



NEW JERSEY
AUDUBON
SOCIETY

www.njaudubon.org

GUIDE TO
CONSERVATION
INCENTIVE
PROGRAMS
FOR
NEW JERSEY LANDOWNERS
AND FARMERS

State and Federal grant programs are available to assist landowners in managing their property for the benefit of wildlife.



New Jersey Audubon Society
Department of Conservation
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Email: conservation@njaudubon.org

***Fostering environmental awareness and a conservation ethic
while preserving wildlife and natural systems since 1897.***

***NJAS is a non-profit membership organization that relies on your support.
To join online visit www.njaudubon.org or call (908) 204-8998.***

For more information about NJAS, visit our Web site: www.njaudubon.org

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Cover photo: Native Indiagrass in the Alpha Grasslands, Pohatcong, NJ. Photo by NRCS, USDA.



CONSERVATION INCENTIVE PROGRAMS FOR NEW JERSEY LANDOWNERS AND FARMERS

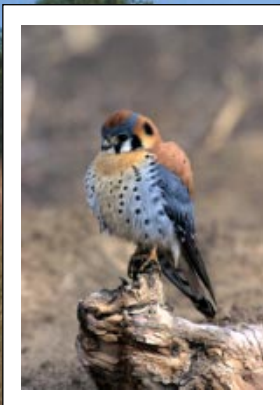
*Property of any size can be managed to benefit wildlife.
There are State and Federal grant programs to assist landowners.*

Why Manage Your Property for Wildlife?

Actively managing your property for wildlife can give you the personal satisfaction of conserving resources for present and future generations. In fact, most rare species in New Jersey are found on privately owned lands. In New Jersey, wildlife is critically threatened by encroaching development and loss or fragmentation of habitat. Species that have evolved over thousands or millions of years are on the brink of disappearing.

As a landowner or as a farmer, you have a unique opportunity to save these one-of-a-kind treasures before they are lost. One of the first steps you can take is to preserve your land for future generations by enrolling it into farmland preservation or placing a conservation easement over it. For more information about these options please contact the New Jersey Green Acres Program (609) 984-0500 <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/greenacres/> or the New Jersey State Agriculture Development Committee (609) 984-2504 <http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/sadc/overview.htm>.

Perhaps you are interested in protecting wildlife on your land but have always worried about costs associated with habitat creation and enhancement. If you are considering devoting all or part of your property to wildlife habitat, both technical and financial assistance is available for you. This brochure will help you formulate ideas for wildlife projects on your land while identifying the resources available to help initiate and develop your ideas.



American Kestrel

Photo by Jeremy Woodhouse

Native grassland restoration.

Photo by NRCS

Since 1897, New Jersey Audubon Society (NJAS) has been advocating for the protection of New Jersey's wildlife and unique natural habitats. NJAS has an active stewardship program that promotes effective stewardship on both private and public lands throughout the state. For more information on NJAS' stewardship program please visit our Web site at www.njaudubon.org or contact Troy Ettel, NJAS Director of Conservation and Stewardship at troy.ettel@njaudubon.org.

Some First Step Actions

There are things that everyone can do, regardless of property size, to create backyard habitat for wildlife. Among these are the following:

- Planting native vegetation and removing invasive plant species can provide food and suitable habitat for many native species. (Information can be obtained from the Native Plant Society of NJ at <http://www.npsnj.org> and NJAS's backyard habitat link www.njaudubon.org/Education/BackyardHabitat/).
- Using Integrated Pest Management methods in your garden which rely less on chemical pesticides and more on biological controls for pest problems. This will provide a healthier habitat for birds and other wildlife that visit your property (see <http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/IPM/>).
- Consulting the National Wildlife Federation's Backyard Habitat Program guidelines for creating wildlife-friendly habitat. The Federation will send a personalized certificate to those homeowners whose property meets program criteria. (See <http://www.nwf.org/backyardwildlifehabitat/>; also see www.njaudubon.org/Education/BackyardHabitat/).



Hoary Elf
Photo by Patricia Sutton

Schoolyard habitat project.

