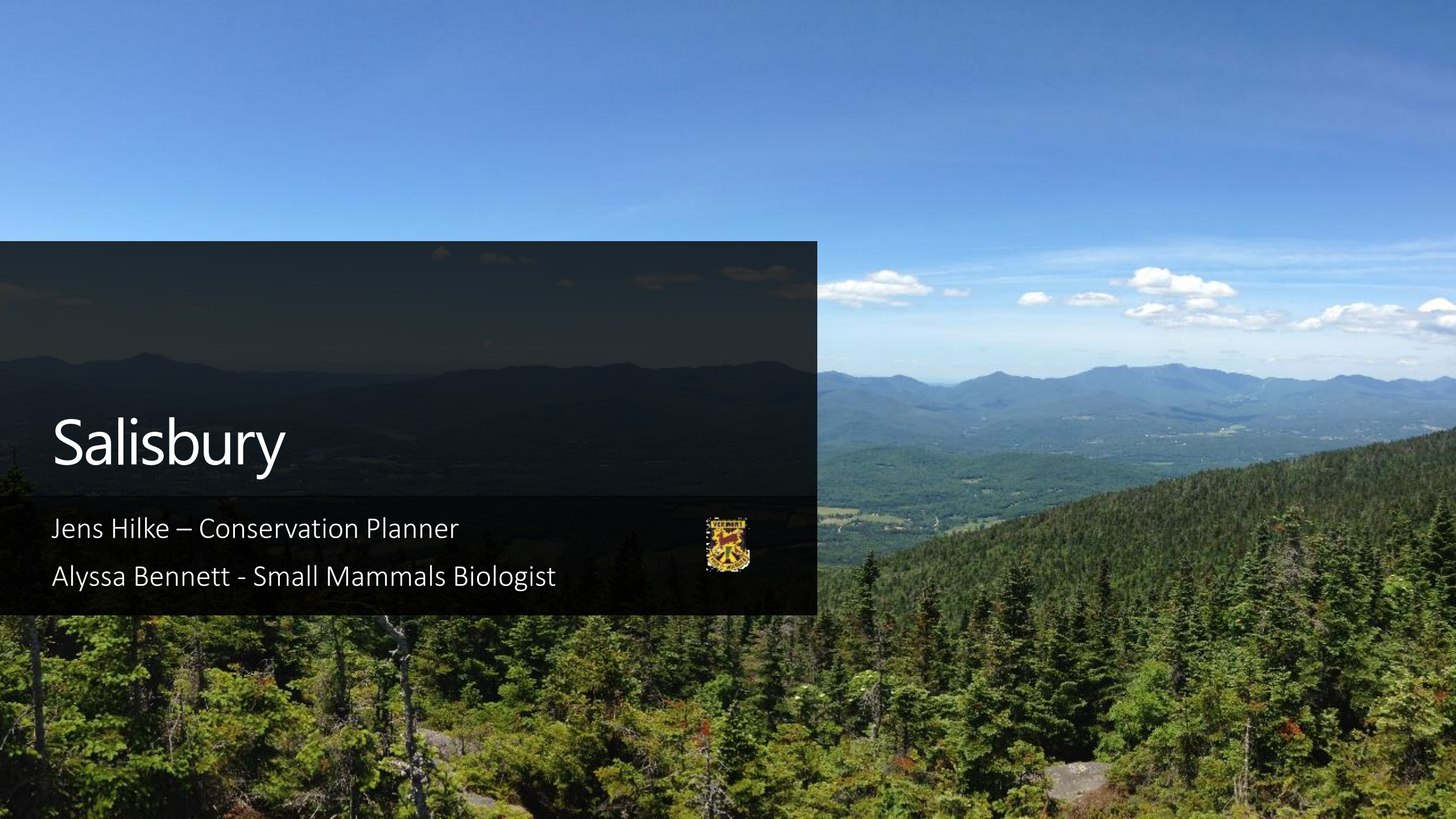
Salisbury

Jens Hilke – Conservation Planner

Alyssa Bennett - Small Mammals Biologist



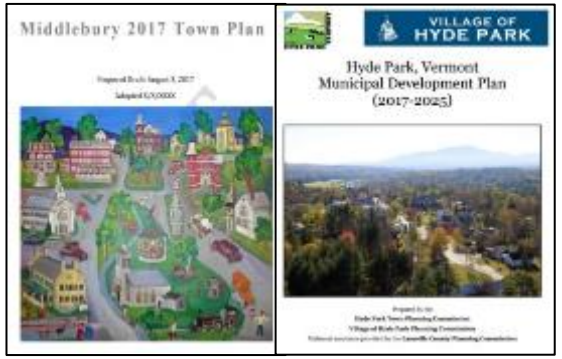
Community Wildlife Program

We believe in the conservation of our fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the people of Vermont

Presentations & Workshops

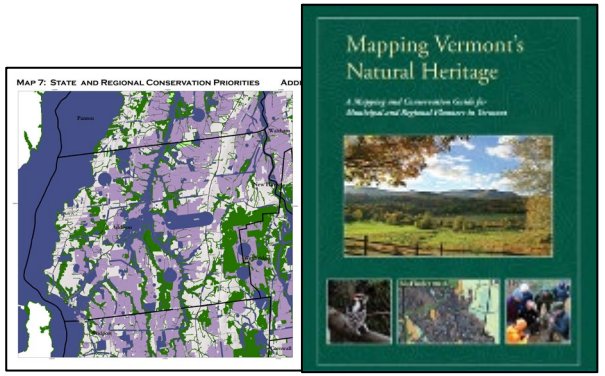
Support for Planning

Support for Conservation



Connecting Communities to Each Other

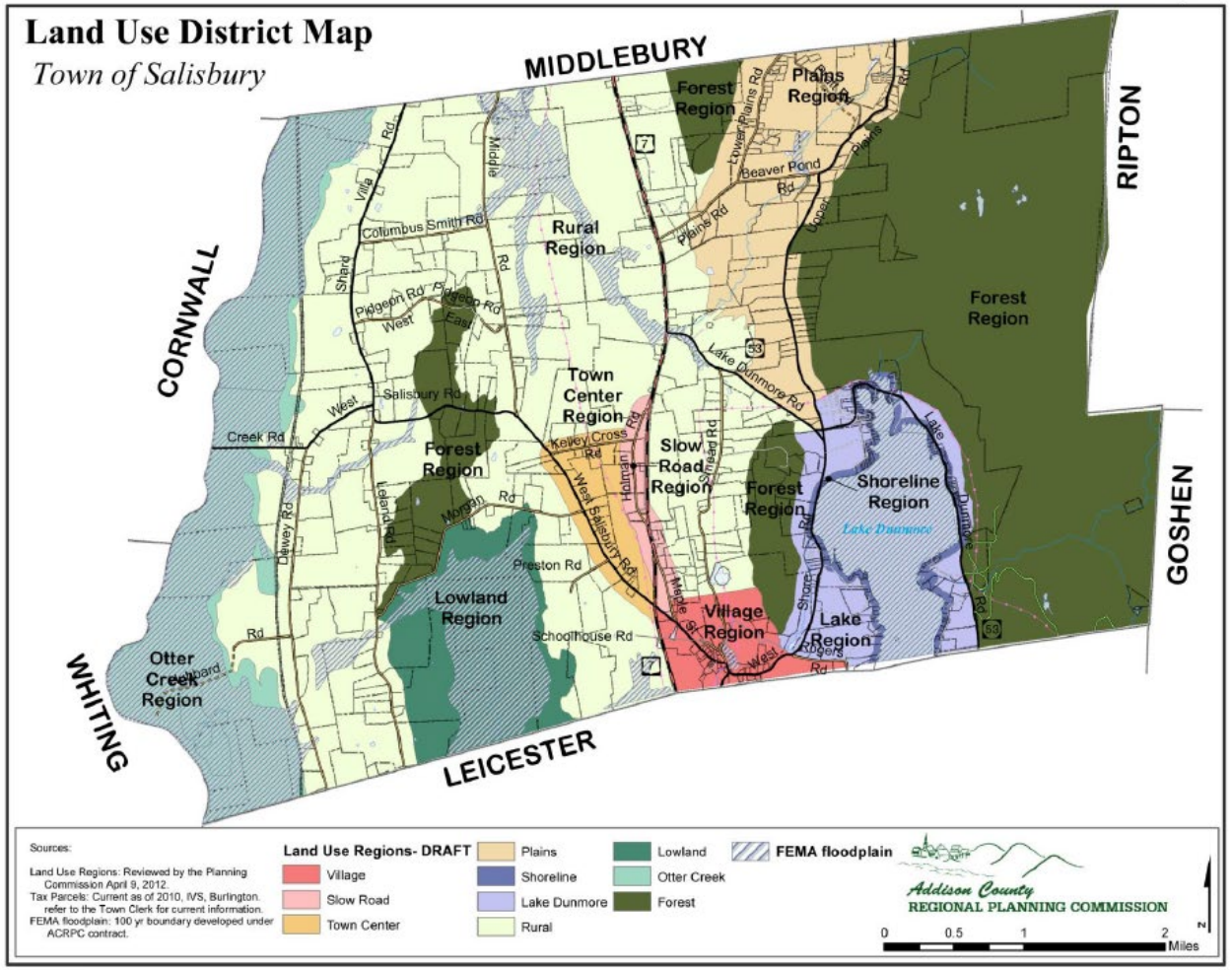
Understanding Ecological and Community Context



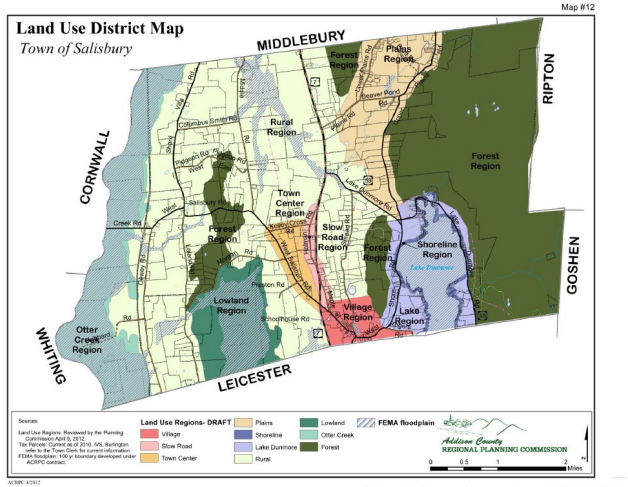
Creation/Interpretation of Resources

Future land Use

Map #12



ACRPC 4/2012



town center region

potential for connection with Salisbury's village, proximity to the elementary school, access to Route 7, and land capability, makes this an area suitable for additional, largely residential, development. This region should be considered a growth area for the town.

slow road region

- designated for mixed use.
- future residential development will be encouraged to extend from the existing settlement pattern of the village.
- multi-family housing and accessory apartments should be allowed within this region.

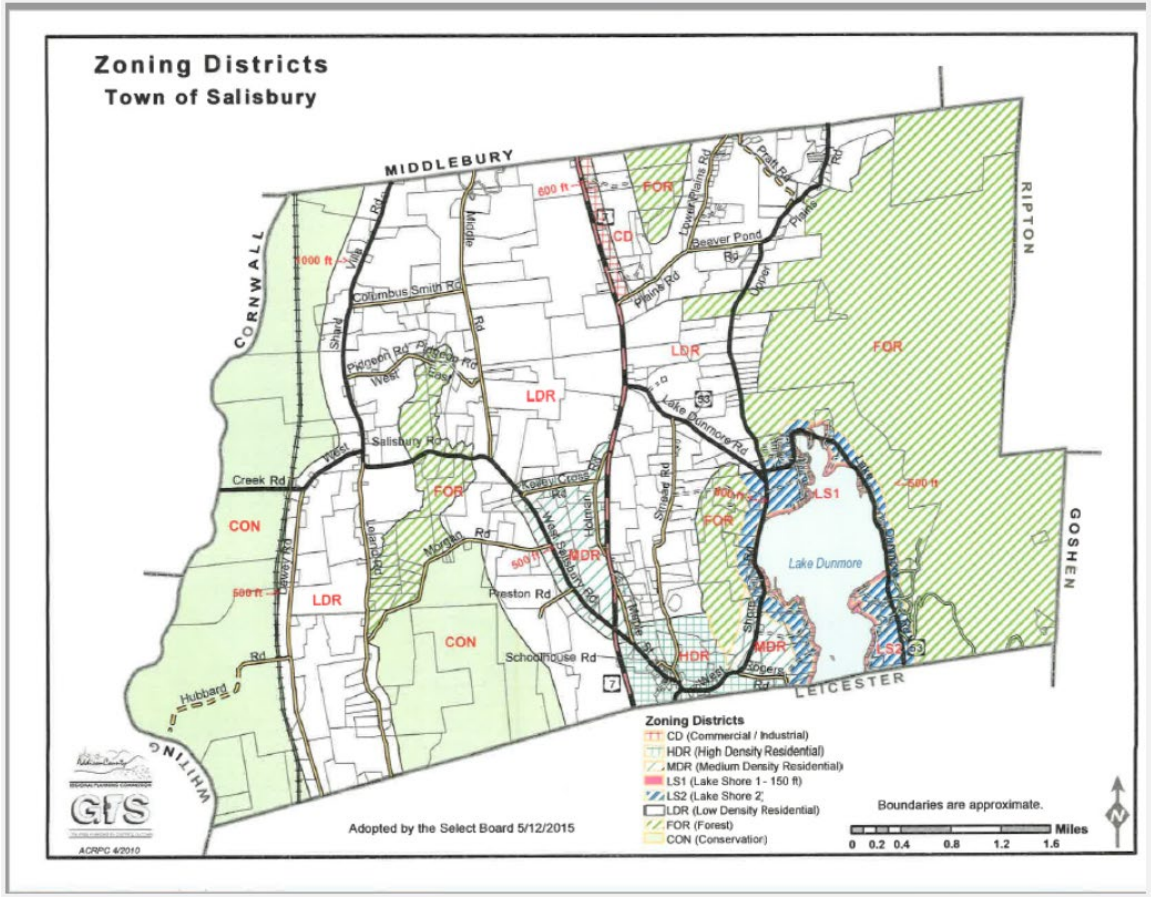
plains region

- should continue to be somewhat of a residential area.
- Residential development should be permitted to continue at a density lower than that in the Town Center Region, but higher than that in the Rural Region.

