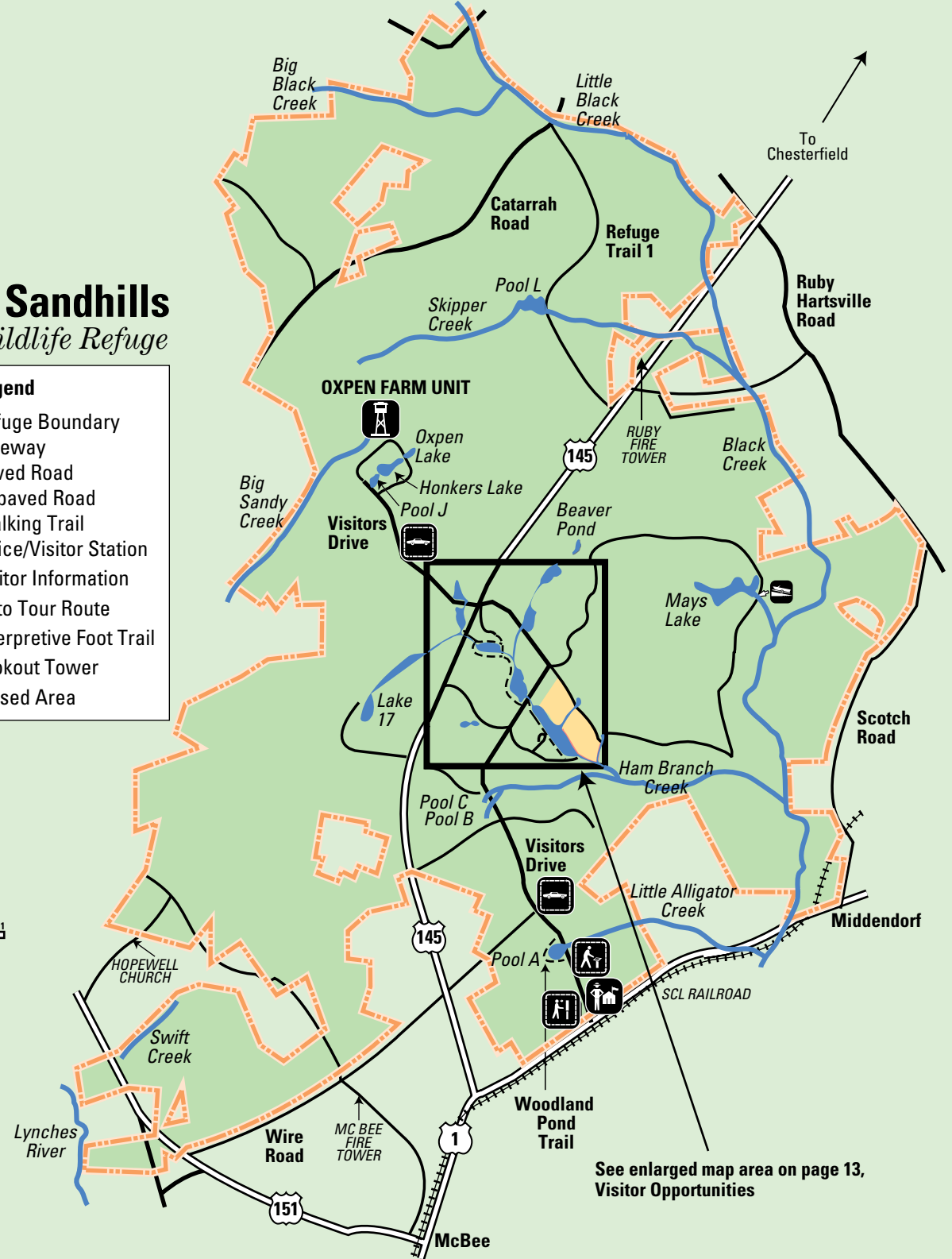
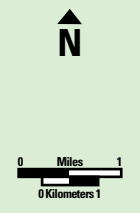


