

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 90 Segments for the State of Virginia

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
Appomattox River	Prince Edward, Cumberland, Buckingham, Appomattox	Farmville to headwaters	44	1982		H, O	See Appomattox River Comments1	
<u>Appomattox River Comments1:</u> Wild-(Longest, largest, least developed river in the Piedmont upland section.) Historic -(Flows through the Appomattox Court House National Historic Park.)								
Appomattox River	Amelia, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Cumberland	Lake Chesdin to Farmville	70	1982		H, O	See Appomattox River Comments2	
<u>Appomattox River Comments2:</u> Wild-(Longest, largest, least developed river in the Piedmont Upland Section.) Historic -(Wigwam National Historic Register Site.)								
Back Creek	Bath, Highland	Confluence with the Jackson to headwaters	34	1982		G, C	See Back Creek Comments	

Back Creek Comments: Geologic-(Segment contains Mountain Gorge, 5 1/2 miles long with an average gradient of 50 feet per mile, and vertical walls of 1000 feet.)

Cultural-(Segment is in proximity to the ruins of Mount Torrey Furnace which produced iron in the 1880's.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Big Otter River	Bedford, Campbell	Roanoke River to North Otter Creek	33	1982		G, O	Big Otter River Comments1	

Big Otter River Comments1: Geologic-(300' cliffs north of confluence with Roanoke. Significant topographic diversity and variation for entire length of segment.) Botanic-(Rare, virgin tract of hemlock-dominated relict forest north of route 29.)

Big Otter River	Bedford	North Otter Creek to headwaters	9	1982		O	Big Otter River Comments2	
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Big Otter River Comments2: Hydrologic-(One of the last sparsely developed representative free-flowing rivers in the section.)

Big Reed Island Creek	Carroll, Pulaski	New River to headwaters	53	1982		S, G	See Big Reed Island Creek Comments	
Laurel Fork	Carroll	Confluence with Big Reed Is. to north of Jackson Knob	4	1982		S, G	See Big Reed Island Creek Comments.	

Big Reed Island Creek Comments: Geologic-(The last significant medium order river in this section with representative topographical features which is largely undeveloped.) Scenic-(A regionally unique juxtaposition and combination of stream channel diversity, significant topography and forest cover which provide a full range of land and water environments and spatial experience.)

Blackwater River	Southampton, Nansemond	Confluence with Nottoway and Chowan Rivers to George Bend	7	1982		O	See Blackwater River Comments1	
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Blackwater River Comments1: Botanic-(Part of 10,000 acres of bogs and pine barrens with rare plants including northern and southern relicts.)

Blackwater River	Prince George, Southampton, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Surry	Franklin to headwaters	62	1982		O	See Blackwater River Comments2	
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Blackwater River Comments2: Botanic-(Rare bog plants, extensive stands of cypress, northern and southern vegetation relicts. Also near Virgin Cypress-Gum Swamp presently adjacent near Dendron.)

Bull Run	Prince William, Fairfax	West of Route 66 to Route 659	5	1982		H	See Bull Run Comments	
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Bull Run Comments: Historic-(Site of Manassas National Battlefield Park and stone bridge across the creek where in 1861 and 1862, the Battles of Bull Run were fought for control of Manassas Junction and its rail lines.)