Photo by NRCS

State and Federal Grant Programs

There are federal and state funds available on a competitive basis to encourage individual landowners to help conserve rare species and their habitats. Some examples of the types of properties that can qualify for state or federal private land grants are:

- A wetland that has been drained for agricultural use.
- An abandoned field.
- Property that is overrun with invasive (non-native) plant species (e.g., multiflora rose).
- A tract of five or more acres.
- Property that is home to rare, threatened or endangered species.
(See Appendix for a complete list of these species.)
- Property adjacent to protected open space or a wildlife management area.
- Property containing a stream.
- Property in lower Cape May County.

All federal and state programs require some commitment on the part of the landowner. This may include the landowner's willingness to enroll in a program for a specified minimum time period as well as a cost-sharing commitment. Cost-share can include but does not require a financial commitment from the landowner. Rather, a landowner's portion can be fulfilled by in-kind contributions, such as time, equipment, materials, operations or maintenance costs.

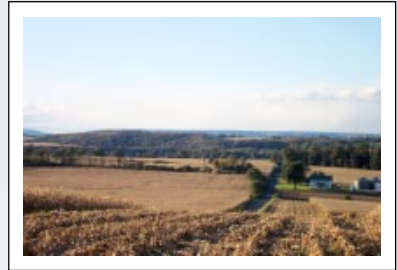


Photo by Troy Eitel

Some grant programs favor larger properties of five or more acres. Most others do not have minimum acreage requirements, but will favor projects that provide the maximum habitat benefit. You may apply to more than one federal program at a time, but may be limited by the percentage of federal funds allowed towards the project's total cost.

The following pages detail the various grant programs available as well as their eligibility requirements.

A. LANDOWNER INCENTIVE PROGRAM (LIP)

The Landowner Incentive Program (LIP) is administered by the states through funding provided by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. It is an incentive program that awards grants on a competitive basis to individual landowners to support recovery or reduce threats to imperiled species. New Jersey's program began in 2004 and is administered by the Endangered and Nongame Species Program (ENSP) within the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Fish and Wildlife.

TARGETS: While New Jersey's LIP encourages creative, innovative, and cost-effective projects, preference for the foreseeable future will be on the following priority areas:

- Grasslands.
- Critical migratory stopover areas in the lower Cape May peninsula.
- Projects adjacent to state Wildlife Management Areas and other permanently protected open spaces.

HOW IT WORKS: You do not need to own a minimum number of acres to apply. Your project must contribute to the enhancement of at least one rare species or its habitat, and must have measurable and verifiable results. Direct monetary payments may be made to you to manage your land for the benefit of endangered or threatened species. You may also be awarded funds to help with legal fees for developing a conservation easement. LIP funds are not available for research or surveys. LIP funds up to 75% of the total project cost and the landowner is responsible for contributing the remaining 25%. As previously mentioned, the landowner portion can be met through in-kind services. Project proposals are reviewed annually and ranked according to a point system.

EXAMPLES:

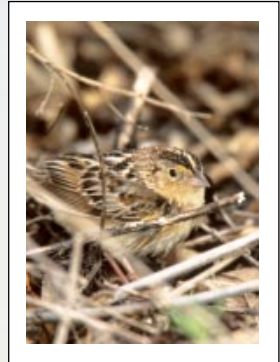
- **Converting fields from nonnative cool season to native warm season grasses** – allowing for mowing hay AFTER grassland birds are finished nesting. Conversion would benefit threatened/endangered birds including Grasshopper Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Bobolink, and Eastern Meadowlark.
- **Fencing stream banks** – to exclude livestock and other invaders. Benefits species that depend upon good water quality, including freshwater mussels and various species of salamanders, frogs and turtles.
- **Restoring and protecting vernal pools** – benefits salamanders and frogs that breed in the pools and bog turtles that live near the edges.

Further information and additional examples can be obtained from the LIP's home page or by contacting the program coordinator:
http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/ensp/lip_prog.htm

NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish & Wildlife
Endangered and Nongame Species Program
P.O. Box 400
501 E. State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625-0400
Contact: Kim Korth
Tel: (609) 292-9400
Fax: (609) 984-1414
Email: Kim.Korth@dep.state.nj.us

Grasshopper Sparrow

Photo by Art Morris



B. WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM (WHIP)

WHIP is a federal program administered by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in cooperation with New Jersey's Division of Fish & Wildlife. It is designed to help landowners improve fish and wildlife habitat on their property by providing technical and financial assistance to develop a wildlife habitat plan. Since its inception in 1998, WHIP has helped 200+ New Jersey landowners improve habitat on over 8000 acres.

