



This is a notification that chemical control product application will be occurring in your area soon. Please review the following information to learn more about this process, the chemicals being used, and the phases of the project.

The [Common Property Master Plan](#) was developed to guide management of common property. The MPHOA [Land Resilience Plan](#) was developed to provide a road map for achieving pest (weed) management objectives identified in the [Common Property Master Plan](#). This detailed plan highlights the need to control invasive weeds due to the significant negative impact they have on wildfire behavior and the abundance and diversity of native flora and fauna. Phase 1 of the Land Resiliency Plan focused on removing and chipping invasive trees and shrubs that form ladder fuels. Phase 2 of this plan focuses on controlling invasive vines since they form ladder fuels and dense mats that prevent native plants from growing.

Invasive vines, like ivy and clematis, are also exceedingly difficult to control with manual and mechanical methods alone. Pulling ivy takes between 300 and 1200 hours of labor per acre. This approach is cost prohibitive and can have significant impacts to water quality by disturbing the soil and creating bare ground that leads to more erosion. The careful application of herbicide releases native forbs and shrubs while leaving the vines in place to limit erosion. Carrying out treatments during the winter prevents damage to desirable native plants since most species have lost their leaves or died back for winter.

The professional habitat restoration contractor(s) making applications, do so with extensive experience implementing similar treatment prescriptions in sensitive natural areas managed by a wide range of public and private entities (Metro Parks and Nature, City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services/Water Bureau, Clean Water Services) and a proven track record of applying chemical control products to ivy and other invasive vines with minimal off target impacts.

The two active ingredients being used have been studied extensively and are classified as essentially nontoxic to animals (insects, mammals, amphibians, people, pets). The use of triclopyr and glyphosate in forests has been vetted extensively via the Federal NEPA process and multiple environmental assessments (USFS Region 6 and BLM Northwest Oregon District). When used in accordance with the label, these two products pose an extremely low risk to people, pets, and wildlife. Although treated areas can be entered as soon as the diluted solution has dried, individuals can further reduce their risk by staying on designated trails to avoid contacting treated foliage.

To view the Phase Map for this project, please visit <https://mtparkhoa.com/hazardous-fuel/>

