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BRIGANTINE

National Wildlife Refuge



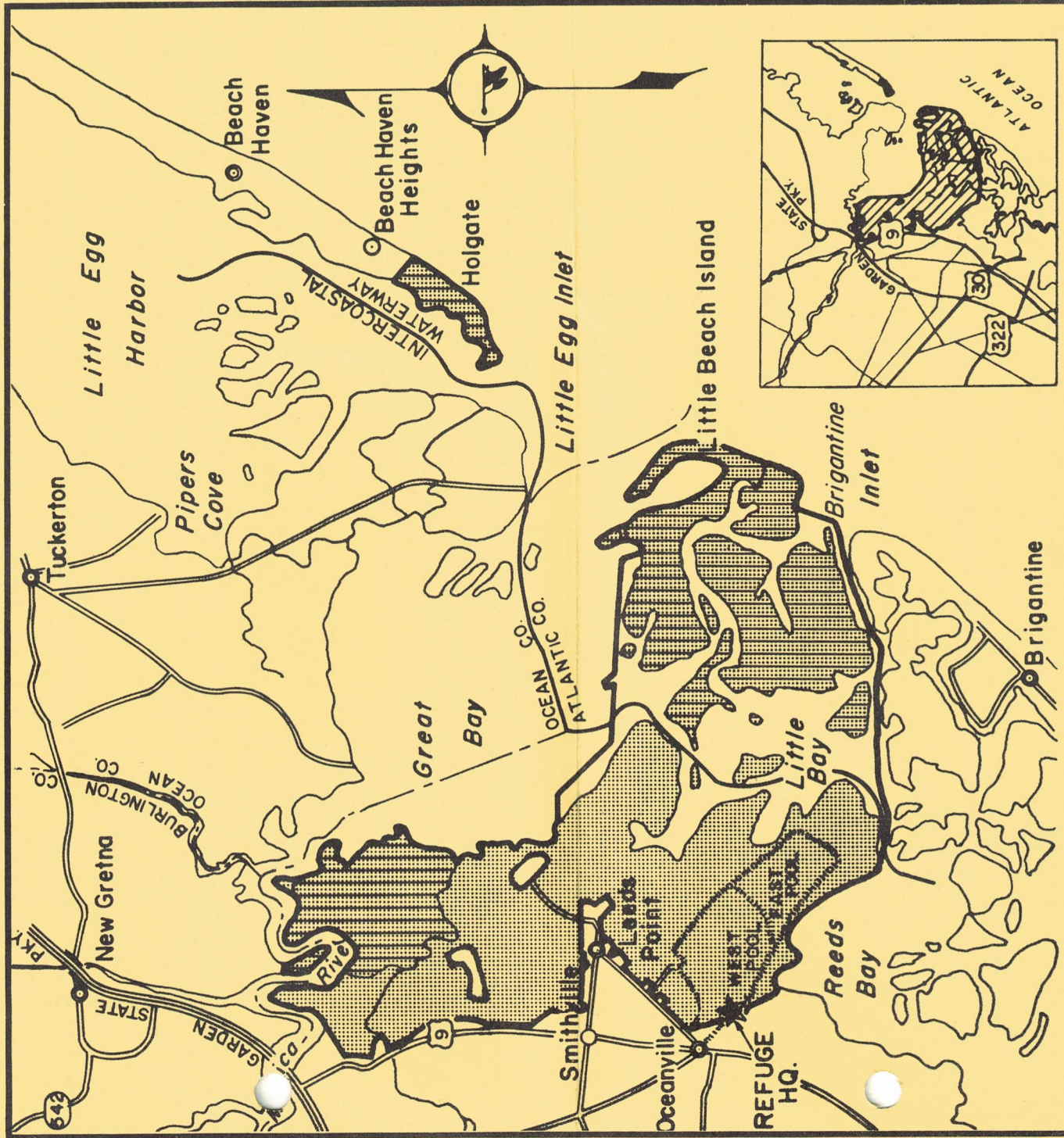
As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RL 52510-1

March 1982



Other than waterfowl, shore birds, gulls, terns and rails comprise the bulk of the birdlife found here. A list of over 275 species is available upon request.

Due to the nature and relatively small acreage of the upland habitat, mammals consists primarily of the whitetail deer, red fox, gray fox, striped skunk, opossum, red squirrel, gray squirrel, cottontail, mink, and muskrat.

The mud flats and channels in and around the refuge have supported clams and oysters, which have been dug commercially through the years.

In the early days, salt marsh hay was an important crop of the marshes for use as bedding for domestic stock and for packing bananas for shipment. Some of the marshes were drained in the early thirties through a network of ditches when other methods for controlling mosquitoes were unknown.

Sport fishing and public hunting are permitted on the refuge as published in the Federal Register each year. Arrangement for transportation and gear may be made with private concessions in the vicinity.

