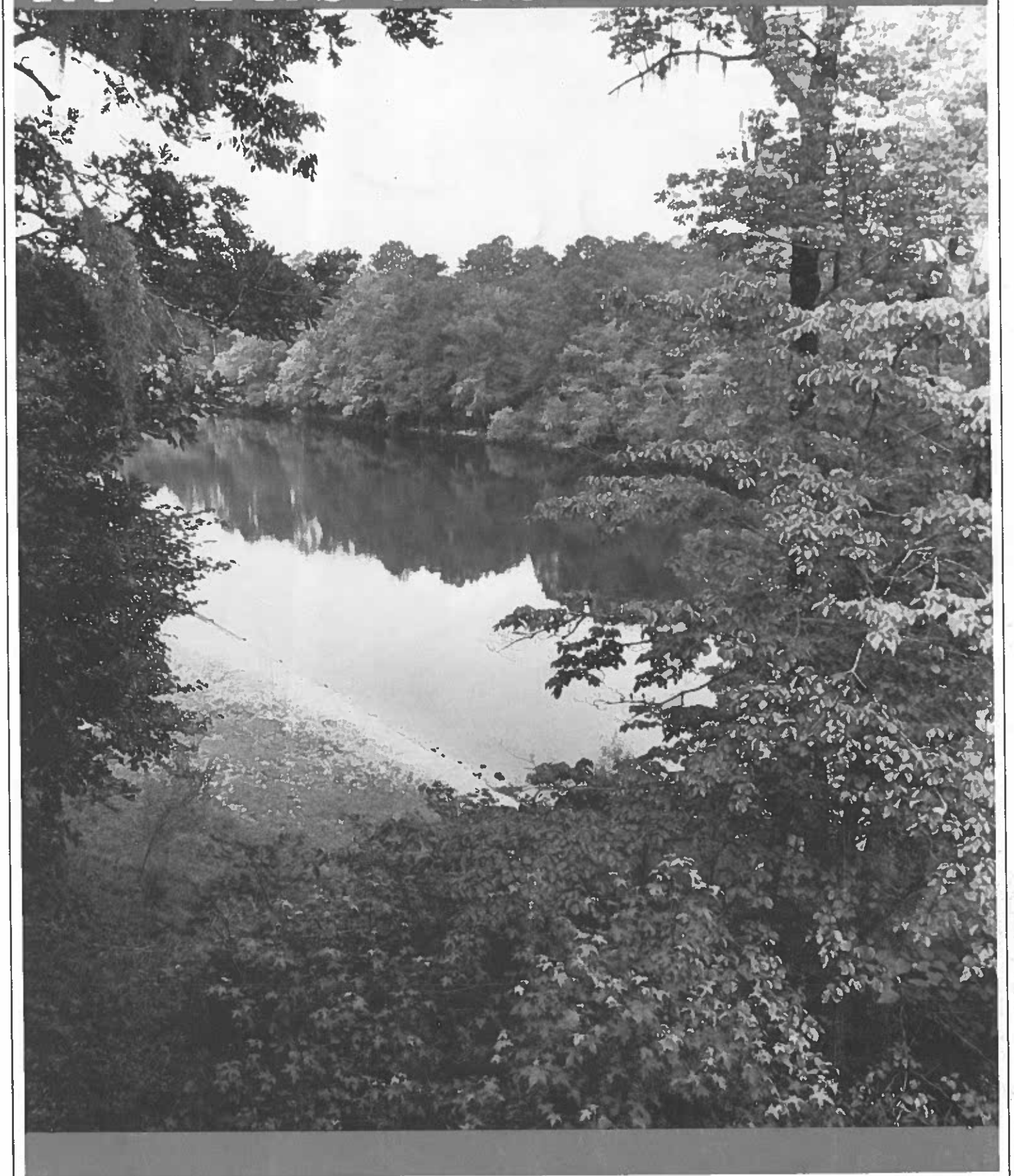
South Carolina

RIVERS ASSESSMENT



SOUTH CAROLINA RIVERS ASSESSMENT

REPORT NO. 164

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SEPTEMBER 1 9 8 8

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Honorable Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., Governor

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PREFACE

This report constitutes South Carolina's first comprehensive statewide assessment of rivers and river resources.

It was prepared under the direction of the South Carolina Water Resources Commission with technical assistance provided by the National Park Service through the State and Local River Conservation Assistance Program under Section 11 of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Various other local, state and federal agencies were also involved in the study.

The report is intended to provide a systematic and comprehensive database concerning the state's rivers and to add to the continuing development of knowledge on state river resources. The document serves as a compendium on the state's rivers, presented in an easily accessible form.

Fourteen river resource uses, ranging from agriculture to wildlife habitat, were evaluated during the study. These use categories are arranged alphabetically in the report. Maps depicting the different values attributed to each use provide illustrations of the distribution of statewide river resource values. Specific information on river values of the state's four basins is also presented in order to assess river resources from a more regional perspective.

The study, begun in July 1986, represents an exhaustive collection of data from various committees of resource experts who evaluated their respective emphases and produced the resource category value classifications. Obviously, some rivers have multiple use values. While there are approximately 11,100 river miles in the state, a cumulative 34,776.4 river miles were evaluated among the various resource categories of the study, representing approximately 1431 distinct river segments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A study of the scope of the South Carolina Rivers Assessment requires the support and efforts of a large number of people possessing a wide variety of skills. An individual who deserves special thanks is Senator Ernest F. Hollings. Senator Hollings was instrumental in helping to secure the funding necessary to complete the South Carolina Rivers Assessment. He also helped to facilitate the cooperation of the appropriate federal agencies. Senator Hollings saw both the contribution to the state and the potential focus on the national level that could result from the South Carolina Rivers Assessment.

Next, appreciation goes to the members of the Rivers Assessment Advisory Committee. The input of the Advisory Committee provided direction for the rivers study and added a variety of perspectives to river evaluation. The opportunity to bring a broad range of viewpoints together to discuss natural resource use is a key contribution of the assessment process.

Support, guidance and valuable insights were provided by the leadership at the Water Resources Commission and the National Park Service. Freddy Vang, Executive Director of the Water Resources Commission and the Deputy Director, Hank Stallworth, provided direction and support throughout the assessment. Danny Johnson, Director of the Surface Water Division of the Water Resources Commission, provided guidance, encouragement, and many of the resources necessary to conduct a study of this scope. Glenn Eugster, Chief of the Division of Park and Resource Planning, of the Mid-Atlantic office of the National Park Service, provided keen insights into the process of conducting an assessment and also provided support throughout the course of the Rivers Assessment. Glenn has been involved in river assessments throughout the country and was instrumental in devising the assessment process. Appreciation also goes to Sharon Keene of the Southeast Office of the National Park Service for her efforts in making the idea for a South Carolina assessment become a reality.

Successful completion of the Rivers Assessment required the work of several Water Resources Commission staff. Karen Shelley was an essential part of the rivers study. Her hard work and abilities deserve special recognition for a variety of contributions to the study from writing to editing of the document. Malynn Drescher's careful and competent attention to the drawing of the maps contained in the assessment made a key component of the rivers study possible. Chris Page helped in determining river mile lengths and other needed map work. Ann Nolte provided meticuluous editorial oversight for the document. Kelly Scott helped create computerized data files and Doug Drenning provided able advice and expertise on the computerized database. Susan Branham assisted in a myriad of needed tasks for the rivers study. Chris Wood typed the drafts and the lengthy final text.

In the Mid-Atlantic office of the National Park Service, graphic artist Julia Bell transformed a technical report into a visually striking document. The creativity of Julia made the Rivers Assessment a truly outstanding document. Sherry Peck provided valuable assistance with needed computer work and creative computer programming. National Park Service production assistants Vaneeda Mc Donald and Sharon Basnight provided clerical support.

Individuals from other agencies and organizations made significant contributions to the Rivers Assessment. Robert Somers, Director of the Soils Survey Program, and Richard Lacy, Geographic Information Analyst, both of the South Carolina Land Resources Conservation Commission made the evaluation of agricultural rivers possible by creating a soil classification framework and a map of the state's soil types, respectively. A very special thanks is extended to South Carolina Wildlife Magazine for providing all of the photographs used for production of the book with the exception of the timber management, undeveloped, and urban categories. Further thanks go to Westvaco and the South Carolina Forestry Association for photographs associated with the timber category. Numerous other individuals from state and federal agencies and private organizations were very cooperative in fulfilling a variety of needs associated with the study.

The Rivers Assessment is a product of a great deal of cooperative efforts moving toward a common goal of a more objective database on South Carolina's rivers. The individuals whose contributions gave the Rivers Assessment meaning and credibility were those people who gave tremendous amounts of time and effort by being members of one of the many subcommittees of resource experts. Over 70 people participated in the study through subcommittee membership. Subcommittee members deserve a great deal of the credit for making this study a success. To give these individuals special recognition they are listed below by resource category.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Agricultural Subcommittee

Harry Busbee, South Carolina Department of Agriculture
Larry McKenzie, South Carolina Farm Bureau

Historic and Cultural Subcommittee

Nancy Brock, South Carolina Department of Archives and History
Helen Cork, Hilton Head Museum, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina
Patty McAbee, McCormick Arts Council, McCormick, South Carolina
John Winberry, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina

Industrial Subcommittee

Bill N. Buck, Allied Fibers
Lynn Cooper, Michelin Tire Corporation
Reid Earnhart, E.I. DuPont de Nemours
John Hassell, South Carolina State Development Board
Russell McCoy, South Carolina State Development Board
Robert E. McNair, Jr., Georgia-Pacific
Blake Trimble, Union Camp

Inland Fisheries Subcommittee

Joe Logan, Chief of Fisheries, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Jim Bulak, Division of Freshwater Fisheries, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Randy Geddings, District Fisheries Biologist, District I, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Hampton Williams, District Fisheries Biologist, District II, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Gene Hayes, District Fisheries Biologist, District III, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Val Nash, District Fisheries Biologist, District IV, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Ross Shelf, Fisheries Biologist, District IV, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Miller White, District Fisheries Biologist, District V, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
David Allen, District Fisheries Biologist, District VI, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Dan Crochet, District Fisheries Biologist, District VII, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department

Natural Features Subcommittee

Roger Jones, South Carolina Nature Conservancy
John B. Nelson, South Carolina Heritage Trust Program, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Douglas A. Rayner, South Carolina Heritage Trust Program, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department

Recreational Boating Subcommittee

Gene Able, Author, *Paddling South Carolina*
Bryan Allen, Palmetto Paddlers
Nanci Bateman, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Tony Bebber, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Jerry Beck, Wild River Coalition and Sierra Club
Stuart Greeter, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Bruce Hare, Chattooga Whitewater Shop
Ronald Hall, Wildlife Action, Inc.
Richard Mikell, Adventure Carolina
Bo Terry, Sundrift Adventure

Recreational Fishing Subcommittee

Skip Anderson, Bass South
Rob Baker, Bass South
M. Gault "Bunny" Beeson, President, Wildlife Action, Inc.
Robert E. Bierbaum
Harvey E. Driggers, South Carolina Outdoor Press
Stuart E. Greeter
Charles W. Harrison, Trout Unlimited
John F. Pittman, Bass South

Pat Robertson, Outdoors Editor, *The State* Newspaper
Bob Syrett, President, Bass South

Several employees of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism also participated in the evaluation process by filling out evaluation sheets providing information on a variety of rivers.

Timber Management Subcommittee

Robert W. Anderson, Stone Container Corporation
Joe Crockett, Westvaco
James A. Giauque, Champion International Corporation
James Ralston, International Paper
C.B. Rowe, Westvaco
Bart Sabine, Sabine and Waters
Bruce C. Sahlman, Union Camp
John Wilson, Westvaco
Charles Wright, Stone Container Corporation

Urban Category Participation

Urban river questionnaires were received from the following cities:

City of Greenville - Reedy River
City of Charleston - Ashley, Cooper & Stono Rivers
City of Columbia - Congaree River
City of Georgetown - Sampit River
City of Beaufort - Beaufort River
City of Orangeburg - Edisto River
City of North Augusta - Savannah River
City of Bennettsville - Crooked Creek
City of Florence - Jeffries Creek
City of Conway - Waccamaw River

Utility Subcommittee

Michael Harrelson, Santee Cooper Public Service Authority
J.R. Hendricks, Duke Power Company
Jerry Howard, Central Electric Power Cooperatives, Inc.
R.M. Webb, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company
C. Cameron Wheeler, Carolina Power and Light Company

Water Quality Subcommittee

Sally Knowles, Division of Water Quality and Shellfish Sanitation, Bureau of Water Pollution Control, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Water Supply Subcommittee

Sally Knowles, Division of Water Quality and Shellfish Sanitation, Bureau of Water Pollution Control, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Joe Rucker, Water Supply Construction Division, Bureau of Drinking Water Protection, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Bill Rowell, Drinking Water Quality and Enforcement Division, Bureau of Drinking Water Protection, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Wildlife Habitat Subcommittee

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Sam Stokes, District Wildlife Biologist, District I, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Robert Gooding, District Wildlife Biologist, District II, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Tim Ivey, District Wildlife Biologist, District III, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
William Mahan, District Wildlife Biologist, District IV, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Lewis Rogers, District Wildlife Biologist, District V, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department
Mark Bara, District Wildlife Biologist, District VI, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Water Resources Commission estimates that there are 11,100 miles of permanently flowing rivers and streams in the state, a figure equivalent to nearly one half mile of stream for every square mile of land surface. Rivers vary in size from the long and wide Savannah River system which forms the westernmost state boundary to the short and narrow Tulifinny River. Over 20 rivers enter the ocean along the South Carolina coast. Among these varied water resources are numerous rivers which are widely recognized for their outstanding values.

The Rivers Assessment presents the findings of a thorough inventory and analysis of selected river-related natural, economic, physical and cultural resources of South Carolina. The major objective of the study is to identify the significance of rivers and river segments for natural, economic, cultural and recreational resource values represented in 14 distinct resource categories. There was considerable overlap, with many rivers and river segments evaluated for each of the 14 resources values, indicating the importance of numerous river corridors for a variety of current or potential uses. Comparative assessment is a component of the study process.

STUDY PROCESS

The study was designed in response to a need for a consistent information base for use in decision-making about river resources. This database is important in allowing the development of river management strategies that minimize conflicts while promoting public and private opportunities for river use. Initiated and conducted by a study team made up of personnel from the Water Resources Commission and the National Park Service, the study took two years to complete.

The responsibility of the study team was to oversee all aspects of the Rivers Assessment. A Rivers Assessment Advisory Committee was selected by the Water Resources Commission to represent all segments of river-related interests in South Carolina. The role of the advisory committee was to guide the direction of the assessment by providing information on all aspects of the study and to act as an oversight committee on issues ranging from study methodology to overall content of the assessment.

In addition, subcommittees of resource category experts were assembled for all resource categories except those, such as the undeveloped rivers category, that depended upon some other research technique. Several of these subcommittees were chaired by members of the Assessment Advisory Committee. The subcommittees drafted both the minimum standards for the inclusion of rivers in the assessment process and the criteria used to evaluate the rivers and place them into appropriate value classes. Over 70 people participated in the Rivers Assessment as subcommittee members. The subcommittees lent to the accuracy and credibility of the study, and were the key to the assessment's success.

Once the data were assembled and the rivers rank-ordered, individual resource categories were analyzed by river basin in order to provide a comparative regional overview of river resources. The analysis of river-related values in 14 resource categories in combination with the river basin overviews makes the South Carolina Rivers Assessment one of the most comprehensive collections of data on rivers in the nation.

BACKGROUND

Both the use and conservation of the state's wealth of river resources are clearly in the public interest. However, the state is faced with accelerating and often competing demands for the use of rivers and river corridors. Thus, there is a need for river management strategies that serve the common good.

River assessments in other states, such as Maine, Vermont and states of the Pacific Northwest, provided a foundation for the study process of this assessment, although no previous study has been as wide in scope. Features particularly unique to the South Carolina Rivers Assessment are the high number of rivers and river segments studied (1431), the high number of miles of rivers evaluated in the study (34,776.4), evaluation by resource experts of their respective resource categories, the presentation of various summary tables throughout the text, and the high number of resources categories studied in the process (14).

The concept and ultimate goals of the effort were two-fold. First, to develop an information framework which will help to facilitate accurate and responsible resource decisions. Second, to heighten public awareness of South Carolina's valuable and diverse river resources. It is anticipated that the assessment will be of value to a broad range of interests including state and federal agencies, local officials, private interest groups, and the public at large.

Information of this type could lead to a more comprehensive decision-making framework which could be based upon a multifaceted set of river resource values rather than a single dimension. In any case, it is the intent that this document and the information herein be used to initiate a variety of actions to promote balanced management practices and enhance the state's river resources to protect those important qualities identified.

The river resources of the State of South Carolina are significant in the Southeastern United States in the range of beneficial public uses that they provide.

The South Carolina Water Resources Commission estimates that there are over 11,100 miles of rivers and streams within the state. The most significant river-related resources in South Carolina include:

a. 2.5 million acres of mixed bottomland hardwoods in the vast riverine swamps of the coastal plain;

b. Over 350 miles of outstanding ecological or recreational resource waters;

c. Seventeen National Historic Landmarks and 92 sites on the National Register of Historic Places;

d. Over 2000 miles of waters for industrial use;

e. One of the most scenic waterfalls in the southeast;

f. The last significant tract of virgin southern bottomland hardwoods in the southeastern United States, the 15,138 acre Congaree National Monument;

g. Almost 3000 miles of critical habitat for over 75 rare, endangered or threatened native plants;

h. The third longest undeveloped free-flowing river in the southeastern United States;

i. Habitat for the outstanding, internationally known landlocked striped bass fishery and over 2500 miles of recreational fishing waters;

j. One of the most visited rivers in the eastern United States, the Chattooga National Wild and Scenic River;

k. Two extended backcountry canoe trip opportunities of over 150 miles each and greater than 2000 miles of boatable rivers on 50 rivers and streams;

l. Almost 650 river miles that serve currently functioning power production sites, have been selected for power utility development or meet power production requirements.

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Over 1400 rivers and river segments in the state were evaluated in this assessment. These rivers possess at least one or more significant river-related resource values.

The South Carolina Rivers Assessment was a comprehensive inventory and assessment of a wide range of river-related resources. The major objective of the study was to determine the significance of South Carolina's rivers for 14 different categories of river-related resources. Using objective data and with the assistance of state resource experts, rivers were evaluated for their level of significance for natural, cultural, economic and recreational resources.

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Over three times the state's total river miles or approximately 34,776.4 river miles were evaluated for significant natural, cultural, economic and recreational resource values.

Many rivers and river segments were evaluated in more than one resource category. The total number of river miles that were evaluated reflects the overlapping evaluation of rivers in multiple resource categories. Of the 34,776.4 miles of rivers that were evaluated:

a. 11,034.4 river miles were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance, 31 percent of the total miles evaluated;

b. 11,139.5 river miles were ranked of regional significance, 32 percent of the total miles evaluated;

c. 11,406.8 river miles were ranked of local significance, 33 percent of the total miles evaluated; and

d. 1195.7 river miles were determined to have values requiring more research and documentation, 3 percent of the total miles evaluated.

The number of river miles that were found to have at least local significance within the state for each resource category are summarized in Table 1 on the following page.

Table 1. Summary of Resource Category River Miles

Resource Category	Value Class River Miles				Total Miles
	1	2	3	4	
Agricultural	516	678.5	2615	65.5	3875
Historic & Cultural	633.4	162.5	294	1	1090.9
Industrial	598	561	1126	60	2345
Inland Fisheries	1363.6	1448	839.6	48	3699.2
Natural Features	462.5	873	687.5	627.2	2650.2
Recreational Boating					
Whitewater	120	39	43	-	202
Flatwater	789	658	475.5	-	1922.5
Backcountry	963	680.5	360	60	2063.5
Recreational Fishing	1031	597.6	738.5	232.5	2599.6
Timber*					
Segments Only	748	1723.5	1507.6	-	3979.1
Entire Rivers	1273	153	-	-	1426
Total	2021	1876.5	1507.6	-	5405.1
Undeveloped	978	872	204.5	-	2054.5
Urban	34	41	13	28	116
Utilities**	289	465.6	-	-	754.6
Water Quality	360.4	114	795.5	-	1269.9
Water Supply	401	774.3	136	-	1311.3
Wildlife	1747.5	1451	1571.1	73.5	4843.1
TOTAL MILES	**11034.4**	**11139.5**	**11406.8**	**1195.7**	**34776.4**

*Several rivers in the Timber category were evaluated as segments and then reevaluated as they combined to make up entire river lengths.Thus the need for the separate breakdowns in this category.The "segments only" row total is included in the Total Miles figure.

**Value Class 1 = Active; Value Class 2 = Active Reserve

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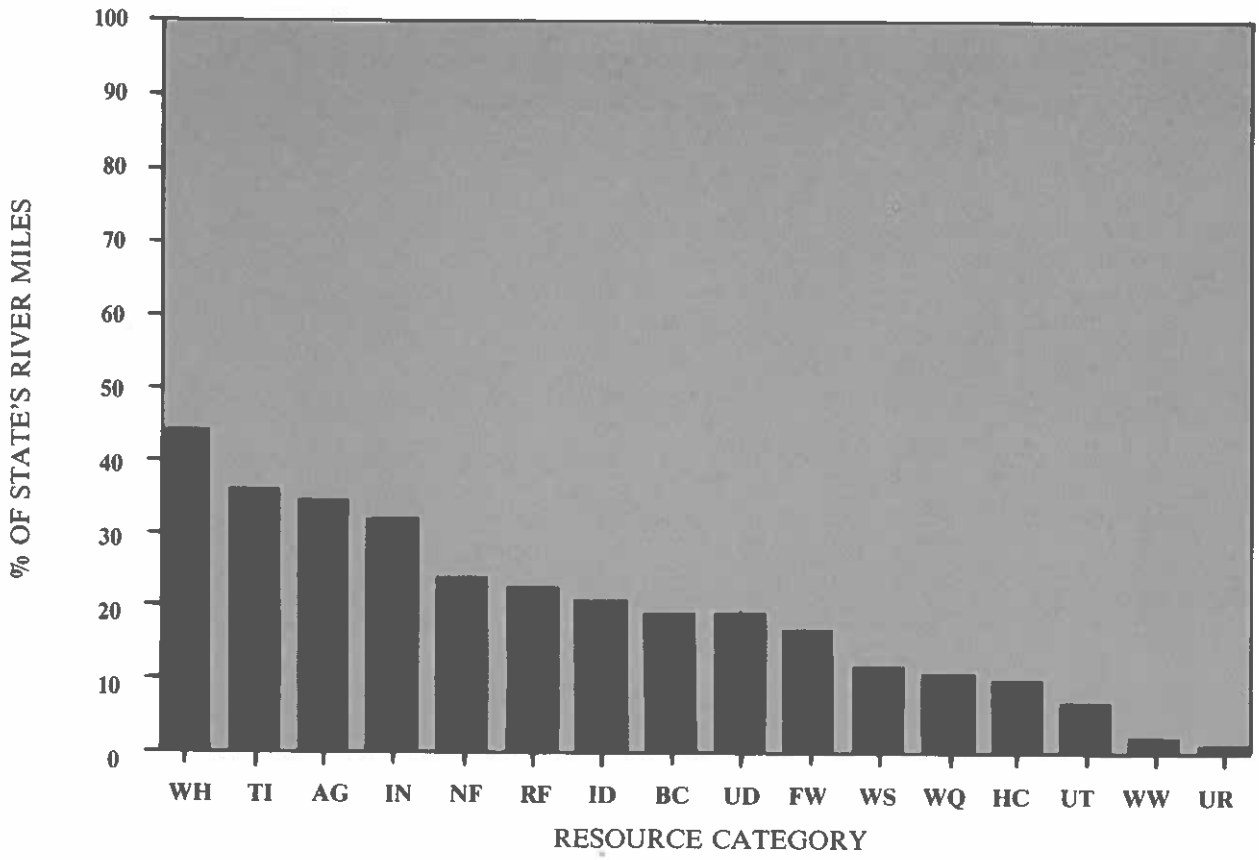
There is a wide range in the number of miles of rivers that were found to have significance in each resource category.

Rivers were evaluated in each resource category using existing quantitative and qualitative research, as well as information from recognized river resource experts. The study process was intended to develop an objective and factual base of information on South Carolina's rivers, and to reach a consensus among river experts regarding the most important rivers in the state. Figure 1 displays the percentage of the South Carolina river miles having at least local significance for each resource category.

Figure 1. **Percent of State's River Miles Evaluated for Each Resource Value.**



AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT . UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - UR BAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

From the figure it can be observed that there is a wide diversity in the number of miles of rivers that were found to have significance in each resource category. For example, 44 percent of the state's river miles were found to have significant river-related wildlife habitat. In contrast, significant whitewater boating opportunites were found on only three percent of the state's river miles. Rivers with significance for utility generating purposes total little more than seven percent of the state's river miles. This variation in the amount of river miles having significance in each resource category is a function of a number of factors, including the quality and distribution of resources, the evaluation method used, and the existing information that was available.

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Only 15 of the 1400 rivers and river segments evaluated in South Carolina were found to have significance in 11 or more resource categories.

Most of the state's rivers and streams were found to have significance in at least one resource category. However, this select group of rivers in South Carolina should be

recognized because of the large variety of river-related resource values that they possess. Because of the potentially conflicting nature of certain types of river uses, these rivers highlight the need for clear statewide policies that avoid resource conflicts and that encourage rational decision-making based on objective information.

The 15 rivers are listed below; the rivers and the significant resource values that they were found to possess are noted in Table 2.

River	Number of Resources	River	Number of Resources
Savannah River	14	North Fork Edisto River	12
Edisto River	13	South Fork Edisto River	12
Waccamaw River	13	Wateree River	12
Black River	12	Combahee River	12
Broad River	12	Salkehatchie River	12
Congaree River	12	Catawba River	11
Great Pee Dee River	12	Saluda River	11
Little Pee Dee River	12		

Table 2. River Resource Distribution for Rivers Evaluated for 11 or more Values.

	RESOURCE VALUE													
RIVER NAME	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	RB	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WQ	WS	WH
Black River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•
Broad River	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•
Catawba River		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•
Combahee River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•
Congaree River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Edisto River	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Great Pee Dee River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•
Little Pee Dee River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•
North Fork Edisto River	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
Salkehatchie River	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
Saluda River	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
Savannah River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
South Fork Edisto River	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
Waccamaw River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Wateree River	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•

AG - AGRICULTURAL HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RB - RECREATIONAL BOATING RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WQ - WATER QUALITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WS - WATER SUPPLY

MAJOR FINDINGS

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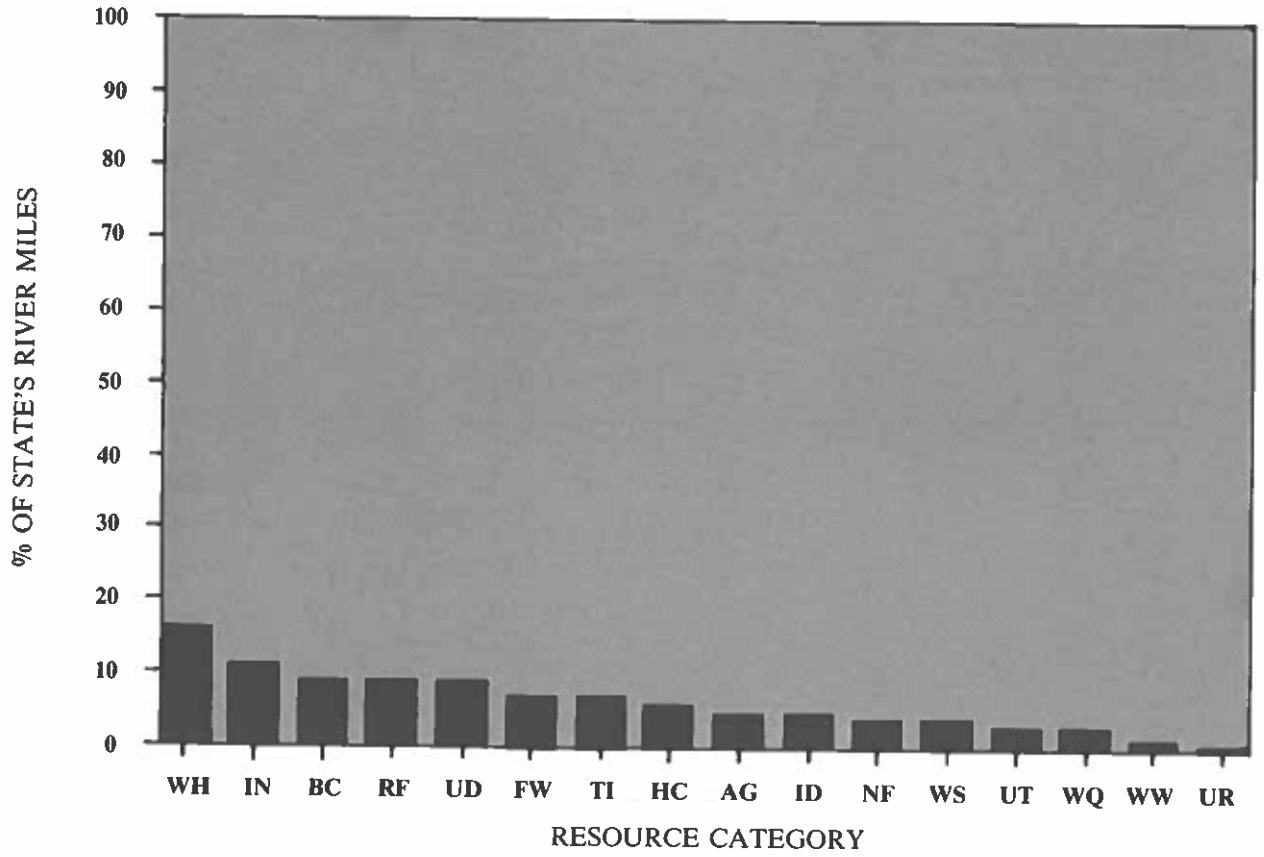
The resource categories of wildlife habitat, recreational fishing and inland fisheries had the highest percentages of the state's river miles that were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

Figure 2 displays all evaluated resource values and the percentage of the state's river miles that were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance for that value.

Figure 2. Percent of State's River Miles Ranked of Statewide or Greater than Statewide Significance in Each Resource Value.



AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - UR BAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

7

Only 7 of South Carolina's rivers were found to have statewide or greater than statewide significance in 7 or more resource categories.

These rivers can be considered among the state's most valuable rivers because of the large number of superior resource values that they possess. These rivers are listed below - the rivers and their superior resource values are noted in Table 3.

River	Number of Resources	River	Number of Resources
Savannah River	10	Congaree River	7
Edisto River	8	Great Pee Dee River	7
Saluda River	8	Waccamaw River	7
Wateree River	8		

Table 3. River Resource Distribution for Rivers of Statewide or Greater than Statewide Significance in 7 or more Values.

	RESOURCE VALUE													
RIVER NAME	**AG**	**HC**	**ID**	**IN**	**NF**	**RB**	**RF**	**TI**	**UD**	**UR**	**UT**	**WQ**	**WS**	**WH**
Congaree River		•	•	•	•		•	•	•					
Edisto River				•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Great Pee Dee River		•	•				•	•	•		•			•
Saluda River	•		•	•		•	•	•			•		•	
Savannah River		•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•		•	•
Waccamaw River		•		•	•	•	•				•			•
Wateree River		•		•			•	•	•		•		•	•

AG - AGRICULTURAL HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF -NATURAL FEATURES RB - RECREATIONAL BOATING RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY

8

There is considerable support from private and public river interests in sound management and decision-making regarding the river resources of South Carolina.

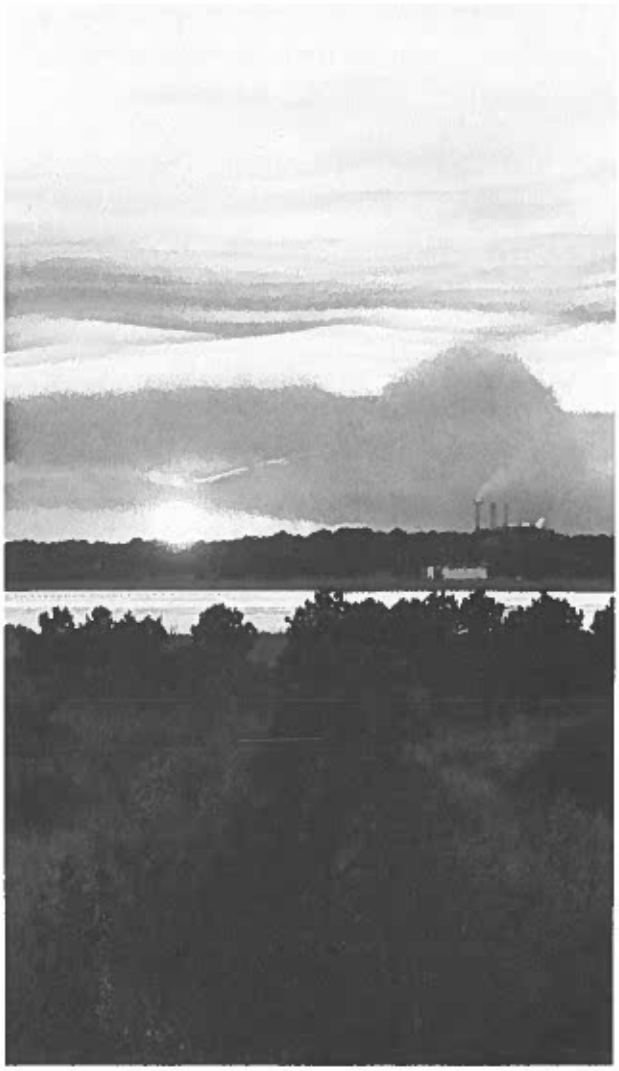
At the present time, there is a broad range of river-related resources and public uses in the State of South Carolina, including fisheries and wildlife management; industrial, hydropower and water supply development; recreational boating and fishing; water quality maintenance; timber production; preservation of culturally significant sites; agricultural ir-

rigation; conservation of natural diversity and free-flowing rivers; and urban economic revitalization. While the goals of river interests may differ, there is general agreement that rivers are an invaluable resource to the State of South Carolina.

There is also widespread private and public recognition for the need to balance the goals of river development and conservation. Furthermore, management of South Carolina's rivers is beyond the scope and capability of any single organization or program. Sound management of the state's significant river resources in the future will require a cooperative partnership and shared responsibility between public and private river interests.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S RIVERS

INTRODUCTION



South Carolina possesses over 11,000 miles of rivers and streams, some of the states most valuable natural resources. Rivers provide recreational opportunities and hydropower generation, habitat for fish and wildlife, water for agriculture, and opportunities for industry and other public uses. South Carolina's rivers were important to the early settlement and development of the state. They provided the avenues along which early explorers and settlers moved inland and many prominent bluffs became some of South Carolina's earliest inland settlements. Thus, rivers provide South Carolinians with a direct link to their past.

South Carolina's rivers also connect us to the future as communities anticipate industrial growth, riverfront development, and high quality recreational opportunities. The challenge for South Carolina is to balance protecting the state's outstanding scenic and natural rivers while providing for industrial and economic development. Resolving the competition among current and potential demands requires information on and planning for present and projected river use and management. As stated in the *State Water Assessment,* "the state can no longer afford to allow our unguided momentum to carry us into the future" (South Carolina Water Resources Commission, 1983).

In order to better guide our movement toward the future we need to take a comprehensive look at complex problems associated with the continuing use of our natural resources. Planning for the use of our rivers along with their associated riparian lands is complex and efforts to manage these natural resources are often influenced by competing interests. These various interests represent a variety of legitimate community needs. The difficulty in planning for the use and management of river corridors typically arises from resolving the needs of the community based on these competing interests. Central

to the goals and objectives of planning for river use, and to the conflicts which can surface in successfully completing such plans, is how to recognize the significant values possessed by a river and subsequently meeting the most important community needs based on these values (Eugster, 1986).

Sorting out the key values of a river corridor and then making decisions concerning river use is often influenced by economic factors, changes in technology and public values. As Eugster (1986) points out, decision-making for river and stream corridor uses has not generally reflected the full range of public values and has been frequently directed toward single-purpose goals.

The importance of river corridors in meeting such a broad range of a community's needs merits a carefully considered and balanced approach to the planning and decision-making process. In order to better achieve this balance, future river planning efforts must recognize all significant beneficial public uses and encourage decisions which result in the maximum public benefit with the least impact on other significant river resource values (Eugster, 1986).

One method which provides a framework in which these river planning goals and objectives can be achieved is a comprehensive river assessment. A statewide river assessment is a cooperative multi-organization information-gathering process which objectively and systematically identifies, evaluates, and compares a variety of significant river corridor resource values (Eugster, 1986). In order to provide a better management and decision-making framework and to meet the increasing need for a comprehensive database on South Carolina's rivers, the South Carolina Water Resources Commission initiated a statewide river assessment.

The South Carolina Rivers Assessment was based on a process and methodology developed by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service and was first implemented in the Maine Rivers Study completed in 1982. Since the Maine rivers assessment, other states such as Vermont and Maryland have completed river studies. Also the four states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana in the Pacific Northwest, which contain the Columbia River and its watershed, have conducted river assessments. These previous studies provide the foundation from which the South Carolina rivers study emerged. However, the South Carolina Rivers Assessment contains key differences from the previous studies.

The majority of river assessments prior to the South Carolina study focused primarily on scenic and natural river values or examined a single river use and its impacts on other river uses. The South Carolina Rivers Assessment is much broader in scope, examining 14 different river uses representing a range of economic, natural, and recreational river use values. Thus, the South Carolina study provides a new direction and lays a new foundation for future river assessments. Begun in July of 1986, the South Carolina Rivers Assessment represents an attempt to provide the state with a comprehensive and systematic database devoted exclusively to the rivers of South Carolina.

The South Carolina Rivers Assessment was directed and administered by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission. Technical and planning assistance was provided by the National Park Service, which participates in river studies throughout the United States through the State and Local River Conservation Assistance Program, authorized by Section 11 of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

INTRODUCTION

The assessment began with the formation of a study team made up of personnel from the Water Resources Commission and the National Park Service. The responsibility of the study team was to oversee all aspects of the Rivers Assessment. Next in the organization of the assessment was the selection of a Rivers Assessment Advisory Committee (Table 4). This committee represented all segments of river-related interests in South Carolina.

The role of the advisory committee was to guide the overall direction of the assessment by providing input on all aspects of the study and to act as an oversight committee on issues ranging from study methodology to overall content of the assessment.

The next step in study organization was the formation of subcommittees of resource category experts. Subcommittees

Table 4. Organizations and Interests and Associated Representatives Comprising the South Carolina Rivers Assessment Advisory Committee.

Organization or Interest	Representative
South Carolina Department of Archives and History	Nancy J. Brock
South Carolina Coastal Council	H. Stephen Snyder
South Carolina State Development Board	John F. Hassell, III
South Carolina Educational Television Network	Rudy E. Mancke
South Carolina Forestry Commission	Marvin W. Spearman
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control	Larry E. McCullough Sally C. Knowles
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism	Tony L. Bebber Nancy E. Bateman
South Carolina Governor's Office	William D. Marshall
South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department	R. Ed Duncan
Clemson University	James London (Strom Thurmond Institute)
University of South Carolina	John Winberry (Department of Geography)
South Carolina Farm Bureau	Larry McKenzie
United States Forest Service	Donald Eng
Electric Utilities	James R. Hendrick, Jr. (Duke Power Company)
Electric Utilities *Continued*	Jerrod F. Howard (Central Electric Power Cooperative)
State Chamber of Commerce Technical Committee	Bill N. Buck (Allied Fibers)
Timber Industry	Joseph Crockett (Westvaco)
Environmental/Conservation Interests	La Bruce Alexander (South Carolina Nature Conservancy)
	Ronald Hall (Wildlife Action, Inc.)
	Benjamin H. Gregg, Jr. (Sierra Club)
	Walter Ahearn (South Carolina Wildlife Federation)
	Judy Cromwell (American Rivers, Inc.)
Historic and Cultural Interests	Helen Cork (Hilton Head Island Museum)
	Patty McAbee (McCormick Arts Council at the Keturah)
Development Interests	Campbell K. Krepps (Development Properties)
Riparian Landowners	Robert A. Desportes Dave W. Merry

were assembled for all river resource categories except for those that depended upon some other research technique, such as the Undeveloped Rivers category, which was based on map surveys. All subcommittees were comprised of experts in the river resource categories and several were chaired by members of the Assessment Advisory Committee. The subcommittees drafted the minimum standards for the inclusion of rivers in the assessment process and the criteria used to evaluate the rivers and place them in the appropriate value class. Over 70 people participated in the Rivers Assessment process as subcommittee members.

The Rivers Assessment is presented in two major sections. The first is an overview and evaluation of river resource categories which represent specific river uses, such as wildlife habitat or water supply. These resource categories reflect significant river-related resources and river use patterns. The second section describes river resources for each of South Carolina's four major river basins: the Savannah, the Santee, the Pee Dee, and the Ashley-Combahee-Edisto. This section provides a comparative overview of river resources for each specific basin and also contains summary tables of the comparative data. The study process utilized to compile the information in these two sections of the study is described below.

STUDY PROCESS

The following assessment process was developed by the study team and the South Carolina Rivers Assessment Advisory Committee. Input from public and private resource experts was essential to the evaluation of rivers in each specific resource category.

STEP 1: IDENTIFICATION OF RIVER RESOURCE VALUE CATEGORIES.

The river resource categories in the South Carolina Rivers Assessment were chosen to:

- Accurately reflect the overall value of rivers and streams;
- Reflect the interests of public agencies and private groups;
- Acknowledge the resource responsibilities of state and federal agencies.

The river resource categories included the following:

- **Agricultural Rivers:** prime river-related farmlands.
- **Historic and Cultural Rivers:** archeological sites, river-related architectural sites, historic trails and sites.
- **Industrial Rivers:** prime river-related industrial sites.
- **Inland Fisheries Rivers:** cold-water and warm-water fisheries; spawning, rearing and migration areas.
- **Natural Features Rivers:** endangered and threatened plants, unique plant communities and other recognized natural areas.
- **Recreational Boating Rivers:** whitewater boating, flatwater boating, and backcountry boating.
- **Recreational Fishing Rivers:** prime recreational fishing rivers.
- **Timber Management Rivers:** prime river-related timber areas.
- **Undeveloped Rivers:** undeveloped and free-flowing river segments.
- **Urban Rivers:** rivers flowing through urbanized areas, including urban recreation and urban river-related economic development.

- **Utility Rivers:** river-related utility sites.
- **Water Quality Rivers:** rivers with high water quality classifications presently attaining state standards.
- **Water Supply Rivers:** significant drinking water supply rivers.
- **Wildlife Habitat Rivers:** river-related areas with habitat for migratory birds, resident birds, fur bearers, small mammals, endangered and threatened species (federal and state), and nongame species of special concern.

STEP 2: DEVELOPMENT OF CATEGORY SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

For each resource category, agency staff and resource subcommittee members identified standards by which rivers were chosen. "Minimum standards" refer to the measures used to determine which rivers were evaluated in each resource category. These minimum standards were selected to ensure the evaluation of all rivers recognized by resource experts as having at least locally significant resource values. Minimum standards for each resource category are presented in the "River Resources Evaluation" section.

STEP 3: SELECTION OF RIVERS AND RIVER SEGMENTS.

Rivers were selected for evaluation as the result of a two-part process which included public nomination and resource expert nomination. Early in the process, river nomination forms were distributed statewide to conservation organizations, river-related interest groups and the public. Approximately 40 rivers were nominated through this process. Rivers were also selected by resource experts if they met the defined minimum standards for a given category.

River and river segments that were evaluated had to appear on the 1:500,000-scale Hydrologic Unit Map of the State of South Carolina. Exceptions were made for streams specifically added by resource experts. The river study area encompassed a minimum of 500 feet from both banks of the river; certain resource categories considered river-related values up to one-quarter mile from the river where there was an identifiable ecological relationship.

Measurement of river segments was done in three ways. First, several streams were measured using a map wheel. The measurements were made on 7.5 minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) maps. This method was used sparingly. The second method involved the utilization of a list of river miles compiled by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. This list contained all of the state's largest and most significant rivers. Finally, all remaining river segments were measured by using the digitizing capability of computers. The majority of river segments were measured by digitizing. Digitizing was done primarily from USGS 1:250,000 and 1:100,000 maps. A few streams were digitized from USGS 7.5 minute maps.

The river lengths should possess a fair degree of accuracy. However, measurement error is present in all methods and the segment lengths may not be completely accurate in all cases.

- An entire river or part of a river qualified for evaluation if the resource value was of a consistent level of quality throughout the entire river segment.

- The beginning and endpoints of the segment were defined by using a readily identifiable natural or cultural landmark (i.e. bridge, county or town boundary or confluence with another river or stream) or a specified distance from a landmark.

- Each river segment was described from its downstream beginning point to upstream endpoint (i.e., confluence with Jones Creek to headwaters).

STEP 4: DEVELOPMENT OF THE RIVER RESOURCE EVALUATION PROCESS.

For each river resource category, agency staff and resource experts developed the methodology for evaluating rivers which had met the minimum standards for the resource category. The evaluation process was specific to the resource category and was developed based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Rivers in each resource category were evaluated independently of their significance for other resource values. For example, river segments were evaluated for their level of significance for recreational boating without reference to their significance for industrial uses or cultural features. All judgments by resource experts and a detailed explanation of the evaluation process are available for review upon request. A summary of the evaluation process for each resource category is presented in the following section.

Many rivers and river segments were evaluated in multiple resource categories. The total number of river miles evaluated, 34,776.4, reflects the overlapping evaluation of numerous rivers in multiple categories.

STEP 5: ASSIGNMENT OF VALUE CLASSES.

Based on the method outlined in the evaluation process, participants worked independently or with the resource subcommittee to assign one of four value classes to each river segment. The value class denotes a river segment's relative significance in a given resource category. In certain cases, river resource values were recognized yet insufficient information was available to rate the river, and an "unknown" was given in lieu of a rating. Value class lists for each resource category appear in the following River Resources Evaluation section of this publication.

Value Class	Definition
1	Superior resources - rivers and river segments (and related corridors) with resource values which are of statewide or greater than statewide significance.
2	Outstanding resources - river and river segments (and related corridors) with resource values which are of regional significance.
3	Significant resources - rivers and river segments (and related corridors) with resource values which are of local significance.
4	Unknown - rivers and river segments (and related corridors) with resource values which require further research and documentation.

STEP 6: SYNTHESIS OF RESOURCE INFORMATION.

River resource values determined as a result of the evaluation process were analyzed and are presented in two different forms:

- **River resource value findings:** An analysis of value class information resulted in a list of major findings for each resource category that was assessed. Presented in a written summary, these findings outline information related to the most significant resource values in each category.

- **River resource value maps:** Rivers and river segments evaluated in each resource category were mapped. The maps display the distribution of rivers and their rankings (Value Class 1, 2, 3 and 4) evaluated in each resource category.

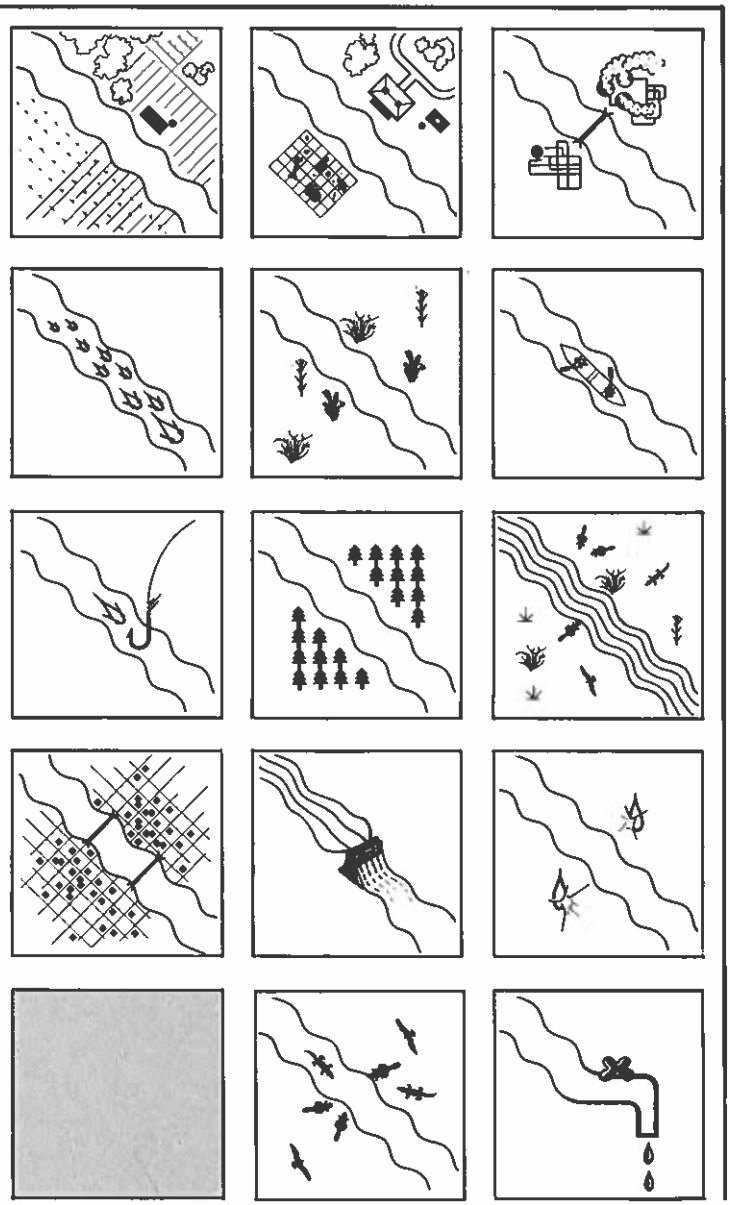
STEP 7: SYNTHESIS OF RIVER BASIN INFORMATION.

River basin values determined as a result of the evaluation process were analyzed and are presented in matrix form.

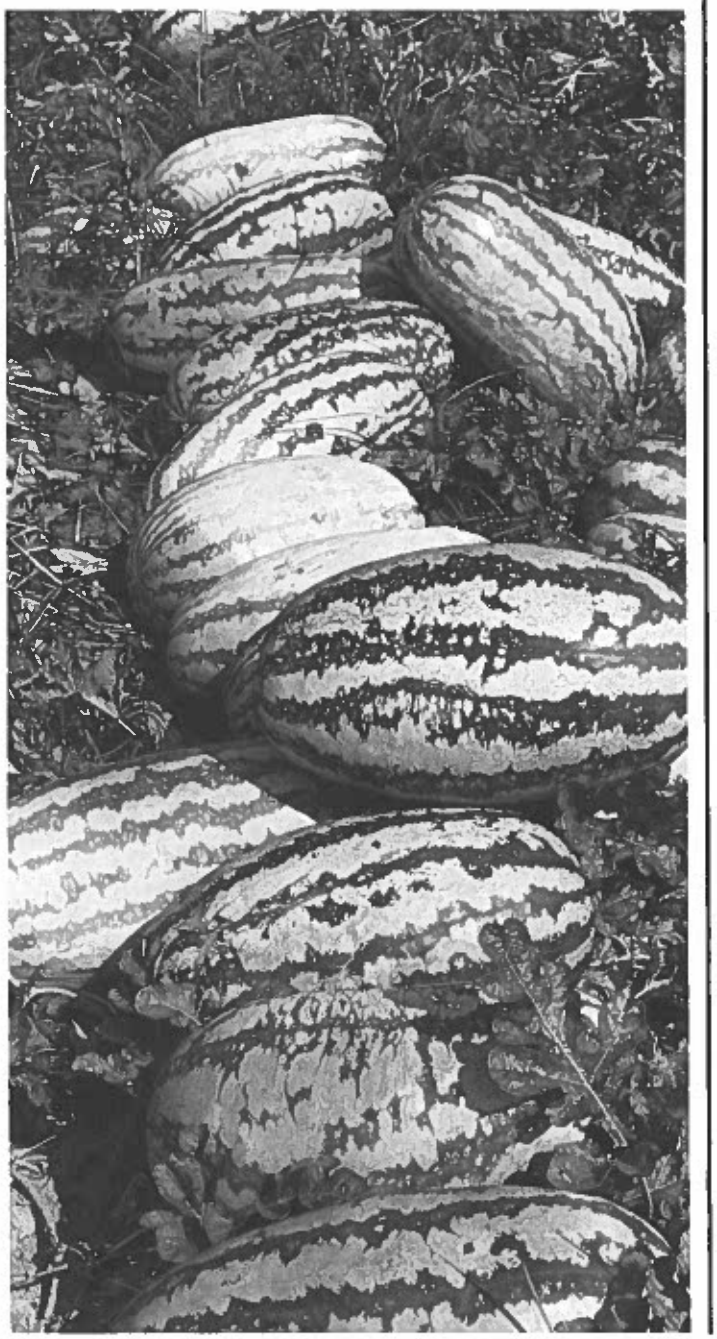
- A matrix was generated for each of the four major river basins in South Carolina to show the distribution of resource values for each river that was evaluated in the basin. Resources evaluated and their assigned rankings were listed for comparison within each basin in the state.

- If a river basin value class matrix does not list a resource value class for a particular river or stream it is only because that river or stream was not chosen by the resource subcommittee for evaluation. It does not mean that a resource value is not present.

RIVER RESOURCES EVALUATION



AGRICULTURAL RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

South Carolina, with its wealth of alluvial soils and temperate climate, was founded on an agricultural economy. An abundance of state natural resources has allowed the continuation of much of this agricultural tradition. However, in the 1880s and on into the present century, the agrarian economic base underwent changes as the textile industry moved from the industrial Northeast to the Sunbelt, concentrating primarily in the Piedmont region of South Carolina. While the move was accompanied by a regional shift to a more urban, industrial environment, there was a vital agricultural complement. Today, agriculture remains a major, firmly established economic force in the state.

Cropland represents 17 percent of the state's total land use. Because crops transpire large amounts of water and natural precipitation can be highly variable throughout the growing season, many farmers have come to depend on controlled irrigation to prevent fluctuating crop yields between years on state farmlands. While the need for irrigation is only critical during the 150 day growing season, the amount of water consumed by this use is significant. Irrigation systems have become more cost effective and their use has increased substantially in South Carolina due to improved irrigation technology and the potential stabilizing effects on farm income. Over 722 identified irrigation systems irrigated 75,600 acres of farmlands in the state as of 1983. The state's surface waters are the major source of water for irrigation, providing approximately 74 percent of the total.

Agricultural irrigation is presently the third largest water consumer in the state, accounting for 13 percent of total state consumption, and it is rapidly growing. In addition to water required for traditional row crop production, a significant demand for irrigation water results from golf courses, amounting to nearly 16 percent of all irrigation in 1986.

While agricultural uses account for little more than one percent of total state use, they are unique among major water use categories in that they are considered to be 100 percent consumptive, returning no water back to the system after application. An exception to this and of particular concern is nonpoint source runoff and enrichment in the form of stream pollution.

Agricultural irrigation is projected to increase 670 percent by the year 2020, showing the greatest percentage increase of any major water use category. Water demand for irrigation is anticipated to increase by approximately 12,000 acres per year to a total of 600,000 acres by 2020. Of six major water use categories in the state, agricultural irrigation ranks fifth in gross amount of water used. However, if projected increases are realized, by 2020 irrigation will have become the third largest water use category in the state. Over time, more water-conserving methods of irrigation are being employed which lessen impacts of water withdrawal (South Carolina Water Resources Commission, 1983).

Agricultural lands are frequently found along river corridors within rich and productive floodplain and bottomland areas. These lands used for production of crops, pasture land, livestock, nurseries and orchards are extremely valuable for food production and provide sources of jobs and financial income. They play a vital part in the South Carolina landscape.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Rivers and streams with adjacent agricultural lands deserving special consideration were evaluated to determine which areas are most important for this use. The minimum standards for inclusion required each river segment to be at least two miles in length and to have met at least one of the following qualifying conditions:

- Fifty percent of the land adjacent to the river corridor (including river-associated wetlands) is currently used or likely to be used during the next ten years for agricultural purposes including row crops, pasture, livestock, nursery stock and orchards;
- The river area serves as a source of water for agricultural production.

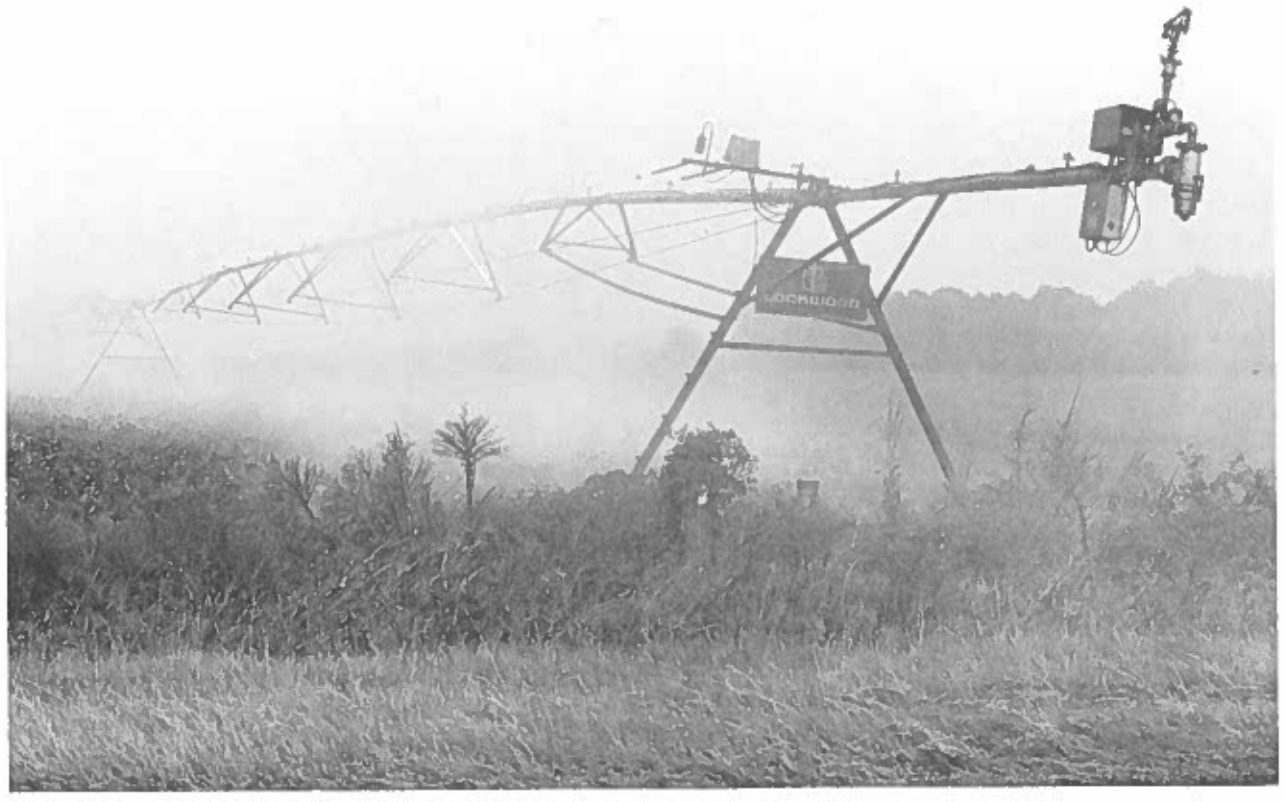
Evaluation Process

Each agriculturally-defined river segment which met the minimum standards for evaluation was rated based on criteria developed by a subcommittee of experts from the agricultural community in South Carolina and personnel at the South

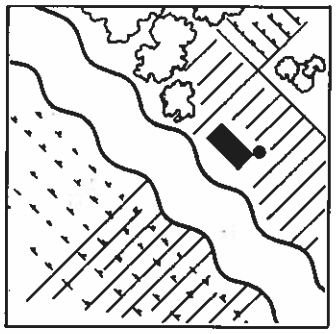
Carolina Land Resources Conservation Commission. The subcommittee developed an evaluation process to rank each river or river segment based on soil type and 7Q10 values. 7Q10 is the lowest average flow during seven consecutive days on the average of once in ten years, and is used to assess streamflow reliability during periods of low rainfall. The evaluation was accomplished by rank ordering the mean values of soil capability classes and assigning a point system to the rank-ordered list which grouped the soils based on their capability classifications. The same method was utilized for 7Q10 values. Point scores for each criterion were totaled, and each river was assigned a value class based on the river segment's overall score based on the following breakdown:

Value Class 1 ..... **7.1 to 14***
Value Class 2 ..... **6.1 to 7.0**
Value Class 3 ..... **2.0 to 6.0**
Value Class 4 ..... **1.9 or less**

*While the highest possible score for this category was 14.0, no river or river segment was rated this highly because of a surface water bias. The bias appears where soils were of good quality but low streamflows reduced the overall point score of the river.



FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 3875 river miles for agricultural use from a total of 170 rivers and river segments. This represents 34.9 percent of the state's approximate 11,100 river miles.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 516 miles, or 13 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the agricultural category.

3

There are 36 rivers in South Carolina with statewide or greater than statewide significance because of outstanding potential for agriculture. These rivers comprise 4.6 percent of the state's total 11,100 river miles.

4

The Catawba River system in north central South Carolina is the only river system evaluated without agricultural rivers.

5

The six highest ranked rivers in this category were:

Tampa Creek
North Pacolet River
Jacks Creek
Back River
Turkey Creek
Six and Twenty Creek

6

Of the agricultural rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance:

A 39 mile segment of the Pacolet River is the longest;
The four mile segment of Pen Branch is the shortest.

7

Rivers or river segments of statewide or greater than statewide significance for agriculture are distributed as follows:

145.5 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Pee Dee River Basin;
204 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the ACE River Basin;
151.5 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Santee River Basin;
15 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Savannah River Basin.

