

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 30 Segments for the State of South Carolina

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/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 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| Ashepoo and Jones Swamp Creek | Colleton | RM 0, Atlantic Ocean, to RM 62, headwaters approximately 12 miles above Walterboro | 62 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Excellent example of coastal marshland stream; exceptional wildlife, including endangered bald eagle and osprey. | |
| Black River | Georgetown, Williamsburg, Clarendon | RM 0, confluence with Pee Dee River, to RM 94, junction of Black River Swamp and Pocotaligo River | 94 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Southern blackwater stream with limestone bluffs and numerous buttressed tree species; oxbow lakes and white sand bars. | |

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| Broad River | Richland, Newberry, Fairfield | RM 8, northeast boundary of Harbison State Forest, to RM 26, Parr Shoals Dam | 18 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Excellent float stream with high scenic values and unlimited recreational potential. | |
| Broad River | Fairfield, Chester, Newberry, Cherokee, York, Union | RM 37, above Parr Shoals Dam, to RM 96, Cherokee Falls | 59 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Excellent float stream with high scenic values and unlimited recreational potential. | |
| Catawba River | Chester, Lancaster, York | RM 27, above Fishing Creek Reservoir, to RM 56, Lake Wylie | 29 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Scenic whitewater reach that flows through valley trough rich in flora and history; Carolina gneiss exposures. | |
| Chauga and Taylor Creek | Oconee | RM 6, one mile below SC 74 bridge, to RM 37, headwaters three miles north of Oconee State Park | 31 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W | See Chauga and Taylor Creek Comments | |

Chauga and Taylor Creek Comments: Popular upcountry mountain stream with class I-III rapids; rock gardens and deep gorge areas similar to Chattooga River; flows through Sumter National Forest; excellent trout fishery.

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| Combahee River | Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton | Rm 3, Coosaw River junction, to RM 48, Horse Pen Branch junction | 45 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | See Combahee River Comments | |
| <u>Combahee River Comments:</u> Remote and secluded coastal plain stream; clear cypress-stained water; magnificent forested corridor area. | | | | | | | | |
| Congaree River | Calhoun, Richland, Lexington | RM 0, confluence with Wateree and Santee Rivers, to RM 40, Congaree Creek junction below Caycee | 40 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Designated first State Scenic River; popular float stream and fishery; borders Congaree National Monument. | |
| Coosawatchie River | Jasper, Hampton | RM 7, I-95 bridge, to RM 35, SC 69 bridge | 28 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | See Coosawatchie River Comments | |
| <u>Coosawatchie River Comments:</u> Excellent water quality; good fishery; abundance of wildlife including American Alligator, Southern Bald Eagle, and Red-Cockaded Woodpecker; recorded prehistoric sites. | | | | | | | | |
| Edisto and South Fork | Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Bamberg, Orangeburg , Barnwell, Aiken, Edgefield | RM 0, St. Helena Sound, to RM 178, Beech Creek junction | 178 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Excellent example of blackwater stream with tupelo-cypress swamps; lengthy reaches of wilderness; supports good game fishery. | |

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| Edisto River, North Fork | Orangeburg, Aiken, Lexington | RM 0, confluence with Edisto River, to RM 54, SC 278/75 bridge | 54 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W | Typical blackwater stream with tupelo-cypress swamps; supports excellent game fishery. | |
| Enoree River | Newberry, Union, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville | RM 0, confluence with Broad River, to RM 98, headwaters approximately two miles west of US 25 bridge | 98 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Abundance and variety of game species; unique flora; segment designated State Canoe Trail; flows through Sumter National Forest. | |
| Fair Forest Creek | Union | RM 0, confluence with Tyger River, to RM 23, Spartanburg County line | 23 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W | Excellent waterfowl and wildlife habitat. | |
| Four Hole Swamp | Dorchester, Berkeley, Orangeburg | RM 0, confluence with Edisto River, to RM 45, one mile above US 301 bridge | 45 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | See Four Hole Swamp Comments | |

Four Hole Swamp Comments: Penetrates Francis Beidler Forest containing some 1800 acres of virgin cypress and associated rare species; three recorded prehistoric sites in Dorchester County.