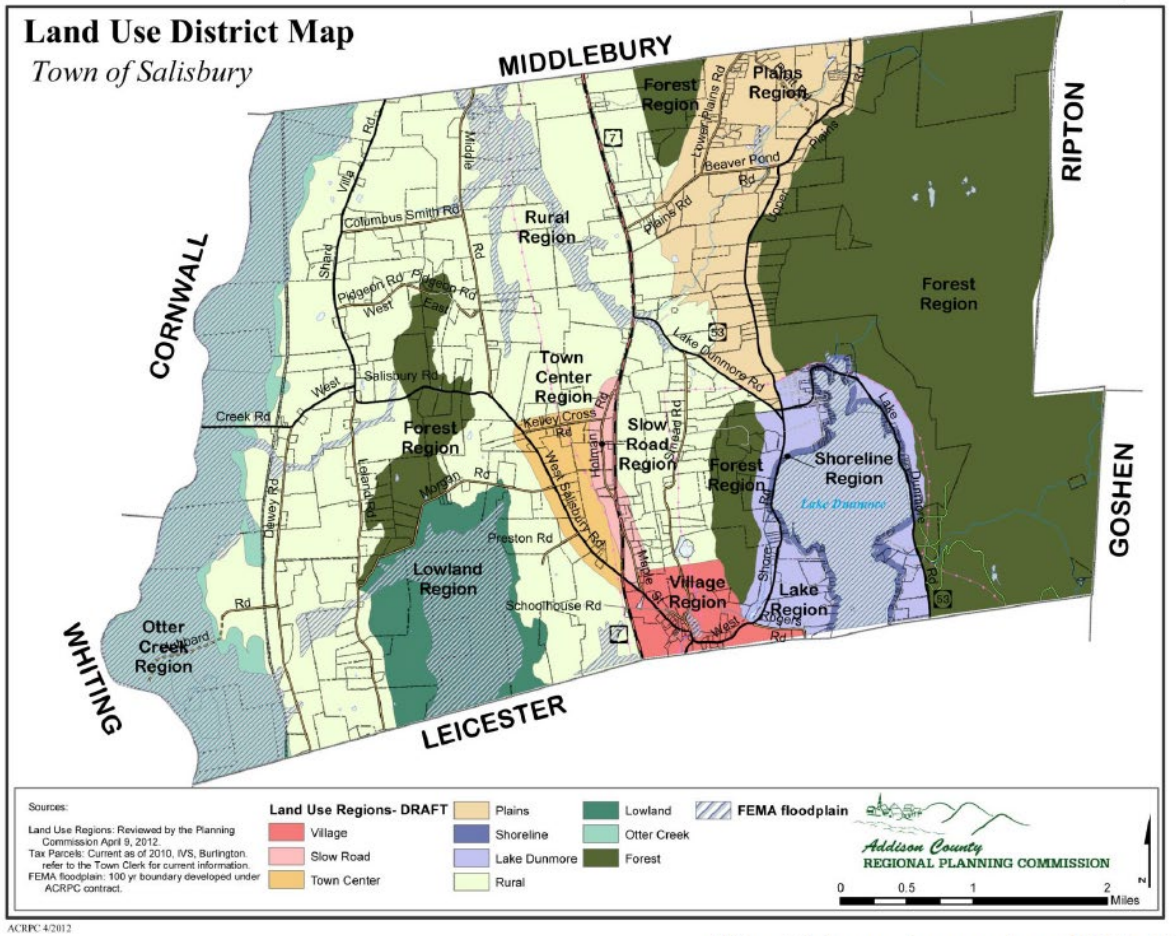
rural region

- Agricultural use should continue to be the primary land use within this region.
- Future residential development should be allowed only at a low density.

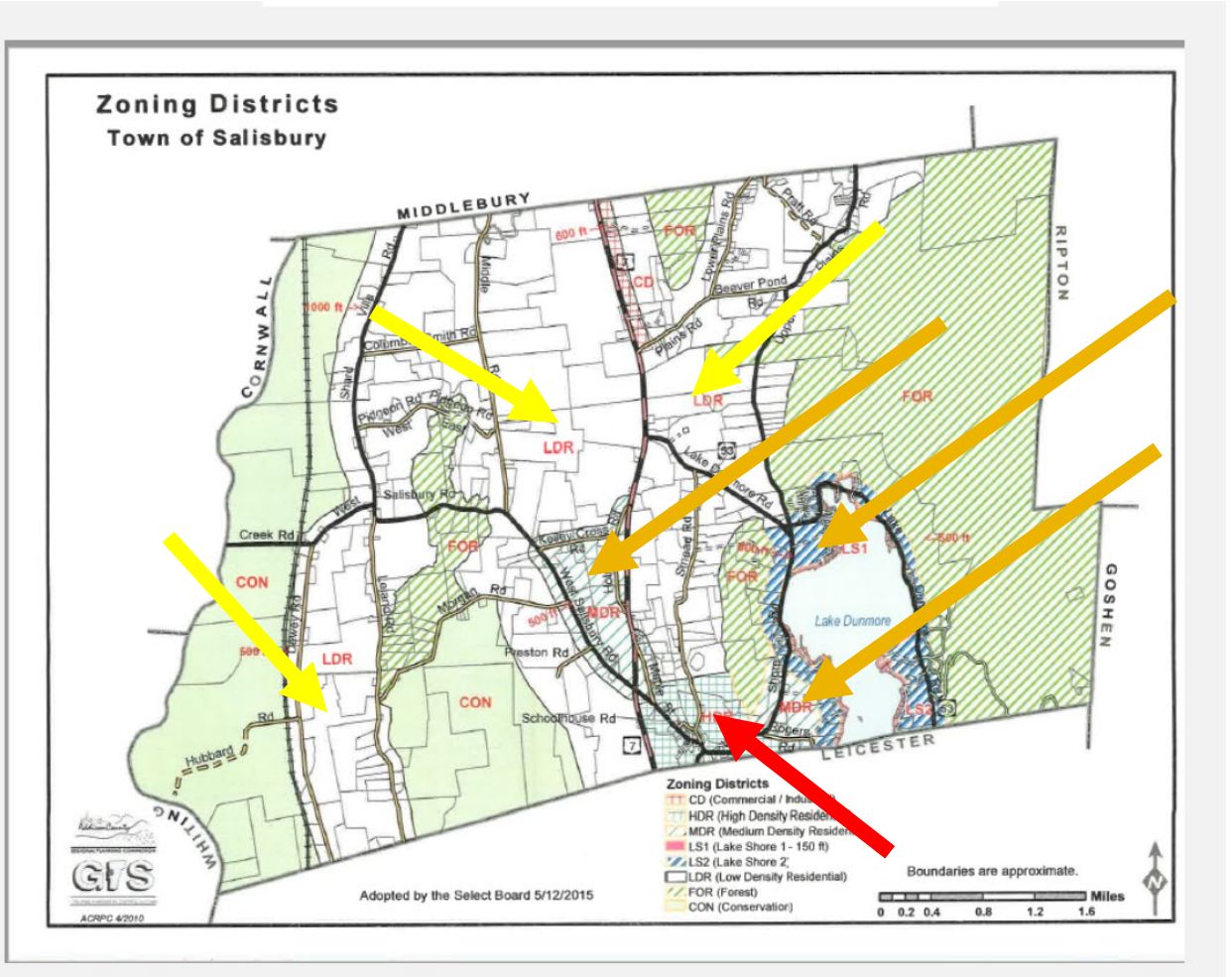
Zoning Districts & Future Land Use



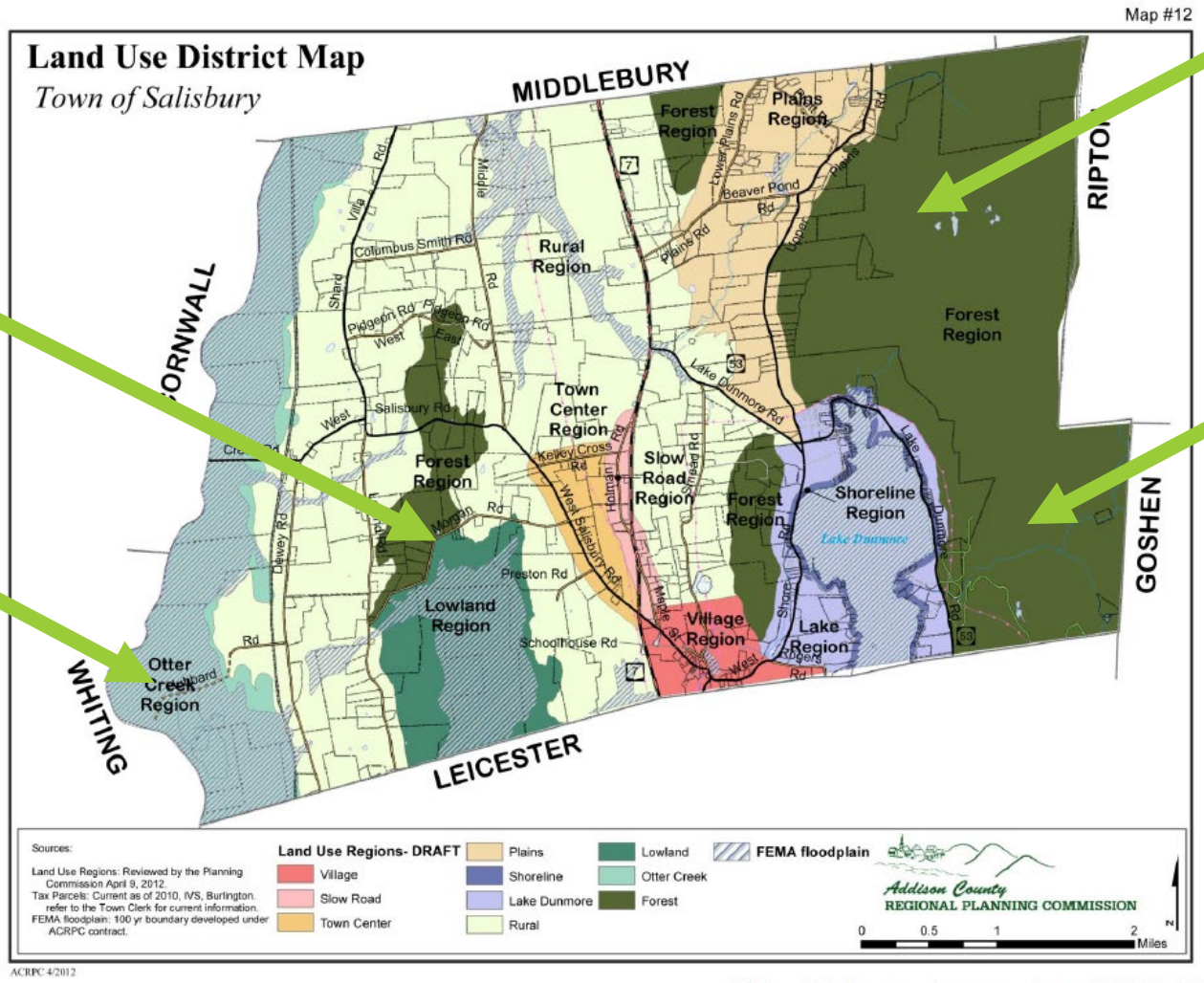
Map #12



Locations for growth

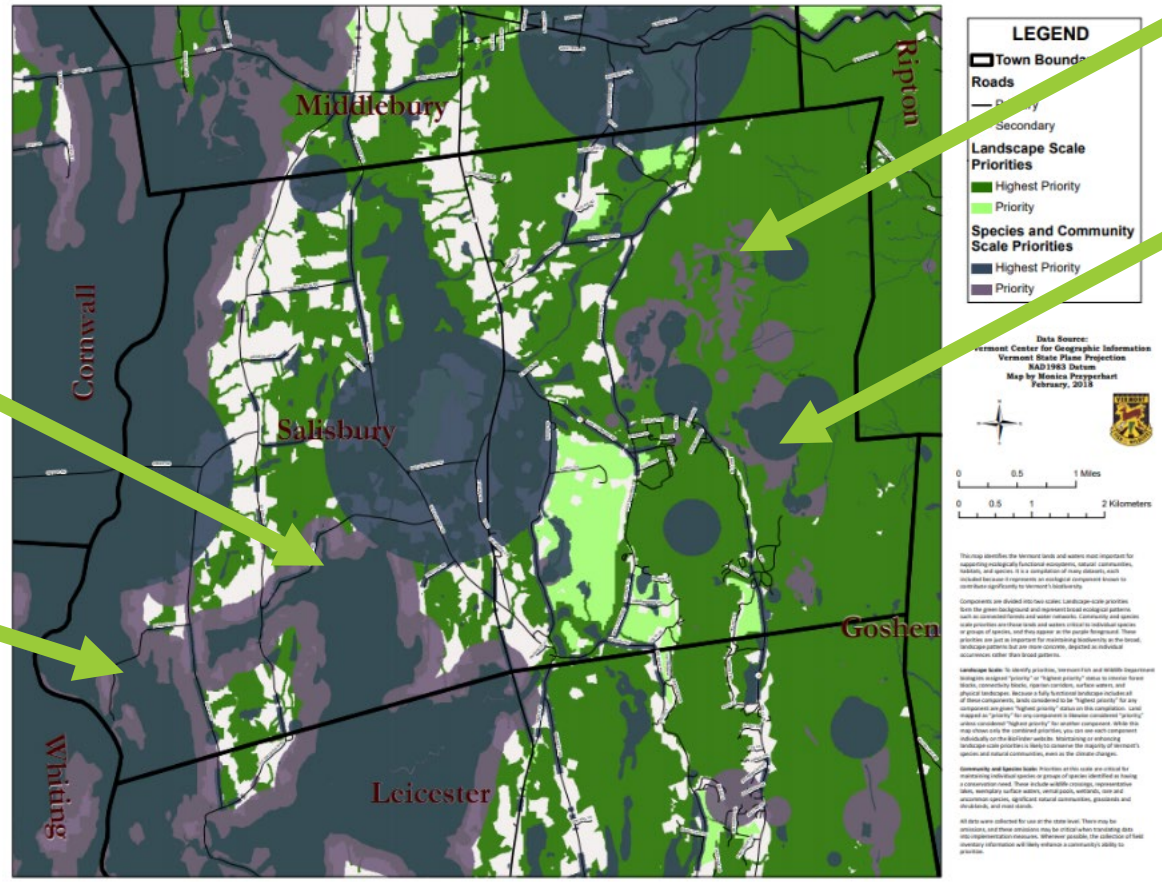


Stronger protections



