

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 37 Segments for the State of Alabama

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/rtca/nri/> Note: Outstanding Resource Values (ORVs) Definitions at List Bottom

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River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Bear Creek	Marion, Franklin	RM 41, MS State line, to RM 98, AL 241 bridge west of Bear Creek community	57	1982		S, R	See Bear Creek Comments	

Bear Creek Comments: Significant recreational facilities, including canoe trail in undeveloped, natural corridor.

Big Canoe Creek	St. Clair	RM 5, Etowah County line, to RM 32, I-59 bridge	27	1982		S, R, F	Free-flowing, exceptionally scenic stream segment.	
Black Warrior River, Locust Fork	Jefferson, Blount, Cullman, Marshall, Etowah	RM 34, approximately one mile above US 78 bridge, to RM 124, AL 75 bridge	90	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Black Warrior River, Locust Fork Comments	

Black Warrior River, Locust Fork Comments: Relatively undeveloped whitewater stream with cascading waterfalls and beautiful stands of mountain laurel and wild azaleas.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Black Warrior River, Mulberry Fork	Blount, Cullman	RM 59, I-65 bridge, to RM 113, Walker County line	54	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Scenic, undeveloped canoeing stream.	
Blackwater River	Baldwin	RM 0, confluence with Perdido River, to RM 20, one mile below US 90/AL 16 bridge	20	1982		S, R	See Blackwater River Comments1	
<u>Blackwater River Comments1:</u> Heavily utilized, crystal clear, spring-fed river with clay bluffs and Class II rapids; white sandy banks and cypress stands in lower reach.								
Blackwater River	Escambia, Covington	RM 44, FL State line, to RM 57, US 27/AL 15 bridge	13	1982		S, R, F, W	See Blackwater River Comments2	
<u>Blackwater River Comments2:</u> Entire segment flows through Conecuh National Forest; extensive stands of Atlantic white cedar.								
Buttahatchie River	Lamar, Marion, Winston	RM 40, MS State line, to RM 109, headwaters	69	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Buttahatchie River Comments	
<u>Buttahatchie River Comments:</u> Relatively undisturbed stream with numerous shoals and scenic bluffs; popular floating stream with exceptional fishery; sitings of American alligator, bald eagle, Bachman's warbler and Florida panther.								

Cahaba River	Jefferson, St. Clair	RM 138, US 31 south of Birmingham, to RM 186, below Trucks Lake	48	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Wildlife, hiking, fishing, boating and significant historic and archaeological sites.	
Cahaba River	Dallas	RM 0, confluence with Alabama River, to RM 22, US 80 west of Selma	22	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Wildlife, hiking, fishing, boating and significant historic and archaeological sites.	
Chickasaw Bogue	Marengo	RM 0, confluence with Tombigbee River, to RM 38, headwaters near Wilcox County line	38	1982		S, R	One of the most popular canoe streams in the State.	
Chickasaw Creek	Mobile	RM 4, US 43/AL 13 bridge, to RM 30, headwaters north of Turnerville	26	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Natural, crystal clear, spring fed stream; well known for wildlife and recreational opportunities.	
Chipola and Cowarts Creek	Houston	RM 97, FL State line, to RM 107, AL 55 bridge	10	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Chipola and Cowarts Creek Comments	

Chipola and Cowarts Creek Comments: Predominantly limestone stream with clear water, long gentle runs, pools, rocks and rapids; official State canoe trail.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Choccolocco Creek	Talladega, Calhoun	RM 5, US 231/AL 77 bridge, to RM 50, below AL 9 bridge	45	1982		S, R, F, W	See Choccolocco Creek Comments	
<u>Choccolocco Creek Comments:</u> Excellent recreational potential; in proximity to population centers.								
Choctawhatchee River and East Fork	Geneva, Houston, Dale, Henry, Barbour	RM 78, FL State line, to RM 170, headwaters southeast of Clayton	92	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Choctawhatchee River and East Fork Comments	
<u>Choctawhatchee River and East Fork Comments:</u> Scenic recreational stream of ecological significance; excellent water quality; Point Washington State Wildlife Management Area adjacent; Morrison Springs.								
Coosa River	Elmore	RM 6, above Wetumka, to RM 13, below Jordon Dam	7	1982		R, G, F, W, H, C	Excellent fishery; known archaeological sites.	
Cypress Creek	Lauderdale	RM 5, west of Florence, to RM 25, TN State line	20	1982		S, R	Significant recreational site; designated canoe trail.	
Elk River	Limestone	RM 22, above Lake Wheeler, to RM 33, TN State line	11	1982		S, R, F	High quality fishing stream.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Escambia River and Conecuh River	Escambia, Conecuh, Covington	RM 51, FL State line, to RM 118, one mile below village of River Falls	67	1982		S, R, F, H, C	See Escambia River and Conecuh River Comments	
Escambia River and Conecuh River	Covington, Crenshaw, Pike, Bullock	RM 132, above Gantt Lake, to RM 221, headwaters northeast of Peachburg	89	1982		S, R, F, W	See Escambia River and Conecuh River Comments	
<u>Escambia River and Conecuh River Comments:</u> Relatively undisturbed stream; approximately 10 miles from boundary of Conecuh National Forest.								
Escatawpa River	Washington	RM 87, Deer Park, to RM 113, headwaters south of Copeland	26	1982		S, R, F, W	See Escatawpa River Comments	
<u>Escatawpa River Comments:</u> Bordered by hardwood swamps and white sandbars; tannin-stained water meandering through red clay; supports variety of sub-tropical flora and fauna.								
Halawakee Creek	Lee, Chambers	RM 0, confluence with Chattahoochee River, to RM 23, headwaters east of Oak Bowery	23	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Free-flowing accessible stream of significant historic value.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Hatchett Creek	Coosa	RM 8, Coosa County 29 bridge, to RM 47, northeast of Goodwater	39	1982		S, R, F, W	Exceptionally scenic canoeing stream.	
Line Creek	Montgomery, Macon	RM 0, confluence with Tallapoosa River, to RM 17, south of Chesson	17	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Scenic recreational stream in close proximity to population center.	
Little Cahaba River and Shoal Creek	Bibb, Shelby	RM 0, confluence with Cahaba River, to RM 35, headwaters north of Ellitsville	35	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Little Cahaba River and Shoal Creek Comments	
<u>Little Cahaba River and Shoal Creek Comments:</u> Picturesque whitewater stream with numerous shoals and waterfalls; bordered in part by Game Management Area.								
Little River	Baldwin, Monroe, Escambia	RM 5, above AL 59 bridge, to RM 12, AL 1 bridge	7	1982		S, R, F, W	Outstanding State coastal canoe stream with numerous sand bars.	

