

NEW JERSEY NATURAL LANDS TRUST

2010 Annual Report



*Preserving New Jersey's
Natural Diversity*

Statement of Purpose

The New Jersey Natural Lands Trust was created by the Legislature in 1968 as an independent agency with the mission to preserve land in its natural state for enjoyment by the public and to protect natural diversity through the acquisition of open space. The Trust preserves land primarily by donations of open space through acquisition of title in fee simple or of conservation easements, and manages its properties to conserve endangered species habitat, rare natural features, and significant ecosystems. The Trust invites passive use by the public for recreational or educational purposes wherever such use will not adversely affect ecological communities and biological diversity.

The Trust also recognizes that ownership and management alone are not enough to achieve its mission. Public education is an integral function of protecting natural diversity. The Trust distributes information designed to convey a conservation ethic for the protection of open space and its natural values.

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Cover: World's largest documented population of globally rare, state-endangered spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*) being evaluated on Trust preserve by Natural Heritage Program Botanist David Snyder

Cover Photo Credit: Kathleen Walz
Cover Design Credit: Roman Senyk

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In 2010. . .

The New Jersey Natural Lands Trust brought approximately 80 new acres under Trust stewardship, making the Trust responsible for over 26,000 acres managed as a system of more than 120 preserves throughout the state.

The acquisitions represented additions to the **Bear Creek, Limestone Ridge Marsh, Moorestown and Mountain Lake Bog** preserves.

Limestone Ridge Marsh Preserve



Sustaining Wildlife Habitat with Sustainable Agriculture - Milford Bluffs Grassland Field Habitat Restoration

When the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust acquired the 264-acre Thomas F. Breden Preserve at Milford Bluffs, Hunterdon County, botanists had studied the unique red shale bluff natural community for over 100 years, documenting rare plants along the Delaware River. Today, those driving along the narrow “river road” simply note the oddity of prickly pear cactus that drape over the rock ledges. Many more rare though less showy plants go unnoticed along these bluffs. What many visitors never see is what’s on the top of Milford Bluffs.

Here, habitats of forest and field provide food, cover and shelter for a variety of wildlife. The old field habitats are a key feature that many Trust visitors enjoy. Cleared centuries ago as farmland, the fields are now home for wildlife. Tall grass, goldenrod and other meadow herbs have grown to become the home territory for bluebirds and field sparrows. Hawks as well as hikers enjoy the open views across these fields.

But nature advances, nothing stays the same, habitats succeed. Fields grow into shrubs, and eventually into forest. Wildlife habitat managers often seek to modify or alter plant succession to the benefit of one species or group of species. At Milford Bluffs, the Trust set a management objective to provide a mix of fields and forests. It takes hard work, time and persistence to manage open grassland, or maintain a successional type of habitat. The Trust determined that these fields were important to birds and other wildlife and wanted to keep the fields open and grassy. To do this, the Trust formed a partnership with a local hay farmer, Ryan Kocsis, to carry out this grassland management objective in a sustainable way. Ryan has been permitted to make a late season cutting of hay in fields at the Trust’s nearby Gravel Hill Preserve. His work example at Gravel Hill was proof of how well a sustainable,

late hay cutting operation worked for managing grassland bird habitat. The farming plan also worked well to meet the bottom line of Ryan’s mushroom hay business. The Trust figured such a plan could work at Milford Bluffs too.

However, time had practically turned all fields to forest at Milford Bluffs. Invasive shrubs including autumn olive and multiflora rose had grown faster than they could be mowed using the Trust’s old antique 8N Ford tractor. It would take hard work to ever make these fields productive again. Ryan had both the ambition and the equipment needed to clear out the invasive shrubs. But an outlay of cash for seed costs would be too much, thought Ryan. Unfortunately the Trust was not positioned to directly fund these needed costs either.

The Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance, a local non-profit focusing on land preservation and conservation issues in Hunterdon County, was actively coordinating a National Park Service National Wild and Scenic River Grant that focused on this stretch of the Delaware River. Working with HLTA, the Trust submitted and was awarded a \$5000 grant for the Milford Bluffs Grassland Field Habitat Restoration Plan. “This grant money was the right financial support needed to bring this sustainable agriculture/wildlife conservation project together,” said Martin Rapp, Preserve Manager for the Trust. This grant funding has paid for the native switchgrass seed used in the restoration and any remaining funds can be used for hiking trails or other public access improvements.

