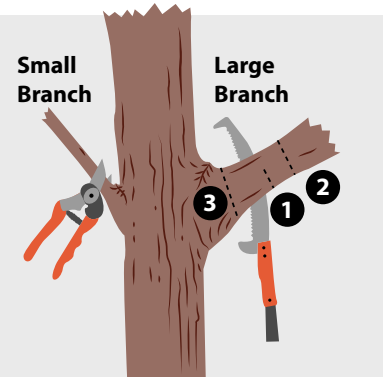


How do I remove limbs or branches from pine trees?

Support the branch with one hand while you make the cut to prevent the bark from ripping and cut just outside the branch collar. If a large limb is to be removed, its weight should first be reduced, using a three-step method.

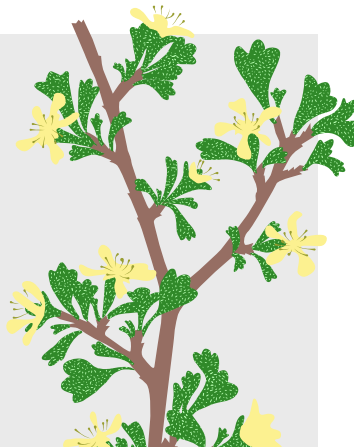
Three-step method

1. Cut one-third of the way through the branch on the underside.
2. Go 2-4 inches beyond the undercut to remove the branch.
3. Make the final cut just outside the branch bark ridge and trunk collar.



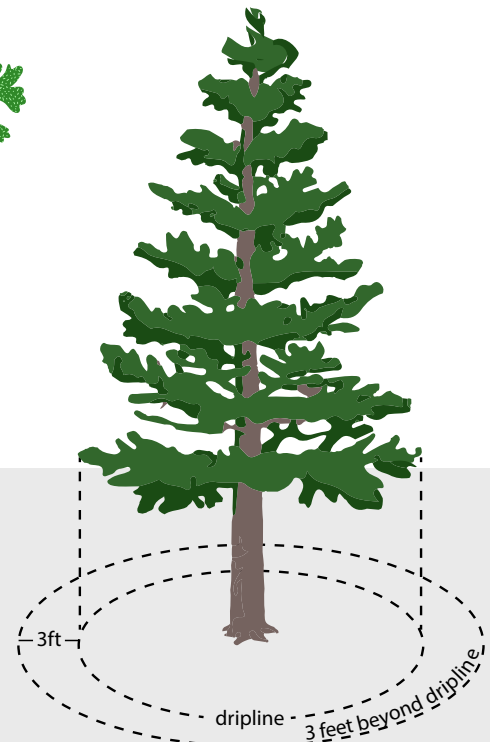
How do I identify bitterbrush?

The small leaves have three "teeth" on the end and resemble a small duck foot. Leaves have a hairy surface that gives the entire plant a dusty green appearance. Plants lose all or almost all leaves in the winter. The early-spring blossoms are small, yellow flowers made up of five petals.



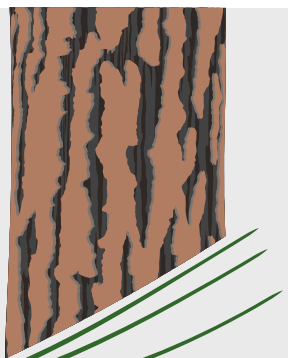
Where is "3 ft beyond the dripline" of a tree?

The dripline of a tree is the area located directly under the outer circumference of the tree branches. Imagine drawing a circle on the ground around a tree that follows the tips of the tree's furthest branches and then go three feet beyond that. Everything within that circle (shaded area in diagram to the left) is within 3 feet beyond the tree's dripline.



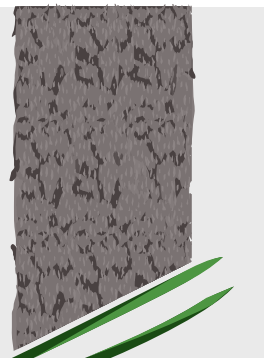
Ponderosas:

- Have needles 5-9" long in groups of three that form tufts at the end of each branch
- At maturity have bark that is thick and platy with an orangish brown hue



Lodgepoles:

- Have needles in clusters of two that are 2-4" long and are twisted and sharp at the end
- Have bark that is thin, scaly, and a greyish brown hue



How do I locate my property boundaries?