Catoctin Creek	Loudoun	Confluence with the Potomac River to Waterford	14	1982		R, H	See Catoctin Creek Comments	
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Catoctin Creek Comments: Historic-(Segment contains the Catocin Creek Bridge (c.1900), one of the diminishing number of Pratt iron truss bridges once common to the area; a National Historic Register site on Route 673 near the town of Waterford. The segment passes through the Waterford and Taylorstown Historic Districts, both having National and Virginia Historic Register Status. The segment possesses two of the three remaining 18th Century grist mills in Loudon County.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cedar Creek	Shenandoah, Frederick	Route #622 bridge to headwaters	25	1982		R, G, H, C	See Cedar Creek Comments	
<p><u>Cedar Creek Comments:</u> Historic-(Segment includes the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove mansion, both National Historic Register Sites and the locations of the Union victory which insured final control of the Shenandoah Valley during the Civil War.) Recreation-(Considered to be the most popular whitewater stream in Virginia and one of the most popular in the region.)</p>								
Chickahominy River	Henrico, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City	Providence Forge to Rt. 360	25	1982		R, O	See Chickahominy River Comments1	
<p><u>Chickahominy River Comments1:</u> Botanic-(Well developed cypress-gum swamp forest and bottomland hardwood forest which includes 3 rare, endemic and possibly endangered plants.) Recreation-(Unique proximity to a high concentration of urban population in Richmond.)</p>								
Chickahominy River	James City, Charles City, Kent	James River to Providence Forge	30	1982		G, O	See Chickahominy River Comments2	
Yarmouth Creek	James City	Chickahominy River to headwaters	7	1982		G, O	See Chickahominy River Comments2	
<p><u>Chickahominy River Comments2:</u> Botanic-(An extensive, well developed cypress-gum swamp forest and bottomland hardwood forest which includes three rare, endemic and possibly endangered species of plants.) Geologic-(Extreme topographic diversity including cliffs up to 100 feet high at Fish Hole Landing.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Clinch River	Russell	Blackford to Nash Ford (includes Tributary Big Creek)	25	1982		O	See Clinch River Comments	
Clinch River Comments: Hydrologic-(One of the last 3 remaining undeveloped, medium order rivers in the section.)								
Covington River	Rappahannock	Rock Mills to Smedley	7	1982		R	See Covington River Comments	
<u>Covington River Comments:</u> Recreation- (Segment is noted for including some of the biggest rapids and more of them than any small stream in Northern Virginia. The difficulty rating ranges from Class 2-4 with an average gradient of 34 feet per mile.)								
Cowpasture River	Allegheny, Bath, Highland	Nicelytown to headwaters	65	1982		S, R, H, O	See Cowpasture River Comments	
Bullpasture River	Bath, Highland	Confluence with the Cowpasture at Williamsville to headwaters	21	1982		S, R, H, O	See Cowpasture River comments.	
<u>Cowpasture River Comments:</u> Hydrologic- (The Cow and Bull Pasture River system is one of the largest unpolluted, unspoiled, and undisturbed river systems in the region.) Historic- (Segment includes numerous sites of historic significance. Some of these include Fort Lewis near Williamsville, old log cabins and log barns, paved road fords or underwater bridges.) Scenic- (The Bullpasture River is known as one of the most scenic tributaries in the James River Watershed and Bullpasture Gorge is noted as one of the most scenic in Virginia.) Recreation- (Segment's Bullpasture Gorge possesses Class 4 and 5 rapids and has an average gradient of 45 feet per mile. It also contains native brook trout in its headwaters and a state trout hatchery.)								

Craig Creek	Botetourt, Craig, Montgomery	Confluence with the James River to headwaters in the Jefferson National Forest	68	1982		R, G, H, C	See Craig Creek Comments	
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Craig Creek Comments: **Historic**-(Segment includes the Phoenix Bridge crossing, a National Historic Register Site in the vicinity of Eagle Rock. The bridge was built in 1887 and is a notable example of pre-fabricated bridges by one of the most important manufacturers, the Phoenix Bridge Company.) **Recreation**-(Segment is recognized as a clean, clear, free-flowing mountain stream in close proximity to the large public land holdings of the Jefferson National Forest and the City of Roanoke.) **Cultural**-(Segment corridor includes Mulberry Bottom, a locally significant historic dwelling dating from 1786.) **Geologic**-(Segment includes a classic example of an anticline, an arch of stratified rock in which layers bend downward in opposite directions from the crest.)

Dan River	Patrick	Big Bend of Dan to Meadows of Dan	7	1982		R, G	See Dan River Comments1	
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Dan River Comments1: **Recreation**-(Segment contains some of the best trout fishing in Virginia and one of a few streams that support trout from year to year.) **Geologic**-(Segment includes a 7 1/2 mile long gorge in which the river's elevation drops 1200 feet, and the Pinnacles of Dan, a unique regional landmark and a candidate for the Natural Landmark program. The Pinnacles are steep rocky peaks which are covered by forests except for small outcroppings near the top.)