Designed with a longer than normal seven-year lease agreement, The Milford Bluffs Grassland Field Habitat Restoration Plan required that the farmer be responsible for invasive plant removal and seed bed preparation and planting. The HLTA grant funded the Trust’s purchase of switchgrass seed. This

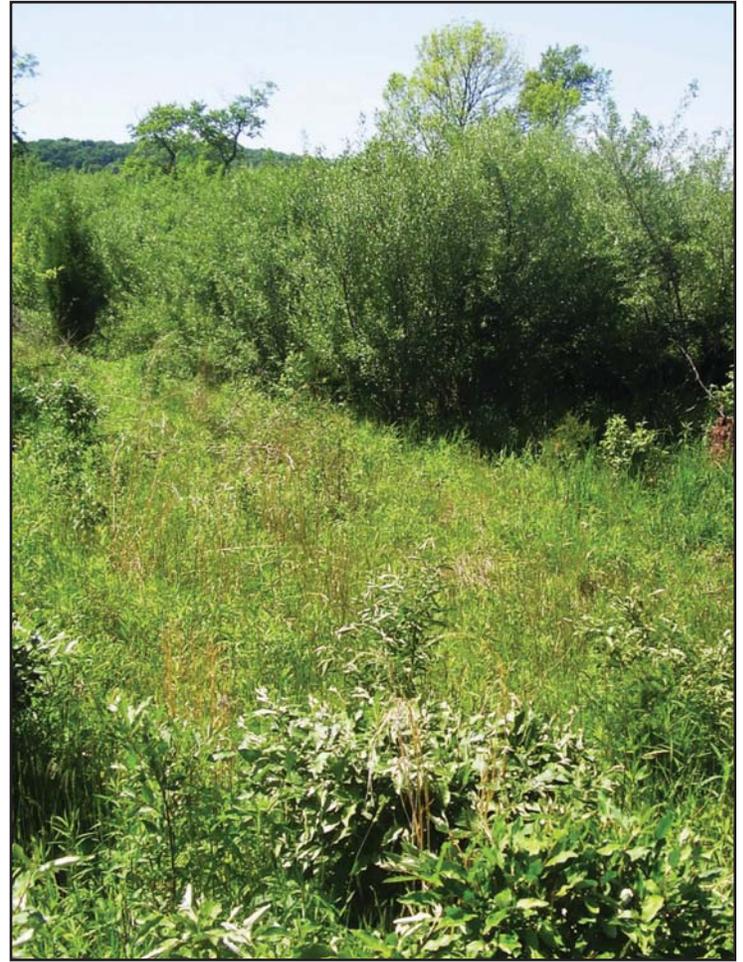
seed variety was chosen for its high food and cover value to wildlife, as well as for high yield hay crop production value.

Through the designed terms of the lease, the farmer will be able to harvest the hay crop only after July 15th when bird nesting seasons have past. In this way young birds have a chance to fledge successfully and the wildlife goals of the project are achieved. “Since my plan is to market the Milford Bluffs hay for mushroom mulch, this longer growing time and later harvest increases my overall crop yield,” says Ryan. More yield equals more tonnage or bales per acre, which works favorably in his business plan. With a final harvest date of September 30th, the grass has time to grow though fall to offer useful wildlife cover in winter. This project accomplishes the long term management of the habitat for grassland birds and the control of invasive trees and shrubs while it supports local farming in a unique and sustainable way. During phase one of the 50-acre project, Ryan cleared and planted 25 acres. Phase two follows next year.

