






















# ANDOVER TOWNSHIP

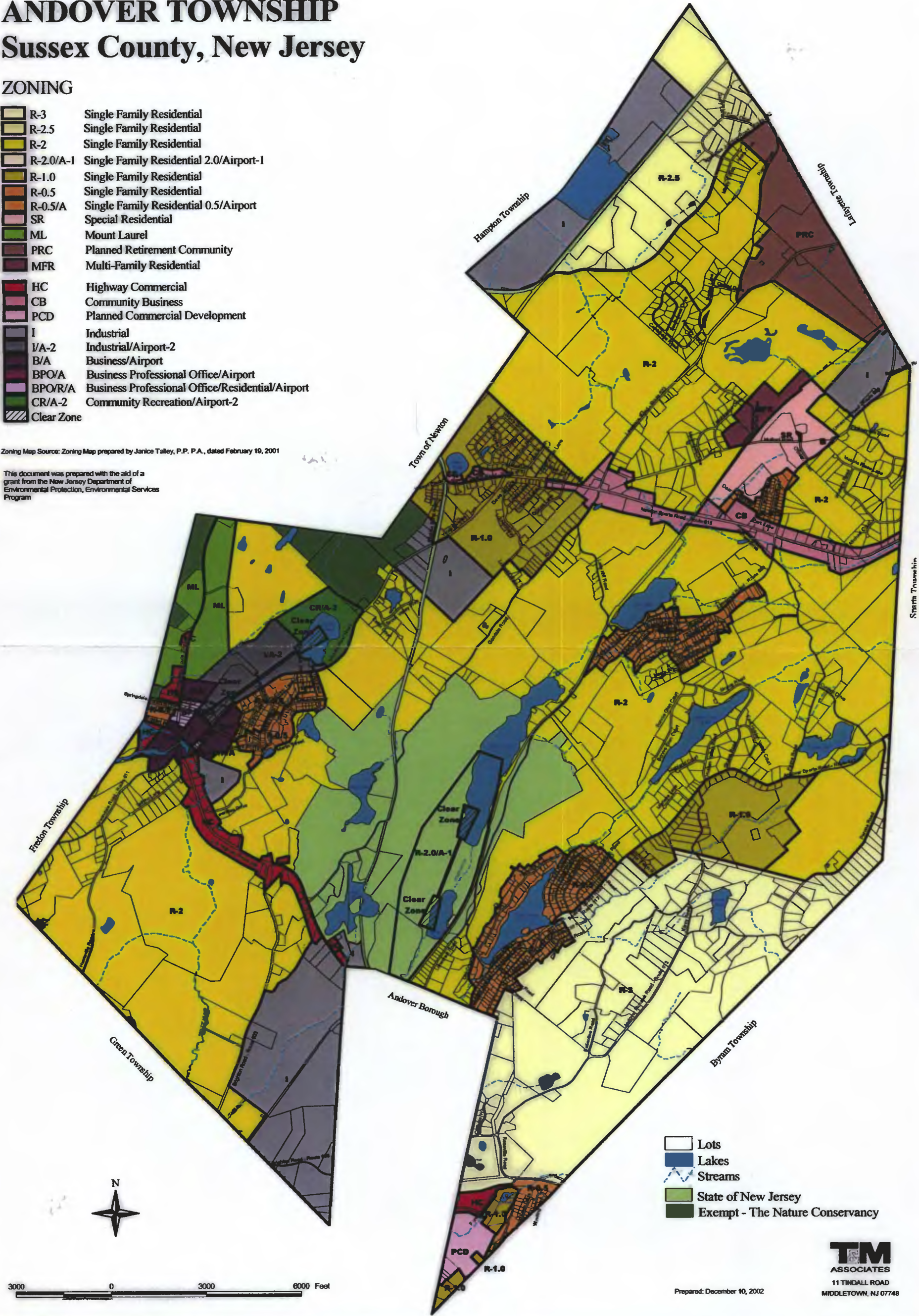
## Sussex County, New Jersey






### ZONING

	R-3	Single Family Residential
	R-2.5	Single Family Residential
	R-2	Single Family Residential
	R-2.0/A-1	Single Family Residential 2.0/Airport-1
	R-1.0	Single Family Residential
	R-0.5	Single Family Residential
	R-0.5/A	Single Family Residential 0.5/Airport
	SR	Special Residential
	ML	Mount Laurel
	PRC	Planned Retirement Community
	MFR	Multi-Family Residential
	HC	Highway Commercial
	CB	Community Business
	PCD	Planned Commercial Development
	I	Industrial
	I/A-2	Industrial/Airport-2
	B/A	Business/Airport
	BPO/A	Business Professional Office/Airport
	BPO/R/A	Business Professional Office/Residential/Airport
	CR/A-2	Community Recreation/Airport-2
	Clear Zone	

