Woodland brome	2
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye	16
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Bottlebrush grass	32
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild geranium	1
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	Woodland sunflower	2
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual rye	5
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Horse mint	2
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem grass	8
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	Blue-stemmed goldenrod	1
Total PLS Ounces		701.00
Total PLS Pounds		43.81

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

A multi-tiered approach is needed to address the impacts to Mt. Baldhead. Removing the recommended trees and scattering the cut material on the slope will provide detritus and slow erosion. Replanting the site with the recommended trees and shrubs will re-establish the native vegetation that was lost due to the herbicide applications.

Table 2. Tree Removal

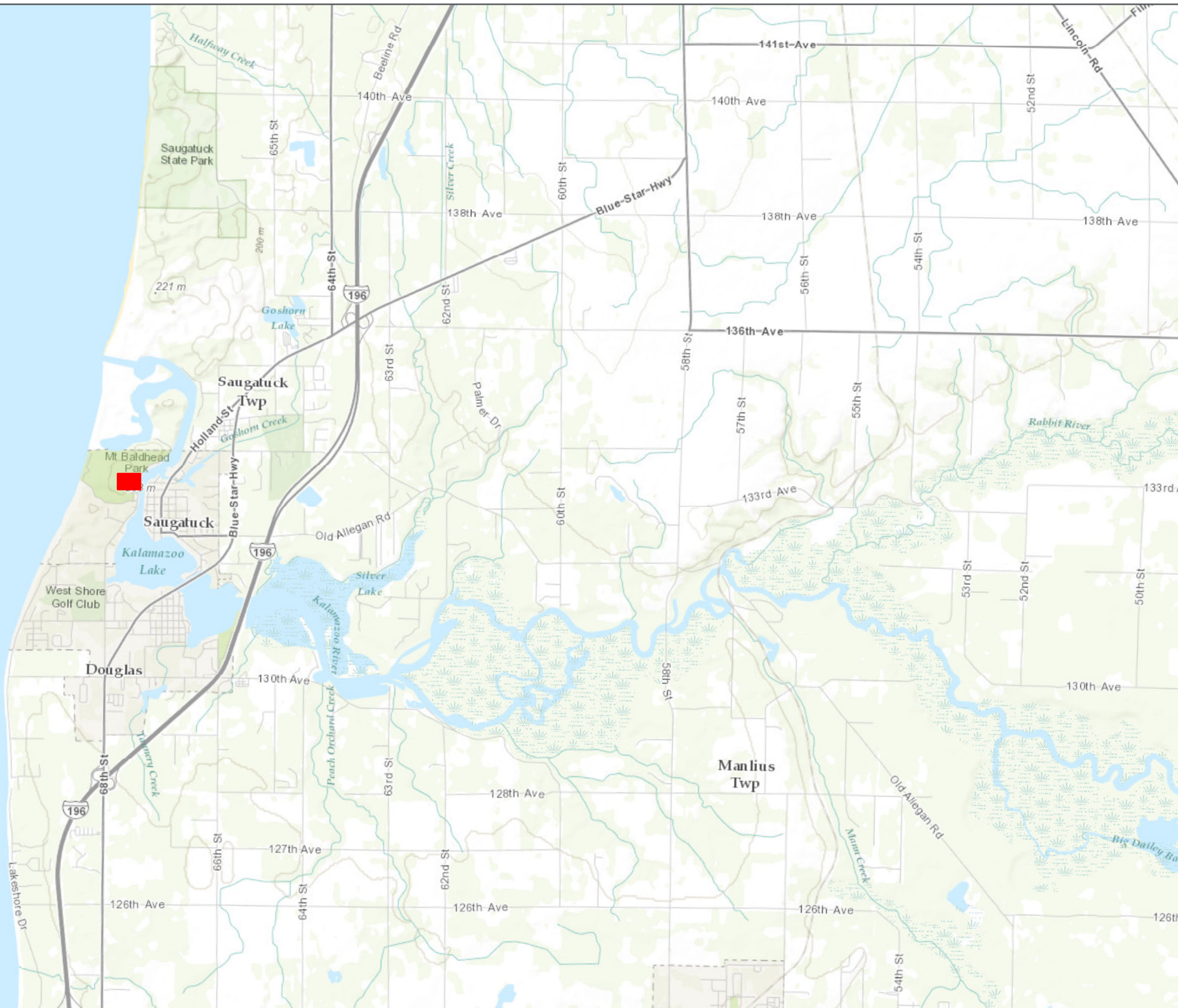
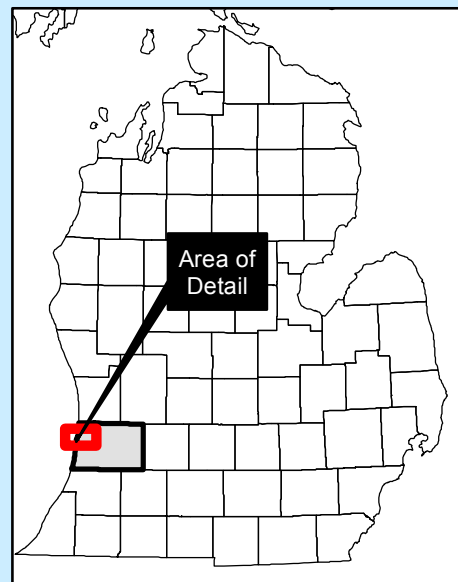
DBH	SPECIES	CONDITION	ID#
8.3	Basswood	Dead	1
10	Basswood	Dead	2
6.4	Basswood (clump)	Dead	3
7.9	Basswood (clump)	Dead	3
7.1	Basswood (clump)	Dead	4