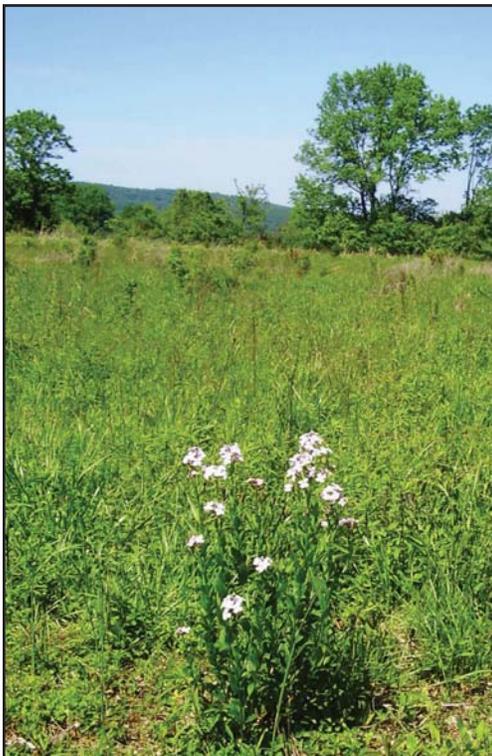
Ryan put in extra hard work removing small invasive trees and stumps, disc work and planting the fields, all work that the Trust could not have afforded to complete any other way. “What’s best is that the project supports both wildlife and local sustainable agriculture. The work of the farmer helps the conservation of wildlife habitat. The HLTA was pleased to put its grant funding to work supporting important goals of agriculture and conservation in Hunterdon County.” said Catherine Suttle, HLTA’s project coordinator.

Visitors to the fields on top of Milford Bluffs will see the positive impacts of this sustainable grassland habitat management

for farming and wildlife. Bring along your binoculars to catch a glimpse of a meadowlark one morning and see what’s on top of Milford Bluffs.



Invasive plants at Thomas F. Breden Preserve at Milford Bluffs



Flowers bloom soon after invasive plant removal



Restoration of native plants at Thomas F. Breden Preserve at Milford Bluffs

Trails Grant Improvement to Crossley Trail and More

Public access to Trust preserves is a long standing principle of the Natural Lands Trust. Many of our preserves are located in rural areas which offer scenic views and opportunities to explore some unique areas of the state. The Trust manages properties in places of interest such as along Barnegat Bay, the Pine Barrens and throughout southern New Jersey. Many hikers find the preserves in North Jersey, with its forested mountain locations and surrounding agricultural lands, great for fall outings. All Trust lands are open to the public; however, without maintained public trails visiting these properties can be tough going for some.

Taking the initiative to improve trail conditions, the Trust applied for and was awarded funding this year for two trail projects through grants from the New Jersey's Recreational Trails Program. Each year this state pass-through grant provides funding for worthy trails projects statewide. These grants have helped many municipal, state and nonprofit organizations establish, expand and improve trails for hikers, mountain bikers, cross county skiers and multiuse trail routes.

Many improvements, repairs and updates were needed on the Crossley Preserve's Thomas F. Hampton Memorial Trail in Ocean County. The Trust had established a self-guided hiking trail here enjoyed by neighbors, scouts and school groups. For over 20 years visitors have hiked along needle covered paths across this Pine Barrens habitat. Crossley, named for the former clay mining town, used a system of narrow gauge railroad tracks to haul clay dug from small pits. Today, portions of the hiking trail follow these historic old tracks referred to as the "Donkey Railroad." The trail passes close to old clay pits which have now revegetated and filled with water.

This year the Trust received \$3,750.00 from the 2010 round of funding to pursue trail improvements and repairs on Crossley's Thomas F. Hampton Memorial Trail. With the

grant the Trust will be revising its older trailside interpretive signage. Signs will brief users on the delicate balance of the fire dependent Pinelands ecosystem and help teach visitors about forest fire safety. Because of Crossley's reputation as a stronghold for some of the most noted rare plants and animals of the Pinelands, wildlife and plant information will also be featured. In exchange, the Trust must produce a 20 percent match to receive this awarded amount.

When completed in 2011, visitors will again enjoy the trail named for the past Executive Director of the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust, Tom Hampton. The Trust would like to call on volunteers to help with trail improvements, construct barricades to block ATV use, install interpretive signs and mark trail routes. If you have enjoyed the trail at Crossley, or are interested in helping in this project, please contact the Trust by sending an email note to NatLands@dep.state.nj.us. Your volunteer efforts can help us meet our grant match, and once again make an interesting hiking trail usable and available to all.

