

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 KILOMETERS

1. Toogoodoo Boat Landing
2. Steamboat Boat Landing
3. Dawhoo Boat Landing
4. Penny Creek Boat Landing
5. Willtown Bluff Boat Landing

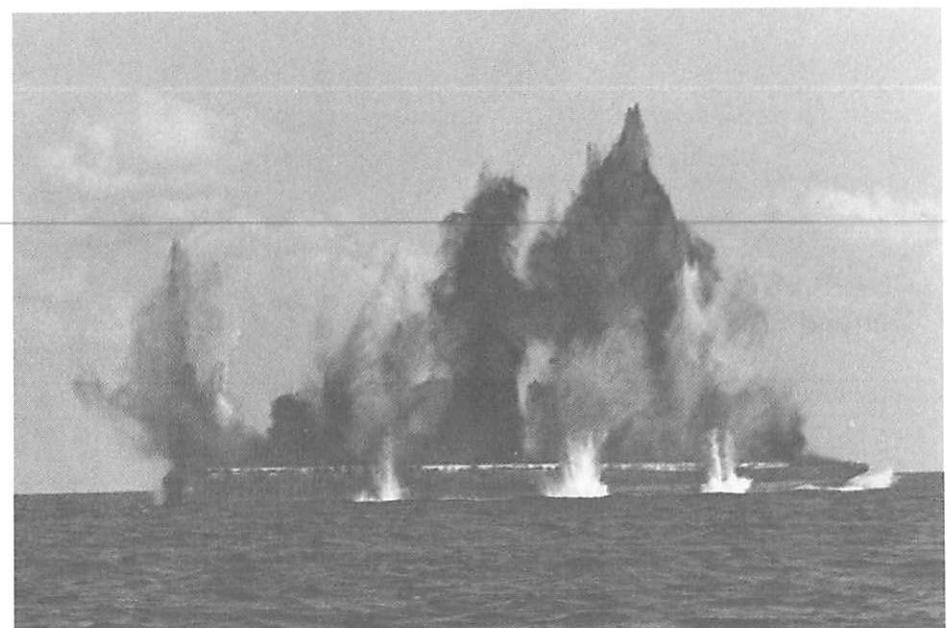
SOUTH CAROLINA'S ARTIFICIAL FISHING REEFS

South Carolina is fortunate in having some of the most exciting saltwater recreational fishing opportunities available anywhere along the entire east coast of the United States. For the past twenty years, a considerable share of the most productive offshore angling taking place off this state has been centered around fishing over shipwrecks and other locations on which man-made structures have intentionally or unintentionally been placed. Whether deliberately sunk or not, these materials have in time provided a basis for the development of a vastly productive and complex community of marine life. The rich assemblages of fish on these areas, as well as the multitude of invertebrates represented by everything from soft corals and sponges to crabs and barnacles, are critically linked to the presence of hard substrate on an otherwise barren and featureless sand bottom. Over the years these "man-made" areas considered fishing hot spots by saltwater sportfishermen have become known as artificial reefs.

The term artificial reef is a bit misleading, since there is nothing at all artificial about the processes that result in their formation. These same processes occur on areas offshore where underlying rock has been exposed through the sand on the ocean floor. The hard surfaces of these rocks provide substrate for the formation of "natural reefs" which are known by fishermen as "live bottoms." Only a very small percentage of the sea floor off South Carolina is considered to be "live bottoms." The rest is covered with sand, and not tremendously productive from a sportfisherman's point of view. Artificial reefs are created by placing a man-made material, such as concrete, steel, plastic or rubber on an unproductive sand bottom area to provide a hard substrate similar to rock for the natural formation of a reef community. Although it takes many years for the reef to develop and mature, fishermen begin to notice positive results usually within a year of a reef establishment. Through this development of otherwise non-productive sandy areas of ocean bottom into reefs, fisheries managers can provide recreational or even commercial fishermen with readily located sites of enhanced fishing opportunities in addition to those available as a result of the natural geology of the sea floor.

Although artificial reefs have become extremely popular among saltwater recreational anglers in the U.S. during the past two decades, they are by no means a new idea. The Japanese have relied on submerged man-made structures of one form or another for over 200 years to enhance various aspects of their commercial fishing industry. Today millions of dollars are spent by the Japanese government each year to continue reef development on a scale which is rivaled nowhere else in the world.

The first documented use of artificial reefs to improve coastal fishing in the U.S. occurred right here in South Carolina in the late 1830's. At that time, fishermen commonly caught large numbers of sheepshead around trees which had fallen into the estuaries and become encrusted with barnacles, a favorite food of these fish. Clearing of these same coastal lands for the cultivation of sea-island cotton began removing the natural supply of newly fallen trees along the water's edge, and with the disappearance of the trees, sheepshead fishing soon began to decline. Realizing the important link between the trees, barnacles and fish, fishermen set about constructing South Carolina's first artificial reefs. These reefs consisted of hut-like structures 5 to 6 feet high constructed from oak or pine logs



Steel hulled barges are a common form of material on many of South Carolina's artificial reefs.



Black Sea Bass and White Grunts are common bottom fish on offshore artificial reefs.

CHARLESTON COUNTY General Sites

	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
SANTEE COASTAL RESERVE	●			●				●	●				●	●					
WASHO RESERVE								●	●					●	●				
CAPE ROMAIN NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE																			
Bull's Island	●							●	●									●	
Cape Island	●							●	●										
Moore's Landing	●							●	●										
Raccoon Key	●							●	●									●	
MCCLELLANVILLE BOAT LANDING	●			●				●	●										
BUCK HALL RECREATION AREA	●							●	●										
BUCK HALL LANDING	●							●	●										
MOORE'S BOAT LANDING	●							●	●										
CAPERS ISLAND	●			●				●	●										
PARADISE ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●			●				●	●										
GADSENVILLE BOAT LANDING	●			●				●	●										
WILD DUNES YACHT HARBOR		●													●	●			
DETCO BOAT LANDING		●																●	
ISLE OF PALMS RECREATION DEPT.	●			●				●	●										
ISLE OF PALMS BOAT LANDING	●			●				●	●										
CITY OF ISLE OF PALMS																			
Breach Inlet	●			●				●	●								●		
Handicapped Walkway	●			●													●		
Pedestrian Beach Access	●			●													●		
Public Dune Walkovers - 10th & 14th	●			●											●	●	●	●	
Public Parking Lots	●			●											●	●	●	●	
Yacht Harbor Marina - 41st Ave																	●		
TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND	●			●													●		
YACHT CLUB, TOLER'S COVE MARINA		●															●		
OLD PITT STREET BRIDGE	●			●													●		
SHEM CREEK BOAT LANDING	●			●															
SHEM CREEK MARINA	●			●													●		
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE																			
Fort Moultrie	●																●		

and floated to a desired location in about 8 feet of water. The huts were sunk and held in place by filling each one with stones and live oak timbers. After a few weeks, barnacles began to grow on the logs, and sheepshead returned once again in abundance.

Despite South Carolina's relatively early start in artificial reef utilization, it was not until over 100 years later that further reef construction efforts took place to improve coastal fishing opportunities. During the early 1960's following a great deal of talk about success of artificial reef projects in other states such as Florida, Alabama and California, enthusiasm was once again sparked among the state's saltwater recreational fisherman towards developing reefs of their own. Offshore artificial reef construction was carried out by several privately established groups in the state as early as 1961. As in other parts of the country, many of these organizations were formed specifically for the purpose of building artificial fishing reefs along a particular area of the coast.

These first modern day reefs were constructed in offshore waters, 3 to 12 miles out, and were made up of a conglomeration of automobile bodies, school buses, large household appliances, automobile tires and various other forms of scrap material. Most reefs were marked in some fashion, but frequent loss of buoys due to storms or vandalism made finding them sometimes difficult or impossible. By 1967, six permanent artificial reefs had been established along the South Carolina coast, providing easy access to one or more reefs from each major coastal population area.

In 1967, steps were taken through the use of state and federal funding to upgrade the condition of most of the artificial reefs already established. This was accomplished by improving the quality and quantity of materials added to these locations. Hundreds of thousands of automobile and truck tires were sunk on the reefs, as well as a large number of steel hulled boats, barges and larger vessels. Most of these materials are still in place today after twenty years of service.

To better manage South Carolina's efforts in utilizing artificial reefs for recreational fisheries enhancement, a state-maintained reef program under the supervision of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department was established in 1973. This program has taken responsibility for all permitting, construction, and marking of artificial

CHARLESTON COUNTY General Sites

	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
Fort Sumter Nat. Monument	●				●	●											●		
REMLEY'S POINT BOAT LANDING	●			●		●												●	
FORT SUMTER TOURS																			
Charleston City Marina	●		●															●	
Patriot's Point	●			●															
NAVAL STATION MARINA		●						●											
FILBIN CREEK BOAT LANDING	●		●					●											
MARINE RESOURCES CENTER, JAMES IS.	●			●				●											
CITY OF CHARLESTON																			
Brittlebank Park	●		●					●									●		
Charleston Municipal Marina	●		●					●									●	●	
Charleston Waterfront Park	●		●					●									●	●	
CITY OF CHARLESTON DEPTS./PARKS & REC.																			
Westchester	●		●					●											
White Point Gardens	●		●					●											
NORTHBRIDGE MARINA		●						●									●		
ASHLEY MARINA		●															●		
WAPPOO CUT BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
RIVERLAND TERRACE BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
COUNTY FARM BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
WANDO WOODS BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
PIER POINT BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
CITY OF FOLLY BEACH	●			●				●											
FOLLY ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
PELICAN COVE RV RESORT		●						●											
STONO MARINA, INC.		●						●											
CHARLESTON COUNTY PARK & REC. COM.																			
Beachwalker Park	●			●				●	●	●				●	●		●	●	
Folly Beach County Park	●			●				●									●		
BATTERY ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
JOHN P. LIMEHOUSE BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											
BULOW BOAT LANDING	●			●				●											

reefs off the coast, and as a result, South Carolina now has one of the best developed systems of reefs accessible to fishermen anywhere in the U.S.

There are now 22 permitted artificial reefs along the coast, from Little River Inlet to Hilton Head Island. These reefs are found in inshore, nearshore, and offshore waters, and are designed to provide a wide range of anglers with an opportunity to access one or more reefs from most of the popular points of entry for saltwater recreational fishing. Although the majority of these reefs are 6 to 12 miles offshore and accessible only by boat, there are three within 3 miles of land, two which are located in estuarine waters and two which can be fished on from fishing piers.

Fishing on South Carolina's artificial reefs can be a rewarding year-round experience. Depending on the location of the reef and the time of year, a wide assortment of popular saltwater game fish may be landed by experienced or novice anglers employing a variety of techniques. As coastal waters begin their warming trend in the spring, renewed activity among fish species returning to the reefs creates extensive angling opportunities. Bluefish, cobia, amberjack, Spanish mackerel and king mackerel are among the most popular pelagic fishes which can be taken by trolling or creating artificial lures, or drifting and slow trolling live bait over the reef. During this same period, black sea bass, sheepshead, red drum and weakfish may also be taken by fishing on the bottom close to the various reef structures.

During the late spring and summer months, fishing for many of these species remains popular while additional summertime residents move onto the reefs. Crevalle jack, pompano, barracuda and especially spadefish are found on reefs closer to shore during these months, while dolphin, tuna and even sailfish have been landed on reefs farther offshore. Black sea bass, grouper, porgies, snappers and flounder are frequently landed while bottom fishing during warmer months.

In the fall, cooling water temperatures once again bring on renewed activity among some species such as king mackerel, spotted sea trout and red drum, while others leave the reefs for areas farther offshore or farther south. Even during the coldest months of the winter when feeding activity may be sporadic or suppressed among many fishes, artificial reefs are still a popular location for landing sizeable black sea bass.

CHARLESTON COUNTY General Sites

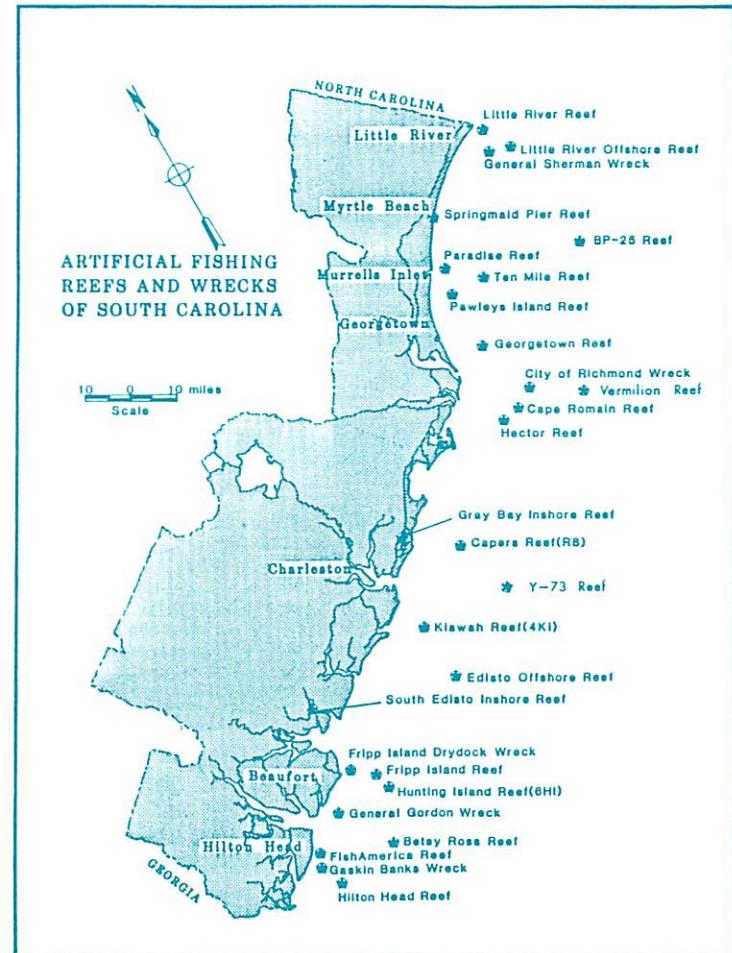
	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
BOHICKET MARINA VILLAGE & YACHT CHART.	●				●														
CHERRY POINT BOAT LANDING	●			●	●														
TOOGOODOO BOAT LANDING	●			●	●														
STEAMBOAT BOAT LANDING	●			●	●														
DAWHO BOAT LANDING	●			●	●														
PENNY CREEK BOAT LANDING	●			●	●														
WILLTOWN BLUFF BOAT LANDING	●			●	●														

With this type of diverse angling menu available, it is not surprising that artificial reefs steadily grown in popularity over the years among marine recreational fishermen. To keep up with the increase in demands placed on South Carolina's marine fisheries resources, the state's artificial reef program will continue to improve those artificial reefs already in existence, while creating new productive reefs in previously barren areas.

The locations and brief descriptions of South Carolina's 22 existing artificial reefs are listed on the following pages. Since most of these reefs are located offshore, it is important to have a safe boat as well as the proper nautical charts and a good compass to locate them. For some reefs found much farther offshore a Loran-C unit is necessary. Regardless of which reef you seek, a Loran unit, recording electronic depth finder and a little patience are very useful in locating many of the smaller structures in place.

When bottom fishing or trolling deep with planers, count on losing a certain amount of tackle when fishing on or close to many of the larger structures. Also, never hook a valuable boat anchor which you plan to keep into reef material, unless you have the ability to dive down and free it (free-diving is not an option on most reefs). Several alternatives to using a boat anchor may be used if you wish to hook into a structure, including expendable concrete blocks and inexpensive homemade reef anchors made from steel reinforcing bar, concrete and steel pipe.

Always keep in mind that regardless how terrific the fishing may seem to be on any given day, these artificial reefs are, by nature's standards, very small and subsequently limited in the number of fish they can hold during any fishing season. Please use good common sense in your fishing practices. Don't take undersized fish. Take what you need and leave the rest for others or your own future trips.



CHARLESTON COUNTY Activities

	BOATING	SWIMMING-LIFEGUARDS	SWIMMING-NO LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	CAMPING	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TENNIS	SUNBATHING	HIKING	WILDLIFE OBSERVATION
SANTEE COASTAL RESERVE																	
WASHO RESERVE																	
CAPE ROMAIN NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE																	
Bull's Island																	
Cape Island																	
Moore's Landing	●																
Raccoon Key																	
McCLELLANVILLE BOAT LANDING	●																
BUCK HALL RECREATION AREA	●																
BUCK HALL LANDING	●																
MOORE'S BOAT LANDING	●																
CAPERS ISLAND	●																
PARADISE ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●																
GADSENVILLE BOAT LANDING	●																
WILD DUNES YACHT HARBOR	●						●										
DETCO BOAT LANDING	●																
ISLE OF PALMS RECREATION DEPT.																	
ISLE OF PALMS BOAT LANDING	●																
CITY OF ISLE OF PALMS																	
Breach Inlet	●																
Handicapped Walkway																	
Pedestrian Beach Access	●																
Public Dune Walkovers - 10th & 14th																	
Public Parking Lots																	
Yacht Harbor Marina - 41st Ave	●																
TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND	●																
YACHT CLUB, TOLER'S COVE MARINA	●																
OLD PITT STREET BRIDGE																	
SHEM CREEK BOAT LANDING	●																
SHEM CREEK MARINA	●																
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE																	
Fort Moultrie																	

S.C. COASTAL DIVE SHOPS

Charleston Area

The Wet Shop
5121 Rivers Avenue
Charleston, SC 29418
803/744-5641

Attn: Ralph Wilbanks or Jack Williamson

Charleston Scuba
35 Lockwood Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29401
803/722-1120

Attn: Tom Robinson

The Charleston Diver
Folly Road Shopping Center
Charleston, SC 29412
803/795-9222

Attn: Andy Hanson

Scuba Playworld
3013 West Montague Avenue
Charleston, SC 29418
803/747-1488

Attn: Lee Kibbey

Myrtle Beach Area

Myrtle Beach Scuba
2718 Highway 501
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/448-2832

Attn: Warren Gibson

South Carolina Scuba Center
1514 Highway 501
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/626-3265

Attn: Doug Williams

Hilton Head Area

Palmetto Scuba
220 Triangle Square
Hilton Head Island, SC 29928
803/881-3483

Attn: Jeri Ann Lewis

Deep One Dive
Ladies Island, SC
Attn: Mike Burke
803/525-9344

CHARLESTON COUNTY Activities

	BOATING	SWIMMING-LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	CAMPING	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TEENNIS	SUNBATHING	HIKING	WILDLIFE OBSERVATION
Fort Sumter Nat. Monument																
REMLEY'S POINT BOAT LANDING	●							●	●							
FORT SUMTER TOURS																
Charleston City Marina	●		●	●	●	●	●									
Patriot's Point	●			●	●	●	●				●					
NAVAL STATION MARINA	●		●	●	●	●	●									●
FILBIN CREEK BOAT LANDING	●															
MARINE RESOURCES CENTER, JAMES IS.															●	●
CITY OF CHARLESTON																
Brittlebank Park			●	●	●	●			●							●
Charleston Municipal Marina	●		●	●				●								●
Charleston Waterfront Park			●						●							●
CITY OF CHARLESTON DEPTS./PARKS & REC.																
Westchester										●						
White Point Gardens			●	●	●	●		●								
NORTHBRIDGE MARINA	●		●	●	●											
ASHLEY MARINA	●															
WAPPOO CUT BOAT LANDING	●					●										
RIVERLAND TERRACE BOAT LANDING	●															
COUNTY FARM BOAT LANDING	●			●	●											
WANDO WOODS BOAT LANDING	●															
PIER POINT BOAT LANDING	●			●												
CITY OF FOLLY BEACH			●	●	●	●										●
FOLLY ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●				●	●										
PELICAN COVE RV RESORT			●	●	●	●		●								
STONO MARINA, INC.	●															
CHARLESTON COUNTY PARK & REC. COM.																
Beachwalker Park	●		●	●	●	●			●		●					
Folly Beach County Park	●		●	●	●	●			●		●					●
BATTERY ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●															
JOHN P. LIMEHOUSE BOAT LANDING	●			●												
BULOW BOAT LANDING	●															

S.C.'S ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE: An Update

South Carolina's coast is rich in wildlife species, native plants and the diversity of habitats which supports them. Our coast is also one of the most rapidly developing regions in this nation. Conflicts between human populations and native wildlife are unavoidable here, and without wise development and sound management strategies we could lose a facet of our coast which makes it such a special region. We could lose our irreplaceable coastal wildlife heritage.

There are more endangered and threatened animal species found in the coastal region of S.C. than any other region of our state. These species are affected by several problems including pollution, illegal hunting, and habitat loss. Biologists with the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department are working to identify and manage these problems. The goal of this work is to return those threatened or endangered species to viable population levels.

There are wildlife success stories in our coastal region. The American Alligator population had declined drastically due to overhunting, for its valuable hide. Ensuing protection and management has allowed the alligator to recover in our state. Once listed as an endangered (upper coastal plain) and threatened (lower coastal plain) species, the alligator has now been reclassified on the federal list as "threatened, similarity of appearance." While the alligator still enjoys full protection under state law, SCWMD biologists are developing a management program to allow licensed trapping of nuisance alligators. Under this program, only trappers licensed by SCWMD would be allowed to harvest nuisance alligators, thus reducing the risk of alligator attacks on human beings.

The Brown Pelican is another coastal success story. Once listed as an endangered species, this magnificent bird is again a common sight along the coast. DDT, a persistent pesticide in use until the early 1970's, entered the reproductive system of the pelican and other fish-eating birds. DDT contamination interfered with the Pelican, Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, and the Osprey's ability to produce hard egg shells. Reproduction in each of these species was greatly reduced.

DDT was banned for use in the U.S. over 15 years ago and today those species affected are on the road to recovery. The Brown Pelican now nests on several sand-spit islands along the coast of S.C., and while it is still protected under state law it is no longer on the federal endangered species list except for populations in the Gulf of Mexico and California.

Of all animal species remaining on the endangered species list perhaps the most recognizable is the Bald Eagle. This majestic bird of prey, our national symbol, was also affected by DDT. Although it has been slower recovering, the Bald Eagle

CHARLESTON COUNTY Activities

	BOATING	SWIMMING-LIFEGUARDS	SWIMMING-NO LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	CAMPING	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TEENNIS	SUNBATHING	HIKING	WILDLIFE OBSERVATION
BOHICKET MARINA VILLAGE & YACHT CHART.	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				●		
CHERRY POINT BOAT LANDING	●																
TOOGOODOO BOAT LANDING	●																
STEAMBOAT BOAT LANDING	●			●													
DAWHOO BOAT LANDING	●																
PENNY CREEK BOAT LANDING	●																
WILLTOWN BLUFF BOAT LANDING	●																

is making a comeback in S.C. concentrating its nesting efforts along the coast. An eagle nest is a massive affair, generally located in the tallest pine tree the bird can find and seldom out of sight of a body of water. Old rice impoundments, now managed for waterfowl, are favorite sites for eagle nests.

Bald Eagles are tremendous animals with wingspans reaching six to seven feet. Immature eagles are dark to light brown and do not develop the characteristic white head and tail of adult plumage until five or six years of age.

Bald Eagles breed during the winter months, and are generally in S.C. from
(continued on page 84)

OUR FUTURE IS ON THE LINE



With donations to the Check for Wildlife program, the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department is increasing the chances of survival for many endangered species of plants and animals and caring for more than 26,000 acres of the state's most valuable nature preserves. You can help preserve South Carolina's natural heritage by contributing to Check for Wildlife.



CHECK FOR WILDLIFE ON YOUR STATE INCOME TAX FORM

CHARLESTON COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMP	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	BEACH BOARDWALK	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TEENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION
SANTEE COASTAL RESERVE	●	●	●																											
WASHO RESERVE	●	●																												
CAPE ROMAIN NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE																														
Bull's Island	●			●		●					●																			
Cape Island																														
Moore's Landing	●	●						●		●																				
Raccoon Key																														
MCCLELLANVILLE BOAT LANDING	●				●						●																			
BUCK HALL RECREATION AREA	●	●	●		●	●				●													●			●	●			
BUCK HALL LANDING	●	●	●			●				●																				
MOORE'S BOAT LANDING	●	●								●																				
CAPERS ISLAND																								●						
PARADISE ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●										●																			
GADSENVILLE BOAT LANDING	●										●																			
WILD DUNES YACHT HARBOR	●	●	●	●						●	●																			
DETCO BOAT LANDING	●									●																				
ISLE OF PALMS RECREATION DEPT.	●	●				●																								
ISLE OF PALMS BOAT LANDING	●									●																				
CITY OF ISLE OF PALMS																														
Breach Inlet	●																													
Handicapped Walkway	●																													
Pedestrian Beach Access																														
Public Dune Walkovers - 10th & 14th	●																													
Public Parking Lots	●																													
Yacht Harbor Marina - 41st Ave	●	●																												
TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND	●																													
YACHT CLUB, TOLER'S COVE MARINA	●	●	●	●						●	●																			
OLD PITT STREET BRIDGE	●																													
SHEM CREEK BOAT LANDING	●																													
SHEM CREEK MARINA	●	●	●	●																										
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE																														
Fort Moultrie	●	●																												

CHARLESTON COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMP	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	BEACH BOARDWALK	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION
Fort Sumter Nat. Monument	●																					●	●	●							
REMLEY'S POINT BOAT LANDING	●																														
FORT SUMTER TOURS																															
Charleston City Marina	●	●	●	●																											
Patriot's Point	●	●			●																										
NAVAL STATION MARINA	●	●	●	●	●																										
FILBIN CREEK BOAT LANDING	●					●																									
MARINE RESOURCES CENTER, JAMES IS.	●	●				●																									
CITY OF CHARLESTON																															
Brittlebank Park	●					●																									
Charleston Municipal Marina	●	●	●	●	●						●																				
Charleston Waterfront Park	●										●																				
CITY OF CHARLESTON DEPTS./PARKS & REC.																															
Westchester	●	●				●																									
White Point Gardens	●																														
NORTHBRIDGE MARINA	●	●	●								●																				
ASHLEY MARINA	●		●								●																				
WAPPOO CUT BOAT LANDING	●					●						●																			
RIVERLAND TERRACE BOAT LANDING	●											●																			
COUNTY FARM BOAT LANDING	●																														
WANDO WOODS BOAT LANDING	●																														
PIER POINT BOAT LANDING	●																														
CITY OF FOLLY BEACH	●																														
FOLLY ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●																														
PELICAN COVE RV RESORT	●	●	●																												
STONO MARINA, INC.	●	●	●																												
CHARLESTON COUNTY PARK & REC. COM.																															
Beachwalker Park	●	●	●	●	●	●																									
Folly Beach County Park	●	●	●	●	●	●																									
BATTERY ISLAND BOAT LANDING	●																														
JOHN P. LIMEHOUSE BOAT LANDING	●																														
BULOW BOAT LANDING	●																														

CHARLESTON COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMP	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	BEACH BOARDWALK	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	MUSEUMS	HIST. /CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMP SITE	RV DUMP STATION
BOHICKET MARINA VILLAGE & YACHT CHART.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
CHEERY POINT BOAT LANDING	●								●																					
TOOGOODOO BOAT LANDING	●							●																						
STEAMBOAT BOAT LANDING	●							●																						
DAWHOO BOAT LANDING	●							●		●																				
PENNY CREEK BOAT LANDING	●							●																						
WILLTOWN BLUFF BOAT LANDING	●							●																						

(continued from page 81)

September until June. Keep your eyes peeled for eagles while you're driving through coastal marsh or wetland areas.

