

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY  
PRESERVE AT ROCK CREEK COMMUNITY  
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

**OLNEY EIGHTH (8<sup>TH</sup>) ELECTION DISTRICT  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

**BEING** all of the following lots and/or parcels of land:

**[SEE ATTACHED LEGAL DESCRIPTION]**

**In addition to the rights of the Declarant to modify and amend the foregoing Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions ("Declaration") as set forth therein, the Declarant reserves the right to unilaterally amend the foregoing Declaration as may be necessary or desirable, as determined by the Declarant in its sole discretion, (i) to correct the legal description set forth on or attached to this Exhibit "A", or in any future Supplementary Declaration, and/or (ii) to confirm the operation, lien and effect of the foregoing Declaration with respect to any lots or parcels that are re-subdivided, reconfigured, modified, altered and/or subjected to or withdrawn from a condominium regime.**

Exhibit "A"

(Description of Property)

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION****PRESERVE AT ROCK CREEK  
(AREA SUBJECT TO HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION REGULATION)****OLNEY (8<sup>TH</sup>) ELECTION DISTRICT  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

**BEING** part of the land conveyed by Henry F. Brandenstein, Esq. et al, Substitute Trustees, to SM Bowie Mill, LLC by deed dated January 26, 2011, recorded among the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland in Liber 41192 at Folio 061, said land also being all those lots conveyed by SM Bowie Mill, LLC to Winchester Homes, Inc. by two (2) deeds; (i) dated June 27, 2011, and recorded among said land records in Liber 41809 at Folio 352; and (ii) dated June 28, 2011, and recorded among said land records in Liber 41809 at Folio 357, said land also being all of the land described and shown on Plats One through Eleven of "PRESERVE AT ROCK CREEK", respectively recorded among said land records as Plat Nos. 24244 through 24254, and part of Plat Fourteen of "PRESERVE AT ROCK CREEK", recorded as Plat No. 24257, more particularly described, as follows, in the 1983 Adjustment of the North American Datum for the State of Maryland (NAD83)

**BEGINNING** for the perimeter of said land at a point on the centerline of pavement (Circa 2000) for Muncaster Mill Road, said point lying at the intersection of between the fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) or 1,750.00 feet radius, 193.57 feet arc line described in said Liber 41192 Folio 061 and the northerly line of the lands acquired by the Maryland State Highway Administration for the Inter-County Connector Highway by deed dated May 18, 2010, recorded among said land records in Liber 39474 at Folio 198; thence running with said centerline and deed by the following five (5) bearings and distances

- 1) 75.33 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 1,750.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 17° 58' 46" West, 75.32 feet to a point of tangency; thence
- 2) North 19° 12' 45" West, 243.43 feet to a point of curvature; thence

- 3) 272.01 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 494.25 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 34° 58' 44" West, 268.59 feet to a point of tangency; thence
- 4) North 50° 44' 43" West, 489.22 feet to a point of curvature; thence
- 5) 197.19 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the right having a radius of 777.38 feet and a chord bearings and distance of North 43° 28' 43" West, 196.66 feet to a point of intersection between said centerline and the 2<sup>nd</sup> or S. 45°47'20" W., 254.92 feet deed line of the land conveyed to the Board of Education of Montgomery County by deed recorded in Liber 2875 at Folio 263; thence running in a single course with the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> lines of said deed reversed
- 6) North 45° 49' 41" East, 1514.28 feet to a concrete monument found, having crossed a concrete monument found at the end of 42.94 feet; thence running with the 6<sup>th</sup> line of said deed reversed
- 7) North 35° 15' 42" West, 767.62 feet to a concrete monument found; thence running in a single course with the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines of said deed reversed
- 8) South 54° 45' 15" West, 1478.39 feet to a point on the northerly line of Muncaster Mill Road (40' wide) as the same is depicted on Maryland State Highway Administration Right Of Way Plat No. 53243, said point also being the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> or North 35°20'32" West, 861.68 feet deed line of a conveyance to the Trustees of the Eugene B. Casey Foundation by deed found recorded among said land records in Liber 13724 at Folio 141, thence running with part of said deed line and Muncaster Mill Road
- 9) North 35° 15' 05" West, 218.72 feet to the southernmost corner of Parcel B of a subdivision of land contained on a plat entitled "PARCELS A AND B, MONTGOMERY HOSPICE", found recorded among said land records as Plat 21269, thence running with the lines of said plat reversed
- 10) North 54° 37' 22" East, 29.14 feet to a point; thence
- 11) North 35° 22' 38" West, 88.13 feet to a point; thence
- 12) North 09° 54' 53" East, 35.17 feet to a point; thence

- 13) North 55° 12' 24" East, 148.55 feet to a point of curvature; thence
- 14) 98.98 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 440.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 48° 45' 44" East, 98.77 feet to an iron pipe found; thence
- 15) North 18° 19' 29" West, 95.28 feet to an iron pipe found; thence
- 16) 266.71 feet along a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 360.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 13° 38' 23" East, 260.65 feet to a point; thence
- 17) North 07° 35' 08" West, 443.73 feet to an iron rod found; thence
- 18) North 52° 11' 07" West, 35.89 feet to an iron rod found; thence
- 19) 36.24 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 230.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 88° 10' 13" West, 36.20 feet to an iron rod found; thence
- 20) South 59° 05' 59" West, 41.03 feet to an iron rod found on the easterly right-of-way line of Bowie Mill Road, as per a dedication plat of the same found recorded among said land records in Plat Book 66 at Plat 5926; thence running with the said right-of-way and plat by the following three (3) lines
- 21) 15.44 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 984.93 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 21° 46' 18" East, 15.44 feet to an iron rod found at a point of tangency; thence
- 22) North 21° 19' 21" East, 1,010.25 feet to a point of curvature; thence;
- 23) 197.24 feet along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 1,175.92 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 16° 31' 02" East, 197.01 feet to a point on the line between the subject property and the land conveyed to the Montgomery County Board of Education (BOE) per deed recorded among said land records in Liber 9367 at Folio 620; thence leaving Bowie Mill Road and running with the southerly line of the BOE
- 24) South 88° 53' 49" East, 1,015.41 feet to a 6-inch concrete monument found; thence running in a single course with the easterly line of said BOE

