SUBLEASE
EXHIBIT C

Willett Pond
PondSmart Landscape Management

The primary design objective of the PondSmart Landscape Management Program is to create a twenty-five foot deep natural landscape buffer around the pond to protect water quality, enhance wildlife habitat, and reinforce the natural beauty of the pond.

DRAFT

Principles of PondSmart Landscaping

1. Eliminate use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides on NRLHA property.

2. Use native plants and reduce or eliminate exotic invasive species.

3. Preserve or restore natural landscape buffer at least 25' landward from shoreline or top of bank.

4. Preserve or restore native plantings on banks and three feet landward from top of bank to prevent erosion, irrespective of depth from pond.

5. Licensee "active use" area up to thirty feet wide (750 square feet) permitted within buffer area.

6. Licensee use beyond 25' buffer is unrestricted within the following guidelines:
   a. No structures, fencing, vegetation removal or new plantings without plan approval;
   b. No use of chemical herbicides or fertilizers on NRLHA property in landscape maintenance;
   c. Existing naturally vegetated landscapes inland of 25' to be largely preserved.

7. Docks perpendicular to the shore, four feet wide, is the favored means of water and boat access.

8. Limiting use of chemicals and natural landscaping is strongly encouraged for home landscapes of all licensees.

9. Downward directed, low voltage lighting that does not shine beyond the shoreline can be approved upon application to NRLHA.

10. No new beaches will be permitted. Existing beaches will be grandfathered but may not be expanded. Beaches to be maintained by raking and weed removal.

11. Providing limited "view windows" to the pond by selectively pruning tree branches will be permitted. Proposed pruning must be reviewed in the field prior to initiating work.

12. All proposed landscape plans for the 25 foot buffer must be developed in accordance with concepts shown on the Shoreline Types drawings. NRLHA encourages landowners to develop and use their own landscape expertise and will be flexible within the general guidelines.

Willett Pond
PondSmart Landscape Management Program

Landscape Design Considerations

25 Foot Buffer

1. Stabilize bank and top of bank – The bank along the shoreline should be stabilized with trees and shrubs to prevent erosion and capture pollutants before they enter the pond.
2. Identify Needs for Water Access – Decide what activities you anticipate using the pond, boating, fishing, swimming, skating, etc. Docks are encouraged for water and boating access because they are less impacting on the shoreline.
3. Identify Expected Uses for your "Active Use Area" – It is encouraged that active uses of the pond shore area be located outside the 25' buffer to the greatest extent possible. These uses include picnic tables, lawn furniture, water play equipment, boating and swimming equipment, etc.
4. Think About Landscape Character of Buffer Area – What is the existing buffer area landscape like? Is it mostly trees and woodland? Maintained lawn? Do you prefer a more open, meadow type landscape or natural woodland?
5. Location, Size, and Ground Surface of "Active Use Area" – Maximum 25' x 30' (750 square feet). Do you need a mown lawn or could it be woodchips or other natural material?
6. Relationship to "Home Landscape" – Do you prefer a highly maintained home landscape and therefore a sharp transition to buffer area? Do you like a more natural home landscape and a minimal transition from home to buffer?
7. Do you Want a Fence at Buffer Edge? – Safety for children, pets, control of geese, buffer delineation.
8. Identify Invasive Plants – These species compete with native species leading to a less diverse ecology.
9. Plant Selection – Review plant lists provided in this notebook, review plant characteristics at on-line sites, in books, or at nursery.

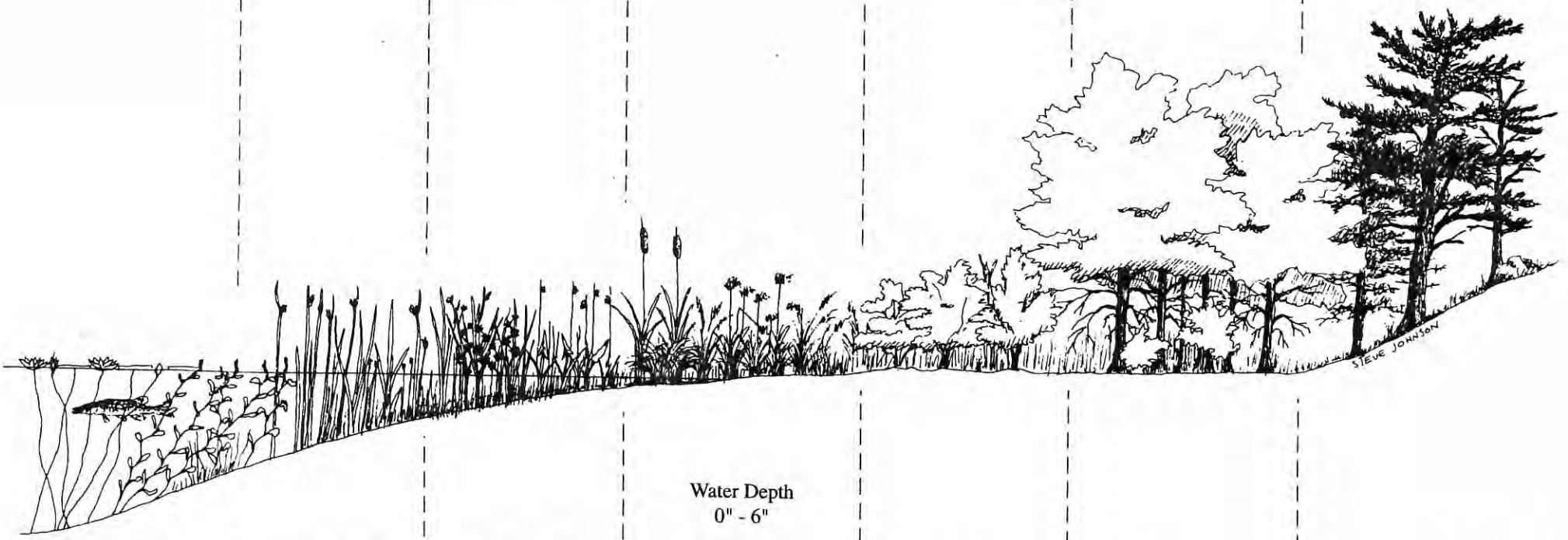
Home Landscape

1. Home landscape is defined as everything beyond the 25 foot shore buffer. For land areas owned by NRLHA use of all native plants and elimination of chemical pesticides and fertilizers is required.
2. Views – Consider views to pond, active use area, and opposite shore. Also consider views to your property from the pond and opposite shore. The objective is to preserve a natural landscape character for everyone. Wide open landscapes facing the shore are discouraged; narrowing your views will provide more dynamic viewing while lessening the impact on others.

3. Storage – Find places in this zone to store your lawn chairs, water toys, boating equipment, and landscape maintenance supplies to keep them out of the buffer area. Locating them to the edge of your space will lessen their impact on your landscape.
4. Access to Water – Consider how you move from your home to the pond. Do you want a defined pathway or do you like walking across the grass? Undefined paths and curvilinear alignments are more attractive unless part of a very formal, symmetrical landscape design.
5. Gathering Areas – Decks, patios, or group gathering areas are more effective located close to the house to be useful over more of the year and in varying weather conditions. Gathering areas closer to the shore should be flexible in their design and located outside the buffer area if possible.
6. Organization of Space – Consider making outdoor rooms with planting and other elements to create a variety of spaces and provide definition, separation, and privacy among uses. Concentrate plants along the edges to provide enclosure while saving the center of spaces for use and specimen plants.
7. Plantings – Use plant lists provided to select plants for your landscape. Research their characteristics on-line, in books, and at nurseries. Make sure you do not buy plants from the Prohibited Plant List in Section 3 of the PondSmart notebook, or from the invasive lists provided. Strongly consider native alternatives before planting a non-native plant.