One highlight many visitors to the S.C. coast experience is a sighting of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle. During the summer females crawl onto S.C. beaches to lay their eggs, repeating the process at approximately two-week intervals during nesting season. Adult Loggerheads are massive animals and typically weigh 300-400 pounds. They spend their entire life at sea with the exception of the female approaching the beaches to nest and for the incubation period of the immature hatchlings before they return to sea.

The Loggerhead is listed as being federally threatened and has suffered from nesting habitat loss due to excessive beach development, erosion, and various shoreline armouring devices. Drowning of sea turtles in shrimp trawls catches has recently caught national and international attention with the development of TEDs (turtle excluder devices) and implementation of regulations requiring their use throughout U.S. waters. SCWMRD's Nongame and Heritage Trust Section has taken a lead role in sea turtle research on regional and national levels, and through continued work on program development, population monitoring, and volunteer coordination, sea turtles will continue to frequent S.C. beaches during the summer months.

The Wood Stork is the most recently listed endangered animal in S.C. and these large wandering birds are North America's only true storks. Storks are

typically three and a half feet tall with wingspans greater than five feet. Storks are white, except for the trailing edges of the wings and tail which are black. The head of a stork is also black and has no feathers. Storks prefer fresh, brackish and saltwater environments for feeding and nesting. Rookeries or communal nesting sites, are generally found in cypress or hardwood swamps in S.C.

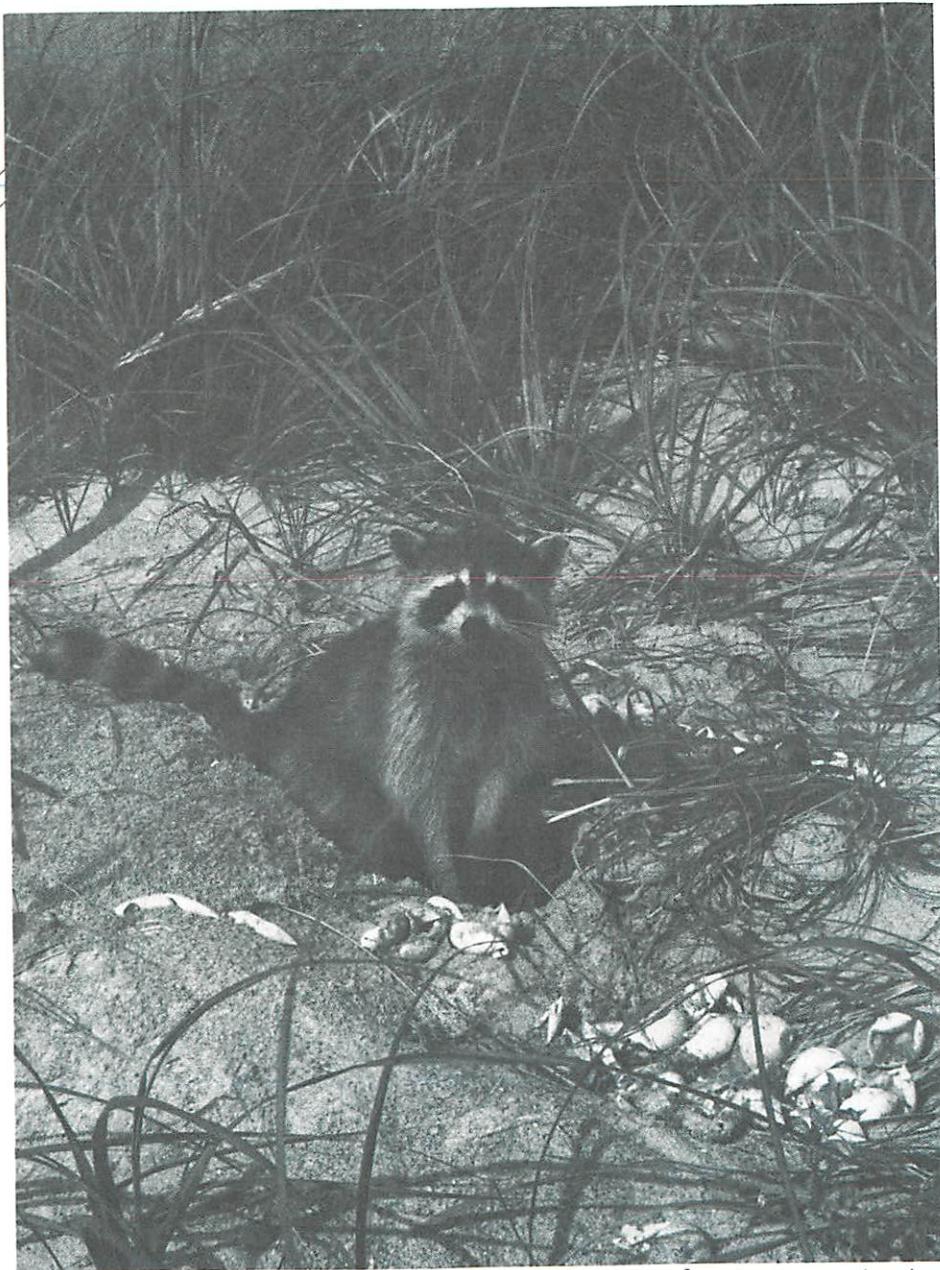
Wood Storks were once plentiful in Florida yet drainage of wetlands, flood control, and declining water tables have rendered much former feeding and nesting habitat unsuitable. Theory has it that the populations have moved north in search of suitable habitat, much of which is found in coastal S.C.

These are but a few of the threatened and endangered species found along coastal S.C. Others include the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, the Shortnose Sturgeon, and non-nesting sea turtles such as Kemp's Ridley and the Leatherback which nest primarily in other regions. Some species such as the Peregrine Falcon, the Manatee, and the Right Whale may pass through our coastal zone during migration and some, such as the Eastern Cougar, may roam unseen or undetected along coastal rivers and barrier islands.

The wildlife and native plants of the S.C. coast are a legacy. They enrich our personal lives as wildlife observers and they also maintain a significant niche in the balance of our overall coastal ecosystem. Since the well being of their populations are frequently an indicator of the overall quality of life and environment in the coastal region, we need to continue to monitor and protect our endangered and threatened wildlife heritage of S.C.'s coast.

CHARLESTON COUNTY Environment/Access

	ADJ. TO ATLANTIC OCEAN	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	BAY/SOUND FRONTAGE	LAKE FRONTAGE	RIVER FRONTAGE	SANDY BEACH	PRIMITIVE BEACH	MODERATE DEV. BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED ACCESS	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
SANTEE COASTAL RESERVE	●					●	●				●			●	
WASHO RESERVE		●	●												
CAPE ROMAIN NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE															
Bull's Island	●		●			●	●				●		●		
Cape Island	●					●	●				●			●	
Moore's Landing		●													
Raccoon Key	●							●						●	
McCLELLANVILLE BOAT LANDING						●									
BUCK HALL RECREATION AREA		●													
BUCK HALL LANDING			●												
MOORE'S BOAT LANDING			●												
CAPERS ISLAND	●	●				●	●				●			●	
PARADISE ISLAND BOAT LANDING						●									
GADSENVILLE BOAT LANDING			●												
WILD DUNES YACHT HARBOR		●				●									
DETCO BOAT LANDING						●									
ISLE OF PALMS RECREATION DEPT.															
ISLE OF PALMS BOAT LANDING						●									
CITY OF ISLE OF PALMS															
Breach Inlet	●					●	●	●							
Handicapped Walkway	●					●	●	●							
Pedestrian Beach Access	●					●	●	●							
Public Dune Walkovers - 10th & 14th	●					●			●			●			
Public Parking Lots															
Yacht Harbor Marina - 41st Ave		●													
TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND	●	●	●			●	●				●				
YACHT CLUB, TOLER'S COVE MARINA			●												
OLD PITT STREET BRIDGE			●												
SHEM CREEK BOAT LANDING				●											
SHEM CREEK MARINA					●										
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE															
Fort Moultrie	●	●				●	●				●		●		



Raccoons are major predators of sea turtle eggs and are experts at locating new nesting sites. They contribute to the numerous threats facing turtle hatchlings, all of which result in a low survival rate for all species along the southeastern coast. (Photo by Tom Murphy)

CHARLESTON COUNTY Environment/Access

	ADJ. TO ATLANTIC OCEAN	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	LAKE/SOUND FRONTAGE	RIVER FRONTAGE	SANDY BEACH	PRIMITIVE BEACH	MODERATE DEV. BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED ACCESS	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
Fort Sumter Nat. Monument	●				●	●				●		●		
REMLEY'S POINT BOAT LANDING				●										
FORT SUMTER TOURS					●									
Charleston City Marina				●										
Patriot's Point					●									
NAVAL STATION MARINA				●										
FILBIN CREEK BOAT LANDING				●										
MARINE RESOURCES CENTER, JAMES IS.	●													
CITY OF CHARLESTON				●										
Brittlebank Park				●										
Charleston Municipal Marina				●										
Charleston Waterfront Park				●										
CITY OF CHARLESTON DEPTS./PARKS & REC.														
Westchester														
White Point Gardens	●													
NORTHBRIDGE MARINA			●											
ASHLEY MARINA			●											
WAPPOO CUT BOAT LANDING			●											
RIVERLAND TERRACE BOAT LANDING			●											
COUNTY FARM BOAT LANDING			●											
WANDO WOODS BOAT LANDING			●											
PIER POINT BOAT LANDING			●											
CITY OF FOLLY BEACH	●			●			●			●				
FOLLY ISLAND BOAT LANDING				●										
PELICAN COVE RV RESORT				●										
STONO MARINA, INC.				●										
CHARLESTON COUNTY PARK & REC. COM.														
Beachwalker Park	●			●		●	●							
Folly Beach County Park	●			●		●	●							
BATTERY ISLAND BOAT LANDING				●		●								
JOHN P. LIMEHOUSE BOAT LANDING				●										
BULOW BOAT LANDING				●										

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COASTAL PLAIN

South Carolina can be divided into three major geological provinces; the Blue Ridge, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain. The Blue Ridge consists mostly of very old and highly deformed metamorphic basement rocks which were uplifted during the formation of the Southern Appalachian mountains. Rocks of the eastern portion of the Blue Ridge can be observed in the extreme northwestern portion of the state. The boundary between the Blue Ridge and the central Piedmont province is marked by the Brevard Zone which is believed to be an ancient fracture zone which trends parallel to the coast. The Piedmont geological province which extends from the Brevard Zone eastward to the vicinity of Columbia, South Carolina, consists of several belts of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by a large number of igneous plutons (irregular masses of granite, gabbro, etc.). The rocks comprising the Piedmont region were produced by volcanic activity some 500-600 million years ago. Volcanic islands similar to modern island arcs (e.g. Japan) extended north-south along the east coast of North America during this time.

During the early geologic history of South Carolina, North America was at times attached to Europe and Africa along its eastern margin. The mountain building and volcanic activity can be largely attributed to the episodic collision of the North America continental plate with those of Europe and Africa. The last of those collisions resulted in the formation of the Southern Appalachian Mountains. It was about 245 million years ago that North America detached itself from those other continents, and the modern Atlantic Ocean and the Carolina Coastal Plain province began to form.

The Coastal Plain, or Lowcountry region of South Carolina, extends from Columbia, South Carolina, to the coast. The Fall Line separates the older rocks of the Piedmont from those of the Coastal Plain. The name Fall Line originated from the fact that rivers crossing from the Piedmont (an area of higher relief) to the Coastal Plain developed small waterfalls at these locations. The rocks that form the Coastal Plain consist of sandstones, siltstones, shales, and limestones which form a seaward thickening wedge or prism of sedimentary rocks that accumulated along the eastern margin of the North American continent. The sediments were derived mostly from streams draining the Blue Ridge and Piedmont uplands to the west. Along the present coast the rocks vary in thickness from approximately 300-1000 meters (1000 to 3000 feet). This rock sequence continues offshore to form the continental shelf and upper slope.

The oldest rocks within the Coastal Plain are between 150 and 225 million years old (Triassic-Jurassic) and are found mainly within fault-bounded basins

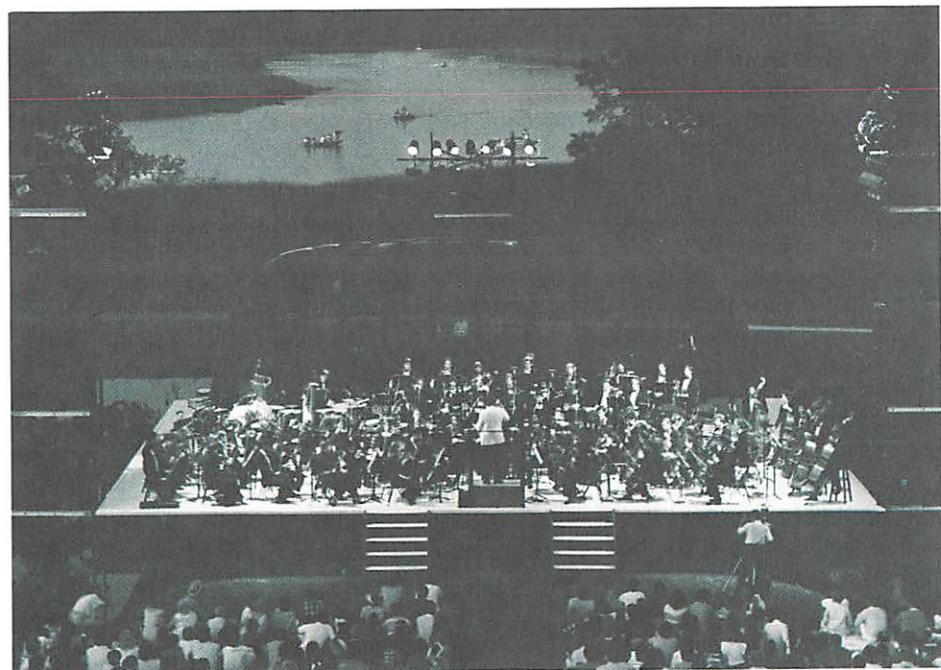
CHARLESTON COUNTY Environment/Access

BOHICKET MARINA VILLAGE & YACHT CHART.	ADJ. TO ATLANTIC OCEAN	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	BAY/SOUND FRONTAGE	LAKE FRONTAGE	RIVER FRONTAGE	SANDY BEACH	PRIMITIVE BEACH	MODERATE DEV. BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED CONTROLLED AC.	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
CHERRY POINT BOAT LANDING			●												
TOOGOODOO BOAT LANDING			●												
STEAMBOAT BOAT LANDING			●												
DAWHO BOAT LANDING			●												
PENNY CREEK BOAT LANDING			●												
WILLTOWN BLUFF BOAT LANDING			●												

which formed as a result of the tensional rifting of the continents that produced the Atlantic Ocean. These basins are found to exist along a line from Alabama to Nova Scotia. In South Carolina they are generally found buried beneath thick layers of younger sedimentary rocks. Faults which formed during the separation of the continents, but which are now at depth below the surface, have occasionally become active and have caused earthquakes, such as the major earthquake experienced in Charleston in 1886.

The Coastal Plain sedimentary rocks were deposited in river, beach and offshore marine depositional environments. Through time sea level rose and fell, the shoreline shifted east or west across the region with sediments being laid down layer upon layer. Many of those sedimentary units are fossiliferous, some contain an abundant and diverse marine fauna, while others contain fossil material from terrestrial mammals. In particular, the lower Coastal Plain rocks are rich in both invertebrate and vertebrate fossil material.

The near-surface Coastal Plain sediments also provide South Carolina with some mineable natural resources. Clay, in the form of kaolinite, which is mined in the vicinity of Barnwell, S.C. is used for the manufacturing of rubber, pottery and ceramics, as well as for making brick. Limestone from the Holly Hill and Jamestown areas is used for fertilizer, cement and road aggregate. Sand and gravel are also mined in various regions of the Coastal Plain. In some areas soils developed on Coastal Plain rocks provide good farmlands and growth of timber. Deeper layers of these rocks serve as aquifers that provide freshwater for farms, homes, industries and municipalities. In addition, these easily erodable sedimentary rocks have provided the abundant sand that has accumulated to form the hundreds of miles of magnificent barrier island beaches along our coastline.



Spoleto Festival U.S.A. culminates another year of presenting one of the most prestigious all-around arts festival with its Finale at Middleton Place in Charleston. Only in Charleston, one of America's most beautifully preserved 18th century cities, can you experience world class events in music, dance, theater, and jazz for 17 consecutive days each year during Spoleto and Piccolo Spoleto. The annual event runs from late May to early June. Contact Spoleto Festival U.S.A., P.O. Box 157, Charleston, S.C., 29402-0157 for more information.

CHARLESTON COUNTY Site Descriptions

Santee Coastal Reserve - The Santee Coastal Reserve was a gift from the Nature Conservancy to the state of S.C. The purpose of this gift is to provide for the preservation, maintenance, and enhancement of natural ecosystems of the property for scientific research, aesthetic enjoyment, and resource protection. The property is managed by the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Commission and consists of Murphy Island, Cedar Island, the Washo Reserve, and some adjoining parcels. Use of these areas is permitted only under strict regulations and restrictions. Public access to the beach on Murphy and Cedar Islands is available only by boat from Mar. 1 until Nov. 1. The reserve is closed from Nov. 1 until Mar. 1 including weekends. Normal hours of operation are 8 am until 5 pm. All beaches are on barrier islands with access only by boat; there is no boat ramp in the area, and no pets, firearms or motorbikes are allowed. For other specific public use restrictions and more information, contact the Santee Coastal Reserve, P.O. Box 37, McClellanville, SC 29458 or call 803/546-8665.

Washo Reserve - Owned by the S.C. Nature Conservancy, the reserve is located within the Santee Coastal Reserve; interpretive trail booklets are available from the S.C. Nature Conservancy office, P.O. Box 5475, Columbia, SC 29250.

Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge - This 64,229-acre site is operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and consists of 4 units: Bulls Island, Cape Island, Moore's Landing, and Raccoon Key. Only Moore's Landing is accessible to the public by land.

Bulls Island - Access provided by boat concession (ferry) operated by a private individual (call 803/884-0448); fee for age 12 and under for ferry ride is \$6, adults \$12, and senior citizens 65 and up \$10. The Bulls Island unit of Cape Romain is a barrier island consisting of 5000 acres of marsh, maritime forest, and freshwater ponds. The island provides habitat for many wildlife species including deer, alligator, wading birds, waterfowl, and fox squirrels. The island is open year-round for nature study, hiking, fresh and saltwater fishing. For information on any of the units of Cape Romain contact: Cape Romain Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center, 390 Bulls Island Road, Awendaw, S.C. 29429, 803/928-3368.

Cape Island - This is an isolated primitive barrier island at the north section of the Cape Romain Refuge. Cape Island is a favorite site for nesting loggerhead sea turtles which are protected by state and federal laws. Public activities include saltwater fishing, shell collecting, and wildlife observation.

Moore's Landing - The office and Visitor's Center for Cape Romain Refuge are located at Moore's Landing; a 1000 ft. pier is available for fishing, crabbing, and bird study; the concession boat for Bulls Island and other destinations as requested operates out of Moore's Landing. Visitors are advised to contact the concessionaire or the refuge office (phone numbers listed above) prior to making trip plans on the ferry since schedules vary seasonally.

Raccoon Key Island - Ferry boat available upon request; public activities include shell collecting and wildlife observation.

McClellanville Boat Landing - Dangerous drop-off at end of ramp.

Buck Hall Recreation Area - Buck Hall is located in the Francis Marion National Forest and is maintained by the U.S. Forest Service. Abundant wildlife and passive recreation opportunities are available. Camping fee is \$5/site and there is no fee for day use or boat launching. A constant breeze makes camping even in warm summer months possible, however, campers are advised to bring insect repellent during summer months whether hiking or camping.

Buck Hall Boat Landing - Operated by the U.S. Forest Service; a fee is charged for overnight camping.

Moore's Boat Landing - Ramp is difficult to use at low tide.

Caper's Island - Operated by the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, this is a classic barrier island which has remained relatively undisturbed. It encompasses a vast area and is ecologically stable enough to allow limited wilderness opportunities for the public. Capers is characterized by old barrier beach ridges dominated by a typical maritime forest habitat, and is interspersed with swamps, parks, and marshes which provide excellent habitat for deer, raccoon, alligator, waterfowl and numerous other species. Ospreys nest on the front beach as well as loggerhead sea turtles. The estuarine zone adjacent to Capers contains numerous intertidal oyster reefs along tidal creeks and flats. The waters are alive with shrimp, crabs, and many species of fish such as winter trout, spot-tail bass, flounder, and whiting. Access to Capers is by boat only and is available at the 41st Street Marina (Isle of Palms) or at Moore's Landing at Cape Romain by reservation; when visiting Capers, the public should beach small boats and large boats should anchor. Permits are required for overnight camping and overnight docking of boats greater than 19 ft. in length; for more information on public use restrictions and to obtain permits, contact the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Charleston office at 803/795-6350.

Wild Dunes Yacht Harbor - Parking fee is \$5/car and trailer.

Isle of Palms Recreation Department - Recreation department facilities are located from 22nd to 28th Ave.; for public beach access points, see City of Isle of Palms listings.

Isle of Palms Boat Landing - ramp is in very poor condition; parking is limited.

City of Isle of Palms - Public parking (66 spaces) available at Breach Inlet; fishing catwalk on bridge; marina and boat landing nearby with tackle shop and store; **VERY DANGEROUS CURRENTS EXIST AT BREACH INLET AND SEVERAL DROWNINGS HAVE OCCURRED; SWIMMING IN THIS AREA IS DISCOURAGED.**

Old Pitt Street Bridge - This was once the only connection between Mt. Pleasant and Sullivan's Island where trolley cars were used to shuttle people and supplies back and forth. The bridge spanned the Intracoastal Waterway at the mouth of Charleston Harbor and that portion was torn down around 1944 when the Ben Sawyer Bridge was constructed $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northeast. The causeway leading to the bridge and a portion of the bridge that was not destroyed is what is currently known as the Old Pitt St. Bridge. Recently the town of Mt. Pleasant constructed

catwalks and a fishing pier along the causeway and the bridge. Benches, security gates, and causeway railings were also added. The scenic view from the bridge offers glimpses of Sullivan's Island and lighthouse, boats traveling the Intracoastal Waterway, and ships entering and leaving Charleston Harbor, as well as sights of the Charleston skyline and Mt. Pleasant's Old Village waterfront homes. Bridge hours run 7 am until dark for vehicular traffic and walking, fishing, and jogging are available anytime. Street lights are provided along the causeway to enhance security, and the road bed is paved but somewhat rough. Additional improvements will be scheduled as funding becomes available in the future. To get there from downtown Charleston, cross the Cooper River Bridge to Mt. Pleasant and follow Hwy. 17 north business (Coleman Blvd.); pass Shem Creek and bear right at the fork just past Pizza Hut (Whilden St.); continue to the first stop sign and turn right; go one block and turn left onto Pitt St. to the Old Pitt St. Bridge.

Darby Marine and Supply, Inc. - one of the most comprehensive commercial/pleasure craft repair facilities along the coast of S.C.; located at Foot of Wharf Street, Mt. Pleasant, S.C. 29464, 803/884-8541.

Shem Creek Boat Landing - Parking very limited during summer months.

Shem Creek Marina - Dry storage marina.

Fort Moultrie - Both Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter are units operated by the National Park Service; Fort Moultrie is located on Sullivan's Island 10 miles northeast of Charleston; public access available at Station 12 (paved road) and through several pathways within the park; 1214 Middle St., Sullivan's Island, S.C. 29482, 803/883-3123

Fort Sumter - Once visitors are at the Fort, public access to the beach is available at numerous points; visitor access to Fort Sumter is by boat only with service provided from Patriot's Point Naval Museum in Mt. Pleasant and from the Charleston City Marina in downtown Charleston; contact Ft. Sumter Tours for more information at 803/723-5867 or 722-1691. All boat tours vary seasonally, so contact Fort Sumter/Fort Moultrie at 803/883-3123 for departure times. Private boats are welcome during normal operating hours and can be docked at designated areas.

