

Waterfowl Blind Information

The following guide provides suggested routes to waterfowl blinds as well as conditions near and or around each blind. For tide predictions please consult the VA DWR tidal charts or various smart phone applications that are available. Secondly, be aware of past, present, and future weather conditions, as well as watches/warnings that can affect entry and exit of waterfowl blinds as well as navigation.

Blind 7: Access via Potomac River or Gunston Cove. Area around blind is sand and gravel providing stable footing. Footing turns to silt approximately 15 yards in front of blind and water depth changes rapidly. Water depth is deep and generally not wadable. Wind/waves can cause entry exit issues via the Potomac River.

Blind 8: Access via Potomac River or Gunston Cove. Blind is a pull in boat blind. Area around blind is sand and gravel providing stable footing. Footing turns to silt approximately 15 yards in front of blind and water depth changes rapidly. Water depth is deep and generally not wadable. Wind/waves can cause entry exit issues via the Potomac River.

Blind 9: Access via Potomac River or Gunston Cove. Exercise caution when approaching this blind during low tide to avoid damage to boat motors. Area behind blind is sand and gravel providing stable footing. Footing turns to silt approximately 10 yards in front of blind and water depth changes rapidly. Wind/waves can cause entry exit issues via the Potomac River.

Blind 10: Access via Gunston Cove. Exercise caution when approaching this blind to avoid damage to boat motors. Blind sets on a sand bar with stable footing. Monitor low tides levels as boats tied to back of blind may become beached. High winds and extreme low tides can quickly remove all water from around this blind.

Blind 11: Access via Gunston Cove. Exercise caution when approaching this blind to avoid damage to boat motors. Area behind blind is sand and gravel providing stable footing. Footing turns to silt approximately 10 yards in front of blind and water depth changes rapidly. Wind/waves can cause entry exit issues via the Potomac River. High winds and extreme low tides can blow out all water from around this blind.

Blind 12: Access via Gunston Cove. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water and silt. Area around blind is gravel but transitions to silt within a few Yards of the blind. Wind/waves can cause entry exit issues via the Potomac River. High winds and extreme low tides can blow out all water from around this blind.

Blind 13A: Access via Accotink Bay. Blind is a pull in boat blind. Recent changes in this area leave this blind completely devoid of water during low tide. Silt and submerged debris around the blind making wading very difficult. Hunting of this blind is suggested during upper tide levels while paying close attention to tidal changes. Do not attempt entry/exit via the middle of the bay as this is the shallowest portion of the bay and contains heavy deposits of silt. High winds and extreme low tides can blow out all water from around this blind.

Blind 13B: Access via Accotink Bay. Recent changes in this area leave this blind completely devoid of water during low tide. Do not attempt entry/exit via the middle of the bay as this is the shallowest portion of the bay and contains heavy deposits of silt. High winds and extreme low tides can blow out all water from around this blind.

Blind 14: Access via Accotink Creek. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water, silt and various submerged debris. In low water conditions, entry/exit should be made via Accotink Creek stream channel which runs along the shoreline to the pilings and turns left behind Blind 13A when traveling to the blind. Do not attempt entry/exit via the middle of the bay as this is the shallowest portion of the bay and contains heavy deposits of silt. Wading at the blind is possible with the creek channel deepening rapidly.



Figure 1 Path to Blind 14. Path is approximate and is subject to environmental changes.

Blind 15: Access via Accotink Bay. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water, silt and various submerged debris. In low water conditions, entry/exit should be made via the channel (Figure 2, Red Track) which runs along the shoreline behind Blind 13A and proceed as if going to blind 14. At approximate center of the bay follow the stream channel through the narrow cut which enters directly into Accotink Creek. Follow the creek to blind 15. Access can also be made from the middle of Accotink Bay. (Figure 2 Yellow Track) Do not attempt entry/exit by crossing the middle of the bay as this is the shallowest portion and contains large amounts of silt. Upon reaching the center of the Accotink Bay proceed toward blind 17 passing just to the right of blind 17. Follow the channel to blind 16 and continue until you reach blind 15. This blind sets in a creek channel that susceptible to rapidly moving water during periods of heavy rain and changes in bottom depth.



Figure 2 Suggested path to blind 15. Suggested route in red, alternate in yellow. Path is approximate and is subject to environmental changes.

Blind 16: Access via Accotink Bay. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water, silt, and various submerged debris. Access from the middle of Accotink Bay. (Figure 2 Yellow Track) Do not attempt entry/exit by crossing the middle of the bay as this is the shallowest portion and contains large amounts of silt. Upon reaching the center of the Accotink Bay proceeding toward blind 17 and passing just to the right of blind 17. Follow the channel to blind 16. Water depths vary greatly around this blind with sudden drop offs in depth. Wading should be done with extreme caution. This blind sets in a creek channel that is susceptible to rapidly moving water during periods of heavy rain.



