

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge
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August 2013



Blackwater

*National Wildlife
Refuge*



Delmarva fox squirrel
© Richard Webster

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge is one of more than 560 refuges in the National Wildlife Refuge System administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a federal agency. The National Wildlife Refuge System is a network of lands and waters managed specifically for the protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat for the continuing benefit of the American people. It represents the most comprehensive wildlife resource management program in the world.

Welcome



This blue goose, designed by J.N. "Ding" Darling, has become the symbol of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), located 12 miles south of Cambridge, Maryland, was established in 1933 as a refuge for migratory birds. The refuge includes more than 28,000 acres of rich tidal marsh, mixed hardwood and loblolly pine forests, managed freshwater wetlands and croplands. It serves as an important resting and feeding area for migrating and wintering waterfowl, and is one of the chief wintering areas for Canada geese using the Atlantic Flyway. The refuge supports one of the highest concentrations of nesting bald eagles on the Atlantic coast. Blackwater NWR is also a haven for one of our nation's endangered species, the Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel.

History

Before its designation as a refuge, the marshland along the Blackwater River was managed as a fur farm. Muskrats were the primary species trapped. Most of the woodlands, including the islands, had been timbered. Remains of old drainage ditches and furrows that crisscross in some existing woods indicate past agricultural use.

Wildlife

The varied habitats of Blackwater, from open water to dense woodlands, promote a diversity of wildlife that change in numbers and species with the seasons.

Birds

The best time to view waterfowl is November through February. Wintering species include tundra swans, Canada and snow geese, and more than 20 duck species. The most common ducks found are mallards, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, wood ducks, wigeon, shovelers, mergansers, and pintails. Although most waterfowl migrate north in the spring, some remain through the summer, using the protected areas of the refuge to raise their young. Nesting waterfowl include mallards and wood ducks.

Other large resident birds include the great blue heron and the bald eagle. Sightings of eagles are fairly common as Blackwater is the center of the greatest nesting density of bald eagles in the eastern United States north of Florida. Over 85 species of birds breed in the refuge woodlands and surrounding habitat.

Numerous marsh and shorebirds arrive in the spring and fall, searching for food in the vast mud flats and shallow waters of the Blackwater River. Ospreys, or “fish hawks,” are common from spring through fall and use nesting platforms that have been placed throughout the marsh. Osprey and eagle interactions are interesting



© Mary Korchar

Adult bald eagle in nest

due to their competition for fish resources.

The refuge woodlands provide year-round homes for owls, towhees, woodpeckers, nuthatches, woodcock and wild turkey. The warmer months invite warblers, vireos, orioles, flycatchers, and many others to this same habitat. A bird checklist for the refuge is available to visitors.

Mammals

In addition to its extensive list of birds, Blackwater supports a variety of mammals, including bats, raccoons, rabbits, otters, opossums, skunks, and red fox. The marshes are home to large numbers of muskrats and, until recently, the larger nutria, a South American rodent introduced in the 1940s. The nutria caused considerable wetland damage, but an intensive trapping effort, begun in 2002, has virtually eliminated the nutria from the refuge. White-tailed deer are often seen in wooded areas and in fields



Osprey in nesting platform

along the forest edge. Sika deer, a species native to Asia that were introduced to nearby James Island in 1916, prefer the wet woodlands and marsh. Sika deer are more nocturnal than white-tailed deer and, therefore, are less likely to be seen. Both gray squirrels and the endangered Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrels inhabit the wooded areas.

Management

The goal of refuge management is to maintain and enhance productive habitat for a healthy diversity of wildlife species. Management tools include water level manipulation, forest improvement, and the control and elimination of exotic (non-native) plants and animals. Controlled burns are utilized at Blackwater to reduce the risk of uncontrolled wildfires, regulate exotic vegetation and invigorate the spring growth of native marsh grasses.

Waterfowl

Refuge programs specifically designed for waterfowl include management of the brackish marsh to produce succulent natural foods and management of impoundments to provide freshwater habitat. A variety of crops are planted and native plants are encouraged, providing an array of foods to meet the nutritional needs of migrating and wintering waterfowl.