TARGETS: In New Jersey, there are six targeted habitats designated for WHIP funding. To be eligible, projects must either be:

- Located in lower Cape May County.
- On lands providing habitat for the federally threatened bog turtle.

- Dedicated to early successional wildlife habitat, such as grassland restoration.
- Dedicated to riparian (streamside) wildlife habitat.
- For invasive, exotic vegetation control.
- School-site habitat development project for environmental education.

HOW IT WORKS: Applications are reviewed once a year, with a deadline generally in March or April, and are ranked according to their environmental benefits and cost-effectiveness. Preference is given to 5 - 10 year habitat development plans, and those that would improve a minimum patch size of 5 acres. WHIP reimburses landowners for up to 75% of the total plan cost. While WHIP will provide free technical assistance, it does not provide materials or restoration services. Funds are NOT available for roads, buildings, boardwalks, platforms, blinds or structures not directly related to habitat management.

EXAMPLES:

- **Restoring Bog Turtle Habitat.** Sun-loving bog turtles naturally occur in open sedge meadows that are characterized by soft, muddy bottoms and perennial groundwater seepage. Some abandoned meadows have become shaded by trees and shrubs. Controlled grazing by livestock maintains the earlier successional stage of vegetation and softens the ground, creating more favorable conditions for the turtle. WHIP funds have been used for fencing to facilitate controlled grazing, and for the removal of excess woody vegetation and invasive plant species, such as purple loosestrife.
- **Grassland Restoration.** An abandoned hayfield might be jump-started to create an early-successional (grassland) habitat by planting native warm season grasses that allow for mowing AFTER the breeding season of grassland species in mid-July. A project may include a plan for prescribed burning, which can rid fields of shallow-rooted invasive vegetation, while encouraging growth of deeper-rooted native grasses.



Bog Turtle Photo by R G Tucker, Jr., USFWS

Riparian reforestation project.

Photo by NRCS

- **Enhancing Riparian Habitat.** A riparian area is the land adjacent to streams, channels, and rivers that creates the transition zone between upland and water. Riparian “buffers” supply wildlife with food and cover, create corridors for migrating birds and mammals, and filter runoff before it enters the stream. WHIP funds may be applied to planting shrubs along streams to provide stream bank stabilization and cover for trout.

C. WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM (WRP)

Like WHIP, the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is administered by the NRCS and has been available in New Jersey since 1995. WRP provides technical and financial support to help landowners protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property, while allowing them to maintain ownership and control access.

TARGETS: Eligible property includes former wetlands that have been drained for farming, pasture or timber production; lands adjacent to wetlands; and previously restored wetlands that need long-term protection. All lands must be restorable and suitable for wildlife benefits.

HOW IT WORKS: WRP offers three options:

- **Permanent Easements** – The NRCS will purchase an easement at a rate that corresponds to land-use: \$1,000/acre for pasture and hay fields, \$2,000 for cropland, \$4,000 for longer term specialty crops such as blueberries, cranberries, vineyards, and orchards. In addition to direct payment for the permanent easement, WRP will also pay for 100% of the restoration and legal costs to attach a permanent easement to your property deed.
- **30-Year Easements** – Easement payments are 75% of what would be paid for a permanent easement and 75% of the restoration costs plus covering all legal costs to establish the easement.
- **Restoration Cost-share Agreements** – Generally a 10-year plan to restore degraded or destroyed wetlands and associated upland habitats. WRP provides free technical assistance and pays up to 75% of the cost of restoration. No other incentive payments are made to the landowner and no easement is attached to the property

The first step to obtain a WRP grant is to call your local NRCS office to review eligibility and easement requirements. NRCS will then visit your property for an on-site evaluation and help you develop a preliminary plan for restoring the wetland, including cost estimates. The sign-up process for WRP is continuous, with no annual deadline. Applications may be obtained and filed at any time with the local NRCS office. Competitive selection ensures that the most environmentally valuable wetlands are restored with the funds that are available.



Photo by Tim McCabe, USDA, NRCS

D. CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (CREP)

The New Jersey Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is designed to help farmers reduce impairment from sources of agricultural water runoff in an effort to improve water quality along both impaired and unimpaired NJ streams. Under CREP, participants receive financial incentives from USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) to voluntarily enroll in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in contracts of 10 to 15 years. Participants remove marginal pastureland or cropland from agricultural production and convert the land to native grasses, trees, and other vegetation.

