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the animals
the Suwannee
our way of life
 are here TOMORROW



eastern bluebird
 photo: Larry Woodward

WILDLIFE. Suwannee River. Your way of LIFE.

Your support is crucial to preserve the Refuges and protect wildlife for us and for our children.

Friends of the Lower Suwannee & Cedar Keys NWRs is a voice for the wild animals. It is a voice for all nature lovers, hunters, fishermen, birders, kayakers, hikers, clammers, and oystermen whose livelihood and way of life depend on the animals and the river.

Please join us at FriendsOfRefuges.org. Your membership gifts may be deductible. Support from caring people like you lets us champion our wildlife and wilderness.

www.FriendsOfRefuges.org

As a membership organization, through voluntary action, Friends supports the Refuges and their work to conserve the region's wildlife and the places they need to thrive. We invite you to enjoy their pristine and primitive beauty with us.

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Nature Drive Guide

Friends of the Lower Suwannee & Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges



red-shouldered hawk
 photo: William Dummitt



To enjoy any of the secondary roads, visitors are welcome to walk around the yellow Refuge gates that are closed to prevent vehicular access.

The Nature Drive is open year-round during daylight hours.

The Nature Drive in the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge is a 9-mile well-maintained limerock road that passes through pine uplands, maritime hammocks, marshes and swamps. It accesses boat launches, fishing, hunting, hiking, birding, photography, and bicycling within the Refuge.

The Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, unlike other Refuges, was not established for the protection of one or a few species but to protect the high water quality of the Suwannee estuary. The Suwannee River is a tannic, clear, black-water river.



A barred owl near McCormick Creek.
 photo: Anne Lindgren

Before the Refuge was established in the 1970s, logging caused soil erosion, clouding the water and killing river grasses that provide food for an abundance of wildlife. The Refuge was created to halt and reverse this trend. Although slash pines are native to the area, loggers planted them in dense monocultures that caused unnatural stresses on wildlife, soil and water. Since 2003, the Refuge has thinned slash pines to allow understory plants to anchor the soil and provide food and shelter for a variety of wildlife.

Gopher tortoises are found in the driest parts of the Refuge where longleaf pine and wire grass are being restored. A keystone species, the tortoises' oval-shaped burrows are co-opted by over 360 other small species.



Native blue flag iris are found in marshy areas.

photo: Anne Lindgren

Gopher tortoises have adapted to living in dry habitats with frequent fires by digging burrows deep into the sandy soil. The absence of natural fire cycles in pine forests spells hardship for tortoises. The dense vegetation (shrubs, brambles, small trees)



photo: William Dummitt

Wildlife thrives in areas where plants vary.

that grows in a forest in the absence of fire shades out the diverse tender herbs and wildflowers tortoises like to eat.

The Refuge holds periodic controlled fires to promote open pine forests or savannas, benefitting many rare wildlife species. Charred pine bark, seen throughout the Refuge, is evidence of a healthy native ecosystem. Pines are highly resistant to low-intensity prescribed fires.

The Refuge provides habitat and feeding grounds for large critters like deer, alligators and wild hogs. Coyotes, bears, bobcats, otters, foxes, and Gulf coast minks are supported by the lands flanking the Suwannee River and the Gulf, but are rarely seen by visitors. Look for wading birds such as herons, egrets, and rails in the marshes.



A yellow-crowned night heron photographed on Cabin Road.

photo: William Dummitt

Mileages start at the Nature Drive south entrance, 8.5 miles north of SR 24. North entrance milages are in parentheses. GPS coordinates for key points of interest are included.

Mile 0.0 (N 8.9), (29° 17' 47.82"N, 83° 1' 57.66" W)- South Entrance gate, information kiosk, and game weigh station.

Mile 0.1 (N 8.8)- Information kiosk and Gate 2 with an unmaintained road or trail. *Secondary roads behind locked gates are referred to as trails throughout.*

Mile 0.7 (N 8.2)- Maritime hammock characterized by hardwoods and cypress dominates as the road nears the marsh.

Mile 1.2 (N 7.7)- **Cabin Road** is a popular 1.1 mile long spur for birdwatching, and butterfly spotting. Barnett Creek passes under the road at 0.3 miles, then Cabin Road ascends slightly and becomes drier and more open. Gate 37, at 0.5 miles, accesses a trail leading west. Pond 2 is at 0.7 miles on the right, followed by a small wetland. Vehicular access ends at a turnaround where Gate 30 leads to a south trail and Gate 38 leads to a west trail.

Mile 1.7 (N 7.2)- The Nature Drive passes over Barnett Creek just before it intersects with **McCormick Creek Road**. This short 0.2 mile road has a small turnaround area, an unpaved boat ramp, and a fabulous view of the marsh and Refuge coast.

North of McCormick Creek road, the forest becomes denser with mixed pine and hardwoods. Owls might be spotted.

Mile 2.3 (N 6.6), (29° 17' 51.05" N, 83° 03' 32.31" N)- A natural freshwater pond with boardwalk and overlook where wading birds, waterfowl and alligators are frequently seen.



Boardwalk overlooking a headwater pond.

Mile 2.9 (N 6.0)- Pond 8 on left. Steep-sided "borrow pits" like this one provided limerock for the logging road construction; they support excellent fishing.

Mile 3.2 (N 5.7), (29° 18' 19.23" N, 83° 03' 45.09" N)- **Barnett Creek Road** on left.

This 1-mile spur has an expansive brackish marsh vista at 0.6 miles. McCormick Creek, which crosses under the road at 0.8 miles, is a popular spot for fishing and launching kayaks. At the end of the road on the north side, Gate 34 leads to the Barnett Creek Trail (a separate brochure is available). The Nature Drive takes a sharp right turn at Barnett Creek Road.