Table 5. Agricultural Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	36	516	4.7
2	49	678.5	6.1
3	78	2615	23.6
4	7	65.5	0.6
Total	**170**	**3875**	**35**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D5	BACK RIVER	COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
C4	BEAR CREEK	POCOTALIGO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA	6.0
B6,B5	BEAR SWAMP	ASHPOLE SWAMP	HEADWATERS	DIL	17.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	RICHLAND CO LINE	RIC	25.0
B6,B5	BRUNSON SWAMP	CHINNERS SWAMP	HEADWATERS	HOR	10.5
D3	BUCKHEAD CREEK	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	16.0
D4,C4	CATTLE CREEK	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	DOR,ORA	21.0
D5	COOPER RVR/W. BR. COOPER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	TAILRACE CANAL	BER	53.0
C3	COOPER SWAMP	N FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA	8.5
C4	COW CASTLE CREEK	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	HEADWATERS	ORA	21.0
C3	DRY BRANCH	CEDAR CREEK	ROAD 68	RIC	10.0
C3	DRY SWAMP	N FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA	7.5
C5	ECHAW CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	8.5
C4	HALFWAY SWAMP	LAKE MARION	HEADWATERS	CAL	15.0
B5,B4	HIGH HILL CREEK	BLACK CREEK	HEADWATERS	DAR	15.0
C4	JACKS CREEK	LAKE MARION	HEADWATERS	CLA	6.0
C5	KINGSTREE SWAMP CANAL	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	22.0
B5,B4	LAKE SWAMP	SPARROW SWAMP	HEADWATERS	DAR,FLO	13.0
B2	LITTLE BEAVERDAM CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO,AND	6.0
B5	MIDDLE SWAMP	JEFFRIES CREEK	HEADWATERS	FLO	16.0
A2	PACOLET RIVER,NORTH	LAWSONS FORK CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	39.0
C4	PEN BRANCH	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA	4.0
C4	POTATO CREEK	LAKE MARION	HEADWATERS	CLA	6.0
B3,B2	SALUDA RIVER	BUSH RIVER	BUZZARD'S ROOST DAM	GNW,NEW,SAL	29.0
B2,A2	SIX AND TWENTY CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	AND	9.0
C3	SNAKE SWAMP	SOUTH FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA	10.0
B5,B4	SPARROW SWAMP	LYNCHES RIVER	HEADWATERS	DAR,FLO	34.0
C3	SPUR BRANCH	S FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAR	9.0
C3	TAMPA CREEK	S FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA	10.0
C4	TAWCAW CREEK	LAKE MARION	HEADWATERS	CLA	6.0
D3,C3	TURKEY CREEK	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAR	11.5
D3	WELLS BRANCH	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAR	7.0
B3	WEST CREEK	CLOUDS CREEK	HEADWATERS	SAL	7.0
C3	WHALEY CREEK	S FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAR	9.5
B5	WILLOW CREEK	JEFFRIES CREEK	HEADWATERS	FLO	12.0
C3	YARROW BRANCH	S FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAR	7.0
** Subtotal **					516.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C2	BEAVERDAM CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	19.0
B3,B2	BIG CREEK	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	SAL	12.0
C5	BIRCH CREEK	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	7.0
C6	BROWN SWAMP	KINGSTON LAKE SWAMP	HEADWATERS	HOR	7.0
B5	CAMP BRANCH	LAKE SWAMP	HEADWATERS	FLO	10.5
A1	CAMP CREEK	CANE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	13.0
C5	CARVERS CREEK	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	9.0
B5	CATFISH CANAL	CATFISH CREEK	HEADWATERS	DIL,MAR	25.0
B3	CEDAR CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	FAI,RIC	19.0
B4	CHURCH BRANCH	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	10.0
C5	CLAPP SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA,WMS	12.5
C2,B3	CLOUDS CREEK	LAKE MURRAY	HEADWATERS	SAL	15.0
A5	CROOKED CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	MCCALLS MILL ROAD	MRL	6.0
C2,B2	CUFFYTOWN CREEK	HARD LABOR CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW,MCC	24.0
C4	DEEP CREEK	POCOTALIGO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA	8.0
C5	DOUGLAS SWAMP	PUDDING SWAMP	HEADWATERS	FLO,CLA	11.5
C2	DRY CREEK	BIG CREEK	HEADWATERS	SAL	3.5
B1	GILL CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB	17.0
A4	GILLS CREEK	BEAR CREEK	HEADWATERS	LAN	8.0
B4	GRIFFIN CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	14.0
D4	GUM BRANCH SWAMP	MOUTH	HEADWATERS	DOR	5.0
C2,B2	HARD LABOR CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW,MCC	26.0
C2	HOLLOW CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK	18.0
B5,B4	INDIAN CREEK	BLACK CREEK	HEADWATERS	DAR	21.0
B1	JOHNSON CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB	9.5
C2	LOG CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	13.01
B3	MILL CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	24.01
C2,B2	MINE CREEK	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	SAL	15.0
B5	MUDDY SWAMP	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS,FLO	8.0
B4	MYERS CREEK	CABIN CREEK	HEADWATERS	RIC	8.0
A5	NAKED CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	DAVID MILL POND	MRL	4.0
C4,B4	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM,CLA	30.0
D4	POLK SWAMP	MOUTH	HEADWATERS	DOR	17.0
D5	QUINBY CREEK	E BRANCH COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
C2	RED BANK CREEK	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	SAL	8.0
B5	REEDY CREEK	BUCKSWAMP	HEADWATERS	MAR,DIL	19.0
C2	ROCKY CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	10.0
B3,B2	SALUDA RIVER,LITTLE	LAKE MURRAY	HEADWATERS	SAL	15.0
C4	SAMMY SWAMP	POCOTALIGO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA	13.0
C4	SANDY RUN	DEAN SWAMP HEADWATERS	HEADWATERS	ORA	6.5
D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	2 MI NW OF SC 119	S BOUNDARY - SRP	HAM	40.0
C4,B4	SCAPE ORE SWAMP	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	BEAVERDAM CREEK	LEE,SUM	22.5
B1	SHANKLIN CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB	7.5
B5	SWIFT CREEK	DARLINGTON CITY LIMITS	HEADWATERS	DAR	9.0
D3	THE GAUL	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	ALN	11.0
C4,B4	TOMS CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	8.0
C2	TOWN CREEK	HOLLOW CREEK	HEADWATERS	AIK	11.5
C2	TURKEY CREEK	STEVENS CREEK LAKE	HEADWATERS	EDG	33.0
B2	WHITE CREEK	CALHOUN CREEK	HEADWATERS	ABB	6.0
** Subtotal **					678.5

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	HDWTRS CNFLNCE W/JONES SWMP	COL	44.0
D4	ASHLEY RIVER	POPPERDAM CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS,DOR	17.0
B1	BEAVER CREEK	ROCKY RIVER	HEADWATERS	AND	8.0
C4,B4	BEECH CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	18.5
B5	BIG SWAMP	LYNCHES RIVER	HEADWATERS	FLO	16.0
B5,B4	BLACK CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS(EXCL RESERVOIRS)	DAR,FLO,CHT	68.0
C5,B5	BLACK MINGO CREEK	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS,GEO	31.0
C6,C5,C4	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEE,SUM,CLA	150.0
D3	BOGGY SWAMP	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	HAM	17.0
D3	BRIER CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	ALN	10.0
B6,B5	BUCK SWAMP	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	DIL	16.0
C5	BULL SWAMP	GRAMBLING CREEK	HEADWATERS	CAL,ORA	10.0
B3,B2	BUSH RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	NEW,LAU	33.0
B3	CANNONS CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	NEW	14.0
C5	CATFISH CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	CATFISH CANAL	MAR	18.0
D4	CHESSEY CREEK	HORSESHOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	COL	19.0
B6,B5	CHINNERS SWAMP	LITTLE PEE DEE	HEADWATERS	HOR	14.0
D4,D3	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COL,BEA	51.0
C4,C5	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	COLUMBIA	RIC,CAL,LEX	49.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,EAST BRANCH	W BRANCH COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
D5	COOPER RIVER/W BR COOPER	CHARLESTON CO LINE	TAIL RACE CANAL	BER	35.0
E3,D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	HAM,JAS	53.0
D5,C5	CYPRESS SWAMP CREEK	MOUTH	HEADWATERS	BER,DOR	13.0
E4,D4	EDISTO RIVER	INTERCOASTAL WATERWAY	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	CHS,COL,DOR	98.0
D4,C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	TURKEY CREEK(ORA)	ORA	46.0
D4,C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	AIKEN CO LINE	ORA,BAM,BAR	103.0
B2,A2	ENOREE RIVER	LAURENS CO LINE	HEADWATERS	GNV,SPA	85.0
D4,C4	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA	57.0
B3	GILLS CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	SC 48	RIC	4.0
B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	BUCKHOLTZ CREEK	REEDYS BRANCH	MRL,DAR,CHT	30.0
C6,B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	I-95	GEO,MAR,FLO	77.0
E3	GREAT SWAMP BRANCH	NEW RIVER/SR 170	HEADWATERS	JAS	24.0
B2,B1	HENCOOP CREEK	ROCKY RIVER	HEADWATERS	AND	14.5
B2	HOGSKIN CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB	9.0
D4,C4	INDIAN FIELD SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	DOR	22.0
D3	JACKSON BRANCH CREEK	WHIPPY SWAMP	HEADWATERS	HAM	16.5
B5,B4	JEFFRIES CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	DAR,FLO	43.5
B2	JOHNS CREEK	CANE CREEK	HEADWATERS	ABB	6.0
D3	LEMON CREEK	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAM,COL	19.0
B3	LITTLE CEDAR CREEK	CEDAR CREEK	HEADWATERS	FAI,RIC	6.5
C5,B5,A5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	HOR,MAR,DIL	121.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU,NEW	34.0
C2,B2	LITTLE RIVER	THURMOND LAKE	HEADWATERS	ABB,MCC	43.0
D3	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL,BAM,BAR	57.0
C2,B2	LONG CANE CREEK	THURMOND LAKE	HEADWATERS	ABB,MCC	34.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	MAR,DIL	12.0
B5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 1	WMS,FLO,SUM	125.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B2	NORTH CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU	8.0
B2,A2	NORTH RABON CREEK	RABON CREEK	HEADWATERS	LAU	16.0
A3,A2	PACOLET RIVER	BROAD RIVER	N & S PACOLET RIVERS	SPA	50.0
B2	PARK CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB	10.5
C4	PUDDING SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA,WMS	9.0
B2	RABON AND N RABON CREEKS	LAKE GREENWOOD	HEADWATERS	LAU	10.0
C4	ROBERT BRANCH	DRY SWAMP RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	8.0
B2	ROCKY RIVER	SECESSION LAKE	HEADWATERS	AND	20.0
B5	ROGERS CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	MRL	11.0
D3,C3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	TENANTS BRANCH	BARNWELL CO LINE	COL,HAM,BAM	22.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA HYDRO PLANT	LEX	11.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	TURKEY CREEK (GNW)	LITTLE CREEK	GNW,LAU,ABB	15.0
B2,A2	SALUDA RIVER	LITTLE CREEK	S & N FORKS SALUDA RIVER	ABB,GNV,PIC	54.0
C6,C5	SAMPIT RIVER	WINYAH BAY	HEADWATERS	GEO	13.0
C6,C5,C4	SANTEE RIVER	ECHAW CREEK	LAKE MARION	BER,GEO,WMS	62.0
E3,D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	ALLENDALE CO LINE	JAS,HAM	103.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	N BOUNDARY - SRP	HWY 1	AIK,HAM,ALN	39.0
B6	SIMPSON CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	10.0
B2	SOUTH RABON CREEK	RABON CREEK	HEADWATERS	LAU	15.0
C2,B2	STEVENS CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	MCC	23.0
A5,A4	THOMPSON CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHT	38.0
B1	THREE AND TWENTY CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	AND	20.0
B5	THREE CREEKS	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	MRL	21.5
D5	TURKEY CREEK	COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,MIDDLE	LYMAN LAKE	HEADWATERS	GNV,SPA	21.0
B6,B5	WACCAMAW RIVER	CONWAY/SC 701	NC LINE	HOR	50.0
D5,C5	WADBOO SWAMP	W BRANCH, COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	21.0
D5	WAMBAW CREEK	S SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	16.0
D5	WANDO RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HEADWATERS	CHS	26.0
C4,B4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	I-20	RIC,SUM,KER	65.0
B1	WILSON CREEK	RICHARD B. RUSSELL LAKE	HEADWATERS	AND	17.5
** Subtotal **					2615.0

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C4	BIG BRANCH	POCOTALIGO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA	7.0
C4	BUCK BRANCH	COW CASTLE CREEK	HEADWATERS	ORA	10.0
C3	COLSTON BRANCH	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAM	7.0
B2,A1	EIGHTEENMILE CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	PIC	19.0
C3	GOODLAND CREEK	TAMPA CREEK	HEADWATERS	ORA,AIK	8.5
D4	HORSESHOE CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	8.0
C3	TURKEY BRANCH	N FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA	6.0
** Subtotal **					65.5
*** Total ***					3875.0

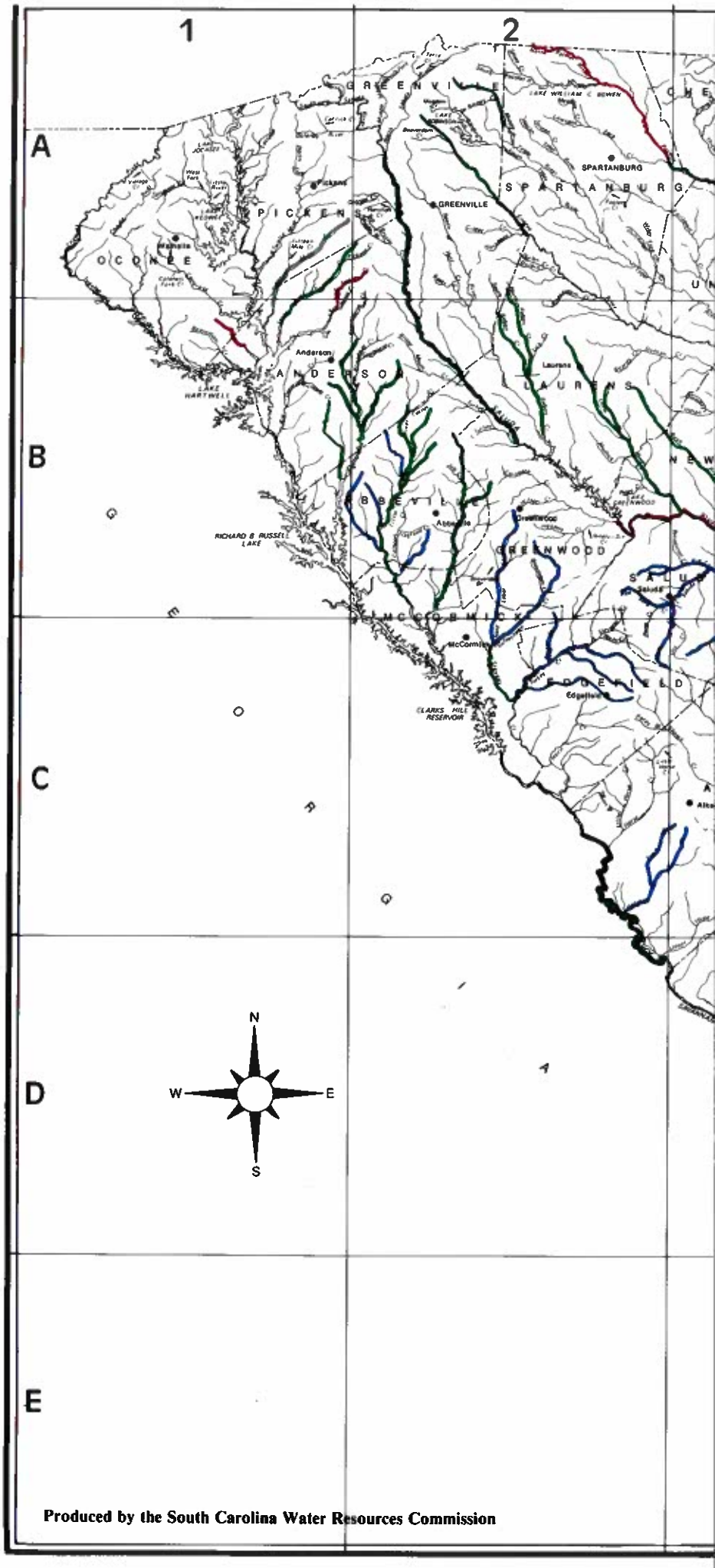
AGRICULTURAL

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

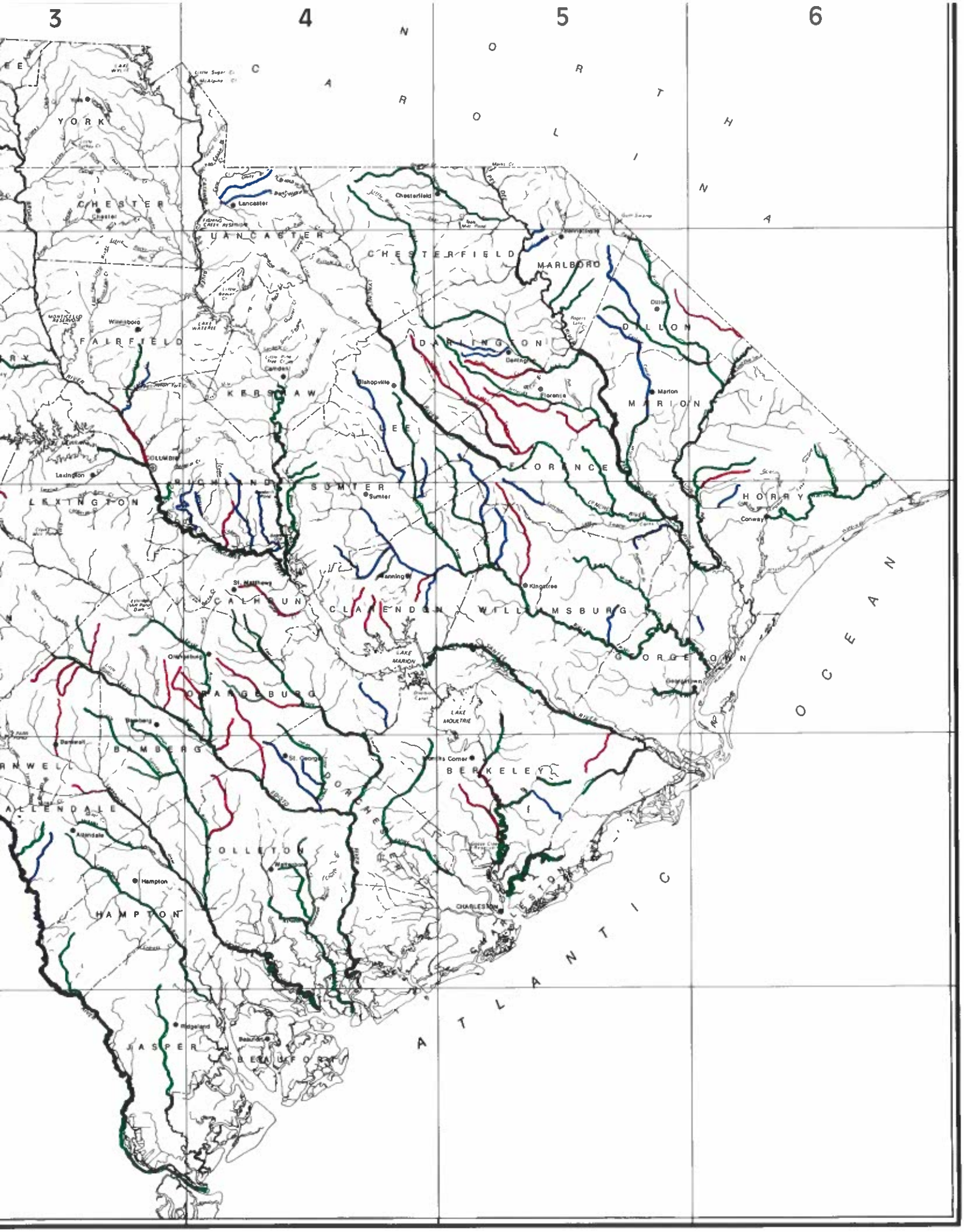
Value Class Four



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission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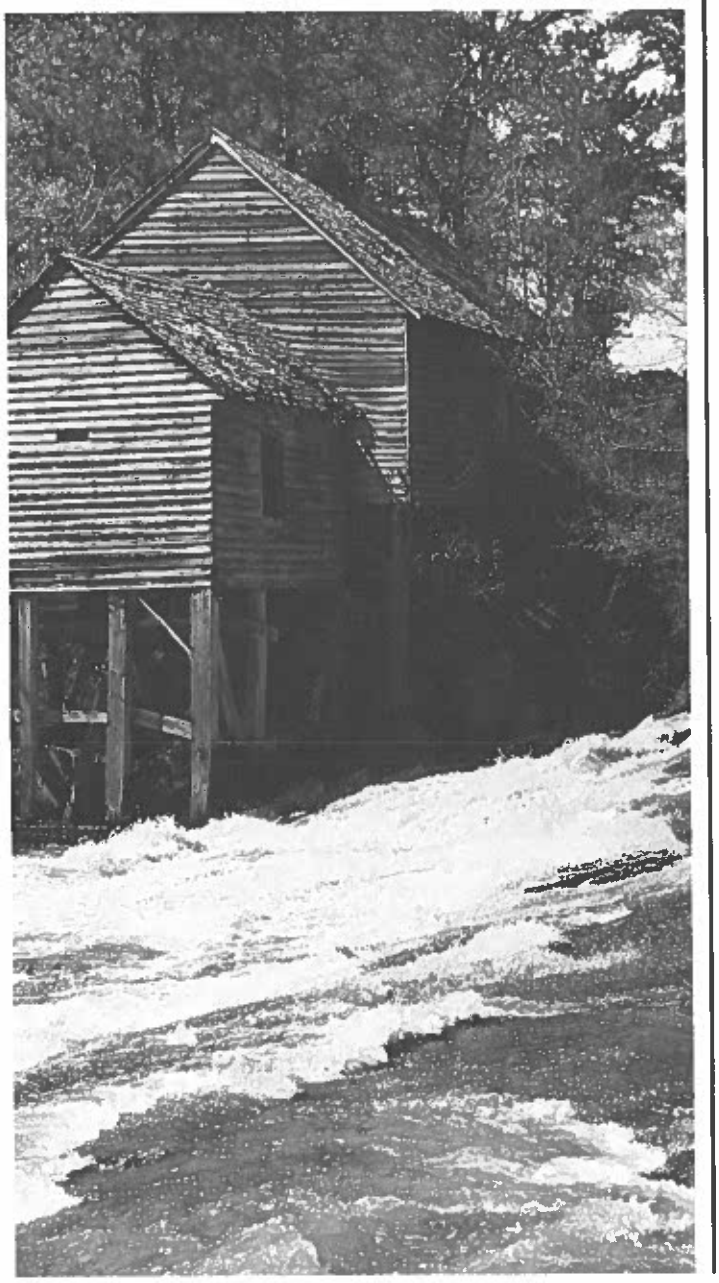
NORTH CAROLINA
YORK
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
MARION
LEE
FLORENCE
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
HORRY
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Winnsboro
Camden
Bishopville
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Dillon
Lexington
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
Conway
St. Matthews
Orangeburg
Barnwell
St. George
Walterboro
Hampton
Allendale
Ridgeland
Beaufort
Georgetown
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
ATLANTIC OCEAN

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

The rivers of South Carolina played an important role in the colonization, development and industrial growth of the state. The conservation, preservation and revitalization of South Carolina's river-related historic, archeological, and cultural resources provides an important link to the history of the state's culture and helps maintain the character of its river corridors. Specific places and sites which have been documented and received recognition through various state and federal programs help to promote an appreciation of South Carolina's historic development. These places also stimulate the economy through various government revitalization incentive programs and provide a broader context for understanding the historical significance of each river and its drainage basin.

Some South Carolina rivers are home to historic properties which are nationally known such as the numerous sites along the Ashley, Cooper, and Stono Rivers and Russell Creek in the Charleston area. These historic sites draw visitors from around the world, serving as a tremendous tourism attraction. Although Charleston and coastal South Carolina are unusually rich in history, other significant sites are dispersed throughout the state.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Each river area on the historic and cultural list met at least one of the following standards:

- Presence of a direct, identifiable river-oriented historic or prehistoric structure, physical remains, recognized site or potential for the presence of such a site or sites;
- One or more sites listed as a National Historic Landmark;
- One or more sites listed or with the potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation Process

For the purposes of this evaluation, "historic" refers to prehistoric and historic sites, which are of equal value. National Register of Historic Places status or potential status was a major basis for evaluation. The developed National Register criteria were used as a guideline, but other properties that have been identified as historically important on a local, regional or state level but do not meet National Register criteria were included. The criterion for recognition of properties historically significant on a local, regional, or state level was based on data provided by local historical societies and/or archaeological societies and the recommendations of these societies.

In addition to the National Register of Historic Places, recognition as a National Historic Landmark served as a criterion. Certain areas contain multiple historic or cultural values or constitute a historic district, and these values were utilized as criteria. A further consideration in the evaluation process was the potential for historic or prehistoric areas that have yet to be surveyed. These concepts are defined below.

- **National Historic Landmarks**

  National Historic Landmarks are recognized as our nation's most important historic and cultural resources. They are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

- **National Register of Historic Places**

  The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's resources worthy of preservation. The National Register includes a wide variety of sites, buildings, objects and structures.

  The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

  1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the state's history; or
  2. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in the state's past; or
  3. That embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, represent a

significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

4. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

- **Historic Districts and Multiple Resource Areas**

South Carolina streams of historic or cultural importance may comprise a consistent area or unit, well-defined, with easily delineated significant components either in the form of multiple resource areas or districts. An historic district is a geographic area containing a significant concentration of properties. It is not necessary for each individual property in a district to possess importance in its own right, but the district as a whole must be historically significant. Districts have a recognizable sense of time and place, and reflect the identity and character of cities, towns, communities, and rural areas. Multiple Resource Areas include all or a defined portion of the historic resources identified in a specified geographical area which may be a rural area, a county, a small town, a large town, or city, or a section of a town or city. A river segment with a district or multiple resource area generally ranked higher than a river segment with an individual, isolated prehistoric site. An exception exists when a single site has a significant effect on the history of the state or where a National Historic Landmark is present.

- **Potential sites**

Determining the potential for historic or prehistoric sites is a serious problem for the evaluation of any river segment. Segments may have the potential for such sites, but have not yet been surveyed. Predictive models based on current archaeological and historic data were used to evaluate these unsurveyed segments.

The following point system was used to evaluate each river segment:

Points	Criteria
30	**National Historic Landmarks, Historic Districts, Multiple Resource Areas**
25	**Five or more National Register sites**
15	**One to two National Register sites**
10	**Three or more historic sites not currently identified as included in the National Register**
5	**One or two recognized sites not included on the National Register but which may be considered for inclusion.**

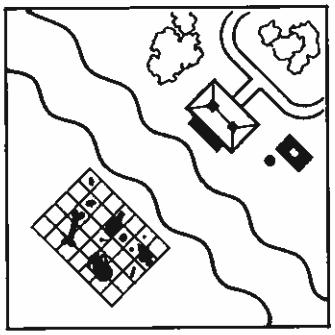
Appropriate point values were assigned each criterion met by a river or river segment. Individual point values were then totaled for each stream.

Rivers and river segments were grouped into one of four value classes based on their historic and cultural attributes:

Value Class 1 . . . . . 50 points or higher
Value Class 2 . . . . . 30 to 49 points
Value Class 3 . . . . . 15 to 29 points
Value Class 4 . . . . . 14 or less points

The existence of a National Historic Landmark within a river segment automatically elevates an evaluated river segment to Value Class 1.

FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 1090.9 river miles for historic and cultural use from a total 33 rivers and river segments. This represents 9.8 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 633.4 miles, or 58 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the historic and cultural category.

3

The Ashley and Cooper Rivers have the largest number of historic sites, with ten each.

4

Of the historic sites on rivers in Charleston County, plantations dominate with ten found along the South Edisto, Ashley, and Santee Rivers and Russell and St. Pierre/Store Creeks.

5

Seventeen National Historic Landmarks are present along South Carolina river corridors. Six are located on the east and west Forks of the Cooper River. In addition, three are present on the Ashley River.

6

Ninety-two National Register of Historic Places sites are present along South Carolina river corridors. Twelve are present along the east and west Forks of the Cooper River. Eight additional sites are located on the Ashley River, and six on the Combahee River.

7

The Ashley and Waccamaw Rivers received the highest cumulative point value with 60 points each.

8

Approximately one-half of all evaluated historic and cultural river areas are found within the eight coastal counties.

9

One hundred forty-one historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were identified within South Carolina river corridors.

10

Forty-six historic or cultural sites are found along ten rivers in Charleston County, by far the most sites in any South Carolina county.

11

River segments in this category varied in length from 199 miles of the Savannah River to a .4 mile segment of Goose Creek.

Table 7. Historic and Cultural Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	12	633.4	5.7
2	6	162.5	1.4
3	14	294	2.7
4	1	1	0.01
Total	**33**	**1090.9**	**9.81**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D5	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	SC 165	CHS,DOR	29.0
E4	BEAUFORT RIVER	PORT ROYAL SOUND	US 21	BEA	13.0
C4	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	BROAD AND SALUDA RIVERS	LEX,RIC,CAL	51.0
D5	COOPER RIVER, EAST BRANCH	W BRANCH COOPER RIVER	SC 402	BER,CHS	11.0
D5	COOPER R/W BR COOPER R	CHARLESTON HARBOR	TAILRACE CANAL	BER,CHS	53.0
D5	GOOSE CREEK	GOOSE CREEK RESERVOIR	S 29	BER	0.4
C6,B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	WINYAH BAY	US 401/15	DAR,FLO,HOR	147.0
D4	RUSSELL CREEK	STEAMBOAT CREEK	SC 174	CHS	4.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	US 701/17	CHS,GEO	5.0
E3,D3,C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	US 1	AIK,ALN,JAS	199.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY	US 501	GEO,HOR	45.0
B4,C4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	LAKE WATEREE	KER,SUM,RIC	76.0
** Subtotal **					633.4

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 51	GEO	26.0
D4	BOHICKET CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	SC 700	CHS	14.5
A3,B3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	US 29	CHE,CTR,FAI,RIC	96.0
E4	COOPER RIVER	CALIBOGUE SOUND	NEW RIVER	BEA	8.0
E4	MORGAN RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	US 21	CHS	8.0
D5	WANDO RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	SC 41	BER	10.0
** Subtotal **					162.5

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	I-77	CTR,YRK	25.0
A1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	SC 28	N C LINE	OCO	14.0
E4	COLLETON RIVER	CHECHESSEE RIVER	OKATIE RIVER	BEA	10.0
D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	US 17A/21	COL	42.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	US 17	CHS	33.0
D5	KIAWAH RIVER	STONO INLET	CAPTAIN SAM'S INLET	CHS	10.0
C6,B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 501	HOR	43.0
D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SC 641	US 301/321	BAM	7.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SC 39	SAL,LEX,RIC	58.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	US 701/17	CHS,GEO	12.0
E4	ST PIERRE/STORE CREEK	S EDISTO RIVER	SC 174	CHS	1.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	SR 23	SR 21	MCC	8.0
D5	STONO RIVER	STONO INLET	SC 700	CHS	10.0
A2	TYGER RIVER	US 176	SC 56	UNI	21.0
** Subtotal **					294.0

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
E4	BIG BAY CREEK	S END EDISTO BEACH STATE PRK	N END EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK	CHS	1.0
** Subtotal **					1.0
*** Total ***					1090.9

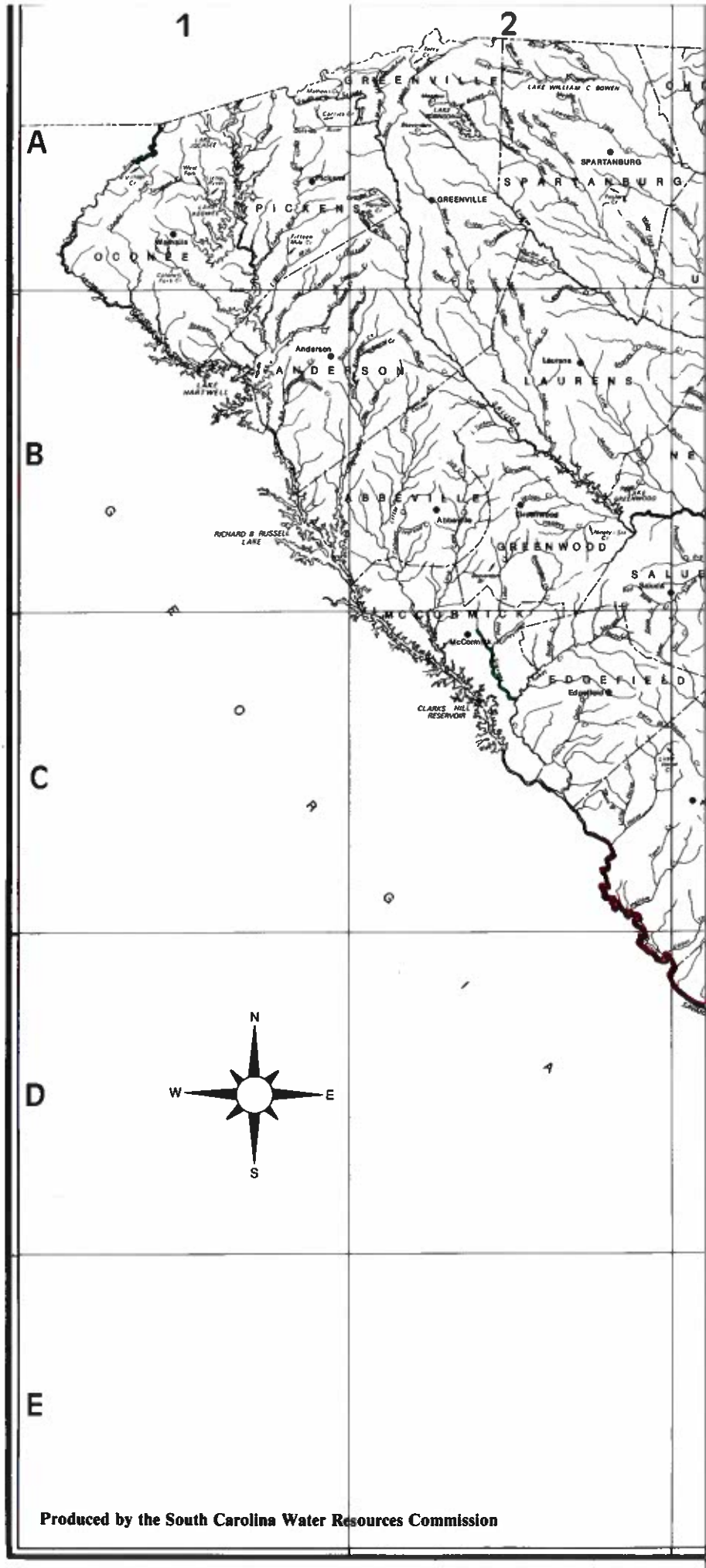
HISTORIC & CULTURAL

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

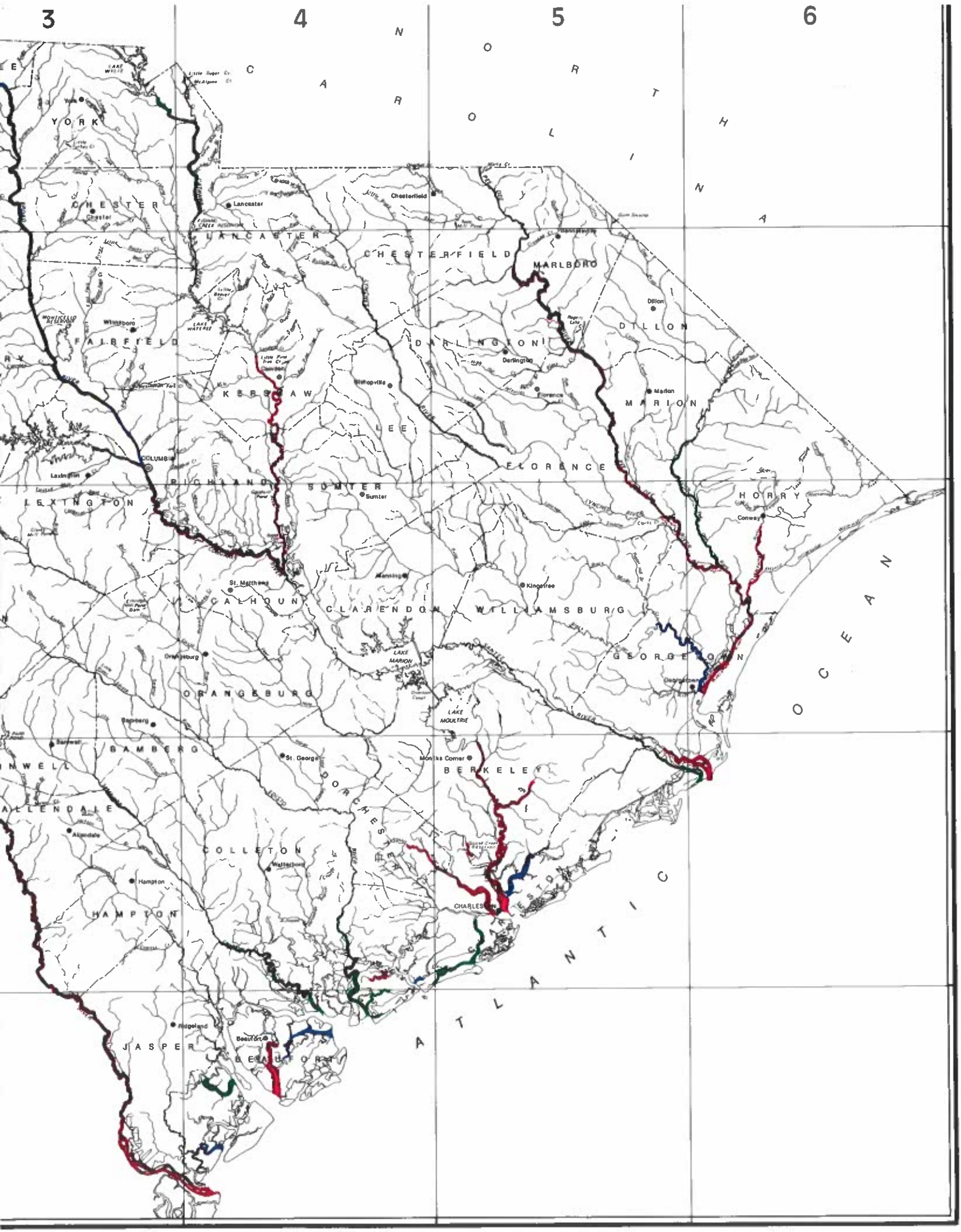
Value Class Four



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission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NORTH CAROLINA
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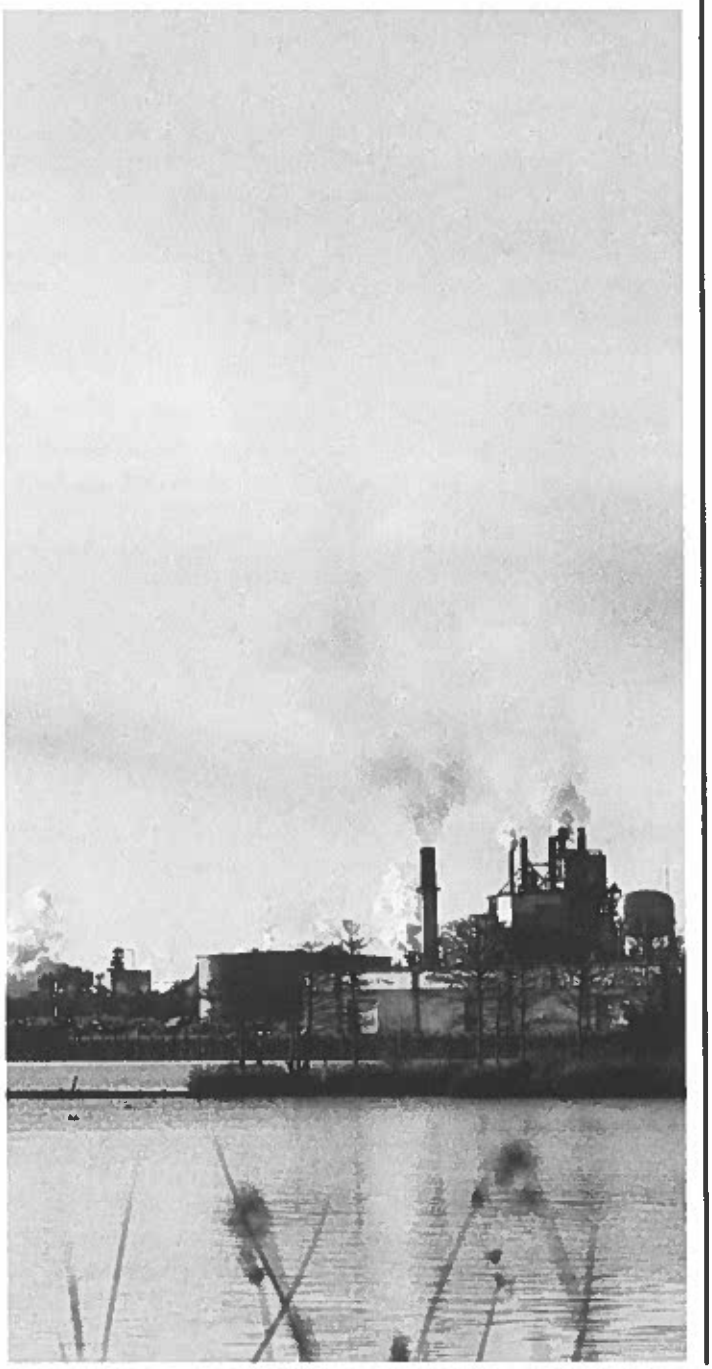
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
LEE
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Whitmire
Winnsboro
Bishopville
Darlington
Dillon
Marion
Florence
Columbia
Lexington
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
Conway
St. Matthews
Orangeburg
Bamberg
Barnwell
St. George
Monks Corner
Walterboro
Hampton
Allendale
Ridgeland
Beaufort
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
LAKE WATEREE
MONTICELLO RESERVOIR

INDUSTRIAL RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

Numerous industries in South Carolina are dependent directly or indirectly on adequate supplies of surface water. Surface waters serve as the major source of water in South Carolina, supplying 96 percent of total water needs, and are the principal sources for the large volumes required for industrial purposes. Water of sufficient quantity and often of high quality must be available for manufacturing, cooling and condensing, steam production, sanitation, drinking and other purposes. Although South Carolina possesses abundant water supplies, an expanding industrial base and growing population have resulted in an escalated demand on the state's water resources.

Industrial water users can be broken down into two main groups: self-supplied and public-supplied. Self-supplied industries derive 95 percent of their water from inland lake or riverine sources without having to purchase water from a water supplier, although they may sell water to other users. The other five percent is derived from groundwater sources. Public-supplied industries are those that purchase their water from a water supplier or utility. Major sources for public-supplied industries vary, with surface water sources primarily used in the upper portions of the state and groundwater sources primarily depended upon in the Coastal Plain region.

Industries overwhelmingly meet their water needs by providing water through self-supply. In 1980, of the total gross industrial water use of 993 million gallons per day (mgd), 905 mgd, or 91 percent, was self-supplied. Only 88.7 mgd, or nine percent, of industrial water needs were supplied by utilities (South Carolina Water Resources Commission, 1983).

While only 18.5 percent of the water used by self-supplied industries is consumptive (without return of water to the source), self-supplied industry remains the largest consumer of water of any water use category, accounting for 38 percent of total statewide consumption. Self-supplied industrial is also the second largest gross water user in the state, following thermoelectric power.

Based on an expanding state economy, industrial water use is projected to increase, corresponding to anticipated industrial growth in South Carolina. Projected increases are also predicted for consumptive use from its present rate of 18 percent of gross use to 40 percent of gross use by 2020, because increased recycling of withdrawn water within individual industries keeps the water out of the system of origin (South Carolina Water Resources Commission, 1983). By 2020, self-supplied industry is predicted to show the greatest volume increase in use (525 mgd) of any major water use group other than thermoelectric power facility demand (1560 mgd), with a 22 percent increase in consumptive use by self-supplied industrial, and a 13 percent increase in consumptive use by thermoelectric power.

Industry exists as a staple of our way of life. The state's commitment to a broader industrial base focuses on the continued improvement of our living standards. River corridors are frequently desirable sites for industrial development because the production of goods depends on the processing and supply of sufficient quantities of water. The most important river-related locations in South Carolina for existing and potential industrial land use merit special consideration.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Rivers and river segments were evaluated to determine the most suitable locations for industry. Each river met the following qualifying criteria:

- The area must be currently used, or is likely to be used over the next ten years, for industrial purposes;
- The area must possess sufficient size, access and site conditions for industrial use;
- The industrial use should be river dependent.

Evaluation Process

Industries vary significantly in regard to their resource needs, and differ greatly in their uses of rivers. This makes an evaluation process difficult. The criteria used in evaluating industrial river use in South Carolina indicate general desirability from a broad point of view. However, many river segments which might support viable industries do not meet one or more of these criteria.

Each industry-related river segment which met the minimum standards for evaluation was assigned a

value class based on evaluation criteria developed by a subcommittee of resource experts from the industrial community. These criteria included:

- **Temperature** - directly influences the assimilative capacity of a river. Generally, lower water temperatures provide a greater assimilative capacity and are more advantageous to industrial usage. River temperature criteria were based on both mean temperature for a ten year period and maximum river temperature. Value classes were based on a range of river temperatures. Mean temperature ranged from less than 16 degrees Centigrade to greater than 19 degrees Centigrade, and maximum temperature ranged from less than 29 degrees Centigrade to greater than 32 degrees Centigrade.

- **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)** - defined as the amount of oxygen required to biologically stabilize organic and nitrogenous matter under aerobic conditions. BOD_5 is the observation of biochemical oxygen demand over a five day period. Mean and maximum BOD_5 concentrations in the river were measured in milligrams per liter (mg/l). Evaluations were based on ranges of mean BOD_5 from less than 2.2 mg/l to greater than 2.8 mg/l and on maximum BOD_5 from less than 6 mg/l to 12 mg/l.

- **Dissolved Oxygen (DO)** - Adequate concentrations of dissolved oxygen are necessary in water to maintain aquatic life, biological metabolism, and a balanced biotic community. The concentration of dissolved oxygen is an important parameter for the assimilative capacity of a river. DO criteria were based on mean and minimum concentrations and were measured in milligrams per liter (mg/l). Evaluations were based on a range of mean DO from greater than 9 mg/l to less than 7 mg/l, and a range of minimum DO from greater than 5 mg/l to less than 3 mg/l.

- **7Q10** - Flow is a partial indicator of the assimilative capacity of flowing water and minimum volume available. The most commonly accepted measure of the low flow in a river over time is the 7Q10 flow, which represents the lowest average flow during seven consecutive days that would recur once in ten years. It is usually expressed in cubic feet per second (cfs). Evaluations were made using a range of 7Q10 values from greater than 500 cfs to 10 cfs.

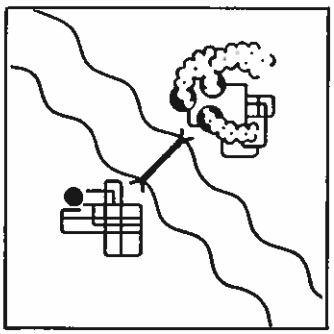
The subcommittee developed an evaluation process to rank each river or river segment, including a point system for determining the overall value of each river segment. Resource experts evaluated each river and assigned a score of high (30 points), medium (20 points), low (10 points) or unknown (0 points) for each of the above criteria. The point scores for each criterion were totaled and each river or river segment was assigned a value class based on the river segment's overall score based on the following breakdown:

Value Class 1 ..... **100 - 120 points**
Value Class 2 ..... **80 - 99 points**
Value Class 3 ..... **40 - 79 points**
Value Class 4 ..... **Unknown**

For certain river segments, there was insufficient information to rate one or more evaluation criteria. These rivers were given an overall ranking of Value Class 4.

During the Rivers Assessment, additional information about physiographic characteristics and transportation facilities was gathered for each industrial river. Although this information was not factored into the river's overall rating, it serves to broaden the base of knowledge on industrial river use.

FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 2345 river miles for industrial use from a total 57 rivers and river segments. This represents 21 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 598 miles, or 25.5 percent of the rivers or river segments in the industrial category.

3

Rivers with the greatest number of segments of statewide significance or greater for industry are the Saluda and Savannah Rivers.

4

Fifteen industrial rivers or river segments were rated as possessing statewide or greater than statewide significance for industrial use.

5

Industrial rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed as follows:

104 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Pee Dee Basin;
78 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the ACE Basin;
256 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Santee River Basin;
160 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Savannah River Basin.

6

The Great Pee Dee River from the tidal interface to the North Carolina line is the longest continuous Value Class 1 industrial system in the state. At 104 miles, it makes up 17 percent of the state's Value Class 1 industrial rivers.

7

The next longest single segment is the Savannah River, at 70 miles, followed by the Broad River at 45 miles.

8

Several segments of the Saluda River from the headwaters of Lake Greenwood to the North and South Saluda make up 68 miles of Value Class 1 industrial rivers.

9

All counties in the state possess industrial rivers.

Table 9. Industrial Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	15	598	5.4
2	17	561	5.1
3	23	1126	10.1
4	2	60	0.5
Total	**57**	**2345**	**21.1**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	ENOREE RIVER	RIC,FAI,NEW	40.0
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	SUGAR CREEK	CTR,LAN,YRK	18.0
C3,C4	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	SALUDA AND BROAD RIVERS	CAL,RIC,LEX	51.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	N FORK EDISTO RIVER	DEAN SWAMP CREEK	BAM,ORA,BAR	52.0
C6,B5,A5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	TIDAL INTERFACE	NC LINE	DIL,MAR,FLO,DAR	104.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	NEW,LAU	34.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	LAKE GREENWOOD HEADWATERS	BROAD MOUTH CREEK	GNW,LAU,ABB	14.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD MOUTH CREEK	BIG BRUSHY CREEK	ABB,AND,GNV	27.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER	BIG BRUSHY CREEK	N & S SALUDA RIVERS	AND,GNV,PIC	27.0
D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	BOGGY SWAMP	LOWER THREE RUNS CREEK	HAM,ALN	70.0
D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	LOWER THREE RUNS CREEK	UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK	ALN,BAR,AIK	29.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK	THURMOND DAM	AIK,EDG	61.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	N TYGER RIVER	BENS CREEK	SPA	15.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	BENS CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA,GNV	30.0
D5	WANDO RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HEADWATERS	CHS,BER	26.0
** Subtotal **					598.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3,A3	BROAD RIVER	ENOREE RIVER	PACOLET RIVER	FAI,UNI,YRK	35.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	PACOLET RIVER	NC LINE	CHE,YRK	30.0
D5	COOPER R/W BR COOPER R	CHARLESTON HARBOR	TAILRACE CANAL	BER	36.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	DEAN SWAMP CREEK	BEECH CREEK	ORA,BAR,AIK,EDG	43.0
D5	KIAWAH RIVER	STONO INLET	CAPTAIN SAM'S INLET	CHS	10.0
B5,C5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SPARROW SWAMP	FLO,SUM,LEE	48.0
B2	REEDY RIVER	LAKE GREENWOOD	BOYD'S MILL POND	LAU	15.0
B2,A2	REEDY RIVER	BOYD'S MILL POND	HEADWATERS	LAU,GNV	50.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	LAKE MURRAY DAM	RIC,LEX	11.0
C5	SAMPIT RIVER	WINYAH BAY	HEADWATERS	GEO	13.0
C5,C4	SANTEE RIVER	TIDAL INTERFACE	LAKE MARION	BER,GEO,WMS	68.0
E3	SAVANNAH RIVER	TIDAL INTERFACE	BOGGY SWAMP	BEA,JAS,HAM	45.0
B3,A2	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	N TYGER RIVER	NEW,UNI	46.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	MIDDLE TYGER RIVER	SPA	12.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	MIDDLE TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	23.0
C4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	COLONELS CREEK	RIC,SUM	26.0
B4	WATEREE RIVER	COLONEL'S CREEK	LAKE WATEREE DAM	RIC,SUM,CAM	50.0
** Subtotal **					561.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	HWY 303	COL	38.0
D4	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HWY 17 ALT	CHS,DOR	33.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	POCOTALIGO RIVER	GEO	106.0
C4	BLACK RIVER	POCOTALIGO RIVER	I-20	WMS,CLA,SUM	44.0
B3	BUSH RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	NEW,LAU	33.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	JAS,HAM,ALN	53.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	TIDAL INTERFACE	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	CHS,COL,DOR	48.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	DOR,ORA,BAM	57.0
C4,C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	S FORK EDISTO RIVER	SC 278/75 BRIDGE	ORA,AIK,LEX	56.0
B3,B2	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	WARRIOR CREEK	NEW,UNI,LAU	48.0
A2	ENOREE RIVER	WARRIOR CREEK	HEADWATERS	LAU,UNI,SPA,GNV	60.0
C6,B6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LUMBER RIVER	HOR,MAR	59.0
B6,B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	LUMBER RIVER	SC 83	HOR,MAR,DIL	29.0
D4,D3	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL,BAM,BAR	57.0
B5,B4,A4	LYNCHES RIVER	SPARROW SWAMP	NC LINE	DAR,LEE,CHT,KER	121.0
A3	PACOLET RIVER	BROAD RIVER	BUCK CREEK	UNI,CHE,SPA	43.0
C5,C4	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA,SUM	30.0
D4,D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	HAM,COL,ALN	54.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	LAKE MURRAY HEADWATERS	LITTLE RIVER	SAL,NEW	11.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	LITTLE RIVER	LAKE GREENWOOD DAM	SAL,NEW,GNW	19.0
D5	STONO RIVER	STONO INLET	HEADWATERS	CHS	26.0
A1	TUGALOO RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	LAKE YONAH DAM	OCO	5.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY	NC LINE	GEO,HOR	96.0
** Subtotal **					1126.0

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D5	BACK RIVER	COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
E4,D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	BEA,HAM	51.0
** Subtotal **					60.0
*** Total ***					2345.0

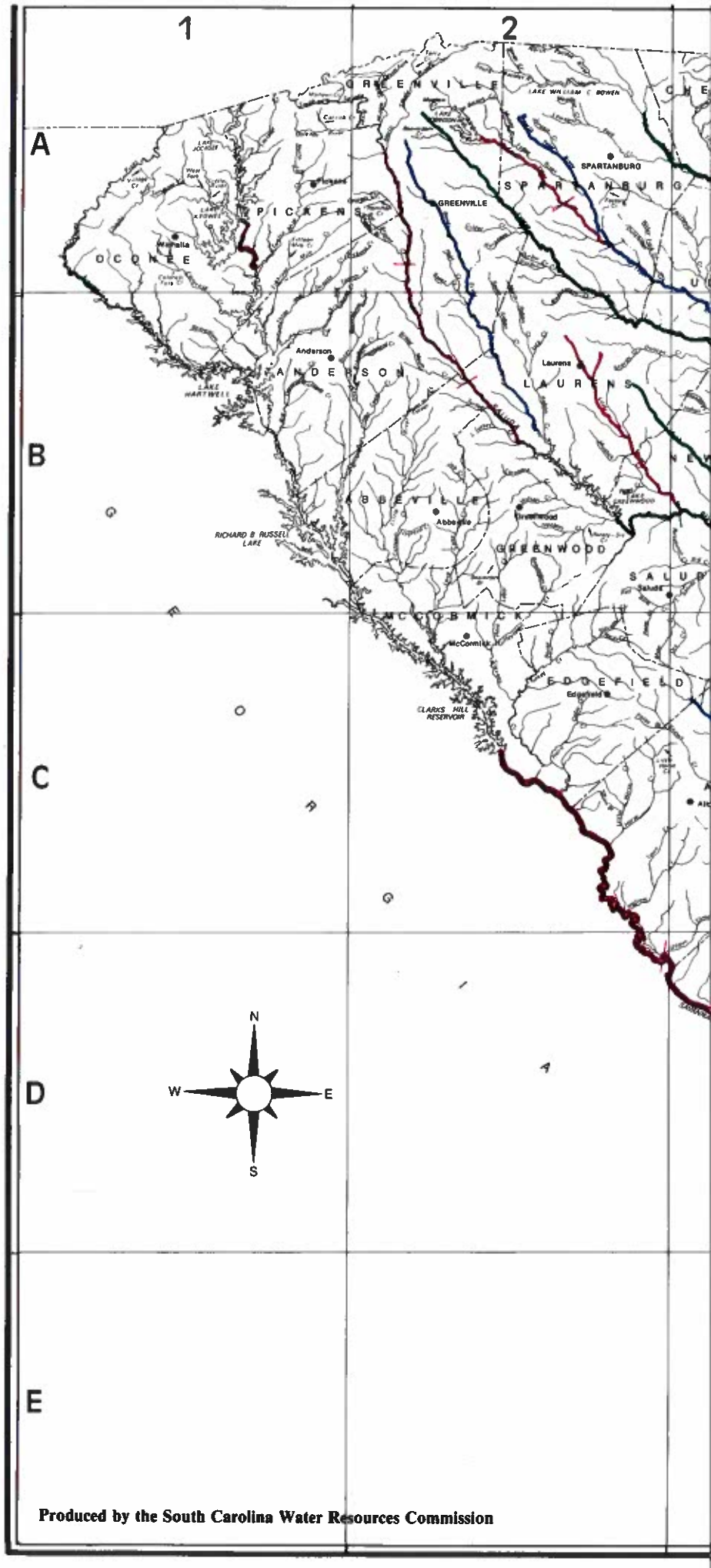
INDUSTRIAL

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

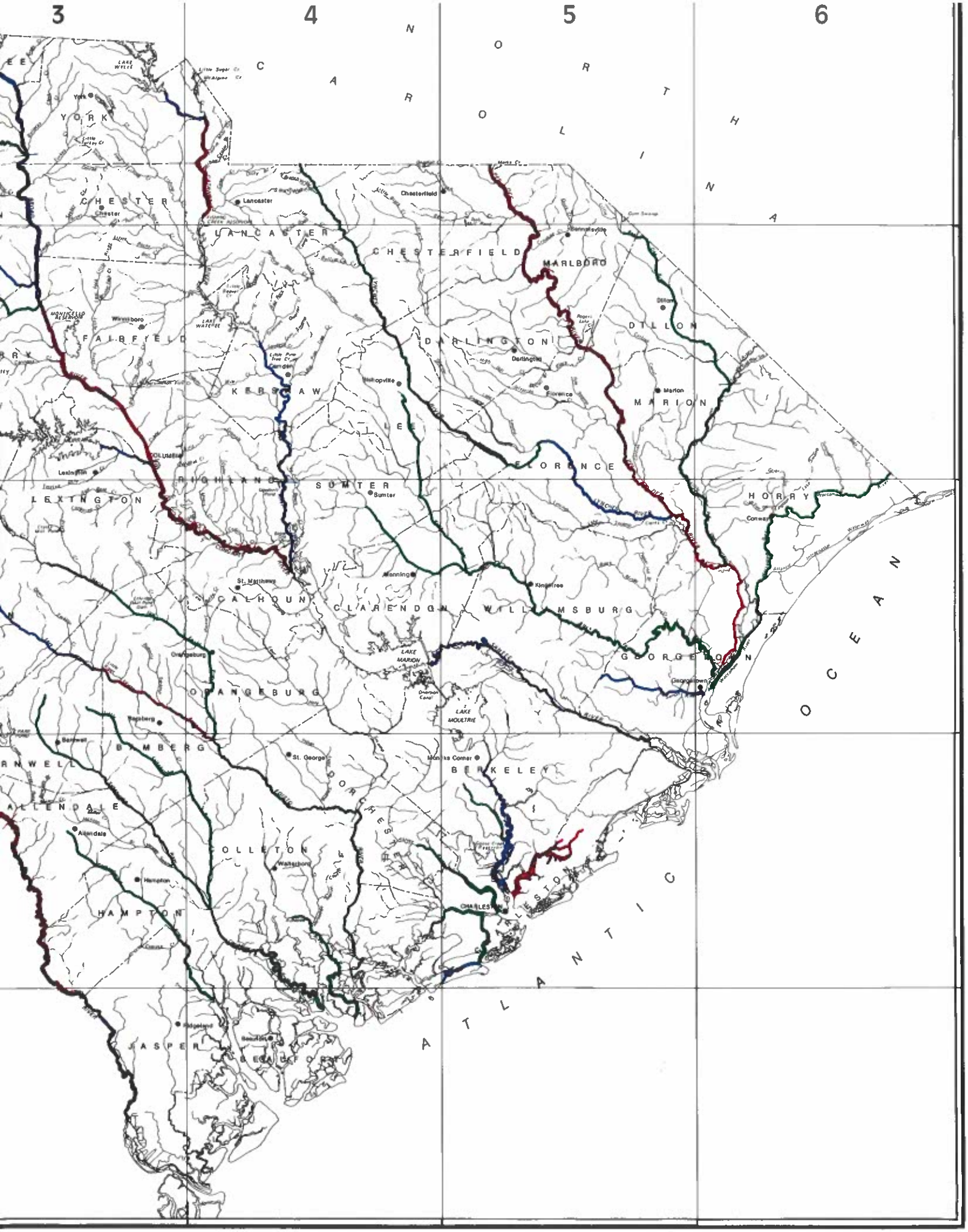
Value Class Four



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission


3
4
5
6
NORTH CAROLINA
YORK
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
LEE
FLORENCE
MARION
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
HORRY
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BERKELEY
BAMBERG
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Bennettsville
Dillon
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Bishopville
Camden
Lexington
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
St. Matthews
Conway
Orangeburg
Santee
Lake Marion
Lake Moultrie
Georgetown
Barnwell
St. George
Monks Corner
Allendale
Walterboro
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
Charleston

INLAND FISHERIES RIVERS

INTRODUCTION

South Carolina's rivers provide feeding, spawning and nursery grounds for a variety of resident and migratory fish species. There are approximately 150 species of fish in the fresh surface waters of the state. These inland fisheries are made up not only of game fish highly preferred by anglers, but also of fish that are rare or endangered, important endemic nongame species, and fish of significant commercial value. Species such as trout are found only in cold water environments, while other species such as the bluespotted sunfish live only in the blackwaters of Coastal Plain streams. Each species plays a valuable role in the natural order.

Fish are usually present in the smallest of streams and all but the most polluted waters. For this reason, the inland fisheries category contains rivers and streams of all sizes. Many small streams are found in this category which may not support a significant recreational fishery but are important in providing significant habitat for endemic nongame species. These smaller streams provide avenues for nutrient entry into larger rivers and in some cases may have better water quality than mainstem rivers, providing refuge for larger fish.

Inland fisheries encompass a broad range of fish species and a diversity of habitats. Riverine fish habitats represent a complex set of interdependencies. Many species of fish may occupy an important niche in the natural system but possess little economic value. Other species are important game or commercial species and are sought for sport or for harvest. The inland fisheries category assesses riverine systems from a broad perspective in regard to species and habitat.

Inland fish communities include all fish species which inhabit a freshwater environment throughout their life cycle and anadromous fishes which complete part of their life cycle in fresh water. A variety of inland fish species of recreational, ecological and economic importance can be found in the state.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

River areas for inland fisheries resources were considered by evaluating rivers and river segments in South Carolina for inland fisheries significance. The river or river segments met the following requirements:

- Possess fisheries populations of sufficient size and composition to provide significant spawning or nursery habitat, support recreational or commercial fisheries, or otherwise exhibit fisheries of ecological importance.
- Contain suitable habitat and environmental conditions to support recreational and/or commercial fisheries.

Evaluation Process

Each river segment of significance to inland fisheries that met the minimum standards for inclusion was assigned a value class based on criteria developed by a subcommittee of resource experts comprised of district fisheries biologists from the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department. The criteria included:

- **Species Composition** - the presence of fish species of major importance by virtue of being rare in the region, important endemic nongame species, of major ecological importance, highly preferred by anglers, or of significant commercial value;
- **Aquatic Habitat Quality** - the presence of natural features favorable to fish production and maintenance of preferred fish species (adequate flow, water quality, streambank vegetation, temperature, etc.);
- **Fishery Quality** - evaluation of recreational and/or commercial fishing results (success rate, size of take, desirability of species taken, etc.);
- **Quality of Recreational Use** - the ability of a river or river segment to provide a satisfying recreational fishing experience (user preference, access, scenery, solitude, challenge, variety, etc.).

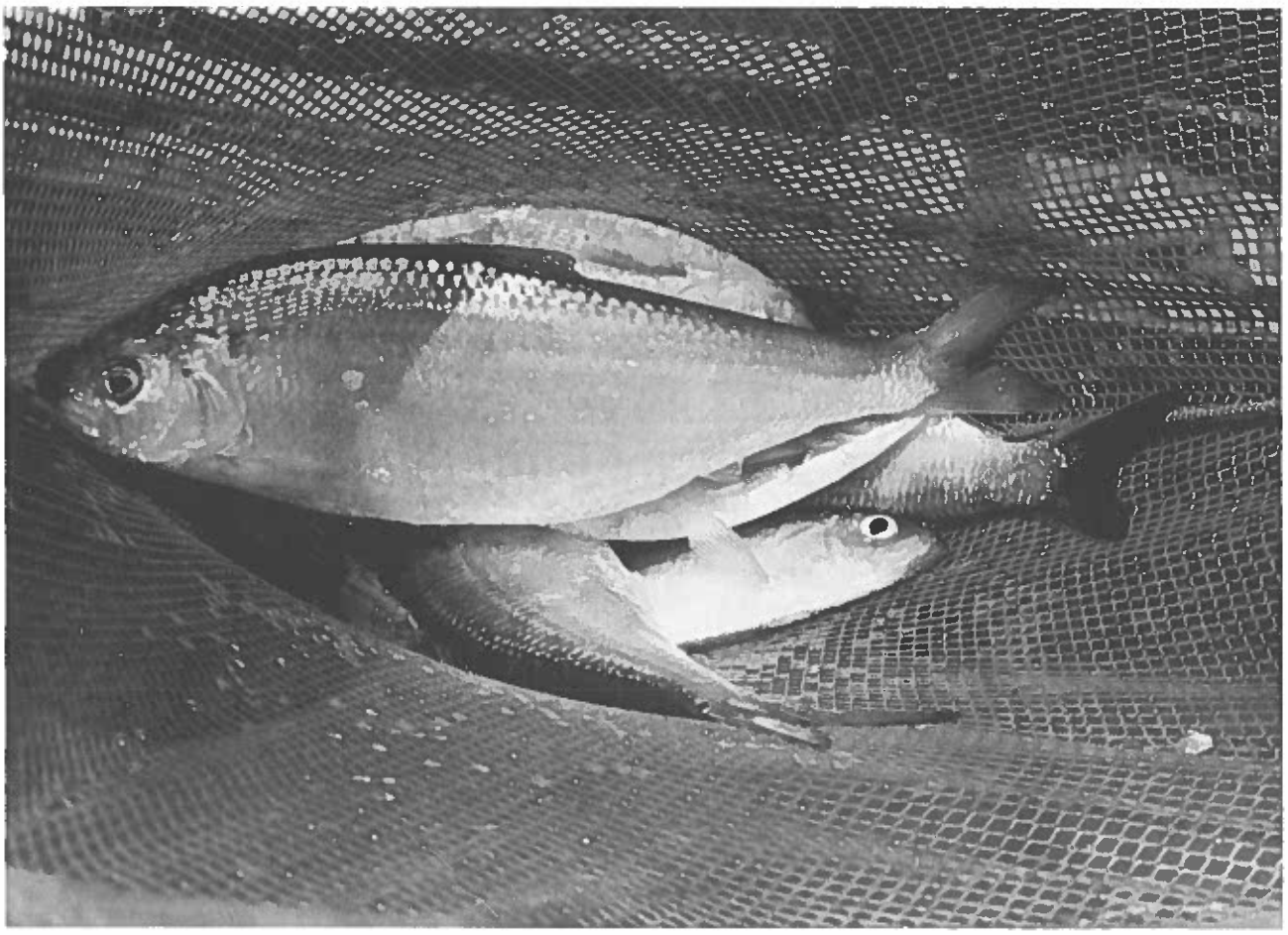
METHODOLOGY

The subcommittee developed an evaluation process to rank each river or river segment, including a point system for determining the overall value of each. Resource experts evaluated each river and assigned a score of high (30 points), medium (20 points), low (10 points) and unknown (0 points) for each of the abovementioned criteria. The point scores for the criteria were totaled and each river was assigned a value class based on its overall score based on the following breakdown:

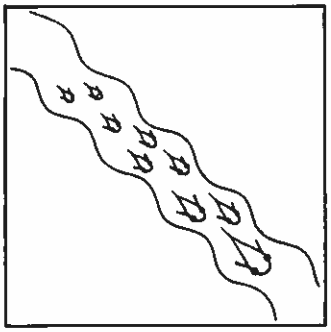
Value Class 1 ..... 100 - 120 points
Value Class 2 ..... 80 - 99 points
Value Class 3 ..... 40 - 79 points
Value Class 4 ..... Unknown

For certain river segments there was insufficient information to rate the segment by more than one criterion. These rivers were given an overall ranking of Value Class 4. These river segments are recognized by the resource subcommittee as featuring inland fisheries values which require further research and documentation.