- land and the easterly line of the land conveyed to Maryland-National Park & Planning Commission by deed recorded in Liber 4627 Folio 056
- 25) North 01° 06' 47" East, 881.17 feet to a point on the southerly line of a plat entitled "Bowie Mill Estates" recorded among said land records as Plat 11664; thence
  - 26) North 87° 25' 07" East, 503.99 feet to a ¾-inch iron pipe (pinched) found at the southeasterly corner of said plat, said pipe also marking the southwesterly corner of another plat entitled "Bowie Mill Estates"; recorded among said land records as Plat 15134; thence running with the lines of said plat by the following three (3) bearings and distances
  - 27) South 84° 43' 22" East, 915.14 feet to an iron pipe found bearing cap inscribed "3084"; thence
  - 28) North 14° 40' 05" East, 88.82 feet to an pipe found bearing cap inscribed "3084"; thence
  - 29) North 89° 25' 07" East, 685.41 feet to the northeasterly corner of Lot 8 in Block N on said Plat One of "Preserve At Rock Creek"; thence running through the land described in said Liber 41192 at Folio 061 along the lines separating said Plats One, Two, Three, Four, Eight, Nine and Eleven from the Rural Open Space parcels to be conveyed to the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission found on Plats Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen of "Preserve At Rock Creek", respectively recorded as Plat Nos. 24255, 24256 & 24257
  - 30) South 00° 34' 53" East, 380.46 feet to a point; thence
  - 31) South 89° 25' 07" West, 290.57 feet to a point; thence
  - 32) North 33° 13' 38" West, 14.29 feet to a point on the right-of-way line of Toboggan Lane; thence running with said right-of-way for three (3) courses
  - 33) 54.48 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the right having a radius of 60.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 82° 47' 01" West, 52.62 feet to a point of reverse curvature; thence

- 34) 33.16 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 38.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 83° 47' 49" West, 32.12 to a point; thence
- 35) South 58° 47' 58" West, 6.74 feet to a point; thence leaving Toboggan Lane
- 36) South 31° 12' 02" East, 82.25 feet to a point; thence
- 37) South 38° 56' 35" West, 164.03 feet to a point; thence
- 38) South 85° 01' 06" West, 98.29 feet to a point; thence
- 39) North 04° 58' 54" West, 136.92 feet to a point on said right-of-way for Toboggan Lane; thence with said right-of-way for two (2) courses
- 40) 29.25 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the right having a radius of 275.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 88° 03' 57" West, 29.24 feet; thence
- 41) North 88° 53' 13" West, 1131.23 feet to a point; thence leaving Toboggan Lane
- 42) South 02° 57' 43" West, 37.81 feet to a point; thence
- 43) 120.76 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 123.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 64° 39' 57" West, 115.97 feet to a point of compound curvature; thence
- 44) 187.29 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 242.18 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 11° 21' 07" West, 182.65 feet to a point; thence
- 45) North 89° 56' 44" West, 47.88 feet to a point on said right-of-way line of Toboggan Lane; thence running with said right-of-way for two (2) courses
- 46) South 01° 06' 47" West, 161.44 feet to a point; thence
- 47) 121.88 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the right having a radius of 325.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 11° 51' 23" West, 121.17 feet to a point; thence leaving Toboggan Lane
- 48) South 56° 25' 53" East, 128.54 feet to a point; thence
- 49) South 36° 57' 34" West, 142.97 feet to a point; thence
- 50) North 56° 25' 25" West, 50.53 feet to a point; thence

- 51) South 01° 06' 11" West, 226.62 feet to a point; thence
- 52) South 88° 53' 49" East, 49.39 feet to a point; thence
- 53) South 44° 29' 32" East, 38.02 feet to a point; thence
- 54) South 34° 24' 12" East, 52.94 feet to a point; thence
- 55) South 52° 52' 19" East, 63.64 feet to a point; thence
- 56) South 07° 17' 58" West, 7.63 feet to a point; thence
- 57) South 82° 42' 02" East, 85.53 feet to a point; thence
- 58) South 77° 21' 50" East, 501.66 feet to a point; thence
- 59) South 00° 13' 06" East, 243.18 feet to a point; thence
- 60) South 43° 56' 48" West, 193.18 feet to a point which is a common corner between said Plats Four, Eight, Twelve and Thirteen; thence
- 61) South 09° 19' 41" East, 482.50 feet to a point; thence
- 62) South 45° 08' 52" West, 706.34 feet to a point on the right-of-way line of Heartwood Drive; thence running with said right-of-way for six (6) courses
- 63) South 35° 15' 38" East, 106.04 feet to a point; thence
- 64) 27.90 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 30.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 61° 54' 12" East, 26.91 feet to a point of reverse curvature; thence
- 65) 115.32 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the right having a radius of 62.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 35° 15' 38" East, 99.40 feet to a point of reverse curvature; thence
- 66) 27.90 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the left having a radius of 30.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 08° 37' 03" East, 26.91 feet to a point of tangency; thence
- 67) South 35° 15' 38" East, 164.69 feet to a point of curvature; thence
- 68) 118.96 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the right having a radius of 1,025.00 feet and a chord bearing and distance of South 31° 56' 08" East, 118.89 feet to a point; thence leaving Heartwood Drive
- 69) North 68° 03' 04" East, 145.28 feet to a point; thence
- 70) South 10° 06' 05" East, 86.57 feet to a point; thence
- 71) South 16° 48' 27" East, 93.05 feet to a point; thence

- 72) South 39° 32' 54" East, 112.82 feet to a point; thence  
 73) South 41° 23' 14" East, 62.91 feet to a point; thence  
 74) South 57° 11' 49" East, 49.81 feet to a point; thence  
 75) South 34° 58' 46" East, 102.64 feet to a point; thence  
 76) South 05° 23' 12" East, 152.69 feet to a point; thence  
 77) South 53° 24' 17" West, 73.18 feet to a point; thence  
 78) South 34° 30' 25" West, 41.26 feet to a point; thence  
 79) South 04° 30' 13" West, 101.12 feet to a point; thence  
 80) South 26° 47' 48" East, 274.70 feet to a point; thence  
 81) South 35° 11' 14" East, 203.19 feet to a point; thence  
 82) South 77° 37' 32" East, 170.44 feet to a point; thence  
 83) South 20° 13' 48" East, 370.37 feet to a point; thence  
 84) South 10° 58' 44" West, 147.81 feet to a point; thence  
 85) South 02° 26' 09" West, 100.14 feet to the southeasterly corner of Parcel B in Block B of said Plat Fourteen of "Preserve At Rock Creek", said point also being the northerly line of the Inter-County Connector Highway as shown on Maryland State Highway Administration Plat Nos. 54024 and 54025; thence running with the line between said Parcel B, Block B and the Inter-County Connector by the following three (3) courses  
 86) North 87° 33' 28" West, 1465.50 feet to a point; thence  
 87) South 24° 02' 21" East, 1.63 feet to a point; thence  
 88) North 87° 32' 26" West, 44.79 feet to the point of beginning, containing 7,440,289 square feet or 170.8055 acres of land.