Mile 3.9 (N 5.4)- The Nature Drive turns sharply to the left and **Pond 4 Road** continues straight. Pond 4 lies 0.1 mile down the

road. Pond 4 Road is 1 mile long and passes heavily forested and open areas before ending at a turnaround where gates 28, 29, and 30 provide trail access. Gate 28 is the entrance to the Turkey Foot Loop Trail (brochure on the Friends website).

Mile 5.0 (N 3.5)- Heavily forested cypress swamp is on both sides of the road.

Mile 5.3 (N 3.6)- Pond 6 is on right. Gate 22 is just south with a trail to the east.

This section of the road traverses thinned pine stands with evidence of prescribed burns. Raptors are often seen in the tall trees.

Mile 7.0 (N 1.9)- Gate 14 on the left leads to Fletchers Landing and Suwannee River access.

Mile 7.7 (N 1.2)- Gate 13 on the right with a south trail and a sign explaining the importance of pine habitat.

Mile 8.3 (N 0.6)- The Nature Drive makes a sharp right turn. Gate 11 with an east trail are down a short side road ahead.

Mile 8.9 (N 0.0), (29° 21' 53.84" N, 83° 02' 17.36" W)- North Entrance gate, and information kiosk.



Pipevine swallowtail butterflies on a purple thistle.

photo: Anne Lindgren



McCormick Creek boat ramp photo: Alan Davidson

Refuge headquarters is less than a mile north off SR 347. The River Trail with a Suwannee River view and the Tram Ridge Trail begin there. Visit the Refuge bat house to learn how the Brazilian free tail bat adapted to life in a man-made structure after large hollow trees, called snags, were removed by loggers.

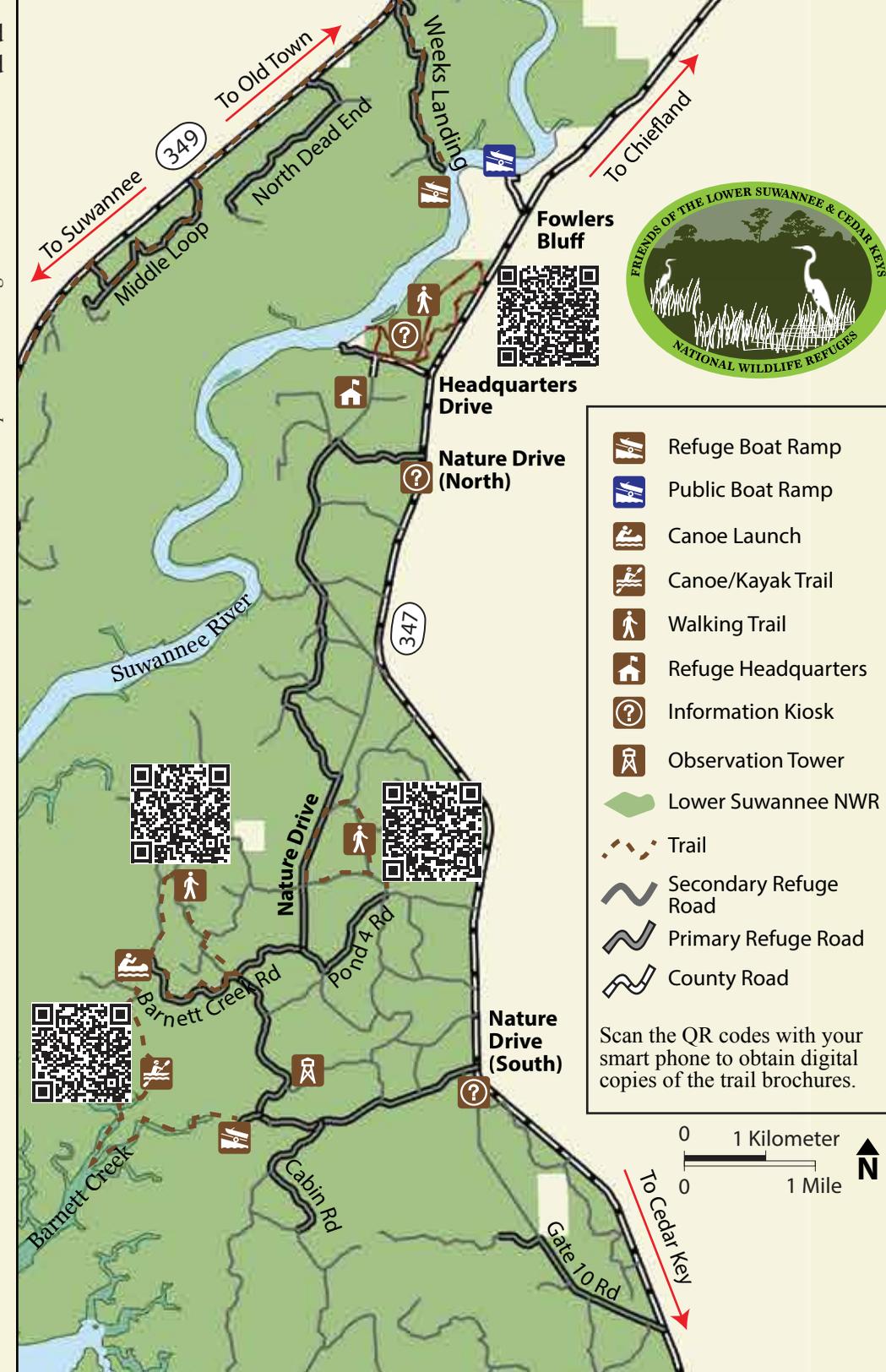


photo: William Dummitt