Furbearers

A winter trapping program, regulated by the refuge and accomplished by trappers under a special permit, provides protection for fragile marsh vegetation by reducing the impact of foraging furbearers. All management programs are carefully monitored to ensure the best interests of wildlife resources.

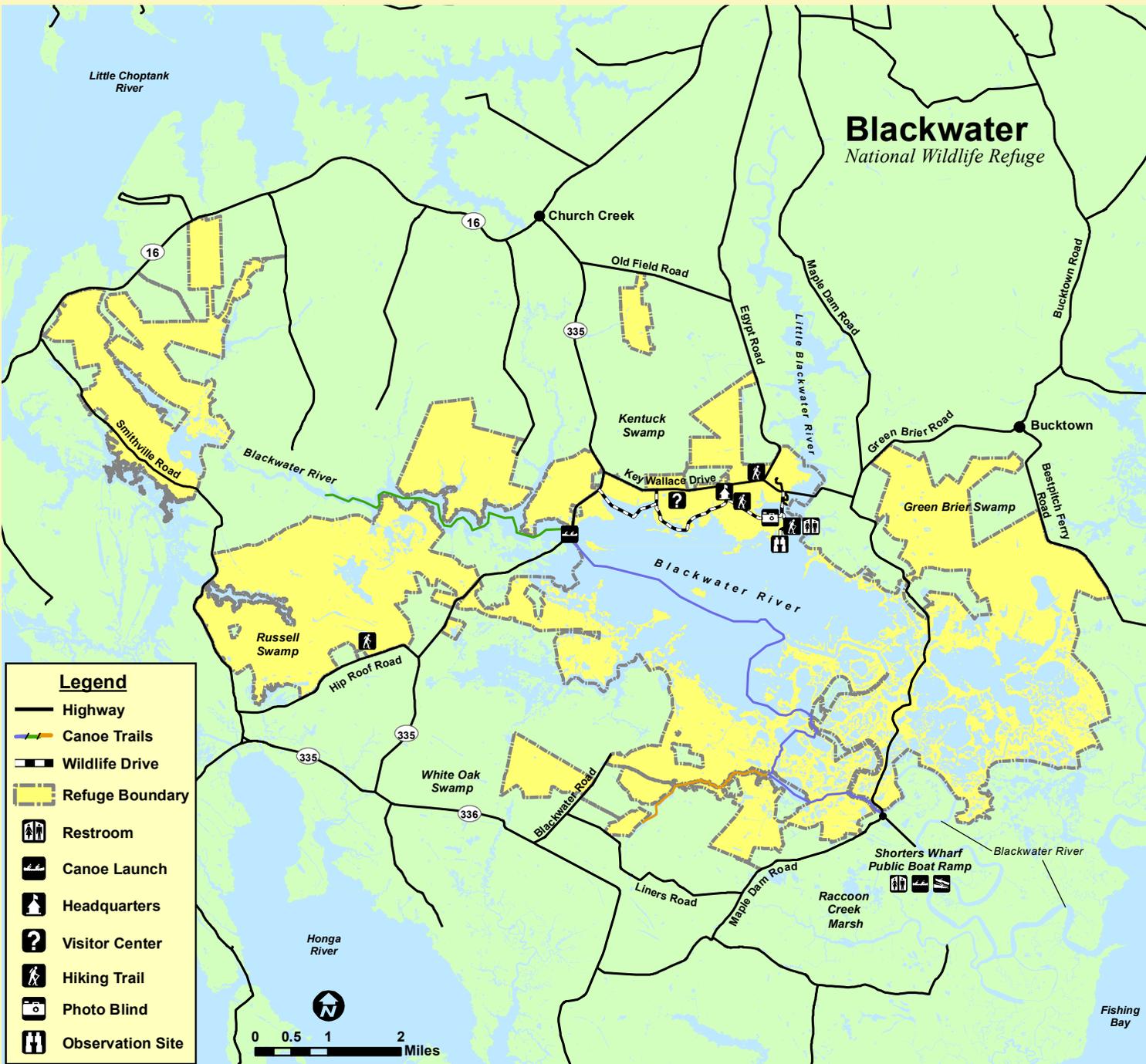
Endangered & Threatened Species

Endangered species are a special responsibility for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. One of these species is the Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel, which once ranged from southeastern Pennsylvania south throughout the Delmarva Peninsula. Populations of this large steel-gray squirrel were drastically reduced due to the loss of suitable woodland habitat, and it was declared endangered in 1967. However, biological and forest management programs at Blackwater and other lands on the Delmarva Peninsula have resulted in the stabilization and expansion of Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel populations.



Our national symbol, the bald eagle, was once an endangered species. It was removed from the Endangered Species List in June, 2007. Thanks to the hard work of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and many others, bald eagle numbers at the refuge, in the Chesapeake Bay area, and around the country continue to increase. Like other birds of prey, the eagle's decline stemmed from causes endemic to our times - pesticides, pollution, irresponsible shooting, and human

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge



Legend

- Highway
- Canoe Trails
- Wildlife Drive
- Refuge Boundary
- Restroom
- Canoe Launch
- Headquarters
- Visitor Center
- Hiking Trail
- Photo Blind
- Observation Site



©Mary Konchar

Great blue heron

encroachment. Blackwater played an important role in protecting habitat critical for the eagle's recovery. Though no longer endangered, the bald eagle will continue to be protected under other federal laws.

Wildlife Calendar

Events may vary by one or two weeks depending on weather conditions.

January

Geese, swans and ducks are present in the marsh along with hawks, great blue herons, and a few species of shorebirds. Golden eagles may be observed in the area, and bald eagles are often conspicuous along Wildlife Drive. Great horned owls are incubating eggs, while bald eagles are rebuilding their nests and beginning to lay eggs high in loblolly pine trees.

February

First northward bound migrants appear late in February - killdeer, robins, and bluebirds. Most pairs of bald eagles have eggs in their nests. Wintering waterfowl are preparing for the long flight north through intense foraging.

March

Most migratory waterfowl depart for points north. Masses of red-winged blackbirds pass through; some remain to nest. Osprey return from southern wintering grounds and begin constructing nests. Young bald eagles (eaglets) begin to hatch.

April

Waterfowl are incubating eggs. The majority of migrant marsh birds return by mid-April. Blue-winged and green-winged teal pass through. (Blue-winged are latest in spring and earliest in fall). Delmarva fox squirrels are born. Eaglets grow quickly in their nests. Osprey, wild turkey and northern bobwhite all begin to nest. Peak shorebird migration occurs in late April to early May.

May

Migratory songbirds peak in late April and early May with warblers being most conspicuous and abundant. White-tailed deer fawns (usually twins) begin to appear. Eaglets start to fledge; this will occur from the end

Sika deer



©Larry Hitchens

©Larry Hitchens



© Mary Konchar

Male red-winged blackbird on cattail

of the month through the middle of June. The first broods of waterfowl appear.

June

Ospreys begin to hatch. Eaglets fledge. Songbirds begin to nest. Young waterfowl begin to fly.

Note: In the summer, be prepared for large concentrations of flies and mosquitoes in the marsh and woods.

July

Large quantities of insects are consumed by swallows, kingbirds, and flycatchers. The conspicuous marsh hibiscus (mallow) begins to bloom along marsh edges at the end of the month. Osprey young leave the nest.

August

Wading bird numbers increase. Blue-winged teal begin to arrive from the north on their southward migration. Some bald eagles disperse northward after the breeding season.

September

Ospreys migrate to South and Central America. Waterfowl numbers gradually increase. Egrets and herons accumulate until cold weather pushes

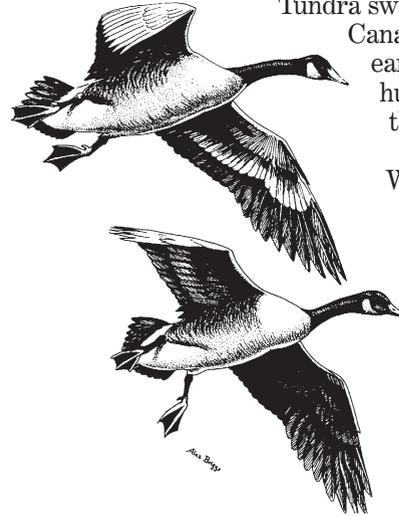
them south. Tickseed sunflowers bloom; cattails go to seed. Songbird migration peaks in late September and early October. Toads are abundant.