During the rivers assessment, additional information was gathered for each inland fisheries river which was not factored into the river's overall rating. Information was collected about the economic importance of inland fisheries to different stream segments, the degree of threat to each river, associated recreational activities, level of use, demand, and species composition.



FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 3538.2 river miles for inland fisheries from a total 136 rivers and river segments. This represents 31.8 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 1206.6 miles, or 34.1 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the inland fisheries category.

3

There are 25 rivers in South Carolina with statewide or greater than statewide significance because of outstanding inland fisheries potential. These rivers comprise 10.9 percent of the state's approximately 11,100 river miles.

4

Rivers and creeks with the greatest number of tributaries of statewide significance or greater for inland fisheries are:

Edisto River (including North and South Forks)
Saluda River
Santee River (upper and lower)

5

Inland fisheries rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed as follows:

246 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Pee Dee Basin;
427 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the ACE River Basin;
256 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Santee River Basin;
284.6 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Savannah River Basin.

6

Of the rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance for inland fisheries, the Savannah River possesses the longest continuous stretch reported (208 miles), associated with five counties. This stretch flows from Stevens Creek Dam to the Atlantic Ocean.

Table 11. Inland Fisheries Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	25	1363.6	12.3
2	50	1448	13.1
3	59	839.6	7.6
4	2	48	0.4
Total	**136**	**3699.2**	**33.4**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO,WMS,CLA	150.0
B4	BROADWATER CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	0.0
A1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	TUGALOO LAKE	N C LINE	OCO	43.0
E4,D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	COOSAW RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HAM,BEA,COL	51.0
C3,C4	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	BROAD/SALUDA RIVERS	CAL,RIC,LEX	51.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	E & W BRANCH CONFLUENCE	BER,CHS	35.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,WEST BRANCH	E BRANCH COOPER RIVER	TAILRACE CANAL	BER	16.0
A1	EASTATOE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	N C LINE	PIC	11.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	N AND S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	COL,DOR,BAM	98.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA,AIK,LEX	86.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	BEECH CREEK	BAM,ORA,BAR	96.0
D4,C4	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	2 MI SW OF US 176	HEADWATERS	CAL,ORA	45.0
B5,B6	LITTLE PEE DEE	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 83	MAR,HOR,DIL	106.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU,NEW	34.0
C2,B2	LITTLE RIVER	THURMOND LAKE	4 MI S OF SC 72	MCC	7.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA HYDRO PLANT	LEX	11.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	BUSH RIVER	LAKE GREENWOOD DAM	GNW,NEW,SAL	29.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,MIDDLE	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	19.0
C5	SANTEE RIVER,LOWER	N & S SANTEE RIVERS	LAKE MARION DAM	BER,GEO,WMS	72.0
B3	SANTEE RIVER,UPPER	LAKE MARION	CONGAREE & WATEREE RIVERS	SUM,CAL	8.0
E4	SAVANNAH RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	STEVENS CREEK DAM	BEA,JAS,HAM,	208.0
A1	SENECA RIVER	TWELVEMILE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	OCO,PIC	8.0
A1	THOMPSON RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	NC LINE	OCO	0.6
A1	TUGALOO RIVER	SC 160 AT PRATHERS BRIDGE	YONAH DAM	OCO	5.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY	NC LINE	HOR,GEO	96.0
C4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE DAM	RIC,SUM,KER	76.0
A1	WHITEWATER RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	NC LINE	OCO	2.0
** Subtotal **					1363.6

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	JONES SWAMP	COL	44.0
B3,A3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	TYGER RIVER	UNI,NEW,FAI,RIC	45.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	TYGER RIVER	NEAL SHOALS HYDRO	UNI,FAI,CTR	13.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	LOCKHART LAKE	99 ISLANDS HYDRO	UNI,YRK,CHE	24.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	NEAL SHOALS	LOCKHART HYDRO	CTR,UNI	20.0
B3	BUSH RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	SC 560	NEW	24.0
B3	CANNONS CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	NEW	14.0
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	LAKE WYLIE DAM	LAN,CTR,YRK	32.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3	CEDAR CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC,FAI	19.0
A1	CHAUGA RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO	29.0
C3	CLOUDS CREEK	LAKE MURRAY	HEADWATERS	SAL	15.0
C3	CONGAREE CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEX	7.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,EAST BRANCH	W BRANCH COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HWY 301	JAS,HAM,ALN	53.0
C5	ECHAW CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	8.5
B2	ENOREE RIVER	GILDERS CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNV	33.0
C3	FIRST CREEK	CONGAREE CREEK	HEADWATERS	LEX	7.0
C6,B5,A5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	WINYAH BAY	N C LINE	CHT,MRL,DAR	174.0
B5	JEFFRIES CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 34	DAR,FLO	37.5
A3	KINGS CREEK	BROAD RIVER	N C LINE	YRK,CHE	12.0
C4	LITTLE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	5.0
A1	LITTLE RIVER/N FRK LTL	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	12.0
D4,D3	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SCL RR BRIDGE	BAM,COL	52.0
C2	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	LAKE MURRAY	HEADWATERS	SAL	23.0
C5,B5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	CHT,LEE,LAN	169.0
B3	MILL CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	24.0
B3	MILL CREEK	LAKE MARION	HEADWATERS	SUM	6.0
C2	MOUNTAIN CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	SAL,GNW,EDG	10.0
E4,E3	NEW RIVER/GREAT SWAMP	CALIBOGUE SOUND	HEADWATERS	JAS,BEA	38.0
A2	PACOLET RIVER,NORTH	SOUTH PACOLET RIVER	N C LINE	SPA	17.0
A2	PACOLET RIVER,SOUTH	BOWEN RESERVOIR	HEADWATERS	SPA,GNV	11.0
D4	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	S-64 BRIDGE	HAM,ALN,BAM	50.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	TURKEY CREEK (GNW)	LITTLE CREEK	GNW,LAU,ABB	15.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	LITTLE CREEK	S AND N FORKS SALUDA RIVERS	ABB,GNV,PIC	54.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,NORTH	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	16.0
A2,A1	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	SALUDA RIVER	NC LINE	PIC,GNV	34.0
D4	SANDY RUN CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEX,CAL	9.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	N & S SANTEE RIVERS	GEO	18.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	N & S SANTEE	CHS,GEO	16.0
C3	SECOND CREEK	CONGAREE CREEK	HEADWATERS	LEX	8.0
A5,A4	THOMPSON CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 47	CHT	28.0
B3,A2	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	S & N FORKS TYGER RIVER	NEW,UNI	46.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,MIDDLE	NORTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS (EXCL LYMAN LAKE)	SPA,GNV	39.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	35.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	NORTH TYGER RIVER	TIGERVILLE	SPA,GNV	32.0
D2	UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAR	24.0
D5,C5	WADBOO SWAMP	W BRANCH, COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	21.0
D5	WAMBAW CREEK	S SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER,CHS	16.0
** Subtotal **					1448.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HEADWATERS	CHS,DOR	36.0
C3	BEAR CREEK	THOMPSON CREEK	NORTH PRONG CREEK	CHT	4.0
B2	BEAVERDAM CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU	10.0
B4	BEAVERDAM CREEK	SCAPE ORE SWAMP	SR 71	LEE	9.0
C3	BLACK CREEK	NORTH FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEX	19.0
B4	BOGGY GULLY SWAMP	SPARROW SWAMP	SR 28	DAR	5.0
B6	BUCK CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	SR 664	HOR	10.0
B5	CEDAR CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 171	CHT,DAR	12.0
IN1-D1	CEDAR CREEK	CHAUGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	4.0
C3	CHINQUAPIN CREEK	NORTH FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEX,AIK	10.0
C4	COLONELS CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	18.0
B2	CORONACA CREEK	WILSON CREEK	SC 230	GNW	13.0
B4	CROOKED CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 79	MRL	17.0
C2,B2	CUFFYTOWN CREEK	HARD LABOR CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW	24.0
B3,B2	DUNCAN CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU,NEW	28.0
B3	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	GILDERS CREEK	LAU,NEW,SPA,UNI	75.0
A3	FISHING CREEK	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	SOUTHERN RR BRDGE (YORK CTY)	CTR,YRK	32.0
C4	HALFWAY SWAMP	LAKE MARION	HEADWATERS	CAL	15.0
B4	HAM CREEK	BLACK CREEK	MARTIN'S LAKE	CHT	3.0
C2,B2	HARD LABOR CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	SC 221	MCC,GWW	26.0
B3	HELLER'S CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	NEW	13.5
B4	HORSE CREEK	BLACK CREEK	US 401	DAR	6.0
A4	HUCKLEBERRY BRANCH	MOUTH	U S 52	CHT	4.0
B3,B2	INDIAN CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU,NEW	9.0
A4	INDIAN CREEK	THOMPSON CREEK	SR 145	CHT	4.0
C6	JENKINS SWAMP	HUNTING SWAMP	SR 134	HOR	3.0
B5	JUNIPER CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 581	CHT	5.0
C6	LAKE SWAMP	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	SC 917	HOR	10.0
C4	LEE SWAMP	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	SR 92	SUM	6.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER	ROAD 40 (MCCORMICK CO LINE)	SC 185	ABB	28.0
C5	LONG BRANCH	JEFFRIES CREEK	SR 724	FLO	5.0
C2,B2	LONG CANE CREEK	THURMOND LAKE	MC CORMICK CO. LINE	MCC	10.0
C2,B2	LONG CANE CREEK	MCCORMICK CO LINE	SC 185	ABB	18.0
A5	MARKS CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	MAR	2.0
B4	MUDDY CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 455	MRL	4.0
B4	MULBERRY BRANCH	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	SR 81	SUM	1.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	MULYN CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	CATFISH CANAL	MAR	13.6
A1	OOLENOY RIVER	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	PIC,GNV	8.0
A3	PACOLET RIVER	BROAD RIVER	N & S PACOLET RIVERS	UNI,NEW,SPA	50.0
C5	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA,SUM	30.0
C4	PUDDING SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS,CLA	9.0
B2	REEDY RIVER	BOYD'S MILL POND HEADWATERS	US 76	LAU,GNV	4.0
B2	ROCKY RIVER	SC 28	US 29 BY-PASS	AND	14.5
C4	SCAPE ORE SWAMP	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	SR 106	LEE/SUM	24.0
B6	SHEEPBRIDGE BRANCH	BUCK CREEK	SC 9	HOR	3.0
C6	SOCASTEE SWAMP	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	SCL RR	HOR	9.0
B5	SPARROW SWAMP	LYNCHES RIVER	I-95	FLO	12.0
A5	SPOT CREEK	CEDAR CREEK	SR 115	CHT	5.0
C6	STERITT SWAMP	WACCAMAW RIVER	E PRONG & S PRONG	HOR	4.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	STEVENS CREEK RES	SR 23	EDG	15.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	SR 23	CUFFYTOWN/HARD LABOR CREEKS	MCC	19.0
B5	THREE CREEKS	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 49	MRL	9.0
B6	TODD SWAMP	SIMPSON CREEK	SR 554	HOR	4.0
B4	TURKEY CREEK	LYNCHES RIVER	SR 339	LEE	7.0
C2	TURKEY CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	US 25	EDG	16.0
B2	TURKEY CREEK	LAKE GREENWOOD	S-24-180	GNW	16.5
C3	TWELVEMILE CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEX	15.0
B4	TWENTYFIVE MILE CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	FAI,RIC,KER	24.0
B5	UN-NAMED CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	ROGERS LAKE	MRL	2.0
A4	WESTFIELD CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 348	CHT	7.0
D3	WHIPPY SWAMP	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	JACKSON BRANCH	HAM	8.5
A5	WHITE CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SR 406	MRL	12.0
** Subtotal **					839.6

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5,B5	BLACK MINGO CREEK	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO,WMS	31.0
C4	CAW CAW SWAMP	US 21	HEADWATERS	CAL	17.0
** Subtotal **					48.0
*** Total ***					3699.2

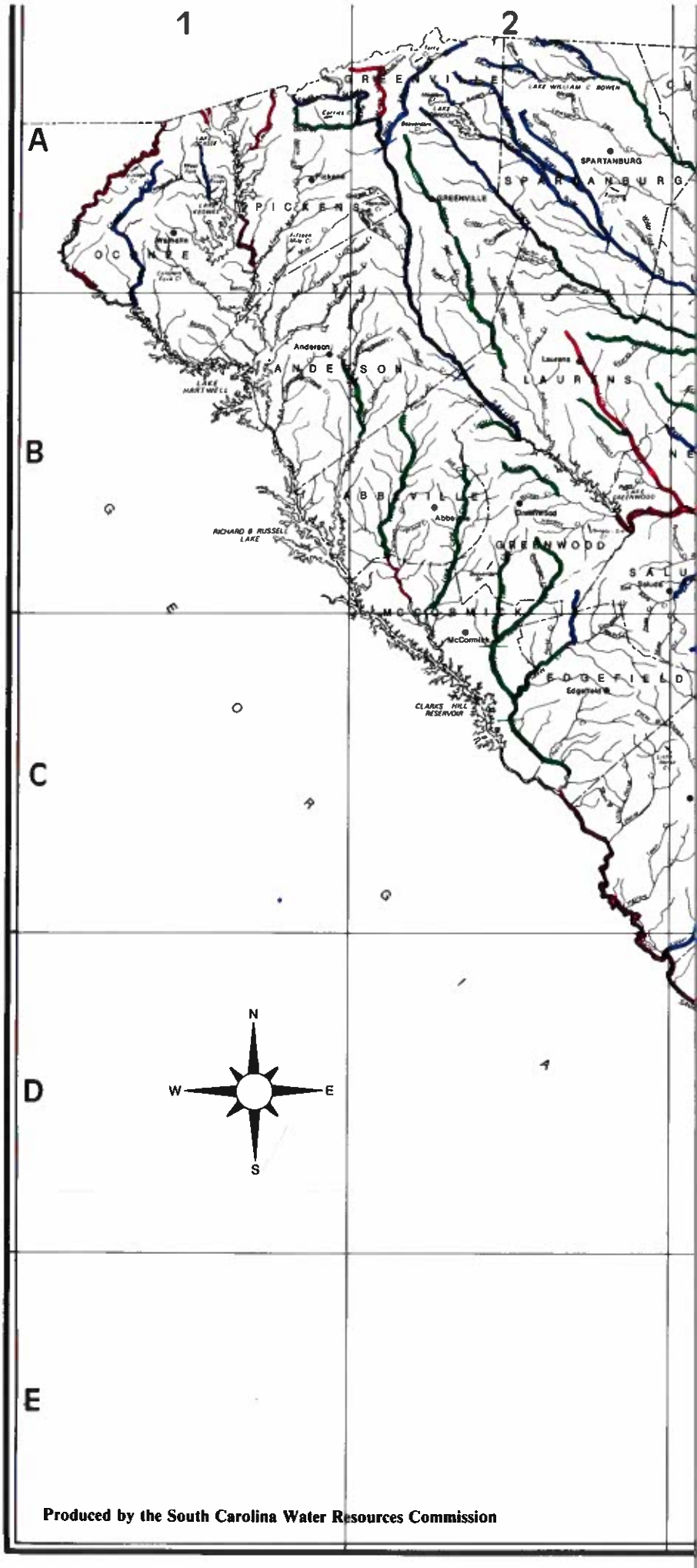
INLAND FISHERIES

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

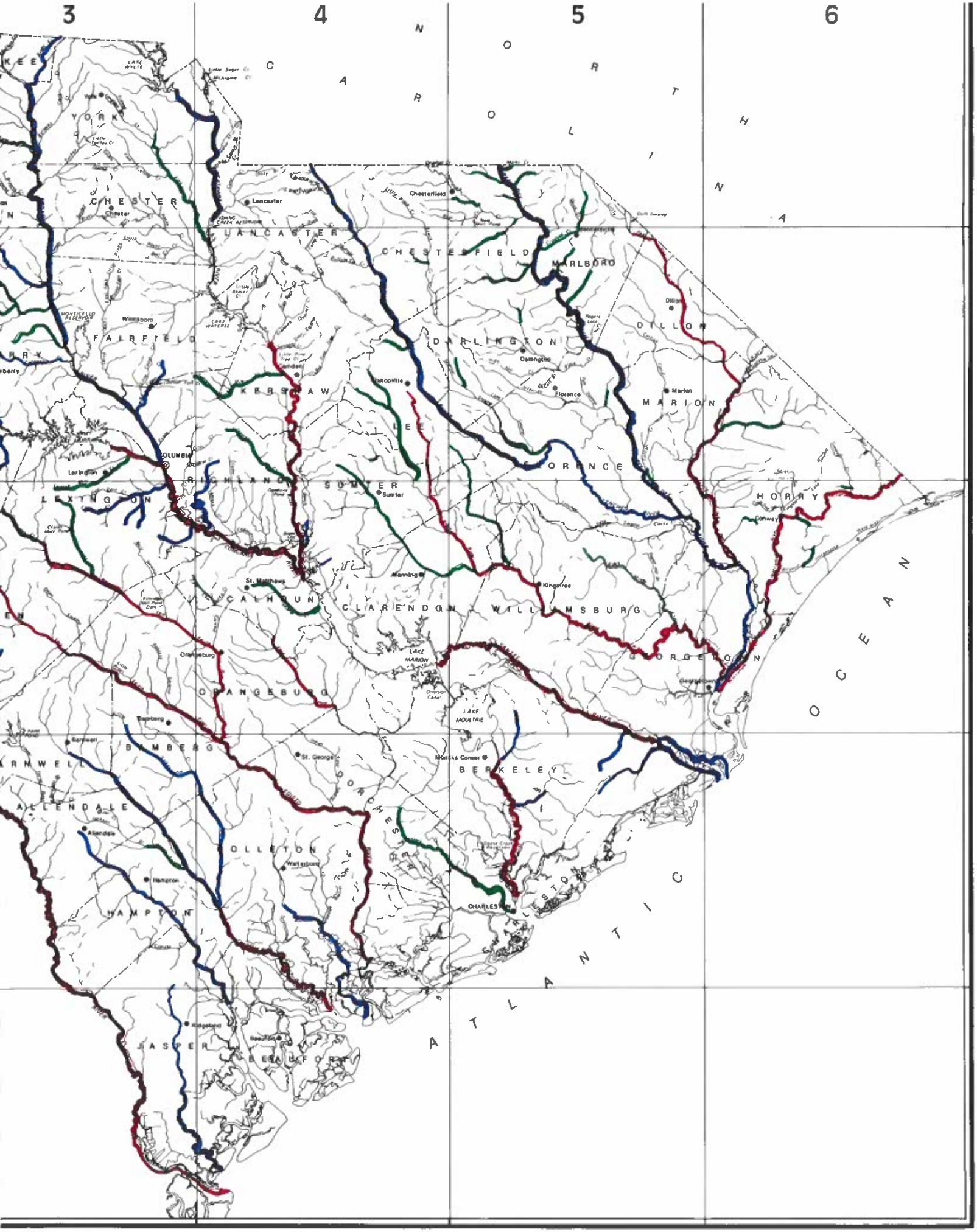
Value Class Four



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission


3
4
5
6
NORTH CAROLINA
YORK
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
LEE
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BARNWELL
ALLENDALE
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Winnsboro
Camden
Bishopville
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Dillon
Columbia
Lexington
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
St. Matthews
Orangeburg
Santee
Lake Marion
Lake Moultrie
Georgetown
Conway
Barnwell
Bamberg
St. George
Moncks Corner
Allendale
Walterboro
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
Charleston

NATURAL FEATURES RIVERS

INTRODUCTION

A complexity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems comprise the natural diversity of South Carolina. River-related vegetative associations, plant communities and specific native plant species within these larger associations are recognized as unique and/or excellent relatively undisturbed examples of South Carolina's natural heritage.

Due to the rural, agricultural pattern of land use and large undeveloped forested areas of the state, South Carolina ranks in the top third of all North American states in terms of natural diversity. The state's large rivers traverse three physiographic provinces and represent a pattern of parallel river systems which are fairly uncommon throughout the world. South Carolina's coastal marsh system, supporting a variety of native plants, natural communities and vegetative associations, is considered the largest along the entire East Coast of the United States.

There are over 3500 species of native vascular plants known to occur in the state of South Carolina. Of these, over 250 species have been identified by the South Carolina Heritage Trust Program as rare, threatened, or endangered. Many of these species are dependent on riverine habitat.

The South Carolina Heritage Trust Program has classified 67 natural communities in the state. These communities contribute to the overall natural diversity characterizing a given region. South Carolina has the Southeast's largest acreage of deep and shallow freshwater swamp, including thousands of acres of southern bottomland hardwoods in the state's Coastal Plain. The 15,138-acre Congaree National Monument, one of two units of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain Biosphere Reserve, and the 3660 acre Francis Beidler Forest, jointly owned by the Nature Conservancy and National Audubon Society, protect virgin tracts of these two natural community types.

River-related critical ecological areas associated with the state's river systems provide natural, educational, and scientific value and their protection is vital to conserving the natural diversity of South Carolina.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Rivers and river segments in South Carolina were evaluated for their critical and unique natural values. Each river area on the natural features list met at least one of the following standards:

- Possess a river-related feature or characteristic recognized as significant, unique, or highly representative by the standards of the South Carolina Heritage Trust Program, the South Carolina Nature Conservancy, or other regional resource experts.
- Provide habitat for a species presently listed as a federal endangered or threatened species, or proposed for review or under review for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- Provide habitat for a species known to be rare or having special concern in the state or the Southeast region, although not having official recognition as nationally threatened.
- Be a feature identified by another recognized state, regional, or national resource assessment.

Evaluation Process

Each natural features river segment which met the minimum standards for evaluation was assigned a value class based on four evaluation criteria. The evaluation criteria were developed by a subcommittee of resource experts from the South Carolina Heritage Trust Program and The Nature Conservancy. These criteria included:

- **Scarcity** - relative abundance of a species, association of a species, or natural community;
- **Quality** - relative size, vigor and stability of a species; age, maturity, size, diversity, and composition of a natural community;
- **Condition** - relative physical condition of a habitat;
- **Scientific Value** - habitat's usefulness and importance as a scientific and educational resource.

The subcommittee developed an evaluation process to rank each river or river segment, including a point system for determining the overall value of

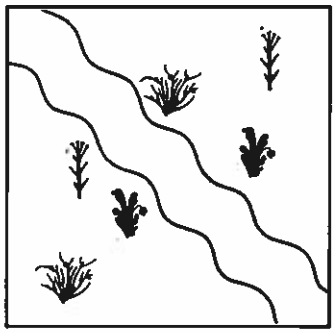
each river segment. Resource experts evaluated each river and assigned a score of high (30 points), medium (20 points), low (10 points) or unknown (0 points) for each of the above criteria. The point scores for each criterion were totaled and each river was assigned a value class based on the river segment's overall score based on the following breakdown:

Value Class 1 ..... 100 - 120 points
Value Class 2 ..... 80 - 99 points
Value Class 3 ..... 40 - 79 points
Value Class 4 ..... Unknown

For certain river segments, there was insufficient information to rate one or more evaluation criteria. These rivers were given an overall ranking of Value Class 4. These river segments are recognized by the resource subcommittee as having value for natural features which require further research and documention.

During the rivers assessment, additional information was gathered for this category which was not factored into the river's overall rating. This included information about the existence of rare, threatened, or endangered native plant species and/or natural communities along a river segment, and their long-term prospect for continued existence.

FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors contain 2654.2 river miles which provide critical habitat for over 75 rare, threatened or endangered native plants from a total 182 rivers and river segments. This represents 23.9 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 462.5 miles, or 17.4 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the natural features category.

3

The most significant rivers for native plant habitat based on a perfect evaluation score are the Congaree River and Dutart, Scouter, and Stevens Creeks.

4

Natural features river areas of statewide or greater than statewide significance equal 4.2 percent of the state's river miles.

5

Natural features river areas of statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed as follows:*

Almost half of these river segments are represented in the Ashepoo, Combahee, and South Edisto Rivers and certain of their tributaries;

Over a third of these river segments are represented in the smaller mountain streams of the Blue Ridge Province with 50 percent of those flowing into lakes in Oconee County;

The remainder of the river segments in South Carolina with statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed evenly throughout the state.

* Distribution represents only those river segments which were evaluated in the assessment. Rivers were evaluated where the greatest amount of research has been done and, therefore, the greatest amount of information exists.

6

Rivers and creeks supporting one or more populations of globally rare, threatened, or endangered native plants are:

Battle Creek & tributaries
Broad River
Catawba River
Clear Creek & tributaries
Dutart Creek
Matthews Creek
Scouter Creek
Stevens Creek
Wattacoo Creek

7

South Carolina rivers and immediately adjacent uplands provide native habitat for:

Four of the five remaining known populations of the endangered, federally listed Bunched Arrowhead (*Sagittaria fasciculata*);

One population of the endangered, federally listed Persistent Trillium (*Trillium persistens*);

All four of the known populations of Rayner's Blueberry (*Vaccinium sempervirens*) occurring in the world;

The world's largest population of Harper's Fimbristylis (*Fimbristylis perpusilla*);

One of two remaining populations in the world of Florida Gooseberry (*Ribes echinellum*);

The last significant tract of virgin southern bottomland hardwoods in the southeastern United States;

The threatened Rocky Shoals Spider Lily (*Hymenocallis coronaria*) along four Piedmont river corridors.

Table 13. Natural Features Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	31	462.5	4.2
2	29	873	7.9
3	61	687.5	6.2
4	61	627.2	5.6
Total	**182**	**2650.2**	**23.9**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	U S 17A/SC 63	COL	43.0
N2-D1	BATTLE CREEK	TUGALOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	3.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	DIVERSION DAM-COLUMBIA	PARR SHOALS DAM	RIC,NEW,FAI	24.0
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	LAKE WYLIE DAM	LAN,YRK,CTR	32.0
IN1-B2	CHATTOOGA RIVER,EAST FORK	CHATTOOGA RIVER	N C LINE	OCO	2.0
IN1-E1	CHAUGA RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	VILLAGE CREEK	OCO	29.0
E4,D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	BEA,COL	51.0
C4,C3	CONGAREE RIVER	LAKE MARION	SALUDA AND BROAD RIVERS	RIC,LEX,CAL	51.0
IN3-C2	CROOKED CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	5.0
IN3-B1	CUCKHOLDS CREEK	COMBAHEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL,BEA	5.5
IN3-B2	DEER CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	11.0
IN2-D2	DUTART CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	5.5
A1	EASTATOE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	N C LINE	PIC	11.0
IN3-C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	DAWHO RIVER	CHS,COL	21.0
IN3-B1	FOLLY CREEK	CUCKHOLDS CREEK	BLUEHOSE SWAMP	BEA,COL	6.0
D4	HORSESHOE CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	8.0
IN1-B2	HOWARD CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	5.0
IN1-B3	LAUREL FORK CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	4.0
IN1-B4	MATTHEWS CREEK	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	N C LINE	GNV	6.0
IN3-C2	MOSQUITO CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	6.5
IN3-C2	NEW CHEHAW RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	6.0
IN3-C2	OLD CHEHAW RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	12.0
B4	ROGERS BRANCH	BLACK CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHT	3.0
C3	SCOUTER CREEK	CONGAREE CREEK	HEADWATERS	LEX	4.0
IN3-B2	SNUGGEDY SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL,DOR,BAM	4.0
IN3-B2	SOCIAL HALL CREEK	OLD CHEHAW CREEK	HEADWATERS	COL	4.0
IN1-C2	STATION CREEK	OCONEE CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.5
C2	STEVENS CREEK	STEVENS CREEK RESERVOIR	CUFFYTOWN/HARD LABOR CREEKS	MCC,EDG	34.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	RED BLUFF BRIDGE/CR 31	N C LINE	GEO,HOR	60.0
IN1-A4	WATTACOO CREEK	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	1.5
IN1-B2	WHITEWATER RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO	2.0
** Subtotal **					462.5

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN1-B4	BALD ROCK STREAM	MOUNTAIN LAKE	HEADWATERS	GNV	1.5
C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	CLA,WMS,GEO	123.0
IN1-D1	BRASSTOWN CREEK	TUGALOO RIVER	LITTLE BRASSTOWN CREEK	OCO	6.0
A1	CARRICK CREEK	SC 11	HEADWATERS	PIC	2.0
B6	CARTWHEEL BRANCH	CEDAR CREEK	ROAD 19	HOR	4.0
A1	CLEAR CREEK & TRIBS	LAKE CUNNINGHAM	HEADWATERS	GNV	5.0
IN1-B2	COLEY CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO	2.0
A2	COX CAMP CREEK	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	2.5
D4	EDISTO RIVER	DAWHOO RIVER	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	ORA,BAM,COL	98.0
C4,C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA,AIK,LEX	86.0
A4	FLAT CREEK	U S HWY 601	ROAD 37	LAN	3.0
D4,C4	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL,DOR,ORA	57.0
C2	FOX CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	EDG	2.5
C2	HORSE CREEK/LONG BRANCH	I-20	HEADWATERS	AIK,EDG	12.0
IN2-E2	HUGER CREEK	COOPER RIVER, E. BRANCH	NICHOLSON/TURKEY CREEKS	BER	2.5
B2	JOHNS CREEK	CANE CREEK	GNW CO LINE	ABB	3.0
IN1-B2	KING CREEK	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	5.0
C6,B6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	N C LINE	HOR,MAR	97.0
IN1-B2	MCKINNEY'S CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.0
IN1-A4	OIL CAMP CREEK	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	5.0
A3	PACOLET RIVER	PACOLET MILLS/HWY 50	I-85	SPA	15.0
IN3-C2	SAMPSON ISLAND CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	6.0
C5	SANTEE RIVER,LOWER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	WILSON'S LANDING	GEO,CHS,BER	70.0
E4	SAVANNAH RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	STEVENS CREEK DAM	BEA,JAS,HAM	208.0
D5	STONO RIVER	STONO INLET	WADMALAW SOUND	CHS	26.0
IN1-C2	TAMASSEE CREEK	WEST FORK,LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	4.0
D2	UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK	24.0
IN1-B4	WILDCAT WAYSIDE CREEK	HWY 276	HEADWATERS	GNV	1.0
** Subtotal **					873.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN2-E4	ALLIGATOR CREEK	SOUTH SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO,CHS	7.0
E3	BACK/LITTLE BACK RIVER	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	JAS	17.0
IN1-B5	BEAVERDAM CREEK A	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	5.0
IN1-B5	BEAVERDAM CREEK B	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	6.0
B5	BLACK CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	DAR,FLO,CHT	68.0
B5	BLACK CREEK	DAR/FLO CO LINE	PRESTWOOD LAKE DAM	DAR	26.0
B4	BLACK CREEK	US 1	SC 145	CHT	8.5
D4	BOHICKET CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	SC 700	CHS	14.5
IN3-B2	BULL RIVER	COOSAW RIVERUND	WIMBEE CREEK HEADWATERS	BEA	3.0
IN3-B2	BUZZARD ISLAND CREEKS	ST HELENA SOUND	HEADWATERS	BEA	6.0
IN1-B3	CANE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	2.5
B5	CEDAR CREEK	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	CARTWHEEL BRANCH	HOR	4.0
IN1-D1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	TUGALOO LAKE	WEST FORK CHATTOOGA	OCO	29.0
IN1-B2	CHATTOOGA RIVER,N FORK	WEST FORK CHATTOOGA	N C LINE	OCO	14.0
IN3-B4	CINDER CREEK	KIAWAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
IN1-B2	COLDSPRING BRANCH	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	1.5
IN-2,E3	COLLINS CREEK	SOUTH SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
C3	CONGAREE CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	SCOUTER CRK (EXCL. HUNT POND)	LEX	12.0
IN1-B2	COON BRANCH	WHITEWATER RIVER	N C LINE	OCO	1.0
IN1-B2	CORBIN CREEK	HOWARD CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.0
B1	DEAL CREEK	LAKE RUSSELL	HEADWATERS	ABB	1.0
IN2-D2	ECHAW CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	8.5
IN3-C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	DAWHOO RIVER	CHS	5.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS,COL	104.0
C6	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HWY 17 (WINYAH BAY)	U S HWY 378	GEO,MAR	68.0
IN3-B4	HAULOVER CREEK	KIAWAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.0
IN2-B3	INDIAN HUT SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	SEC RD 20	GEO	4.0
IN1-C2	IRA BRANCH	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	1.5
D5	KIAWAH RIVER	STONO INLET	CAPTAIN SAM'S INLET	CHS	10.0
IN2-D4	KINLOCH CREEK	NORTH SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	8.0
IN2-B3	LESTER CREEK	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	4.5
IN1-B2	LIMBER POLE CREEK	HOWARD CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.0
D3	LOWER THREE RUNS	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	ALN,BAR	19.4
B3	MAYO CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	FAI	4.0
IN2-B2	MILL BRANCH	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	4.5
IN2-A5	OLD DOCK CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	1.0
IN1-D1	OPOSSUM CRK/CAMP BRNCH	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	1.0
IN2-A5	PEACH CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	0.5
IN1-B3	PEACH ORCHARD BRANCH	EASTATOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	1.0
C6	RUSS CREEK	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	MAR	6.0
D4	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	U S HWY 278	COL,HAM,ALN	46.0
E3	SALTWATER CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	JAS	4.0
IN-B4,B3	SALUDA RIVER,NORTH	SC HWY 11	N SALUDA RES	GNV	3.0
IN1-B4	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	SC 11	HDWTRS (EXCL. TABLE ROCK RES)	GNV	11.0
IN3-C2	SCHOONER CHANNEL	BULL RVR OR ST HELENA SOUND	HEADWATERS	BEA	2.0
IN2-A5	SEVEN PRONGS	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	0.5
C3	SHAW CREEK	I-20	EDG CO LINE	AIK	6.0
IN1-B3	SLICKING CREEK	TABLE ROCK RES	HEADWATERS	GNV	2.0
IN1-B2	SMELZER CREEK	N. FORK LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO,PIC	4.0
IN2-B2	STONEY RUN	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	5.0
IN-E3	STORY RIVER	FRIPPS INLET	TRENCHARDS INLET	BEA	5.0
IN1-B2	THOMPSON RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO	0.6
IN2-B2B3	THOMPSON SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	4.0
C2	TURKEY CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	HEADWATERS	MCC	33.0
E4	TURTLE ISLAND CREEK	NEW RIVER	HEADWATERS	JAS	1.5
D5,C5	WADBOO SWAMP	W BRANCH, COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	21.0
D5	WAMBAW CREEK	S SANTEE RIVER	COFFEE CREEK SWAMP	CHS,BER	16.0
D5	WANDO RIVER	WANDO PORT AUTHORITY	FOSTER CREEK(IRON SWAMP)	CHS	18.0
IN1-B4	WEST BR, BURGESS CREEK	BURGESS CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	1.0
IN3-C2	WILLIMAN CREEK	BULL RIVER	SCHOONER CHANNEL	BEA	4.0
IN3-C1	WIMBEE CREEK	BULL RIVER	TRUE BLUE CREEK	BEA	8.0
** Subtotal **					687.5

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN3-C3	ADAMS CREEK	BOHICKET CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.5
IN3-C4	BASS CREEK	KIAWAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
NM	BIG SWAMP	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	6.0
C5,B5	BLACK MINGO CREEK	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS,GEO	31.0
IN2-D1	BULLHEAD RUN	WADBOO SWAMP	MARY ANN BRANCH	BER	2.0
IN2-D3	CANE BRANCH	WAMBAW CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	E&W BRANCH CONFLUENCE	CHS	35.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,EAST BRANCH	W BRANCH COOPER RIVER	HUGER CREEK	CHS	9.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,WEST BRANCH	E BRANCH COOPER RIVER	TAILRACE CANAL	CHS	18.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	JAS,HAM,ALN	53.0
D3	CYPRESS CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	HAM	5.0
IN1-D1	EAST TOXAWAY CREEK	TOXAWAY CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	3.0
IN3-C2	FISH CREEK	ST HELENA SOUND	HEADWATERS	COL	4.0
IN3-C2	FISHING CREEK	ST PIERRE CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
IN2-E1	FRENCH QUARTER CREEK	COOPER RIVER, E. BRANCH	CLEMENTS FERRY RD/CR 98	BER	10.0
IN3-A1	GREAT SWAMP	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	9.0
IN3	GUNDALOUSE CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	4.0
IN3-D2	HARBOR RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	FRIPP INLET	BEA	10.0
IN-2,D5	HAULOVER CREEK	WINYAH BAY	JONES CREEK	GEO	2.0
A5	HORSESHOE CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	MAR	4.0
C5	HOUS BRNCH OR MILL BRNCH	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA	6.0
IN3-A1	JOHNO CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	4.0
C5,B5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LEE STATE PARK	FLO,LEE,DAR	102.0
A3	NEALS CREEK	BROAD RIVER	SEC RD 86	UNI	4.5
E4,E3	NEW RIVER	CALIBOGUE SOUND	SC 170	BEA,JAS	30.0
IN2-E2	NICHOLSON CREEK	MOUTH	HEADWATERS	BER	7.0
IN2-A5	NIMROD CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	0.5
IN2-C4	NO MANS FRIEND CREEK	WINYAH BAY	STORE CREEK	GEO	4.0
IN-3	OCELLA CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.5
NM	ONYAH'S BLUFF	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL,DOR,BAM	5.0
IN2-B2	OX SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	5.0
IN3-B2	PENNY CREEK	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL,	4.0
IN2-A4	POLE CASTLE CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	2.0
IN2-A5	PRINCE CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	3.0
IN3-C3	PRIVATEER CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
C4	PUDDING SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	9.0
IN2-B3	PUNCHEON CREEK	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	4.0
E3	RAMSHORN CREEK	NEW RIVER	COOPER RIVER	BEA	3.0
NM	RIGHT HAND CREEK	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	0.2
IN1-B4	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	ROAD 101	SC 11	GNV	8.0
IN3-B3	SOUTH CREEK	ATLANTIC OCEAN	OCELLA CREEK	CHS	0.5
IN2-B2	SPRING BRANCH	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	7.0
IN2-B2	SPRING GULLY	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	6.0
B6	SQUIRREL CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	WACCAMAW RIVER	GEO	2.0
IN3-C3	ST PIERRE CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.5
IN3-C3	STEAMBOAT CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.0
C4	TAVERN CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	9.0
C4	TEARCOAT BRANCH	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	CLA	6.5
C6	THOROUGHFARE CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	WACCAMAW RIVER	GEO	5.0
IN2-B2	TISDALE BRANCH	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	3.0
IN2-E2	TURKEY CREEK	HUGER CREEK	SC 41	BER	1.5
B3	TWELVEMILE CREEK	US 378	US 1	LEX	5.0
E3	UNION CREEK	LITTLE BACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	JAS	3.0
E3	VEREZOBRE CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	JAS	4.0
C5	WADMACON CREEK	NORTH SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	23.5
IN3-D2	WARD CREEK	HARBOR RIVER	HEADWATERS	BEA	2.0
D3	WATCHA CREEK	THE GAUL	HEADWATERS	ALN	1.0
C4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE DAM	KER,RIC,SUM	76.0
IN2-C2	WEE TEE BRANCH	LOWER SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	WMS	12.5
IN3-C3	WEST BANK CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.0
E4,E3	WRIGHT RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	HEADWATERS	JAS	24.0
** Subtotal **					627.2
*** Total ***					2650.2

NATURAL FEATURES

Value Class One

Value Class Two

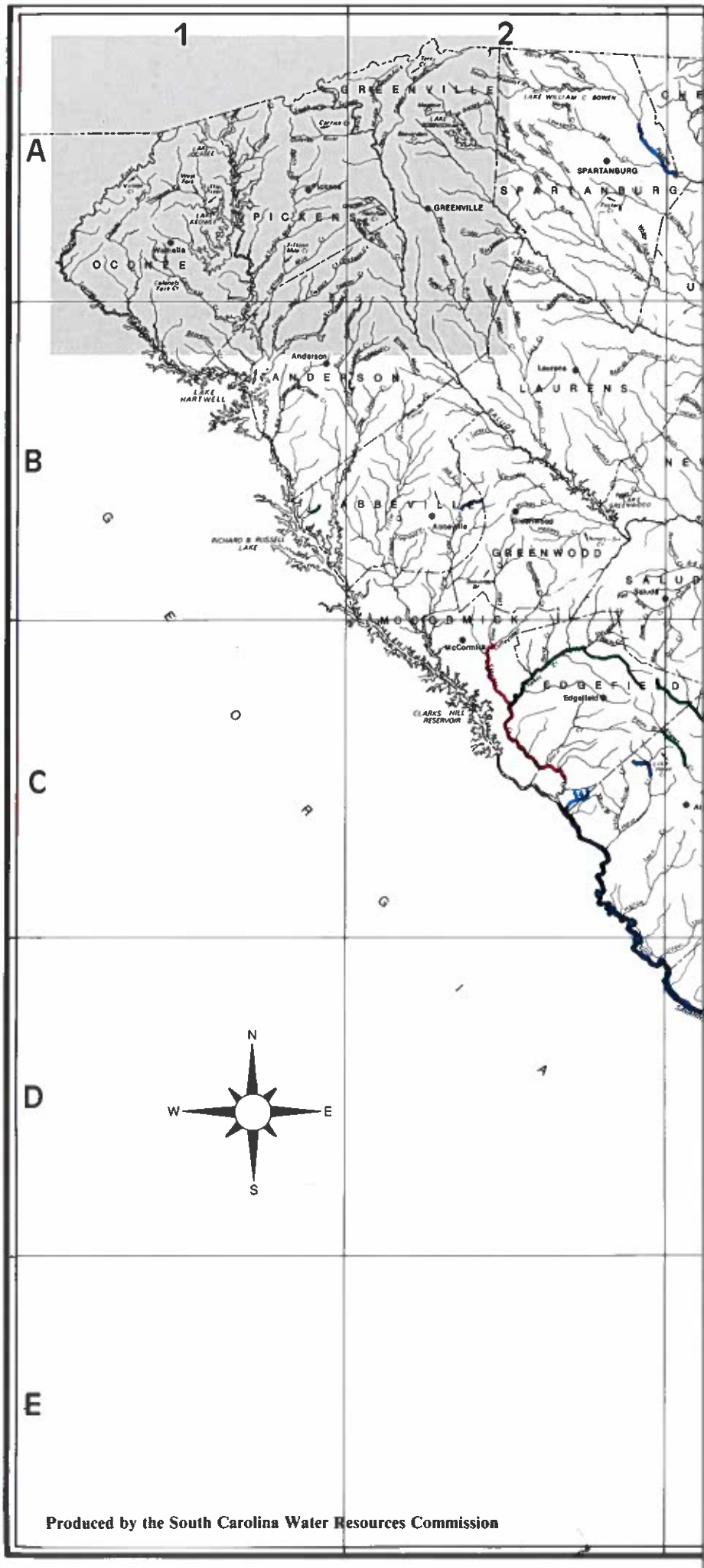
Value Class Three

Value Class Four

See reverse of map page for inset

Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers



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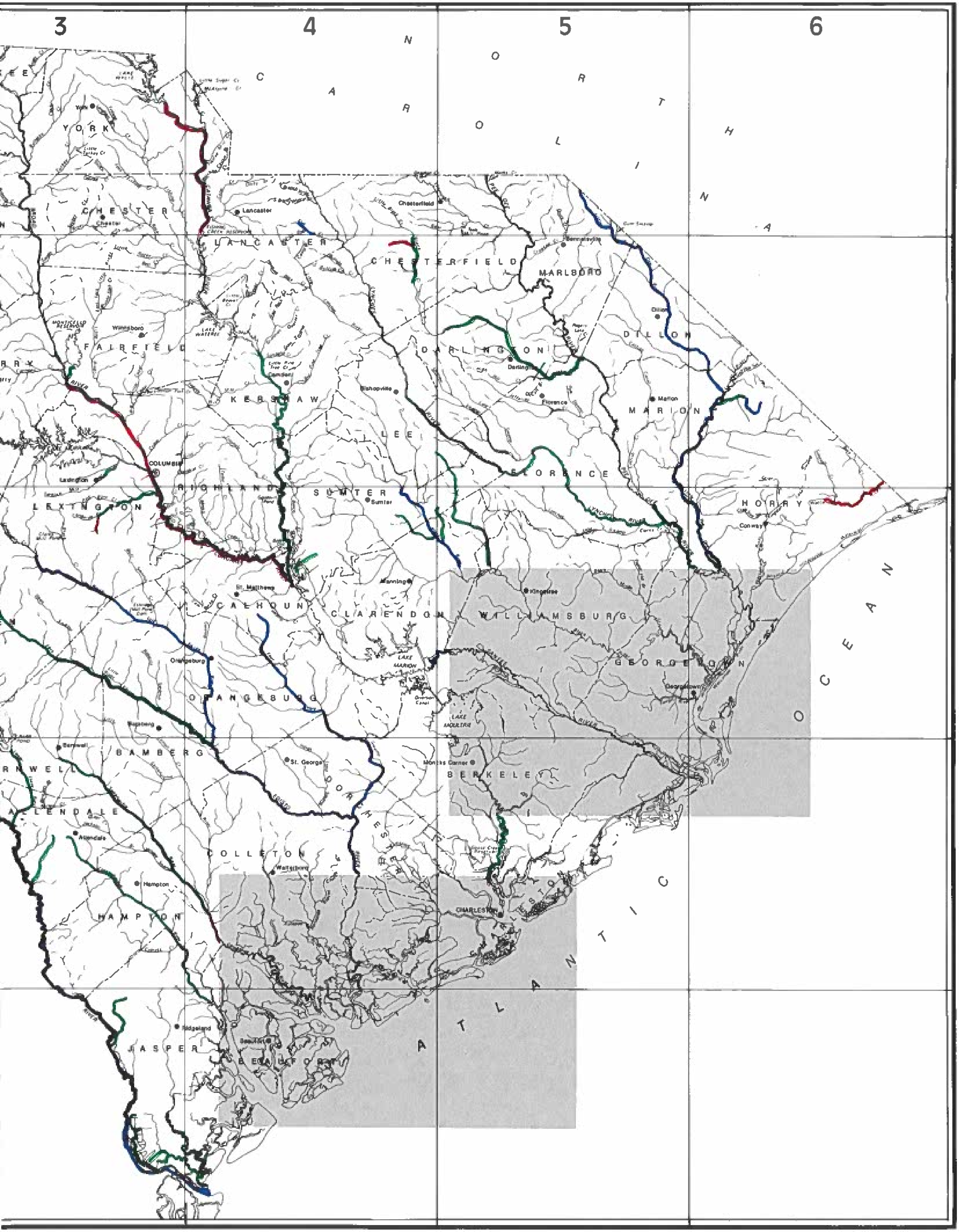

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CHESTERFIELD
Chesterfield
MARLBORO
Bennettsville
DILLON
Dillon
MARION
Marion
HORRY
Conway
DARLINGTON
Darlington
FLORENCE
Florence
FAIRFIELD
Winnsboro
KERSHAW
Camden
LEE
Bishopville
SUMTER
Sumter
RICHLAND
COLUMBIA
LEXINGTON
Lexington
CALHOUN
St. Matthews
CLARENDON
Manning
WILLIAMSBURG
Kingstree
GEORGETOWN
Georgetown
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
ORANGEBURG
Orangeburg
BAMBERG
Bamberg
Barnwell
St. George
DORCHESTER
BERKELEY
Moncks Corner
ALLENDALE
Allendale
COLLETON
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HAMPTON
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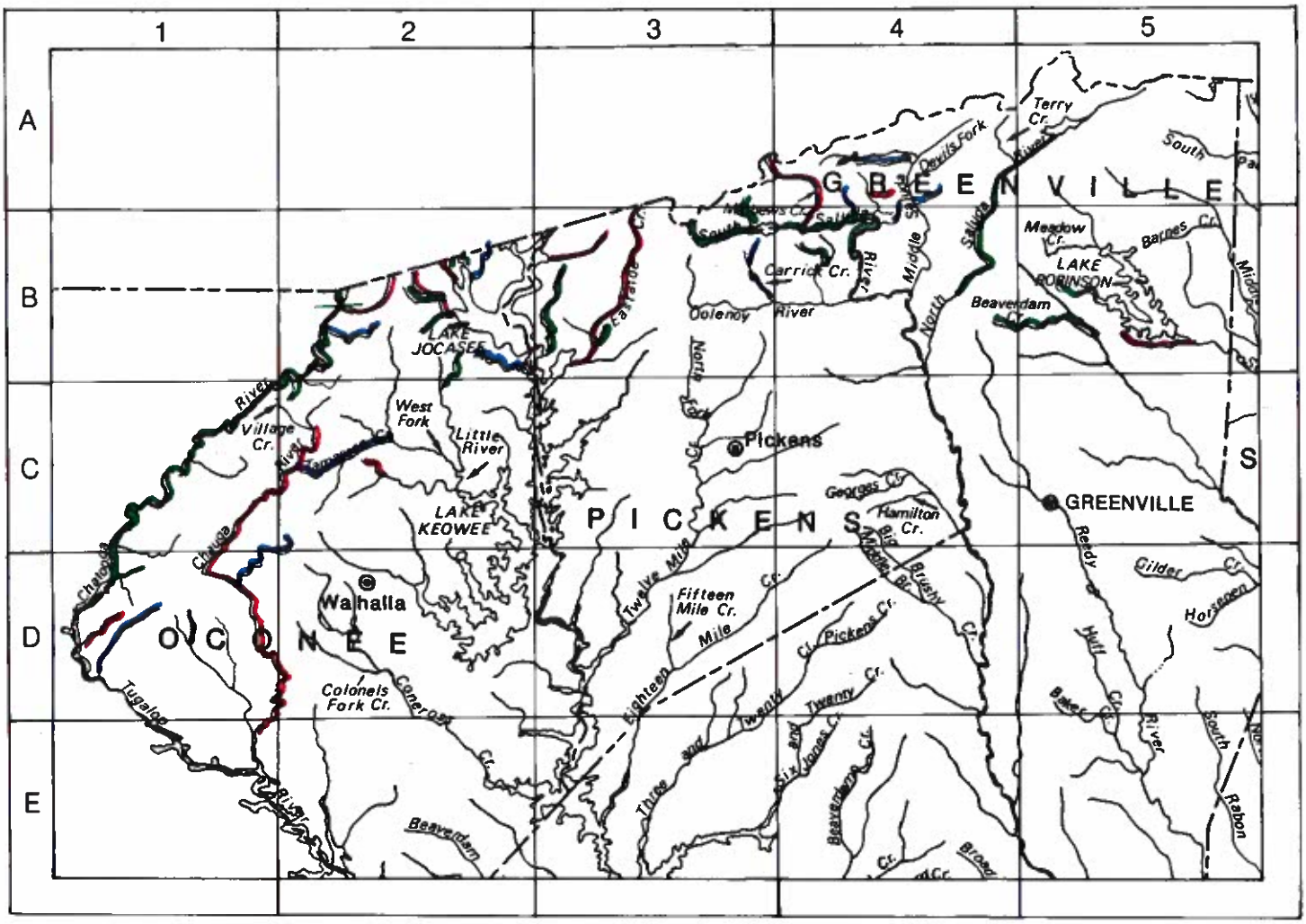
CHARLESTON
JASPER
Ridgeland
BEAUFORT
Beaufort
ATLANTIC OCEAN



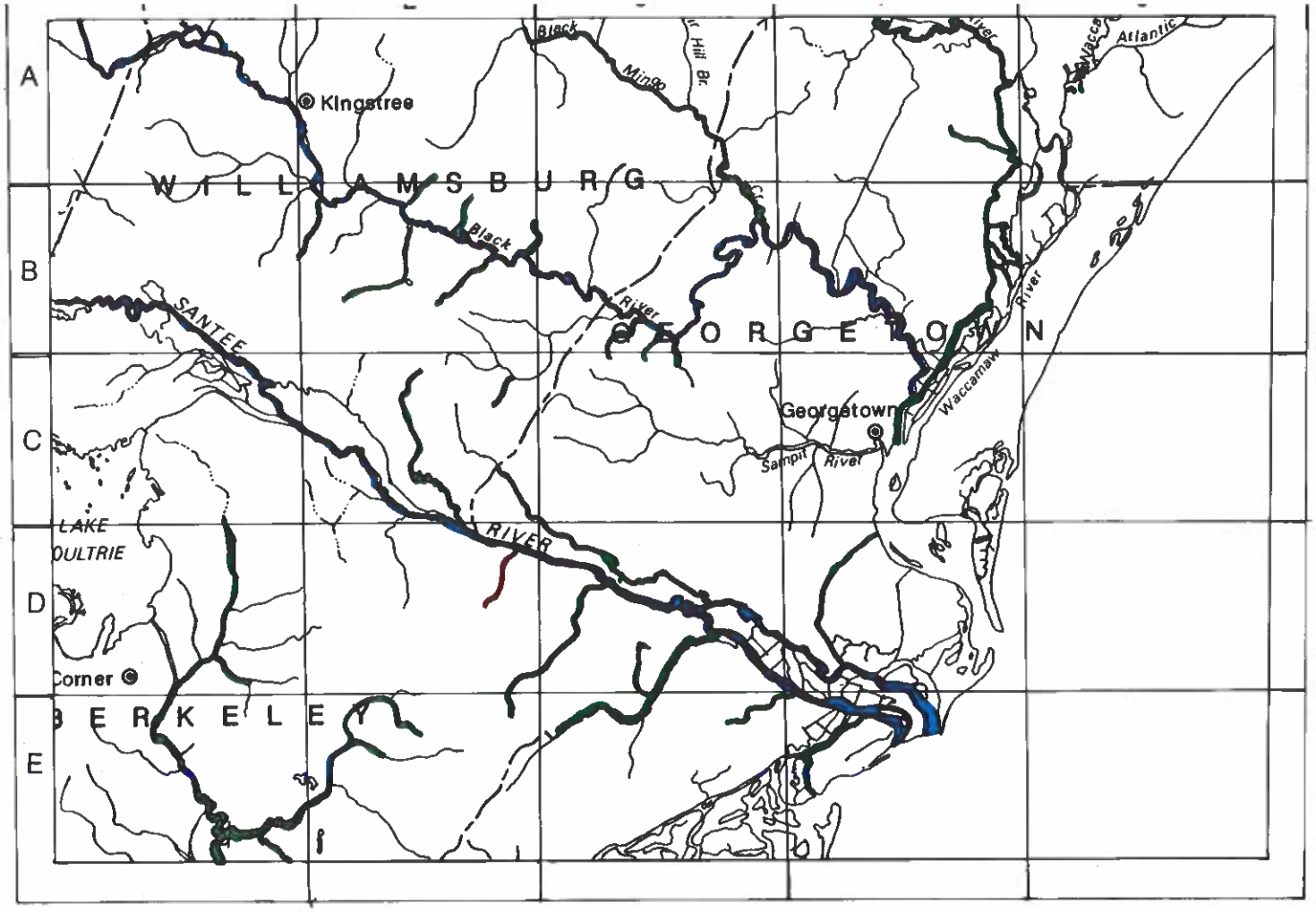
NATURAL FEATURES

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

Value Class Four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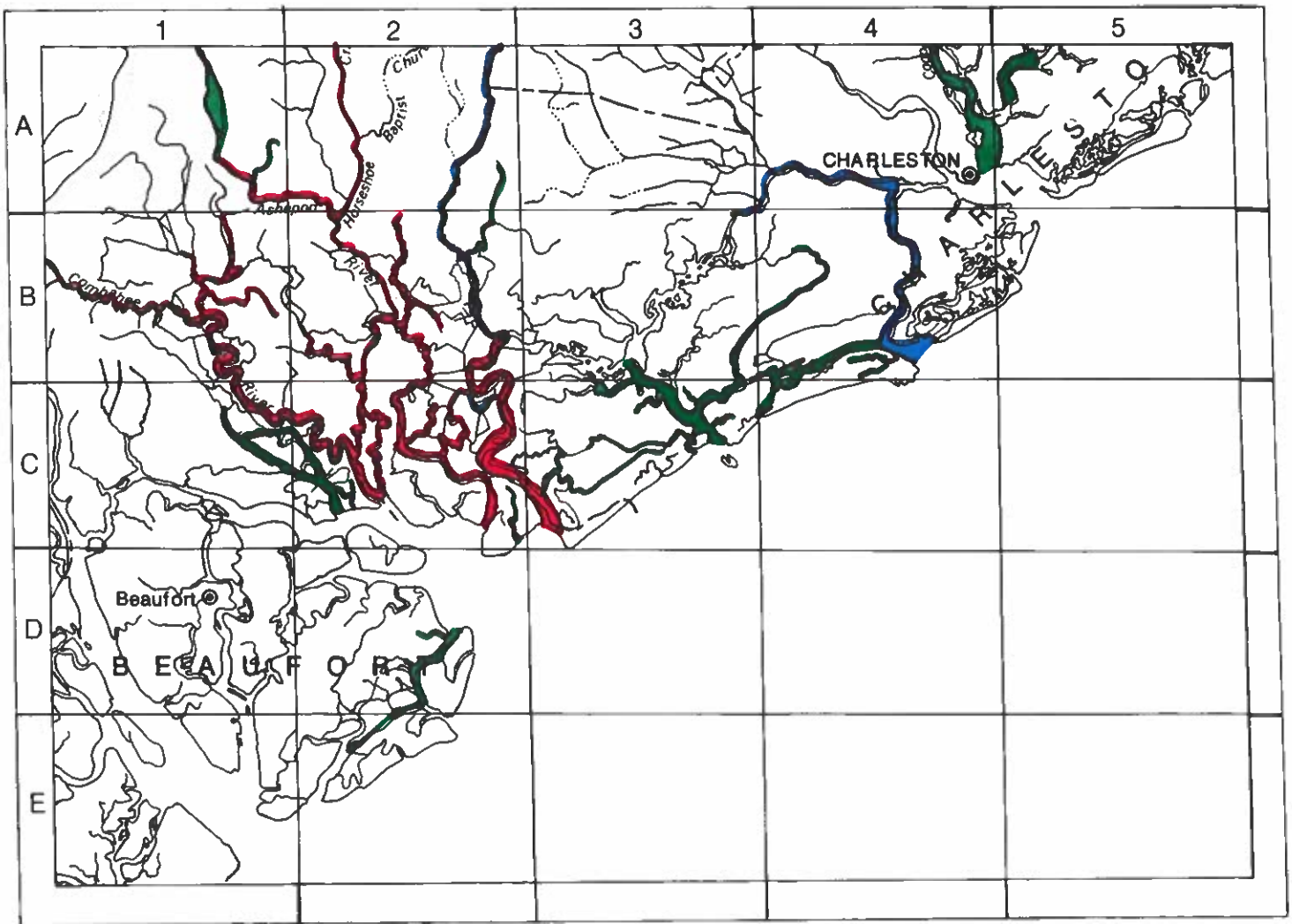
OULTRIE
Corner
BERKELEY


1
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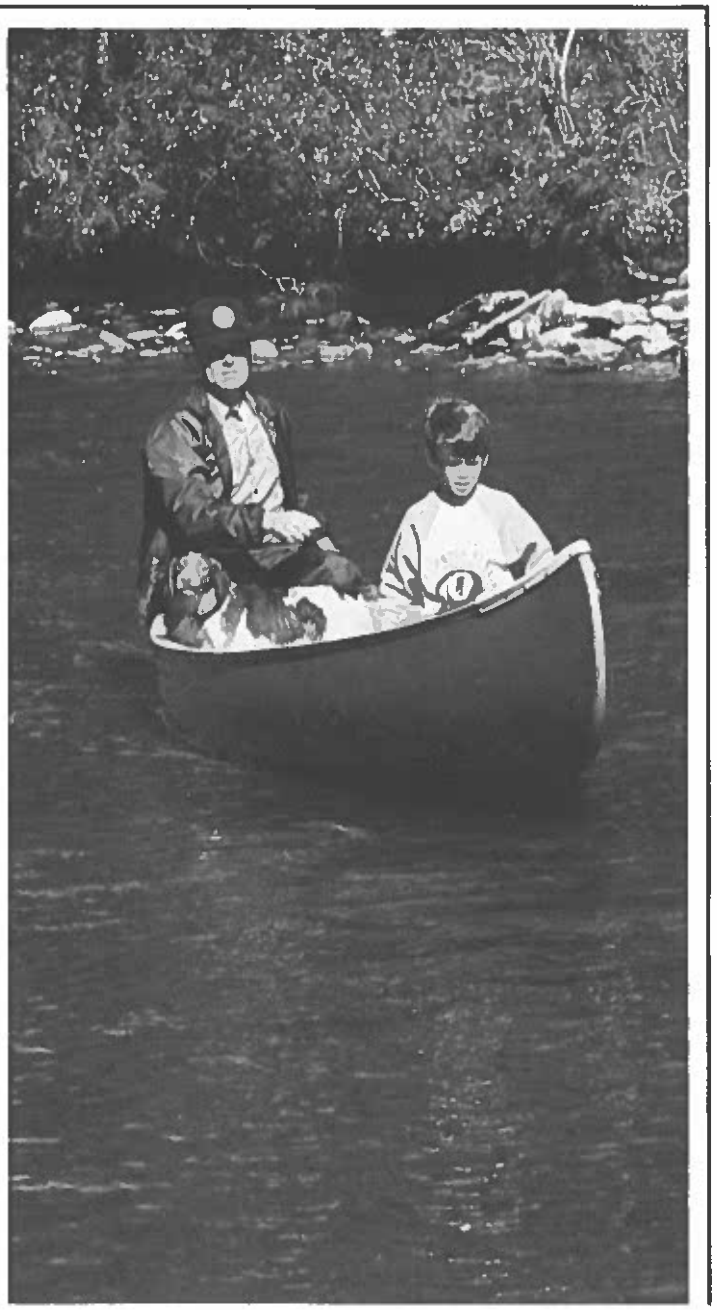
Horseshoe
River
CHARLESTON
CHARLESTON
Beaufort
BEAUFORT

RECREATIONAL BOATING RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

South Carolina's rivers have long been a source of recreational opportunities for the people of the state. Over the past ten to 15 years, recreational use of rivers has increasingly become a significant component of recreation in South Carolina. Water is a focal point for a number of recreational activities, most notably water-based activities like boating, fishing and swimming and adjacent land-based activities such as camping and hiking. Over the years, recreational and tourism industries have also accounted for significant contributions to local, regional, and statewide economies.

The diversity of relatively undeveloped, free-flowing rivers in South Carolina provides experiences for boaters of all skill levels. The majority of rivers in the state provide at least two types of recreational boating. A select number of river segments attract boaters from throughout the state and region, with the whitewater boating opportunities of the Chattooga River receiving national attention. From the clear, cold mountainous streams in the Blue Ridge province to the slow moving, tea-colored and blackwater lowcountry swamps and coastal estuarine rivers, the range of boating opportunities is endless.

The types of rivers and river segments in South Carolina which are navigable by boat, providing day-use and overnight river experiences, that were evaluated in this assessment include:

- **Whitewater Boating:** Rivers and river segments which are navigable in canoes, kayaks or rafts by intermediate to expert boaters and which contain a significant number of Class II to Class V rapids.
- **Flatwater Boating:** Rivers and river segments which are navigable in open canoes or small motorized boats by novice to intermediate boaters and which contain predominantly flatwater, quickwater, and Class I rapids. These rivers provide opportunities for day trips, and have shorelines ranging from relatively undeveloped to heavily developed.
- **Backcountry Boating:** Rivers and river segments which contain any combination of whitewater, flatwater and quickwater. These rivers provide opportunities for extended overnight trips (segment length is ten miles or greater) and have natural, undeveloped shorelines.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Rivers and river segments in South Carolina were evaluated for their value for various types of recreational boating. Each river met at least one of the following qualifying criteria:

- Recognition as a prominent river recreational area in one or more publications or by one of the statewide recreational groups or organizations;
- Recognized by South Carolina as a river trail;
- Pass through or be adjacent to a state or national park, forest, scenic river, monument, refuge, wildlife management area or other major public land;
- Located within 30 miles of an urban area with a population greater than 5000 or more;
- Possess accessible unique attractions such as waterfalls, rapids, bluffs, cliffs, unusual vegetation or historic sites which have existing use.

Evaluation Process

Each recreational boating river segment which met the minimum standards for evaluation was assigned a value class based on an evaluation process developed by a subcommittee of boating experts ranging from private livery operators to state park and recreation planners. The subcommittee developed a point system used for determining the overall value of a river segment for different types of recreational boating. The resource experts evaluated river segments they were familiar with and assigned a score of high (30 points), medium (20 points), low (10 points) or unknown (0 points) for each of the criteria in that boating type. The point scores for each criterion were totaled. The resource subcommittee then reached a consensus on an overall score for each river segment.

For certain river segments, there was insufficient information to rate one or more evaluation criteria. These rivers were given an overall ranking of Value Class 4. These river segments are recognized by the resource subcommittee as having value for recreational boating which requires further research and documention.

During the rivers assessment, additional information was gathered for each Recreational Boating River which was not factored into the river's overall rating. Information was collected about the whitewater boating class of water on the river segment; other recreational opportunities associated with the river segment (swimming, fishing, hiking); the average amount of use the river receives for boating; the type of demand (local, statewide, national); and the degree to which boating on the river segment contributes to the area's economy. Resource experts also indicated any access problems or other comments specific to a particular segment.

The criteria and total point scores which were used to assign a value class for each river segment are noted below for each of the three boating types.

- **WHITEWATER BOATING**

  - **Class of Rapids** - length, intensity, and degree of challenge of rapids;

  - **Water Character** - range of water classes, gradient, and percentage of rapids;

  - **Water Flow** - adequacy and regularity of the river segment's water flow;

  - **Scenic Quality** - diversity of land forms, vegetation, degree of naturalness, and presence of man-made features;

  - **Access** - number, availability, and degree of intrusion of access sites; and quality of access site facilities.

  Value Class I ..... **95 - 150 points**
  Value Class 2 ..... **86 - 94 points**
  Value Class 3 ..... **60 - 85 points**
  Value Class 4 ..... **Unknown**

- **FLATWATER BOATING**

  - **Water Character** - navigability and water flow of the river segment;

  - **Water Quality** - clarity, lack of odor, pollution levels as they relate to the boating experience;

  - **Scenic Quality** - type and diversity of landforms, vegetation, degree of naturalness, and presence of man-made features;

  - **Access** - number, availability, and degree of intrusion of access sites; quality of access site facilities.

  Value Class 1 ..... **115 - 120 points**
  Value Class 2 ..... **110 - 114 points**
  Value Class 3 ..... **70 - 109 points**
  Value Class 4 ..... **Unknown**

- **BACKCOUNTRY BOATING**

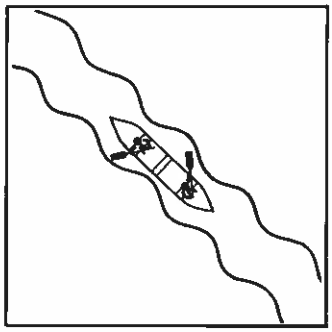
  - **Water Character** - navigability and water flow of the river segment;

  - **Length of Trip** - opportunity for an extended trip based on length of segment;

  - **Camping Areas** - availability of camping areas;

  - **Scenic Quality** - type and diversity of landforms, vegetation, degree of naturalness, and presence of man-made features.

  Value Class 1 ..... **140 - 150 points**
  Value Class 2 ..... **120 - 139 points**
  Value Class 3 ..... **70 - 119 points**
  Value Class 4 ..... **Unknown**



South Carolina river corridors provide a cumulative total of 4188 river miles for all three recreational boating categories from a total 50 rivers and river segments. This represents approximately 37.7 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 1872 miles, or 44.7 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the recreational boating category.

3

South Carolina's outstanding boating resources meet the needs of a variety of users. Over 450 miles of the following Piedmont rivers, equal to four percent of the state's river miles, were evaluated for all three boating types:

Broad River
Enoree River
Saluda River
Savannah River
Stevens Creek
Tyger River

4

The following river segments of statewide or greater than statewide significance in both flatwater and backcountry boating equal eight percent of the state's river miles. Ninety percent are located in the Pee Dee and Ashley-Combahee-Edisto River basins.

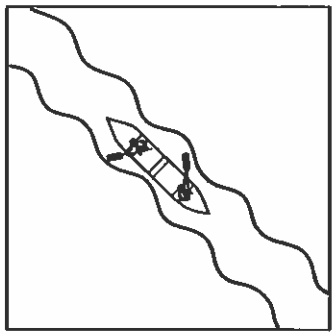
Black River
Edisto River
Little Pee Dee River
Lumber River
Lynches River
North and South Forks Edisto River
Savannah River

5

One 29-mile segment of the Chattooga River was ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in both whitewater and backcountry boating.

6

The longest boating river segment is a 200-mile stretch of the Savannah River.



South Carolina river corridors provide 202 river miles for whitewater boating from a total 18 rivers and river segments. This represents 1.9 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 120 miles, or 59.4 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the whitewater boating category.

3

Whitewater boating rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance equal one percent of the state's river miles.

4

Oconee, Pickens, and Greenville counties possess over 90 percent of South Carolina's most important whitewater boating rivers.

5

The Chattooga, a National Wild and Scenic River, is South Carolina's premier whitewater river and is one of the most visited rivers in the eastern United States. It has five Class IV and V rapids in a single 500 yard stretch.

6

Another of the state's important whitewater boating rivers is the Chauga River. It drops 772 feet in 24 miles, provides Class III to V rapids, and flows through the 400-foot deep Chauga Gorge.

FINDINGS

7

Two whitewater boating segments along the Chattooga and Chauga Rivers are greater than 20 miles in length.

Table 15. Whitewater Boating Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	9	120	1.1
2	5	39	0.4
3	4	43	0.4
4	-	-	-
Total	**18**	**202**	**1.9**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
A1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	TUGALOO LAKE	SC 28/RUSSELL'S BRIDGE	OCO	29.0
A1	CHAUGA RIVER	DAVIS BRIDGE (CO RD 161)	S 193	OCO	25.0
A1	EASTATOE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	SC 92/US 178	PIC	3.0
A1	LITTLE RIVER/N FORK LITTLE	HWY 24 (LAKE KEOWEE)	HWY 11	OCO	8.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	WARE SHOALS	HOLIDAY BRIDGE HYDRO STATION	GNV,AND,LAU	14.0
A1,A2	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	HWY 288	TABLE ROCK RESERVOIR	GNV,PIC	15.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	SR 21	HWY 283	MCC	5.0
A1	TWELVEMILE CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	SEC RD 33	PIC	16.5
A2	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	SC 417	BERRYS MILLPOND (SC 82)	SPA	4.5
** Subtotal **					120.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
A2	ENOREE RIVER	SC 296	SC 14 PELHAM	GNV,SPA	4.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	SC 6	LEX,RIC	11.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,MIDDLE	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	CO RD 41	GNV	11.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	RT 231,MARCHES BRIDGE	SPA	3.0
A2	TYGER RIVER/S TYGER RIVER	RT 113	RT 86,PRICE BRIDGE	SPA	10.0
** Subtotal **					39.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

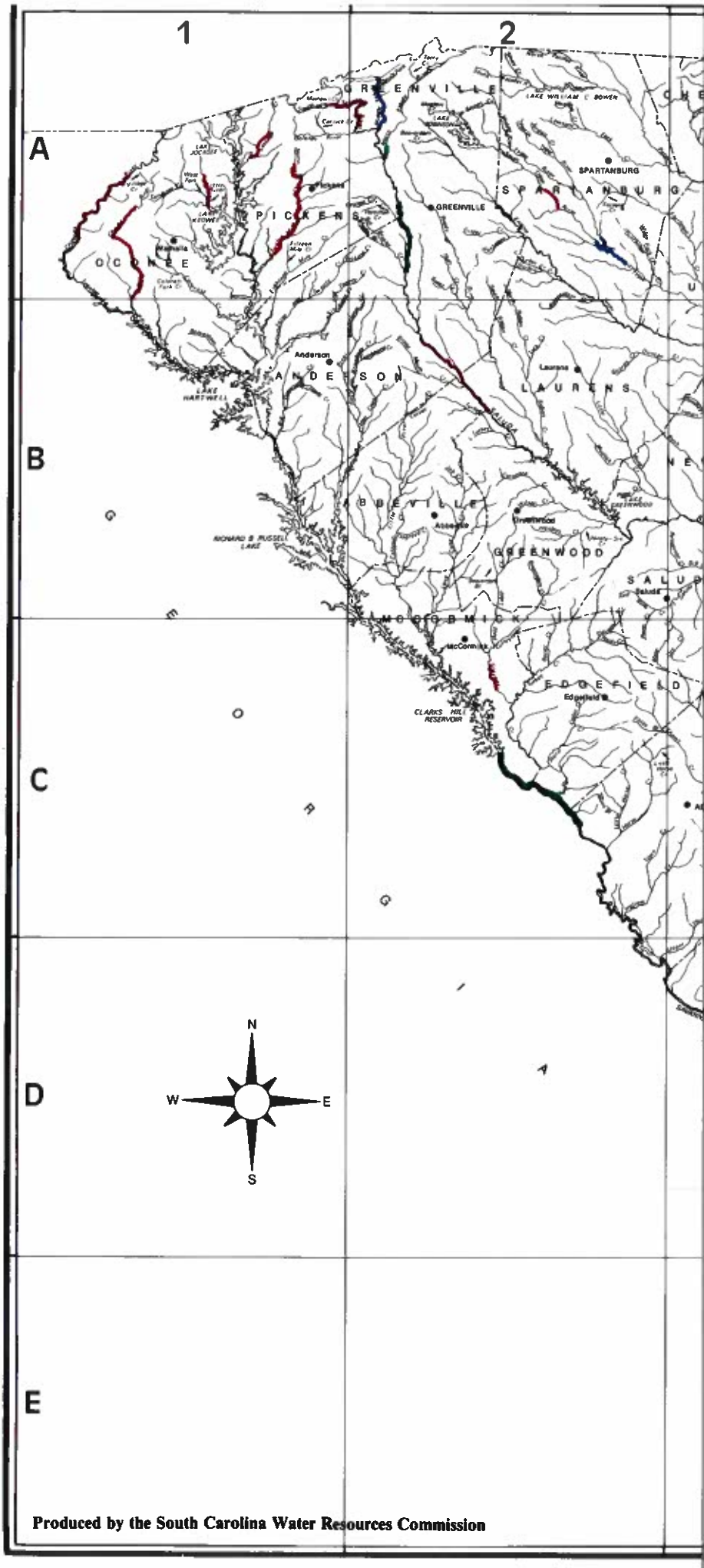
GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3	BROAD RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	I-20	RIC	4.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER	SC 86 PIEDMONT	SALUDA DAM	GNV,PIC	16.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,NORTH	SALUDA RIVER	RT 89	GNV	3.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	AUGUSTA	THURMOND DAM	EDG,MCC	20.0
** Subtotal **					43.0
*** Total ***					202.0

WHITEWATER BOATING

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three



Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission

Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers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6
NORTH CAROLINA
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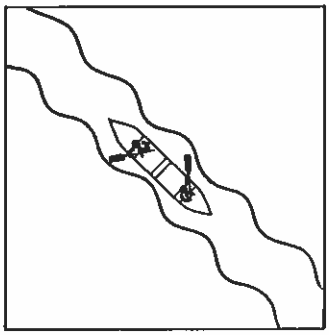
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
MARION
LEE
FLORENCE
COLUMBIA
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
HORRY
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Yorkville
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Chester
Winnsboro
Camden
Bennettsville
Dillon
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Lexington
Sumter
Conway
Manning
Kingstree
St. Matthews
Orangeburg
Bamberg
Barnwell
St. George
Moncks Corner
Allendale
Walterboro
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
LAKE WATEREE
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
SANTEE RIVER
PEE DEE RIVER
LYNCHES RIVER
EDISTO RIVER
COOPER RIVER
SALKEHATCHIE RIVER



South Carolina river corridors provide 1922.5 river miles for flatwater boating from a total 39 rivers and river segments. This represents 17.3 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 789 miles, or 41 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the flatwater boating category.

3

Flatwater boating rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance equal 7.1 percent of the state's river miles.

4

Over 90 percent of the important flatwater rivers are located in the Coastal Plain portion of the state, spanning four major river basins.

5

At 182 miles, the Edisto River and its South Fork provide the longest flatwater boating segment in South Carolina.

Table 16. Flatwater Boating Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	11	789	7.1
2	12	658	5.9
3	16	475.5	4.3
4	-	-	-
Total	**39**	**1922.5**	**17.3**

VALUE CLASS ONE — FLATWATER BOATING RIVERS

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5,B4	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	I-20	LEE,SUM,CLA	150.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	SEC RD 434/N&S FRK EDISTO CONFL	BAM,COL,DOR	98.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	I-20	LEX,ORA	80.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	I-20	AIK,ORA	84.0
B6,C6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 83	MRL,DIL	88.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	N C LINE	DIL,HOR	12.0
B4,B5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 1	KER,LEE,FLO,GEO	125.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	NORTH AUGUSTA RAMP	THURMOND DAM	EDG,MCC	20.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	STEVENS CREEK PARK	SC 21/SC 283	MCC,EDG	22.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY(HWY 17)	N C LINE	HOR,GEO	96.0
D5	WAMBAW CREEK	S OF ROAD S-10-98	SANTEE RIVER (NEAR STATE PARK)	CHS	14.0
** Subtotal **					789.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SC 63	COL	43.0
D5	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HWY 17 ALT	DOR,CHS	33.0
D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	I-95	COL	45.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	CHARLESTON HWY 17	HWY 52	BER,CHS	44.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH	SEABROOK ISL	HWY 174 INTRACOASTAL WTRWY	CHS	12.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH	EDISTO BEACH	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	COL,CHS	21.0
B3	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SC 56	UNI,LAU,NEW	42.0
D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	US 278	BAM.COL	45.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	SC 391	LAKE GREENWOOD SC 34	GNW,SAL,NEW	31.0
C5	SANTEE RIVER	SC 17	WILSON DAM	BER,CHS	87.0
E3,D3,C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	NORTH AUGUSTA RAMP	JAS,HAM,ALN	200.0
B3	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HWY 221	UNI	55.0
** Subtotal **					658.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

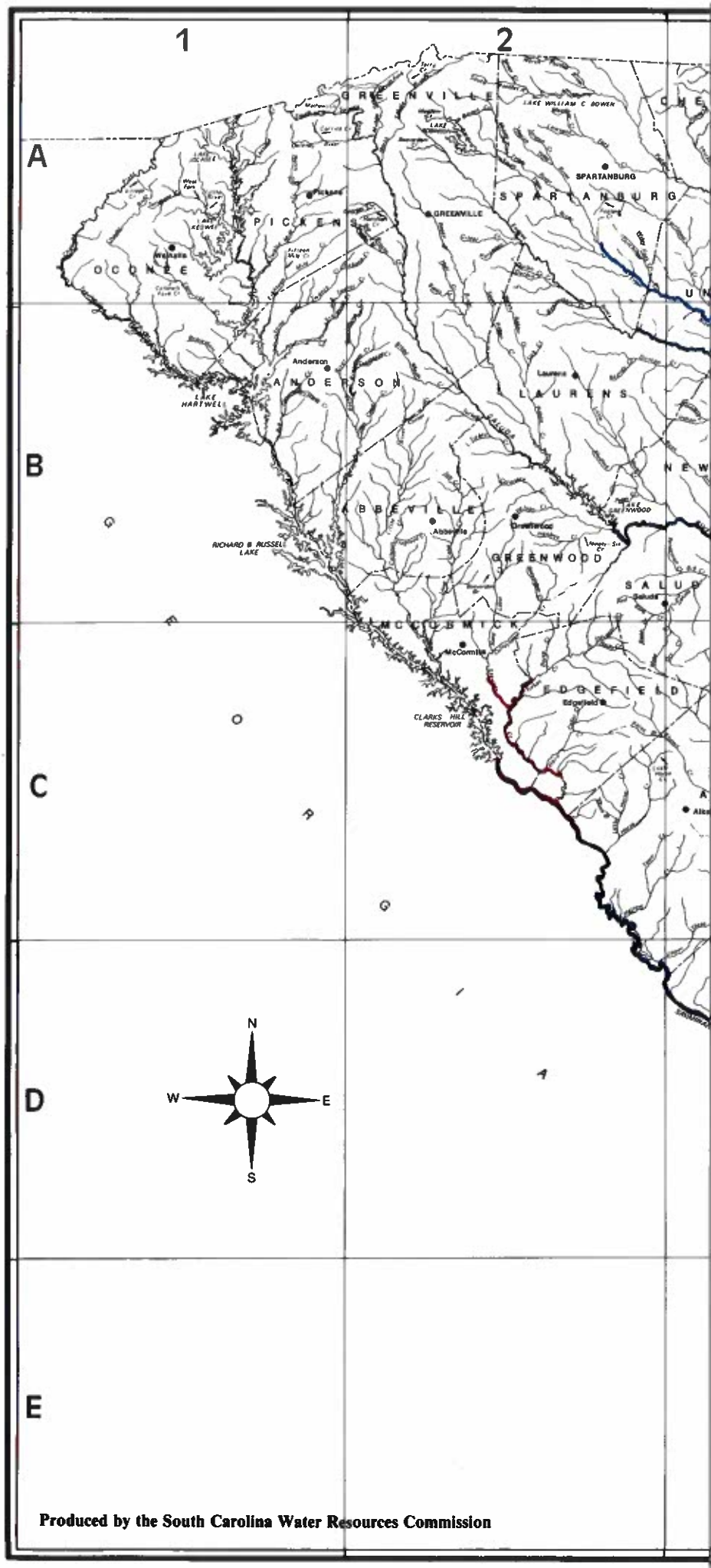
GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
E5	BROAD RIVER	SC 170	US 17	HAM,JAS,BEA	15.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	HARBISON STATE FOREST	PARR RESERVOIR/SC 213	FAI,RIC	16.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	SC 34	SC 389	UNI,NEW,CHT,FAI	27.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	LOCKHART DAM RAMP	DUKE POWER RAMP OFF SC 13	CHE,UNI,YRK,CHT	29.0
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	LANDSFORD CANAL STATE PARK	LAKE WYLIE	YRK,CHT,LAU	30.0
C4	CEDAR CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	OLD BLUFF ROAD(SR 1288)	RIC	14.0
C4	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	COLUMBIA	RIC	49.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HWY 301	ALN,HAM,JAS	53.0
D4	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	US 78	COL,DOR	8.0
D5	KIAWAH RIVER	CAPT SAM'S INLET	STONO INLET	CHS	10.0
D3,D4	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SC 70	BAM,COL	47.0
E3	NEW RIVER/GREAT SWAMP	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	I-95	JAS,BEA	38.0
C4	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	SC 378	SUM,CLA	30.0
D5	STONO RIVER	SANDY POINT KIAWAH ISL	DIXIE PLANTATION E HWY 92	CHS	24.0
D5	WANDO RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	SC 41	CHS	9.5
B4,C4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	LAKE WATEREE DAM	KER,RIC,CAL	76.0
** Subtotal **					475.5
*** Total ***					1922.5

FLATWATER BOATING

Value Class One

Value Class Two

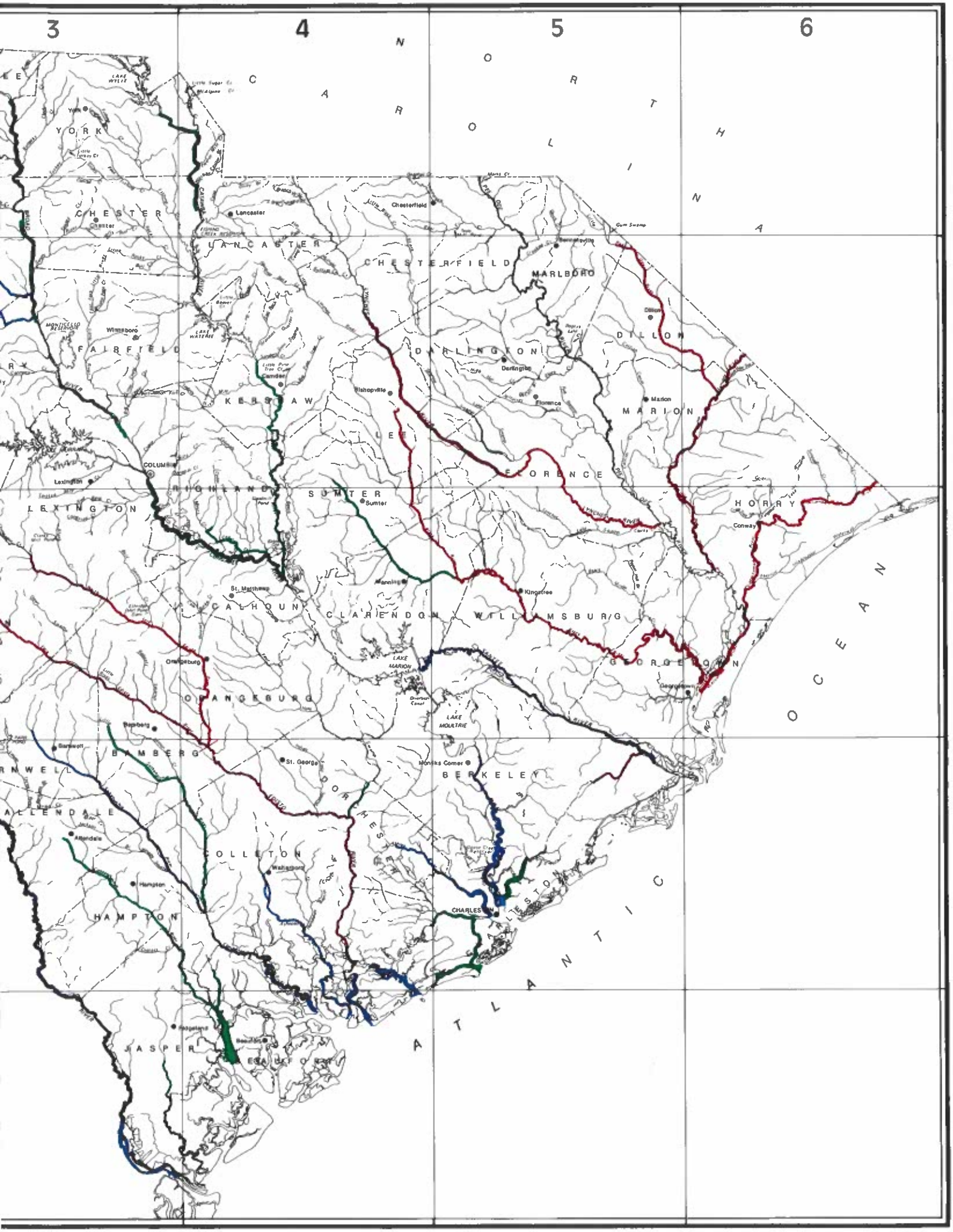
Value Class Three



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission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SUMTER
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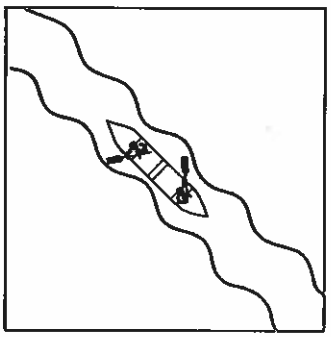
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
CHARLESTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Chesterfield
Lancaster
Bishopville
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Conway
Kingstree
Sumter
Manning
Columbia
Lexington
Orangeburg
St. Matthews
St. George
Walterboro
Hampton
Allendale
Barnwell
Ridgeland
Beaufort
Georgetown
Monks Corner
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
LAKE WATEREE
LAKE WYLIE



South Carolina river corridors provide 2063.5 river miles for backcountry boating from a total 35 rivers and river segments. This represents 18.5 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 963 miles, or 47 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the backcountry boating category.

3

Almost 75 percent of the backcountry rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance are located in the middle and lower Coastal Plain regions of the state.

4

The Savannah and Great Pee Dee Rivers provide the longest backcountry boating opportunities in South Carolina, with 200 and 165 mile segments, respectively.

Table 17. Backcountry Boating Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	11	963	8.7
2	11	680.5	6.1
3	11	360	3.2
4	2	60	0.5
Total	**35**	**2063.5**	**18.5**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5,B4	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	I-20	LEE,SUM,CLA	150.0
A1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	TUGALOO LAKE	SC 28/RUSSELL'S BRIDGE	OCO	29.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	SEC RD 434/N&S FRK EDISTO CONFL	BAM,COL,DOR	98.0
C3,C4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	I-20	LEX,ORA	80.0
C3,C4	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	I-20	AIK,ORA	84.0
B3	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SC 56	UNI,LAU,NEW	42.0
B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 83	MRL,DIL,MAR	88.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	DIL,HOR	12.0
C5,B5,B4	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 1	KER,LEE,FLO,GEO	125.0
E3,D3,C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	NORTH AUGUSTA	JAS,HAM,ALN	200.0
B3,A2	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	S 231	UNI	55.0
** Subtotal **					963.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3	BROAD RIVER	SC 34	SC 389	UNI,NEW,CHT,FAI	22.0
D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COL	51.0
C4,C3	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	COLUMBIA	RIC	49.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	CHARLESTON HWY 17	HWY 52	BER,CHS	44.0
C6,B5,A5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HWY 17(WINYAH BAY)	HWY 1(CHERAW)	CHT,FLO	165.0
D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	U S 278	BAM,COL	45.0
B3,B2	SALUDA RIVER	SC 391	LAKE GREENWOOD SC 34	GNW,SAL,NEW	31.0
C5,C4	SANTEE RIVER	SC 17	WILSON DAM	BER,CHS	87.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	STEVENS CREEK PARK	TURKEY CREEK	MCC,EDG	14.5
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY(HWY 17)	N C LINE	HOR,GEO	96.0
C4,B4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	LAKE WATEREE DAM	KER,RIC,CAL	76.0
** Subtotal **					680.5

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SC 63	COL	43.0
D5,D4	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HWY 17 ALT	DOR,CHS	33.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	HARBISON STATE FOREST	PARR RESERVOIR/SC 213	FIA,RIC	16.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	LOCKHART DAM RAMP	DUKE POWER RAMP OFF SC 18	CHE,UNI,YRK,CHT	29.0
A3,A4	CATAWBA RIVER	LANDSFORD CANAL STATE PARK	LAKE WYLIE	YRK,CHT,LAU	30.0
A1	CHAUGA RIVER	DAVIS BRIDGE (CO RD 161)	S 193	OCO	25.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HWY 301	ALN,HAM,JAS	53.0
D4	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	US 321	BAM,COL	43.0
E3	NEW RIVER/GREAT SWAMP	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	I-95	JAS,BEA	38.0
C4,C5	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	HYW 378	SUM,CLA	30.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	NORTH AUGUSTA RAMP	THURMOND DAMAM	EDG,MCC	20.0
** Subtotal **					360.0

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B5	BLACK CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HWY 23	DAR,FLO	45.0
D4	RANTOWLES CREEK	STONO RIVER	HEADWATERS	DOR,CHS	15.0
** Subtotal **					60.0
*** Total ***					2063.5

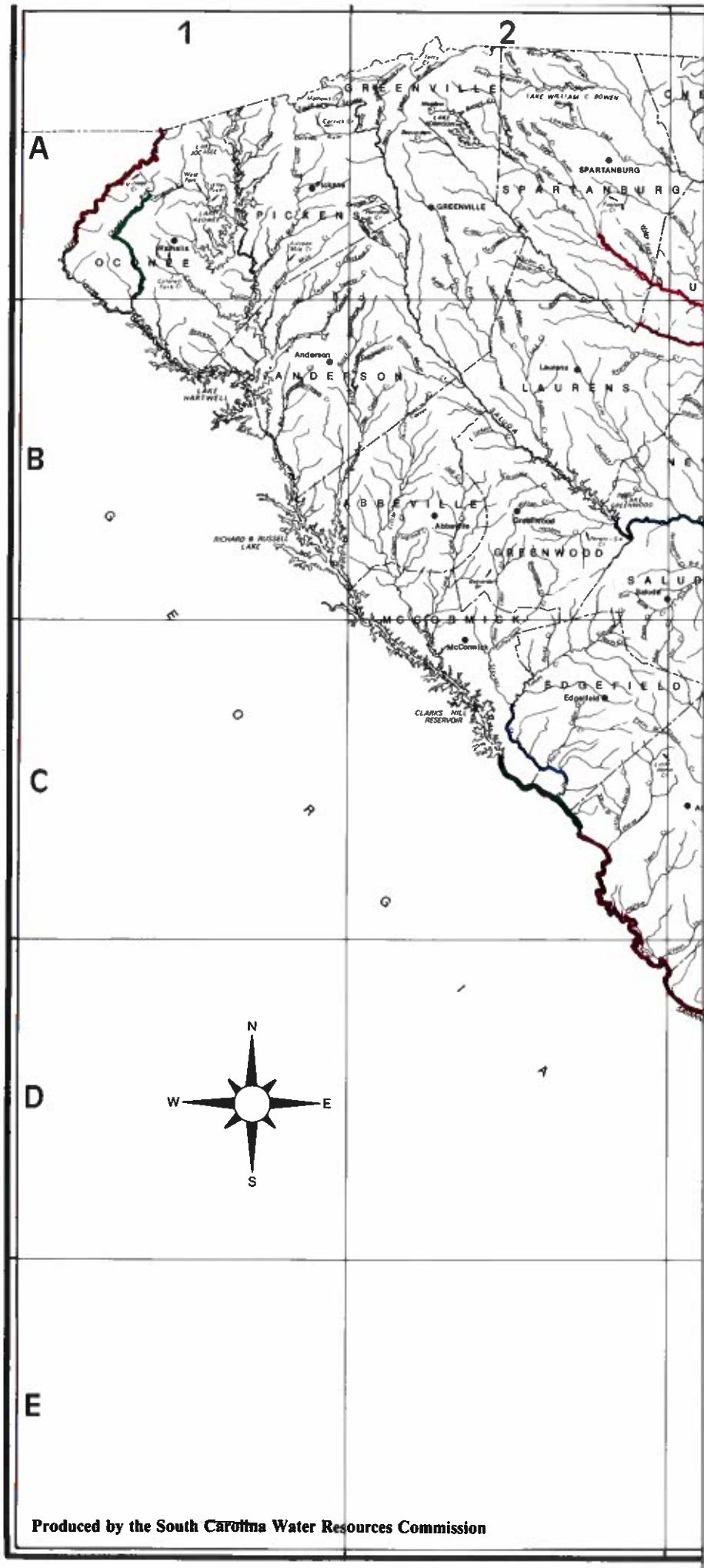
BACKCOUNTRY BOATING

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

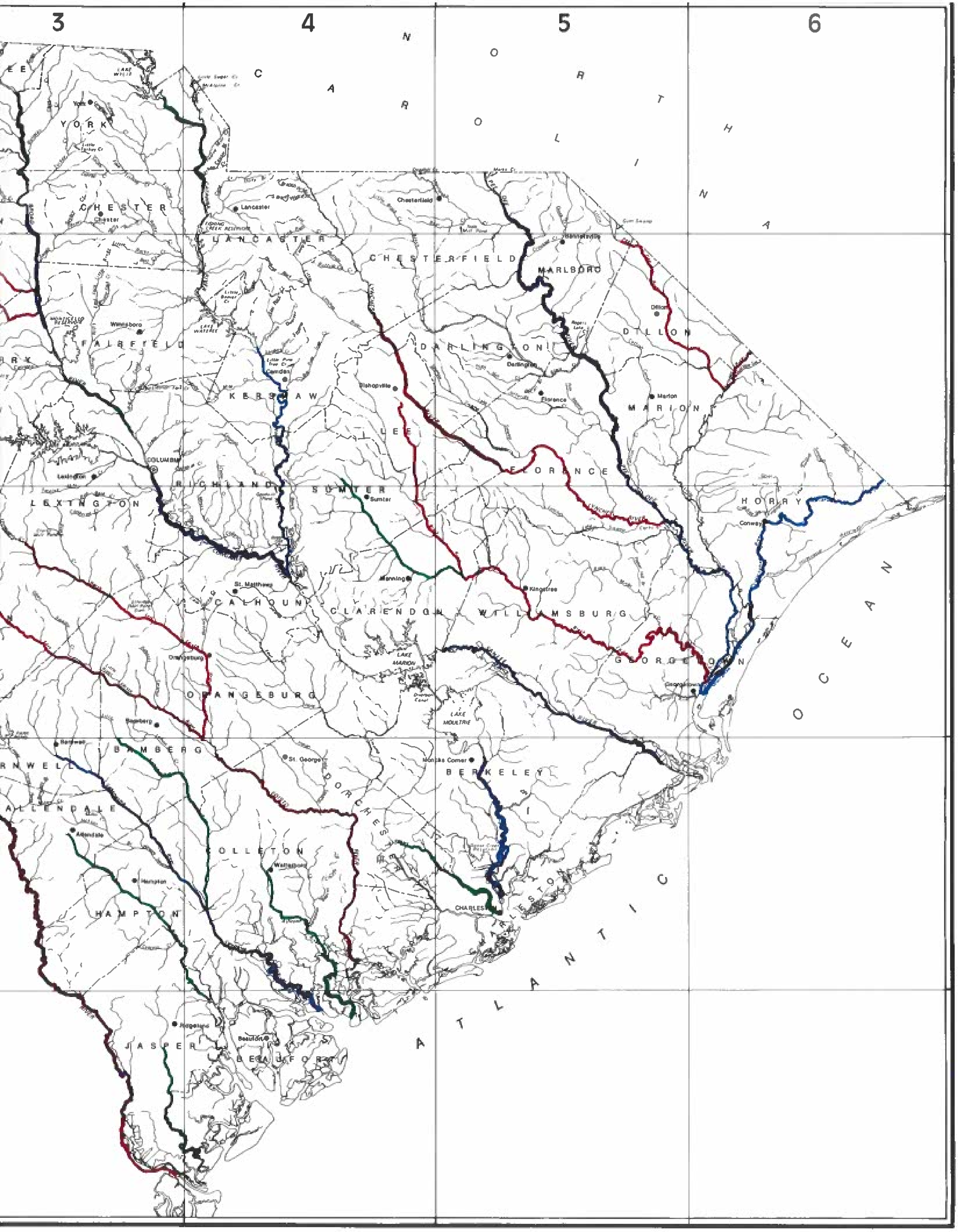
Value Class Four



Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission

Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers



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NORTH CAROLINA
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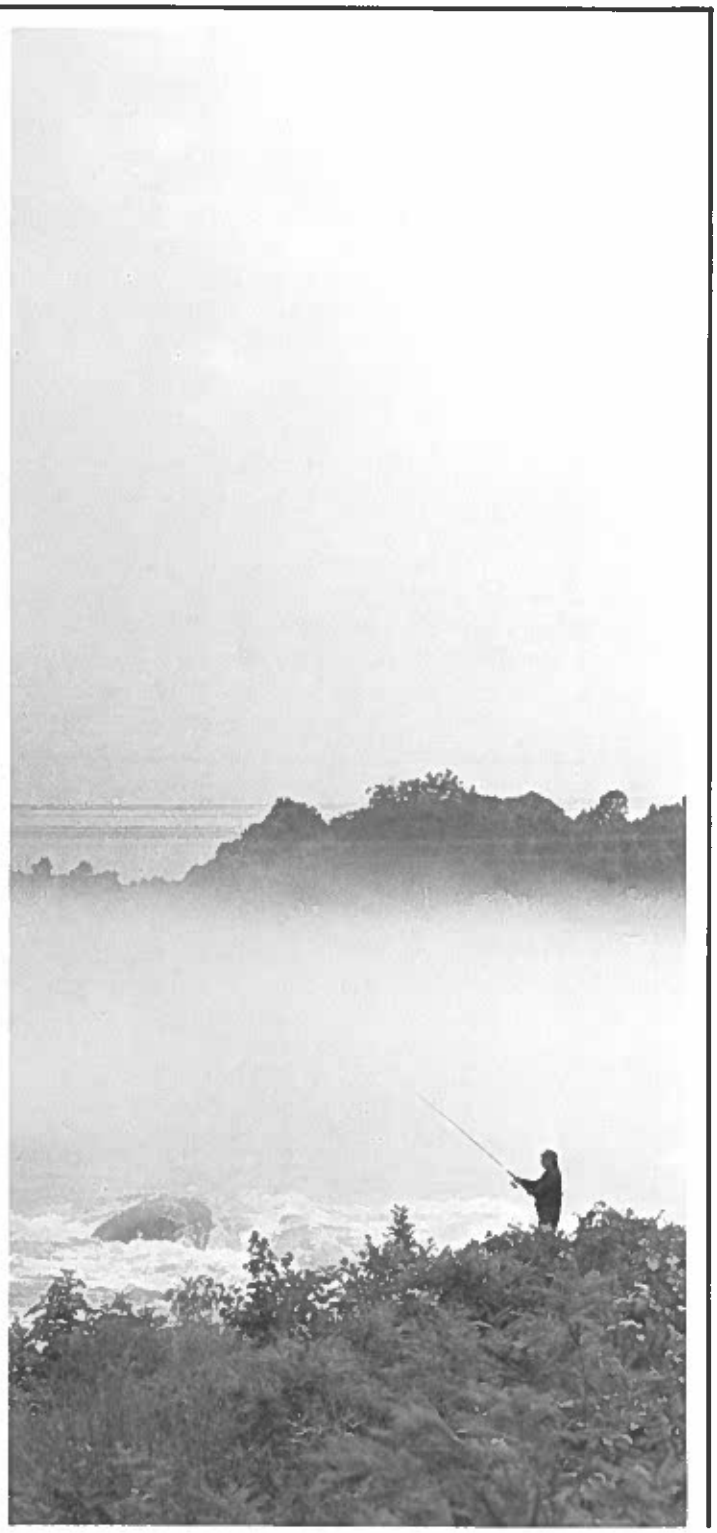
MARLBORO
Bennettsville
DILLON
Dillon
FAIRFIELD
Winnsboro
KERSHAW
Camden
LEE
Bishopville
DARLINGTON
Darlington
Florence
MARION
Marion
COLUMBIA
RICHLAND
Lexington
LEXINGTON
SUMTER
Sumter
FLORENCE
HORRY
Conway
Manning
Kingstree
St. Matthews
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
Georgetown
LAKE MARION
Orangeburg
ORANGEBURG
LAKE MOULTRIE
Bamberg
BAMBERG
St. George
Moncks Corner
BERKELEY
DORCHESTER
ALLENDALE
Allendale
COLLETON
Walterboro
Hampton
HAMPTON
CHARLESTON
Ridgeland
JASPER
Beaufort
BEAUFORT
ATLANTIC OCEAN

RECREATIONAL FISHING RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

Each year thousands of South Carolinians cast for trout in cold, turbulent waters or ease a line from a cane pole into blackwater in anticipation of a redbreast strike. Fishing may perhaps be unrivaled as the most popular of all types of recreation in and along South Carolina's waters. According to the 1984 South Carolina Outdoor Recreation Plan, swimming and fishing are the most preferred outdoor activities of South Carolinians. Apart from picnicking, fishing was the most significant recreational use in the fiscal year 1984-85 South Carolina State Park Use survey. Countless hours are spent each year in the state fishing for a variety of game species. The South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department (SCWMRD) estimates that 160,000 hours were spent fishing just for trout in 1986-87 (SCWMRD Annual Report, 1986-1987).

Another indication of the popularity of fishing is the number of fishing licenses sold to resident and non-resident anglers. In 1986-87 alone, 177,636 resident fishing licenses were sold, topping the list in numbers of all sportsmen permits and licenses issued. However, the total number of people with some type of fishing license for 1986-87 is approximately 360,000, representing over ten percent of South Carolina's population. Sales of resident fishing licenses brought $1,598,724 in revenues out of a total $8,660,273 that year, making it the second most important source of revenue of 17 license and permit classes. The top five licenses issued in 1986-87 were some type of fishing license or combination license (SCWMRD Annual Report, 1986-1987).

Major game fish in South Carolina include black bass, cold water trout, brim, crappie, striped bass, white bass, or hybrids of striped and white bass. About 30 others are also sought. A very popular nongame fish is the catfish.

The striped bass is becoming one of the most important inland sport fish in the nation, with South Carolina touted as the landlocked striped bass capital of the world. This fish is highly sought in the Wateree, Congaree, and lower Saluda Rivers.

In addition to stripers, the white bass presents a fighting challenge for anglers. It was introduced into the Catawba-Wateree complex in 1952, and moved from there into the Santee-Cooper drainage. The species inhabits the Congaree and Saluda Rivers, although the striped bass is a competitor.

Trout fishing in South Carolina has long provided a myriad of opportunities for the angler, offered by approximately 200 miles of Blue Ridge headwater streams, a coldwater lake and two tailrace fisheries. Three species of southern Appalachian trout can be found here: the brook, rainbow and brown. Prime trout fishing flourishes in the northwest corner of the state, where SCWMRD-managed trout streams abound. Trout fisheries have also been developed around the tailraces of Lakes Hartwell and Murray.

Fishing is very popular in the blackwater rivers of the coastal plain. Both the Edisto and Little Pee Dee Rivers are known as outstanding redbreast fisheries.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Rivers and river segments in South Carolina were evaluated for their value for recreational fishing. To be evaluated, each river on the list below met at least one of the following qualifying criteria:

- Recognition as a prominent recreational river area in one or more publications or by one of the statewide recreational groups or organizations;
- Recognized by South Carolina as a river trail;
- Pass through or be adjacent to a state or national park, forest, scenic river, monument, refuge, wildlife management area, or other major public land;
- Listed as a trout stream or a public shellfishing area in SCWMRD publications;
- Located within 30 miles of an urban area with a population greater than 5000 people or more;
- Possess accessible unique attractions such as waterfalls, rapids, bluffs, cliffs, unusual vegetation, or historic sites which have existing use.

Evaluation Process

Evaluation of recreational fishing in the state was based on the perceptions and expertise of fisheries biologists with the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department. The following evaluation criteria were used to rate each recreational fishing river on the attached list of rivers:

- **Fishing Quality** - the quality of the fishing experience based on success rate, size of take and desirability of species taken;
- **Water Character and Aquatic Habitat** - the quality of water character and aquatic habitat based on water clarity, type of bottom, streambank vegetation, waterflow, temperature, and density of aquatic insects;
- **Scenic Quality** - the quality of landscape character based on the type and diversity of landforms, vegetation, and natural and man-made features;
- **Access** - the quality and availability of access (from highways, foot trails and boats) for recreational fishing.

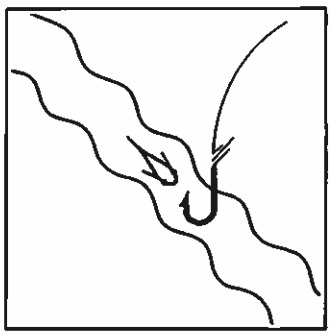
The subcommittee developed an evaluation process whereby each river or river segment was ranked according to a point system. The point system was used to determine the overall value of each river, with ratings assigned as high (30 points), medium (20 points), low (10 points), or unknown (0 points). The total number of points for each criterion was recorded and converted to value classes based on the breakdown below. A river or river segment had to receive a superior rating for fishing quality to be considered Value Class 1.

Value Class 1 ..... 100 - 120 points
Value Class 2 ..... 80 - 99 points
Value Class 3 ..... 40 - 79 points
Value Class 4 ..... Unknown

For certain river segments there was insufficient information to rate one or more evaluation criteria. These rivers were given an overall ranking of Value Class 4. These river segments are recognized by the resource subcommittee as having values for recreational fishing which require further research and documentation in the future.

During the rivers assessment, additional information was gathered for each recreational fishing river which was not factored into the river's overall rating. Information was collected about the economic importance, associated recreational opportunities, level of use, type of access, access problems, demand, and fish species that was provided by the experts, ultimately contributing to the base of knowledge on recreational fisheries.

FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 2599 river miles for recreational fishing from a total 83 rivers and river segments. This represents 23.3 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 1031 miles, or 40 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the recreational fishing category.

3

There are 20 rivers or river segments in South Carolina with statewide or greater than statewide significance because of outstanding opportunities for recreational fishing.

4

The Saluda River possessed the greatest number of tributaries of statewide or greater than statewide significance for recreational fishing, with three segments totaling 40 miles collectively.

5

Other rivers with high numbers of Value Class 1 tributaries are:

Savannah River Cooper River (including West Branch) Edisto River (including South Fork)

6

Every county in the state has at least one river or portion of a river for recreational fishing. Anderson County has the smallest recreational fishing river segment.

7

Of the recreational fishing rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance:

The longest continuous segment is the Savannah River from the Atlantic Ocean to Stevens Creek Dam, at 208 miles;

The second longest is the Great Pee Dee from Winyah Bay to the North Carolina line, at 174 miles;

The Savannah River, Salkehatchie River, Great Pee Dee River and Edisto River each abut five counties;

8

The top five rivers in this category were the Salkehatchie River, Cedar Creek, and segments of the Savannah and Saluda Rivers. Each had a score of 110.0.

9

Recreational fishing rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed as follows:

270 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Pee Dee Basin;
358 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the ACE River Basin;
151 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Santee River Basin;
252 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Savannah River Basin.

Table 21. Recreational Fishing Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	20	1031	9.2
2	26	597.6	5.4
3	28	738.5	6.6
4	9	232.5	2.1
Total	**83**	**2599.6**	**23.3**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C4,B4	CEDAR CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	31.0
IN-B2	CHATTOOGA RIVER,EAST FORK	N FORK CHATTOOGA RIVER	U S FISH HATCHERY	OCO	13.0
IN-B1,B2	CHATTOO/N FK CHATTOO RVR	RUSSELL'S BRIDGE SC 28	N C LINE	OCO	14.0
C4,C3,B3	CONGAREE RIVER	LAKE MARION	BROAD AND SALUDA RIVERS	LEX,RIC,CAL,SUM	51.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	E & W BRANCH CONFLUENCE	CHS,BER	35.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,WEST BRANCH	E BRANCH COOPER RIVER	TAILRACE CANAL	BER	16.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	N EDISTO RIVER	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	ORA,BAM,DOR	98.0
D4,C3,C2	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	N. FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK,BAR,ORA	104.0
C6,B5,A5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	WINYAH BAY	NC LINE	GEO,HOR,MAR	174.0
IN-D2	LIMBER POLE CREEK	HOWARD CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.0
D4,C3	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HWY 321	BAM,COL	46.0
IN-A4,A3	MATTHEWS CREEK	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	N C LINE	GNV	6.0
D4,C4,C3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HWY 17 ALT	HWY 64	BAR,BAM,COL	59.0
B3,B2	SALUDA RIVER	LAKE MURRAY	GREENWOOD DAM	GNW,NEW,SAL	29.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER,LITTLE	LAKE MURRAY	MINE CREEK	SAL	15.0
IN-B4,A4	SALUDA RIVER,MIDDLE	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	19.0
E4,E3,D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	STEVENS CREEK DAM	JAS,HAM,ALN	208.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	STEVENS CREEK LAKE	THURMOND DAM	EDG,MCC	13.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY	N C LINE	HOR,GEO	96.0
IN-B2	WHITEWATER RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	NC LINE	OCO	2.0
** Subtotal **					1031.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	HWY 303	COL	38.0
IN-D1	BRASSTOWN CREEK	TUGALOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	6.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	PARR DAM	RIC,NEW,FAI	27.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	SC 121/72	NC LINE	UNI,CTR,CHE,YRK	53.0
B5	CATFISH CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	CATFISH CANAL	MAR	18.0
IN-D1,C1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	TUGALOO LAKE	SC 28/RUSSELL'S BRIDGE	OCO	29.0
IN-E1,D1	CHAUGA RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	VILLAGE CREEK	OCO	24.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,EAST BRANCH	W BRANCH COOPER RIVER	QUINBY CREEK	BER	9.0
IN-B3	EASTATOE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	N C LINE	PIC	11.0
C4,C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	S FORK EDISTO RIVER	CHINQUAPIN CREEK	SAL,LEX,ORA	50.0
IN-B2	KINGS CREEK	CHATOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	13.0
IN-B3	LAUREL FORK CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	4.0
IN-B3	LITTLE EASTATOE CREEK	EASTATOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	7.0
C6,B6,B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HAYES SWAMP	DIL,MAR,HOR	29.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	N C LINE	DIL,HOR	12.0
C5,B5,B4	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LEE STATE PARK, N BOUNDARY	LEE,SUM,DAR,FLO	102.0
IN-A4	OIL CAMP CREEK	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	5.0
A3,A2	PACOLET RIVER	BROAD RIVER	N & S PACOLET	SPA,CHE,UNI	50.0
IN-B3	ROCKY BOTTOM CREEK	EASTATOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	2.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	LAKE MURRAY DAM	LEX,RIC	11.0
IN-B4,A4	SALUDA RIVER,NORTH	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS EXCL RESEVOIRS	GNV	10.0
IN-B4,B3	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	SALUDA RIVER	NC LINE EXCLUDING RESERVOIR	GNV	34.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	STEVENS CREEK RESEVOIR	CUFFEYTOWN CRK/HRD LABR CRK	MCC,EDG	34.0
IN-B2	THOMPSON RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO	0.6
B3	TOXAWAY RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO,PIC	1.0
B4	WATEREE CREEK	LAKE WATEREE	HEADWATERS	FAI	18.0
** Subtotal **					597.6

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN-B3	ABNER CREEK	EASTATOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	3.5
D5,D4	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	SC 165	CHS,DOR	29.0
IN-C2	BIG STAKEY CREEK	EAST VILLAGE CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	1.5
B5	BLACK CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HWY 34	DAR,FLO	21.0
C6,C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	POCOTALIGO RIVER	CLA,WMS,GEO	106.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	MONTICELLO RESERVOIR	HWY 121/72	FAI,NEW,UNI	16.0
A4,A3	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	LAKE WYLIE DAM	YRK,CTR,LAN	32.0
IN-D1	CEDAR CREEK A	CHAUGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	4.0
IN-B2	CORBIN CREEK	HOWARD CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.0
IN-B2	CRANE CREEK	TOWNES CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	3.0
B3,IN-C5	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV,SPA,LAU	108.0
A3,A2	FAIRFOREST CREEK	TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA,UNI	38.0
B4,A3	FISHING CREEK	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	SOUTHERN RR BRIDGE	YRK,CTR	32.0
IN-A4	GAP CREEK	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	4.0
IN-B2	HOWARD CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	5.0
IN-C1	IRA BRANCH	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	1.5
IN-B4,B3	OOLENOY RIVER	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	PIC	8.0
IN-C2	PIGPEN CREEK	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.5
IN-B3	REEDY COVE CREEK	EASTATOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	6.5
B2,IN-E5	REEDY RIVER	BOYD'S MILL POND	GREENVILLE CO. LINE	LAU,GNV	8.0
C5	SANTEE RIVER	NORTH AND SOUTH SANTEE RVRS	WILSON'S LANDING	CLA,WMS,BER	70.0
C2	TURKEY CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	SC 283	MCC,EDG	7.0
B3,A2	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	S AND N FORKS TYGER RIVERS	SPA,UNI,NEW	46.0
A2,IN-B5	TYGER RIVER,MIDDLE	N TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS(EXCL LYMAN LAKE)	SPA,GNV	36.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	35.0
A2,IN-B5	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	N TYGER RIVER	LAKE ROBINSON(EXCL LAKES)	SPA,GNV	32.0
C4,B4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE DAM	KER,RIC,SUM	76.0
IN-C1	WHETSTONE CREEK	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	5.0
** Subtotal **					738.5

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
E4,D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST. HELENA SOUND	HWY 17 ALT	HAM,COL,BEA	42.0
D4,D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HWY 301	ALN,HAM,JAS	53.0
B5	JEFFRIES CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HWY 401	FLO,DAR	31.0
B3	LITTLE ROCKY CREEK	ROCKY CREEK	HEADWATERS	CTR	12.0
E4,E3	NEW RIVER/GREAT SWAMP	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	HWY 17/I-95	JAS,BEA	38.0
C5,C4	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	US 301	CLA	16.0
B4,A3	ROCKY CREEK	CEDAR CREEK	HEADWATERS	CTR	5.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	LAKE GREENWOOD	GREENVILLE COUNTY LINE	LAU,ABB,GNW	16.0
A3	THICKETTY CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHE	19.5
** Subtotal **					232.5
*** Total ***					2599.6

RECREATIONAL FISHING

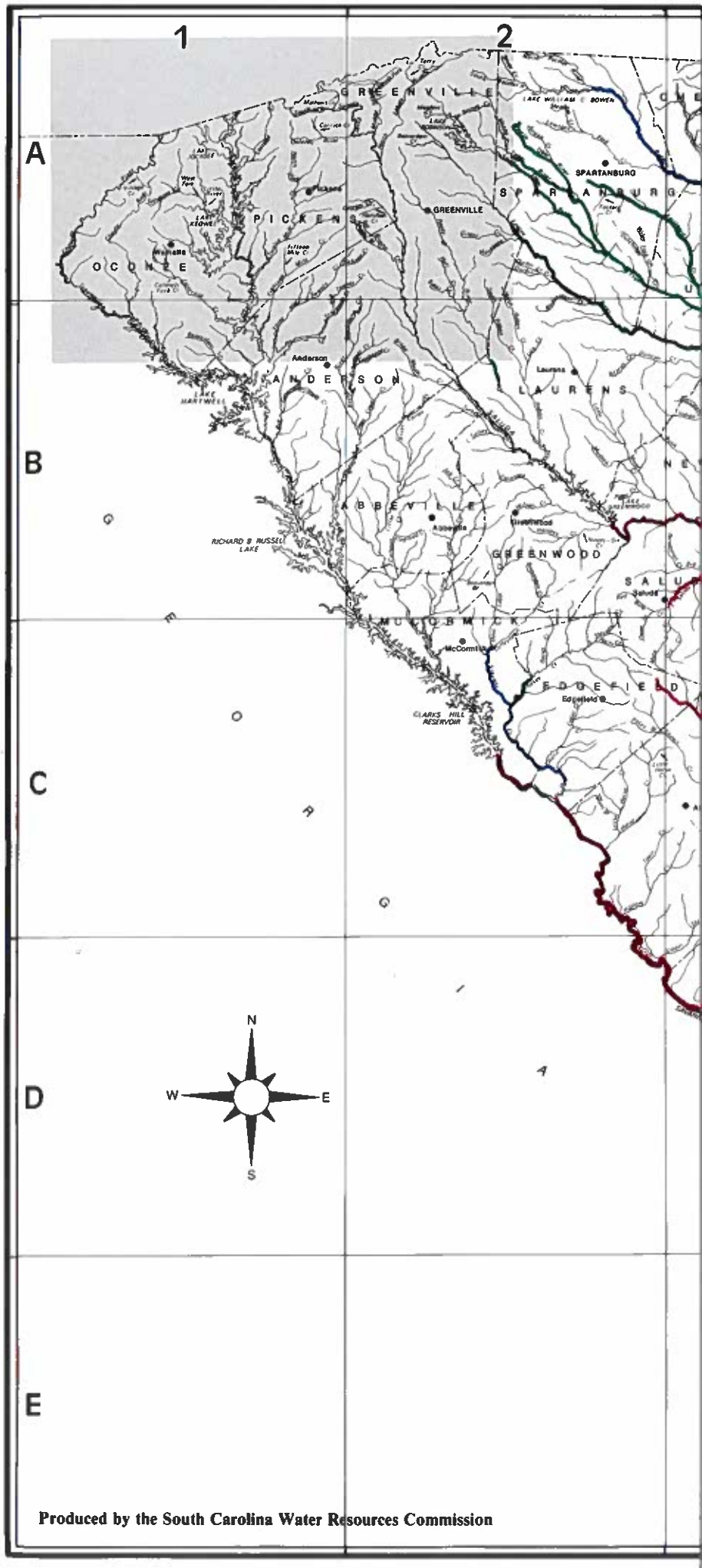
Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

Value Class Four

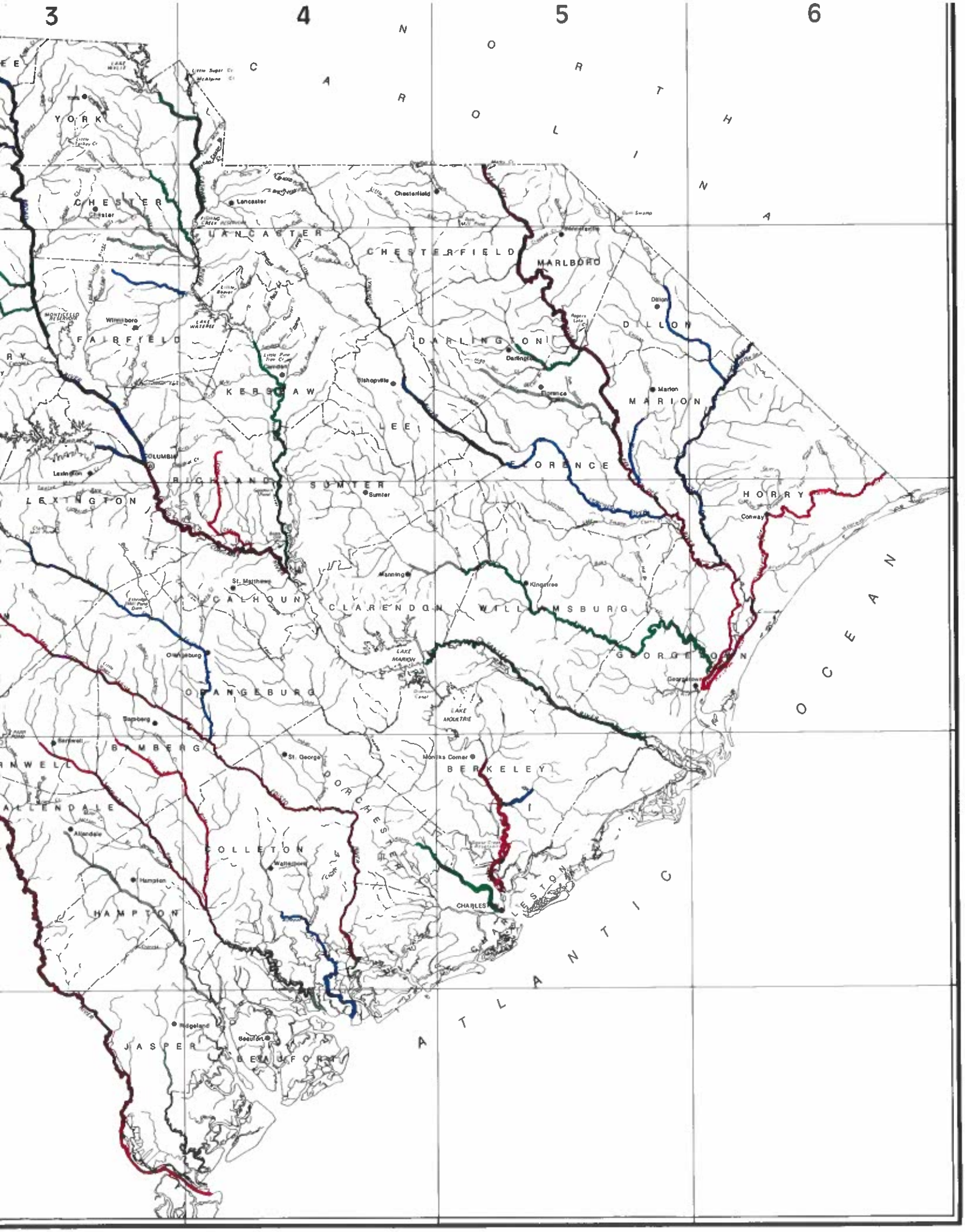
See reverse of map page for inset



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission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4
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6
NORTH CAROLINA
YORK
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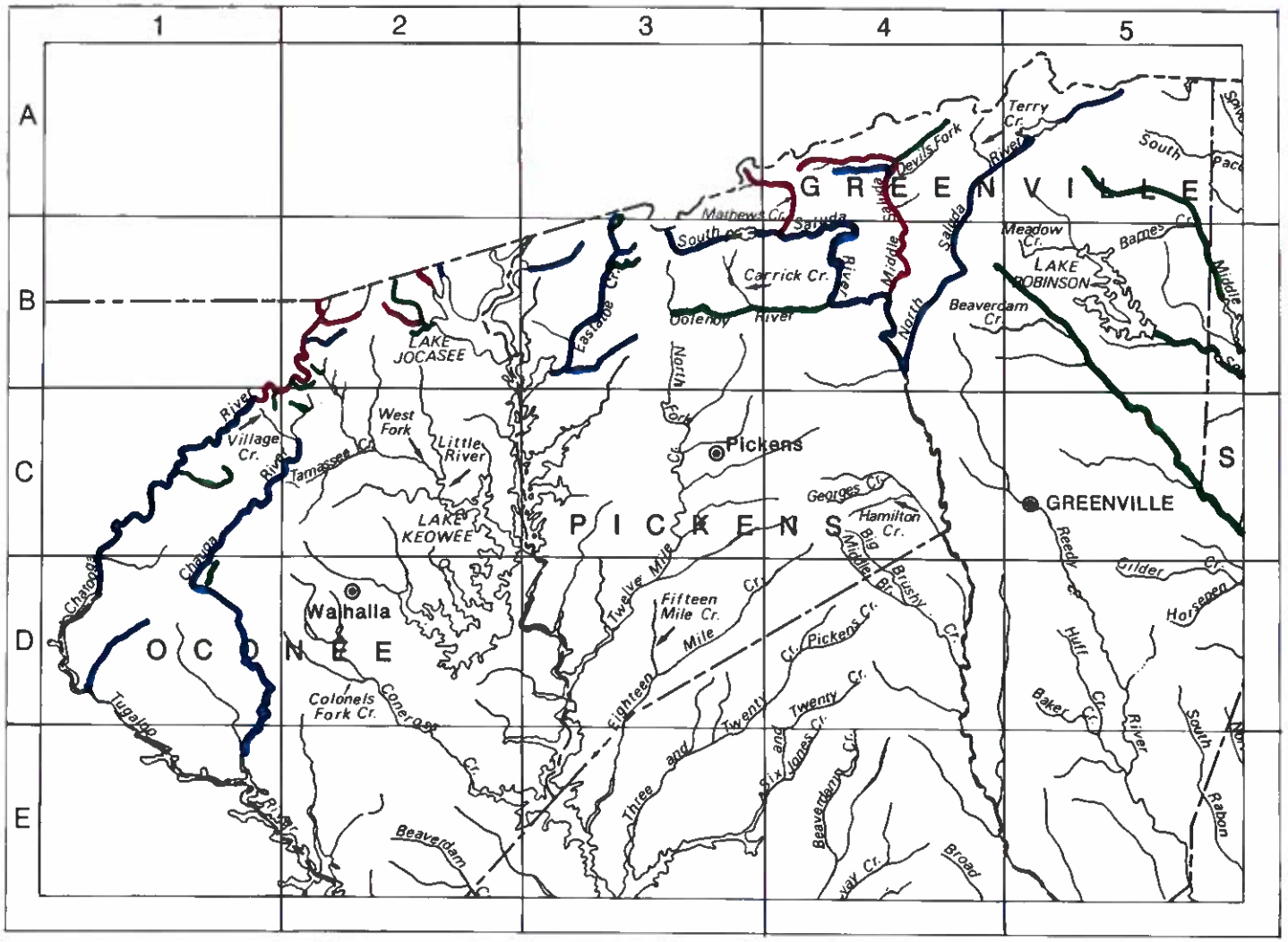
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
LEE
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Winnsboro
Dillon
Darlington
Bishopville
Florence
Marion
Columbia
Lexington
Sumter
Conway
St. Matthews
Manning
Kingstree
Orangeburg
Lake Marion
Georgetown
Lake Moultrie
Bamberg
Barnwell
St. George
Moncks Corner
Allendale
Walterboro
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
Charleston



RECREATIONAL FISHING

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

Value Class Four

TIMBER MANAGEMENT RIVERS

INTRODUCTION

South Carolina's forests have long been one of its most significant natural resources. The state's early settlers found vast bottomland hardwood swamps and mixed deciduous and evergreen forests in the midlands and piedmont. By the late 1600s timber production was an important industry in South Carolina. The timber industry has continued to play an important economic role in the state over the past three centuries and trees are currently South Carolina's leading cash crop. The forest products industry is currently the third largest manufacturing industry in South Carolina behind textiles and chemicals.

South Carolina possesses 12.2 million acres of commercial forest land, representing approximately 63 percent of the state's total land area. Governmental entities own ten percent of the forest acreage, forest industries own 22 percent, and the remaining 68 percent of forest is privately owned. The forest products industry, either in the form of growing, harvesting, or manufacturing, is found in all 46 counties in South Carolina.

In addition to their important economic impact, forests provide a variety of other equally important ecological, wildlife, and aesthetic values. Forests help protect watersheds, guarding against erosion and providing higher water quality. Forest cover also provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Important aesthetic and recreational values are provided by South Carolina's abundant forest resources.

Like most of the southeastern states, South Carolina possesses three forest types: conifer, hardwood, and mixed. The Rivers Assessment examined forest resources in relation to their existence along river and stream channels in the state. From this perspective, perhaps the most significant forest type is the mixed forest which includes bottomland stands of the oak-gum-cypress forests. According to the United States Forest Service, South Carolina currently possesses 2.5 million acres of the mixed bottomland hardwoods in vast riverine swamps of the Coastal Plain.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Minimum standards for inclusion were set for river-related timberlands where documented data existed for this resource. The minimum standards required that river corridors have riparian lands managed for timber production and be one mile or greater in length.

Evaluation Process

Evaluation criteria were developed by a subcommittee of experts from the timber community in South Carolina to evaluate the specific rivers that met the minimum standards in this resource category. Rivers and river segments were classified according to their timber productivity potential. A numerical index based on forest site type, timber stumpage value for each average site type, and the associated river or river segment length was utilized to evaluate river segments.