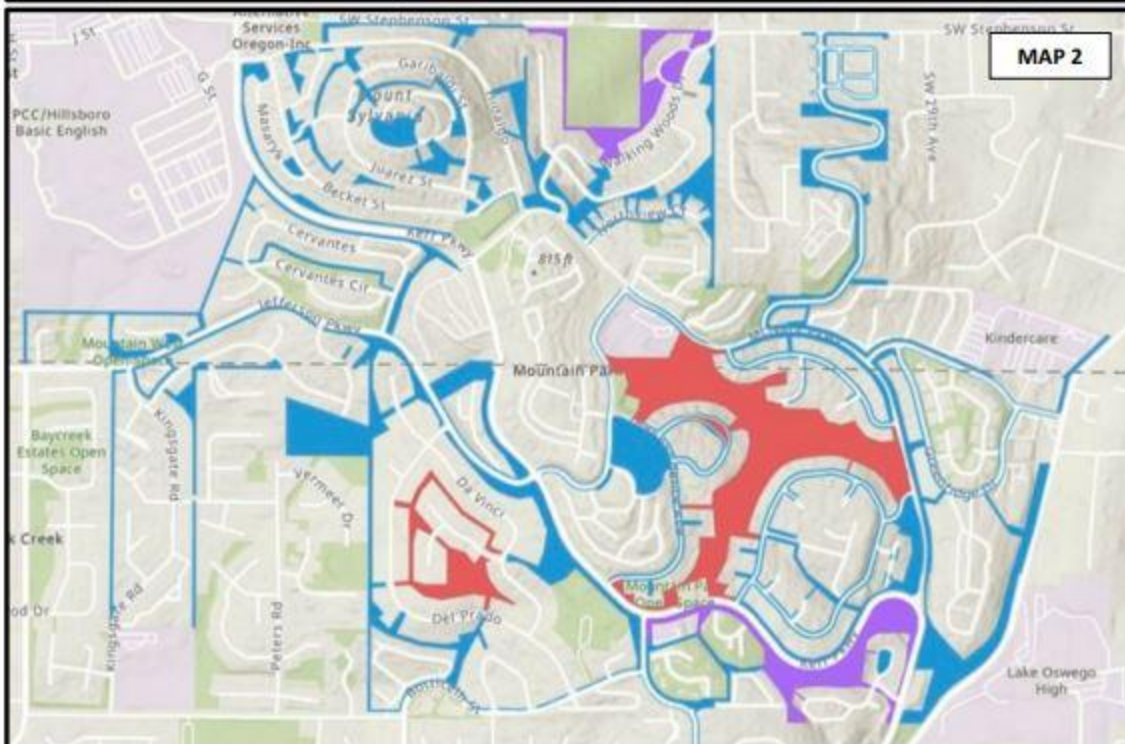
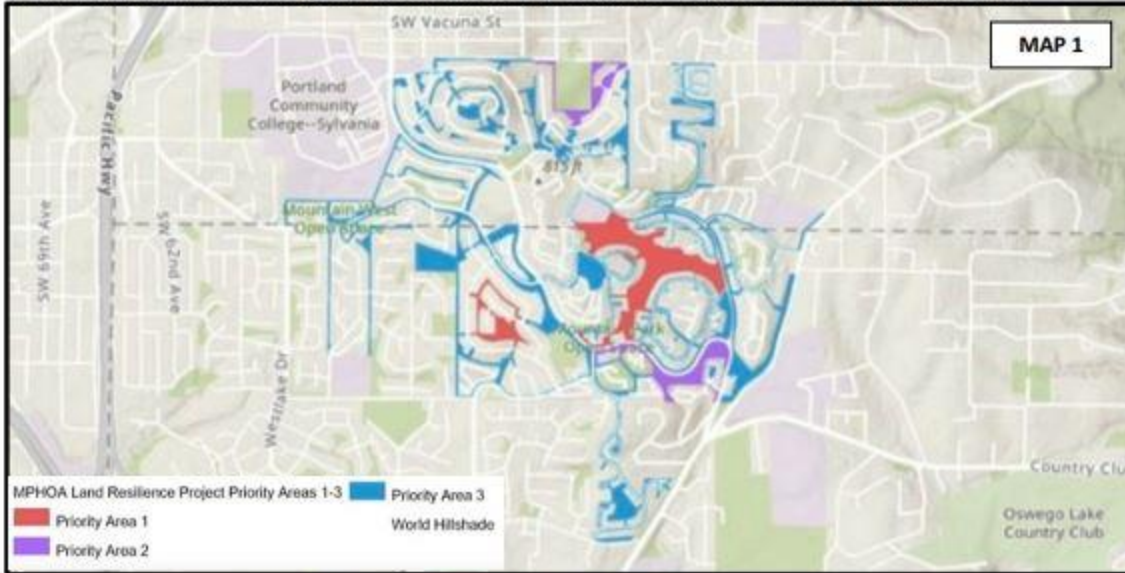
Please note that if chemical application occurs in your area, it will be marked with signs. Thank you for your patience and understanding as this project is underway. Questions and concerns can be emailed to service@mtparkhoa.com.

MPHOA Land Resilience Project - Proposed Priority Areas

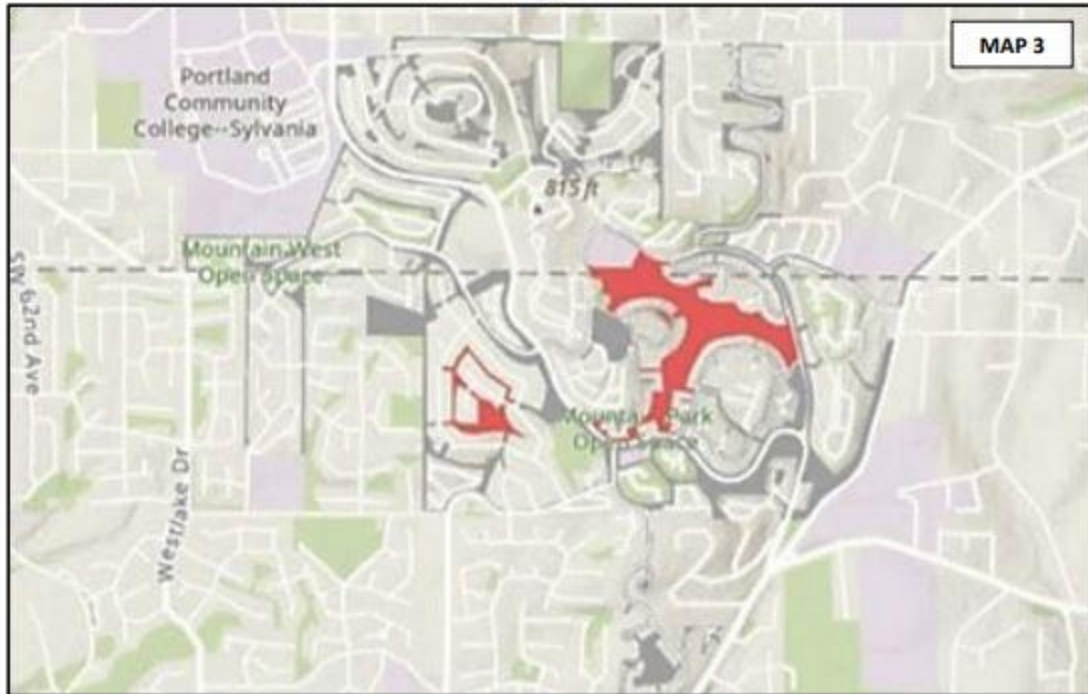
Fall 2023 herbicide treatments will occur targeting invasive plants in all three priority areas, with an extra focus on Priority 1 and 2 zones.

