At least 146 species of birds have been sighted by users of Lake Accotink Park, including a nesting bald eagle. Common bird species found throughout the year include Canada Goose, Mallard, Great Blue Heron, Turkey Vulture, Red-shouldered Hawk, and Red-bellied Woodpecker. For mammals, coyotes, raccoons, red foxes, white-tailed deer, Virginia opossums, and gray squirrels are the main residents in the area. Outside of birds and mammals, Lake Accotink Park is also home to many species of fish, amphibians, and reptiles.

Lake Accotink Park has been surveyed for invasive species under the non-native invasive assessment protocol. Throughout the park, invasive species of plants have been treated, especially in areas where there has been parkland development to ensure that invasive plants species would not become worse. Species considered invasive within Lake Accotink Park include phragmites and mile-a-minute weed. To act as a biological control for the mile-a-minute weed, stem-boring weevils were released under a national project run by the University of Delaware.

While not an invasive species, deer management is also done at Lake Accotink Park. The management program is overseen by the Police Department and has been in effect since the 2011-2012 hunting season. The primary method of hunting has been by archery, though sharpshooting was implemented once during the 2012-2013 hunting season. In addition, deer browse levels are being monitored at several sites throughout Lake Accotink Park.
Lake Accotink Park offers a variety of trails that attract hikers, bikers, strollers, and dog walkers. These trails allow visitors a safe route to explore Lake Accotink’s 449 acres. Many of these trails provide links to the surrounding communities, making Lake Accotink Park accessible to thousands of nearby homes without the need to get in a car.

**STAYING CONNECTED**

**LAKE ACCOTINK DAM CROSSING**

- **220 LINEAR FEET TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS DESIGN 98% COMPLETE**
  - The existing pedestrian and vehicular crossing at the outfall of the Lake Accotink dam floods suddenly and frequently, often stranding trail users and tempting them to wade through swiftly running water. Excessive damage due to major storm events has required a total reconstruction of the trail twice in the last five years.

**DANBURY FOREST DRIVE CONNECTOR**

- **220 LINEAR FEET TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS DESIGN 100% COMPLETE**
  - FUNDING ESTABLISHED WITH 2012 BOND
  - The crossing from the Cardinal Forest community is excessively steep and members of the community and trail users have requested that the Park Authority look at reducing the slope of the trail in this area as well as improve the trail conditions at the dam outfall. By improving these conditions the Park Authority will also be able to support a wider variety of activities at the park.

**GERRY CONNOLLY CROSS COUNTY TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS**

- **5,500 LINEAR FEET TRAIL RESURFACED**
  - **PROJECT COMPLETED: DECEMBER 2015**
  - Improvements to the Gerry Connolly Cross County Trail, as it runs through Lake Accotink Park, were recently completed.
  - 5,500 linear feet of gravel trail was resurfaced with asphalt or concrete to provide an all-weather surface. A wooden bridge was replaced with a fiberglass bridge. The project included funding for treatment of invasive plant species.

Due to the location of the trail in the floodplain, it is not uncommon for trails to become inundated. An asphalt trail is less prone to washing out, reducing maintenance time and cost. Asphalt trails ultimately decrease impacts on the surrounding forest area. When natural surface trails become wet and muddy, trail users generally go around the mud. This leads to an ever-widening path and increased disturbance to forests and wetlands.
WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

WATERSHED

WHERE DOES STORMWATER GO?

A WATERSHED IS AN AREA OF LAND WHERE ALL THE WATER THAT FALLS ON IT DRAINS TO A SPECIFIC STREAM, RIVER, OR EVEN THE OCEAN.

WATER IS A RESOURCE

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THIS RESOURCE IS KEY TO A HEALTHIER WATERSHED

IMPACTS OF EXCESSIVE STORMWATER RUNOFF:

- INCREASED FLOODING
- SOIL LOSS/INCREASED SEDIMENTATION
- EXCESSIVE NUTRIENT LOAD IN WATER
- SPREAD OF BACTERIA/WATERBORNE ILLNESS
- TRANSPORT OF DEBRIS INTO WATER SYSTEM
- WASHING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE INTO WATER SOURCE
- EROSION AND PROPERTY DAMAGE

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECTS ARE DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS THESE ISSUES

STORMWATER WATER QUALITY PROJECTS

STORMWATER PROJECTS IN THE ACCOTINK CREEK WATERSHED

STORMWATER PROJECTS IN THE LAKE ACCOTINK DRAINAGE AREA

WHERE DOES STORMWATER GO?

Total # of structural projects: 204
Total # of non-structural projects: 19
Total # of completed structural projects: 15
Total # of completed non-structural projects: 12

WHERE DOES STORMWATER GO?