BRANT

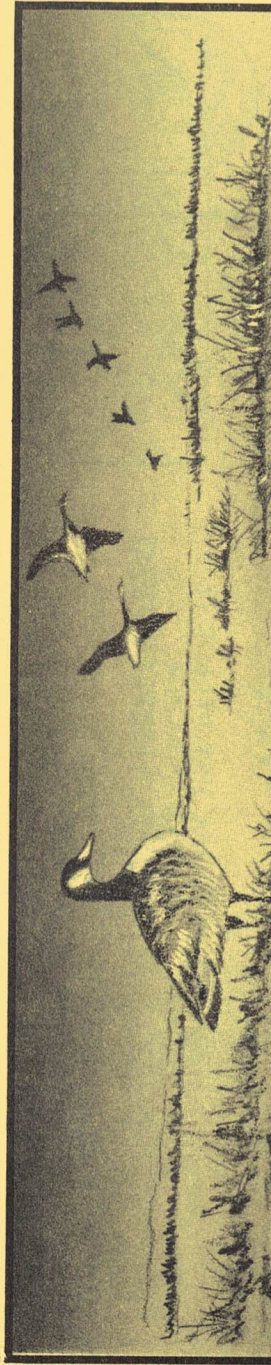


Features and wildlife of the refuge provide desirable combinations for nature study, ornithology, photography, sketching, and scientific study. An excellent tour route circuits the waterfowl impoundments, and a Self-Guided Tour leaflet is available. There are convenient lunch areas enroute, and there is a public restroom at the headquarters.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Refuge Manager, Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge, P. O. Box 72, Oceanville, New Jersey 08231. Telephone: 609-652-1665.

HOLGATE UNIT

This unit of 256 acres at the extreme south end of Long Beach Island, was a gift to the U.S. Department of the Interior from the National Audubon Society on June 30, 1960. This barrier beach habitat is an important nesting area for black skimmers, terns, and other migratory birds. This entire unit is included within the established National Wilderness Area. A separate leaflet is available for this unit.





OSPREY

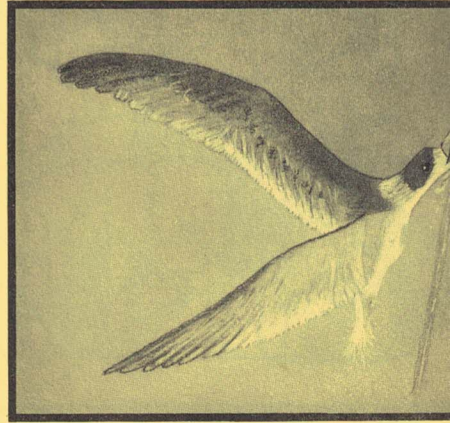
Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge is on the Atlantic coast in New Jersey, approximately 60 miles from Philadelphia and 11 miles from Atlantic City. The headquarters are less than 1 mile east of the village of Oceanville on U.S. 9.

Numerous excellent highway routes converge nearby. The Garden State Parkway passes only 6 miles away. Railway and air transportation serve Atlantic City, while bus routes pass through Oceanville. The Intracoastal Waterway bisects the refuge and nautical travelers will find boat landings in close proximity.

The 20,229 acres of the refuge consist primarily of cordgrass-saltgrass tidal marsh interspersed with tidal bays and channels. Brush upland areas along the western portion of the refuge support a scattered cover of scrub pine, mixed hardwoods, Japanese honeysuckle and miscellaneous other vegetation. Parts of the upland habitat are planted in wildlife food and cover plants and grasslands.

Approximately 1600 acres of the saltmarsh has been diked, resulting in a gradual conversion to fresh water habitat fed from upland runoff and precipitation. The resulting increase in habitat diversity has contributed significantly to the enhancement of the diversity of wildlife. A total of 6603 acres of pristine saltmarsh and barrier beach have been designated as a National Wilderness Area pursuant to the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964.

Brigantine Refuge was established in 1939, primarily for the protection and management of waterfowl in the Atlantic Flyway. Most of the birds of this flyway nest in Canada, and some of them winter south into Florida and along the Gulf of Mexico. The area has been of special benefit to the brant and black duck. Many waterfowl, such as the Canada goose, pintail, gadwall, and shoveler, which formerly bypassed this vicinity, now stop for visits for varying lengths of time depending on season, weather conditions, and other factors. Wintering populations of waterfowl have continually increased, and now normally surpass 150,000 birds.



The brant, a small goose seldom found far from the sea, finds its major protection on waterfowl refuges. Like the snow goose, it breeds in far northern regions and winters on a small section of the Atlantic coast from New Jersey to North Carolina. It migrates chiefly over water, and its distribution within the United States is confined almost entirely to a narrow belt along the coast.

A few years ago, the brant was faced with the complete destruction of its winter forage. Eelgrass, until recently, has always been the chief winter food of this species. Heavy growths of the ribbonlike plant formerly covered the tide flats in almost every coastal bay and sound from North Carolina to Nova Scotia. Around 1930, a blight suddenly struck the eelgrass all along the coast, and within a period of a year or two most of it had disappeared.