Vermont Conservation Design

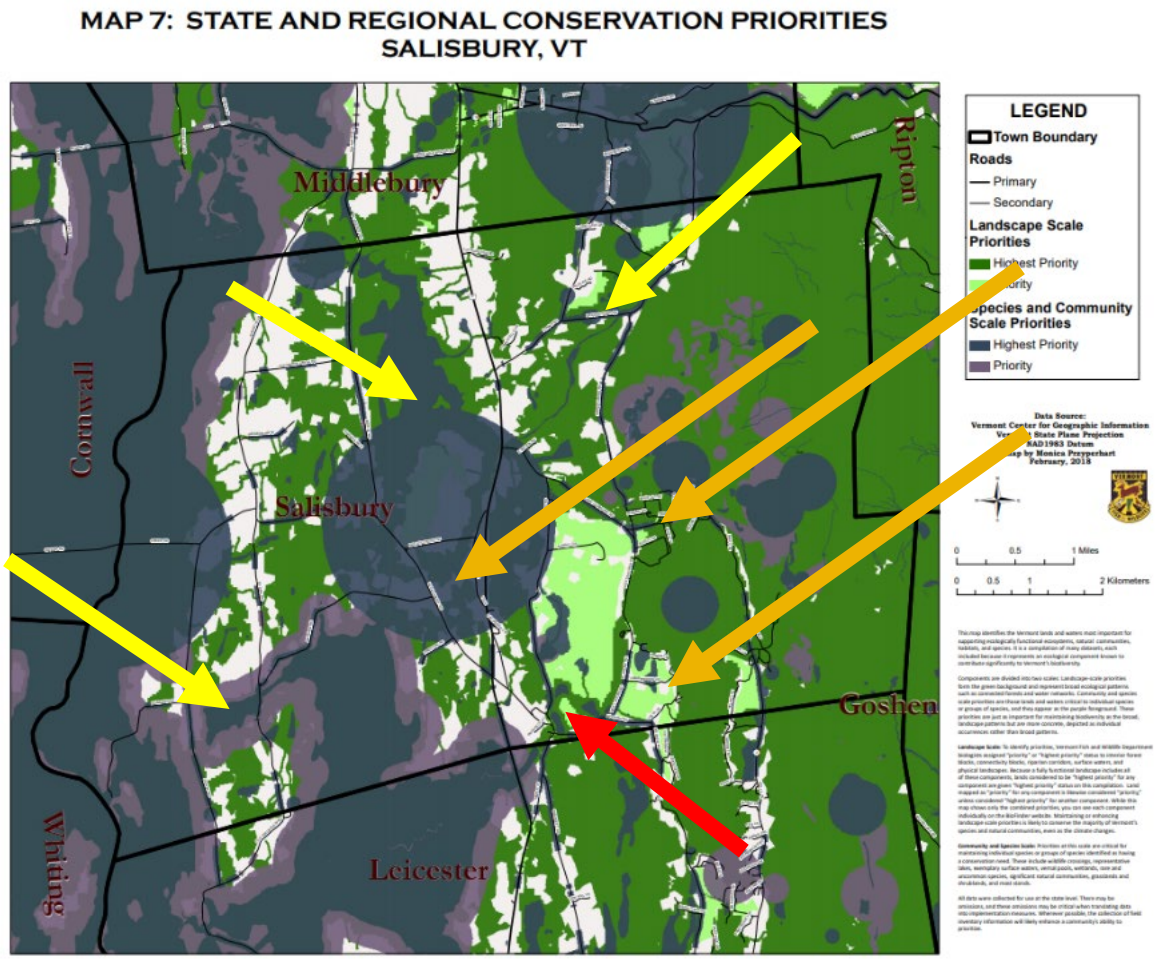
Ecological Protection areas



Constraints

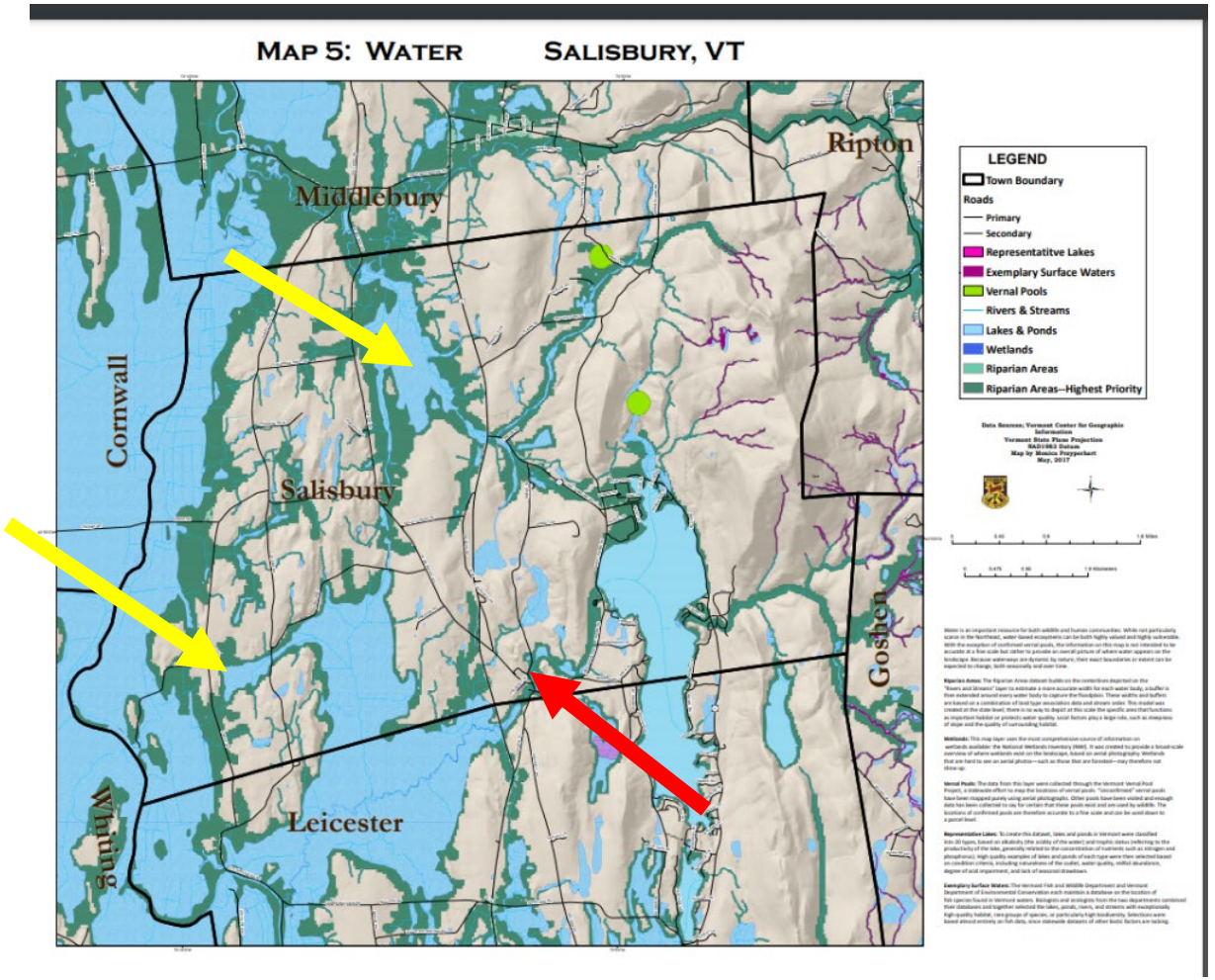
Potential development in different zones, likely to encounter different sets of issues

