

## Endangered Forests and Special Areas Mapped by Georgia Pacific in the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Region



### ★ Savannah River Site

© Dan Ashworth



(15,000 acres)  
Located alongside the Savannah River, this important forested area contains all major upper Coastal Plain ecosystems including old fields, fall-line sandhills, upland hardwoods, pine forests, bottomland hardwood forests, swamp forests, Carolina bays, freshwater streams, and impoundments. The site also provides habitat endangered wood storks, Red-cockaded woodpeckers, Smooth purple cone-flowers, and at least 30 plant species of state or regional concern.

### ★ Congaree Swamp

© Ellie Irons



(26,000 acres)  
The Congaree Swamp has the largest intact old-growth bottomland hardwood forest in the United States. The variety of trees equals half the number found in all of Europe. The region's forests are home to eight woodpecker species, including the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker. River otter, bobcat, grey wolf, white-tailed deer, and a variety of snakes can be found here.

### ★ Fort Jackson

© Dogwood Alliance



(1,000 acres)  
Fort Jackson is a U.S. Army training base in the Piedmont region of South Carolina. It is home to important longleaf pine savannas where the state's only populations of the endangered Smooth cone-flower, Rough-leaved Loosestrife, and Red-cockaded woodpecker thrive.

### ★ Francis Marion National Forest

(8,000 acres)  
The Francis Marion National Forest is bounded by Santee River, the Intracoastal Waterway, and the Atlantic Ocean. The forest is home to blackwater swamps, with bald cypress and water tupelo trees—where wild orchids, sedges, and lizard ferns thrive. The forest's Wambaw Creek is lined with mature bottomland hardwoods, including oaks, hickories, sycamores, and maples. Red-cockaded woodpecker and Bachman's sparrow can be found here as well.

### ★ Holly Shelter Region

(68,000 acres)  
North Carolina's Holly Shelter region is a vast expanse of longleaf pine savannas, Carolina bays, blackwater streams, and pocosin habitats. It contains over 10,000 acres of longleaf pine forests, much of it old-growth. The open forest canopy provides habitat for the Northern Bobwhite and Bachman's Sparrow, the Red-cockaded woodpeckers and Henslow's and Grasshopper sparrows. According to the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, these 68,000 acres are among the most biologically significant land along the entire U.S. Atlantic Coast.

### ★ Camp Lejeune

(1,000 acres)  
Camp Lejeune is an active U.S. Marine Corps base north of Wilmington, North Carolina as well as a rich eco-region. This area includes pocosin wetlands, a cypress savanna, and barrier islands where federally protected loggerhead and green sea turtles abound. This important natural place is almost contiguous with the Holly Shelter lands.

### ★ Croatan National Forest Region

© David Midgley



(40,000 acres)  
The Croatan National Forest is bordered on three sides by water—the Neause River, the Bogue Sound, and the White Oak River. It contains coastal and inland swamp ecosystems. Significant natural features include pocosin habitats, estuaries, and the largest collection of carnivorous plants in any U.S. National Forest. There are also many longleaf pine savannas, in which red-cockaded woodpeckers thrive in abundance. Other birds found here include the Bald eagle and Peregrine falcon. Five species of poisonous snakes, including the Eastern Cottonmouth and Diamondback rattlesnakes—along with the American alligator—live in this area. The Venus flytrap and other local carnivorous plants thrive here as well.

### ★ Alligator River Region

(213,000 acres)  
This remote area is home to incredibly unusual ecosystems where the Atlantic Coast meets the inland pocosin wetlands. A region of diverse terrain, including high and low pocosins, bogs, and fresh and brackish water marshes, the Alligator River Region encompasses rare and inspiring hardwood and Atlantic white cypress swamps. Plant species include pitcher plants and sundews, low bush cranberries and redbays. The Alligator River area is home to one of the northernmost populations of American alligators and a thriving population of endangered red wolves.

### ★ Great Dismal Swamp

© Winky Vivas



(180,000 acres)  
The Great Dismal Swamp contains Lake Drummond, the largest natural lake in Virginia.

Special Areas adjacent to the swamp include three key drainages containing bottomland hardwoods that protect the Chowan, Northwest, and Pasquotank Rivers. The swamp's vegetation consists of five major forested types and three non-forested types of plant communities. There are three species of plants here—the dwarf trillium, silky camellia, and log fern. In addition, more than 200 species of birds have been identified on the refuge, with over 96 of these species reported as nesting on it or nearby. Otters, grey and red foxes, white-tailed deer, black bears, and bobcats call this area home.

### ★ The Green Swamp Region

(Comprises two areas totaling 60,000 acres)  
This array of wetlands includes Lake Waccamaw, the Upper Waccamaw River drainage and the Green Swamp Preserve itself. The Green Swamp contains some of the country's finest longleaf pine savannas, which have a diverse herb layer with many orchids and insectivorous plants. Also found here is a dense evergreen shrub bog (pocosin) dominated by gallberry, titi, and sweetbay. This area is also home to the American alligator, fox squirrel, Henslow's sparrow, Bachman's sparrow, and Hessel's airstreak butterfly.



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