A second grant for \$2,330.00 was awarded to help the Trust acquire a tow behind brush mower. Because it was a relatively small grant amount, unspent funding from 2005 was put towards this project. This mower will maintain field edge trails and other grassy areas. The Trust will put the mower to use along trails at the Thomas F. Breden Preserve at Milford Bluffs. It can be transported easier than a tractor/mower unit, so it will also be put to work at Sweet Hollow Preserve to maintain portions of the Highlands Trail. Volunteer help is needed to develop better trails and rework some old trails at Milford Bluffs. Fallen gates need repair, and many hikers will benefit from better signage and maps. If you have time to offer, please contact the Trust at NatLands@dep.state.nj.us. We invite you to visit these preserves and explore the outdoors on these new trails.



Illegal off-road vehicle use has degraded hiking trail at Crossley Preserve



Self-guided hiking trail at Crossley Preserve

Burning Spurs Biodiversity at Warren Grove Bogs

Although lightning fires are unusual in New Jersey, it's what set the Trust's Warren Grove Bogs Preserve ablaze in June 2010. A combination of hot, dry temperatures and wind created the opportunity; lightning took care of the rest. Bert

Plante, division fire warden for the New Jersey Forest Fire Service, noted that they found a tree that was completely split apart at the point of origin of the fire, establishing that it was not caused by any explosives or military firing.



New Jersey Forest Fire Service battling blaze at Warren Grove Bogs Preserve

In total, the fire burned about 900 acres just north of Warren Grove, west of Route 539 and south of Route 72 of which about 250 acres was Trust property. Because no one was injured and no homes were damaged, the Trust looks upon the fire as beneficial. While initially the burned area within the preserve looked devastated, within a couple of weeks vegetation was sprouting and the Trust looks forward to a stunning rebirth of this preserve.

Fire is an important element in maintaining the Pinelands' unique vegetation. After a fire, a sequence of ecological responses, or succession, begins. From the charred forest, a flourishing of pioneer species begins, usually quick-growing grasses and weeds, followed by a steady advance of slower-growing, taller species of plants such as small pines, followed by larger pines and finally by hardwood species. Without fire, native vegetation may be lost to successional species. As Trust Board member, Dr. Emile DeVito notes about the Pinelands, "This is a natural ecosystem that only exists because of fire. The vegetation is supposed to burn, it's not supposed to get old. All of the things that are unique and rare about the Pinelands would disappear if they weren't allowed to burn. The plants were protected because the vegetation has evolved with fire. Most of the vegetation has roots underground, which is why it can grow back so quickly."



While fire is important to biodiversity, the Trust recognizes its need to coexist with the extensive residential development in the area. The Trust has worked closely with the New Jersey Forest Fire Service to establish fire breaks--which create a buffer from adjacent development--within Trust preserves to ensure that forest fires can be better contained. Since forests in which fires are regularly suppressed can burn much hotter and more dangerously, we have also worked with the New Jersey Forest Fire Service to implement periodic controlled burns. Controlled burns contribute to overall forest health while reducing the amount of fuel in a forest so that in the event of a wildfire, nearby homes are better protected. Controlled burns also typically eliminate lower branches and clear dead wood from the forest floor, which jump-starts regeneration by providing ideal growing conditions as well as habitat for species that prefer open spaces.

By working with the New Jersey Forest Fire Service to put these measures in place, the Trust achieves a win-win--the preservation of biodiversity while helping to ensure public safety in nearby suburbia.

Spotlight on Bog Turtle Habitat Preservation at Bear Creek Preserve

Once again the Trust has successfully applied for, and been awarded, federal grant money under Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act. Through its Recovery Land Acquisition Program, the US Fish & Wildlife Service provides grants for land acquisition associated with the recovery of federally endangered or threatened species. The US Fish & Wildlife Service is especially interested in the recovery of federally endangered or threatened species it has designated as “spotlight species,” two of which can be found in New Jersey--bog turtle and piping plover. After obtaining \$500,000 last year towards the acquisition of bog turtle habitat at Armstrong Bog within the Papakating Preserve, the Trust was awarded \$300,000 this year to acquire approximately 200 acres of bog turtle habitat in Frelinghuysen Township, Warren County. This property includes a limestone fen which also provides habitat for a number of rare plants including the state-endangered spreading globe flower, small bedstraw, and Labrador marsh bedstraw.