The undersigned, being a licensed surveyor, under the employ of Dewberry & Davis LLC, personally prepared or was in responsible charge of the preparation and the survey work reflected in this metes and bounds description, in compliance with the requirements set forth in "COMAR" Title 09, Subtitle 13, Chapter 06, Regulation .12





**DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION AREA  
PRESERVE AT ROCK CREEK COMMUNITY  
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

OLNEY EIGHTH (8<sup>TH</sup>) ELECTION DISTRICT  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

**BEING** any real property contiguous to or in the vicinity of the Property and/or the real property shown on the Development Plan.

Exhibit "B"

(Description of Expansion Area)

**[SEE ATTACHED INSTRUMENT]**

Exhibit "C"

(Open Space Covenant)

COMMON OPEN SPACE COVENANT WITH THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Montgomery County Code Section 59-D-3.24, the Planning Board is required to ensure that land intended for "common or quasi-public use, but not proposed to be held in public ownership, will be held, owned and maintained in perpetuity for the indicated purposes;" and

WHEREAS these common and quasi-common areas are hereinafter referenced as "Common Areas;" and

WHEREAS; this Covenant over Common Areas is recorded in furtherance of Section 59-D-3.24; and

WHEREAS this Covenant, which runs with the land, is supplementary to, and does not purport to amend or modify any requirements associated with common ownership communities required by state or federal law;

THEREFORE;

The above-recitals are incorporated herein by reference

2. Common Areas must include all of the real property depicted as such on any and all final record plat or condominium plat ("Final Plat") and all facilities depicted as such on, and required as conditions of approval in, any applicable project plans, preliminary plans, and/or site plans ("Regulatory Plans") reviewed and approved by the Montgomery County Planning Board of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission ("Commission"). Facilities located within Common Areas may include recreational facilities, private roads, stormwater management facilities, and any other required features that are to be constructed on Common Areas pursuant to the Final Plat and Regulatory Plans.
3. Notwithstanding anything in the Homeowners' Association Documents, or Condominium Association Documents, as appropriate (collectively "HOA Documents"), the benefits and restrictions contained in this Covenant supercede any conflicting language in the HOA Documents.
4. All Common Area as shown on any applicable Regulatory Plans shall be deeded and annexed to the Association, in accordance with any applicable phasing schedules in the Regulatory Plans. The applicant who receives Regulatory Plan approval (hereinafter "Developer") reserves the right to seek an amendment to a Regulatory Plan for the purpose of changing the location or amount of real property comprising the Common Area and for the purpose of modifying the improvements to be constructed on the Common Area, which amendment shall be reviewed by the Commission in accordance with applicable law. Such amendments shall become effective only if approved by the Commission.
5. After substantial completion of the Common Areas, all lot/unit owners have the right to access and make reasonable use of the Common Areas both before and after they are conveyed to the Association with the exception of those areas as may be reasonably and necessarily restricted for access because of construction activities or temporary safety reasons.

*N/A*

MO CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records) [MSA CE 83-27999] MQR 28045, p. 0578. Printed 07/23/2010. Online 09/07/2004.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records) [MSA CE 63-42366] Book LEK 42289, p. 0080. Printed 11/18/2011. Online 07/05/2011.

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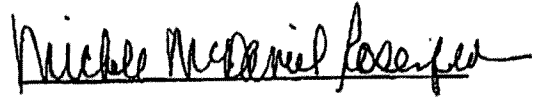
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6. Except with respect to those portions of stormwater management facilities within Common Areas which Montgomery County is obligated to maintain, the Association is obligated to maintain these Common Areas. The Association shall collect, budget, expend and reserve suitable funds to pay for maintenance, major repairs, renovations, and replacements of facilities associated with the Common Areas and to pay the costs associated with this responsibility (including the payment of property taxes). The Association shall maintain the Common Areas and facilities if any, through assessments, and/or special assessments, of its members as defined elsewhere in Association governing documents. These assessments shall include in addition to the costs of maintenance, a sufficient amount as a replacement reserve to fund the renovation and major repair of the common areas and facilities if any, during said common area and facilities projected useful life, or the replacement of the facilities at the end of said projected useful life. The Association shall also collect from its members as part of these assessments, funds sufficient to pay the costs related to common areas and facilities, if any, including, but not limited to insurance and real estate taxes.
7. The Developer shall assign or convey to the Association all warranties, maintenance and inspection information, documents and rights associated with all Common Areas which the Developer is entitled to receive from the installer or manufacturer of such facilities.
8. The Association will monitor compliance with the requirements of any conservation easements and other restrictions imposed on lots and/or the common areas by the Commission and will periodically remind unit owners of these restrictions.
9. The Association has the right to grant easements or rights-of-way over or convey portions of the Common Areas to public or quasi-public agencies to serve necessary public purposes.
10. Rights of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission ("The Commission"): Any other provision of the HOA Documents to the contrary notwithstanding, neither the Owners, The Board of Directors nor the Association shall, by act or omission, take any of the following actions without the prior written consent of the Commission, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed:
  - a. Make any annexation or additions other than as provided for in the HOA Documents; or
  - b. Abandon, partition, dedicate, subdivide, encumber, sell or transfer any of the Common Areas; provided, however, that the granting of rights-of-way, easements and the like for public utilities or for other purposes consistent with the use of the Common Areas by the Owners shall not be considered a transfer within the meaning of this Section; or
  - c. Abandon or terminate the HOA Documents; or
  - d. Merge or consolidate the Association with any other entity or sell, lease, exchange or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of the assets of the Association to any other entity.

The Commission shall have the right to bring action for any administrative, legal, or equitable relief necessary to enforce the rights and powers granted to the Commission under this Covenant.

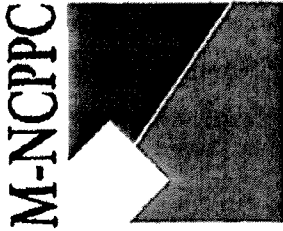
This is to certify that the within instrument has been prepared under the supervision of the undersigned, an attorney duly admitted to practice before the Court of Appeals of Maryland.



