

Fairfield Glade Lakes Handbook

Presented by
The Fairfield Glade Lakes Committee

Version 3.0

Approved by the Board of Directors on April 23, 2020



This handbook is the product of the Lakes Committee. It is believed that the information is accurate but the information in this handbook does not supersede board policy or community covenants and restrictions.

WELCOME to our Fairfield Glade community with 11 residential lakes, many small ponds and lots of water hazards!

By following the rules and guidelines contained in this booklet you can contribute to the health of our lakes and make lakeside living a little more enjoyable for everyone.



Quick Facts about Using Fairfield Glade Lakes

- **Lake use hours are 6 am until 11 pm.**
- All Fairfield Glade lakes are **"NO WAKE"** lakes.
- In addition to your state's boat registration requirements, **a current Fairfield Glade boat sticker is required** when using our lakes.
- **Both State of Tennessee and Fairfield Glade Boating and Water Safety Rules and Regulations apply** on our lakes. Refer to "the Handbook of Tennessee Boating Laws and Responsibilities" (https://www.boat-ed.com/tennessee/boating_law.html).
- **Both State of Tennessee and Fairfield Glade Fishing Rules and Regulations apply** on our lakes. A current Tennessee fishing license is required to fish in any FG lake. Refer to "Tennessee Fishing Guide" (<https://www.tn.gov/twra/fishing.html>).
- **Water-skiing or jet skiing is prohibited** in all FG Lakes.
- **All lake users must have their FG membership, guest or employee identification cards with them** while using Fairfield Glade facilities.
- **Do not navigate** a powered craft, sailboats, or other deep draft vessels **between red buoys and the shoreline.**
- **All Swimmers in Fairfield Glade Lakes** must adhere to the rules posted at designated beaches and additionally must obey safety regulations for minors (under age of thirteen) when swimming outside of specified beach areas.



Getting Help While on the Lake

In case of an emergency, boaters and swimmers in distress **should dial 911**.

If you require the assistance of a **Fairfield Glade Police Officer dial 931-484-3785**. Examples of situations on the lake that might require a FG Police Officer include but are not limited to unsafe boating practices, improper fishing methods, fishing limit infractions and unregistered boats on Fairfield Glade waters.

If you observe an administrative violation of a rule or regulation that does not require an immediate response, please contact **Public Works at 931-484-3780**. Examples of this type of violation include non-current boat stickers and reporting of routine maintenance issues.

Governance

The 11 lakes in Fairfield Glade are private lakes governed and operated by the Fairfield Glade Community Club.

The Lakes Committee provides advice, feedback and recommendations concerning lakes related matters to appropriate members of the Fairfield Glade Community Club. To find out who the current lake representatives are call Public Works at 931-484-3780 or go to Fairfield Glade Community website, login, then click on Admin/Committees/Lakes Committee. (www.fairfieldglade.cc)

Lake Committee meetings are normally held on the first Friday of each month from March thru November in the FG Library, Room C. Meetings are open to the public.



Boating & Swimming Rules & Regulations

Boating Hours: 6 AM TO 11 PM.

For boats based in Fairfield Glade, a current FG registration sticker must be displayed on each side of the boat bow.

A current temporary sticker must be visible on all guest boats.

State of Tennessee Wildlife Resource Agency and Fairfield Glade boating and water safety rules and regulations shall apply when using FG lakes.

Life jackets are required to be available for each person in a boat and must be worn by all (minor) children under the age of 13 at all times.

Life jackets are required for all (minor) children under the age of 13 swimming outside of designated beach areas.

Minor children swimming in all areas of Fairfield Glade Lakes are required to have a responsible adult in the immediate area for the safety of the (minor) child in case the child becomes distressed.

Fairfield Glade lakes have shared usage by power boats and many types of non-motorized boats, paddle boarders, and even swimmers. For the safety of others, it is **imperative** that all power boaters adhere to the **"No Wake Lake"** rule.

Loud music and/or loud or inappropriate language are prohibited. Remember that sound carries a long way over water.

Inappropriate riding in any boat, including extending limbs outside the boat, is not allowed.

All passengers should sit in designated seating while boat is in motion.

Swimming is not allowed from a boat when the motor is running. Swimming is also not allowed off of Community Club piers, Community Club docks, or dams.

Littering is not tolerated on or around the lakes.

Boaters should maintain a safe distance from other boats and respect all right-of-way.

Boaters are reminded swimmers are present in our lakes, not just in specified beach areas. It is recommended that the captain remain alert or designate someone on board to make a constant inspection of the navigated waters for obstacles including swimmers.

Non-powered boats have the right-of-way.

