

What Comes After “P”?

Management That Follows Preservation

David M. Golden

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Fish and Wildlife

Endangered and Nongame Species Program



The New Jersey Division of Fish & Wildlife's

Endangered and Nongame Species Program (ENSP)



Mission Statement:

To actively conserve New Jersey's biological diversity by maintaining and enhancing endangered and nongame wildlife populations within healthy, functioning ecosystems.

New Jersey's Changing Landscape

Over **20,000**
acres/year of wildlife
habitat has been lost
between 1972-1995

NEW JERSEY LAND COVER CHANGE ANIMATION

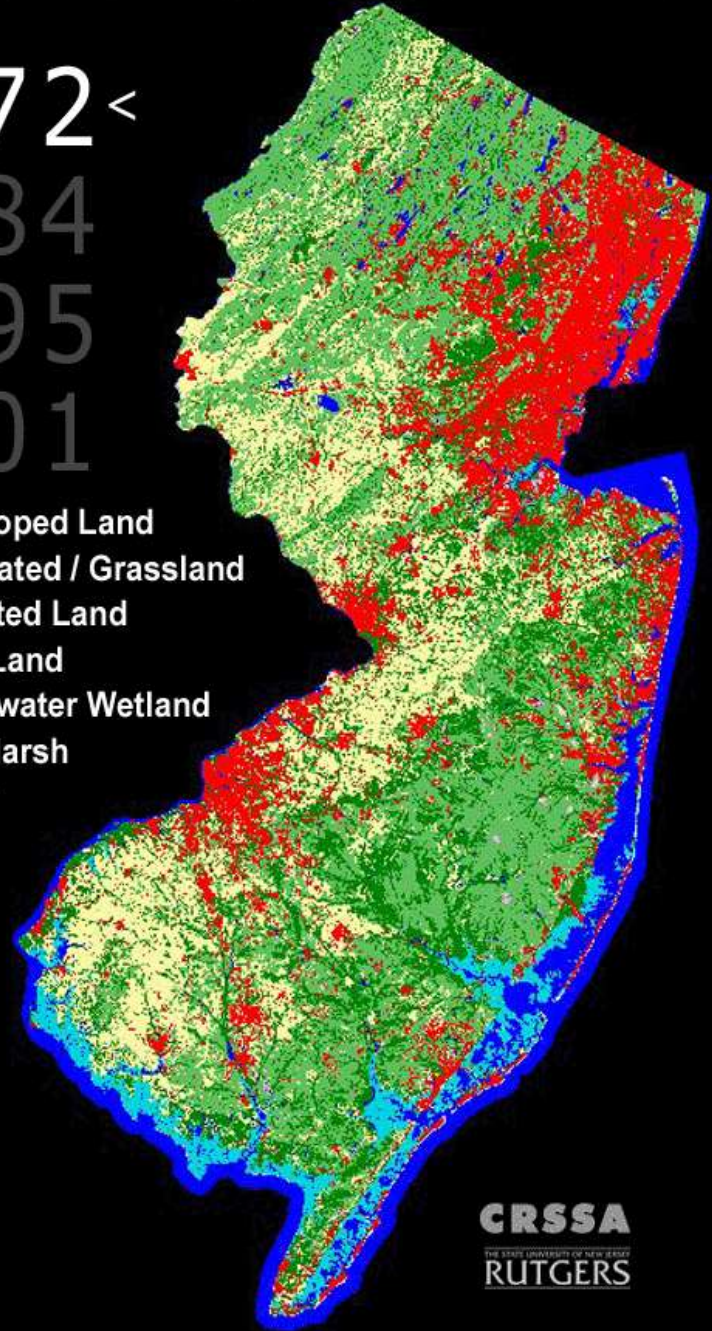
1972 <

1984

1995

2001

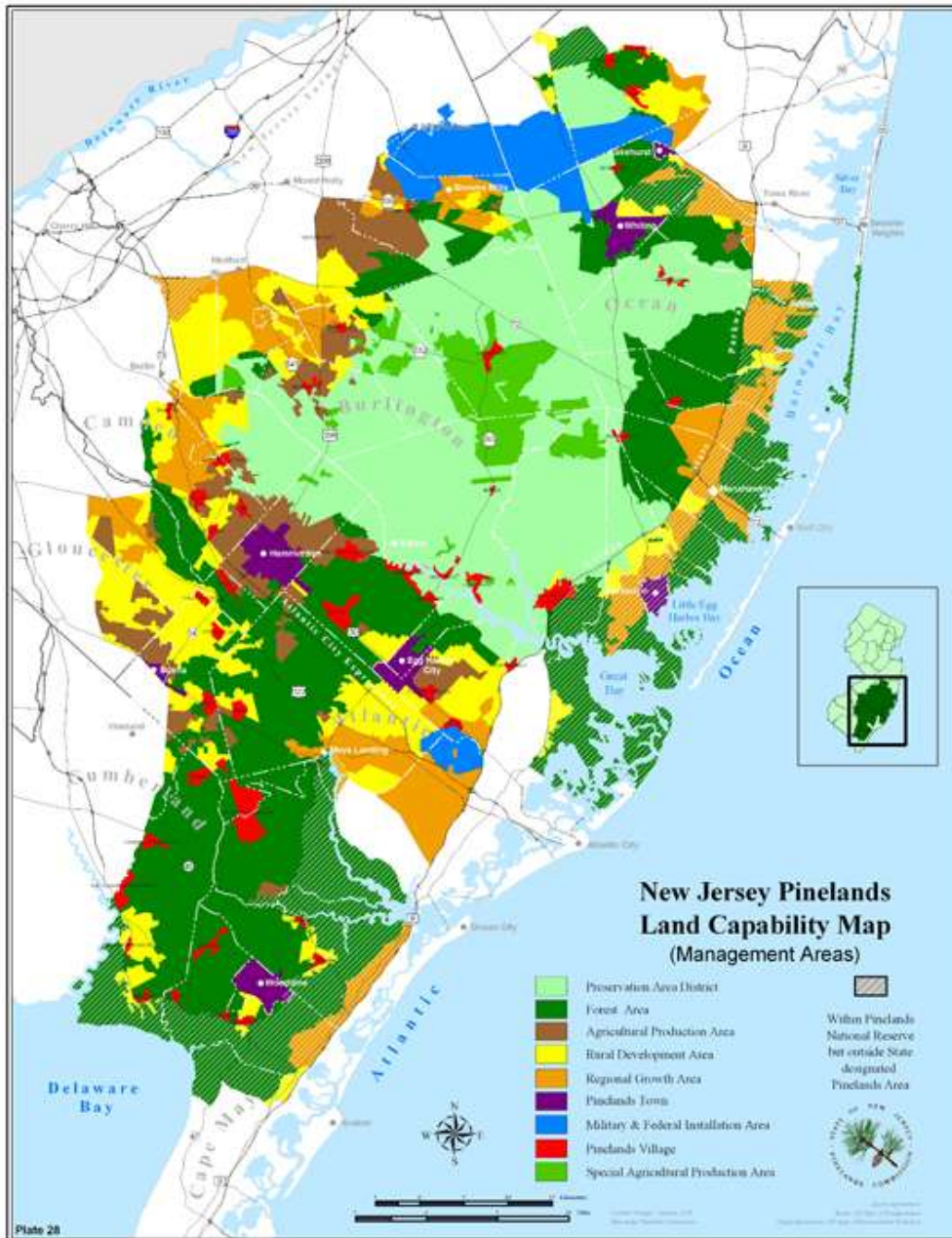
- Developed Land
- Cultivated / Grassland
- Forested Land
- Bare Land
- Freshwater Wetland
- Salt Marsh
- Water



CRSSA
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Pinelands Nation Reserve