Wetland Cross Section

(with typical plant species for each zone)



Open Water (Aquatic Bed)

Water Depth
3' - 7'

White Water Lily
Yellow Water Lily
Pond Weeds
Wild Celery

Deep Marsh (Emergent Wetland)

Water Depth
18" - 3'

Soft-stem Bulrush
Hard-stem Bulrush
Pickerelweed

Shallow Marsh (Emergent Wetland)

Water Depth
6" - 18"

Burreed
Northern Arrowhead
Pickerelweed
Common Three-square
Soft-stem Bulrush

Wet Meadow

Water Depth
0" - 6"

Hydric soil
characteristics

Cattails
Blue Flag Iris
Blue Vervain
Joe-Pye Weed
Sweetflag
Woolgrass

Scrub/Shrub Wetland

Hydric soil
characteristics

Silky Dogwood
Red-osier Dogwood
Highbush Blueberry
Northern Arrowwood

Forested Wetland

Hydric soil
characteristics

Sweet Pepperbush
Spicebush
Swamp White Oak
Red Maple
Green Ash
Black Ash
Black Gum

Upland Buffer

Non-hydric
soils

White Pine
Eastern Hemlock
Shadblow/Serviceberry
Sweet Fern
Gray Birch
Gray Dogwood

Willett Pond PondSmart Workshops
Shoreline Restoration Plant Lists

The following lists of native trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, and ferns are suitable for use on land under the jurisdiction of the Neponset River Land Holding Association. For purposes of this project, native plants are defined as those plants which naturally occur in similar lakefront and adjacent upland locations in New England. The list was derived from a vegetation survey of the Willett Pond shoreline by ecologist Tom Palmer, and from "Ecological Associations of New England" as published in American Plants for American Gardens. These lists were then reviewed for the availability of plants in the local nursery trade and through the New England Wildflower Society.

Trees

Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Best maple for wet soils
Alnus incana	Speckled Alder	Bank stabilization, wildlife
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	Large, spreading, moist soils
Amelanchier Canadensis	Shadblow or Serviceberry	Small specimen, early spring flowers
Betula nigra	River Birch	Fast growing on banks, also beautiful landscape specimen
Betula populifolia	Gray Birch	White bark, multi-stemmed
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	Early spring flowers
Cornus alternafolia	Pagoda Dogwood	Disease resistant dogwood
Nyssa sylvatica	Sour Gum or Tupelo	Beautiful along water
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine	Slopes and sandy soils
Pinus strobus	White Pine	Not in shade, fast growing
Populus deltoids	Cottonwood	Fast growing, wet soils
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen	Fast growing, food for wildlife
Quercus alba	White Oak	Important NE woodlands tree
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	Can grow in seasonally wet soils
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	Moisture tolerant; wildlife food
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	Slopes and landscape specimen
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac	Fast growing, red in fall, wildlife

Salix discolor	Pussy Willow	Large shrub, erosion control
Salix nigra	Black Willow	Shoreline stabilization, poor soils

Shrubs

Aronia arbutifolia	Red Chokeberry	Adaptable, attractive berries, wildlife, fall foliage
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry	Specimen and natural
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	Likes to get roots wet
Clethra alnifolia	Pepperbush	Fragrant late summer blooms
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood	Attractive year round, wildlife
Cornus racemosa	Grey Dogwood	Shade tolerant, blue fruit in fall
Fothergilla gardenia	Dwarf fothergilla	White flowers early spring
Hamamelis virginiana	Witchhazel	Moist woods, food for wildlife
Ilex glabra	Inkberry	Evergreen, tolerates drought and flood
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry	Bright berries in fall/winter, wildlife, likes wet areas
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel	Evergreen, shade and sun
Myrica pensylvanica	Northern Bayberry	Hardy, aromatic, gray berries fall and winter
Rhododendron viscosum	Swamp Azalea	Summer bloom, fragrant, wet soils
Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac	Low growing, fall color, wildlife
Rosa palustris	Swamp Rose	Wet area rose, beautiful flower
Spiraea latifolia	Meadowsweet	Low shrub, top of levee bank
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry	Beautiful year round, wildlife
Vaccinium angustifolium	Lowbush Blueberry	Woodlands, rocks, berries
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	Wet soils, likes shade
Viburnum cassinoides	Wild Raisin or Witherod	Dense, compact, interesting fruit

Herbaceous Plants

Achillea spp	Yarrow	Excellent cut flower
Asclepias incarnate	Swamp Milkweed	Interesting seed pod, butterflies
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	Fall blooming
Aster novi-belgii	New York Aster	Lavender, common at Willett
Carex lacustris	Lake Bank Sedge	Water edge, wildlife
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	Moist soils, glossy foliage
Chimaphila maculate	Striped Wintergreen	Low, fleshy-leaved evergreen wildflower of dry, sandy woods.
Comptonia peregrina	Sweetfern	Bank stabilization
Coreopsis spp.	Tickseed	Yellow flowers all summer, sun
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hayscented Fern	Sun or shade, wet solis
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	Adaptable, attractive dried flower
Eupatorium dubium	Triple-nerved Joe-Pye-Weed	Most common pink sp. locally
Eupatorium maculatum	Joe-Pye Weed	Tall, wet edges, wildlife
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset	Tall, wet edges
Juncus effuses	Soft Rush	Tall clump grass growing in shallows
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	Brilliant red flowers
Monarda diyma	Beebalm	Fast spreading, summer flowers
Monarda fistulosa	Bergemot	2-3' high fast spreading
Osmunda cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern	Likes wet areas, wildlife
Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass	Tall grass, attracts wildlife
Peltandra virginica	Arrow Alum	Deep green, water edge
Phlox divaricata	Blue Woodland Phlox	Summer/fall, blue woodland flower
Rudbeckia hirtella	Black-eyed Susan	Summer flowering, naturalizing

Solidago rugosa	Wrinkled Goldenrod	Yellow flowers, wildlife value
Thelypteris noveboracensis	New York Fern	Light green, strong grower
Triadenum virginicum	Marsh St. Johnswort	Low, bushy, needs moist peat
Typha latifolia	Common Cattail	Important to wildlife, absorbs pollutants
Vernonia noveboracensis	New York Ironweed	Tall with pink to blue flower clusters

Vines

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry	Dry banks and woodlands
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	Top of levee bank, berries and fall color
Verbena hastata	Blue verbena	Bushy herb with tall spikes of tiny blue or violet flowers
Vitis labruscum	Fox grape	Common grape vine
Vitis riparia	Riverbank grape	Wet areas, top of bank

For further information and photographs of these plants you can view them online at:

The National Plant Database: http://plants.usda.gov/index.html. This is a very scientific site and not so much design and cultivation information.
University of Connecticut Plant Database: http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/. This site has lots of nursery type trees and shrubs but not native herbaceous plants.