Fortunately, in some locations, beds of eelgrass have now recovered. Also, brant have adapted to the point where they now feed extensively on a marine algae known as sea lettuce. This plant, also locally called bay cabbage, occurs in the tidal bays and sounds of the coastal region and has become

S F W

_____ Vesper Sparrow o u
 _____ Lark Sparrow r r
 _____ Dark-eyed Junco u c u
 _____ Tree Sparrow r u
 _____ Chipping Sparrow† c o c
 _____ Field Sparrow† c o c
 _____ White-crowned Sparrow r o r
 _____ White-throated Sparrow c c c
 _____ Fox Sparrow u u u
 _____ Swamp Sparrow c r c c
 _____ Song Sparrow c u c c
 _____ Lqpland Longspur o
 _____ Snow Bunting u u u

NOTES

Location _____
 Date _____ Total _____
 Observers _____
 Weather _____ Wind _____
 Time _____

An additional list of accidental species seen only once or twice on the refuge is available on request. Please report any sightings of birds not in agreement with this list to:

Refuge Manager
 Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge
 P.O. Box 62 Chincoteague, Virginia 23336

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
 OF THE INTERIOR
 Fish and Wildlife Service



RL-51570-2
 March 1976



Birds

Of Chincoteague NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The topography of Chincoteague Refuge consists of wide sandy beach backed by a series of low dunes which fall away to extensive salt marshes bordering Chincoteague Bay. Some parts of the refuge, particularly the southern end, also contain extensive areas of pine and oak interspersed with ponds and potholes. Several shallow fresh water impoundments were developed to make the refuge more attractive to waterfowl. Thousands of brant, geese, and ducks winter on the refuge. Shorebirds are an outstanding feature of the migration periods.

Large numbers of herons and egrets can usually be found on the impoundments from mid-spring to late fall.

Most birds are migratory therefore their seasonal occurrence is coded as follows:

SEASON
 S — Spring March-May
 S — Summer June-August
 F — Fall September-November
 W — Winter December-February
 † = *Nesting has occurred on the refuge*

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE

a — abundant a species which is very numerous.
 c — common certain to be seen or heard in suitable habitat.
 u — uncommon present, but not certain to be seen.
 o — occasional seen only a few times during a season.
 r — rare seen at intervals of 2 to 5 years.

The 262 species listed here are in accordance with the fifth, (1959) A.O.U. Check List as amended.

LOONS - GREBES - COMORANTS - HERONS - IBISES - SWANS, GEESE, & DUCKS

	S	S	F	W
Common Loon	a	r	a	c
Red-throated Loon	c	c	c	c
Red-necked Grebe	r	r	r	r
Horned Grebe	a	r	a	a
Pied-billed Grebe†	c	u	c	c
Gannet	u	u	u	u
Double-crested Cormorant ...	c	c	u	u
Great Blue Heron	c	c	c	c
Green Heron†	c	c	c	r
Little Blue Heron†	c	c	a	o
Cattle Egret†	c	c	c	r

S S F W

Great Egret†	c	a	a	u
Snowy Egret†	a	a	a	r
Louisiana Heron†	c	a	a	o
Black-crowned Night Heron† ..	c	c	c	u
Yellow-crowned Night Heron...	o	o	o	o
Least Bittern†	r	r	r	r
American Bittern	u	u	u	u
Glossy Ibis†	c	a	c	r
White Ibis	r	r	r	r
Mute Swan	o	o	o	r
Whistling Swan	u	u	u	u
Canada Goose	a	r	a	c
Brant	a	a	a	a
Snow Goose	c	c	c	u
Fulvous Tree Duck	r	r	r	r
Mallard†	c	u	c	c
Black Duck†	a	c	a	a
Gadwall†	c	c	c	c
Pintail	c	r	c	c
Green-winged Teal	a	r	a	c
Blue-winged Teal†	a	c	a	r
European Wigeon	r	r	r	r
American Wigeon	a	r	a	a
Northern Shoveler	a	o	a	a
Wood Duck†	o	o	o	r
Redhead	o	o	o	o
Ring-necked Duck	o	u	u	u
Canvasback	r	u	u	u
Greater Scaup	u	u	u	u
Lesser Scaup	u	u	u	u
Common Goldeneye	u	u	u	u
Bufflehead	a	c	a	a
Oldsquaw	c	u	c	c
Common Eider	r	r	r	r
White-winged Scoter	c	c	u	u
Surf Scoter	a	a	a	a
Common Scoter	c	c	c	c
Ruddy Duck	c	o	c	c
Hooded Merganser	u	c	c	c
Common Merganser	u	u	u	u
Red-breasted Merganser	c	r	c	c

VULTURES - HAWKS - EAGLES - QUAIL - RAILS - COOTS - PLOVERS

S S F W

Turkey Vulture	o	o	o	o
Sharp-shinned Hawk	u	c	u	u
Cooper's Hawk	u	u	u	u
Red-tailed Hawk	u	o	u	u
Red-shouldered Hawk	o	o	o	o
Rough-legged Hawk	r	r	o	o
Bald Eagle	o	o	o	o
Marsh Hawk†	c	o	c	c
Osprey†	c	c	c	c
Peregrine Falcon	o	u	o	u
Merlin	o	u	r	c
American Kestrel	u	r	c	u
Bobwhite†	a	a	a	a
King Rail†	u	o	u	o
Clapper Rail†	a	a	a	u
Virginia Rail†	u	u	u	u
Sora	u	u	u	u
Black Rail†	r	r	r	r
Common Gallinule†	o	u	u	u
American Coot	c	o	a	c
American Oystercatcher†	c	u	c	u
Semipalmated Plover	c	c	c	c
Piping Plover†	c	c	c	u
Wilson's Plover†	u	u	u	u
Killdeer†	u	u	u	u
American Golden Plover	r	o	u	u
Black-bellied Plover	c	u	c	u
Ruddy Turnstone	c	c	c	u