HOW IT WORKS: Sign-up for the NJ CREP began 3/15/04 and continues until enrollment goals are attained, or through 12/31/07. Cropland must meet cropping history criteria and be physically and legally capable of being cropped in a normal manner. Marginal pastureland is also eligible for enrollment provided it is suitable for use as a buffer. Persons who have acreage under an existing CRP contract are ineligible for CREP on that acreage until that contract expires.

NJ CREP participants will be eligible for the following types of USDA payments:

- **Signing Incentive Payment:** A one-time payment of \$100 to \$150 per acre of enrolled land.
- **Practice Incentive Payment:** A one-time payment equal to about 40% of the eligible cost for enrollment under approved conservation practices.
- **Cost-share Assistance:** Cost-share of up to 50% for the installation of approved conservation practices.

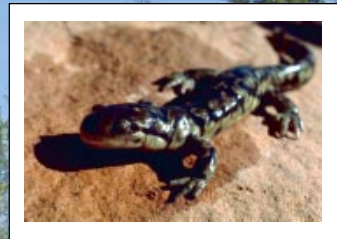


Photo by Gary M. Stoiz, USFWS

Eastern Tiger Salamander

Vernal pool restoration.

Photo by NRCS

- **Marginal Cropland Acreage Payment:** An annual rental payment at the base soil rental rate for otherwise eligible cropland enrolled as farm acreage only marginally suited for crops.
- **Annual Rental Payment:** A payment based on base soil rental rate and annual maintenance and other factors.

New Jersey will also contribute to the cost to install approved conservation practices and also contribute to annual costs.

Additional information on WHIP, WRP and CREP can be obtained from the programs' Web pages or by contacting the New Jersey NRCS.

<http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/>

<http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/wrp>

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/pas/publications/facts/html/crepnj04.htm>

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

54 Old Highway 22, Suite 201

Clinton, NJ 08809

Web site: www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov

Contact: Tim Dunne

Tel: (908) 735-0737, ext. 104

Fax: (908) 735-0744

Email: tim.dunne@nj.usda.gov

For South Jersey:

NRCS Hammonton Field Office

Contact: Elizabeth Clarke

Tel: (609) 561-3223

Email: elizabeth.clarke@nj.usda.gov

E. LOWER CAPE MAY COUNTY WILDLIFE LANDSCAPING PROGRAM

WHIP and NJAS' Nature Center of Cape May are providing technical expertise and cost-sharing assistance to homeowners in Lower Cape May County (Cape May, West Cape May, Cape May Point or Lower Township) to develop wildlife landscapes that will improve habitat for local and migratory wildlife. The Nature Center of Cape May offers backyard habitat and landscape design workshops as background. Homeowners must submit a landscaping plan that covers at least 1000 square feet of property, and must establish at least 20 new trees or shrubs, or 40 herbaceous plants. Successful applicants may be reimbursed up to 75% of their project costs, up to \$300. Projects are ranked competitively according to environmental benefits and cost effectiveness. The annual application deadline is generally mid-May.

For further information please contact:

NJAS Nature Center of Cape May

1600 Delaware Avenue

Cape May, NJ 08204

Web site: www.njaudubon.org

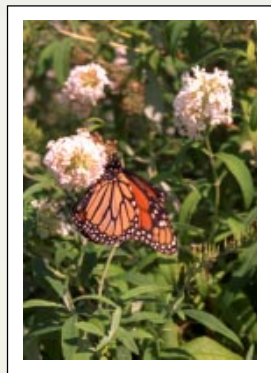
Contact: Gretchen Ferrante

Tel: 609 898-8848

E-mail: gretchen.ferrante@njaudubon.org

*Monarch in
Cape May
garden.*

NJAS ARCHIVES



F. OTHER NRCS PROGRAMS

Although the following NRCS programs are specifically designed to improve soil and water conservation and preserve rangelands, an indirect byproduct of the programs has been both tremendous benefits to fish and wildlife habitat and increases in habitat for rare and declining species. They are also available to landowners in New Jersey.

The **Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)** targets preservation of rangeland for livestock.

The **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)** focuses on soil and water conservation.

The **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)** concentrates on erosion control, which benefits water quality.