Remley's Point Boat Landing - Small dock to assist boaters.

Fort Sumter Tours - Provides boat trips from Patriot's Point and City Marina to Fort Sumter; call 803/722-1691.

Charleston Gray Line Water Tours - Provides tours to Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and numerous other sites; call 803/722-1112.

Naval Station Marina - Open to all military active and retired personnel, their families, and Department of Defense personnel; guided canoe trips and overnight horseback trips available to naval personnel.

Filbin Creek Boat Landing - Ramp is in very poor condition.

Marine Resources Center at James Island - The site of S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Charleston headquarters; tours of the facility offered by reservation only; call 803/795-6350 for information.

Charleston Municipal Marina - Until autumn of 1988, no parking fee will be charged; a small fee will be assessed in late 1988.

Charleston Waterfront Park - Scheduled to be completed by early spring 1990; this will be a formal passive park on the Cooper River at the foot of Vendue Range in the old historic district.

City of Charleston Depts. of Parks and Recreation - James Island Park, a new facility due to open to the public in 1989, will be adjacent to James Island County Park and will offer ballfields, tennis, and other activities; the 45-acre site will be operated and maintained by the City of Charleston Departments of Parks and Recreation which recently acquired the James Island YMCA softball, soccer, swimming, and gymnasium facilities. For more information, call 803/724-7327.

Northbridge Marina - Entrance fee varies according to type of service; dry stack storage available with wet slips; future plans call for a RV park to be developed to accommodate visitors; shuttle service is also planned.

County Farm Boat Landing - Small dock to assist boaters.

Wando Woods Boat Landing - This is a community boat landing and there may be use restrictions enforced.

Pier Point Boat Landing - Ramp is in poor condition.

City of Folly Beach - Groins are located at various points along the beach; these can be hazardous to swimmers; STRONG CURRENTS EXIST IN SOME AREAS AND POSE DANGER TO SWIMMERS; CAUTION IS ADVISED.

Folly Beach Boat Landing - One of the few public shell fishing grounds accessible by land.

Pelican Cove RV Resort - Campground is located on the Folly River in an urban setting.

Stono Marina, Inc. - Adequate parking and marina store available; slip rental \$3/ft. per month.

Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission - James Island County Park, a 250-acre passive park scheduled to open in 1989, will offer fishing, camping, hiking, picnicking and other opportunities. The park will be operated and maintained by Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission and will be adjacent to the 45-acre James Island Park to be run by the City of Charleston Depts. of Parks and Recreation. For more information, call 803/762-2172.

Folly Beach County Park - Offers 4000 ft. of oceanfront access via four dune walkovers; lifeguards are on duty along a 600 ft. beachfront designated area; outside that area, swimmers must swim at their own risk. Folly Beach County Park offers many amenities to the beachgoer including a 300-space parking area, dressing area, outdoor showers, restrooms, snack bar and picnic area; park hours are 10 am to 7 pm daily June through August; Apr., May, Sept., and Oct. hours are 10 am to 6 pm Mon. through Fri., and 10 am to 7 pm on weekends; Nov. through Mar. the park is open from 7 am to 5 pm daily. Parking fee is \$3/car, \$6/RV or camper, and \$8/bus. The park is located on the west end of Folly Island. Once on the island, turn right at

the Ashley Ave. stoplight and continue to the end of the road. For more information, call 803/722-1681.

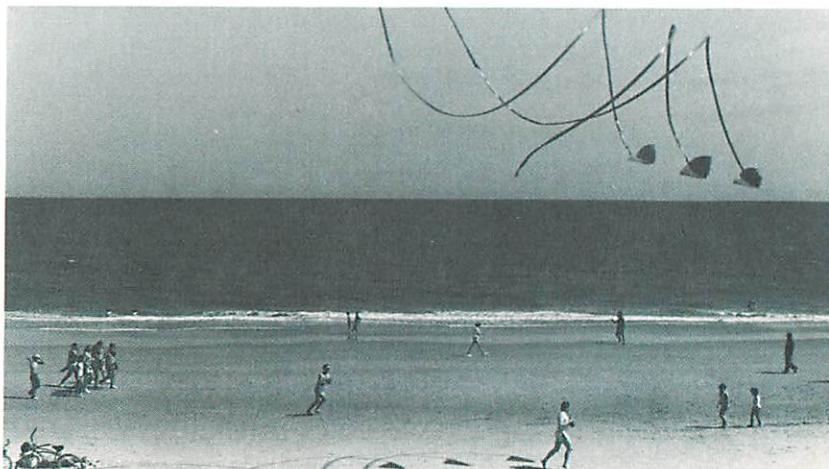
Beachwalker Park - Beachwalker provides dressing areas, outdoor showers, restrooms, snack bar and picnic area along a beachfront accessible area; a 300 ft. swimming area is available with lifeguards on duty in season; outside of this area visitors swim at their own risk; a 150-car parking area allows beachfront access to this southwestern end of Kiawah Island; parking fee is \$3/car; entrance fee is \$.50/person; hours of operation - June through Aug. 10 am to 7 pm daily; Apr. May, Sept., and Oct. 10 am to 7 pm weekends only; Nov. through Mar. closed. To get there, follow Bohicket Rd. to Kiawah Island. Just before Kiawah Island security gate turn right on Beachwalker Drive and continue to the park. For more information, call 803/722-1681.

Bohicket Marina Village and Yacht Charters - 140 slip marina, dry stack storage, charter fishing, sailing, boat rentals from 14 to 63 ft. via Bohicket Charters; adjacent to Seabrook and Kiawah Island resorts; close proximity to Kiawah Reef; restaurants, shops and villa rentals available nearby. To get there, from Hwy. 17 turn onto Rt. 700 (Maybank Hwy.), turn onto Bohicket Rd. and follow 1/4 mile past Kiawah Island entrance, turn right into Bohicket Marina which is located in the town of Seabrook Island (but outside of the security gate).

Kiawah Island - A private resort with units available for public rental or purchase; no direct access for the public at large other than at Beachwalker Park (see Charleston County Park and Recreation); for more information, contact: Kiawah Island Resort, P.O. Box 12910, Charleston, S.C., 29412, 803/768-2121 or 800/845-2471.

Seabrook Island - A private residential/vacation resort much like Kiawah in that access for the public at large is restricted to property owners or tenants; for more information contact: Seabrook Island, P.O. Box 32099, Charleston, S.C. 29417, 803/768-1000 or 800/845-5531.

Steamboat Landing - Small dock available to assist boaters.



CITY OF ISLE OF PALMS

ACCESSWAYS

1. Breach Inlet
2. 2nd Ave.
3. 3rd Ave.
4. 4th Ave.
5. 5th Ave.
6. 6th Ave.
7. 7th Ave.
8. 8th Ave.
9. 9th Ave.
10. Between J.C. Long Blvd. & Pavilion Dr.
11. Corner of J.C. Long Blvd. & Pavilion Dr.
12. Between Pavilion Dr. & 14th Ave.
13. 21st Ave.
14. 23rd Ave.
15. 25th Ave.
16. 26th Ave.
17. 27th Ave.
18. Between 27th and 28th Ave.
19. 28th Ave.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. adjacent to bridge; 66 spaces; catwalk; very dangerous swimming area with swift currents
2. 60 ft. wide pedestrian access; limited parking on Charleston Blvd.
3. same as above
4. same as above
5. no parking on 5th Ave.; emergency beach access
6. limited parking on one side of 6th Ave.
7. limited parking on one side of 7th Ave.
8. limited parking on one side of 8th Ave.
9. limited parking on one side of 9th Ave.
10. pedestrian dune walkover; parking available at corner
11. public parking; about 600 spaces; \$3/day; 195 spaces on Ocean Blvd.
12. pedestrian dune walkover between 10th and 14th Ave.; lifeguards on duty May 15 to Labor Day
13. Handicapped accessible dune walkover; limited parking at 21st Ave. and Palm; ALL VEHICLES NOT DISPLAYING HANDICAPPED CERTIFICATION STICKERS WILL BE TOWED AT THE OWNERS EXPENSE
14. 60 ft. wide pedestrian access; limited parking; vehicles must be 4 ft. from edge of pavement
15. same as above
16. 10 ft. wide pedestrian access; limited parking
17. same as above
18. same as above
19. same as above

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
20. 29th Ave.	20. same as above	6. 17th St.	6. pathway
21. 30th Ave.	21. same as above	7. On W. Atlantic Ave. at Sand Dunes Club	7. pathway
22. Between 30th and 31st Ave.	22. same as above	8. 18th Ave.	8. pathway
23. Between 31st and 32nd	23. same as above	9. 18½ St.	9. pathway
24. Between 32nd and 33rd	24. same as above	10. 19th St.	10. pathway
25. Between 33rd and 34th	25. same as above	11. 21st St.	11. boardwalk
26. Between 34th and 35th	26. same as above	12. 22nd St.	12. boardwalk
27. Between 35th and 36th	27. same as above	13. 22½ St.	13. pathway
28. Between 36th and 37th	28. same as above	14. 23rd St.	14. pathway
29. 38th Ave.	29. same as above	15. 24th St.	15. pathway
30. 39th Ave.	30. same as above	16. 25th St.	16. pathway
31. 40th Ave.	31. same as above	17. 26th St.	17. pathway
32. 41st Ave.	32. same as above	18. 26½ St.	18. pathway
33. 42nd Ave.	33. 60 ft. pedestrian access; limited parking; vehicles must be 4 ft. from edge of pavement	19. 27th St.	19. pathway
34. 43rd Ave.	34. same as above	20. 28th St.	20. pathway
35. 44th Ave.	35. same as above	21. 28½ St.	21. pathway
36. 45th Ave.	36. same as above	22. 29th St.	22. Handicapped accessible ramp
37. 46th Ave.	37. same as above	23. 30th St.	23. pathway
38. 49th Ave.	38. same as above	24. 31st St.	24. Boardwalk ramp; windsurfing access
39. 50th Ave.	39. same as above		
40. 51st Ave.	40. same as above		
41. 52nd Ave.	41. same as above		
42. 53rd Ave.	42. same as above		
43. Between 55th and 56th	43. Public access owned by Wild Dunes Community Assoc.; limited parking along Palm Blvd.; vehicles must be at least 4 ft. from edge of pavement		
44. 56th Ave.	44. same as above		

SULLIVANS ISLAND

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. 10th St.	1. pathway	3. 8th St. West	3. boardwalk, small parking area (8-10 cars)
2. 11th St.	2. pathway	4. 7th St. West	4. boardwalk
3. 12th St.	3. pathway	5. 6th St. West	5. boardwalk
4. 16th St.	4. pathway	6. 5th St. West	6. boardwalk; small parking area (8-10 cars)
5. 16½ St.	5. pathway	7. 4th St. West	7. same as above
		8. 3rd St. West	8. boardwalk

* Parking available throughout the town limits unless noted by yellow curb markers or "No Parking" signs; no parking may block private residential driveways.

CITY OF FOLLY BEACH

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. 10th St. West	1. boardwalk; small parking area (8-10 cars)
2. 9th St. West	2. Handicapped accessible walkover; small parking area (handicapped only) 2 spaces
3. 8th St. West	3. boardwalk, small parking area
4. 7th St. West	4. boardwalk
5. 6th St. West	5. boardwalk
6. 5th St. West	6. boardwalk; small parking area (8-10 cars)
7. 4th St. West	7. same as above
8. 3rd St. West	8. boardwalk

ACCESSWAYS

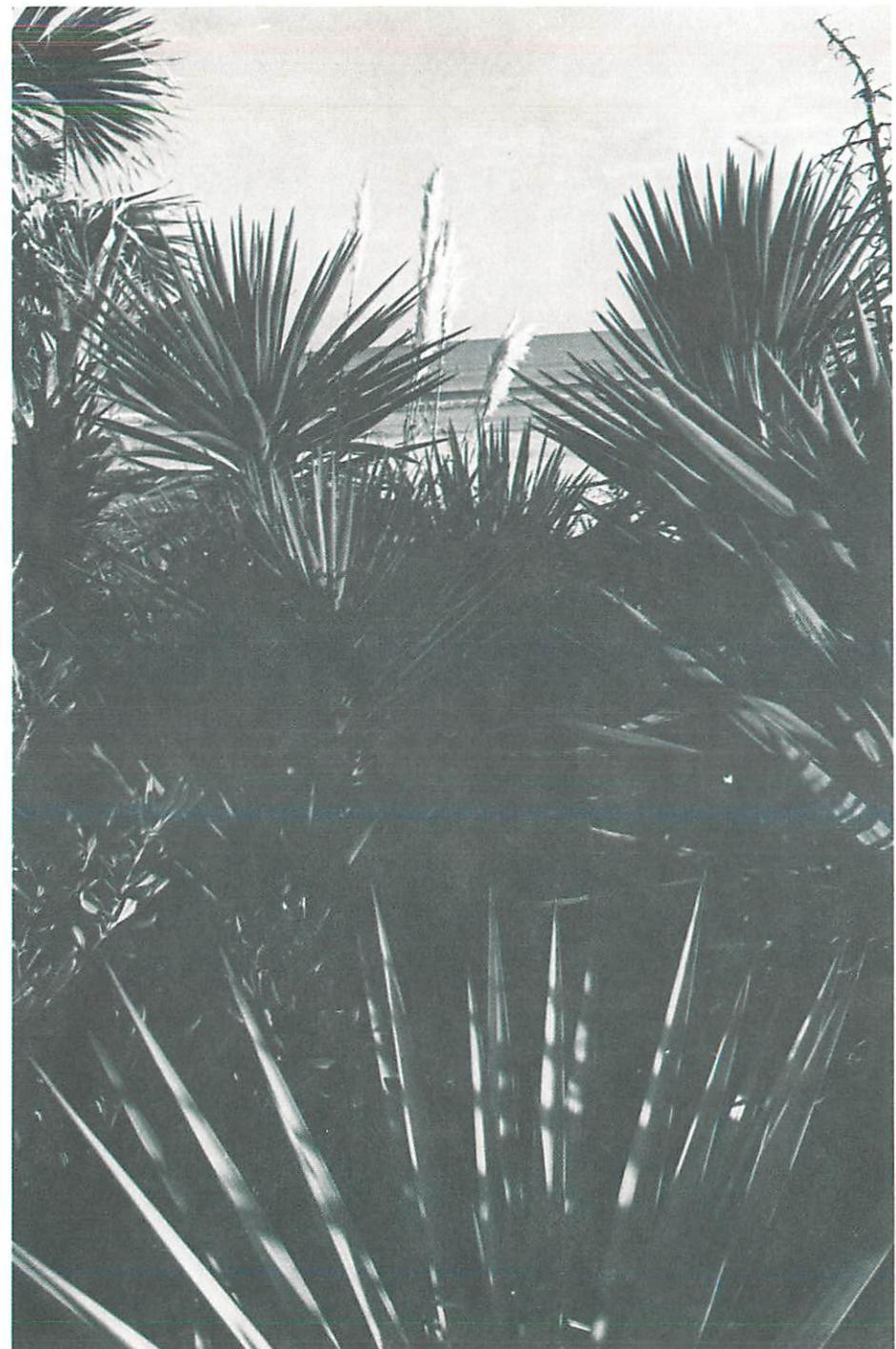
- 9. 2nd St. East
- 10. 3rd St. East
- 11. 4th St. East
- 12. 5th St. East
- 13. 6th St. East
- 14. 7th St. East
- 15. 8th St. East
- 16. 9th St. East
- 17. 10th St. East
- 18. 11th St. East
- 19. 12th St. East
- 20. 13th St. East
- 21. 16th St. East
- 22. 18th St. East

- 23. 19th St. East
- 24. 20th St. East
- 25. 2015 St. East
- 26. 2155 St. East

- 27. 2177 St. East
- 28. Sumter St. East

SPECIAL FEATURES

- 9. boardwalk; small parking area
- 10. boardwalk
- 11. boardwalk
- 12. boardwalk
- 13. boardwalk
- 14. boardwalk
- 15. boardwalk
- 16. boardwalk
- 17. boardwalk
- 18. boardwalk
- 19. boardwalk
- 20. boardwalk
- 21. boardwalk
- 22. boardwalk, small parking area; (8-10 cars)
- 23. same as above
- 24. boardwalk
- 25. boardwalk
- 26. Handicapped accessible walkover; small parking area (5 spaces) for handicapped
- 27. boardwalk
- 28. boardwalk; small parking area



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Charleston County contact:

Charleston Trident Convention and Visitors Bureau
Rice Mill Building, 3rd Floor
17 Lockwood Boulevard (Zip - 29401)
P.O. Box 975
Charleston, SC 29402
803/723-7641
1-800-845-7108

COLLETON



COLLETON COUNTY

Colleton County's coastal area is marked by seashells and beaches, serenity, ancient trees and abundant wildlife.

And some say by ghosts; the ghosts of past residents of this historic and scenic area, on and around Edisto Island. First, there were Indians, enjoying the hunting and the offerings of the sea, followed briefly by the Spanish and then planters.

It was the plantation owners who left the most indelible mark on the area. The prosperity brought by Edisto Island's high-quality sea island cotton meant great wealth for a few families, who built impressive mansions and entertained the likes of the Marquis de Lafayette. Visitors today can see many of these antebellum homes and historic churches on the island's marsh side, keepsakes from an era that ended with the Civil War.

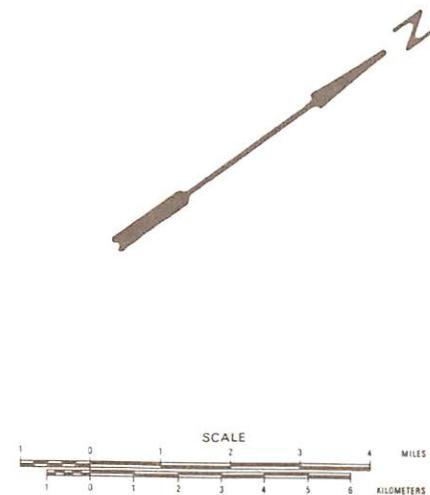
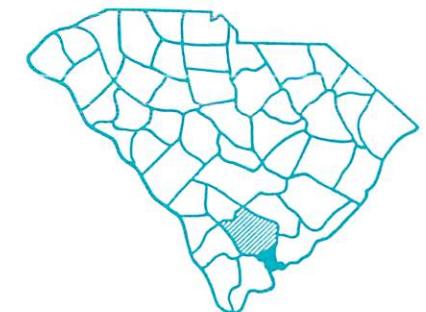
One good place for relaxing and soaking up the ambience is Edisto Beach State Park, off S.C. 174. For campers, the 1,255-acre park has 75 oceanside campsites,

each with water and electrical hookups. Another camping area has 25 sites and group campsites overlooking a sweeping expanse of salt marsh. For those who would rather not "rough it," five cabins, rustic but fully furnished, are available.

The park also has a trading post, picnic area, carpet golf and nature and hiking trails, one leading to an ancient Indian shell mound.

Another way to enjoy this beautiful island is at Fairfield Ocean Ridge, a resort with condominiums, tennis courts and a golf course. It's a resort in the best sense of the word, offering fine amenities in a relaxing setting of natural beauty.

Inland, the town of Walterboro hosts the Colleton County Rice Festival in April each year, coaxing visitors to the small town with an arts and crafts show, parade and rice cooking contest. Also inland is Colleton County State Park, 11 miles north of Walterboro on U.S. 15. This picturesque 35-acre park has 25 campsites, a picnic area, nature trail and playground, all edging the Edisto River.



1. Chehaw Boat Landing
2. West Bank Boat Landing
3. Fields Point Boat Landing
4. Brickyard Ferry Boat Landing
5. Bennetts Point Boat Landing
6. Live Oak Boat Landing
7. Edisto Marina
8. Flowers Seafood Co. Boat Landing
9. Edisto Beach State Park

SALTWATER FISHING OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's marine resources provide outstanding recreational opportunities throughout the year. Oysters, clams, shrimp, blue crabs and over 400 species of fish may be taken along the 2,876 miles of South Carolina tidal shoreline. An endless maze of tidal creeks wander through thousands of acres of unspoiled marshland; nearly half a million acres of tidal bottoms and 10,000 square miles of continental shelf are available.

South Carolina's coast provides the saltwater angler with the quality and diversity of fishing that has made it one of the best sportfishing areas along the Atlantic coast. The diversity of fishing types and methods is nearly as varied as the anglers themselves. From hand lines used along a creek bank to the outriggers of a charter boat trolling in the Gulf Stream, South Carolina has it all.

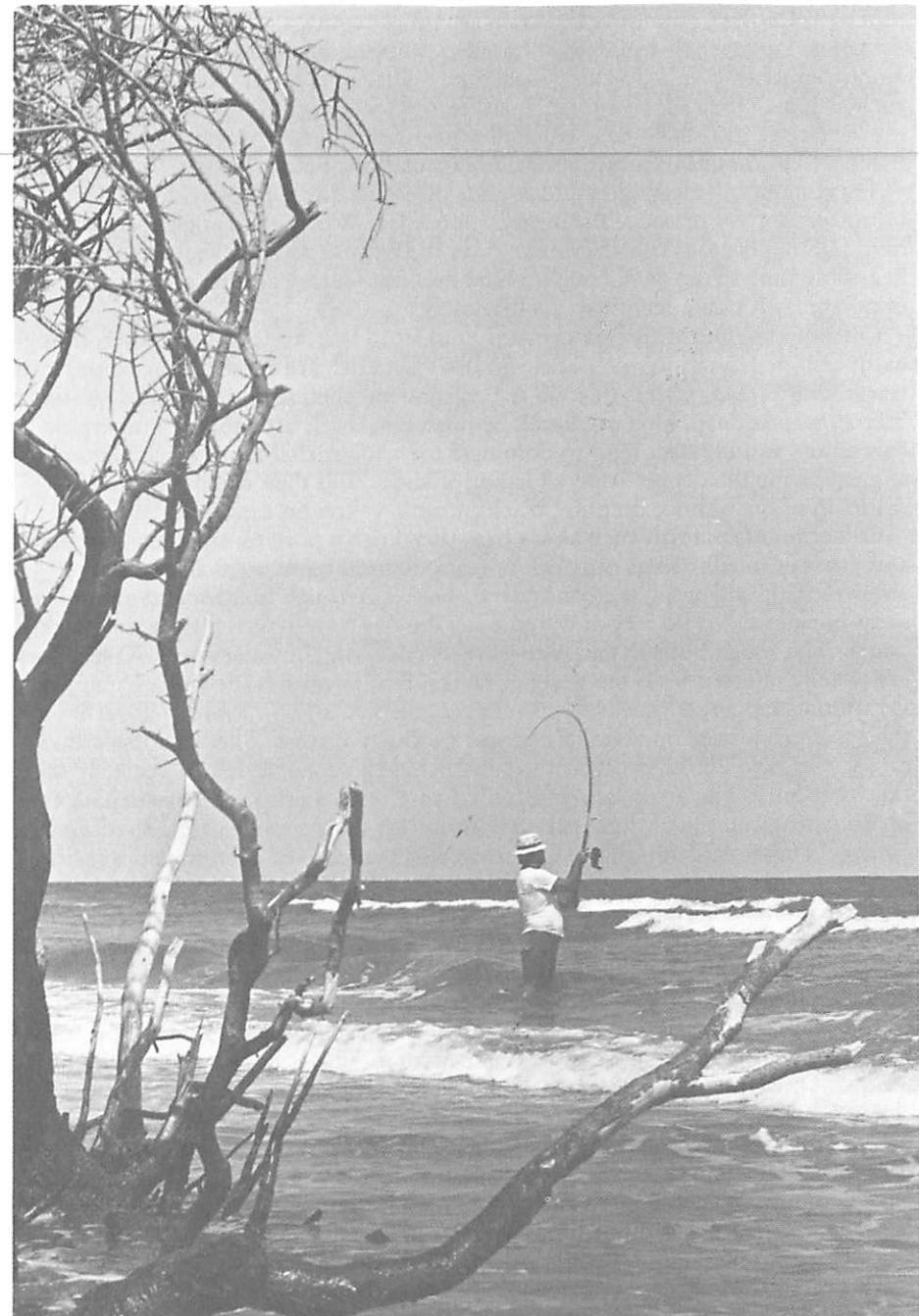
Inshore fishing opportunities and experiences in South Carolina range from standing alone in the surf on a desolate barrier island to standing shoulder to shoulder on an ocean fishing pier catching spot as fast as you can bait your hook. There are four major types of inshore angling: bridge and bank fishing, surf fishing, small boat fishing, and pier fishing. Each offers its own unique appeal to hundreds of thousands of anglers annually.

Spot, silver perch, croaker, sheepshead, and flounder, along with seatrout and channel bass (red drum) provide plenty of excitement and excellent dining for bank and bridge fishermen. A double hook rig fished directly on the bottom using a small-to-medium size rod and reel is the most common tackle employed. The bait used depends on the fish sought. Shrimp is the best all around bait especially for spot, croaker, and flounder.

Surf fishing is readily available and requires little more than a suitable rod and reel, basic terminal tackle, and patience. A six to ten foot rod with a medium to large reel is the preferred outfit. Two basic rigs are employed. A double hook bottom rig with a pyramid sinker and number 4 or 6 hooks, using dead shrimp, bloodworms, or cut fish for bait is effective on the smaller species such as spot, pompano, whiting (kingfish), and small drum. A fish finder rig consisting of a 5/0 to 7/0 hook tied to a 1 to 3 foot heavy monofilament or steel leader with a free sliding pyramid sinker is employed when fishing for large bluefish and channel bass which roam the surf from early spring through summer. Fresh squid, cut mullet and blue crabs are the favored baits for these larger fish.

