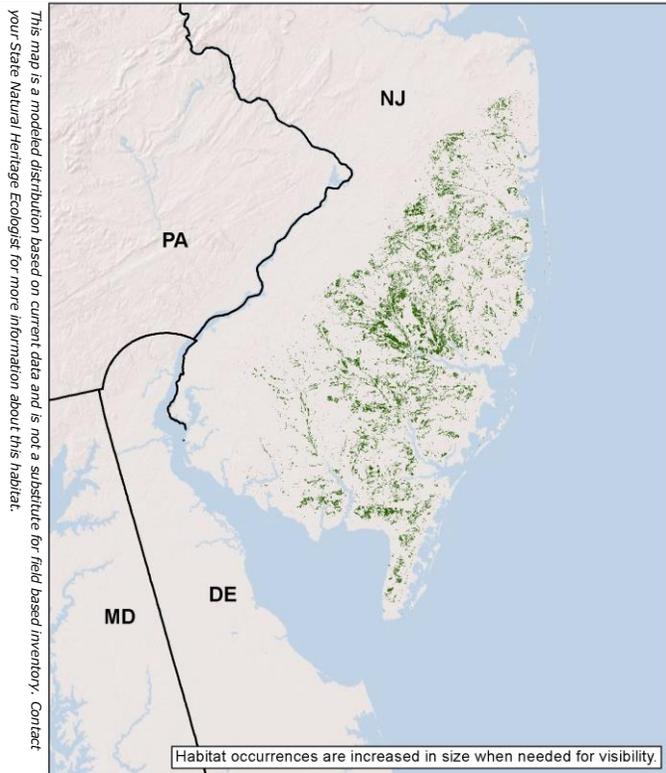




## Macrogroup: Coastal Plain Swamp



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### Description:

A complex of conifer swamps, dwarf shrublands, and wet grasslands dominated by pitch pine and best developed in the New Jersey Pine Barrens, where it occurs in topographic lows adjacent to upland pine barrens vegetation. Together the two form a mosaic that covers thousands of acres, in which other smaller hardwood and wetland systems are embedded. Vegetation in this system includes wet grassland dominated by pine barren sand reed, communities of heath shrubs and dwarf shrubs, a scattering of wet hardwood associations (black gum, green ash, red maple), and seasonally saturated pine forests.

### State Distribution: NJ

Total Habitat Acreage: 178,521

Percent Conserved: 51.3%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
NJ	100%	178,521	42,874	48,684	86,962

### Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Substrates are acidic and nutrient poor, and range from saturated deep peats to seasonally saturated, sandy mineral soil. The range of hydroperiods is reflected in the vegetation. Fire frequency also has a strong influence on the vegetation: frequent fire impedes the development of woody vegetation and favors that of large herbaceous wetlands.

### Similar Habitat Types:

Most often occurs adjacent to North Atlantic Coastal Plain Pitch Pine Barrens, and interfingers with the similar NACP Basin Peat Swamp (Atlantic white cedar dominated) and NACP Basin Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest.

### Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Pitch Pine Lowland Forest (NJ)

### Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Forested wetlands - cranberry bogs (NJ)

## Places to Visit this Habitat:

Bass River State Forest | NJ  
 Belleplain State Forest | NJ  
 Brendan T. Byrne State Forest | NJ  
 Cape May National Wildlife Refuge | NJ  
 Wharton State Forest | NJ

## Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

**BIRDS:** brown thrasher, kentucky warbler, pine warbler, prairie warbler, red-shouldered hawk, eastern whip-poor-will, wood thrush, worm-eating warbler, yellow-billed cuckoo, yellow-breasted chat

**MAMMALS:** bobcat, southern bog lemming

**HERPTILES:** cope's gray treefrog, eastern box turtle, eastern earth snake, eastern kingsnake, eastern tiger salamander, red cornsnake, spotted salamander

**INSECTS:** bar-winged skimmer

**PLANTS:** fetterbush (*Leucothoe racemosa*), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), possum-haw viburnum (*Viburnum nudum*), sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)

## Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

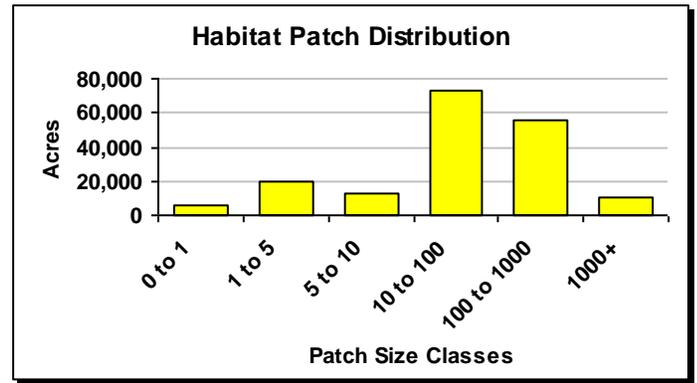
**HERPTILES:** northern pine snake, pine barrens treefrog, timber rattlesnake

**INSECTS:** banner clubtail, Buchholz's gray, coastal bog metarranthis, Daecke's pyralid moth, frosted elfin, helicta satyr, Hessel's hairstreak, hessel's hairstreak, mid-atlantic metarranthis, pine barrens bluet, the pink streak

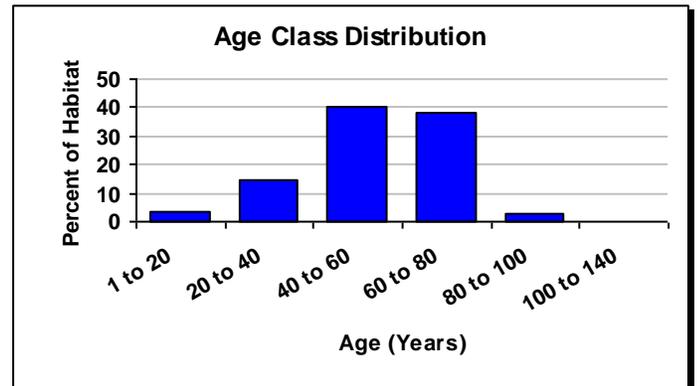
**PLANTS:** Torrey's dropseed (*Muhlenbergia torreyana*), swamp-pink (*Helonias bullata*), Knieskern's beakrush (*Rhynchospora knieskernii*), pine barren gentian (*Gentiana autumnalis*), bog asphodel (*Narthecium americanum*), curly-grass fern (*Schizaea pusilla*), pine barrens boneset (*Eupatorium resinosum*), New Jersey rush (*Juncus caesariensis*)



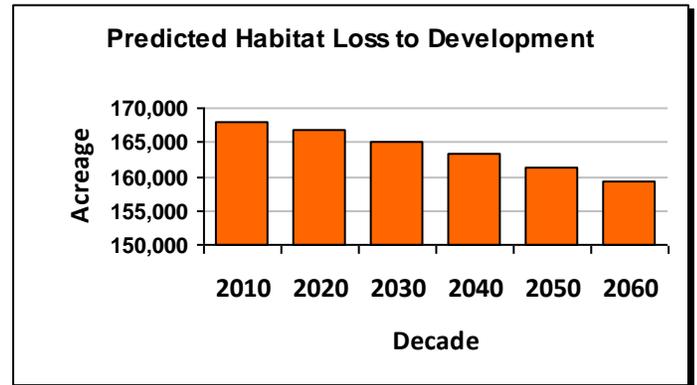
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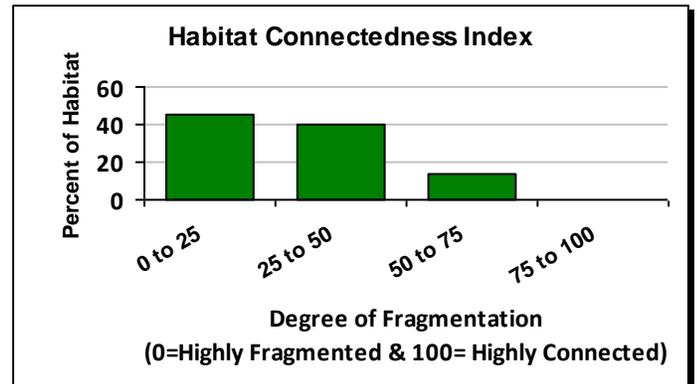
The average patch size for this habitat is 5 acres and the largest single patch is 1,694 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



This chart shows the average age of trees associated with this habitat based on forest inventory data. For non-forested systems or small habitats the average age is influenced by the surroundings.



This chart shows the predicted loss of habitat over the next five decades (8,784 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 176 acres per year.



This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.