- CMP
- State, County, Munic.
- Federal Properties
- Non-profit Land
- PDCs



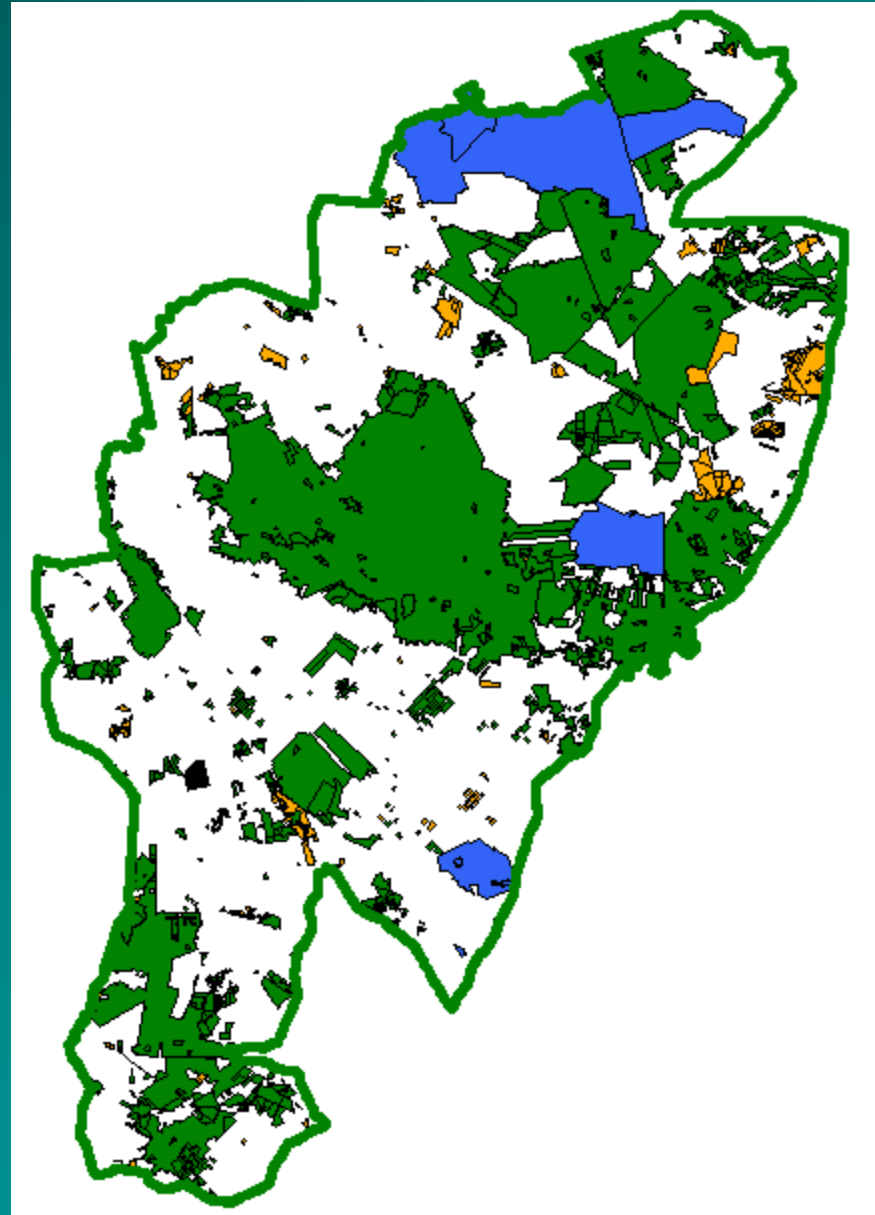
Land Preservation

State 34%

Federal 6%

C/M,NP 3%

Total = 43%



Ongoing Challenges To Pinelands Communities

- Impacts of roads
- Changes in natural fire regime
- Changes in water chemistry
- Illegal collecting of wildlife
- ORV use in sensitive areas

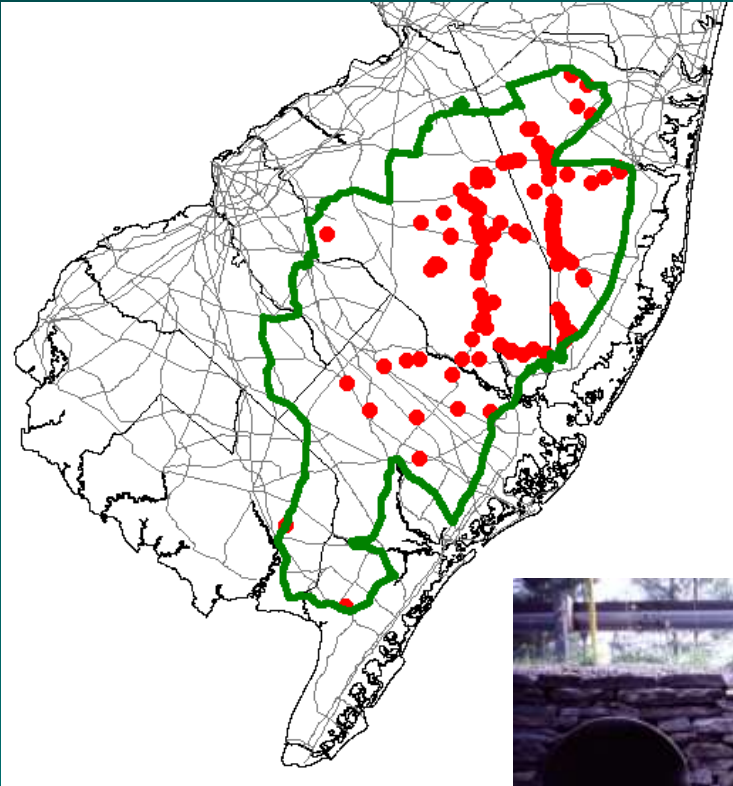


ROADS

Impacts, Solutions, Policy and Planning



Are Roads A Problem?