The Forest Site Type Index is a rating system derived from information on forest types developed by the Hardwood Research Cooperative at North Carolina State University. Index values are based on forest type and average stumpage values for the forest type. The index values range from a low value of 2.9 for peat swamps to a high value of 10.0 for bottomland hardwood forests. Other forest types on the index include upper slope and ridge; muck swamp; branch bottom; red river bottom; cove, Gulf, and lower slope; wet flat; and black river bottom, in ascending order of index value.

A total point value for each river segment was derived by multiplying the length in miles of the associated river or river segment by the Forest Site Type Index value. When more than one forest site and/or type occurred along a segment, the mileage figure for each was multiplied by the appropriate value index and the individual figures added for the total point value. Each river or river segment was assigned a value class based on its overall total point value based on the following breakdown:

Entire Rivers

Value Class 1 ..... 352 to 1181
Value Class 2 ..... 222 to 351
Value Class 3 ..... 221 or less

River segments

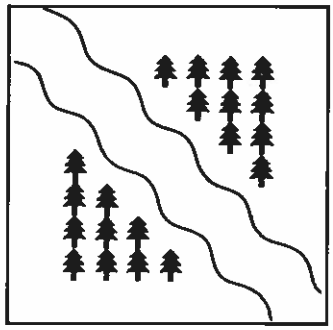
Value Class 1 ..... 351 to 470
Value Class 2 ..... 176 to 350
Value Class 3 ..... 175 or less

As is evidenced by the presence of the two point total breakdowns, the evaluation process for the Timber Management category differed from the other resource categories. The Timber Management subcommittee rated river segments as did the resource experts of other categories, assigning a value class to each segment. However, the major rivers were evaluated for their entire length after the segments of the river were evaluated.

In all cases, an entire river's evaluation was higher than evaluations for individual segments. According to the timber subcommittee, a whole river system is of higher value from a timber management perspective than a particular segment. In other words, "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts."

This is due to several factors. Longer river segments yield a greater productivity in terms of total timber volume. Although river segment values may vary, when viewed in its entirety a river corridor would yield a higher volume of total timber and have a higher economic value. The key factor is total productivity associated with a river. Also costs such as those related to access can be minimized on longer stretches of rivers, resulting in higher overall river value.

FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 3979* river miles for timber use from a total 11,100 rivers. This represents 36 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 2021** miles, or 37 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the timber category.

3

The longest river in the timber management category is the Great Pee Dee from Winyah Bay to the North Carolina line, at 172 miles.

4

The shortest segments for Value Class 1 rivers in the category are a segment of the Great Pee Dee, from the Lynches River to US 76, at 38.0 miles followed by a segment of the Lynches River from US 1 to the North Carolina line, at 44.0 miles.

5

Thirty-eight timber management rivers are rated Value Class 1.

6

Timber rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed as follows:

770 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Pee Dee River Basin;
535 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the ACE Basin;
294 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Santee River Basin;
138 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Savannah River Basin.

*This figure represents the total miles of segments not double counted by also being included in their entirety.
**This figure represents segments added twice by being counted as unique segments and then added again when a river was evaluated for its entire length.

Table 23. Timber Management Rivers Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	24	748/1273 (segments/ entire rivers)	6.7/11.5
2	49	1723.5/153 (segments/ entire rivers)	15.5/1.4
3	101	1507.6 (segments)	13.6
4	-	-	-
Total	**174**	**3979.1/1426**	**35.8/12.9**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	BLACK RIVER (ENTIRE)	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS		150.0
B4,A4,A3	CATAWBA RIVER	WATEREE LAKE	LK WYLIE DAM (EXC. FISH CRK RE	LAN, FAI, CTR	48.0
C4,C3	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE R	COLUMBIA	CAL, RIC, LEX	51.0
E3,D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RVR (ENT.)	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS		53.0
E4,D4	EDISTO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	GIVHANS STATE PARK	CHS, COL, DOR	60.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	GIVHANS STATE PARK	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	COL, ORA, BAM	59.0
E4,D4	EDISTO RIVER (ENTIRE)	ST HELENA SOUND	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER		119.0
C3,C4	EDISTO RIVER,N FORK (ENTIRE)	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS		86.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,S FORK (ENTIRE)	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS		104.0
C6	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	WINYAH BAY	LYNCHES RIVER	GEO, HOR, MAR	62.0
B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LYNCHES RIVER	US 76	FLO, MAR	38.0
B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 76	US 401	DAR, DIL, MRL	47.0
C6,B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER (ENT)	WINYAH BAY	NC LINE		172.0
C6,B6,B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER (ENT)	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 83		88.0
B4,A4	LYNCHES RIVER	US 1	NC LINE	KER, LAN	44.0
C5,B5,B4	LYNCHES RIVER (ENTIRE)	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE		169.0
D4,D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER (ENT)	COMBAHEE RIVER	SR 166		54.0
B3,B2,A2	SALUDA RIVER (ENTIRE)	BROAD RIVER	N SALUDA RIVER		156.0
C5	SANTEE RIVER	US 17 ALT	SANTEE DAM	BER, WMS	53.0
D6,C5	SANTEE RIVER (ENTIRE)	ATLANTIC OCEAN	SANTEE DAM		88.0
E3,D3,C2	SAVANNAH RIVER (ENTIRE)	I-95	I-20		138.0
B3,A2	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	N & S FORKS TYGER RIVER	UNI	46.0
C4,B4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	US 601	SUM RIC	68.0
C4,B4	WATEREE RIVER (ENTIRE)	CONGAREE RIVER	US 601		68.0
** Subtotal **					2021.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	BLACK MINGO CREEK	BLACK R	HEADWATERS	GEO,WMS	31.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	SC 41	US 52	WMS,CLA	38.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	US 52	I-95	SUM,LEE	32.0
C4,B4	BLACK RIVER	I-95	HEADWATERS	SUM,LEE	32.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	PARR DAM	RIC,FAI	27.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	PARR RESERVOIR HEADWATERS	SC 72	FAI,NEW,UNI,CTR	26.0
B3,A3	BROAD RIVER	PACOLET RIVER	NC LINE	YOR,CHE	30.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	SC 72	PACOLET RIVER	UNI,CTR,YRK	23.0
B3	BUSH RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	NEW,LAU	33.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
A1	CHAUGA RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO	29.0
D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	BEA,COL,HAM	51.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	US 278	HEADWATERS	HAM,ALN	25.0
C3,C4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	US 321	ORA	52.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	US 321	HEADWATERS	ORA,AIK,LEX	34.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	SC 3	HEADWATERS	BAR,AIK	56.0
B3,B2	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	US 221	NEW,UNI,LAU	54.0
A2	ENOREE RIVER	US 221	HEADWATERS	SPA,GNV	55.0
D4,C4	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	SC 33	DOR,BER,ORA	54.0
B5,A5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 401	NC LINE	MRL,CHT	27.0
B5	JEFFRIES CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 15	FLO,DAR	42.0
B4	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER	LYNCHES RIVER	HEADWATERS	KER,LAN	33.0
C6,B6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 76	MAR,HOR	60.0
B6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	US 76	SC 83	MAR,DIL	61.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	LAURENS COUNTY LINE	NEW,LAU	29.5
B3	LITTLE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC,FAI	21.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER A	THURMOND LAKE	HEADWATERS	MCC,ABB,AND	43.0
A1	LITTLE RVR/N&W FRKS LITTLE	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	25.0
D4	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	US 601	COL,BAM	31.0
D4	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS		57.0
C5,B5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 52	FLO	45.0
B5	LYNCHES RIVER	US 52	US 401	FLO,LEE	42.0
B4	LYNCHES RIVER	US 401	US 1	LEE,CHT	38.0
A3	PACOLET RIVER	BROAD RIVER	US 29	UNI,CHE	33.0
B1,B2	ROCKY RIVER (ENTIRE)	SECESSION LAKE HEADWATERS	SR 152		11.0
B3,B2	SALUDA RIVER	SC 395	LAKE GREENWOOD DAM	NEW,SAL	26.0
B2,A2	SALUDA RIVER	US 25	I-85	LAU,ABB,GNV	40.0
D6,C5	SANTEE RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	SC 41	CHS,GEO,BER	35.0
E3	SAVANNAH RIVER	I-95	SC 119	JAS	35.0
D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	SC 119	US 301	HAM,ALN	56.0
D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	US 301	2 MI W OF SC 125	ALN,BAR	39.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	2 MI W OF SC 125	I-20	AIK	45.0
B4	SCAPE ORE SWAMP	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	HEADWATERS	SUM,LEE	28.0
A5,A4	THOMPSON CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHT	38.0
B3	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SC 49	UNI	30.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,MIDDLE	N TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS(EXC. LAKE LYMAN)	SPA	39.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	35.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	TYGER RIVER	HDWTRS (EXC. LAKE ROBINSON)	SPA	46.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER (ENTIRE)	WINYAH BAY	NC LINE		96.0
B4	WATEREE RIVER	4 MI E OF US 601	WATEREE DAM	COL	8.0
** Subtotal **					1876.5

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHLEY RVR/CYPRESS SWMP	DORCHESTER CREEK	US 78	DOR	16.0
B4	BEAVER CREEK	WATEREE LAKE	HEADWATERS	KER	11.0
B1	BEAVER CREEK	ROCKY RIVER	CR 108	AND	3.0
D4	BLACK CREEK	COMBAHEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	13.0
B5	BLACK CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 52	FLO, DAR	28.0
B5	BLACK CREEK	US 52	LK ROBINSON (EXC. PRSTWD LK)	DAR	16.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 41	GEO, WMS	48.0
D5	BOHICKET CREEK	BOHICKET MARINA (ROCKVILLE)	SC 700	CHS	13.0
B5	BROWNSVILLE CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE R	SC 34	DIL, MAR	7.0
A2	BRUSHY CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	10.0
D4	BUCKHEAD CREEK	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	16.0
B2	CALHOUN CREEK	CR 40	SC 28	ABB	12.0
A4	CAMP CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	LAN	12.0
A1	CANE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	SR 133	OCO	0.6
A1	CANE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	2.5
D4,C4	CATTLE CREEK	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA,DOR	21.0
B5	CEDAR CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	DAR,CHT	16.0
A1	CEDAR CREEK B	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	4.0
D4	CHESSEY CREEK	HORSESHOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	COL	19.0
B1	CHOESTOEA CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	SR 20	OCO	3.0
A1	CONEROSS CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	US 76	OCO	7.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,EAST BRANCH	W BRANCH COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,WEST BRANCH	E BRANCH COOPER RIVER	TAILRACE CANAL	BER	18.0
D4,D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	US 278	JAS, HAM	28.0
C4	COW CASTLE CREEK	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	HEADWATERS	ORA	21.0
B4	COWPENS SWAMP	ROCKY BLUFF CREEK	HEADWATERS	SUM	13.0
B5,A5	CROOKED CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE(EXCL BNTSVL/LK WLLCE)	MRL	21.0
A1	CROOKED CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	3.0
C4	DEAN SWAMP/BLACK CREEK	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	SR 59	ORA, BER	9.0
D4	DEER CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	11.0
A2	DUTCHMANS CREEK	CR 91	CR 475	SPA	5.0
A1	EASTATOE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	N C LINE	PIC	11.0
D5	ECHAW CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	8.5
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER	SC 3	ORA, BAM, BAR	47.0
B1,A1	EIGHTEENMILE CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	AND, PIC	19.0
A2	FAIRFOREST CREEK	SC 150	CROFT STATE PARK	SPA	4.0
A2	FERGUSON CREEK	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	US 221	SPA	5.0
A2	GEORGES CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	PIC	3.5
A3	GILKEY CREEK	BROAD RIVER	CR 504	CHE	13.0
B2	HENCOOP CREEK	ROCKY RIVER	SC 252	AND	10.0
D4	HORSESHOE CREEK	ASHEPOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	8.0
D4	INDIAN FIELD SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	DOR	22.0
A2	JIMMIES CREEK	TYGER RIVER	CR 232	SPA	9.0
D4	LEMON CREEK	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	US 601	BAM	9.0
B1	LITTLE BEAVERDAM CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO, AND	6.0
B1	LITTLE CHOESTOEA CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO	6.0
A1	LITTLE RIVER B	LAKE KEOWEE	N & W FORK	OCO	3.0
D3	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	US 601	HEADWATERS	BAM, BAR	26.0
B2	LONG CANE CREEK	GREENWOOD CO LINE	SC 185	ABB	16.0
A1	LONG CREEK	CHATTOOGA RIVER	SR 290	OCO	6.0
D3	LOWER THREE RUNS	SAVANNAH RIVER	CR 20	ALN, BAR	13.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	DIL	12.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

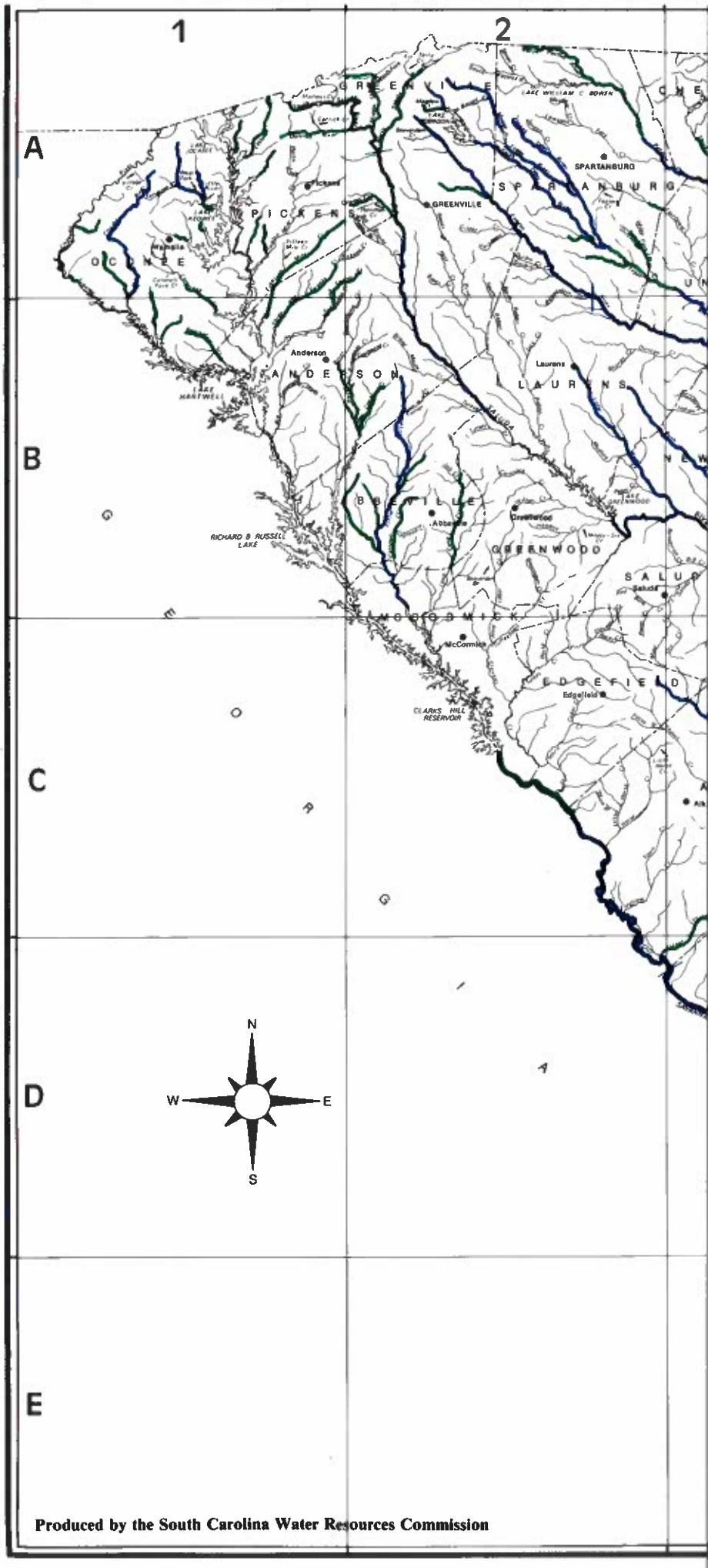
GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B2	MCKINLEY CREEK/GILL CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	CR 72	ABB	14.0
A2	MEADOW CREEK	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	4.0
E4,E3	NEW RIVER/GREAT SWAMP	CALIBOGUE SOUND	HEADWATERS	BEA, JAS	38.0
A1	OOLENOY RIVER	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	PIC	8.0
A2	PACOLET RVR/N PACOLET RVR	US 29	N C LINE	SPA	33.0
B2	PARK CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	CR 181	ABB	6.0
D4	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SCL RR	BEA, JAS, HAM	14.0
C5,C4	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	SAVANNAH CREEK	CLA, SUM	30.0
D5	QUINBY CREEK	E BRANCH COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
B4	RAFTING CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	10.0
D4	RANTOWLES CREEK	STONO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS, DOR	15.0
B4	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM	16.0
B4	ROCKY CREEK	LYNCHES RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHT	6.0
B2	ROCKY RIVER	SC 28	US 178 /76	AND	14.0
D4,D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	US 601	COL, HAM	19.0
D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	US 601	US 301	ALN,BAM	26.0
D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	US 301	SR 166	BAR	15.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	LAKE MURRAY DAM	LEX	11.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER	I-85	N SALUDA RIVER	GNV, PIC	20.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,MIDDLE	S SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	19.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,NORTH	SALUDA RIVER	N SALUDA RES	GNV	10.0
A2,A1	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	SALUDA RIVER	NC LINE	PIC, GNV	34.0
C6,C5	SAMPIT RIVER	WINYAH BAY	BOGGY SWAMP	GEO	20.0
B4	SANDERS CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	KER	12.5
D4	SANDY RUN CREEK	COMBAHEE R	HEADWATERS	COL	8.0
C5,D5	SAVANNAH CREEK	SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	7.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	I-20	THURMOND DAM	EDG,MCC	16.0
B2	SHANKLIN CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	CR 96	ABB	7.5
A1,B2	SIX AND TWENTY CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	CR 292	AND	9.5
A1	SIXMILE CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	SR 160	PIC	5.0
B5	SPARROW SWAMP	LYNCHES RIVER	US 76	FLO	15.0
B5	SPARROW SWAMP	US 76	HEADWATERS	DAR	19.0
B4	SPEARS CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC, KER	31.0
B4	SWIFT CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SUM,KER	13.0
A3	THICKETTY CREEK	GILKEY CREEK	SC 150	CHE	14.0
A1	THREE AND TWENTY CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	SC 88	AND	14.0
B5	THREE CRKS/HAGINS PRONG	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	MRL	21.5
A1	TOXAWAY CREEK	CHAUGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	9.0
A1	TUGALOO RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	TUGALOO LK DM (EXC LK YONAH)	OCO	5.0
D4	TULIFINNY RIVER	BROAD RIVER	COOSAWATCHIE RIVER	JAS, HAM	14.0
B4	TWENTY FIVE MILE CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	KER, RIC	24.0
A2,B3	TYGER RIVER	SC 49	N & S FORKS TYGER RIVER	SPA	16.0
D2,C3	UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK	SRP - S END	SRP - N END	AIK	18.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY	US 501	GEO,HOR	45.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	US 501	NC LINE	HOR	50.0
D5,C5	WADBOO/GRAVEL HILL SWMP	COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	17.0
D5	WAMBAW CREEK	S SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER, CHS	16.0
D5	WANDO RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HEADWATERS	BER, CHS	26.0
D4	WILLOW SWAMP	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	10.5
** Subtotal **					1507.6
*** Total ***					5405.1

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Value Class One

Value Class Two

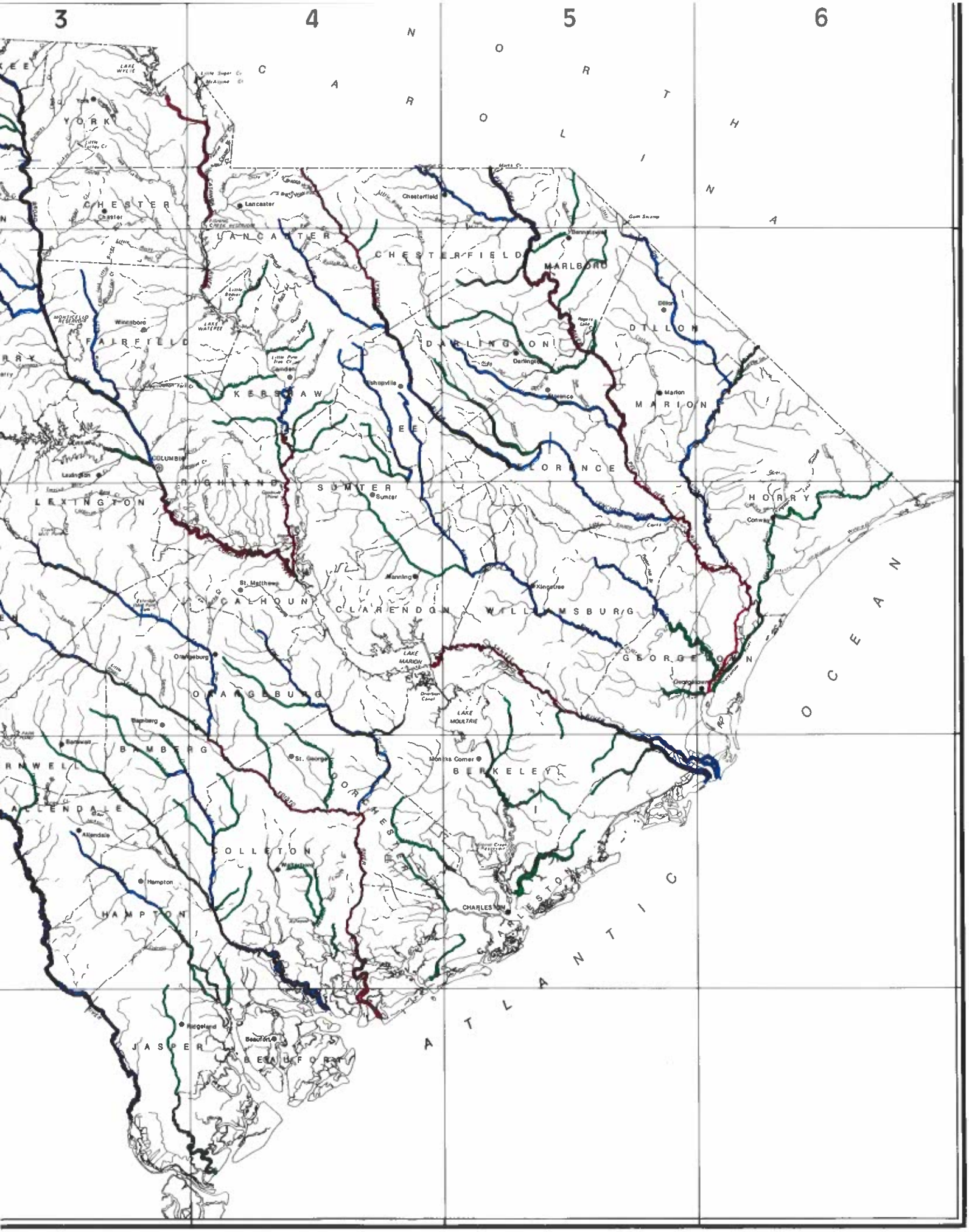
Value Class Three



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission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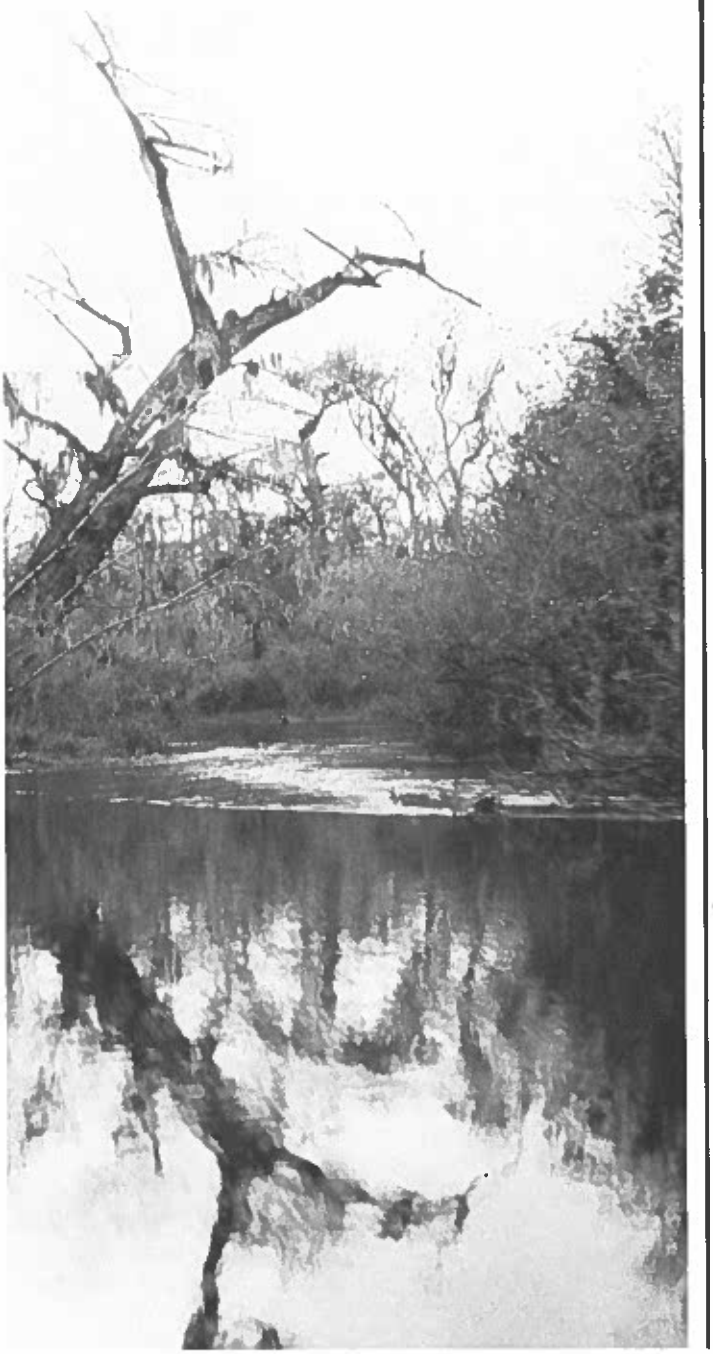
4
5
6
NORTH CAROLINA
YORK
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
MARION
LEE
FLORENCE
LEXINGTON
RICHLAND
SUMTER
HORRY
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Chester
Winnsboro
Camden
Lexington
COLUMBIA
Bishopville
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Sumter
Conway
St. Matthews
Manning
Kingstree
Orangeburg
Barnwell
Bamberg
St. George
Moncks Corner
Allendale
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
Georgetown
LAKE WYLIE
LAKE WATEREE
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
OCEAN
ATLANTIC

UNDEVELOPED RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

The natural processes and characteristics of rivers are influenced by any physical alteration of the adjacent land surface. Development in the river corridor may have a positive or negative impact on the resources of the river depending upon how it alters the essential elements comprising the riverine environment. However, the undeveloped lands contiguous to the rivers and streams of South Carolina represent some of the more significant natural resources in the state. These undeveloped streamside areas provide essential habitat for fish, wildlife, and plants, help to maintain good water quality, and offer recreational opportunities.

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory, published by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1982, found that 1827 miles of South Carolina rivers qualify as significant undeveloped river areas. The 28 rivers on the *Inventory* had segments varying in length from 178 miles of the Edisto and South Fork Edisto to seven miles of the Saluda. The 178 miles of the Edisto and South Fork Edisto represented the third longest river included in the Southeast Region. South Carolina is the smallest state in the Southeast Region and had only 7.6 percent of the Region's undeveloped rivers, yet it had 11.4 percent of the undeveloped river miles. Based on this comparison, South Carolina's undeveloped river resources provide a wide range of management options when compared to neighboring states.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Consistent with the *Nationwide Rivers Inventory*, each river ranked in the South Carolina Rivers Assessment met the following minimum standards:

- The river segment must be greater than ten miles in length;
- The river or river segment must be free from impoundments and other hydrologic modifications and diversions;
- The river or river segment must be largely undeveloped and possess shorelines and adjacent lands with an overall natural character.

Evaluation Process

The NPS methodology used for evaluating the undeveloped character of a river corridor during the Nationwide Rivers Inventory was also used for the evaluation of undeveloped rivers in the assessment. Using data sheets, all land use development was recorded for each mile interval with numerical point values assigned to the various land uses. A list of point values is available as an appendix to this report. Development having a greater impact on natural values (e.g. bridge crossings, parallel railroads, and power lines, and small towns) were given more points than lower impact development (e.g., gaging stations and unpaved roads). Certain intrusions within the corridor automatically disqualified a one-mile segment (e.g., impoundment, active mining operation, industrial operation). A "development weighting sheet" (including point values) was used, and any river segment receiving an averaged development weight in excess of 100 points per river mile was disqualified from listing on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory.

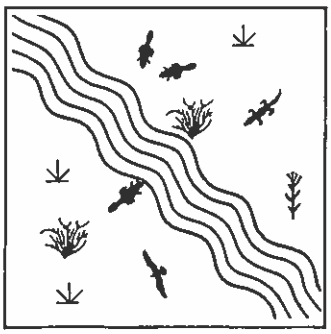
During the South Carolina Rivers Assessment, each river in the state listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory was re-inventoried using county highway maps updated in 1986 and 1987. Development changes were recorded and attached to the original (1977) data sheets. Some development found during the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, such as canals and cabins along several coastal streams, is no longer present in these corridors.

Point values attributed to each mile of assessed river were totaled and averaged to yield an average point value per mile of each river or river segment. River segments for the assessment were broken at points where a disqualifier (e.g. a city with a population over 10,000) or several consecutive river miles with an average point total in excess of 100 points were present. Thus a stretch of river might contain more than one segment with the segments separated by several non-qualified river miles when passing through an urban area or a highly developed road crossing.

Once each river had been assessed and point values determined, the river or river segment was placed in one of the following value classes:

Value Class 1 . . . . . 16 or less points per mile
Value Class 2 . . . . . 16 - 30 points per mile
Value Class 3 . . . . . 31 - 100 points per mile
Value Class 4 . . . . . Unknown

FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 2054.5 river miles of undeveloped rivers, totaling 41 rivers and river segments. This represents 18.4 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 978 miles, or 48 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the undeveloped rivers category.

3

The longest segment of undeveloped river is the 208 mile stretch of the Edisto and South Fork Edisto from St. Helena Sound to U.S. 1. The shortest is the nine mile segment of Jones Swamp Creek from S.C. 64 to the headwaters.

4

There was a five percent loss of undeveloped river miles between 1977 and 1987.

5

The largest single loss of undeveloped river miles was 27 miles of the Savannah River, due to impoundment of Richard B. Russell Lake.

6

The second largest loss of undeveloped river miles was 26 miles of the Enoree River, eliminated due to the expansion of the City of Spartanburg corporate boundary although very little actual change had occurred on the river itself.

7

Additional river miles were added to several rivers in the South Carolina Assessment which were not included in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. The largest additions were 25 miles on the Lynches River and 13 miles on Fair Forest Creek.

8

The three rivers that have one or two segments totaling 125 miles or more of statewide or greater than statewide significance are:

Great Pee Dee River | Lynches River | Savannah River

Table 25. Undeveloped Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	21	978	8.8
2	15	872	7.8
3	5	204.5	1.8
4	-	-	-
Total	**41**	**2054.5**	**18.4**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SC 63	COL	43.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	SC 261	POCOTALIGO RIVER	WMS,CLA	20.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	SC 9/49	CHEROKEE FALLS DAM	CTR,UNI,YRK,CHE	21.0
A3,A4	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	I-77	CTR,LAN,YRK	25.0
C4,B3	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE & SANTEE RIVERS	US 21/US 1	CAL,RIC,LEX	40.0
C4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	SOUTH FORK EDISTO RIVER	US 178	ORA	16.0
B3	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	TOWN OF WHITMIRE	NEW,UNI	20.0
B3,B2	ENOREE RIVER	N OF WHITMIRE	US 221	UNI,LAU,SPA	34.0
C6,B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	1 RM ABOVE US 17 BRIDGE	76/301 BRIDGE	GEO,HOR,MAR	97.0
B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	76/301 BRIDGE	1 RM BLW US 1 BRDGE @ CHERAW	MAR,FLO,DIL,MRL	65.0
D4	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	1 MI ABOVE SC 41 BRIDGE	COL,BAM	34.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	MAR,HOR,DIL	12.0
C5,B5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	1 M FRM VILLAGE OF EFFINGHAM	FLO	45.0
B5,B4	LYNCHES RIVER	1 RM ABV VILLAGE EFFINGHAM	SC 903 BRIDGE	FLO,SUM,LEE	96.0
E4,E3	NEW RIVER/GREAT SWAMP	CALIBOGUE SOUND	I-95 BRIDGE	BEA,JAS	38.0
D4,D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	SC 70 BRIDGE	COL,HAM,ALN	50.0
C5	SANTEE RIVER	2 MI E OF SC 45	WILSON DAM	BER,WMS,CLA	28.0
D5	SANTEE RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	WADMACON CREEK	HOR	18.0
D5,C5	SANTEE RIVER/SOUTH SANTEE	ATLANTIC OCEAN	2 MI E OF SC 45	CHS,GEO,BER	47.0
E3,D3,C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	SAVANNAH WILDLIFE REFUGE	CITY OF AUGUSTA/HORSE CREEK	JAS,HAM,ALN	168.0
C4,B4	WATEREE RIVER	SANTEE RIVER	I-20 BRIDGE	SUM,CAL,RIC,KER	61.0
** Subtotal **					978.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	BLACK RIVER	SC HWY 41	SC 261	GEO,WMS	39.0
B3,A3	BROAD RIVER	ENOREE RIVER	TURKEY CREEK	FAI,NEW,CHT,UNI	29.0
A1	CHAUGA RVR/TAYLOR CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO	37.0
D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	3 RM ABOVE I-95	BEA,COL,HAM	48.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	I-95 BRIDGE	1 RM ABOVE SC 21 BRIDGE	JAS,HAM,ALN	33.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	SC 74 BRIDGE	SC 134/19 BRIDGE	ORA,AIK,LEX	36.0
D4,D3	EDISTO RIVER/S FORK EDISTO	ST HELENA SOUND	US HWY 1	CHS,COL,DOR	208.0
D4,C4	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	US 301 BRIDGE	DOR,BER,ORA	45.0
B6,B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 9	MAR,HOR,DIL	121.0
B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NORTH OF I-95 BRIDGE	SC 57	DIL	91.0
B4,A4	LYNCHES RIVER	ABOVE SC 903 BRIDGE	N C LINE	KER,CTR,LAN,UNI	27.0
C2	TURKEY CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	US 25	MCC,EDG	16.0
B3,A2	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	I-26 BRIDGE	NEW,UNI,SPA	46.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	1 RM N OF US 17 BRIDGE	1 RM S OF US 501 BRIDGE	GEO,HOR	46.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	N OF CITY OF CONWAY	N C LINE	HOR	50.0
** Subtotal **					872.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

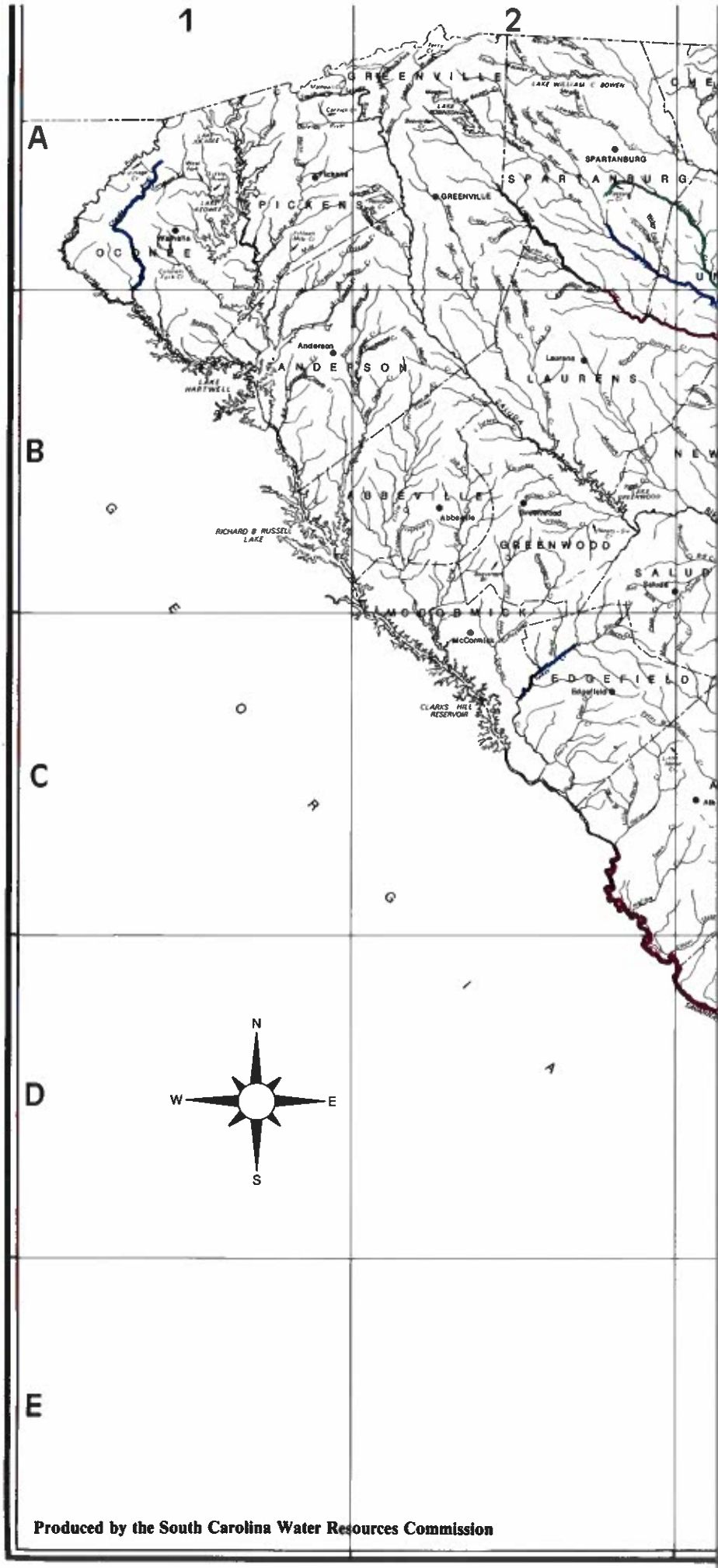
GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 41	GEO	101.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	RAILROAD BRIDGE N OF COLA	SC 213	RIC,FAI,NEW	24.5
A2	ENOREE RIVER	US 221	I-85	SPA	32.0
A3,A2	FAIRFOREST/FOSTER CREEKS	TYGER RIVER	4 RM ABOVE SC 56 BRIDGE	UNI,SPA	38.0
D4	JONES SWAMP CREEK	SC 64	HEADWATERS	COL	9.0
** Subtotal **					204.5
*** Total ***					2054.5

UNDEVELOPED

Value Class One

Value Class Two

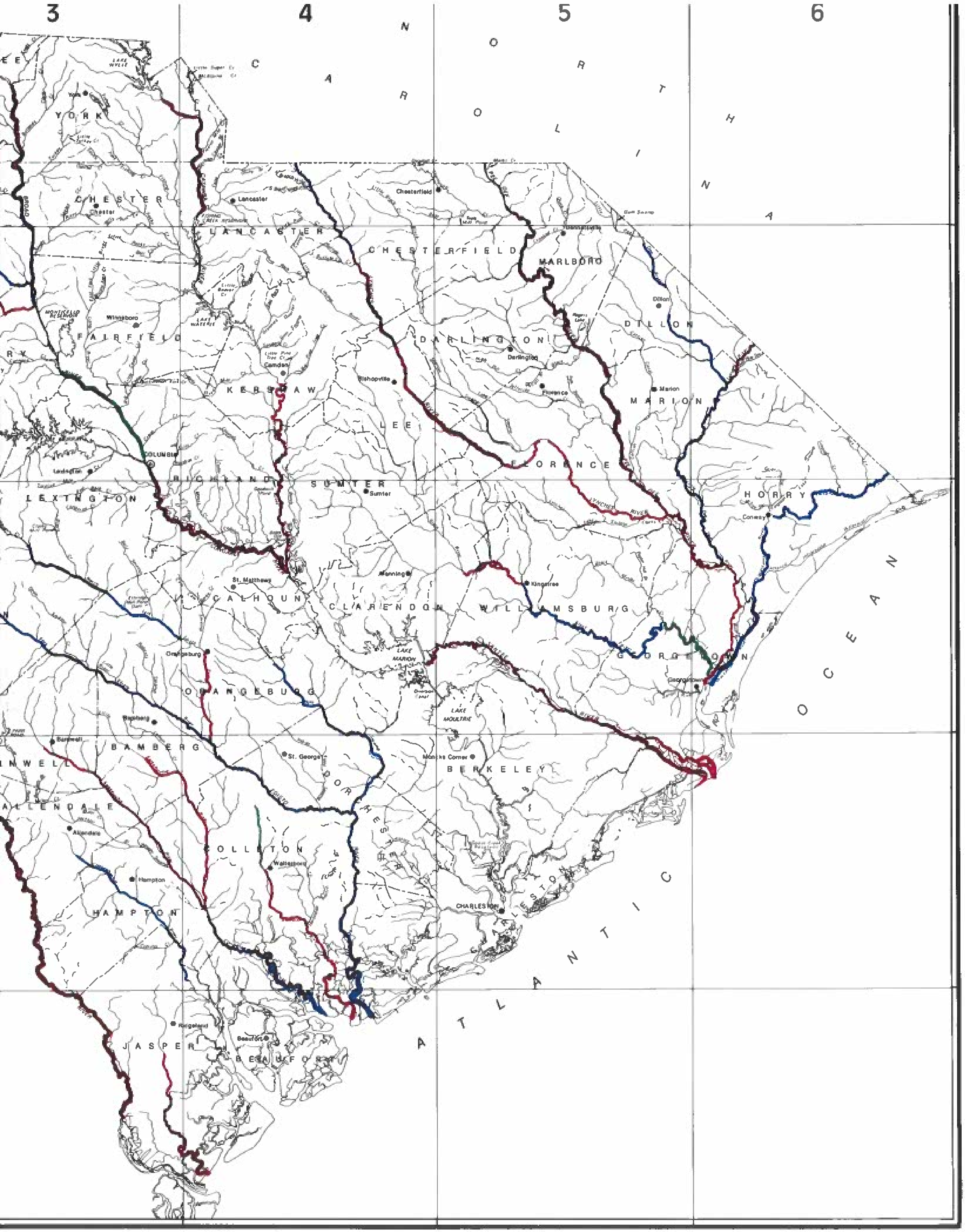
Value Class Three



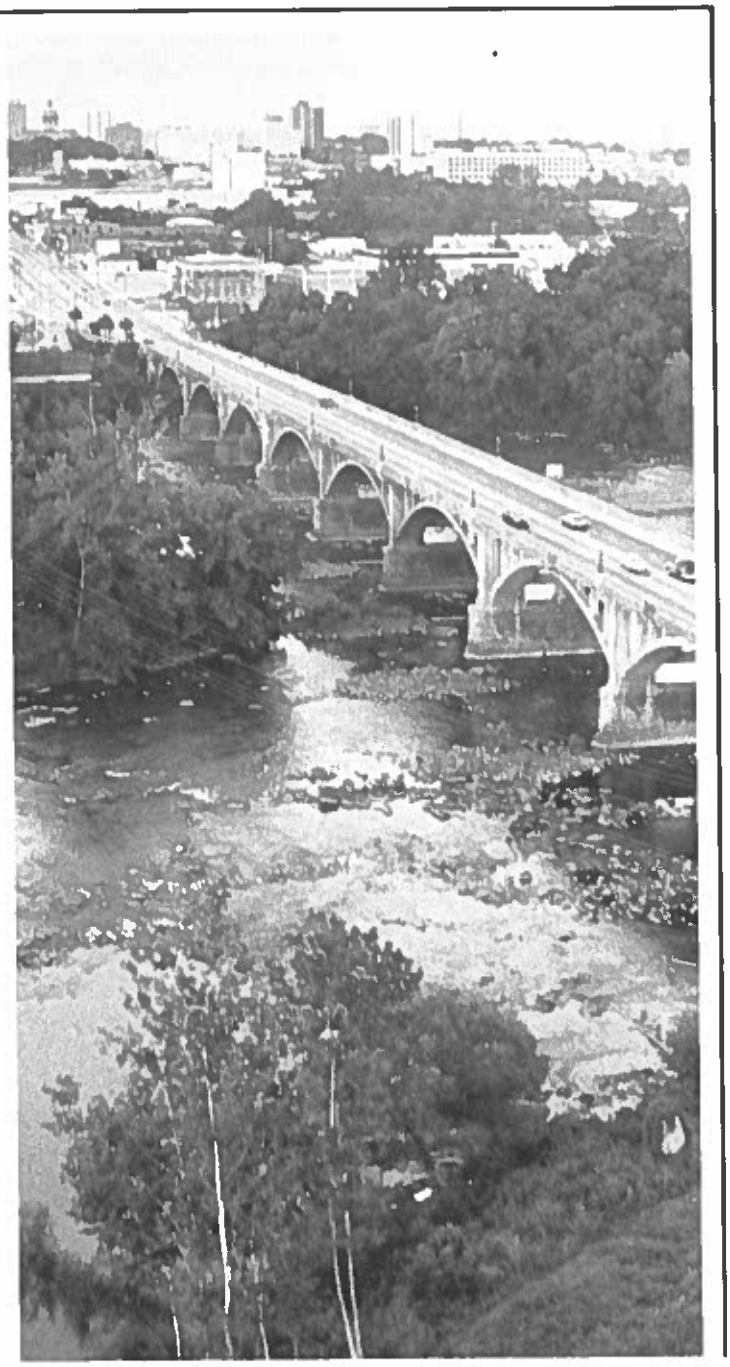
Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission

Scale in Miles

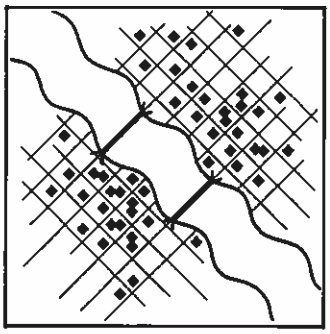
Scale in Kilometers


3
4
5
6
NORTH CAROLINA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
YORK
York
CHESTER
Chester
LANCASTER
Lancaster
CHESTERFIELD
Chesterfield
MARLBORO
DILLON
Dillon
FAIRFIELD
Winnsboro
KERSHAW
Camden
DARLINGTON
Darlington
Bishopville
LEE
Florence
MARION
Marion
FLORENCE
COLUMBIA
RICHLAND
LEXINGTON
Lexington
SUMTER
Sumter
HORRY
Conway
St. Matthews
CALHOUN
Manning
CLARENDON
Kingstree
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
Georgetown
Orangeburg
ORANGEBURG
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
Bamberg
BAMBERG
Barnwell
St. George
Moncks Corner
BERKELEY
DORCHESTER
ALLENDALE
Allendale
COLLETON
Walterboro
Hampton
HAMPTON
CHARLESTON
Ridgeland
Beaufort
JASPER
BEAUFORT
LAKE WATEREE
LYNCHES RIVER

URBAN RIVERS



FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 116 urban river miles, totaling 17 rivers and river segments. This represents one percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 34 miles, or 29 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the urban rivers category.

3

The Reedy River is the longest urban segment, traversing 15 miles through urban and suburban Greenville.

4

Over 70 percent of the urban rivers assessed provide recreation access or have public park land along the corridor.

5

More than one urban riverfront commercial development directly related to river resources currently exists or is under development in 57 percent of the urban rivers assessed.

6

More than 52 percent of local officials support an increase in recreational use, and 28 percent an increase in commercial development of urban rivers.

7

Boating and fishing are the most common urban river recreational uses. Camping and swimming are the least common.

8

Fifty-seven percent of urban rivers assessed had water quality sufficient to allow water contact recreation, in some cases with minor improvements.

Table 27. Urban Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	3	34	0.3
2	6	41	0.3
3	3	13	0.1
4	5	28	0.2
Total	**17**	**116**	**0.9**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
E4	BEAUFORT RIVER	PORT ROYAL SOUND	BRICKYARD & ALBERGOTTIE CRK	BEA	17.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	BER/CHS COUNTY LINE	CHS	12.0
C6	SAMPIT RIVER	WINYAH BAY	1 MILE ABOVE US 17/701 BRIDGE	GEO	5.0
** Subtotal **					34.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D5	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	RR BRIDGE NEAR DRAYTON HALL	CHS	13.0
B5	JEFFRIES CREEK	.5 RM E OF US 52/301 BRIDGE	.5 RM W OF US 76 BRIDGE	FLO	4.0
B2	REEDY RIVER	1 MILE SOUTH OF I-85	US 25	GNV	13.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	US 1/25/78 BRIDGE	US 278	AIK	5.0
D5	STONO RIVER	SC 700 BRIDGE	LONG BRANCH	CHS	4.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	US 501	SCL RR BRIDGE	HOR	2.0
** Subtotal **					41.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3	CONGAREE RIVER	RR BRIDGE 1 M S OF US 176/21/321	BROAD & SALUDA RIVERS	RIC	4.0
B5	CROOKED CREEK	McCALLS MILL POND	WALLACE LAKE	MRL	4.0
C4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH	2 MI S OF SCL RR BRIDGE	CAW CAW SWAMP	ORA	5.0
** Subtotal **					13.0

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C5	BLACK RIVER	2 MILES S OF US 52/SC 261	1 MILE N OF US 52/SC 261	WMS	3.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	NICHOLAS CREEK	RIC	9.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER	SC 127	SC 24	LAU	5.0
C4	POCOTALIGO RIVER	US 15 BRIDGE	SC 763	SUM	4.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD/CONGAREE RIVERS	KINLEY CREEK	RIC,LEX	7.0
** Subtotal **					28.0
*** Total ***					116.0

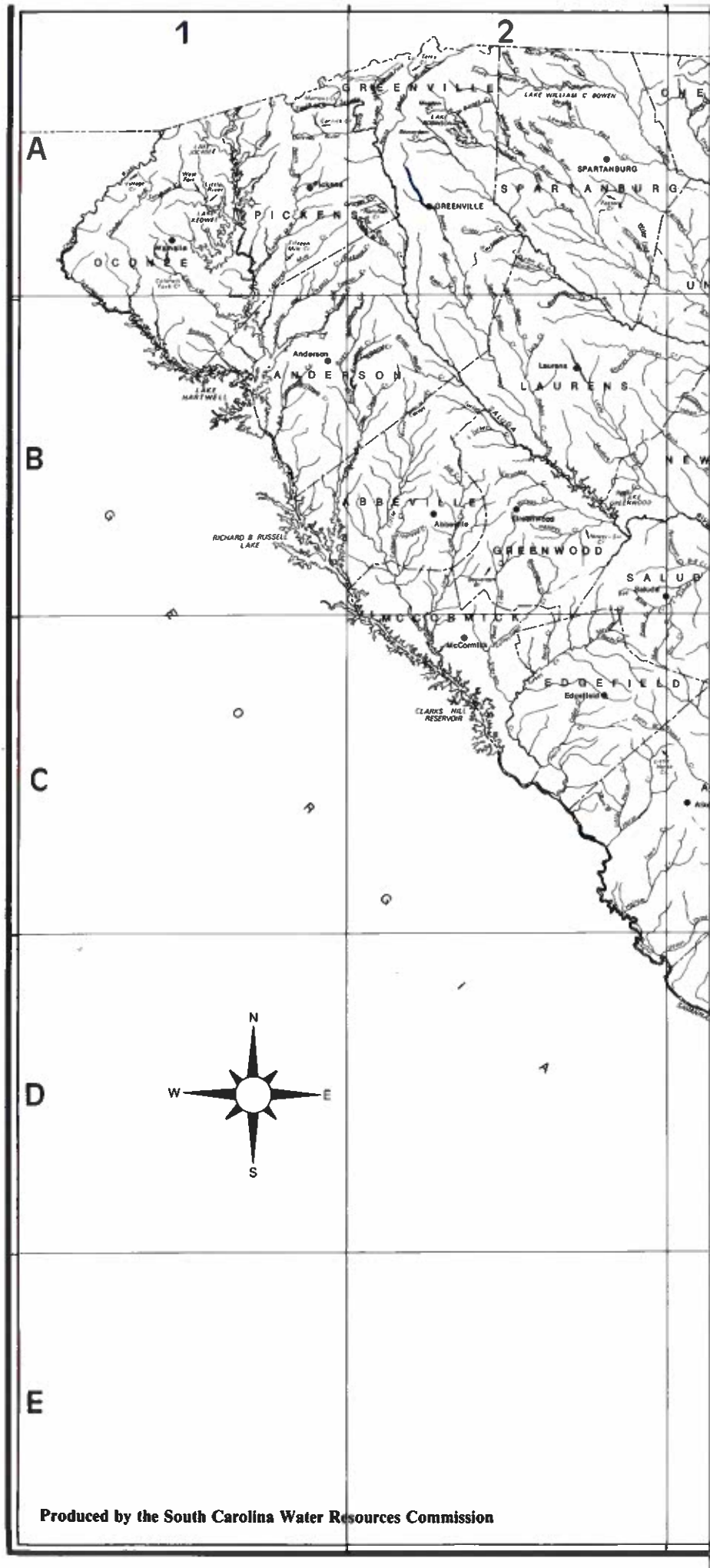
URBAN

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

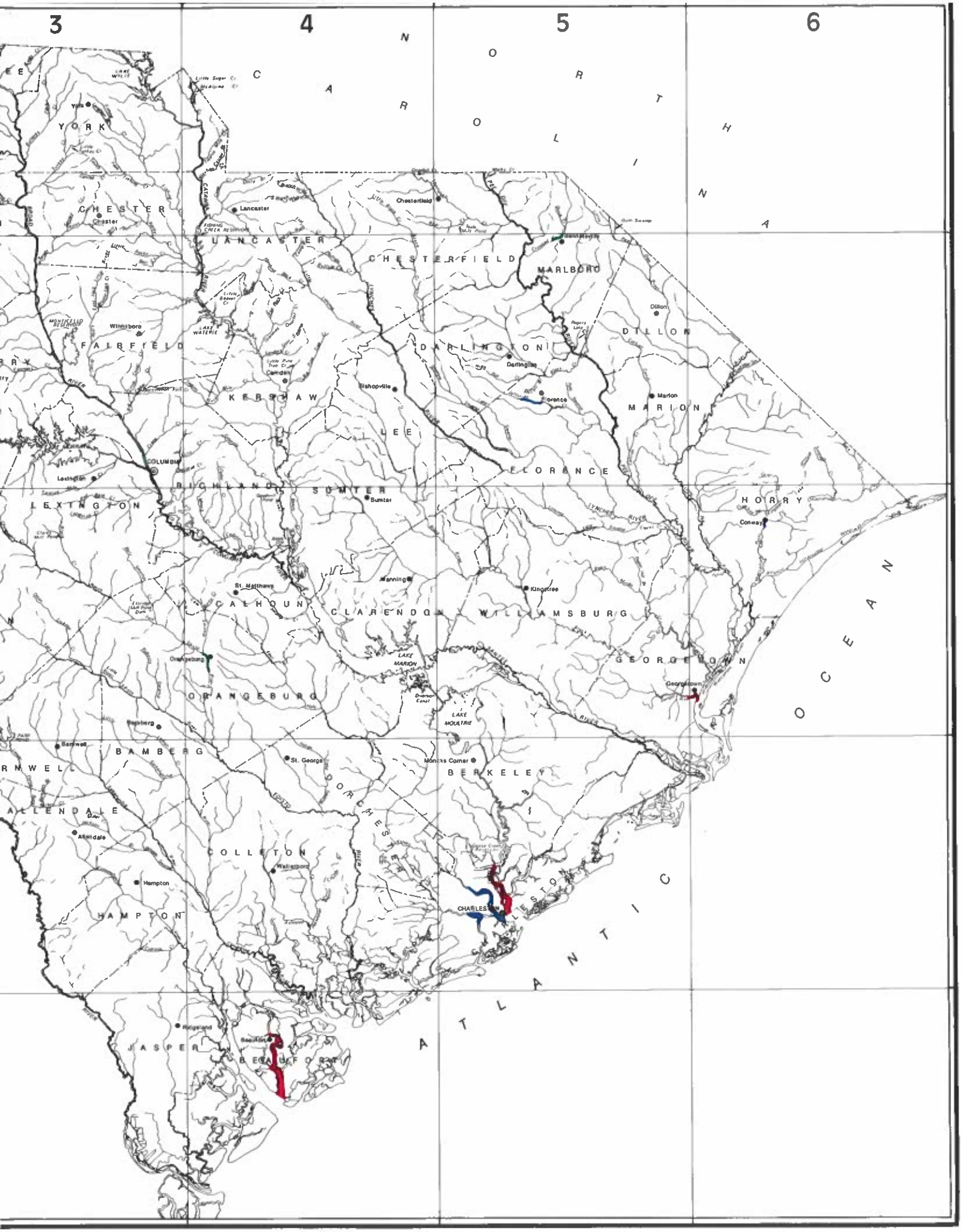
Value Class Four



Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission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NORTH CAROLINA
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YORK
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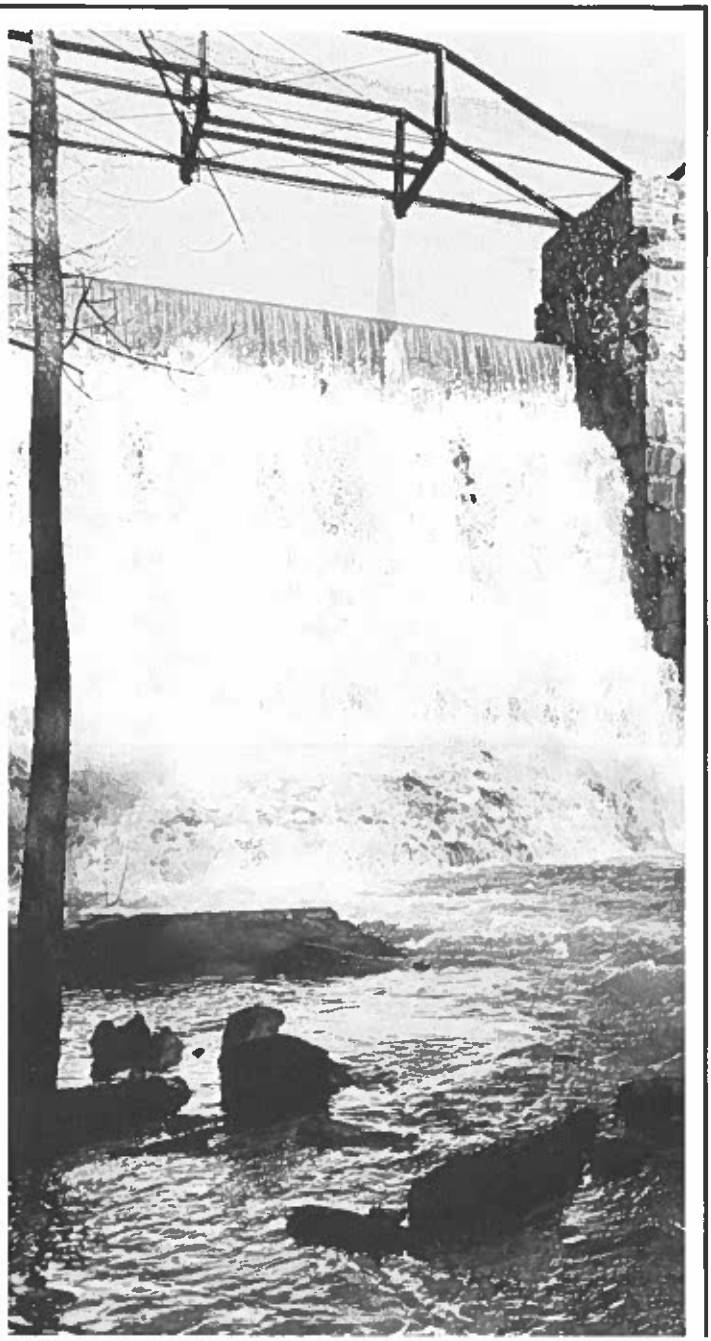
MARLBORO
DILLON
FAIRFIELD
DARLINGTON
KERSHAW
LEE
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
ALLENDALE
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
COLUMBIA
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Winnsboro
Camden
Bishopville
Darlington
Florence
Dillon
Marion
Lexington
Sumter
Conway
St. Matthews
Manning
Kingstree
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Bamberg
St. George
Moncks Corner
Allendale
Walterboro
Hampton
Beaufort
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
SANTEE RIVER
COOPER RIVER

UTILITY RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

Electric utilities have become an essential component of contemporary life, providing services for industrial, commercial and residential purposes. A necessary component for the generation of electricity is water. Water may provide the means for the generation of electricity in hydropower and steam powered turbines, or water may be used for cooling needs in fossil (coal, oil, and gas) fuel plants and nuclear power plants.

Thermoelectric power generation accounts for approximately 80 percent of South Carolina's electric generating capacity, producing approximately 10,500 megawatts of electricity. Since these plants generate electrical energy by converting water to steam and then condensing the steam back to a liquid state, large volumes of water are required for cooling purposes during thermoelectric power generation. Due to the requirement for water, these plants are found near large rivers or impoundments.

Thermoelectric power production represents the largest use of water in South Carolina, totaling 4370 million gallons per day, or approximately 76 percent of statewide gross use (South Carolina Water Resources Commission, 1983). Even though thermoelectric uses require large withdrawals, actual water consumption is only about one percent of the total withdrawal of the thermoelectric use category which accounts for approximately 12 percent of statewide consumptive use.

Hydroelectric power comprises the remaining 20 percent of the state's electric generating capacity. Currently, 26 hydroelectric plants exist in South Carolina, ranging in generating capacity from less than one megawatt to 610 megawatts. The total generating capacity of all hydroelectric plants is approximately 2200 megawatts.

Surface water resources are vital to both thermoelectric and hydroelectric power generation. The Rivers Assessment focused on the relationship of electric utilities to South Carolina river resources. Utility functions considered in the Rivers Assessment include technical and licensing considerations associated with conventional hydroelectric projects, pump storage hydroelectric facilities, and nuclear and coal-fired steam generation stations.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Utility rivers were defined as those rivers or river segments that are actively or potentially useful for utility purposes. Minimum standards provided the measures utilized to determine the rivers that were evaluated in this category, and are listed below:

- The area must be currently used, or could be used under existing regulations, for utility purposes;
- The area must possess sufficient size, access and site conditions for utility uses;
- The current development and land uses of the area should be those generally compatible with utility uses;
- The utility should be river dependent.

Evaluation Process

Following the completion of the utility rivers list, the subcommittee devised criteria in order to evaluate the rivers and place them in the appropriate value class. During this process, it was decided that due to the mode of operation of electric utilities, the value class definitions did not provide the proper mechanism to differentiate between rivers on the utility rivers list.

Members of the utility industry participate in a network that allows generated power to be distributed throughout South Carolina and into other states. Due to this mode of operation, the subcommittee believed that most rivers on the rivers list would qualify as "Superior" in the Rivers Assessment since power may be distributed throughout or beyond South Carolina's geographical boundaries, making a river "of statewide or greater than statewide significance."