Dan River	Halifax, Pittsylvania	South Boston to North Carolina State line near Milton, NC	22	1982		R	See Dan River Comments2	
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Dan River Comments2: **Recreation**-(Segment is accessible to the nationally significant and registered Danville Historic District and within the proximity of the population centers of Danville and Martinsville, Virginia, and Greensboro and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.)

Dan River	Patrick	North Carolina/Virginia state border to Townes Dam	15	1982		S, O	See Dan River Comments3	
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Dan River Comments3: **Scenic**-(Segment is noteworthy for its interprovince descent from the more rugged and intimate landscape of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the more visually and culturally diverse piedmont region. The segment passes through the Kibler Valley, one of the most scenic and diverse valleys in Virginia.) **Ecologic**-(Segment includes a possible critical habitat of the endangered Orange fin Mad tom.)

Deep Creek	Amelia, Nottoway	Appomattox River to headwaters	26	1982		O	Wild-(Corridor is nearly completely undeveloped.)	
Dragon Swamp River	King & Queen, Middlesex, Gloucester, Essex	Piankatank River to Powcan	38	1982		H, O	See Dragon Swamp River Comments	

Dragon Swamp River Comments: **Botanic**-(A wild freshwater Cypress-Gum swamp forest.) **Historic**-(Deer Chase is a nearby National Historic Register Site.)

Goose Creek	Loudoun, Fauquier	Near Belmont Park to headwaters	35	1982		H	See Goose Creek Comments1	
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Goose Creek Comments1: **Historic**-(Several National Historic Register Sites within and adjacent to the corridor.)

Goose Creek	Loudoun	Goose Creek Dam to Evergreen Mills	7	1982		R, H, C	See Goose Creek Comments2	
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Goose Creek Comments2: Historic-(Several National Historic Register sites within and adjacent to the corridor including: Goose Creek Stone Bridge (c.1820)- an example of demiconical stone buttresses and segmental arched spans- originally part of Ashley's Gap Turnpike; Goose Creek Meetinghouse Complex (18-19th c.)- symbolizes the continuity of the Quaker tradition in northern Virginia. The complex contains the State's 2nd oldest Friends meeting house and the county's oldest public school.)

Recreation-(National area within close proximity to highly populated regions such as northern Virginia and Washington, D.C.)

Cultural-(Remnants of canal sites and locks from Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company (1832) are located within the corridor.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Great Wicomico River	Northumberland	Confluence with the Chesapeake (Ingram Bay) to Crabbie Mill	10	1982		R, F, W, O		
Hardware River	Fluvanna, Albermarle	Confluence with the James River to South Fork of the Hardware headwaters	41	1982		R	See Hardware River Comments	

Hardware River Comments: Recreation-(South Fork's headwaters are unique because it is one of the smallest canoeing streams in the area yet has the most significant rapid of any stream in the State-- 40+ foot drop in 400 yards-- and is rated as a Class 5 stream.)

Holston River, South Fork	Washington	Above Holston Lake to Loves Mill	18	1982		O	See Holston River, South Fork Comments	
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Holston River, South Fork Comments: Hydrologic-(One of the last 3 remaining undeveloped, medium order rivers in the section.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Jackson River	Allegheny, Bath, Highland	McClintic Bridge to headwaters	31	1982		R, G, C, O	See Jackson River Comments1	

Jackson River Comments1: **Wild-**(Segment still exhibits a true wilderness environment.) **Hydrologic-**(Segment is in close proximity to Falling Springs Creek waterfall which cascades over 22 feet.) **Recreation-**(Segment is within a highly scenic natural area near an estimated 400,000 people. Segment is in close proximity to the popular hot spring resorts above the valley floor.) **Geologic-**(Segment possesses numerous gorges; Richardson, Hidden Valley, Big, Little Mountain, which are of significant geologic interest. Richardson Gorge is most noted for its 700 foot vertical walls.)

Jackson River	Bath	Gathright Dam to Clearwater Park	13	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Jackson River Comments2	
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Jackson River Comments2: Contains wide variety of recreational facilities. Potential for outstanding trout stream.

