STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY
BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL
28 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

AMANDA E. BEAL
COMMISSIONER

October 19, 2026

Acadian Forestry & Plant Management
Alex Cammen
73 Bert Gray Rd.
Sullivan, ME 04664

RE: Variance permit for CMR 01-026 Chapter 29, Acadian Forestry & Plant Management, Ferry Landing Rd. in Sedgewick.

Greetings,

The Board of Pesticides Control considered your application for a variance from Chapter 29. The variance is approved, provided that all products to be used are currently registered in the State of Maine or were registered at the time of purchase and that any application is made above the high-water line.

The Board authorizes the issuance of up to three-year permits for Chapter 29; therefore, this permit is valid until December 31, 2028, provided that the applications are consistent with the information provided in the variance request. Please notify the Board in advance of changes, particularly if you plan to use a different product from those listed.

Please bear in mind that your permit is based upon your company adhering to the precautions listed in Section X of your Chapter 29 variance request.

I will alert the Board at its next meeting that the variance permit has been issued. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2731.

Sincerely,

Alexander Peacock
Director

ALEXANDER PEACOCK, DIRECTOR
90 BLOSSOM LANE, DEERING BUILDING

PHONE: (207) 287-2731
THINKFIRSTSPRAYLAST.ORG

BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL
APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE PERMIT
(Pursuant to Chapter 29, Section 6 of the Board's Regulations)

I. Alex Cammen (301) 281-3211
Name Telephone Number

Acadian Forestry and Plant Management
Company Name

73 Bert Gray Rd	Sullivan	Maine	04664
Address	City	State	Zip

II. Alex Cammen CMA-6259
Master Applicator (if applicable) License Number

73 Bert Gray Rd	Sullivan	Maine	04664
Address	City	State	Zip

III. **As part of your application, please send a revegetation plan and digital photos showing the target site and/or plants and the surrounding area, particularly showing proximity to wetlands and water bodies, to pesticides@maine.gov**

IV. Area(s) where pesticide will be applied:
At the end of Ferry Landing Rd in Sedgewick, Maine there is a patch of Japanese knotweed on both sides of the road that totals approximately 5,000sqft, most of which is within 25 feet of the Eggemoggin Reach beach. The landing is used by the town. Some of the property is owned by the Blue Hill Heritage Trust, some by the town, and some by a private landowner. All three have hired me.

V. Pesticide(s) to be applied: (Including EPA Registration Number)
Monsanto Aquamaster (524-343)

VI. Purpose of pesticide application:
To control the Japanese knotweed patch. I am treating knotweed and other invasive plants along the entire road, but this is the one location that is close to surface waters.

VII. Approximate dates of spray application:
October 2026, September – October 2027, and September – October 2028

VIII. Application Equipment:
Hand-pumped backpack sprayer

IX. Standard(s) to be varied from:
Chapter 29, Section 6 - Buffer Requirement

X. Method to ensure equivalent protection and Revegetation Plan:

- **Initial treatment:** Foliar treatment of the Japanese knotweed using Aquamaster (an aquatic-approved herbicide). During the initial treatment phase, I would not excavate, pull, grade, or otherwise disturb the soil or rhizome system. All sprays will be done with a hand-pumped backpack sprayer and directed away from the water.

- **Leave treated vegetation in place:** Following treatment, the knotweed stems would remain in place rather than being immediately cut or removed. My intent is to retain the existing root mass, stems, litter, and soil structure while the infestation is being controlled, minimizing the potential for erosion.

- **Multi-year follow-up:** I expect the infestation to require repeated treatment over several growing seasons. I will selectively treat any knotweed regrowth as needed. Next year, I will install a sediment control wattle on the downhill side of the knotweed patch to catch sediment, even before removing any dead stems.

- **Removal and restoration:** Once sections of the infestation have been sufficiently suppressed, likely after a couple of years of treatment, I will remove dead knotweed material where appropriate while minimizing disturbance to the soil and remaining rhizomes. The exposed soil will be stabilized with straw and revegetated with a native grass and forb seed mix appropriate to the site conditions.

XI. Revegetation Plan (attach separately if necessary) -Also see attached

Once sections of the infestation have been sufficiently suppressed, likely after a couple of years of treatment, I will remove dead knotweed material where appropriate while minimizing disturbance to the soil and remaining rhizomes. The exposed soil will be stabilized with straw and revegetated with a native grass and forb seed mix appropriate to the site conditions.

Signed: [signature] Date: 10/1/26

Return completed form to: **Board of Pesticides Control, 28 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0028**
OR E-mail to: pesticides@maine.gov

Japanese Knotweed Revegetation Plan

Coastal Shoreland Site • Sedgwick, Maine

Prepared for phased invasive-plant control and shoreline restoration

Site condition	Stable bank immediately inland of a rocky ocean-bay shoreline
Primary invasive	Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria/Fallopia japonica*)
Management horizon	Multi-year control; repeated treatment expected before full removal/restoration
Restoration strategy	Minimize soil disturbance, retain protective biomass during control, establish native cover as knotweed declines

1. Purpose and Management Approach

Purpose. This plan provides a phased revegetation framework for a Japanese knotweed infestation at the landward edge of a rocky coastal shoreline in Sedgwick, Maine. The goal is to control knotweed without creating unnecessary bare soil, then transition the treatment area to a stable, diverse native plant community that protects the bank and shoreline.

Core approach. Revegetation should proceed in step with knotweed suppression rather than as a one-time action. Because the first herbicide treatment is not expected to fully eliminate the infestation, the site should remain physically intact during the early control years. Dead and declining stems, litter, roots, and undisturbed soil should be retained where practical until enough knotweed has been suppressed to establish replacement vegetation without repeatedly destroying the new planting.

2. Restoration Objectives

- Prevent erosion and sediment movement during and after knotweed suppression.
- Avoid excavation, tilling, grubbing, or other disturbance that could fragment and spread knotweed rhizomes.
- Maintain existing native vegetation, leaf litter, and intact soil wherever possible.
- Establish fast protective ground cover once meaningful openings occur in the knotweed canopy.
- Avoid importing contaminated soil, moving knotweed-infested soil off site, or creating large areas of exposed mineral soil.

3. Phased Implementation Plan

Phase 1 – Initial Control / No Major Vegetation Removal

Timing: Initial treatment year and any subsequent year in which knotweed still dominates the site.

- Treat knotweed using Aquamaster.
- Do not excavate crowns or rhizomes or aggressively rake the treatment area.
- Leave treated stems and existing litter in place.
- Retain all existing native vegetation that can reasonably be preserved.
- Inspect the bank after major rain, storm surge, and spring snowmelt events. If the bank remains stable and soil is not exposed, no wholesale reseeding is necessary during this phase.
- Photograph fixed reference points before treatment and at least once near the end of each growing season.

Phase 2 – Early Revegetation as Knotweed Canopy Opens

Trigger: Begin this phase when treatment has created persistent openings where sunlight reaches the soil surface and knotweed no longer forms a continuous canopy.

- Install a silt control wattle directly below the knotweed patch.
- Cut or hand-remove dead aboveground knotweed material only as needed to create seed-to-soil contact and planting access.
- Do not pull stems in a way that disturbs crowns or attached rhizomes.
- Remove only thick mats of dead litter that physically prevent seed from reaching the soil; leave a light organic layer where it does not interfere with establishment.
- Lightly scratch only the upper surface of the soil with a hand rake where necessary. Avoid deep scarification.
- Broadcast a native seed mixture designed for moist-to-mesic Northeast/coastal conditions. Use a temporary nurse crop only if rapid cover is needed and only at a rate low enough to avoid suppressing the native mix.
- Press seed into the soil by rolling, tamping, or walking the area. Do not bury fine native seed deeply.
- Apply a light layer of clean, weed-free straw where soil is exposed.
- Continue selective knotweed retreatment using Aquamaster.

Phase 3 – Long-Term Maintenance

- Walk the area at least once a growing season for at least 3 to 5 years after major suppression.
- Treat isolated knotweed resprouts promptly before they rebuild a dense canopy.
- Overseed thin areas.

4. Ground Preparation and Seeding Procedure

1. Confirm that the area selected for seeding is an actual opening in the knotweed canopy and not merely temporarily flattened vegetation.
2. Cut dead canes high enough to avoid disturbing the crown. Remove only the material necessary for safe access and seed placement.
3. Leave intact native vegetation and undisturbed organic soil in place.
4. Where a dense mat of dead knotweed leaves/stems prevents soil contact, hand-rake only enough material away to expose patches of the soil surface.
5. Lightly roughen the uppermost soil surface only where needed. Do not till, excavate, or deeply rake the rhizome zone.
6. Broadcast seed in two perpendicular passes for even coverage. A clean inert carrier can be used to improve distribution of small quantities of seed.
7. Press seed firmly against the soil using a roller, tamper, board, or foot traffic. Do not bury small native seed more than very shallowly.
8. Apply clean, weed-free straw lightly enough that some soil remains visible. If runoff velocity is a concern, use a biodegradable erosion-control blanket over the seeded surface.
9. Water only if practical and necessary for establishment. Avoid concentrated flow or hose erosion.
10. Inspect after major rain events and repair displaced mulch or failed seed areas.

5. Knotweed Biomass and Soil Handling

- Assume crowns, rhizomes, and soil from the infestation are capable of spreading knotweed.
- Do not move infested soil to another part of the property for ordinary landscaping.
- Avoid chipping or spreading fresh viable knotweed stems where fragments could reach moist soil.
- If dead canes are removed after repeated treatment, keep the handling method consistent with the selected disposal strategy and any applicable local/state requirements.
- Clean tools, boots, and equipment that contact rhizome-bearing soil before moving to uninfested areas.

6. Regulatory Coordination Notes

Town of Sedgwick. The Town's Shoreland Zoning Ordinance regulates clearing/removal of vegetation and includes erosion- and sediment-control standards within the shoreland zone. The plan therefore emphasizes minimizing clearing, preserving intact cover, and promptly stabilizing exposed soil.

Maine DEP / NRPA. Because the site is immediately adjacent to tidal water/coastal wetland, confirm with Maine DEP whether any later phase involving vegetation removal, soil disturbance, fill, or shoreline alteration requires a permit or Permit-by-Rule. The initial treatment phase is intentionally structured to avoid excavation, grading, fill, and shoreline alteration.

Maine Board of Pesticides requirements. Herbicide selection, application method, licensing, buffer requirements, and any variance requirements should be handled under the applicable Maine Board of Pesticides Control rules and the product label.





