

ISOMETRIC VIEW

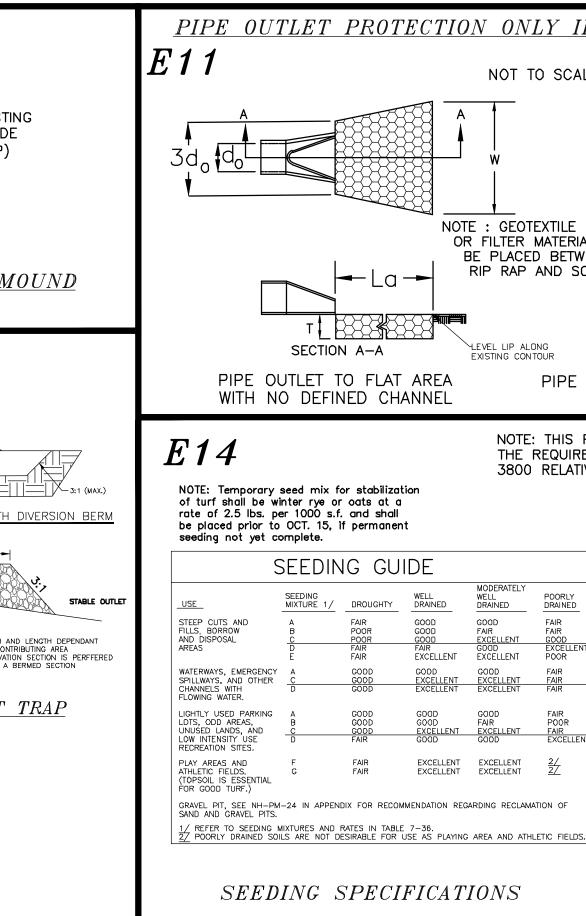
84-100%

68-83%

42-55%

SIEVE DESIGNATION SIZE OF STONE (INCHES)

NO. 4



PIPE OUTLET PROTECTION ONLY IF NEEDED DURING CONSTRUCTION PIPE OUTLET PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION A-A

3800 RELATIVE TO INVASIVE SPECIES.

PIPE OUTLET TO WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL NATURALIZE.

NOTE: THIS PROJECT IS TO BE MANAGED IN A MANNER THAT MEETS

THE REQUIREMENTS AND INTENT OF RSA 430:53 AND CHAPTER AGR

TALL FESCUE CREEPING RED FESCUE RED TOP

TALL FESCUE CREEPING RED FESCUE CROWN VETCH

CREEPING RED FESCUE BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL

CONSERVATION MIX

TALL FESCUE (35%)

WHITE CLOVER (3%)

CREEPING RED FESCUE (25%) 15

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (10%) 5

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (10%) 15

ANNUAL RYEGRASS (12%)

. TALL FESCUE 1

SEEDING RATES

POUNDS PER POUNDS PER PER ACRE 1,000 Sq. Ft.

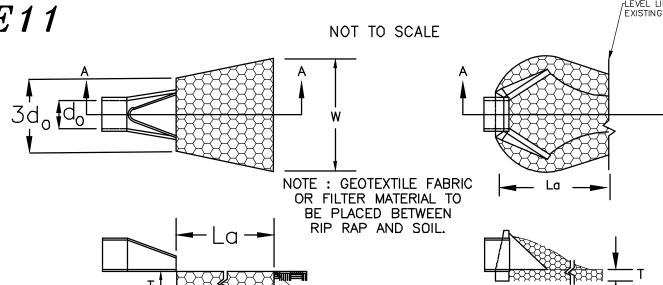
30 0.75 40 OR 55 0.95 OR 1.35

POUNDS

PER ACRE 1,000 S.F.

EARLY SPRING TO MAY 20 OR FROM AUGUST 10 TO SEPTEMBER 1.

150



SECTION A-A

SEEDING GUIDE

A. SLOPES SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2:1; 3:1 SLOPES OR FLATTER ARE

THE SITE TO PREVENT DROWNING OR WINTER KILLING OF THE PLANTS.

WHERE MOWING WILL BE DONE, 3:1 SLOPES OR FLATTER ARE RECOMMENDED.

A. SURFACE AND SEEPAGE WATER SHOULD BE DRAINED OR DIVERTED FROM

B. STONES LARGER THAN 4 INCHES AND TRASH SHOULD BE REMOVED BECAUSE

FEASIBLE, THE SOIL SHOULD BE TILLED TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT 4 INCHES TO

A. LIME AND FERTILIZER SHOULD BE APPLIED PRIOR TO OR AT THE TIME OF

AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE, 2 TONS PER ACRE OR 100LBS. PER 1,000 SQ.FT.

THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM AMOUNTS SHOULD BE APPLIED:

OR 1.000LBS, PER ACRE OF 5-10-10.)

AND SLOPE CONDITIONS WILL APPLY

INSTALLED ON ANY SLOPE.

SLOPES MORE GRADUAL THAN 3:1 MAY BE STABILIZED WITH

VEGETATION OR HECP (HYDRAULICALLY APPLIED EROSION

EVENT SATURATION, AREA INTENDED FOR VEGETATION

STABILIZATION MAY REQUIRE HAY MULCH OR R.E.C.B.

NITROGEN(N), 50LBS. PER ACRE OR 1.1LBS. PER 1,000 SQ.FT.

POTASH(K20), 100LBS. PER ACRE OR 2.2LBS. PER 1,000 SQ.FT.

PHOSPHATE(P205), 100LBS. PER ACRE OR 2.2LBS. PER 1,000 SQ.FT.

AND INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF LIME AND FERTILIZER

(NOTE: THIS IS THE EQUIVALENT OF 500LBS. PER ACRE OF 10-20-20 FERTILIZER

SHOULD BE BASED ON AN EVALUATION OF SOIL TESTS. WHEN A SOIL TEST IS NOT

THEY INTERFERE WITH SEEDING AND FUTURE MAINTENANCE OF THE AREA, WHERE

PREPARE A SEED BED AND MIX FERTILIZER AND LIME INTO THE SOIL. THE SEEDBED

SHOULD BE LEFT IN REASONABLY FIRM AND SMOOTH CONDITION. THE LAST TILLAGE OPERATION SHOULD BE PERFORMED ACROSS THE SLOPE WHEREVER PRACTICAL.

GRADING AND SHAPING

SEEDBED PREPARATION

ESTABLISHING A STAND

1. THE SUB GRADE FOR THE FILTER MATERIAL, GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, AND RIP RAP SHALL BE PREPARED TO THE LINES AND GRADES SHOWN ON THE PLANS. SPECIFIED GRADATION.

2. THE ROCK OR GRAVEL USED FOR FILTER OF RIP RAP SHALL CONFORM TO NHDOT SECTION 583.

3. GEOTEXTILE FABRICS SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM PUNCTURE OR TEARING DURING THE PLACEMENT OF THE ROCK RIP RAP DAMAGED AREAS IN THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPAIRED BY PLACING A PIECE OF FABRIC OVER THE DAMAGED AREA OR BY COMPLETE REPLACEMENT OF THE FABRIC. ALL OVERLAPS REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS OR JOINING TWO PIECES OF FABRIC SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES.

4. STONE FOR THE RIP RAP MAY BE PLACED BY EQUIPMENT AND SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO THE FULL LAYER THICKNESS IN ONE OPERATION AND IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PREVENT SEGREGATION OF THE STONE SIZES.

5. TO BE CONSTRUCTED IAW NH SWM #2 4-6 CONVEYANCE PRACTICES, 6. OUTLET PROTECTION, PAGE 172.

6. IF INSTALLED THE CONTRACTOR IS TO COVER THE STONE POST

CONSTRUCTION WITH MATTING AND

LOAM TO ALLOW THE AREA TO

|E12|

TABLE	7-24	-RECOMMENDED	RIP	RAF	GRAD	ATION	RANGES
d50 SI	ZE=	0.5	FEE	Τ	6	ı	NCHES
		SMALLER EN d50 SIZE		SIZE FROM		ONE (INCHES) TO
	100%		(9			12
	85%		8	3			11
	50%		(3			9
	15%		:	2			3
		·					•

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE GENERAL:

CUT AND REMOVE TREES IN CONSTRUCTION AREA ONLY AS REQUIRED, RELOCATE ANY PROJECT T.B.M. BS&E IS TO LAYOUT THE CENTER OF THE DRIVEWAY AND LAYOUT THE REQUIRED LIMITS OF CLEARING. THERE ARE NO STOCK PILE AREAS AND THEREFORE THE SITE WILL BE REQUIRED TO USE THE BALE METHOD ONTO TRUCKS TO REMOVE MATERIALS AND RECEIVE MATERIALS.