More information about these programs is available at:

<http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/>

G. PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE

The “Partners” program was launched in New Jersey in 1991. It is a cost-share program administered by the New Jersey Field Office of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service providing technical and financial assistance for landowners to protect, enhance, and restore habitats that benefit federal trust species (threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, anadromous fish, and some marine mammals). Its objectives are habitat restoration and enhancement by providing leadership and promoting partnerships that include private landowners, other government agencies and non-profit organizations.



USFWS planting warm season grasses on Partners project. Photo by NRCS, USDA

TARGETS: Partners will consider a broad range of project proposals.

Although all projects will be evaluated, areas with the highest restoration potential in New Jersey include: disturbed coastal and bay salt marshes, grazed and urban riparian areas, farmed or drained wetlands, drained vernal pools, former cranberry bogs, wetlands in the Hackensack Meadowlands, abandoned mining sites, shrub/dune communities, grasslands, and fragmented forests.

HOW IT WORKS: Partners aims for a 50-50 match between the assistance it provides and that which the landowner provides; but will contribute a higher percentage if the project is deemed valuable enough. Average Partner project contributions, which can include in-kind services, range from \$3,500 - \$5,000. There are no deadlines to apply. Proposals are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are evaluated based on their habitat restoration potential.

There is no minimum acreage requirement to apply. For qualifying projects, Partners' field biologists/personnel will visit your site, provide plans and recommendations, help with implementation, and provide funds for restoration work. Landowners must sign an agreement to maintain a restored site for at least 10 years, with a commitment of more than 20 years being preferable. If the landowner sells before the end of the agreement's term, the new owner must assume the agreement's responsibilities.

For more information: <http://njfieldoffice.fws.gov/partners>

NJ Field Office
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
927 North Main Street, Building D
Pleasantville, NJ 08232
Contact: Eric Schradling
Tel: 609-646-9310 x46
Fax: 609-646-1456
Email: eric_schradling@fws.gov

H. THE COASTAL PROGRAM IN NEW JERSEY

Like "Partners," the Coastal Program is administered by the New Jersey Field Office of the USFWS. This program focuses exclusively on the coastal watershed and applies an ecosystem-level approach to protection and restoration in such areas as salt marshes and watershed riparian habitats.

EXAMPLE: Technical and financial assistance may be provided for *Phragmites* removal, or to restore wetlands by installing ditch plugs that facilitate water collection.



Coastal salt marsh.

Photo by Mark S. Garland

HOW IT WORKS: Like Partners, Coastal Program project proposals are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are evaluated for their habitat restoration potential. The landowner's contribution may be monetary or in-kind services. The New Jersey Field Office will visit your site, provide plans and recommendations, help with implementation, and provide funds for restoration work.

For more information: <http://njfieldoffice.fws.gov/Partners%20Holding/coastal.htm>

USFWS - Delaware Bay Program
2610 Whitehall Neck Road
Smyrna, DE 19977
Contact: Greg Breese
Tel: (302) 653 9152
Fax: (302) 653 9421

I. PRIVATE STEWARDSHIP GRANTS PROGRAM (PSGP)

Administered by a regional office in Massachusetts, the PSGP is a U.S. Fish & Wildlife program that provides financial assistance of up to 90% to help individuals and groups conserve at-risk species on private lands. The program was first available to New Jersey residents in fiscal year 2003.

TARGETS: Excluding land acquisition, the PSGP is open to a wide variety of projects that will benefit one or more target species.

EXAMPLES: Managing non-native invasive plant species, restoring streams that support at-risk species; or planting native vegetation to restore a rare plant community.

HOW IT WORKS: There is an annual "Request for Proposals," with a deadline generally in March. The landowner must provide at least 10% of the total project cost, which may be met by in-kind contributions. In addition to benefits, landowner participation, and budget information, the proposal must include measures to evaluate the project. Proposals are ranked in favor of those that provide maximum benefit to at-risk species. Proposals compete at a Regional level for funding (NJ shares Region 5 with 13 other states in the northeast and the District of Columbia) and are ranked in favor of those that provide maximum benefit to at-risk species.