SNIPES - SANDPIPERS - PHALAROPES - GULLS & TERNS - SKIMMERS

S S F W

American Woodcock	u	o	u	u
Common Snipe	c	c	u	u
Whimbrel	c	a	u	r
Upland Sandpiper	r	r	r	r
Spotted Sandpiper	c	u	c	c
Solitary Sandpiper	r	u	u	u
Willet†	a	a	u	r

DOVES - CUCKOOS - OWLS - NIGHTHAWKS -
HUMMINGBIRDS - KINGFISHERS - WOODPECKERS

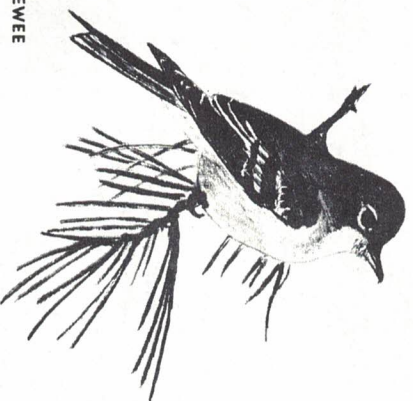
s s f w

Greater Yellowlegs	c c c u
Lesser Yellowlegs	c c a o
Red Knot	c c u r
Pectoral Sandpiper	u c c
White-rumped Sandpiper	r u u
Baird's Sandpiper	r r o
Least Sandpiper	a a a o
Curlew Sandpiper	r r r r
Dunlin	a u a a
Short-billed Dowitcher	a a c o
Long-billed Dowitcher	r r o o
Silt Sandpiper	r c u
Semipalmated Sandpiper	a a a
Western Sandpiper	c u c o
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	r
Marbled Godwit	r u o
Hudsonian Godwit	u o
Ruff	o o
Sanderling	a a a c
American Avocet	r o u r
Black-necked Stilt	r r
Wilson's Phalarope	o o
Northern Phalarope	r r
Glaucous Gull	o o
Iceland Gull	o o
Great Black-backed Gull	c u c c
Herring Gull†	a c a a
Ring-billed Gull	a c a a
Laughing Gull†	a a a r
Bonaparte's Gull	u u u
Little Gull	r r r r
Gull-billed Tern†	u u o
Forster's Tern†	a a a r
Common Tern†	a a a o
Roseate Tern	r
Least Tern†	c c r
Royal Tern†	c c c
Sandwich Tern	r r r
Caspian Tern	c o c
Black Tern	u a a
Black Skimmer†	c c c r
Dovekie	r

s s f w

Rock Dove	r r r r
Mourning Dove†	c c c c
Yellow-billed Cuckoo†	c c c
Black-billed Cuckoo†	u r u
Barn Owl†	o o o o
Screech Owl†	c c c c
Great Horned Owl†	c c c c
Short-eared Owl	o o
Chuck-will's-widow†	c c
Common Nighthawk†	u c u
Chimney Swift†	c c c
Ruby-throated Hummingbird†	u u u
Belted Kingfisher	c u c c
Common Flicker†	c c a c
Red-bellied Woodpecker	r r o o
Red-headed Woodpecker	o r r
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	r r o
Hairy Woodpecker	r o o
Downy Woodpecker†	u u u

WOOD PEWEE



VULTURES - HAWKS - EAGLES - QUAIL-RAILS - COOTS - PLOVERS

s S F W

— Turkey Vulture	o o o o
— Sharp-shinned Hawk	u c u
— Cooper's Hawk	u u u
— Red-tailed Hawk	u o u u
— Red-shouldered Hawk	o o o
— Rough-legged Hawk	r r o
— Bald Eagle	o o o
— Marsh Hawk†	c o c c
— Osprey†	c c c
— Peregrine Falcon	o u o
— Merlin	o u r
— American Kestrel	u r c u
— Bobwhite†	a a a a
— King Rail†	u o u o
— Clapper Rail†	a a a u
— Virginia Rail†	u u u u
— Sora	u u u
— Black Rail†	r r r
— Common Gallinule†	o u u
— American Coot	c o a c
— American Oystercatcher†	c u c u
— Semipalmated Plover	c c c
— Piping Plover†	c c u
— Wilson's Plover†	u u u u
— Killdeer†	r o
— American Golden Plover	c u c u
— Black-bellied Plover	c c c u
— Ruddy Turnstone	c c c u

SNIPES - SANDPIPERS - PHALAROPES - GULLS & TERNS - SKIMMERS

s S F W

— American Woodcock	u o
— Common Snipe	c c u
— Whimbrel	c a u r
— Upland Sandpiper	r r
— Spotted Sandpiper	c u c
— Solitary Sandpiper	r u u
— Willet†	a a u r

