

Why Is Dyke Marsh Significant?

The Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve is a 480-acre complex with several habitats — a freshwater tidal wetland, swamp forest, upland forest and open water. It is on the Virginia side of the Potomac River in Fairfax County and has been seriously degraded by dredging, dumping, filling and the introduction of non-native species. Congress added Dyke Marsh to the National Park System in 1959 “so that fish and wildlife development and their preservation as wetland wildlife habitat shall be paramount.” (Public Law 86-41)

What is it? What’s there?

Dyke Marsh is —

- a freshwater tidal marsh and freshwater tidal marshes are rare.
- one of the largest remaining freshwater tidal wetlands in the Washington metropolitan area.
- one of the largest, most significant temperate, climax, riverine, narrow-leafed cattail marshes in the national park system.
- habitat for 300 known species of plants, 6,000 arthropods, 38 fish, 16 reptiles, 14 amphibians and over 270 species of birds, and at least 20,000 species of insects. Officials estimate that 90 percent of the marsh’s microhymenoptera are not yet described.
- home to the narrow-leafed cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), a plant more common to salty water.
- one of the best studied wetlands in the U.S. and an outdoor laboratory for several area universities.
- at least 2,200 years old, in the southern part.



Three plants found in Dyke Marsh are considered “critically imperiled” or “imperiled” in Virginia:¹

- Davis’s sedge (*Carex davisii*)
- River bulrush (*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*, also known as *Schoenoplectus fluviatilis*)
- Rough avens (*Geum laciniatum*)

¹ Plant and bird rankings developed by Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage

Two bird species found in Dyke Marsh are among Virginia's rarest known native animals:

- The American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). In Virginia, this bird is "extremely rare and critically imperiled" for breeding occurrences and "very rare and imperiled" for non-breeding occurrences.
- The swamp sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana georgiana*). In Virginia, this bird is "extremely rare and critically imperiled" for breeding occurrences.

It is the only known nesting area of the marsh wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) in the upper Potomac River tidal zone. The marsh wren is uncommon locally and numbers of nests have declined to a handful.

Two species of carabid beetles previously unknown in Virginia were found in 2012.

Dyke Marsh has survived years of abuse and impacts from surrounding dense development, a rare tidal wetland in a suburban/urban metropolitan area that provides an outdoor classroom for students of all ages, a laboratory for scientific study and many opportunities for recreation and nature study.



It's disappearing.

Dyke Marsh is disappearing. Around 1.5 to two acres of wetlands are vanishing every year, a rate so severe that U.S. Geological Survey scientists say Dyke Marsh will be gone by 2035. Dredging reduced what was once 200 acres of emergent marsh to 83 acres and destabilized the whole system, spurring the loss of

another 23 acres. Today fewer than 60 acres remain. But planning for the restoration of Dyke Marsh is underway.

It's gotten attention.

Dyke Marsh has been featured on PBS television's *This American Land*, National Public Radio/WAMU's "Metro Connection," in the *Washington Post* and in *Virginia Wildlife* magazine. A feature film about Dyke Marsh, *On the Edge*, premiered at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

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