Good books for plant selection include:

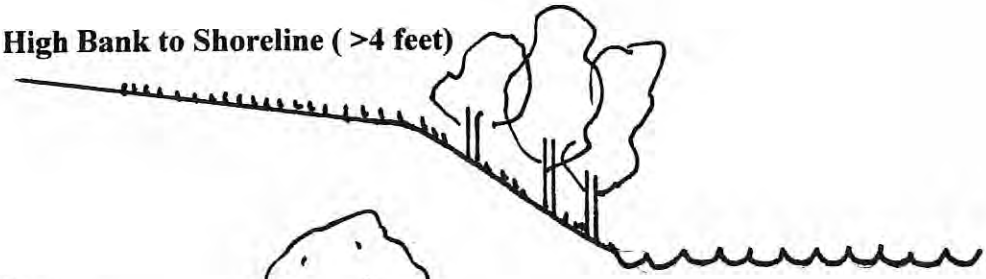
Michael A. Dirr, Manual of Woody Landscape Plants
New England Wetland Plants, Inc., Amherst, MA, catalog, or www.newp.com
William Cullina, Native Trees, Shrubs, and Vines, New England Wildflower Society
Cathryn M. McDonough, Native Plants for Attracting Wildlife.

Willett Pond
Shoreline Types

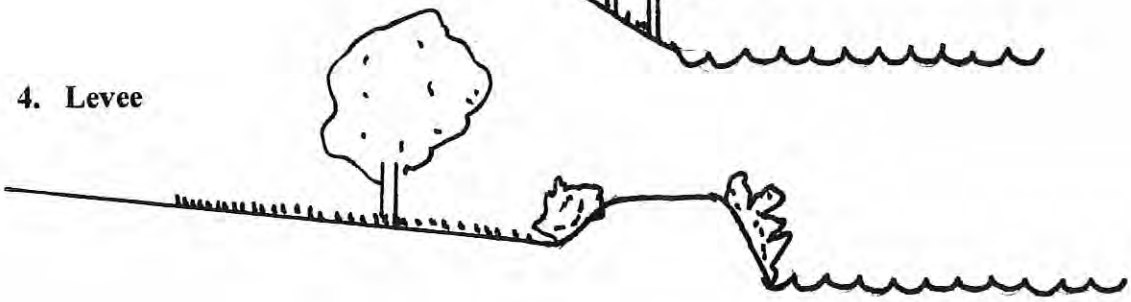
1. **Gradual Slope to Water**

2. **Low Bank at Shoreline (<4 feet)**

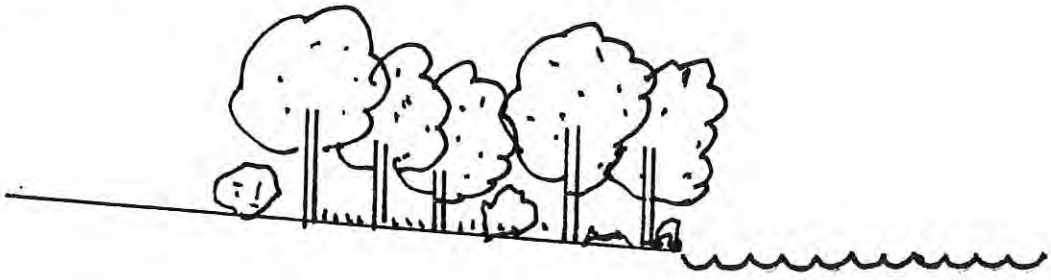
3. **High Bank to Shoreline (>4 feet)**



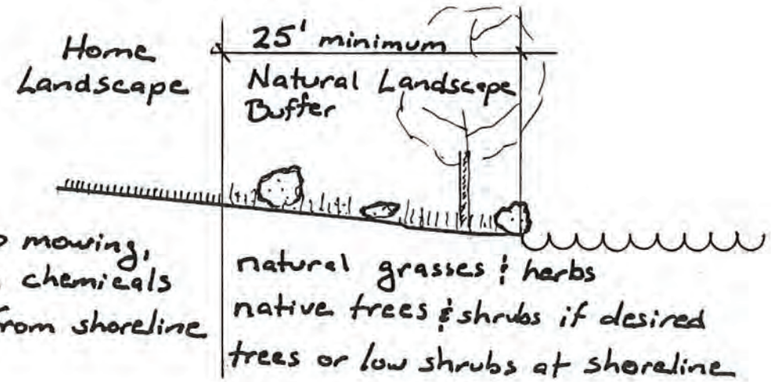
4. **Levee**



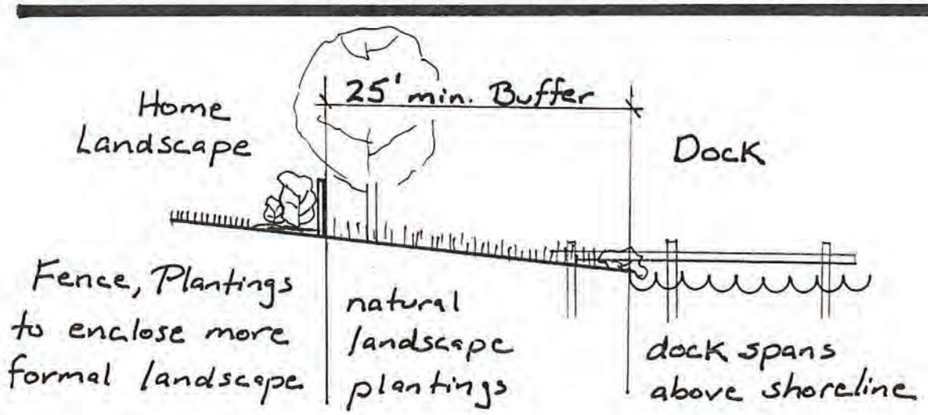
5. **Natural Edge-NRLHA Ownership (except path/dock)**