Total # of structural projects: 326
Total # of non-structural projects: 19
Total # of completed structural projects: 29
Total # of completed non-structural projects: 12

STORMWATER WATER QUALITY PROJECTS

- Stormwater Pond Retrofits
- LID Implementation
- Outfall Improvement

- Stream restoration
- Area-Wide Drainage Improvement

- Rain Barrel Program
- Buffer Restoration
- Dumpsite/Obstruction Removal
- Community Outreach & Public Education
- Stream clean-ups

STORMWATER WATER QUALITY PROJECTS

Legend:
- Proposed Structural Projects
- Proposed Non-Structural Projects
- Action Taken Projects
- Lake Accotink Drainage Area
- Pathway Layer
- George Mason University
- Cities of Fairfax, Falls Church
- Towns of Oakton, Herndon, Lorton

LAKE ACCOTINK WATERSHED STORMWATER PROJECTS
FAIRFAX COUNTY CONTAINS **30** SEPARATE WATERSHEDS.

THE ACCOTINK CREEK WATERSHED IS THE **2nd** LARGEST IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.

THE ACCOTINK CREEK WATERSHED CONTAINS **52** SQUARE MILES OF LAND.

11 OF THOSE SQUARE MILES LIE OUTSIDE OF FAIRFAX COUNTY JURISDICTION. (LAND WITHIN THE CITY OF FAIRFAX AND FORT BELVOIR)

FAIRFAX COUNTY WATERSHEDS OVERALL CONDITION RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS IN THE ACCOTINK CREEK WATERSHED AND STREAM LENGTHS

- Bear Branch: 5.9 miles
- Crook Branch: 3 miles
- Daniels Run: 2.6 miles
- Hunters Branch: 3.2 miles
- Long Branch Central: 8 miles
- Long Branch North: 3.9 miles
- Long Branch South: 7.6 miles
- Mainstem 1: 11.3 miles
- Mainstem 2: 9.1 miles
- Mainstem 3: 13.3 miles
- Mainstem 4: 6.7 miles
- Mainstem 5: 8.4 miles
- Mainstem 6: 8.4 miles
- Mainstem 7: 9.2 miles
- Mainstem 8: 12 miles
- Potomac: 0.8 miles

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE ACCOTINK CREEK WATERSHED

- Open Space or Water: 13%
- City of Fairfax: 11%
- Institutional Uses: 14%
- Industrial, Commercial, Transportation: 21%
- Residential: 39%

A TALE OF TWO WATERSHEDS?

Due to early development patterns in Fairfax County, the Accotink Creek Watershed exhibits distinctly different stream quality north and south of Lake Accotink.

OPEN SPACE OR WATER

- 13% OF THE WATERSHED REMAINS AS OPEN SPACE OR OPEN WATER

CITY OF FAIRFAX

- 11% OF THE WATERSHED HAS BEEN DEVELOPED

INSTITUTIONAL USES

- 14% OF THE WATERSHED REMAINS OPEN SPACE OR OPEN WATER

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION

- 21% OF THE WATERSHED HAS BEEN DEVELOPED

RESIDENTIAL

- 39% OF THE WATERSHED REMAINS OPEN SPACE OR OPEN WATER
Lake Accotink Park’s antique carousel is the Fairfax County Park Authority’s oldest operating carousel. The horses were crafted in the late 1920s from hand-carved wood and aluminum. Originally part of a traveling carnival, the carousel was one of the last to be made in the traditional manner. In an average year it provides over 5,000 rides to park visitors.

The nine-green Lucky Duck Course is the smallest of the Park Authority’s four miniature golf courses—but the only one with a lake view and prime location right on the Cross County Trail. In the last five years, an average of 3,600 rounds were played each year.

Since the beginnings of Lake Accotink Park, visitors have enjoyed renting canoes and pedal boats for active fun on the lake. Starting this year, kayaks will be available as well. For those who want to explore the lake at a more restful pace, the park operates a 22-passenger pontoon tour boat, which has carried an average of 1,700 passengers per year on average during the past four years.

Summer Camps at Lake Accotink Park provide young area residents with days filled with traditional games, fishing, nature hikes, stream exploration, history appreciation, boating, and the experience of being in the great outdoors. Classes and workshops held at the park provide opportunities for young and old to learn something new or get back into a favorite pastime. Classes the park has offered include biking, canoeing, campfire-based nature lessons, wildflower walks, dog obedience training, soccer, basketball, volleyball, and more.

Within the park, the lake and Accotink Creek offer a chance for anglers to try their luck at fishing. Some have caught bass, catfish, carp and a variety of sunfish. An accessible fishing platform along Accotink Creek below the dam ensures universal access to fishing opportunities.
The park’s varied trail system attracts nearby residents as well as others from around the region. The park rents out bikes during marina operating days, so visitors need not own a bike in order to ride the scenic park trails.

