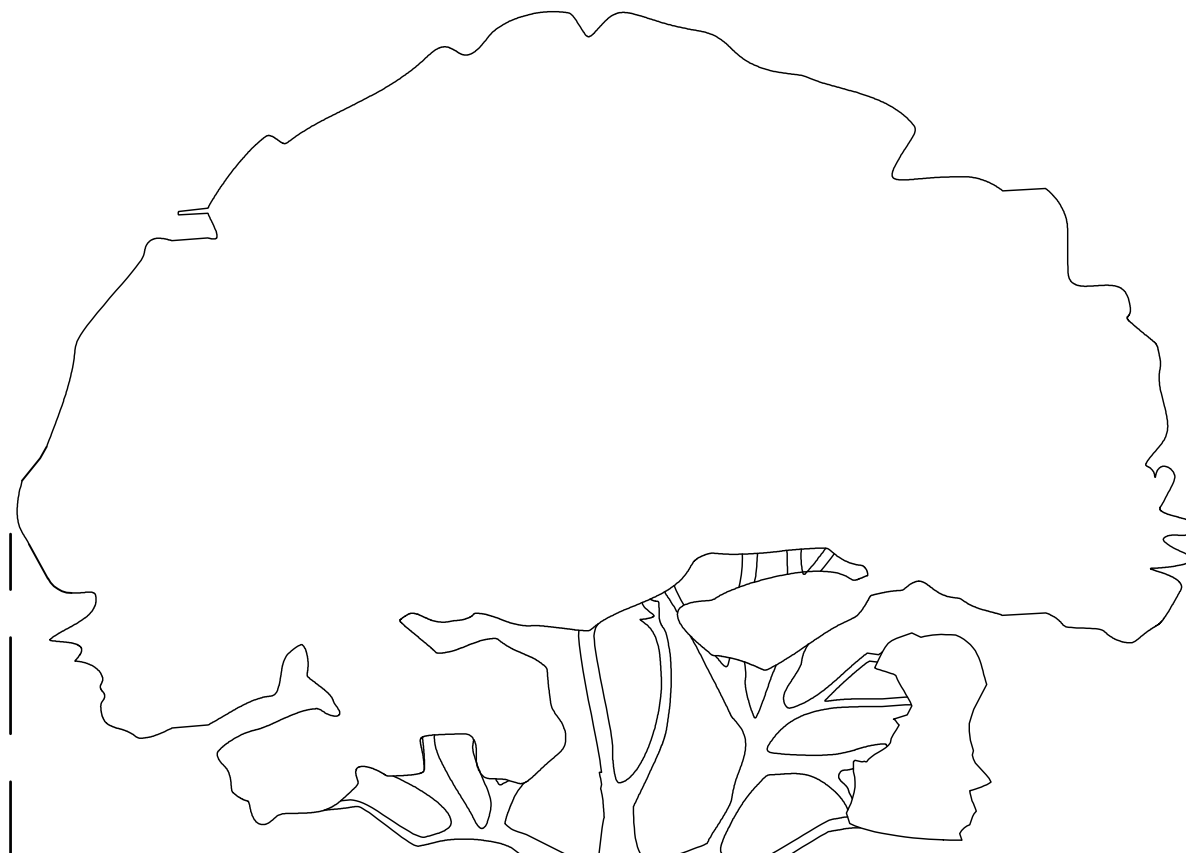


FENCE MATERIAL:  
ORANGE, UV RESISTANT  
HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH  
POLYETHYLENE LAMINAR  
BARRICADE FABRIC

DRIP LINE



ATTACH SIGN  
TO POST

EDGE OF DISTURBED AREA

TREE  
PROTECTION  
ZONE  
KEEP OUT

GRADE

4'  
MINIMUM

2'  
MIN.

4'  
MINIMUM

1.33 lbs/LF STEEL POST

RADIUS AT LEAST  
1.25 FEET PER 1 INCH  
OF TREE DIAMETER

### MATURE TREE PROTECTION ZONE RADIUS

TRUNK DIAMETER	GOOD PROTECTION	BETTER PROTECTION	BEST PROTECTION
8 INCHES	10 FEET	12 FEET	20 FEET
12 INCHES	15 FEET	18 FEET	30 FEET
16 INCHES	20 FEET	24 FEET	40 FEET
20 INCHES	25 FEET	30 FEET	50 FEET

**NOTES:**

1. Leave critical areas (such as flood plains, steep slopes and wetlands) with desirable trees in their natural condition or only partially cleared.
2. Select trees to be preserved before siting roads, buildings or other structures.
3. Minimize trenching in areas with trees. Place several utilities in the same trench.
4. Prohibit or restrict access to tree protection zones (TPZ). Post "Keep Out" signs on all sides of fencing and do not store construction equipment or materials in TPZ.
5. Monitor trees using a professional or train your staff to monitor tree health during and after construction on a regular, frequent basis.
6. Assign a crew member to weekly TPZ fence integrity checks. Repair and replace TPZ fencing as needed.

**MAINTENANCE:**

1. Prune any damaged trees. In spite of precautions, some damage to protected trees may occur. In such cases, repair any damage to the crown, trunk, or root system immediately.
2. Repair roots by cutting off the damaged areas and painting them with tree paint. Spread peat moss or moist topsoil over exposed roots.
3. Repair damage to bark by trimming around the damaged area, taper the cut to provide drainage and paint with tree paint.
4. Cut off all damaged tree limbs above the tree collar at the trunk or main branch. Use three separate cuts to avoid peeling bark from healthy areas of the tree.