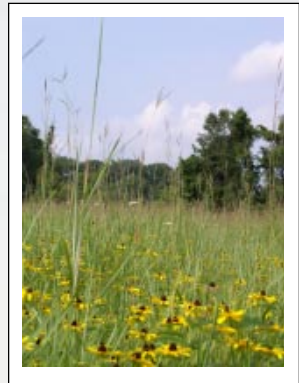


Photo by Troy Eitel

For more information: <http://endangered.fws.gov/grants/privatestewardship/>

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Northeast Region
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035
Web site: <http://northeast.fws.gov>
Contact: Diane Lynch
Tel: (413) 253-8628
Email: diane_lynch@fws.gov

J. NJ FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM (FSP) FOREST LAND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (FLEP)

The NJ Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) is a federally funded program intended to encourage long-term management of private forestland for non-commodity benefits (such as wildlife, recreation, aesthetics and water quality) as well as traditional forest products by sharing in the cost of developing a Forest Stewardship Plan. The NJ Forest Service will reimburse landowners up to 75% for the cost of a new or revised management plan. Program benefits include the availability of both technical and financial management assistance. Landowners are asked to maintain cost-shared, funded practices for a period of 10 years.

EXAMPLE: To manage for pine snake and red-headed woodpecker, a landowner might need a forest management plan that would remove 25% of woody stems in order to create the more open habitat favored by these two species.

ELIGIBILITY: Non-industrial private woodland owners with five or more forested acres (or land capable of growing forest) for which a professional forester will oversee management are eligible to apply for a partial refund for the cost of developing a Forest Stewardship Plan. Landowners whose woodlands are Farmland Assessed (actively devoted to production of farm or forest products) and wish to revise an existing forest management plan are eligible for rebates as well. However, if the plan to be revised is not a Forest Stewardship Plan (i.e., a Woodland Management Plan) the minimum Stewardship Plan requirements must be incorporated.

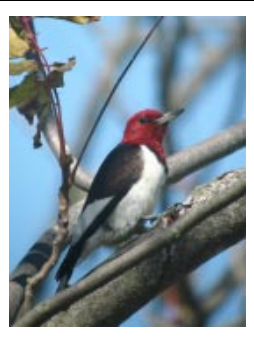
The Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) is a federal cost-share program to help landowners implement the technical practices required in their Woodland Management Plans or Forest Stewardship Plans, such as site preparation, tree planting and tree shelters, marking, forest stand improvement, and wildlife habitat enhancement

For more information on these programs please visit the New Jersey Forest Service's Private Lands Web page below or contact the state office at (609) 292-2531.
http://www.nj.gov/dep/parksandforests/forest/njfs_private_lands_mgt.html

State Forest Service
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
Tel: (609) 292-2520
Fax: (609) 984-0378

Red-headed woodpecker.

Photo by RHWPSH



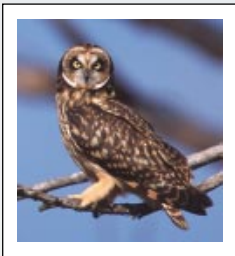
APPENDIX

1. Easements

Easements are permanent deed restrictions that limit a property's development and allow the donor to seek federal income tax deductions for the reduction in the land's market value. Landowners' options may include selling or donating easements to a nonprofit land trust or a government agency that, in effect, certifies that the restrictions are meaningful and provide some public benefit, such as preserving open space or protecting wildlife. To qualify, you must first find a land trust that is willing and able to take responsibility for the stewardship of your land. You may want to start with your town's Environmental Commission or your local Watershed Association to see what local interest may exist and what Green Acres funding may be available. There are some 70 land trusts in NJ. The Monmouth Conservation Foundation has a complete listing. Call (732) 671-7000 or email: mcf@netlabs.

2. Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Wildlife

New Jersey Endangered Species



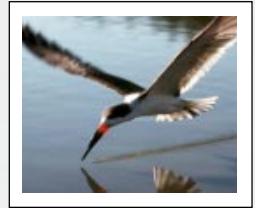
Short-eared Owl
Photo by USDA, NRCS

Birds

Peregrine Falcon	Loggerhead Shrike
Piping Plover	Henslow's Sparrow
Upland Sandpiper	Least Tern
Sedge Wren	

Breeding populations only

American Bittern	Short-eared Owl
Bald Eagle	Black Skimmer
Northern Goshawk	Roseate Tern
Northern Harrier	Vesper Sparrow
Red-shouldered Hawk	Pied-billed Grebe



Black Skimmer
Photo by Mark S. Garland

Reptiles

Timber Rattlesnake	Atlantic Hawksbill
Corn Snake	Atlantic Leatherback
Queen Snake	Atlantic Loggerhead
Bog Turtle	Atlantic Ridley

Amphibians

Blue-spotted Salamander	Eastern Tiger Salamander	Southern Gray Treefrog
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Invertebrates

American Burying Beetle	Brook Floater	Arogos Skipper
Northeastern Beach Tiger Beetle	Green Floater	Appalachian Grizzled Skipper
Bronze Copper	Mitchell's Satyr	Dwarf Wedgemussel

Mammals

Indiana Bat	Blue Whale	Sei Whale
Bobcat	Fin Whale	Sperm Whale
Black Right Whale	Humpback Whale	Allegheny Woodrat

Fish

Shortnose Sturgeon

APPENDIX (continued)

New Jersey Threatened Species

Birds

Cooper's Hawk
Yellow-crowned Night-heron
Barred Owl

Long-eared Owl
Black Rail
Red-headed Woodpecker

Breeding Populations only

Bobolink
Black-crowned Night-heron
Osprey

Grasshopper Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow

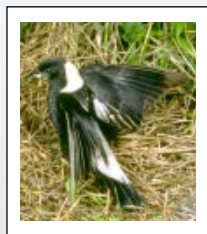
Non-breeding Populations only

Bald Eagle
Red-shouldered Hawk
Red Knot

Black Skimmer
Vesper Sparrow



*Red-shouldered
Hawk*



Bobolink

Reptiles

Northern Pine Snake Atlantic Green Turtle Wood Turtle

Amphibians

Eastern Mud Salamander Long-tailed Salamander Pine Barrens Treefrog

Invertebrates

Frosted Elfin
Triangle Floater
Silver-bordered Fritillary
Eastern Lampmussel

Yellow Lampmussel
Tidewater Mucket
Eastern Pondmussel
Checkered White

Information on threatened and endangered species is critical to the protection of these species. If you see a threatened or endangered species on your land, please report it to the Endangered and Nongame Species Program.

A reporting form can be found at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/enspr/rprtform.htm>

Meadowlands

Photo by Jared Eudell

APPENDIX (continued)

New Jersey Special Concern Species

Birds

Species	Breeding Status	Non-breeding Status
Pied-billed Grebe (<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>)	Endangered	Special Concern
Least Bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
American Bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>)	Endangered	Special Concern
Tricolor Heron (<i>Egretta tricolor</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Little Blue Heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
King Rail (<i>Rallus elegans</i>)	Special Concern	Undetermined
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	None	Special Concern
Spotted Sandpiper (<i>Actitis macularia</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	None	Special Concern
Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	None	Special Concern
Caspian Tern (<i>Sterna caspia</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Endangered	Special Concern
Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Broad-winged Hawk (<i>Buteo platypterus</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>)	Special Concern	Undetermined
Common Barn Owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	Endangered	Special Concern
Common Nighthawk (<i>Chordeiles minor</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Least Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax minimus</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Horned Lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>)	Special Concern	Stable

continued

APPENDIX (continued)

New Jersey Special Concern Species

Birds continued

Species	Breeding Status	Non-breeding Status
Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Winter Wren (<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Veery (<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Gray-cheeked Thrush (<i>Catharus minimus</i>)	None	Special Concern
Solitary Vireo (<i>Vireo solitarius</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Golden-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Nothorn Parula (<i>Parula americana</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Cerulean Warbler (<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Black-throated Green Warbler (<i>Dendroica virens</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Kentucky Warbler (<i>Oporornis formosus</i>)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Canada Warbler (<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>)	Special Concern	Stable
Yellow-breasted Chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	Threatened	Special Concern
Eastern Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella magna</i>)	Special Concern	Stable



Winter Wren Photo by Robert Lego

APPENDIX (continued)

New Jersey Special Concern Species

Invertebrates

Species

Dotted Skipper (butterfly), *Hesperia attalus slossonae*

Georgia [Lakehurst] Satyr (butterfly), *Neonympha areolatus septentrionalis*

Harris Checkerspot (butterfly), *Chlosyne harrisii*

Hessel's Hairstreak (butterfly), *Callophrys hesseli*

Hoary Elfin (butterfly), *Callophrys polios*

Northern Metalmark (butterfly), *Calephelis borealis*

Two-spotted Skipper (butterfly), *Euphyes bimacula*

Leonard's Skipper (butterfly), *Hesperia leonardus*

Creeper (mussel), *Strophitus undulates*



Photo by Patricia Sutton

*Hessel's
Hairstreak*

Herpetiles

Species

Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*)

