

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 57 Segments for the State of Florida

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
Alafia River	Hillsborough	RM 0, Gulf of Mexico, to RM 23 junction of South and North Prongs	23	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Good example of swiftly flowing unspoiled central Florida riverine system.	
Alapaha River	Hamilton	RM 0, confluence with Suwannee River, to RM 22, GA State Line	22	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Relatively unspoiled blackwater stream with minimal encroachment.	
Apalachicola River	Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, Jackson	RM 0, Apalachicola Bay, to RM 103, headwaters in Lake Seminole	103	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H	Blackwater stream characterized by narrow canyons, deep ravines, and 200 foot bluffs.	
Arbuckle Creek	Highlands	RM 0, Lake Istokpoga, to RM 22, Lake Arbuckle	22	1982		S, R, F, W, H	Natural, undeveloped corridor area.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Aucilla River	Taylor, Jefferson, Madison	Rm 0, Gulf of Mexico, to RM 57, GA State Line	57	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H	Unique "sinkhole" river with limestone banks, deep springs, and rapids.	
Big Coldwater and East Fork	Santa Rosa	RM 2, FL 191 bridge, to RM 11, Coldwater Church	9	1982		R, F, W	Scenic stream with high potential for recreation.	
Black Creek and South Fork	Clay	RM 0, confluence with St. Johns River, to RM 24, FL 16 bridge	24	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	See Black Creek and South Fork Comments	
<u>Black Creek and South Fork Comments:</u> Meandering canoe trail complemented by presence of alligators and numerous wading birds.								
Blackwater River	Santa Rosa, Okaloosa	RM 4, above city of Milton, to RM 44, AL State line	40	1982		S, R, F, W	See Blackwater River Comments	
<u>Blackwater River Comments:</u> Habitat for endangered pine barren tree frog; flows through Blackwater River State Forest and is lined for much of reach with Atlantic white cedar.								
Boiling Creek	Santa Rosa	RM 0, confluence with Yellow River, to RM 7, Okaloosa County line	7	1982		S, R, F, W	Entire segment within Elgin Air Force Base reservation.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Chassahowitzka River	Citrus, Hernando	RM 0, Gulf of Mexico, to RM 5, Chassahowitzka	5	1982		S, R, F, W	See Chassahowitzka River Comments	
<u>Chassahowitzka River Comments:</u> Flows through Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge; one of few remaining "near-virgin" areas in State.								
Chipola and Cowarts Creek	Gulf, Calhoun, Jackson	RM 0, confluence with Apalachicola River, to RM 97, AL State line	97	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Chipola and Cowarts Creek Comments	
<u>Chipola and Cowarts Creek Comments:</u> Limestone stream with clear water, long gentle runs, pools, rocks and rapids with 9,400 feet of shoreline within Florida Caverns State Park.								
Choctawhatchee and East Fork	Walton, Washington, Holmes	RM 0, Choctawhatchee Bay, to RM 78, AL State line	78	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Choctawhatchee and East Fork Comments	
<u>Choctawhatchee and East Fork Comments:</u> Scenic recreational stream with excellent water quality and of ecological significance; Point Washington State Wildlife Management Area adjacent; Morrison Springs.								
Econfina Creek	Bay, Washington	RM 0, North Bay, to RM 26, one mile below US 231/FL 75 bridge	26	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Excellent float stream lined with Atlantic white cedar; designated State Canoe Trail.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Econfina River	Taylor	RM 0, Gulf of Mexico, to RM 26, US 19/27 and FL 20 bridge	26	1982		S, R, F, W	Beautiful spring fed stream.	
Econlockhatchee River	Seminole, Orange	RM 0, confluence with St. Johns River, to RM 44, headwaters east of Lake Mary Jane	44	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	Provides scenic wilderness type canoeing; designated State Canoe Trail.	
Escambia and Conecuh	Escambia, Santa Rosa	RM 4, two miles above US 90 bridge, to RM 51, AL State line	47	1982		S, R, F, H, C	Relatively undisturbed stream.	
Estero River	Lee	RM 0, Estero Bay, to RM 8, US 41 and Koreshan State Park	8	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	Established canoe and nature trail; flows through mangrove swamp; Koreshan State Historic Site.	
Fisheating Creek	Glades, Highlands	RM 0, confluence with Lake Okeechobee, to RM 61, headwaters near FL 731 bridge	61	1982		S, R, F, W	Remote, meandering canoe stream; botanically rich.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Hendry Creek	Lee	RM 0, Estero Bay, to RM 5, FL 865 and Gladiolus Drive	5	1982		S, R, F, W	Diverse estaurine ecosystem.	
Hillsborough River	Hillsborough, Pasco	RM 20, FL 582A bridge, to RM 60, headwaters west of Polk County line	40	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Highly scenic, crystal clear flat water stream.	
Holmes Creek	Washington	RM 0, confluence with Choctawhatchee River, to RM 20, town of Vernon	20	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Designated State Canoe Trail; extremely clear water.	
Myakka River	Sarasota, Manatee	RM 21, north of southern boundary of Myakka State Park, to RM 59, headwaters near Hardee County line	38	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Flows through largest state park; beautiful wilderness preserve.	
New River	Franklin, Liberty	RM 4, town of Carrabelle, to RM 58, headwaters southwest of Telogia	54	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Very clean and scenic blackwater stream that penetrates Apalachicola National Forest.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
New River	Franklin, Liberty	Boundary between Sec. 12 and 13, T.3 S., R.7 W., to bridge on Forest Highway 13 at northern boundary of Mud Swamp-New River Wilderness	8	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, O	Very clean and scenic blackwater stream that penetrates Apalachicola National Forest.	
New River	Franklin, Liberty	Bridge on Forest Highway 13 to point where New River flows out of Mud Swamp-New River Wilderness north of Owens Bridge on Forest Road 120-B	10	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, O	Very clean and scenic blackwater stream that penetrates Apalachicola National Forest.	
New River	Franklin, Liberty	Mud Swamp-New River Wilderness boundary to river mile 4 in Sec. 13, T.7 S., R.5 W., north of Carrabelle	29	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, O	Very clean and scenic blackwater stream that penetrates Apalachicola National Forest.	