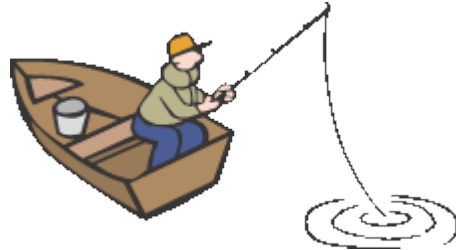
Residents and visitors should stay off the lake bed when the lakes are below full basin.

Water-skiing or jet skiing is prohibited.

Do not navigate a powered craft between red buoys and the shoreline.



Fishing Rules & Regulations



Fishing hours are from 6 AM until 11 PM.

Both State of Tennessee and Fairfield Glade Fishing Rules and Regulations apply in FG lakes. A current Tennessee fishing license is required to fish in any FG lake.

Fishing is allowed with rod and reel or cane pole and line only. A maximum of three rods or poles are allowed per fisherman. Examples of fishing methods not allowed include the use of jug lines, limb lines, trot lines, cast nets, seines, bow and arrows or spears.

Anglers are expected to constantly monitor their rods.

No fish of any kind can be introduced into any of the lakes except by authorized FG personnel.

Daily Creel Limits

Type of Fish	Limit	Length/Size
Crappie	10	>10 inches
Bluegill	20	No size limit
Yellow Perch	10	No size limit
Catfish	5	<34 inches
Bass (total of all species)	5	
Largemouth		No size limit
Smallmouth		>16 inches

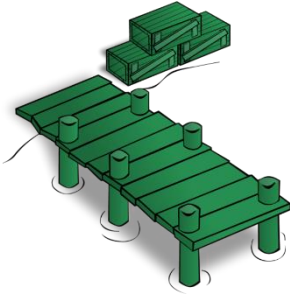
“NO WAKE” Lakes



“No Wake” is a nautical term which encompasses both the speed of a boat in the water and the patch of disturbed water left behind the moving boat. Generally it is recognized that “No Wake” speed means maintaining a speed of no greater than 1 – 5 miles per hour, (600 – 1500 RPMs depending on the vessel) or such as is necessary to maintain steerage and headway, so that there is no white water in the path of the boat or in waves immediately to the side and rear of the boat.

While it is acknowledged that considerations such as water conditions, weather, boat size and passenger load can impact wake, the information provided here provides appropriate and reasonable guidance for compliance with a “No Wake” rule.

Docks, Seawalls & Property



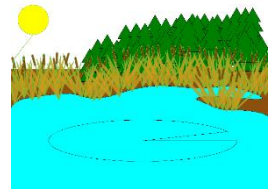
All exterior structures & property are governed by the FG Architectural Control Committee (ACC). **Any additions or changes, including painting, must be submitted and approved by the Fairfield Glade Architectural Committee** prior to implementation.

Only water-based LATEX paints and stains may be used, whether you are performing the work yourself or contracting the job out. **Brush or roller methods are the only approved method of application.**
SPRAY APPLICATION IS NOT ALLOWED.

Only the FG Architecture Control Committee (ACC) can approve alternative staining methods other than latex.

NO harsh chemicals (acid, bleach, fertilizers, etc.) should be used nor come in contact with the water. Read and follow label instructions/directions and be sure that the materials you use are suitable for use around waterways.

Seawalls stabilize the shoreline and prevent erosion but do little for the habitat of a lake. Consider aquatic plantings instead of a seawall. Plantings look natural and preserve the shoreline and lake habitat. Contact the Environmental Control Committee for a list of approved plants.



Do not blow leaves and grass clippings into the lakes. This will reduce the buildup of decaying mats of material around the shoreline of the lakes.

Apply lawn chemicals (fertilizers, weed killers, etc.) with care. Keep them well away from the water, recognizing that run off can still deposit them in the lake.

Controlling the Impact of Lakeside Critters



The interface between lakes and yards provides essential habitat for a unique set of critters, some of which cause problems for lakeside residents. Responsibility for addressing the impacts depends on whose property the critter or critters are impacting.

Fairfield Glade is responsible for critter problems occurring within the lake itself and is the only entity with the legal authority to conduct operations within lakes to eliminate critter impact.

Landowners whose property abuts the lake are responsible for dealing with critter problems that occur on their land, but not within the lake. It is important to note that firearms may not be discharged in Fairfield Glade for any reason, including removing critters damaging your property.

Most wildlife in FG has adapted to development and is quite happy to live with us as neighbors. Many problems can be controlled by using common sense and not turning your property into a feeding station for unwanted or destructive creatures.

Aquatic Plants

Growth of aquatic vegetation within lakes and along shorelines is inevitable, especially where silt build-up creates optimal habitat for germination and growth of emergent aquatic plants.