Jackson River	Bath	Hidden Valley, Southern Boundary to State Route 623	7	1982/ 1993	S	S, H, C	See Jackson River Comments3	
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Jackson River Comments3: Nearly continuous forest cover with a few open fields. Flats adjacent to river with some steep slide slopes for visual variety. Historic Warwick Mansion and prehistoric rock shelter.

Jackson River	Bath	McClintic Bridge to Hidden Valley	9	1982/ 1993	S	S, G	See Jackson River Comments4	
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Jackson River Comments4: Ranges from small to medium in size with some large pools and boulders. Richardson Gorge shows outstanding geologic formations.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
James River	Buckingham, Flovanna, Albermarle, Nelson	Big Island to Gladstone railroad yard	50	1982		S, R, G, H, O	See James River Comments1	
<p>James River Comments1: Geologic-(Cliff-like valley walls over 300' high adjacent to river. 78% of segment possesses significant islands the occurrence and distribution of which is unique to the section, province and region.) Scenic-(Significant and diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, land uses, water and vegetative elements.) Hydrologic-(A unique, high order, undeveloped river.) Historic-(River-related National Historic Register Sites at Bremono and Midway Mill.) Botanic-(An extremely rare arbor vitae, disjunct-relict community growing on calcareous bluffs at the confluence of the James and Tye Rivers. Site has the only known population of Arbor vitae in either the oak-pine forest or the southeastern evergreen forest regions.)</p>								
James River	Rockbridge, Botetourt	East of Glassgow to east of Buchanan	17	1982		G, H, O	See James River Comments2	
<p>James River Comments2: Hydrologic-(A unique segment of a sparsely developed, high order river.) Historic-(Segment possesses numerous James River and Kanawha Canal structures dating from the late 18th century.)</p>								
James River	York, Isle of Wight, Surry, James City, Charles City, Prince George	Mogarts Beach to Hopewell	62	1982		H	See James River Comments3	
<p>James River Comments3: Historic-(One of the most significant historic, relatively undeveloped rivers in the entire northeast region. Within or adjacent to the corridor are 4 National Historic Register Sites and one National Historic Park.)</p>								

James River	Botetourt	West of Buchanan to Eagle Rock	16	1982		H, O	See James River Comments4	
<p>James River Comments4: Hydrologic-(A unique segment of a sparsely developed, high order river.) Historic-(Segment possesses James River and Kanawha Canal structures and dams which date from the late 18th century, and aided both shipping and navigation from the upper reaches to the Chesapeake bay.)</p>								
James River	Henrico, Chesterfield, Goochland, Powhatan, Cumberland, Flovanna, Buckingham	Above Boshier Dam near Richmond to Bremono Bluff	55	1982		R, H	See James River Comments5	
<p>James River Comments5: Historic-(Segment includes numerous sites of historical significance. National Historic Register sites include Bremono Bluff Plantation, Muddy Creek Mill at Tamworth, Cartersville Bridge and Amphil Farm at Cartersville. Additional historic structures include Hardware Aqueduct, Rockfish Aqueduct, and numerous lock and canal structures of the James River and Kanawha Canal Navigation Company.) Recreation-(Numerous state fishery programs are located within the corridor and the James is noted for its smallmouth bass fishing.)</p>								
Little Bush Creek	Montgomery, Floyd	Confluence with the Little River to headwaters (above Hoffville)	13	1982		O	See Little River Comments.	
Little River	Pulaski, Montgomery, Floyd	New River to headwaters	93	1982		O	See Little River Comments	
<p>Little River Comments: Hydrologic-(The longest relatively undeveloped, free-flowing river within the section.)</p>								