DOVES - CUCKOOS - OWLS - NIGHTHAWKS - HUMMINGBIRDS - KINGFISHERS - WOODPECKERS

s S F W

— Greater Yellowlegs	c c c u
— Lesser Yellowlegs	c c a o
— Red Knot	c c u r
— Pectoral Sandpiper	u c c
— White-rumped Sandpiper	r u u
— Baird's Sandpiper	r r o
— Least Sandpiper	a a a o
— Curlew Sandpiper	r r r
— Dunlin	a u a a
— Short-billed Dowitcher	a a c o
— Long-billed Dowitcher	r r o o
— Stilt Sandpiper	r c u
— Semipalmated Sandpiper	a a a
— Western Sandpiper	c u c o
— Buff-breasted Sandpiper	r
— Marbled Godwit	r u o
— Hudsonian Godwit	u o
— Ruff	o o
— Sanderling	a a a c
— American Avocet	r o u r
— Black-necked Stilt	r r
— Wilson's Phalarope	o o
— Northern Phalarope	r r
— Glaucous Gull	o
— Iceland Gull	o
— Great Black-backed Gull	c u c c
— Herring Gull†	a c a a
— Ring-billed Gull	a c a a
— Laughing Gull†	a a a r
— Bonaparte's Gull	u u u
— Little Gull	r r r
— Gull-billed Tern†	u u o
— Forster's Tern†	a a a r
— Common Tern†	a a a o
— Roseate Tern	r
— Least Tern†	c c r
— Royal Tern†	c c c
— Sandwich Tern	r r r
— Caspian Tern	c o c
— Black Tern	u a a
— Black Skimmer†	c c c r
— Dovekie	r

— Rock Dove	s S F W
— Mourning Dove†	r r r
— Yellow-billed Cuckoo†	c c c
— Black-billed Cuckoo†	u r u
— Barn Owl†	o o o o
— Screech Owl†	c c c c
— Great Horned Owl†	c c c c
— Short-eared Owl	o o
— Chuck-will's-widow†	c c
— Common Nighthawk†	u c u
— Chimney Swift†	c c c
— Ruby-throated Hummingbird†	u u u
— Belted Kingfisher	c u c c
— Common Flicker†	c c a c
— Red-bellied Woodpecker	r o o
— Red-headed Woodpecker	o r
— Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	r r o
— Hairy Woodpecker	r o o o
— Downy Woodpecker†	u u u u



WOOD PEWEE

CHINCOTEAGUE

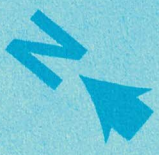
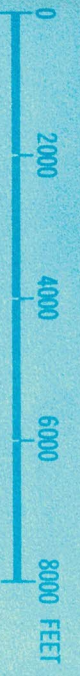
National
Wildlife
Refuge

Virginia

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CHINCOTEAGUE, NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
P. O. BOX 62, CHINCOTEAGUE, VIRGINIA 23336
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR
INT 423





ATLANTIC OCEAN

TRAIL LEGEND

- WALKING (represented by a dashed line)
- BICYCLE (represented by a dotted line)
- AUTO (represented by a solid line)



cat marsh

North Main St.

Town of Chincoteague

FIREMEN'S CARNIVAL

OCEAN

10 MILES OF WILD BEACH (foot access only)

Fishing Zone

Protected Beach

Surfing Zone

Interpretive Trail N.P.S.

N.P.S. Visitors Center

Crabbing

N.P.S. Amphitheatre

Abandoned C.G. Station

Horseback

TOM'S COVE

Pony Corral

Snow Goose Pool

Swan Cove

Sow Pond

Mallard Marsh

Wildlife Drive

Refuge Visitors Center

Lighthouse Trail

Refuge HQ

Refuge Auditorium

Pony trail

Viewing Area

ASSATEAGUE POINT

Boat Access

ASSATEAGUE CHANNEL

Bicycle Trail

Ridge Rd.

PONY SWIM (last wed. & thur. in July)

MEMORIAL PARK

Town Of Chincoteague

North Main St.

South Main St.

FIREMEN'S CARNIVAL



Birdwatchers everywhere know Chincoteague Refuge as one of the finest places in the east to add to their life lists. As the seasons turn, the refuge hosts the moving bird populations and the resident species alike. Falcons and hawks pass through in late fall, an eagle or two among them. Winter days reveal the sparkling white of the Greater Snow Geese covering marsh pastures and Canada geese trafficking to mainland farm fields. Whistling swans rubber-neck in the refuge ponds and brant raft in the channel bays. Dipping, diving, and sea species of ducks abound, interspersed by grebes and coots. By late March the waterfowl have gone north, clearing the refuge for a spring spectacle of migrating shore birds. Wood ducks arrive and take up residence in the nesting boxes set on posts for them in the pools. Teal, gadwall, black duck, and mallards nest on pool edges, and by early June, broods of fuzzy ducklings are lined up behind 'mom' in the pools, learning to make it on their own. A long summer smiles upon them, and upon herons, egrets, ibis, 'pipers, gulls, and terns. In all, 262 species of birds use the refuge in the course of a year.

Defying the rigors of a barrier island, small bands of wild ponies dot the wide marshes and course through myriad trails in the Loblolly woods. Stand quietly and you may hear a stallion call to his herd, or glimpse a mare leading her tiny foal to a freshwater pool.

Sika, a diminutive species of oriental elk released here in 1923, and Virginia whitetail deer share the forest understory habitat with raccoons, possums and rabbits. Red fox dig their dens right into the low dunes. A Rare and Endangered species, the Delmarva Peninsula Fox Squirrel, was introduced in 1968 and, under careful management, has established a strong community of bushytails.

Now you see them, now you don't --- out in the pools, or riding the currents in tidal guts, popping up for a look around, are sleek river otter. They thrive on the abundant ocean spawned eels, that, as eelers, slip into the pools through control gates. A muskrat nonchalantly munching water vegetables, or carrying a mouthful back to a family den in the dikes, is a common sight in the pools.

No need to shudder when you see a snake — they are all harmless species, protected and respected as they take their place in the refuge ecosystem.

Extensive trails, visitor facilities, and programs are designed for observing the rich wildlife and bird populations, making Chincoteague truly a place "Where People and Wildlife Meet".

Known as 'wild beach', ten miles of ocean front offers surfing, fishing, hiking, shelling, secluded sunbathing, or an insight to marine ecology. Watch kilometer posts as you browse northward — it is that far back again.

An arm of wide ocean-beach arcs gently to the southwest for five miles around Tom's Cove. The National Park Service administers this arm as a recreational area. In summer, life-guards maintain a guarded beach and ranger naturalists conduct a full schedule of interpretive programs and activities for children and adults.

The refuge is located three miles east of Chincoteague Island, where motels, family campgrounds, stores and restaurants provide all accommodations. A refuge Visitor Center provides information, with descriptive leaflets and schedules always available in outdoor racks. A seashore Visitor Center at the beach provides National Park Service information and literature.

Write to:

Refuge Manager, Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge,
P.O. Box 62, Chincoteague, Virginia 23336, telephone
804-336-6122; and to Virginia District Ranger, Assateague
Island National Seashore, P.O. Box 38, Chincoteague, Virginia
23336, telephone 804-336-6577.

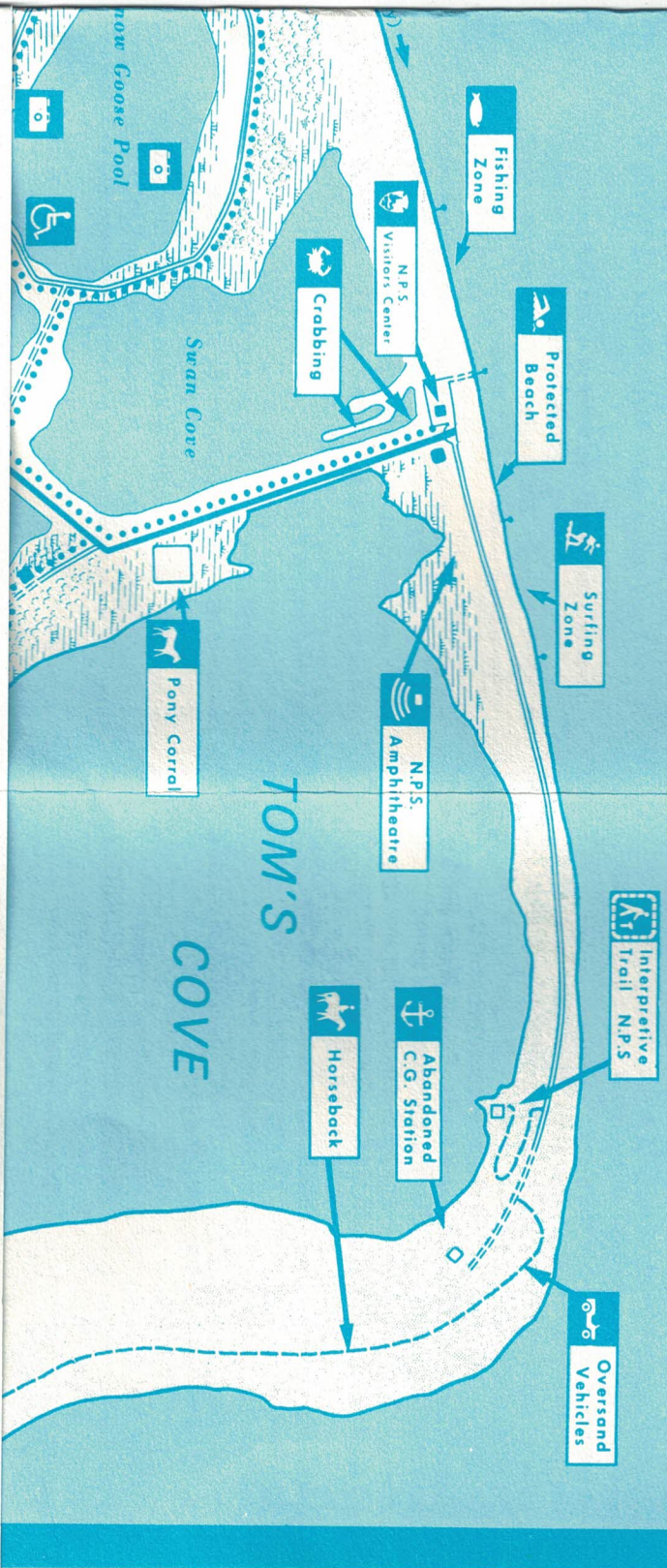
PETS ARE PROHIBITED



Department of the Interior

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service





Called by the Indians "Running Stream In Between" a pencil-slender island wraps its length close against the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, a barrier for the two states against a restless ocean. It is Assateague Island, thirty-seven miles long and a scant three miles across at its widest. A single high dune-ridge rises forty-seven feet above sea-level. While at a lower level the 142 foot tower of Assateague Light sits since 1833, flashing its warning — "shoal waters all around".

The Virginia portion of the island was included in a string of coastal wetland areas to be preserved for wildlife, especially for the countless thousands of migratory birds whose ageless instincts drive them southward in the fall and northward in

the spring. Virginia's 9,460 acres, offering a natural diversity of habitats, fell easily into the management techniques of refuge lands and in 1943, was named "Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge".

A coastal storm burst upon the island and its inhabitants in 1962, nearly flattening the seaside dunes and inundating the bay marshes from end to end. Rebuilding the dunes and diking the fresh water away from the salt was accomplished within the year. The rest of the island required emergency funding, and resulted in the entire island being designated as "Assateague Island National Seashore" in 1965. The status of Virginia's portion remained as "Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge".

CHINCOTEAGUE

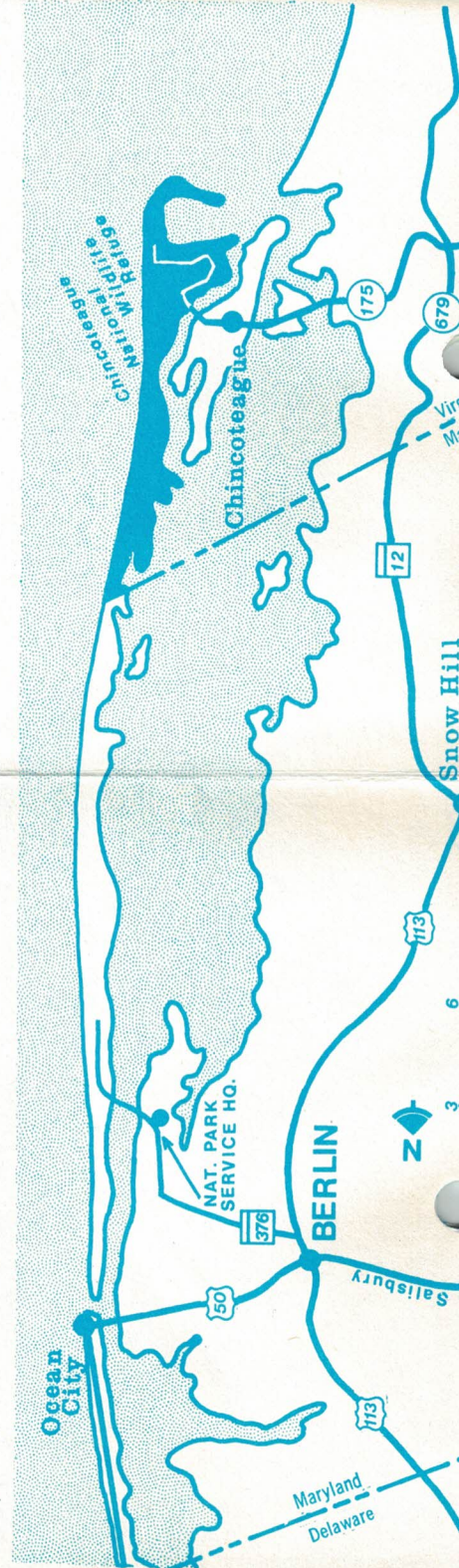
National Wildlife Refuge



ATLANTIC OCEAN

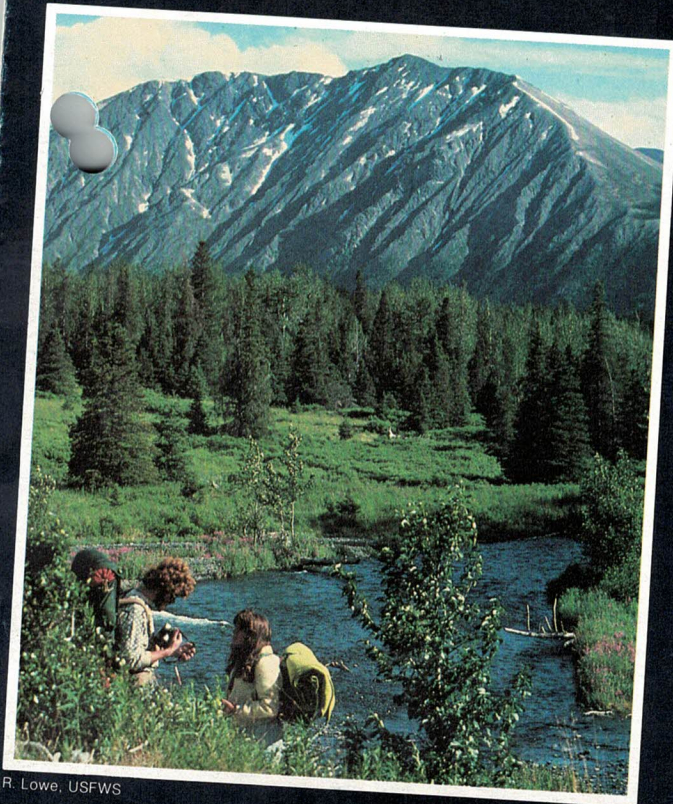
TRAIL LEGEND

- WALKING
- BICYCLE
- AUTO



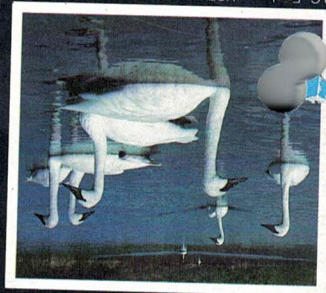
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

A
Visitor's
Guide

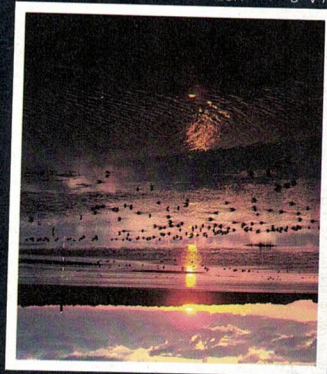


R. Lowe, USFWS

The National Wildlife Refuge System is a collection of lands and waters which was begun in 1903 when Theodore Roosevelt established tiny Pelican Island refuge in Florida. Now over 400 National Wildlife Refuges enable you to catch a glimpse of a unique wildlife heritage, and provide you a yardstick against which you can contrast the quality of your own environment. Over 88 million acres of land and water afford opportunities conditioned only by your care and discretion for experiencing wildlife habitat of unequalled variety.



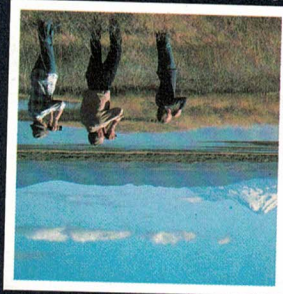
R.C. Erickson, USFWS



W.A. Sontag, USFWS

"You must not know too much, or be too precise or scientific about birds and trees and flowers...; a certain free margin, and even vagueness... helps your enjoyment of these things."

—Walt Whitman



R.C. Fields, USFWS

Harmony with land is like harmony with a friend; you cannot cherish his right hand and chop off his left. That is to say, you cannot love game and hate predators; you cannot conserve the waters and waste the ranges; you cannot build the forest and mine the farm. The land is one organism.

—Aldo Leopold



C.J. Henry, USFWS



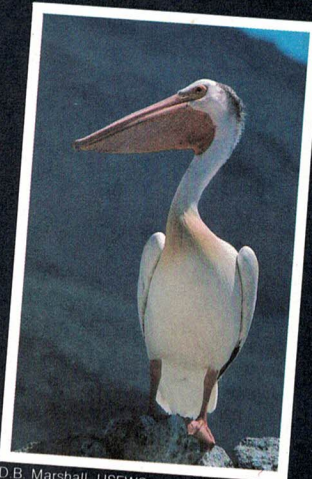
D.B. Marshall, USFWS



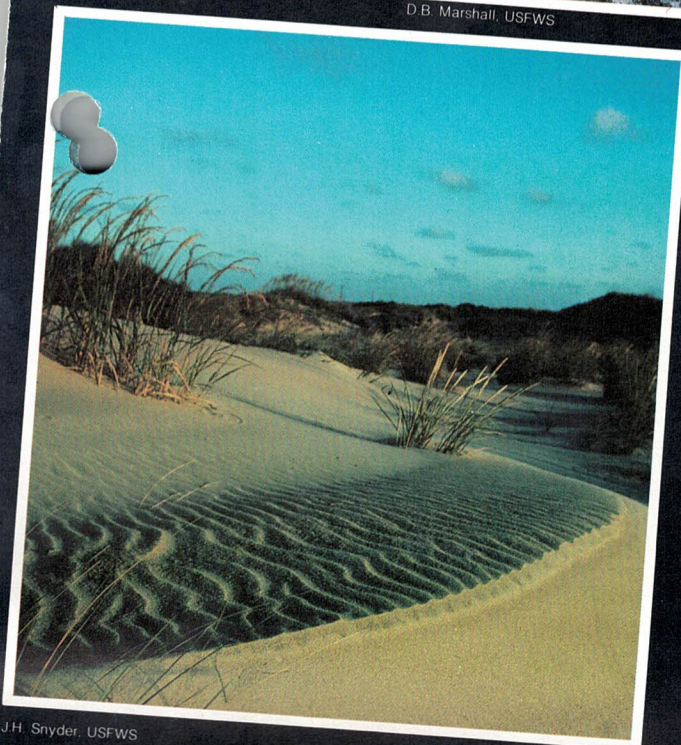
J.L. Hout, USFWS

Tips for Visiting National Wildlife Refuges

- Use this "Visitor's Guide" to identify refuges of special interest.
- Contact refuges prior to your visit to receive specific information regarding directions for access, special activities, regulations and other helpful information.
- Get to know refuges and wildlife close to your home first.
- Take advantage of viewing opportunities by boat, tram or bus available on some refuges.
- Please keep this and other refuge publications for future reference or return them to refuge personnel.
- Please respect plant and animal life.



D.B. Marshall, USFWS



J.H. Snyder, USFWS