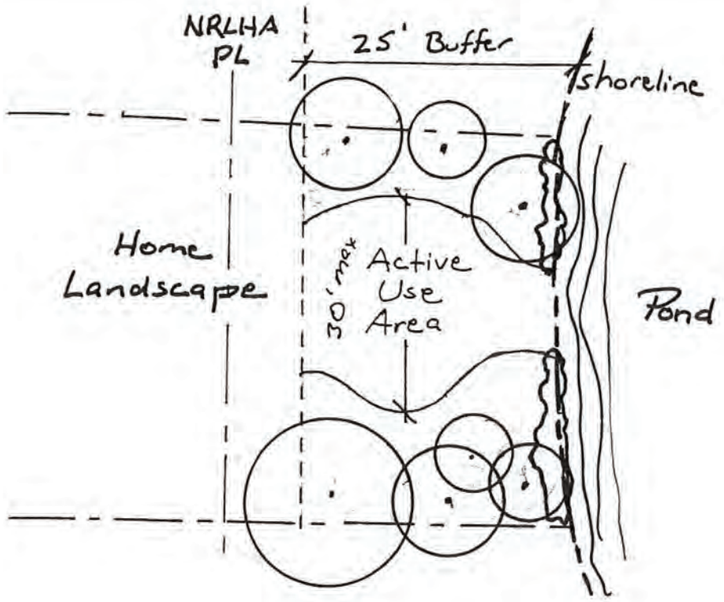
General Shoreline Topography



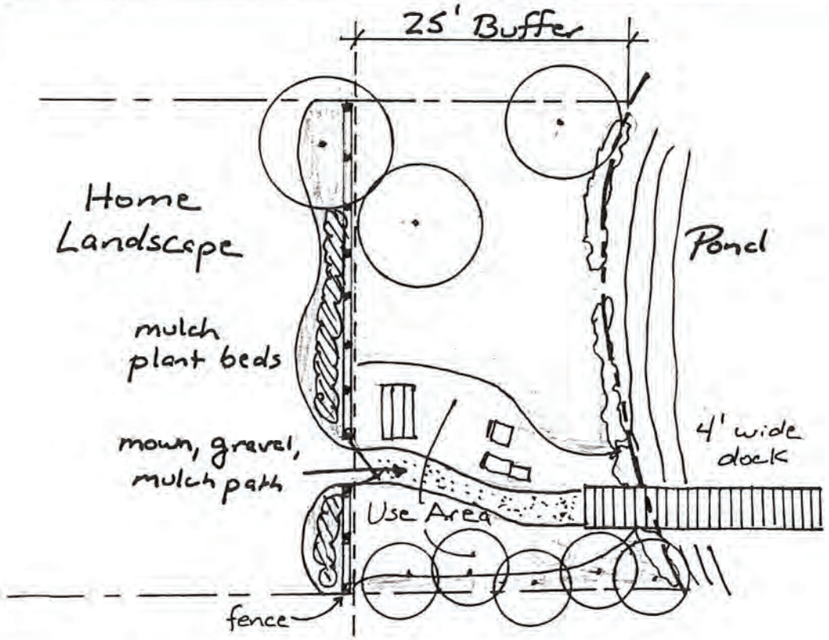
Basic Buffer Landscape Concept



More Ornamental Home Landscape



Plan of Buffer Concept



Plan View of Buffer Zone

Shoreline Type 1: Gradual Slope to Water

Shoreline Edge Landscapes

PARK PLANNING ASSOCIATES

Willet Pond

PondSmart Landscape Management Project

General Shoreline Topography

Soft Transition to Buffer

Hard Transition Planting

Soft Home/Buffer Edge

Hard Transition

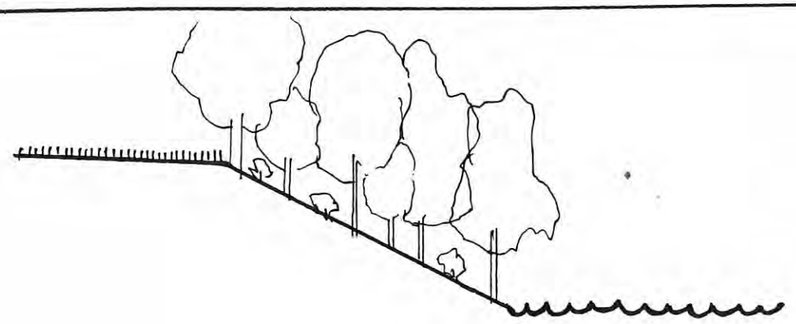
Shoreline Type 2: Low Bank at Shoreline (<4')