14	Basswood (clump)	Dead	4
16.2	Maple	Dead	5
11.3	Maple	Dead	6
11.8	Maple (clump)	Dead	7
12.3	Maple (clump)	Dead	7
12.4	Maple (clump)	Dead	8
18.4	Maple (clump)	Dead	8
8.7	Maple	Dead	9
19.9	Maple	Dead	10
6.9	Maple	Dead	11
23.2	Basswood	Dead	12
14.6	Basswood	Dead	13
10.7	Basswood	Dead	14
8.5	Basswood	Dead	15
12	Maple	50% Dead	16
18.8	Basswood	Dead	17
23.8	Maple	Unaffected	18
20.1	Cherry	Dead	19
10	Basswood	Dead	20
7.9	Maple	Mainly unaffected – previously blown out top	21
7.5	Ash	Dead – No evidence of EAB	22
12.1	Maple	90% dead – Part was previously dead	23
8.2	Ironwood	Unaffected	24
7.7	Ash	Dead – No evidence of EAB	25
13.2	Elm	Dead	26
7.6	Maple	Unaffected	27
23	Beech	50% from herbicide – previously blown out top	28
17.1	Maple	90% Dead	29
19.7	Maple	75% Dead	30
13.5	Maple	Dead	31
21	Cherry	Dead	32
14.7	Maple	75% Dead	33
16	Oak	Dead	34
7.2	Maple	40% Dead	35
8.7	Maple	60% Dead	36
8.6	Maple	Dead	37
16.1	Maple	30% Dead	38
9.5	Elm	Unaffected	39
13.2	Maple	Dead	40
14.8	Maple	Dead	41
10.1	Maple	Dead	42
9.9	Oak	Dead	43
6.8	Maple	95% Dead	44
9	Maple	10% Dead	45
17.4	Oak	Dead	46
8.7	Maple	Dead	47
13.6	Maple	Dead	48
15.6	Maple	Dead	49
14.7	Maple	Dead	50
12.9	Maple	Dead – Lots of vines	51
21.7	Oak	Dead	52
6.8	Oak	Dead	53
10.4	Basswood	Dead – Lots of vines	54
6.3	Maple	10% Dead	55