The Trust is partnering with the New Jersey Green Acres Program on this property which, once acquired, will be an addition to the Trust’s Bear Creek Preserve. The Bear Creek Preserve already includes 643 acres and encompasses portions of two Natural Heritage Priority Sites (Luse Pond and Southtown Sinkhole), which are important areas for New Jersey biodiversity. The new acquisition would encompass yet a third Natural Heritage Priority Site--Glovers Pond. In addition, The Nature Conservancy has preserved approximately 200 acres adjacent to the Bear Creek Preserve thereby providing enhanced habitat connectivity in this area.

The Bear Creek Preserve and surrounding area consists of forested and emergent wetlands providing ideal habitat for bog turtle, wood turtle, and bobcat as well as a number of rare

plant species including the state-endangered few-flower spike-rush and large water plantain. Although there are no maintained trails at this time, the Bear Creek Preserve is open to the public and is visually stunning, with Franklinite marble and limestone rock outcrops that border the west side of the valley.



Biologists from US Fish & Wildlife Service and New Jersey Division of Fish & Wildlife evaluating bog turtle habitat



Bog Turtle, Photo Credit: Brian Zarate



Wetlands provide bog turtle habitat

Inventory of Bear Creek's Unique Biodiversity

The 643-acre Bear Creek Preserve located in Allamuchy and Frelinghuysen Townships, Warren County, hosts a wide variety of habitats and landscapes. Flat open farm fields and wet bottomland forests occupy areas along Bear Creek, while steep forested hillsides of hemlock and hardwoods, stonewalls and hayfields are typical in other portions of the preserve. This mix of habitats and ecological community types, as well as documented occurrences of rare plant and animal species, are what makes Bear Creek one of the Trust's outstanding preserves.

The rich soils, limestone bedrock and wetland habitats of Bear Creek suggest that the preserve provides habitat for even more populations of unique plants and animals yet to be discovered. This year the Trust set out to discover them through a comprehensive biodiversity inventory.

In the early spring of 2010, the Trust selected the firm Environmental Solutions LLC to conduct an inventory of plants, reptiles and amphibians, butterflies and moths, and ecological communities and then propose natural resource management recommendations for implementation at the Bear Creek Preserve. An onsite field meeting between Michael Van Clef, owner of Environmental Solutions LLC, and Martin Rapp, Land Manager for the Trust, set out the final work parameters. The year-long biodiversity inventory will span the entire preserve, although some areas currently in active farm use were excluded. Environmental Solutions' team of experts will maximize their allotted survey time to match blooming times for plants or the most active periods for animals such as butterflies and salamanders.

Monthly reports highlighting some unique and previously unknown species verified Trust staff's predictions that Bear Creek Preserve is a biodiversity hotspot. By the close of 2010, two federally-listed animal species had been confirmed along with several state-listed species. The plant list for Bear Creek had also grown and, with one more spring survey, we expect the final list to reveal multiple occurrences of previously unknown rare wildflowers.

The final report is not due until late 2011, but when complete with all data, maps and management recommendations, the biodiversity inventory is expected to serve as a well used manual to better manage Bear Creek Preserve.



Michael Van Clef, owner of Environmental Solutions LLC, inventorying plant and animal species at Bear Creek Preserve

Petty's Island Vision Planning

On June 23, 2010 the Trust held a planning charrette in Camden to engage local stakeholders in the development of a “vision” for Petty’s Island Preserve. The Trust’s goal was to obtain early input from the local community on short and long-term public access and recreational uses for Petty’s Island and their integration into a comprehensive Camden waterfront plan. Among the more than 20 participants were Pennsauken Mayor Rick Taylor, Major Paul Cain of the Salvation Army, Andy Johnson of the William Penn Foundation, Jack McCrossin of CITGO Petroleum, Kathy Clark of NJ Department of Environmental Protection’s Endangered and Nongame Species Program, and representatives of Cooper’s Ferry Development Association, Cramer Hill Community Development Corporation, New Jersey Conservation Foundation, New Jersey Audubon Society, Trust for Public Land, South Jersey Environmental Justice Coalition, New Jersey Environmental Federation, Delaware Riverkeeper, Cooper’s River Watershed Association, Pennsylvania Environmental Council and Wallace Roberts & Todd.