In order to alleviate this situation and still rank utility rivers hierarchically, the following value classes and definitions were created for the utility category:

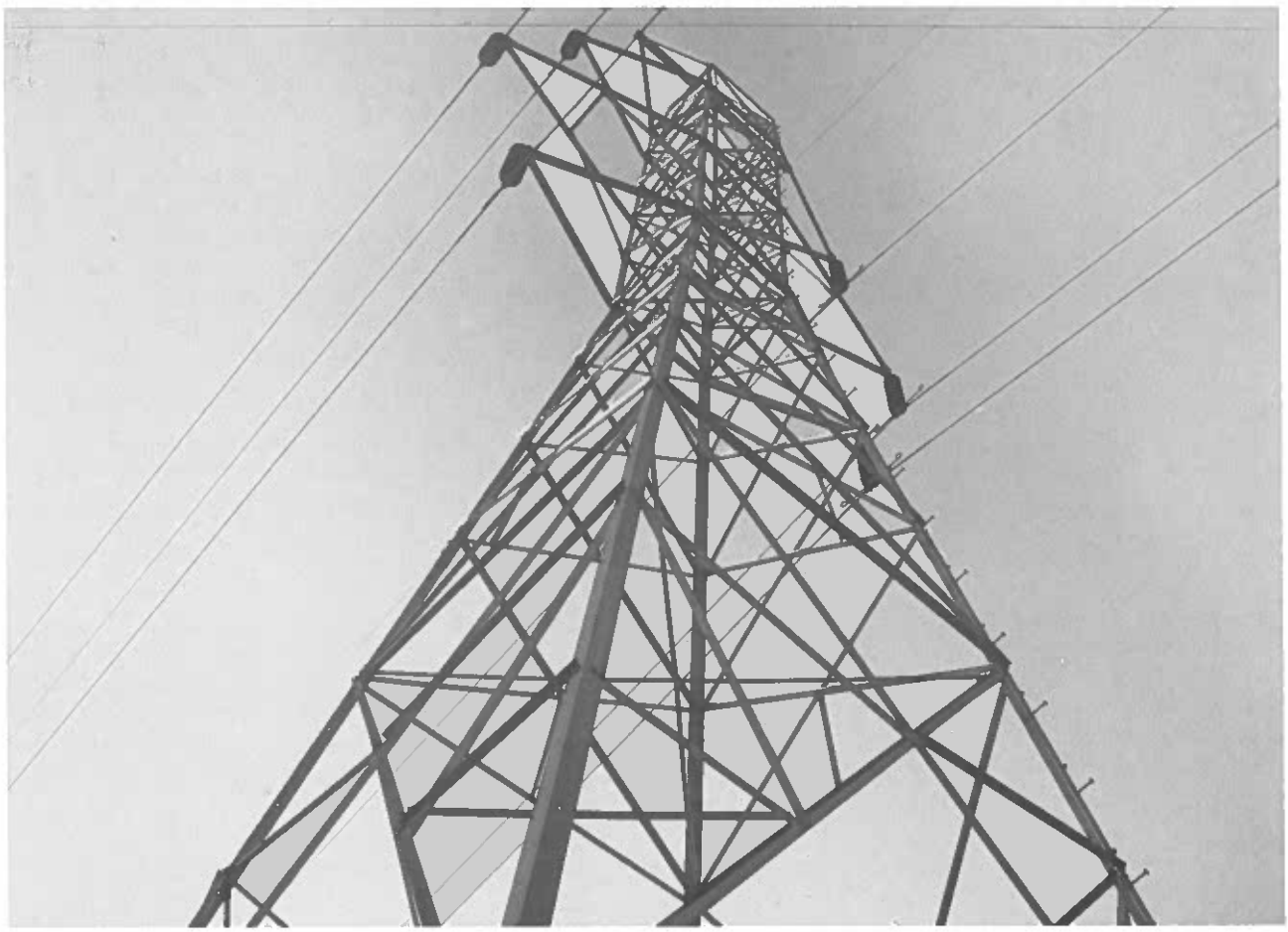
- **Active** - River segments that currently function for power utility production, or that have been selected for power utility development.
- **Active Reserve** - River segments with no current power utility function, but which have been studied and determined to meet certain power production requirements including

those related to technological, legislative, and environmental factors, among others.

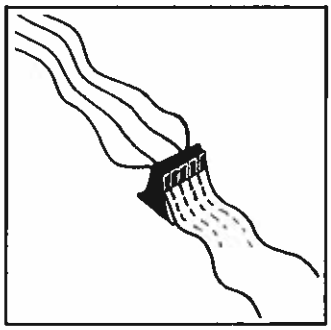
- **Potential** - All river segments with drainage areas in excess of 100 square miles and with flows in excess of 50 cubic feet per second are recognized as having potential for use as cooling pond sites. All segments that could provide storage for 3000 megawatt hours (MWH) or more are recognized as having potential for pump storage hydropower use. While some sites meeting these values are not presently maintained on the "Active Reserve" inventory, they could potentially enter that inventory following future site studies by members of the utilities industry.

Rivers meeting the minimum standards were placed in the "Active" or the "Active Reserve" value classes. The "Potential" value class represents a significant number of South Carolina's rivers and streams. Due to the large number of rivers meeting the definition of the "Potential" value class ranking, no attempt was made to delineate these rivers or streams.

In making the decisions concerning the assignment of rivers to "Active" or "Active Reserve" value classes, the subcommittee used criteria devised by the utility industry for the selection of utility sites. The criteria include a variety of complex factors ranging from physical site characteristics to environmental concerns. Criteria for site selection change as the technology and legislation related to the utility industry change. The value class rankings reflect the current site inventories of the utilities participating in the assessment.



FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 754.6 river miles for utilities use from a total 53 rivers and river segments. This represents seven percent of the 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

The "Active" value class accounted for 289 miles, or 38 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the utility category. This class represents currently functioning power production sites or those that have been selected for power utility development.

3

The "Active Reserve" value class, which represents rivers which meet power production requirements but currently have no power production sites, represents 465.6 river miles or 61 percent of the river miles evaluated for utility values.

4

The Santee River Basin possesses 534 river miles representing 71 percent of river miles evaluated for utility values.

5

River segments evaluated ranged from 0.6 mile of the Thompson River to a 79 mile segment of the Tyger River and a 75 mile segment of the Enoree River.

6

The number of rivers or river segments evaluated ranged from five in the Pee Dee Basin to 23 in the Santee Basin.

7

The majority of rivers or river segments in the "Active" value class are found in the Santee River Basin, with a total of 16, representing 243 river miles or two percent of the state's total river miles.

8

The majority of rivers or river segments on the "Active Reserve" value class are found in the Savannah River Basin with a total of 13, representing 80.6 river miles, or less than one percent of the state's total river miles.

Table 29. Utility Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
Active	25	289	2.6
Active Reserve	28	465.6	4.2
Total	**53**	**754.6**	**6.8**

Value Class 1 = Active, Value Class 2 = Active Reserve

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D5	ASHLEY RIVER	1 M BLW HAGOOD STATN HWY 7	1 M ABV HAGOOD STATION HWY 7	DOR	2.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	PACOLET RIVER	GASTON SHOALS RES(EXCL 99 ISL	CHE	25.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	1 MI BELOW NEAL SHOALS DAM	1 M ABV NEAL SHOALS DM(EX RES	UNI	2.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	1 MI BELOW PARR DAM	1 M ABV PARR DAM(EXCL RESER)	NEW	2.0
B3	BROAD/CONGAREE RIVER	1 M BLW SALUDA/BROAD RIVERS	1 MI ABOVE COLA CANAL DIV DAM	RIC	5.0
A4,A3	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK RESERVOIR	LAKE WYLIE	CTR,YRK	32.0
IN-B2	COLEY CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO	2.0
D4,D3	COMBAHEE/SALKEHATCH RVR	I-95	SC 63	COL,HAM	15.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	1 MI BELOW WILLIAMS STATION	1 MI ABOVE WILLIAMS STATION	BER	2.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	1 M BLW CANADYS STEAM PLANT	1 M ABV CANADYS STEAM PLANT	DOR,COL	2.0
B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	5 MI UPSTREAM OF US 378	8 MI UPSTREAM OF US 378	FLO,MAR	3.0
IN-B2	HOWARD CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	5.0
C5	PENNYROYAL CREEK	1.5 MI DOWNSTREAM SC 42	HEADWATERS	GEO	5.0
B2	REEDY RIVER	LAKE GREENWOOD	BOYD'S MILL POND	LAU	15.0
B2,IN-E4	SALUDA RIVER	GREENWOOD COUNTY LINE	SALUDA RESERVOIR	ABB,AND,PIC	40.0
B3,B2	SALUDA RIVER	LAKE MURRAY	LAKE GREENWOOD DAM	SAL,GNW	29.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	LAKE MURRAY DAM	LEX	11.0
D5	SANTEE RIVER	1 MI DOWNSTREAM OF 17/701	1 MI UPSTREAM OF US 17/701	GEO	2.0
C4	SANTEE RIVER	6 MI DWNSTRM OF SANTEE DAM	SANTEE DAM	WMS,BER	6.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	1 M BLW URQUHART STN HWY 28	1 M ABV URQUHART STTN HWY 28	AIK	2.0
C5	TURKEY CREEK	PENNYROYAL CREEK	HEADWATERS	GEO	5.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	2 MI DOWNSTREAM OF US 501	1 MI UPSTREAM OF US 501	HOR	3.0
C5	WADMACON CREEK	1 M DWNSTRM WINYA-CHAR TRN	1 M UPSTRM WINYAH-CHAR TRANS	GEO	2.0
C4,B4	WATEREE RIVER	6 MI ABOVE CONGAREE RIVER	LAKE WATEREE	RIC,KER	70.0
C4	WATEREE RIVER	9 MI ABOVE CONGAREE RIVER	11 MI ABOVE CONGAREE RIVER	RIC	2.0
** Subtotal **					289.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

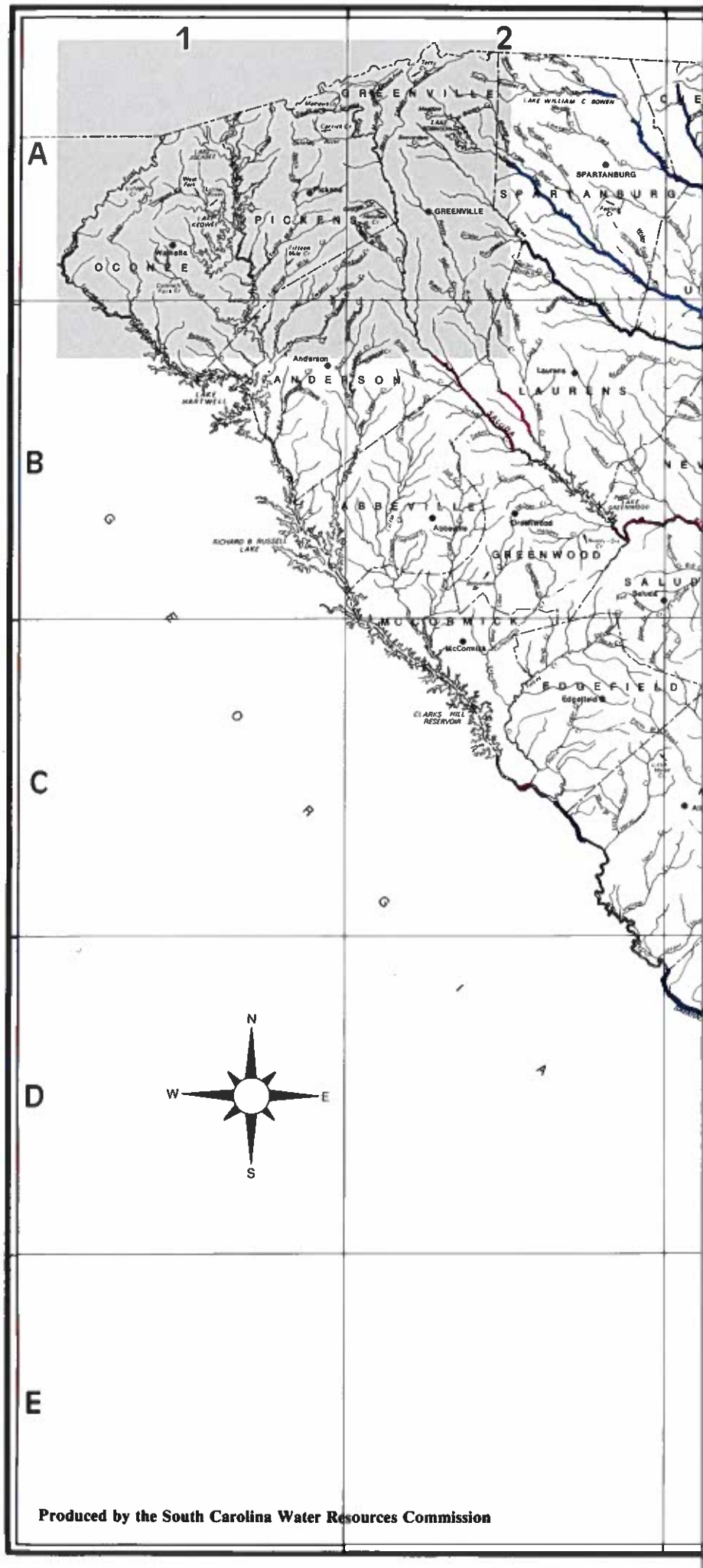
GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3	BROAD RIVER	PARR RESERVOIR	SC 34	NEW,FAI	11.0
A3	BULLOCK CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	YRK	24.0
C4	CONGAREE RIVER	WATEREE RIVER	1 M UPSTRM OF WATEREE RIVER	CAL,RIC	1.0
IN-B2	CORBIN CREEK	HOWARD CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	SC 61	1 MI DOWNSTREAM OF SC 15	DOR,COL	17.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	US 17	US ALT 17	COL,DOR,CHS	16.0
D4,C4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER, SOUTH FORK	US 301/601	ORA,BAM	27.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	US 601	US 321	BAM,ORA	13.0
IN-B3	EMORY CREEK	.5 MI BELOW CAMP ADGER	HEADWATERS	AND,PIC	2.0
B3,B2,A2	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	GREENVILLE COUNTY LINE	NEW,UNI,SPA	75.0
IN-B2	LAUREL FORK CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	4.0
IN-B2	LIMBER POLE CREEK	HOWARD CREEK	HWY 130	OCO	2.0
B3	LITTLE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SC 34	FAI	20.5
IN-B2	MILL CREEK B	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	1.0
A3,A2	PACOLET RIVER	BROAD RIVER	S PACOLET RESEVR(EXCL RESEVR	CHE,SPA	50.0
IN-B3	REEDY COVE CREEK	REEDY COVE FALLS	HWY 178	PIC	2.0
C4	SANTEE RIVER	LAKE MARION	CONGAREE AND WATEREE RIVER	CAL,SUM	8.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	US 270	STEVENS CREEK	EDG,AIK	13.0
D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	US 301	BARNWELL/ALLENDALE CTY LINE	ALL,BAR.	22.0
E3	SAVANNAH RIVER	I-95	HAMPTON/JASPER COUNTY LINE	JAS	25.0
E3	SAVANNAH RIVER	4 MI DOWNSTREAM OF SC 119	1 MI DOWNSTREAM OF SC 119	JAS	3.0
A3	THICKETTY CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHE	19.5
IN-B2	THOMPSON RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO	0.6
B3,A2	TYGER/SOUTH TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	GREENVILLE COUNTY LINE	UNI,SPA	79.0
D5,C5	WADBOO SWAMP	COOPER RIVER, WEST BRANCH	HEADWATERS	BER	21.0
C4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	3 M UPSTRM OF CONGAREE RIVER	SUM,RIC	3.0
IN-B2	WHITEWATER RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	N C LINE	OCO	2.0
IN-B2	WRIGHT CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	2.0
** Subtotal **					465.6
*** Total ***					754.6

UTILITY

Value Class One

Value Class Two

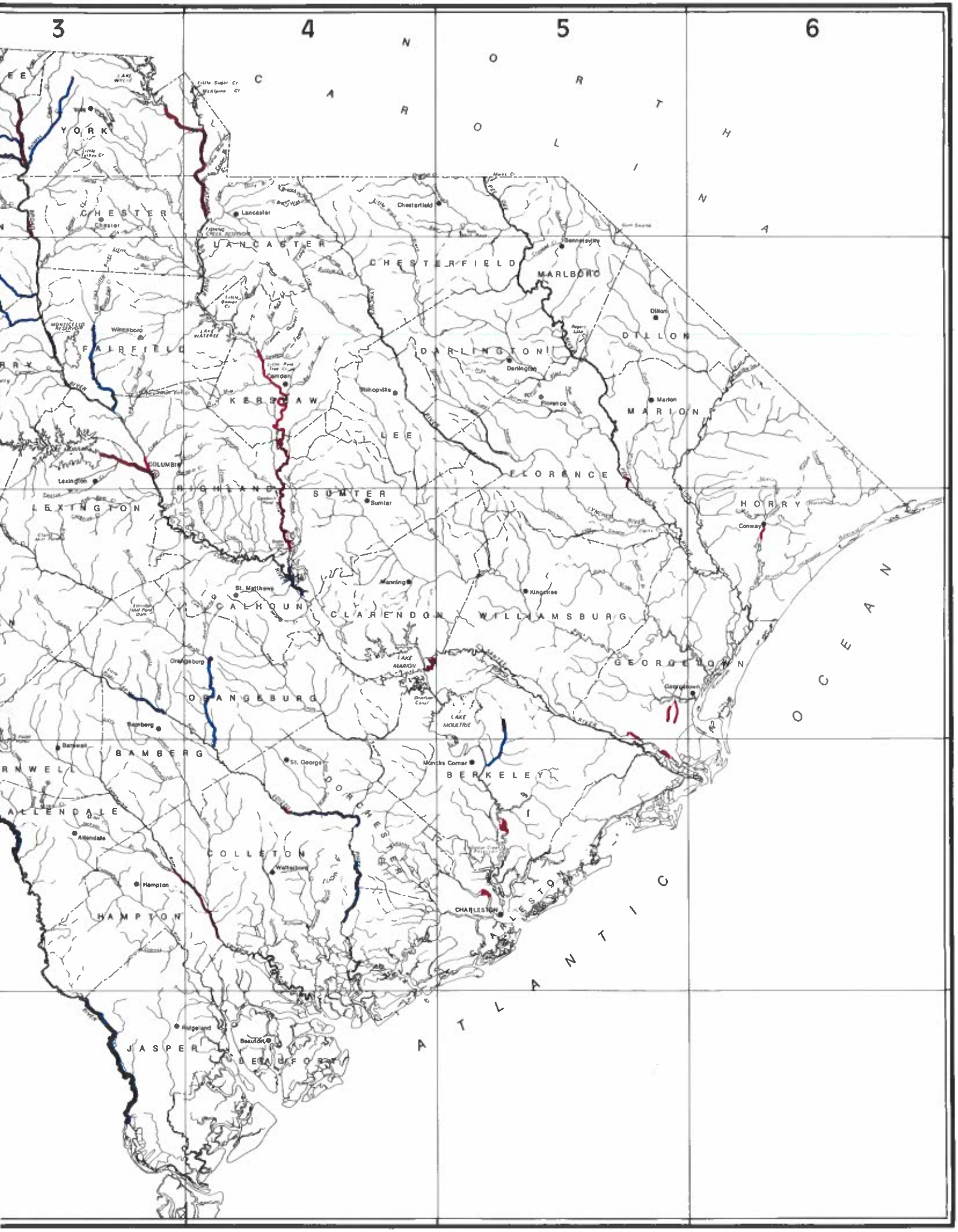
See reverse of map page for inset



Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission

Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers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NORTH CAROLINA
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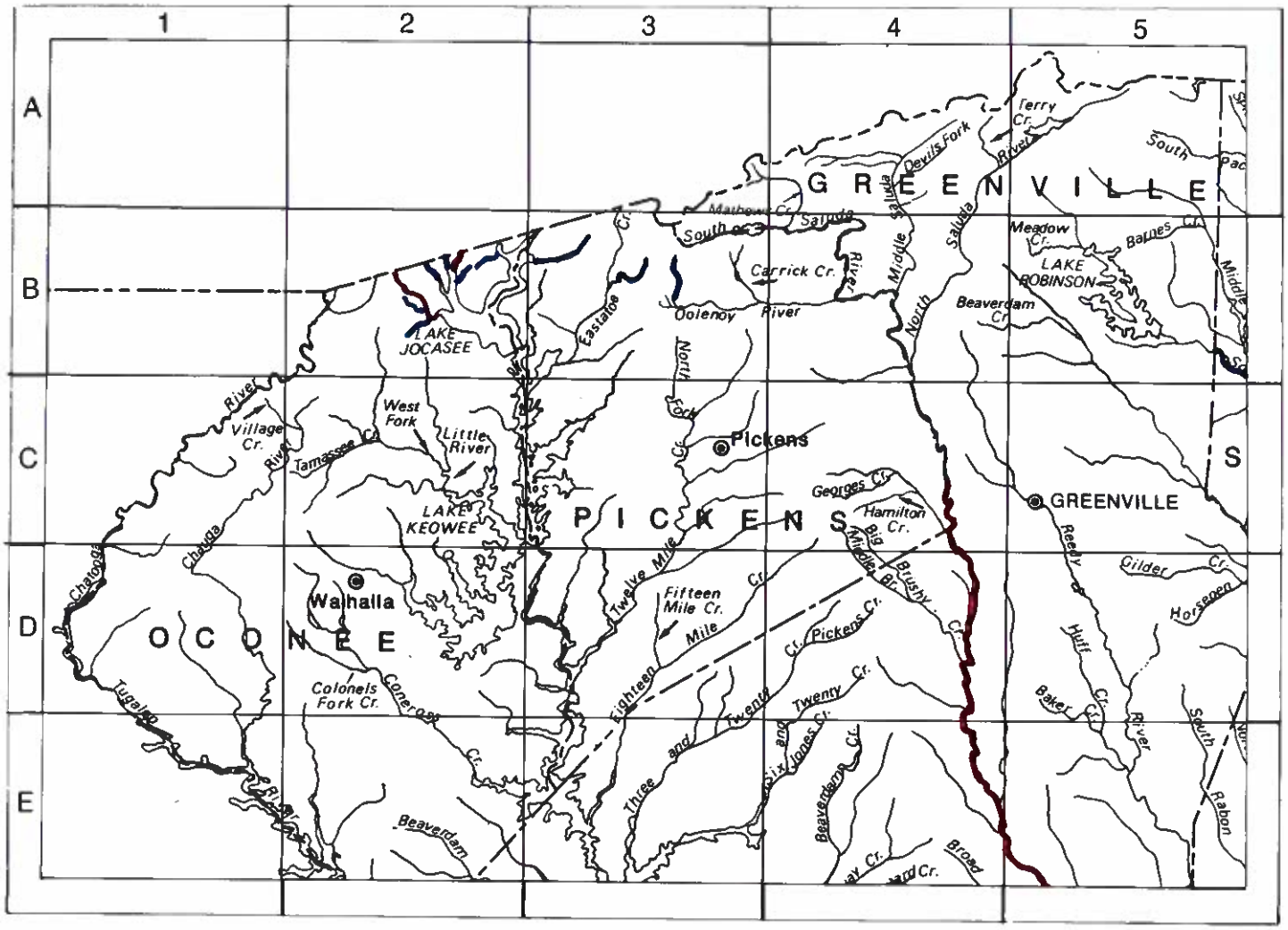
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
CALHOUN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Rock Hill
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Bennettsville
Dillon
Winnsboro
Camden
Darlington
Florence
Bishopville
Marion
Lexington
Sumter
Conway
St. Matthews
Manning
Kingstree
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Barnwell
St. George
Moncks Corner
Allendale
Walterboro
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
SANTEE RIVER
PEE DEE RIVER
LYNCHES RIVER
EDISTO RIVER

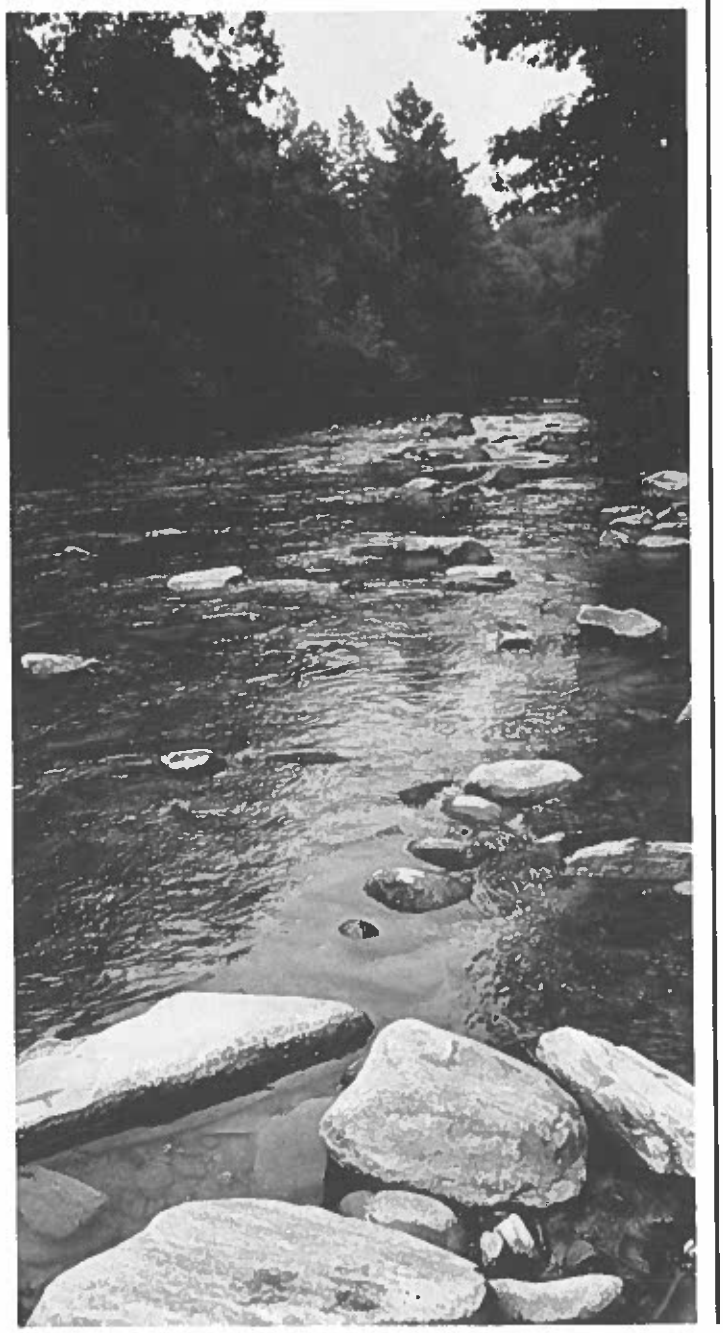


UTILITY

Value Class One

Value Class Two

WATER QUALITY RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

Water is fundamental to life, required by all plants and animals. Water is used by the people of South Carolina to support numerous activities, including water supply for domestic and industrial purposes, maintaining fisheries, agricultural uses, and recreation.

Rivers and streams in South Carolina with the most pristine water quality are in relatively undeveloped areas of the state. Some of these waters have been identified as exceptional recreational or ecological resource waters, and are classified AA or SAA by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC). They may include, but are not limited to:

- Waters in national or state parks or wildlife refuges;
- Waters supporting threatened or endangered species;
- Waters in rivers conserved through the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or South Carolina Scenic Rivers Act;
- Waters known to be significant nursery areas for commercially important species or known to contain significant commercial or public shellfish resources;
- Waters used for or having significant value for scientific research and study.

These rivers are outstanding or unique because their water quality is maintained as close to natural conditions as feasible. They include waters around Edisto Island in Charleston County, waters associated with the Colleton, May and Okatie Rivers in Beaufort and Colleton Counties and some trout streams in the northwestern part of the state. Over forty river segments were reclassified as outstanding ecological or recreational resource waters in 1986.

Although state water quality standards have not changed significantly in the past fifteen years, regulation of discharges has become tighter and enforcement of discharge permits is more stringent. It is encouraging that overall water quality in South Carolina has remained the same or improved despite heavy development pressures especially in the coastal area of the state. South Carolina's 1988 report to Congress on the state's water quality showed excellent water quality overall. Ninety percent of the state's waters had quality suitable to protect classified uses.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

A river had to be classified at least Class A for freshwater or Class SB for saltwater in order to be evaluated in this assessment (see Appendix C for a list of Classifications and Standards). Classes SA, A-Trout, AA, and SAA were also evaluated. Class B and Class SC were not considered in this resource category in order to limit the number of waters evaluated for this assessment. However, some waters in these classes may be of high quality.

A river or river segment classified as A-Trout, SA, A, or SB had to have a primary to secondary SCDHEC water quality monitoring station within the segment in order to be evaluated in this assessment.

Evaluation Process

Each water quality river segment which met the minimum standards for this evaluation was assigned a value class or dropped from consideration based on its classified water use and whether actual water quality met the standards for the classified use. Water use classifications and attainment were determined as follows:

- **Designated Use Classification** - Classes AA, SAA, A-Trout, SA, A and SB as listed in Regulation 61-69, "Classified Waters";
- **Use Attainment Status** - status was determined by the degree to which the river segment's actual water quality met the standards for the classified use. Status based on data collected at the farthest downstream SCDHEC monitoring station;
- **Shellfish Harvest Status** - status was determined by the degree to which the river segment's water quality allowed for shellfish harvesting. Status based on data obtained from the latest SCDHEC sanitary survey.

METHODOLOGY

Value classes were assigned based on the following charts:

ATTAINMENT STATUS

Designated Use Classification	Total Attainment	Partial Attainment	Non Attainment
AA, SAA	Value Class 1	*	*
A-Trout	Value Class 2	Value Class 3	Value Class 3
SA	Value Class 2	Value Class 3	**
A, SB	Value Class 3	**	**

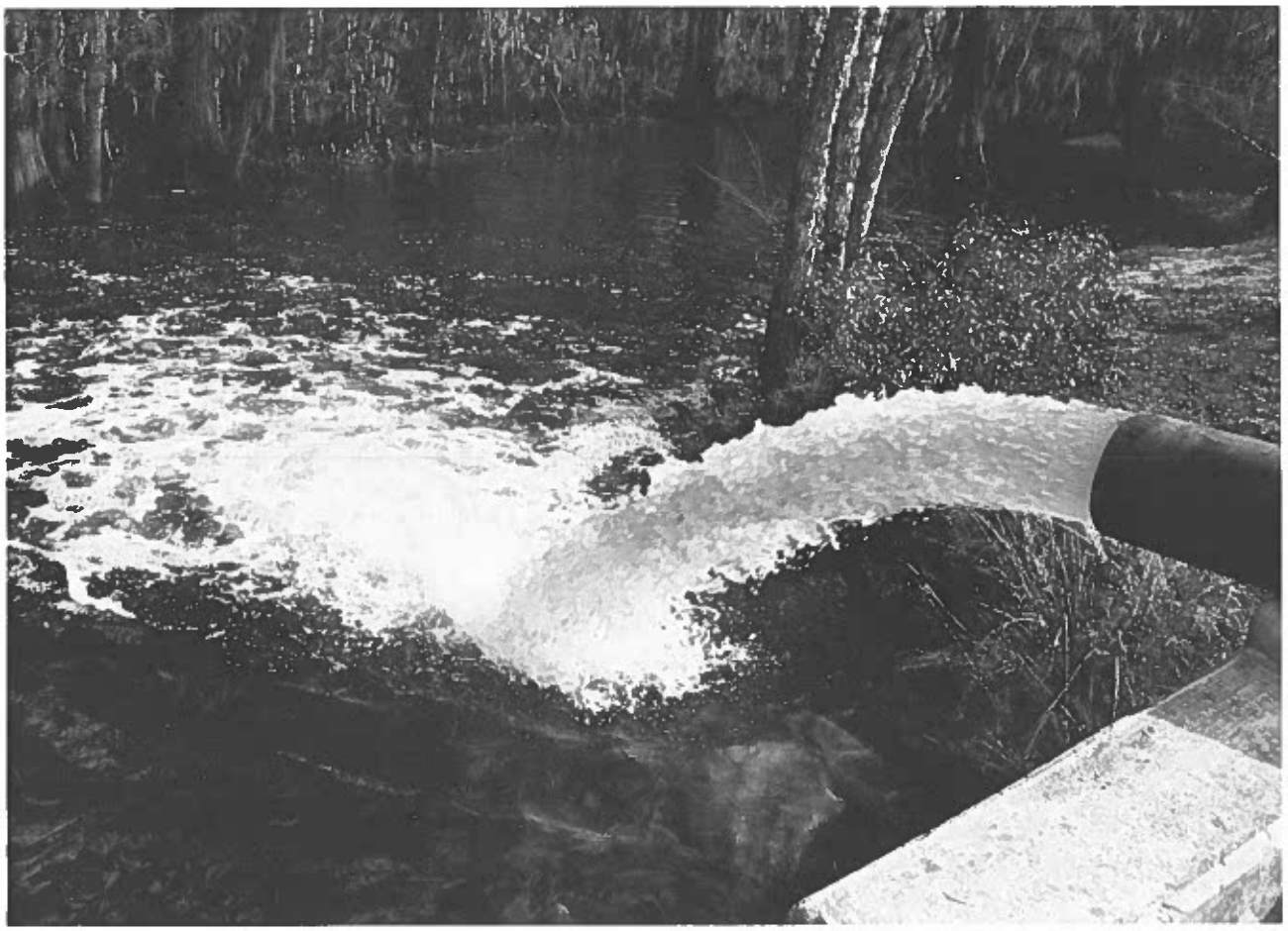
SHELLFISH STATUS

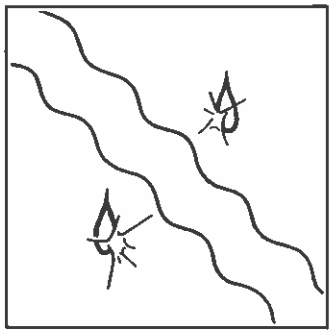
Designated Use Classification	Approved	Conditionally Open/Closed	Restricted Prohibited
SAA	Value Class 1	*	*
SA	Value Class 2	Value Class 3	**
SB	Value Class 3	**	**

Footnotes for preceding tables:

*A designated classification of AA or SAA insures high quality water because of restrictions on activities in or near these waters. Therefore, these waters are considered to have total attainment of classified uses and are usually approved for shellfish harvest.

**Partial or Non-attainment status and/or Conditionally Open/Closed or Restricted/Prohibited shellfish harvest status resulted in the river or river segment with this water classification being dropped from value class consideration.





South Carolina river corridors provided 1269.8 river miles for water quality evaluation from a total 94 rivers and river segments. This represents 11 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 360.3 miles, or 28 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the water quality category.

3

Rivers and creeks with the greatest number of tributaries of statewide or greater than statewide significance for water quality are:

Colleton River
North Edisto River
South Edisto River
St. Pierre Creek

4

Water quality rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed as follows:

Eighty-five percent are tidal saltwater rivers concentrated in the Ashley-Combahee-Edisto River basin in Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort Counties and classified as SAA;

The remaining 15 percent are clear mountain streams located in either Greenville, Oconee or Pickens County in the Blue Ridge Province and classified as AA.

Table 31. Water Quality Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	58	360.3	3.2
2	13	114	1.0
3	23	795.5	7.2
4	-	-	-
Total	**94**	**1269.8**	**11.4**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN-B4	ADAMS CREEK	BOHICKET CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.5
IN-B3	ALLIGATOR CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	3.0
IN-B3	BAILEY CREEK	ST PIERRE CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.5
IN-E1	BASS CREEK	MAY RIVER	HEADWATERS	BEA	2.0
IN-C3	BIG BAY CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	5.0
IN-B4	BOHICKET CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	FICKLING CREEK	CHS	5.0
IN-E1	BULL CREEK	COOPER RIVER AND MAY RIVER	HEADWATERS	BEA	6.0
IN-D1	CALLAWASSIE CREEK	COLLETON RIVER	HEADWATERS	BEA	2.0
A1	CARRICK CREEK	PINNACLE LAKE	HEADWATERS	PIC	8.0
A1	CHAUGA RIVER	US 76	HEADWATERS	OCO	10.0
IN-D1	CHECHESSEE CREEK	CHECHESSEE RIVER	COLLETON RIVER	BEA	5.5
A1	COLDSPRING BRANCH	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	1.5
IN-D1	COLLETON RIVER	CHECHESSEE RIVER	OKATIE RIVER	BEA	20.0
IN-E1	COOPER RIVER	RAMSHORN CREEK	NEW RIVER	BEA	5.0
IN-B3	DAWHO RIVER	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	CHS	5.0
IN-B3,A3	EDISTO RIVER	DAWHO & SOUTH EDISTO RIVERS	US 17	CHS,COL	12.0
IN-B4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	STEAMBOAT CREEK	CHS	55.0
IN-B3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH	INTRCSTL WTRWY(DAWHO RIVER)	TOOGOODOO CREEK	CHS	2.0
IN-C3,B3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH	MUD CREEK	DAWHO RIVER	CHS,COL	15.0
IN-C3	FISHING CREEK A	ST PIERRE CREEK	BIG BAY CREEK	CHS	4.0
IN-B3	FISHING CREEK B	DAWHO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
IN-C4,C3	FRAMPTON CREEK	FRAMPTON INLET	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.0
IN-B3	GARDEN CREEK	TOOGOODOO CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
IN-A4	GIBSON CREEK	WADMALAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.0
A1	GREEN CREEK	CARRICK CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	0.9
A1	JULIAN CREEK	MATTHEWS CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNV	12.0
IN-B4	LEADENWAH CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	9.0
IN-B3	LONG CREEK	STEAMBOAT CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	1.0
IN-A3	LOWER TOOGOODOO CREEK	TOOGOODOO CREEK	3 MI ABOVE TOOGOODOO CREEK	CHS	3.0
A1	MATTHEWS CREEK	CAESARS HEAD SP PRPRTY LINE	HEADWATERS	GNV	1.5
IN-E1	MAY RIVER	CALIBOGUE SOUND	HEADWATERS	BEA	16.5
IN-B3	MILTON CREEK	ST PIERRE CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.0
IN-B3	MOSQUITO CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	BULL CUT	COL	1.0
IN-C3	MUD CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	1.0
IN-B4	OCELLA CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.5
A2	OIL CAMP CREEK	CAESARS HEAD SP PRPRTY LINE	HEADWATERS	GNV	5.0
IN-D1	OKATIE RIVER	COLLETON RIVER	HEADWATERS	BEA	10.0
IN-B4	PRIVATEER CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
IN-B3	RUSSELL CREEK	STEAMBOAT CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	7.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,MIDDLE	CAESARS HEAD SP PRPRTY LINE	HEADWATERS	GNV	14.0
A1	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	TABLE ROCK DAM	HEADWATERS	GNV	7.0
IN-B3	SAMPSON ISLAND CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	COL	6.0
IN-B3	SAND CREEK	STEAMBOAT CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.4
IN-D1,E1	SAWMILL CREEK	COLLETON RIVER	HEADWATERS	BEA	4.5
IN-C1	SCOTT CREEK	JEREMY INLET	BIG BAY CREEK	CHS	4.0
IN-B3	SHINGLE CREEK	ST PIERRE CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	5.0
IN-B4	SOUTH CREEK	NORTH EDISTO	TOWNSEND RIVER	CHS	0.5
IN-C3,B3	ST PIERRE CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.5
IN-B3	STEAMBOAT CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	2.0
IN-B3	STORE CREEK	OCELLA CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	5.0
IN-A3	SWINTON CREEK	LOWER TOOGOODOO CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	5.0
IN-B3,A3	TOM POINT CREEK	WADMALAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	7.0
IN-B3,A3	TOOGOODOO CREEK	WADMALAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	9.0
IN-B4	TOWNSENDS RIVER	FRAMPTON INLET	SOUTH CREEK	CHS	6.0
A2	VAUGHN'S CREEK	LAKE LANIER	HEADWATERS	GNV	5.0
IN-B3,A4	WADMALAW RIVER	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	GIBSON CREEK	CHS	5.0
IN-B3	WEST BANK CREEK	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.0
IN-B3	WHOOPING ISLAND CREEK	STEAMBOAT CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHS	3.0
** Subtotal **					360.3

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN-D2	BEAUFORT RIVER	PORT ROYAL SOUND	BATTERY & CAT ISLAND CREEKS	BEA	8.0
IN-B4,A4	BOHICKET CREEK	FICKLING CREEK	SC 700	CHS	9.5
IN-D2,D1	BROAD RIVER	PORT ROYAL SOUND	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	JAS,BEA	22.0
IN-C2,B2	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST. HELENA SOUND	SALT WATER INTRUSION	COL,BEA	12.0
IN-E1	COOPER RIVER	CALIBOGUE SOUND	RAMSHORN CREEK	BEA	4.0
IN-B1	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	SALT WATER INTRUSION	HAM,JAS	16.0
A2	COX CAMP CREEK	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	2.5
IN-B3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH	STEAMBOAT CREEK	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	CHS	4.0
IN-C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	MUD CREEK	CHS,COL	8.0
IN-B5	FOLLY RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	HEADWATERS	CHS	4.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	1000 FT BELOW INTRACSTL WTRWY	GEO	14.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	1000 FT BELOW INTRACSTL WTRWY	GEO,CHS	9.0
IN-B4,A4	WADMALAW RIVER	GIBSON CREEK	WADMALAW SOUND	CHS	1.0
** Subtotal **					114.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B2	BEAVERDAM CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU	10.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	US 701	POCOTALIGO RIVER	CLA,WMS,GEO	98.0
C4	CEDAR CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	31.0
A1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	TUGALOO RIVER	NC LINE	OCO	43.0
A1	CONEROSS CREEK	NEGRO FORK CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	11.0
C3	CONGAREE CREEK	CAYCE INTAKE	HEADWATERS	LEX	10.0
D3,IN-B1	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	SALT WATER INTRUSION	HEADWATERS	ALN,HAM	37.0
D4,IN-A3	EDISTO RIVER	US 17	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	BAM,DOR,COL	86.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	SCL RR BRIDGE US 301/601	HEADWATERS	ORA,LEX,AIK	59.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	3/4 MILE ABOVE SCL RR	US 1	AIK,BAR,ORA	68.0
A3	FISHING CREEK	SC 72	HEADWATERS	YRK	16.0
C3	LIGHTWOOD KNOT CREEK	N FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEX	9.0
B5,B6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LUMBER RIVER	MAR,HOR	59.0
B5,A5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	ROPERS MILL BRANCH	HEADWATERS	MRL,DIL	25.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	MAR,DIL,HOR	12.0
C3	RED BANK CREEK	CONGAREE CREEK	HEADWATERS	LEX	12.0
D3,IN-A1	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BAR,BAM,ALN	54.0
C4	SANTEE RIVER	LAKE MARION	CONGAREE & WATEREE RIVERS	CAL,SUM	8.0
E4	SAVANNAH RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	FT. PULASKI	JAS	10.0
C2,C3	SHAW CREEK	SOUTH FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK,EDG	28.5
A1	TUGALOO RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	TUGALOO DAM(EXCL LK YONAH)	OCO	5.0
C3	TURKEY CREEK	FULLER PARK (RES)	HEADWATERS	BAR	8.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	WINYAH BAY	NC LINE	HOR,GEO	96.0
** Subtotal **					795.5
*** Total ***					1269.8

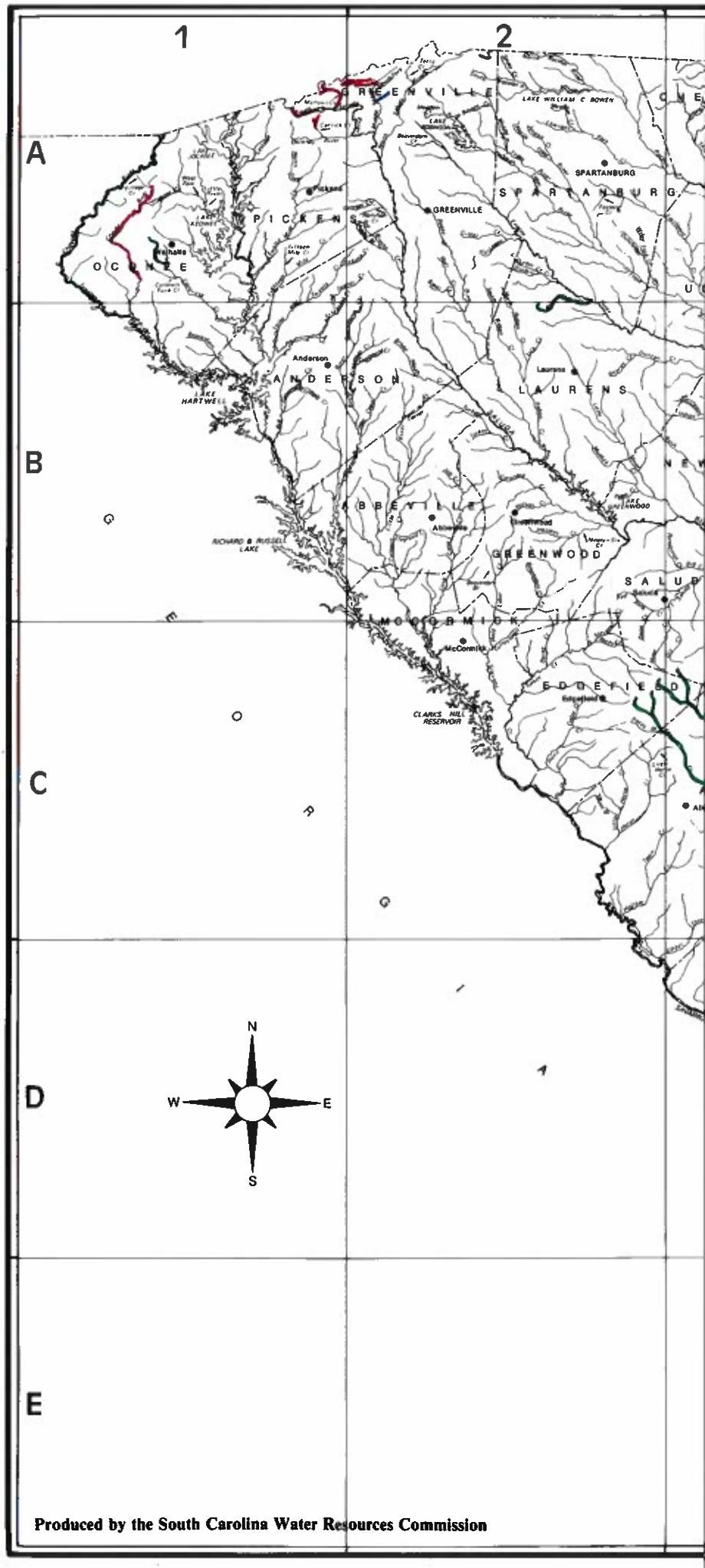
WATER QUALITY

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

See reverse of map page for inset



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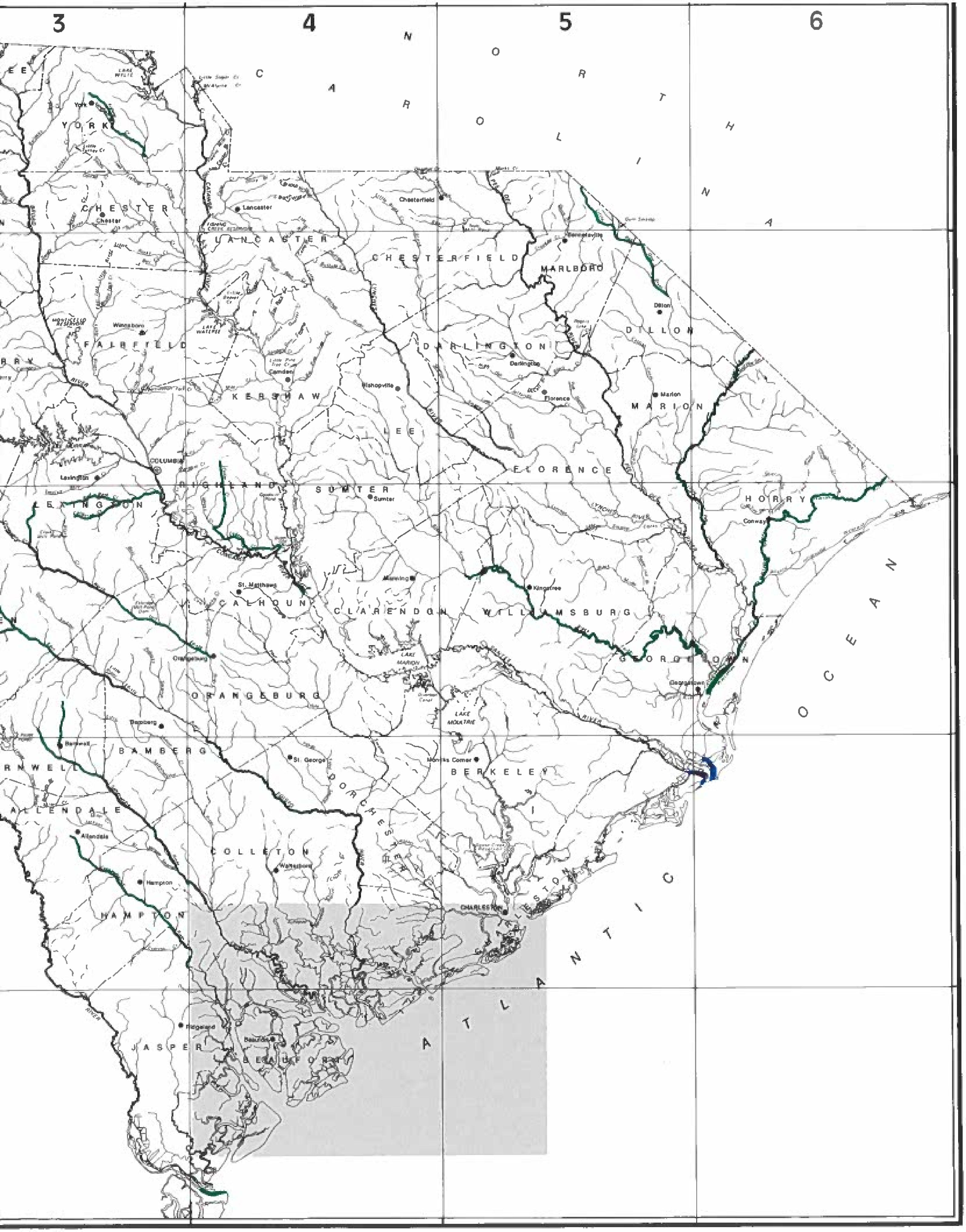
Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers



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CHESTER
Chester
LANCASTER
Lancaster
CHESTERFIELD
Chesterfield
MARLBORO
Bennettsville
DILLON
Dillon
FAIRFIELD
Winnsboro
DARLINGTON
Darlington
Florence
KERSHAW
Camden
Bishopville
LEE
MARION
Marion
COLUMBIA
Lexington
RICHLAND
SUMTER
Sumter
FLORENCE
HORRY
Conway
LEXINGTON
St. Matthews
CALHOUN
Manning
CLARENDON
Kingstree
WILLIAMSBURG
Orangeburg
LAKE MARION
GEORGETOWN
Georgetown
ORANGEBURG
LAKE MOULTRIE
Bamberg
Barnwell
BAMBERG
St. George
Moncks Corner
BERKELEY
DORCHESTER
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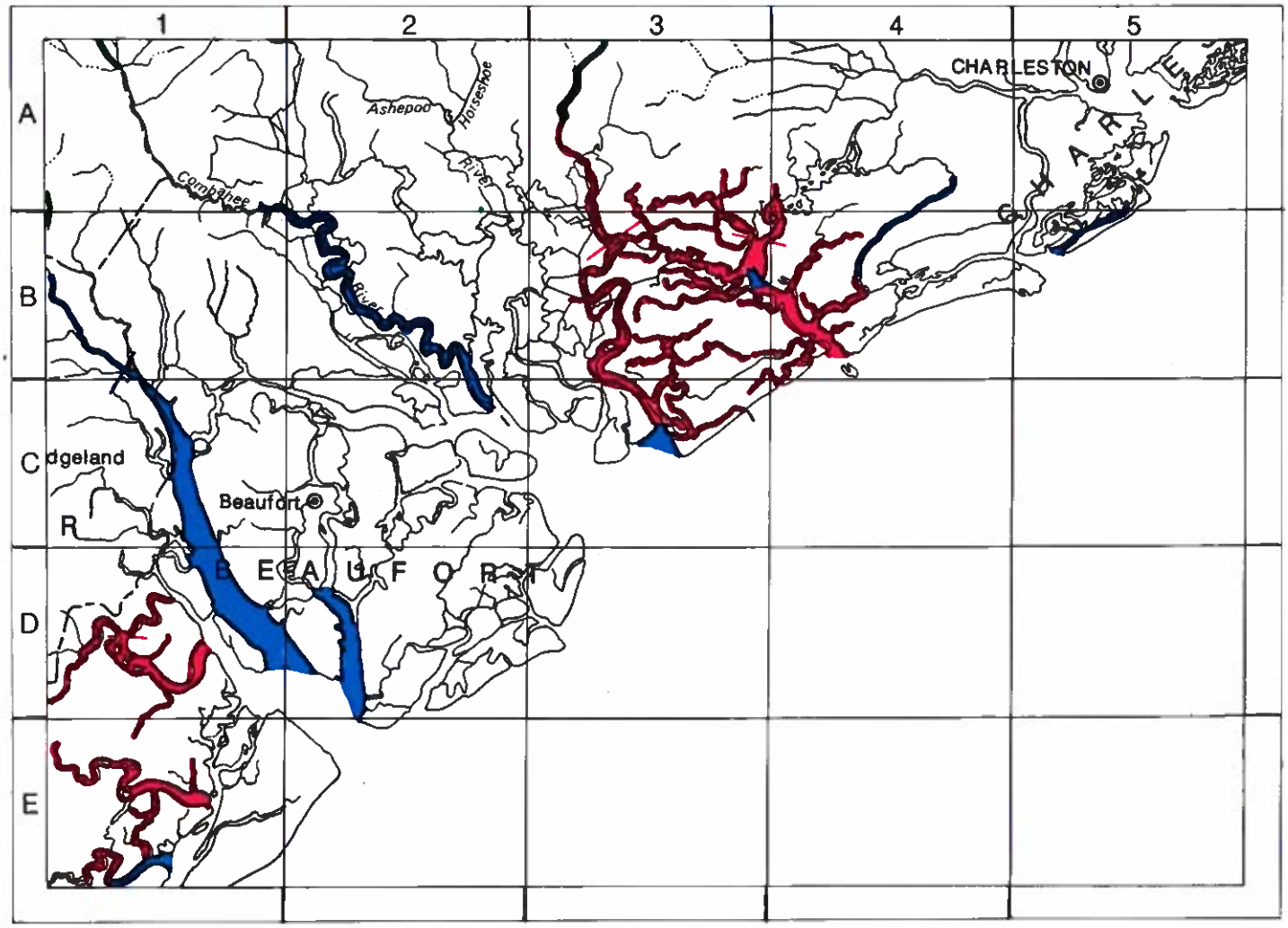
Ridgeland
JASPER
Beaufort
BEAUFORT



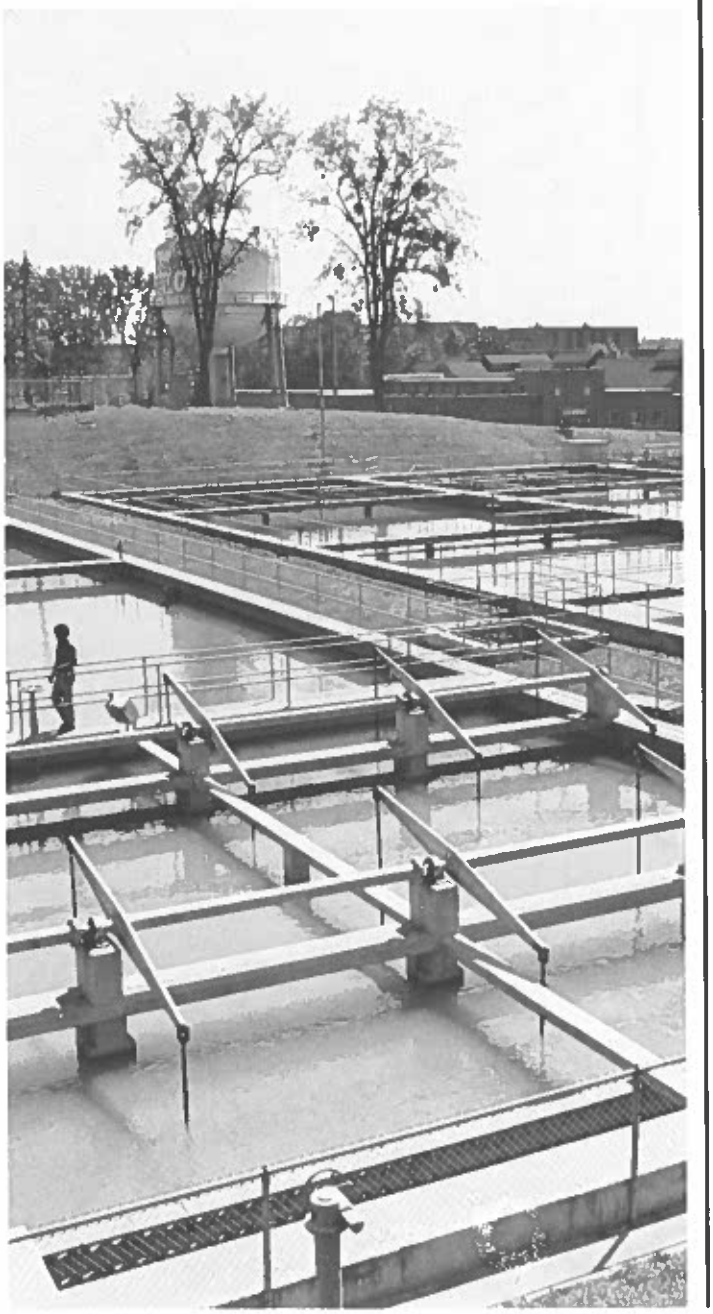
WATER QUALITY

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

WATER SUPPLY RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

South Carolina's rivers have major withdrawals or diversions of water for public drinking water supply. The rivers in the state which serve as significant sources of drinking water are important to the health and welfare of the state's population.

South Carolina's rivers are a source of drinking water for about one million residents of the state. Over 400 million gallons per day are available from approximately 50 municipal systems drawing water from the state's rivers.

Over the last 20 years the numbers of surface water intake locations and users have remained relatively stable in the state. New surface water intakes located at the banks of rivers have been few in number. As a result of the 1986 drought, the reliable capacity of some of the existing systems is being studied.

A trend in changes to the source of drinking water is forming in the lower Coastal Plain area of South Carolina. Overpumping of groundwater has resulted in saltwater intrusion and elevated natural fluoride levels in some coastal groundwater aquifers. Studies are being conducted on the feasibility of tapping surface waters to provide drinking water. Preliminary surface water supply studies are being conducted in Charleston, Georgetown, and Horry counties. Determination of the suitability of any new water supplies, however, will require a detailed case-by-case study.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Rivers and river segments on the final list of rivers to be evaluated met the following criteria:

- The river or river segment must be freshwater and classified as Class B or higher according to Regulation 61-69, "Classified Waters."
- The river or river segment must have an existing gauging station with a 7Q10 of 10 cubic feet per second (cfs) or greater.
- The river or river segment must have a primary or secondary Department of Health and Environmental Control water quality monitoring station within the segment.

Evaluation Process

Each water supply river segment which met the minimum standards for evaluation was assigned a value class based on four evaluation criteria. The evaluation criteria were developed by a subcommittee of resource experts from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

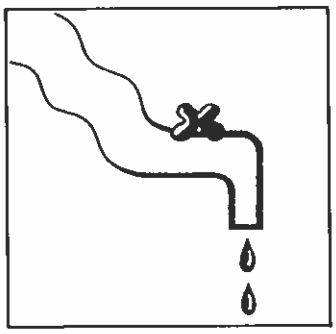
The criteria used for evaluation were:

- **Water Quantity** - the minimum river flow necessary to provide water without reliance upon an alternative source;
- **Water Quality** - the water use classification and use attainment status of the segment;
- **Water Treatability** - the ease and expense of treating water to make it potable;
- **Water Supply Safety** - the number, type (auto/railroad, oil/gas pipelines), location and distribution of crossings along a river segment, the length of the river segment and the proximity of crossings to water supply intakes.

The subcommittee developed an evaluation process to rank each river or river segment, including a point system for determining the overall value of each river segment. Resource experts evaluated each river segment and assigned a score of high (30 points), medium (20 points), low (10 points) or unknown (0 points) for each of the above criteria. The point scores for each criterion were totaled, and each river was assigned a value class based on the river segment's overall score, according to the following breakdown.

Value Class 1 ..... 90 - 120 points
Value Class 2 ..... 70 - 89 points
Value Class 3 ..... 40 - 69 points
Value Class 4 ..... Unknown points

During the Rivers Assessment additional information was gathered for each water supply river that was not factored into the river's overall rating. Information was collected about current water withdrawals in each river segment and available alternate water supply sources such as impoundments or reservoirs, groundwater aquifers and other streams.



South Carolina river corridors provide 1311.3 river miles for water supply from a total 44 rivers and river segments. This represents 12 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 401 miles, or 31 percent, of the rivers or river segments in the water supply category.

3

Drinking water supply rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance are distributed as follows:

Almost half are concentrated in the upper portion of the Santee River basin;

All others (except the Edisto and Lower Savannah) are larger rivers of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge Provinces of the state.

4

Of the drinking water supply rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance:

The Savannah river is the longest, with three segments totaling 137 miles;

Over half have an average water flow between 800 and 5800 cfs, with the Congaree/Broad and Lower Savannah Rivers registering the four highest average flows.

5

The Edisto River segment is the only water supply of statewide or greater than statewide significance which requires treatment due to waters high in humic and tannic acid.

FINDINGS

6

Approximately 66 percent of the river segments with regional or local significance for drinking water supply are located in the Coastal Plain Province. Of these rivers:

The Great Pee Dee River segment is the longest, totaling 75 miles;

The Great Pee Dee River has the greatest water flow, with an average flow of 1500 cfs.