	<50% Canopy or unaffected
	Hazard tree--remove and scatter on site
	Non-hazard dead tree, remove and scatter on site
	Non-hazard dead tree, leave standing in place

DBH	SPECIES	CONDITION	ID#
23.7	Maple	Dead	56
8.1	Maple	Dead	57
8.9	Maple	Dead	58
13.6	Oak	Dead	59
15.9	Maple	Dead	60
6.6	Maple	Dead	61
15.4	Oak	Dead	62
16.3	Oak	Dead	63
24.8	Maple	Dead	64
12.3	Maple	Dead	65
12.1	Maple	Dead	66
18	Basswood	Dead	67
12.7	Basswood	Dead	68
18.5	Basswood	Dead	69
8.1	Basswood	Dead	70
15	Black Locust	90% Canopy loss	70
4	Red Oak	Dead	71
9	Red Oak	Dead	71
9	Sugar Maple	Dead	72
17	Red Oak	Dead	73
16	Sugar Maple	Dead	74
18	Sugar Maple	Dead	75
12	Sugar Maple	Dead	76
9	Beech	Unaffected	77
22	Beech	Unaffected	78
12	Sugar Maple	Dead	79
8	Sugar Maple	Dead	80
24	Basswood	Dead	81
20	Sugar Maple	Dead	82
16	Sugar Maple	Unaffected	83
15	Sugar Maple	Dead	84
12	Sugar Maple	Dead	85
13	Sugar Maple	Dead	86
18	Basswood	Dead	87
16	Sugar Maple	10% Crown loss	88
18	Red Oak	Dead	89
16	Red Oak	Dead	90
15	Sugar Maple	Dead	91
19	Red Oak	Dead	92
11	Sugar Maple	Dead	93
13	Sugar Maple	Dead	94
26	Red Oak	Dead	95
11	Red Oak	Dead	96
17	Red Oak	Dead	97
6	Sugar Maple	Dead	98
11	Red Oak	Dead	99
17	Red Oak	Dead	100
16	Red Oak	Dead	101
7	Maple	Dead	102
14.3	Sugar Maple	20% Canopy Loss	111
24.8	White Oak	15% Canopy Loss	112
14.9	Ash	Dead	131
10.5	Basswood	Dead	132
10.5	Red Oak	Dead	133
8.3	Basswood	Dead	140
15.3	Basswood	Dead	141
20.9	Oak	Dead – Lots of vines	142
5.6	Basswood	Dead	143
7.6	Basswood	Dead	143

DBH	SPECIES	CONDITION	ID#
8.5	Sassafras	Dead	144
9	Sassafras	Dead	145
10.4	Sassafras	Dead	146
6.9	Maple	90% Dead	147
16.2	Basswood	Dead	148
26	Basswood	Dead	148
12.5	Maple	85% Dead	149
11.1	Basswood	Dead	150
11.9	Basswood	Dead	150
6.4	Basswood	Dead	151
8.5	Basswood	Dead	151
13.6	Basswood	Dead	151
6.2	Sassafras	Dead	152
5.2	Mulberry	Unaffected	153
5.4	Mulberry	Unaffected	153
6.9	Mulberry	Unaffected	153
28.3	Oak	Dead	154
7.2	Tree of Heaven	Dead	155
25.2	Maple	Dead	156
13	Oak	Dead	157
8.2	Maple	Dead	158
21.3	Oak	Dead	159
11.6	Tree of Heaven	10% Dead	160
6.5	Maple	Unaffected	161
14.2	Maple	Dead	162
16.3	Sassafras	Dead	163
29	Walnut	50% Dead	164
5.1	Locust	Tip die back	201
7	Locust	Tip die back	201
9.5	Locust	Tip die back	201
13.3	Scotch Pine	Unaffected	202
21.3	Tulip	Dead	203
9.9	Red Oak	Dying	204
21	Tulip	Dead	205
6.3	Locust	Slight tip die-back	206
22	Tulip	25% crown loss	207
7.3	Sugar Maple	Healthy	208
17.2	Red Oak	Dying	209
7.6	Sugar Maple	Dead	210
6	Sugar Maple	Unaffected – Healthy	211
15.3	Tulip	Dead	212
13.3	Red Oak	Dead	213
18.8	Red Oak	Dead	214
6.3	Basswood	Dead	215
16.2	Red Oak	Dying – 80% crown loss	216
15.6	Sugar Maple	Viable – 10% loss	217
13.9	Basswood	Dead	218
18.5	Beech	Dead	219
18.1	Basswood	Dead	220
15.6	Red Oak	Dead	221
16.2	Red Oak	80% crown loss	222
11.7	Red Oak	50% crown loss	223
23.9	Red Oak	80% crown loss	224
10.8	Sugar Maple	Unaffected	225
7.3	Sugar Maple	Unaffected	226
8.3	Sugar Maple	15% Canopy Loss	227
11.7	Red Oak	Dead from vines	228
16.2	Red Oak	Dead	229
9.2	Red Oak	Dead from vines	230
15.2	Mulberry	Dead from vines	231
17.5	Sugar Maple	80% crown loss	232
12.4	Basswood	Dead	233
9.2	Basswood	Dead	234
6.2	Basswood	???	235
7.6	Basswood	???	235
10.2	Basswood	20% Canopy Loss	235
19.7	Basswood	Dead	235

FIGURES



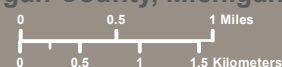
 Approximate Site Location



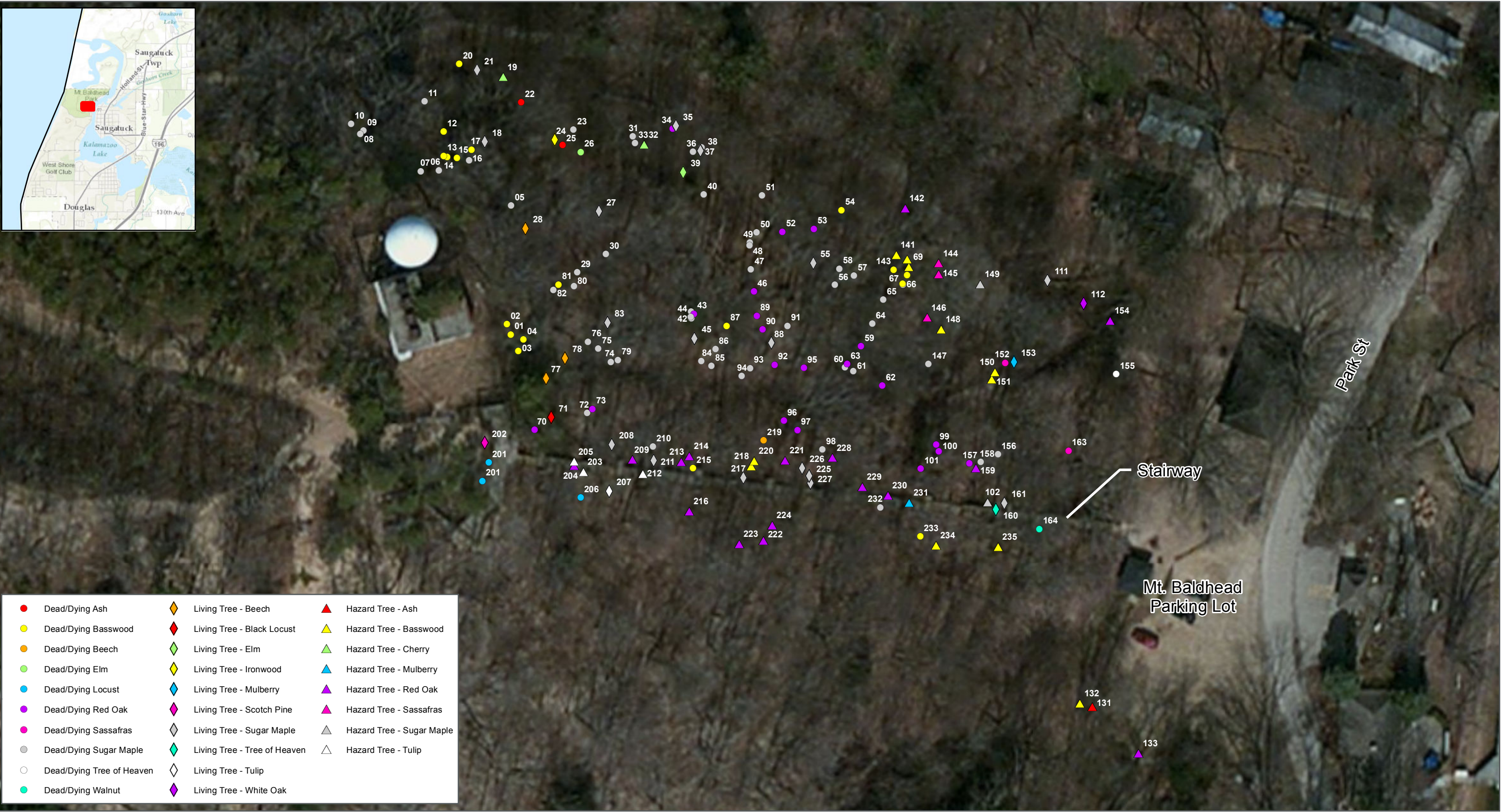
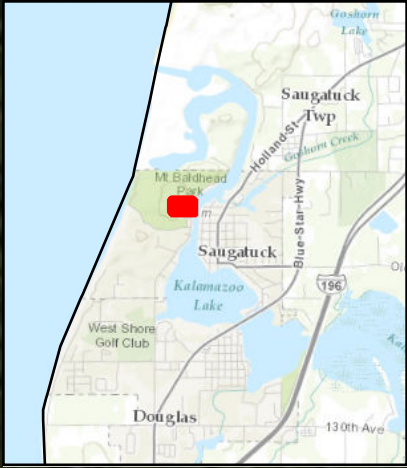
Section: 09
Township: 03 N
Range: 16 W
Project No. 1210007.01