The charrette participants brainstormed on the multitude of opportunities, as well as challenges, posed by the many endangered and threatened plant and animal species that call Petty’s Island home. The Trust has always intended to facilitate educational and recreational activities associated with natural resources at Petty’s Island, but in a way that is protective of the wetlands and waterfront and provide important habitat to rare species. Thus, the first step was to confirm the actual species located on the island. With a \$25,000 grant from the William Penn Foundation, the Conserve Wildlife Foundation of New Jersey retained Herpetological Associates to conduct an intensive plant and wildlife inventory. Specifically, avian, reptile, amphibian, invertebrate and botanical surveys were conducted in early 2010, resulting in at least six rare plant species being documented at Petty’s Island as well as 141 bird, 10 reptile and amphibian, five mammal, 29 butterfly, 10 dragonfly, and four damselfly species. Fifty-four of the observed bird species were confirmed to be breeding on Petty’s Island. Moreover,



View of Philadelphia skyline from Petty's Island

a 300-foot forest margin adjacent to water has been identified as key foraging habitat for resident bald eagles in the vicinity of Petty's Island. Interestingly, while eagles are not disturbed by the continuous truck traffic from the existing Crowley operations on Petty's, they are sensitive to human foot traffic, presenting limitations to trail development and boating opportunities at the island.



Local stakeholders participating in planning charrette in Camden

Regarding a long-term vision, the stakeholders expressed a desire for a Cultural and Environmental Education Center associated with Petty's Island, but asked that it not duplicate or compete with other centers in the area such as Palmyra Cove. They stressed that the Petty's Island Center should orient users specifically to Petty's Island's rich mix of history, ecology and cultural vibrancy, and that "bigger" does not necessarily mean better. The consensus of the group was that this center should be constructed on the Camden mainland, if possible, in order to limit disturbance to, and traffic on, Petty's Island. As explained to the stakeholders, the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA) has signed a written agreement with the Trust to donate a 30-acre mainland parcel directly across the back channel from Petty's Island perhaps providing the Trust with an opportunity to construct the center there. That possibility received an overwhelmingly favorable response with some noting that the Petty's Island Center and the Salvation Island Kroc Center could serve as figurative "bookends" for the waterfront revitalization of Cramer Hill.

As the stakeholders described it, visitors could be provided with a Petty's Island "orientation" on the mainland and then transferred to the island via tram or similar transport adding to the "romance" of the experience. It was envisioned that the development on the island would be limited to a self-guided natural/cultural trail with intermittent educational kiosks and signage, and perhaps a few boardwalks, observation platforms, and a pavilion where groups could meet, be oriented, and perhaps enjoy a picnic. Also key to the

experience will be the spectacular views of the Philadelphia skyline.

With respect to short term public access, it was suggested that limited, community-based programming could act as an experimental "pilot" project exploring various programming options before committing to them on a longer term. It was thought that this approach may also cultivate stewardship by the local community. The Trust was encouraged to engage the area schools early in the process to provide teachers with an opportunity to integrate these lessons into their curricula.

In sum, the energy from the community's collaboration was inspiring. It is exciting to consider the sense of place that Petty's Island, once restored and developed, would offer the communities of Camden and Pennsauken. The Trust greatly appreciates the input from all of the stakeholders who volunteered their valuable time to exchange ideas as to their vision for Petty's Island. Based on this guidance, the Trust will develop a rough sketch of a vision for Petty's Island and convene another charrette targeted towards this more specific vision. In 2011, the Trust also hopes to issue the Request for Proposals (RFP) for educational programming so that we may immediately start to get the public out to the island because, as one stakeholder aptly noted, "Notwithstanding its proximity to the heart of a community of two million people, Petty's Island is virtually an unknown landscape to most." The Trust looks forward to reclaiming Petty's Island as a genuine urban nature preserve.

Trust Preserve is a Treasure Trove of Trollius

Last spring during a routine inspection of a Trust preserve in Sussex County, the Trust's Land Manager Martin Rapp, along with New Jersey Natural Heritage Program Ecologist Kathleen Strakosch Walz and Botanist David Snyder, discovered a population in the thousands of the globally rare, state-endangered spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*). As Mr. Snyder describes it, "We stepped into the pasture and we were just blown away ... These were huge clumps, with 15 to 30 plants in a clump, so the plants had to be very, very old, probably 50 years or more." Surprisingly they found the plants in a field where cattle once grazed rather than in a more likely spot, closer to a nearby wetland.