*October -
December*

Autumn colors peak. Blackbirds, the last of the songbirds to migrate, peak in October and November.

Abundance of ducks and geese gradually increases. Peak times for waterfowl can vary from year to year.

Tundra swans from northwest Canada usually arrive in early November. Several hundred remain throughout the winter.



White-tailed and sika deer breed from October to December.

Bald eagle numbers increase with the arrival of migrants from the north. Golden eagles are occasionally seen.

Visitor Activities
Visitor Center

The Visitor Center features exhibits, a second floor observation area, a library, a butterfly garden, and a bookstore managed by the Friends of Blackwater NWR.

Wildlife Drive

The Wildlife Drive is a four and a half mile paved road that winds along freshwater ponds, through woods, past fields, and adjacent to marshes. Walking and bicycling on the Wildlife Drive is permitted in both directions. For safety's sake, visitors are asked to stay alongside the roadway. Pets are allowed inside vehicles only.

Walking Trails

Interpretive trail leaflets are available at the Visitor Center or the trail-head kiosks. The *Marsh Edge Trail* and the *Woods Trail* are located on the Wildlife

Drive. The *Marsh Edge Trail* is a 1/3 mile paved path through forests along the edge of the Little Blackwater River. The *Woods Trail* loops through prime Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel habitat of pine and mixed hardwoods for 1/2 mile. Located at the corner of Key Wallace Drive and Egypt Road, the 2.7-mile *Key Wallace Trail* passes through some of the oldest trees on the refuge. The *Tubman Road Trail*, located off of Hip Roof Road, takes visitors 1.5 miles through a mixed landscape of forest, old fields, and wet sloughs. Visitors are reminded that pets are not permitted on the trails.

For Your Safety and Comfort

Poison ivy is common along the trails. Remember the saying “leaves of three, let it be.” Biting insects and ticks are present from mid-April through late September. Protective clothing and insect repellent are recommended. Restrooms are located in the Visitor Center, and at the Marsh Edge Trail parking area.

Bike Route

Bicycling is permitted along the entire length of the Wildlife Drive in both directions.

Fishing/Boating

Boating is permitted April 1 – September 30. Boats may only be launched from designated county boat ramps or the refuge launch. Quality of fishing ranges from poor to fair. No fishing is allowed from the refuge shoreline or Wildlife Drive. Airboat use is not permitted. Further information on fishing/boating regulations can be obtained at the Visitor Center.

Paddling Trails

Three marked canoe/kayak trails totaling over 20 miles are available for paddling. Canoe and kayaks may be launched from designated areas only. Detailed paddling trail maps may be purchased at the Visitor Center.

Hunting

Hunting for deer, waterfowl and wild turkey is permitted seasonally in designated areas of the refuge. Hunters must contact the refuge to obtain current hunting regulations and permits.

Educational Opportunities

Organized educational institutions may reserve dates for presentations, guided tours and outdoor classroom activities. Write, email, or call for additional information.

Volunteer Opportunities

For general information on volunteer opportunities on the refuge, please call 410/901 6124.

Hours

Visitor Center - Open 8:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday - Friday; 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Saturday - Sunday. Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Wildlife Drive and outdoor facilities are open daily, dawn to dusk, year-round. Some trails and portions of the Wildlife Drive may be closed occasionally due to special circumstances or inclement weather.

Entrance Fees

A daily permit is required for all visitors to the Wildlife Drive.

Private Vehicle - \$3.00
Pedestrian, Bicyclist - \$1.00
Federal Duck Stamp or federal pass holder - Free

Commercial Van or Bus up to 20 passengers - \$15.00
21 or more passengers - \$25.00

Passes are available at the Visitor Center and include either the current Federal Duck Stamp valid July 1 to June 30 (\$15); the Interagency Annual Pass (\$80) and the Blackwater NWR Pass (\$12) valid one year from date of issue; the Interagency Senior Pass for those 62 years or older (\$10); or the Interagency Access Pass free for people who are blind or permanently disabled.