New River	Franklin, Liberty	Forest proclamation boundary (Sec. 24, T.2 S., R.7 W.) to boundary between Sec. 12 and 13, T.3 S., R.7 W.	6	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, O	See New River Comments	
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New River Comments: Meanders tortuously through a virtual tunnel of vegetation which overhangs and cloaks river banks. Unexpected twists and turns of river channel create a chaotic experience for canoeists.

Ochlockonee River	Franklin, Wakulla, Liberty, Leon	Ochlockonee Bay to two miles below Lake Talquin Reservoir	59	1982/ 1993		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Ochlockonee River Comments1	
Ochlockonee River	Gadsden	RM 78, one mile above Lake Talquin Reservoir, to RM 107, GA State line	29	1982		S, R, F, W	See Ochlockonee River Comments1	

Ochlockonee River Comments1: Alternating banks of high pine-shrouded bluffs and dense cypress and hardwoods. Fishing, camping, and canoeing. Abundant wildlife and fish.

Ochlockonee River	Franklin, Wakulla, Liberty, Leon	RM 0, Ochlockonee Bay, to RM 59, two miles below Lake Talquin Reservoir	59	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Ochlockonee River Comments2	
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Ochlockonee River Comments2: Official State Canoe Trail; flows for 25 miles through Apalachicola National Forest and borders Ochlockonee State Park for over 4,000 feet and St. Marks Wildlife for approximately 20 miles.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Oklawaha and Silver Springs Run	Putnam, Marion	RM 0, confluence with St. Johns River, to RM 12, below Rodman Dam	12	1982		S, R, F, W	See Oklawaha and Silver Springs Run Comments	
Oklawaha and Silver Springs Run	Marion	RM 20, above Rodman Dam, to RM 52, FL 40 bridge; Silver Spring Run from confluence with Oklawaha River and FL 40 bridge, to RM 5, headwaters	37	1982		S, R, F, W	See Oklawaha and Silver Springs Run Comments	
<u>Oklawaha and Silver Springs Run Comments:</u> Meandering blackwater stream with lush subtropical vegetation providing habitat for several threatened or endangered species.								
Orange River	Lee	RM 0, confluence with Caloosahatchee River, to RM 9, Lehigh Acres	9	1982		S, R, F, W	State Endangered Manatee Marine Mammal Sanctuary.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Peace River	Charlotte, DeSoto, Hardee, Polk	RM 0, Charlotte Harbor, to RM 82, US 98/FL 700 bridge near FT. Meade	82	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Meandering blackwater stream lined with limestone banks and forested swamplands.	
Perdido River	Escambia	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.	AL
Santa Fe River	Gilchrist, Suwanee, Alachua, Columbia, Union, Bradford	RM 0, confluence with Suwanee River, to RM 82, Little Santa Fe Lake and headwaters	82	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Santa Fe River Comments	
<p><u>Santa Fe River Comments:</u> Unique resource with diverse vegetation in a relatively natural state that provides habitat for abundant wildlife populations; many beautiful second magnitude springs below Oleno State Park.</p>								
Sebastian Creek	Indian River, Brevard	RM 0, confluence with Indian River, to RM 10, Wabasso Road Bridge south of FL 512	10	1982		S, R, F, W	Unaltered stream with unique habitat.	

Shell Creek	Charlotte	RM 3, US 17/FL 35 bridge, to RM 20, east of FL 31 bridge	17	1982		S, R, H, C	Scenic stream with excellent water quality.	
Shoal and Caney Creek	Okaloosa, Walton	RM 0, confluence with Yellow River, to RM 46, headwaters southeast of Paxton	46	1982		S, R, F, W	Unaltered stream that meanders through most scenic corridor of the Eglin Wildlife Management area.	
Sopchoppy River	Wakulla	Property boundary near center of Sec. 13, T.4 S., R.3 W. to St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Boundary, located at division of Sec. 25, T.5 S., R.3 W., and Sec. 30, T.5 S., R.2 W.	19	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, O	Green-canopied tunnels formed by dense overhanging vegetation, high sand bluffs and limestone outcrops. Variety of water-oriented recreational activities.	
Sopchoppy River	Wakulla	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Boundary to confluence with Ochlockonee Bay in Sec. 4, T.6 S., R.2 W.	6	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, O	"Islands" of cypress and swamp tupelo festooned in draperies of spanish moss transition to open marsh "sea of grass". Fishing and boating.	

