

Plants of Cat Point Creek

Rappahannock River Valley
National Wildlife Refuge

Tidal Freshwater Marsh



Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*): Loved by pollinators, especially bumblebees. Seeds are prized food source for waterfowl.



Turk's Cap Lily (*Lilium superbum*): Prefers moist soils, often found in tidal freshwater wetlands and beaver ponds. Its extravagant blooms are favored by many swallowtail species.



Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*): A critical food source for both migrating blackbirds and waterfowl.

Swamp Rose (*Rosa palustris*): Its rose hips are an important winter food source for many bird species.



Northern Long Sedge (*Carex folliculata*): Used as a host plant by the Appalachian Brown butterfly



Swamp Azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*): An important early season nectar source for pollinators

Open Woodland



Butterflyweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*): Host plant for the imperiled Monarch butterfly



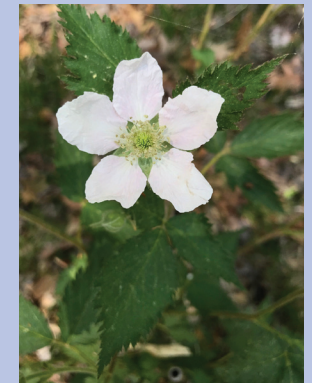
Winged Sumac (*Rhus copallinum*): Fruit persists into late winter and is an important food source for a wide variety of birds



Grass-leaved Blazing-star (*Liatris pilosa*): Its showy purple flower spikes are an important fall nectar source for pollinators



Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*): Its waxy berries have a high fat content and are sought out by many overwintering bird species



Pennsylvania Blackberry (*Rubus pensylvanicus*): Its delicious berries are enjoyed by countless species of wildlife



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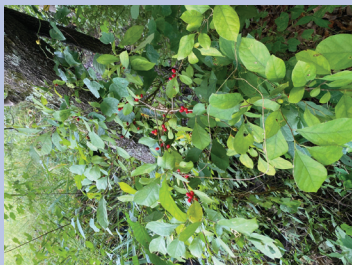
Hardwood Forest



White Oak (*Quercus alba*): One of the most ecologically significant trees in North America. Host plant for hundreds of moth and butterfly species. Its acorns feed a wide variety of wildlife.



Maple-leaf Viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*): Berries are eaten by a variety of bird species in late summer



Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*): Host plant for the Spicebush Swallowtail. Berries eaten by many birds



Bear's-foot (*Smallanthus uvedalia*): Favored mid-summer nectar source for many pollinators



American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*): Its abundant nut crop feeds many mammal and bird species.



Mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*): Early blooming spring ephemeral. Fruit is a favored snack of Box Turtles

Pine Forest



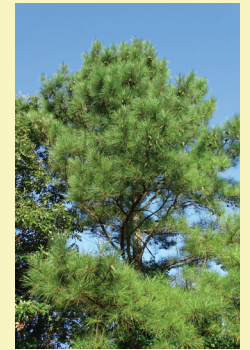
Wax Myrtle (*Morella cerifera*): Its waxy fruit is a vital winter food source for Yellow-rumped Warblers as well as other overwintering songbirds



Devil's Walking-stick (*Aralia spinosa*): Its large blooms attract swarms of pollinators, followed by dense fruit clusters eaten by birds.



Sundial Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*): Host plant for the rare Frosted Elfin butterfly



Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*): Its seeds are an important food source for many small mammals and birds



Pink Lady's-Slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*): Early blooming orchid with uniquely-shaped large pink flower