PARK PLANNING ASSOCIATES

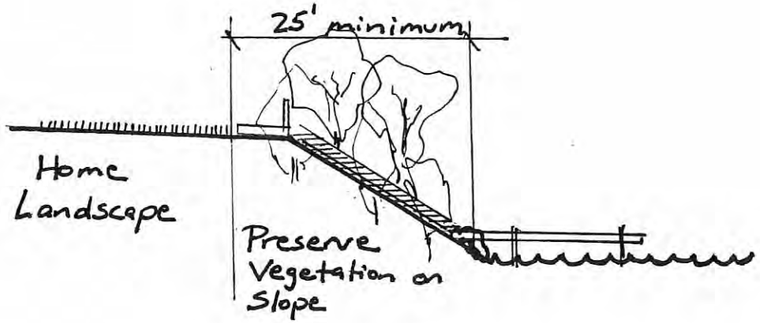
Shoreline Edge Landscapes

Willet Pond

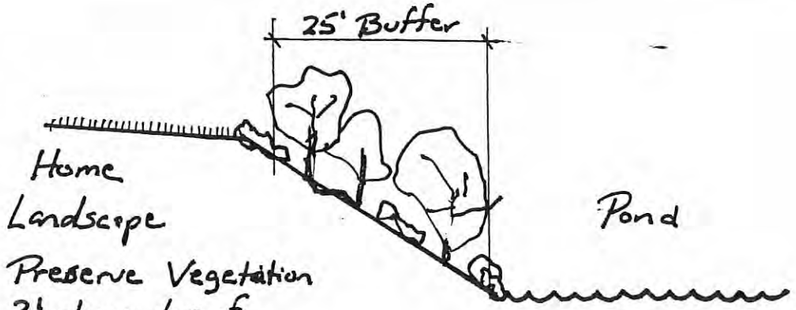
PondSmart Landscape Management Project



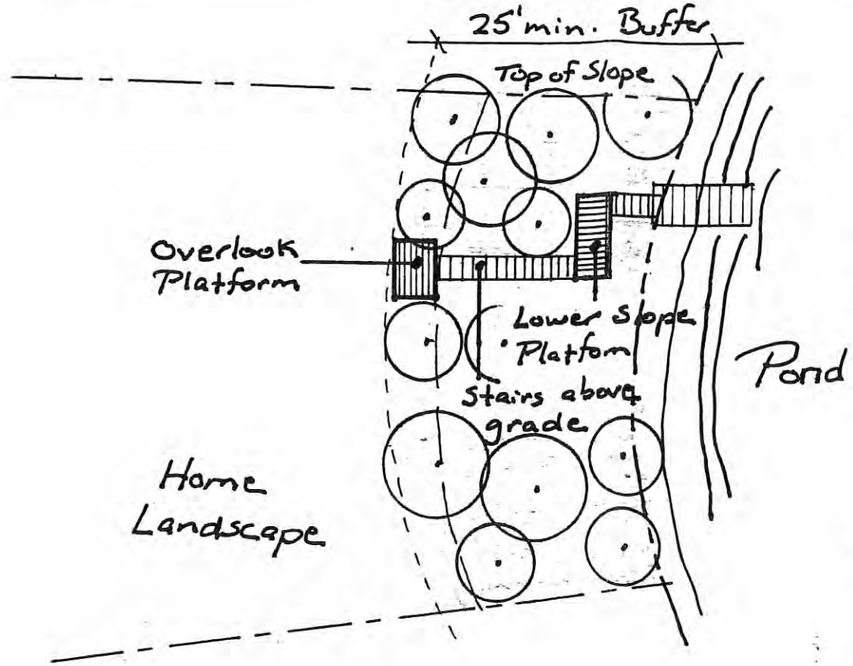
General Shoreline Topography



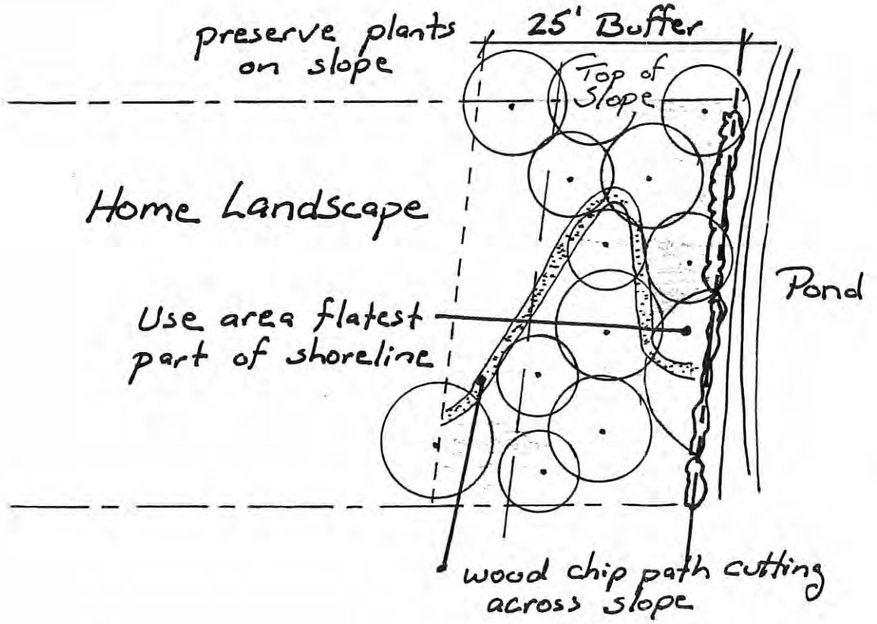
Wood Structures on Slope



Preserved Slope, Soft Path



Plan Showing Structures on Slope



Plan of Soft Path/Active Use Area

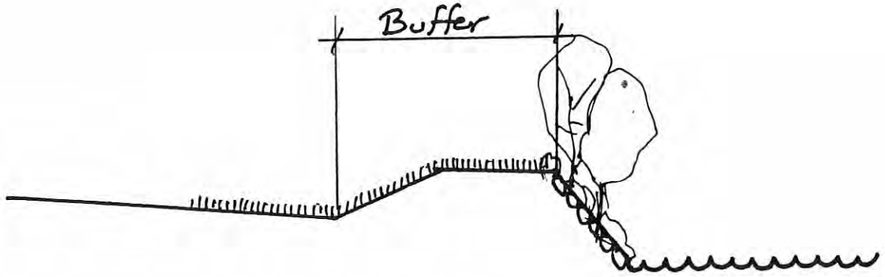
Shoreline Type 3: High Bank to Shoreline (>4 feet)