Wetlands



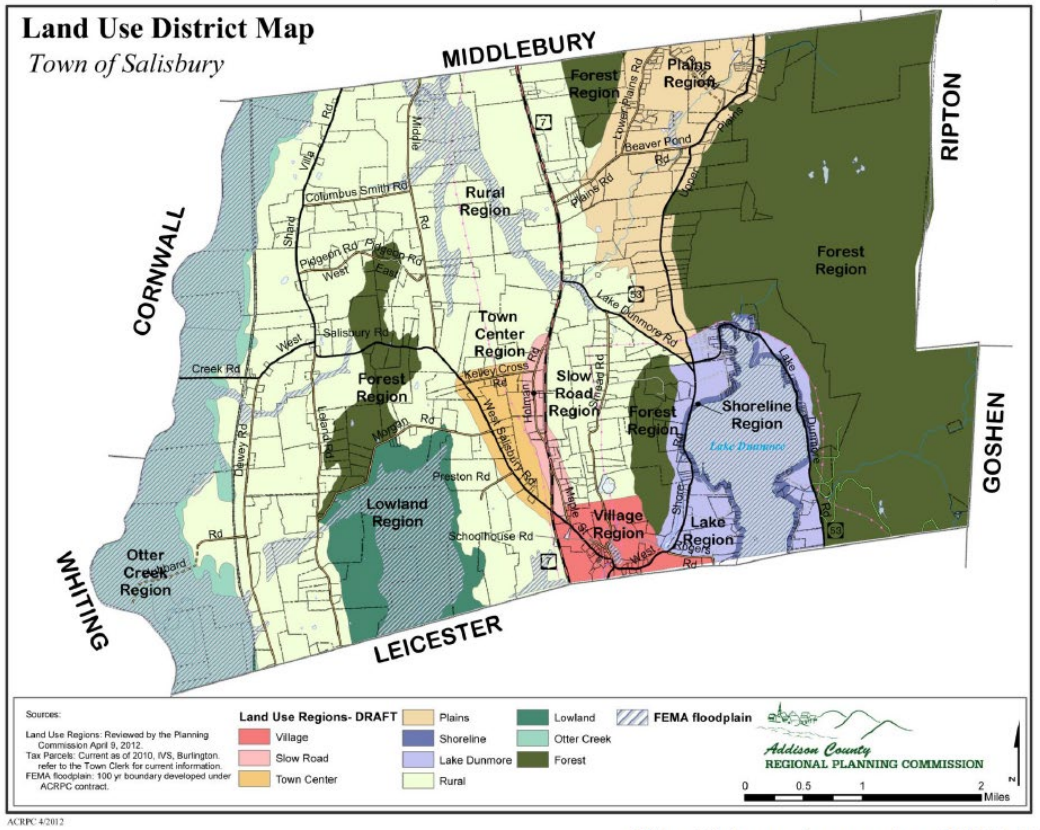
Wetlands

Section 6.6.11.2 **Wetlands, Floodplains and Surface Waters :** Subdivision boundaries, lot layout and development envelopes shall be located and configured to avoid any adverse impact to Class II wetlands, floodplains, lakes, ponds, streams and rivers.

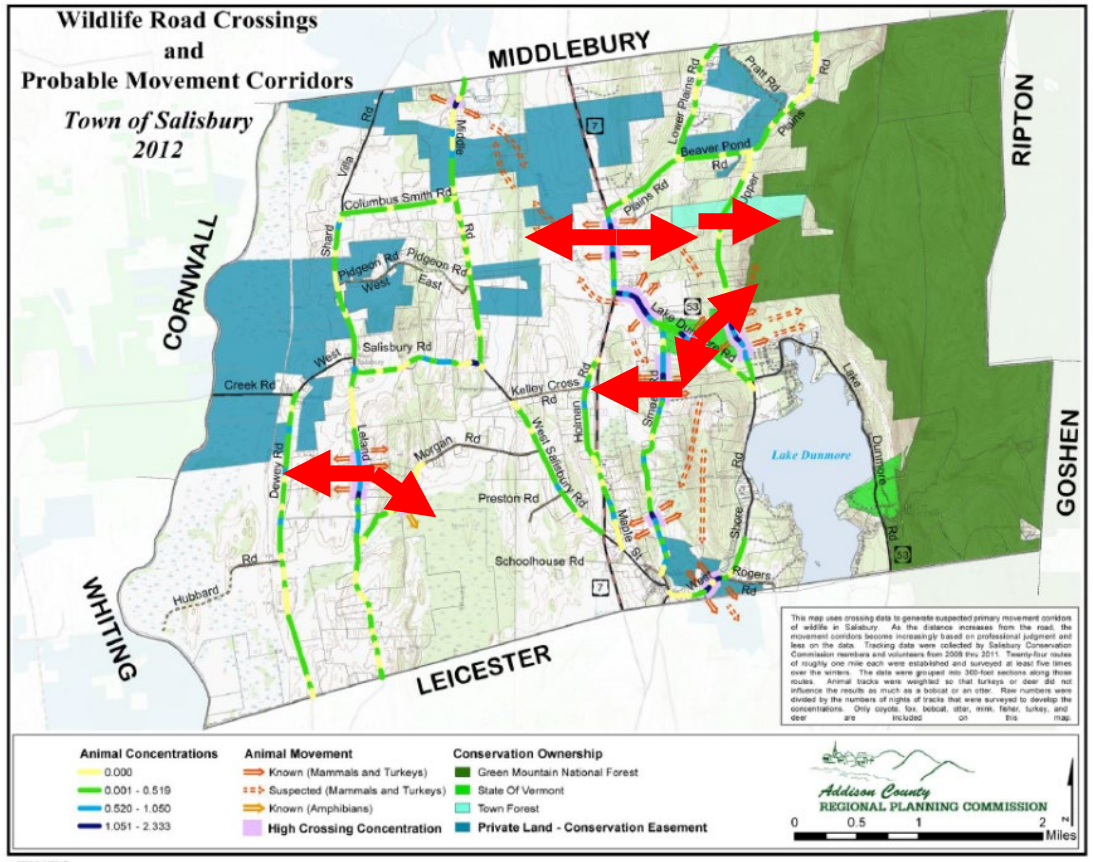


Wildlife Connectivity

Map #12



Map #11



Subdivision boundaries, lot layout and development envelopes should be located and configured to minimize adverse impacts on critical wildlife habitat, including travel corridors, and natural areas identified in the Salisbury Town Plan, by the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife, or through site investigation.

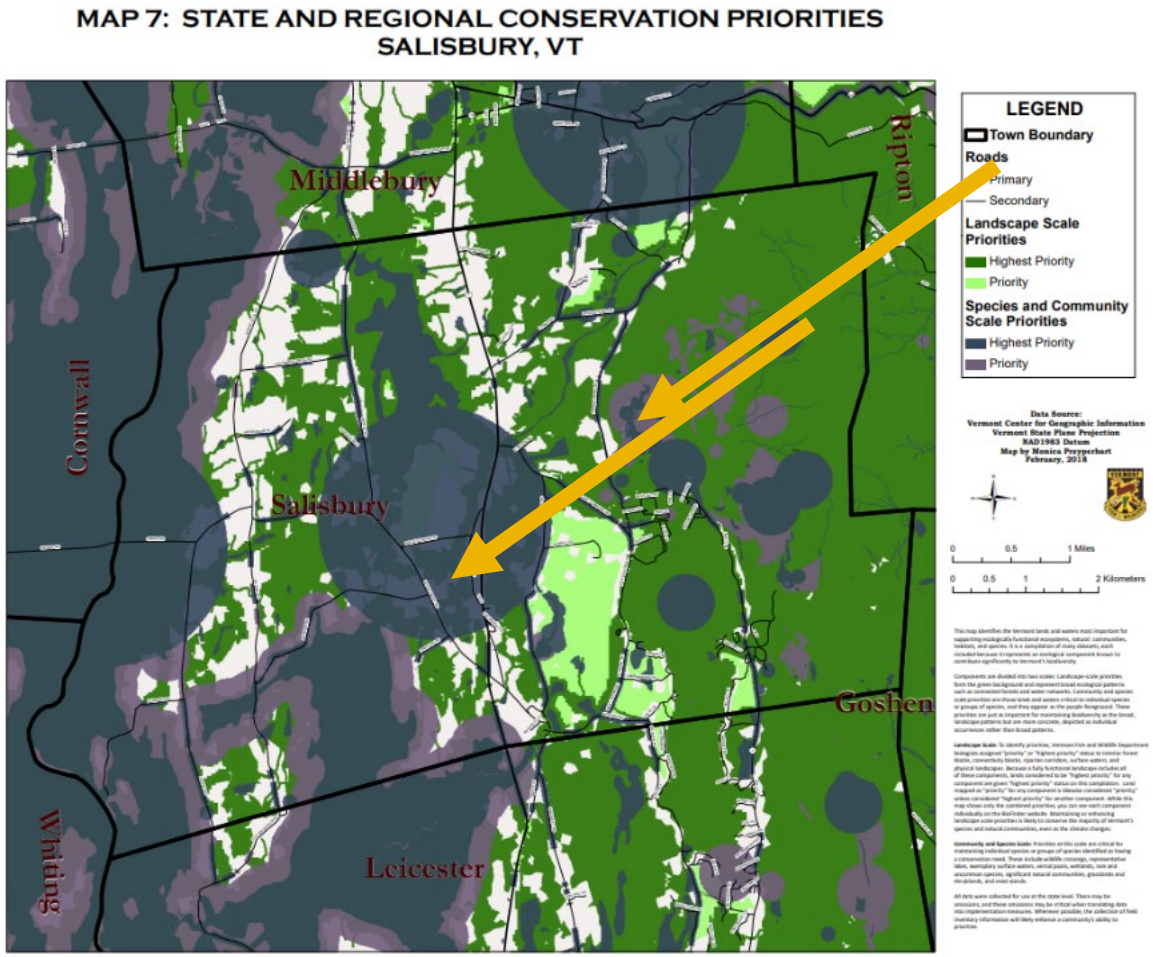
Wildlife Connectivity

Section 6.6.11.4 Wildlife Habitat and Natural Areas

Subdivision boundaries, lot layout and development envelopes should be located and configured to minimize adverse impacts on critical wildlife habitat, including travel corridors, and natural areas identified in the Salisbury Town Plan, by the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife, or through site investigation.

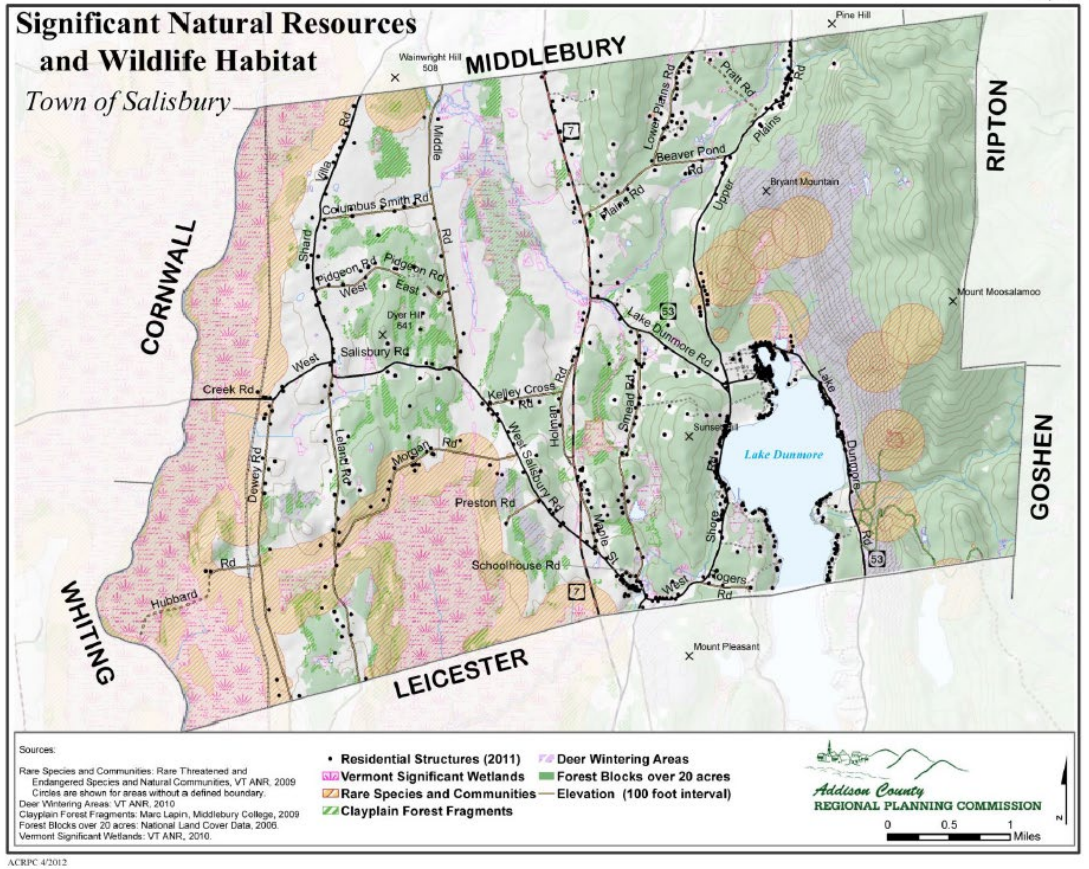
1. Development envelopes should be located to exclude identified natural areas and wildlife habitat, including deer wintering areas and other critical habitats. A buffer area of adequate size, as recommended by existing Vermont Agency of Natural Resources guidelines where possible, should be established to ensure the protection of critical habitat.
2. To avoid the fragmentation of natural areas and wildlife habitat, including large tracts of forest land and undeveloped corridors that allow wildlife to travel between larger tracts of core habitat, the Board may require the submission of a wildlife habitat assessment, prepared by a wildlife biologist or comparable professional, to identify the function and relative value of impacted habitat and provide recommended management strategies to maintain or enhance those values and function. The Board may also consult with Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department staff prior to issuing a decision.
3. Roads, driveways and utilities should be designed to avoid the fragmentation of identified natural areas and wildlife habitat.
4. Identified natural areas and critical wildlife habitat should be designated as open space.
5. Conserve opportunities for wildlife movement by maintaining tree cover on both sides of roads at least once every 200 feet.