Mattaponi River	King William, King & Queen	Muddy Creek to Liberty Hall	23	1982		O	See Mattaponi River Comments	
<u>Mattaponi River Comments:</u> Botanic -(Rare, endemic and possibly endangered plants present.)								
Maury River	Rockbridge	2 miles north of Buena Vista to the mouths of the Calfpasture and Little Calfpasture	24	1982		R, G, H, C, O	See Maury River Comments	
<u>Maury River Comments:</u> Geologic -(Segment includes Goshen Pass, a geologically unique and scenic high mountain Appalachian canyon.) Botanic -(Goshen Pass possesses an undisturbed biological community of a typical oak-chestnut forest and is currently listed as a potential National Natural Landmark.) Historic -(Segment contains the only existing remains of a cub dam on the river at Savernake. This is a remnant from the James River and Kanawha Canal navigation system.) Recreation -(Segment of river in the proximity of Goshen Pass is noted to be the most exciting and most scenic whitewater river in Virginia. The rapids range from Class 3 to 5 and some drop 25 feet in less than 200 feet.) Cultural -(The river's original name was the North, but was renamed in 1873 for Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury, the father of oceanography.)								
Meherrin River	Greenville, Brunswick, Macklenburg, Lunenburg	Emporia to Route 1	37	1982		O	Wild-(Corridor and surrounding watersheds are essentially undeveloped.)	
North Anna River	Caroline, Hanover, Spotsylvania	1.5 miles above Morris Bridge to Lake Anna	26	1982		R, H	See North Anna River Comments1	
<u>North Anna River Comments1:</u> Historic -(Numerous historic mill sites and ruins, Civil War Battlefields and breastworks, and Indian artifact sites are located within the corridor.) Recreation -(One of the most popular whitewater canoe runs in Virginia. Segment includes a diversity of gradients including Fallsline Run, a Class 4 segment. Unique proximity to urban populations in Richmond and Fredericksburg. A noted smallmouth bass fishing river.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
North Anna River	Caroline, Hanover	Pamunkey and South Anna River to Morris Bridge	6	1982		R, H	See North Anna River Comments2	
South Anna River	Hanover	North Anna River to Gouldin	30	1982		R, H	See North Anna River Comments2	
<p>North Anna River Comments2: Historic-(Numerous historic mill sites and ruins, Civil War battlefields and breastworks, and Indian artifact sites are located within the corridor.) Recreation-(Unique proximity to urban population in Richmond and Fredericksburg. A noted small-mouth bass fishing river.)</p>								
North River	Augusta	North River Campground to Camp May Flather	5	1993	S	S, R, G	See North River Comments	
<p>North River Comments: Shallow with small pools and during high water contains sections of white water. Gorge contains several cliffs and rock formations. Heavily hiked and used for canoeing and kayaking during high water.</p>								
Northwest River	Norfolk	Virginia/North Carolina State line to headwaters at Cornland	12	1982		O	See Northwest River Comments	
<p>Northwest River Comments: Ecologic-(The last remaining complete and representative example of a free flowing, undeveloped river within the Great Dismal Swamp area. The Swamp is a National Natural Landmark.) Wild-(Corridor and surrounding watershed is essentially undeveloped.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Nottoway River	Southampton, Sussex	North Carolina border to Fort Nottoway	82	1982		O	See Nottoway River Comments1	
<u>Nottoway River Comments1:</u> Botanic -(5 to 10,000 acres of cypress forest; longest river swamp in the entire northeast region. Corridor and surrounding area include significant amounts of cypress.)								
Nottoway River	Sussex, Greenville, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Nottoway	Fort Nottoway to Nottoway Reservoir	43	1982		O	Wild -(Corridor and surrounding watershed area is largely undeveloped.)	
Pamunkey River	King William, New Kent	Herrick Creek to Liberty Hall	34	1982		O	Botanic -(One endemic plant present.)	
Passage Creek	Shenandoah	Confluence with the North Fork of the Shenandoah to headwaters	31	1982		R, G, H, C	See Passage Creek Comments	
<u>Passage Creek Comments:</u> Geologic -(Segment drains Fort Valley of the Massanutten Mountains, a recognized geological phenomenon, and includes the Massanutten Gorge.) Recreation -(Segment is a unique native trout stream habitat and includes a state fish hatchery.) Historic -(Segment includes the site and ruins of Elizabeth's Furnace which has historical significance from both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Potomac River	Northumberland, Westmoreland	Confluence with the Chesapeake Bay to Ragged Point Beach	23	1982		O	See Potomac River Comments1	MD
Coan River	Northumberland	Confluence with the Potomac River to headwaters	6	1982		O	See Potomac River Comments1	
Glebe River	Northumberland	Confluence with the Potomac River to headwaters	3	1982		O	See Potomac River Comments1	
<u>Potomac River Comments1:</u> Hydrologic- (One of the largest (in CFS) free-flowing, sparsely developed, high order rivers in the northeast.)								
Potomac River	Frederick, Washington, Loudoun, Jefferson	West of New Addition to Harpers Ferry	4	1982		G, O	Potomac River Comments2	MD
<u>Potomac River Comments2:</u> Geologic- (River flows through a significant open low mountain at Weverton.) Hydrologic- (One of two remaining, relatively undeveloped, free-flowing, high order river segments in the section.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Potomac River	Montgomery, Loudoun, Fairfax	David Taylor Model Basin to Broad Run	20	1982		S, R, G, H, O	Potomac River Comments3	MD