Sopchoppy River	Wakulla	RM 0, Ochlockonee Bay, to RM 41, headwaters near Leon County line	41	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Clearly defined picturesque channel with sand bars and deep pools; flows through Apalachicola National Forest; designated State Canoe Trail.
Sopchoppy River	Wakulla	Headwaters on West Branch (Sec. 28, T.2 S., R.4 W.), and on East Branch (Sec. 24, T.2 S., R.4 W.) to Forest Service property boundary located near center of Sec. 13, T.4 S., R.3 W.	23	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, O	Green-canopied tunnels formed by dense overhanging vegetation, high sand bluffs and limestone outcrops. Floatable during high water.
St. Johns River	Putnam, Volusia, Lake, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard	RM 93, above Lake Harney, to RM 215, FL 520 bridge and Lake Poinsett	122	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	See St. Johns River Comments

St. Johns River Comments: One of most well known and heavily utilized bass fisheries in Nation with excellent recreational opportunities; abundance and variety of wildlife and is one of last known nesting areas for dusky seaside sparrow; recorded aboriginal sites; borders Merritt Island Wildlife Refuge.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
St. Lucie, North Fork	Martin, St. Lucie	RM 0, confluence with St. Lucie River at Stuart, to RM 16, junction of Five Mile and Ten Mile Creeks	16	1982		S, R, F, W	Designated aquatic preserve.	
St. Lucie, South Fork	Martin	RM 8, FL 76 bridge, to RM 16, headwaters northeast of FL 708 and Florida Turnpike intersection	8	1982		S, R, F, W	Untouched scenic stream with subtropical flora and fauna.	
St. Marks River	Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson	RM 0, Apalachee Bay, to RM 39, headwaters above US 90/FL 10 bridge	39	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Flows through St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.	
St. Marys and North Prong	Nassau, Baker	RM 0, confluence with Atlantic Ocean, to RM 120, one mile below GA 94 bridge	120	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See St. Marys and North Prong Comments	GA

St. Marys and North Prong Comments: Relatively undeveloped subtropical waterway canopied with southern swampland communities; forms boundary between FL and GA.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Tomoka River	Volusia	RM 7, two miles south of US 1/FL 5 bridge, to RM 17, I-4 bridge	10	1982		S, R, F, W, H, C	See Tomoka River Comments	
<u>Tomoka River Comments:</u> Gentle flowing stream that penetrates extensive salt marsh with a variety of tropical, subtropical and savannah environments.								
Waccasassa River	Levy	RM 0, Waccasassa Bay, to RM 37, headwaters above FL 339 bridge	37	1982		S, R, F, W	Popular stream with almost impenetrable banks.	
Wacissa River	Jefferson	RM 0, confluence with Aucilla River, to RM 20, headwaters northeast of Wacissa	20	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Wacissa River Comments	
<u>Wacissa River Comments:</u> Spring fed streams flowing over limerock formations; forested banks; noted archaeological and palentological resource; designated State Canoe Trail.								
Wakulla River	Wakulla	RM 2, Port Leon, to RM 10, FL 61 bridge and Wakulla Springs	8	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	Crystal clear spring fed stream; major recreational and ecological resource; designated State Canoe Trail.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Wekiva and Rock Springs Run	Seminole, Lake, Orange	RM 0, confluence with St. Johns River, to RM 15, Wekiva Springs; RM 0, confluence with Wekiva River, to RM 8, Rock Springs	23	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Crystal clear spring fed stream that flows through unspoiled wilderness.	
Withlacochee and Camp Creek	Madison, Hamilton	RM 0, confluence with Suwannee River, to RM 26, GA State line	26	1982		S, R, G, F, W	Crystal clear spring fed stream in primitive wilderness setting.	
Withlacochee River	Citrus, Levy	RM 0, Gulf of Mexico, to RM 10, below Lake Rousseau	10	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Withlacochee River Comments	
Withlacochee River	Citrus, Marion, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Polk	RM 22, US 41 bridge above Lake Rousseau, to RM 135, headwaters south of Lake County line	113	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Withlacochee River Comments	

Withlacochee River Comments: Highly scenic, relatively clear stream with significant geologic exposures; meanders through dense cypress swamps, sandhills and hardwood forests underlaced with cabbage palms; abundance of wildlife; designated State Canoe Trail; penetrates Withlacochee State Forest.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Yellow River	Santa Rosa, Okaloosa	RM 0, East Bay, to RM 55, AL State line	55	1982		S, R, F, W	See Yellow River Comments	

Yellow River Comments: Designated State Canoe Trail that penetrates hardwood forests and cypress swamps of Elgin State Wildlife Management Area and Yellow River Marsh State Aquatic Preserve.

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.

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.