Lakeside residents tend to either love aquatic growth (e.g., water lilies) or hate it (e.g., filamentous algae, duckweed, hydrilla and curly-leaf pondweed). Some residents don't like the appearance of aquatic plants rooted along shorelines, others welcome them as part of the natural environment and essential habitat for baby bass and bluegill.



Realistically, there are only three options for managing aquatic plants:

- 1) Live with them, recognizing that emergents growing along the shoreline provide benefits for lake wildlife;
- 2) Enhance them by planting native plants;
- 3) Eliminate them, but understand that lakeside residents do not own the lake bottom nor lake waters and must seek permission from FG if they want to remove plants from within the lake. Residents are prohibited from dumping weed killer or other herbicides into the lake.

Below are five native plants that can add attractive accent to the water's edge and contribute to the ecology of our lakes. Any plants other than those listed below should be avoided unless they have been approved by the Lakes Committee and our aquatic consultants.

Swamp Tupelo
Button Bush

Swamp Mallow
Redosier Dogwood

Pickerel Weed

How FG Controls Invasive Species

Diseases and invasive species can upset the ecological balance of our lakes. Sadly, once unwelcome species arrive and get comfortable, it's almost impossible to get them to leave. Currently our lakes contain the following known invasive species:



Filamentous Algae, also called pond scum, forms green cottony masses that are free floating or attached to rocks and other plants. **Our primary reason for stocking tilapia in our lakes is to eat this alga.** Without tilapia stocking or other, costlier, forms of control; filamentous algae would be a serious problem in most of our lakes.

Hydrilla is an Asian plant that was brought to this country as an aquarium plant and released into the wild. It can grow in water as deep as 20 feet. This plant spreads rapidly and is readily moved from one body of water to another by boats, water fowl, and other means. It is found in almost all our lakes.

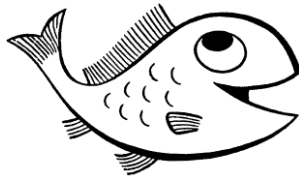
Curly-leaf Pondweed has also been found in our lakes. This plant has an unusual life cycle in that it begins growing in November and continues to grow all winter while other plants are dormant and the grass carp are inactive. The curly-leaf pond weed completes its life cycle and dies back by the first of July.

We attempt to control both Hydrilla and Curly-leaf Pondweed in FG lakes by maintaining a healthy and appropriate Grass Carp population in each lake.

Lakes Aquatic Vegetation Management Only Community Club personnel or agents shall be authorized to apply chemical plant control compounds to the vegetation growing in the lakes. Property owners shall not apply chemical plant control compounds to vegetation growing in the lakes.

How You Can Help Protect Our Lakes

1. Empty all water and remove all contaminants from boats, trailers and all equipment before transporting.
2. Do not move fish or plants from one lake to another.
3. No foreign species of fish may be introduced to Fairfield Glade Lakes
4. Pick up any trash you see around the lakes.



Fishing, Stocking and Feeding Programs

To the maximum extent possible, our lakes are managed as if they were naturally occurring bodies of water on the Tennessee Plateau. Fish naturally occurring in our lakes include various species of pan fish, large-mouth bass and various bottom feeders such as catfish.

To help maintain our fish populations, the Fairfield Glade Bass Club and Community Club maintain an active live minnow feeding program. In addition, the Community Club working with Fairfield Glade volunteers maintain a dry food fish feeding program.

The Fairfield Glade Bass Club collects data on the number, size and growth rate of our large-mouth bass populations (the top predator). This data is used as an indicator of the overall health of our fishery and is monitored by various Fairfield Glade organizations.

If you catch a tagged fish in one of our lakes please return it to the water.

Water Quality

Water quality can change drastically in small bodies of water due to both natural and man-made occurrences. Thus, no one can guarantee the water quality in FG lakes at any specific time.

FG Public Works actively conducts quarterly water sampling and testing to monitor the water quality in FG lakes.

A copy of the testing results can be obtained from the FG Public Works Department

Lake Statistics (All Numbers are Approximations)



Lake	Area (acre)	Depth (feet)	Perimeter (feet)	Build Date
Canterbury	47	35	12,000	1973
Catherine	38	25	9,050	1965
Dartmoor	202	88	31,000	1985
Glastowbury	46	77	10,250	1978
Kirkstone	21	41	5,350	1981
Malvern	13	36	6,400	1976
Oxford	5	12	2,420	1978
Pomeroy	25	29	8,160	1975
Sherwood	16	34	5,450	1977
Spring	11	18	3,000	1965
St. George	109	43	20,500	1965