Potomac River Comments3: **Hydrologic**-(One of the largest (in CFS) free-flowing, relatively undeveloped high order rivers in the northeast.) **Historic**-(The linear and river related Chesapeake and Ohio National Historic Parks within and parallel to the river corridor.) **Recreation**-(Exceptional diversity of flow gradients. Unique proximity to urban populations in Washington D.C., Arlington, and Alexandria. Corridor contains unique areas for rock climbing.) **Scenic**-(Significant and diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, land uses, water and vegetative elements.) **Geologic**-(Rare gorges and cliffs up to 150 feet in height.)

Potomac River	Montgomery, Loudoun	Broad Run to north of Mason Island	13	1982		S, O	Potomac River Comments4	MD
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Potomac River Comments4: **Scenic**-(Significant and diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, land uses, water and vegetative elements.) **Hydrologic**-(One of the largest (in CFS) free-flowing, sparsely developed remaining high order rivers in the section.)

Potomac River	Prince George, Charles	Nice Memorial Bridge to Sandy Point	24	1982		R, G, W, O	Potomac River Comments5	MD
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Potomac River Comments5: **Hydrologic**-(The largest in CFS and width, free-flowing, relatively undeveloped, high order river in the entire northeast region.) **Geologic**-(Unique cliffs, bluffs and fossils at Pope's Creek. Unique features at Sim's Gorge.) **Wildlife**-(Unique occurrence of habitats of rare, endangered and unique birds, including bald eagles, herons, ospreys and egrets at Cedar Pt., Hilltop Fort, Smoot Tract and Taylor Neck.) **Botanic**-(Rare areas of plant diversity at Maryland Neck. Also spectacular old growth tulip poplar and oaks within Smoot Tract.) **Historic**-(Unique sunken fleet area within segment.) **Recreation**-(Area has been identified as the most exceptional area for forest game management on the entire lower Potomac.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Potomac River	Frederick, Loudoun	Near Monocacy River River aqueduct to R.R. yard at Brunswick	10	1982		S, O	Potomac River Comments6	MD
Potomac River Comments6: Hydrologic- (One of the largest (in CFS) free-flowing, relatively undeveloped high order rivers in the northeast.)								
Potomac River, South Fork of South Branch	Highland	1 mile south of Moorefield to Palo Alto	55	1982		R, G, O	See Potomac River, South Fork of South Branch, WV comments.	WV
Potomac River, South Fork of the South Branch WV Comments: Recreation- (Segment includes a diversity of flow gradients including Class 4 and 5 rapids at the Moorefield River Gorge and Ft. Seybert.) Hydrologic- (The second longest, relatively undeveloped, free-flowing river within the entire province.) Geologic- (Segment flows through the Trumbol Gap, a unique gorge-like "trough" enclosed by nearly perpendicular walls.)								
Powell River	Lee	Tennessee to U.S. Rt. 58 in Dryden	52	1982				
Rapidan River	Madison	Graves Mill to headwaters	9	1982		R, O	See Rapidan River Comments	
Rapidan River Comments: Recreation- (A unique and significant wild brook trout fishery.) Hydrologic- (One of the last remaining undeveloped, low order rivers in this section.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Rapidan River	Spotsylvania, Orange, Culpeper	Rappahannock River to north of Indian Town	16	1982		R, G, H	See Rappahannock River Comments1	
Rappahannock River	Spotsylvania, Stafford, Culpeper, Fauquier	I-95 near Fredericksburg, VA to one mile past Rt. 620	0	1982		R, G, H	See Rappahannock River Comments1	
Hazel River	Fauquier, Culpeper, Rappahannock	Rapidan River to headwaters	43	1982		R, G, H	See Rappahannock River Comments1	