Table 33. Water Supply Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	11	401	3.6
2	28	774.3	7
3	5	136	1.2
4	-	-	-
Total	**44**	**1311.3**	**11.8**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3	BROAD RIVER	LITTLE RIVER	SC 72	RIC	37.0
A1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	US 76	NC LINE	OCO	34.0
C3	CONGAREE CREEK	US 21	HEADWATERS	LEX	11.0
B3	CONGAREE/BROAD RIVERS	GERVAIS STREET (US 1)	LITTLE RIVER	RIC	15.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	SC 61	US 21	DOR	51.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RVR(EXCL LAKE MURRAY)	SC 39	RIC	34.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	US 25	HURRICANE CREEK	GNW	29.0
D2,D3	SAVANNAH RIVER	US 301	HARDENS DEAD RIVER	ALN	39.0
C2	SAVANNAH RIVER	HARDENS DEAD RIVER	SC 72(EXCL CLARK HILL LAKE)	AIK	42.0
E3	SAVANNAH RIVER	SCL RR BRIDGE	US 301	JAS	56.0
B4	WATEREE RIVER	SOUTHERN RR BRIDGE	US 1	RIC	53.0
** Subtotal **					401.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
A4,B4	BLACK CREEK	US 1	HEADWATERS	CHT	27.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	US 29	N C LINE	CHE	8.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	SC 72	US 29	UNI	45.0
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	SCL RR BRIDGE	LAKE WYLIE DAM	YRK	6.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	US 301	HEADWATERS	ORA	59.0
C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	US 321	HEADWATERS	ORA	32.0
C4	EDISTO RVR/N FORK EDISTO	US 21	US 301	BAM	33.0
A2	ENOREE RIVER	SC 49	HEADWATERS	SPA	60.0
A2,A3	FAIRFOREST CREEK	SC 49	HEADWATERS	UNI	29.0
B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	US 76	N C LINE	MAR	75.0
B6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	US 501	SC 9	HOR,MAR	49.0
B5	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	SC 9	N C LINE	DIL	16.0
B5	LYNCHES RIVER	US 52	US 15	FLO	57.0
B4	LYNCHES RIVER	US 15	N C LINE	LEE	67.0
A2	PACOLET RIVER,NORTH	OBED CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	15.0
A2	PACOLET/N PACOLET RIVER	SPA CO RD 55	OBED CREEK	SPA	4.0
B2	REEDY RIVER	SC 36	I-85	LAU	40.0
B1,B2	ROCKY RIVER	SECESSION LAKE HEADWATERS	HEADWATERS	AND	20.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER	HURRICANE CREEK	SC 124	AND	18.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER	SC 124	HEADWATERS	PIC	13.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	SC 39(EXCL LAKE GREENWOOD)	US 25	NEW	9.0
C4	SANTEE/CONGAREE RIVER	OLD CANAL(EXCL LAKE MARION)	GERVAIS STREET	BER,CLA,SUM	12.0
A1	TWELVEMILE CREEK	SC 137	HEADWATERS	PIC	18.3
A2	TYGER RIVER,MIDDLE	SC 292	HEADWATERS(EXCL LYMAN LAKE)	SPA	15.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	FREY CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	15.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	OTT SHOALS (US 221)	FREY CREEK	SPA	11.0
A2	TYGER/NORTH TYGER RIVER	SPA CO RD 50	OTT SHOALS(US 221)	SPA	15.0
B4	WATEREE/CATAWBA RIVERS	US 1 (EXC L WTREE/FISH CK RES)	SCL RR BRIDGE	KER	6.0
** Subtotal **					774.3

VALUE CLASS THREE

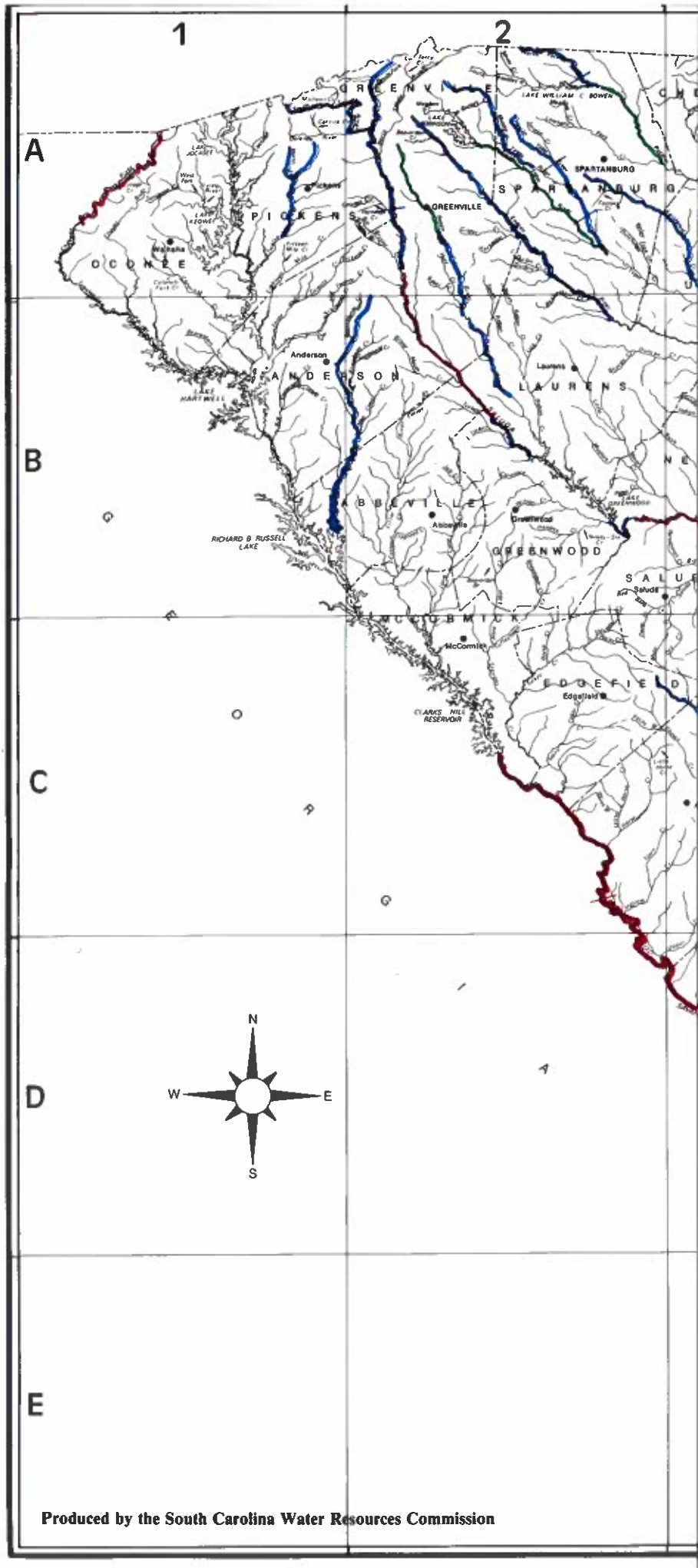
GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B4	BLACK CREEK	LAKE ROBINSON	US 1	DAR	2.0
A2	PACOLET RIVER	LAWSONS FORK CREEK	SPA CO RD 55	SPA	34.0
A2	REEDY RIVER	I-85	HEADWATERS	GNV	17.0
D3	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	US 601	HEADWATERS	HAM	37.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	NORTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS(EXCL LAKES)	SPA	46.0
** Subtotal **					136.0
*** Total ***					1311.3

WATER SUPPLY

Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three



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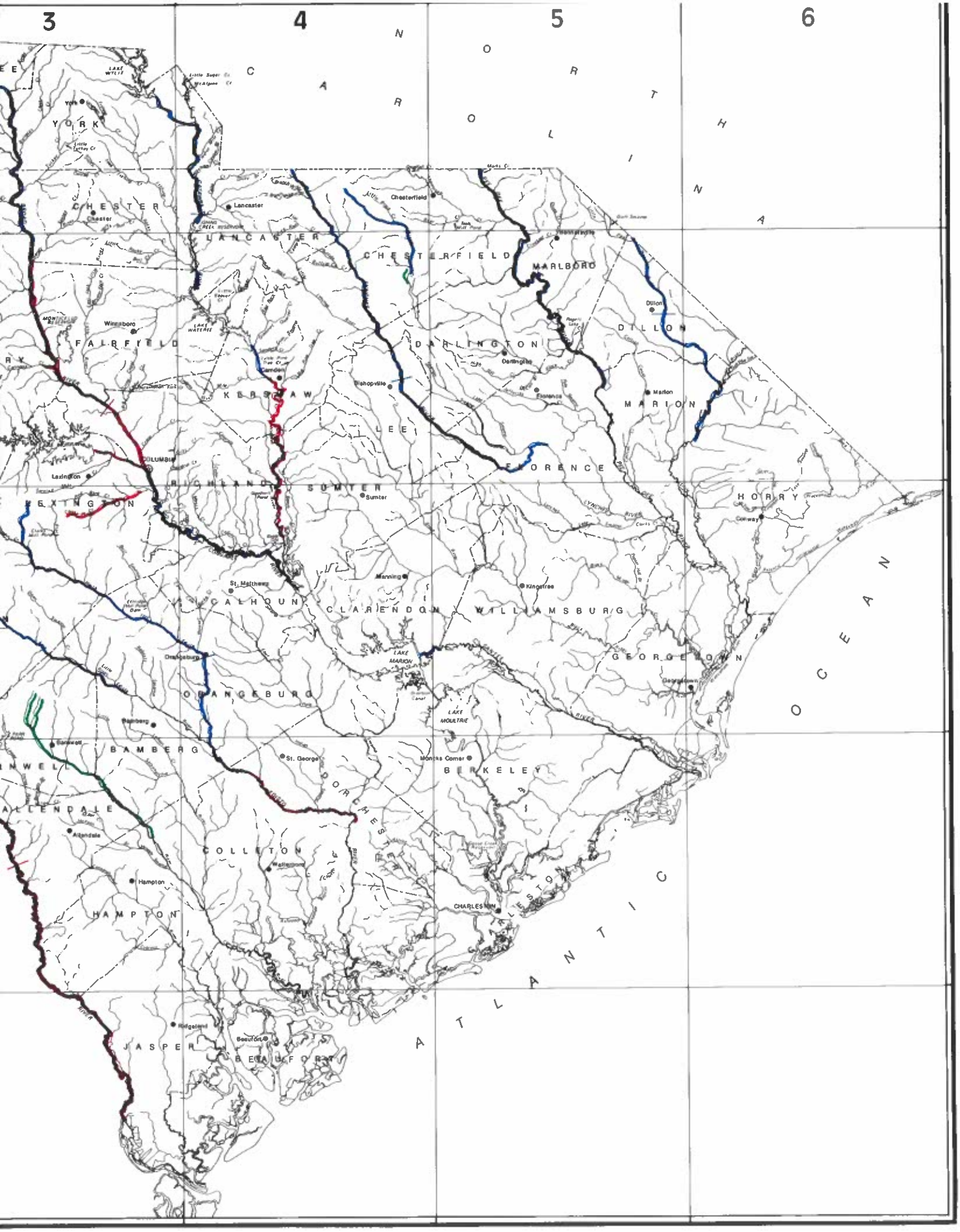
Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers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NORTH CAROLINA
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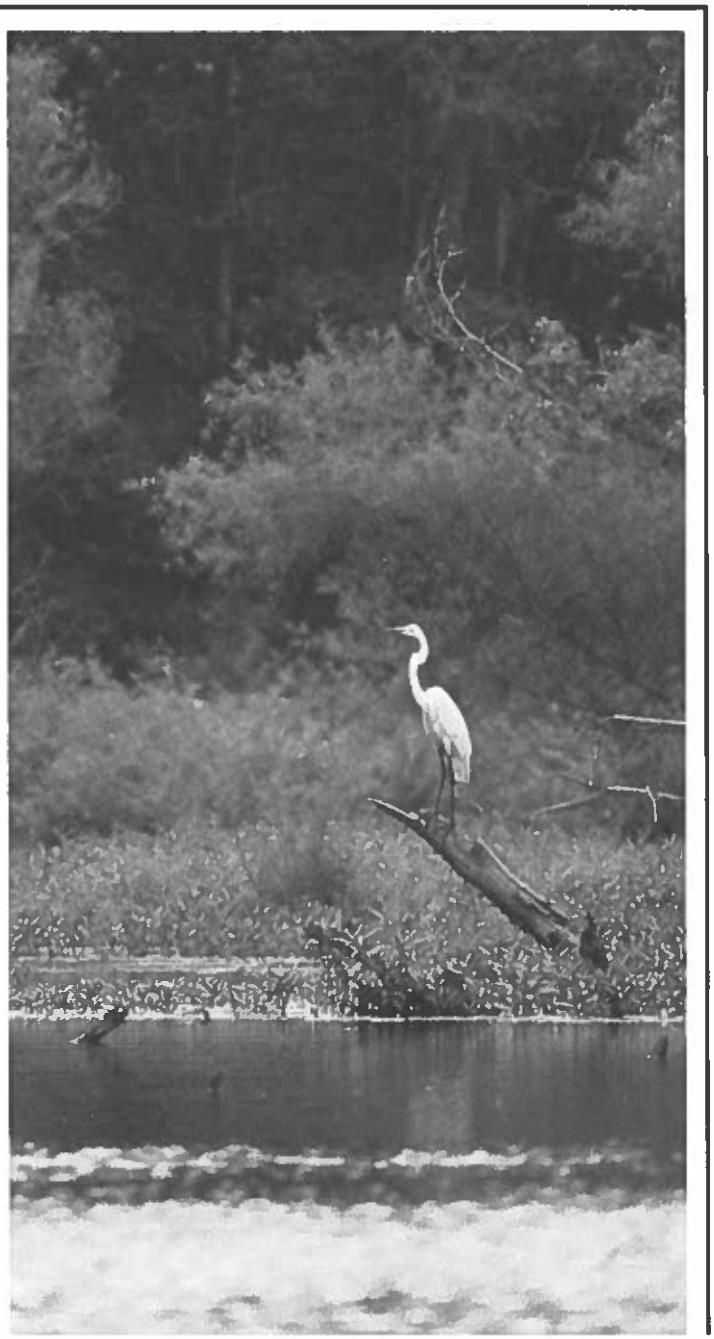
LEE
FLORENCE
RICHLAND
SUMTER
LEXINGTON
HORRY
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
CHARLESTON
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Winnsboro
Camden
Bishopville
Darlington
Dillon
Marion
Florence
Columbia
Lexington
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
Conway
St. Matthews
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Barnwell
St. George
Moncks Corner
Walterboro
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
LAKE MARION
LAKE MOULTRIE
ATLANTIC OCEAN

WILDLIFE HABITAT RIVERS



INTRODUCTION

South Carolina's upland forests, floodplain forests and other wetlands have provided habitat for abundant populations of wildlife and a diverse vegetative cover. Hunting in the state's forests and swamps has been a way of life in South Carolina since the first settlers arrived. Hunting has continued to be an important recreational pastime but in recent years bird watching, hiking, canoeing, and other non-consumptive uses have increased in popularity.

Protection and management of wildlife species is obviously related to the availability of adequate habitat. These habitat needs are directly or indirectly related to the availability of adequate supplies of surface waters. Many wildlife species require the presence of riverine or wetland environments, and some are dependent upon the constant delivery of flowing waters for renewal of the physical surroundings that affect and influence their growth and development.

Because South Carolina has been endowed with an abundance of water, it has not generally become a limiting factor in availability of suitable habitat, and ultimately in the well-being of our wildlife populations. Thus, the recreational opportunities provided by the presence of game and nongame wildlife and waterfowl species continue to make a significant contribution to the quality of life and the economic well-being of many South Carolinians.

Hunting and trapping are some of the most preferred outdoor activities, as evidenced by the number of sportsman licenses sold. Nearly 41,800 resident sportsman licenses were sold in fiscal year 1986-87, generating $1,797,228 in revenue. This represented the highest revenue of any sports license or permit class.

Nonconsumptive use of wildlife and other natural resources also continues to increase annually. This is demonstrated by increasing demand for tours of waterfowl management areas, increasing numbers of visitors to areas such as the Congaree Swamp National Monument, and the increasing popularity of canoeing the state's rivers. Canoeing is particularly popular in the blackwater rivers which typically offer good fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities in their vast wetland and swamp environments.

Many wildlife species are dependent upon riverine areas for their habitat needs, which range from direct association with the river to physiographic and vegetative relationships that have developed within the river corridor. To evaluate such areas that might require protection, an assessment effort was undertaken to identify areas of special concern.

METHODOLOGY

Minimum Standards for Inclusion

Rivers and river segments in the state were evaluated for their significant river-related wildlife habitat. Each river or river segment met at least one of the following minimum standards:

- Contain key habitat such as wetland areas, tidal marshland, or forest cover on which wildlife species depend;
- Contain habitat areas of species which are important for economic and/or recreational values;
- Contain habitat areas of species having such a small population or limited distribution that they could face endangered conditions in the future if their habitats were to suffer increased degradation.

Evaluation Process

Each river segment important to wildlife which met the minimum standards for inclusion was assigned a value class based on evaluation criteria. The criteria were developed by a subcommittee of resource experts, comprised of district wildlife biologists of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department. The criteria included:

- **Habitat Quality** - refers to both the integrity and condition of the riparian zone and the presence of valuable wildlife or habitat characteristics. Main considerations were the relative disturbance of the area; seasonality; communities of special concern, such as well-developed riparian vegetation, old-growth hardwood bottomland forest, oxbow sloughs, or wetlands; and communities that displayed high diversity and productivity for wildlife and vegetation;

- **Size of Species Population/Habitat Suitability** - refers to a habitat's ability to support a wildlife population. Population density was a primary consideration;

- **Quality of Hunting Opportunities** - refers to the quality of hunting opportunities for a river or river segment. This includes factors such as land available for hunting (wildlife management areas, leased property, etc.), access to the area, sufficient game populations, the availability of unique wildlife populations and/or density of hunters.

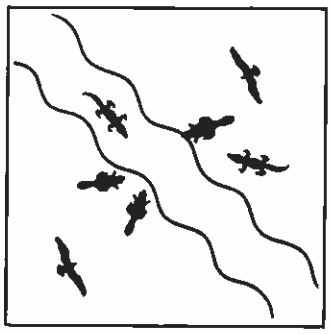
Special habitat characteristics such as the presence of threatened or endangered species were noted for rivers and river segments evaluated in the Wildlife Habitat Category, along with other information such as the presence of a wildlife management area or wildlife refuge. However this information was not used in the evaluation process.

Value classes were based on each river's overall score on the three criteria. A point system was used to determine the overall value of each river or river segment. Ratings of high (30 points), medium (20 points), low (10 points), or unknown (0 points) were assigned to each evaluation criterion for each river or river segment. The point totals assigned to each criterion were recorded and converted to value class rankings based on the following breakdown:

Value Class 1 . . . . . 90 points
Value Class 2 . . . . . 60 - 89 points
Value Class 3 . . . . . 10 - 59 points
Value Class 4 . . . . . 9 or less

During the rivers assessment, additional information on the economic importance, level of use or overuse, species composition, and demand was gathered for each river in the wildlife category. While this information was not factored into the river's overall rating, it contributed to broaden the base of knowledge on South Carolina riverine wildlife habitat.

FINDINGS



South Carolina river corridors provide 4843.1 river miles for wildlife habitat from a total 252 rivers and river segments. This represents 44 percent of the total 11,100 miles of rivers in the state.

2

Value Class 1 rivers totaled 1747.5, or 36 percent of the rivers or river segments in the wildlife habitat category.

3

Rivers and creeks with the greatest number of tributaries of statewide significance or greater than statewide significance for wildlife habitat are the:

Edisto River (including North and South Forks)
Saluda River (middle, north, south)
Santee River (lower and upper)
Savannah River

4

Rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance for wildlife habitat are distributed as follows:

326 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Pee Dee River Basin;
464 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the ACE River Basin;
275.5 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Santee River Basin;
682 miles of Value Class 1 rivers are in the Savannah River Basin.

5

Of the rivers having statewide or greater than statewide significance for wildlife habitat:

The Savannah River was the longest evaluated with a length of 286 miles;

A segment of the Great Pee Dee River is the second longest at 140 miles;

The Savannah River and the Great Pee Dee River each abut five counties.

Table 35. Wildlife Habitat Rivers Evaluation Summary

Value Class Rank	River Segments	River Miles	Percent of State's River Miles
1	60	1747.5	16
2	82	1451	13
3	97	1571.1	14
4	13	73.5	0.6
Total	**252**	**4843.1**	**43.6**

VALUE CLASS ONE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
A1	BATTLE CREEK	TUGALOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	3.0
B2	BIG CURLTAIL CREEK	LONG CANE CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW,ABB	13.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	SC 41	US 401	WMS,CLA,SUM	89.0
A1	BRASSTOWN CREEK	TUGALOO RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	6.0
A1	CANE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	7.0
A1	CEDAR CREEK	CHAUGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	4.0
C2	CEDAR CREEK	HORN CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	6.5
A1	CHATTOOGA RIVER	TUGALOO LAKE	NC LINE	OCO	43.0
A1	CHAUGA RIVER	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO	29.0
B1	CHOESTOEA CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO	6.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,EAST BRANCH	W BRANCH COOPER RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER	9.0
D5	COOPER RIVER,WEST BRANCH	E BRANCH COOPER RIVER	TAILRACE CANAL	BER	16.0
D3	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HWY 301	ALN,HAM,JAS	53.0
B2	CURLTAIL CREEK	LONG CANE CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW,ABB	13.0
A2	DEVIL'S FORK CREEK	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	2.0
A1	EASTATOE CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	N C LINE	PIC	11.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	N & S FORKS EDISTO RIVER	COL,DOR,BAM	119.0
C4,C3	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER, MAIN STEM	HEADWATERS	ORA,BAM,SAL	86.0
E4,D4	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	DORCHESTER CO LINE	CHS	24.0
B1,A1	EIGHTEENMILE CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	AND,PIC	19.0
IN-E3	ENOREE CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	3.0
A2	ENOREE RIVER	2 MI S OF SC 417	HEADWATERS	GNV	34.0
D4,C4	FOUR HOLE SWAMP	EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	ORA,BER,DOR	57.0
C6,B5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	WINYAH BAY	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GEO,HOR	33.0
A5	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	GEO,MAR,WMS	140.0
C2,B2	HARD LABOR CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	SC 221	MCC,GNW	26.0
C2	HORN CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	13.0
A1	LAUREL FORK CREEK	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	4.0
B2	LINKAY CREEK	THURMOND LAKEKE	HEADWATERS	MCC	3.5
NM	LITTLE BEAVERDAM CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO,AND	9.0
A1	LITTLE EASTATOE CREEK	EASTATOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	7.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER A	SC 39	HEADWATERS	MCC,ABB,AND	34.0
A1	LITTLE RIVER/N FORK LITTLE	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	12.0
D4	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	HWY 321	BAM,HAM,COL	46.0
C2	LITTLE STEVENS CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG,SAL	12.5
C2,B2	LONG CANE CREEK	THURMOND LAKE	HEADWATERS	MCC,ABB	20.0
A1	LONG CREEK	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS (SR 290)	OCO	6.0
NM	MARTIN CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO	3.0
A1	MATTHEWS CREEK	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	N C LINE	GNV	6.0
C2	MILL CREEK A	THURMOND LAKE	HEADWATERS	MCC	4.0
A1	OOLENOY RIVER	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	PIC	8.0
C5	POCOTALIGO RIVER	BLACK RIVER	2 MI W OF US 521	CLA	16.0
B2	REEDY CREEK	LONG CANE CREEK	HEADWATERS	MCC,GNW	12.0
B2	RUSSELLS CREEK	THURMOND LAKEKE	HEADWATERS	MCC	3.0
D4	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COMBAHEE RIVER	HWY 166 (BUCK & ROSEMARY CRK)	HAM,ALN,BAM	54.0
A2	SALUDA RIVER,MIDDLE	SOUTH SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATER	GNV	19.0
A2,IN-A1	SALUDA RIVER,NORTH	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	16.0
A2,A1	SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV,PIC	34.0
C5	SANTEE RIVER,LOWER	N & S SANTEE RIVERS	SC 41/US 17	GEO,BER	19.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	S SANTEE, WADMACON CREEK	GEO	18.0
D6	SANTEE RIVER,SOUTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	N SANTEE, WADMACON CREEK	GEO	18.0
B3	SANTEE RIVER,UPPER	LAKE MARION	WATEREE & CONGAREE	SUM,CAL	8.0
E4	SAVANNAH RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	HARTWELL DAM	JAS,HAM,ALN,	286.0
B2	SOUTH FORK CREEK	REEDY CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW	4.0
C2	STEVENS CREEK	STEVENS CREEK RESERVOIR	CUFFYTOWN HARD LABOR CREEKS	EDG,MCC	34.0
C2	TURKEY CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG,MCC,GNW	33.0
C6	WACCAMAW RIVER	US HWY 17	NC LINE	GEO,HOR	48.0
D5	WAMBAW CREEK	S SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	BER,CHT	16.0
C4	WATEREE RIVER	CONGAREE RIVER	US 601	RIC,SUM,KER	68.0
A1	WHITEWATER RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	NC LINE	OCO	2.0
** Subtotal **					1747.5

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
D4	ASHEPOO RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	HWY 303	COL	38.0
D5	ASHLEY RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	HEADWATERS	CHT,DOR	36.0

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
C2	BEAVERDAM CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	19.0
B1	BIG GENEROSTEE CREEK	LAKE RUSSELL	HEADWATERS	AND	19.0
C3	BLACK CREEK	NORTH FORK, EDISTO RIVER	US I-20	LEX	15.0
B5	BLACK CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	LAKE ROBINSON DAM	FLO,DAR	45.0
C5,B5	BLACK MINGO CREEK	BLACK RIVER	SC 41	GEO	9.0
C5	BLACK RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 41	GEO	47.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	PARR DAM	FAI,NEW,RIC	26.0
B3	BROAD RIVER	SC 34	SANDY RIVER	UNI,FAI	13.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	PARR DAM	SC 34	UNI,FAI,NEW	11.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	SANDY RIVER	BROWNS CREEK	CTR,UNI	13.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	BROWNS CREEK	PACOLET RIVER	UNI,CTR	12.0
A3	BROAD RIVER	PACOLET RIVER	N C LINE	CHE,YRK	15.0
B2	BROADWAY CREEK	ROCKY RIVER	HEADWATERS	AND	10.0
B2	CALHOUN CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	MCC,ABB	20.0
C2	CEDAR CREEK	BROAD RIVER	FAIRFIELD CO	RIC	11.0
IN1-D1	CEDAR CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	4.0
C2	CHEVES CREEK	STEPHENS CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	12.0
C3	CLOUDS CREEK	LAKE MURRAY	ASBILLS POND	SAL	15.0
B4	COLONELS CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	18.0
E4,D4	COMBAHEE RIVER	ST HELENA SOUND	SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	COL,HAM	51.0
C4,C3	CONGAREE RIVER	LAKE MARION	BROAD & SALUDA RIVERS	CAL,RIC	51.0
D5	COOPER RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	E & W BRANCH CONFLUENCE	BER,CHS	35.0
B2	CORONACA CREEK	WILSON CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW	13.0
B2	COWHEAD CREEK	HARD LABOR CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW	6.5
B3,B4	CRANE CREEK	US 321	HEADWATERS	RIC	9.0
A1	CROW CREEK	LAKE KEOWEE	HEADWATERS	PIC	4.0
C2,B2	CUFFYTOWN CREEK	HARD LABOR CREEK	HEADWATERS	MCC,GNW	24.0
C3	DEAN SWAMP	S FORK EDISTO RIVER	SC 302	AIK	17.0
D4	EDISTO RIVER,NORTH	ATLANTIC OCEAN	WADMALAW RIVER	CHS	55.0
D4,C3	EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	EDISTO RIVER, MAIN STEM	HEADWATERS	EDG,ORA,SAL	104.0
B3,B2	ENOREE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	NEWBERRY/UNION CO LINE	UNI,NEW	20.0
A1	FALL CREEK	CHATTOOGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	3.5
D5	FOLLY RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	HEADWATERS	CHS	5.0
A2	GAP CREEK	MIDDLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNV	4.0
A3	GILKEY CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHE	13.0
B2	HALFWAY SWAMP CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	SAL,GNW	10.0
B2	HOGSKIN CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB	9.0
C2	HOLLOW CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK	18.0
B2	JIM KNOX BRANCH	CALHOUN CREEK	HEADWATERS	ABB,GNW	2.0
D5	KIAWAH RIVER	STONO RIVER INLET	CAPTAIN SAM'S INLET	CHT	1.0
NM	LITTLE BEAVERDAM CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	OCO,AND	6.0
C2,B2	LITTLE MOUNTAIN CREEK	MOUNTAIN CREEK	HEADWATERS	GRW,EDG,SAL	4.5
B2	LITTLE RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	FAI,RIC	21.0
B2	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	LAKE MURRAY	US 378	SAL	9.0
C2	LLOYD CREEK	STEVENS CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	7.5
C3	MINE CREEK	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	SAL	15.0
C2	MOUNTAIN CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG,SAL	10.0
B2	MULBERRY CREEK	LAKE GREENWOOD	HEADWATERS	GNW,ABB	7.0
B4	MYERS CREEK	CABIN CREEK	HEADWATERS	RIC	8.0
B2	NINETY SIX CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	ROAD 166	GNW	12.0
B3	NORTH BRANCH	CRANE CREEK	HEADWATERS	RIC	6.5
B2	PARK CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	SC 44	ABB	8.0
A1	RAMSEY CREEK	CHAUGA RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	5.0
C2	RED BANK CREEK	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	SAL	8.0
B4	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	BLACK RIVER	2 MI SE OF SC 441	SUM	16.0
C2	ROCKY CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	10.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	LAKE MURRAY	SC 34	SAL,GNW,NEW	29.0
C5	SAMPIT RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	13.0
E3	SAVANNAH RIVER	BARNWELL CO LINE	STEVENS CREEK DAM	AIK	64.0
C4	SCAPE ORE SWAMP	ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP	HEADWATERS (LEE CO)	SUM,LEE	28.0
A1	SIXMILE CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	PIC	5.0
C2	SLEEPY CREEK	TURKEY CREEK	HEADWATERS	EDG	11.0
B4	SPEARS CREEK	WATEREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC,KER	31.0
D5	STONO RIVER	ATLANTIC OCEAN	HEADWATERS	CHS	26.0
A1	TAMASSEE CREEK	WEST FORK,LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	OCO	4.0
B2	TERRAPIN CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	SAL	5.0
A3	THICKETTY CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHE	19.5
C4,B4	TOMS CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	8.0
C2	TURKEY CREEK	LAKE GREENWOOD	SC 73	GNW,ABB	16.5

VALUE CLASS TWO

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
B3,A2	TYGER RIVER	BROAD RIVER	S & N FORKS TYGER RIVER	UNI	49.0
B2	UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK	SAVANNAH RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK	24.0
B5	WADMACON CREEK	N SANTEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	GEO	23.5
D4	WADMALAW RIVER	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	CHURCH CREEK	CHS	6.0
D5	WANDO RIVER	CHARLESTON HARBOR	CHARLESTON CO ROAD 98	BER,CHT	16.0
B4	WATEREE RIVER	US 601	WATEREE DAM	KER	8.0
B1	WEEMS CREEK	BIG GENEROSTEE CREEK	HEADWATERS	AND	6.0
B2	WHITE CREEK	CALHOUN CREEK	HEADWATERS	ABB,MCC	6.0
B1	WILKINSVILLE CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHE	5.0
B1	WILSON CREEK	RICHARD B. RUSSELL LAKE	HEADWATERS	ABB,AND	17.5
B2	WILSON CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	GNW	13.5
** Subtotal **					1451.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN-B4	ABINGDON CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHE	8.0
IN-C2	ABNER CREEK	BRUSH CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	6.5
IN-C3	BEAVERDAM CREEK	FAIRFOREST CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	6.0
IN-C2	BENS CREEK	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	7.0
B3,B2	BIG CREEK	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER	ROAD 67	SAL	8.0
B2,IN-E1	BIG CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	AND	10.0
B2	BROAD MOUTH CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB,AND	15.0
A2	BRUSHY CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	AND,PIC	12.0
IN-A3	BUCK CREEK	MOUTH	HEADWATERS	SPA	10.0
IN-A3	BUFFALO CREEK	BROAD RIVER	N C LINE	CHE	6.0
B3	BUSH RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	SC 560	NEW	24.0
B3	BUSH RIVER	SC 560	HEADWATERS	LAU	9.0
C4	CABIN BRANCH	CEDAR CREEK	HEADWATERS	RIC	4.0
B5	CAMP BRANCH	LAKE SWAMP	HEADWATERS	FLO	10.5
IN-D3	CANE CREEK	TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	6.0
B4,A4	CATAWBA RIVER	WATEREE DAM	FISHING CREEK DAM	CTR,LAN,FAI,KER	26.0
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	FISHING CREEK	SC 9	CTR,LAN	9.0
A4	CATAWBA RIVER	SC 9	US 21	CTR,LAN	26.0
C4	CAW CAW SWAMP	US 21	HEADWATERS	CAL	17.0
C3	CEDAR CREEK	NORTH FORK, EDISTO RIVER	US 178	LEX	5.0
IN-E3	CEDAR SHOAL'S CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA,UNI	3.5
IN-A4	CHEROKEE CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CHE	15.0
IN-B3	CHEROKEE CREEK	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	3.5
A1	COLONEL'S FORK CREEK	CONEROSS CREEK	HEADWATERS	OCO	6.0
C3	CONGAREE CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	LEX	16.0
B5,B4	CROOKED CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE(EXCL LAKE WALLACE)	MRL	22.5
IN-C1	DILLARD'S CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	2.0
C3	DRY BRANCH	CEDAR CREEK	ROAD 68	RIC	10.0
A2	DUTCHMANS CREEK	TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	15.0
B2	ENOREE RIVER	NEWBERRY CO LINE	HWY 221	SPA,LAU,UNI	54.0
B2	ENOREE RIVER	US 221	GREENVILLE/LAURENS CO LINE	SPA,LAU	21.0
A3,A2	FAIRFOREST CREEK	TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	38.0
IN-B2	FAWN BRANCH	LAWSONS FORK CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	4.0
A2	FERGUSON CREEK	SOUTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	7.0
A3	FISHING CREEK	FISHING CREEK RESEVOIR	HEADWATERS	YRK,CTR	47.0
IN-C3	FOSTERS CREEK	MOUTH	HEADWATERS	SPA	3.0
A2	GEORGES CREEK	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	PIC	3.5
B3	GILLS CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	SC 48	RIC	4.0
IN-C3	GLENN CRK (MNRL SPRNG BR)	MC ELWAIN CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	4.0
IN-A4	GOFORTH CREEK (ROSS CREEK)	BROAD CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHE	6.5
A1	GOLDEN CREEK	TWELVE MILE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	9.0
D4	GOOSE PLATTER BRANCH	NORTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK	4.0
IN-B4	GOUCHER CREEK	THICKETTY CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHE	6.0
B2,B1	HENCOOP CREEK	ROCKY RIVER	HEADWATERS	AND	14.5
B2	HENLEY'S CREEK	NINETY SIX CREEK	HEADWATERS	GNW	5.5
C3	HOLLOW CREEK	LAKE MURRAY	SC 23	LEX	8.0
B2	HURRICANE CREEK	SWIFT CREEK	HEADWATERS	AND	7.0
IN-B3,A3	ISLAND CREEK	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA,CHE	8.0
B5	JEFFRIES CREEK	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	HEADWATERS	FLO,DAR	43.5
A2	JIMMIES CREEK	TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	9.0
IN-B2	JORDON CREEK	NORTH TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	1.0

VALUE CLASS THREE

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
IN-C3	KELSEY CREEK	FAIR FOREST CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	10.0
IN-B5,A5	KINGS CREEK	BROAD RIVER	N C LINE	CHE	12.0
C6,B6	KINGSTON LAKE SWAMP	WACCAMAW RIVER	HEADWATERS	HOR	16.0
B5,B4	LAKE SWAMP	SPARROW SWAMP	HWY 401	FLO,DAR	23.0
IN-C3	LAWSONS FORK CREEK	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	23.5
IN-B4	LIMESTONE CREEK	THICKETTY CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHE	5.0
B1	LITTLE GENEROSTEE CREEK	LAKE RUSSELL	HEADWATERS	AND	11.0
B4	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER	LYNCHES RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAN,KER	33.0
B5,B6	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	SC 83	MAR,HOR,DIL	106.0
B2	LITTLE RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	HEADWATERS	LAU,NEW	34.0
A3,IN-E5	LITTLE SANDY RIVER	SANDY RIVER	HEADWATERS	CTR	12.5
IN-B4	LONDON CREEK	CHEROKEE FALLS RESERVOIR	HEADWATERS	CHE	3.0
B6	LUMBER RIVER	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	NC LINE	MAR,HOR,DIL	12.0
C5,B5	LYNCHES RIVER	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	FORK CRK (NR KERSHAW CO LINE)	FLO,LEE,DAR	120.0
IN-C2,C1	MAPLE CREEK	MOUTH	HEADWATERS	SPA	5.0
B2	MCKENLEYS CREEK	LITTLE RIVER	HEADWATERS	ABB	5.0
IN-B2	MEADOW CREEK	LAWSONS FORK CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	8.0
IN-A2,A1	MOTLOW CREEK	SOUTH PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	13.0
IN-A2	OBED CREEK	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	8.0
A3	PACOLET RIVER	BROAD RIVER	N & S PACOLET RIVERS	UNI,CHE,SPA	50.0
A2	PACOLET RIVER,NORTH	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	17.0
A2	PACOLET RIVER,SOUTH	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	24.0
IN-C3	PAULINE CREEK	DUTCHMAN CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	1.0
IN-B2	PETER'S CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	6.5
C5	POCOTALIGO RIVER	2 MI W OF US 521	TURKEY CREEK	SUM	16.0
A1	PRATER'S CREEK	TWELVE MILE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	2.5
B2	REEDY RIVER	SALUDA RIVER	2 MI S OF US 76	GNV,LAU	20.0
B2	RICE'S CREEK	TWELVE MILE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	7.0
A1	RICHLAND CREEK	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	7.0
A1	ROCKY BOTTOM CREEK	EASTATOE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	2.0
B3	SALUDA RIVER	BROAD RIVER	LAKE MURRAY DAM	RIC,LEX	11.0
B2	SALUDA RIVER	LAKE GREENWOOD	PICKENS CO LINE	ABB,GNW,AND	53.0
A3,IN-E5	SANDY RIVER	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	CTR	21.0
C3,C2	SHAW CREEK	SOUTH FORK,EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK,EDG	28.5
IN-B2,B3	SHOALLY CREEK	LAWSON'S FORK CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	8.0
B3	SLATESTONE CREEK	BROAD RIVER	HEADWATERS	RIC	5.0
B5	SPARROW SWAMP	LYNCHES RIVER	HEADWATERS	FLO,DAR	34.0
IN-A3	SUCK CREEK	N C LINE	HEADWATERS	CHE	4.0
IN2-B2	THOMPSON RIVER	LAKE JOCASSEE	HEADWATERS	OCO	0.6
A1	TWELVEMILE CREEK	LAKE HARTWELL	HEADWATERS	PIC	21.0
IN-E3,D2	TWO MILE CREEK	ENOREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	6.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,MIDDLE	N TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS(EXCL LYMAN LAKE)	SPA,GNW	39.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,NORTH	MIDDLE TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA	23.0
A2	TYGER RIVER,SOUTH	N.TYGER RIVER	HEADWATERS(EXCL LAKES)	GNV,SPA	46.0
IN-D3	WILEY FORK CREEK	DUTCHMANS CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA,UNI	5.0
A1	WOLF CREEK	TWELVE MILE CREEK	HEADWATERS	PIC	9.0
** Subtotal **					1553.1

VALUE CLASS FOUR

GRID	RIVER NAME	DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT	UPSTREAM SEGMENT	COUNTY	LENGTH
NM	BATES MILL CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	RILEY POND	CAL	8.5
C4	BEAVER DAM CREEK	ROCKY CREEK	HEADWATERS	CHE	1.0
C4	BIG BEAVER CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	US I-26	CAL	9.5
B6,B5	BUFFALO CREEK	FAIRFOREST CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	7.0
C3	CHINQUAPIN CREEK	NORTH FORK EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK,LEX	10.0
C4	HALFWAY SWAMP	LAKE MARION	HEADWATERS	CAL	15.0
IN-D3	HANNAH CREEK	TWO MILE CREEK	HEADWATERS	SPA	2.5
IN-A3	LITTLE BUCK CREEK	PACOLET RIVER	HEADWATERS	SPA,CHE	4.0
C3	MCTIER CREEK	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER	HEADWATERS	AIK	10.0
C4	MURPH MILL CREEK	CAW CAW SWAMP	HEADWATERS	CAL	3.0
D4	SANDY RUN CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	CAL	9.0
B3	SAVANNY HUNT CREEK	CONGAREE RIVER	HEADWATERS	CAL,LEX	4.0
C3	SECOND CREEK	CONGAREE CREEK	HEADWATERS	RIC,(LEX?)	8.0
** Subtotal **					91.5
*** Total ***					4843.1

WILDLIFE HABITAT

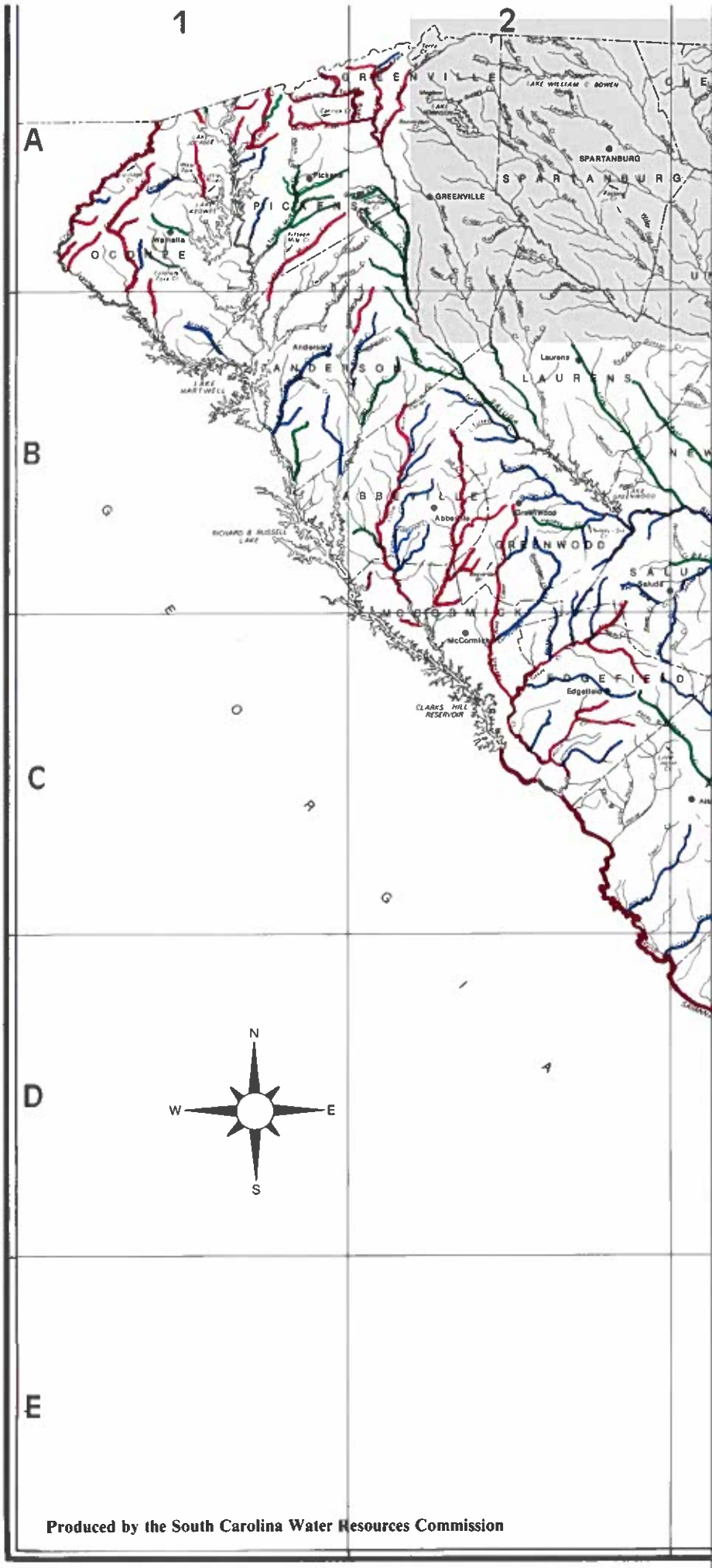
Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

Value Class Four

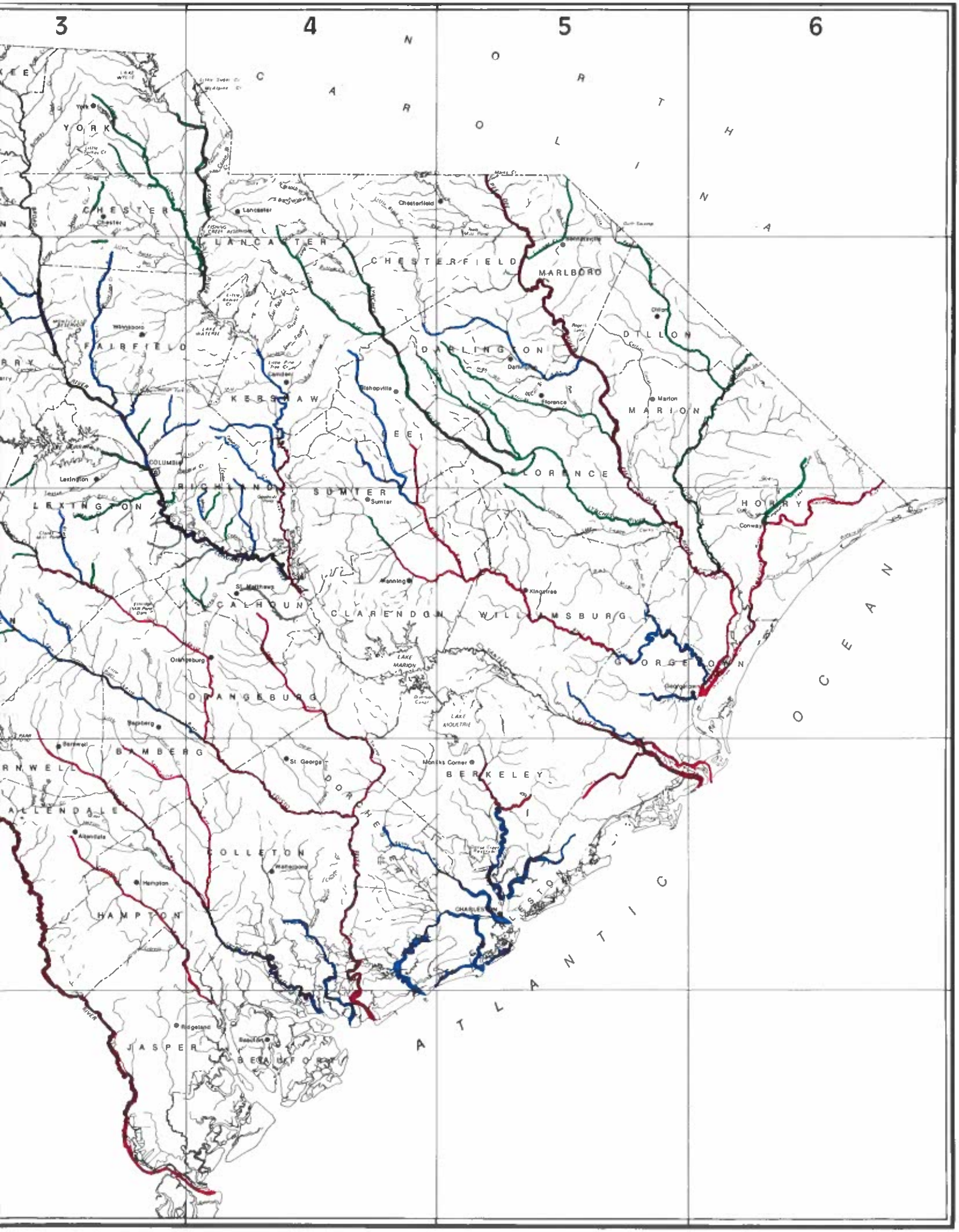
See reverse of map page for inset

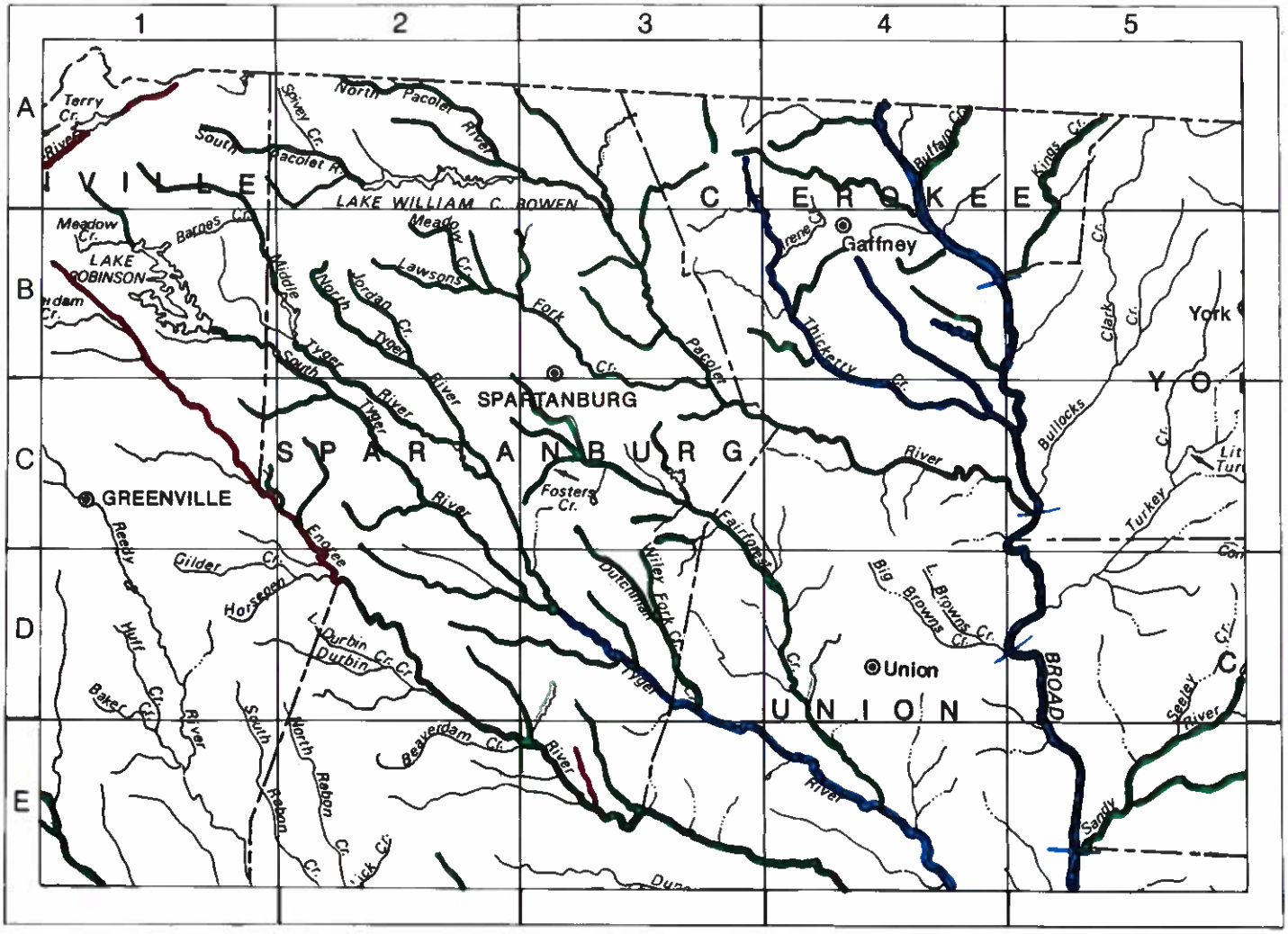


Scale in Miles

Scale in Kilometers

Produced by the South Carolina Water Resources Commission


3
4
5
6
NORTH CAROLINA
YORK
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
DARLINGTON
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
LEXINGTON
RICHLAND
SUMTER
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
CALHOUN
ORANGEBURG
BAMBERG
BERKELEY
COLLETON
HAMPTON
ALLENDALE
JASPER
BEAUFORT
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Bennettsville
Dillon
Darlington
Florence
Marion
Conway
Winnsboro
Bishopville
Lexington
Columbia
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
St. Matthews
Orangeburg
Lake Marion
Lake Moultrie
Santee River
Georgetown
Barnwell
Bamberg
St. George
Monks Corner
Walterboro
Allendale
Hampton
Ridgeland
Beaufort
Charleston
ATLANTIC OCEAN



WILDLIFE HABITAT

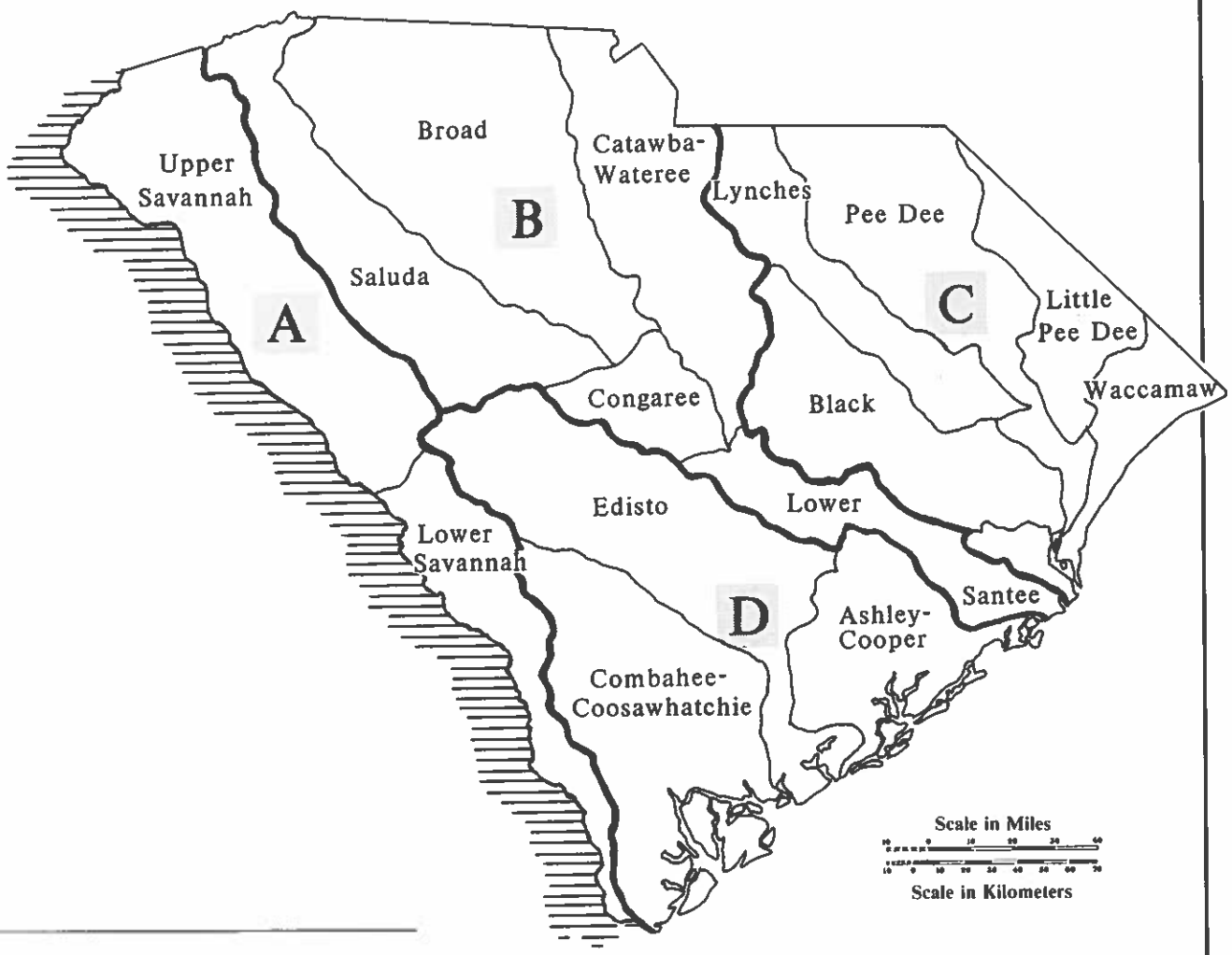
Value Class One

Value Class Two

Value Class Three

Value Class Four

RIVER BASIN RESOURCE VALUES



A

SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

B

SANTEE RIVER BASIN

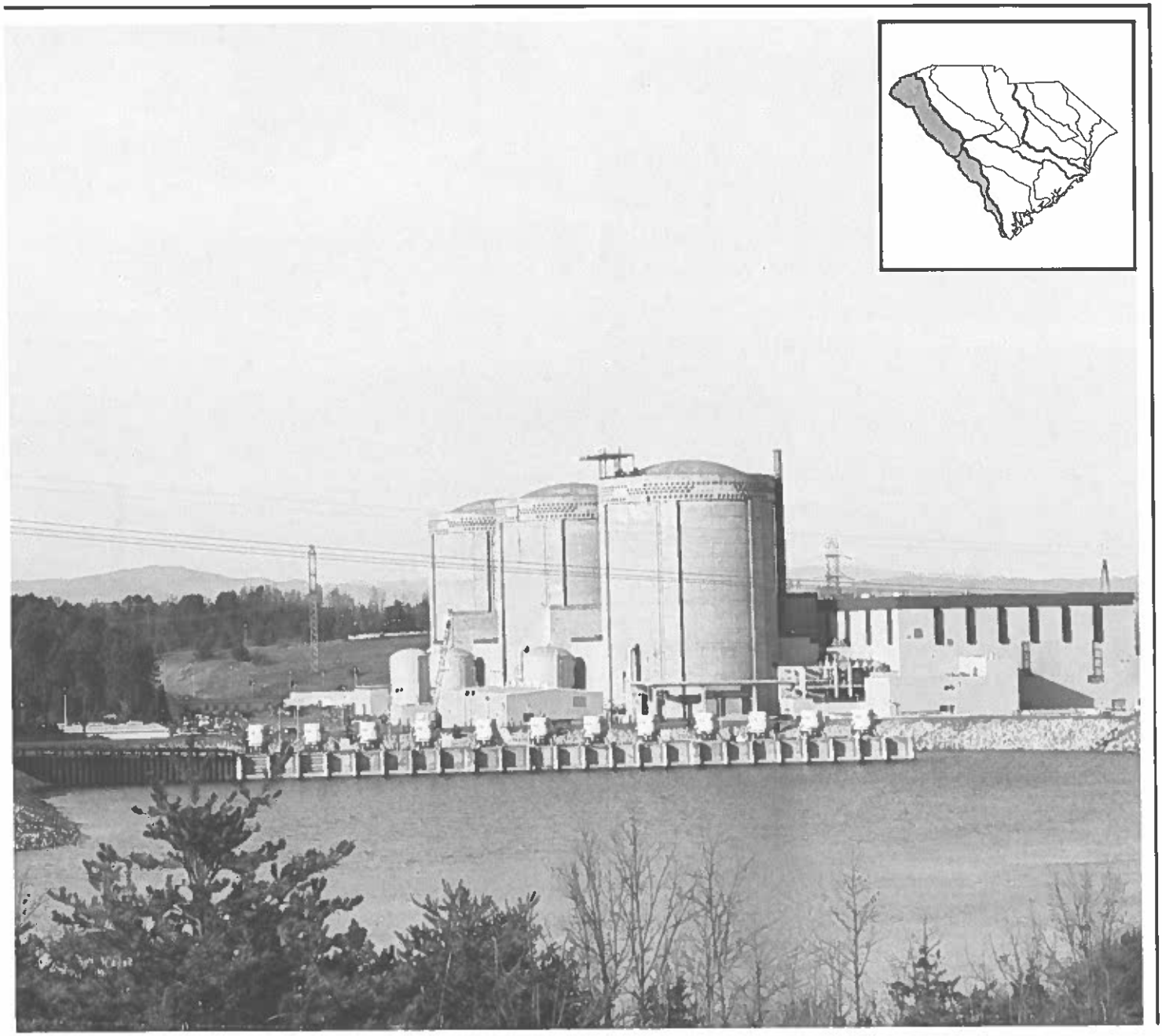
C

PEE DEE RIVER BASIN

D

ACE RIVER BASIN

SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN



Savannah River Basin

The headwaters of the Savannah River are on the high forested slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The two principal headwater streams, the Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, join near Hartwell, Georgia, to form the Savannah River. The river flows about 300 miles southeasterly to discharge into the Atlantic Ocean near Savannah, Georgia, and forms the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia.

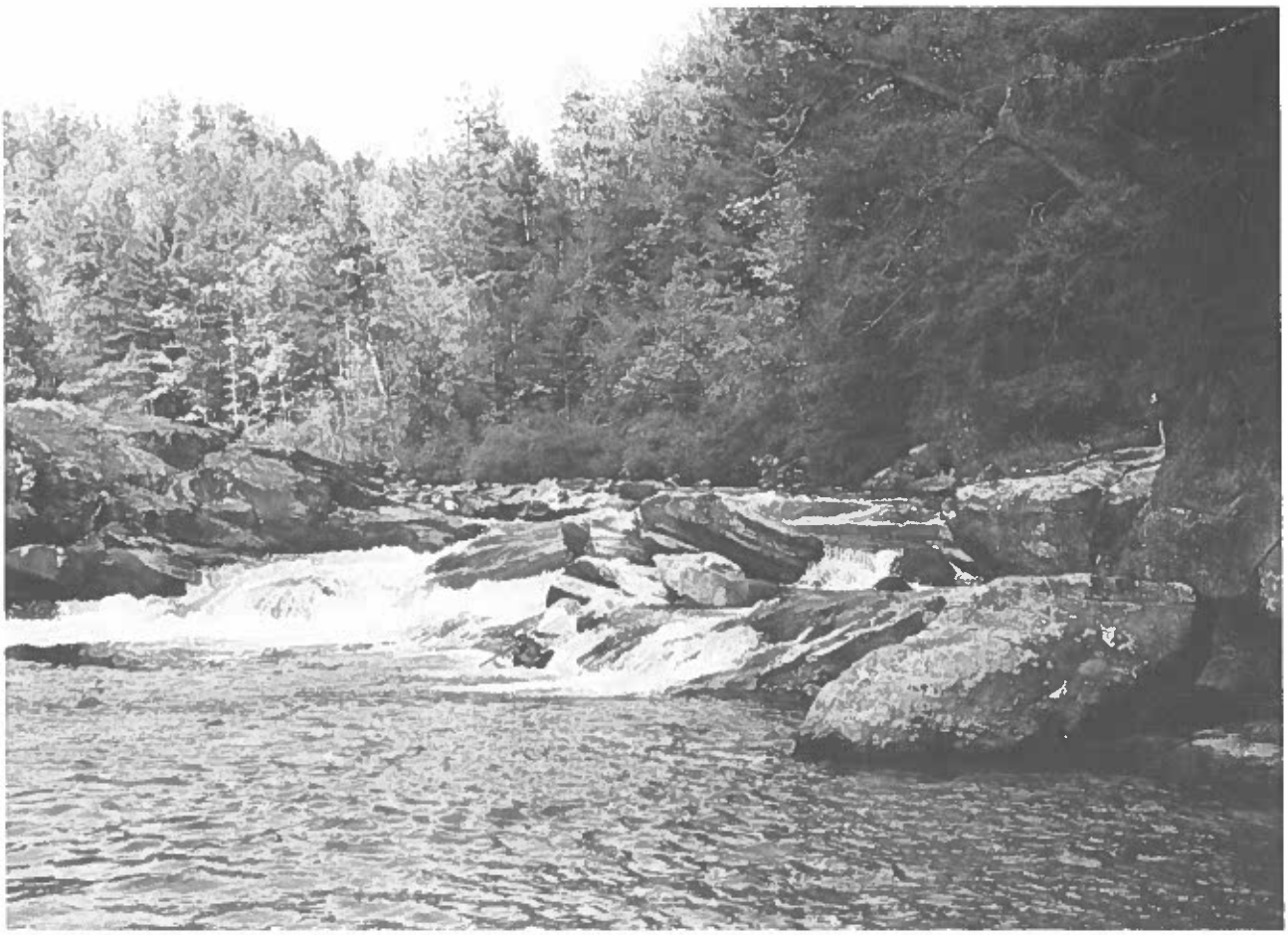
The Savannah River Basin is made up of two sub-basins: the Upper and Lower Savannah River Sub-basins. The basin encompasses all or portions of 13 of South Carolina's 46 counties. The basin shares a western border with Georgia and encompasses approximately 4495 square miles. The estimated 1980 population of the Savannah River Basin was 368,000, or 11.8 percent of the state's total population.

Upper Savannah River Sub-basin

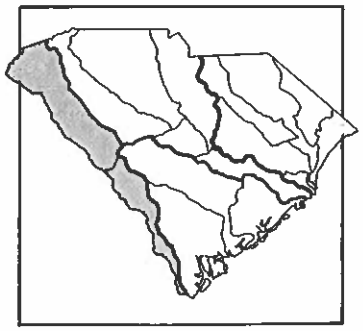
The Upper Savannah River Sub-basin is transected by the Blue Ridge and Piedmont physiographic provinces and encompasses all of two South Carolina counties as well as portions of six others. It covers 3200 square miles with a population of 269,100. The sub-basin is predominately rural with dispersed population centers. Anderson and Greenwood are the largest cities. The Upper Savannah Sub-basin is one of South Carolina's most intensely developed sub-basins. Virtually all of the upper portion of the Savannah River is inundated by Richard B. Russell Lake, Hartwell Lake, and Strom Thurmond Lake.

Lower Savannah River Sub-basin

The Lower Savannah River Sub-basin is wholly within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province as it flows from Augusta, Georgia, to the Atlantic Ocean. The sub-basin encompasses portions of five South Carolina counties, covering 1295 square miles, and contains a population of 98,900. The sub-basin is predominantly rural with the exception of Aiken County. The two major cities in the sub-basin are Aiken and North Augusta, both located in Aiken County.



FINDINGS



A. A total of 128* rivers and river segments in the Savannah Basin were evaluated in 14 resource categories.

1

The greatest number of ranked rivers in the Savannah Basin were in the wildlife habitat, natural features, and agricultural resource categories, respectively.

2

The wildlife habitat resource category had the highest number of rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

3

The natural features and agricultural resource categories had the next two highest number of rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

4

The Savannah River was ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in ten resource categories.

5

The Chattooga River and Eastatoe Creek were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in six resource categories.

6

The only two rivers or river segments in the basin ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in both recreational fishing and wildlife habitat were the Savannah and Whitewater rivers.

*This number represents the number of unique rivers or river segments evaluated in the basin, not the cumulative total of rivers and river segments evaluated.

7

Eighty-three percent of the basin rivers receiving a wildlife habitat value ranking were of statewide or greater than statewide or regional significance.

8

Of the seven rivers evaluated for the whitewater boating category, six were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

9

Five rivers or river segments in the basin, the Chattooga and Chauga rivers, and Stevens, Eastatoe and Turkey creeks, were represented in seven or eight resource categories. The Thompson and Whitewater rivers were represented in six resource categories. No other rivers in the basin were ranked in more than five resource categories.

FINDINGS

SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
PARK CREEK	3									3						2
PEACH ORCHARD BRANCH					3											
PIGPEN CREEK									3							
PRATER'S CREEK																3
RAMSEY CREEK																2
REEDY COVE CREEK									3				2			
REEDY CREEK																1
RICE'S CREEK																3
ROCKY BOTTOM CREEK									2							3
ROCKY CREEK	2															2
ROCKY RIVER	3			3						2					2	
RUSSELLS CREEK																1
SALTWATER CREEK					3											
SAVANNAH RIVER	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1
SENECA RIVER				1												
SHANKLIN CREEK	2									3						
SIX AND TWENTY CREEK	1									3						
SIXMILE CREEK										3						2
SLEEPY CREEK																2
SMELZER CREEK					3											
SOUTH FORK CREEK																1
STATION CREEK					1											
STEVENS CREEK	3	3		3	1	1	1	2	2							1
TAMASSEE CREEK					2											2
THE GAUL	2															
THOMPSON RIVER				1	3				2				2			3
THREE AND TWENTY CREEK	3									3						

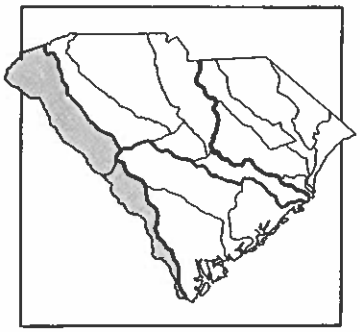
AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
TOWN CREEK	2															
TOXAWAY CREEK										3						
TOXAWAY RIVER									2							
TUGALOO RIVER			3	1						3				3		
TURKEY CREEK	2			3	3				3		2					1
TWELVEMILE CREEK						1									2	3
UNION CREEK					4											
UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK				2	2					3						2
VEREZOBRE CREEK					4											
WATCHA CREEK					4											
WEEMS CREEK																2
WEST BR, BURGESS CREEK					3											
WHETSTONE CREEK									3							
WHITE CREEK	2															2
WHITEWATER RIVER		6		1	1				1				2			1
WILSON CREEK	3															2
WOLF CREEK																3
WRIGHT CREEK													2			

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

FINDINGS



B. A total of 5544.7 river miles in the Savannah River Basin were evaluated in all resource categories. It should be noted that a single river may have been evaluated in multiple resource categories.

