

Lake Fairfax Park Vegetation Map shows natural communities of plants as surveyed by our staff botanist, Abby Hyduke, in 2016. She took the photo of Acidic Oak-Hickory Forest, which shows Chestnut Oak regeneration. Many native ferns are common along the stream valleys at Lake Fairfax Park.

188 species of birds have been documented at Lake Fairfax Park, including over 25 species of waterfowl that are most frequently seen during the winter months. Common species found within the park include Canada Goose, Ring-necked Duck, Fish Crow, Mallard, Tree Swallow, Cedar Waxwing, Eastern Bluebird and Dark-eyed Junco. For mammals, coyotes, raccoons, red foxes, white-tailed deer, Virginia opossums and gray squirrels are common residents of the area.

Lake Fairfax Park contains many aquatic habitats including the lake, Colvin Run, and other tributaries. The reptiles and amphibians have not been well documented at the park and future inventory efforts will be beneficial. Northern Copperheads, our area's only venomous snake, have been reported with regularity at Lake Fairfax Park. A Queen Snake was found during the recent stream restoration project. Common turtles in the area include Snapping and Painted Turtles. The lake is stocked with Rainbow Trout for public fishing (this is a non-native fish to Fairfax County).

Natural resource management at Lake Fairfax Park focuses on non-native invasive plants and overabundant white-tailed deer. The park has been surveyed for invasive species using the non-native invasive species assessment protocol, which identifies areas that would most benefit from treatment. About five years ago, an invasive plant called wavyleaf basketgrass (Oplismenus hirtellus ssp. undulatifolius) was found at Lake Fairfax Park near the campground. This species is highly aggressive and this was the first location it had been seen in a Fairfax County Park. Natural resources staff removed the grass, and have been treating the area in subsequent years to keep the infestation at bay. Other areas have also been managed for invasive plants over the years. Boot brush stations have been built in the park to encourage trail hikers to remove the seeds of invasive plants from their shoes.

White-tailed deer have been managed annually at Lake Fairfax Park since Fall 2000, under the Fairfax County Deer Management Program overseen by the Police Department. Sharpshooting during the winter months was the sole management method used from FY11-FY15. Archery has grown in popularity throughout the county for its safety, effectiveness and low cost. Archery was implemented at the park in FY16 and has continued annually since then. Eight deer were removed during the 2016-2017 hunting season, with closer to 20 harvested in previous years using both methods. The hunting season is from September to February each year and the park remains fully open to the public. Resident Canada Geese are also managed at Lake Fairfax Park to keep populations from growing. Park staff receive training in humane methods of population control, such as egg addling. No adult geese are harmed during this process and it is approved the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

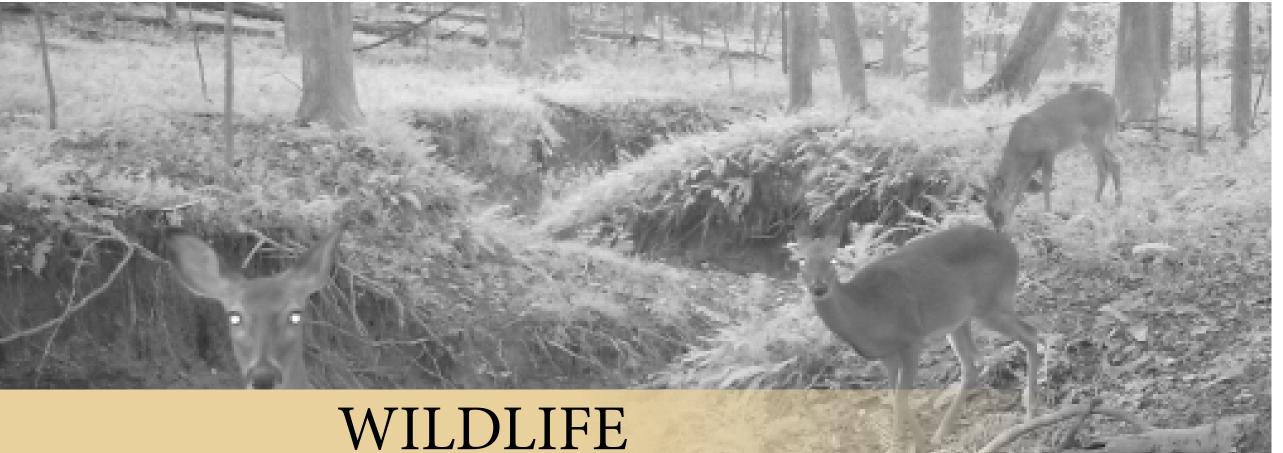
Restoration projects at Lake Fairfax have focused on managing the impacts of stormwater throughout the park. Large rain events, such as tropical storms and hurricanes, have caused flooding and serious impacts to the park infrastructure. Stormwater runoff degrades all the streams within the park. In 2017, a restoration of Colvin Run below the dam was completed by the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services as part of the Difficult Run Watershed Management Plan.





















NATURAL RESOURCES

LAKE FAIRFAX PARK

PREPARED BY: FAIRFAX COUNTY PARK AUTHORITY

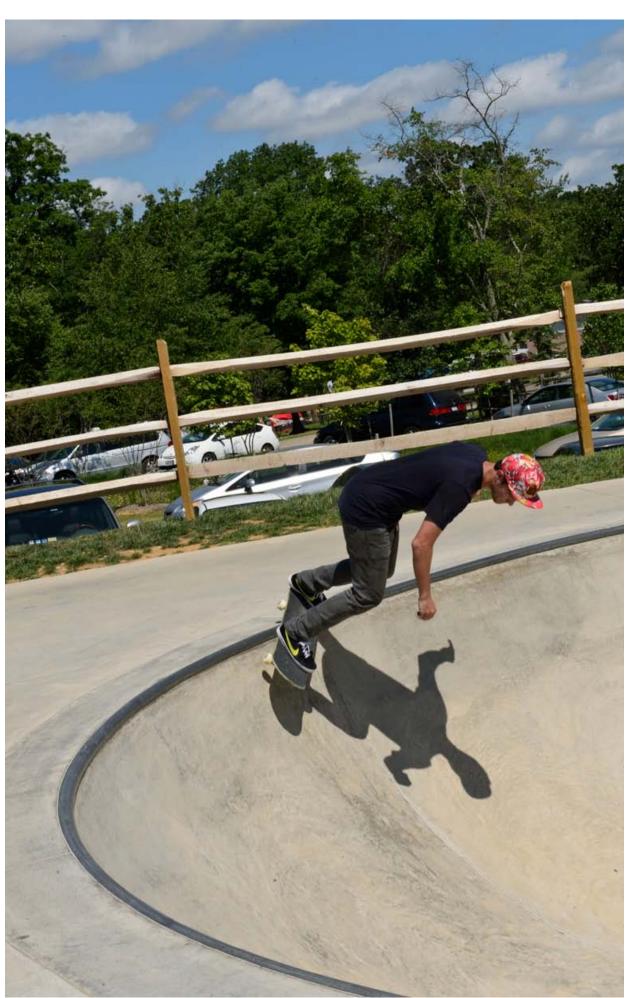
















Baseball

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Cricket

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5k running events

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Kayaking

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Skate park

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