CONSTRUCT AND/OR INSTALL TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEDIMENT EROSION AND DETENTION CONTROL FACILITIES AS SPECIFIED. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY SOIL LAND DISTURBANCE AND MUST BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE

- FROSION SEDIMENT AND DETENTION CONTROL FACILITY SHALL BE INSTALLED & STABILIZED PRIOR TO DIRECTING RUNGEE TO THEM TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS MAY BE REQUIRED. POST CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MUST BE INITIATED AND STABILIZED EARLY IN THE PROCESS. RUNOFF MUST BE DIRECTED TO TEMPORARY PRACTICES UNTIL STORMWATER BMPs ARE STABILIZED.
- 4.) CLEAR, CUT AND DISPOSE OF DEBRIS IN APPROVED FACILITY
- 5.) CONSTRUCT PREEMINENT CULVERTS AS REQUIRED, OR DIRECTED WITH THE DE-WATERING METHODOLOGY PRESCRIBED ON THE PLANS.
- 6.) CONSTRUCT DRIVEWAY FOR ACCESS TO DESIRED CONSTRUCTION AREAS. ALL ROADS SHALL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY. SEE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BLASTING ON SHEET C-101.
- 7.) START BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
- 8.) BEGIN PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING. ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES AND DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE SEEDED OR MULCHED AS REQUIRED, OR DIRECTED. NO AREA IS ALLOWED TO BE DISTURBED FOR A LENGTH OF TIME THAT EXCEEDS 45 DAYS BEFORE BEING STABILIZED. DAILY, OR AS REQUIRED. ALL ROADWAYS AND PARKING AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF ACHIEVING FINISHED GRADES. ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE STABILIZED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF ACHIEVING FINISHED GRADES. LIMIT THE LENGTH OF EXPOSURE OF UNSTABILIZED SOIL TO 45
- 9.) INSPECT AND MAINTAIN ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES DURING CONSTRUCTION. ALL SWPPP INSPECTIONS MUST BE CONDUCTED BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL SUCH AS A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER (PE), A CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (CPESC), A CERTIFIED EROSION SEDIMENT AND STORM WATER INSPECTOR (CESSW), OR A CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN STORM WATER QUALITY (CPSWQ). INSPECTION REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT. EROSION AND SEDITMENT CONTROL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER 0.5" OF RAINFALL.
- 10.) COMPLETE PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPING.
- 11.) REMOVE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AFTER SEEDING AREAS HAVE ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS ARE COMPLETE. 12.) SMOOTH AND RE-VEGETATE ALL DISTURBED AREAS.
- 13.) FINISH PAVING ALL ROADWAYS IF NEEDED PER THE PLAN.

PROJECT SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE: THE PROJECT IS SCHEDULED TO START IN THE EARLY SUMMER MONTHS OF 2023, DURING THE DRY PERIOD. BS&E WILL LAYOUT THE LIMITS OF CLEARING. TEMPORARY SILTATION CONTROLS AND CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN ON THE PLAN WILL BE INSTALLED AT THE FLAGGED LIMITS OF CLEARING. CLEARING AND GRUBBING WILL COMMENCE. DE-WATERING SYSTEMS WILL BE INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CULVERT INSTALLATIONS. A KEEN EYE ON THE WEATHER IS REQUIRED TO ENSURE THE SITE DOES NOT REMAIN OPEN DURING PERIODS OF STRONG OR PROLONGED PERIODS OF INCLEMENT WEATHER. AFTER INSTALLATION OF THE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES THE CONTRACTOR IS FREE TO LAY GRAVELS AND FINALIZE THE SLOPES OF THE DRIVEWAY. THIS WILL BE DONE IN A PROGRESSIVE PROCESS WHEREAS THE DRIVEWAY WILL BE USED TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO THE NEXT CULVERT INSTALLATION AND CROSSING. AFTER ESTABLISHED STABILIZATION THE CONSTRUCTION FENCING AND TEMPORARY BMP'S CAN BE REMOVED.

B. SEED SHOULD BE SPREAD UNIFORMLY BY THE METHOD MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE SITE METHODS INCLUDE BROADCASTING, DRILLING AND HYDROSEEDING. WHERE BROADCASTING IS USED, COVER SEED WITH .25 INCH OF SOIL OR LESS, BY CULTIPACKING OR RAKING. C. REFER TO TABLE(G-E1 THIS SHEET) FOR APPROPRIATE SEED MIXTURES AND TABLE(H-E1 THIS

FLATPEA) MUST BE INOCULATED WITH THEIR SPECIFIC INOCULANT. D. WHEN SEEDED AREAS ARE MULCHED, PLANTINGS MAY BE MADE FROM EARLY SPRING TO EARLY OCTOBER. WHEN SEEDED AREAS ARE NOT MULCHED, PLANTINGS SHOULD BE MADE FROM

4. MULCH

A. HAY, STRAW, OR OTHER MULCH, WHEN NEEDED, SHOULD BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY AFTER

SHEET) FOR RATES OF SEEDING. ALL LEGUMES (CROWNVETCH, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, AND

POUNDS PER

0.35

0.35

0.12

0.12

0.35

0.16

- B. MULCH WILL BE HELD IN PLACE USING APPROPRIATE TECHNIQUES FROM THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE FOR MULCHING. HAY OR STRAW MULCH SHALL BE PLACED AT A RATE OF 90LBS PER
- 5. MAINTENANCE TO ESTABLISH A STAND A. PLANTED AREA SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE BY FIRE, GRAZING, TRAFFIC, AND DENSE
- B. FERTILIZATION NEEDS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY ONSITE INSPECTIONS. SUPPLEMENTAL FERTILIZER IS USUALLY THE KEY TO FULLY COMPLETE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAND BECAUSE MOST PERENNIAL STAKE 2 TO 3 YEARS TO BECOME ESTABLISHED.
- C. IN WATERWAYS, CHANNELS, OR SWALES WHERE UNIFORM FLOW CONDITIONS ARE ANTICIPATED, OCCASIONAL MOWING MAY BE NECESSARY TO CONTROL GROWTH OF WOODY VEGETATION.
- 6. TO BE CONSTRUCTED IAW NH SWM #3 4-1 EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES, PERMANENT
- VEGETATION PAGE 60

SEE RAIN GARDEN AND INFILTRATION DETAIL SHEETS FOR SPECIFIC PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS AND

E 16 DEFINITION OF STABLE:

PER ENV-WQ 1500 ALTERATION OF TERRAIN

BASE COURSE GRAVELS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN AREAS TO BE PAVED. A MINIMUM OF 85 PERCENT VEGETATED GROWTH HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. A MINIMUM OF 3 INCHES OF NON-EROSIVE MATERIAL SUCH AS STONE OR

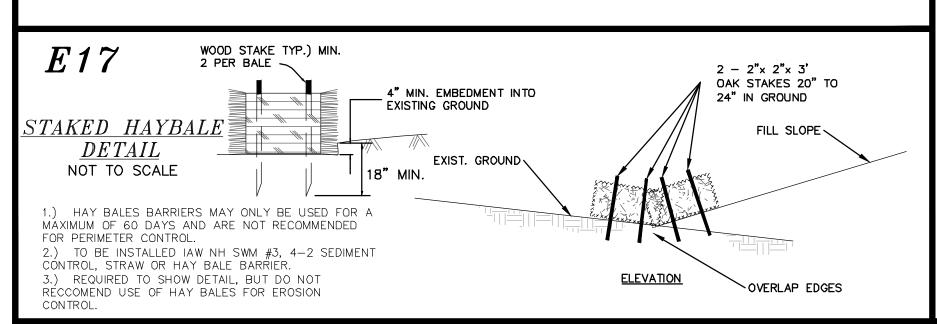
ADDITION STABILIZATION NOTES:

HAY MULCH OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS SHALL BE USED TO CONTROL EROSION OF NEWLY GRADED AREAS. ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

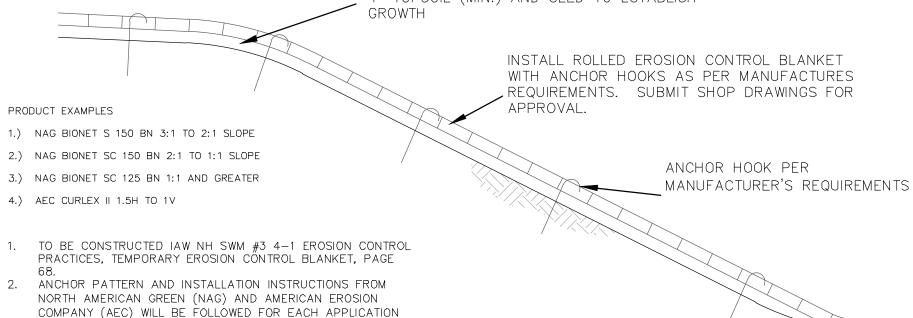
DISTURBED SOIL AREAS SHALL BE EITHER TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. IN AREAS WHERE FINAL GRADING HAS NOT OCCURRED, TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES SHOULD BE IN PLACE WITHIN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR A SURFACE WATER BODY OR A WETLAND AND NO MORE THAN 14 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL OTHER AREAS. PERMANENT STABILIZATION SHOULD BE IN PLACE WITHIN THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF FINAL GRADING OF EXPOSED SOIL AREAS.

RIP-RAP HAS BEEN INSTALLED. 4. OR, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY INSTALLED.

DAYS FOR EXPOSED SOIL AREAS THAT ARE WITHIN ONE HUNDRED (100) FEET OF



ALL MANUFACTURED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRODUCTS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS, UTILIZED FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SLOPE PROTECTION, RUNOFF DIVERSION, SLOPE INTERRUPTION, PERIMETER CONTROL, INLET PROTECTION, CHECK DAMS, AND SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL NOT CONTAIN PLASTIC, OR MULTIFILAMENT OR MONOFILAMENT POLYPROPYLENE NETTING OR MESH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN 1/8 INCHES. 4" TOPSOIL (MIN.) AND SEED TO ESTABLISH



CONTROL MIX)/BONDED FIBER MATRIX. HOWEVER THE ENGINEER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUEST INCREASED RECB TO BE ROLLED EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (RECB) WITH SILT FENCING. UNDER SOME CONDITIONS, E.G. WINTER CONSTRUCTION OR RAIN SLOPE STABILIZATION DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

WINTER STABILIZATION NOTES

ALL DISTURBED AREAS THAT DO NOT HAVE AT LEAST 85% VEGETATIVE COVERAGE PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15TH SHALL BE STABILIZED BY APPLYING MULCH AT A RATE OF 3-4 TONS PER ACRE. ALL SIDE SLOPES, STEEPER THAN 4:1, THAT ARE NOT DIRECTED TO SWALES OR DETENTION BASINS, SHALL BE LINED WITH BIODEGRADABLE 'JUTE MATTING' (EXCELSIOR'S CURLEX II OR EQUAL). ALL OTHER SLOPES SHALL BE MULCHED AND TACKED AT A RATE OF 3-4 TONS PER ACRE. THE APPLICATION OF MULCH AND/OR JUTE MATTING SHALL NOT OCCUR OVER EXISTING SNOW COVER. IF THE SITE IS ACTIVE AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, ANY SNOW THAT ACCUMULATES ON DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE REMOVED. PRIOR TO SPRING THAW ALL AREAS WILL BE STABILIZED, AS DIRECTED ABOVE.

2. ALL SWALES THAT DO NOT HAVE FULLY ESTABLISHED VEGETATION SHALL BE EITHER LINED WITH TEMPORARY JUTE MATTING OR TEMPORARY STONE CHECK DAMS (APPROPRIATELY SPACED). STONE CHECK DAMS WILL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WINTER MONTHS. IF THE SWALES ARE TO BE MATTED WITH PERMANENT LINERS OR RIPRAP WITH ENGINEERING FABRIC, THIS SHALL BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO WINTER SHUTDOWN OR AS SOON AS THEY ARE PROPERLY GRADED AND SHAPED.

PRIOR TO OCT. 15TH ALL ROADWAY AND PARKING AREAS SHALL BE BROUGHT UP TO AND THROUGH THE BANK RUN GRAVEL APPLICATION. IF THESE AREAS' ELEVATIONS ARE PROPOSED TO REMAIN BELOW THE PROPOSED SUBGRADE ELEVATION, THE SUBGRADE MATERIAL SHALL BE ROUGHLY CROWNED AND A 3" LAYER OF CRUSHED GRAVEL SHALL BE PLACED AND COMPACTED. THIS WILL ALLOW THE SUBGRADE TO SHED RUNOFF AND WILL REDUCE ROADWAY EROSION. THIS CRUSHED GRAVEL DOES NOT HAVE TO CONFORM TO NH DOT 304.3, BUT SHALL HAVE BETWEEN 15-25% PASSING THE #200 SIEVE AND THE LARGEST STONE SIZE SHALL BE 2". IF THE SITE IS ACTIVE AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, ANY ACCUMULATED SNOW SHALL BE REMOVED FROM ALL ROADWAY AND PARKING AREAS.

AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, THE END OF NEW HAMPSHIRE'S AVERAGE GROWING SEASON, NO ADDITIONAL LOAM SHALL BE SPREAD ON SIDE SLOPES AND SWALES. THE STOCKPILES THAT WILL BE LEFT UNDISTURBED UNTIL SPRING SHALL BE SEEDED BY THIS DATE. AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, ANY NEW OR DISTURBED PILES SHALL BE MULCHED AT A RATE OF 3-4 TONS PER ACRE. ALL STOCKPILES THAT WILL REMAIN THROUGHOUT THE WINTER SHALL BE SURROUNDED

ENV-WQ 1505.06 COLD WEATHER SITE STABILIZATION (B)(1) LIMITS ARE OF EXPOSURE TO ONE ACRE OF UNSTABILIZED SOIL WITHOUT OBTAINING A WAIVER AND WINTER CONSTRUCTION

NEW HAN KENNETH \ **BERRY** No. 14<u>24</u>3

BUREAU OMMENT

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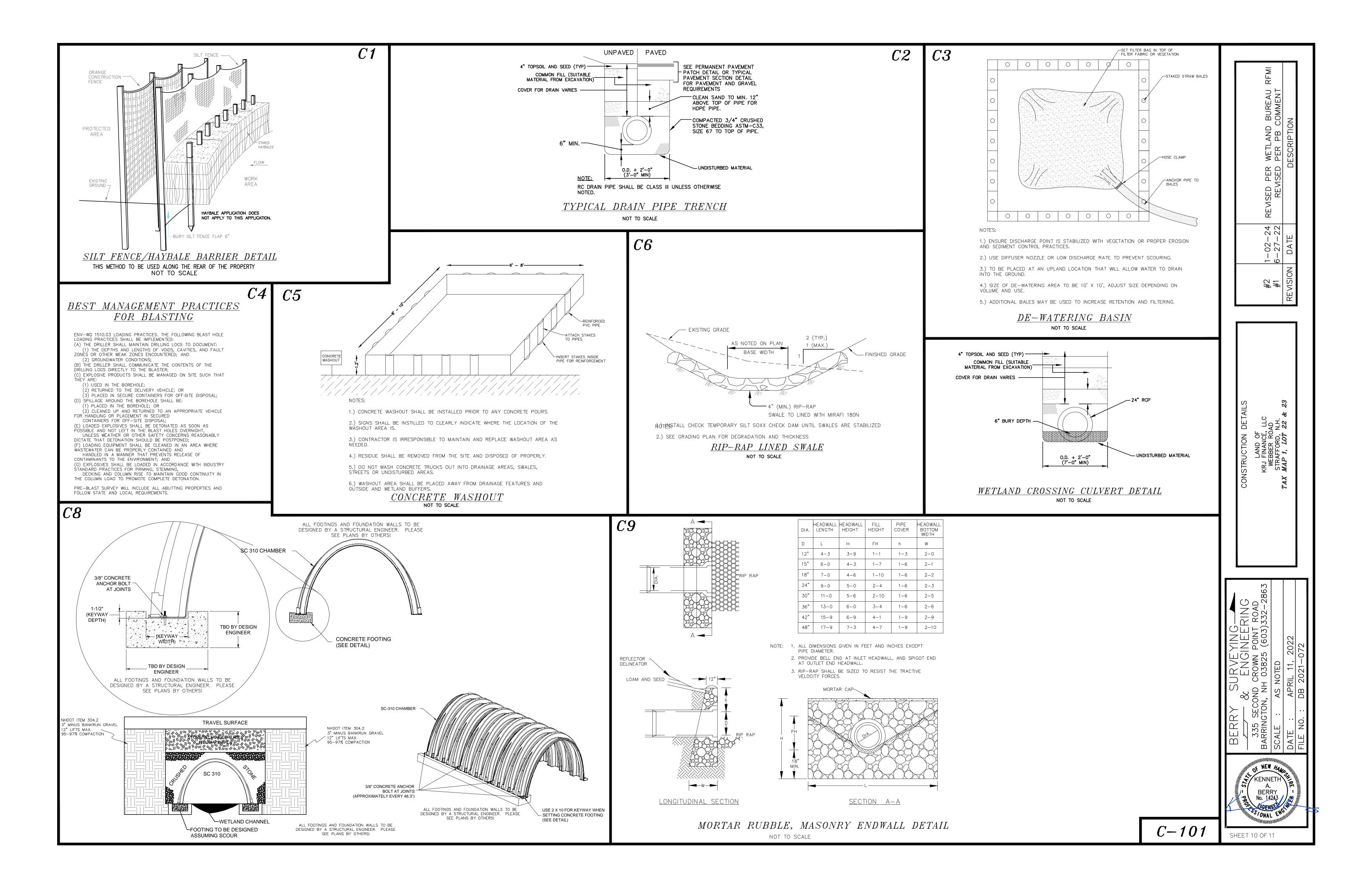
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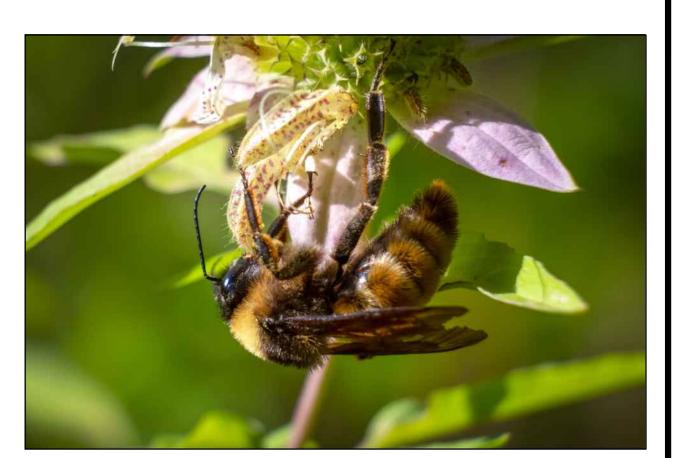
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LANI RJ FINA WEBBEF STRAFFC

SHEET 9 OF 11





AMERICAN BUMBLE BEE

IDENTIFICATION/DESCRIPTION:

BOMBUS PENSYLVANICUS IS A LARGE BUMBLE BEE WITH THE QUEEN MEASURING 1 IN, THE WORKER FROM 0.5 IN, AND THE MALE FROM 0.75 IN IN LENGTH. THE QUEEN IS MOSTLY BLACK, INCLUDING THE LEGS, SPURS AND TEGULAE (BASE OF WING). TERGITE 1, OR THE MOST ANTERIOR BACK PORTION OF THE QUEEN IS OFTEN YELLOW ESPECIALLY IN THE MIDDLE. WORKER BEES' MIDDLE TERGITES ARE YELLOW, THE TAIL BLACK, AND FACE LONG. THEIR CHEEKS ARE SLIGHTLY LONGER THAN BROAD, AND THE CLYPEUS (NOSE) HAS LARGE PUNCTURES EXCEPT ON THE MID LINE. THE HAIR ON THE TOP OF THE HEAD IS BLACK, SHORT AND EVEN. MALES HAVE A YELLOW ABDOMEN WITH A BLACK HEAD AND BLACK STRIPING IN THE LOWER THORAX.



WOOD TURTLE

IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:

A 5-8 INCH TURTLE CHARACTERIZED BY ITS HIGHLY SCULPTED SHELL WHERE EACH LARGE SCUTE TAKES AN IRREGULAR PYRAMIDAL SHAPE. THE NECK AND FORELIMBS



NORTHERN BLACK RACER

<u>IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:</u>

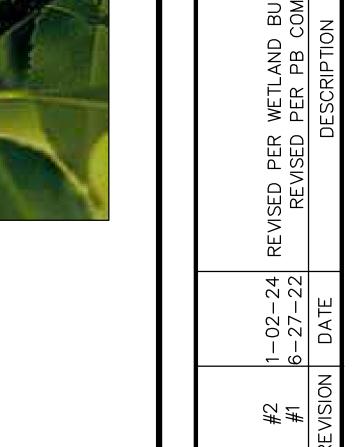
A SLENDER BLACK SNAKE MEASURING 36-60 INCHES. BLACK RACERS ARE GLOSSY BLACK ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM WITH A WHITE THROAT AND CHIN. YOUNG RACERS ARE PATTERNED WITH BROWN OR REDDISH PATCHES ON A LIGHTER BASE OF GRAY.



SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE

IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:

A THIN, SLENDER BRIGHT-GREEN SNAKE MEASURING 10-20 INCHES. THE UNDERSIDE IS WHITE OR A PALE YELLOW.