Their find on the Trust preserve is now the world's largest documented population of spreading globeflower.

Spreading globeflower is found in just five northeastern states: New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. As of 2010, less than 60 populations have been confirmed, with New York and New Jersey having the bulk of the world's populations. New Jersey populations are largely confined to the limestone belt in Sussex and Warren counties. Known populations tend to be small to moderate in size and typically occur as isolated small colonies or patches of a few hundred or fewer plants. In contrast, this new population is massive. Estimated at 15,000 extremely robust clumps occurring on about two acres, the population forms nearly solid ground cover on a quarter-acre of the preserve. Prior to this find, the largest documented population was in New York and was estimated at approximately 2,000 plants.

The spreading globeflower is a member of the buttercup family. Much paler and wider than the deeper-toned European species prevalent in suburban areas, the spreading globeflower peaks briefly in late April, with a large, pale-yellow flower about the size of a half-dollar that drops off within weeks. It is a wetland species that grows primarily in calcareous fens and open wooded swamps. It used to be a more common occurrence in North Jersey; observed in parts of Passaic County until the late 1800s, last seen in Bergen County in 1919, and found as recently as 1980 in parts of Morris County. The plant's decline over the past century is attributed to the loss of wet-

land habitats through development and other filling activities as well as the spread of non-native invasive plant species.

"I've been hunting this flower for over 30 years and have only seen 15 to 20 populations in the state, finding 100 plants at most in one location and, even then, they were pretty diffused." Mr. Snyder said.

Due to concerns about the plant's protection, as well as the likely presence of bog turtle, the Trust is not able to divulge the exact preserve location at this time.



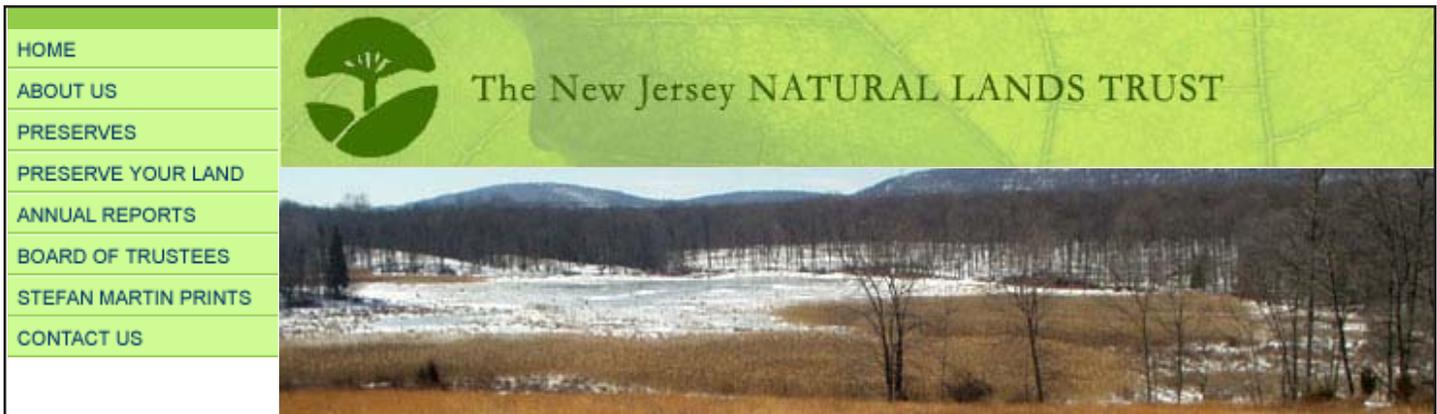
*Globally rare, state-endangered spreading globeflower,
Photo Credit: Kathleen Walz*



*World's largest documented spreading globeflower population on Trust preserve,
Photo Credit: Kathleen Walz*