Michele McDaniel Rosenfeld  
Associate General Counsel  
The Maryland-National Capital Park and  
Planning Commission

**AFTER RECORDATION RETURN TO:**

Land Acquisition Specialist  
M-NCPPC  
9500 Brunett Avenue, Room B107  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND PLANNING****THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL  
PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION***9500 Brunett Avenue  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901*

Clerk of the Court for Montgomery County  
Judicial Center  
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Dear Clerk:

Please record among the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland the attached document on behalf of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. The Commission is a State-created agency authorized to buy, sell, and otherwise dispose of real property interests pursuant to Article 28 of the Annotated Code of Maryland and is exempt from transfer and recording fees.

Your cooperation in this regard is appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'William E. Gries'.

William E. Gries  
Land Acquisition Specialist

**[SEE ATTACHED INSTRUMENT]**

Exhibit "D"

(Integrated Pest Management Plan)



# HOME & GARDEN

HOME AND GARDEN INFORMATION CENTER • 12005 HOMEWOOD ROAD • ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21042 • 1-800-342-2507

Home & Garden Memo # HG 62

## IPM: A Common Sense Approach to Managing Problems in Your Landscape

Integrated pest management (IPM) represents a holistic approach to pest control. IPM is part of a total community ecosystem approach to gardening which promotes good management and stewardship strategies. It involves an understanding and careful examination of all factors (and their interrelationships) influencing plant growth. These include, soil, water, air, nutrients, insects, diseases, landscape design, weeds, animals, beneficial organisms, weather and cultural practices. The goal is to manage pests and diseases at acceptable levels rather than attempting to eliminate them. In many cases, pest problems can be prevented by selecting the appropriate plant species and cultivars for your particular site and providing the best possible growing conditions. Regular observation or monitoring of the plants in your landscape is critical in helping you to decide if a problem requires corrective action. Be aware that many factors impact plant growth. Too often, gardeners assume that plant problems are caused by pests and diseases. For example, insect damage may occur after a plant has been weakened by other factors including site problems, cultural practices or environmental and nutritional problems.

IPM is not a strictly organic approach to pest control. When necessary, chemicals are employed as a last resort. Broad spectrum residual insecticides should not be relied upon as the primary management strategy. Residual pesticides remain effective in the environment for days, weeks, or months impacting beneficial organisms as well as pests. Except for some serious fruit diseases, pesticides should not be applied on a scheduled or preventative basis. In all cases, the least toxic solutions (physical, mechanical, biological controls) should always be tried first. The IPM approach compels you to consider your landscape as part of the larger community ecosystem to manage responsibly. The impact of your gardening and pest management decisions often extends far beyond your property lines.

### GET TO KNOW YOUR LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN

Before you can recognize or prevent problems, you need to become familiar with your plants, their growth habit and necessary conditions for good growth.

- Make a plan of your existing landscape and identify and note the location of your plants and trees.
- Note which look healthy and which seem to have problems.
- Know what your plants should look like. Are they growing normally?
- Be willing to remove plants with chronic problems (e. g. azaleas grown in full sun often have severe lacebug problems).
- Replace problem plants with plants adapted to your area. Check gardening references and reputable local nurseries for ideas.

### BUILDING A HEALTHY GARDEN PREVENTS PROBLEMS

- **Soil building and fertility**  
Incorporate organic matter in flower and vegetable beds on a regular basis.  
Take a soil test every three years and adjust the pH accordingly.  
Fertilize as needed to maintain vigor.  
Avoid over-fertilizing plants, as it can lead to pest problems.
- **Mulches**  
Help to maintain even soil moisture, prevent weed growth and soil erosion, and protect plant roots and crowns from winter damage.  
Mulch layers should not exceed 2-3 inches in depth.

#### Educating People To Help Themselves

Local Governments - U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating

The University of Maryland is equal opportunity. The University's policies, programs, and activities are in compliance with pertinent Federal and State laws and regulations on nondiscrimination regarding race, color, religion, age, national origin, sex, and disability, including compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Educational Amendments; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990; or related legal requirements should be directed to the Director of Personnel/Personnel Relations, Office of the Dean, College of Agricultural and Natural Resources, System Hall, College Park, MD 20742.



- **Choose the right plant for the right place**  
 Select well-adapted varieties for the site conditions.  
 Select disease or insect resistant varieties.  
 Purchase healthy, certified, disease free seeds, transplants and nursery stock.  
 Plant at the right time.
- **Proper planting techniques**  
 Select suitable sites for the selected plants.  
 Prepare soil correctly.  
 Water newly planted trees and shrubs deeply (2" of water) every 1 to 2 weeks as needed.
- **Irrigation techniques**  
 Avoid overhead watering and splashing soil onto plants.  
 Water trees and shrubs slowly and deeply. Remember that the root zone can extend out 2 to 3 times the height of the tree beyond the dripline. Check the depth of soil moisture after irrigation by digging a small hole or inserting a stick. Use drip irrigation and soaker hoses where practical.
- **Remove or mow weeds**  
 Weeds rob plants of moisture and nutrients and are alternate hosts for pests and diseases.
- **Other cultural practices**  
 Prune to increase air circulation.  
 Avoid accidental root pruning through hoeing and tilling.  
 Don't work with plants when foliage or soil is wet.  
 Use floating row covers to prevent pest problems.
- **Garden sanitation**  
 Remove and dispose of diseased or infested plant parts and dead plants.  
 Rake up and dispose of diseased leaves and fruits.  
 Clean up and compost garden debris in the fall. (Compost temperatures must exceed 130° F. to kill pathogens and weed seeds.)
- **Healthy transplants**  
 Use soil-less media.  
 Use clean, sanitized seedling flats and plant containers.  
 Do not over-water.  
 Acclimatize transplants that are grown indoors by slowly introducing them to outdoor conditions.  
 Protect new transplants and seedlings from cutworms and slugs with paper collars or floating row covers.

**MONITORING: "CHECKING OUT YOUR LANDSCAPE"**

Gardeners should observe plants carefully to effectively monitor plant health and potential problems. Weekly inspections of your garden will catch most problems before they get

out of hand. Examine all plants carefully including leaf undersides. Gently lift small unbrifity plants out of the soil to observe roots. Use a hand lens or magnifying glass if necessary. Where pests or disease symptoms are observed, identify the culprits and learn the life cycle, habits, characteristics, damage potential and best time to take action.