Common Name	Scientific Name	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Trailing Arbutus	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	X	X	X							
Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula caerulea</i>	X	X	X	X						
Golden Club	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>		X	X							
Heartleaf	<i>Hexastylis minor, H. Arifolia</i>		X	X							
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>		X	X							
Yellow Pitcher Plant	<i>Sarracenia flava</i>		X	X							
Pixie Moss	<i>Pyxidantha barbulata</i>		X	X							
Sundew	<i>Drosera intermedia</i>		X	X	X						
Yellow Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>		X	X	X						
Wild Lupine	<i>Lupinus diffusus</i>		X	X	X						
Phlox	<i>Phlox nivalis, P. drummondii</i>		X	X	X						
Toadflax	<i>Linaria canadensis</i>		X	X	X						
Birdfoot Violet	<i>Viola pedata</i>		X	X	X						
Primrose-leaved Violet	<i>Viola primulifolia</i>		X	X	X						
Dwarf Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>		X	X	X						
Sheperd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>		X	X	X						
Yucca; Beargrass	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>		X	X	X	X					
Spurge Nettle	<i>Cnidocolus stimulosus</i>		X	X	X	X					
Pitcher Plant (Purple)	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>		X	X	X						
Dwarf Iris	<i>Iris verna</i>		X	X	X						
Dangleberry	<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>		X	X	X						
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>		X	X	X						
Staggerbush	<i>Lyonia mariana</i>		X	X	X						
Dwarf Locust	<i>Robinia nana</i>		X	X	X						
Crab Apple	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>		X	X	X						
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>		X	X	X						
Sweet Pitcher Plant	<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>		X	X	X						
Swarf Dandelion	<i>Krigia virginica</i>		X	X	X						
Fetterbush	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>		X	X	X						
Daisy Fleabane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>		X	X	X						
Venus' Looking Glass	<i>Specularia perfoliata</i>		X	X	X						
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>		X	X	X						
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria caroliniana</i>		X	X	X						
Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		X	X	X						
Storax	<i>Styrax americana</i>		X	X	X						
Cinquefoil; five-finger	<i>Pontentilla canadensis</i>		X	X	X						
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia compressa</i>		X	X	X						
Yellow Milkwort	<i>Polygala lutea</i>		X	X	X	X					
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>		X	X	X						
Sandhill Milkweed	<i>Asclepias humistrata</i>		X	X	X						
False Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia cinerea</i>		X	X	X						
Goat's Rue	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>		X	X	X						
Spiny Locust	<i>Robinia hispida</i>		X	X	X						
Purple Thistle	<i>Carduus sp.</i>		X	X	X						
Pink Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia rosea</i>		X	X	X						
Cyrilla	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>		X	X	X						
Colic-root	<i>Aletris farinosa</i>		X	X	X						
Spotted Wintergreen	<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>		X	X	X						
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		X	X	X	X					
Meadow Beauty	<i>Rhexia alifanus</i>		X	X	X	X					
Hairy False-foxglove	<i>Aureolaria pectinata</i>		X	X	X	X	X				
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia fibrosa</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Bitterweed	<i>Helenium amarum</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Sensitive Brier	<i>Schrankia microphylla</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Water-Shield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
St. Peter's Wort	<i>Hypericum stans</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria longirostra</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Pipewort; Hatpin	<i>Eriocaulon compressum</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Indian-plantain	<i>Cacalia lanceolata</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Rattlebox	<i>Crotalaria mucronata</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sp.</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Rabbit Tobacco	<i>Graphalium obtusifolium</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia elongata</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Narrow-leaved sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Camphorweed	<i>Heterotea subaxillaris</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Dog-fennel	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Gerardia	<i>Agalinus setacea</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Sea Myrtle	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Aster	<i>Aster curtisii</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Chaffhead	<i>Carphephorus sp.</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Pine Barrens Gentian	<i>Gentiana autumnalis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Duckweed	<i>Lemma perpusilla</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			X

Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge

Legend

- Refuge Boundary
- Freeway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Walking Trail
- Office/Visitor Station
- Visitor Information
- Auto Tour Route
- Interpretive Foot Trail
- Lookout Tower
- Closed Area



See enlarged map area on page 13, Visitor Opportunities

Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge Common Flowering Plants



Carolina Sandhills
National Wildlife Refuge
23734 U.S. Highway 1
McBee, South Carolina 29101
<http://www.fws.gov/carolinasandhills/>

<http://www.fws.gov/refuges>

1800/344 WILD

June 2011



The longleaf pine and wiregrass ecosystem, the characteristic habitat of Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge, once covered approximately 90 million acres in the Southeastern United States. This unique ecosystem, shaped by thousands of years of natural fires that burned every two to four years, has been reduced to fewer than three million acres, representing a 97 percent decline in this important ecosystem. Today, only scattered patches of the longleaf pine and wiregrass ecosystem occur, primarily in the coastal plains of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. The Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge encompasses more than 45,000 acres of this unique ecosystem.

Established in 1939, the refuge sits astride one of the most remarkable sections of longleaf pine range: the Sandhills. This geological formation, wedged between the Coastal Plain and Piedmont and extending from North Carolina to Georgia, consists of deep, porous sands. The advance and retreat of early seas deposited sandy soils with clays added by erosion from the Piedmont. Over time, winds and streams eroded these sandy clays to make the rolling, sandy landscape of the Sandhills region.

The uneven topography is responsible for a diverse group of plant communities that developed in the Sandhills. Botanists have identified more than 750 species of plants on the refuge. None of this remarkable diversity would exist without certain natural processes that drive the entire longleaf pine ecosystem, the most important of which is fire.

The refuge has several trails and areas that offer wildflower-viewing opportunities. Remember, the Sandhills longleaf pine community is very subtle. While the accompanying photographs show enlarged detail, many of these species are diminutive and require a leisurely pace and keen observation skills. Items that you may find helpful to bring with you on your excursion include a hand lens, notebook and pencil, camera, and wildflower guide. Please remember that all plants on the refuge are protected. Please take photographs and leave plants and flowers for others to enjoy. Depending on the season, you can expect to see the following:

- Along woodland trails: trailing arbutus, dogwood, wild lupine, birdfoot violet, yucca, dwarf iris, prickly pear, false wild indigo, goat's rue, sourwood, pine barrens gentian and chaffhead.

- In wetlands or ponds: trumpet pitcher plant, purple pitcher plant, sundew, titi, white water lily, water-shield, hatpins, bog buttons, and American lotus.
- In the fields of the Oxpen area: trumpet pitcher plant, sundew, purple pitcher plant, dwarf locust, sweet pitcher plant, meadow beauty, rose pogonia, hatpins, bog buttons, lobelia, blazing star, crow poison, mountain mint, and Osceola's plume.

Points of Interest

The refuge's paved **Wildlife Drive** along with more than 100 miles of sand, dirt and gravel roads provide access for wildlife observation and photography. These roads also provide access to numerous public use facilities including observation towers, a photography blind, four designated hiking trails, and numerous fishing areas.

- **Longleaf Pine Interpretive Trail**—This 1/4 mile trail with interpretive signage focuses on the longleaf pine ecosystem.

- **Woodland Pond Trail**—One mile; passes through wetlands, upland pine and small open area.

- **Tate's Trail**—3 miles in length, this trail runs parallel to Martins Lake and Pool D, making a loop around Lake 12 before culminating in the Lake Bee Recreation Area.

- **Tripod Trail and Photoblind** – This 1/4 mile trail with interpretive signage leads to a photoblind on Martin's Lake, known for waterfowl viewing October through February.

- **Lake Bee Area**—Picnic shelters and tables, along with restrooms are available. The lake edge provides good birding and red-cockaded woodpeckers viewing. Notable plants and animals found in this area include brown-headed nuthatches, several carnivorous plants and the rare pine barrens treefrogs.

