

Glebe Harbor - Cabin Point Waterways

The Water Waze

S U M M E R 2 0 2 1

Cabin Point

Glebe Harbor

Ragged Point Beach 11

Ragged point

Coles Point 12

13

Plumb Point

Tidwells

8

9



Vibrio vulnificus bacteria (flesh eating bacteria)

Attention Anglers, crabbers, swimmers, and just about anyone in the Chesapeake Bay region and its tributaries (including the Potomac River): if you have cuts or nicks on your skin you need to be very careful around the water. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) current forecast shows a 100% chance of the presence of flesh-eating (Vibrio) in the water. Warm waters exacerbate the risk. The bacteria may also be transferred from fish, crabs, and oysters if wounded while handling. Vibrio can cause life-threatening wound infections. For more information and a daily forecast map of the probability of the presence of the bacteria in the area waters go to:

<https://products.coastalscience.noaa.gov/vibrioforecast/vulnificus/chesapeake/probability/fullview.aspx>



BWI - Boating While Intoxicated laws in Virginia. If your blood alcohol concentration (BAC) measures .08 percent or higher on a Breathalyzer test or if you were seen to be impaired by drugs found in your system through a blood test, you can be charged with boating while intoxicated. Like many other states, Virginia maintains an implied consent law, meaning that when you are given a boating license you automatically agree to submit to a breath or blood test when suspected of being intoxicated.



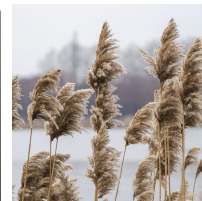
Potomac River tributaries summer/fall striped bass recreational fishery information:

Summer/Fall Season August 21 - December 31, 2021

(It is against the law to target Rockfish outside of the designated fishing season)

1. Minimum size limit 20" total length.
2. From June 16 - December 31 the maximum size limit shall be 36" total length.

GHCP Water Way Committee Chairman Debbie Dever
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Invasive Plant
(*Phragmites australis*), is a tall grass species found in the wetlands areas of the Potomac River and its tributaries.

Phragmites overwhelms other marsh plant species from above and below with tall stems that may be 15 feet in height and fast growing rhizomes (underground stems) which form new shoots and a thick tangled root mat. By forming tall dense stands with few other plant species, Phragmites creates a habitat that lacks value to wildlife, increases the risk of wildfires, and is a mosquito breeding habitat. Once established, it is very difficult to control.

Control methods (as per VA. Dept. of Conservation & Recreation) include both mechanical and chemical. Burning or mowing Phragmites is generally unsuccessful in removing the invasive grass unless repeated multiple times a year. Fire actually invigorates Phragmites and promotes the spread. The application of herbicides which specifically target the green portion of the plant have been proven to be the most effective eradication method. The effects on birds, fish, mammals and other wildlife have been found to be minimal.

Glyphosate is a broad-spectrum, foliar-applied herbicide and degrades rapidly in soil. Glyphosate-based herbicides are not "restricted use" and are available to the public. Be certain that you are only using the form that is approved for wetlands: Rodeo, AquaNeat or Glypro.

Imazapyr is another herbicide for use by licensed professionals only.

For further information: <https://www.vims.edu>