**BENEFICIAL INSECTS, MITES AND NEMATODES**

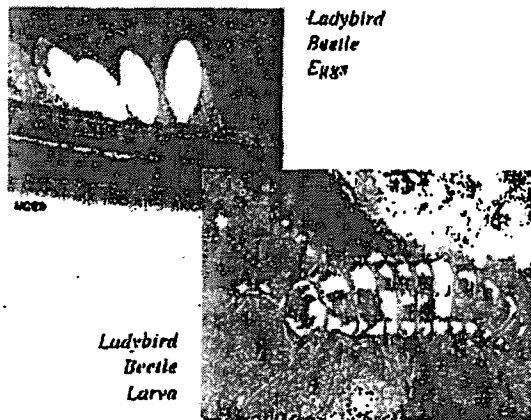
It is important that all creatures in your landscape not be viewed as pests. Hundreds of different insects, spiders and other beneficial organisms inhabit even the smallest yards. Together with your plants they comprise your unique backyard ecosystem. Many of these are either beneficial or innocuous. Some may be occasional feeders on favorite garden plants, but will not become damaging pests. (Only 10% of all insect species are considered to be plant pests.)  
 Concern for the environment, pesticide resistance, problems with pesticide safety, and pesticide effects on non-target organisms has sparked interest in finding alternative means of controlling pests, while conserving beneficial organisms. It is first important to recognize and distinguish pests and beneficial species.

Predators attack and consume pests directly. They are usually larger and more active than the prey they eat. For example, insect predators tend to move rapidly and have large eyes and forward pointing mouthparts.

Parasites use pests as food sources for their young. For example insect parasites lay their eggs in, on or near the pest insect. The offspring then grow in or on the host, eventually killing it.

Predatory and parasitic insects are often collectively referred to as beneficial insects or "beneficials". It is important to remember that many other beneficial organisms such as fungi, bacteria, earthworms and nematodes also exist in your yard.

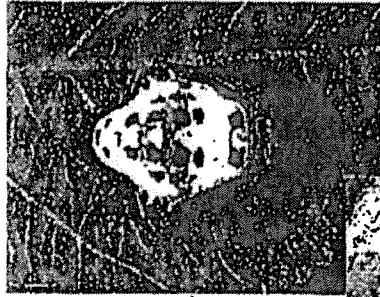
**SOME COMMON INSECT PREDATORS**



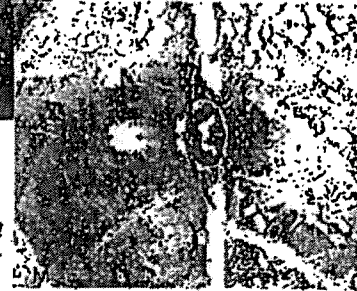
Ladybird  
Beetle  
Eggs

Ladybird  
Beetle  
Larva

**Ladybird beetles (ladybugs, lady beetles):** predators of aphids, mealybugs and other small insects. Adults vary in size (from 1/8 to 3/8 inch long). The color ranges from all black to black with red to yellow spots, or red to orange with black spots, or grayish with black spots. There are more than 30 species in Maryland. Immatures are 1/8 to 3/8 inch long, alligator-like, segmented, and usually have short spines (bristles) on their bodies. The color is usually gray to black with yellow to orange markings. Eggs are usually yellow, oval-shaped and laid upright in clusters on leaf undersides. It is not necessary to buy and release ladybird beetles. They will come into your landscape on their own as long as residual insecticides are not sprayed.



Ladybug Pupa

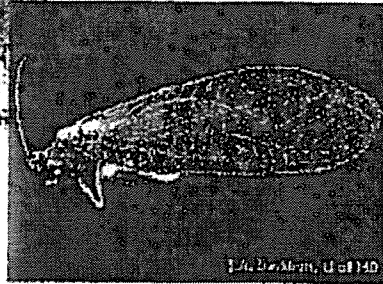


Ladybird Beetle

**Lacewings:** predators of aphids and other small insects. Adults are 1/2 to 3/4 inch long, green or brown, with small heads and large eyes. The wings are longer than the body, transparent and have a fine network of veins. Larvae are spindle-shaped, yellow-brown and mottled. They have spines along their sides and long, curved mouthparts. Eggs are laid on the ends of long, fine stalks and are often attached to leaves or twigs. Lacewings are available commercially.



Lacewing Larva



Lacewing

Photo by Albert U. of 140

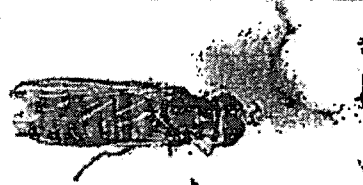
**Syrphid or flower flies:** aphid predators, adults 1/8 to 5/8 inch long. They resemble bees with yellow-black or white-black striped abdomens. Adults are often seen on flowers feeding on nectar. Larvae are grayish or greenish maggots that feed on aphids. Adult females lay eggs around aphid colonies and may be seen flying around aphid-infested plants. They are not available commercially.



Syrphid Egg



Syrphid Larva



ACES

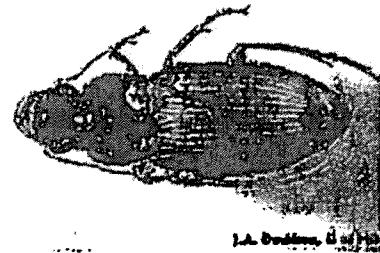
Syrphid Fly

**Praying mantids:** large, general predators. They will eat anything they happen upon, including each other. The adults are 2½-4 inches long, green or brown with long bodies, large eyes and papery wings. Front legs are enlarged and adapted for grabbing prey. Immatures resemble adults but are smaller and wingless. Female mantids lay eggs in frothy masses glued to stems and twigs. They are straw-colored and resemble foam. Buying and releasing mantids is not recommended.



*Praying Mantid*

**Ground beetles:** large, general predators. Adults are 1 inch or less, fast moving, iridescent bluish-black in color. They hide under rocks and other objects during the day. Larvae are elongated and dark brown-black with large heads. They are not available commercially.



*Ground Beetle*



*Adult Phytozeid Mite*

**Predatory mites:** widely used as biological control organisms. They are the same size or larger than spider mites and move rapidly. The color may be white, tan, orange or reddish. Predatory mites are commercially available and the supplier can suggest the species and quantity to buy.

Other naturally occurring predators, including assassin bugs, predatory bugs, aphid midges, lightning bugs, dragon and damselflies, predatory wasps and spiders are busy during the growing season controlling pests in your landscape.