LITTLE BROWN BAT

IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:

THE LITTLE BROWN BAT IS A SMALL MAMMAL WITH A BODY LENGTH OF 2 1/2-4" AND WEIGHING APPROXIMATELY 1/8 TO 1/2 AN OUNCE. THE WINGSPAN OF LITTLE BROWN BATS RANGE FROM 9 - 11". BATS ARE THE ONLY MAMMALS THAT ENGAGE IN TRULY ACTIVE FLIGHT. AS THEIR NAME SUGGESTS THEY ARE GLOSSY BROWN ABOVE WITH A LIGHTER GRAY COLOR BELOW. THESE BATS CAN LIVE 20 TO 30



NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:

HE NORTHERN LONG—EARED BAT IS A MEDIUM—SIZED BAT WITH A BODY LENGTH OF TO 3.7 INCHES BUT A WINGSPAN OF 9 TO 10 INCHES. THEIR FUR COLOR CAN BE MEDIUM TO DARK BROWN ON THE BACK AND TAWNY TO PALE-BROWN ON THE UNDERSIDE. AS ITS NAME SUGGESTS, THIS BAT IS DISTINGUISHED BY ITS LONG EARS, PARTICULARLY AS COMPARED TO OTHER BATS IN ITS GENUS, MYOTIS



EASTERN SMALL-FOOTED BAT

IDENTIFICATION/DESCRIPTION:

THE EASTERN SMALL-FOOTED BAT HAS BROWNISH FUR, OFTEN WITH A GOLDEN SHEEN, THAT CONTRASTS WITH ITS BLACKISH FACE AND EARS, AND BLACKISH—BROWN WINGS AND TAIL MEMBRANE. IT CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER MYOTIS SPECIES BY ITS BLACK MASK AND SMALL SIZE. THE BODY IS LITTLE MORE THAN 3½ INCHES LONG, INCLUDING A 1½-INCH TAIL. ITS SMALL FEET, WHICH PROVIDE THE COMMON NAME, ARE LESS THAN A HALF-INCH AND ITS WINGSPAN RANGES FROM 81/4 TO 93/4 INCHES. THIS SPECIES FLIES SLOWLY AND ERRATICALLY, USUALLY ABOUT ONE TO THREE YARDS ABOVE THE GROUND.



SPOTTED TURTLE IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:

A SMALL 3-5 INCH TURTLE RECOGNIZED BY NUMEROUS YELLOW SPOTS COVERING A DARK CARAPACE. THE NUMBER OF SPOTS IS VARIABLE. SPOTS CAN ALSO BE FOUND ON THE HEAD AND LIMBS.



SILVER HAIRED BAT

IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:

THE SILVER—HAIRED BAT IS A MEDIUM—SIZED BAT WITH VERY DARK FUR TIPPED WITH SILVER OR WHITE. THE WINGS AND TAIL MEMBRANE ARE BLACK. EARS ARE SHORT AND ROUND WITH A SHORT, BLUNT—TIPPED TRAGUS. THE DORSAL SURFACE OF THE TAIL MEMBRANE IS PARTIALLY FURRED AND THE CALCAR LACKS A KEEL



PLEASE REPORT OBSERVATIONS OF **RARE TURTLES**

The NH Fish & Game Department is requesting observations of the following turtle species

Turtles may be attracted to disturbed ground during nesting season (May 15th – June 30th)

Turtles are most active from April 15th - October 15th



Blanding's turtle (State Endangered)

Large, dark/black domed shell

Distinct yellow throat/chin.

Aquatic but often moves on land.



Spotted turtle (State Threatened)

Small, mostly aquatic with black or dark brown with yellow spots.

Fairly flat shell compared to Blanding's turtle.

Spots vary in color and

Fis 1401.03 (a) No person shall take or possess a spotted turtle (Clemmys guttata)...Blanding's turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)...or any egg or part thereof.

Report sightings immediately to NHFG Wildlife Division at 603-271-2461 (M-F 8-4) or to NHFG Wildlife Biologist Melissa Winters 603-479-1129 (cell) anytime.

Please report promptly, noting specific location and date – Photographs strongly encouraged



W-101

TRI-COLORED BAT

IDENTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION:

THE TRICOLORED BAT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE EASTERN PIPISTRELLE (PIPISTRELLUS SUBFLAVUS), IS A SMALL BAT WEIGHING 0.2 TO 0.3 OUNCES (5 TO 8 GR) AND HAS A WINGSPAN OF 8 TO 10 INCHES. THE TERM "TRICOLORED" REFERS TO THE BAT'S YELLOWISHBROWN COAT THAT IS DARK AT THE BASE, YELLOWISH—BROWN IN THE MIDDLE, AND DARK AT THE TIPS. THE WING MEMBRANES ARE BLACKISH, BUT THE FACE AND EARS HAVE A PINKISH COLOR. AN OBVIOUS IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS SPECIES IS THE PINK COLOR OF THE SKIN ON THE RADIUS BONE. THE FEET ARE ALSO RELATIVELY LARGE COMPARED TO ITS BODY SIZE.