Impacts

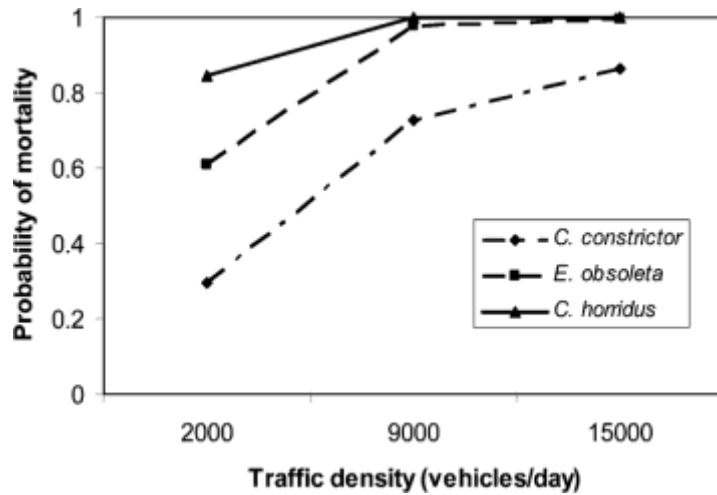
NJDEP Biotics Data (1980 – Current)

Pine Snakes (81), Timber Rattlesnakes (25), Corn Snakes (3)

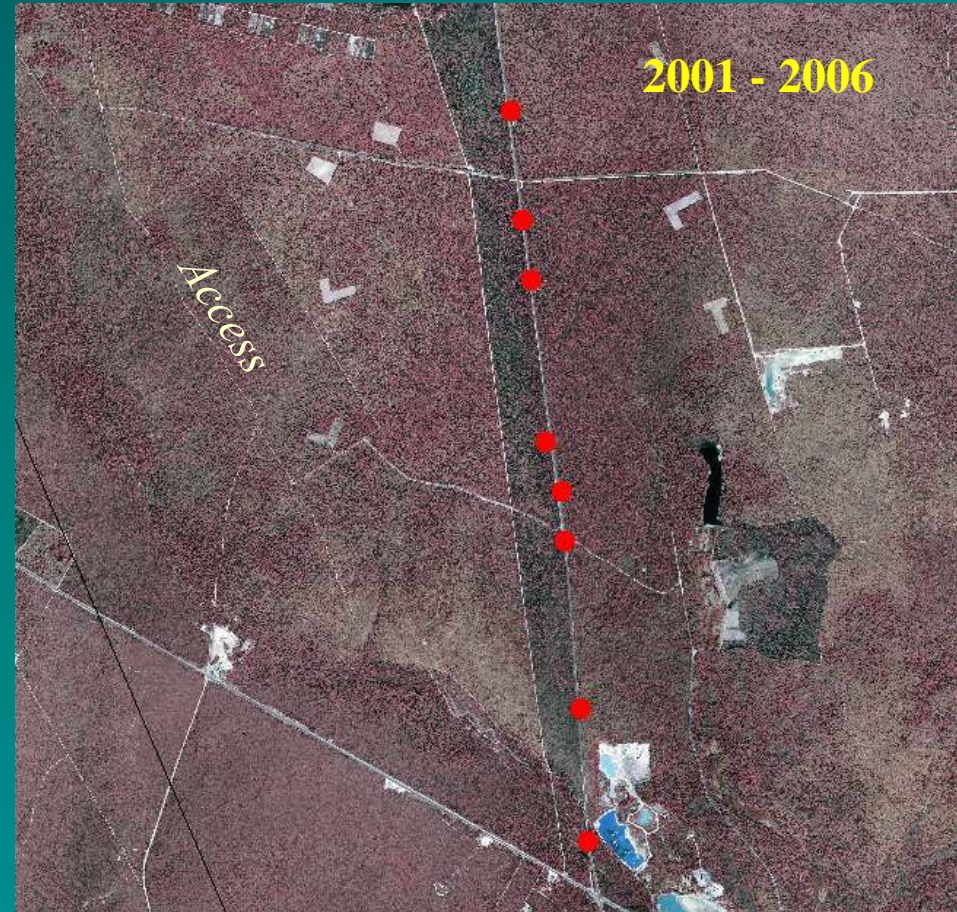
Incidental Road Survey Data (source Bob Zappalorti 1977-2006)