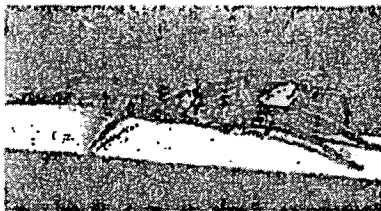
*Aphid Midge*



*Minute Bug*



*Dragonfly*



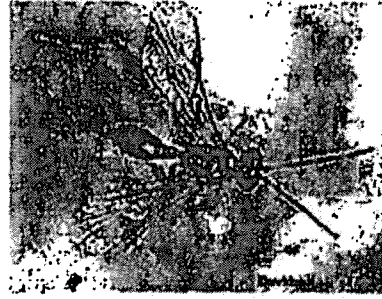
*Wolf Spider*



*Assassin Bug*

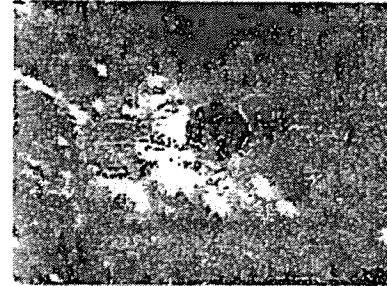
## SOME COMMON INSECT PARASITES

**Aphid parasites:** adults are about the size of aphids. They are tiny black or brown wasps. The adult female inserts her eggs into aphids. The larvae hatch out, feed, and eventually kill the aphid. The parasitized aphid remains attached to the plant, and eventually turns into a "mummy". It is swollen, brown and papery in appearance. Close examination may reveal a small exit hole chewed in the mummy's back from which the adult wasp emerged. Several species are available commercially, but are usually not needed in the home garden. Naturally occurring parasites will find an aphid infestation on their own.



*Aphid parasite*

**Parasitic wasps:** a large group of small to large wasps that parasitize a variety of caterpillars, beetle larvae, flies, aphids and other insects. They are slender and black or yellowish to brown. They have a pinched waist and clear wings. Some females may have very long ovipositors or "stingers", but they can not sting people. The female inserts her eggs into host insects. When the larvae complete their development, they spin cocoons on or near a dead or dying host, and then pupate. Parasitized horn worms are often seen with many white, silken cocoons attached to their bodies. Egg and larval parasites are available commercially.



*Encarsia (sp.) wasp*

**Parasitic nematodes:** are tiny, parasitic worms that are not harmful to humans, animals or plants. These occur naturally, mainly in soils, and can be purchased to control clear-wing borers and cutworms. There are two types available—*Steinernema* (Sc) and *Heterorhynchus* (Hb). Sc nematodes work on insects that feed near the soil surface or inside plants while Hb nematodes can move through the soil profile to attack certain beetle grubs. Follow package directions for appropriate storage and application techniques.



*Parasitic nematode*

## ATTRACTING AND CONSERVING BENEFICIAL ORGANISMS INTO YOUR LANDSCAPE

To conserve and protect beneficial organisms in your garden or landscape, provide water, food, cover, nesting places and a diversity of flowering plants. Reduce or eliminate pesticide use or switch to careful timing of biorational, nonresidual pesticides such as insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, and B.t. products. Soaps, oils and botanical pesticides have short term effects on populations of beneficials compared to typical synthetic pesticides. In addition, try to maintain a diverse habitat. Provide pollen and nectar sources for adult beneficials by growing a wide variety of annual and perennial flowers so that some plants are blooming at all times during the growing

season. Check the box below for some good choices. Provide water by misting or wetting down plants and mulch. This also cools the area during hot weather. Leave shallow, open containers or basins of fresh water on the ground in shade for birds, toads, frogs, turtles, snakes, spiders and insects. A diverse habitat of trees, shrubs and other plants also provides shelter, hiding places and overwintering sites. Straw mulch is especially attractive to spiders.

### "Plants to Attract and Feed Beneficial Insects"

#### Umbelliferae family

carrot, yarrow, Queen Anne's lace, dill, anise, fennel, coriander, parsley

#### Compositae family

zinnia, marigold, aster, daisies, mums, black-eyed susan, coneflower, coreopsis

#### Mint family and perennial herbs

mint, thyme, sage, oregano, bee balm, basil

#### Other plants

salvia, wallflowers, nasturtiums, poppies, many types of wildflowers, etc.

### NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR PESTS AND DISEASES

**Learn to tolerate some damage:** Most healthy herbaceous and woody plants can tolerate 20-30% leaf defoliation without suffering long-term damage or yield reduction.

**Wait for the "good guys":** Aphid feeding in the spring alarms many gardeners. Natural predators and parasites usually clean up local infestations in a month or so.

**Remove plant or plant parts:** Simply removing and disposing of badly damaged plants may minimize the problem on adjacent plants and prevent recurrence.

**Timing of seeding and planting:** Some pests can be circumvented by growing vulnerable plants when damage is least likely. For example, summer squash crops planted early and late are less troubled by squash vine borer. This requires knowledge of pest life cycles.

**Late fall or early spring tillage:** Many pests over-winter in the crop debris of host plants or in the soil around host plants. Tilling can disrupt pest habitats.

**Water stream:** A strong hose spray may temporarily dislodge mites, aphids and other pests. Be careful not to damage plants.

**Hand picking:** Pick off adult and immature insects and egg masses. Pests can be squashed or dropped into a jar of soapy water.

**Grow pest resistant or tolerant plants:** Check with the nursery or gardening catalogs when selecting plants for those with resistance or tolerance to pests and diseases. Many native plants are good choices.

**Compost:** Adding compost to soil can reduce problems with

nematodes and some soil borne diseases.

**Do not overfertilize:** Aphids and spider mites will produce more young on overfertilized plants.

**Barriers:** A floating row cover is an excellent material for excluding insect pests. Other examples are paper collars for cut-worms and diatomaceous earth for slugs.

**Rotation:** Rotate crops that are prone to pests and diseases. However, it is often very difficult to rotate away from disease problems in small gardens that over-winter in soil or garden debris.

### SUMMARY OF WEED IPM METHODS

#### DESIGN/REDESIGN SITES TO AVOID WEED PROBLEMS

- Select species that are well adapted to local climate and soil conditions.
- Group together plants that require similar cultural care, such as like requirements for water.
- Separate plants with incompatible growth characteristics.
- Select plants that develop an overlapping canopy to shade out weeds.

#### PREPARE THE SITE BEFORE PLANTING AND PLANT PROPERLY

- Eliminate any established weeds, especially perennial species.
- Grade and prepare the site for good drainage.
- Loosen and amend or add topsoil if needed.
- Provide for any needed irrigation.
- Plant trees and shrubs properly.
- Choose appropriate mulch and apply it correctly.

#### PROPERLY CARE FOR ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPES

- Provide desirable species with proper cultural care.
- Monitor regularly and frequently for weeds and keep written records of when different species appear.
- Determine which weeds can be tolerated and when control is warranted.
- Hand-pull or hoe weeds while they are seedlings.
- Correctly maintain mulch.
- Minimize any disturbance to the soil.
- Use a pre-emergent herbicide or spot applications of a contact herbicide where appropriate.
- Consider redesigning and replanting problem-prone landscapes.

## DEVELOPING DIAGNOSTIC and DECISION MAKING SKILLS

The ability to accurately diagnose a wide range of plant problems can be developed over time by patient observation and consulting on reliable reference materials. Timely diagnosis of plant problems can help you keep your landscape and gardens beautiful and productive. It can also prevent expensive removal and replacement of damaged plants.

### HOW TO BEGIN

1. Keep an open mind. Do not jump to conclusions.
2. Avoid assigning "guilt by association". The insect, animal or disease observed may not be the cause of the problem or the symptoms.
3. A "history-taking" of the problem plant is very useful. Extreme weather, site alteration, grade changes, fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide use, cultural practices, etc. all influence a plant's relative health over time. Once mature trees begin to decline, there is often no way to reverse the process. White pines and oaks are common examples of plants which are difficult to rejuvenate after decline symptoms begin.
4. Consider all the factors that influence the plant's growth and health. Take the time to look under leaves, and when possible at the roots, for potential causal factors.
5. Know what your plant should look like. Knowledge of general growth rates, leaf size and coloration may help alert you to early signs of trouble.
6. At least one half of all observed landscape problems are not caused by insects or diseases. Try to eliminate other causal factors first.
7. A particular problem may be caused by several factors: soil drainage, extreme weather from previous years, air pollution, pests, diseases, herbicide drift, etc.
8. The symptom may indicate a problem in a different part of the plant. For example, leaf yellowing and scorching may be caused by root damage.
9. There is a great variation in the expected life-span of landscape plants. All plants go through periods of growth, maturity and decline. Plants grown in urban conditions generally have shorter lives.
10. Many pests and diseases are plant-specific. Symptoms affecting more than one plant species may indicate cultural and environmental problems.
11. There is no substitute for "hands on" training, particularly with an experienced individual.

## EXAMINING THE PLANT

1. Look at the area surrounding the problem plant. Consider factors such as: exposure to elements, proximity to roads or buildings, lighting conditions, drainage, etc.
2. Look for physical evidence of a problem: injury, changes in site conditions, soil compaction, construction injury, lawnmower injury, insects, diseases, etc.
3. Examine all parts of the plant closely and carefully, including roots, shoots, trunk and leaf undersides (use a hand lens if necessary). Look for a pattern to the injury.
4. Physical evidence of a pest includes: the pest itself, shed skins, droppings or frass; webbing, honeydew, sooty mold, pitch, gummosis, galls, slime trails, etc. Evidence of diseases includes: mushrooms, fungal growths, galls, white, orange or black powdery substances, leaf spots, water-soaked areas, cankers, discolored stem and root tissue.
5. Identify the pest, disease or problem. This is critical to making a control decision. Identification of the plant is also critical to control decisions. Some plants can tolerate more damage than others.

## HOW TO DECIDE WHEN TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST A PEST, DISEASE, OR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM

1. In general you have less time to make a control decision on seedlings, transplants, and newly planted trees and shrubs. Many pests and diseases do not need to be controlled on older or mature plants. For environmental problems, the site and/or cultural conditions may need to be modified to correct the problem.
2. Judgments may be based on aesthetics, or economic (yield) loss. Realistic thresholds should be set for insects and diseases. Pest or disease progression should be monitored carefully. It is very important to identify the pest or disease and become familiar with its life cycle. Some pests and diseases may not require control. For example, gypsy moth should be controlled, because oaks suffer from early defoliation, and use up energy reserves to refoliate. Eastern tent caterpillar occurs early enough in the season for cherry trees to refoliate without causing harm to the tree. Often by the time disease or insect damage is observed, it is too late to do anything about the problem until next season.
3. Treatment decisions depend on the type of plant that has a problem. If a plant is easy to replace such as an annual, just pull the problem plant and replace it. Plants that continue to grow throughout the season will often outgrow the pest or disease damage. Examples include locust leafminer on locust, and anthracnose on sycamore.

4. Once you have identified the problem and determine that it requires corrective action, select a control strategy. Always select the least toxic solutions first such as physical (hand removal, change watering practices, pruning out damage, etc.) and biological (encourage beneficials, release predatory mites, etc.). Pesticides should be used selectively (spot treatments) with the least toxic materials (B.T., insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, etc.) used first.
5. Continue to monitor the plant's health after treating a problem to determine if further action is needed.

**Authors: M.K. Mafmoski, J.H. Traunfeld, and D.L. Clement, Regional Specialists, Home and Garden Information Center, University of Maryland, Maryland Cooperative Extension, College Park, MD. Rev. 1/03**

Artwork: John Davidson, Professor Emeritus, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park and U.S.D.A.

Summary of weed IPM table from: Dreistadi, S. H. and M. L. Flint. 1994. Pests of Landscape Trees and Shrubs. Publication 3359. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Oakland, CA. 327 pp. Used with permission from the University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

## Protect the Bay Use Pesticides and Fertilizers Wisely

**ALWAYS READ THE  
PESTICIDE LABEL AND  
FOLLOW ALL DIRECTIONS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.**

**Home and Garden Information Center  
1-800-342-2507  
[www.hgic.umd.edu](http://www.hgic.umd.edu)**

*Mention of trade names does not constitute an endorsement by the Maryland Cooperative Extension, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.*

**CLERK'S INDEX SHEET**  
**Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions**  
**for**  
**Preserve at Rock Creek Community Association, Inc.**

(For the purpose of proper indexing only)

<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
24244	3683953	3	N
24244	3683964	4	N
24244	3683975	5	N
24244	3683986	6	N
24244	3683997	7	N
24244	3684002	8	N
24245	3684046	1	N
24245	3684057	2	N
24246	3684068	1	K
24246	3684070	2	K
24246	3684081	3	K
24246	3684092	4	K
24246	3684104	5	K
24246	3684115	6	K
24246	3684126	7	K
24246	3684137	8	K
24246	3684148	9	K
24246	3684150	10	K
24246	3684161	11	K
24246	3684172	12	K
24246	3684183	13	K
24246	3684194	14	K

**Exhibit "A-1" — Page 1 of 9**

**(Indexing Information)**



<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
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24246	3684217	16	K
24246	3684228	17	K
24246	3684230	18	K
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24246	3684252	20	K
24246	3684263	21	K
24246	3684274	22	K
24246	3684285	23	K
24246	3684296	24	K
24246	3684308	25	K
24246	3684343	1	L
24246	3684354	2	L
24246	3684376	3	L
24246	3684387	4	L
24246	3684398	5	L
24246	3684401	6	L
24246	3684412	7	L
24246	3684423	8	L
24246	3684434	9	L
24246	3684445	10	L
24246	3684456	11	L
24246	3684467	12	L
24246	3684478	13	L
24246	3684480	14	L
24246	3684491	15	L
24246	3684503	16	L
24246	3684536	1	M

**Exhibit "A-1" — Page 2 of 9**

**(Indexing Information)**

<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
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24246	3684560	4	M
24246	3684571	5	M
24246	3684582	6	M
24246	3684593	7	M
24246	3684605	8	M
24247	3684638	1	H
24247	3684640	2	H
24247	3684651	3	H
24249	3684718	1	F
24249	3684720	2	F
24249	3684731	3	F
24249	3684742	4	F
24249	3684753	5	F
24249	3684764	6	F
24249	3684775	7	F
24249	3684786	8	F
24249	3684797	9	F
24249	3684800	10	F
24249	3684811	11	F
24249	3684822	12	F
24249	3684833	13	F
24249	3684855	1	J
24249	3684866	2	J
24249	3684877	3	J
24249	3684888	4	J
24249	3684890	5	J

## Exhibit "A-1" — Page 3 of 9

**(Indexing Information)**

<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
24249	3684902	6	J
24249	3684913	7	J
24249	3684924	8	J
24249	3684935	9	J
24249	3684946	10	J
24249	3684957	11	J
24249	3684968	12	J
24249	3684970	13	J
24251	3685187	6	H
24251	3685198	7	H
24251	3685201	8	H
24251	3685212	9	H
24251	3685223	10	H
24251	3685234	11	H
24251	3685245	12	H
24251	3685256	13	H
24251	3685267	14	H
24251	3685017	1	G
24251	3685028	2	G
24251	3685030	3	G
24251	3685041	4	G
24251	3685052	5	G
24251	3685063	6	G
24251	3685074	7	G
24251	3685085	8	G
24251	3685096	9	G
24251	3685108	10	G
24251	3685110	11	G

**Exhibit "A-1" — Page 4 of 9**

**(Indexing Information)**

<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
24251	3685121	12	G
24251	3685132	13	G
24251	3685143	14	G
24251	3685154	15	G
24251	3685165	4	H
24251	3685176	5	H
24251	3685278	15	H
24251	3685280	16	H
24251	3685291	17	H
24251	3685303	18	H
24251	3685314	19	H
24251	3685325	1	I
24251	3685336	2	I
24251	3685347	3	I
24251	3685358	4	I
24251	3685360	5	I
24251	3685371	6	I
24251	3685382	7	I
24251	3685393	8	I
24252	3685405	3	A
24252	3685416	4	A
24252	3685427	5	A
24252	3685427	F	B
24252	3685451	16	B
24252	3685462	17	B
24252	3685473	18	B
24252	3685495	1	D
24252	3685507	2	D

**Exhibit "A-1" — Page 5 of 9**

**(Indexing Information)**

<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
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24252	3685531	5	D
24252	3685542	6	D
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24252	3685564	8	D
24252	3685575	9	D
24252	3685586	10	D
24252	3685597	11	D
24252	3685600	12	D
24252	3685611	13	D
24252	3685622	14	D
24252	3685633	15	D
24252	3685644	16	D
24252	3685655	17	D
24252	3685666	18	D
24252	3685677	19	D
24253	3685702	1	A
24253	3685713	2	A
24253	3685724	6	A
24253	3685746	1	B
24253	3685757	2	B
24253	3685768	3	B
24253	3685770	4	B
24253	3685781	5	B
24253	3685792	6	B
25253	3685804	14	C
24253	3685815	15	C

**Exhibit "A-1" — Page 6 of 9****(Indexing Information)**

<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
24253	3685826	16	C
24253	3685837	17	C
24253	3685848	18	C
24254	3685906	7	B
24254	3685917	8	B
24254	3685928	9	B
24254	3685930	10	B
24254	3685941	11	B
24254	3685952	12	B
24254	3685963	13	B
24254	3685974	14	B
24254	3685985	15	B
24254	3685996	1	C
24254	3686001	2	C
24254	3686012	3	C
24254	3686023	4	C
24254	3686034	5	C
24254	3686045	6	C
24254	3686056	7	C
24254	3686067	8	C
24254	3686078	9	C
24254	3686080	10	C
24254	3686091	11	C
24254	3686103	12	C
24254	3686114	13	C

**Exhibit "A-1" — Page 7 of 9**

**(Indexing Information)**

<u>Plat No.</u>	<u>Acct No.</u>	<u>Lot/Parcel</u>	<u>Block</u>
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24246	3684321	B	L
24246	3684332	C	L
24246	3684514	B	M
24246	3684525	C	M
24247	3684616	A	H
24247	3684627	B	H
24248	3684662	A	M
24249	3684673	A	F
24249	3684684	B	F
24249	3684695	C	F
24249	3684707	D	F
24249	Not available	E	F
24249	3684844	A	J
24250	3684981	G	F
24252	3685440	G	B
24252	3685484	A	D
24252	3685688	A	E
24253	3685690	A	A
24253	3685735	A	B
24253	3685850	B	E
24254	3685872	C	B
24254	3685883	D	B
24254	3685894	E	B
24244	3683931	C	N
24244	3683942	E	N
24245	3684035	F	N
24247	3686147	B	N

## Exhibit "A-1" — Page 8 of 9

## (Indexing Information)

Grantor: SM Bowie Mill, LLC, a Maryland limited liability Company

Grantee: N/A

Consideration: None

Title Insurance Company: N/A

**AFTER RECORDING PLEASE RETURN TO:  
LINOWES AND BLOCHER LLP  
7200 WISCONSIN AVENUE, SUITE 800  
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814  
ATTN: DOUGLAS M. IRVIN, ESQ.**

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**(Indexing Information)**