

South Carolina  
Department of Natural Resources



Freshwater Fisheries  
South Carolina  
Stream Assessment

DNR

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Seagreen Darter



Brook Trout



Mud Sunfish



Dollar Sunfish



Mussels



Greenfin Shiner



Stream Team

South Carolina has approximately 69,000 miles of freshwater streams and rivers in four major river basins: the Savannah, Santee, Pee Dee and Ashepo-Combahee-Edisto (ACE). In addition to providing water and recreation for South Carolina's residents, these streams support diverse communities of fish, crayfish, mussels, and other aquatic animals and plants. There are roughly 150 species of fish, 36 species of crayfish, and 29 species of mussels found in fresh waters of the state.



Bluebarred Pygmy Sunfish

The health of streams is related to the condition of the lands that drain into them, called watersheds. Native forest and vegetation along streams provides an important function in filtering rainfall and buffering streams against runoff and sediment. By removing forest and streamside vegetation, too much development within a watershed can cause an increase in pollution and sediment loading to streams, leading to poor water and habitat quality. Many native fish and aquatic animals are sensitive to changes in water quality and will begin to disappear when this happens.

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**OUTDOORS**



Fieryblack Shiner



Savannah Darter



Crayfish



Mussels

### Stream Sampling

In 2006, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) began a study to monitor the status of South Carolina's streams. Freshwater fisheries personnel sample between 150 and 200 streams each year throughout the state. Regional fisheries crews sample reference streams

— those selected to represent the highest quality watersheds in each river basin and region of the state. In addition, SCDNR's "Stream Team" samples randomly selected streams from each river basin and region of the state.



Leopard Frog

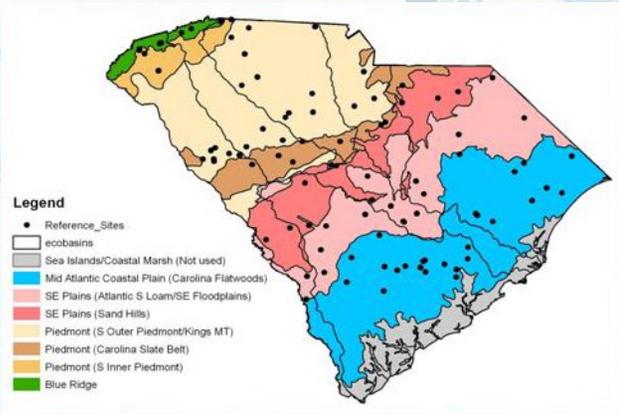


Bluespotted Sunfish

### Stream Conservation

Biologists use this information to track changes in habitat conditions and the numbers and types of species found in the streams. Certain species—called Conservation Priority Species—are especially vulnerable to changes in stream quality. By monitoring these and other species, biologists can determine factors causing species to decline and make management recommendations to ensure that native species are protected for future generations.

Streams are sampled using a non-lethal method called backpack electrofishing, in which mild electricity is used to bring fish to the surface. Fish are collected with nets, identified by species and counted, then released back into the stream. Habitat features are measured including water depth, flow and substrate (stream bottom) pebble size. Water temperature, dissolved oxygen levels, and other characteristics are measured. Additionally, a water sample is taken and sent to a chemistry lab for analysis.



Santee Chub



Pumpkinseed



Lowland Shiner



Habitat Sampling