

ZONING

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APPENDIX B WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

- A. Purpose. The documents submitted are intended to provide the approving authority with sufficient information and data that describe the natural features of an area and prescribe management practices to preserve and improve existing wildlife habitats.
- B. Requirements.
- (1) All applicants for major subdivisions over 100 acres in the MIDD Zone District must provide a wildlife management plan. This plan shall consist of a graphic and narrative natural features inventory and management plan as described in the checklist below.
 - (2) In specific cases and for documented reasons, the approving authority may waive the submission of a particular document. The reasons for the waiver shall be indicated in the minutes of the approving authority.
- C. Documents to be submitted.
- (1) Natural features inventory.
 - (a) All information required within the preliminary design assessment checklist.
 - (b) A map showing the different forest stages within the site using the categories identified below:
 - [1] Grass.
 - [2] Shrub/sapling.
 - [3] Young (with shade tolerant species in understory).
 - [4] Mature (mixed species forest).
 - [5] Old growth (mixed with evident declining and dead trees).
 - (c) A map showing the locations of endangered plant species on the site as listed in the “Endangered Plant Species List” adopted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (N.J.A.C. 7:5C-1.1 et seq.).

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- (d) Documentation of the existing wildlife habitats associated with the forest stages identified above.
- (e) A narrative and graphic description of the rare, endangered and threatened wildlife species that inhabit, breed or feed on the site. The species listed below have been sited in the area and should be looked for specifically. Information for additional rare, endangered and threatened species in the area can be obtained from the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program Database.

[1] Rare and endangered species.

- [a] Bog Turtle.
- [b] Timber Rattlesnake.
- [c] Pied-Blued Grebe.
- [d] Cooper's Hawk.
- [e] Cliff Swallow.

[2] Threatened Species.

- [a] Brook Trout.
- [b] Long-Tailed Salamander.
- [c] Wood Turtle.
- [d] Osprey.
- [e] Red Shouldered Hawk.
- [f] Barred Owl.
- [g] Red-Headed Woodpecker.
- [h] Great Blue Heron.
- [i] Bobolink.

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- (2) Wildlife management plan. A proposed wildlife management plan must be submitted with each subdivision application. Each plan must provide the following information:
- (a) A map indicating the geographic boundaries of the wildlife management area. The entire wildlife management area should be classified according to the categories listed below. The management area may be divided into separate classifications to allow different management practices that reflect the diversity of natural features in the area.
 - [1] Ecological reserve. An area managed to allow natural processes to proceed with little or no habitat manipulation.
 - [2] Conservation preserve. An area where habitat manipulation is permissible in order to preserve a plant or animal species, community type or ecosystem.
 - [3] Buffer area. An area that forms the perimeter of the natural area and which may serve the purpose of protecting ecological reserves and conservation preserves.
 - [4] Threatened and endangered species habitat. The area verified as supporting a significant, viable natural occurrence of one or more plant or animal species, or both, determined to be rare, threatened or endangered in the state or United States.
 - [5] Wildlife habitat. The area provides spawning, breeding, nesting resting or feeding habitat which is highly significant for supporting resident or migratory wildlife, or both, of the state, the United States or the world.
 - (b) A map of the wildlife management area indicating the following:
 - [1] Existing and proposed vehicular access lanes.
 - [2] Existing and proposed firebreaks. Temporary firebreaks made by snowing, raking, plowing or wetting used in conjunction with prescribed burning for habitat management may be shown.
 - [3] Existing structures, fences, trails and trailside shelters.
 - (c) A narrative description of the management objectives for each classification within the wildlife management area.

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- (d) A narrative description of the management approaches for each classification within the wildlife management area. Typical include natural succession, management for species and featured or single species management.
- (e) A narrative description of management techniques for each area. Typical techniques include fire, manipulation, seeding, water impoundments and hunting.
- (f) A narrative description of public uses permitted within the management area. Typical public uses include hunting, fishing, camping, boating and swimming.