Small boat anglers have virtually unlimited opportunities for fishing in the coastal bays, inlets, creeks and rivers. Speckled trout, weakfish or summer trout, channel bass (red drum), black drum, flounder, and sheepshead are the most popular species sought. Cobia, Spanish mackerel, bluefish, and tarpon are also big favorites among these anglers. Major methods employed are float fishing with live shrimp, bottom fishing with cut or live bait, casting and trolling with small artificial lures, or slow trolling with live minnows near the bottom.

South Carolina fishing piers provide easy access to fishing for thousands of anglers each year and one of the most leisurely and inexpensive forms of angling enjoyment. Spot, croaker, whiting (kingfish), pompano, silver perch (yellowtail), and bluefish are the primary species harvested, although everything from seatrout and flounder to king mackerel, tarpon, and cobia may be caught from these platforms.



Pier anglers generally use a small to medium size rod and reel with a double hook bottom rig with dead shrimp for bait. This method is effective on such species as whiting, spot, croaker, and pompano. Live shrimp or mud minnows are preferred for such species as weakfish (summer trout), speckled trout, and flounder. Larger rods and reels with 50 to 80 pound test line are usually employed when fishing for king mackerel, cobia, or tarpon. Usually small live fish such as bluefish, mullet, or menhaden from 4 to 10 inches long are floated near the surface as bait. Each pier usually has regulations governing the latter form of fishing. One should inquire about these regulations before fishing.

The numerous inlets, bays and sounds of South Carolina provide access to an infinite variety of offshore fishing opportunities. Whether an angler seeks the hard fighting bottom fish that abound on the natural and artificial reefs or the heart-stopping strike of the mighty blue marlin, South Carolina offers the opportunity for an adventure of a lifetime.

Offshore trolling at its best can be found from late April to December, though many pelagic (found in open ocean waters) gamefish are present year-round in the warm Gulf Stream waters beyond the continental shelf. In the shallower waters, 30 to 180 feet deep, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, little tunny, amberjack, barracuda, and bluefish tend to dominate the sportsfishermen's catch. Those anglers plying the deeper waters further offshore find their catches primarily made up of big wahoo, dolphin, blackfin tuna, yellowfin tuna, and billfishes.

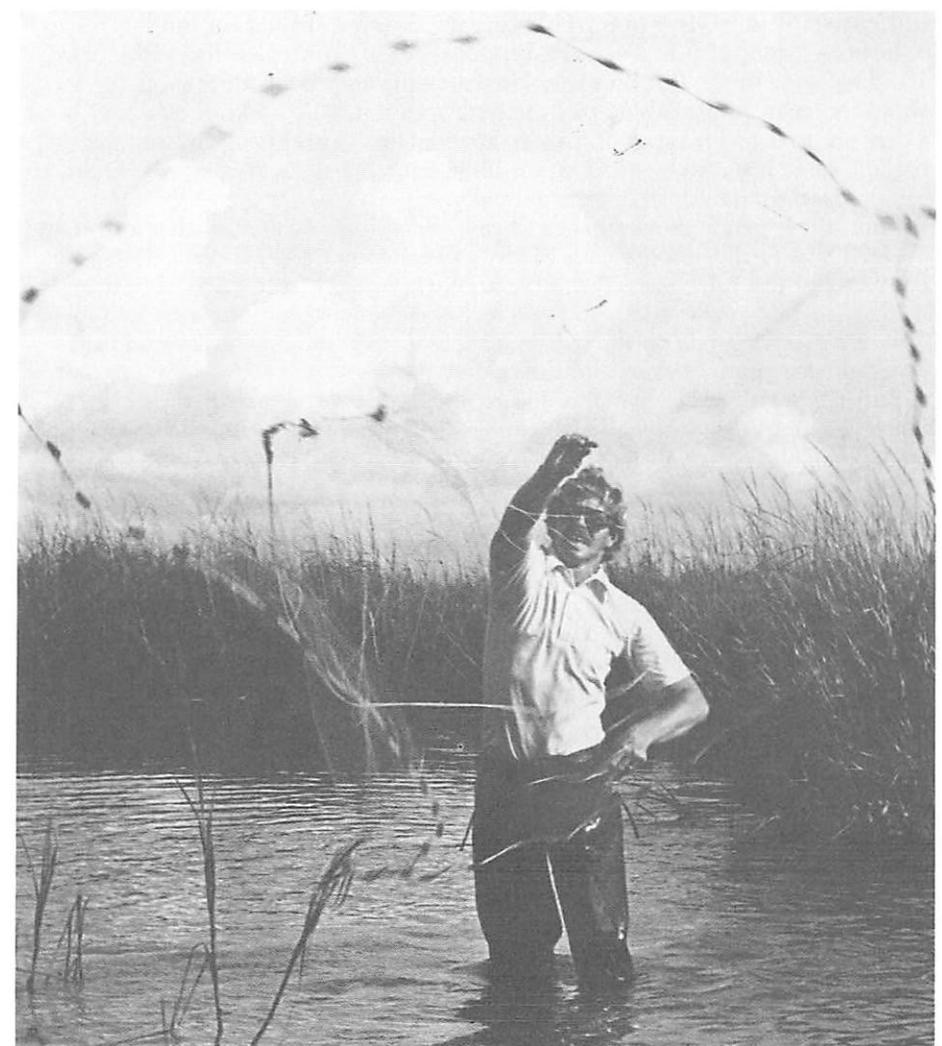
Offshore bottom fish such as sea bass (blackfish), porgies, snappers, triggerfish and grouper inhabit areas of rough bottom, natural reefs, artificial reefs, and shipwrecks found along the continental shelf. The rough bottom and natural reef areas lying in 60 to 90 feet of water along the coast are referred to as the blackfish banks. The rough bottom and natural reefs occurring in waters over 90 feet deep are usually referred to as the snapper banks. Red porgies (called silver snapper), vermilion snapper, triggerfish, red snapper, tilefish, and a variety of groupers are the most prominent inhabitants of these productive areas. The blackfish banks range from 5 to 25 miles offshore while the deeper snapper banks occur 20 to 50 miles offshore. The artificial reefs, built 3 to 15 miles offshore, have helped to bring concentrations of these prized bottom fish within range of the small boat owners. These reefs not only produce excellent catches of bottom fish but fine catches of many pelagic species as well.

Recreational crabbing, shrimping, oystering and clamping are favorite family activities and obviously rewarding ones in South Carolina. Blue crabs abound throughout South Carolina's coastal waters and are easily caught by the novice on his first time out. Blue crabs are caught recreationally year-round, although the warmer months (April through November) are best. Crabs may be caught from the shore or from a bridge, pier or boat, and a minimal amount of equipment is needed. Drop nets and crab traps baited with whole mullet, herring or raw chicken necks are favorite methods for recreational crabbing.

The most common methods of catching shrimp recreationally are by cast nets, drop nets and haul seines. Haul seines may not exceed 40 feet in length and must have a minimum square mesh size of 1/2 inch (nylon) or 9/16 inch (cotton). Bait to attract shrimp can only be used in a drop net except during special seasons and a license is required along with other special requirements. Shrimp may also be caught in channel nets and by trawling; a license is also required and all restrictions in regard to gear, areas and seasons are the same as those placed on

commercial fishermen.

South Carolina maintains a number of marked public shellfish grounds along the coast where public harvesting of oysters and clams is allowed. Because intertidal oysters are exposed at low tide, very little equipment is needed and harvesting is usually done by hand. However, most public shellfish grounds are accessible only by boat. Intertidal oysters grow in large clumps, and a small hammer or pick is useful to break off the larger oysters from the clumps. Clams in these areas may be dug by hand, with a shovel or clam rake and are usually buried just a few inches below the surface. Clams seem to prefer a mixture of sand and mud and may be found by looking for small holes on the surface of the sand just above and below the water's edge.



OUR DYNAMIC SHORELINE

There can be no more attractive scene than a beach on a summer afternoon — you walk along the strand with the surf lapping around your ankles. You pick up a strange shell that strikes your fancy and watch the terns skittering just out of reach of the waves. You smell the salt air and peer at a shrimper trawling offshore. You watch the sun quench itself in the ocean or set behind a low line of marsh and trees. Such is the stuff that dreams are made of.

And so visitors come to South Carolina's beaches, first as tourists, but ultimately perhaps as permanent inhabitants. They want motel rooms and condominiums and homes as close as possible to the ocean and the beaches that drew them here.

Only, beachfront property isn't so solid and secure. And those who wish to reside here, whether for a week or a lifetime, may find themselves in conflict with the forces of nature, those forces which mold the beach that attracted them in the first place.

To a much higher degree than property on the mainland, the beach and the dunes are part of a dynamic system, subject to the influence of a complex assortment of natural process, some of which operate very gradually, almost imperceptibly. And some of which appear anything but gradual.

The storms — the hurricanes of summer and fall and the nor'easters of winter — affect the beaches most dramatically, sometimes altering the shoreline by tens of feet overnight.

But beach erosion — and its converse, accretion — occurs year-round, in all weather. When we see a wave, exhausted, deposit a tiny, temporary line of sand, only a grain or two high, before it begins to ebb; when we watch the wavelets of a rising tide nibble away at an inch-high sand ridge, undercutting it and toppling it bit by bit into the water that swirls it away — when we see such events, small as they are, we are seeing erosion in action. And in the long run, the cumulative effects of these gradual, subtle forces may do more to shape our beaches than do the dramatic, but sporadic, storms that catch our attention.

Thus there is a built-in conflict — between the people who want to preserve their homes and motels and businesses along the beaches, and the dynamic natural forces that are constantly at work remolding the strand and, in some places, sweeping away the sand upon which those buildings stand.

After hearing much debate about beach erosion in 1988, the General Assembly took two actions to deal with the matter: it enacted a Comprehensive Beachfront Management bill, and it approved funds for projects to renourish the beach.

COLLETON COUNTY General Sites

	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
WEST BANK BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
CHEHAW BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
FIELDS POINT BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
BRICKYARD FERRY BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
BENNETT'S POINT BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK	●			●		●											●		
LIVE OAK BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
EDISTO MARINA		●				●										●			
FLOWERS SEAFOOD BOAT LANDING		●				●	●	●									●		

COLLETON COUNTY Activities

	BOATING	SWIMMING-LIFEGUARDS	SWIMMING-NO LIFEGUARDS	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TEENNIS	SUNBATHING	HIKING	WILDLIFE OBSERVATION				
WEST BANK BOAT LANDING	●		●			●				●									
CHEHAW BOAT LANDING	●					●													
FIELDS POINT BOAT LANDING	●					●				●									
BRICKYARD FERRY BOAT LANDING	●					●													
BENNETT'S POINT BOAT LANDING	●					●													
EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LIVE OAK BOAT LANDING	●			●	●	●													
EDISTO MARINA	●		●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
FLOWERS SEAFOOD BOAT LANDING	●																		

COLLETON COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMP	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	BEACH BOARDWALK	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMP SITE	RV DUMP STATION	
WEST BANK BOAT LANDING	●	●	●	●															●									●		
CHEHAW BOAT LANDING	●			●	●																									
FIELDS POINT BOAT LANDING	●	●		●	●																									
BRICKYARD FERRY BOAT LANDING	●			●																										
BENNETT'S POINT BOAT LANDING	●																													
EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
LIVE OAK BOAT LANDING																														
EDISTO MARINA	●	●	●	●	●																									
FLOWERS SEAFOOD BOAT LANDING	●																													

COLLETON COUNTY Environment/Access

	ADJ. TO ATLANTIC OCEAN	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	BAY/SOUND FRONTAGE	LAKE FRONTAGE	RIVER FRONTAGE	SANDY BEACH	PRIMITIVE BEACH	MODERATE BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED ACCESS	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS	
WEST BANK BOAT LANDING						●										
CHEHAW BOAT LANDING						●										
FIELDS POINT BOAT LANDING						●										
BRICKYARD FERRY BOAT LANDING						●										
BENNETT'S POINT BOAT LANDING						●										
EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK	●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LIVE OAK BOAT LANDING		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EDISTO MARINA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
FLOWERS SEAFOOD BOAT LANDING						●										

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Colleton County contact:

Lowcountry and Resort Islands Tourism Commission
P.O. Box 98
Yemassee, SC 29945
803/726-5536

COLLETON COUNTY Site Descriptions

West Bank Boat Landing - Concession and bait available only in season; restrooms in poor shape; area is primarily for freshwater access.

Chehaw Boat Landing - Small dock to assist boaters.

Fields Point Boat Landing - Restrooms in very poor condition; long dirt access road in remote rural area.

Brickyard Ferry Boat Landing - Fixed fishing pier in very poor condition; picnic shelter in poor condition.

Edisto Beach State Park - Camping fee is \$12 and up; parking fee is \$2/car (day use permitted); primitive camping available for \$.50 per person (must have a group); Live Oak Boat Landing is part of Edisto Beach State Park.

Flowers Seafood Company Boat Landing - \$3 launching fee; small ramp in poor condition.

EDISTO MARINA

ACCESSWAYS

1. Fairfield
2. Collins Pavilion
3. Edisto Beach State Park

SPECIAL FEATURES

- 1.
- 2.
3. access throughout the park

BEAUFORT
&
JASPER



BEAUFORT COUNTY

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Beaufort County has many faces to show its visitors.

To some, the county means Hilton Head Island, with its world-class hotels and outstanding golf and tennis facilities. To others, it means beautiful antebellum homes, or maybe sweeping marshlands, barrier islands and wildlife.

Hilton Head Island is the largest island between New Jersey and Florida, covering 42 square miles. Its careful development over the past 30 years has led to an international reputation as a resort, attracting vacationers with its sunshine, beaches, outstanding sports facilities and plush accommodations. Tennis courts draw the likes of Stan Smith and Evonne Goolagong Cawley, while the MCI Heritage Classic golf tournament is televised each year to avid golfers.

Other recreational offerings include 12 miles of beaches and seemingly endless bicycle paths, several marinas, and a variety of fine restaurants and interesting shops.

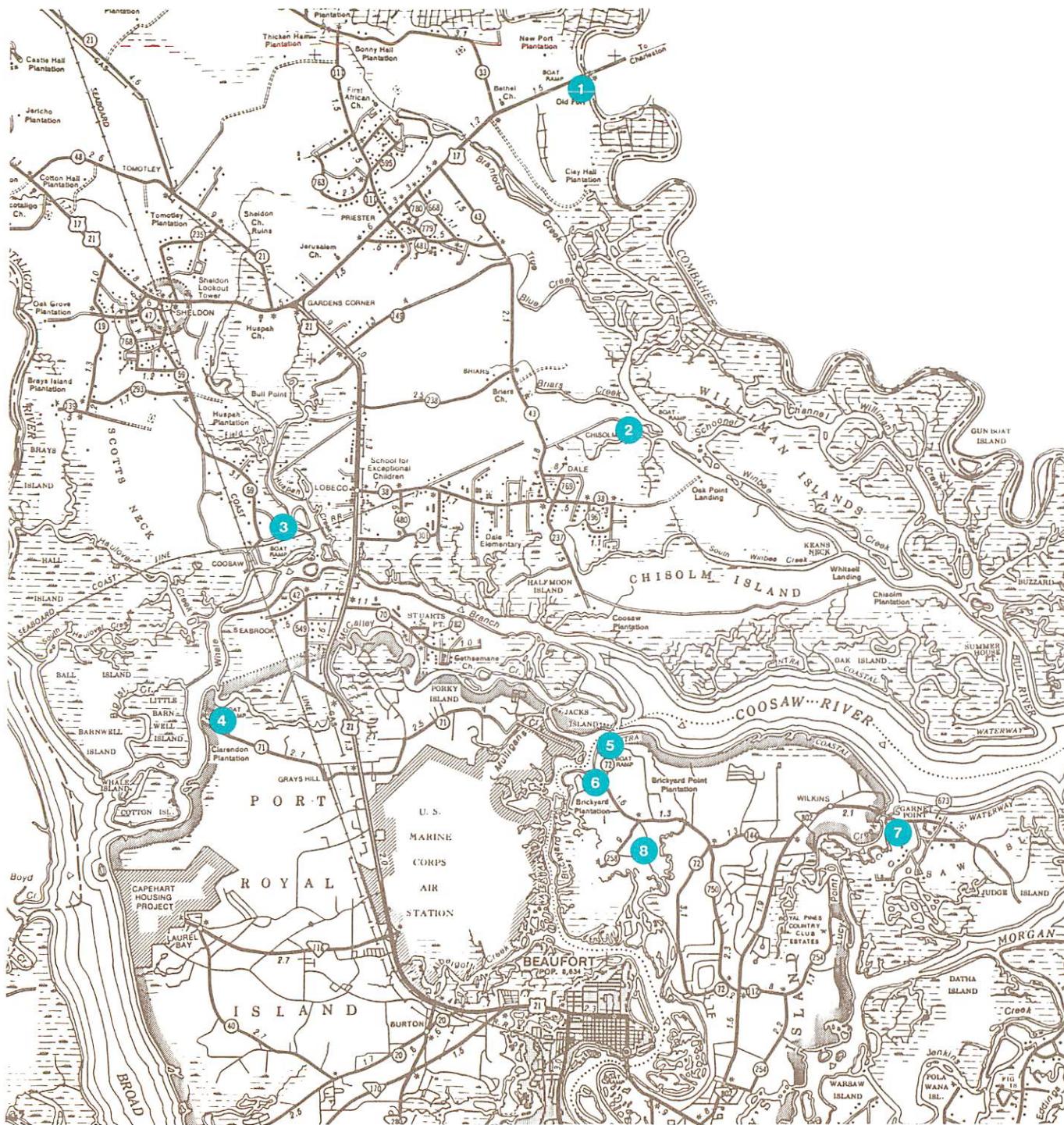
Beaufort, back on the mainland, is the state's second oldest town. Its columned houses line the bay, catching sea breezes as they have for more than 100 years. The nearby Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park is a good location for a stroll, watching the seagulls and the docking boats. The park's Beaufort Visitors Center can provide information about the Beaufort Museum or the three historic houses open to the public. Vacationers can also learn about the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot's museum, or get directions to the National Cemetery,

where a thousand graves, mostly Union, are a grim legacy of the Civil War.

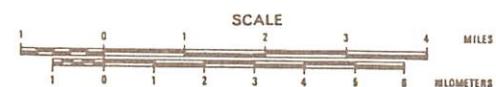
Off the coast lie a scattering of barrier islands. Fripp Island, 16 miles east of Beaufort, is a vacation resort with condominiums and full recreational facilities for its guests. On nearby St. Helena Island is Penn School Historic District and Museum, established in the midst of the Civil War as the first Southern school for freed slaves. Its museum traces the heritage of blacks living among the sea islands. Off the tip of Hilton Head is Daufuskie Island, accessible only by boat and once isolated and untouched. Today, a large portion has been developed into exclusive resorts.

Adjacent to Fripp Island is Hunting Island State Park, a 5,000-acre preserve of beaches, forests and marshes that serves as home for deer, raccoon and waterfowl. Cabins, 200 campsites, picnic areas and nature trails are available.

Elsewhere in the county, vacationers can see the beginnings of an exciting new industry at the Waddell Mariculture Research and Development Center, near the U.S. 278-S.C. 46 intersection. The center researches the cultivation of marketable marinelife. A drive through the 25,608-acre Savannah National Wildlife Refuge in neighboring Jasper County takes visitors along the dikes of several old rice plantations, and gives a good view of native wildlife and waterfowl.



N



1. Combahee Boat Landing
2. Wimbee Boat Landing
3. Paige Point Boat Landing
4. Grays Hill Boat Landing
5. Brickyard Creek Boat Landing
6. White Hall Boat Landing
7. Sams Point Boat Landing
8. Broomfield Park

RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH HARVESTING

The saltwater marshes, creeks, rivers, and ocean shores of South Carolina's coast host an abundance of shellfish including shrimp, blue crabs, oysters, and clams. Armed with a little knowledge and relatively simple gear, you can have a lot of fun harvesting these species. Only half of the enjoyment is in collecting them, however. Once you have a basket of crabs, oysters, or whatever, you have the basis for a truly delectable seafood dinner.

There are few legal restrictions pertaining to recreational shellfish harvesting in South Carolina, but those laws that do exist are very important to the conservation of our marine resources. Take time to become familiar with existing regulations and contact the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department if you have any questions.

Ask most people what their favorite seafood is and chances are the answer will be shrimp. There are several gear types used to recreationally harvest shrimp; probably the most popular is the cast net. Although cast nets are made in several sizes and materials, monofilament nets with a radius of 4 to 6 feet are favored. A good tackle dealer can recommend the net best suited to your purposes, and although these nets cost around \$30 or more, with proper care they can last several sessions. Cast nets can be used from a bank, dock, bridge, boat, or even while wading.

Seines are another gear type often used to catch shrimp. They are pulled by two people and may be expensive but the yield can be high if they are used properly. Seines cannot be more than 40 feet in length and webbing must be a minimum of 1/2 inch square for nylon nets or 9/16 inch square for cotton. Law forbids blocking of any slough, creek, or waterway by more than one half its width at any tide stage. The most effective way to pull a seine is with the falling tide.

Drop nets are mesh panels attached to a frame and rope bridle. They are baited, often with smoked herring, and lowered from a bridge or dock until they rest flat on the bottom. Periodically they are retrieved and checked for shrimp. These nets are most efficient when used after dark.

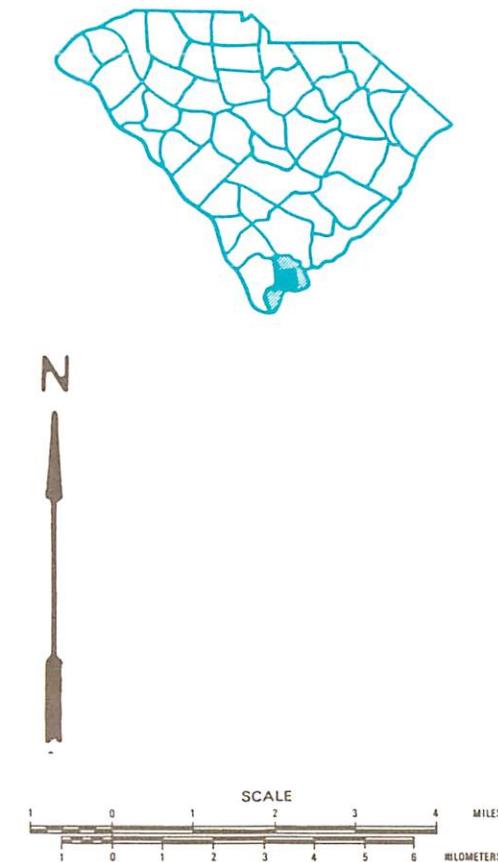
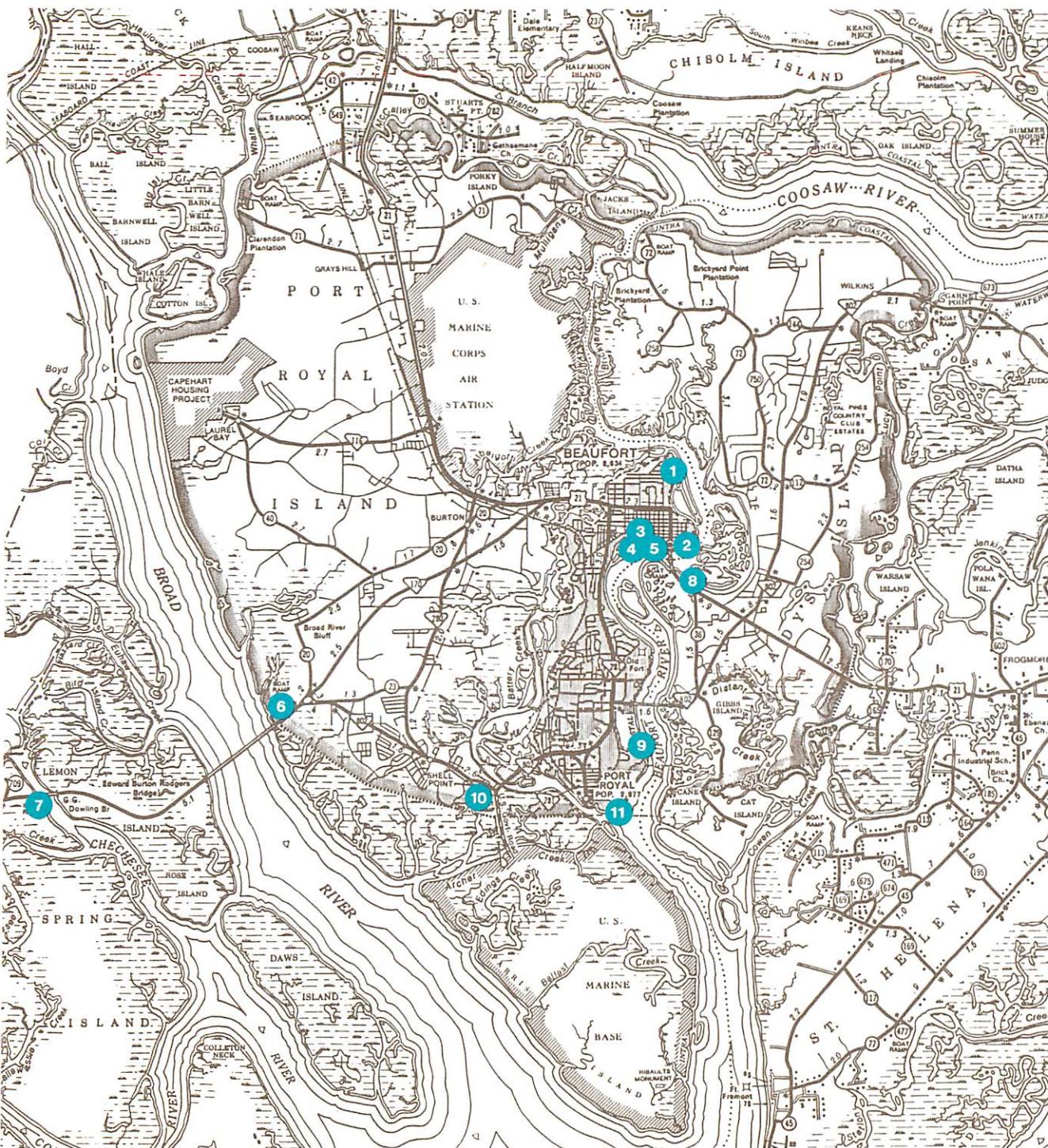
The most productive time for recreational shrimping is generally during late summer and early fall. This is usually when shrimp have reached a harvestable size and begin moving from creeks toward the open ocean. Shrimp are most commonly found over mud bottoms and often in deep holes since they tend to avoid light. These are the best areas to seek when using cast nets or drop nets. In order to use a seine, however, you must find a sand or sand/shell bottom which will support your weight.