	Pine Snake	Corn Snake	Rattlesnake
Ocean County	25	13	25
Burlington County	20	16	12
<u>Cumberland County</u>	4	1	1
	49	30	38

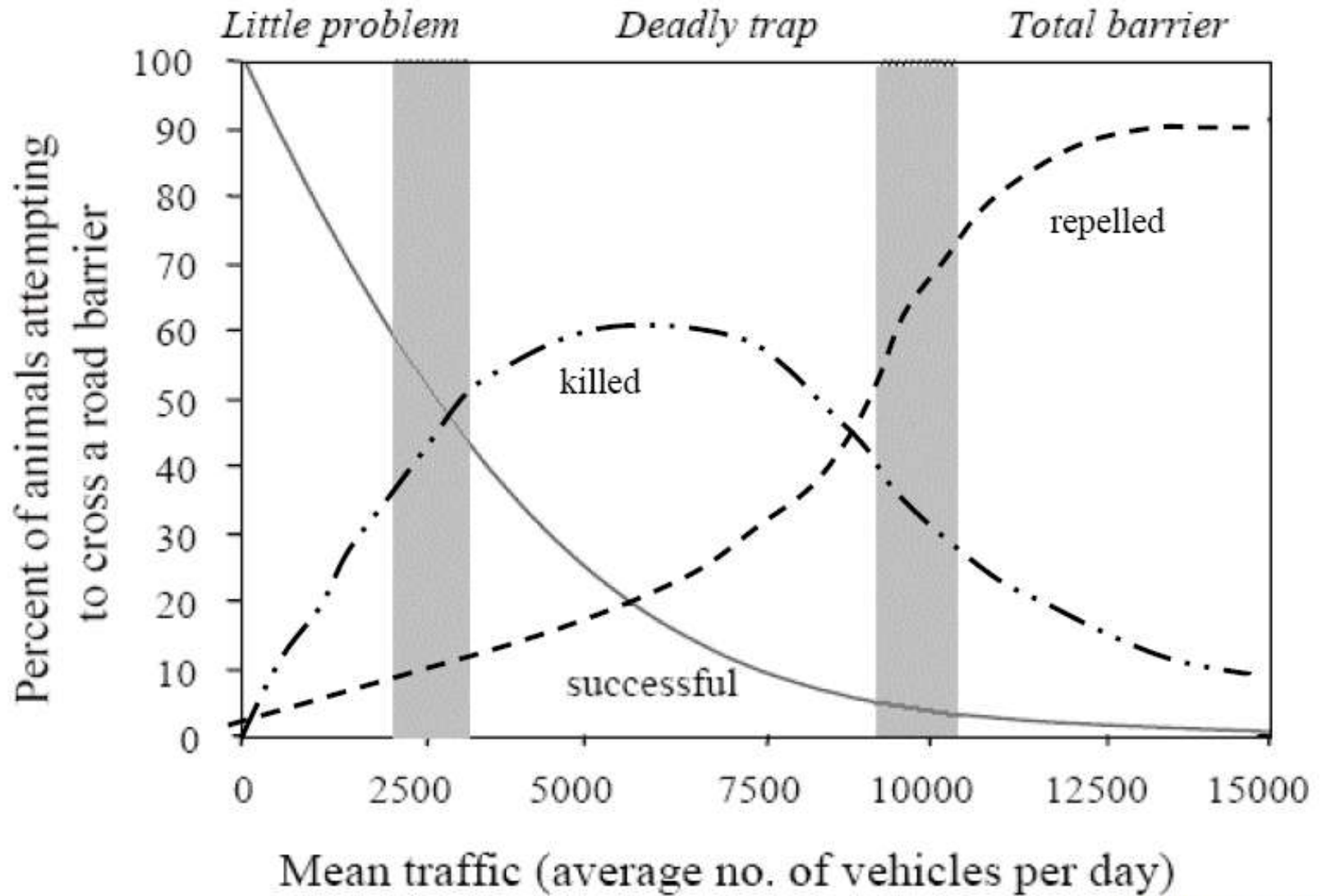
Are Roads THE Problem?



Andrews KM and Gibbons JW. 2005 How do highways influence snake movement? Behavioral responses to roads and vehicles. Copeia 2005(4) 772-782.