Record Number of Registered Hunters

During the 2010-2011 hunting season over 4,157 hunters registered to hunt at Trust preserves via its website: www.njnlt.org. The Trust allows deer hunting at many of its preserves to protect biodiversity. The deer population in New Jersey is far greater than the ecosystem can sustain. Over-browsing by deer deplete native vegetation resulting in various threats to animal and plant habitat such as decreased food sources and increased invasive plants. The Trust does not allow hunting for waterfowl or game other than deer at its preserves, as it believes that at this point only deer over-browsing poses a threat to biodiversity. In order to hunt at selected Trust preserves, the user can access, print and electronically submit a hunter registration letter directly to the Trust, and also print a map of the Trust preserve which must accompany the registration letter. The Trust works to regularly update information on its website, including new preserve profiles, maps and management projects. The heart of the website is the Preserves and Public Uses page, containing a map of the Trust's preserves. For selected preserves, maps and additional information--including locations, features of interest, size, access, directions, and permitted passive recreational activities--is provided by clicking on the preserve location on the map.



Preserves Allowing Hunter Registration

Hunting Registration for 2010-2011 is Currently Open

[CLICK HERE TO ENTER REGISTRATION](#)

Online hunting registration is available at the following preserves:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Babcock Creek Preserve | Mountain Lake Bog Preserve |
| Bear Creek Preserve | Mt. Rascal Preserve |
| Bear Swamp at Red Lion Preserve | Pancoast Preserve |
| Blair Creek Preserve | Papakating Creek Preserve |
| Budd Lake Bog Preserve | Penny Pot Preserve |
| Clarks Landing Preserve | Quarryville Brook Preserve |
| Congleton Preserve | Retreat Preserve |
| Crossley Preserve | Richard Buhlman Preserve |
| Game Branch Preserve | Sooy Place Preserve |
| Hamilton Preserve | Sweet Hollow Preserve |
| High Rock Mountain Preserve | Thomas F. Breden Preserve at Milford Bluffs* |
| John's Woods Preserve | Thompstontown Preserve |
| Limestone Ridge Marsh Preserve* | Wallkill Preserve |
| Long-A-Coming Preserve | Warren Grove Bogs Preserve |



"Peregrine Falcon"



"Gentian"

Sale of Stefan Martin Prints Benefits Trust

In 1984, the Trust commissioned a series of limited edition prints created exclusively for the Trust by New Jersey wood engraver Stefan Martin. Each of the three prints highlights an object of the Trust's preservation efforts: the State-endangered Peregrine Falcon, titled "Peregrine Falcon;" a northern New Jersey stream habitat titled, "Morning Stream;" and a grouping of three Pine Barrens Gentian, titled "Gentian." After Stefan Martin's death in a 1994 fishing accident, a fellow artist noted that Martin was "absolutely one of the most important artists in New Jersey. He won many awards, was nationally known, and very well-loved."

Unframed prints are \$150 each, or \$400 for all three (a \$50 savings). Remaining as of this writing are 203 "Peregrine Falcon," 127 "Morning Stream," and 18 "Gentian" prints.

To order, contact the Trust at 609-984-1339, or email NatLands@dep.state.nj.us and indicate which print or prints you would like to order and your name and phone number. We will get back to you with ordering details.



"Morning Stream"

Thanks to Our Volunteers

The Trust would like to acknowledge and thank its many volunteers for their invaluable contributions to the maintenance of Trust preserves. It takes a lot of commitment and discipline to keep a watchful eye on a piece of property over time, especially since volunteer monitoring is pretty much a self-motivated endeavor. It also takes dedication to

attend a preserve workday and pick up what appears to be the same trash, year after year.

If you are interested in becoming a Trust volunteer monitor or attending a workday, please contact the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust at 609-984-1339, or email NatLands@dep.state.nj.us.



Donations

The Trust accepts gifts, legacies, bequests and endowments of land and/or funds for use in accordance with the Trust's mission.

For more information about how you can make a donation to further the Trust's mission to acquire, preserve, and manage natural lands for the protection of natural diversity, call 609-984-1339.

The New Jersey Natural Lands Trust financial report is available upon request.

The New Jersey NATURAL LANDS TRUST

Board of Trustees

An 11-member Board of Trustees sets policy for the Trust.
Six members are appointed by the Governor from the recommendations
of a nominating caucus of conservation organizations, and five members are State officials.

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Amy Cradic

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