- **Oxpen Area**—Home to white tailed deer, turkey, hawks, waterfowl and small mammals. It is also a popular fishing area and home to a variety of wildflowers. The seepage bog near Oxpen Lake includes a large population of carnivorous plants. An observation tower provides a nice scenic view.

Along woodland trails...

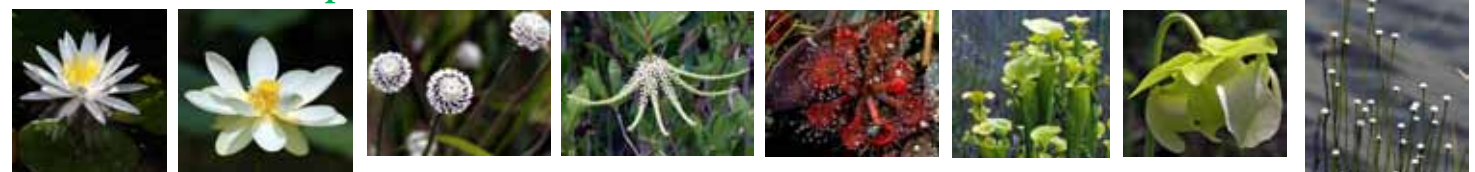


Trailing arbutus, Feb-Apr USFWS
Birdfoot violet, Mar-May ©Will Stuart
Goat's rue, Apr-May USFWS
Buckeye on Chaffhead, Sep-Oct ©Will Stuart
Prickly Pear, Apr-Jun ©Will Stuart
Wild lupine, Mar-May USFWS



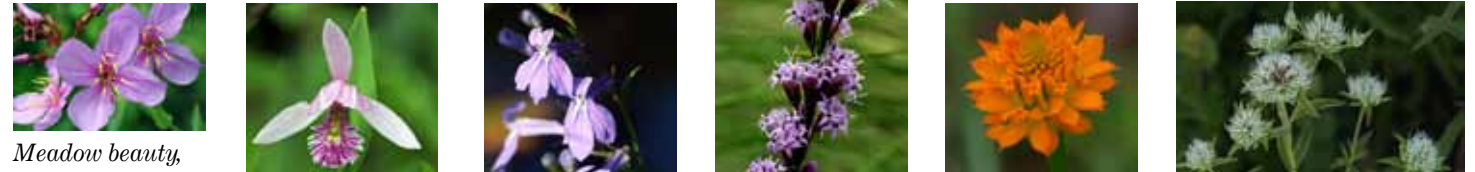
Pine barrens gentian, Sep-Oct ©Bill Alexander
Dwarf iris, Apr-May ©Will Stuart
Purple thistle, Jun-Aug ©Will Stuart
Sensitive Briar, Jun-Sep ©Will Stuart
Milkweed, May-Jun ©Will Stuart
Yucca, Mar-Jul ©Will Stuart

In wetlands or ponds...



White water lily, Jun-Sep ©Will Stuart
American lotus, Jun-Sep ©Will Stuart
Bog buttons, Jun-Sep ©Will Stuart
Titi, May-Jul ©Will Stuart
Sundew, Mar-May USFWS
Yellow trumpet pitcher, Mar-Apr USFWS
Purple pitcher plant flower, Apr-May ©Will Stuart
Hatpins, Jun-Oct ©Will Stuart

In fields and bogs...



Meadow beauty, May-Sep ©Will Stuart
Rose pogonia, May-Sep Doug DeNeve
Lobelia, Aug-Sep ©Will Stuart
Blazing star, Aug-Oct ©Will Stuart
Orange milkwort, Apr-Aug ©Will Stuart
Mountain mint, Jul-Sep ©Will Stuart



Colic root, May-Jul ©Will Stuart
Osceola's plume, Apr-Jul ©Will Stuart
Fly poison, May-Aug ©Will Stuart