Impacts

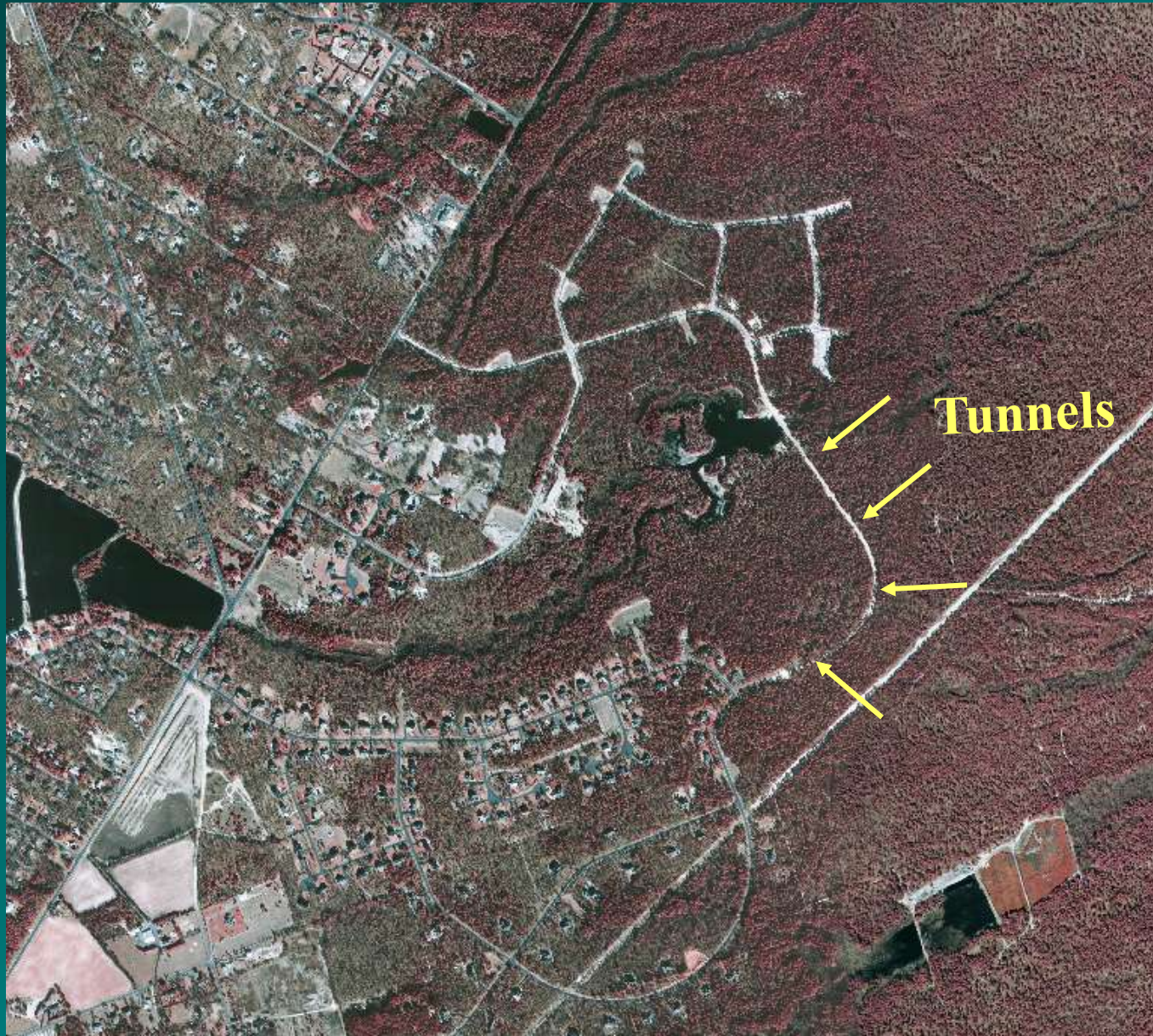


Can We Solve the Road Problem?



“The problems that exist in the world today cannot be solved by the same level of thinking that created them” *Albert Einstein*

Sanctuary Subdivision – Evesham Twp, NJ



Tunnel Number

4 locations, 4 tunnels

Barrier Material

Mesh fence

Barrier Length

0.6 mi.

Tunnel Length

50 ft.

Tunnel Diameter

20 in. oval pipe

Sanctuary Subdivision – Evesham Twp, NJ



Sanctuary Subdivision – Evesham Twp.