Maps 1 & 2: Proposed Priority Areas 1-3.

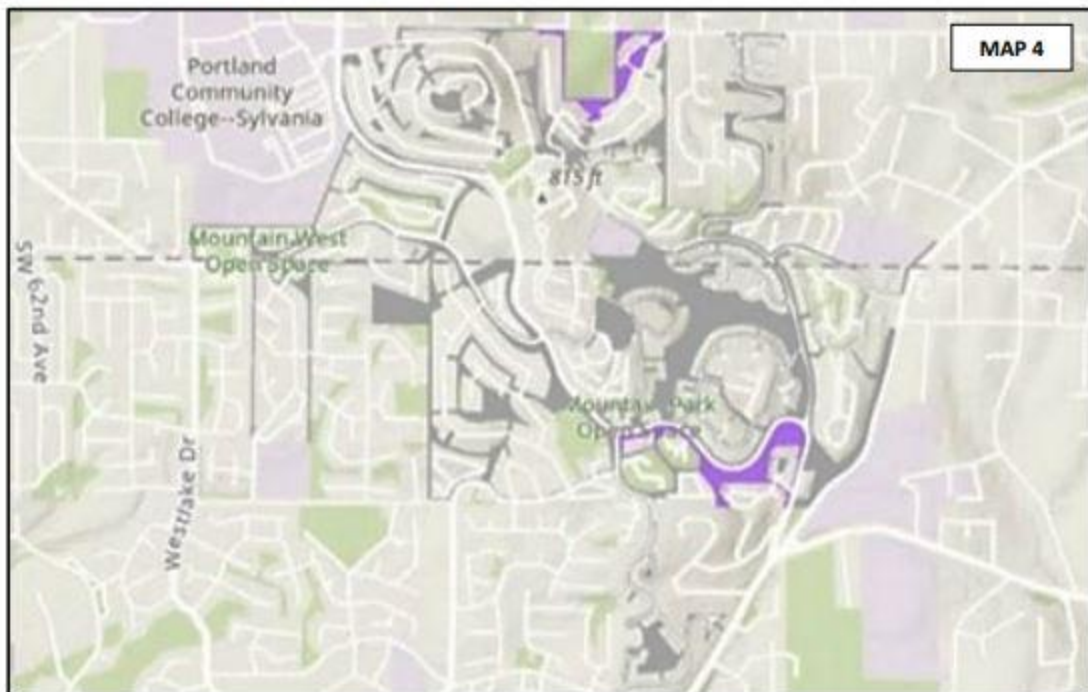
Map 1 is an overview of the MPHOA Common Property land parcels prioritized for restoration and maintenance work in Phases II and III. Tanglewood, Springbrook Creek headwaters and Cellini Park are Priority One areas. Priority Two is the area near Kerr Park Natural Area (owned by the City of Lake Oswego) and south of Kerr Trail. Priority Three includes Touchstone Park and areas along Kerr and McNary trail/sidewalk. Map 2 shows a close up of priority areas.



Map 3: Priority 1 land parcels include Tanglewood, Springbrook Creek headwaters, and Cellini Park. Restoration and maintenance work will be addressed in these areas during Phase II.



Map 4: Priority 2 land parcels include the area near Kerr Natural Area and south of Kerr Trail. Restoration and maintenance of these areas will be addressed in Phase III.



Map 5: Priority 3 areas include Touchstone Park and areas along Kerr and McNary Trail/sidewalk. These areas are long-term restoration priorities to be addressed in Phase III.