Zoning Map Source: Zoning Map prepared by Janice Talley, P.P. P.A., dated February 19, 2001

This document was prepared with the aid of a grant from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Environmental Services Program



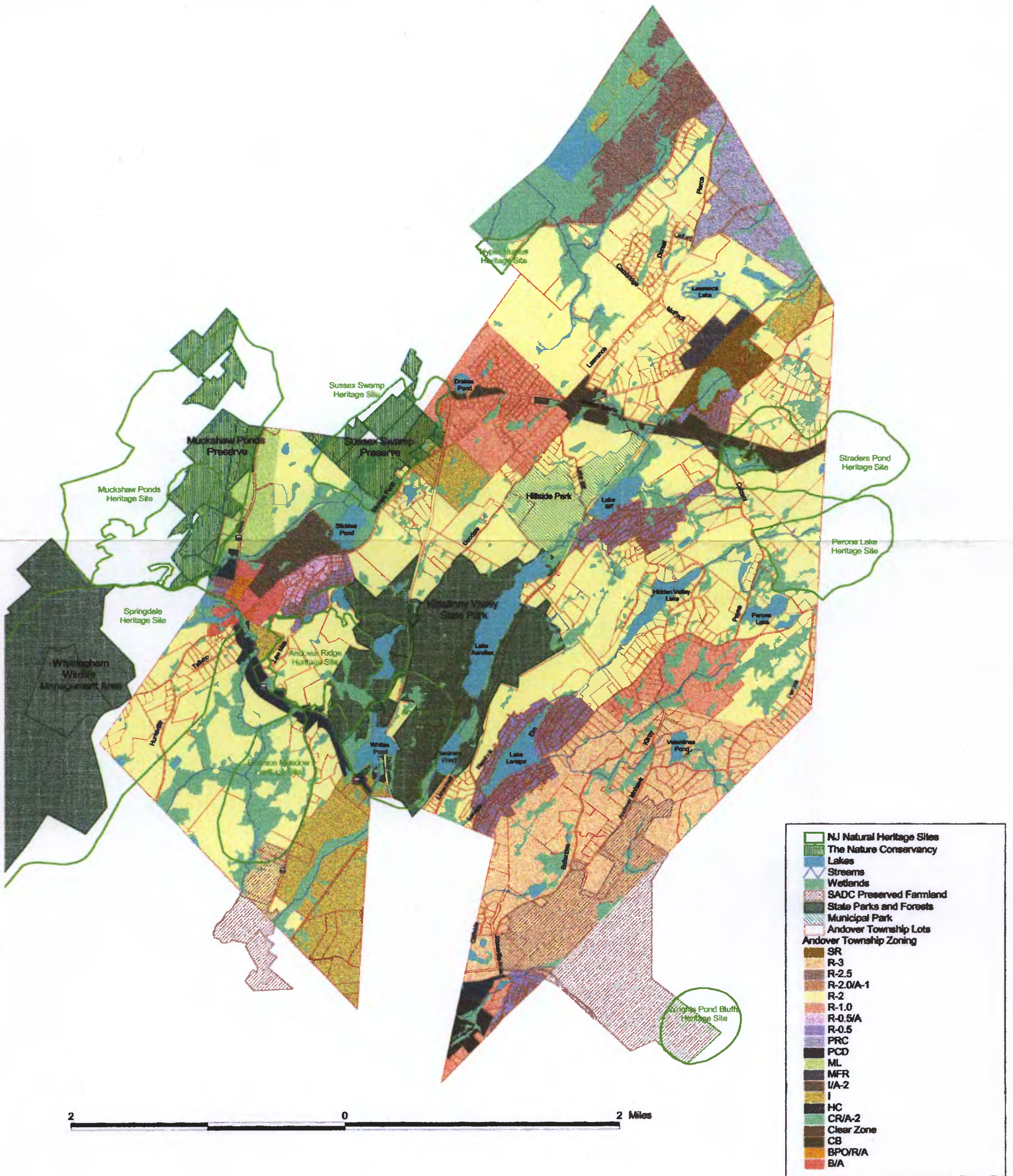
-  Lots
-  Lakes
-  Streams
-  State of New Jersey
-  Exempt - The Nature Conservancy