Survey period: June 2 – June 28, 2003

Number of passages in 2 culverts = 45

Paynes Prairie Ecopass, Gainesville, FL



Tunnel Number

8 locations, 8 tunnels

Barrier Material

Concrete barrier

Barrier Length

1.8 mi.

Tunnel Length:

144 ft.

Tunnel Diameters

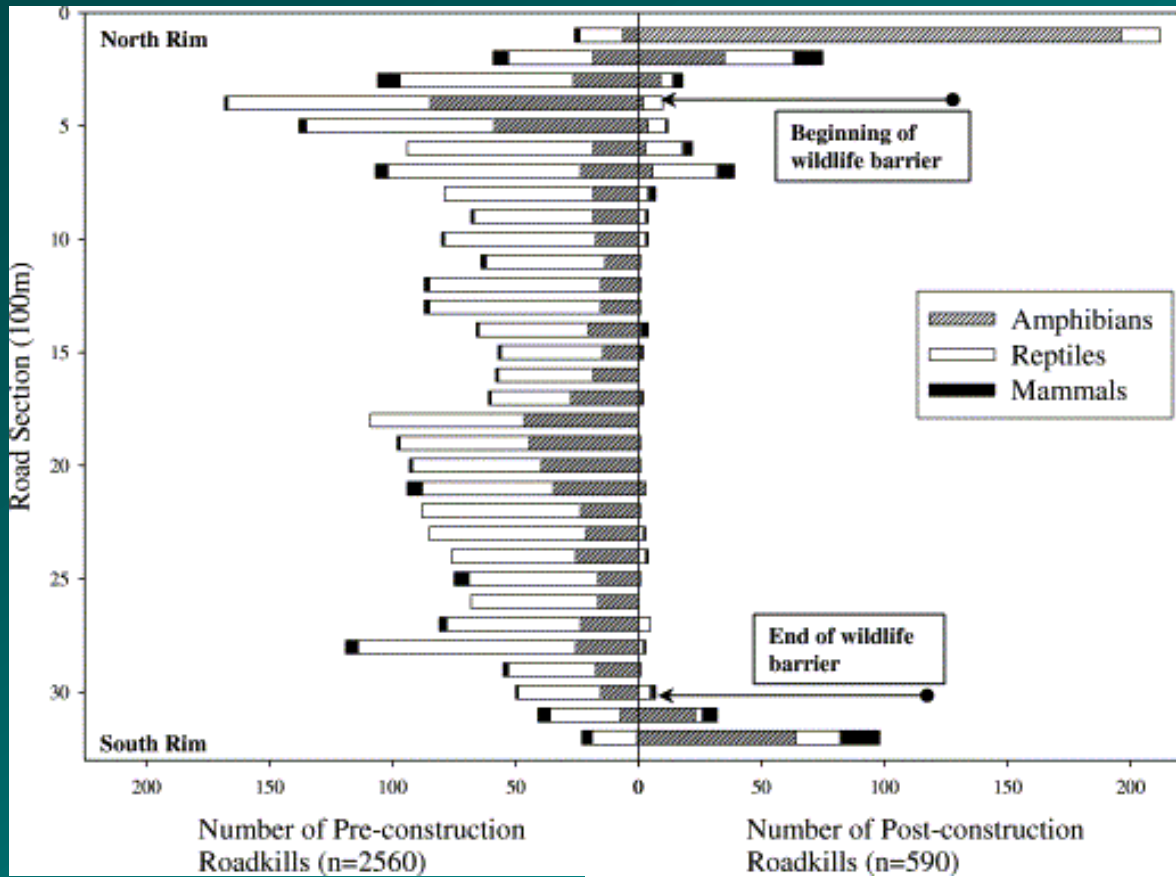
36 in. oval pipe (4)

6 foot box (2)

8 foot box (2)

* Constructed in 2001

Paynes Prairie Ecopass, Gainesville, FL



Dodd CK, Barichivich WJ, and Smith LL. 2004 Effectiveness of a barrier wall and culverts in reducing wildlife mortality on a heavily traveled highway in Florida. *Biological Conservation* 118: 619-631.

Span with tunnels →

Sections	Pre-construction mortality w/o hylids	Post-construction mortality w/o hylids
1 and 2	85	302
3-30	2411	158
31 and 32	64	130
Total	2560	590

Are We Addressing the Road Problem?