Little River and West Fork and East Fork	Cherokee, DeKalb	RM 5, backwaters of Weiss Lake, to RM 29, River Park in DeSoto State Park; RM 0, confluence with Little River, to RM 8, near GA State line	32	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Flows through deepest gorge East of the Grand Canyon; 11.5 miles designated State Wild and Scenic River.	
Majors Creek	Baldwin	RM 4, AL 59 bridge, to RM 12, AL 96 bridge	8	1982		S, F, W, H	Totally wild coastal stream.	
Noxubee River	Sumter	RM 0, confluence with Tombigbee River, to RM 25, MS State line	25	1982		R, F, W, H, C	Numerous archaeological and historical sites in corridor area.	
Perdido River	Baldwin	RM 0, Perdido Bay, to RM 51, one mile below US 31/AL 3 bridge	51	1982		S, R, F, W	Excellent deep blackwater float stream with magnificent stands of Atlantic white cedar.	FL
Sipsey River and New River	Pickens, Greene, Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Marion, Winston	RM 0, confluence with Tombigbee River, to RM 146, headwaters south of Glen Mary	146	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	Excellent example of swamp river.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Six Mile Creek	Bibb	RM 0, confluence with Little Cahaba River, to RM 6, headwaters near town of Six Mile	6	1982		S, R, G	Remote, totally forested stream corridor in Game Management Area.	
Sougahatchee River	Tallapoosa, Lee	RM 0, confluence with Tallapoosa River and Lake Gates, to RM 43, Sougahatchee Lake near Opelika	43	1982		S, R, F, W	Heavily utilized forested stream.	
Styx River	Baldwin	RM 0, confluence with Perdido River, to RM 35, one mile above AL 57 bridge	35	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Shallow and unique coastal stream with sandstone rapids and white sand bars.	
Tallapoosa River	Montgomery, Macon, Elmore	RM 6, US 231 bridge near Wetumpka, to RM 41, below Tallassee and Thurlow Dam	35	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	Undeveloped and undisturbed ecological values.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Tallapoosa River	Tallapoosa, Chambers	RM 83, Jay Bird Landing, to RM 107, Bibbys Ferry and AL 64 bridge	24	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	Flows through Horseshoe Bend National Monument Park.	
Uchee Creek and Little Uchee Creek	Russell, Lee	RM 0, confluence with Chattahoochee River, to RM 29, County Road 65 bridge; RM 0, confluence with Uchee Creek, to RM 11, below US 80 bridge	40	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	Archaeologically significant corridor area.	
Yellow River	Covington	RM 55, FL State line, to RM 81, two miles below US 84/AL 12 bridge	26	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Yellow River Comments	

Yellow River Comments: Flows through Eglin State Wildlife Management Area; official State Canoe Trail; hardwood forests and cypress swamps; valuable fishery.

Outstanding Resource Values (ORV) Definitions:

Scenery (S): The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors -- such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed -- may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Recreation (R): Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing and boating.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.
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Geology (G): The river, or the area within the river corridor, contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

Fish (F): Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.

- *Populations:* The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Wildlife (W): Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.

- *Populations:* The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Prehistory (P): The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.

History (H): The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.

Cultural (C): The river or area within the river corridor contains archaeological sites or areas significant to traditional cultures. Examples might be American Indian burial grounds, petroglyphs, the oldest known human use site in a region, or streams that support traditional agriculture, subsistence fishing, or religious ceremonies.

Other Values (O): While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the "other similar values" category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.