In precolonial times, the wood duck was likely the most abundant waterfowl species in eastern North America. Unfortunately, their distribution within densely settled regions made them readily accessible to market hunters throughout the year. Overharvesting, coupled with the destruction of bottomland habitats, drove these colorful birds to the brink of extinction by the early 20th century. The dramatic rebound of wood duck populations since that time can be largely attributed to protection provided by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. However, the recovery of the wood duck was also assisted by the advent of artificial nesting structures, or wood duck boxes.

In 1937, the U.S. Biological Survey (now the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) erected 486 bark-covered slab wooden boxes, which are thought to have been designed by biologists Gil Gigstead and Milford Smith at Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge in central Illinois. This represented the first recorded use of artificial nesting structures for wood ducks. Over the next two years, Arthur Hawkins and renowned wood duck expert Frank Bellrose erected 700 rough-cut cypress board boxes throughout Illinois. More than half were used by "woodies," revealing the great management potential of the boxes. Since these pioneering efforts, thousands of wood duck boxes have been built and erected by a diversity

Wood duck boxes provide an excellent opportunity for anyone to become involved in wildlife management.

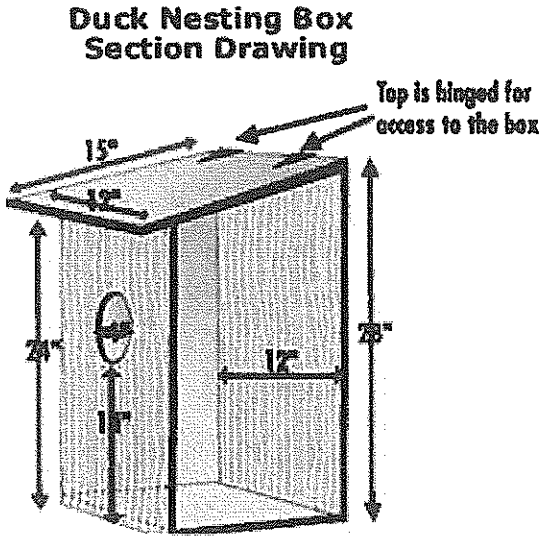
of people and groups, from wildlife agencies to conservation-minded private citizens.

Wood duck females typically build their nests in tree cavities near wetlands. When a prospective cavity is found, a hen wood duck will land in the tree and carefully inspect the site for a variety of characteristics, including size, shape and security from predators and the elements. In many areas, wood ducks have difficulty finding suitable natural nesting sites. Wood duck boxes provide a man-made alternative, where hens can nest in relative safety from predators. The deployment of large numbers of nesting boxes can be used to help increase local or regional populations of wood ducks in areas where natural cavities are limited.

Several important factors must be considered when selecting sites to place wood duck boxes. Suitable brood habitat must be available within a couple of hundred yards in order for ducklings to survive once they exit the box. In addition, shallow, fertile wetlands with thick cover and an abundance of invertebrates typically provide the best habitat for broods. Ideally, boxes should be erected on either wooden posts or metal conduits outfitted with predator guards.

While many types and styles of wood duck boxes have been produced from a variety of materials over the years, those made from rough-cut lumber, like the original prototypes built by Hawkins and Bellrose, seem to work best. Rough-cut, unfinished lumber is preferred because ducklings have no trouble climbing the inside of the box with their sharp claws to reach the exit hole. In plastic or metal structures, which have slick surfaces, hardware cloth ladders must be installed to provide ducklings with an escape route. Ideally, a four-inch layer of wood shavings should be added to each box for nesting material. The female will use this to cover the eggs during laying or when she takes feeding breaks during incubation. Boxes should be cleaned out and replenished

with fresh nesting material every year in late winter, before hens initiate nesting in early spring.



All nesting boxes should be secured to protect hens and their clutches from nest predators, especially raccoons and rat snakes. The most effective way to provide defense from these marauders is to install a predator guard on the pole supporting the box. Conical predator guards made of sheet metal are most effective. Care must be taken to ensure that the guard fits tightly against the post and that no overhanging tree limbs allow predators to bypass the predator shield.

Although duckling production from nest boxes represents only a small percentage of that produced from natural cavities, wood duck boxes provide an excellent opportunity for anyone to become involved in wildlife management. By building, installing and maintaining nest boxes, individuals can gain insight into the interesting aspects of wood duck nesting and reproduction, while helping to boost local populations.

-Scott Stephens

A Home for Wood Ducks and Others

Wood ducks, buffleheads, barrow's goldeneyes, common goldeneyes, hooded mergansers and common mergansers are all cavity nesting ducks.

These ducks build nests in abandoned woodpecker holes or natural tree cavities caused by disease, fire or lightning. They will also use a constructed nesting box.

Don't have wood ducks in your area? A duck box may even attract other cavity nesting birds such as kestrels, tree swallows, great crested flycatchers or screech owls.

Below are plans for a nest box that you can build, install and maintain.

What you'll need for your box:

- (1) 1 X 10 X 12' cedar board (.75" x 9.25" x 12' actual)
- Safety glasses
- Measuring tape
- Handsaw or table saw
- Jigsaw
- Drill and 1/2" bit
- Screwdriver or driving bit for screws
- Sandpaper
- Wood screws
- Cedar shavings

Choosing Your Board

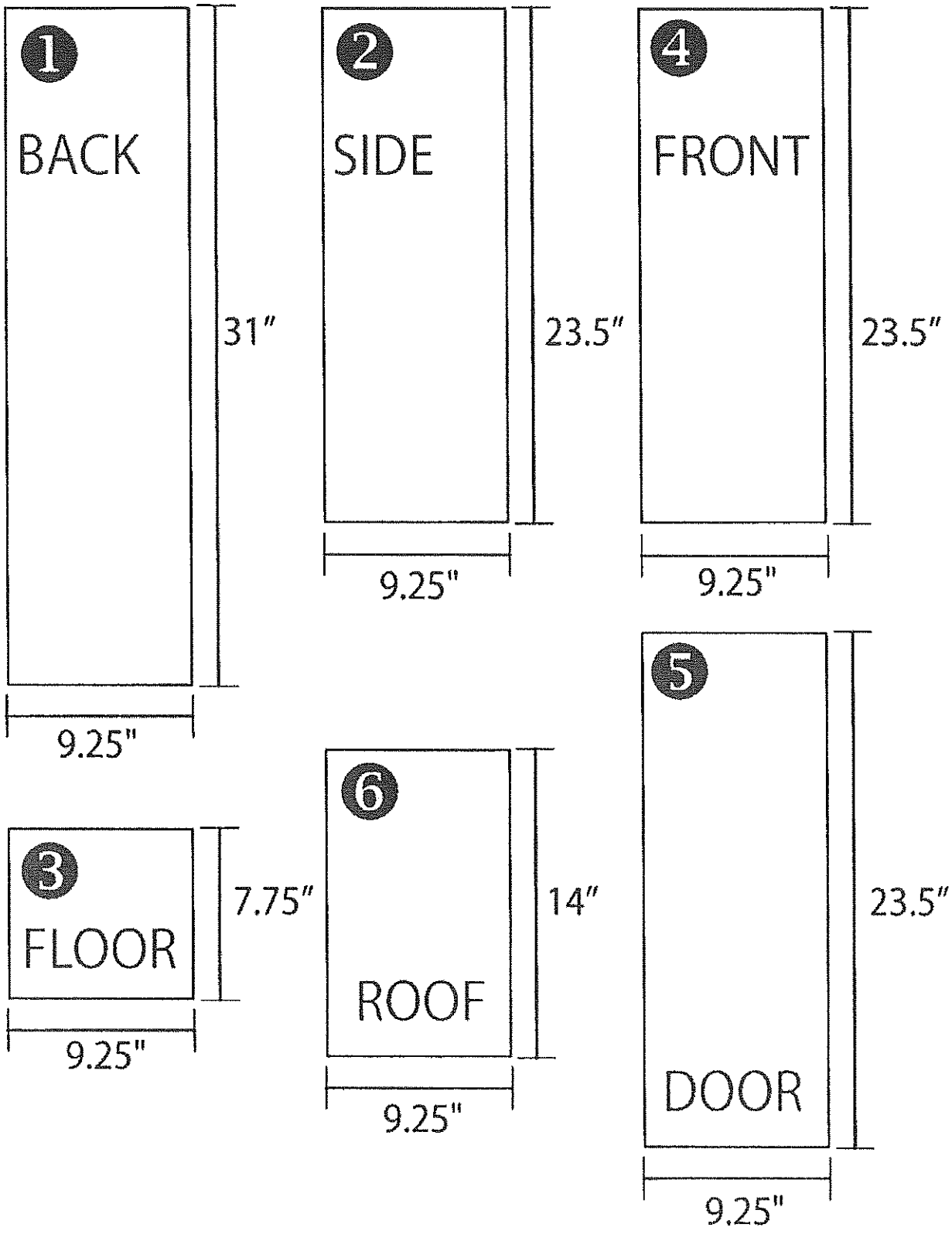
Cedar lumber is recommended because it is naturally resistant to weather and insects. You can also use other lumber such as pine or plywood. Boxes made of plastic or metal are not preferred. Do not use treated lumber.

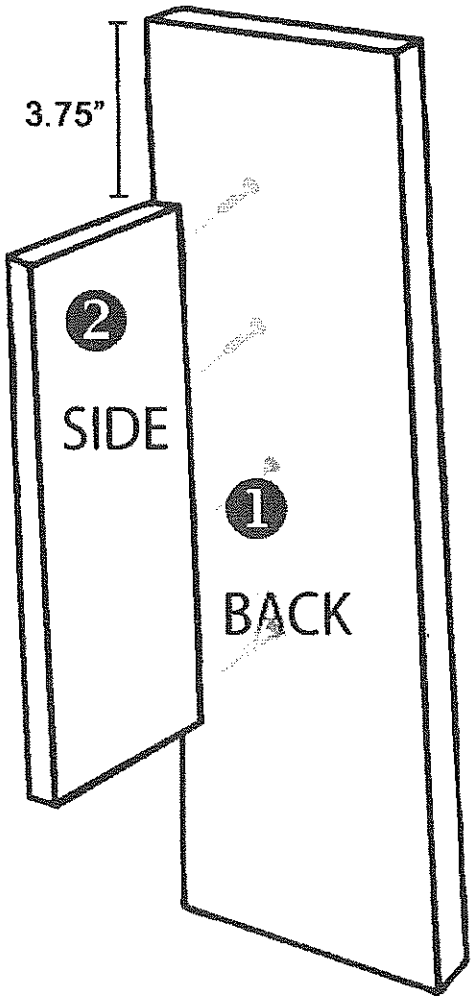
We recommend one 1 X 10 X 12' cedar board (3/4" thick by 9 1/4" wide) lumber that is rough on one side (for the inside of the box).

Step 1

Measure and cut your board to produce the six pieces as shown below. If you are cutting your board with a handsaw or jigsaw, use anything with a straight edge (square, ruler, or spare board) to mark a line with a pencil as a guide.

Double check your measurements for accuracy before cutting. As you make your cuts, label your pieces for reference during assembly.

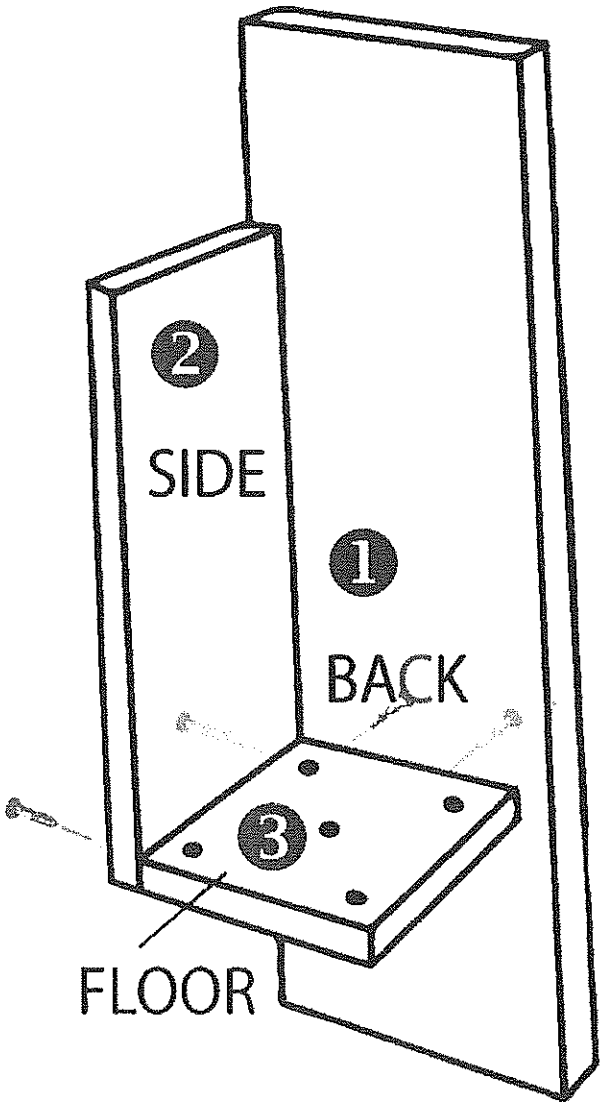

1
BACK
31"
9.25"
2
SIDE
23.5"
9.25"
4
FRONT
23.5"
9.25"
3
FLOOR
7.75"
9.25"
6
ROOF
14"
9.25"
5
DOOR
23.5"
9.25"



Step 2

Attach the back (1) to the side (2) using four screws fastened from the back of the wood duck box as shown below.

Tip: For best results during the entire construction of your wood duck box, drill pilot holes as needed using an appropriate size drill bit (slightly smaller than the diameter of your wood screws) to avoid splitting your boards.



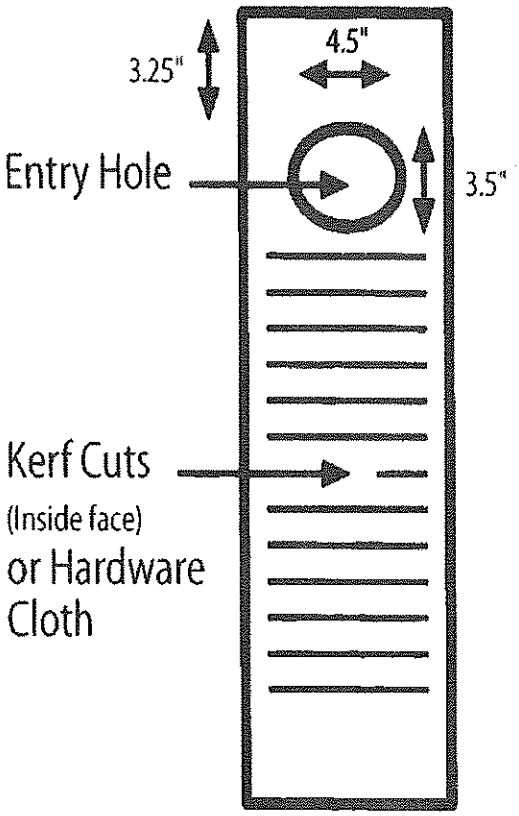
Step 3

Drill five 1/2" drainage holes into the floor (3) as shown. Attach the floor by fastening two screws through the back (1) and two through the side (2).

Note: the shorter side (7.75") faces front.

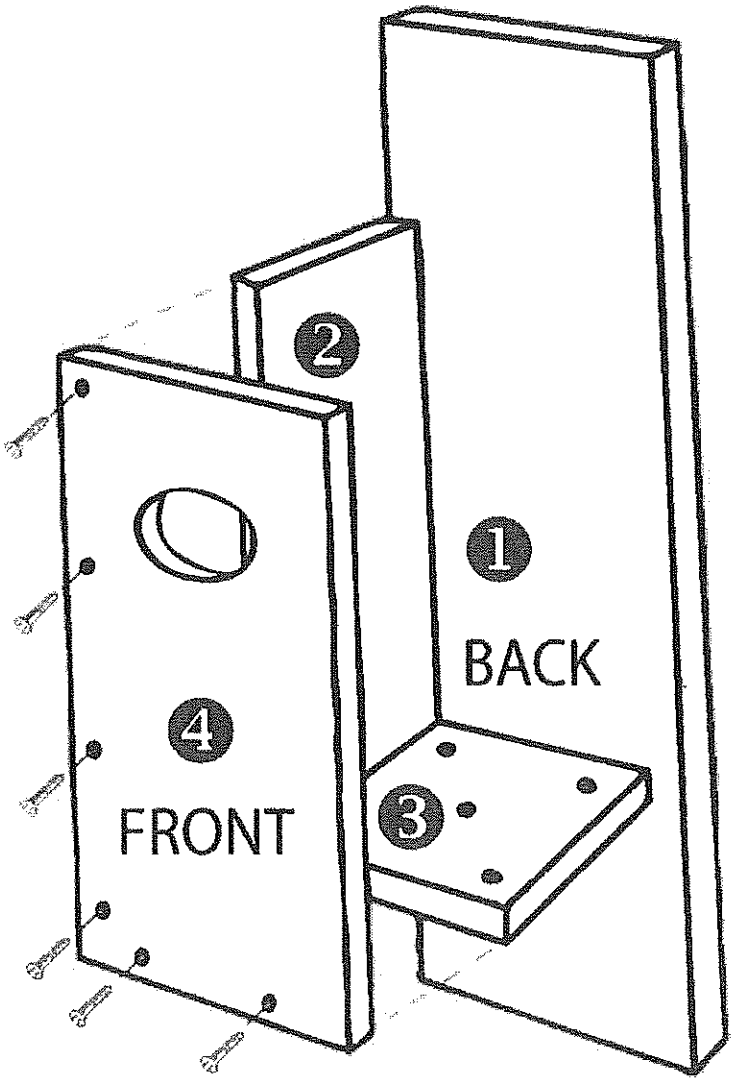
Step 4

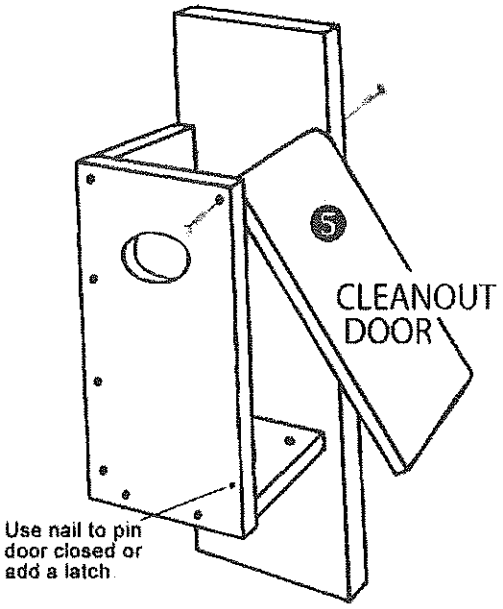
Draw the entry hole on the front (4) using a pencil (4 1/2" x 3 1/2" oval). Drill a pilot hole and cut out the entry hole using a jigsaw. See detailed view below. **Proper entry hole dimensions are critical.** Score the inside face of the front (4) with a saw. The horizontal slots will provide toe holds when the ducklings climb out. Note: You can also use steel hardware cloth fencing attached with a staple gun for toe holds.



Step 5

Attach the front (4) using six screws.





Step 6

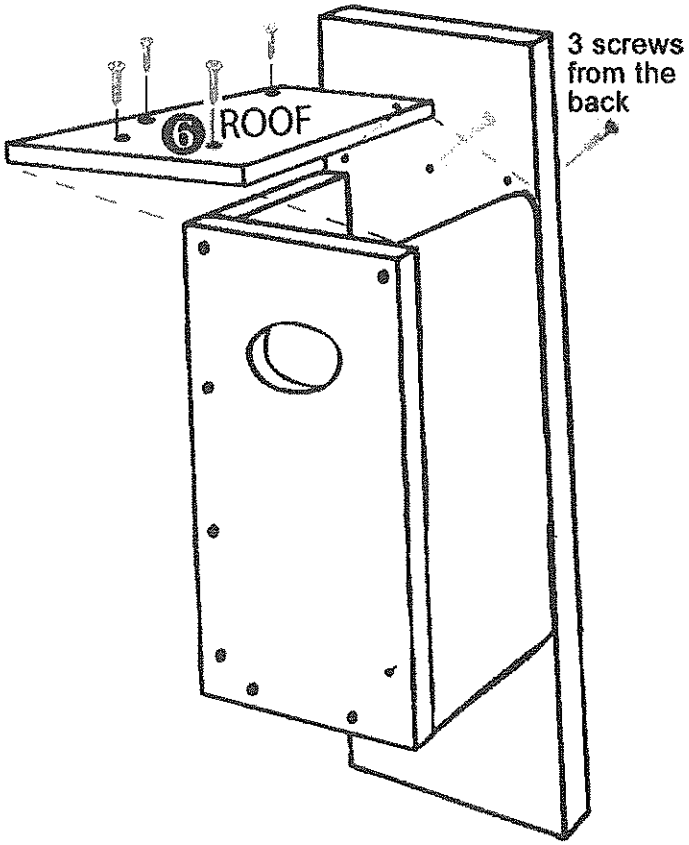
Round the top outside edge of the door (5) with sandpaper.

Fasten the door at the top with one screw from the front and one from the back. The two screws form the hinge and allow the door to open.

Pin the door shut with a nail from the front or add a latch. If using a nail, do not hammer all the way in. You will remove this nail to gain access to the inside of the box for future maintenance (e.g., cleaning out the box each winter).

Step 7

Attach the roof (6) using four screws from the top and three screws from the back (be careful not to screw into the door).



Finishing Touches

Ducks Unlimited does not recommend applying a finish to cedar boxes. A finish might help to extend the life of a plywood box.

If you decide to apply a finish to your nest box, use a nontoxic wood preserver or a light shade of an earth-tone paint.

The ducks will find your box by seeing the contrast in color caused by the entry hole. Do not apply finish inside the box.

Cavity nesting ducks do not carry nesting materials. It's important to help them out by placing four to six inches of wood shavings in the bottom of the box. You can find wood shavings at your local pet or farm supply store. Do not use sawdust. It can suffocate ducklings and holds moisture.

Be sure and construct a predator guard for your wood duck box before installing.

Maintenance

Every year in the fall, after the nesting season has completed, or in the winter, clean out old nesting material from the box and replace it with a fresh layer of wood shavings. This annual cleaning needs to be part of your long-term maintenance commitment once you place your nest box.

Avoid the urge to look into the box during spring and summer.

Once a cavity nesting bird starts using your box, you'll likely see many broods raised over the years. Nesting sites for these birds are limited in number. When they find a good nesting site, there is a very good chance they'll return in following years.

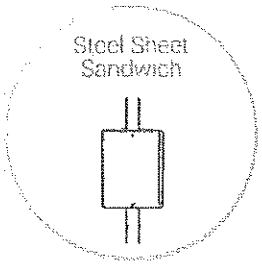
If you don't have any ducks using your box over the summer, don't worry. Waterfowl biologists have seen waterfowl migrating in the fall scope out potential nesting sites for next spring. This too is a good reason to keep your boxes in top condition. You never know when a duck might hop into the box.

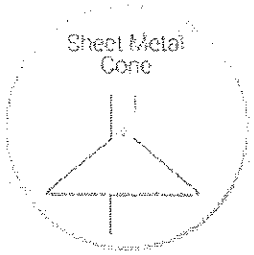
Once you have completed construction of your nest box, you need to construct a predator guard.

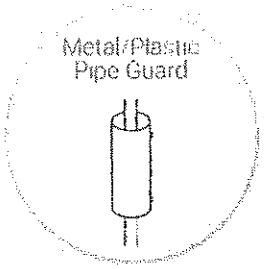
A predator guard will help to improve the chance of a successful hatch by preventing egg-eating raccoons and other predators from entering your nest box.

Your nesting box should include a predator guard to help ensure nest success!

Choose your preferred predator guard below based on where and how you will install your duck box.







Nesting Range

Source: Birds of the World

Nesting Habitat

- Forest
- Lake
- Marsh
- River

Attach Nest Box To

- Pole
- Post

Known Nesting Period

Nesting in Most of Range

April to July (Peak is May/June)

Source: Birds of the World

Nest Box Placement

Nest Height:

6ft

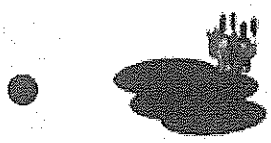
30ft

6–30 feet

Minimum Spacing:

600 feet

Facing:



Toward Water

Helpful Tips

- Mount the box so that it leans forward slightly to shed rain.
- Boxes can be installed on posts or poles in the water, at least 3 feet above the high water mark, facing south or west.
- If installing on land, choose a site within 100 feet from the water with no branches around the entrance hole. Predator guards should be installed.
- Place 4 inches of wood shavings in box floor.
- Make sure the box has a fledgling ladder under the entrance hole. This can be a strip of 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth stapled to the inside, or you can roughen a one-foot-deep section under the entrance hole with a chisel so the young ducklings can get a toehold while climbing up to the entrance.
- Wood Duck is the only North American duck that regularly produces 2 broods in 1 breeding season. Clean out old nesting material and replace with fresh wood shavings after a brood is complete in case of a second nest attempt.
- Cavity-nesting ducks frequently lay eggs in the nests of other ducks. To reduce the likelihood of brood parasitism, which can lead to abandonment, avoid clustering nest boxes together. Monitor for brood parasitism (indicated by unusually large clutches of 14 or more eggs, or different colored eggs), and if necessary, move boxes farther apart.
- Cedar works well for constructing Wood Duck nest boxes. Avoid using plastic boxes as they can overheat.
- Monitor nest boxes in the early evening, when hens tend to leave the nest to forage.

With the increase of urbanization and short-term timber harvesting, wood duck nesting habitat is decreasing. Most timber stands are currently managed for the quickest return possible. Therefore, old growth and mature hardwoods, which provided cavities for wood duck nesting, are decreasing. So what can we do about this decline? Install wood duck boxes!

With the proper design and layout, man-made wood duck nesting structures can be a key asset to help preserve and enhance wood duck populations and habitat. Wildlife requires three key elements for survival: food, cover, and water. If a habitat is missing any of these pieces, the puzzle isn't complete. A proper box provides cover to ensure shelter and protection for eggs and ducklings when they are most vulnerable. However, simply nailing a wood duck box to any random tree near your pond may do more harm than good. Knowledge of nesting methods, strategic placement and design of the box is imperative if you're interested in seeing results from your labors.

A quality box consists of 4 key features: design, protection, location, and maintenance. Let's take a more detailed look at each feature.

WOOD DUCK BOX DESIGN

A quality box first needs to be durable and built to last. Cypress is a great wood material that can withstand long-term weather conditions. **You do not want the wood to be treated because it can be poisonous to avian species.** The dimensions of the box should be large enough to hold 12 to 15 clutch eggs and hen. There should be an entry/exit hole large enough for the hen to have easy access, yet not too large for unwanted avian species to enter. All hardware (hinges, screws, latches) should be rust-proof. A door should be located on the side with a gap at the top to help with ventilation. The door is a must for yearly maintenance, which we will discuss later. Small holes or gaps in the corners of the floor will help with drainage.

PROTECTING WOOD DUCKS FROM PREDATORS

A quality box is useless without the insurance of protection from predators. One method of protection is provided by a predator guard or shield. The guard is cone shaped with at least a 24-inch base and the top should seal tightly to the post. The wide base prevents raccoons from climbing the post and robbing the nest. The sealed top of the cone prevents predation from snake species. Overhanging branches should also be removed to discourage raccoons and other arboreal predators access to the nest. A durable post will serve as a mount for the box and guard, as well as anchor to keep the box in place. The post should be tall enough to keep the guard and box above future vegetation growth and water levels.

BEST LOCATION FOR WOOD DUCK BOXES

The location chosen to install the box is very important. Installation can be performed annually, but nesting season occurs February through June. Boxes can be installed in wetlands, swamps, creeks, ponds, oxbows, or lakes. Placing boxes in a wooded landscape will provide a natural setting. The box needs to be facing open water and at least 4-6 feet above the water line to avoid possible flooding. The water marks on the native trees will serve as a good indicator of future water depth. If the water is too deep, largemouth bass will attack and consume ducklings once they emerge from the box. A slight forward tilt can help with drainage, prevent precipitation buildup, and reduce stress from wind and rain during the nesting period. Wood ducks will perform what is called "dumping," if boxes are installed too close together, especially in highly visible areas. This occurs when hen wood ducks "dump" their eggs in multiple boxes, rather than staying consistent using one box, triggered by viewing another hen using that box. This dumping effect can overload a box; therefore, a hen cannot incubate the added eggs, which can lead to a reduction in hatch success or an abandoned box. A good rule of thumb is to give boxes a 100-foot spacing for prevention of "dumping."

MAINTAINING WOOD DUCK BOXES

A little maintenance is required in order to ensure the quality of the boxes and that they stay productive. Cavity nesters do not deliver nesting materials to the nesting site. They use material currently found within the natural cavities such as: bark strips, debris, and decayed wood materials. There should be a 3 to 4-inch layer of wood shavings or sawdust covering the bottom of the box, providing cushion for the eggs and heat retention during incubation. This layer will protect the eggs and help hold warmth during incubation. This mimicked nesting material should be replaced at the beginning of the nesting period each year. Like all wildlife species, it is important to limit disturbances, especially during the nesting period.

Every piece of the puzzle must be performed and fitted properly to ensure an acceptable degree of success. With the proper design, protection, location, and maintenance, wood duck boxes can contribute to the preservation and enhancement of wood duck populations and habitat.

FY22

Conservation Commission Expenditures to date (as of 3/17/22)

for Acct. #: 5586-252; Con. Comm. Professional Services

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	P.O.	AMOUNT	DATE	NOTES
AE Commercial Diving	DASH Work	CON21011	$ 10,000.00	10/20/2021	Encumbered
AE Commercial Diving	DASH Work	CON22013	$ 10,000.00	10/20/2021	Addit'l work done by AE
Continental Paving Inc.	Musquash Parking Lot	CON22001	$ 7,510.45	7/8/2021	
Milton Rents Inc.	Musquash Parking Lot	CON22000	$ 2,175.00	7/8/2021	
Full Circle Forestry LLC	Rangers Town Forest	CON21012	$ 2,830.00	12/13/2021	
State of NH, NHPHL	VLAP Testing - Ponds	CON22004	$ 440.00	8/9/2021	Testing done anually
State of NH, NHPHL	VLAP Testing - Ponds	CON22005	$ 360.00	8/25/2021	at Robinson & Ottarnic Ponds
State of NH, NHPHL	VLAP Testing - Ponds	CON22006	$ 80.00	8/26/2021	
State of NH, NHPHL	VLAP Testing - Ponds	CON22010	$ 360.00	10/4/2021	
State of NH, NHPHL	VLAP Testing - Ponds	CON22011	$ 80.00	10/6/2021	
Tarbell & Brodish, P.A.	Land Purchase-16/25 Robinson	CON22003	$ 1,089.00	7/13/2021	Legal services
Keach-Nordshtrom Assoc.	Land Surveying Svcs-16 Robinson	CON21015	$ 400.00	7/14/2021	Survey - Invcd after 7/1
Aqualogic	DASH- 10% down paymt	CON22014	$1,400.00	12/29/2021	for the upcoming season
TOTAL:			**$ 36,724.45**		

Expenditure Report - Including Carry Forward Activity
Conservation Committee
Town of Hudson, NH
As Of: March 2022, GL Year 2022

Account Number	Budget	Prior Year Encumbered	Budget & PY Adjustments	Net Budget	MTD Exp	YTD Exp	Encumbered	Balance Available	%Used
Conservation Fund									
06-4619-5586-202-000	Conserv Comm, Sm. Equipment Mtce								
	2,300.00	0.00	0.00	2,300.00	0.00	640.64	0.00	1,659.36	27.854
06-4619-5586-217-000	Conserv Comm, Assoc Dues/Fees								
	1,327.00	0.00	0.00	1,327.00	0.00	1,050.00	0.00	277.00	79.126
06-4619-5586-235-000	Conserv Comm, Registration Fees								
	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.000
06-4619-5586-252-000	Conserv Comm, Prof Services								
	48,626.00	12,830.00	0.00	61,456.00	0.00	36,724.45	74,360.00	-49,628.45	180.754
06-4619-5586-340-000	Conserv Comm, Sm. Oper. Mtls.								
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	185.00	0.00	-185.00	0.000
Total Conservation Fund									
Selected Year	**52,753.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**52,753.00**	**0.00**	**25,770.09**	**74,360.00**	**-47,377.09**	**189.809**
Prior Year	**0.00**	**12,830.00**	**0.00**	**12,830.00**	**0.00**	**12,830.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**100.000**
Sort Total	**52,753.00**	**12,830.00**	**0.00**	**65,583.00**	**0.00**	**38,600.09**	**74,360.00**	**-47,377.09**	**172.240**

Expenditure Report - Including Carry Forward Activity
Conservation Committee
Town of Hudson, NH
As Of: March 2022, GL Year 2022

Account Number	Budget	Prior Year Encumbered	Budget & PY Adjustments	Net Budget	MTD Exp	YTD Exp	Encumbered	Balance Available	%Used
Selected Year	52,753.00	0.00	0.00	52,753.00	0.00	25,770.09	74,360.00	-47,377.09	189.809
Prior Year	0.00	12,830.00	0.00	12,830.00	0.00	12,830.00	0.00	0.00	100.000
Grand Total	52,753.00	12,830.00	0.00	65,583.00	0.00	38,600.09	74,360.00	-47,377.09	172.240

Town of Hudson, NH
Conservation Cash Flow
Fiscal Year 2022

	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Conservation												
Beginning Bal.	748,170.57	748,183.28	748,195.99	748,208.29	748,221.00	748,233.30	748,246.01	748,258.72	748,270.20	-	-	-
Income												
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	12.71	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.71	11.48	51.46	-	-	-
Total Income	12.71	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.71	11.48	51.46	-	-	-
Expenditures												
Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expend.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	748,183.28	748,195.99	748,208.29	748,221.00	748,233.30	748,246.01	748,258.72	748,270.20	748,321.66	-	-	-

TOWN OF HUDSON

Conservation Commission

William Collins, Chairman Dave Morin, Selectmen Liaison

12 School Street • Hudson, New Hampshire 03051 • Tel: 603-886-6008 • Fax: 603-816-1291

DATE: March 14, 2022

MEETING MINUTES: Below is a listing of minutes for the Hudson Conservation Commission. Minutes are not a verbatim record of each meeting, but rather represent a summary of the discussion and actions taken at the meeting. All Conservation Commission meetings are televised live and repeated during the following week on HCTV, cable television channel 22. Official copies of the minutes are available to read and copy at the Town Engineer's Office during regular business hours (Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.).

Should you have any questions concerning these minutes or wish to see the original recording, please contact the Town Engineer's Office at 603-886-6008.

In attendance = X Alternates Seated = S Partial Attendance = P Excused Absence = E

William Collins Chairman X	Ken Dickinson Vice-Chair X	Bill Kallgren Member X	Brian Pinsonneault Member X
Sandra Rumbaugh Member X	Carl Murphy Alternate X	David Morin Selectman Rep X	Elvis Dhima Town Rep X

I. CALL TO ORDER BY CHAIRPERSON AT 07:00 P.M.

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ROLL CALL

IV. SEATING OF ALTERNATES

Bill Collins moved Mr. Murphy as an alternate for Mr. Dickinson.

V. Public Input Related to Non-Agenda Items: None

VI. Old Business –

A. Conditional Use Permit for 22 Friars Dive

Chairman Collins recognized James Petropulos, President and principle engineer at Hayner / Swanson Inc. and Mr. Matthew Ladd, construction manager at Sakonnet Associates to update the commission on the development project.

Mr. Petropulos provided review of the project proposal including explanation of building development, existing conditions in the wetland buffer impact area, and explanation of traffic flow through the property.

Mr. Ladd provided more clarification on the consolidation of several Integra Bioscience operations into a consolidated facility in Hudson allowing for improved overall operational efficiency to Integra Biosciences.

Mr. Petropulos reviewed topics of utilization of low retaining walls to further minimize impact in the wetland buffer, as well as review of the storm water management plan that leverages the existing sandy soil conditions. In advance of questions from the commission, Mr. Petropulos concluded that the project offered significant improvements site and due to nature of existing conditions would be consistent with conservation objectives.

Ms. Rumbaugh inquired regarding discussions from previous meeting regarding 50 year and 100 year flood. Mr. Dhima was able to clarify that only 25 year was necessary and pipe crossing is consistent with requirements.

Mr. Murphy inquired for further clarification on maintenance to the storm water catch basins which Mr. Petropulos clarified that the basis utilize fabric bags to capture larger particles, such as sand, gravel and other debris preventing them from flowing into the retention areas. Mr. Petropulos explained the basic inspection and replacement of the filter bags.

Mr. Pinsonneault commented that it appeared to be a good plan with notable improvements.

Mr. Collins also noted the improvements and additionally highlighted installation of the curbing and water treatments as benefits to the site.

Ms. Rumbaugh brought up a suggestion to the developer regarding additional replanting on slopes. Mr. Petropulos, Mr. Dickinson, Ms. Rumbaugh discussed different candidate species, Mr. Dhima noted that this condition could be brought up at the Planning Board.

Mr. Collins asked for any additional questions, being no more, Mr. Kallgren made a motion to recommend acceptance by the Hudson Planning Board of the Conditional Use Permit application. Motion seconded by Ms. Rumbaugh. Ms. Rumbaugh recommended an additional stipulation regarding additional plantings between stonewalls to appear on the final plans.

Motion carried: 5-0-0

At 7:20 PM, Mr. Collins seated Mr. Dickinson to replace alternate Mr. Murphy.

VII. New Business

A. Conditional Use Permit for 6 Executive Dr. Granite State Subaru; Map 210. Lot 001-000

Chairman Collins recognized Mr. James Angotti, Managing Director of Granite State Subaru.

Mr. Angotti provided an overview of plans to develop additional parking facility that would accommodate 168 additional parking spaces in the lot adjacent to the existing dealership. Mr. Angotti described the unique opportunity for the lot to be directly adjacent which allows access to the lot without requiring a curb cut while allowing improvements in the landscaping between the two properties. Mr. Angotti noted that by increasing parking spaces would allow inventory to be moved further from the showroom, increase parking capacity for customers and improving safety concern. Mr. Angotti noted that there would be no customer parking in the new areas.

Several questions were brought up regarding alternate configurations, Mr. Angotti noted that his engineers had looked at several alternate layouts and that he would be agreeable to a follow up meeting with this engineering team to discuss those questions.

Mr. Kallgren noted that the proposed permanent wetland impact was approximately 50% of the existing wetlands and made note that the permanent wetland buffer impact was approaching 27K sq.-ft. Mr. Kallgren noted that the plans call for snow storage in the wetland buffer and suggested that the developer consider reducing the number of display spaces to further minimize impacts.

Mr. Dickinson express some concerns on the surface water flow,, Mr. Dhima was able to provide some clarification on the use of curbing to help direct flow into retention basins and clarified the design of the retention system to which Mr. Dickinson noted that the catch basin seemed appropriate.

Mr. Pinsonneault questioned why the crossing was located along the road, to which the applicant indicated that they wanted to maintain visual continuity of the site.

Ms. Rumbaugh had no further comments at this time.

Mr. Collins commentated on number of parking spaces along 3A, along with requested clarification on how and where inventory would be off-loaded and if the parking spaces would be solely for inventory. Mr. Collins requested to schedule a site walk with the developers engineers for Thursday March 24ht at 6:00PM.

VIII. Other Business

A - Robinson Pond, Ottarnic Pong Long Term Management Plans

Mr. Collins welcomed Mr. Domenic Jude of Aqualogic who will be coordinating with

NHDES on weed control in Robinson Pond and Ottarnic Pond in 2022. Mr. Jude provided some background on the company being established in 2006 with experience working 22 lakes and ponds in NH with a similar quantity in NY. Mr. Jude provided some insight into his certifications as a Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI) with emphasis on PADI certification for control of invasive species. Aqualogic deploys three person dive teams who rotate on 2-hour shifts for a six-hour harvesting day, a process that he has found to increase operational efficiency comparted to longer shifts where fatigue can reduce harvest efficiency.

Mr. Jude commented that this organization has moved from suction harvesting to primarily hand harvesting. The hand harvesting being more sensitive to extracting root systems and eliminates concerns of sucking up desirable organisms such as small turtles and hornpout.

Mr. Jude indicated that the work for Hudson is currently planned for late May, however, the schedule will be coordinated with NHDES and maybe subject to adjustment based on plant height.

Ms. Rumbaugh inquired regarding composting of harvest and concerns about composting if an herbicide is applied. Mr. Jude noted that composting is done at their Guilford NH facility and further clarified that the herbicide breaks down the organic plant as such pulling and composting is not need. Mr. Jude noted that his company does not perform herbicide treatments.

Mr. Dickinson inquired to the state of the company's watercraft and how Aqualogic maintains oversite when based out of NY. Mr. Jude noted that they have been able to simplify their equipment due to emphasis on hand harvesting, operate 12', 18' and 24' pontoon platforms and that Aqualogic has Mr. David Easton located in NH for direct supervision of dive sights.

The Commission thanked Mr. Jude for a thorough and very informative session.

B - NH Fish and Game – Land Share Program approved by BOS

Mr. Collins entertained suggestions for signs to be posted on town properties available under NH Fish and Game Land Share program. Under this program, there would be no cost for these signs.

Ms. Rumbaugh suggested sings 003, 004 and 013.

Selectman Morin noted that sign selection should bring visibility at Robinson pond to address resident's concerns regarding hunting at that property.

It was decided to order 10 each of the three identified signs.
C - Rangers Town Forest – Site Evaluation with Forest

Mr. Collins provided a refresh of the discussions from December 2021 and January 2022 meeting regarding contracting the services of Mr. Eric Radlof of Full Circle Forestry LLC to perform an "in field" review of the property and provide recommendations on ways to

improve this property. Goals of this project would be 1) Invasive Species Control, 2) Understory rejuvenation, 3) Wild life habit area, 4) Possible limited timber cut.

Full Circle Forestry would bill $75/hr. to include travel to and from their facilities near Concord NH.

Mr. Collins noted that these activities may dovetail with additional grants from the state and that further review of these grants would be necessary.

Mr. Dickinson suggested several areas of focus including cul-de-sac and focus on invasive species.

Selectman Morin suggested that the commission set a limit on the spending.

It was proposed to schedule this work for Saturday April 9th to be confirmed with the availability of Full Circle Forestry.

Mr. Kallgren made a motion, seconded by Mr. Pinsonneault to employ Full Circle Forestry for this project not to exceed $600 from the Conservation Commission Professional service fund. This amount allowing approximately two-hour travel time, four hours field time and two hours reporting.

Motion Passed: 5-0-0

D - Trail Work Day

Mr. Collins noted that in light of the planned work at Rangers Town Forest on April 9th, that the Trail Work Day planned for April 16th to be informal with commission members free to go out and pick-up limbs etc. Discussions of a formal cleanup day can be discussed at the conclusion of the Rangers Town Forest project the prior weekend.

IX. Financial Status

Mr. Collins reviewed the current Financial Status, noting monies for encumbered services to be performed in the future. Current balance is approximately $748K USD.

X. Correspondence

Mr. Collins shared information for review regarding Lakeside Host program for discussion at a future meeting.

XI. Approval of Minutes

Mr. Dickinson made a motion, Seconded by Mr. Pinsonneault, to Approve meeting minutes for February 14, 2022 and February 26, 2022.

Motion carried: 4-0-0

XII. Commissioner's Comments

Mr. Collins welcomed Mr. Murphy to the commission, also indicated with the warm weather upon us, to be aware of ticks.

Mr. Dhima noted that $50K grant for watershed planning and Mr. Kallgren noted his willingness to continue to provide input to this project.

Ms. Rumbaugh noted that the "Worm Moon" would be peaking on Friday March 18th and is the last full moon of winter. "Signs of spring = earthworms appear as soil worms which invite birds" Also, the Harris Center is hosting a Full Moon Owl Prowl in Keene – contact can be made at Harris Center. Maple season is in full swing and details of local maple sugar shacks can be found at NHMapleproducers.Com. Finally, thank you for voting yes on Warrant article in support of the conservation fund.

Motion to adjourn:

Mr. Pinsonneault moved to adjourn tonight's meeting at 9:01p.m. Motion seconded by Mr. Dickinson. Motion Carried: 5/0/0

Bill Kallgren

William Kallgren, HCC Clerk

TOWN OF HUDSON

Conservation Commission

Randy Brownrigg, Chairman Dave Morin, Selectmen Liaison

12 School Street • Hudson, New Hampshire 03051 • Tel: 603-886-6008 • Fax: 603-816-1291

DATE: March 24, 2022

MEETING MINUTES: Below is a listing of minutes for the Hudson Conservation Commission. Minutes are not a verbatim record of each meeting, but rather represent a summary of the discussion and actions taken at the meeting. All Conservation Commission meetings are televised live and repeated during the following week on HCTV, cable television channel 22. Official copies of the minutes are available to read and copy at the Town Engineer's Office during regular business hours (Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.).

Should you have any questions concerning these minutes or wish to see the original recording, please contact the Town Engineer's Office at 603-886-6008.

In attendance = X Alternates Seated = S Partial Attendance = P Excused Absence = E

William Collins Chairman X	Ken Dickinson Vice-Chair X	Sandra Rumbaugh Member X	William Kallgren Member X
Brain Pinsonneault Member X	Carl Murphy Alt. Member X	David Morin Select. Rep. X	Elvis Dhima Town Engineer E

Noted:

Applicant Representative: Mr. Doug MacGuire, The Dubay Group; Mr. Luke Hurley, Gove Environmental Services; and Mr. James Angotti, Granite State Subaru

I. CALL TO ORDER BY CHAIRPERSON AT 6:00 P.M.

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ROLL CALL

IV. SEATING OF ALTERNATES

V. Site Walk for 6 Executive Drive, Granite State Subaru.

A. Conditional Use Application, 6 Executive Drive, Map 210, Lot 1

The purpose of the site walk was to evaluate additional wetland buffer impacts requested by the applicant that will be needed to accomplish a proposed building expansion and on site improvements. The area of interest is located along the easterly portion of property line adjacent to Lowell Road. The property is noted to be poorly drained with drainage flowing to the southwest. Impacts being sought for approval are:

Permanent wetland impact of 5,986 sq-ft, and permanent wetland buffer impact area of 26,829 sq-ft.

No decision or motions were made and all members attending the site walk adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Next HCC meeting, Site Walk for Nathaniel Drive, 6:00 PM Thursday April 7th, 2022.

Bill Kallgren

Bill Kallgren, HCC Clerk