Planning

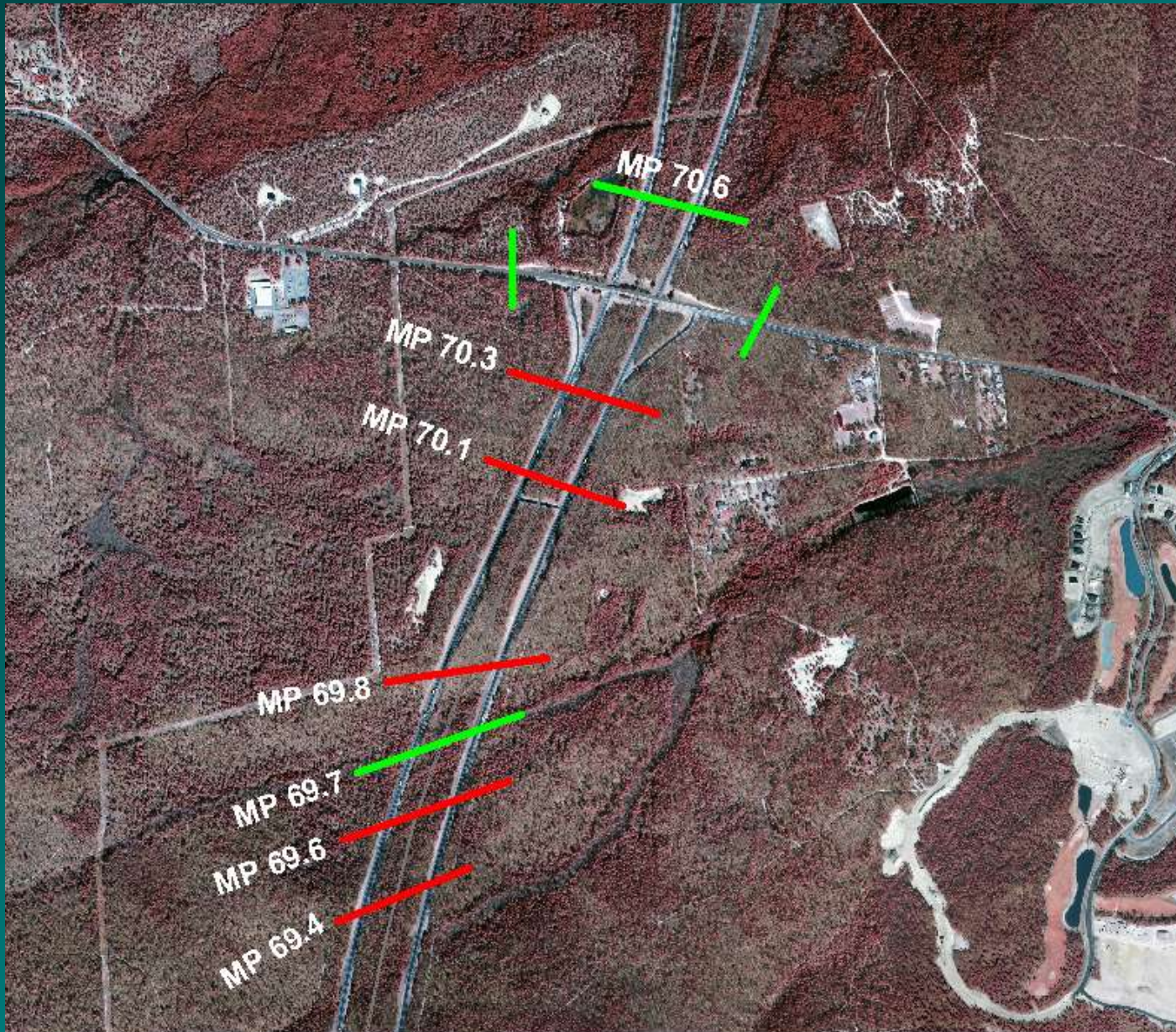
- Identifying Key Connectors
- Identifying Mortality Hotspots
- Designing Permeable Roads

Policy?

- Road Closures on State Lands
- New Construction
- Road Maintenance and Repair



Northern Span GSP



Tunnel Number

9 locations, 30 tunnels

Barrier Material

Concrete wall

Barrier Length

1.2 mi.

Tunnel Length

80 ft.

Tunnel Diameter:

20 in. rccp (4)
36 in. rccp (20)
4' 6" rccp (2)
5 foot box (2)

 New
 Existing

Southern Span GSP



Tunnel Number

5 locations, 18 tunnels

Barrier Material

Concrete wall

Barrier Length

1.4 mi.

Tunnel Length

80 ft.

Tunnel Diameter

36 in. rccp (16)

3' 6" rccp (2)

 New

 Existing