PARK PLANNING ASSOCIATES

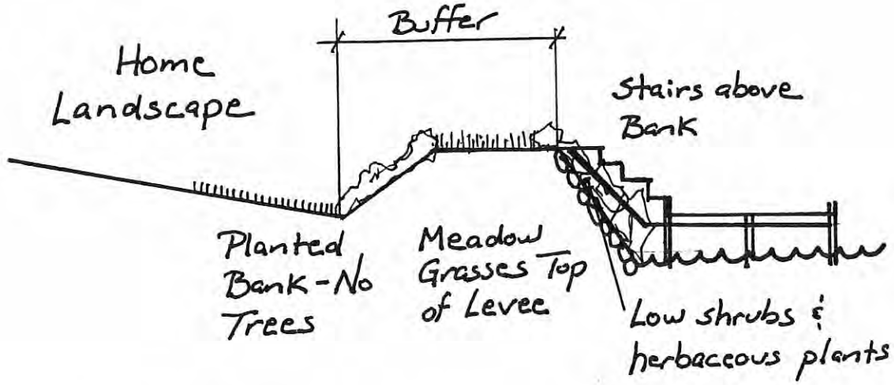
Shoreline Edge Landscapes

Willet Pond

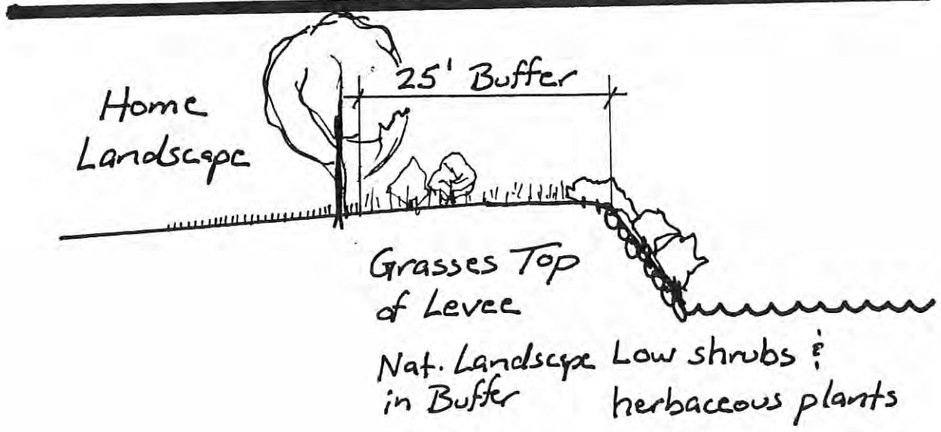
Pond Smart Landscape Management Project



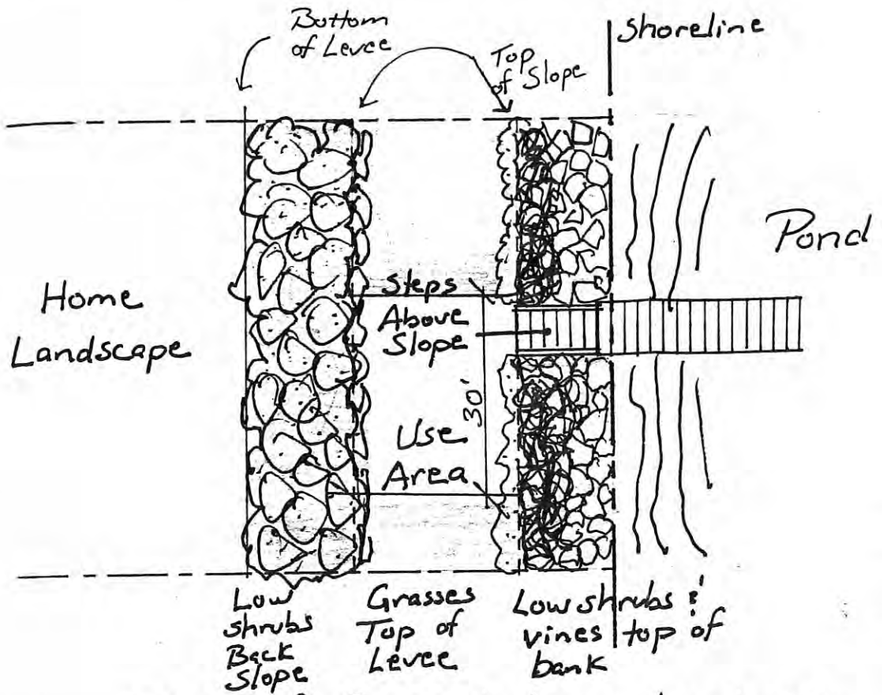
General Shoreline Topography



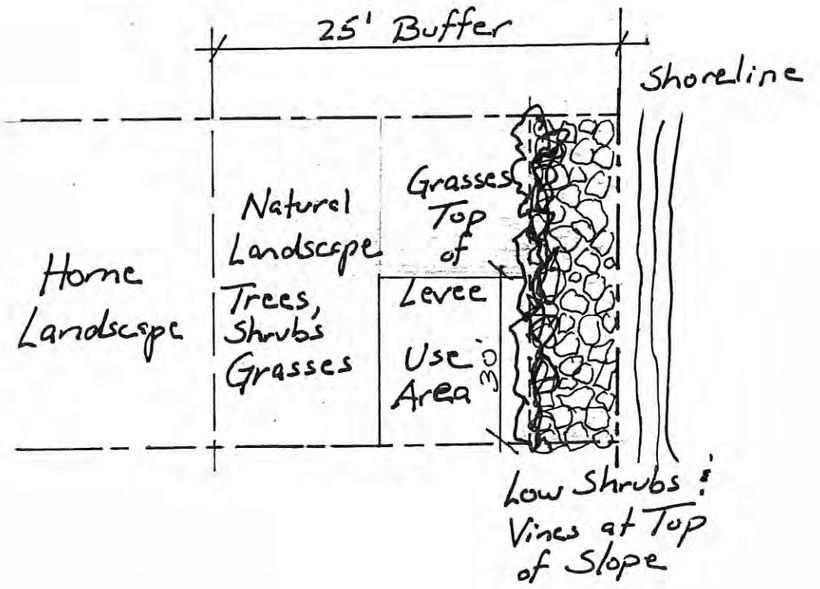
General Levee Landscape Treatment



Levee Buffer Landscape



Plan of General Levee Landscape



Plan of Levee Buffer Landscape

Shoreline Type 4: Levee

Shoreline Edge Landscapes

PARK PLANNING ASSOCIATES

Willet Pond

PondSmart Landscape Management Project

Limit Use Area - Natural Landscaping

Protect Bank and Top of Bank Plants

Use Area Top and Base of Bank

Developing Limited Active Use Area

Minimize Impacts of Developing Access

Shoreline Type 5: Natural Shoreline

Shoreline Edge Landscapes

PARK PLANNING ASSOCIATES

Willet Pond

PondSmart Landscape Management Project

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION®

Lawn Reduction... Cut Your Lawn in Half!

BACKYARD WILDLIFE HABITAT™
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION®

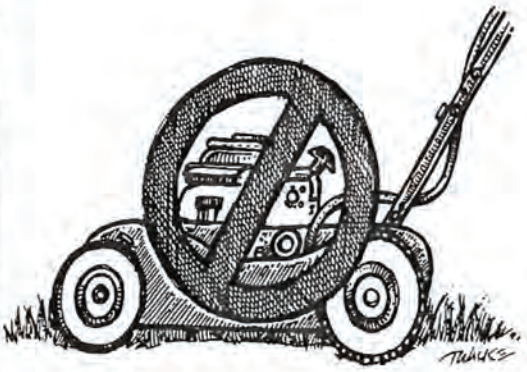
For over a century now, traditional American landscaping has focused on maintaining a perfectly manicured green lawn. Native trees, shrub masses, ground covers, prairie or meadow patches, flower beds, and attractively mulched areas are better environmental choices, for people and for wildlife.

Did you know that...

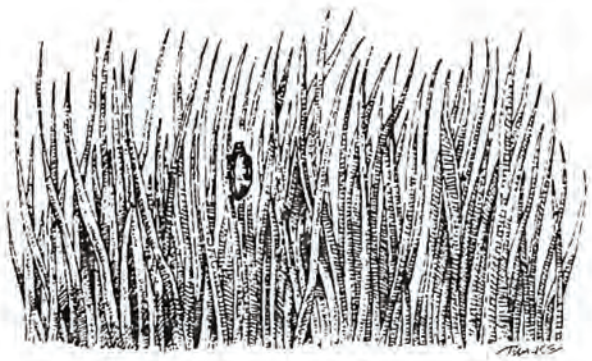
...approximately 20 million U.S. acres are planted as residential lawn;
...a lawnmower pollutes as much in one hour as a car does driving for 350 miles;
...30-60% of the potable municipal water in the U.S. is used for maintaining lawns;
...67 million pounds of synthetic pesticides are used on U.S. lawns annually; and
...these lawn monocultures offer little habitat value for wildlife?

Five good reasons to reduce your lawn:

1. Save time and money that you would normally spend on mowing and fertilizing (especially if you use a lawn service).
2. Increase your home's energy efficiency.
3. Attract and provide for wildlife visitors.
4. Conserve water.
5. Reduce mower pollution and decrease run-off from fertilizers and pesticides.



If you are fed up with lawn maintenance, here are some alternatives to consider:



- Native species as ground cover instead of grass
- Native trees and/or shrub masses
- Water garden or pond
- Rock garden
- Mulched path
- Annual or perennial bed
- Meadow or prairie patch
- Hedgerow
- Organic vegetable garden
- Butterfly or hummingbird garden

Before taking action...

Make a plan of how you want your yard to look. Check with your local municipality or neighborhood/homeowners association for regulations. Work in phases and start small. Once you have decided on a small area to convert, follow these simple steps:

1. Cover turf grass with 6-10 layers of newspaper (black & white only) or brown cardboard. Make sure the sections overlap one another so that grass and weeds will not come up between the cracks. Wet down the newspaper or cardboard.
2. Cover the newspaper or cardboard with a thick layer of mulch or dirt (4-6 inches).
3. Plant directly through the mulch and newspaper/cardboard. Waiting a few weeks during a rainy period can help soften the material, making it easier to plant through. If you know you're going to be planting trees or shrubs, dig the holes before putting down the layers of newspaper/cardboard and then layer the newspaper/cardboard around the holes.

Other things to consider:

- Determine what is thriving on your site now. Encourage native plants already present and replace exotic invasive species with native species.
- Mulch can reduce weeds and prevent erosion. Organic mulches improve the soil with nutrients and increase water holding capacity.
- Borders of rock or wood can bring a sense of order to a "wild garden" in an urban or suburban neighborhood. This may make your naturalistic landscape more acceptable to neighbors.
- Don't forget to make a place for people as well. A bench or path will accommodate this nicely and add to your enjoyment.

In the mean time...

- Set a goal of reducing your lawn size.
- Use a mulching mower to avoid collecting and disposing of clippings.
- If you must water your lawn, do so early in the morning, deeper and less often.
- Allow different species to grow with your lawn. Enjoy the diversity.
- Allow your lawn to go dormant in the heat of the summer.
- Use a grass variety that requires little pesticides, water, and fertilizer in your area.
- Contact your county extension service about environmentally responsible lawn practices for your region.
- Use a short native grass or a grass that matures at a lower height to reduce the need for mowing. Buffalo grass is one example that grows well in the southwest and plain states.
- If the size of your lawn permits, use the modern version of the "old fashioned" style push mower to help reduce pollution.

Helpful Organizations

National Wildlife Federation (www.nwf.org): NWF's Backyard Wildlife Habitat program educates and inspires people to enhance and maintain their landscapes with the needs of wildlife in mind. People who restore habitat to their yards and improve their local environment by reducing the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and water, are recognized through a certification process.

Smaller American Lawns Today (camel2.conncoll.edu/ccrec/greennet/arbo/salt.html): S.A.L.T. is a campaign originating at Connecticut College that aims to reverse the modern obsession with the lawn by restoring home and industrial grounds to more harmonious productive ecologically sound naturalistic landscapes.

Wild Ones — Natural Landscapers, Ltd (www.for-wild.org): Wild Ones is a grassroots organization that educates and shares information about landscaping using native species in developing plant communities.

Suggested Reading

Daniels, Stevie. The Wild Lawn Handbook. 223p. 1995. Macmillan Publishing Co.

Rappaport, Bret. "To Mow or Grow," published in Wildflower, Spring 1996 issue.

Schultz, Warren. The Chemical-Free Lawn. 208p. 1989. Rodale Press.

Taylor, Patricia. Easy Care Native Plants. 325p. 1996. Henry Holt and Co.

Wilson, William H. Landscaping with Wildflowers and Native Plants. 96p. 1985. Ortho Information Services.

Resources

Web Sites

- Milton Outdoor Classrooms web site (http://www.miltonoutdoorclassrooms.com)
- NWF website (www.nwf.org/backyardwildlifehabitat)
- www.enature.com (native plant database by region)
- www.hort.uconn.edu/plants (plant database)
- NWF Wildlife University online courses for info on how to provide habitat (www.nwf.org/wildlifeuniversity)

Books

- *Trees and Shrubs of New England* by Marilyn Dwelley
- *Birdscaping Your Garden* by George Adams
- *Growing and Propagating Wildflowers* by William Cullina
- *Native Trees, Shrubs & Vines* by William Cullina
- *The Backyard Bird Feeder's Bible* by Sally Roth
- *Bird Gardens: Welcoming Wild Birds to Your Yard*, Stephan W. Kress (editor)
- *Attracting Birds to Your Backyard* by Sally Roth

Local Sources of Native Plants & Bird Supplies

- Ocean State Job Lot--Birdseed, peanut feeders, suet,
- Blue Hills Trailside Museum--Birdseed, birdfeeders, bird houses, field guides
- Wild Birds Unlimited, 386 Columbia Rd. (Rte 53), Hanover, (781) 826-1640--Birdseed, birdfeeders, birdbaths, etc.
- New England Wildflower Society (www.newfs.org)-- Native plants sold at Garden in the Woods, Framingham
- City Natives operated by the Boston Natural Areas Network (www.bostonnatural.org)-- Native plants sold by appointment at City Natives, 30 Edgewater Drive, Mattapan Square. Contact Jeremy Dick, (617) 542-7696, for more information.

Milton Outdoor Classrooms

- Janet MacNeil (698-7013, janetmacneil@comcast.net); Mary Truslow (696-6050, mtruslow@comcast.net); Pete Jackson (696-2834, pjacks@comcast.net).

How to Create a Backyard Habitat

In cooperation with the National Wildlife Federation, Milton Outdoor Classrooms is starting a project to turn Milton into a community habitat for birds and butterflies. We invite you to join us in this important effort by creating a habitat in your backyard. The best plants for habitats are native plants (plants that are originally from this area). They require less water and maintenance than other exotic species because they are naturally adapted to our environment. So everybody wins—the birds, the butterflies, and you!

Creating a backyard habitat is easy and really fun! Here's how:

1. Make a map of your backyard, showing:

   - ✓ The existing plants that might provide food (such as acorns, nuts, berries, seeds, buds, or nectar) for wildlife,
   - ✓ Birdfeeders,
   - ✓ Birdbaths or other water sources,
   - ✓ Plants that provide shelter (such as dense shrubs, evergreens, brush piles), and
   - ✓ Places for birds and wildlife to raise their young (trees, shrubs, birdhouses).

   The map does not have to be fancy or extremely detailed, and is a fun way to become more familiar with your space.

2. Think about what types of birds and butterflies you want to attract to your yard. Research the types of plants and trees that will attract them (i.e., provide food, shelter, and/or places to raise young). The National Wildlife Federation's (NWF's) Backyard Habitat web site is a good place to start: www.nwf.org/backyardwildlifehabitat.

3. If you don't have them already, plant some of your favorite wildflowers, shrubs, and/or trees that will attract wildlife and provide food, shelter, and places to raise young.

4. Make sure that your backyard has a year-round source of water. This can be as simple as the bottom of a clay pot (for the summer) and a basic heated birdbath for the frigid winter months.

5. Get certified as an official NWF Backyard Habitat (see the NWF web site for the certification application) and watch the birds enjoy your efforts!

If you need assistance with any of these steps, contact the Milton Outdoor Classrooms Team (see last page). We're happy to help!

Plants for Attracting Birds & Butterflies to Backyard Habitats in Milton (Partial List)

Wildflowers
Beebalm
Black-eyed susans
Brown-eyed susans
Purple coneflower

Vines
Trumpet vine
Virginia creeper

Shrubs
Bayberry
Low bush blueberry
High bush blueberry
Mountain laurel
Sweet fern
Sweet pepperbush
Redosier dogwood
Spicebush
Viburnums
Winterberry

Trees
American hornbeam
American mountain ash
Common witchhazel
Eastern red cedar
Oak
Paper birch
Quaking aspen
Sassafras
Serviceberry
Shadbush
Striped maple
White pine

Birdfeeder Menu

Type of Food	Birds Attracted
Black oil sunflower seed	Cardinals, blue jays, black-capped chickadees, house finches, tufted titmice, nuthatches, woodpeckers, goldfinches, sparrows, mourning doves
Striped sunflower seed	Cardinals, blue jays, black-capped chickadees, house finches, tufted titmice, nuthatches, woodpeckers, sparrows, mourning doves
Niger seed (sometimes called thistle seed)	Goldfinches, mourning doves, sparrows, house finches
Cracked corn	Cardinals, blue jays, sparrows, blackbirds, mourning doves, starlings, robins
Peanuts (in or out of the shell)	Woodpeckers, black-capped chickadees, blue jays, cardinals, tufted titmice, nuthatches
Suet	Woodpeckers, black-capped chickadees, flickers, tufted titmice, nuthatches
Fruit	Orioles, robins, starlings, woodpeckers, house finches, sparrows
Nectar	Hummingbirds, orioles

Proposed Prohibited Plant List

**AS OF JANUARY 1, 2006, the importation of all plants on the list are prohibited. The one and three year phase-out periods are allowed *only on plants that have entered the state prior to January 1, 2006* and remain in the channels of trade within the commonwealth.

Latin	Common	Prohibition date	Notes
Acer plataniodes	Norway maple	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1, 2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore maple	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1, 2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Aeginetia		January 1, 2006	
Aegopodium podagraria	Bishop's goutweed; bishop's weed; goutweed	January 1, 2006	
Ageratina adenophora	crofton weed	January 1, 2006	
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	January 1, 2006	
Alectra Thunb.		January 1, 2006	
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic mustard	January 1, 2006	
Alternanthera sessilis	sessile joyweed	January 1, 2006	
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata	Porcelain-berry; Amur peppervine	January 1, 2006	
Anthriscus sylvestris	Wild chervil	January 1, 2006	
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy joint grass; jointhead; small carpetgrass	January 1, 2006	
Asphodelus fistulosus	onion weed	January 1, 2006	
Avena sterilis	animated oat	January 1, 2006	
Azolla pinnata	mosquito fern	January 1, 2006	
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1, 2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Berberis vulgaris	Common barberry; European barberry	January 1, 2006	
Cabomba caroliniana	Carolina Fanwort; fanwort	January 1, 2006	
Cardamine impatiens	Bushy rock-cress; narrowleaf bittercress	January 1, 2006	
Carex kobomugi	Japanese sedge; Asiatic sand sedge	January 1, 2006	
Carthamus oxyacantha Bieb.	wild safflower	January 1, 2006	
Caulerpa taxifolia		January 1, 2006	
Celastrus orbiculatus	Oriental bittersweet; Asian or Asiatic bittersweet	January 1, 2006	
Centaurea biebersteinii	Spotted knapweed	January 1, 2006	
Chrysopogon aciculatus	pilipiliula	January 1, 2006	
Commelina benghalensis	Benghal dayflower	January 1, 2006	
Crupina vulgaris	common crupina	January 1, 2006	
Cuscuta	Dodder	January 1, 2006	
Cynanchum louiseae	Black Swallow-wort; Louise's swallow-wart; Autumn olive	January 1, 2006	
Cynanchum rossicum	European swallow-wort; pale	January 1, 2006	
Digitaria abyssinica		January 1, 2006	
Digitaria scalarum	African couch grass	January 1, 2006	
Digitaria velutina	velvet fingergrass	January 1, 2006	
Drymaria arenarioides	alfombrilla	January 1, 2006	
Egeria densa	Brazilian waterweed; Brazilian	January 1, 2006	

	eloda		
Eichhornia azurea	anchored waterhyacinth	January 1, 2006	
Elaegnus umbellatta	Autumn Olive	January 1, 2006	
Emex australis	three-cornered jack	January 1, 2006	
Emex spinosa	devil's thorn	January 1, 2006	
Epilobium hirsutum	Hairy willow-herb; Codlins and Cream	January 1, 2006	
Euonymus alatus	Winged euonymus; Burning Bush	Two-Step-Phase-Out	Importation- January 1, 2006 Sales- January 1, 2009
Euphorbia esula	Leafy Spurge; Wolf's Milk	January 1, 2006	
Euphorbia cyparissias	Cypress spurge	January 1, 2006	
Festuca filiformis	Hair fescue; fineleaf sheep fescue	January 1, 2006	
Frangula alnus	European buckthorn; glossy buckthorn	January 1, 2006	
Galega officinalis	goatsrue	January 1, 2006	
Glaucium flavum	Sea or horned poppy; yellow horn poppy	January 1, 2006	
Glyceria maxima	Tall mannagrass; reed mannagrass	January 1, 2006	
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant hogweed	January 1, 2006	
Hesperis matronalis	Dames Rocket	January 1, 2006	
Homeria	Cape tulip	January 1, 2006	
Humulus japonicus	Japanese hops	January 1, 2006	
Hydrilla verticillata	hydrilla	January 1, 2006	
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla; water-thyme; Florida elodea	January 1, 2006	
Hygrophila polysperma	Miramar weed	January 1, 2006	
Imperata brasiliensis	Brazilian satintail	January 1, 2006	
Ipomoea aquatica Forsk.	Chinese waterspinach	*January 1, 2006	*Permit required - contact Department
Iris psudacorus	Yellow Iris	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2007
Ischaemum rugosum	murain-grass	January 1, 2006	
Lagarosiphon major	oxygen weed	January 1, 2006	
Lepidium latifolium	Broad-leafed pepperweed; tall pepperweed	January 1, 2006	
Leptochloa chinensis	Asian sprangletop	January 1, 2006	
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border privet	January 1, 2006	
Limnophila sessiliflora	ambulia	January 1, 2006	
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Lonicera maackii	Amur honeysuckle	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Lonicera morrowii	Morrow's honeysuckle	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian honeysuckle	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Lonicera x bella *[morrowii x tatarica]*	Bell's honeysuckle	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2009
Lycium ferrocissimum	African boxthorn	January 1, 2006	
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping jenny; moneywort	January 1, 2006	

Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife	January 1, 2006	
Melaleuca quinquenervia	melaleuca	January 1, 2006	
Melastoma malabathricum		January 1, 2006	
Microstegium vimineum	Japanese stilt grass; Nepalese browntop	January 1, 2006	
Mikania cordata	mile-a-minute	January 1, 2006	
Mikania micrantha	mile-a-minute	January 1, 2006	
Mimosa diplotricha		January 1, 2006	
Mimosa invisa	giant sensitive plant	January 1, 2006	
Mimosa pigra L.	catclaw mimosa	January 1, 2006	
Miscanthus sacchariflorus	Plume grass; Amur silvergrass	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2007
Monochoria hastata	monochoria	January 1, 2006	
Monochoria vaginalis	pickerel weed	January 1, 2006	
Myosotis scorpioides	Forget-me-not	Two-Step-Phase Out	Importation- January 1,2006 Sale- January 1, 2007
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot-feather; water-feather; Brazilian water-milfoil	January 1, 2006	
Myriophyllum heterophyllum	Variable water-milfoil; Two-leaved water-milfoil	January 1, 2006	
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian or European water-milfoil; Spike water-milfoil	January 1, 2006	
Najas minor	Brittle water-nymph; lesser naiad	January 1, 2006	
Nassella trichotoma	serrated tussock	January 1, 2006	
Nymphoides peltata	Yellow floating heart	January 1, 2006	
Opuntia aurantiaca	jointed prickly pear	January 1, 2006	
Orobanche L.	broomrape	January 1, 2006	
Oryza longistaminata	red rice	January 1, 2006	
Oryza punctata	red rice	January 1, 2006	
Oryza rufipogon Griffiths	red rice	January 1, 2006	
Ottelia alismoides	duck-lettuce	January 1, 2006	
Paspalum scrobiculatum	Kodo-millet	January 1, 2006	
Pennisetum clandestinum	kikuyugrass	January 1, 2006	
Pennisetum macrourum Trin.	African feathergrass	January 1, 2006	
Pennisetum pedicellatum Trin.	kyasuma-grass	January 1, 2006	
Pennisetum polystachyon	missiongrass	January 1, 2006	
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed canary-grass	January 1, 2006	
Phellodendron amurense	Amur cork-tree	January 1, 2006	
Phragmites australis	Common reed	January 1, 2006	
Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese knotweed; Japanese arrowroot	January 1, 2006	
Polygonum perfoliatum	Mile-a-minute vine or weed; Asiatic Tearthumb	January 1, 2006	
Potamogeton crispus	Crisped pondweed; curly pondweed	January 1, 2006	
Prosopis pallida	kiawe	January 1, 2006	
Prosopis reptans	tornillo	January 1, 2006	
Prosopis strombulifera	Argentine screwbean	January 1, 2006	
Prosopis velutina		January 1, 2006	
Pueraria montana	Kudzu; Japanese arrowroot	January 1, 2006	
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser celandine; fig buttercup	January 1, 2006	
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	January 1, 2006	
Rhamnus cathartica	Common buckthorn	January 1, 2006	
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	January 1, 2006	

Rorippa amphibia	Water yellowcress; great yellowcress	January 1, 2006
Rosa multiflora	Multiflora rose	January 1, 2006
Rottboellia cochinchinensis	itchgrass	January 1, 2006
Rubus fruticosus	wild blackberry complex	January 1, 2006
Rubus moluccanus	wild blackberry	January 1, 2006
Rubus phoenicolasius	Wineberry; Japanese wineberry; wine raspberry	January 1, 2006
Saccharum spontaneum	wild sugarcane	January 1, 2006
Sagittaria sagittifolia	arrowhead	January 1, 2006
Salsola vermiculata	wormleaf salsola	January 1, 2006
Salvinia auriculata	giant salvinia	January 1, 2006
Salvinia biloba	giant salvinia	January 1, 2006
Salvinia herzogii de la Sota	giant salvinia	January 1, 2006
Salvinia molesta	giant salvinia	January 1, 2006
Senecio jacobaea	Tansy ragwort; stinking Willie	January 1, 2006
Setaria pallidifusca	cattail grass	January 1, 2006
Setaria pumila		January 1, 2006
Solanum tampicense	wetland nightshade	January 1, 2006
Solanum torvum	turkeyberry	January 1, 2006
Solanum viarum	tropical soda apple	January 1, 2006
Sparganium erectum	exotic bur-reed	January 1, 2006
Spermacoce alata	borreria	January 1, 2006
Striga Lour.	witchweed	January 1, 2006
Trapa natans	Water-chestnut	January 1, 2006
Tridax procumbens	coat buttons	January 1, 2006
Tussilago farfara	Coltsfoot	January 1, 2006
Urochloa panicoides	liverseed grass	January 1, 2006