Rare Species & Significant Natural Communities

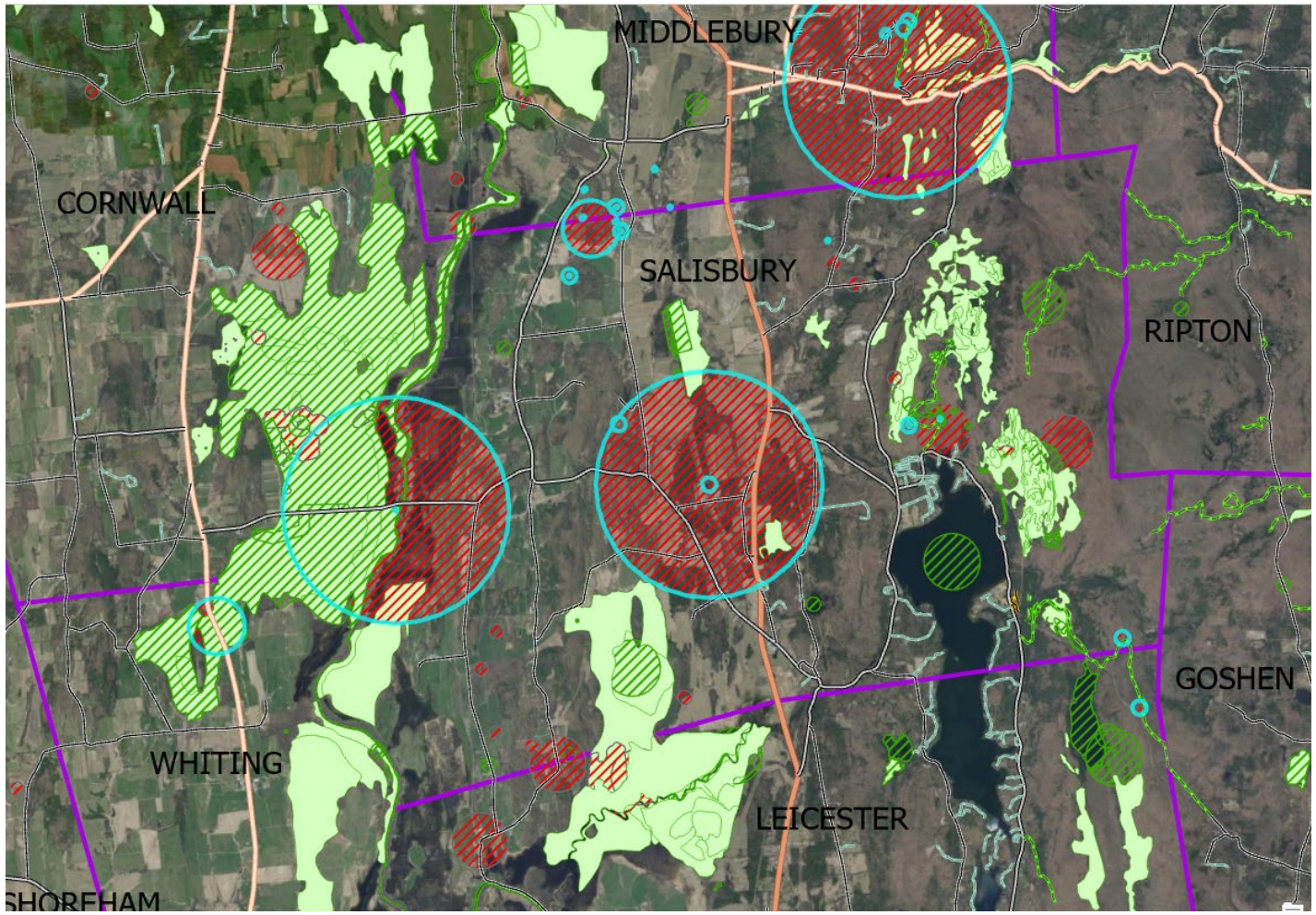


Significant Natural Resources map

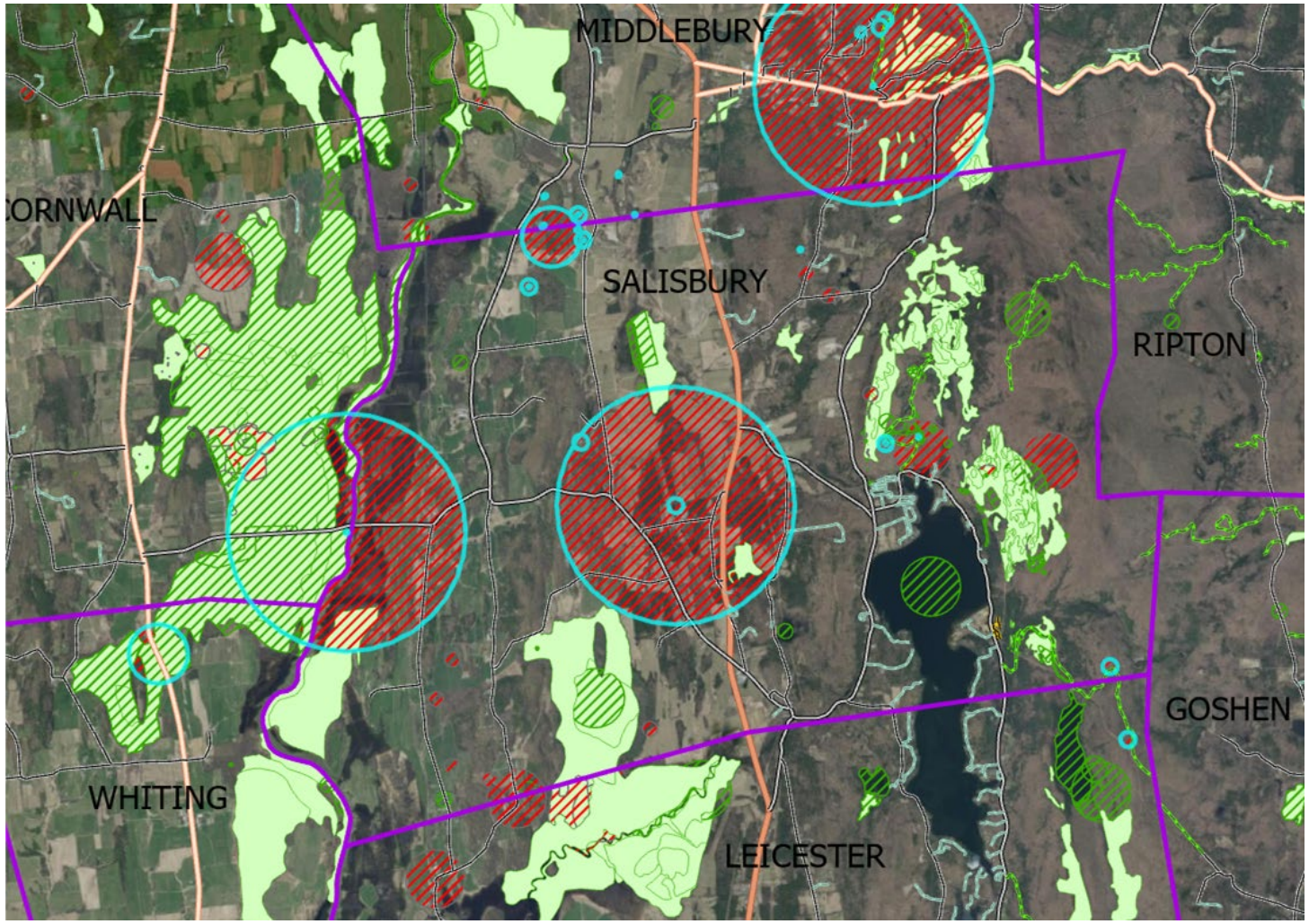
Map #9



Significant Natural Communities



Bats and Growth



- Take and Habitat Loss: My main concerns have to do how to avoid direct take and habitat loss for several T&E bat species historically and still recently captured and found roosting in Salisbury.
- Known Roosts: We have known Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat roost trees, as well as little brown bat roost trees and structures.
- Connectivity: I would pay close attention to forested habitat connectivity since we have tracked bats from capture sites out to forest patches or roosts within a few miles of the capture location, and sometimes even across Route 7.
- Development/Habitat Conversion: I would encourage development along the edges of forested patches, and in the more flat areas. Bats will roost in trees at the edge, but are more often tracked back to trees in the forest interior and Indiana bats preferentially roost in trees with some slope and typically west or south aspect.
- Tree Clearing: I would also find out if we can emphasize clearing/cutting trees in the winter between November 1 and March 31 to avoid directly harming bats roosting in trees in this very unique town where we seem to have a high concentration and diversity of threatened and endangered bats present.

Bat Biology


Thank You
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES