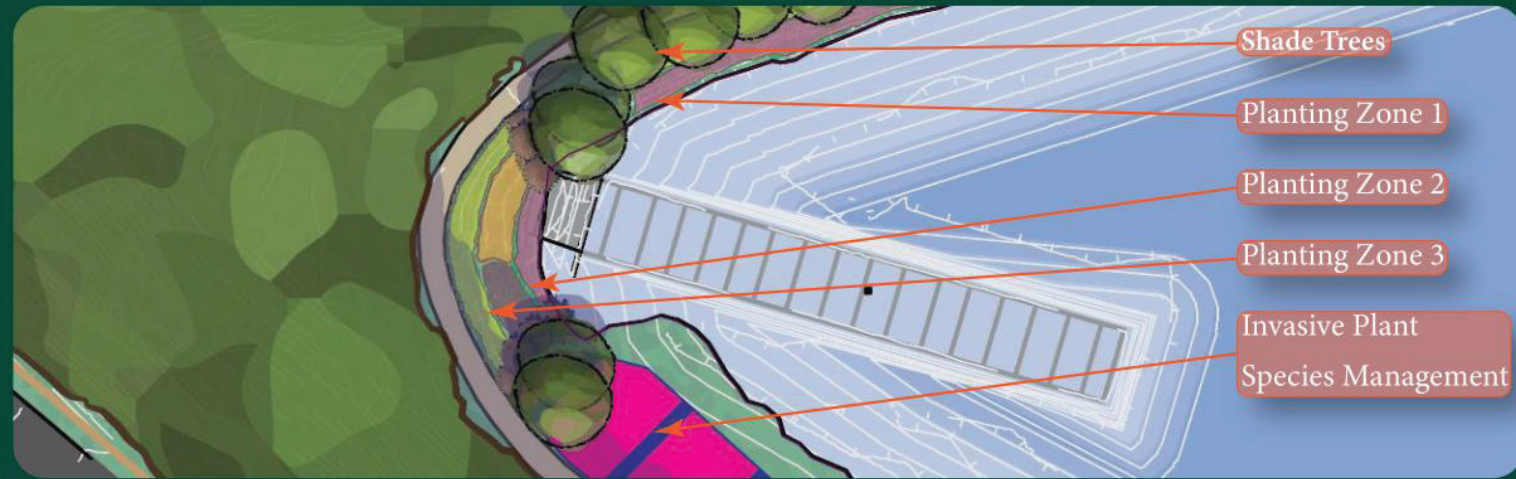


Wildwood Lake Restoration

Over the last 70 years, land development within the Paxton Creek Watershed has generated soil erosion that has deposited sediment in the lake, creating beneficial wetlands but also reverting the lake to marshland. Ongoing sedimentation, growth of cattails, and invasive plant species are accelerating the lake conversion from wetland to dry land. To restore the lake's diverse wildlife habitat and floodwater storage capacity, targeted sediment removal around two existing spillways and the underwater stream channel that connects them will take place, along with restoration of several open water areas in the lake. Waterside fishing access will be re-established through selective vegetation removal, and invasive plant species will be removed and replaced with native plants in several locations.

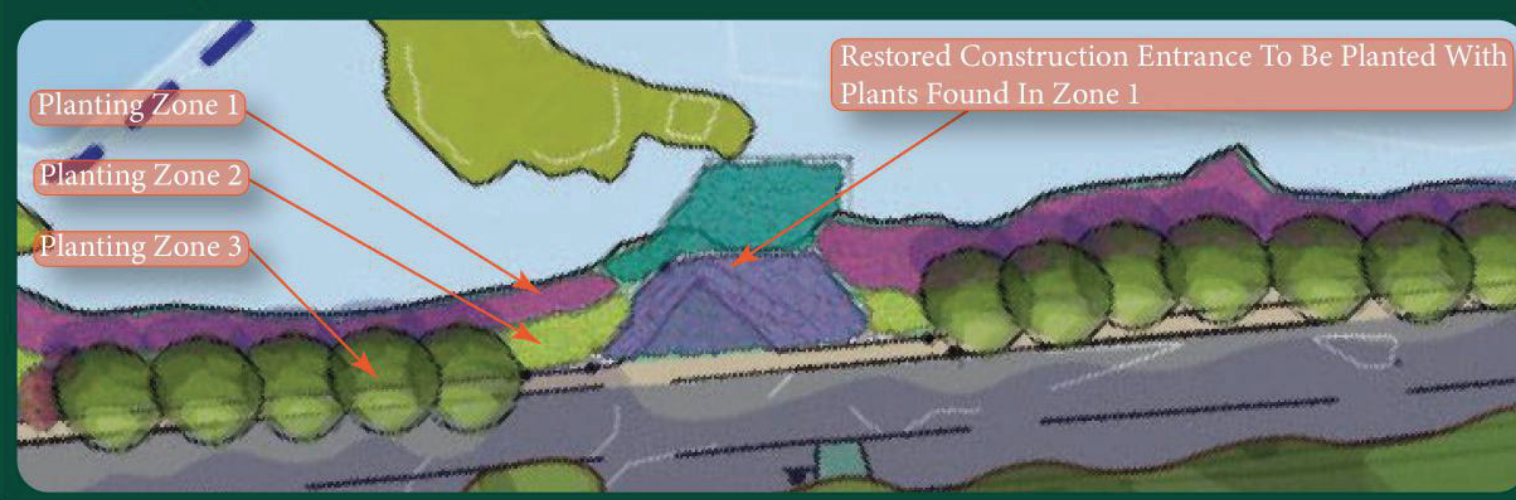
Detail A-1: Typical Restoration Planting Zone



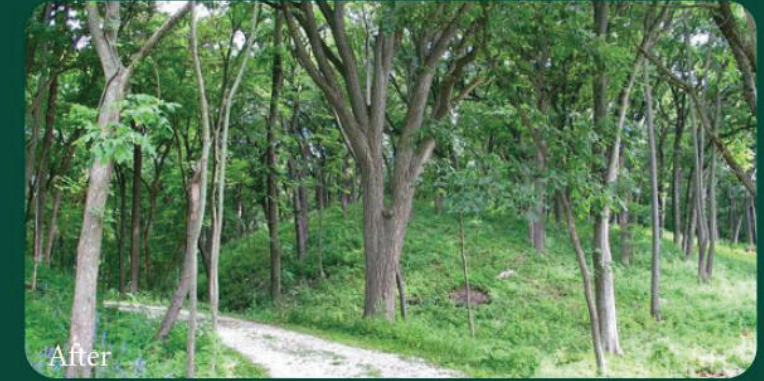
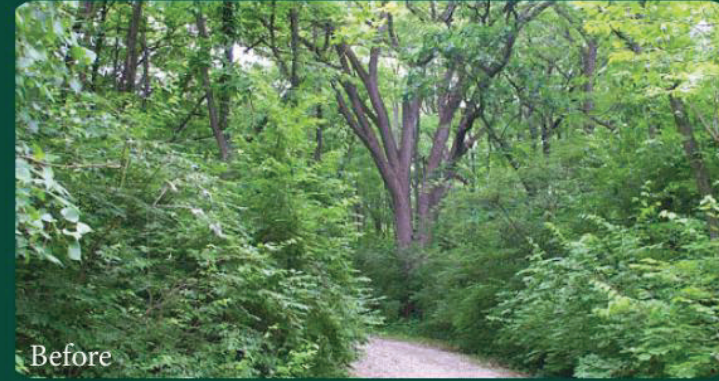
Detail B-1: Typical Viewshed Restoration Zone



Detail C-1: Typical Construction Restoration Zone



Invasive Plant Species Management



Non-native plants that aggressively take over an area are known as invasive plants. These plants out-compete our native plants and don't offer food to our native animals. By removing these plants and replacing them with native alternatives, Wildwood Lake is ensuring a healthy, diverse ecosystem.

Proposed Native Planting Palette

Native plant species are plants that were present in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed prior to European colonization. Native plants have evolved over thousands of years, growing in harmony with the environment, the soil, the water supply, the climate, and serve to provide food and habitat to native animals. At Wildwood Lake, native plants will be used to compete against invasive plant species. To accomplish this, they will need to thrive in specific zones with varying amounts of wetness.

Planting Zone 1: Obligate

Obligate plant species, under natural conditions, almost always occur in wetlands. They prefer soils that are wet or moist of the time.



Blue Flag Iris



Buttonbush



Bald Cypress

Planting Zone 2: Facultative

Facultative plant species can occur in wetlands or non-wetlands. They prefer soils that range from wet to moist to average soils.



Joe Pye Weed



Winterberry Holly



Sycamore

Planting Zone 3: Upland

Upland plant species almost always occur in non-wetlands under natural conditions and prefer average to dry soils.



Black Eyed Susan



Highbush Blueberry



Tulip Poplar



Wildwood Park



SEE DETAIL A-1



LEGEND

- A** Proposed Landscape Restoration Zone
- B** Proposed Viewshed Restoration
- C** Proposed Construction Restoration
- Proposed Invasive Plant Management
- Existing Forest Canopy
- Existing Wetland
- Existing Marshland
- Proposed Dredged Area
- Proposed Dredged Channel Flow
- Proposed Dredge Material Storage
- Construction Phase Boundary



What is Dredging?
 Dredging is the removal of sediment from a body of water to ensure volume capacity and flow. Once dredging at Wildwood Lake is complete, the equivalent of 45 Olympic sized swimming pools, or 3,945,000 cubic feet of sediment will be removed ensuring the lake can help store flood water and function properly!



Osprey Nesting Structure
 Migratory Ospreys prefer to nest on perches for the safety of their young. A simple perch consists of a 2'x4' platform with a wood branch mounted perpendicularly on top of a pole.



Turtle Basking Structures
 Cold-blooded turtles require safe spaces to bask in the sun to stay warm. Log structures have been placed around the lake to give these reptiles a place to catch some rays.

Paxton Creek: Phase IA
 Of Construction Will Include Bank Regrading

SEE DETAIL B-1

B

SEE DETAIL C-1

PROPOSED DREDGE DEPTH: 3 FEET

Benjamin Olewine III Nature Center

Morning Glory Spillway



Wildwood Lake Restoration

Wildwood Park

September 2022