There is currently no license or season for shrimping except when using bait. Shrimp baiting is covered under separate legislation and information on this subject may be obtained from Law Enforcement Offices of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department. There is, however, a catch limit which applies to any shrimp caught recreationally. The limit is 48 quarts whole shrimp or 29 quarts headed shrimp per person.

Blue crabs are also sought most often during the warmer months. In winter months they are less active and may even burrow into the mud to escape cold water.

The simplest and least expensive method of harvesting blue crabs recreationally requires a length of string or cord, a long-handled dip net, and some type of bait





1. Pigeon Point Boat Landing
2. Beaufort River Fishing Platform
3. Sea Island Marine
4. Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park
5. Freedom Mall Boat Landing
6. Broad River Boat Landing
7. Edgar C. Glen Boat Landing
8. Factory Creek Boat Landing
9. Fort Fredrick Boat Landing
10. Battery Creek Boat Landing
11. Port Royal Boat Landing

such as a chicken neck or back. The bait is secured to one end of the line and then cast into the water (away from you if you are on a bank). You may wish to weight the baited end with a lead sinker or similar object if you are crabbing where currents are swift. After a few minutes or as soon as you feel a tug, slowly retrieve the line. It helps to have your net ready in the water to scoop up the crab as this may avoid a sudden splash which would cause the crab to release the bait and scuttle away.

Drop nets for crabs are inexpensive and work on the same principle as shrimp drop nets. The net mesh may be larger and chicken or fish is used in place of smoked herring for bait. Be sure to secure the bait to the net with string or twine so crabs cannot steal the bait while the net is resting on the bottom. You can use drop nets for crabs any time of day.

Collapsible crab traps are fished exactly like crab drop nets and are also inexpensive and readily available at coastal hardware and tackle shops.

The most effective gear for crabbing is the crab pot, or trap, which commercial crabbers typically use. It is a mesh cube usually made of chicken wire weighted on the bottom, with a bait well which is filled with chicken or an oily fish like menhaden. Once crabs enter the trap in search of the bait they find it difficult to escape. These traps can be purchased at marine tackle dealers for around \$20.

The law allows the use of two crab pots per person for recreational use. They can be deployed from a dock with a line attached to the pot for retrieval purposes. If they are to be left in the water unattended (and not secured to a fixed structure), the line must be buoyed with a float made of a material such as cork or styrofoam. The float cannot be glass or metal and must be marked with the owner's name if left unattended. The traps cannot be set so as to be left dry at low tide or within 100 yards of a public boat landing. Also they may not be left unattended for more than five days.

There is no license requirement, fixed season, or catch limit for recreational crabbing. All crabs which are retained, however, must measure at least 5 inches point to point across the back. Also any sponge crab or female crab bearing a visible egg mass must be returned to the water.

Unlike shrimping and crabbing, oystering and clamping are usually associated with winter months and cooler temperatures. There is a season during which you may harvest clams and oysters, usually from September 16 through May 14 each year. The exact dates are set by the Wildlife Department.

Also unlike shrimping and crabbing, which may be done almost anywhere you have access to saltwater, there are specified areas where you may gather oysters and clams. The Wildlife Department maintains a number of areas for recreational harvesting and maps of these are available from the Department.

Those areas designated as "State Shellfish Grounds" are open to state residents, non-residents, and also to commercial harvesters by permit. "Public Oyster Grounds" are open to South Carolina residents only for recreational harvesting. Other areas may be closed by DHEC due to pollution (these are marked with yellow signs) or under private shellfish culture permit. In order to harvest on a permitted area you may need written permission from the permit holder.

The best time to go clamping or oystering is at low tide when the shellfish are exposed on the bank. Daily newspapers and weather services usually list the times for low tide. Oysters can be gathered by hand, but you should wear gloves and boots or heavy shoes to protect you from the sharp shells. An old hammer or

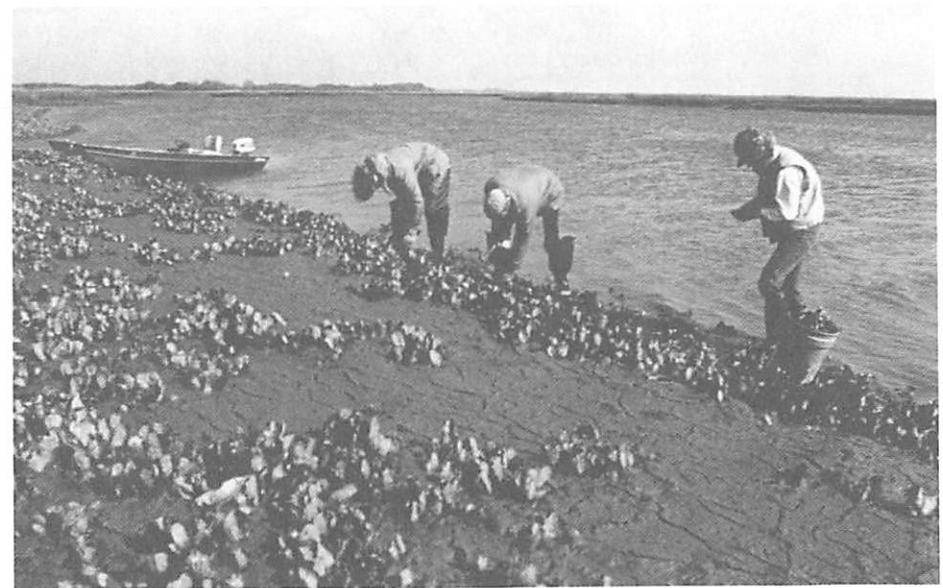
large screwdriver is handy to allow you to break apart oyster clusters. You can then retain only the larger oysters and leave dead shell and small oysters on the bank. A bucket or basket to hold your oysters is the only other requirement.

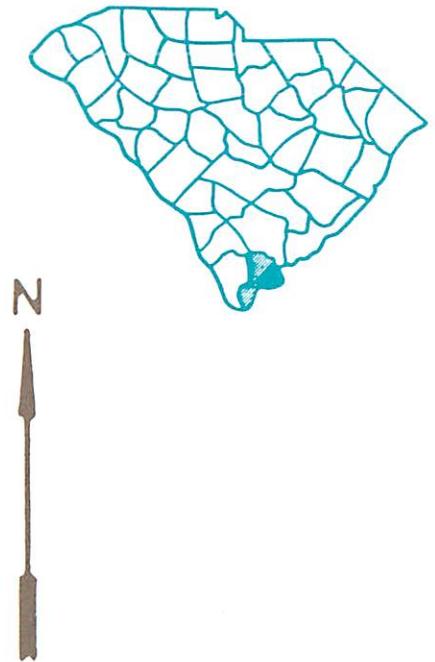
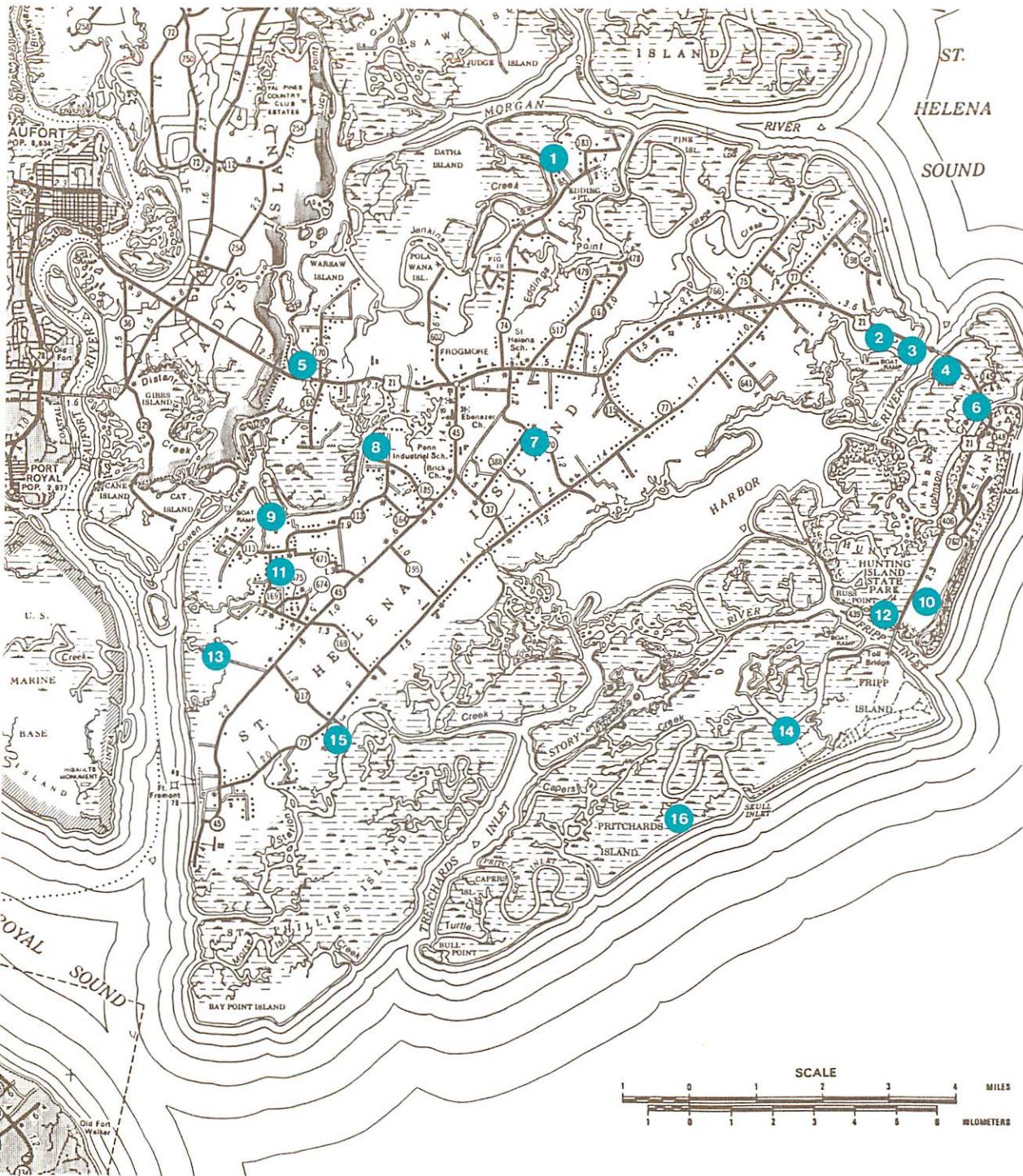
Clams prefer to live in a sand or sand/shell area and are often found in association with oyster beds. They are generally found buried under an inch or two of the substrate. Empty clam shells are one indication that live clams may be close by. Also, the siphoning action of a live clam may leave a telltale keyhole-shaped opening in the substrate. A small garden fork is handy for clam digging. If you find one live clam, chances are good that others are nearby.

The recreational harvesting limit is two U.S. bushels of oysters and/or one half bushel of clams per person per day; no size limit exist for oysters. All clams retained must be at least one inch thick. Also, clamping and oystering must be done between one half hour before sunrise and one half hour after sunset.

All shellfish, once harvested, should be kept cold. Clams, oysters, and blue crabs should be kept alive prior to preparation and consumption. Do not store any of these animals or shrimp in water. If crabs do not exhibit any signs of movement, or if clam and oyster shells are broken or not tightly closed, discard them.

Further information can be obtained from South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Recreational Fisheries, P.O. Box 12559. Charleston, S.C. 29412, (803) 795-6350.





1. Eddings Point Boat Landing
2. Butch's Island Boat Landing
3. Harbor River Fishing Platform
4. Johnson Creek Boat Landing
5. Chowan Creek Fishing Platform
6. Johnson Creek Fishing Platform
7. St. Helena Park
8. Wallace Landing
9. Capers Landing
10. Hunting Island State Park
11. Scott Community Center
12. Russ Point Boat Landing
13. Bermuda Bluff Boat Landing
14. Fripp Island Marina
15. Station Creek Boat Landing
16. Pritchards Island

A SEAFOOD HERITAGE

The South Carolina coast offers its residents and visitors a wealth of seafoods to harvest and enjoy. Although availability varies with season, seafood lovers can usually catch or purchase several species of shellfish and half a dozen different finfish at any time of year. Shrimp, crab, oysters, clams, whelks and scallops can be found in seafood markets throughout the state, as can grouper, tilefish, snapper, sea bass, sea trout, catfish, whiting, mullet, spot, flounder, king mackerel and many others. In fact, South Carolina harbors the widest variety of species of any state on the Atlantic coast.

It's no wonder, then, that seafood has been such a key ingredient in the culinary history of the state's coastal region. The vast expanses of marsh offer rich nursery grounds for all manner of organisms, most of which grow up to be those same species of fish and shellfish that have provided sustenance for many generations of South Carolinians. Recipe collections, diaries, and ancient cookbooks attest this fact. They are sprinkled with reference and recipes for such favorites as pine bark stew, cooter pie, shrimp perlo, shark steak with gravy, roasted oysters, and of course, she-crab soup. Although harvesting and storage methods have changed with the years, the wide variety and excellent quality have not.

In recent years, we have followed this rich seafood tradition and have added one of our own — eating light for health and weight control. Seafood is once again a staple; no longer a necessity, but of choice. Of the thousands of food products available to us every day, many of us still choose seafood as our favorite protein source because of its low fat, low calorie nutritional profile and delicious flavor. While we may avoid the more lavish ingredients that once regularly graced fish and shellfish dishes, we still accept the basic premise that seafood tastes good and is good for us.

But we still like to eat seafood the "old way," even though traditional recipes are often higher in fat and cholesterol than newer, streamlined preparations. The following recipes provide the best of both eras — some low in fat, calories and cholesterol — and others whose flavor and texture are worth an occasional splurge in spite of the cream and butter they contain.

RECIPES

Scalloped Oysters

This traditional recipe is delicious and simple — perfect for a quick and easy seafood supper. Serve with broiled tomato halves and steamed broccoli for a complete meal.

2 pints shucked standard oyster with liquid
2 to 3 cups coarsely crushed crackers
½ cup (1 stick) margarine or butter
1 to 2 cups milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Place alternate layers of oysters and crackers in a greased 2-quart casserole. Dot each layer with margarine or butter and sprinkle with salt and pepper. End with a layer of crumbs. Add milk until liquid almost reaches top of casserole. Dot with remaining margarine.

Bake in preheated over 350° F. until brown, 45 to 60 minutes. Makes 6 generous servings.

Ben Moise's She-Crab Soup

This world-renowned Charleston specialty makes use of the delicate crab roe to add flavor and texture to the creamy base. The following version comes from an excellent cook who also happens to be a Law Enforcement Officer for the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department.

You will need the meat from about 10 to 12 crabs (one pound of white meat), and about four ounces of the hard orange crab roe found on the inside of the female's shell. It should not be confused with the orange sponge of eggs on the outside of female undershells; these are illegal to take.

Mince one small onion, one stringed stalk of celery and saute in a pan with one-half stick of sweet butter. Saute until the onions and celery are translucent. Then sprinkle one tablespoon of flour over them and stir. This light coating helps the vegetables float in the soup instead of sitting on the bottom of the bowl.

Begin warming seven cups of milk and one pint of light cream in a double boiler. Place the crab meat (not the roe) in the pan with the sauteed vegetables and warm while stirring in four or five tablespoons dry sherry, one-half teaspoon mace, a pinch each of salt and ground white pepper and several healthy dollops of "wooster" sauce. When this mixture is warm, add it to the milk and cream in the double boiler and cook over an extremely low heat for just under an hour.

If you like, more sherry may be added to the individual servings, as the hard roe is crumbled in the bottom of the soup bowls. Top-garnish each serving with chopped parsley or a light dusting of paprika.

This recipe serves from four to twelve, depending on appetites and the generosity of the cook.

NOTE: Crab roe may be omitted if not available.

Frogmore Stew

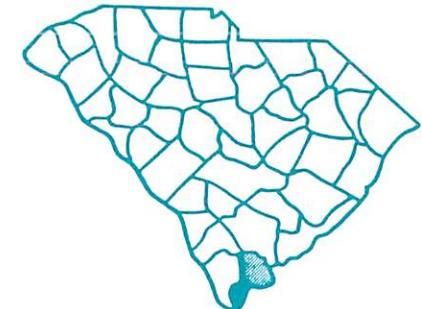
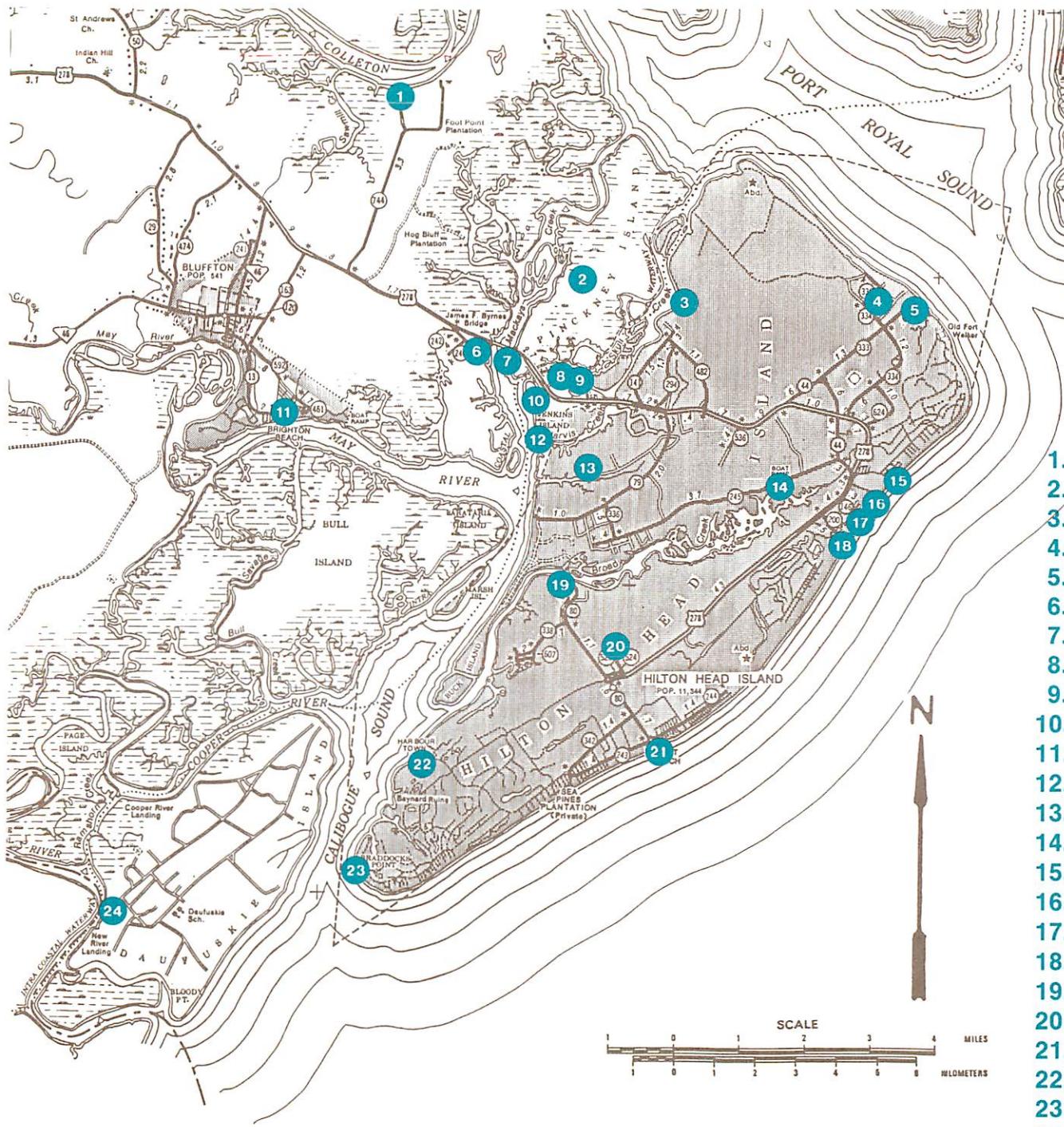
The ultimate casual dish, Frogmore Stew is concocted of several southern favorites — corn, smoked sausage, and fresh local shrimp. It goes by a variety of names, including Beaufort Stew, Frogmore Goulash or "Dump" (because it can be dumped out on the table for serving). You can serve it for a party of 2 or 200, and be assured that all the guests will be satisfied.

Per person:

1 link (4 inches) smoked sausage, sliced into 1-inch pieces
1 ear corn
¾ to 1 pound shrimp in the shell (heads off)
Crab boil seasoning, about 1 tablespoon per quart of water (Crab boil is available at most fresh fish shops or the spice section of most supermarkets).

Fill pot with just enough water to cover all ingredients by 1 inch. Add crab boil and sausage. Cover, reduce heat and simmer for 20 minutes. Add corn and cook for 10 minutes. Add shrimp and cook for 3 minutes*, or until a large shrimp is opaque all the way through when cut in half. Drain and serve in large pans or on tables covered with newspaper. Beer and rolls make great accompaniments. If desired, new potatoes in their skins and onions may be added with the sausage.

*NOTE: cooking times will have to be adjusted if cooking large quantities of stew. For a batch containing 30 pounds of shrimp, it will take about 20 minutes to cook them all.



White Clam Sauce

Mama mia! This very simple recipe is full of rich, salty clam flavor. Keeping canned clams on hand makes it the perfect dish to serve last minute guests. Best of all, it is very low in fat and cholesterol.

2 dozen cherrystone clams

OR

2 cans (8 oz. each) minced clams, drained, juice reserved

1 cup dry white wine

1/4 cup olive oil

4 cloves garlic, minced

1/2 cup chopped fresh parsley

1 1/2 tablespoons chopped fresh basil (optional)

OR

1 1/2 teaspoon dried

Freshly ground black pepper to taste

1 package (16 oz.) vermicelli or linguine

Wash clams well. Place in a heavy pot with the wine. Cover and steam until clams open (about 10 minutes after the steam starts). Remove clams and set aside. Strain the broth, return to kettle and boil it down until reduced by half. Mince the clams with a sharp knife, or in a food processor.

Meanwhile, cook the pasta.

Heat the olive oil over medium low heat. Add the garlic and saute briefly — do not let it brown. Add parsley, basil, black pepper, and clam juice/wine mixture. Simmer about 3 minutes. Add minced clams. Heat to simmer and serve over hot cooked spaghetti. If desired, pass grated parmesan cheese. Makes 6 servings.

Tropical Broiled Fish

This recipe was submitted to our Seafood Cooking Contest during the 1987 Recreational Fishing Fair by Joyce Kim of Charleston. It promptly won the judges' hearts and was awarded first place.

6 fish fillets (6 oz. each)

4 sprigs fresh basil

2 sprigs fresh parsley or coriander

3 cloves garlic, peeled

3 small shallots, peeled

1 slice (1/2 inch) fresh ginger, peeled

1/2 teaspoon black pepper

1/2 teaspoon red pepper

1 teaspoon paprika

1 teaspoon salt

3 tablespoons olive oil

Combine all ingredients in a food processor and process for 30 seconds. OR, finely chop fresh ingredients and combine in a bowl with seasonings and oil. Lay fillets on a sheet pan, skin side down. Lightly spread with seasoning. If desired, top each with a scant teaspoon melted butter. Broil at 550° until done, about 8 to 12 minutes. Makes 6 servings. Garnish with slices of fresh tropical fruit such as mango, papaya, pineapple or kiwi.

DON'T ROCK THE BOAT

Are you an adult male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-six?

Do you own an eighteen-foot powerboat?

Do you enjoy boating on inland waters in broad daylight?

Well, strap on your life preserver...

According to reports from state officials, you fall into the "high fatality" group of South Carolina boaters. The good news, though, is that your accident record is improving, owing in large part to a greater appreciation for safety standards and boating education.

Most deaths involving watercraft are due to carelessness. A fisherman stands up to cast a line, overturning the boat. Friends motor off for a day of cruising, oblivious to the dark clouds behind them. Weather conditions, speed, alcohol, fatigue, equipment failure are all factors in boating-related accidents, and most can be controlled by you.

Safety begins with a well-maintained boat and the right gear. Your equipment should include a personal flotation device (pfd) for each passenger, fire extinguishers, signaling devices, first aid kit, and other government-approved safety aids. In South Carolina, state boating guidelines generally parallel federal regulations and are outlined in the **S.C. Boater's Handbook**.

Before you launch your boat, check weather reports right up until the point of departure and throughout the trip. It's also a good idea to leave a "float plan" with a friend or relative, advising them of your itinerary, passenger list and boat description. Always make sure that at least one other person aboard can operate the boat in case you're incapacitated. If you're pulling water skiers, one person must act as a spotter at all times.

Safety becomes even more important in areas which support a variety of boats and recreational interests. Deep waters attract all kinds of activity — shipping, sailing, fishing, powerboating, waterskiing — and may put commercial barges in the same lane with pleasure craft. Know what sort of traffic to anticipate in a given waterway and follow the rules accordingly. Be aware, too, that some boating accidents take place on dry land. If you're rigging your sailboat out of the water, check above you for overhead wires. That aluminum mast is higher than you think and serves as a perfect conductor of electricity.