**TM**  
ASSOCIATES  
11 TINDALL ROAD  
MIDDLETOWN, NJ 07748

Prepared: December 10, 2002



# Andover Township NJ Natural Heritage Sites



**ANDOVER TOWNSHIP ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION**  
**134 Newton-Sparta Road, Newton, NJ 07860**  
**973-383-4280, ext. 233**  
**fax: 973-383-9977**

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***MEMORANDUM***

**To:** NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection  
Township Committee  
Township Clerk  
Planning Board  
Township and Board Professionals  
Sussex County Planning Board

**From:** Andover Township Environmental Commission

**Re:** New Township base map/zoning map

**Date:** January 23, 2003

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The attached color copy of an updated base map and zone map was prepared by T & M Associates with the aid of a grant from the DEP Environmental Services Program. This map is also available on CD ROM in G.I.S. mapping format. An 30 x 40 enlargement of the zone map has been laminated and is available for public use.



**Andover Township, New Jersey  
NJ Natural Heritage Sites**

Andover Junction-The site contains a concentration of state endangered plant species and special concern plants.

Andover Ridge-The site contains one state endangered plant.

Brighton Meadow-The site contains a globally rare wetland natural community; a globally rare plant species and additional state endangered plant species.

Hyper Humus-The site contains a small example of a globally rare natural community, an occurrence of a globally rare insect, and several state endangered plant species.

Muckshaw Ponds-The site contains a high quality assemblage of natural communities with a concentration of state significant plants and animals.

Perona Lake-The site contains two state endangered plant species.

Springdale-The site contains several state significant and globally rare natural communities, an excellent population of a globally rare state endangered plant species, and a concentration of additional state listed endangered plant and animal species.

Straders Pond-The site contains a good example of a globally imperiled wetland natural community and several rare plant species.

Sussex Swamp(Site 564)-The site contains significant natural community with numerous globally and state-imperiled plant and animal species.

Wrights Pond Bluffs-The site contains two state endangered plant species and one special concern plant species.

Source: An Atlas of Natural Heritage Priority Sites for the Preservation of Biological Diversity, NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Natural Lands Management, June, 1999.



## **Conservation Strategies**

Primary home and commercial development is the most critical threat to environmentally sensitive areas in Andover Township. Perhaps the most obvious stress from development is the destruction or the outright removal of specie's habitat. Habitat fragmentation is also a concern for certain species that rely on dispersal to maintain gene flow and thus, a healthy viable population. Private wells for new homes compete for groundwater and can adversely affects the natural hydrology of certain species. Changes in natural hydrology also open the door for invasive species, which is the second most critical threat to environmentally sensitive areas.

Invasive species are the second most critical threat to environmentally sensitive areas in Andover Township. Particularly problematic species include *Lythrum salicaria* (purple loosestrife), *Phragmites australis* (Phragmites), *Rosa Multiflora* (multiflora rose), *Berberis thunbergii* (Japanese barberry), *Microstegium vimineum* (Japanese stiltgrass), and *Alliaria petiolata* (garlic mustard). *Acer rubrum* (red maple) and *Alnus serrulata* (smooth alder) are also a problem. Even though red maple succession can be slower than purple loosestrife invasion, for example, it can also change habitat drastically. In either case, succession or invasion, there is the potential for severe degradation of specie's habitat or the species itself. Due to their overabundance, deer contribute to invasive species by eating more palatable native species. Deer also contribute the additional stress of excessive herbivory.

The following strategies are possible ways to abate these critical threats:

### **I. Land Protection and Land Use**

1. Acquire priority habitat by working with the state, county and non-profit organizations to purchase key tracts within environmentally sensitive areas.
2. Acquire easements on priority habitat by working with state, county and non-profit organizations to secure development and/or conservation easements on key tracts within environmentally sensitive areas.
3. Promote the enactment of an open space fund.
4. Work to promote smart growth and environmental ordinances.
5. Educate landowners of priority tracts about its conservation value.

### **II. Invasive Species**

1. Manage invasive species through mechanical, chemical and biological methods.
2. Foster use of native species for landscaping through education and outreach.
3. Work with private landowners to develop strategies to address deer overpopulation.