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Figure 1 - Site Location Map
Mt. Baldhead Site
Land Conservancy of West Michigan
Allegan County, Michigan



11181 Marwill Avenue, West Olive, MI 49460 USA
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● Dead/Dying Ash	◆ Living Tree - Beech	▲ Hazard Tree - Ash
● Dead/Dying Basswood	◆ Living Tree - Black Locust	▲ Hazard Tree - Basswood
● Dead/Dying Beech	◆ Living Tree - Elm	▲ Hazard Tree - Cherry
● Dead/Dying Elm	◆ Living Tree - Ironwood	▲ Hazard Tree - Mulberry
● Dead/Dying Locust	◆ Living Tree - Mulberry	▲ Hazard Tree - Red Oak
● Dead/Dying Red Oak	◆ Living Tree - Scotch Pine	▲ Hazard Tree - Sassafras
● Dead/Dying Sassafras	◆ Living Tree - Sugar Maple	▲ Hazard Tree - Sugar Maple
● Dead/Dying Sugar Maple	◆ Living Tree - Tree of Heaven	▲ Hazard Tree - Tulip
● Dead/Dying Tree of Heaven	◆ Living Tree - Tulip	
● Dead/Dying Walnut	◆ Living Tree - White Oak	

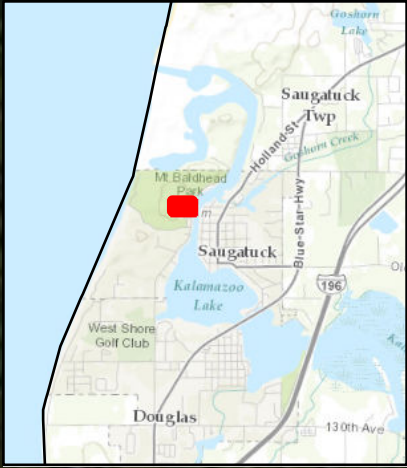
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Figure 2 - Tree Locations
Mt. Baldhead Site
Land Conservancy of West Michigan
Allegan County, Michigan