Rappahannock River Comments1: **Historic**-(Rapidan Dam Canal of the Rappahannock Navigation system is a linear National Historic Register site within the corridor.) **Geologic**-(Rare, significant topographical variation including cliffs over 200' high.) **Recreation**-(Possesses the largest and most diverse amount of flow gradient in the area. Unspoiled undeveloped stream readily accessible to large urban populations. Offers excellent small mouth bass fishing.) **Historic**-(Segment includes numerous site remains of locks and dams from canal days.)

Rappahannock River	Essex, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George, Caroline	Tappahannock to Snow Creek	57	1982		G, H, O	See Rappahannock River Comments2	
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Rappahannock River Comments2: **Hydrologic**-(An extended segment of a sparsely developed, high order tidal river.) **Botanic**-(Unique 100' cliffs at Fones Cliffs, Owl Hollow, Moons Monument Wharf.) **Historic**-(National Historic District at Port Royal and Tappahannock.)

Rivanna River	Fluvanna, Albermarle	Confluence with the James River to near the University of Virginia Airport	31	1982		O	See Rivanna River Comments	
<u>Rivanna River Comments:</u> Botanic- (An excellent representative example of a Piedmont Upland Hardwood Forest and Upland Pine Forest is within the corridor.)								
Roanoke River	Charlotte, Halifax, Campbell, Pittsylvania	Kerr Reservoir to Altavista	58	1982		G, H	See Roanoke River Comments	
Cub Creek	Charlotte, Appomattox	Roanoke River to headwaters	33	1982		G, H	See Roanoke River comments.	
Falling River	Campbell, Appomattox	Roanoke River to headwaters near Spout Springs	32	1982		G, H	See Roanoke River comments.	
<u>Roanoke River Comments:</u> Historic- (Segment includes the Green Hill National Historic Register Site.) Geologic- (Within the river is the Long Island, the size of which is unique to the section.)								
Robinson River	Culpeper, Madison	Confluence with the Rapidan River to Route #670 bridge	26	1982		R, H	See Robinson River Comments	

Robinson River Comments: **Recreation-**(Segment includes a variety of flow gradients including Class 3 rapids with numerous 2 to 3 foot ledges.) **Historic-**(Segment was in proximity of, and of strategic importance to, the Civil War battles of Cedar Mountain and the ensuing second battle at Manassas Junction.)

Rucker Run	Nelson	Confluence with the Tye River to 3 miles north of Canada Gap	6	1982		G	Geologic- (Unique water gap landform.)	
Rush River	Rappahannock	Rock Mills to headwaters near Gravel Springs Gap	10	1982		R	See Rush River Comments	

Rush River Comments: **Recreation-**(Segment is noted as one of the more challenging whitewater canoe streams in the state. Its flow is very fast, rapids are rated at Class 2-4, and its average gradient is 32 feet per mile.)

Russell Fork River	Dickenson, Buchanan	Kentucky-Virginia line to White Creek	7	1982		R, G	See Russell Fork River Comments1	
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Russell Fork River Comments1: **Geologic-**(Segment is within the largest and most characteristic part of the Cumberland Mts.- a great fault block. A structural feature of secondary importance is a north-south fault on the line between Pine Gay and Cumberland Gap, the latter being where the 3 states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee come together.) **Recreation-**(An outstanding and dangerous segment of whitewater starting prior to White Creek and continuing to Elkhorn City, Kentucky.)

Russell Fork River	Dickenson, Buchanan	Haysi to headwaters	24	1982		S	See Russell Fork River Comments2	
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Russell Fork River Comments2: **Scenic-**(Segment offers a variety and diversity of views related to the juxtaposition of land, land use, vegetation and stream channel variation.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Shenandoah River, North Fork	Shenandoah	Bridge Upstream Bowman Crossing to Strasburg	54	1982				
Shenandoah River, North Fork	Shenandoah	Route #648 at Strasburg to Edinburg	39	1982		R, G, H, C	See Shenandoah River, North Fork Comments	
Shenandoah River, North Fork Comments: Cultural -(The Shenandoah Valley of the North Fork was the primary valley and corridor for settlement throughout the colonial period. There are numerous historic and battle sites.) Geologic -(Segment includes a section known as the Seven Bends of the North Fork--seven major loops in which the river reverses its direction. This segment has been classified as one of the most meandering of any river in the United States.)								
Shenandoah River, South Fork	Warren, Page	Bixler Bridge to Karo Landing	36	1982		G	See Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments1	
Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments1: Geologic -(Segment includes Bixler Bridge area which is noted for its numerous geologic formations such as ledges and compressions that increase the power of the rapids.)								
Shenandoah River, South Fork	Page, Warren	Within George Washington National Forest	36	1982/ 1993	R	R, F, H, C	See Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments2	
Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments2: Fishing , canoeing, tubing, swimming, and some hunting. Top quality smallmouth bass population. Catfish and sunfish. Several archeological sites. Historic use for carrying farm products.								

Shenandoah River, South Fork	Warren and Page	From Route #677 Bridge above Front Royal to Route #675 Bridge below Springfield	36	1982/ 1995		S, G, H	See Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments3	
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Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments3: **Historic**-The South Fork is considered to be one of the most significant rivers in the United States. The corridor includes sites of colonial forts, battles and wars, mills, factories, furnaces and mines, National Historic Register sites located at Port Republic, and active **archeological** digs at Front Royal. **Scenic**-The segment's eastern border is within the viewshed of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the river corridor meanders along the narrow valley floor in its numerous and classical S-shaped bends.

Shenandoah River, South Fork	Warren and Page	Route #677 Bridge above Front Royal to Route #675 Bridge below Springfield	36	1982			See Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments4	
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Shenandoah River, South Fork Comments4: **Historic**-The South Fork is considered to be one of the most significant rivers in the United States. The corridor includes sites of colonial forts, battles and wars, mills, factories, furnaces and mines, National Historic Register Sites at Port Republic, and active archaeological digs at Front Royal.

Slate River	Buckingham	Confluence with the James River to headwaters	45	1982		G	See Slate River Comments	
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Slate River Comments: **Geologic**-(A portion of the rare definitive belt of monadnocks of which the eastern limit is an important zone of faulting.)

South Anna River	Hanover, Louisa, Orange	Gouldin to Route 15 crossing	70	1982		R, H	See South Anna River Comments	
South Anna River Comments: Historic -(The corridor includes numerous still sites and ruins.) Recreation -(The longest, least developed, free-flowing, canoeable river in the state, region and section.)								
St. Mary's River	Rockbridge, Augusta	Emory Church to headwaters	8	1982		O	See St. Mary's River Comments	
St. Mary's River Comments: Hydrologic -(An excellent example of an undeveloped low order river within an open low mountain area.) Wild -(One of the few remaining completely undeveloped river segments within this section.)								
Tye River	Nelson	Tyro to Montebello	13	1982		G	See Tye River Comments	
Tye River Comments: Geologic -(An excellent and representative example of a low order river within open low mountains.)								
Tye River	Nelson	Confluence with the James River to north 12 miles on the Tye River	12	1982		O	Botanic -(Rare, virgin tract of hemlock-dominated relict forest.)	
Willis River	Cumberland, Buckingham	Confluence with the James River to headwaters (Appomattox State Forest)	55	1982		H	See Willis River Comments	
Willis River Comments: Historic -(Segment was part of the James River navigation system, but its locks were not the usual type. Instead flash locks were used and there are still a few signs of these, especially in the vicinity of Burdsville and Cava.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
York River	James City, Gloucester	Almondsville to Plum Point	12	1982		O	See York River Comments	
Ware River	New Kent, James City	Confluence with the York River to Richardson Millpond	5	1982		O	See York River comments.	
Poropotank River	King and Queen, Gloucester	Confluence with the York River to headwaters	12	1982		O	See York River comments.	

York River Comments: Hydrologic-(A unique segment of sparsely developed, high order tidal river.)

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.