The most common cause of boating fatalities is capsizing, and people falling overboard. Often, boaters ignore capacity limits and overload their craft, or distribute weight unevenly. Never stand upright in a small boat or attempt to step from one end to the other. When you drop anchor, do so from the bow rather than the stern, which is already weighted down with the engine.

Collisions are responsible for half of the injuries in boating accidents, as operators run into stumps, piers, river banks, rocks and other boaters. The usual excuse is, "I never even saw the thing!", and sometimes it's almost believable. Such accidents invariably happen on a clear, sunny day with unlimited visibility. The reason may be due to the effects of prolonged exposure to sun, wind, motion, vibration and glare, elements which can create a form of "highway hypnosis" among boat drivers and reduce reaction time.

Alcohol further weakens reflexes, especially on hot days when dehydration is a risk. Iced alcoholic beverages aren't absorbed into the bloodstream as quickly as warm ones of the same strength, and a stomach full of food also slows down

BEAUFORT COUNTY General Sites

	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
COMBAHEE BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
WIMBEE BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
PAIGE POINT BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
GRAYS HILL BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
SEA ISLAND MARINE		●			●											●			
BEAUFORT COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS																			
Beaufort River Fishing Platform			●		●														
Bermuda Bluff Boat Landing			●		●														
Brickyard Creek Boat Landing			●		●														
Broad Creek Landing			●		●														
Buckingham Landing			●		●														
Butch's Island Boat Landing			●	●															
C.C. Haigh Jr. Boat Landing				●															
Capers Boat Landing			●		●														
Chowan Creek Fishing Platform			●		●														
Daufuskie Island Dock and Float			●		●														
Eddings Point Landing			●																
Fort Frederick Boat Landing			●		●														
Freedom Mall Boat Landing		●																	
Harbor River Fishing Platform			●		●														
Jenkins Island Dock & Float			●		●														
Johnson Creek Boat Landing			●		●														
Johnson Creek Fishing Platform			●		●														
Old House Creek Landing			●		●														
Port Royal Boat Landing	●																		
Russ Point Boat Landing				●															
Sams Point Boat Landing			●		●														
Skull Creek Landing			●		●														
Station Creek Boat Landing	●				●														
Wallace Landing			●		●														
White Hall Boat Landing			●		●														
BEAUFORT COUNTY RECREATION COMM.																			

absorption. To be safe, though, postpone cocktail hour until you pull into port. Soft drinks and an occasional malt liquid won't do you in, but the best beverage for hot-weather boating is plain water.

If your boat capsizes, stay with it. Your chances of rescue are seven times better if you do. No matter how strong your swimming skills, the odds of reaching safety are slim. Accidents can be traumatic and disorienting. Distances may be greater than they appear. A frightened, or slightly intoxicated, boater may panic in the water, become exhausted and drown. Currents and tides work against swimmers and, in the case of hunters and fishermen, heavy boots and clothing add extra weight.

In cool weather, accident victims are prone to hypothermia after too much exposure to air and wetness. To guard against loss of body heat, keep as much of your body out of the water as possible and try to remain still. Some personal flotation devices actually insulate vulnerable neck, side and groin areas. Always make sure your life preserver is within easy reach, or better yet, wear it at all times.

As compared to many activities, boating is relatively safe; but even one fatality is one too many. Caution is the best defense against accidents. Your local U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary offers boating safety courses, as do several other organizations. For more information on boating and a copy of the **S.C. Boater's Handbook**, contact the S.C. Boating Division, S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, P.O. Box 12259, Charleston, S.C. 29412, 803/795-6350.

BEAUFORT COUNTY General Sites

	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
Barker Field	●		●		●														
Booker T. Washington Community Center	●		●		●														
Broomfield Park	●		●		●														
Burton Wells Park	●		●		●												●		
Dale Community Center	●		●		●														
Jerico Park (281 Park)	●		●		●														
M.C. Riley Athletic Fields	●		●		●													●	
May River Park	●		●		●													●	
Scott Community Center	●		●		●													●	
Seabrook Community Center	●		●		●														
St. Helena Park	●		●		●													●	
HENRY C. CHAMBERS WATERFRONT PARK	●			●		●													
FACTORY CREEK BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
BROAD RIVER BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
BATTERY CREEK BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
EDGAR C. GLEN BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
CITY OF BEAUFORT																			
Bay Street Battery Park	●					●													
Pigeon Point Boat Landing	●					●													
Waterfront Park Boat Landing	●					●													
Wilson Park	●					●													
HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK	●					●											●		
FRIPP ISLAND MARINA						●												●	
PRITCHARDS ISLAND	●					●													
VICTORIA BLUFF BOAT LANDING	●					●													
USFWS SAVANNAH COASTAL REFUGES																			
Pinckney Island NWR	●					●													
SKULL CREEK MARINA						●											●		
TOWN OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND																			
Bradley Beach Public Access	●					●													
Coligny Beach Access	●					●													
Coligny Circle Parking Lot						●													

BARRIER ISLANDS IN S.C.

Barrier islands are the outermost coastal landforms which separate the mainland and lagoons from the ocean. As such, they serve as the first line of defense against storm tides and damaging waves. Their attraction is obvious. Few coastal features provide as much variety of habitats and landforms in close proximity to each other. The juxtaposition of beaches, surf, rolling sand dunes, and tranquil lagoons is striking and accounts for their distinctive character. While barrier islands are often thought of as fragile, thin ribbons of sand lining the coast, there are many variations. This is particularly true along the South Carolina coast.

Barrier islands tend to be most common along gently sloping sedimentary coasts where the supply of sand is plentiful and tide range is relatively small. As a result, we find them more often along our East Coast than the tectonically active West Coast or places with large tides. An almost continuous chain of barrier islands extends from Long Island to Florida. Almost all of these islands, as we know them, formed within the past few thousand years after sea level reached its present level or so. Therefore, in a geologic sense, they are very young landforms. However, review of a map will show many differences in size and orientation.

Perhaps the most striking contrast occurs between the barriers of North Carolina and South Carolina. The Outer Banks of North Carolina closely fit the classical definition of barrier islands with their long lengths and isolation from the mainland by open lagoons. Breaks between islands, known as tidal inlets, are few and far between. In South Carolina, by contrast, most barrier islands are short and many are relatively wide. They are backed by lagoons that have filled with marsh so that areas of open water are smaller. Tidal inlets are more frequent and the ocean shoreline tends to take on a more irregular shape than many long, straight barrier islands in other states. The principal reason for these differences is the higher tide range occurring along the South Carolina coast. Tides here are 6-7 feet in comparison to the 3-4 foot tides of the Outer Banks and much of Florida's east coast.

BEAUFORT COUNTY General Sites

	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
OUTDOOR RESORTS, RV RESORT & YACHT CLUB	●																●		
ALL JOY BOAT LANDING	●		●		●														
WINDMILL HARBOUR MARINA	●			●															
PALMETTO BAY MARINA	●			●															
OUTDOOR RESORTS MOTORCOACH RESORT	●			●															
HARBOUR TOWN YACHT BASIN	●			●															
SOUTH BEACH MARINA	●			●															
WHOOPING CRANE POND	●							●	●	●									
WATERFRONT PARK MARINA	●			●															
SHELTER COVE MARINA	●			●															
OLD HOUSE MARINA	●			●															

During the past millennium, many of South Carolina's barrier islands have gained sand and built seaward as a series of dune ridges, each of which represents an earlier shoreline position as one crosses from the ocean to the marsh. As sand accretes along the beach by wind and wave action, it builds new foredunes and protects earlier dunes, allowing stable forest vegetation to propagate. Healthy stands of maritime forest generally indicate areas of South Carolina's barrier islands that have been stable for centuries. Examples can be found on Isle of Palms, Kiawah Island, and Hilton Head Island.

Some of our barrier islands, however, have lost their sand supply by natural processes or because of certain works of man. One extreme example is Edingsvillover the marsh as the island retreats. The shoreline today is one-half mile closer to the mainland.

The evidence suggests that tidal inlets control the shape and erosion/deposition history of South Carolina barriers. Inlets can either withhold sand from the beach for a time (affecting erosion rates) or they can release large masses of sand to the islands and cause a rapid buildup. Because of the complexity of this process, it is not obvious where and when inlets will cause problems. However, it is evident from recent history that shorelines near inlets in South Carolina are among our most dynamic areas. As a result, greater care is required in developing around them.

South Carolina's barrier islands certainly rank among our state treasures. While development mistakes have degraded a number of islands, many have been preserved in a natural state. Lack of vehicle access to these areas insures that they will remain relatively pristine. Our developed islands also offer great variety because some have faired well over the last years and continue to build up — while others less fortunate, are eroding and providing a lesson in caution for future development.



BEAUFORT COUNTY Activities

	BOATING	SWIMMING-LIFEGUARDS	SWIMMING-NO LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TENNIS	SUNBATHING	HIKING	WILDLIFE OBSERVATION
COMBAHEE BOAT LANDING	●		●													
WIMBEE BOAT LANDING	●		●													
PAIGE POINT BOAT LANDING	●															
GRAYS HILL BOAT LANDING	●															
SEA ISLAND MARINE	●			●	●	●	●									
BEAUFORT COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS																
Beaufort River Fishing Platform																
Bermuda Bluff Boat Landing	●															
Brickyard Creek Boat Landing	●															
Broad Creek Landing	●															
Buckingham Landing	●															
Butch's Island Boat Landing	●						●									
C.C. Haigh Jr. Boat Landing	●			●												
Capers Boat Landing	●															
Chowan Creek Fishing Platform				●												
Daufuskie Island Dock and Float	●			●												
Eddings Point Landing																
Fort Frederick Boat Landing	●															
Freedom Mall Boat Landing	●															
Harbor River Fishing Platform				●												
Jenkins Island Dock & Float	●			●												
Johnson Creek Boat Landing	●															
Johnson Creek Fishing Platform				●												
Old House Creek Landing	●															
Port Royal Boat Landing	●															
Russ Point Boat Landing	●															
Sams Point Boat Landing	●															
Skull Creek Landing																
Station Creek Boat Landing	●															
Wallace Landing	●															
White Hall Boat Landing	●						●									
BEAUFORT COUNTY RECREATION COMM.																

AQUACULTURE: Farming The Coast Of South Carolina

Agriculture has been practiced in the State of South Carolina for more than 250 years. Farmers work their lands to get maximum crop production over the fewest acres. Products such as soybeans, tomatoes, corn, and tobacco have been cultivated for years; through diversification, new crops, including kiwi fruit and tea are now produced. Almost all South Carolinians have worked or been on a farm; it is part of the heritage of all regions of the state, including the coastal zone.

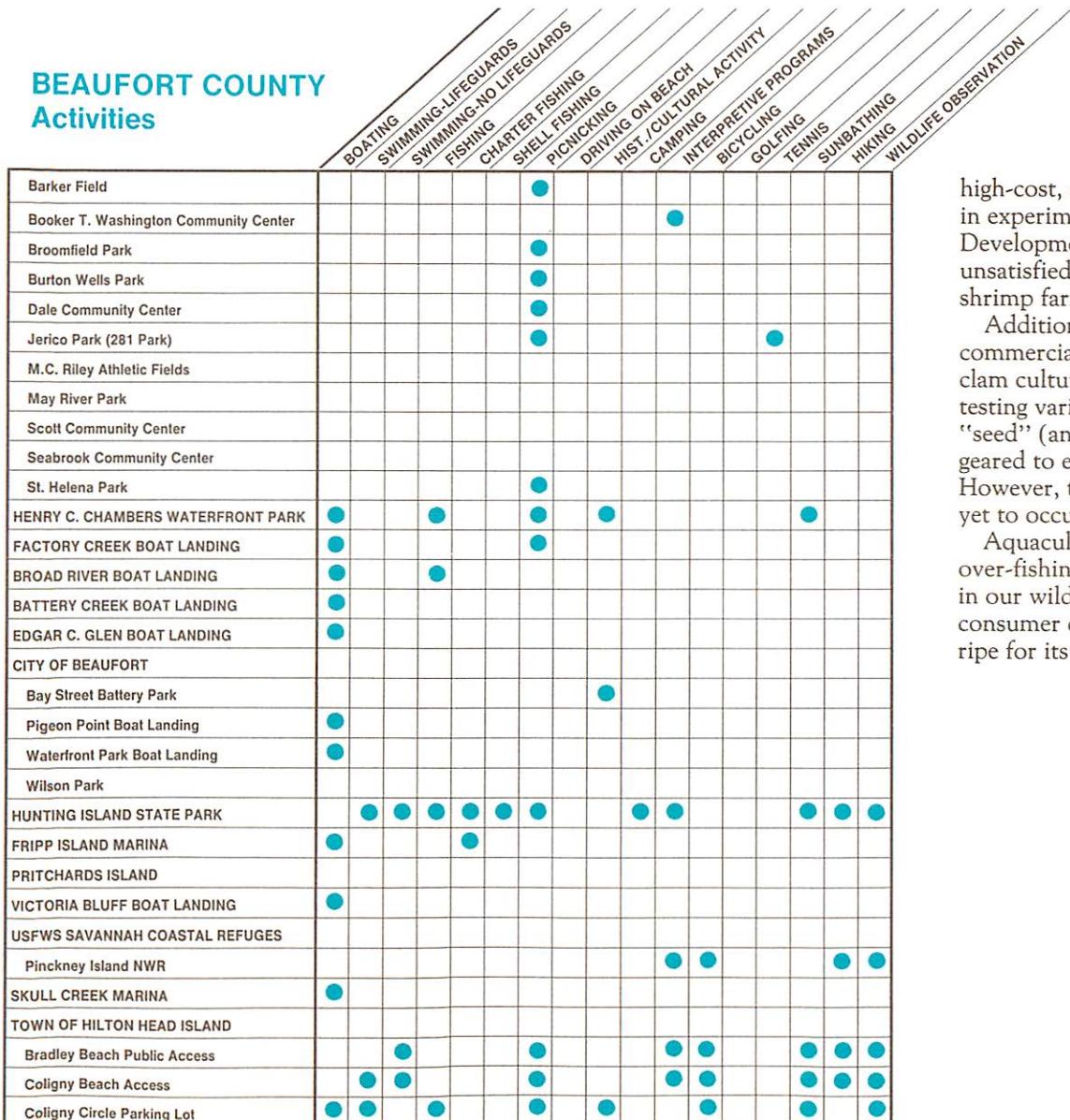
Today, a new form of agriculture has caught South Carolina's attention: the practice of aquaculture, or "farming the sea." Aquaculture has been formally defined as the cultivation of aquatic organisms in a confined or controlled environment. The development of the aquaculture industry holds great promise as a new source of protein to meet the nutritional needs of the state's citizens, and it is an environmentally-sound use of our marine and coastal resources.

Aquaculture is not new to South Carolina; it has been practiced here since the late 1800's. Oysters, terrapin, carp, and shad were cultured during this time. Today, the industry has expanded to include operations in 42 of the state's 46 counties. Species such as trout, carp, catfish, marine shrimp, crawfish, oysters, hard clams, blue crabs, and various baitfish lead the list of viable culture organisms. The industry is still young here, as it is throughout the United States when compared to the rest of the world. In 1985, worldwide aquaculture contributed some 13.6 million tons of seafood products, representing more than 13% of the world harvest of fishery products; in the United States, this figure was closer to 200,000 tons of seafood. Currently, private aquaculture operations in South Carolina produce 400 tons of product and contribute about \$2 million annually to the state's economy; prospects for expansion appear great.

Many feel the real potential for the future of aquaculture lies in mariculture, or aquaculture of marine organisms. Species such as marine shrimp, hard clams, hybrid/stripped bass, and spottail bass (redfish, channel bass, red drum) are extremely marketable and command premium prices. The technology to raise these species in culture situations has been developed and demonstrated, and several commercial operations have already begun cultivation.

For example, the shrimp mariculture industry continues to expand in South Carolina. Current production is centered in the Edisto/Charleston area and ranges between 20 pounds per acre for "extensive" operations, to over 2,000 pounds per acre for "intensive" systems. (Extensive systems are low-tech, low-cost, and require minimal management, while intensive systems are high-tech,

BEAUFORT COUNTY Activities



high-cost, and require constant management.) Harvests of marine shrimp grown in experimental ponds at the James M. Waddell, Jr. Mariculture Research and Development Center have reached more than 11,000 pounds per acre. Because of unsatisfied demand for this product, the potential for continued growth of the shrimp farming industry is high.

Additionally, few marine species are as well-suited as hard clams for commercial development in South Carolina. Although no large-scale commercial clam culture presently exists in the state, several independent clammers are field testing various grow-out techniques on mariculture leases with hatchery-produced "seed" (animals less than two millimeters in size) clams. Current research is geared to enhancing the biological and technological potential of the hard clam. However, the establishment of the hard clam mariculture industry in the state has yet to occur.

Aquaculture offers an alternative means to obtain seafood. Today, pollution, over-fishing and increased demand for water resources have resulted in a decline in our wildstock harvests. Aquaculture products can help supply the increasing consumer demand for seafood. And, in coastal South Carolina, the conditions are ripe for its development.

BEAUFORT COUNTY Activities

	BOATING	SWIMMING-LIFEGUARDS	SWIMMING-NO LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	CAMPING	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TENNIS	SUNBATHING	HIKING	WILDLIFE OBSERVATION
OUTDOOR RESORTS, RV RESORT & YACHT CLUB	●		●	●		●		●		●	●	●	●	●			
ALL JOY BOAT LANDING	●						●										
WINDMILL HARBOUR MARINA	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
PALMETTO BAY MARINA	●			●													
OUTDOOR RESORTS MOTORCOACH RESORT		●	●				●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
HARBOUR TOWN YACHT BASIN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SOUTH BEACH MARINA	●		●	●													
WHOOPING CRANE POND								●							●	●	
WATERFRONT PARK MARINA	●			●		●											
SHELTER COVE MARINA	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
OLD HOUSE MARINA	●			●	●												

THE SALT MARSH

Where the land meets the sea lie some of the most dynamic, most productive areas on earth — the salt marshes. In South Carolina, hundreds of thousands of acres of these wet, grassy meadows line the edges of harbors, rivers and creeks near the ocean. Not only do the salt marshes provide beautiful vistas, they also lay the foundation for the marine food chain and serve as a gentle buffer between the ocean and the land.

The nearest many people ever get to a salt marsh is driving between the mainland and the islands, over bridges and causeways which span salty, winding waterways and their seemingly placid marshes. Closer inspection reveals a world in constant flux, teeming with activity, a delicate balance of growth and decay.

Salt marshes emerge where silt and organic matter from the land have been deposited around river mouths. Vegetation takes hold in the shallow areas that are exposed at low tide. The vegetation helps to trap even more organic matter, gradually increasing elevation.

The lifeblood of the salt marsh is the twice daily ebb and flow of the tides, washing through the grasses, circulating phytoplankton and zooplankton (microscopic plants and animals respectively). The tides also spread detritus, a nutrient-rich solution of decomposed marsh grass and animal matter mixed with algae, bacteria and fungi. Detritus fertilizes the marsh by fixing nitrogen in the mud, nourishing both plants and animals. Animals which feed directly on

detritus, either in the water or in the mud, are called filter-feeders, and include, among others, insects, snails, crabs, oysters, shrimp and mullet. These in turn are fed upon by larger animals — fish, birds, dolphins, even man — and what develops is the complex, highly interconnected marine food chain.

The most predominant plant in South Carolina's salt marshes is smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). Few plants could survive in such a salty environment exposed to wind and waves, and subject to extreme fluctuations in water levels. Cordgrass survives because of several adaptations: leaves which curl inward, exposing less surface area, thus reducing moisture loss; extensive underground stems and roots which anchor the plant; large cells which retain air while the plant is submerged; and special glands that can remove excess salt. When cordgrass is exposed, one can run a finger along a leaf and collect the white salt crystals that have been secreted.

Not only do the grasses cushion the mainland from the strong winds and currents of the ocean, they also serve as a refuge and nursery ground for countless animals. In fact, the majority of species of finfish and shellfish spend at least a part of their life cycle in the salt marsh. In spring and summer, the marshlands are a flurry of activity. Insects hatch out in the warm, moist air, fiddler crabs "dance" in unison on the mud banks, and periwinkle snails crawl up and down the cordgrass leaves in sync with the rise and fall of the tides. Herons and shorebirds circle in to dine on the easy prey, while underwater, Atlantic bottle-nose dolphins chase minnows and killfish breeding amidst the grass stems.

As the tide rolls in, clapper rails run unseen through the cordgrass, blowing their cover with a loud chorus of clap-like calls. Soft popping sounds are heard as the saltwater submerges the mud banks and air bubbles escape. The marsh mud, commonly called "pluff mud", releases hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) gas, which mixes with gases from decomposing plants and animals to emit a rich smell of life and decay. This odor may at first be mistaken for air pollution, but is actually the natural smell of a healthy, functioning salt marsh.

Each season brings change. In the heat of July, cordgrass is bright green, contrasting with the gray-brown of black needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*) found in slightly more elevated areas of the marsh. By October, the marsh appears on fire, the flaming gold grasses luring seed-eaters in by the thousands. A dull, brown hue overtakes the meadows in winter, as cordgrass dies and falls over, soon to decompose into detritus, aided by the energetic warmth of spring. Such is the dynamic nature of the salt marsh — a rich, cyclical system, whose beauty and complexity continue to intrigue residents and visitors to the South Carolina coast.

BEAUFORT COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMP	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	BEACH BOARDWALK	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	MATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	HIST. /CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION
COMBAHEE BOAT LANDING	●																														
WIMBEE BOAT LANDING	●									●																					
PAIGE POINT BOAT LANDING	●									●																					
GRAYS HILL BOAT LANDING	●									●																					
SEA ISLAND MARINE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●																					
BEAUFORT COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS																															
Beaufort River Fishing Platform																															
Bermuda Bluff Boat Landing	●																														
Brickyard Creek Boat Landing	●																														
Broad Creek Landing	●																														
Buckingham Landing	●																														
Butch's Island Boat Landing	●																														
C.C. Haigh Jr. Boat Landing	●																														
Capers Boat Landing	●																														
Chowan Creek Fishing Platform																															
Daufuskie Island Dock and Float	●	●																													
Eddings Point Landing			●																												
Fort Frederick Boat Landing	●																														
Freedom Mall Boat Landing	●	●																													
Harbor River Fishing Platform																															
Jenkins Island Dock & Float	●																														
Johnson Creek Boat Landing	●																														
Johnson Creek Fishing Platform																															
Old House Creek Landing	●																														
Port Royal Boat Landing	●																														
Russ Point Boat Landing	●																														
Sams Point Boat Landing	●																														
Skull Creek Landing																															
Station Creek Boat Landing	●																														
Wallace Landing	●																														
White Hall Boat Landing	●																														
BEAUFORT COUNTY RECREATION COMM.																															

BEAUFORT COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMP	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	BEACH BOARDWALK	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	CONCESSION STD'S.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	GOLF COURSES	PLANTA./GARDENS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION
Barker Field	●	●															●												
Booker T. Washington Community Center	●	●																											
Broomfield Park	●																												
Burton Wells Park	●	●																											
Dale Community Center	●	●																											
Jerico Park (281 Park)	●	●																											
M.C. Riley Athletic Fields	●	●																											
May River Park	●	●	●	●																									
Scott Community Center	●	●																											
Seabrook Community Center	●	●																											
St. Helena Park	●	●																											
HENRY C. CHAMBERS WATERFRONT PARK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
FACTORY CREEK BOAT LANDING	●																												
BROAD RIVER BOAT LANDING	●																												
BATTERY CREEK BOAT LANDING	●																												
EDGAR C. GLEN BOAT LANDING	●																												
CITY OF BEAUFORT																													
Bay Street Battery Park	●																												
Pigeon Point Boat Landing	●																												
Waterfront Park Boat Landing	●																												
Wilson Park	●																												
HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
FRIPP ISLAND MARINA	●	●																											
PRITCHARDS ISLAND	●																												
VICTORIA BLUFF BOAT LANDING	●																												
USFWS SAVANNAH COASTAL REFUGES																													
Pinckney Island NWR	●																												
SKULL CREEK MARINA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
TOWN OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND																													
Bradley Beach Public Access	●																												
Coligny Beach Access	●	●																											
Coligny Circle Parking Lot	●	●	●																										

BEAUFORT COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMP	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	BEACH BOARDWALK	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TEENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMP-SITE	RV DUMP STATION	
OUTDOOR RESORTS, RV RESORT & YACHT CLUB	●	●	●				●	●	●	●						●		●			●	●	●	●			●			
ALL JOY BOAT LANDING				●				●																						
WINDMILL HARBOUR MARINA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						●	●						●	●						
PALMETTO BAY MARINA	●	●	●	●			●		●																					
OUTDOOR RESORTS MOTORCOACH RESORT	●	●	●	●	●																									
HARBOUR TOWN YACHT BASIN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
SOUTH BEACH MARINA	●	●					●										●													
WHOOPING CRANE POND	●																●	●												
WATERFRONT PARK MARINA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●									●													
SHELTER COVE MARINA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
OLD HOUSE MARINA	●	●					●		●								●					●	●	●	●					

AN UPDATE ON S.C. EROSION: A Statewide Perspective

South Carolina's coastline consists of approximately 200 miles of sandy beaches. One-fourth to one-third of this coast is critically eroding. Periodic hurricanes and northeasters and the on-going stress of sea level rise have rendered many of our beaches completely awash at high tide. Erosion has necessitated the armoring of much of our shoreline and the renourishment of some beaches.

Severe coastal erosion results from large storms. However, rates of erosion are averaged over a number of years and are based solely on long-term trends rather than one-time catastrophic events. Both long and short-term erosion are measured in the Beach Monitoring Program of the South Carolina Coastal Council. In this program detailed beach surveys are conducted every six months and following any major storm. Any change from the expected erosion rate is detected first by these surveys.

Approximately 60 miles of our coastline are critically eroding, i.e., at rates greater than one foot per year. However, many of these beaches are on remote, undeveloped shorelines, and the erosion poses no urgent threat to properties. For a better perspective we may consider only developed shorelines. The following table provides a breakdown of the erosional conditions on South Carolina's developed shoreline.



BEAUFORT COUNTY Environment/Access

	ADJ. TO ATLANTIC OCEAN	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	BAY/SOUND FRONTAGE	RIVER FRONTAGE	SANDY BEACH	PRIMITIVE BEACH	MODERATE DEV. BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED ACCESS	VERY LIMITED ACCE	NO ACCESS
COMBAHEE BOAT LANDING					●									
WIMBEE BOAT LANDING					●									
PAIGE POINT BOAT LANDING					●									
GRAYS HILL BOAT LANDING					●									
SEA ISLAND MARINE	●													
BEAUFORT COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS														
Beaufort River Fishing Platform	●		●											
Bermuda Bluff Boat Landing				●										
Brickyard Creek Boat Landing	●													
Broad Creek Landing					●									
Buckingham Landing	●													
Butch's Island Boat Landing					●									
C.C. Haigh Jr. Boat Landing	●													
Capers Boat Landing					●									
Chowan Creek Fishing Platform					●									
Daufuskie Island Dock and Float	●													
Eddings Point Landing					●									
Fort Frederick Boat Landing	●													
Freedom Mall Boat Landing	●													
Harbor River Fishing Platform					●									
Jenkins Island Dock & Float	●													
Johnson Creek Boat Landing					●									
Johnson Creek Fishing Platform					●									
Old House Creek Landing					●									
Port Royal Boat Landing	●													
Russ Point Boat Landing					●									
Sams Point Boat Landing	●													
Skull Creek Landing	●													
Station Creek Boat Landing					●									
Wallace Landing					●									
White Hall Boat Landing	●													
BEAUFORT COUNTY RECREATION COMM.														

Table 1:
Erosional Conditions on South Carolina's Developed Shoreline (80.4 miles)

Length of Shoreline	Erosional Status	% of Total Developed Shoreline
22.1 miles	accretional	27.5%
12.6 miles	stable	15.7%
20.0 miles	erosional (less than 1'/yr)	24.9%
25.7 miles	erosional (greater than 1'/yr)	32.0%

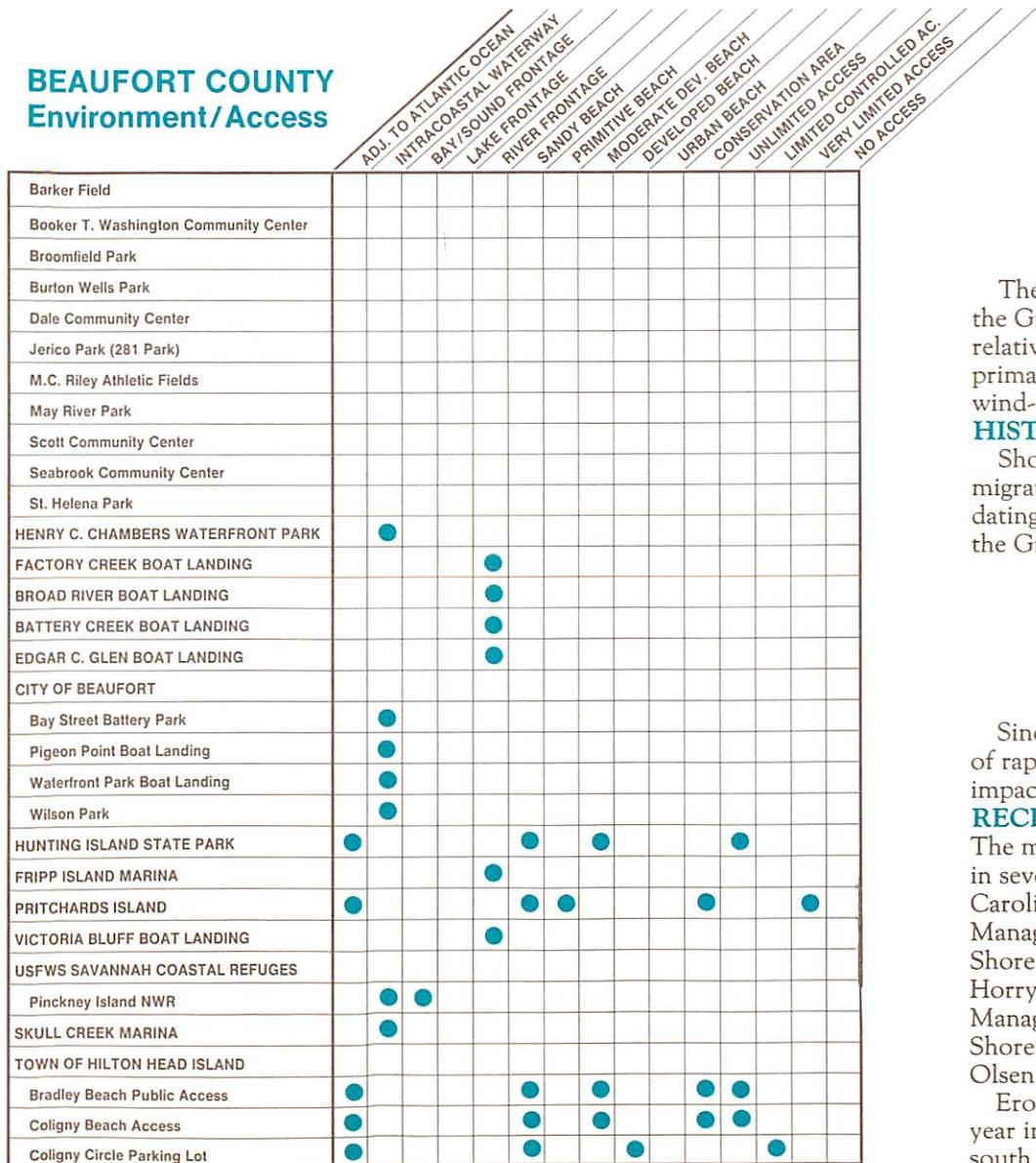
Source: Dr. T.W. Kana, 1988, Beach Erosion in South Carolina, Sea Grant Consortium pub.)

EROSION RATES

South Carolina's beaches are conveniently divided into three sections: Northern, Central and Southern beaches. These divisions are based on the geologic character of the beach, the average erosion rate and the nature of shoreline development. On the Northern beaches of the Myrtle Beach-Grand Strand area, erosion rates are relatively low due to the geologic stability of the area and a lower tide range. The Central beaches, primarily those of Charleston County, are a transitional zone between the Northern and Southern beaches. Here the erosion rates are influenced by the Charleston Harbor jetties and by sands eroding from the Santee Delta to the north. The Southern beaches of the low country are found on short barrier islands, separated by large tidal inlets.

In a number of areas erosion rates have been documented in "shorefront management studies" sponsored by the South Carolina Coastal Council. Long-term erosion rates, describing changes in feet per year, can be determined based on surveys dating as far back as 1862. Though these rates give a general idea of the erosion potential, they are not reliable indicators of the present shoreline conditions. The health and erosional status of a shoreline can be inferred from the average beach width. This is defined as the distance between the +3 feet and the +8 feet (MSL) contours or the average beach width at high tide. These numbers vary from over 300 feet on healthy beaches to less than 10 feet on some armored shorelines. It is important to remember that these numbers are averages, some beaches being healthy in one area and erosional in another.

BEAUFORT COUNTY Environment/Access



NORTHERN BEACHES

The Northern Beaches of South Carolina are the great arcuate strand known as the Grand Strand. The tide range in this area is approximately five feet. This relatively low tide range produces long, straight beaches and small tidal inlets. The primary agent affecting conditions on the Northern Beaches is the breaking of wind-driven waves.

HISTORIC EROSION RATES

Shoreline change maps (NOAA/NOS 1982-3) show very little shoreline migration for Myrtle Beach and areas to the north. Long-term erosion rates, dating from 1872 to 1982, are presented below for the more southern beaches of the Grand Strand:

Garden City (south end)

4.1 feet per year
(1970-1983, 9.6 ft./year)

Debidue Beach

1.5 feet per year

Huntington-Litchfield

2.3 feet per year

Pawleys Island

1.6 feet per year

Since 1934, the spit of South Litchfield has grown more than 2,000 feet. Areas of rapid accretion such as this are not stable and will someday be severely impacted by the inevitable storm.

RECENT STUDIES

The most recent record of erosion rates for the Northern Beaches may be found in several shoreline management studies primarily sponsored by the South Carolina Coastal Council. These include the Myrtle Beach Shorefront Management Plan (Research Planning Institute, Inc., 1983), North Myrtle Beach Shorefront Management Plan (Coastal Science and Engineering, Inc. 1985), the Horry County Shorefront Management Plan (Applied Technology and Management, Inc. and Olsen Associates, Inc., 1987) and the Georgetown County Shorefront Management Plan (Applied Technology and Management, Inc. and Olsen Associates, Inc., 1987).

Erosion rates documented in these studies include an average of 0.5 feet per year in Myrtle Beach and North Myrtle Beach. Rates are somewhat higher to the south with the figure near 4 feet per year near south Garden City.

BEAUFORT COUNTY Environment/Access

	ADJ. TO ATLANTIC OCEAN	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	LAKE/SOUND FRONTAGE	RIVER FRONTAGE	SANDY BEACH	PRIMITIVE BEACH	MODERATE DEV. BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED CONTROLLED AC.	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
OUTDOOR RESORTS, RV RESORT & YACHT CLUB	●													
ALL JOY BOAT LANDING		●												
WINDMILL HARBOUR MARINA	●			●										
PALMETTO BAY MARINA			●	●										
OUTDOOR RESORTS MOTORCOACH RESORT														
HARBOUR TOWN YACHT BASIN	●	●												
SOUTH BEACH MARINA			●											
WHOOPING CRANE POND														
WATERFRONT PARK MARINA	●													
SHELTER COVE MARINA			●											
OLD HOUSE MARINA			●											

Table 2:
Average Beach Widths for Northern Beaches

Waites Island	211 feet	Huntington Beach State Park	388 feet
N. Myrtle Beach	78 feet	Litchfield Beach	98 feet
Myrtle Beach	89 feet	Pawley's Island	73 feet
Myrtle Beach South	77 feet	Debidue Island (armored)	10 feet
Surfside Beach	89 feet	Debidue Island (unarmored)	70 feet
Garden City (unarmored)	87 feet		

Average erosion rates of 1-2 feet per year for the Grand Strand are not alarmingly high. However, these rates occur on some of the most densely developed shorelines in South Carolina. Beach renourishment may be the only option to reestablish or maintain the public's use of these beaches.

CENTRAL BEACHES

The Central Beaches of South Carolina are those beaches in Charleston County and Edisto Beach. This segment of shoreline is a transitional zone between the wave-dominated beaches of the Grand Strand and the tide-dominated shores farther south. Therefore, this area is both wave and tide-dominated. Lying immediately south of the Santee Delta, the area is characterized by discreet barrier islands and well developed marshes which separate these islands from the mainland.

HISTORIC SHORELINE CHANGES

According to the Shoreline Change Maps (NOAA/NOS, 1983) the Central Beaches have been stable to moderately erosional with the exception of Morris and Folly Islands. The following table summarizes the average rates of shoreline change (plus sign indicates accretion).

Table 3:
Average Rates of Shoreline Change, Central Beaches of South Carolina

Isle of Palms	+8.3 feet per year
Sullivan's Island	+8.1 feet per year
Morris Island	25 feet per year
Folly Island	6.3 feet per year
Kiawah Island	+1.6 feet per year
Seabrook Island (variable)	+25 to -39 feet per year
Edisto Beach - north (variable)	2.6 feet per year
Edisto Beach - south (variable)	+17.5 to 0 feet per year

RECENT STUDIES

A shorefront management report has been developed for both Kiawah and Seabrook Islands. Kiawah Island is highly accretional. Seabrook Island's erosional trend has been reversed by the relocation of Captain Sam's Inlet in 1983.

A shorefront management study has recently been completed to assess the erosion trends on Edisto Beach. Findings indicate the shoreline here is pivoting around a point near the Edisto Beach State Park. North of this point the shoreline is retreating. South of the park the shoreline is stable to accretional.

The South Carolina Coastal Council and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers monitor shoreline changes for the Isle of Palms, Sullivans, Morris and Folly Islands. Work is still underway to assess the relationship between the harbor jetties and local erosion trends.

AVERAGE BEACH WIDTHS

Many beach survey bench marks were destroyed in the 1987 New Year's Day storm. As a result the average beach widths could only be calculated for Folly, Kiawah and Seabrook Islands. They are as follows:

Folly Beach	54 feet
Kiawah	130 feet
Seabrook (south of Renkin Point)	30 feet
Seabrook (north of Renkin Point)	470 feet

SOUTHERN BEACHES

The Southern Beaches of South Carolina are located between St. Helena Sound and the Savannah River. The most prominent features of this segment of shoreline are the huge tidal inlets of Port Royal and St. Helena Sounds. Some of the largest tidal inlets in the world, they result from the exposure of this shoreline to a moderately high tidal range of approximately seven feet over geologic times. Where the tide range is high, tidal inlets and broad marshes dominate, and barrier islands are small and discreet.

HISTORIC SHORELINE CHANGES

Shoreline change maps (NOAA/NOS, 1982-3) for the Southern Beaches date from 1860-1862 to 1982. Average rates of change are presented in the following table.

Table 4:

Average Rates of Shoreline Change, Southern Beaches of South Carolina

Daufuskie Island	7 feet per year
Hilton Head - south	+3.1 feet per year
Hilton Head - south central	8.6 feet per year
Hilton Head - north central	+0.4 feet per year
Hilton Head - north	2.5 feet per year
Fripp Island - south (variable)	5.9 to -4.9
Fripp Island - central (variable)	+20.0 to -14.3
Fripp Island - north (variable)	+8.6 to -2.8

RECENT STUDIES

A recent study has established erosion rates on Hilton Head Island-Erosion Assessment Study for Hilton Head Island (Kana, et. al., 1986). This study divides the shoreline into four segments — two erosional and two accretional.

The South Carolina Coastal Council and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are currently conducting a study to update erosion rates for Pritchard's, Fripp, Hunting and Harbor Islands. Average widths for the Southern Beaches are as follows:

Harbor Island	168 feet	Pritchards Island	148 feet
Hunting Island	139 feet	Hilton Head	129 feet
Fripp Island	125 feet		

Erosion rates are specific to each of South Carolina's beaches. To understand the forces that result in these rates we must look to the geologic character of the region and the long-term erosion patterns. To plan for the future we must account for the predicted rise in sea level and the periodic large storm. Due to these factors beach erosion will surely continue. Only intelligent shorefront management will minimize the effect of this erosion on the works of man and the beaches of South Carolina.



BEAUFORT COUNTY
Site Descriptions

Wimbee Boat Landing - ramp in poor condition; located in rural area; fishing pier was an old railroad trestle.

Paige Point Boat Landing - ramp is in poor condition.

Grays Hill Boat Landing - ramp in poor condition.

E.C. Glen Boat Landing - small dock to assist boaters.

Fripp Island Marina - \$8.00 launching fee.

Hunting Island State Park - This 5,000-acre passive recreation state park offers abundant wildlife, camping, cabin rentals, and numerous other activities; Paradise Fishing Pier, located on Fripp Inlet, offers fishing from approximately Mar. 1 through Dec.; the pier is operated by the park and has a full service bait and tackle shop; call the pier at 803/838-5455 for more information; boat access is located nearby at Russ Point Boat Landing; Hunting Island State Park offers 17 boardwalks leading to the beach, two of which are ramped to provide some accessibility — a section of soft sand does exist on the beach leading to a hardened surface which handicapped users should be aware of; fees and dates of peak season are subject to change; parking fee for day use at the park is \$2.00/car, \$12.00/bus, and \$15.00/season pass from approximately Apr. through Labor Day seven days a week and on weekends through Sept.; call the park at 803/838-2011 for more information.

Pritchards Island - this 1000-acre tract is owned by the University of South Carolina and is used for education and research; groups outside the university have access to the island by appointment only; individuals should be aware that access is very limited (by boat only); from May to Aug. volunteers assist with the sea turtle conservation program coordinated by the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources' Endangered Species Section.

Victoria Bluff Boat Landing - small dock to assist boaters.

Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge - this 4053-acre refuge includes Corn Island, Big and Little Harry Islands, Buzzard Island, and numerous small hammocks; Pinckney is the largest of the islands and is the only one open to public use; nearly two-thirds of the refuge consists of salt marsh and tidal creeks; marshfront property (not beachfront) is accessible to the public; Pinckney is part of the seven-refuge system comprising the Savannah Coastal Refuge managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's office in Savannah, Georgia.

Town of Hilton Head Island - the Town itself maintains only three public sites with additional accessways as noted; numerous private recreational facilities are available throughout the area for visitors to enjoy golf, tennis and boating by contacting: Dale Augenstein, President, Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Drawer 5647, Hilton Head Island, SC 29938, 803/785-3673; listed below are public sites:

Coligny Beach Access - offers public access with limited parking; water bicycle rentals and other beach activities available; this area is also a sea turtle nesting area where the public is prohibited from interfering with nesting females, their nests, or their eggs (protection afforded by state and federal regulations); the following beach restrictions apply: no sleeping on beach; no glass containers on beach; no unleashed dogs on beach; no motorized vehicles on beach; no dogs on beaches (May 30 to Labor Day); no nude/partially nude sunbathing; no walking on dunes, no picking of dune vegetation.

Bradley Beach Access - limited parking available; no unleashed dogs on beach; this is also a sea turtle nesting beach where the above restrictions apply; all other beach restrictions listed for Coligny apply here.

Coligny Circle Parking Lot - located on the south end of Hilton Head; parking is limited to cars and light trucks only (no fee); no glass allowed on beach; no dogs allowed on beach from Memorial Day through Labor Day.

Outdoor Resorts, R.V. Resort and Yacht Club - dock fee or R.V. site fee is \$18.00/day.

Windmill Harbour Marina - Private/residential property not accessible to general public other than to look at real estate; primarily for property owners.

Palmetto Bay Marina - a full service marina specializing in repairing boats 20-65 ft. in length; a well stocked marine supply store, fishing supplies and charters available; two restaurants on site.

Outdoor Resorts Motorcoach Resort - entrance fee during peak season is \$22.00/site.

Harbour Town Yacht Basin - entrance fee \$3.00.

South Beach Marina - launching fee \$4.00.

Whooping Crane Pond - Limited access via Hilton Head Plantation Company property gate with permission only; call 681-5291 for information; this is a conservation easement managed by the S.C. Nature Conservancy; boardwalk is closed during nesting season (which may vary).

Russ Point Boat Landing - located near Hunting Island State Park.

C.C. Haigh Jr. Boat Landing - small dock to assist boaters.

Daufuskie Island - public access to the island is restricted (several planned private developments underway) but inquirers may contact the ferry service that runs to the island at: Broad Creek Marina, P.O. Box 1584, Hilton Head, SC 29925.

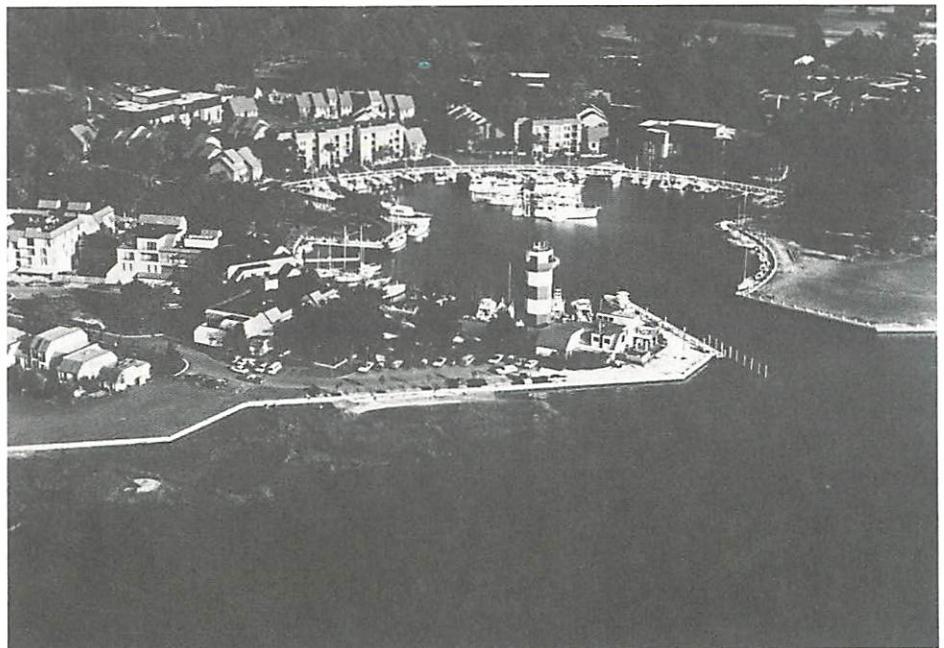
TOWN OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND

ACCESSWAYS

1. Bradley Beach (pathway)
2. Coligny Beach Access (pathway)
3. Singleton Beach
4. Burks Beach
5. Folly Field Road
6. Beach City Road

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. parking; showers
2. parking
3. limited parking; no lifeguards
4. limited parking; no lifeguards
5. limited parking; lifeguards
6. limited parking; no lifeguards



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Beaufort County contact:

Beaufort County Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 910
Beaufort, SC 29901
803/524-3163



MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR A HEALTHY, MULTI-USE, BALANCED COASTLINE

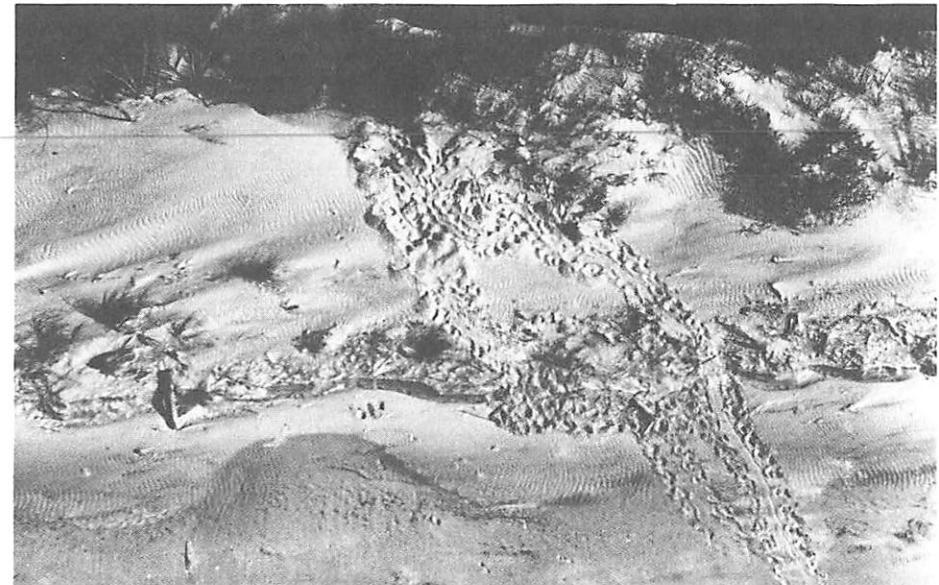
South Carolina is blessed with nearly 200 miles of sandy beaches. It is desirable to preserve these beaches in their natural state to balance the interests of residents, tourists, preservationists and all citizens who benefit directly or indirectly from the coast. Unfortunately, South Carolina's beaches are a finite resource. As rising world sea levels encroach upon our shores the varied uses of our coastline come into conflict. The results are narrow beaches, eroded properties, greater vulnerability to hurricanes, and diminished wildlife habitats and seafood harvests. The South Carolina General Assembly in 1988 enacted a Comprehensive Beachfront Management bill to regulate these conflicting interests.

Multiple interests are best served when beaches are left natural or are restored to a natural, wide condition. This allows access to beach users during all cycles of the tide. Greater sand volumes provide shoreline stability and storm protection for coastal properties. These advantages are vital to a healthy coastal economy. In addition, a wide beach provides living and nesting habitats for coastal wildlife which include several rare or endangered species. (The Loggerhead sea turtle can only nest on wide beaches where no seawalls exist to block access to the dunes.) Finally, wide sandy beaches are places of inherent natural beauty. The South Carolina General Assembly in 1988 approved funds for projects to renourish eroded beaches.

Maintaining a wide, healthy beach is the foremost principle to balance conflicting interests along the coast. But how is this achieved? The policies that preserve healthy beaches can be reduced to three simple guidelines:

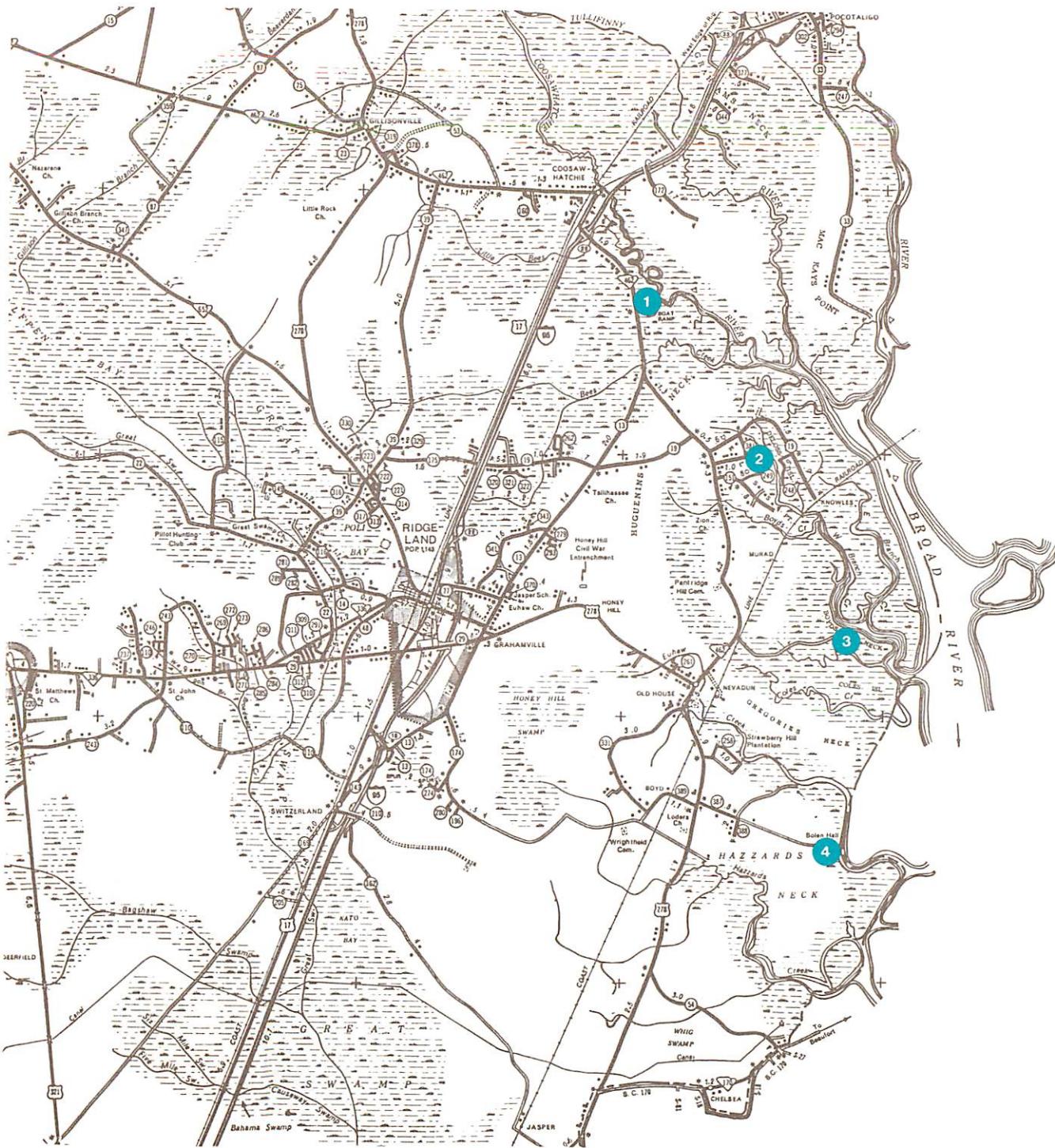
1. **Do not mine or alter sand in the beach-dune system.** Natural dunes and beach systems seek a natural equilibrium. To disturb this system with earth-moving equipment results in a net loss of sand. Once disturbed the beach-dune system may erode to critical conditions.
2. **Combat erosion with soft solutions that work with the natural system.** Soft solutions are movable and temporary. Experience shows that hard objects, such as seawalls placed in the active beach zone, work against the natural system and cause a net loss of sand. Soft solutions anticipate the natural system and cause or encourage a build-up of sand.
3. **Develop a Setback Policy.** This is the most important principle of all. The new Comprehensive Beachfront Management legislation establishes a setback line landward of the baseline at a distance of 40 times the annual erosion rate. The law prohibits vertical erosion control devices and limits habitable structures within the erosion zone to single family homes not exceeding 5,000 square feet.

Beaches are formed by the elements of weather and the environment. Coastal erosion is implied by our definition of the beach system. Management policies must be implemented to maintain a healthy beach and to balance the various interests dependent on that beach. Monitoring programs must be implemented to accurately determine the changes in beach dynamics in the long term. To achieve this balance is to preserve our beaches. As we implement beach preservation policies we guarantee the health of this scenic natural resource for the varied interests of today and those of future generations.

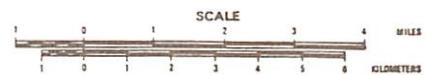


An aerial view of a "false crawl", or tracks of a female loggerhead sea turtle who decided not to nest on South Island. (Photo by Tom Murphy) S.C.'s coast must balance development with conservation interests. The public must also have access.



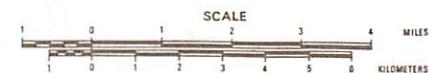


N



1. Dawson Boat Landing
2. Tutens Boat Landing
3. Salverbarg Boat Landing
4. Bolen Hall Boat Landing





1. Cook's Boat Landing
2. Tybee National Wildlife Refuge

JASPER COUNTY General Sites

	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	ENTRANCE FEE
DAWSON BOAT LANDING	●		●	●														
TUTENS BOAT LANDING	●		●	●	●													
SALVERBARG BOAT LANDING	●		●	●	●													
BOLEN HALL BOAT LANDING	●		●	●	●													
COOK'S BOAT LANDING	●		●															
TYBEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	●				●	●												

JASPER COUNTY Activities

	BOATING	SWIMMING-LIFEGUARDS	SWIMMING-NO LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	CAMPING	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TEENNIS	SUNBATHING	HIKING	WILDLIFE OBSERVATION	
DAWSON BOAT LANDING	●				●													
TUTENS BOAT LANDING	●				●													
SALVERBARG BOAT LANDING	●																	
BOLEN HALL BOAT LANDING	●		●															
COOK'S BOAT LANDING	●																	
TYBEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE														●				

JASPER COUNTY Facilities

	PARKING	RESTROOMS	SHOWERS	CHANGING ROOMS	DISPER. PICNIC AREA	MARINA (Slips)	BOAT DOCKS	BOAT RAMPS	BOAT RENTALS	FISHING PIER	FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	BEACH BOARDWALK	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION		
DAWSON BOAT LANDING	●	●		●			●		●																						
TUTENS BOAT LANDING	●	●			●				●																						
SALVERBARG BOAT LANDING	●								●																						
BOLEN HALL BOAT LANDING	●	●						●	●	●			●																		
COOK'S BOAT LANDING	●								●																						
TYBEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE																															

JASPER COUNTY Environment/Access

	ADJ. TO ATLANTIC OCEAN	INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	BAY/SOUND FRONTAGE	LAKE FRONTAGE	RIVER FRONTAGE	SANDY BEACH	PRIMITIVE BEACH	MODERATE BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED AREA	LIMITED ACCESS	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
DAWSON BOAT LANDING															
TUTENS BOAT LANDING															
SALVERBARG BOAT LANDING															
BOLEN HALL BOAT LANDING															
COOK'S BOAT LANDING															
TYBEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	●														

JASPER COUNTY Site Descriptions

Dawson Boat Landing - Restrooms in poor condition; small dock to assist boaters.

Tutens Boat Landing - Restrooms in very poor condition.

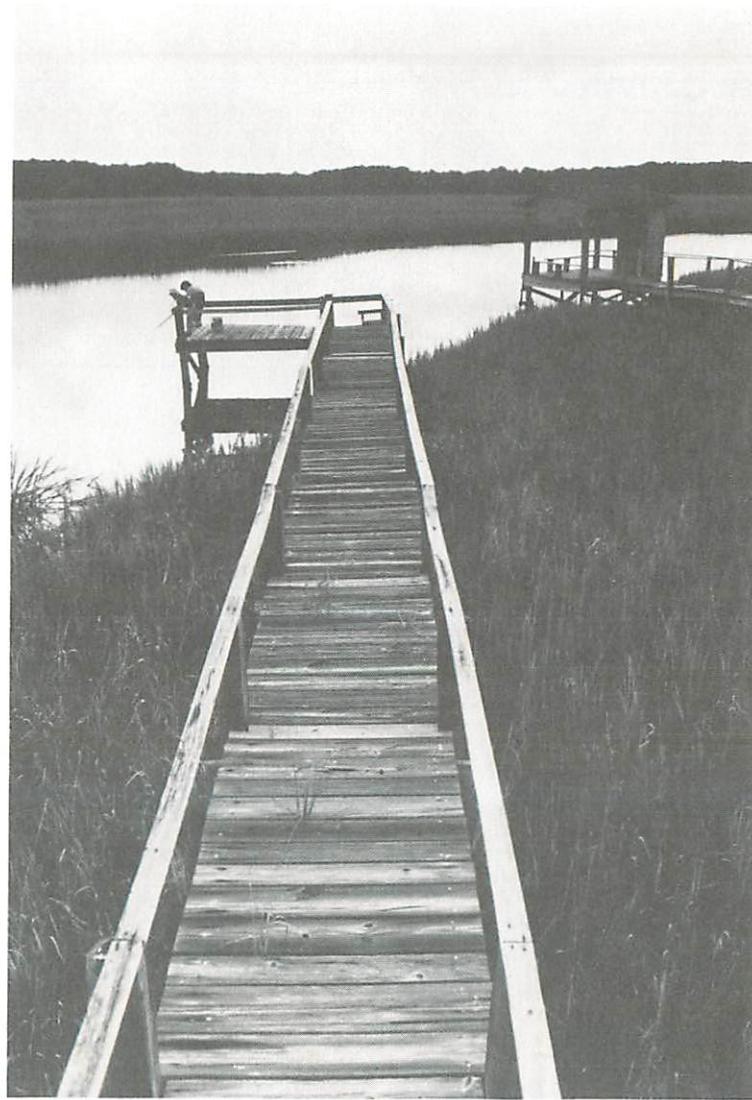
Salverbarg Boat Landing - Ramp in poor condition; dirt access road available.

Bolen Hall Boat Landing - Restrooms in poor shape; dirt access road available; small pier for fishing in need of repair.

Cook's Boat Landing - Dirt/gravel ramp in poor condition; limited parking available.

Tybee National Wildlife Refuge - Tybee is one of seven refuges that comprise the Savannah Coastal Refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Savannah, Ga., In addition to Tybee, Pinckney Island NWR and Savannah NWR are located primarily in Jasper and Beaufort counties. Tybee NWR is a 100-acre refuge where the majority of the site is covered with sand deposited from the Corps of Engineers dredging activities in the Savannah River. At low tide, the shoreline provides habitat for many species of migratory birds and wildlife. Only limited recreational opportunities exist and the Fish and Wildlife Service does not provide transportation to the island. Tybee is located directly opposite Fort Pulaski National Monument in Savannah at the mouth of the Savannah River. Most of the island's high ground is covered with dense, impenetrable vegetation. Heavy traffic in the Savannah River combined with treacherous currents make navigation to the refuge hazardous. The public is permitted on the refuge during daylight hours only.

Savannah National Wildlife Refuge - consists of 25,608 acres of freshwater marshes, tidal rivers and creeks, and river bottom hardwood swamp. Various recreation activities such as hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation are offered; permits to hunt must be obtained from the coastal office of the Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 8487, Savannah, Ga., 31412, 912/944-4415; the refuge is located on U.S. Hwy. 17 eight miles south of Hardeeville.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Jasper County contact:

Lowcountry and Resort Islands Tourism Commission
P.O. Box 98
Yemassee, SC 29945
803/726-5536

SALTWATER MARINAS IN COASTAL SOUTH CAROLINA *

Georgetown Landing Marina
P.O. Box 1704
Georgetown, SC 29442
Contact: Marshall Truluck
803/546-1776
Wet Slip Marina

Dataw Island
P.O. Box 819
Beaufort, SC 29901
Contact: Lori Murdaugh
Wet Slip Marina

Hague Marina
P.O. Box 835
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
Contact: George Russ
803/293-2141
Wet Slip Marina and Boat Yard

Skull Creek Marina
P.O. Box 2047
Hilton Head, SC 29925
Contact: Bob Dolce
Wet Slip Marina
803/681-4234

Botany Bay Marina
Box 293
Wadmalaw Island, SC 29487
Contact: David Browder
803/559-0741
Wet Slip Marina, Boat Yard

Battery Marina Village
P.O. Box 555
Port Royal, SC 29935-0555
Contact: R.L. Franz
Wet Slip Marina

Darby Marine and Supply
P.O. Box 188
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
Contact: Robert Utsey
803/884-8541
Boat Yard

Shelter Cove Marina
P.O. Box 5628
Hilton Head, SC 29928
Contact: Dave Harris
803/842-7001
Wet Slip Marina

Stono Marina
2409 Maybank Highway
Johns Island, SC 29455
Contact: Ben Foreman
803/559-2307
Wet Slip Marina

Ashley Marina
33 Lockwood Blvd.
Charleston, SC 29401
Contact: Ed Rhodes
803/772-1996
Wet Slip Marina

Harbour Town Yacht Basin
Lighthouse Rd.
Hilton Head Island, SC 29928
Contact: Herb Hucks
803/671-2704
Wet Slip Marina

Broad Creek Marina
P.O. Box 5184
Hilton Head, SC 29925
Contact: William Scurry
Wet Slip Marina

Palmetto Shores
P.O. Box 3063
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29582
Contact: Sue Watson
Wet Slip Marina

George M. Lockwood
Municipal Marina
17 Lockwood Blvd.
Charleston, SC 29401
Contact: George Aull
803/577-6970, ext. 440
Wet Slip Marina

Wild Dunes Yacht Harbor
P.O. Box 527
Isle of Palms, SC 29451
Contact: Bill Finch
803/886-5100
Wet Slip Marina and Dry Stack

Bohicket Marina
1880 Andell Bluff Rd.
Johns Island, SC 29455
Contact: Bill Whitner
803/768-1280
Wet Slip Marina, Dry Stack Storage

Buzzard's Roost Marina
2408 Maybank Highway
John's Island, SC 29455
Contact: Harry Brunson
803/559-5516
Wet Slip Marina

Belle Isle Marina
P.O. Box 796
Georgetown, SC 29440
Contact: Bob Dalzell
803/546-8491
Wet Slip Marina

Exxon Marina
18 S. James St.
Georgetown, SC 29440
803/546-4370
Wet Slip Marina

Toler's Cove Marina
1610 Highway 703
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
Contact: David Huff
803/881-0325
Wet Slip Marina

Sea Island Marine
1105 Rogers St.
Beaufort, SC 29902
Contact: Bobby Cooler
Wet Slip Marina

Marlin Quay Marina
P.O. Box 549
Murrell's Inlet, SC 29576
Contact: Grover Cauthen
Wet Slip Marina

Windmill Harbor Marina
161 Harbor Passage
Hilton Head, SC 29928
Contact: Kiah O'Brien
803/681-9235
Wet Slip Marina

Cooper River Landing
P.O. Box 30
Daufuskie Island, SC 29915
Wet Slip Marina

Edisto Marina
P.O. Box 8
Edisto Beach, SC 29438
Contact: Mike Altine
Wet Slip Marina

Coquina Harbor
P.O. Box 4068
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29597
Contact: Hank Beuke Jr.
803/249-5376
Wet Slip Marina

Patriots Point Marina
P.O. Box 1426
Charleston, SC 29402
803/881-3770
Wet Slip Marina

Wexford Plantation Marina
P.O. Box 4100
Hilton Head, SC 29938
Contact: Ron Vernicek
Wet Slip Marina

Wacca Wachee Marina
P.O. Box 570
Murrell's Inlet, SC 29576
Contact: Mike Conner
803/651-7171/651-2994
Wet Slip Marina

Harbor Gate Marina Village
P.O. Box 3197
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29582
Contact: Darby Hebert
803/249-8888

Schilling Boat House
3 Cardinal Court
Hilton Head, SC 29928
Contact: Bob Henry
Dry Stack Marina, Wet Slip Marina

Naval Station Marina
Bldg. 180, Naval Station
Charleston, SC 29408-5000
Contact: S. Scott Kennedy
Wet Slip Marina

Palmetto Bay Marine Center
164 Palmetto Bay
Hilton Head, SC 29928
Contact: Dick Wagener
803/785-3910
Wet Slip Marina & Boat Yard

Shem Creek Marina
526 Mill St.
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
Contact: Lyle Finnell
803/884-3211
Dry Stack Storage, Wet Slip Marina

Duncan's Boat Harbor
1997 Bridge View Dr.
Charleston Heights, SC 29405
Contact: Ed Duncan
803/744-2628
Dry Stack Storage

Atkins Boat Landing
Rt. 7, Box 1A
Moncks Corner, SC 29461
Contact: M.L. Atkins
803/761-8428
Fish Camp, Boat Landing

Northbridge Marina
2079 Austin Ave.
Charleston, SC
803/744-2562

Cast-A-Way Texaco Marina
101 Palm Blvd.
Isle of Palms, SC 29451
Contact: Mike Burchnell
803/886-4396
Wet Slip Marina

Little River Marina
P.O. Box 365
Little River, SC 29566
Contact: Bill Becker
Wet Slip Marina

Fripp Island Marina
875 Bonita
Fripp Island, Frogmore, SC 29920
Contact: Marion Goodyear
Wet Slip Marina

South Beach Marina
232 S. Sea Pines Dr.
Hilton Head Island, SC 29928
Contact: Ned Gilleland
Wet Slip Marina

Captain Dick's Marina
P.O. Box 306
Murrell's Inlet, SC 29576
Contact: Tom Swatzell
Wet Slip Marina

Anchor Marina
Murrell's Inlet, SC 29576
Wet Slip Marina

North Myrtle Beach Marina
Rt. 1, Box 484
Hwy. 90
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29582
Contact: John Wilkins
803/249-1222
Wet Slip Marina

North Side Marina
P.O. Box 295
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29582
Wet Slip Marina

Port Royal Landing Marina
P.O. Drawer 1257
Beaufort, SC 29901
Contact: Rick Griffin
803/525-6664
Wet Slip Marina

Town Creek Boat Yard
360 Concord St.
Charleston, SC 29401
803/723-7829/722-8447
Boat Yard

Gulf Auto Marina
525 Front St.
Georgetown, SC 29440
Contact: David Rowe
803-546-4250
Wet Slip Marina

Vereen's Marina
P.O. Box 70
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29582
Contact: Wyndal Vereens
803/249-4333
Wet Slip Marina

Belle Marina
Little River, SC 29566

Lady's Island Marina
Lady's Island, SC 29902
Wet Slip Marina

Bucksport Plantation Marina
Rt. 1, Box 38
Bucksport, SC 29527
Contact: D.L. Weaver
803/397-5566
Wet Slip Marina

Cedar Hill Landing Marina
Murrell's Inlet, SC 29576

Conway Municipal Marina
Conway, SC 29526

Downtown Marina of Beaufort
1010 Bay St.
Beaufort, SC 29902
803/524-4422
Wet Slip Marina

Hazzard's Marina
Georgetown, SC 29440
803/546-6604
Boat Yard and Wet Slip Marina

Inlet Port Marina
Murrell's Inlet, SC 29576

Leland Marine Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 357
McClellanville, SC 29458
803/887-3641
Wet Slip Marina

Little River Plantation Marina
P.O. Box 365
Little River, SC 29566
803/249-5294/249-4735
Wet Slip Marina

Marsh Harbor Marina
Beaufort, SC 29902
Contact: Chris Barry
803/524-4797
Wet Slip, Dry Storage, Boat Yard

Outdoor Resorts Marina and RV
Hilton Head Island, SC 29928
803/681-3241
Wet Slip Marina

Briarcliffe RV Resort and Yacht Club
10495 Kings Hwy.
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/272-4332
Wet Slip Marina

* Information provided by the S.C. Marine Association

**COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUNDS
IN PROJECT STUDY AREA
(Members of S.C. Campground
Owner's Association - SCCOA)**

Apache Family Campground
9700 Kings Road
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/449-3357 or 7323

Lakewood Camping Resort
5901 Bus. Hwy. 17 South
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/238-5161
800/258-8309

Myrtle Beach KOA Campground
5th Ave. South
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/448-3421

Sherwood Forest KOA Campground
P.O. Box 2116
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29598
803/272-6420

Myrtle Beach RV Resort
P.O. Drawer 389
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29597
803/249-1484
800/868-MBRV

Myrtle Beach Travel Park
9916 Kings Road
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/449-3714

Ocean Lakes Family Campground
6001 South Kings Hwy.
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
800/922-7613 (in SC)
800/722-1451 (outside (SC)

Outdoor Resorts - Motorcoach Resort
19 Arrow Road
P.O. Box 4721
Hilton Head Island, SC 29938
803/785-7699

Outdoor Resorts - RV Resort and Yacht Club
Box 1585
Hilton Head Island, SC 29925
803/681-3256 (in SC)
800/845-9560 (outside SC)

Pelican Cove RV Resort
Box 299
Folly Beach, SC 29439
803/588-2072

Pebble Beach Family Campground
3000 South Ocean Blvd.
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/238-2830

Pirateland Family Campground
5401 Hwy. 17 South
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
803/238-5155

**Other Campgrounds in Project Study Area
(not members of SCCOA)**

Briarcliffe RV Resort and Yacht Club
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

Springmaid Beach Campground
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

COASTAL ACCESS SURVEY SITES/RESPONDENTS

HORRY COUNTY

Horry County Government
Palmetto Shores Marina
AIWW Boat Ramp
North Myrtle Beach Boat Ramp
HarbourGate Marina Village
Cherry Grove Fishing Pier
City of North Myrtle Beach
City of North Myrtle Beach Parks and Recreation Department
Holiday Inn Fishing Pier
Town of Atlantic Beach
Sherwood Forest KOA
Myrtle Beach Travel Park
Apache Family Campground, Inc.
Myrtle Beach Recreation Department
City of Myrtle Beach
Pier 14 Restaurant and Lounge
Pavilion at Myrtle Beach
2nd Ave. Fishing Pier and Restaurant
Myrtle Beach KOA
Downwind Sails
Springmaid Fishing Pier
Pebble Beach Family Campground
Myrtle Beach State Park
Pirateland Campground
Lakewood Camping Resort
Ocean Lakes Family Campground
City of Surfside Beach
City of Surfside Beach Recreation Department
Surfside Fishing Pier, Inc.
S.C. Nature Conservancy
Kingfisher Pier and Arcade

GEOGETOWN COUNTY

Wacca Wache Marina
Murrell's Inlet Boat Ramp
Cedar Hill Boat Landing
Marlin Quay Marina
Brookgreen Gardens
Huntington Beach State Park
Pawley's Island North, Middle, and South Boat Ramps
Georgetown Landing Marina
City of Georgetown
Gulf Auto Marina
Recreation Department Boat Ramp
Town of Pawley's Island
Hobcaw Barony

Belle Isle Marina
South Island Ferry Boat Ramp
Georgetown County Parks and Recreation Department
Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center
Pole Yard Boat Landing

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Santee Coastal Reserve
Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge
McClellanville Boat Landing
Buck Hall Recreation Area
Buck Hall Landing
Moore's Boat Landing
Caper's Island
Paradise Island Boat Landing
Gadsenville Boat Landing
Wild Dunes Yacht Harbor
Detco Boat Landing
Isle of Palms Recreation Department
Isle of Palms Boat Landing
City of Isle of Palms
Town of Sullivan's Island
Yacht Club, Toler's Cove Marina
Old Pitt Street Bridge
Shem Creek Boat Landing
Shem Creek Marina
National Park Service
Remley's Point Boat Landing
Fort Sumter Tours
Naval Station Marina
Filbin Creek Boat Landing
Marine Resources Center, James Island
City of Charleston
City of Charleston Departments of Parks and Recreation
Northbridge Marina
Ashley Marina
Wappoo Cut Boat Landing
County Farm Boat Landing
Wando Woods Boat Landing
Pier Point Boat Landing
City of Folly Beach
Folly Island Boat Landing
Pelican Cove RV Resort
Stono Marina, Inc.
Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission
Battery Island Boat Landing
John P. Limehouse Boat Landing
Bulow Boat Landing
Bohicket Marina Village and Yacht Charters

Cherry Point Boat Landing
Toogoodoo Boat Landing
Steamboat Boat Landing
Dawhoo Boat Landing
Penny Creek Boat Landing
Willtown Bluff Boat Landing

COLLETON COUNTY

West Bank Boat Landing
Chehaw Boat Landing
Fields Point Boat Landing
Brickyard Ferry Boat Landing
Bennett's Point Boat Landing
Edisto Beach State Park
Live Oak Boat Landing
Edisto Marina
Flowers Seafood Boat Landing

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Combahee Boat Landing
Wimbee Boat Landing
Paige Point Boat Landing
Grays Hill Boat Landing
Sea Island Marine
Beaufort County Department of Public Works
Beaufort County Recreation Commission
Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park
Factory Creek Boat Landing
Broad River Boat Landing
Battery Creek Boat Landing
Edgar C. Glen Boat Landing
City of Beaufort
Hunting Island State Park
Fripp Island Marina
Pritchards Island
Victoria Bluff Boat Landing
Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge
Skull Creek Marina
Town of Hilton Head
Outdoor Resorts, RV Resort and Yacht Club
All Joy Boat Landing
Windmill Harbour Marina
Palmetto Bay Marina
Outdoor Resorts Motorcoach Resort
Harbour Town Yacht Basin
South Beach Marina
Waterfront Park Marina
Shelter Cove Marina
Old House Marina

JASPER COUNTY

Dawson Boat Landing
Tutens Boat Landing
Salverbarg Boat Landing
Bolen Hall Boat Landing
Cook's Boat Landing
Tybee National Wildlife Refuge

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS:

To further enhance your coastal experience, contact the S.C. Marine Resources Division for these publications and price updates:

"A Guide To Saltwater Recreational Fisheries in South Carolina"
"An Angler's Guide to South Carolina Sharks"
"A Recreational Guide to Oystering, Clamming, Shrimping, and Crabbing in South Carolina"

Write or call: S.C. Marine Resources Division, SCWMR, P.O. Box 12559, Charleston, SC 29412; Attn: Recreational Fisheries, 803/795-6350