Jefferson Salamander (*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*)

Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus*)

Carpenter Frog (*Rana virgatipes*)

Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*)

Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene c. carolina*)

Northern Diamondback Terrapin (*Malaclemys t. terrapin*)

Eastern Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis g. getulus*)

Northern Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen*)

Coastal Plains Milk Snake integrade (*Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum* x *L. t. elapsoides*)

Fowlers Toad (*Bufo woodhousii fowlen*)



Photo by Kevin T. Karlson

*Northern
Diamondback
Terrapin*

Recommended Grant Programs

Tract Description	LIP	WHIP	WRP	Lower Cape May Wildlife Landscaping Program	Partners for Fish and Wildlife	Coastal Program in NJ	BBN	PSGP	FSP/FLEP	CREP
Wetlands			✓		✓					✓
Abandoned Field/Grassland	✓	✓			✓					
Converting agricultural field to wildlife habitat	✓	✓			✓					✓
Invasive plant species		✓			✓			✓		
Woodland	✓								✓	
Home to threatened or endangered species	✓	✓			✓			✓		
Adjacent to protected open space	✓									
Containing a stream		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓
Located in lower Cape May County	✓	✓		✓						✓
Coastal watershed						✓				✓
Riparian area		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓

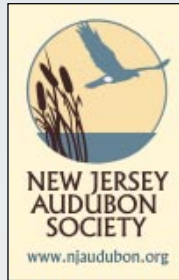
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*Negri-Nepote Native Grasslands Preserve,
Franklin Township, NJ.* Photo by Troy Ettel



Mission Statement

New Jersey Audubon Society is a privately supported, not-for-profit, statewide membership organization. Founded in 1897 and one of the oldest independent Audubon societies, New Jersey Audubon Society has no formal connection with the National Audubon Society.

NJAS fosters environmental awareness and a conservation ethic, protects New Jersey's birds, mammals, other animals, and plants, especially endangered and threatened species, and promotes preservation of New Jersey's valuable natural habitats.

In order to achieve its purpose, NJAS, through its Board of Directors, professional staff, members, and volunteers, endeavors to:

- Develop, encourage, and support sound conservation practices, programs, and legislation.
- Disseminate information on the natural environment through education programs, information services, and publications.
- Advance knowledge, through field research, of New Jersey's flora and fauna and their relationship to the habitats on which they depend.
- Acquire, establish, and maintain wildlife sanctuaries and educational centers.

The objectives of the Society are implemented by its professional staff under the leadership of its President and supervision of an elected, voluntary Board of Directors.

No matter where you live, one of our staffed centers serves your community. Each reflects the uniqueness of its region's natural treasures; all are portals to a world of excitement and discovery and are staffed by people whose knowledge is exceeded only by their eagerness to share.

Over 80,000 people annually partake of a New Jersey Audubon program, field trip, natural history class, or special event. If you are not one of them, please consider this an invitation to see what you have been missing.

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2 Lorrimer Sanctuary
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Phone: (201) 891-2185

3 Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary
11 Hardscrabble Road,
P.O. Box 693
Bernardsville, N.J. 07924
Phone: (908) 766-5767

4 Sandy Hook Bird Observatory
20 Hartshome Drive, P.O. Box 553
Fort Hancock, N.J. 07732
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5 Plainsboro Preserve
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Cranbury, N.J. 08512
Phone: (609) 897-9400

6 Rancocas Nature Center
794 Rancocas Road
Mount Holly, N.J. 08060
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**7 Cape May Bird Observatory
Center for Research & Education**
600 Rt. 47 North
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Phone: (609) 861-0700

8 Nature Center of Cape May
1600 Delaware Avenue, Cape May, N.J. 08204
Phone: (609) 898-8848

9 Cape May Bird Observatory Northwood Center
701 East Lake Dr., Box 3, Cape May Point, N.J. 08212
Phone: (609) 884-2736

10 Essex County Environmental Center (NJAS Partner Site)
621 Eagle Rock Avenue, Roseland, N.J. 07068
Phone: (973) 228-8776

MAP KEY
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★ Classified Wildlife Sanctuary
--- County Lines

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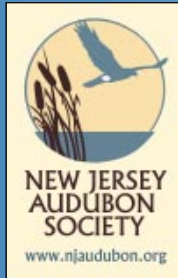
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