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- Dead/Dying Trees
- Living Trees
- Hazard Trees

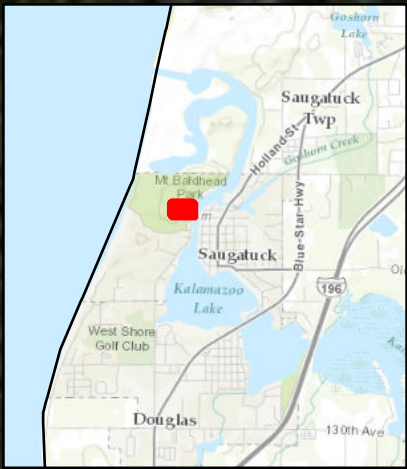
Section: 09
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Figure 3 - Hazard Tree Locations
Mt. Baldhead Site
Land Conservancy of West Michigan
Allegan County, Michigan



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Figure 4 - Tree Removal Plan
Mt. Baldhead Site
Land Conservancy of West Michigan
Allegan County, Michigan



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Section: 09
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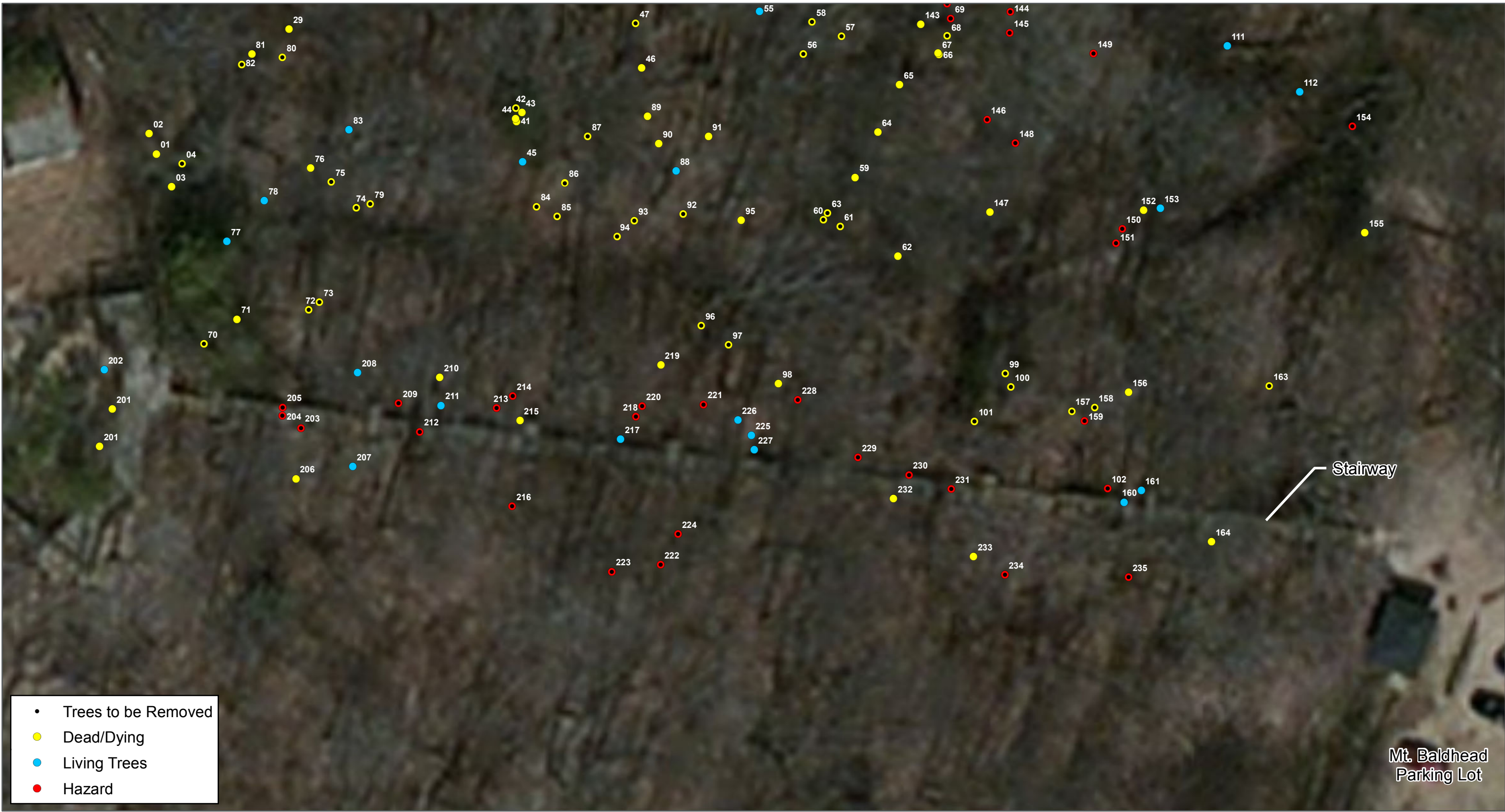
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Figure 4a - Tree Removal Plan

