

Eighteen miles south of Washington D.C., on the banks of the Potomac River, lies a peninsula known as Mason Neck. Here the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service created the first national wildlife refuge established specifically for the protection of our nation's symbol, the bald eagle. Once on the brink of extinction, the bald eagle enjoys the safety of the refuge's forests and shoreline for nesting and foraging along the upper portions of the Potomac River and its tributaries.

Welcome



This blue goose, designed by J. N. "Ding" Darling, has become the symbol of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge is adjacent to a rapidly growing metropolitan area where habitat is constantly altered. The 2,227 acre refuge provides upland forest and freshwater marsh habitat to hundreds of species of birds, mammals, and other wildlife. Walking along any of our three trails and stopping at our two observation platforms you may see bald eagle, tundra swan, white-tailed deer, red

The primary focus of the refuge is to maintain a healthy, mature mixed-hardwood forest for breeding and wintering populations of bald eagles. Though no longer considered endangered, the bald eagle continues to be protected under federal law and remains a priority to the refuge. Protecting mature forest habitat for bald eagles benefits many other species including Northern flicker, barred owl, Eastern box turtle, and tree-roosting bats.

fox, and wood duck.

The extensive wetlands and marshes throughout the refuge allow waterbird species to thrive as well. Great Marsh, is home to one of Virginia's largest breeding great blue heron colonies, and serves as a rest stop for migrating ducks, raptors, and songbirds on their long journey. Many visitors look forward to the arrival of wintering waterfowl, geese, and swans during the colder months.



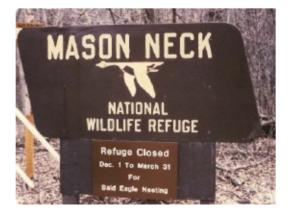
Black duck banding

History





Elizabeth Hartwell



Pre-Written Record – The peninsula is home to the Dogue Indian village of Tauxenent.

1608- Captain John Smith arrives in the Potomac and documents the abundance of game and fish.

1754 – George Mason builds Gunston Hall, eventually comes to own all of Mason Neck. Land is farmed and later sold.

1800s-early 1900s – Logging of mature hardwoods causes decline in eagle population.

1960s – Forest growth returns, but planned neighborhood and highway development on Mason Neck poses a new threat.

1965 – Elizabeth Hartwell organizes the Conservation Committee for Mason Neck, partnering with residents and local government to preserve "the Neck".

1969 – Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge is established for the protection of bald eagles.

2006 – Congress approves the name change to Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge

Visitor Opportunities High Point Trail

The 3 mile ADA compliant paved trail parallels High Point Road and connects the refuge with Mason Neck State Park managed trails and facilities. This trail is open to hiking, and biking.

Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. Great Marsh Trail This 0.75 mile paved trail is ADA compliant and follows a forested peninsula, ending at an observation platform overlooking the Great Marsh. The trail honors Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. who served in the Virginia State Senate for 28 years as an environmental protector and champion for disability rights. The trail is open to foot traffic only.

Woodmarsh Trail

The 3 mile trail loops through a hardwood forest, over small streams, and along a marsh. The unpaved trail features an observation platform with a telescope overlooking the marsh habitat. The trail is open to foot traffic only.



Wood Marsh Trail







Northern flicker

Hunting

The refuge uses hunting as a tool to manage white-tailed deer populations at a healthy level compatible with planned habitat goals and objectives. Deer hunting is available by permit during designated days in November and December. Refuge trails are closed during hunt days.

Hours of **Operation**

Refuge trails and parking lots are open year-round, from 7am-5pm October 1-March 31 and 7am-7pm from April 1-September 30. The refuge is closed on hunt days in November and December. For more information contact refuge headquarters or visit the website.

Permits for Groups and Special Use

Groups of 10 or more may use the refuge for education, research. or other activities, so long as the intended use or activity is wildlifedependent and the group first obtains a permit. Permit applications must be mailed to the Potomac River National Wildlife Refuge Complex Headquarters Office at least three weeks in advance. Visit the following site for information on permit applications: www.fws.gov/refuge/ Mason Neck/visit/permits.html



Bullfrog

Fishing Regulations Help staff ensure that wildlife has a **Prohibited** place to grow and survive for future **Activities** Picnicking, camping, and fires generations by respecting refuge Drones, fireworks, kite flying or rules and obeying posted signs. objects launched into the air Permitted Visitors must stay on posted trails Audio devices disturbing to **Activities** wildlife and people including Vehicles must park in designated electronic lures of any kind parking lots only ■ Disturbing, introducing, or Bicycles are permitted on High removing plants and animals, Point Trail living or dead Pets must be kept on a leash up to Feeding wildlife 6ft in length and under control at all times Entry into closed areas Jogging, in-line skates, and Some of the above prohibited skateboards are permitted on activities are offered by our partners High Point Trail on the Neck. Fishing, camping, and Non-commercial photography picnicking are offered at BLM's Meadowood and Pohick Bay Regional Park. Fishing and picnicking are also allowed at Mason Neck State Park. Little Marsh



 $Woodmarsh\ Platform$



 $Great\ Marsh\ Trail\ Platform$