1

There were three resource categories for which over 600 river miles were evaluated:

Wildlife Habitat 1092.6 miles Agricultural 667 miles Timber Management 664.1 miles

2

Three resource categories had greater than 250 river miles ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

Wildlife Habitat 682 miles Inland Fisheries 286.4 miles Recreational Fishing 252 miles

3

Seventy-nine percent of the backcountry boating and fifty-nine percent of the recreational fishing river miles in the Savannah River Basin were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

4

Sixty-two percent of the Savannah River Basin wildlife habitat river miles were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

5

Seventy-six percent of the undeveloped river miles in the Savannah River Basin were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

6

Fifty-six percent of the basin's agricultural river miles were ranked of local significance.

7

Ninety percent of the basin's evaluated utility river miles were considered "Active Reserve."

8

Eighty-two percent of the water supply river miles in the Savannah River Basin were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

9

The Savannah River had the longest ranked segment of any basin river in ten resource categories, and nine of these ten resource categories were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

10

The longest evaluated river segment in the basin was 286 miles of the Savannah River in the wildlife habitat category.

11

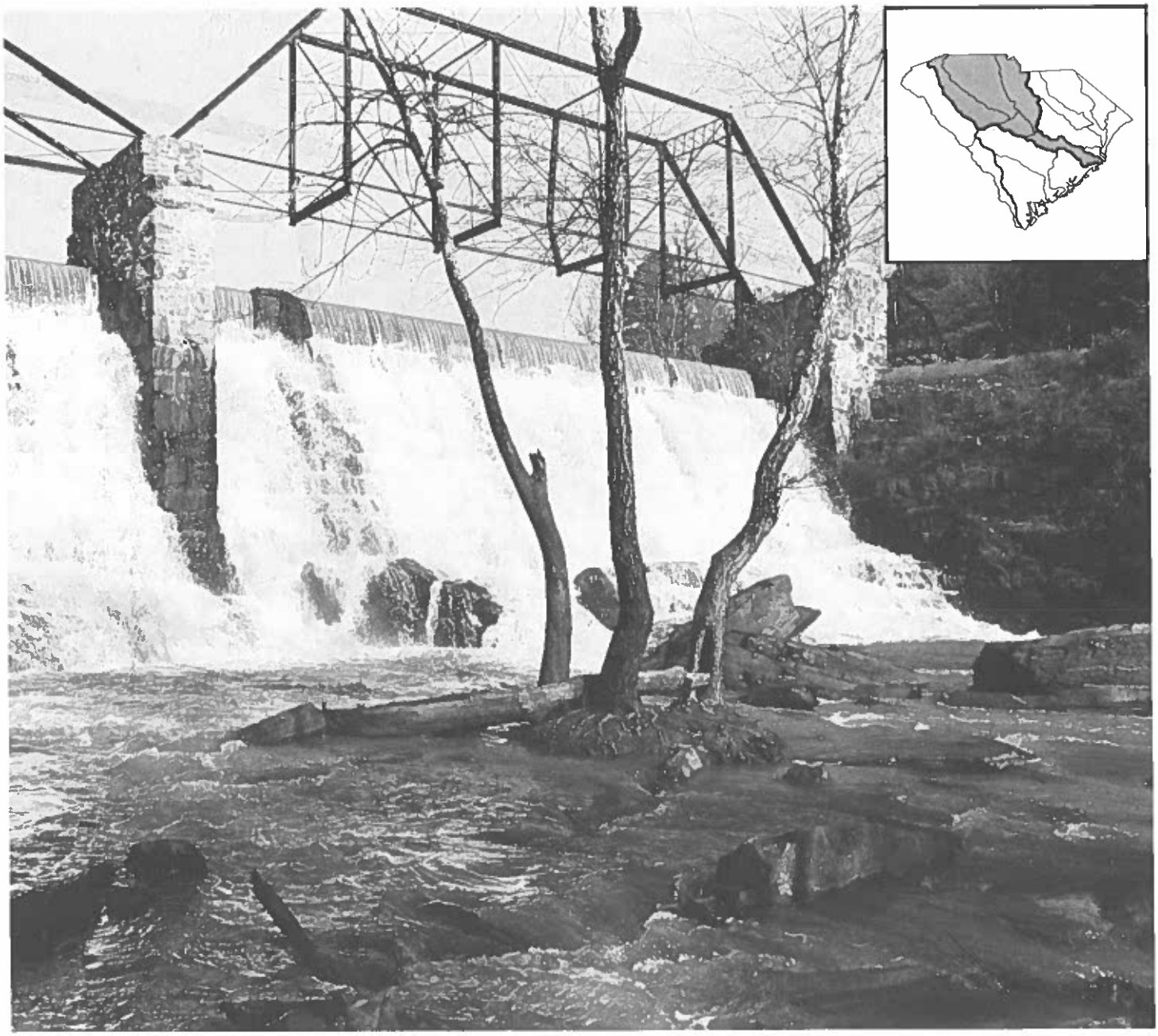
Over 200 river miles of the Savannah River were found to be of statewide or greater than statewide significance in the recreational fishing, flatwater boating, backcountry boating, and wildlife habitat categories.

Table 38. Savannah Basin River Miles Summary

Resource Category	Value Class River Miles				Total Miles
	1	2	3	4	
Agricultural	15	258.5	374.5	19	667
Historic & Cultural	199	-	22	-	221
Industrial	160	45	5	-	210
Inland Fisheries	284.6	65	174.5	-	524.1
Natural Features	92.5	270.5	117	11	491
Recreational Boating					
Whitewater	86.5	-	20	-	106.5
Flatwater	42	200	-	-	242
Backcountry	229	14.5	45	-	288.5
Recreational Fishing	252	131.6	41.5	-	425.1
Timber Management	138	283	243.1	-	664.1*
Undeveloped	168	53	-	-	221
Urban	-	5			5
Utilities**	9	80.6	-	-	89.6
Water Quality	18.9	-	69	-	87.9
Water Supply	171	38.3	-	-	209.3
Wildlife Habitat	682	323	87.6	-	1092.6
TOTAL MILES* **	**2547.5**	**1768**	**1197.2**	**30**	**5544.7**

*Includes miles of entire rivers which were also ranked as segments in the three value classes.
**Value Class 1 = Active; Value Class 2 = Active Reserve
***The total mileage figures include rivers that may have been evaluated in multiple resource categories.

SANTEE RIVER BASIN



Santee River Basin

The Santee River Basin originates in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina and includes the state boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina along the northern boundaries of Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, and York Counties. The Broad, Saluda, Catawba-Wateree, Congaree and Santee Rivers are the major watercourses of this basin. The Broad and Saluda Rivers join to form the Congaree River which later is joined by the Wateree to form the Santee River. The Santee River flows to the coast entering the Atlantic Ocean north of Charleston.

The Santee River Basin is made up of five sub-basins, including the Broad, Catawba-Wateree, Saluda, Congaree and Lower Santee. The basin encompasses all or portions of 42 of South Carolina's 46 counties. It has both the largest (Broad) and the smallest (Congaree) sub-basins in the state. The basin's 10,600 square miles encompass approximately one-third of the state's total land area. The estimated 1980 population of the Santee Basin was 1.4 million, or 45 percent of the state's total population. All of the sub-basins vary significantly in both size and population.

Broad River Sub-basin

The Broad River Sub-basin is wholly within the Piedmont physiographic province and has three large tributaries, the Pacolet, Tyger, and Enoree Rivers. The sub-basin encompasses all or part of 11 counties, covering 3800 square miles, with a population (1980) of 477,000.

Catawba-Wateree River Sub-basin

The Catawba-Wateree River sub-basin transects the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces as it flows from North Carolina into York County on its course to the Congaree River southeast of Columbia. The Wateree River is formed by the confluence of Big Wateree Creek and the Catawba River near the middle of the sub-basin. The sub-basin itself encompasses all or part of eight counties, covering 2315 square miles, with a 1980 population of 207,000. Population growth of the sub-basin is expected to exceed 61 percent by the year 2020 with the largest increases anticipated in York and Lancaster Counties.

Saluda River Sub-basin

The Saluda River Sub-basin transects the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces as it flows from North Carolina to Greenville County, joining the Broad River near Columbia. Major tributaries include the Reedy, Little, Bush, and Little Saluda Rivers, and Rabon Creek. The sub-basin encompasses all or part of 12 counties, covering 2505 square miles, with a population of 429,600. The sub-basin surface waters serve water use needs for the cities of Greenville, Greenwood, and Laurens. A five-mile segment of the Middle Saluda River in Greenville County is protected under the South Carolina Scenic Rivers Program.

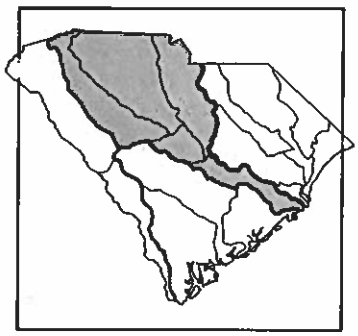
Congaree River Sub-basin

The Congaree River Sub-basin is wholly within the Coastal Plain physiographic province, formed by the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers near Columbia. The largest tributaries include the Congaree, Gills, Cedar, and Toms Creeks. The sub-basin is located in the geographic center of the state, and is the smallest of the 15 sub-basins in South Carolina. It encompasses portions of Richland, Lexington, and Calhoun Counties, covering 705 square miles with a population of 280,000. The main sub-basin population center is Columbia, with one third of the sub-basin's population. The major watercourse in the sub-basin is the Congaree River, formed by the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers near Columbia. A 37-mile segment of the Congaree River has been declared eligible for the South Carolina Scenic Rivers Program.

Lower Santee River Sub-basin

The Lower Santee River Sub-basin is wholly within the Coastal Plain physiographic province, extending from the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers southeast to the Atlantic Ocean. The sub-basin encompasses portions of eight counties, covering 1275 square miles with a population of 38,300. The sub-basin is primarily rural, with few urban areas. The largest towns are St. Matthews, St. Stephens, and Summerton. The Santee River has undergone extensive hydrologic modification during the past 40 years. Formed by the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers in the Upper Coastal Plain, the Santee River immediately flows into Lake Marion, the state's largest reservoir by surface area. Most of Lake Marion's water is diverted into the adjacent Ashley-Cooper River Sub-basin to form Lake Moultrie, and eventually flows into the Cooper River and Charleston Harbor. However, the Cooper River Rediversion Project has rediverted 80 percent of the previously diverted flow back into the Santee River. This should reduce Charleston Harbor shoaling caused by the increased sediment load which resulted from the Santee's diversion into the Cooper River.

FINDINGS



A. A total of 182* rivers and river segments in the Santee River Basin were evaluated in 14 resource categories.

1

The greatest number of ranked rivers in the Santee River Basin were in the wildlife habitat, inland fisheries, and agricultural resource categories, respectively.

2

The wildlife habitat and utility resource categories had the highest number of rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

3

The agricultural and industrial resource categories had the next highest number of rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

4

Six rivers in the basin were evaluated in 10, 11, or 12 resource categories:

Broad River	13	Catawba River	11	Saluda River	11
Wateree River	12	Congaree River	11	Enoree River	10

5

Three rivers in the basin were evaluated in eight or nine resource categories:

Pacolet River
Santee River
Tyger River

*This number represents the number of unique rivers or river segments evaluated in the basin, not the cumulative total of rivers and river segments evaluated.

6

The Wateree and Saluda Rivers were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in seven and eight resource categories, respectively.

7

The only three river segments ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in both industrial and undeveloped resource categories were the Broad, Catawba, and Congaree Rivers.

8

The greatest number of rivers or river segments ranked in any one category was 114 in the wildlife habitat category.

FINDINGS

SANTEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
ABINGDON CREEK														3		
ABNER CREEK												3				
ALLIGATOR CREEK					3											
BALD ROCK STREAM					2											
BATES MILL CREEK														4		
BEAVER CREEK										3						
BEAVER DAM CREEK A				3												
BEAVER DAM CREEK B														4		
BEAVERDAM CREEK														3	3	
BEAVERDAM CREEK A					3											
BEAVERDAM CREEK B					3											
BEECH CREEK	3															
BENS CREEK														3		
BIG BEAVER CREEK														4		
BIG CREEK	2													3		
BROAD MOUTH CREEK														3		
BROAD RIVER	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	4	1	2		1
BROAD RIVER/CONGAREE RIVER													1			
BROADWATER CREEK				1												
BRUSHY CREEK										3				3		
BUCK CREEK														3		
BUFFALO CREEK														3		
BULLOCK CREEK													2			
BUSH RIVER	3		3	2						2				3		
CABIN BRANCH														3		
CAMP CREEK										3						
CANE BRANCH					4											
CANE CREEK														3		
CANNONS CREEK	3			2												
CATAWBA RIVER		3	1	2	1		3	3	3	1	1		1	3		2
CEDAR CREEK	2			2			3		1					2	3	
CEDAR CREEK A														1		
CEDAR SHOAL'S CREEK														3		
CHEROKEE CREEK														3		
CLEAR CREEK & TRIBS					2											
CLOUDS CREEK	2			2										2		
COLDSPRING BRANCH					3										1	
COLLINS CREEK					3											
COLONELS CREEK				3										2		
CONGAREE CREEK				2	3									3	3	1
CONGAREE RIVER	3	1	1	1	1		3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2		
CONGAREE/BROAD RIVERS																1

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

SANTEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
CORONACA CREEK				3										2		
COWHEAD CREEK														2		
COX CAMP CREEK					2										2	
CRANE CREEK														2		
DEVIL'S FORK CREEK														1		
DILLARD'S CREEK														3		
DRY BRANCH	1													3		
DRY CREEK	2															
DUNCAN CREEK				3												
DUTART CREEK					1											
DUTCHMANS CREEK										3				3		
ECHAW CREEK	1			2	3					3						
ENOREE CREEK														1		
ENOREE RIVER	3		3	2		2	2	1	3	2	1		2	1		2
FAIRFOREST CREEK									3	3				3		2
FAIRFOREST/FOSTER CREEKS											3					
FAWN BRANCH														3		
FERGUSON CREEK										3				3		
FIRST CREEK				2												
FISHING CREEK				3					3					3	3	
FOSTERS CREEK														3		
GAP CREEK									3					2		
GEORGES CREEK										3				3		
GILKEY CREEK										3				2		
GILLS CREEK	2													3		
GLENN CREEK (MINERAL SPRNG BR)														3		
GOFORTH CREEK (ROSS CREEK)														3		
GOUCHER CREEK														3		
GRIFFIN CREEK	2															
HALFWAY SWAMP	1			3										4		
HALFWAY SWAMP CREEK	1													2		
HANNAH CREEK														4		
HELLER'S CREEK				3												
HENLEY'S CREEK														3		
HOLLOW CREEK														3		
INDIAN CREEK				3												
ISLAND CREEK														3		
JACKS CREEK	1															
JIMMIES CREEK										3				3		
JORDON CREEK														3		
JULIAN CREEK															1	
KELSEY CREEK														3		

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

FINDINGS

SANTEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
KINGS CREEK				2										3		
KINLOCH CREEK					3											
LAWSONS FORK CREEK														3		
LIMESTONE CREEK														3		
LITTLE BUCK CREEK														4		
LITTLE CEDAR CREEK	3															
LITTLE RIVER	3		1	1						2		4	2	2		
LITTLE ROCKY CREEK									4							
LITTLE SALUDA RIVER				2										2		
LITTLE SANDY RIVER														3		
LONDON CREEK														3		
MAPLE CREEK														3		
MATTHEWS CREEK					1				1					1	1	
MAYO CREEK					3											
MEADOW CREEK										3				3		
MILL CREEK	2			2												
MINE CREEK	2													2		
MOTLOW CREEK														3		
MOUNTAIN CREEK				2										2		
MULBERRY CREEK														2		
MYERS CREEK	2													2		
NEALS CREEK					4											
NINETY SIX CREEK														2		
NORTH BRANCH														2		
NORTH CREEK	3															
NORTH RABON CREEK	3															
OBED CREEK														3		
OIL CAMP CREEK					2				2						1	
OOLENOY RIVER				3					3	3				1		
PACOLET RIVER	3		3	3	2				2	2			2	3		3
PACOLET RIVER,NORTH	1			2										3		2
PACOLET RIVER,SOUTH				2										3		
PACOLET RIVER/N PACOLET RIVER										3						2
PAULINE CREEK														3		
PETER'S CREEK														3		
POTATO CREEK	1															
RABON AND NORTH RABON CREEKS	3															
RAFTING CREEK										3						
RED BANK CREEK	2													2	3	
REEDY RIVER			2	3					3			2	1	3		2
RICHLAND CREEK														3		
ROBERT BRANCH	3															

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

SANTEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
ROCKY CREEK									4							
SALUDA RIVER	1	3	1	1		1	2	2	1	1		4	1	2		1
SALUDA RIVER,LITTLE	2								1							
SALUDA RIVER,MIDDLE				1		2			1	3				1	1	
SALUDA RIVER,NORTH				2	3	3			2	3				1		
SALUDA RIVER,SOUTH				2	3	1			2	3				1	1	
SANDERS CREEK										3						
SANDY RIVER														3		
SANDY RUN CREEK				2										4		
SANTEE RIVER	3		2				2	2	3	1	1		1		3	
SANTEE RIVER,LOWER				1	2									1		
SANTEE RIVER,NORTH		1		2							1			1	2	
SANTEE RIVER,SOUTH		3		2										1	2	
SANTEE RIVER,UPPER				1										1		
SANTEE RIVER/CONGAREE RIVER																2
SANTEE RIVER/SOUTH SANTEE											1					
SAVANNAH CREEK										3						
SAVANNY HUNT CREEK														4		
SCOUTER CREEK					1											
SECOND CREEK				2										4		
SHOALLY CREEK														3		
SLATESTONE CREEK														3		
SLICKING CREEK					3											
SOUTH RABON CREEK	3															
SPEARS CREEK					·					3				2		
SUCK CREEK														3		
SWIFT CREEK										3						
TAVERN CREEK					4											
TAWCAW CREEK	1															
TERRAPIN CREEK														2		
THICKETTY CREEK									4	3			2	2		
TOMS CREEK	2													2		
TURKEY CREEK				3										2		
TWELVEMILE CREEK				3	4											
TWENTY FIVE MILE CREEK										3						
TWENTYFIVE MILE CREEK				3												
TWO MILE CREEK														3		
TYGER RIVER		3	2	2			2	1	3	1	2			2		
TYGER RIVER,MIDDLE	3			2					3	2				3		2
TYGER RIVER,NORTH			2	2		2			3	2				3		2
TYGER RIVER,SOUTH			1	2		1			3	2				3		3
TYGER RIVER/NORTH TYGER RIVER																2

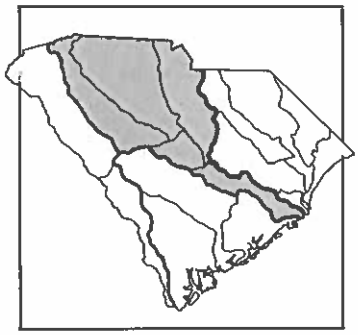
AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

FINDINGS

SANTEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
TYGER RIVER/SOUTH TYGER RIVER						2							2			
VAUGHN'S CREEK															1	
WADMACON CREEK					4								1	2		
WAMBAW CREEK	3			2	3		1			3				1		
WATEREE CREEK									2							
WATEREE RIVER	3	1	2	1	4		3	2	3	1	1		1	1		1
WATEREE/CATAWBA RIVERS																2
WATTACOO CREEK					1											
WEE TEE BRANCH					4											
WEST CREEK	1															
WILDCAT WAYSIDE CREEK					2											
WILEY FORK CREEK														3		
WILKINSVILLE CREEK														2		
WILSON CREEK														2		

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING



B. A total of 10,972 river miles in the Santee River Basin were evaluated in all resource categories. It should be noted that a single river may have been evaluated in multiple resource categories.

1

There were seven resource categories for which over 800 river miles were evaluated:

Wildlife Habitat	1876.5 miles	Recreational Fishing	952.5 miles
Timber Management	1532 miles	Agricultural	896 miles
Inland Fisheries	1287.5 miles	Industrial	836 miles

2

Four resource categories had greater than 250 river miles ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

Industrial	256 miles	Undeveloped	294 miles
Timber Management	578 miles	Wildlife Habitat	275.5 miles

3

All Santee River Basin urban river segments were under 16 miles in length.

4

The longest evaluated river segment in the basin was 156 miles of the Saluda River in the recreational fishing category.

5

Three of eight timber management rivers evaluated in the basin and 54 percent of the river miles ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in the basin were not segments but entire rivers.

6

Sixteen percent of the Santee River Basin recreational fishing river miles were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance, with the longest rivers being portions of the Congaree River and Cedar Creek.

FINDINGS

7

More than 50 percent of the water supply, inland fisheries and backcountry boating river miles in the Santee River Basin were ranked of regional significance.

8

Thirty percent of the basin's water supply river miles were of statewide significance or greater than statewide significance.

9

No urban river miles were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in the Santee River Basin.

10

Thirty-one percent of natural features river miles in the basin were those requiring further research and documentation of specific resource values.

11

Fifty-two percent of the wildlife habitat river miles in the Santee River Basin were ranked of local significance.

12

The two longest historic and cultural rivers in the Santee River Basin, both ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance, were the Congaree and Wateree Rivers.

Table 40. Santee Basin River Miles Summary

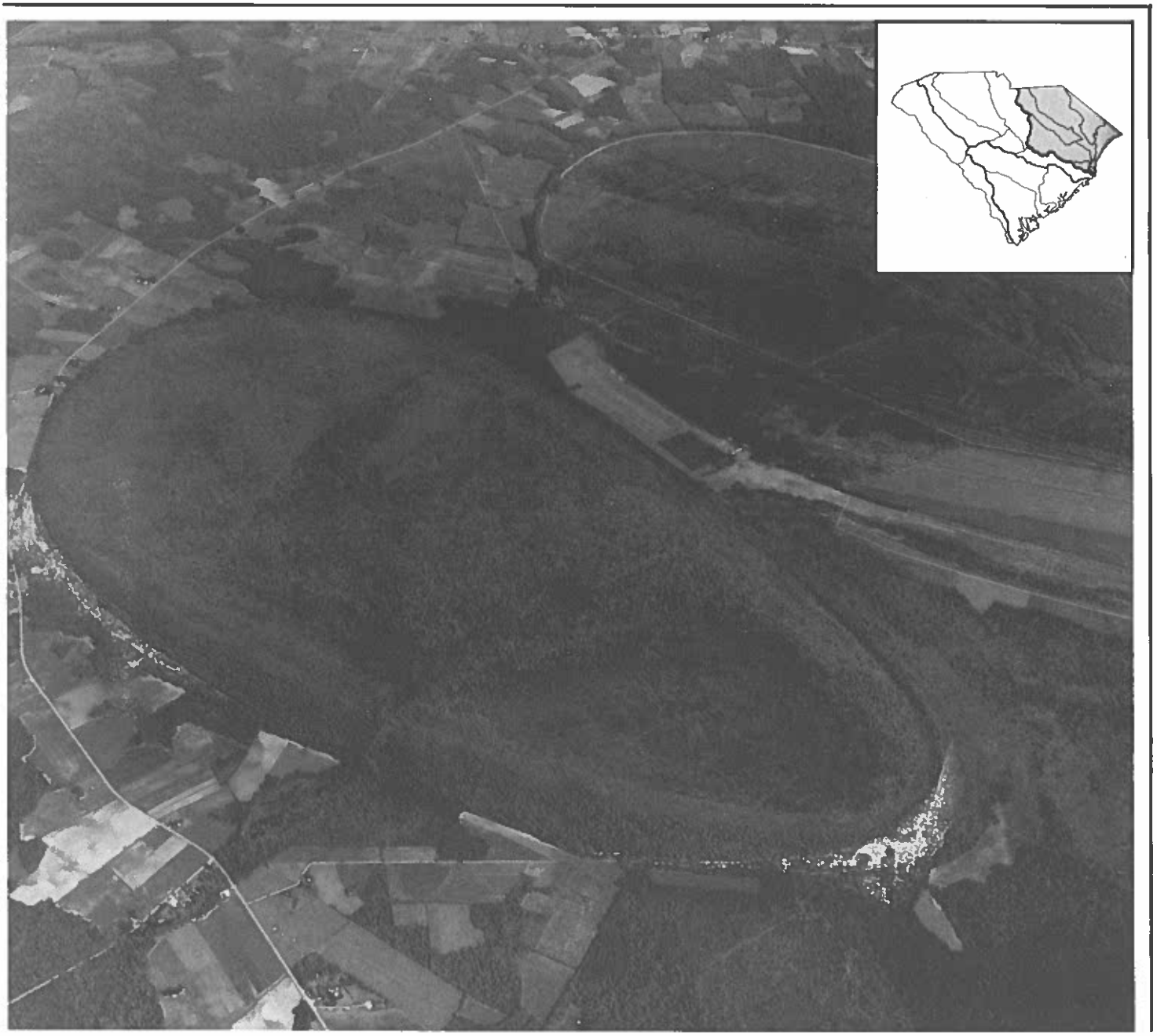
Resource Category	Value Class River Miles				Total Miles
	1	2	3	4	
Agricultural	151.5	149.5	595	-	896
Historic & Cultural	132	96	116	-	344
Industrial	256	366	214	-	836
Inland Fisheries	300	707.5	331	-	1338.5
Natural Features	124	100	88	142.5	454.5
Recreational Boating					
Whitewater	33.5	39	23	-	95.5
Flatwater	14	215	241	-	470
Backcountry	97	265	75	-	437
Recreational Fishing	151	208	541	52.5	952.5
Timber Management	578	590.5	363.5	-	1532*
Undeveloped	294	75	102	-	471
Urban	13	4	21		38
Utilities**	243	291	-	-	534
Water Quality	46	25.5	87	-	158.5
Water Supply	179	321	97	-	597
Wildlife Habitat	275.5	565	967.5	68.5	1876.5
TOTAL MILES* **	**2887.5**	**4018**	**3862**	**263.5**	**11031**

*Includes miles of entire rivers which were also ranked as segments in the three value classes.

**Value Class 1 = Active; Value Class 2 = Active Reserve

***The total mileage figures include rivers that may have been evaluated in multiple resource categories.

PEE DEE RIVER BASIN



Pee Dee River Basin

The Pee Dee River, for which the basin is named, originates in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina and crosses the North Carolina border near Cheraw. It serves as the dividing line for South Carolina's Marlboro and Chesterfield Counties. Here the river is known as the Great Pee Dee, fed by the Lynches and Lumber-Little Pee Dee River systems as it meanders its way to meet the Black and Waccamaw Rivers in Winyah Bay.

The Pee Dee River Basin drains 7.6 percent of South Carolina's land area and covers 2350 square miles. The 1980 population in the basin was approximately 202,400 or seven percent of the state's total population. The majority of the basin is contained within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The uppermost northwest corner of the basin is made up of part of the Piedmont province and includes portions of Lancaster, Kershaw and Chesterfield counties. All of the river systems found within the basin are rich in bottomland hardwood forests (Water Resources Council, 1980).

The Pee Dee River Basin consists of five sub-basins, or watersheds, bounded by its principal rivers. These are the Black, Lynches, Pee Dee, Little Pee Dee and Waccamaw sub-basins.

Black River Sub-Basin

The Black River Sub-basin lies wholly within the Atlantic Coastal Plain province, encompassing portions of five counties including Lee, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamburg and Georgetown counties. The Pocataligo River, Scape Ore Swamp, and Pudding Swamp, along with numerous other tributaries converge into the Black River as it wends towards Winyah Bay. The area is largely rural in character with Sumter the largest city in the sub-basin (Brooks, *et al.*, 1977).

Lynches River Sub-basin

The Lynches River Sub-basin traverses both the Piedmont and Atlantic Coastal Plain provinces, joining the Pee Dee River near Johnsonville. It covers portions of Lancaster, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Lee, Darlington, Florence, Sumter and Williamsburg counties. The four largest tributaries in the sub-basin are the Little Lynches River, Bay Lake Swamp and Sparrow Swamp. As with much of the Pee Dee Basin, this sub-basin has a rural character, with agriculture and forestry dominating the economy.

Pee Dee River Sub-basin

The Pee Dee River Sub-basin is located almost entirely within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province, although the northwestern tip extends into the Piedmont. It spans portions of nine counties, including Chesterfield, Darlington, Florence, Marion, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Horry, Dillon and Marlboro. The city of Florence is the only large urbanized area, with over one half of the population of Florence County classified as urban. The Great Pee Dee River, with its many swamps and tributaries, is rich in both pine and bottomland hardwood forests.

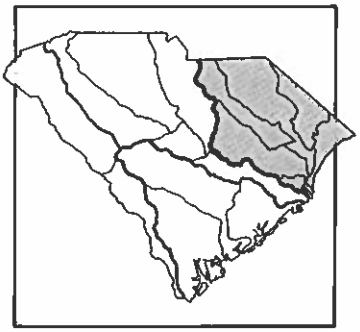
Little Pee Dee River Sub-basin

The Little Pee Dee River Sub-basin lies wholly within the Atlantic Coastal Plain province, covering portions of predominantly rural Dillon, Marion and Horry counties. The Little Pee Dee is joined by the Lumber River flowing generally south through sizeable swamplands and bottomland hardwood wetlands. Other small to medium-sized tributaries are also contained in the sub-basin.

Waccamaw River Sub-basin

The Waccamaw River Sub-basin is also rich in swampland, and possesses considerable amounts of freshwater marsh. The area functions as the Atlantic Coastal Plain fringe in Horry and Georgetown Counties. Major freshwater drainages are the Sampit and Waccamaw Rivers, with the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway following the Waccamaw along the lower portion of its passage through South Carolina. Although this area is generally rural in character, the seaboard has supported rapid expansion of resort development and urbanization, particularly around Myrtle Beach. Tourism is the prime industry in the Grand Strand area, while agriculture dominates the economy in the rest of the Pee Dee Basin. Heavy seasonal use occurs normally from late spring to early autumn (Brooks, *et al.*, 1977).

FINDINGS



A. A total of 108* rivers and river segments in the Pee Dee Basin were evaluated in 14 resource categories.

1

The greatest numbers of ranked rivers in the Pee Dee Basin were in the agricultural, natural features and inland fisheries categories, respectively.

2

The agricultural category had the highest number of rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance, with nine.

3

The flatwater boating category had five rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance. The undeveloped, utility, wildlife habitat, and backcountry boating categories each had four rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

4

Six rivers in the basin were represented in a majority of resource categories. These were:

Waccamaw River	13	Great Pee Dee River	12	Lynches River	10
Black River	12	Little Pee Dee River	12	Pocotaligo River	8

5

The Great Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in seven of the 14 resource categories.

6

Forty-one percent of the Pee Dee Basin's undeveloped river segments evaluated were of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

*This number represents the number of unique rivers or river segments evaluated in the basin, not the cumulative total of rivers and river segments evaluated.

7

Seventy-four percent of the Pee Dee Basin's historic and cultural river segments evaluated were of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

8

One hundred percent of the Pee Dee Basin's water quality river segments evaluated were of local significance.

9

The Black, Little Pee Dee, Lumber, and Lynches Rivers were all ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance for both backcountry and flatwater boating. The Waccamaw River also ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance for flatwater boating.

10

Four of the five sub-basins possessed rivers of statewide or greater than statewide significance for agriculture, undeveloped rivers and timber management. Only the Waccamaw Sub-basin did not.

11

The Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers were the only rivers in the basin that were rated of statewide or greater than statewide significance for the historic and cultural, recreational fishing, wildlife habitat, and utilities categories.

12

Only the Pee Dee Sub-basin had a Value Class 1 river for industry (the Great Pee Dee) and only the Waccamaw Sub-basin had a Value Class 1 river for urban river use (the Sampit).

13

None of the five sub-basins possessed Value Class 1 rivers for the water quality or water supply categories.

14

Only four rivers were evaluated for the historic and cultural category, the fewest number evaluated for any resource category in the Pee Dee River Basin.

FINDINGS

PEE DEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
BEAR CREEK	1			3												
BEAR SWAMP	1															
BEAVERDAM CREEK				3												
BIG BRANCH	4															
BIG SWAMP	3				4											
BIRCH CREEK	2															
BLACK CREEK	3				3			4	3	3				2		2
BLACK MINGO CREEK	3			4	4					2				2		
BLACK RIVER	3	2	3	1	2		1	1	3	1	1	4		1	3	
BOGGY GULLY SWAMP				3												
BROWN SWAMP	2															
BROWNSVILLE CREEK										3						
BRUNSON SWAMP	1															
BUCK CREEK				3												
BUCK SWAMP	3															
CAMP BRANCH	2													3		
CARTWHEEL BRANCH					2											
CARVERS CREEK	2															
CATFISH CANAL	2															
CATFISH CREEK	3								2							
CEDAR CREEK				3	3					3						
CHINNERS SWAMP	3															
CHURCH BRANCH	2															
CLAPP SWAMP	2															
COWPENS SWAMP										3						
CROOKED CREEK	2			3						3		3		3		
DEEP CREEK	2															
DOUGLAS SWAMP	2															
FLAT CREEK					2											
GREAT PEE DEE RIVER	3	1	1	2	3			2	1	1	1		1	1		2
GUNDALOUSE CREEK					4											
HAM CREEK				3												
HAULOVER CREEK					4											
HIGH HILL CREEK	1															
HORSE CREEK				3												
HORSESHOE CREEK					4											
HOUSE BRANCH (OR MILL BRANCH)					4											
HUCKLEBERRY BRANCH				3												
INDIAN CREEK	2			3												
INDIAN HUT SWAMP					3											
JEFFRIES CREEK	3			2					4	2		2		3		
JENKINS SWAMP				3												

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

PEE DEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
JUNIPER CREEK				3												
KINGSTON LAKE SWAMP														3		
KINGSTREE SWAMP CANAL	1															
LAKE SWAMP	1			3										3		
LEE SWAMP				3												
LESTER CREEK					3											
LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER										2				3		
LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	3	3	3	1	2		1	1	2	1	2			3	3	2
LONG BRANCH				3												
LUMBER RIVER	3						1	1	2	3	1			3	3	
LYNCHES RIVER	3		2	2	4		1	1	2	1	1			3		2
MARKS CREEK				3												
MIDDLE SWAMP	1															
MILL BRANCH					3											
MUDDY CREEK				3												
MUDDY SWAMP	2															
MULBERRY BRANCH				3												
MULYN CREEK				3												
NAKED CREEK	2															
NIMROD CREEK					4											
NO MANS FRIEND CREEK				4												
OLD DOCK CREEK				3												
OX SWAMP				4												
PEACH CREEK				3												
PENNYROYAL CREEK												1				
POCOTALIGO RIVER	2		3	3			3	3	4	3		4		1		
POLE CASTLE CREEK				4												
PRINCE CREEK				4												
PUDDING SWAMP	3			3	4											
PUNCHEON CREEK				4												
REEDY CREEK	2															
RIGHT HAND CREEK				4												
ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP									3				2			
ROCKY CREEK									3							
ROGERS BRANCH				1												
ROGERS CREEK	3															
RUSS CREEK				3												
SAMMY SWAMP	2															
SAMPIT RIVER	3		2							3		1		2		
SCAPE ORE SWAMP	2			3						2				2		
SEVEN PRONGS				3												
SHEEPBRIDGE BRANCH			3													

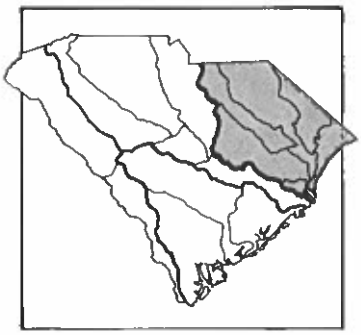
AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

FINDINGS

PEE DEE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
SIMPSON CREEK	3															
SOCASTEE SWAMP			3													
SPARROW SWAMP	1			3						3				3		
SPOT CREEK			3													
SPRING BRANCH				4												
SPRING GULLY				4												
SQUIRREL CREEK				4												
STERITT SWAMP			3													
STONEY RUN				3												
SWIFT CREEK	2															
TEARCOAT BRANCH				4												
THOMPSON CREEK	3			2						2						
THOMPSON SWAMP				3												
THOROUGHFARE CREEK				4												
THREE CREEKS	3			3												
THREE CREEKS/HAGINS PRONG									3							
TISDALE BRANCH				4												
TODD SWAMP			3													
TURKEY CREEK			3									1				
UN-NAMED CREEK			3													
WACCAMAW RIVER	3	1	3	1	1		1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	
WESTFIELD CREEK			3													
WHITE CREEK			3													
WILLOW CREEK	1															

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING



B. A total of 9802.3 river miles in the Pee Dee Basin were evaluated in all 14 resource categories except whitewater boating. It should be noted that a single river may have been evaluated in multiple resource categories.

1

Over 700 river miles were evaluated in each of six resource categories. These were:

Timber Management	1810.5	Inland Fisheries	946.1	Backcountry Boating	711
Agricultural	1259.5	Undeveloped	810	Natural Features	706.7

2

The flatwater boating category had 471 river miles ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance. This was the only resource category with more than 400 river miles ranked in Value Class 1.

3

Ninety-four percent of the flatwater boating river miles evaluated in the basin were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

4

One hundred percent of the evaluated utility river miles in the Pee Dee Basin were considered "Active."

5

The least number of river miles evaluated for any resource category was 16 miles in the utility category.

6

The shortest river segment evaluated was 0.2 mile of Right Hand Creek in the Waccamaw River Sub-basin for the agricultural category.

FINDINGS

7

The longest river segment of statewide or greater than statewide significance ranked for industrial values was 174 miles of the Great Pee Dee River.

8

The longest river segment of regional significance ranked for recreational fishing values was 102 miles of the Lynches River.

9

The Black and Pee Dee Sub-basins possessed most of the longest stretches of rivers evaluated for all the resource categories.

Table 42. Pee Dee Basin River Miles Summary

Resource Category	Value Class River Miles				Total Miles
	1	2	3	4	
Agricultural	145.5	233	874	7	1259.5
Historic & Cultural	192	26	43	-	261.0
Industrial	104	61	485	-	650.0
Inland Fisheries	352	408.5	260.6	31	1052.1
Natural Features	63	227	204.5	212.2	706.7
Recreational Boating*					
Backcountry	375	261	30	45	711
Flatwater	471	-	30	-	501
Recreational Fishing	270	161	127	47	605
Timber Management	770	643	397.5	-	1810.5**
Undeveloped	335	374	101	-	810
Urban	5	6	4	7	22
Utilities***	16	-	-	-	16
Water Quality	-	-	290	-	290
Water Supply	-	291	2	-	293
Wildlife Habitat	326	158	436.5	-	920.5
TOTAL MILES	**3424.5**	**2849.5**	**3285.1**	**349.2**	**9908.3**

*There were no river segments in the Pee Dee River Basin evaluated for whitewater boating.
**Includes miles of entire rivers which are also ranked as segments in the three value classes.
***Value Class 1 = Active; Value Class 2 = Active Reserve

ACE RIVER BASIN

ACE (Ashley-Combahee-Edisto) River Basin

The ACE (Ashley-Combahee-Edisto) River Basin drains 26 percent of South Carolina's land area and covers 8100 square miles. The 1980 population in the basin was 710,300 or 22.7 percent of the state's total population. The ACE Basin occupies the southeast and south central portions of the state in the Upper, Middle, and Lower Coastal Plain Provinces and is comprised of the Ashley-Cooper, Combahee-Coosawhatchie and Edisto River Sub-basins.

Ashley-Cooper River Sub-basin

The Ashley-Cooper River Sub-basin lies entirely within the Lower Coastal Plain Province and encompasses portions of Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties. The two freshwater rivers draining this sub-basin are the Ashley River and Cooper River. The presence of Charleston, one of South Carolina's largest cities, provides an urban focus for the region. Significant portions of all three counties in the basin are classified as urban.

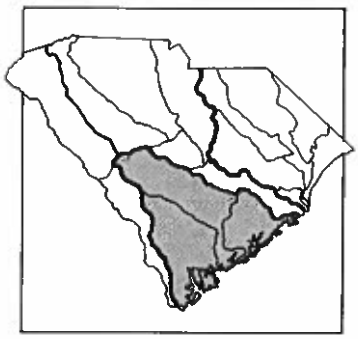
Combahee-Coosawhatchie River Sub-basin

The Combahee-Coosawhatchie River Sub-basin lies mostly within the Middle and Lower Coastal Plain Provinces and encompasses all of Beaufort County and portions of Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Colleton, Jasper and Hampton Counties. Major freshwater rivers of the sub-basin are the Salkehatchie and Little Salkehatchie Rivers which combine to form the Combahee River, the Coosawhatchie River and Ashepoo River. The sub-basin is generally rural in character with some urbanized areas located in Beaufort County and on Hilton Head Island.

Edisto River Sub-basin

The Edisto River Sub-basin lies within the Upper, Middle and Lower Coastal Plain Provinces and encompasses portions of twelve counties, including most of Colleton and Orangeburg Counties as well as smaller portions of Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Charleston, Dorchester, Edgefield, Lexington and Saluda Counties. Major freshwater rivers draining the sub-basin are the South Fork Edisto River, North Fork Edisto River, Edisto River and Four Hole Swamp. The sub-basin is primarily rural in character, supports extensive swampland and contains the longest relatively undisturbed blackwater river in the United States, the Edisto River.

FINDINGS



A. A total of 148* rivers and river segments in the ACE Basin were evaluated in 14 resource categories.

1

The greatest number of ranked rivers in the ACE Basin were in the water quality, natural features, and agricultural resource categories, respectively.

2

The water quality resource category had the highest number of rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

3

The natural features, agricultural, and inland fisheries resource categories had the next three highest numbers of rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

4

Five rivers in the basin had 12 or more resource values:

North Fork Edisto River	13	Combahee River	12	South Fork Edisto River	12
Salkehatchie River	13	Edisto River	12		

5

Five rivers in the basin had 9, 10 or 11 resource values:

Cooper River	11	Little Salkehatchie River	9	Ashepoo River	9
Coosawhatchie River	11	Ashley River	10		

*This number represents the number of unique rivers or river segments evaluated in the basin, not the cumulative total of rivers and river segments evaluated.

6

The Edisto River was ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in nine resource values.

7

The only three river segments in the basin ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance in both backcountry and flatwater boating were the Edisto and the North and South Fork Edisto Rivers.

8

Eighty-two percent of water supply river miles in the basin, and all of the rivers ranked of statewide or greater than statewide and regional significance, were portions of the Edisto and North and South Fork Edisto Rivers.

9

The three longest natural features river segments in the basin were the South Fork Edisto, the Edisto, and the North Fork Edisto. The Edisto and North Fork Edisto ranked of regional significance, and the South Fork Edisto ranked of local significance.

10

The three longest water quality segments in the basin, ranked of local significance, were the Edisto and the North and South Fork Edisto Rivers.

11

All ACE Basin urban river segments were under 15 miles in length.

12

The longest evaluated river segment in the basin was 208 miles of the Edisto and South Fork Edisto Rivers in the undeveloped resource category.

FINDINGS

ACE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
ADAMS CREEK					4										1	
ALLIGATOR CREEK															1	
ASHEPOO RIVER	3		3	2	1		2	3	2		1			2		
ASHLEY RIVER	3	1	3	3			2	3	3			2	1	2		
ASHLEY RIVER/CYPRESS SWAMP										3						
BACK RIVER	1		4													
BACK/LITTLE BACK RIVER					3											
BAILEY CREEK															1	
BASS CREEK					4										1	
BEAUFORT RIVER		1										1			2	
BIG BAY CREEK		4													1	
BLACK CREEK				3						3				2		
BOHICKET CREEK		2			3					3					1	
BROAD RIVER							3								2	
BUCK BRANCH	4															
BUCKHEAD CREEK	1									3						
BULL CREEK															1	
BULL RIVER					3											
BULL SWAMP	3															
BULLHEAD RUN					4											
BUZZARD ISLAND CREEKS					3											
CALLAWASSIE CREEK															1	
CATTLE CREEK	1									3						
CAW CAW SWAMP				4										3		
CEDAR CREEK														3		
CHECHESSEE CREEK															1	
CHESSEY CREEK	3									3						
CHINQUAPIN CREEK				3										4		
CINDER CREEK					3											
COLLETON RIVER		3													1	
COLSTON BRANCH	4															
COMBAHEE RIVER	3	3	4	1	1		2	2	4	2	2			2	2	
COMBAHEE/SALKEHATCHIE RIVERS													1			
COOPER RIVER		2	2	1	4		2	2	1			1	1	2	1	
COOPER RIVER,EAST BRANCH	3	1		2	4				2	3				1		
COOPER RIVER,WEST BRANCH	1	1		1	4				1	3				1		
COOPER RIVER/W BR COOPER	3															
COOPER SWAMP	1															
COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER	3		3	2	4		3	3	4	1	2			1	2	
COW CASTLE CREEK	1									3						
CROOKED CREEK					1											
CUCKHOLDS CREEK					1											

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

ACE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
CYPRESS CREEK					4											
CYPRESS SWAMP CREEK	3															
DAWHO RIVER															1	
DEAN SWAMP														2		
DEAN SWAMP/BLACK CREEK										3						
DEER CREEK					1					3						
DRY SWAMP	1															
EDISTO RIVER	3		3	1	2		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1
EDISTO RIVER,NORTH					3		2					3		2	1	
EDISTO RIVER,NORTH FORK	3		3	1	2		1	1	2	1	1		2	1	3	2
EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH		3			1		2							1	1	
EDISTO RIVER,SOUTH FORK	3		1	1	3		1	1	1	1			2	2	3	2
EDISTO RIVER/NORTH FORK EDISTO																2
EDISTO RIVER/SOUTH FORK EDISTO											2					
FISH CREEK					4											
FISHING CREEK					4											
FISHING CREEK A															1	
FISHING CREEK B															1	
FOLLY CREEK					1											
FOLLY RIVER														2	2	
FOUR HOLE SWAMP	3			1	2		3			2	2			1		
FRAMPTON CREEK															1	
FRENCH QUARTER CREEK					4											
GARDEN CREEK															1	
GIBSON CREEK															1	
GOODLAND CREEK	4															
GOOSE CREEK		1														
GOOSE PLATTER BRANCH														3		
GREAT SWAMP					4											
GREAT SWAMP BRANCH	3															
GUM BRANCH SWAMP	2															
HARBOR RIVER					4											
HAULOVER CREEK					3											
HORSESHOE CREEK	4				1					3						
HUGER CREEK					2											
HURRICANE CREEK														3		
INDIAN FIELD SWAMP	3									3						
JACKSON BRANCH CREEK	3															
JOHNO CREEK					4											
JONES SWAMP CK											3					
KIAWAH RIVER		3	2		3		3							2		
LEADENWAH CREEK															1	

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

FINDINGS

ACE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
LEMON CREEK	3									3						
LIGHTWOOD KNOT CREEK															3	
LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	3		3	2			3	3	1	2	1			1		
LONG CREEK															1	
LOWER TOOGOODOO CREEK															1	
MAY RIVER															1	
MCTIER CREEK														4		
MILTON CREEK														1		
MORGAN RIVER		2														
MOSQUITO CREEK					1										1	
MUD CREEK															1	
MURPH MILL CREEK														4		
NEW CHEHAW RIVER					1											
NEW RIVER					4											
NEW RIVER/GREAT SWAMP				2			3	3	4	3	1					
NICHOLSON CREEK					4											
OCELLA CREEK					4										1	
OKATIE RIVER															1	
OLD CHEHAW RIVER					1											
ONVAH'S BLUFF					4											
PEN BRANCH	1															
PENNY CREEK					4											
POLK SWAMP	2															
PRIVATEER CREEK					4										1	
QUINBY CREEK	2									3						
RAMSHORN CREEK					4											
RANTOWLES CREEK								4		3						
RUSSELL CREEK		1													1	
SALKEHATCHIE RIVER	3	3	3	2	3		2	2	1	1	1			1	3	3
SAMPSON ISLAND CREEK					2										1	
SAND CREEK															1	
SANDY RUN	2															
SANDY RUN CREEK										3						
SAWMILL CREEK															1	
SCHOONER CHANNEL					3											
SCOTT CREEK															1	
SHAW CREEK					3									3	3	
SHINGLE CREEK															1	
SNAKE SWAMP	1															
SNUGGEDY SWAMP (NOT MAPPED)					1											
SOCIAL HALL CREEK					1											
SOUTH CREEK					4										1	

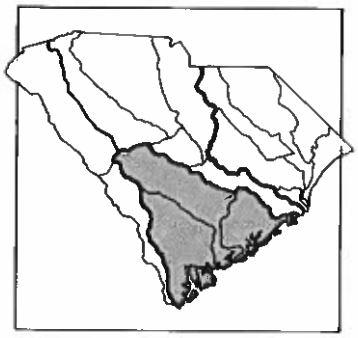
AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

ACE RIVER BASIN VALUE CLASS MATRIX

RIVER	AG	HC	ID	IN	NF	WW	FW	BC	RF	TI	UD	UR	UT	WH	WQ	WS
SPUR BRANCH	1															
ST PIERRE CREEK					4										1	
ST PIERRE/STORE CREEK		3														
STEAMBOAT CREEK					4										1	
STONO RIVER			3		2		3					2		2		
STORE CREEK															1	
STORY RIVER					3											
SWINTON CREEK															1	
TAMPA CREEK	1															
TOM POINT CREEK															1	
TOOGOODOO CREEK															1	
TOWNSENDS RIVER															1	
TULIFINNY RIVER										3						
TURKEY BRANCH	4															
TURKEY CREEK	1				4										3	
TURTLE ISLAND CREEK					3											
WADBOO SWAMP	3			2	3								2			
WADBOO SWAMP/GRAVEL HILL SWAMP										3						
WADMALAW RIVER														2	1	
WANDO RIVER	3	2	1		3		3			3				2		
WARD CREEK					4											
WELLS BRANCH	1															
WEST BANK CREEK					4										1	
WHALEY CREEK	1															
WHIPPY SWAMP				3												
WHOOPING ISLAND CREEK															1	
WILLIMAN CREEK					3											
WILLOW SWAMP										3						
WIMBEE CREEK					3											
WRIGHT RIVER					4											
YARROW BRANCH	1															

AG - AGRICULTURAL BC - BACKCOUNTRY BOATING FW - FLATWATER BOATING HC - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ID - INDUSTRIAL IN - INLAND FISHERIES NF - NATURAL FEATURES RF - RECREATIONAL FISHING TI - TIMBER MANAGEMENT UD - UNDEVELOPED UR - URBAN UT - UTILITY WH - WILDLIFE HABITAT WQ - WATER QUALITY WS - WATER SUPPLY WW - WHITEWATER BOATING

FINDINGS



B. A total of 9725.8 river miles in the ACE Basin were evaluated in all 14 resource categories except whitewater boating. It should be noted that a single river may have been evaluated in multiple resource categories.

1

There were four resource categories for which over 800 river miles were evaluated:

Timber Management	1398.5 miles	Natural Features	998 miles
Agricultural	1052.5 miles	Wildlife Habitat	953.5 miles

2

Three resource categories had greater than 400 river miles ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance:

Timber Management	535 miles*	Wildlife Habitat	464 miles	Inland Fisheries	427 miles

3

Fifty-eight percent of the recreational fishing river miles in the basin were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

4

Five of the seven timber management rivers evaluated in the basin, and 78 percent of the river miles ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance, were not segments but entire rivers.

5

Forty percent of the ACE Basin water quality river miles were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

*Includes 473 miles of entire rivers, segments of which were also ranked of regional or local significance.

6

Forty-nine percent of the basin's evaluated wildlife habitat river miles were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide significance.

7

All but two percent of the ACE Basin undeveloped river miles were of statewide or greater than statewide and regional significance.

8

Ninety percent of the basin's urban river miles were ranked of statewide or greater than statewide and regional significance.

9

Eighty-three percent of evaluated timber management river miles in the ACE Basin were ranked of regional or local significance.

10

Twenty-six percent of natural features river miles in the basin were those requiring further research and documentation of specific resource values.

11

Eighty-two percent of ACE Basin evaluated utility river miles were considered "Active Reserve."

Table 44. ACE Basin River Miles Summary

Resource Category	Value Class River Miles				Total Miles
	1	2	3	4	
Agricultural	204	37.5	771.5	39.5	1052.5
Historic & Cultural	110.4	40.5	113	1	264.9
Industrial	78	89	422	60	649
Inland Fisheries	427	267	73.5	17	784.5
Natural Features	183	275.5	278	261.5	998
Recreational Boating*					
Flatwater	262	243	204.5	-	709.5
Backcountry	262	140	210	15	627
Recreational Fishing	358	97	29	133	617
Timber Management	535	360	503.5	-	1398.5**
Undeveloped	181	370	9	-	560
Urban	29	17	5	-	51
Utilities***	21	94	-	-	115
Water Quality	295.4	88.5	349.5	-	733.4
Water Supply	51	124	37	-	212
Wildlife Habitat	464	405	61.5	23	953.5
TOTAL MILES**	**3460.8**	**2648**	**3067**	**550**	**9725.8**

*There were no river segments in the ACE Basin evaluated for whitewater boating.

**Includes miles of entire rivers which were also ranked as segments in the three value classes.

***Value Class 1 = Active; Value Class 2 = Active Reserve

****The total mileage figures include rivers that may have been evaluated in multiple resource categories.

CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge of the role and importance of the state's river systems is far from complete. The South Carolina Rivers Assessment was conducted to provide a comprehensive database of information about the state's rivers and to add significantly to our knowledge of the state's rivers. This grew from a widespread agreement among disparate river interests that an assessment of this type was needed. By identifying the state's most significant rivers through the examination of a broad spectrum of resource categories, the study serves as a framework for continued data gathering efforts and as an effective management tool for present and future river use.

The base of information on South Carolina rivers used for the Rivers Assessment was developed from existing information, resource expert evaluation and contributions from river users and the general public. The ultimate product is a list of the state's most significant river resources. The information can be used for a variety of programs, and includes a broad range of river values from those worthy of protection to those appropriate for development.

Statistics such as those reported in the Rivers Assessment reveal the significance of South Carolina's rivers as a vital part of our natural resource base. The challenge is to use this information to help us better manage river use. We also must proceed to refine this data further and move into other key areas in order to continue to broaden the base of knowledge available concerning all of our natural resources.

Some of the statistics point out that much remains which will require more specific river use studies. For example, 627 river miles are represented in the Value Class 4 or Unknown category in the Natural Features category. This is over 150 river miles more than Value Class 1 rivers in this category. Many of the other categories contain significant river miles in the Unknown category.

Drawing conclusions from the Rivers Assessment is a difficult task due to the wide array of river uses evaluated in the study. Perhaps it is best to let the user of the assessment draw his or her own conclusions. The assessment does not attempt to provide an overview concerning the "best and highest use" for each river or river segment. There is no empirical methodology available to presently allow us to assess the "best" use of a river corridor.

However, the assessment does provide a systematic, comprehensive database concerning the relative importance of rivers that has never before existed in South Carolina. We are now able to discern what rivers are important from an industrial perspective, or from the viewpoint of recreational fishermen. This type of information should allow for a more informed decision-making process and will help reduce conflicts over river use.

The Rivers Assessment also points out that many rivers have the potential for a variety of legitimate and significant uses. Many of South Carolina's major rivers were rated as Value Class 1 rivers in as many as seven or eight categories. Many rivers were evaluated in all 14 categories. The Rivers Assessment provided an opportunity for the significance of these rivers to be evaluated and provides the information in an objective, straightforward manner. The information alone will not resolve competition concerning the use of the multi-evaluated rivers or river segments. However, the assessment does provide an opportunity to make these difficult decisions based on a more comprehensive viewpoint and database.

Another accomplishment of the Rivers Assessment is found in the study process. The assessment brought together a wide variety of river-related interests, allowing a dialogue to take place concerning the value and use of rivers from numerous points of view. We hope this approach can provide a model for guiding the decision-making process concerning our natural resources. There will be increasing pressures on our natural resources as our population grows and competition for their use continues. Through the Advisory Committee and subcommittee process, individuals were able to discuss the importance of rivers from a variety of perspectives, both natural/scenic perspectives and economic perspectives. This type of process can result in a more cooperative effort in managing our natural resources.

•

The state's rivers provide a myriad of riverine environments from the craggy, sparkling rapids of mountain streams to the quick-moving blackwater rivers of the Coastal Plain. These rivers also support a wide variety of uses as is illustrated by the Rivers Assessment. Our expanding population, economy, and technological and institutional advances will change the tapestry of the land and influence the future use of our rivers. The Rivers Assessment serves as a tool to assist us in making competent choices to more effectively shape the future of South Carolina's wealth of river resources.

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APPENDIX A LIST OF COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

ABB	Abbeville	**GNW**	Greenwood
AIK	Aiken	**HAM**	Hampton
ALN	Allendale	**HOR**	Horry
AND	Anderson	**JAS**	Jasper
BAM	Bamberg	**KER**	Kershaw
BAR	Barnwell	**LAN**	Lancaster
BEA	Beaufort	**LAU**	Laurens
BER	Berkeley	**LEE**	Lee
CAL	Calhoun	**LEX**	Lexington
CHS	Charleston	**MAR**	Marion
CHE	Cherokee	**MRL**	Marlboro
CHT	Chesterfield	**MCC**	McCormick
CLA	Clarendon	**NEW**	Newberry
COL	Colleton	**OCO**	Oconee
CTR	Chester	**ORA**	Orangeburg
DAR	Darlington	**PIC**	Pickens
DIL	Dillon	**RIC**	Richland
DOR	Dorchester	**SAL**	Saluda
EDG	Edgefield	**SPA**	Spartanburg
FAI	Fairfield	**SUM**	Sumter
FLO	Florence	**UNI**	Union
GEO	Georgetown	**WMS**	Williamsburg
GNV	Greenville	**YRK**	York

PLEASE NOTE: The abbreviation "NM" appearing in the GRID column in the resource category value class indicates that the segment was not mapped.

APPENDIX B

UNDEVELOPED RIVERS LAND USE WEIGHTING LIST

The following is a list of land use features typically found within South Carolina river corridors and their corresponding development points:

LAND USE DEVELOPMENT FEATURES	Points
Airport, small	50
Apartment building	40
Barn	10
Bridges	
Graded dirt road	6
Paved road	20
Paved four-lane road	40
Primitive road	3
Railroad	15
Unpaved all-weather road	10
Bulkhead rip-rap	25
Business	40
Cabin	7
Camp, multi-building	30
Campground	10
Canal, parallel active	Disqualifier (DSQ)
Canal, parallel drainage or irrigation	15
Canal, drainage or irrigation ending	6
Cemetary	15
Church	25
City (over 10,000 population)	DSQ
Community Hall	35
Correctional institute	45
Country club	30
Culvert or outfall	7
Dairy	30
Dam, run of the river	35
Dock, commercial	75
Dock, small	4
Dump, large	DSQ
Dwelling	8
Factory, abandoned	50
Factory, active	DSQ
Ferry	15
Fire tower	8
Fish hatchery	30
Footbridge	2
Ford	3
Gaging Station	2
Garbage dump	20
Hospital	40
Industrial area	DSQ
Junkyard	50
Levee	25
Lock, active	DSQ
Marina	30
Mill	35
Mine	45

APPENDIX B

UNDEVELOPED RIVERS LAND USE WEIGHTING LIST

LAND USE DEVELOPMENT FEATURES	Points
Motel	40
Park, trailer	40
Park, wayside	7
Picnic Area	10
Pipeline/powerline, crossing	15
Pipeline/powerline, ending	8
Pipeline/powerline, parallel	25
Power plant	DSQ
Pumping station	35
Quarry, abandoned	75
Railroad	
Ending	8
Parallel	25
Ramp, paved boat	10
Recreation area, developed	30
Recreation area, primitive	7
Resort	40
Roads	
Graded dirt, ending/encroachment	3
Graded dirt, parallel	9
Paved, ending/encroachment	10
Paved parallel	30
Paved, parallel four-lane	75
Primitive, ending	1
Primitive, parallel	3
Unpaved, all-weather ending	5
Unpaved, all-weather parallel	15
Sand and gravel pit	75
Saw mill, small	40
School	40
Sewage plant	40
Store, country	30
Town (500-9,999)	75
Village (499 and under)	40

APPENDIX C

SCDHEC* WATER CLASSIFICATION AND STANDARDS

(1) CLASS AA - freshwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource or those waters suitable as a source for drinking water supply purposes with treatment levels as specified by the Department. Suitable also for uses listed in Class A and Class B.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS AA WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
Dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, pH, temperature, turbidity, or other parameters.	Natural conditions will be maintained and protected as feasible, within the Department's statutory authority.

(2) CLASS A-TROUT - freshwaters suitable for supporting reproducing the trout populations and a cold water balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for uses listed in Class A and Class B.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS A-TROUT WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
(a) Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
(b) Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes, except those given in (a) above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to be injurious to reproducing trout populations or in any manner adversely affect the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition thereof or impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
(c) Dissolved oxygen.	Not less than 6 mg/l.
(d) Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 ml, based on five consecutive samples during any 30 day period; nor shall more than 10% of the total samples during any 30 day period exceed 400/100 ml.
(e) pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.0.
(f) Temperature.	Not to vary from levels existing under natural conditions, unless determined that some other temperature will protect the classified uses.
(g) Turbidity.	Not to exceed 10% above natural conditions, provided existing uses are maintained.

*SCDHEC - South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

(3) CLASS A - freshwaters suitable for primary contact recreation. Also suitable for uses listed in Class B.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS A WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
(a) Garbage, cinders, ashes, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
(b) Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes except those given in (a) above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
(c) Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5 mg/l with a low of 4 mg/l.
(d) Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 ml, based on five consecutive samples during any 30 day period; nor shall more than 10% of the total samples during any 30 day period exceed 400/100 ml.
(e) pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.0.
(f) Temperature.	As prescribed in D. (8) of this regulation.

(4) CLASS B-TROUT - freshwaters suitable for supporting reproducing trout populations and a cold water balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for uses listed in Class B.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS B-TROUT WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
(a) Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
(b) Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes except in (a) above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to be injurious to reproducing trout populations or in any manner adversely affect the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition thereof or impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
(c) Dissolved oxygen.	Not less than 6 mg/l.
(d) Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 1000/100 ml based on five consecutive samples during any 30 day period; nor shall more than 20% of the samples examined during such period exceed 2000/100 ml.
(e) pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.5.
(f) Temperature.	Not to vary from levels existing under natural conditions, unless determined that some other temperature will protect the classified uses.
(g) Turbidity.	Not to exceed 10% above natural conditions, provided existing uses are maintained.

(5) CLASS B - freshwaters suitable for secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS B WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
(a) Garbage, cinders, ashes, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
(b) Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes except those given in (a) above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to be harmful to the survival of freshwater fauna or propagation thereof; to adversely affect the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition of fish for human consumption; to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for secondary contact recreation; or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
(c) Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5 mg/l with a low of 4 mg/l.
(d) Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 1000/100 ml based on five consecutive samples during any 30 day period; nor shall more than 20% of the samples examined during such period exceed 2000/100 ml.
(e) pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.5.
(f) Temperature.	As prescribed in D. (8) of this regulation.

(6) CLASS SAA - tidal saltwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource. Suitable also for uses listed in Class SA, Class SB, and Class SC.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS SAA WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
Dissolved oxygen, organisms of the coliform group, pH, temperature, turbidity, or other parameters.	Natural conditions will be maintained and protected as feasible, within the Department's statutory authority.

(7) **CLASS SA*** - tidal saltwaters suitable for harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption. Suitable also for uses listed in Class SB and Class SC.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS SA WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
(a) Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
(b) Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes except those given in (a) above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to adversely affect the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition of clams, mussels, or oysters for human consumption; or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
(c) Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5 mg/l with a low of 4 mg/l.
(d) Organisms of coliform group.	Not to exceed an MPN total coliform median of 70/100 ml, nor shall more than 10% of the samples exceed an MPN of 230/100 ml, where all tests are made using the five tube dilution method.
(e) pH.	Shall not vary more than 3/10 of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total salinity, alkalinity and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5.
(f) Temperature.	As prescribed in C. (8)

*The Department may designate buffer zones where the harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human comsumption shall not be allowed. See Section C.(1)(a).

(8) CLASS SB - tidal saltwaters suitable for primary contact recreation. Suitable also for uses listed in Class SC with the same exception.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS SB WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
(a) Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
(b) Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in (a).	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation; or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
(c) Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5 mg/l with a low of 4 mg/l.
(d) Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 ml, based on five consecutive samples during any 30 day period; nor shall more than 10% of the samples in any 30 day period exceed 400/100 ml.
(e) pH.	Shall not vary more than one-half of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total salinity, alkalinity and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5.
(f) Temperature.	As prescribed in D. (8) of this regulation.

(9) CLASS SC - tidal saltwaters suitable for secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing, except harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of marine fauna and flora.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS SC WATERS

ITEMS	STANDARDS
(a) Garbage, cinders, ashes, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
(b) Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes except those given in (a) above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to be harmful to the survival of marine fauna or flora or the culture or propagation thereof; to adversely affect the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition of fish for human consumption; to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for secondary contact recreation; or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
(c) Dissolved oxygen.	Not less than 4 mg/l.
(d) Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 1000/100 ml based on five consecutive samples during any 30 day period; nor shall more than 20% of the samples examined during such period exceed 2000/100 ml.
(e) pH.	Shall not vary more than one pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total salinity, alkalinity and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5.
(f) Temperature.	As prescribed in D. (8) of this regulation.