Mt. Baldhead Site
Land Conservancy of West Michigan
Allegan County, Michigan

0 12.5 25 Feet
0 4 8 Meters

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www.cardnojfnew.com





RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
KALAMAZOO DISTRICT OFFICE



DAN WYANT
DIRECTOR

December 17, 2014

Kirk Harrier
City of Saugatuck
102 Butler Street
PO Box 86
Saugatuck, Michigan 49453

Vaughn Maatman
Land Conservancy of West Michigan
1345 Monroe Avenue NW, Suite 324
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49505

Dear Mr. Harrier & Mr. Maatman:

SUBJECT: DEQ Complaint Number 12-03-0019-V
Allegan County, T3N, R16W, Section 9

The Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) Water Resources Division (WRD) conducted an inspection of the above referenced site to determine if restoration was satisfactorily completed as required in our September 11, 2012 letter.

The DEQ finds that the site has been satisfactorily restored in accordance with our restoration requirements. The WRD will not seek further enforcement action in this matter.

Any further excavation, filling, or construction in regulated areas on this property will require a permit prior to initiating the activity under authority of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. Copies of the statute and application forms are available from this office, or from our Web site at: http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,4561,7-135-3307_29692_24403-67347--,00.html.

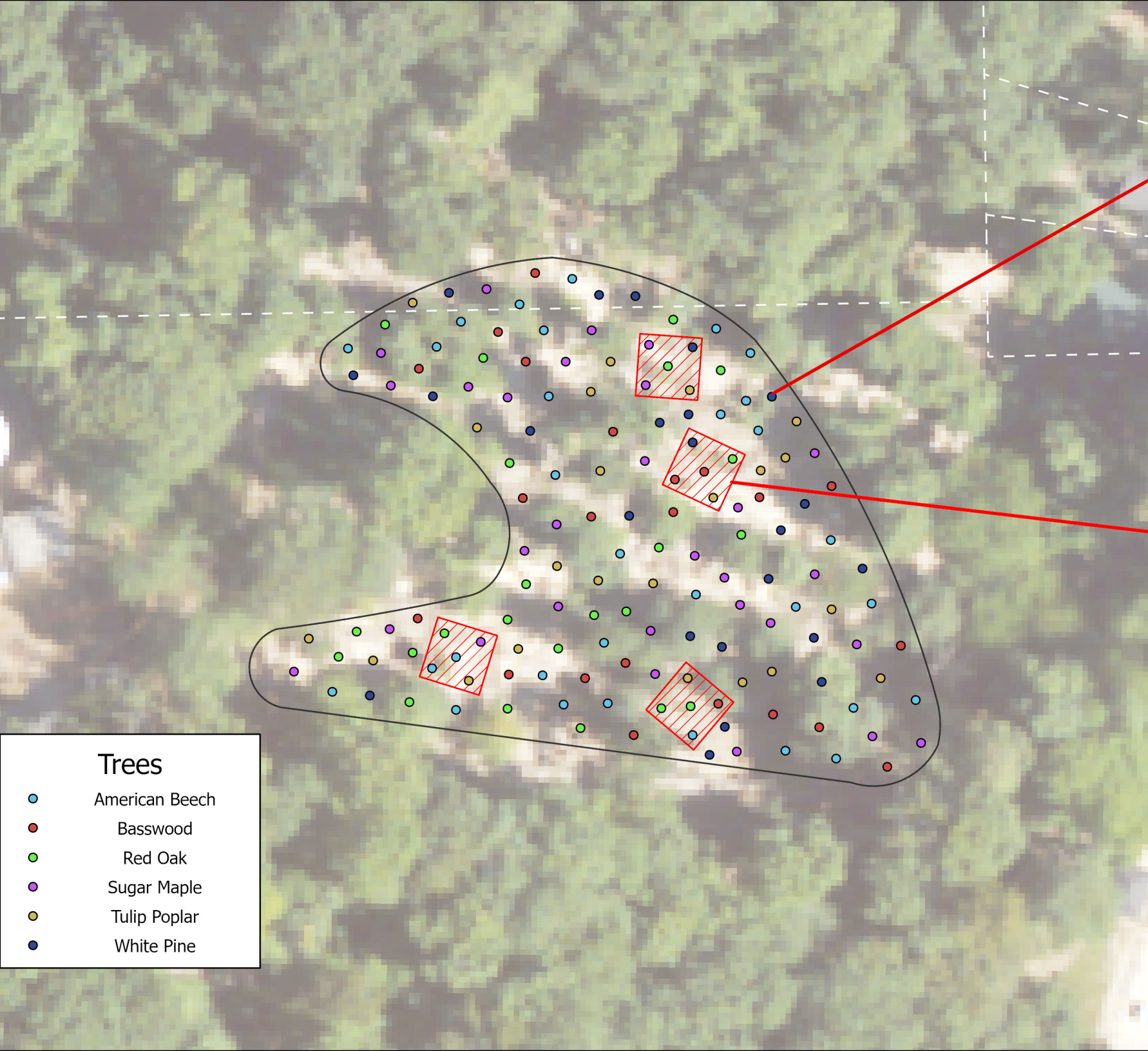
Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions, you may contact me at 269-567-3564; bayhaj@michigan.gov; or DEQ, 7953 Adobe Road, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49009.

Sincerely,

John Bayha, P.E.
Kalamazoo District Office
Water Resources Division

JB:se

cc: Allegan County Erosion Control Agent (Health Department)



- Trees**
- American Beech
 - Basswood
 - Red Oak
 - Sugar Maple
 - Tulip Poplar
 - White Pine

INDIVIDUAL TREE PROTECTIONS

TREES WILL RECEIVE A 4' TREE TUBE FOLLOWING PLANTING TO DISCOURAGE HERBIVORY OF MERISTEMS AND DESTRUCTION OF PERIDERM. TUBES ALSO INCREASE HUMIDITY AROUND YOUNG TREE TO INCREASE SURVIVABILITY.



DEER EXCLUSION ZONES



30'x30' AREAS WILL BE FENCED OFF TO PREVENT DEER AND ANTHROPOGENIC DISTURBANCE WHILE THE PLANT COMMUNITY DEVELOPS. EXCLUSION AREAS ARE STRATEGICALLY PLACED IN SPARSELY VEGETATED AREAS PRONE TO EROSION.

SIGNAGE OPTIONS



CUSTOM SIGN PRINTING AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST