



Protective Barrier Requirements and Specifications for Existing Trees to Remain

Protective Barriers are used during land alteration and construction activities to protect trees and natural areas to be retained on a site. Protective barriers must be erected around trees to be retained within an area where land alteration and construction activities will occur as well as along natural areas where such areas are adjacent to permitted land alteration or construction activities. A protective barrier must remain in place until the land alteration and construction activities are completed or until commencement of grade finishing and sodding. No ground disturbance must occur within the barricaded area. The following represents the County's minimum protective barrier specifications.

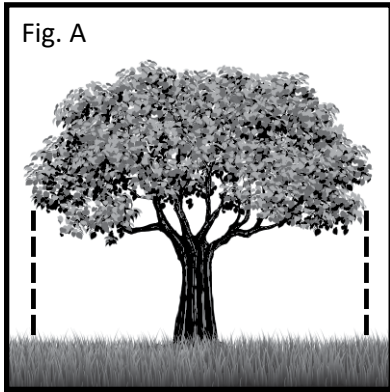


Fig. A

1. **Trees** – To restrict access into the area within the canopy dripline of a tree, a physical structure not less than 3 feet in height, comprised of wood or other suitable material, is placed around the tree at the canopy dripline, except where land alteration or construction activities are approved within the canopy dripline. The canopy dripline of a tree is the imaginary, vertical line that extends downward from the outermost tips of the tree's branches to the ground, as shown in Figure A.

Barrier Specifications for Trees: Four corner upright stakes of no less than 2"x 2" lumber connected by horizontal members of no less than 1"x 4" lumber; or upright stakes spaced at 5' intervals of no less than 2"x 2" lumber connected by silt screen fabric or material of comparable durability, as shown in Figure B.

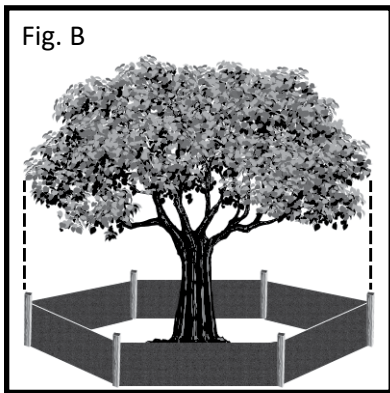


Fig. B

2. **Natural Areas** – To restrict access into areas where land alteration and construction activities are not authorized a physical structure not less than 3 feet in height is placed along the perimeter of such areas.

Barrier Specifications for Natural Areas: Upright stakes of no less than 2"x 2" lumber spaced no more than 25' apart and connected by twine flagged with plastic surveying tape at regular intervals of 5-10', as shown in Figure C. Other methods of demarcation will be considered depending upon the characteristics of the site.

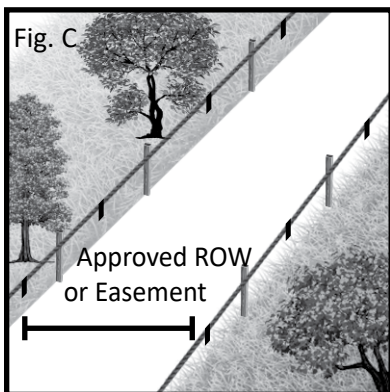


Fig. C

Why a Barrier?

1. To protect all above ground portions of trees and other significant vegetation from mechanical damage.
2. To protect root systems from compaction.
3. To provide awareness of protected areas to equipment operators.