- Find your property pins which are usually 18+ inch long pieces of iron rebar placed vertically in the ground at the corners and/or at radial points of a parcel. The rebar may have a colored plastic cap. The top of the pin should be at ground level but often can get pushed underground over time. If this happens you can locate pins by digging or using a metal detector in the area where you think they are located.
- Visit Deschutes DIAL at <https://dial.deschutes.org/> to obtain a taxlot map showing dimensions of your property.
- Contact SROA's Community Development department at designinfo@srowners.org or 541-593-6645 to request a copy of any site plans on record for your property. (Note: per Section 1.03.d.5 of the Design Committee Manual of Rules and Procedures, it is the applicant's and/or the owner's responsibility to ensure the accuracy of the plans and information submitted and/or obtained from SROA.)
- Contact a surveyor for assistance with locating your boundaries.

Note: Per section 2.3 of the Sunriver Ladder Fuel Reduction Plan, private property owners have sole responsibility for verification of property lines.

Who can perform LFR work on my property?

Owners or a contractor hired by an owner may perform all LFR activities noted on a permit. Owners are responsible for work performed on their property (including the actions of a contractor) and for ensuring work is completed in a professional manner and in accordance with the Sunriver Ladder Fuels Reduction Plan and Sunriver Rules & Regulations. SROA does not endorse any contractor and cannot make any recommendations or referrals. Owners are encouraged to practice due diligence when hiring a contractor.

- Identify possible contractors by soliciting recommendations from community members and checking with reputable business associations.
- Verify the status of all contractor licenses or registrations by searching on the Oregon Construction Contractor Board's website at <http://search.ccb.state.or.us> or the Oregon Landscape Contractors Board's website at <https://lcb.us.thentiacloud.net/webs/lcb>.
- Validate professional credentials with the awarding institution. For example, ISA Certified Arborist® credentials can be confirmed at www.treesaregood.org/findanarborist.
- Communicate with potential contractors about the scope of your project and key deadlines by sharing a copy of your SROA Forest Management – 2024 LFR Permit. TIP: If noted on your permit, contact SROA to mark trees for removal and obtain an updated permit PRIOR to speaking with potential contractors.
- Request written bids or estimates from multiple contractors.
- Secure a contract that details the full scope of the work to be performed – including the removal of all debris generated by LFR activities, and that includes a completion date prior to the expiration date on the permit.
- Personally verify that all agreed upon work has been completed by the contractor (or ask a trusted third party to do so on your behalf) prior to requesting a re-inspection by the Natural Resources Department.

Definitions

Conifer tree: Conifers (division: Coniferae) are, most simply, plants that have cones. Cones can take many shapes including fleshy cones or cones with fused scales that look more like fruit or berries. Common conifer species include pine, spruce, fir, cedar, juniper, larch, sequoia, and arborvitae.

Courtesy Letter: A notice from SROA that alerts an owner that a number of conditions on their property do not meet the standards outlined in the Sunriver LFR Plan and that if the items are not resolved, the property may be subject to receiving a Notice of Deficiency in future years.

Flammable vegetative material: Any vegetation, alive or dead, that is combustible, including pinecones, twigs, leaves, needles etc.

Ladder Fuels Reduction (LFR): The removal of flammable or combustible materials that create a vertical link – or “ladder” – from the ground to taller flammable materials (such as a tree canopy or roof eave).

Notice of Deficiency: A notice from SROA that alerts an owner that their property does not comply with the Sunriver LFR Plan, sets deadlines to bring the property into compliance, and indicates enforcement action required by SROA rules in the event compliance is not achieved. No property receives a Notice of Deficiency without first receiving a Courtesy Letter at least one year prior.

Pine tree: (genus: Pinus) are evergreen conifers of the pine family (Pinaceae) that are native to northern temperate regions. Pine trees shed their older needles in the fall season but maintain foliage year-round. Common pine species include Ponderosa pine, Lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and Whitebark pine.

Seedling/sapling: Any tree in Sunriver that is less than four inches (4") DBH. The terms “seedling” and “sapling” are used interchangeably in the Sunriver LFR Plan.

Structure: A human built or constructed entity, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner. A structure is composed in whole or in part of material that is combustible, or has the ability to ignite or transfer fire. Structures may include, but are not limited to buildings, homes, decks, car ports, enclosures, screens or fences, etc.