Figure 3 Suggested path to Blind 16. Path is approximate and is subject to environmental changes.

Blind 17: Access via Accotink Bay. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water, silt, and various submerged debris. In low water conditions enter from the center of Accotink Bay. (See Figure 4) Wading is not recommended around this blind.

Blind 18: Access via Accotink Bay following the shoreline at a distance of approximately 35 yards from blind 19 to blind 18. (See Figure 4) Exercise caution when approaching this blind during low tide to avoid damage to boat motors as blind sets on a rocky point. Wading behind the blind is possible with a rocky bottom. Wading is not recommended in front of the blind as the bottom transitions to heavy silt and the presence of submerged debris.



Figure 4 Suggested paths to Blind 17 & 18. Path is approximate and is subject to environmental changes.

Blind 19: Access via Gunston Cove/Accotink Bay. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water. If coming from Accotink Bay make wide track toward middle of Gunston Cove to avoid heavily silted areas. Exercise caution when approaching this blind during low tide to avoid damage to boat motors as blind sets on a rocky point. Area behind blind is gravel providing stable footing but quickly changes to silt in front of the blind.

Blind 20: Access via Gunston Cove. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water, silt, and submerged debris. Exercise caution when approaching this blind during low tide to avoid damage to boat motors. In low water conditions, entry/exit should be made by heading toward blind 19 and making wide entry around point to blind 20. Wading in this area highly discouraged due to silt and submerged debris. Recommended entry to blind from boat anchored at back of blind.

Blind 21: Access via Gunston Cove. Proceeds from center of Gunston cove directly to blind 21. Exercise caution approaching blind. Blind is mostly gravel bottom but silt begins within 10 yards in front of blind. High winds and extreme low tides can blow out all water from around this blind. Monitor tide to avoid beaching of boats.

Blind 22: Access via Gunston Cove. Proceeds from center of Gunston cove directly to blind 22. (Figure 5) Exercise caution approaching blind. Area around island is rocky bottom and shallows very quickly on the blind 19 side. Silt begins within 10 yards in front of blind and the side toward blind 23. Due to the shallow areas around the island caution should be used to avoid damage to boat motors. Area around blind collects large amounts of submerged debris making wading treacherous. High winds and extreme low tides can blow out all water from around this blind. Monitor tide to avoid beaching of boats.



Figure 5 Suggested path to Blind 22 & 23.

Blind 23: Access via Gunston Cove. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water and silt. In low water conditions, entry/exit should be made by heading toward and passing in front of blind 22 and following the channel to blind 23. Wading around this blind is highly discouraged due to deep silt. Suggested entry into blind is done from boat anchored to back of blind. See figure 5.

Blind 24: Precede from center of Gunston Bay passing in front of blind 22 and proceeding to blind 23. Beyond blind 23 is a very narrow to blind 24. Wading behind blind is possible but exercise caution. Area in front of blind immediately turns to deep silt and wading is highly discouraged. High winds and extreme low tides can quickly blow out all water from around this blind making conditions in the narrow channel nearly impassable.



Figure 6 Suggested path to blind 24. Channel from Blind 23 to Blind 24 is very narrow.

Blind 25: Access via Gunston Cove/Pohick Creek. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water, silt, and submerged debris. In low water conditions, entry/exit should be made from Pohick Bay toward blind 22, then to blind 23 the making a hard left toward the point on the opposite side and entering Pohick Creek. Follow suggested paths. During low tidal conditions use of either path is possible but pay special attention to the channel which often changes sides of creek. The blind sets in the creek channel that is susceptible to rapidly moving water during periods of heavy rain and changes in bottom conditions. Area in front of blind is a hard sand bottom.



Figure 7 Suggested path to Blind 25 (Red) alternate route (yellow)

Blind 26: Access via Gunston Cove/Pohick Creek. Low tide can cause entry/exit issues due to lack of water, silt, and various submerged debris. In low water conditions, entry/exit should be made from Pohick Bay toward blind 22, then to blind 23 then making a hard left toward the point on the opposite shore entering Pohick Creek following suggested paths. During low tidal conditions use of either path is possible but special attention has to be paid to the channel which often changes sides of creek. Once past blind 25 stay to left of creek and watch for submerged debris the remainder of the way to blind 26. This blind sets in the creek channel that is susceptible to rapidly moving water during periods of heavy rain, changes in bottom depth and large amounts of submerged debris.



Figure 8 Follow path to blind 25 and continue along left side of creek toward Blind 26.