WHAT WETLANDS ARE PROTECTED?

By law, wetlands are defined by the kind of plants that grow in them (such as jewel weed, red maples, or skunk cabbage) and the kind of soils that exist there. The Conservation Commission Agent or a wetland specialist can help you determine whether you live near a wetland.

The Commission must permit any work:
- Within 100 feet of a:
  - Swamp or marsh
  - Forested wetland
  - Vernal pool
  - Pond
  - Intermittent stream
- Within 200 feet of a river or stream that flows year round
- Within the 100-year flood zone

Wetlands may not be wet all the time. Low areas that flood in the spring may be wetlands.

Wetlands are valuable because they reduce flooding, provide wildlife habitat, help recharge aquifers, and filter polluted water.

ARE BUFFER ZONES AROUND WETLANDS PROTECTED?

Yes! Buffer zones, the land within 100 feet of wetlands, are critical in maintaining health and productivity of wetlands.

Laws also regulate work within 200 feet of a river or stream.

WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE REGULATED?

The Conservation Commission must permit activities that will alter wetlands or their buffer zones. Regulated activities include:
- Dumping leaves, brush, grass, debris
- Cutting trees or shrubs
- Vista pruning along the Merrimack River, Lake Attitash, or other water body
- Reconstructing lawns
- Building or constructing structures or a septic system
- Grading, excavating, or filling
- Changing storm water discharge
- Polluting wetlands or streams

You can maintain lawfully existing (grandfathered or permitted) structures, lawns and landscapes, and you can do some limited vista pruning of trees, but cutting of whole trees, clearing understory, construction, earth disturbing activities, or drainage altering activities require a permit.

WHAT WETLAND LAWS APPLY?

The Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act protects the above-mentioned wetlands and buffer zones from construction, filling, landscaping, and cutting. In addition, the Town of Merrimac has a Wetlands Protection Bylaw which provides additional protection beyond the state Act.

WHAT'S THE APPLICATION PROCESS?

In general, you must fill out a permit application (we have the forms for you), notify your abutters (we have those forms too), attend a public hearing (it’s easy), and resolve any concerns about protecting the wetlands (we help). Then you may receive a permit for the work.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I HAVE A PROJECT IN MIND?

1. Determine if your project will occur within a wetland or buffer zone — see the graphic on the back of this flyer.
2. Call the Conservation Agent with questions.
3. Complete the required application.
4. Attend a public hearing.
5. Get a permit before starting work.

WHAT HAPPENS TO VIOLATORS?

Violations include unpermitted:
- Dumping of grass, leaves, brush, or debris in a wetland or buffer zone;
- Cutting of trees or shrubs within Riverfront Area, wetland, or buffer;
- Building without a permit within Riverfront Area, wetland, or buffer.

HELP PROTECT WETLANDS!

You can do more than just obey the law.
- Do not use fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, or deicers near wetlands.
- Encourage native vegetation and native wildlife.
**DID YOU KNOW?**

- Wetlands on both public and private property are regulated by law.
- You are responsible for activity that occurs on your property. Before you hire a tree company, landscaper, or contractor call the Conservation office to determine if you need a permit.
- Wetlands can be wooded or meadow-like; wetlands often appear dry in the summer.
- The Conservation Commission takes enforcement action and can issue fines for work done without a permit.