Each year thousands of people gather at Lake Accotink Park for picnics to celebrate cultural holidays, family reunions, or just to be together while enjoying a change of scenery and a change of pace. The park has four open-air picnic areas and three covered shelters, all of which can be reserved for a fee. In addition, there are several clusters of picnic tables in a semi-wooded area that may be used on a first-come, first-served basis. A sand volleyball court, basketball court, and open play area are available for casual use.

Each year the park issues dozens of permits to external groups conducting events such as 5K runs or walks, often for charitable purposes and to build community. The park also hosts one of the Park Authority’s largest annual events. The Cardboard Boat Regatta, now in its 27th year, attracts hundreds of spectators who witness as many as 50 boats made entirely out of cardboard competing for prizes and glory.

Lake Accotink Park provides opportunities for outdoor recreation and enjoying nature across its 449 acres. Central to the park is a 55-acre lake which is surrounded by wetlands and forest. As one of Fairfax County’s three lakefront parks, Lake Accotink Park attracts visitors from across the county but feels like a neighborhood park to the many residents who live nearby. Lake Accotink Park offers opportunities to hike and bike miles of trails, fish from the shoreline, and observe the changing of the seasons. From May through October, the park offers bike, canoe, and paddle boat rentals as well as tour boat rides around the lake to expand on the ways to explore the park. A 9-hole miniature golf, historic carousel, and playgrounds provide family amusements. Lake Accotink is a great place to enjoy a family picnic or social gathering – among the trees, on the grass, or in a covered pavilion. A concessions stand and restrooms add to the comfort of a visit to the park. Lake Accotink Park also serves to build a sense of community through hosting summer concerts and camps as well as perpetual favorites such as the Bark in the Park pet events and the yearly Cardboard Boat Regatta. Whether young or old, active or a little more laid back, two-legged or four, Lake Accotink Park continues to provide enjoyment to thousands of visitors each year.
A HISTORIC TIMELINE OF LAKE ACCOTINK PARK

NATIVE AMERICANS
The original inhabitants of the lands around Accotink Creek lived as semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers who moved seasonally to follow game. 12,000 Years ago until European contact, Native Americans hunted, gathered and camped here.

RAVENSWORTH TRACT
In 1685, the area of Lake Accotink Park was part of the 22,000 acre Ravensworth Tract (House built ca. 1795) and originally served as a tobacco plantation. In 1829, Robert E. Lee’s mother died there. After Robert E. Lee’s death, Mary Custis Lee moved to Ravensworth, which she had inherited. With her death there, it passed to the Lee’s second son, W. H. F. Lee, in 1874. In August of 1926, arson destroyed the mansion.

CIVIL WAR ENCAMPMENTS & CULVERTS
Because the O&A was an important part of the Union army’s supply line in Northern Virginia, it was a prominent target for Confederate raiders including J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry and John S. Mosby’s raiders. In addition to these attacks by organized soldiers, civilians participated in night-time guerilla raids tearing up tracks and attempting to derail trains. These culverts underneath the rail bed serve as evidence of guerilla activities. These culverts provided shelter for soldiers and civilians waiting to sabotauge passing trains. In response to a failed derailment attempt on 26 July 1863, Union General George G. Meade issued a proclamation calling for severe punishment to be levied against civilians interfering with railroad activity. Soldiers of the 155th New York and 4th Delaware camped on the south side of the railroad tracks in 1863 to combat these attacks on the railroad.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD & THE CIVIL WAR
The trestle was built in 1851 to help trains on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Line cross the creek. However, this location became an attractive target for the Confederacy. During the raid on Burke Station on Dec. 28, 1862, Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart led the burning of the trestle by the command of Robert E. Lee’s son, Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

THE DAM
Originally known as the Springfield Dam when it was first built in 1918, the structure created Lake Accotink as a safe, stable water source. The dam originally cost $100,000 to build and was contracted to the Ambursen Construction Company. The reservoir it created covered 110 acres and was 23 feet deep. Because the dam threatened the integrity of the railroad bridge, the first dam was dismantled in 1922. In 1943, the Army Corps of Engineers rebuilt the dam for $19,000. Due to siltation caused by storm water runoff, the lake has now shrunk to 55 acres and a depth of 3-5 feet.

PARK HISTORY
The Fairfax County Park Authority began leasing the land from the federal government in 1960. The primary public services offered were boating and concessions. Picnic areas, covered shelters, trails and a playground were added soon after. In 1965 the Park Authority purchased the land under the federal Land to Parks program for $88,250. Today, an 18-hole miniature golf course, antique carousel, diverse classes, camps, events, and programs compliment the basic services begun in the 1960s.