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| Little Pee Dee River | Marion, Horry, Dillon | RM 0, confluence with Pee Dee River, to RM 83, SC 57 bridge | 83 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | Low country blackwater river with many reaches of remote swampland and pristine cypress forests; sandy beaches; plentiful waterfowl. | |
| Little Salkehatchie River | Colleton, Bamberg | RM 0, confluence with Salkehatchie River, to RM 30, approximately two miles above US 601 bridge | 30 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W | Typical meandering blackwater swamp drainage stream with numerous channels. | |
| Lumber River | Marion, Horry, Dillon | RM 0, confluence with Pee Dee River, to RM 14, NC State line | 14 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | See Lumber River Comments | |
| <u>Lumber River Comments:</u> Forested, swampy floodplain rich in wildlife, including Swainsons Warbler and Red-Cockaded Woodpecker; excellent fishery; of Revolutionary War significance. | | | | | | | | |
| Lynches River | Florence, Sumter, Lee, Darlington, Kershaw, Chesterfield | RM 0, confluence with Pee Dee River, to RM 129, SC 903 bridge | 129 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W | Scenic and secluded coastal plain stream with stretches of whitewater; lush vegetation and dense forests. | |

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| New River and Great Swamp | Beaufort, Jasper | RM 0, Claiborne Sound, to RM 37, I-95 bridge | 37 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | Coastal marshland stream; relatively undeveloped corridor area; abundance of wildlife. | |
| North Santee River | Georgetown | RM 0, confluence with Santee River, to RM 18, junction of Wadmacon Creek | 18 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Slow moving shallow swamp stream with natural corridor and diversity of flora and fauna. | |
| Pee Dee River | Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Florence, Dillon, Darlington, Marlboro, Chesterfield | RM 0, Atlantic Ocean, to RM 166, NC State line | 166 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Flows through lowland swamps, scenic bluffs; numerous oxbow lakes and sandbars; abundance of wildlife. | |
| Salkehatchie River | Hampton, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell | RM 0, confluence with Combahee River, to RM 41, SC 70 bridge | 41 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | Dense bottomland hardwoods; excellent game fishery and abundance of wildlife. | |

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| Saluda River | Richland, Lexington | RM 3, above Columbia, to RM 10, Lake Murray Dam | 7 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Affords scenic wilderness experience in urban areas; diversified flora and fauna. | |
| Santee and South Santee | Charleston, Georgetown, Berkeley, Williamsburg, Clarendon | RM 0, Atlantic Ocean, to RM 77, Wilson Dam and Lake Marion | 77 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | See Santee and South Santee Comments | |

Santee and South Santee Comments: Slow moving shallow swamp stream with natural corridor exhibiting a diversity of flora and fauna; numerous historical and archaeological sites.

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| Savannah River | Jasper, Hampton, Allendale, Barnwell, Aiken | RM 20, King's Island, to RM 190, Bush Field near Augusta | 170 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | See Savannah River Comments | GA |
| Savannah River | Abbeville, Anderson | RM 265, Beer Garden Creek junction, to RM 292, Hartwell Dam | 27 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | See Savannah River Comments | GA |

Savannah River Comments: Popular year round for recreational activities; geological sites, including 160 foot high Shell Bluffs; habitat for variety and abundance of wildlife.

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| Turkey Creek | McCormick , Edgefield | RM 0, confluence with Stevens Creek, to RM 33, one mile below SC 40 bridge | 33 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W | See Turkey Creek Comments | |
| <u>Turkey Creek Comments:</u> Relatively undeveloped slow moving stream with year round flow; variety of game; steep scenic bluffs and rock outcroppings; flows through Sumter National Forest. | | | | | | | | |
| Tyger and North Tyger | Newberry, Union, Spartanburg | RM 0, confluence with Broad River, to RM 47, below SC 231/I-26 bridges | 47 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | See Tyger and North Tyger Comments | |
| <u>Tyger and North Tyger Comments:</u> Characterized by sandbars, 40 foot high bluffs, steep rapids and shoals; 250 foot overlooks; whitewater stretches; unique flora and abundant fauna; densely canopied communities in Sumter National Forest. | | | | | | | | |
| Waccamaw River | Georgetown , Horry | RM 0, confluence with Pee Dee River, to RM 75, NC State line | 75 | 1982 | | S, R, F, W, H, C | See Waccamaw River Comments | |
| <u>Waccamaw River Comments:</u> Deep blackwater swamp stream characterized by numerous buttressed tree species, predominately cypress draped with Spanish moss; abundance of wildlife. | | | | | | | | |
| Wateree River | Sumter, Calhoun, Richland, Kershaw | RM 0, confluence with Santee River, to RM 69, below Wateree Lake | 69 | 1982 | | S, R, G, F, W, H, C | Remote, inaccessible coastal plain river with typical floodplain flora species; abundance of fauna. | |

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.