Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve is near Southern Pines in the southern part of North Carolina’s Sandhills region, which is characterized by a series of sandy ridges and broad flat valleys. Starting out with only 403 acres, today it covers over 900 acres of the longleaf pine forest and wiregrass. The preserve is an excellent representation of long leaf pine forest ecology and is an ideal setting for birding and wildlife viewing. The preserve is classified as a state natural area and is preserved for scientific research and the protection of the ecosystem, but because of the scenic value of the area, some low-impact recreation is offered.

Fun Facts

- The park was established in 1963.
- In the early 1800’s, North Carolina’s pine forests produced a third of the world’s supply of turpentine.
- The turpentine, rosin, pitch and tar created by the pines was known as the “naval stores” because of its use for sealing hulls, decks, masts and rigging of sailing vessels.
- With the arrival of large-scale logging and lumbering and the railroad in 1870, virgin growth of the pine was depleted by 1900.
- In the early 20th century, a large tract of the preserve was purchased and named “Weymouth” because the trees reminded the owner of those in Weymouth, England.
- N.C. State Parks’ natural resource management team leads prescribed burns in the preserve because survival of the longleaf pine community depends and thrives on regular fire.
- Early settlers nicknamed the area “pine barrens” due to the open forest of longleaf pines.
- Large quantities of clay, sand and gravel were deposited as sediment along the shore of the sea by rivers and streams. Once the sea retreated, weather and erosion shaped the landscape into what it is today.

Experence the Park!

More than 500 unique species can be found at the preserve, including sandhills pyxie-moss and sandhills lily.

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- Eastern fox squirrel
- White-tailed deer
- Raccoon
- Cottontail rabbit
- Gray squirrel

Over 160 species of birds inhabit the area, including the red cockaded woodpecker, pine warbler and brown-headed nuthatch.

Longleaf pines in the Sandhills once reached heights of 100-120 feet.

Home to the oldest known living longleaf pine, dating back to 1548.