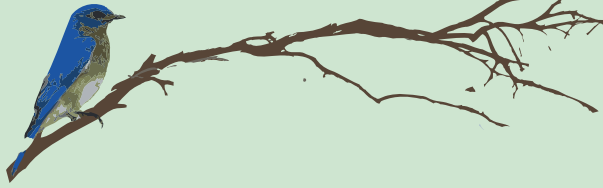


BEFORE YOU GO.....



YOU NEED TO KNOW

TRAIL DESCRIPTION

LAKE SHORE TRAIL



Easy stroll along the water's edge. Family bicycle friendly, extraordinary views across Lake Arrowhead. Total distance : 1.9 miles

FLAT ROCK TRAIL



Easy to Moderate hike through some fairly challenging slopes. Meandering through the forest one will pass through Flat Rock Park on their way to the Great Festival Park. Family bicycle friendly. Total distance : 1.0 miles

WILDERNESS TRAIL



Moderate hike through the forest of Lake Arrowhead. Meander through exposed rocks and beautiful mountain streams. Total distance : 1.4 miles

TRAIL SAFETY

- Tell someone your itinerary and expected return time.
- Pack out all trash.
- Keep pets on a leash.
- Do not pick flowers or disturb wildlife.
- Protect the landscape by staying on trails.
- Bring water and sunscreen.
- Be prepared since the weather is variable and changes rapidly.
- Please be aware and respectful of all wildlife.

NATURE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

PLANTS



Red Maple

Stands 40-60' tall. Small red flowers, Nice fall color; flowers somewhat showy in late winter to early spring; good shade tree. Found along the margins of lakes.



Mountain Laurel

Stands 5-15' tall. Foliage is thick and leathery with a glossy, dark green color at maturity. Large flowers bloom in summer and vary in color from pink to rose to red.



Native Azalea

Stands 3-8'. The orange to vivid red flowers open in late summer and measure 1.5 to nearly 2 inches across. Can be found in filtered shade.

BIRDS & ANIMALS



Deer

Deer are the only native animals that routinely browse plants 4 to 5 feet above the ground. They eat about five pounds per day of hundreds of species of both native and non-native plants. The best deer habitat contains mixed ages of pine and hardwood forests.



Eastern Box Turtle

Like other reptiles, box turtles must hibernate during cold winter weather. They burrow deep under the soil and leaves, sometime in October, and usually emerge in April or early May.



Squirrels

Squirrels are the most active in late winter. A squirrel will break the shell of a nut with its teeth, then clean the nut by licking it or rubbing on its face before it is buried. This action applies a scent to the nut which helps the squirrel find it later, even under a foot of snow.



Brown Thrasher

The state bird of Georgia, the Brown Thrasher prefers any dense understory to build it's nest. It is commonly seen in residential areas and overgrown fields. This species eats a variety of food including insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, fruits, and nuts.



Mallard












The Mallard eats plant material (seeds, grains, acorns, sedges, grass shoots), insects, and aquatic invertebrates. A surface feeder, it finds food in the water by "up-ending" (putting its head underwater and its tail end in the air) and by dabbling. It feeds on land by taking things from the ground. Both the male and female usually lose their feathers in late summer or early fall, which renders them flightless for around 33 days.



L A K E ARROWHEAD

TRAILS MAP

LEGEND

-  DESTINATION
-  ROADS
-  LAKE
-  PARKING
-  PICNIC
-  RESTROOMS
-  SWIM
-  INFORMATION
-  MARINA
-  TENNIS
-  FUTURE FIRE STATION



THIS IS AN ARTIST'S RENDERING BASED ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS, WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. NO GUARANTEE IS MADE THAT THE FACILITIES DEPICTED WILL BE BUILT OR, IF BUILT, WILL BE OF THE SAME TYPE, SIZE OR NATURE AS DEPICTED. INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE.