South Carolina PUBLIC BEACH & COASTAL ACCESS GUIDE

Co Sponsors:

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism
South Carolina Coastal Council

Primary Contributors:

South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium
Clemson University - PRTM

South Carolina Coastal Council

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1988

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Clemson University - Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Management

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	3
How To Use This Guide	4-6
Project Study Zone	7
Foreword	8
S.C. Coastal Zone	9
Methodology/Introduction	10
COUNTIES	
Horry	14-46
Site Descriptions	30
North Myrtle Beach Accessways	31-35
City of Myrtle Beach Accessways	39-46
Georgetown	48-62
Site Descriptions	60
Accessways	60
Charleston	64-92
Site Descriptions	88-90
Accessways	90-92
Colleton	94-100
Site Descriptions	100
Accessways	100
Beaufort	102-125
Site Descriptions	124-125
Accessways	125
Jasper	126-132
Site Descriptions	132
S.C. Coastal Dive Shops	79
Saltwater Marinas In S.C.	133-134
Commercial Campgrounds In Project Study Zone	135
Coastal Access Survey Sites/Respondents	136-137

FEATURE ARTICLES

	Page
Public Access Under S.C. Law	12
Eastern Oyster	17
Commercial Marine Resources	19
Estuaries	21
How Upland Uses Affect The Coastal Zone	22-23
Hurricane Preparedness	24
Development And Conservation In S.C.	25
Beach Renourishment	28-29
Seasons Of Fishing In S.C.	37-38
S.C.'s "Sea-Drinking Cities"	51 & 53
Wetlands In The Coastal Zone	55
S.C. Shore And Beach Preservation Association	56-57 & 59
Trends In S.C. Fishing Tournaments	61-62
Dune Zone Vegetation	67 & 69
Locations Of S.C. Artificial Reefs And Wrecks	71 & 73
S.C.'s Artificial Fishing Reefs	75-78
S.C.'s Endangered And Threatened Wildlife	80-81 & 84
Geological History Of The S.C. Coastal Plain	86-87
Saltwater Fishing Opportunities In S.C.	97-98
Our Dynamic Shoreline	99
Recreational Shellfish Harvesting	105 & 107
S.C. Seafood Recipes	109 & 111
Don't Rock The Boat	111-112
Barrier Islands In S.C.	113-114
Aquaculture	115-116
The Salt Marsh	117
An Update On S.C. Erosion	120-124
Management Guidelines For A Healthy Coastline	127

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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

The Guide provides location and site information on public and commercial outdoor recreation lands, activities, and facilities for each county along the coast running from north to south. Each county of Horry, Georgetown, Charleston, Colleton, and Beaufort each comprise a chapter of information. In each chapter, the same basic ingredients are provided.

An introductory article highlights the interesting history and offerings found in that county. Computer generated digital maps introduce each county and clearly show the study area from the Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic. Most sites are located in this study area. Some sites, however, fall west of the Waterway due to the variation of the saltwater intrusion zone. For this Guide, only comprehensive saltwater access is presented. With the exception of one area, only saltwater marina, boat ramp and fishing pier information is presented. Only four freshwater sites exist. These are located in southern Horry/northern Georgetown counties along the Intracoastal Waterway. In Beaufort County, the saltwater zone extends farther inland even as far west into sections of Jasper County. Therefore, all sites in Beaufort and Jasper Counties fall into the saltwater zone and the boat ramps presented reflect all saltwater ramps on the seaward side of Highway 17.

Dotted matrix charts provide information on all sites by county in four areas: general site, activity, facility and environment/access information. Various segments of county maps and feature articles on various coastal topics are interspersed with the charts in each county. Site descriptions follow for those sites which provided us with the information. For those sites with beach access, accessway listings are shown. It should be noted that all 264 sites along the coast, minus 27 duplicates, are represented in the matrix chart sections. However, not all sites provided site descriptions, accessway listings or locations on county maps. For that reason, the matrix chart is the best comprehensive listing of the sites in each county. Not all managers responded with specific comments to go into site descriptions and not all managers had sites with beach access. The majority of managers, however, did reveal to us where their sites were so most sites can be found in the county map section. The degree of access (unlimited, limited, very limited, no access) is shown only for sites that have a beach.

The authors are not responsible for changes that inevitably occur once this Guide is published. The information here is accurate up through the summer of 1988. All site information is based upon managers' response to what exists or pertains to their site.

Explanations follow for each category of the matrix chart information:

MATRIX CHART COMPONENTS

A. GENERAL SITE INFORMATION:

PUBLIC/COMMERCIAL	Indicates type of facility: PUBLIC: a facility where all people have access due to public ownership, regulations, easements or other legal accessways, whether or not a fee is required. (Examples - public boat ramps, bridge catwalks, county or state parks). COMMERCIAL: a facility that is privately owned but where the general public still has access, usually upon payment of a reasonable user fee. Examples - private campgrounds, some marinas, fishing piers or charter boat operations)*
LOCAL/COUNTY/STATE/ FEDERAL	Indicates managing agency.
OPEN YEAR ROUND	Indicates if the facility is open year-round or which months the facility is closed.
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	Some form of public transportation to or near the site is provided.
PARKING/ENTRANCE FEE (Launch Fee)	Indicates a fee is charged; specifics provided in site descriptions where possible.

B. ACTIVITIES:

BOATING	The site is conducive to boating as an activity.
SWIMMING/ WITH LIFEGUARD	Swimming (pool, beach, or lake) available with lifeguards during summer season.
SWIMMING/ WITHOUT LIFEGUARD	Swimming (pool, beach, or lake) available with no lifeguards during summer season.
FISHING	Site allows fishing (pier, bank, surf casting charter fishing, bridge) if state and local laws are followed.
CHARTER FISHING	Charter fishing trips offered on-site or booked through the site.
SHELLFISHING	Shell collecting, oystering or clamming available on-site.
PICNICKING	Facilities on-site provide picnicking opportunities.
HISTORICAL/CULTURAL ACTIVITY	Historical/cultural tours or events offered.
CAMPING	Facilities on-site provide opportunity for camping (tent, primitive, or RV).

INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	Interpretive programs offered to the public (although schedule may vary).
BICYCLING	Areas/paths available for bicycling.
GOLFING	Golf is available (miniature, 9, or 18-hole) on-site or through special offer.
TENNIS	Tennis is available on-site or through special offer.
SUNBATHING	Areas provided for sunbathing.
HIKING	Areas available for hiking or interpretive walks.
WILDLIFE OBSERVATION	Passive recreation opportunities exist to observe nature and wildlife.

* Definitions based on the SCWMR publication, "Public Access to Marine Recreational Fishing in S.C.", June 1987.

C. FACILITIES:

PARKING	Parking available on-site.
RESTROOMS	Restroom facilities available on-site.
SHOWERS	Hot or cold showers available.
CHANGING ROOMS	Facilities available for day users to change clothes.
DISPERSED PICNIC AREA	Picnic tables, benches, and in some cases, fireplaces, available in open space area for picnicking.
PICNIC SHELTER	Facility for picnicking to use in all types of weather (covered and/or screened).
MARINA	Boating/sailing marina with slips on-site.
BOAT DOCKS	Facility on-site to dock boats.
BOAT RENTALS	Various boat rentals available (yachts, power boats, canoes, sailboats, pontoon boats, windsurfing boards, etc.).
FISHING PIER	Pier for fishing on-site.
FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	Fishing supplies available for rental or sale on-site.
BEACH BOARDWALK	Boardwalk (covered or paved) leading to the beach available.
FERRY	Ferry transportation available on-site.
CATWALKS	A walkway built in association with a bridge to allow for safe fishing available.
CONSERVATION AREA	All or part of the site is managed to provide systematic protection of natural areas and resources.
NATURE TRAILS	Hiking or interpretive trails provided on-site.
FITNESS TRAIL	Jogging or exercise trails provided on-site.
BICYCLE PATH	Paths or right of way designated for bicycles available on-site.
CONCESSION STANDS	Small to full-sized concession stands selling snacks/food/drinks.
HANDICAPPED FACILITIES	All or part of site facilities designed to accommodate the handicapped, such as restrooms, ramps, boardwalks, parking, and/or railings.
GROUP FACILITY DAY	Large facilities on-site to accommodate group usage during the day such as meeting rooms, large shelters or picnic areas, or similar facilities.
GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	Large facilities on-site to accommodate group overnight usage such as large group camping areas, overnight bunk areas, group barracks, etc.
MUSEUMS	Historical/museum exhibit or display area on-site.
HISTORICAL/CULTURAL	Facilities exist to host historical/cultural events or activities.
PLANTATION/GARDENS	Historical plantation homes or gardens on-site.
GOLF COURSE	Miniature golf or 9 or 18-hole golf course on-site for site guests or at a nearby location through special arrangement.
TENNIS COURTS	Indoor or outdoor tennis available on-site for site guests or at a nearby location through special arrangements.
PLAYGROUND FACILITIES	Outdoor play equipment area on-site.

CAMPGROUND/SITE	Area designated for RV or tent camping on site.
PRIMITIVE CAMPING	Remote area designated for backcountry/ wilderness tent camping on-site.
RV DUMP STATION	RV dump facilities available on site.

D. ENVIRONMENT/ACCESS

ADJACENT TO ATLANTIC	Site is adjacent to or borders the Atlantic Ocean.
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	Site is adjacent to or borders the Intracoastal Waterway.
BAY/SOUND FRONTAGE	Site is adjacent to or borders a bay or sound.
LAKE FRONTAGE	Site is adjacent to or borders a lake.
RIVER FRONTAGE	Site is adjacent to or borders a river.
SANDY BEACH	Site has a sandy beach.
PRIMITIVE BEACH	No facilities available/little development in vicinity.
MODERATE DEVELOPED BEACH	Some facilities available/some development in vicinity.
DEVELOPED BEACH	Many facilities available/much development in vicinity.
URBAN BEACH	Highly developed area with numerous motels, hotels and business in the vicinity.
UNLIMITED ACCESS	Access to the public clearly available and marked with signage or without restrictions.
LIMITED CONTROLLED ACCESS	Access is somewhat controlled based on some restrictions.
VERY LIMITED ACCESS	Access is very closely controlled and very restricted.
NO ACCESS	No access permitted by the public.

"We need only manage ourselves. The fertile magic of the sea will do the rest."

—Jacques-Yves Cousteau

"The use of the world is finally a personal matter, and the world can be preserved in health only by the forbearance and care of a multitude of persons."

—Wendell Berry
"The Unsettling of America"

HORRY
GEORGETOWN
COLLETON
CHARLESTON
BEAUFORT
JASPER

FOREWORD

South Carolina's beaches mean more than recreational opportunities and aesthetic pleasure for the state's residents and guests; they represent economic well being.

Travel and tourism is the second largest industry in the state, bringing in an estimated $4.2 billion in 1987 and providing jobs, directly and indirectly, for 143,000 South Carolinians. It's estimated that income generated by the industry will jump to $4.7 billion in 1988. Taxes from travel and tourism account for nearly 10 percent of the state's general fund, which decreases each resident's tax bill.

In this vital and thriving industry, beaches play a crucial role in attracting two-thirds of the State's total tourism business to the coastal area.

Myrtle Beach and the Grand Strand communities accounted for nearly 40 percent of expenditures by visitors, making it easily the state's number one draw as a destination. In second and third places are Charleston and the Lowcountry, further testimony to the coast's attraction among travelers.

The five coastal counties make up nearly 70 percent of collections for the South Carolina accommodation tax, a two-percent levy on transient lodgings. Coastal destinations contributed $9 billion of the overall $13.1 billion in accommodations tax revenue for the 12-month period ending in March 1988. Because the law specifies that each county area and municipality benefits from these accommodations tax collections, everyone in the state shares in this profitable coastal tourism business.

Vacationers enjoy all the pastimes found at resorts — golf and tennis, amusement parks, shopping and restaurants — but these are all secondary to the beaches. Travelers come to the South Carolina coast because of its sweeping stretches of surf and sand. The beaches provide a common element of enjoyment, whether vacationers are families with young children, teenagers, single travelers, honeymooners, or retired couples. Coastal destinations also cut across income lines, with beaches for families on budgets as well as for travelers accustomed to four-star accommodations.

Along the Grand Strand, vacationers spent an estimated $1.5 billion in 1986 and provided jobs for more than 36,000 people, with a payroll of $296 million. They added $84 million to the state's coffers and contributed $14.2 million in local taxes. The impact on the region is difficult to overstate; tourism provides the economic basis for the area.

And the picture is the same at other coastal destinations. Charleston's revenue from tourism was $544 million in 1986, with a sizeable portion coming from resorts at Kiawah Island, Seabrook Island and Wild Dunes, as well as beaches such as those at the Isle of Palms and Folly Beach. Charleston began as an important port city, owing its existence to its location. Today, it combines history and unique charm with its beaches and islands to make tourism the city's leading industry.

The coastal areas found in the Lowcountry region are the state's third largest draw, accounting for $494 million in revenue and more than 12,000 jobs. Vacation spots such as Fairfield Ocean Ridge and Edisto Island in Colleton County and the historic town of Beaufort draw visitors with their special appeal, but the most visited destination within the region is Hilton Head Island.

The island is the largest between New Jersey and Florida, and since its development beginning in the 1950s, has served as a model for resort islands along the East Coast. Hilton Head's tropic-like setting for outstanding golf and tennis facilities and upscale accommodations have given the island an international reputation and made it a key element in South Carolina's international marketing campaign. It's an important destination for Western Europeans, who brought $8.6 million into the state in 1986.

Because the beaches are such a crucial factor in South Carolina's economy, the coastal tourism industry and state agencies, including the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, are giving prominent attention to the beaches and other coastal attractions in their marketing programs. Tourism industry officials also recognize the importance of safeguarding the beaches and are pursuing the creation of a beachfront management plan and protective measures such as beach nourishment.

In short, the forecast for the state's tourism industry is sustained prosperity. The coastal area and its beaches will continue to provide the number one attraction for South Carolina's ever-growing number of visitors.

SOUTH CAROLINA
COASTAL ZONE
HORRY
GEORGETOWN
BERKELEY
DORCHESTER
COLLETON
CHARLESTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
0
20
40 MILES

METHODOLOGY

The South Carolina Public Beach and Coastal Access Guide is the result of a year of hard work and cooperation from over 300 local, state, federal and commercial agencies and individuals which manage outdoor recreation lands and facilities. The purpose of this project was to inventory all public beach and coastal water access in South Carolina from the Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean. This Guide will show what is available along our diverse South Carolina coastline concerning all types of coastal recreation ... from boating and fishing to camping and reaching the beach.

Public beach access, or the public's ability to get to the beach and legally have use of that beach, has been examined in many coastal states. The states of California and Florida have each published coastal access guides several years ago, and we are indeed grateful for those landmark publications which provided guidance for our first South Carolina Guide.

When Senator James Waddell appointed the Blue Ribbon Committee on Beachfront Management to investigate the needs of comprehensive beach management in October 1986, South Carolina's look at long-term solutions took a serious turn. Among the Committee's findings was a need to preserve existing access and to promote increased public access to South Carolina beaches for residents and tourists alike. This publication, along with the accompanying data base, is the first collection of South Carolina public access information in response to the Committee's mandate. The inventory information provided by this project will serve as baseline data to begin to see what public access exists and where improvements can be made.

The planning stages for this project began in June of 1987. A conference was held in North Charleston to familiarize politicians, legislators, government officials, and citizens about the project strategy and to solicit public input. A draft survey questionnaire was distributed and comments encouraged until the end of November. From November 1987 until February 1988 data was collected from 264 local, state, federal, and commercial facilities located in our study area from the Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean. The result of some of that database is what is reflected in this Guide. We anticipate further reports and more detailed analysis studies on various localities to result from this initial publication. We also would appreciate comments and feedback from the public as they use the Guide to assist us in improving an updated edition. Finally, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the numerous participants who made this project become a reality.

INTRODUCTION

Beach access is an important issue to everyone in South Carolina. As demand for more public beach land increases and available supply decreases, everyone has become concerned about the future of our beaches.

Public access to the South Carolina coast poses a growing concern and management dilemma for our state as it does with other coastal states. Issues affecting access to our beaches and coastal waters are multi-faceted. Solutions to providing more public beach access involve finding delicate balances between development and conservation, limited budgets and growing demand, and various methods of protecting our shoreline.

Ironically, a healthy shoreline is the key to South Carolina's $4.7 billion tourism industry. This fragile area, upon which much of the state depends, also attracts development and industrial growth which can diminish our quality of life if not managed wisely. When it comes to our coastal zone, everyone and every special interest wants their piece of pie. Because competition is so severe here, wise management is crucial in order to satisfy all of our future needs.

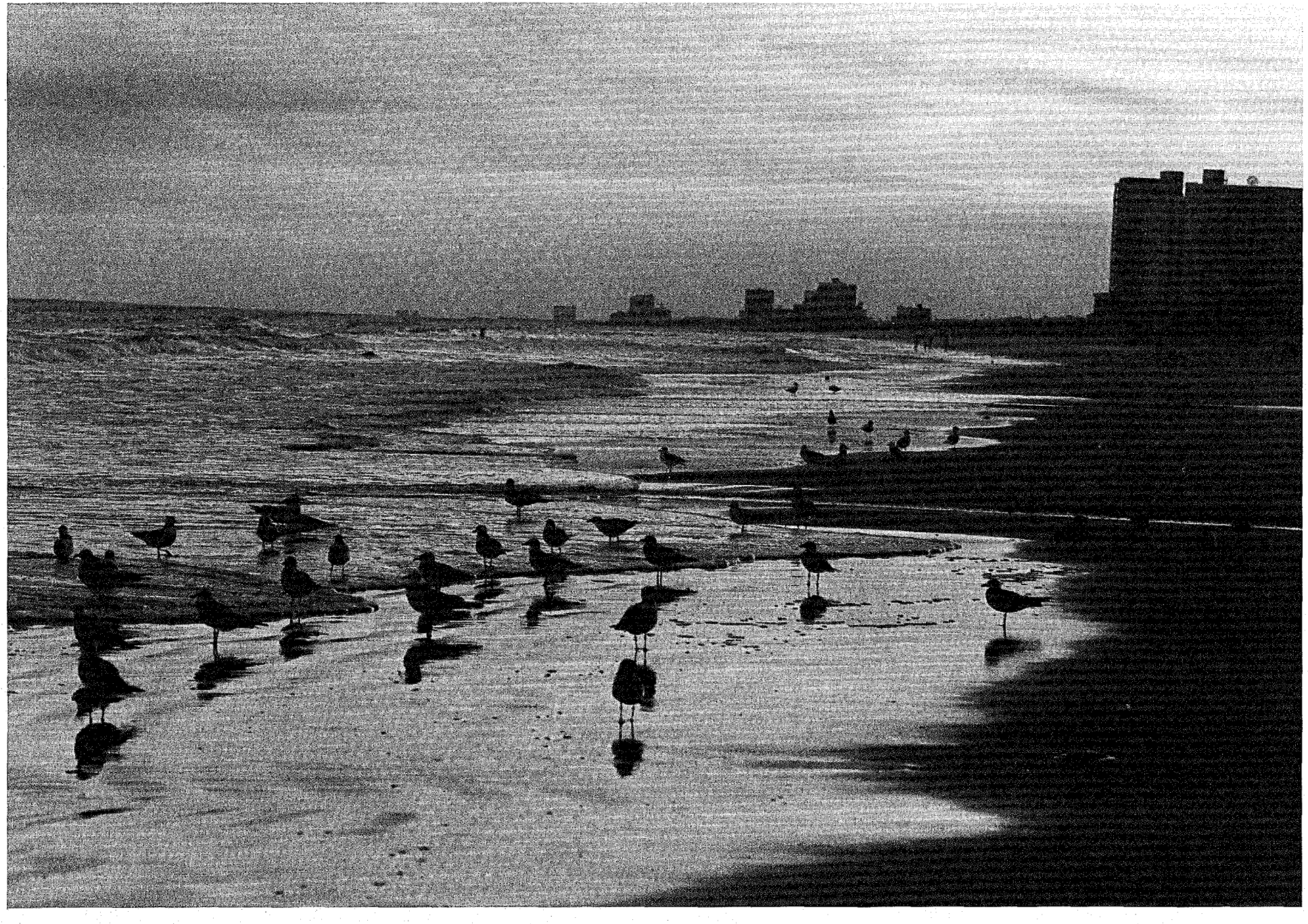
Many efforts are underway to enhance public beach access. South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism plans to request a large portion of a $1 million allottment to be earmarked for beach access through funds in the Recreation Land Trust Fund. The South Carolina Coastal Council also is interested in funding additional projects which enhance public beach and coastal access.

The coast is by far our richest natural resource. South Carolinians are indeed quite lucky to have a 198-mile coastline of such great diversity — for tourism, for industry, for recreation, for wildlife, and for quiet leisure moments. We all are the proud steward of more than 420,000 acres of salt marsh, comprising some 20 percent of the available salt marsh along the entire East Coast. South Carolina beaches posses a wide range of character, from the densely populated Grand Strand area down to its 16 barrier islands that protect our mainland from ocean crunching storms and erosion. Hardly anyone, resident or visitor, leaves here without experiencing a sort of richness, of invigoration, of renewal of spirit, that only a visit to the coast can bring.

For all of us that enjoy and treasure the South Carolina shoreline, the South Carolina Public Beach and Coastal Access Guide was produced to show us where to go, what to find, and what is available concerning outdoor recreation lands, activities, facilities, and restrictions. It was also designed to educate the public about the unique characteristics of each area, to inform them of access and use limitations, and to foster a new awareness about the importance of providing recreation on active, passive, and restrictive levels. We hope that you will take the time to contact the area you plan to visit prior to your departure to make your outdoor trip more enjoyable and to make sure items in the Guide have not changed.

Several sites along the coast included in the Guide wanted to emphasize their restrictive status. The Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center, the Santee Coastal Reserve, the Waccamaw River Tract, Hobcaw Barony, Capers Island, Pritchards Island, Whooping Crane Pond, and some other more remotely primitive sites prefer that public use be recognized as very restricted. These sites are the "wilderness gems" along our coast and the inclusion of them in our Guide was to inform the public about their use restrictions. Hopefully, by educating the public through various means such as this Guide, we will instill a greater appreciation and sense of respect that these environmentally sensitive areas deserve.

We must make great strides now to preserve our coastal diversity and heritage. The S.C. Public Beach and Coastal Access Guide is but one step in response to the challenge researchers and manager's face. More accurate coastal resource information needs to be collected and disseminated on a systematic basis. This is our best foundation for assurance that our coast will remain in an ecologically healthy, manageable state for perpetuity.



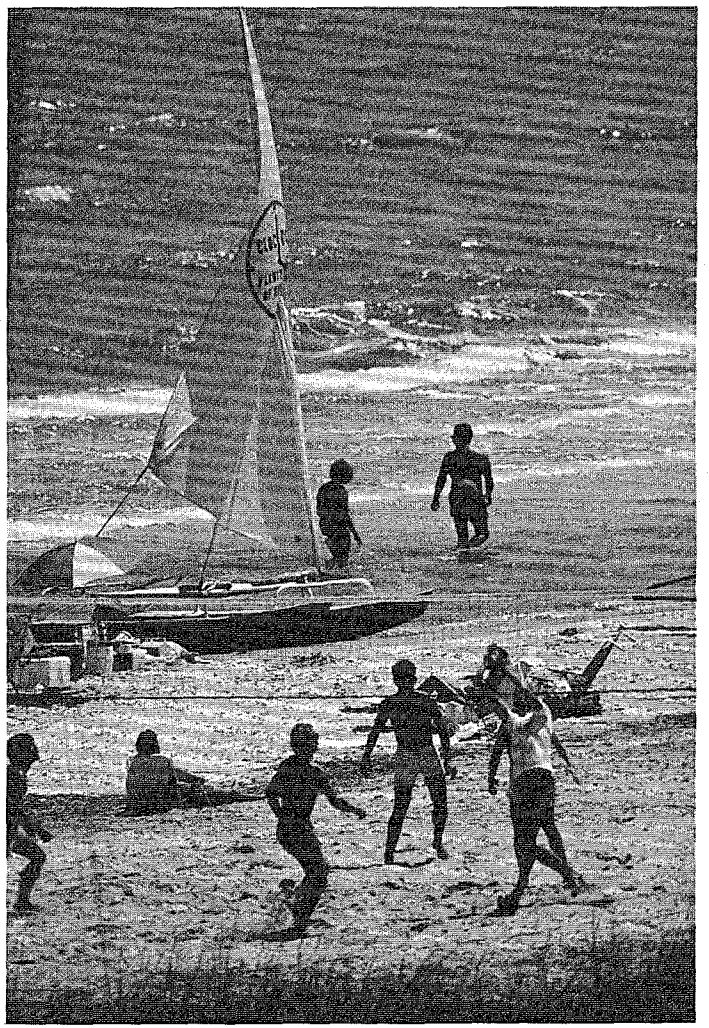
PUBLIC ACCESS UNDER SOUTH CAROLINA LAW

South Carolina law does not require that an oceanfront or other coastal resource developer must provide any type of public access to the resource. However, once any access is provided or established, South Carolina law will protect the continuation of such access for the benefit of the public. South Carolina is actually blessed with a myriad of public access points along its Atlantic Ocean shoreline. Almost all of the municipalities and counties which have developed streets perpendicular to the ocean have provided that those streets are for access to the beach in perpetuity. These access ways, usually called "street ends," are often wide enough for limited parking in addition to pedestrian access. In some cases, however, the access retained by the local government is too small for any parking, and only pedestrian access is allowed.

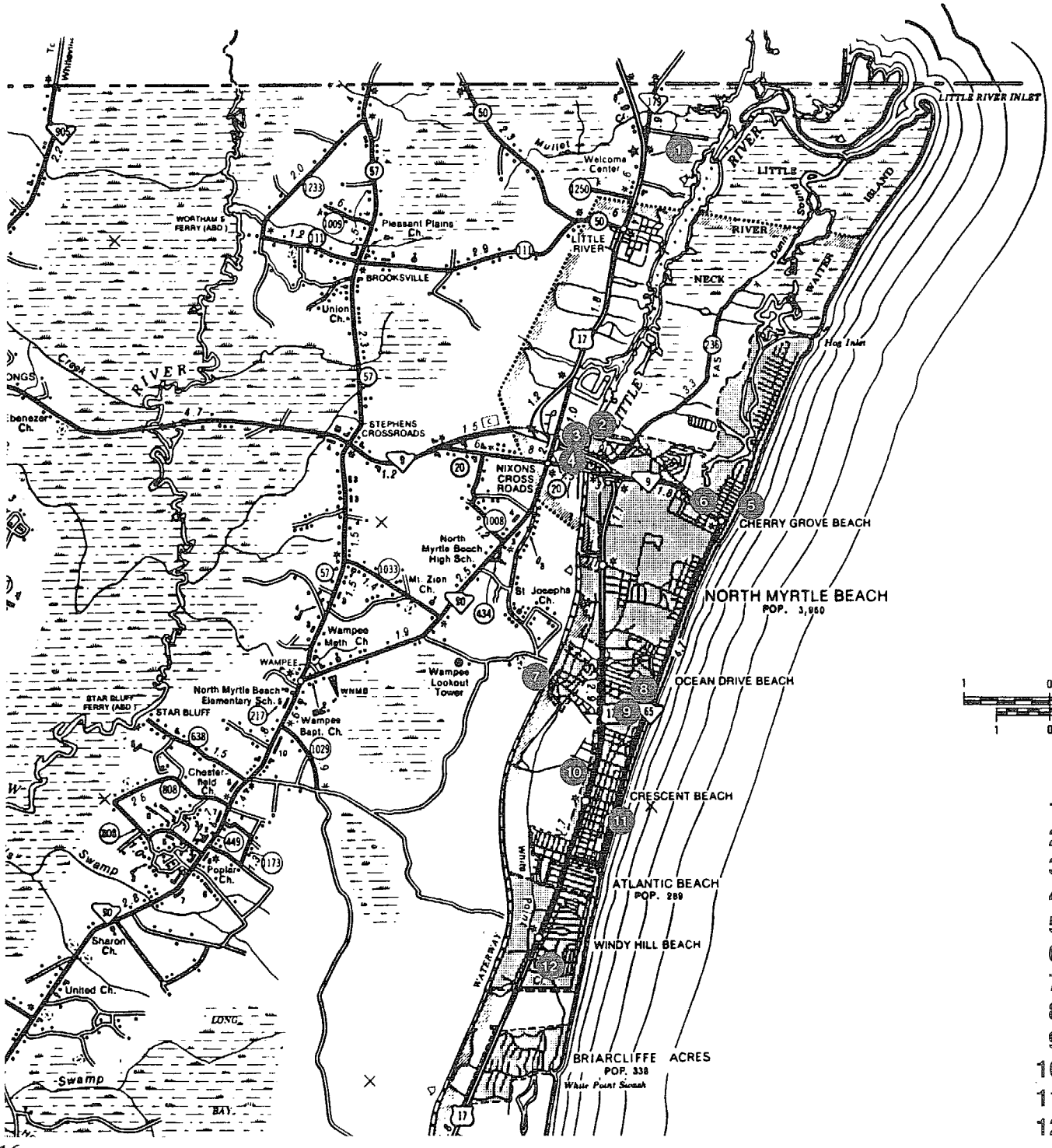
South Carolina law contains the concept that the state owns all of the lands below the mean high water mark. This presumption in ownership may be overturned if the property owner can show a clear chain of title leading all the way back to either a King's Grant (from the King of England) or a Grant from the Legislature of the state. Although not definitively answered by the courts as of yet, there is also a presumption that those areas below the mean high water mark are open for public use including recreation use, even if they are privately owned. This presumption is based on a concept called the Public Trust Doctrine which has its roots in ancient Roman and English law. The Public Trust Doctrine originated with the concept that the King or ruler of the country held such common area as the river beds and shore lands under water for the benefit of the public. The uses protected under such ownership, referred to as the **jus publicum,** were deemed originally to include navigation and fishing by the public. In more modern times across the nation, however, this public use concept has been broadened slightly to include recreational pursuits as well. Additionally, some courts have held that the Public Trust Doctrine would apply to any lands subject to the ebb and flood of the tide without regard to navigability in fact. In South Carolina this means that the beaches and the other tidally influenced water bodies along our coast have a right reserved for the public for use and enjoyment regardless of their ownership. However, caution must be used when in such tidally influenced areas so that one does not trespass across that boundary onto strictly private property.

South Carolina's Constitution declares that all of the state's waterways, rivers and streams shall be open and forever free as public highways. Public access to these waters, however, is not required of any developer or landowner. There are state programs which try to provide adequate public access to South Carolina's waters by purchasing property and developing it into boat ramps or other public facilities. Although none have been constructed in recent years, piers leading out into the ocean were once a primary and very popular method of gaining access to the nearshore coastal waters for fishing and other recreation. Access to our coastal waters is also available by paying a fee to those people who have received federal and state permits to develop access facilities such as marinas and private boat ramps.

While there are two avenues for private land to be considered a public access in South Carolina against a property owner's wishes (prescriptive easement and implied dedication), there are very few cases from the coastal area dealing with these avenues. The reason presumed for this is that a great deal of public access already exists in the coastal areas. However, if anyone challenged the public's right to continue using an access way to the coastal resources in the coastal area of South Carolina, the courts would have to determine whether a legal right had vested in the public or not based on these theories.



HORRY



1. Vereen Memorial Historical Gardens
2. Palmetto Shores
3. AIWW Boat Ramp
4. Harbour Gate Marina Village
5. Cherry Grove Fishing Pier
6. Cherry Grove Park
7. 2nd Ave. South Boat Ramp
8. Oceanfront Park (1st Ave. South)
9. McLean Park
10. Central Park
11. Holiday Inn Fishing Pier
12. C. Virgil Yow Park

EASTERN OYSTER
Crassostrea virginica

The South Carolina oyster fishery is based entirely on the eastern oyster. Although other oysters grow on the west coast, no other commercially important oyster species occurs on the east coast. The oyster is one of the most popular local seafoods. It is readily available and can be served in a variety of appetizing ways. Oysters are not only palatable, but also contain a number of healthful vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates and proteins.

The oyster is a suspension feeder. Opening and closing of the oyster are controlled by an adductor muscle attached to each shell. Food and other particulate matter suspended in the water are drawn into the oyster by the motion of small, fringe-like whips, called cilia, located on the gills. The quantity of water pumped by a large, healthy oyster may approach four gallons per hour. Food particles retained by the gills are conducted by ciliary action to the mouth and then to the stomach of the oyster. Matter brought into the shell, but not passed through the mouth, is collected by mucous on the gills and then discharged. Large amounts of silt are rejected in this manner. This function apparently allows them to survive in waters of high turbidity, which occur in many estuaries.

Spawning begins in the spring when the water temperature exceeds 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Individual oysters are capable of alternating sexes, although the sexes are, at any given time, separate. In South Carolina, spawning generally occurs from April to October and is intensive during the summer months. The sperm and eggs are released directly into the water column where fertilization and the early stages of development occur.

Free-swimming larvae develop in approximately 24 hours. Locomotion is produced by controlled movements of the cilia combined with the effects of tide and currents. After one to three weeks these free-swimming larvae sink to the bottom where they must locate a hard, clean surface for permanent attachment. If a place for attachment cannot be found, the larvae sink to the bottom and die. If a suitable surface for attachment is found, the larva secretes a fluid that cements the left shell permanently to the object. When this attachment has been accomplished, a set is said to have occurred. Unless removed by some external force, the oyster will never move again. Almost any hard, clean surface is acceptable for attachment. However, oyster shells appear to be the most-favored surface. Oyster shells that are purposely placed or planted to induce a set are known as clutch.

After attachment occurs, these small oysters are called spat. In southern waters there is a nearly continuous setting of spat during warm weather. This frequently produces overcrowding and results in thin, elongated oysters. Most east coast oysters north of Cape Fear, North Carolina, are sub-tidal, growing on bottoms that are covered with water throughout the tidal cycle. South of Cape Fear to northeastern Florida, most oysters grow intertidally in the area exposed between high and low tides, although there are some isolated sub-tidal oysters growing in South Carolina. Intertidal oysters are frequently subjected to rapidly changing temperatures, including freezing air during the winter months. However, they are rarely killed by either low or high temperatures.

Oyster predators suffer more from exposure to the atmosphere than do oysters. Therefore, intertidal oysters are subjected to less predation than oysters which grow sub-tidally. The blue crab, as well as other crab species, oyster drills, starfish and boring sponges are the main causes of mortality, especially among small oysters.

Intertidal oysters occur in all of South Carolina's estuarine areas. The South Carolina coast contains a number of sounds, bays and river mouths which are connected by an intricate system of creeks and rivers separated by extensive saltwater marsh. Oysters occur along most of these creeks and riverbanks and on exposed mud flats.

The shapes of intertidal oysters are varied. Ultimate shape of the shell depends upon the growing conditions. The most common type of local intertidal growth is that which produces oyster clusters. These are formed by successive sets, one upon another. Each oyster in a cluster is used by succeeding generations. The cluster continues to grow as each new set occurs. Sometimes clusters reach a foot or more in thickness. The added weight of additional individuals tends to push the lowermost oysters into the mud where they eventually suffocate. Only the outermost oysters remain alive.

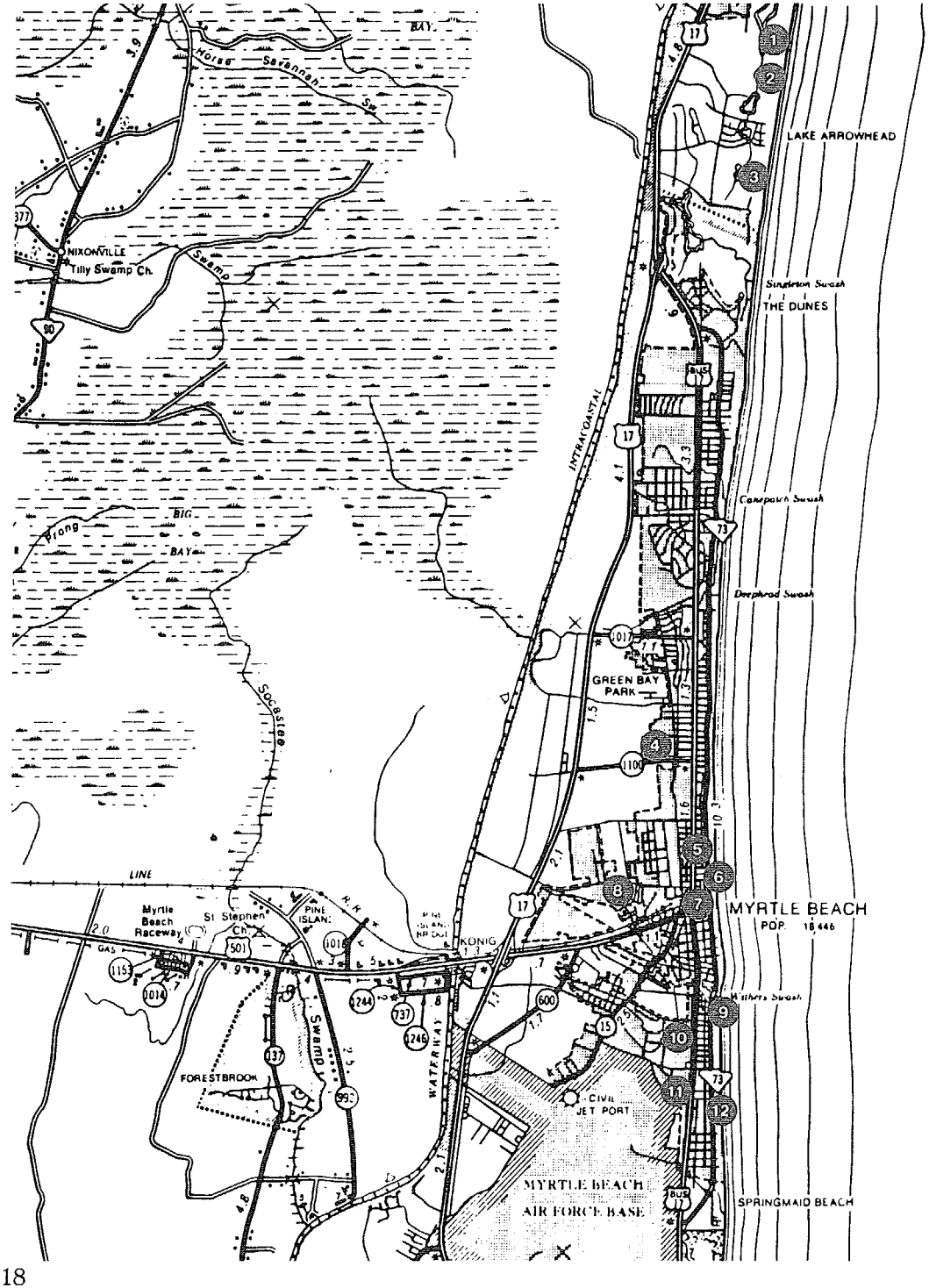
Intertidal oysters are also found in groups known as oyster rocks. Oyster rocks are formed by oysters growing on a firm foundation of dead shells. Successive sets occur, joining clusters together to form a continuous group. Over a period of years, layers of oysters are laid one upon another, and the oyster rock may grow to several feet thick. The lowermost oysters die of suffocation or starvation; only the uppermost oysters remain alive. Eventually, if this process is unaltered, the elevation of the oyster rocks will increase to a point where marsh will begin to grow in mud trapped among the oysters. A marsh island with the dead oysters as a substrate develops, resulting in ultimate destruction of the oyster bed.

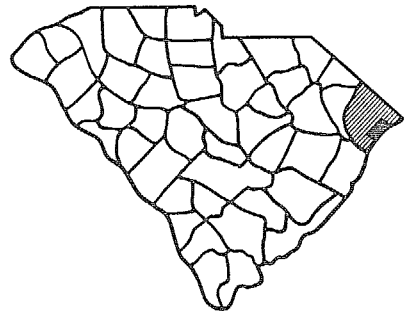
Recreational oystering, the harvesting of oysters by individuals for personal consumption, is a popular activity. Care must be taken to harvest only from authorized areas. In South Carolina, oyster-growing areas generally fall into one of three categories, including privately leased grounds, State Shellfish Grounds and Public Oyster Grounds. The South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department maintains the last two areas for public harvesting.

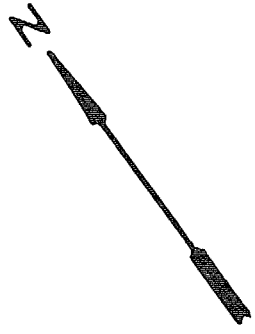
Public Oyster Grounds are areas where South Carolina residents can gather oysters for their personal use. Commercial harvesting is not permitted. The boundaries of these areas currently are marked with metal signs which read: "Public Oyster Grounds, Commercial Harvesting Prohibited, Marine Resources Division, S.C.W.M.R.D." The State Shellfish Grounds are open to recreational shell fishermen and also, by permit, to commercial shell fishermen. These grounds are marked with metal signs which read: "State Shellfish Grounds, Public Harvesting Permitted, S.C.W.M.R.D."

There are several regulations with which the recreational harvester must comply in addition to harvesting only in authorized areas. There is a specified season on oysters. It is unlawful to harvest between May 1 and September 15 annually, although the Wildlife and Marine Resources Department can vary the season as much as 15 days if conditions warrant.

No license or permit is required for recreational harvesting. However, there is a definite harvesting limit of two bushels of oysters or one-half bushel of clams, per person per day. Clams must be at least one inch thick and no size limit exists for oysters.







SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS

1. Sherwood Forest KOA Campground
2. Myrtle Beach Travel Park
3. Apache Family Campground
4. Frank Beckham Complex
5. Chapin Park
6. Pier 14 Restaurant and Lounge
7. Pavilion
8. Canal Street Recreation Center
9. 2nd Ave. Fishing Pier
10. Myrtle Beach KOA Campground
11. Midway Park
12. Hurls Rock Park

COMMERCIAL MARINE RESOURCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The marine related resources of South Carolina add a lot to our quality of life in the Palmetto State. Some are long-term constants such as rivers and beaches, marshes and barrier islands which will continue to make life nice for us as long as we don't pollute them to a distasteful condition. Others are more short-lived but still self-perpetuating in the absence of overuse or abuse by the human species. These biological resources have made life livable for uncounted generations as food and through sport and just by their beauty and appealing natures.

Several of the saltwater animal species occurring here have a unique combination of qualities which put them in a special category of natural resources. Each has an appeal to mankind as a tasteful and healthful diet component; each has a reproductive capacity and growth rate sufficient to maintain large quantities to supply our demands; and each is within reach of the boats and gear of local and transient fishermen. These species are the commercially important seafoods that contribute to the good name of coastal South Carolina. They enhance the food processing, restaurant, and tourism components of her economy. Their fisheries employ many resident families and support the balance of trade for South Carolina.

Coastal commercial fishery production in our State is valued at $15 to $25 million annually, and that is just the value to the fishermen, shrimpers, and shellfish harvesters who make the catches. A great deal more value is added by their processing, fresh retail sales, and restaurant preparation all of which are widespread in coastal and upstate counties. The monetary values of fishery products at dockside are easily doubled and often increased four fold when they reach their consumers. The value of commercial fisheries business could be measured in hundreds of millions of dollars when vessels, boats, gear, shoreside facilities, sales facilities, and vehicles are considered.

The shrimp trawler fishery has long been the most obvious and important commercial fishery in South Carolina. Depending on the outlook for the crop of shrimp available in a season, from 700 to 1200 watercraft are licensed to trawl in any year. The large double-rigged vessels with broadly reaching outriggers sweep the smooth bottom of near-coastal waters for white, brown, and pink shrimp. They are also the subject of many photographic reminders of pleasant visits to coastal beaches and bridgetop views of fishing villages. Smaller shrimp trawlers provide secondary incomes to hundreds of State residents and recreation and freezer-fill to many more. Incidentally taken fish and crabs contribute added value and options in the seafood market.

The communities of Edisto Beach, Rockville, and Awendaw, to name a few, rely heavily on the trawler fishery economically. Coastwide up to $19 million annually is earned by trawler fishermen and literally millions of meals are produced from this saltwater resource alone.

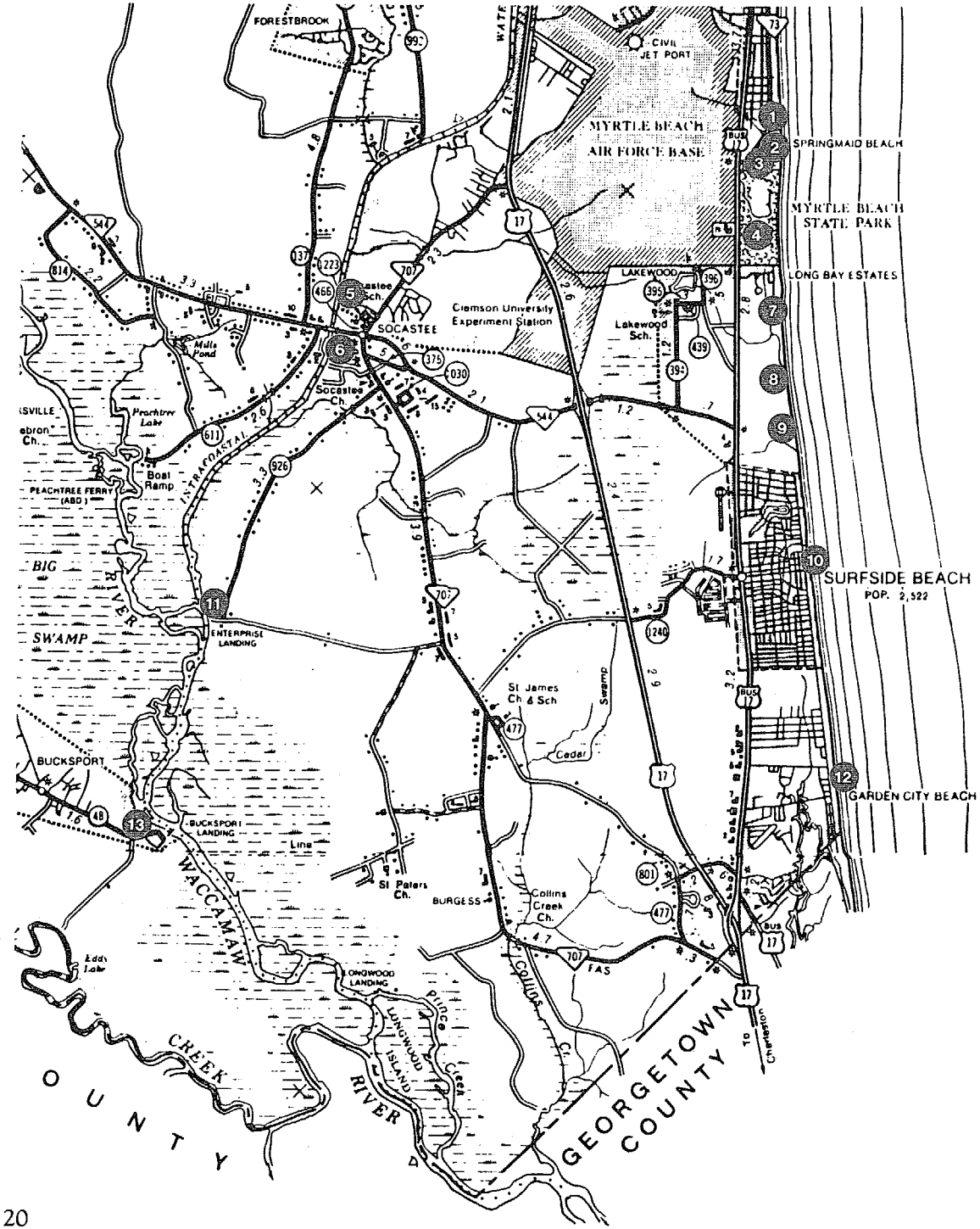
Annual cycles in animal life allow for the characteristic of renewability. This is well shown by the blue crab, inhabitant of all salty waters of South Carolina. A ten-legged hardback, this fishery product is the raw material of a Lowcountry delicacy — she-crab, or for that matter he-crab, soup. Each year a new generation of blue crabs becomes available to trap fishermen from Little River at the North Carolina line to Turtle Island near Georgia. Protection of sponge crabs, females with eggs, and of small crabs helps to ensure next year's crop.

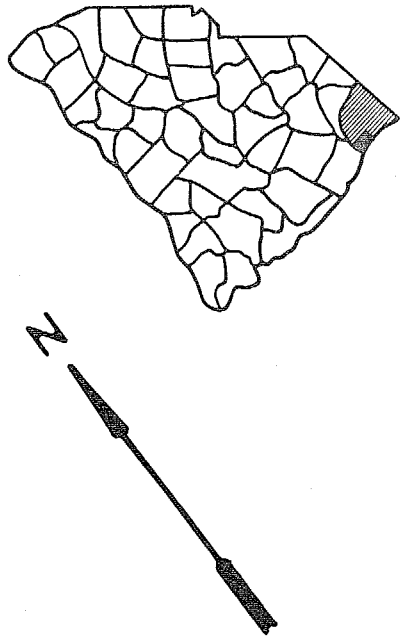
Blue crab processing, or crab-picking, employs hundreds in the areas of Burton, Frogmore, Yemassee, and McClellanville while providing a nutritious menu option for hundreds of thousands of American householders who can't go catch their own. Hard working men in small boats make this one of our more colorful and valuable commercial fisheries. Off-the-boat payments to crabbers amount to nearly $1 million for the 5 to 7 million pounds taken annually. Publicly maintained boat landings provide safe river access for many trap fishermen. Others rely on tie-up space at local crab buyer docks.

Even the mud of South Carolina's creeks and rivers produce delicious and valuable seafoods. Imagine digging up quarters and dimes on State-owned grounds open to the public. In a sense commercial clam diggers do so but are harvesting clams at those values instead. Licensed shellfish harvesters are able to gather oysters and clams from such public areas and from private areas under cultivation permits from the State. The traditional oyster fishery of crabs and bateaus, gloves and crocus sacks supplies the backyard oyster roast, the steam cannery, and the fresh hand-shucked product in the grocery cooler.

The deep water dredges and the hand held rakes supply the clams on the half shell and clam chowders of local reputation and the restaurants and soup canneries of far off states. In excess of $2 million annually is realized from these shared natural shellfish resources.

This brief study of the Palmetto State's fisheries shows us that all fisheries aren't for fish. Likewise, all fish aren't for fisheries. There are many more types of fish that have no direct commercial value than there are those that do. They comprise a major part of the food web that is the nebulous energy system of life in the aquatic environment. But still there are about 60 species of finfishes in coastal and marine waters that are sought by South Carolina based fishermen. Boats of all sizes using strange sounding gadgets like one armed bandits, gangions, and high rise roller rigs seek out the snappers and swordfish, groupers and porgies of the deep while netters and trappers capture spots and blackfish in more shallow coastal waters. Finfishes of all sorts give support to gill netters without boats, to swordfishermen on 90-foot steel hulls, and to those same shrimp trawlers pulling near the beach. Their economic value at first sale from fishermen exceeds $5 million in most years.





SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS

1. Downwind Sails
2. Springmaid Fishing Pier
3. Pebble Beach Campground
4. Myrtle Beach State Park
5. Socastee Boat Landing
6. Hague Marina Boat Landing
7. Pirateland Campground
8. Lakewood Camping Resort
9. Ocean Lakes Campground
10. Surfside Fishing Pier
11. Enterprise Boat Landing
12. Kingfisher Fishing Pier
13. Bucksport Marina

ESTUARIES:
A Vital Resource

South Carolina is blessed with an abundance of one of the most productive habitats in the world — the estuary. This wetland area is defined by scientists as "...a semi-enclosed coastal body of water having a free connection with the open sea and within which the sea water is measurably diluted with freshwater runoff." Therefore, all the open water and marsh areas from the seaward edge of the coastal inlets and harbors to the upper reaches of the rivers and creeks, where the salinity is less than a few parts per thousand, are considered estuarine.

Early ecological studies found that southern saltmarsh habitats associated with estuaries were more productive than even the most fertile farmland in the grain belt states of America. It's this tremendous production of plant material that drives the complex food web supporting numerous finfish and shellfish. In fact, it has been suggested that estuaries are essential to over eighty percent of the recreationally and commercially important species. These unique habitats are utilized by marine animals for spawning and reproduction, feeding and protection. Estuaries also serve as unique buffer zones. By taking the brunt of coastal storms, damping the effects of flooding events, and absorbing or filtering many pollutants, estuaries and coastal marshes help to protect upland as well as near shore habitats.

By definition, estuaries come in many different sizes, shapes, and hydrologic characteristics depending on their geographic location. South Carolina's estuaries consist of two primary types: bar-built and coastal plain or drowned river valley estuaries. Bar-built estuaries, such as North Inlet and Murrell's Inlet, are formed behind a bar or barrier island while drowned river valley estuaries, such as the Santee Delta area, are formed at the mouths of rivers. Although their shape, structure and hydrology may be different, these two types of estuaries serve equally important ecological roles.

Because of their proximity to the open ocean and relatively protected environment, estuaries are heavily utilized by man for transportation, recreation, commercial and industrial development, and national defense. It has been predicted that by the year 2000, seventy-five percent of the U.S. population will live within fifty miles of the coast. These often conflicting uses pose serious threats to the viability of these ecologically important areas. Environmental controls to protect estuarine water quality and wetland habitats exist but the tremendous increase in coastal development in recent years has exceeded the ability of these controls to prevent further environmental degradation. Concerned citizens, and state and federal agencies will have to begin to work together to promote comprehensive management of one of South Carolina's most valuable aquatic habitats — the estuary!

HOW UPLAND USES AFFECT THE COASTAL ZONE

The land, waters, vegetation and wildlife that make up the Coastal Zone are parts of a larger natural system that reaches well inland. Simply put, activities that stress the natural environment in upland areas — from the edge of the marsh and ocean to fifty miles and more inland — can have significant repercussions for coastal resources.

Upland land uses and activities can affect coastal resources by land, by water and by air.

HORRY 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
HORRY COUNTY																			
Horry Co. - Garden City	●			●			●									●			
Horry Co. - Lake Arrowhead	●			●			●									●			
Horry Co. - Myrtle Beach St. Pk.	●			●			●									●			
Vereen Memorial Historical Gardens	●			●			●												
PALMETTO SHORES MARINA		●					●												●
AIWW BOAT RAMP	●				●		●												
N. MYRTLE BEACH BOAT RAMP	●		●				●												
HARBOUR GATE MARINA VILLAGE		●					●												
CHERRY GROVE FISHING PIER		●						●	●					●					
CITY OF N. MYRTLE BEACH																			
1st Ave. S. Ocean Front Park	●		●					●	●	●			●	●	●				
2nd Ave. S. Boat Ramp	●		●				●												
C. Virgil Yow Park	●		●				●												
Central Park/NMB Comm. Center	●		●				●												
Cherry Grove Park	●		●				●												
Leased Parking Lots for NMB	●		●				●												
McLean Park	●		●				●												
Ocean Front Public Walkways	●		●				●												
HOLIDAY INN FISHING PIER		●						●	●					●					●
TOWN OF ATLANTIC BEACH		●		●		●									●				
SHERWOOD FOREST KOA		●						●	●					●					●
MYRTLE BEACH TRAVEL PARK		●					●											●	●
APACHE FAMILY CAMPGROUND, INC.		●					●												●
MYRTLE BEACH RECREATION DEPT.																			
Archibald Rutledge Park	●		●				●												
Balsam St. Park	●		●				●												
Bent Oaks Park	●		●				●												
Canal St. Rec. Center	●		●				●												
Chapin Park	●		●				●												
Convention Center Park	●		●				●												
Frank Beckham Complex	●		●				●									●			

BY LAND

1. **Shoreline Modifications.** Coastal shorelines move. By building at the edge of the dunes, the marsh, and along the edges of rivers and streams, coastal land owners have made an economic investment in preventing the shoreline from moving. In many areas the result has been the erosion of dune systems, the armoring of shorelines and the loss of near-shore marshes.

2. **Interference with Living Resources.** Waterfront activities often interfere with the natural cycles of species that use coastal resources. For example, birds that use dune systems for nesting must go elsewhere when shorefront properties develop. Similarly, sea turtles will not nest on beaches where there are artificial lights along the shoreline.

3. **Change in Character.** Although coastal resources attract development, developments that destroy these resources can create a visual eyesore out of what was once a pleasing aesthetic vista.

4. **Roads.** Roads not only bring people to the coast, but also concentrate people and activities in some areas, stressing resources in the process and accentuating the need for coastal management in the areas to which access is afforded.

BY WATER

Water is the central component of the coastal resource system. Consequently, the protection of coastal waters is of paramount importance to the continued viability of coastal resources.

Water-borne pollution can reach the coastal zone in a number of different ways, and from a surprisingly large geographic area.

1. **Point Source.** Coastal waters and resources can be adversely affected by direct discharges to rivers and streams. These include discharges from municipal wastewater treatment facilities, industrial processing plants and manufacturing facilities. Discharges far upstream can have significant impacts on the quality of coastal waters and resources by: (1) reducing the amount of dissolved oxygen available to aquatic organisms and (2) adding bacteria, oils, chemicals and metals that are harmful to aquatic life. However, these point source discharges are subject to permitting from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and permitting standards and enforcement

have been strengthened in recent years. As a result, these "obvious" sources of pollution are often not the major risks to water quality and coastal resources.

2. **Storm water.** Land development in coastal South Carolina is characterized by uncoordinated and often poorly working drainage systems which funnel runoff from residential areas, agricultural areas, roads and shopping centers, directly into creeks and rivers. The impact of untreated storm water cannot be understated, and is generally believed to be **more harmful** to coastal water quality and coastal resources than the direct discharge of untreated sewage. Recent studies in the upper Ashley, Stono, and Wando river systems, have tentatively identified storm water runoff as the major source of water quality problems, and hence a major threat to coastal resources. The storm water management requirements now imposed on large developments by the South Carolina Coastal Council will slow the increase of stormwater impacts on coastal waters. However, resolution of existing problems may well involve the correction and development of comprehensive drainage systems, reaching as far as fifty miles inland.

HORRY 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
Haskell Park	●		●				●												
Hurl Rocks Park	●		●				●												
Loblolly Park	●		●				●												
McLeod Park	●		●				●												
Midway Park	●		●				●												
Myrtle Street Park	●		●				●												
Oak Park	●		●				●												
Ocean Forest Memorial Park	●		●				●												
Parkway Park	●		●				●												
Pinner Place	●		●				●												
Scott Dr. Park	●		●				●												
Settlers Point Park	●		●				●												
Springs Park	●		●				●												
PIER 14 RESTAURANT & LOUNGE		●						●								●			
PAVILION		●						●	●					●	●	●	●		
PUBLIC BEACH & ACCESS POINTS (City of M.B.)	●		●				●									●			
2nd AVE. FISHING PIER & REST.		●					●									●			
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		●																	●
SURFSIDE BEACH																			
Fuller Park	●		●				●												
H. Blue Huckabee Complex	●		●					●	●	●			●	●	●				
Town of Surfside Beach	●		●				●												
SURFSIDE FISHING PIER, INC.		●						●	●										
WACCAMAW RIVER TRACT							●												
KINGFISHER PIER & ARCADE		●						●	●										

3. **Waterfront Property.** Drainage from waterfront properties poses localized risks to coastal resources. Fertilizer, pesticides, unburned gasoline, chemical substances and metals washed from waterfront properties into the edges of the coastal system can have disastrous, localized effects on the propagation and survival of aquatic organisms that use the marsh and near shore habitats for food and shelter. Control of pollutant loadings from shorefront areas is largely the domain of local jurisdictions. Unfortunately, most cities and counties along the coast have not yet controlled these sources of pollution.

4. **Septic Systems.** Although most new developments in the coastal zone are served by sewerage systems, many older residences use septic systems. Due to high water tables and poor soil, many coastal septic systems work improperly, and can pollute coastal waters both by leaching through the ground and by adding to the pollutant load carried into streams and storm water. This is a pervasive problem in developed coastal areas, and many shellfish bed contamination problems and closings are thought to be caused by malfunctioning septic systems. To correct septage problems, and provide adequate wastewater disposal for new developments, more than $100,000,000 has been spent on coastal South Carolina sewerage systems over the past decade.

BY AIR

Coastal habitats and bird migration can be adversely affected by air pollution generated from inland sources. In coastal South Carolina, portions of the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge and the Francis Marion National Forest have been designated by Congress as wilderness areas, and afforded protection from pollution from inland air emissions. As a result, discharges of sulfur dioxide, commonly associated with the burning of coal and oil, have been limited for a distance of sixty miles inland from these areas.

SUMMARY

In summary, upland uses and activities can affect the coastal zone in many ways. As a result, efforts to manage and protect coastal resources must look beyond the resources themselves, to include all the uses and activities that can jeopardize these resources.

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

Residents and visitors in coastal South Carolina must be knowledgeable of and alert to the threat of the greatest meteorological event in the world — the hurricane. These massive storms have occurred in almost every month of the year but are most frequent between June and November. This hurricane season corresponds with a larger part of the tourist season in South Carolina which means that local and state hurricane preparedness plans must be designed for a much larger population and for quick media dissemination. These preparedness plans are already in place throughout the coastal area. This article will outline South Carolina's hurricane preparedness activities and what you should do in the event a hurricane threatens our area.

HORRY 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
HORRY COUNTY																	
Horry Co. - Garden City		●	●	●										●			
Horry Co. - Lake Arrowhead		●	●	●										●			
Horry Co. - Myrtle Beach St. Pk.		●	●	●										●			
Vereen Memorial Historical Gardens															●	●	
PALMETTO SHORES MARINA	●																
AIWW BOAT RAMP	●																
N. MYRTLE BEACH BOAT RAMP	●																
HARBOUR GATE MARINA VILLAGE	●			●	●												
CHERRY GROVE FISHING PIER		●	●	●													
CITY OF N. MYRTLE BEACH																	
1st Ave. S. Ocean Front Park		●		●			●							●			
2nd Ave. S. Boat Ramp	●			●													
C. Virgil Yow Park							●										
Central Park/NMB Comm. Center							●						●				
Cherry Grove Park													●				
Leased Parking Lots for NMB														●			
McLean Park				●			●						●				●
Ocean Front Public Walkways	●	●		●			●	●						●			
HOLIDAY INN FISHING PIER		●		●										●			
TOWN OF ATLANTIC BEACH	●	●	●	●				●		●		●					●
SHERWOOD FOREST KOA		●		●			●			●				●			
MYRTLE BEACH TRAVEL PARK	●	●		●						●				●			
APACHE FAMILY CAMPGROUND, INC.		●		●						●							
MYRTLE BEACH RECREATION DEPT.																	
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Balsam St. Park							●										
Bent Oaks Park							●										
Canal St. Rec. Center		●															
Chapin Park							●		●								
Convention Center Park																	
Frank Beckham Complex		●					●						●				

Hurricane preparedness plans are designed and implemented by the County Emergency Preparedness Directors. Each County Hurricane Preparedness Plan divides the county into evacuation zones. The primary evacuation routes are evaluated for capacity and compared to the population in each zone, including projected tourist populations. An analysis of this information allows the directors to calculate the amount of lead time needed to safely evacuate the population of all the zones in the face of an approaching hurricane.

The County Emergency Preparedness Directors have been assisted in their planning efforts by the State Disaster Preparedness Division (under the Adjutant General's Office), the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the South Carolina Coastal Council. Each of these agencies has contributed to the development of the best and most up-to-date preparedness plans possible. South Carolina is a leader in this type of work. Computer models and programs play a large role in the planning and response effort. Annual updates, training and public education programs keep South Carolina on the forefront of hurricane preparedness.

As a resident or a tourist, there are several things you must do to be prepared when a hurrican threatens our coast. First, be alert for **official bulletins** of the National Weather Service or County Disaster Preparedness Office. Newscasters and newspapers may give some highlighted information about a hurricane, but the **official bulletins** should be your primary response motivator. Second, be aware of the following terminology:

1) **Hurricane Watch** - which means an existing hurricane has the potential to head in your direction; take your preparatory steps now — fill your car with gas; find out where your evacuation route is and where it goes; review your personal evacuation plan; be alert for further **official bulletins**.

2) **Hurricane Warning** - which means a hurricane is predicted to move into your area within a very short time (12 hours may be the most warning time you get); you should take action to protect your life and property; implement your personal hurricane preparedness plan; listen for **official bulletins** to see if you should evacuate from your particular area, and if you have to evacuate, let someone outside of the area know where you are going.

For more information about preparing your personal preparedness plan and evacuation zone and route, and about the local hurricane preparedness plan, call or write the County Emergency or Disaster Preparedness Director or Civil Defense Director listed in the blue pages of the phone book. You may also contact the National Weather Service for additional information.

HORRY 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
Haskell Park																	
Hurl Rocks Park														●			
Loblolly Park																	
McLeod Park																	
Midway Park													●				
Myrtle Street Park																	
Oak Park																	
Ocean Forest Memorial Park																	
Parkway Park																	
Pinner Place							●										
Scott Dr. Park																	
Settlers Point Park																	
Springs Park																	
PIER 14 RESTAURANT & LOUNGE		●												●		●	
PAVILION		●												●			
PUBLIC BEACH & ACCESS POINTS (City of M.B.)	●	●		●		●	●				●			●	●	●	
2nd AVE. FISHING PIER & REST.		●		●										●			
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		●		●			●			●		●		●		●	
SURFSIDE BEACH																	
Fuller Park							●						●				
H. Blue Huckabee Complex							●										
Town of Surfside Beach		●					●										
SURFSIDE FISHING PIER, INC.		●	●	●													
WACCAMAW RIVER TRACT	●			●													●
KINGFISHER PIER & ARCADE		●	●	●													

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION IN COASTAL SOUTH CAROLINA: Dichotomies Working Together

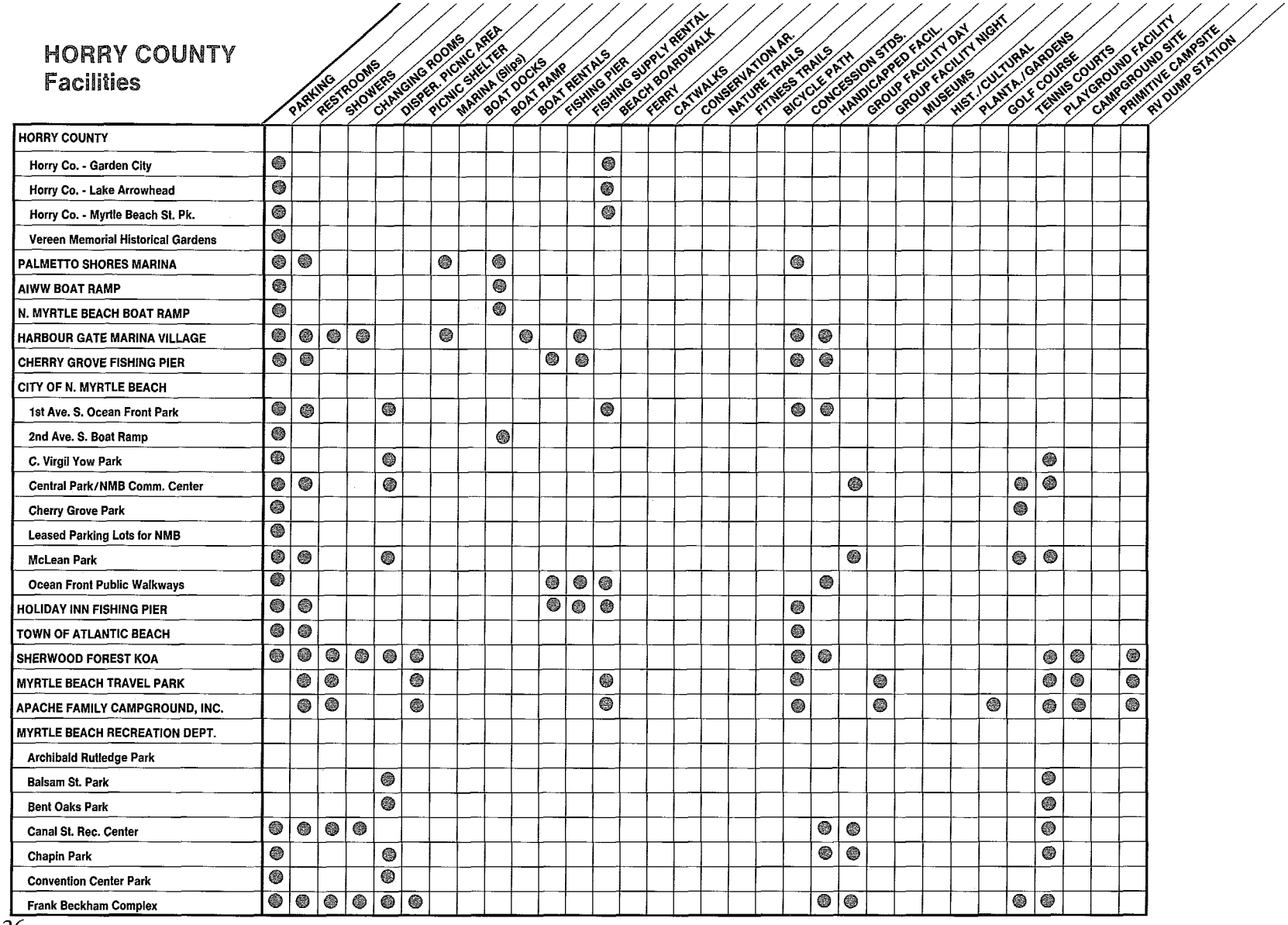
South Carolina's coastal counties have an average population growth rate of 40%, due in large measure to the quality of life associated with our myriad waterways, beaches, and coastal wildlife. Development on the coast is accompanied by commercial and residential construction, as well as a multitude of services to accommodate a visitor influx that approaches 30 million people each year; these activities frequently result in poorly-understood alterations to the natural resources upon which development depends.

These alterations have often led to conflict between "developers" and "conservationists". However, there is a growing awareness that the primary concern in these conflicts should not be how to defeat the opposing view, but rather to identify means through which coastal resources can be protected or even enhanced while simultaneously achieving economic benefit. Development can raise the perceived value of natural resources, increasing the incentive for their management. Conservation can help ensure that the economic potentials represented in our coastal resources will continue to be available in the future.

Parks, for example, improve access to natural resources as well as provide a framework for managing these resources and improving public understanding of their importance. Well-designed commercial or residential developments can include "green spaces" that preserve important natural features and provide an alternative to unplanned "sprawls." Properly sited marinas, by concentrating boating activities, can simplify management of these activities and divert impacts from particularly critical coastal areas.

Development and conservation need not be mutually exclusive. Many of our current environmental problems are rooted in such a "compartmentalized" approach. The alternative is to pursue development that helps protect the natural resources upon which economic potential depends, and to pursue conservation that helps alleviate economic pressures that have stimulated destructive practices in the past. This is a new ethic for conservation and development; an ethic essential to our future quality of life. Adoption of this approach is not solely the concern of a few agencies or coastal residents; it is a challenge to all people who use and benefit from South Carolina's coastal resources.

HORRY COUNTY
Facilities



HORRY 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	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION
Haskell Park																																
Hurl Rocks Park	●																															
Loblolly Park																																
McLeod Park																												●				
Midway Park	●	●																		●							●					
Myrtle Street Park																												●				
Oak Park																																
Ocean Forest Memorial Park																																
Parkway Park																																
Pinner Place					●																							●				
Scott Dr. Park																																
Settlers Point Park																																
Springs Park																																
PIER 14 RESTAURANT & LOUNGE	●												●		●					●	●											
PAVILION	●	●											●							●												
PUBLIC BEACH & ACCESS POINTS (City of M.B.)										●				●			●	●		●												
2nd AVE. FISHING PIER & REST.	●	●								●	●								●													
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		●	●		●							●					●	●	●	●		●					●	●	●		●	
SURFSIDE BEACH																																
Fuller Park	●	●			●																						●	●				
H. Blue Huckabee Complex	●	●			●														●													
Town of Surfside Beach	●							●			●			●																		
SURFSIDE FISHING PIER, INC.	●	●								●	●								●													
WACCAMAW RIVER TRACT															●																	
KINGFISHER PIER & ARCADE	●	●								●	●								●	●												

HORRY 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 CONTROLLED AC.	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
HORRY COUNTY															
Horry Co. - Garden City	●					●				●		●			
Horry Co. - Lake Arrowhead	●					●				●		●			
Horry Co. - Myrtle Beach St. Pk.	●					●				●		●			
Vereen Memorial Historical Gardens		●													
PALMETTO SHORES MARINA		●													
AIWW BOAT RAMP		●													
N. MYRTLE BEACH BOAT RAMP		●													
HARBOUR GATE MARINA VILLAGE		●													
CHERRY GROVE FISHING PIER	●					●				●		●			
CITY OF N. MYRTLE BEACH															
1st Ave. S. Ocean Front Park	●					●				●		●			
2nd Ave. S. Boat Ramp		●													
C. Virgil Yow Park															
Central Park/NMB Comm. Center															
Cherry Grove Park															
Leased Parking Lots for NMB	●					●				●		●			
McLean Park															
Ocean Front Public Walkways	●					●				●		●			
HOLIDAY INN FISHING PIER	●					●			●				●		
TOWN OF ATLANTIC BEACH	●					●	●					●			
SHERWOOD FOREST KOA	●					●			●				●		
MYRTLE BEACH TRAVEL PARK	●			●		●		●						●	
APACHE FAMILY CAMPGROUND, INC.	●					●			●					●	
MYRTLE BEACH RECREATION DEPT.															
Archibald Rutledge Park															
Balsam St. Park															
Bent Oaks Park															
Canal St. Rec. Center															
Chapin Park															
Convention Center Park															
Frank Beckham Complex															

BEACH RENOURISHMENT

Modern coastal engineering provides three strategies for coping with the effects of rising sea level and periodic large storms: armor the shoreline, retreat from the shoreline or replenish the shoreline. Shoreline armor, such as seawalls and dykes, is an excellent engineering solution to a retreating shoreline. Examples are found worldwide. Unfortunately, these structures do not naturally coexist with sandy beaches.

South Carolina in 1988 enacted a Comprehensive Beachfront Management bill that prohibits vertical erosion control devices. The bill establishes a setback line landward of a baseline at a distance of 40 times the annual erosion rate with a "dead zone" of 20 feet. The bill disallows new habitable structures from being constructed in the erosion zone with the exception of single family homes of no more than 5,000 square feet.

The General Assembly in 1988 also appropriated funds for projects to renourish beaches.

Beach renourishment is the addition of a large volume of sand to a beach to move the natural shoreline seaward. Careful studies must be performed, often years before the project, to understand the natural shoreline system. These studies result in a renourishment plan. The plan identifies the source for the sand. These sources could be offshore sand deposits, tidal deltas or inland sand quarries. The renourishment plan also stipulates how to transport the sand to the intended beach. The sand might be collected by a dredge and pumped through pipes to the beach. If the source is a sand quarry it will probably be hauled to the beach by trucks —many trucks. In some cases it is possible to deposit the sand at a specific location, known as a "feeder beach", and allow natural currents to distribute it over a broad area. Sometimes the newly deposited sand must be graded to create dunes and a desired beach slope.

Changes in the shoreline must be carefully monitored by beach surveys. South Carolina's beaches are surveyed every six months and following a major storm. The survey data is necessary to develop the renourishment plan and to evaluate the success of the project.

HORRY 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 CONTROLLED AC.	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
Haskell Park															
Hurl Rocks Park	●					●	●				●				
Loblolly Park															
McLeod Park															
Midway Park															
Myrtle Street Park															
Oak Park															
Ocean Forest Memorial Park															
Parkway Park															
Pinner Place															
Scott Dr. Park															
Settlers Point Park															
Springs Park															
PIER 14 RESTAURANT & LOUNGE	●					●				●		●			
PAVILION	●					●				●		●			
PUBLIC BEACH & ACCESS POINTS (City of M.B.)	●					●				●		●			
2nd AVE. FISHING PIER & REST.	●					●				●		●			
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	●					●				●			●		
SURFSIDE BEACH															
Fuller Park															
H. Blue Huckabee Complex															
Town of Surfside Beach	●					●	●					●			
SURFSIDE FISHING PIER, INC.	●					●		●					●		
WACCAMAW RIVER TRACT		●			●										
KINGFISHER PIER & ARCADE	●					●			●				●		

Modern beach renourishment plans usually call for both restoration and nourishment. When a shoreline has become seriously eroded it must first be restored to a size that provides a useful public beach at high tide and enough sand to assure good storm protection. This is called beach restoration. After the beach is restored sand will need to be added periodically to maintain the wide beach. This part of the plan is called nourishment or renourishment.

The success of a beach renourishment project directly depends on the size of the project. The larger the segment of beach renourished the longer the sand will remain. The cost of maintaining a well nourished beach is prohibitive for individual or small communities. Thus any beach nourishment project is likely to be large enough to generate serious environmental considerations. Some of the questions might be:

— How will the mining of sand impact the source environment?
— If sand is transported by truck then by what route and what will be the impact on the road, the road environment, traffic, etc.?
— How will the mining or nourishment affect natural currents, and how will this affect erosion in nearby areas?
— How much sand can be mined without adversely affecting the source?
— How may the project affect life forms and biological systems?
— What will be the effect on the environment if the project is not done?

Permitting agencies must seek answers to these and often many other questions. Project approval and assistance must be obtained from numerous state, federal and local agencies.

Sea level is rising, as it has for thousands of years. This fact and the occurence of periodic storms assure that our future shorelines will continue to undergo the stress of erosion. Beach renourishment is a means to counteract these erosive forces. Renourishment is expensive. But where it can be economically justified, it provides storm protection for valuable properties and wide beaches for people to enjoy.

HORRY COUNTY
Site Descriptions

(The information in the Site Description sections for each county was taken from the "Comments" section on the survey questionnaire - if a comment was included, it was reported here; some clarification on items such as fees and other special requests taken by telephone are also included.)

Palmetto Shores Marina - Entrance fee is a launch fee.

Harbour Gate Marina - Slip rental and ownership, charter boat services and retail shops; One Harbour Place, North Myrtle Beach, SC, 29582, 803/249-8888.

Cherry Grove Fishing Pier - A fee to fish but not to enter the pier; located 2½ miles off Hwy 17 N. to North Ocean Blvd.; 803/249-1625.

City of North Myrtle Beach - Lifeguards provided from Memorial Day to Labor Day at major hotels and major street ends; Glass containers are prohibited; Dogs must be on a leash; Sleeping is prohibited between 9 pm and sunrise; Surfing is allowed in designated areas **only** from May 15 to Sept. 15; Open containers of alcoholic beverages in public are prohibited; No horseback riding; Leased parking lots available at:

1) 47th Ave. S./Seaview (Paved parking lot 2 blocks from beach - 25 spaces).
2) 17th Ave. S. (Sand/grass parking lot on 2nd row - 50 to 60 spaces).
3) 933 S. Ocean Blvd. (Oceanfront parking lot with sand walkover to beach 20 spaces).
4) 6th Ave. S. (2nd row, sand parking lot, 225 ft. x 175 ft.); These sites are guaranteed on an annual basis and may vary from year to year.

Holiday Inn Fishing Pier - Entrance fee is $4.00.

Myrtle Beach Travel Park - Parking/entrance fee for campsites is $22.50/day; all activities and facilities are offered to registered guests and campers and guest only; beach access is for registered campers only.

Apache Family Campground Inc. - Entrance fee is $21.00; Beach access is for registered guests and campers only; beach access is for registered campers and guests only.

Myrtle Beach Recreation Department - All parks not showing parking have roadside or offroad parking available; Canal Street Recreation Center expansion will include a game room, weight room, and swimming pool - swimming pool should be completed by June 1, 1988 with other facilities completed by the end of 1988.

Pier 14 Restaurant and Lounge - Restroom facilities for restaurant/lounge customers only.

Pavilion (at Myrtle Beach) - Parking fee $2.00 per car for 3 hours, $.50 for each additional half hour, maximum $10 per day.

City of Myrtle Beach - Class III bike route on Ocean Blvd. from 31st. Ave. N. to 62nd Ave. N.; Surfing not allowed on beach between 9 am and 5 pm from Mar. 16 to Sept. 15 except in designated areas; Horses allowed only at 29th Ave. S. and 24th Ave. N. access points - horses allowed only between Oct. 31 and Feb. 15; Dogs not allowed on beach from May 15 to Sept. 15 from 9 am to 5 pm; Driving on the beach not allowed anytime.

Myrtle Beach KOA Campgrounds - Entrance fee for campers only $14 to $18 per day.

Downwind Sails - Windsurfing rentals and shop, rentals for Hobie Cats and Jet Skis, located at 29th Ave. S., Myrtle Beach, 803/626-7245.

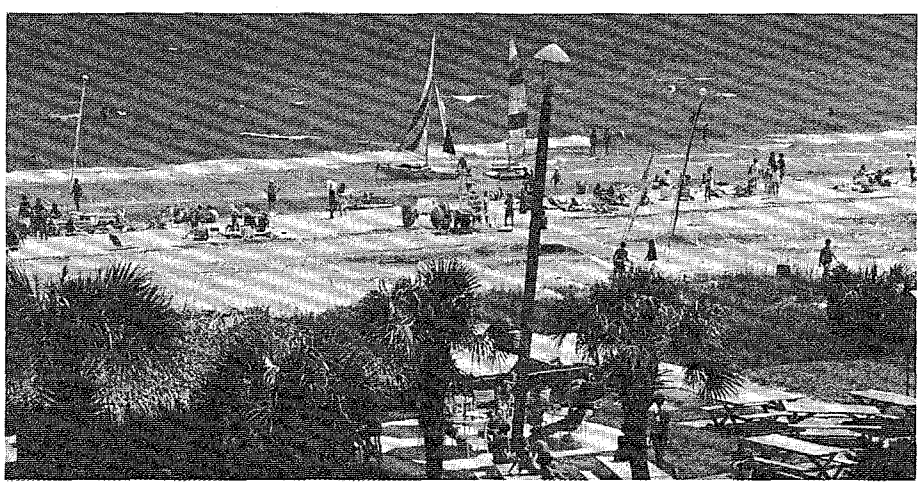
Springmaid Fishing Pier - Located directly in front of the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base at the lower end of S. Ocean Blvd., 803/238-5212.

Pebble Beach Family Campground - Camping fee $18 and up with all sites close to the beach; located in the south city limits across from the Air Force Base at Ocean Blvd.

Myrtle Beach State Park - Parking fee is $2.00/car, $12/bus, or $15/seasonal pass; fees charged from Easter through Nov. 1; this is one of the few undeveloped areas along the Grand Stand; the park was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and has one of the few public swimming pools in the Myrtle Beach area (open in season); campgrounds, fishing pier with tackle shop, shelters, and picnic areas are open year-round; several boardwalks and pathways along the park provide direct access to the beach.

Ocean Lakes Family Campground - Entrance fee is $20 and up in season for camping.

Waccamaw River Tract - Private/non-profit property owned by the SC Nature Conservancy; access is very limited and by boat only; for more information on how to support acquistion of SC's natural areas, contact the SC Nature Conservancy, P.O. Box 5475, Columbia, SC, 29250, 803/254-9049.



CITY OF NORTH MYRTLE BEACH
Cherry Grove Section

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. Between 19th & 20th Ave. N.	1. boardwalk; 4′ access (width); grass/sand leading to boardwalk
2. 20th Ave. N.	2. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
3. Between 20th & 21st Ave. N.	3. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/sand leading to boardwalk
4. 22nd Ave. N.	4. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/sand leading to boardwalk
5. Sea Mt. Hwy.	5. boardwalk; 75′ access; limited handicap access (ramp); drive on ramp; asphalt leading to boardwalk
6. 24th Ave. N.	6. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
7. Between 24th & 25th Ave. N.	7. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
8. 25th Ave. N.	8. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
9. 26th Ave. N.	9. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
10. Between 26th & 27th Ave. N.	10. boardwalk; 4′ access; concrete sidewalk leading to boardwalk
11. 27th Ave. N.	11. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ concrete/ sand leading to boardwalk
12. Between 27th & 28th Ave. N.	12. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
13. 28th Ave. N.	13. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
14. Between 28th & 29th Ave. N.	14. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
15. 29th Ave. N.	15. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
16. Between 29th & 30th Ave. N.	16. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
17. 30th Ave. N.	17. boardwalk; 10′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
18. Between 30th & 31st Ave. N.	18. boardwalk; 4′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
19. 31st Ave. N.	19. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
20. 32nd Ave. N.	20. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
21. 33rd Ave. N.	21. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
22. 34th Ave. N.	22. boardwalk; 5′ access; small rock base leading to boardwalk
23. Between 34th & 35th Ave. N.	23. boardwalk; 5′ access; coquina base leading to boardwalk
24. 35th Ave. N.	24. boardwalk; 15′ access; rock/ coquina base leading to boardwalk
25. 36th Ave. N.	25. boardwalk; 15′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
26. Between 36th & 37th Ave.	26. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
27. 37th Ave. N.	27. boardwalk; 15′ access; dirt base leading to boardwalk
28. Between 37th & 39th Ave. N.	28. boardwalk; 5′ access; dirt base leading to boardwalk
29. 39th Ave. N.	29. 15′ access; sand
30. Between 39th & 40th Ave. N.	30. 5′ access; sand
31. 40th Ave. N.	31. 15′ access; sand
32. Between 40th & 41st Ave. N.	32. 5′ access; sand
33. 41st Ave. N.	33. boardwalk; 15′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
34. Between 41st & 42nd Ave. N.	34. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/sand leading to boardwalk
35. 42nd Ave. N.	35. boardwalk; 15′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
36. 43rd Ave. N.	36. boardwalk; 15′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
37. Between 43rd & 44th Ave. N.	37. 5′ access; sand
38. 44th Ave. N.	38. 15′ access; sand
39. Between 44th & 45th Ave. N.	39. 5′ access; sand
40. 45th Ave. N.	40. boardwalk; 15′ access; asphalt/ sand access
41. Between 45th & 46th Ave. N.	41. 5′ access; sand
42. 46th Ave. N.	42. boardwalk; 15′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
43. Between 46th & 47th Ave. N.	43. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand leading to boardwalk

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
44. 47th Ave. N.	44. boardwalk; 15′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
45. 48th Ave. N.	45. boardwalk; 15′ access; dirt base leading to boardwalk
46. Between 48th & 49th Ave. N.	46. boardwalk; 5′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk
47. 49th Ave. N.	47. boardwalk; 15′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
48. 50th Ave. N.	48. 15′ access; wooden drive on ramp; asphalt leading to ramp
49. 51st Ave. N.	49. boardwalk; 15′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
50. Between 51st & 52nd Ave. N.	50. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
51. 52nd Ave. N.	51. boardwalk; 15′ access; paved to boardwalk
52. Between 52nd & 53rd Ave. N.	52. boardwalk; 5′ access; rock base leading to boardwalk
53. 53rd Ave. N.	53. boardwalk; 15′ access; paved/ sand base leading to boardwalk
54. Between 53rd & 54th Ave. N.	54. 5′ access; paved/rock base from street to accessway
55. 54th Ave. N.	55. boardwalk; 15′ access; paved/ rock base leading to boardwalk
56. Between 54th & 55th Ave. N.	56. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
57. 55th Ave. N.	57. boardwalk; 15′ access; sand base leading to boardwalk
58. Between 55th & 56th Ave. N.	58. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand base leading to boardwalk
59. 56th Ave. N.	59. boardwalk; 15′ access; rock base leading to boardwalk
60. Between 56th & 57th Ave. N.	60. 5′ access; grass/sand leading to access
61. 57th Ave. N.	61. boardwalk; 15′ access; rock base leading to boardwalk
62. 58th Ave. N.	62. boardwalk; 15′ access; handicap ramp to beach; sand leading to boardwalk
63. Between 58th & 59th Ave. N.	63. 5′ access; grass/sand leading to access
64. 59th Ave. N.	64. wooden drive on ramp; 15′ access; handicap accessible (limited to drive on ramp); paved base leading to ramp
65. Between 59th & 60th Ave. N.	65. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
66. 60th Ave. N.	66. boardwalk; 15′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
67. 61st Ave. N.	67. boardwalk; 15′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
68. Between 61st & 62nd Ave. N.	68. 5′ access; grass leading to access
69. 62nd Ave. N.	69. boardwalk; 15′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
70. Between 62nd & 63rd Ave. N.	70. 5′ access; grass leading to access
71. 63rd Ave. N.	71. boardwalk; 15′ access; grass leading to boardwalk

CITY OF NORTH MYRTLE BEACH
Ocean Drive Section

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. 14th Ave. S.	1. 15′ access; asphalt base leading to access
2. Between 3rd & 4th lot North of 14th Ave. S.	2. boardwalk; 5′ access; concrete sidewalk leading to boardwalk
3. Between the 8th & 9th lot North of 14th Ave. S.	3. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/sand leading to boardwalk
4. Between the 10th & 11th lot North of 14th Ave. S.	4. 5′ access; grass leading to access
5. 13th Ave. S.	5. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
6. Between 5th & 6th lot North of 13th Ave. S.	6. boardwalk; 10′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
7. Between the 8th & 9th lot North of 13th Ave. S.	7. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ concrete leading to boardwalk
8. Between the 10th & 11th lot North of 13th Ave. S.	8. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
9. Between 2nd & 3rd lot North of 11th Ave. S.	9. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
10. Between 4th & 5th lot North of 11th Ave. S.	10. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
11. Between 6th & 7th lot North of 11 Ave. S.	11. 5′ access; grass/sand leading to access
12. Between 8th & 9th lot North of 11th Ave. S.	12. 5′ access; grass/sand leading to access
13. 10th Ave. S.	13. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
14. Between 2nd & 3rd lot North of 10th Ave. S.	14. boardwalk; 5′ access; concrete base leading to boardwalk
15. Between 4th & 5th lot North of 10th Ave. S.	15. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
16. Between 7th & 8th lot North of 10th Ave. S.	16. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand leading to boardwalk
17. Between 9th & 10th lot North of 10th Ave. S.	17. 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
18. Between 11th & 12th lot North of 10th Ave. S.	18. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand/ grass leading to boardwalk
19. Between 13th & 14th lot North of 10th Ave. S.	19. 5′ access; concrete sidewalk leading to access
20. Between 15th & 16th lot North of 10th Ave. S.	20. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand/ wooden planking leading to boardwalk
21. Between 17th & 18th lot North of 10th Ave. S.	21. boardwalk; 5′ access; concrete sidewalk leading to boardwalk
22. After the 1st lot South of 9th Ave. S.	22. 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
23. 9th Ave. S.	23. wooden drive on ramp; (handicapped accessible); bench; 50′ access; 14 space parking; asphalt leading to ramp
24. After the 1st lot North of 9th Ave. S.	24. boardwalk; 5′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk
25. Between 5th & 6th lot North of 9th Ave. S.	25. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ asphalt leading to boardwalk
26. Between 7th & 8th lot North of 9th Ave. S.	26. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/ concrete leading to boardwalk
27. Between 9th & 10th lot North of 9th Ave. S.	27. boardwalk; 5′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk
28. 6th Ave. S.	28. boardwalk with benches & deck; 70′ access (handicapped accessible); 9 space parking (3 handicapped); drive on ramp; asphalt leading to boardwalk

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
29. 4th Ave. S.	29. boardwalk; 50′ access; 10 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
30. 3rd Ave. S.	30. boardwalk; 50′ access; 10 space parking; coquina base leading to boardwalk
31. 2nd Ave. S.	31. boardwalk; 50′ access; 10 space parking; coquina base leading to boardwalk
32. Main Street	32. 100′ access; 30 space parking drive on ramp; asphalt leading to access
33. 1st Ave. N.	33. boardwalk; 50′ access; 10 space parking; coquina base leading to boardwalk
34. 3rd Ave. N.	34. boardwalk; 75′ access; 20 space parking; sand base leading to boardwalk
35. 4th Ave. N.	35. boardwalk; 75′ access; 20 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
36. 5th Ave. N.	36. boardwalk; 75′ access; 20 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
37. 6th Ave. N.	37. boardwalk; 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to boardwalk
38. 7th Ave. N.	38. 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to boardwalk
39. 8th Ave. N.	39. boardwalk with bench; 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to boardwalk
40. 9th Ave. N.	40. 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to access
41. 10th Ave. N.	41. 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to to access
42. 12th Ave. N.	42. boardwalk; 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to boardwalk

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
43. 13th Ave. N.	43. 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to access
44. 14th Ave. N.	44. 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to access
45. 15th Ave. N.	45. boardwalk; 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to boardwalk
46. 16th Ave. N.	46. 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to access
47. 17th Ave. N.	47. 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to access
48. 18th Ave. N.	48. boardwalk; 75′ access; very limited parking; sand/natural condition leading to boardwalk
49. 20th Ave. N.	49. boardwalk; 30′ access; drive on ramp for emergency vehicles only

CITY OF NORTH MYRTLE BEACH
Cresent Beach Section

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. 27th Ave. S.	1. wooden drive on ramp (limited handicapped accessible); 60′ access; 10-15 space parking; asphalt leading to ramp
2. 25th Ave. S.	2. wooden drive on ramp; (limited handicapped accessible); 50′ access; 12 space parking, (1 space handicapped); asphalt leading to ramp
3. 23rd Ave. S.	3. boardwalk; 50′ access; 10-15 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
4. 21st Ave. S.	4. boardwalk; 75′ access; 25-30 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
5. Between 21st & 20th Ave. S.	5. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass/sand leading to boardwalk
6. 20th Ave. S.	6. boardwalk; 30′ access; very limited parking; paved leading to boardwalk
7. 19th Ave. S.	7. boardwalk; 5′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
8. 18th Ave. S.	8. boardwalk; 30′ access; very limited parking
9. Between 18th & 19th Ave. S.	9. boardwalk; 5′ access; concrete leading to boardwalk
10. 17th Ave. S.	10. boardwalk with benches and deck; 75′ access; ramp to beach for handicapped access; 15 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
11. Between 2nd & 3rd lot North of 17th Ave. S.	11. boardwalk; 10′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk
12. Between 4th & 5th lot North of 17th Ave. S.	12. boardwalk; 10′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk
13. Between 5th & 6th lot North of 17th Ave. S.	13. boardwalk; 10′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk
14. Between 6th & 7th lot North of 17th Ave. S.	14. 10′ access; grass leading to to boardwalk
15. Between 7th & 8th lot North of 17th Ave. S.	15. 10′ access; grass leading to access
16. Between 8th & 9th lot North of 17th Ave. S.	16. boardwalk; 10′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
17. Between 9th & 10th lot North of 17th Ave. S.	17. 10′ access; grass leading to access
18. Between 10th & 11th lot North of 17th Ave. S.	18. 10′ access; grass leading to access
19. Between 2nd & 3rd lot South of 16th Ave. S.	19. boardwalk; 10′ access; grass/asphalt leading to boardwalk
20. 16th Ave. S.	20. wooden drive on ramp; 40′ access; limited handicapped access on ramp; 5-10 parking spaces; asphalt leading to ramp
21. Between 2nd & 3rd lot North of 16th Ave. S.	21. boardwalk; 10′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
22. Between 5th & 6th lot North of 16th Ave. S.	22. boardwalk; 10′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk
23. Between 6th & 7th lot North of 16th Ave. S.	23. 10′ access; grass leading to access
24. Between 7th & 8th lot North of 16th Ave. S.	24. boardwalk; 10′ access; grass leading to boardwalk

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
25. Between 8th & 9th lot North of 16th Ave. S.	25. 10′ access; grass leading to access
26. Between 9th & 10th lot North of 16th Ave. S.	26. boardwalk; 10′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
27. Between 3rd & 4th lot South of 15th Ave. S.	27. 10′ access; grass leading to access
28. 15th Ave. S.	28. boardwalk; 5′ access; sand/ grass leading to boardwalk

CITY OF NORTH MYRTLE BEACH
Windy Hill Section

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. 47th Ave. S.	1. boardwalk; 30′ access; 1-2 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
2. 46th Ave. S.	2. boardwalk; 75′ access; 15-20 space parking; asphalt leading to boardwalk
3. 45th Ave. S.	3. 30′ access; drive on ramp (not wooden); coquina base leading to access
4. 43rd Ave. S.	4. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/ sand leading to boardwalk
5. Between 43rd & 41st Ave. S.	5. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/wood planking leading to boardwalk
6. 41st Ave. S.	6. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/wood planking leading to boardwalk
7. Between 3rd & 4th lot South of 39th Ave. S.	7. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/ asphalt leading to boardwalk
8. 39th Ave. S.	8. boardwalk with bench; 75′ access; 20-30 space parking; wooden drive on ramp; asphalt leading to boardwalk
9. Between 3rd & 4th lot North of 39th Ave. S.	9. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
10. Between 37th & 34th Ave. S.	10. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass leading to boardwalk
11. Between 36th & 34th Ave. S.	11. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass/ paved base leading to boardwalk
12. Between 35th & 34th Ave. S.	12. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass planking leading to boardwalk
13. 34th Ave. S.	13. boardwalk; 4′ access; grass planking leading to boardwalk
14. 33rd Ave. S.	14. boardwalk with bench; 10′ access; asphalt leading to boardwalk

Holiday Inn Fishing Pier

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. 27th Avenue S.	
2. Holiday Inn at 28th Avenue S.	

Atlantic Beach

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. 30th Street	
2. 31st Street	
3. 32nd Street	

Surfside Beach

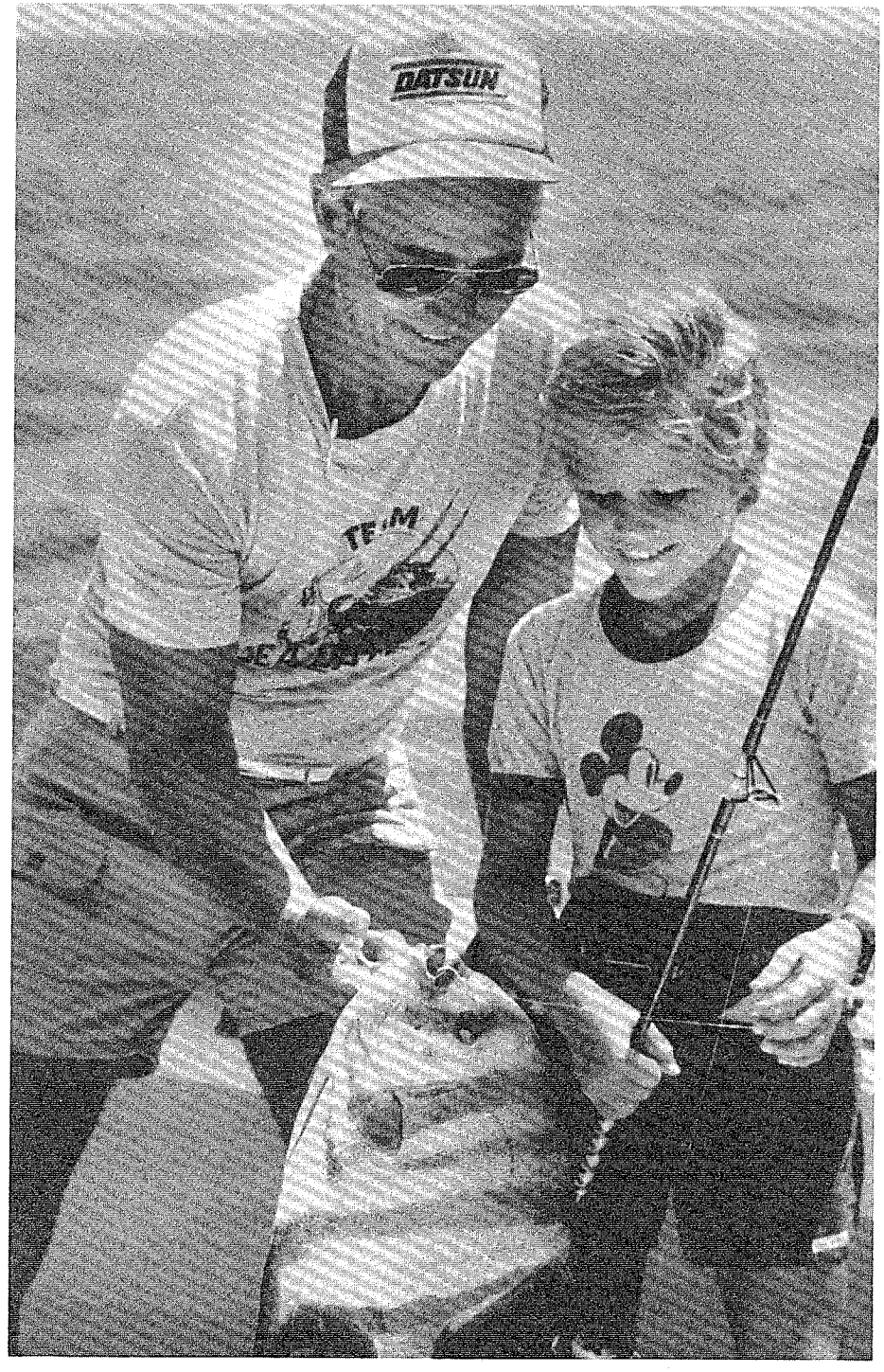
ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. Melody Drive	1. pathway
2. 16th Avenue S.	2. pathway
3. 15th Avenue S.	3. pathway
4. 14th Avenue S.	4. pathway
5. 13th Avenue S.	5. pathway
6. 12th Avenue S.	6. pathway
7. 11th Avenue S.	7. pathway
8. 10th Avenue S.	8. pathway
9. 9th Avenue S.	9. pathway
10. 8th Avenue S.	10. pathway
11. 7th Avenue S.	11. pathway
12. 6th Avenue S.	12. pathway
13. 5th Avenue S.	13. pathway
14. 4th Avenue S.	14. pathway
15. 3rd Avenue S.	15. boat ramp
16. 2nd Avenue S.	16. pathway
17. Surfside Drive	17. pathway
18. 1st Avenue N.	18. pathway
19. 2nd Avenue N.	19. pathway

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
20. 3rd Avenue N.	20. pathway
21. 4th Avenue N.	21. pathway
22. 5th Avenue N.	22. pathway
23. 6th Avenue N.	23. pathway
24. 7th Avenue N.	24. boat ramp
25. 8th Avenue N.	25. pathway
26. 9th Avenue N.	26. pathway
27. 10th Avenue N.	27. pathway
28. 11th Avenue N.	28. pathway
29. 12th Avenue N.	29. pathway
30. 13th Avenue N.	30. pathway
31. 14th Avenue N.	31. pathway
32. 15th Avenue N.	32. pathway
33. 16th Avenue N.	33. pathway

Garden City Section

(Provided by Horry County Government)

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. Cedar Drive - Garden City	
2. Holly Drive - Garden City	
3. Azalea Drive - Garden City	
4. Magnolia Drive - Garden City	
5. Youpon Drive - Garden City	
6. Pine Drive - Garden City	
7. Oak Drive - Garden City	
8. Cypress Drive - Garden City	
9. Anglers Drive - Garden City	
10. Holiday Drive - Garden City	
11. Sunset Drive - Garden City	
12. Rainbow Drive - Garden City	
13. Sea-Breeze Drive - Garden City	
14. Vista Drive - Garden City	
15. Calhoun Drive - Garden City	
16. Woodland Drive - Garden City	
17. Nash St. - Springmaid Beach	
18. Shore Drive #1	
19. Shore Drive #2	
20. Shore Drive #3	
21. Shore Drive #4	



SEASONS OF FISHING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Saltwater sportfishing along South Carolina's 198-mile coastline can be enjoyed year round. An infinite variety of angling opportunities awaits both the casual fisherman as well as the serious angler. Opportunities ranging from the peaceful tranquility of surf fishing on one of the many deserted barrier islands to challenging the mightiest game fish of all, the blue marlin, in the cobalt blue water of the Gulf Stream, can be enjoyed in the Palmetto state. Each season brings its own unique angling experience.

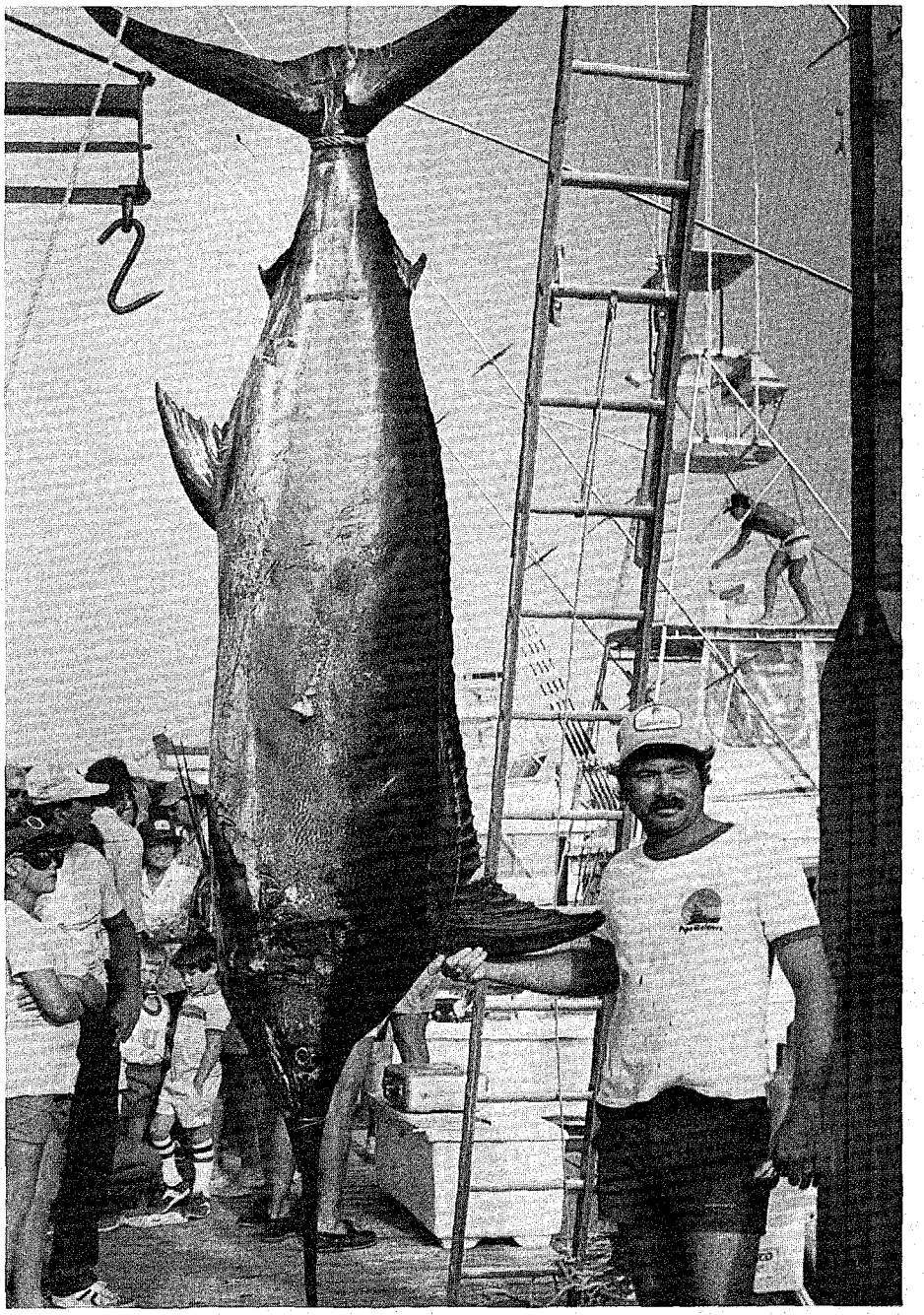
Winter

Many anglers have the unfortunate idea that winter is a time to hang up the rods and reels because nothing is biting in saltwater. This is far from the truth. In the lower coastal rivers of the state such as the Waccamaw, Black, Santee, Cooper, Ashley and Combahee rivers, saltwater striped bass fishing is at its peak. In the creeks and bays red drum, locally called spottail bass, can be found warming themselves on the shallow flats during warm, bright sunny days. Shellbanks around the mouths of creeks where sharp drop-offs occur will yield good catches of spotted seatrout during warm spells. Surf fishermen will find red drum, spot, croaker, and whiting (kingfish) seeking the quieter waters of the surf on the warmer days. Offshore, however, offers some of the faster action to be found during this period. Black sea bass are fewer in number, but larger individuals frequent the natural live bottom areas along the coast and are at the yearly peak on the artificial reefs. A little farther offshore at the reefs in 90 to 300 feet of water, fishermen can enjoy good fishing for those seafood delights, snapper and grouper. The biggest problem fishermen encounter during this season is bad weather.

Spring

Springtime in the south is a sportfisherman's dream come true. This is a time when fishing is at its peak in most areas. The small boat fisherman will have a hard time deciding whether he wants to fish for big roe seatrout in the inlets and bays, bull red drum in the deep holes of the bays and sounds, sheepshead around jetties and pilings or spottails up in the creeks. Pier fishermen will find bull whiting, croakers and bluefish in good abundance. The highlight of pier fishing, however, is provided by king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, cobia, big bluefish and occasional amberjack which are caught on live bait off the end of the pier.

Avid surf fishermen can't fish enough at this time of the year. The big run of bull red drum is at its peak in the surf. The roe spotted seatrout are schooling up around mouths of inlets and front beaches to spawn. Small panfish, whiting, spot, and croaker, are readily available. Coastal saltwater fishermen are hot after the big cobia that move inshore only during this season. These popular gamefish can be found just outside the bays and sounds, in the ship channels, on the artificial reefs and in Port Royal Sound near Beaufort. Coastal saltwater anglers are also enjoying some fast action for king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, amberjack, barracuda and spadefish on the artificial reefs. Offshore fishermen are enjoying fast and furious action for such great gamefish as blue marlin, yellowfin tuna, wahoo, dolphin and king mackerel. Offshore bottom fishermen are finding that good concentrations of snapper and grouper have moved into live bottom areas in 70 to 90 feet of water along the coast.

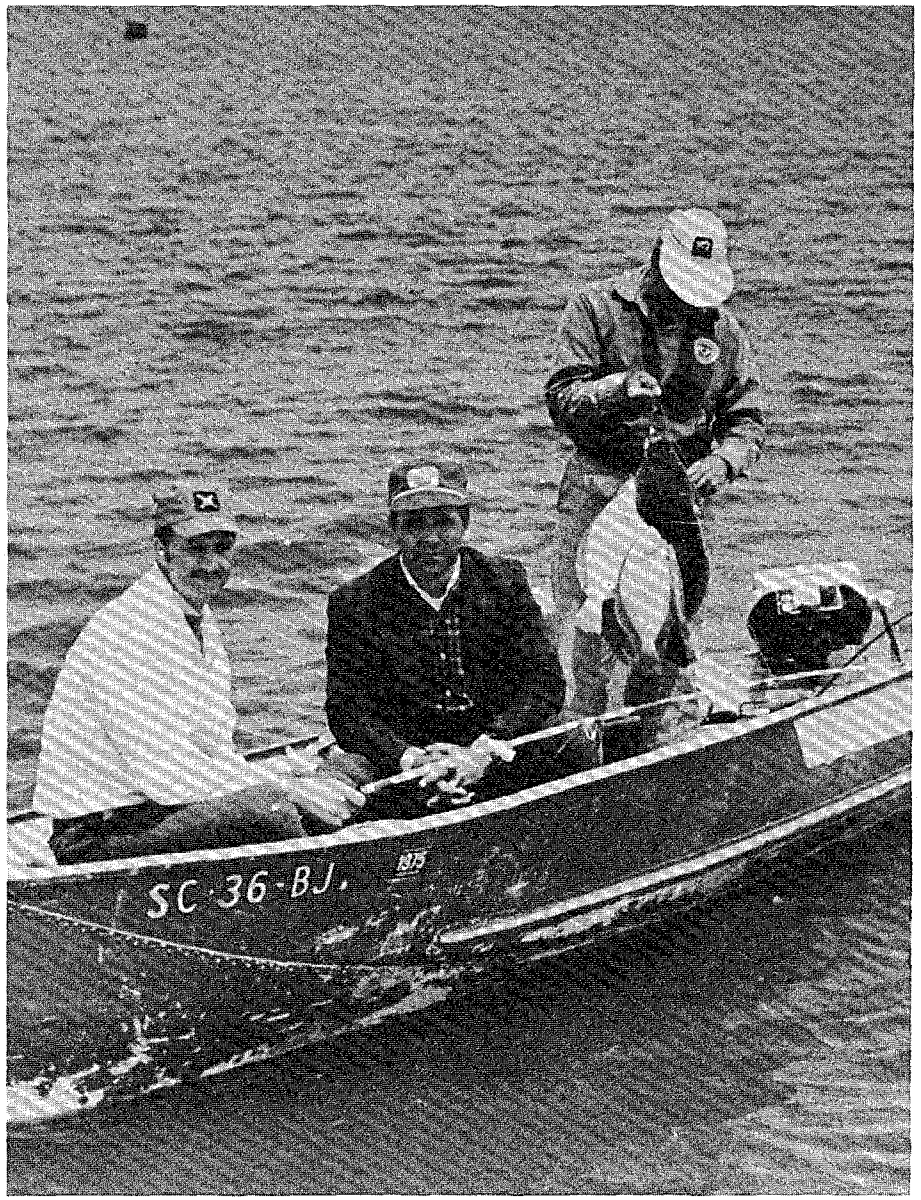


Summer

Summer's heat in the south has just about as much effect on the fish as the fishermen. Fishermen find that many fish avoid the shallows during the heat of the day, entering these feeding areas only from late evening to early morning hours. The surf fisherman finds the best fishing from late evening to the early morning hours avoiding not only the heat of the day but the crowded beaches as well. These anglers find plenty of action in the form of school bass (red drum), a few big bull red drum, spotted seatrout, flounder, crevalle jack, pompano, bluefish, whiting and croaker. Pier fishermen also can find some excellent fishing during the cooler part of the day for these same species. The small boat fisherman also can find a potpourri of fish available to him from sheepshead, spotted seatrout, red drum and flounder in the creeks to the powerful crevalle jacks in the bays. Even that mightiest inshore game fish of all, the tarpon, can be found starting in early summer at most ocean inlets. Coastal fishermen will enjoy a steady pace on king mackerel, barracuda, and amberjack with some fast and furious action being provided by schooling Spanish mackerel. The savvy reef fisherman will also enjoy good action for spadefish, black sea bass, and sheepshead by fishing on reef structures. Offshore bottom fishermen are finding the fish to be a little finicky in their feeding, but it doesn't keep the angler from filling his stringer with nice sea bass, snapper and grouper. The offshore big game fisherman finds his day's catch a smorgasbord of oceanic prizes. Sailfish show up in good numbers now, joining the blue marlin, yellowfin tuna, skipjack tuna, wahoo, dolphin, king mackerel, barracuda and amberjack that are already present.

Fall

With cooling temperatures both fish and fishermen are rejuvenated. This season, while full of excellent fishing action in all areas, is dominated by creek and bay fishing along with pier fishing. This time of year pier anglers see hot fishing for whiting, croakers, bluefish, and even king and Spanish mackerel. But when October and November roll around there is only one fish on everyone's mind —the spot. During fall migration southward, vast schools move in around the piers and anglers can literally catch all they want to clean. The surf fisherman is also finding his waters alive with fish, from whiting, spot and croaker to red drum, spotted seatrout, and flounder. This season is the small boat fisherman's heyday. The creeks and rivers are teeming with spotted seatrout and small red drum. Almost every oyster bar and shell bank has its own school of spottails and trout. Sheepshead, flounder and black drum are also taken in good numbers in the same areas. Coastal waters especially around the artificial reefs are yielding good catches of king mackerel, barracuda, amberjack and black sea bass. Offshore big game fishermen find the action good for blue marlin, yellowfin tuna, wahoo, dolphin and king mackerel up until December when it drops off fast. The angler interested in snapper, grouper and sea bass finds a big improvement over the doldrums of summer. He doesn't have to look hard to find hungry fish.



CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD (Misc. Rentals)	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	ADJACENT LAND USE	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
Beach Dr. to Ocean Streetend - 82nd Ave. N. (110' x 175')	●	●		●		●			●							●		●		●				Parking off site on Beach Dr. & 82nd Ave. N. Boardwalk type of walkway to beach
Streetend 81st Ave. N (60' x 175')	●	●							●			●								●				Parking on Beach Drive
Streetend 80th Ave. N. (60' x 175')	●	●							●			●								●				Parking on Beach Drive
Streetend 79th Ave. N. (60' x 175')	●	●		●					●			●	●							●				Parking on Beach Drive Boardwalk type walkway
Streetend 78th Ave. N. (60' x 175')	●	●		●					●			●	●							●				Parking on Beach Drive
Streetend 77th Ave. N. (80' x 840')	●		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●				●			●	●			Public Transportation; Coastal Rapid Pub. Transit - Northern end of route Ocean Blvd.
Ocean Blvd. to Ocean Streetend - 76th Ave. N. (60' x 770')	●		●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●				●			●	●			
Streetend - 75th Ave. N. (60' x 700')	●		●	●			●	●		●	●	●	●				●				●			
Streetend - 74th Ave. N. (60' x 580')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
73rd Ave. N. (60' x 420')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
72nd Ave. N. (60' x 290')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
71st Ave. N. (70' x 270')	●		●	●		●	●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
70th Ave. N. (70' x 260')	●		●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
69th Ave. N. (70' x 260')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			Bike Rack
67th Ave. N. (80' x 230')	●		●		●	●	●			●		●	●							●				Landscaped coquina parking area
66th Ave. N. (80' x 230')	●		●	●		●	●			●		●	●							●				Bike Rack
65th Ave. N. (80' x 230')	●		●	●		●	●			●		●	●											
64th Ave. N. (80' x 230')	●		●	●			●			●		●	●							●				
63rd Ave. N. (30' x 230')	●	●							●	●		●	●							●				
Alley Highland	●	●							●	●	●	●								●				
Haskell Cr. (20' x 180')	●	●							●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	●			Cabana Section (no other development between Ocean Blvd. & Beach)

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD (Misc. Rentals)	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	ADJACENT LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
Seaside Place (60' x 110')	●	●		●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●					Cabana Section
Beach Place (60' x 110')	●	●		●		●			●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●		●			Cabana Section
Hampton Cr. (60' x 150')	●		●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●			●		●		●					Cabana Section
53rd Ave. N. (60' x 330')	●		●						●	●	●	●					●				●			
52nd Ave. N. (60' x 330')	●		●						●	●	●	●					●				●			
51st Ave. N. (60' x 330')	●		●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●							●				Bike Rack
50th Ave. N. (60' x 330')	●	●		●					●	●	●	●	●							●				Overflow parking on Ocean Blvd.
49th Ave. N. (60' x 330')	●		●	●			●			●	●	●	●							●				
48th Ave. N. (60' x 330')	●		●	●			●			●	●	●	●							●				
47th Ave. N. (60' x 330')	●		●	●			●	●		●	●	●	●							●				
46th Ave. N. (60' x 320')	●		●	●			●			●	●	●	●			●				●				Park located across Ocean Blvd.
45th Ave. N. (60' x 310')	●		●				●			●	●	●	●			●				●				
44th Ave. N. (60' x 290')	●		●	●			●			●	●	●	●			●				●				
43rd Ave. N. (60' x 280')	●		●	●			●			●	●	●	●			●				●				
42nd Ave. N. (60' x 270')	●		●		●		●			●	●	●	●			●				●				
41st Ave. N. (60' x 230')	●		●				●			●	●	●	●			●				●				
40th Ave. N. (60' x 200')	●		●	●			●	●		●	●	●	●				●			●				
39th Ave. N. (60' x 200')	●		●	●			●			●	●	●	●							●				
38th Ave. N. (60' x 200')	●		●						●	●	●	●	●							●				
37th Ave. N. (60' x 220')	●		●						●	●	●	●	●							●				
34th Ave. N. (60' x 380')	●		●	●			●		●	●	●	●	●							●				

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD (Misc. Rentals)	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	ADJACENT LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
31st Ave. N. (60' x 170')	●		●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●				●			●	●		
30th Ave. N. (30' x 170')	●	●		●					●	●		●	●				●				●		
Alley (29th) (20' x 170')	●	●							●	●		●	●				●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●					●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')			●				●	●		●		●					●				●		
28th Ave. N. Oceanfront (150' x 170')																					●		Under Construction
27th Ave. N. (40' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●					●				●		B. Ball Court
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●					●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●				●	●				●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●			●					●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')																							
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●		
26th Ave. N. (100' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')	●	●							●	●		●					●				●		Seating Benches
Alley (20' x 170')									●	●		●					●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●	●		●	●				●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')	●	●							●	●		●	●				●				●		
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●							●				●		No access to beach
Alley (20' x 7')	●		●				●	●		●													No access to beach
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●		●					●				●		
24th Ave. N. (100' x 70')	●		●	●	●					●				●			●				●		

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD (Misc. Rentals)	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	ADJACENT LAND USE	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')		●							●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●	●		●					●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●			●							●				●			City owned oceanfront parking
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●			●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●				●	●				●				●			
23rd (100' x 70')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●	●		●	●				●				●			Gazebo - covered seating
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●		●					●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●		●	●				●				●			
21st (20' x 170')	●	●							●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●	●		●					●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●	●		●					●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 7')	●		●						●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●							●				●			

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD (Misc. Rentals)	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
	ADJACENT LAND USE																						
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●				●					●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●			●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●			●		●					●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●		●				●	●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●		●					●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●	●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')			●				●	●									●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●	●					●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●	●	●					●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')			●							●							●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')			●				●	●		●		●					●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')																							Closed to Public
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●					●				●			
Alley (20' x170')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●	●							●				●			

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD (Misc. Rentals)	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	ADJACENT LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
Alley (20' x 170')			●						●			●					●					●		
14th - Alley (20' x 170')		●		●					●	●		●	●				●					●		Pier Restaurant
Alley (20' x 170')		●		●					●	●		●	●				●					●		
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●		●				●	●							●					●		
Alley (20' x 170')	●		●			●	●										●					●		
Alley (10' x 170')																								
Alley (20' x 170')			●			●	●		●								●					●	●	Access to commercial & boardwalk area
Alley (10' x 70')			●						●	●							●					●	●	
11th - Alley (20' x 170')	●		●						●	●							●					●	●	
9th Ave. N. (40' x 160')	●	●		●	●				●	●		●	●				●						●	Access to boardwalk; Commercial; Pavilion
8th Ave. N. (60' x 130')	●		●	●	●		●	●		●		●	●				●						●	Adjacent Amusements; Commercial; Pavilion
7th Ave. N. (60' x 130')	●		●				●	●		●		●					●					●		Metered Parking; Bike Rack
6th Ave. N. (60' x 130')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●					●		
5th Ave. N. (60' x 130')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●					●		
4th Ave. N. (60' x 130')	●		●						●	●							●					●		
3rd Ave. N. (60' x 130')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●					●		
2nd Ave. N. (60' x 130')	●		●	●	●		●	●		●		●	●				●					●		Pier; Restaurant; Fishing
1st Ave. N. (60' x 120')	●		●	●	●		●	●		●		●					●					●	●	Night parking on Ocean Blvd. from site to 6th Ave. N.
1st Ave. S. (60' x150')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●					●					●	●	
2nd Ave. S. (40' x 140')	●		●				●	●		●		●					●					●	●	
3rd Ave. S. (40' x 140')	●		●	●					●	●		●					●						●	Adjacent Amusement; Commercial

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD (Misc. Rentals)	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	ADJACENT LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
6th Ave. S. (50' x 310')	●		●	●	●		●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
7th Ave. S. (50' x 320')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
8th Ave. S. (50' x 350')	●		●	●	●		●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
9th Ave. S. (50' x 340')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
10th Ave. S. (70' x 390')	●		●		●	●	●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
11th Ave. S. (60' x 380')	●		●	●			●	●				●	●				●				●			
12th Ave. S. (60' x 370')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
13th Ave. S. (60' x 360')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
15th Ave. S. (60' x 340')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
16th Ave. S. (60' x 330')	●		●		●		●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
Alley (40' x 320')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
18th Ave. S. (40' x 320')	●		●				●	●		●		●					●				●			
19th Ave. S. (20' x 280')			●				●	●		●		●	●				●							
Hurl Rock Park - 20th Ave. S. (160' x 280')	●		●	●		●	●	●		●		●	●				●				●			Hurl Rock Park; Extensive decking, seating and landscaping
21st Ave. S. (20' x 280')	●	●	●						●	●		●					●				●			
22nd Ave. S. (20' x 280')	●	●		●					●	●							●				●			Parking off-site on right of way of streets perpendicular to Ocean Blvd.
23rd Ave. S. (60' x 300')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
24th Ave. S. (60' x 260')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			Emergency Access
25th Ave. S. (60' x260')	●		●				●	●		●		●	●				●				●			Bike Rack
26th Ave. S. (60' x 260')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			
27th Ave. S. (60' x 260')	●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●				●				●			

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

	SIGNED PUBLIC ACCESS	PED. WALKWAY EXCLUSIVELY	PEDESTRIAN/VEHICULAR	PAVED SIDEWALK/WALKWAY	VEHICULAR ACCESS TO BEACH	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PARKING ON SITE	PARKING AREA PAVED	PARKING OFF-SITE	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIKE ROUTE	DUNE WALKOVER	SEATING	HORSE ACCESS	FITNESS/JOGGING TRAIL	SURFING	LIFEGUARD	UNDEVELOPED	CABANA	RESIDENTIAL	ACCOMMODATIONS	URBAN COMMERCIAL/AMUSEMENTS	ADJACENT LAND USE	OTHER FEATURE OF SITE
28th Ave. S. (60' x 260')	●		●	●	●		●	●		●							●				●			
Streetends - 29th Ave. S. (60' x 260')	●		●		●		●	●		●		●		●		●	●	●			●			Hobie Cat & Jet ski rentals, fishing pier

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Horry County contact:
Myrtle Beach Area Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 2115
Myrtle Beach, SC 29578
803/448-5135

GEORGETOWN

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Georgetown County - the name means intriguing historic sights, great seafood restaurants, beautiful and classy beaches, good golf and fishing and friendly people.

The town of Georgetown is the state's third oldest town, and site of the first attempt at establishing a settlement in America which was made by the Spanish in 1526 at Winyah Bay. It is often called "the ghost capital of the world" because of its many legends. In the fall, visitors can hear rich folklore on Georgetown County's "ghostbustin'" tours. During any time of the year, a good first stop for visitors is the Historic District's Visitor's Center on Front Street. The second vacation schedule item should be a tour of the historic district, perhaps in a horse-drawn carriage, and then a stroll along the riverfront.

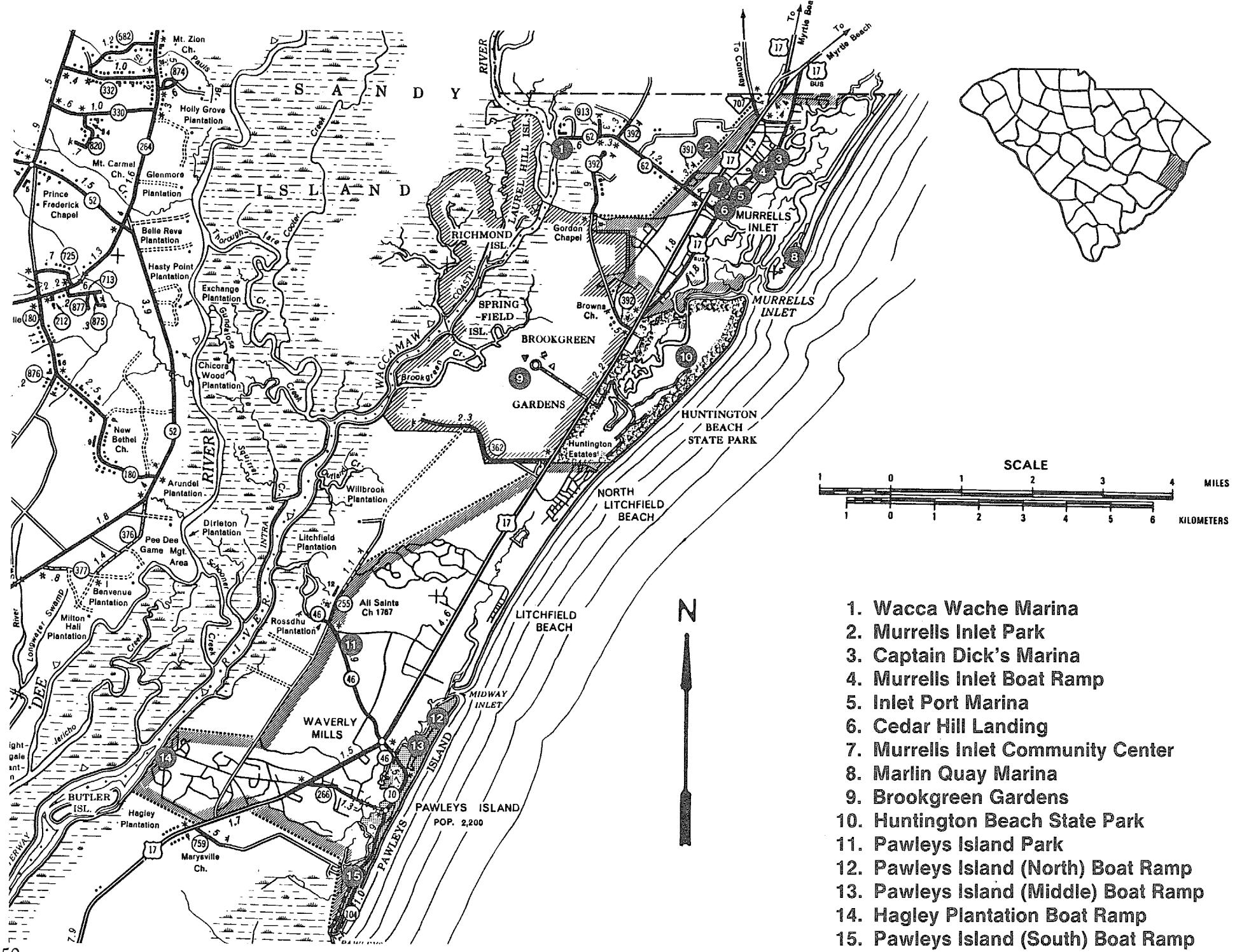
Historic houses open to the public in Georgetown include the Kaminski House, c. 1760, and the Man-Doyle House, c. 1775. Twelve miles south of Georgetown on U.S. 17 is Hopsewee Plantation, home of Continental Congress delegate Thomas Lynch and his son, Thomas Lynch Jr., signer of the Declaration of Independence.

For beachlovers, there's Pawley's Island and Litchfield Beach, offering the best of two distinct worlds. Pawley's Island, one of the oldest resorts on the East Coast, is fondly called "arrogantly shabby" by its devotees, a place where families can gather in simple seaside cottages and inns. At Litchfield, the emphasis is on the amenities found in comfortable condominiums or new inn rooms. At both Pawley's Island and Litchfield, the beaches are uncrowded, with plenty of room for building sandcastles and quietly sunbathing.

Many vacationers come to Georgetown County for the seafood, and Murrells Inlet has become famous for its clusters of great restaurants. Diners can watch the deep-sea fishing boats come in while enjoying their plates of shrimp, scallops and hush-puppies. Golf is also plentiful, with six courses near Pawley's Island, three near Georgetown and one in Andrews, all open for public play.

History and nature come together at Hobcaw Barony and Bellefield Nature Center off U.S. 17 between Pawley's Island and Georgetown. Once the home of Bernard Baruch's daughter, the 17,500-acre tract now focuses on marshland research. At Brookgreen Gardens near Murrells Inlet, the world's largest outdoor collection of American sculpture can be seen; heroic works in settings of uncommon natural beauty.

Across from Brookgreen off U.S. 17 is Huntington Beach State Park, site of Atalaya, a Moorish-style structure that once served as home and studio for famed sculptor Anna Hyatt Huntington and her husband, philanthropist Archer Huntington. The park has a beautiful beach area, picnic area and 127 campsites. The site for the park is generously provided to the State by the Trustees of Brookgreen Gardens.



1. Wacca Wache Marina
2. Murrells Inlet Park
3. Captain Dick's Marina
4. Murrells Inlet Boat Ramp
5. Inlet Port Marina
6. Cedar Hill Landing
7. Murrells Inlet Community Center
8. Marlin Quay Marina
9. Brookgreen Gardens
10. Huntington Beach State Park
11. Pawleys Island Park
12. Pawleys Island (North) Boat Ramp
13. Pawleys Island (Middle) Boat Ramp
14. Hagley Plantation Boat Ramp
15. Pawleys Island (South) Boat Ramp

SOUTH CAROLINA'S "SEA-DRINKING CITIES": True Tales of Plantations, Slave Revolts, Barefoot Dancers, and More

For centuries, South Carolina's population, economy, and culture were centered on the coast. Life wasn't necessarily better here — though many would argue that — but the abundant water made transportation relatively easy and convenient. The cities and towns that developed on the coast were ruled, even more than they were by politicians or bankers or merchants, by their proximity to the ocean.

They were "sea-drinking cities," as poet and novelist Josephine Pinckney described them. They still are.

No one can stroll though any of South Carolina's coastal cities unmindful of the nearby ocean. The saltwater spray can be tasted, smelled, heard, and felt. It permeates clothes, architecture, foliage, and gossip. Most of the area's history has been shaped by the ocean's proximity.

The three major cities — **Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown** — were also the first three cities established in South Carolina. They prospered from the profits of the nearby rice, indigo, and cotton plantations, which were themselves dependent on the area's water.

As the cities have grown in the last 300 years, their residents have known better than to hide their histories and architectural heritages. In each of them, visitors can find walkways at the edge of the harbors, scores of well-maintained 18th and 19th century buildings, and the sites of many of the events that have shaped South Carolina.

But Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown are certainly not the only communities along the coast with proud pasts. Travelers will be as interested in the smaller, quieter towns. Many of them contain histories as rich as the three larger cities and architecture as impressive. They may not have Chambers of Commerce with slick brochures, but their residents are often eager to welcome visitors who arrive with a genuine curiosity.

From the North Carolina border to Georgia, some of these communities are:

Little River: At one time, this town, just two miles south of the border, was known as ' 'Yankee Town," because of its numerous North Carolina settlers. As late as the first quarter of the eighteenth century, pirates cruised in and out of the sheltered inlets of the Little River.

Nearby, on the state line between North and South Carolina, stands a 600-pound granite monument. This marks the site of the Boundary House through whose hall the state line ran. Because of its location, the house was a popular dueling spot. One of the victims of a duel there was Gen. Benjamin Smith, later governor of North Carolina; in 1804, he received a bullet wound in his chest in a pistol duel with his cousin, Capt. Maurice Moore.

Pawley's Island: Though Myrtle Beach now dominates the coast between the North Carolina line and Georgetown, other beaches were once more popular. Pawley's Island, for instance, is the oldest resort along the Grand Strand. Its tradition of being "arrogantly shabby" began long ago. In 1941, the book, SOUTH CAROLINA: A GUIDE TO THE PALMETTO STATE, produced by the Federal Works Project Administration, said of Pawley's Island:

"The dress of vacationists, mostly perennial visitors, astonishes newcomers. Bare feet are the rule even for bank presidents; girls dance at the pavilion in sweeping evening gowns — but without any shoes or stockings; others wear slacks and beach pajamas, and their escorts, invariably barefooted, are clad in white ducks and sleeveless shirts."

There are many homes at Pawley's Island and nearby that are more than 100 years old.

Mount Pleasant: about 1775, Jacob Motte, for 27 years treasurer of the Colonies, built a two-story, wood frame house on a bluff above Charleston Harbor and named the property Mount Pleasant. It still stands, but since then the entire town, originally called Greenwich, has taken the name.

Mount Pleasant was promoted as healthful in the late 1700s, and gained prominence as a summer resort for island planters in the 1850s. Though the town includes many new residential developments for those who work in Charleston, the old village of Mount Pleasant, where Motte's house still stands, remains quiet and beautiful. Like many coastal towns, its streets are lined with wide spreading live oaks, draped with Spanish moss.

The oldest house in town dates from 1752. Colonists here fought the British before the battle of Fort Moultrie. The cemetery for Confederate soldiers is open to the public. The Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church at Hibben and Church Streets was built in 1847.

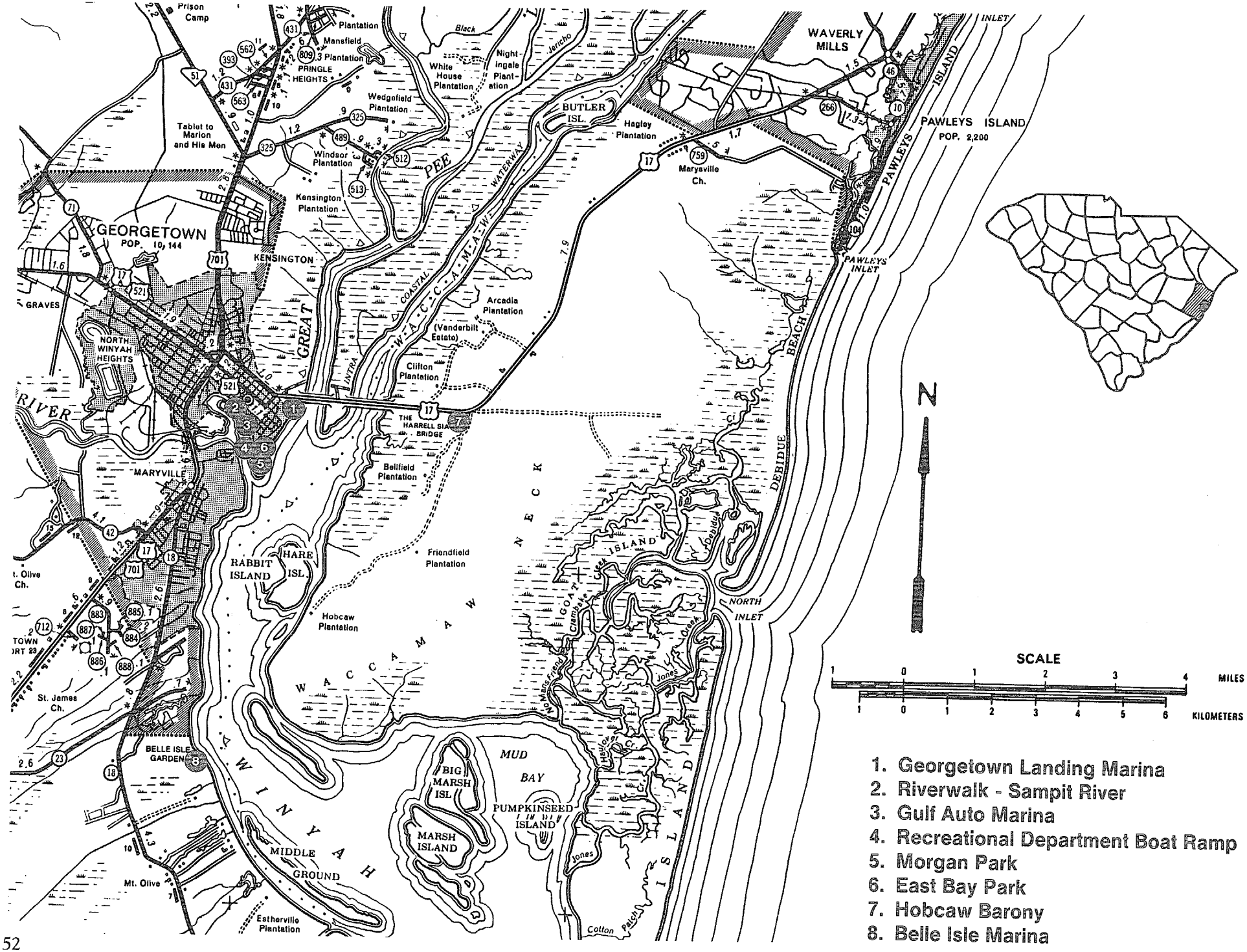
Sullivan's Island: At one time, Sullivan's Island (north of Charleston) was dominated by Fort Moultrie, which served as a Federal installation from the Revolutionary War until World War II. It is now open as a museum. Before the Civil War, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was commanding officer here. Edgar Allen Poe was stationed here; some of his short stories, including "The Gold Bug," are set on Sullivan's Island. In front of the fort stands the grave of Osceola, Seminole chief, who was captured, in spite of his flag of truce, during the Florida Seminole War of 1835. He was imprisoned in a dungeon with the walls of the fort, and died here in 1838.

Today, many of Fort Moultries officers' quarters provide comfortable homes for island residents.

Before the Civil War, slaves were quarantined on Sullivan's Island upon their arrival in South Carolina. The presence of this "Pest House" made the island, according to historians, "the Ellis Island of African-Americans."

Folly Beach: A beautiful county park is now located on the southern end of Folly Island (south of Charleston), but at one time Confederate troops kept a supply of armaments across this area on Cole's Island. In 1862, the stronghold was dismantled and its equipment placed aboard the 150-foot-long steamer, the ***Planter,*** for shipment to another Confederate fort. But during the night, while the troops were away, wheelman Robert Smalls, one of the slave crew, navigated the ship into the hands of Federal forces. Smalls eventually became an army captain, National Guard general, and U.S. Congressman. In 1863 he was able to buy the Beaufort home that had been owned by his master, behind which he had been born.

The Town of Folly Beach was home to George Gershwin and Dubose Heyward in the summer of 1934 as they prepared the transformation of Heyward's novel, ***Porgy,*** into the opera ***Porgy and Bess.***



1. Georgetown Landing Marina
2. Riverwalk - Sampit River
3. Gulf Auto Marina
4. Recreational Department Boat Ramp
5. Morgan Park
6. East Bay Park
7. Hobcaw Barony
8. Belle Isle Marina

Frogmore: After Federal troops captured the state's southern sea islands, many of the remaining freed slaves received training from the first school opened for freed slaves by Northerners: the Penn Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural School of Frogmore. Founded in 1862 in "The Brick Church," or St. Helena Baptist Church, which still stands, the school operated for more than 40 years.

Since then, the institution, now called Penn Community Services, Inc., has served as a school, health clinic, farm bureau, and catalyst for community action, as well as a repository for preserving the island's Gullah heritage. During the Civil Rights Movement, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a frequent visitor.

Frogmore is located on St. Helena Island, where many beautiful plantation houses can be found. The oldest standing house on the island is Tombee, built in a T-shape so all rooms feature windows on three sides. The book, ***Tombee: Portrait of a Cotton Planter,*** includes both the revealing journal of plantation owner Thomas B. Chaplin before and after the Civil War and an insightful biography of Chaplin by historian Theodore Rosengarten.

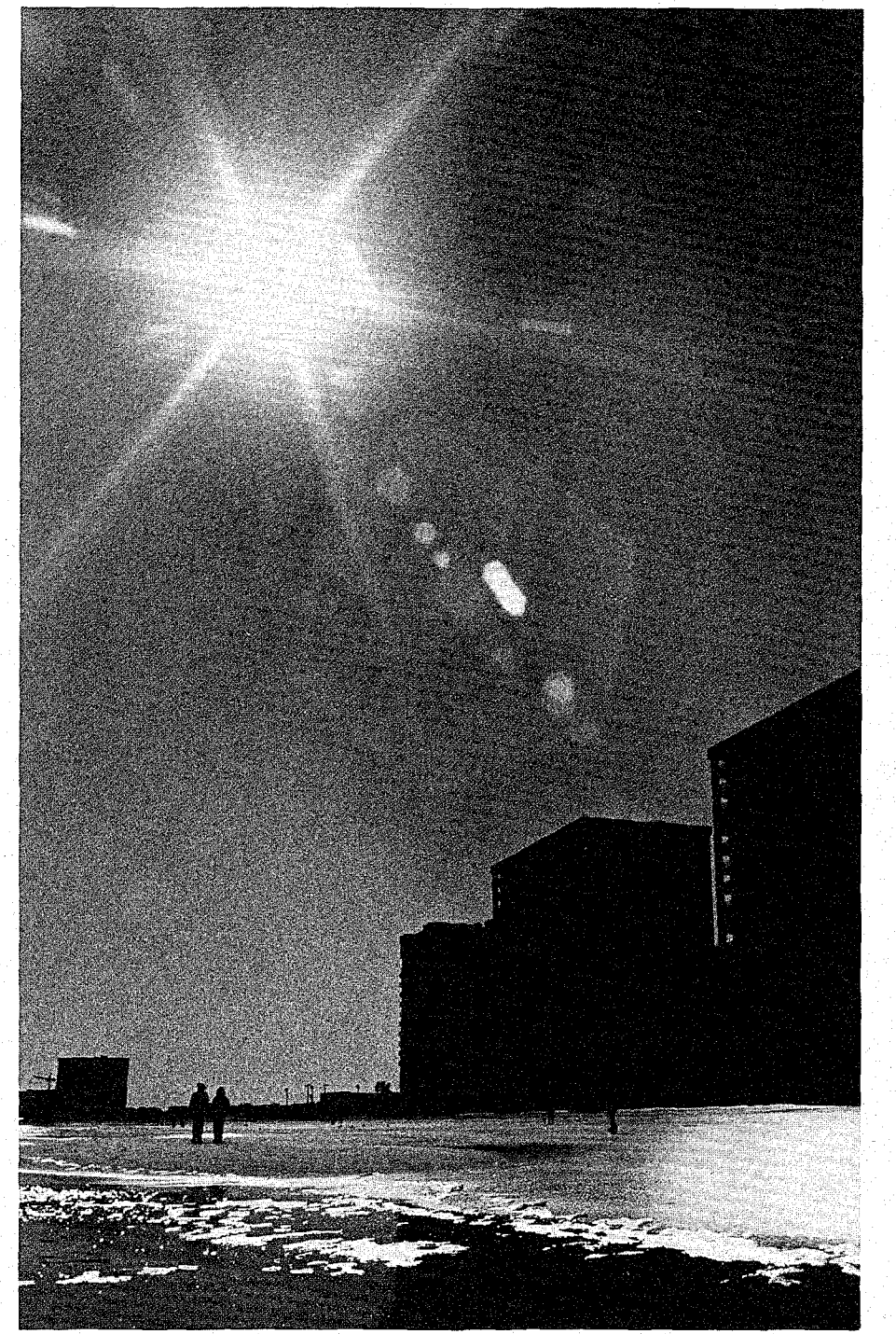
Bluffton: on a ridge overlooking the May River, Bluffton (near Hilton Head Island) was a popular summering place in the early 1800s for families of rice and cotton planters. Though ravaged by the Civil War, there are still many buildings standing from the first half of the 19th century.

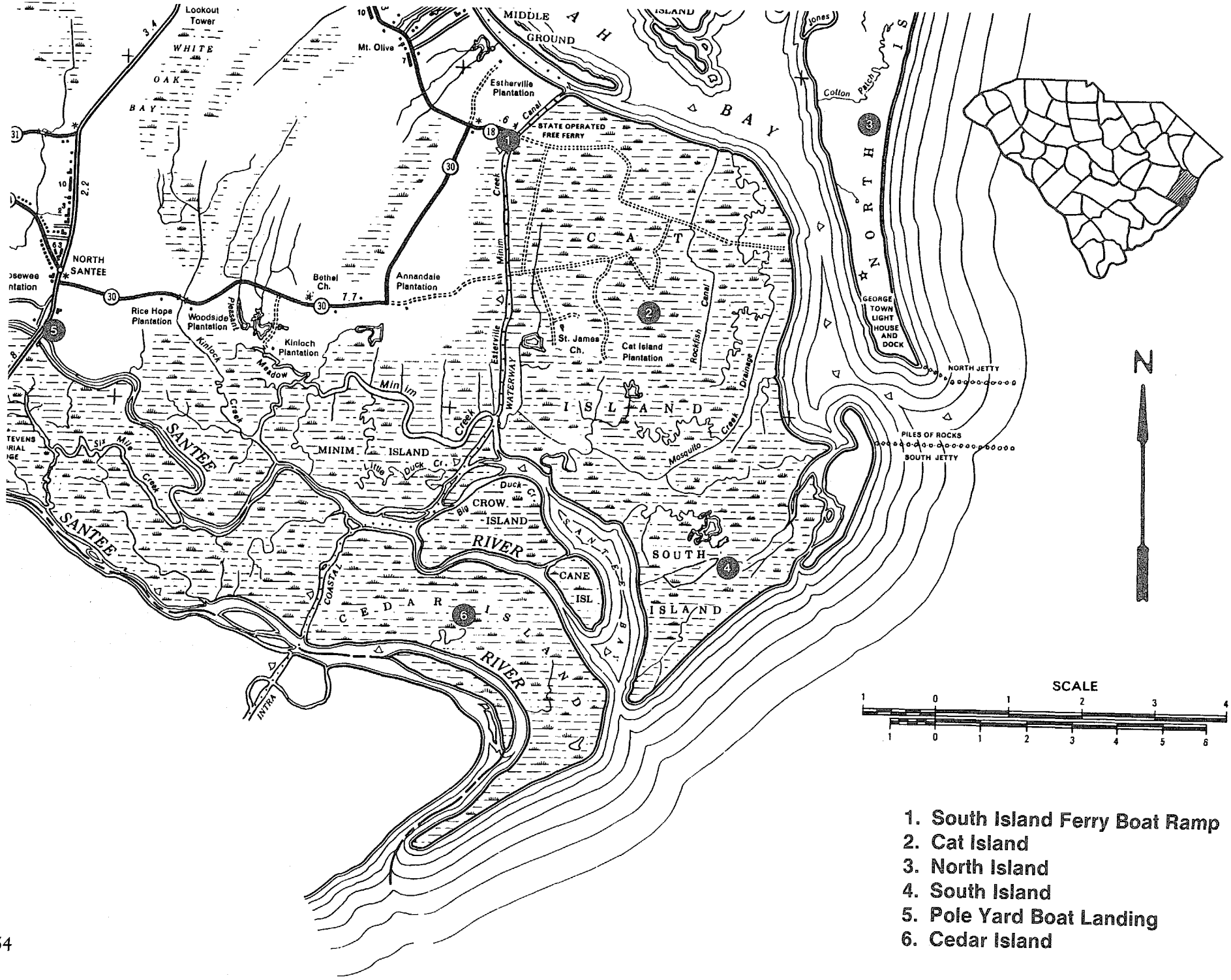
The beautiful Church of the Cross, built in 1854, features a Gothic design, vertical cypress siding, and fanlight arches.

The town became known in the 1840s for a protest movement — the Bluffton Movement — against the Federal Tariff Bill of 1842. It was led by the area's congressman, Robert Barnwell Rhett. In 1844, Rhett addressed a gathering beneath the boughs of what became known as the "Secession Oak," not far from Bluffton. Rhett called for South Carolina to nullify the tariff bill or to secede from the union. Opponents spoke scornfully of the "Bluffton Boys," but supporters of Rhett considered this name to be praise. Fifteen years later, many of Rhett's arguments resurfaced in the debate over secession.

There are, of course, many more historically significant communities along the South Carolina coast. All of today's popular beach resorts — including those along the Grand Strand, the Isle of Palms, and Kiawah, Seabrook, Edisto, Hilton Head, and Fripp Islands — have rich histories. Beautiful plantation houses can be found at many, like the Vanderhorst House (built about 1807) on Kiawah or Old House (about 1750) and Seaside (about 1802) on Edisto. Other islands, like Hilton Head, were radically transformed when earthwork fortifications were built during the Civil War.

There are tales of ghosts, wars, runaway slaves, fortunes made and lost, romance. True stories can be related about each section of the coast that are more exciting than those in all the paperbacks littering the summer beaches. Longtime residents know many of them. Bookstores and libraries contain volumes of them. They are tales of South Carolina's "sea-drinking cities."





1. South Island Ferry Boat Ramp
2. Cat Island
3. North Island
4. South Island
5. Pole Yard Boat Landing
6. Cedar Island

WETLANDS IN THE COASTAL ZONE

Wetlands are areas where the land meets the water in a gradual transition, characterized by wet soils or by plants adapted to a wet environment; a variety of coastal areas are categorized as wetlands, including salt marshes, freshwater or brackish water marshes, and tidal mudflats.

Coastal wetlands are usually created by the flow of sediments into a bay, river mouth, or other shallow area, forming a delta. This delta gradually builds up to an elevation above low tide level; at that point, plants such as spartina and other salt marsh species move in. These plants slow the currents and trap more sediments, causing the wetlands to expand further. As more sediment becomes trapped on the delta, upland plant species take over, converting prior wetlands to uplands.

South Carolina contains some 504,445 acres of coastal marshes, 20% of the coastal wetlands on the East Coast. Of this amount 334,501 acres are classified as salt marsh. In addition to the large acreage of salt marsh, coastal South Carolina contains 34,962 acres of brackish-water and 64,531 acres of freshwater marsh. Tidal freshwater marshes are found along coastal rivers beyond the salt water reach of high tide where the water is fresh or relatively low in salinity. Natural salt marsh manufactures as much organic material as the richest, most productive wheat fields. All marsh areas play an important role in their contribution of nutrients into the overall ecosystem and in the habitat they provide for numerous land and aquatic species.

Over the past three decades, we have begun to understand the many functions that wetlands perform as part of the natural system. We have also begun to understand the hazards that can occur when wetlands are destroyed.

FLOOD PROTECTION

Wetlands and adjacent floodplain lands form natural floodways that absorb flood waters. Coastal wetlands are subject to serious flood hazards due to deep and frequent inundation by storm surges and high tides. During extreme flood events, such areas may be flooded to heights of 10 to 15 feet or more and buffeted by large waves.

Coastal flood problems grow more serious as the world sea level slowly rises. The filling of wetlands often increases flooding problems. The importance of wetlands in flood storage can be grasped when it is recognized that one acre of wetlands will hold 330,000 gallons of water if flooded to a depth of one foot.

BARRIERS TO WAVES AND EROSION

Coastal wetlands reduce impact of storm tides and waves before they reach upland areas. Waves break on wetland areas, dissipating much of their energy. Mats of wetland vegetation, with their complicated root systems, bind and protect soil against erosion.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Wetlands protect water bodies from sediments, nutrients, and other natural and man-made pollutants. Wetland vegetation filters sediment, organic matter, and chemicals while micro-organisms utilize dissolved nutrients and break down organic matter. The Grand Strand Sewer and Water Authority is now studying the use of natural wetlands as tertiary treatment facilities for domestic waste water.

WATER SUPPLY

Wetlands are increasingly recognized as a source of ground and surface water as we experience dwindling ground and surface water supplies. A study of wetlands on Hilton Head Island demonstrated that wetlands can provide significant recharge to underlying groundwater aquifers. Wetlands also store and purify surface water that may be extracted at downstream points.

HABITAT FOR WATERFOWL AND OTHER WILDLIFE

Wetlands provide essential breeding, nesting, feeding, and predator escape habitats for many forms of waterfowl, mammals and reptiles; these areas are among the richest wildlife habitats in the world. This concentration of wildlife is due to the presence of abundant water needed by all life forms, rich and diverse vegetation which serves as the basis for food chains, and adequate cover provided by both wetlands and shore vegetation.

Almost 35 percent of all rare and endangered animal species are either located in wetland areas or are dependent upon them. In South Carolina, Carolina Bays (a particular type of isolated wetland) are recognized as providing a remarkable diversity of habitat types. In addition, many endangered plant species also require wetland habitat.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

Coastal wetlands are important sources of nutrients for commercial fin and shellfish species. In addition, salt marshes provide protected nursing areas for the fingerlings of important fishes. Most of our fish species that are of commercial or recreational importance either pass their entire lives in estuarine environments or require estuaries as nursery grounds.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Many wetland areas may provide unique educational opportunities for nature observation and scientific study. For instance, the Baruch Institute at U.S.C. has received significant funding support by the National Science Foundation. One of ten Long Term Ecological Research programs in the country, their work at North Inlet (near Georgetown) is the only estuarine site so supported — because of its pristine, undisturbed nature.

RECREATION

Over twenty million Americans enjoy recreational fishing; many sport fishes are dependent upon wetlands as sources for food or spawning. Over three million Americans hunt water fowl which depend on wetlands for feeding, breeding and resting. Millions more use binoculars and cameras for observing wetland birds and wildlife. Indeed, S.C. has become a major "birding" destination.

OPEN SPACE AND AESTHETIC VALUES

Both tidal and inland wetlands are areas of great diversity and beauty and provide open space for recreational and visual enjoyment. Lands adjacent to scenic salt marshes bring prices of $40,000-$60,000 an acre in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and even higher prices in some urban areas. We have seen similar trends here in South Carolina with respect to coastal resort developments.

GEORGETOWN 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
WACCA WACHE MARINA		●					●												
MURRELL'S INLET BOAT RAMP	●				●		●												
CEDAR HILL BOAT LANDING		●					●												●
MARLIN QUAY MARINA		●					●												
BROOKGREEN GARDENS - HUNTINGTON BEACH																			
Brookgreen Gardens							●												●
Huntington Beach State Park	●				●		●										●		
HUNTINGTON BEACH STATE PARK	●				●		●								●		●		
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (North) BOAT RAMP	●			●			●												
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (Middle) BOAT RAMP	●			●			●												
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (South) BOAT RAMP	●			●			●												
GEORGETOWN LANDING MARINA		●					●								●				
CITY OF GEORGETOWN																			
Morgan Park	●		●				●												
Riverwalk - Sampit River	●		●				●												
GULF AUTO MARINA		●					●												
RECREATION DEPT. BOAT RAMP	●		●				●												
TOWN OF PAWLEY'S ISLAND	●		●				●												
HOBCAW BARONY							●												
BELLE ISLE MARINA		●					●										●		
SOUTH ISLAND FERRY BOAT RAMP	●			●			●												
GEORGETOWN COUNTY PARKS & REC.																			
All Public Boat Ramps	●						●												
East Bay Park	●						●												
Murrell's Inlet Community Center	●			●			●												
Murrell's Inlet Park	●			●			●												
Pawley's Island Park	●						●												
TOM YAWKEY WILDLIFE CENTER																			
Cat Island	●				●		●												
North Island	●				●		●												
South Island	●				●		●												
POLE YARD BOAT LANDING	●			●			●												

S.C. SHORE AND BEACH PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

The SOUTH CAROLINA SHORE AND BEACH PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION is an organization comprised of concerned citizens, elected officials, and other coastal experts whose primary mission is to promote the conservation and/or restoration of the beaches of South Carolina for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

Our sandy beaches are one of the most valuable natural resources of this state. They are important to the quality of life of our people. They are, by far, the most popular outdoor recreation resource. They play a key role in the economy of this state in that beaches are S.C.'s number one tourist attraction, bringing billions of dollars and creating thousands of jobs. Good beaches and dunes also are vital in protecting coastal properties from hurricanes. They buffer the shoreline from storm surge, the most destructive element of a hurricane. Enhancement of public beach access, therefore, is a main concern of the Association.

Beach erosion is a serious threat to the economy and general welfare of the people of S.C. To counter the menace of erosion, the Association strongly supports sound programs for beach management and restoration statewide. Through provision in their charter and by-laws, the Association is controlled by governments of coastal counties and municipalities and plans to function as the "voice" of local government in beach preservation and shoreline matters. However, we recognize that all levels of government — local, state, and federal —have an important role to play in the preservation of our beaches.

The scope of the mission of the S.C. Shore and Preservation Association involves everything that affects the preservation of S.C.'s beaches and dunes. Thus, the Association is properly concerned with all matters relating to coastal zone management, coastal zoning and construction standards, growth management, environmental management, hurricane protection, private property rights, and other legislative or regulatory issues which relate to the beach and its use.

These issues often bring conflict between governmental agencies and private interests. One of our roles is to provide leadership and expertise to assist in resolving such conflicts in the greater public interest.

In carrying out our mission, the Association recognizes the following basic convictions and goals:

GEORGETOWN 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
WACCA WACHE MARINA	●			●	●		●		●								●
MURRELL'S INLET BOAT RAMP	●																
CEDAR HILL BOAT LANDING	●																
MARLIN QUAY MARINA	●			●	●												
BROOKGREEN GARDENS - HUNTINGTON BEACH																	
Brookgreen Gardens							●		●		●					●	●
Huntington Beach State Park		●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●				●	●	●
HUNTINGTON BEACH STATE PARK		●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●			●	●	●
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (North) BOAT RAMP	●																
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (Middle) BOAT RAMP	●																
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (South) BOAT RAMP	●																
GEORGETOWN LANDING MARINA	●				●												
CITY OF GEORGETOWN																	
Morgan Park				●			●										●
Riverwalk - Sampit River								●									
GULF AUTO MARINA	●			●		●		●									
RECREATION DEPT. BOAT RAMP	●																
TOWN OF PAWLEY'S ISLAND	●		●	●		●	●							●			●
HOBCAW BARONY										●							●
BELLE ISLE MARINA	●																
SOUTH ISLAND FERRY BOAT RAMP	●																
GEORGETOWN COUNTY PARKS & REC.																	
All Public Boat Ramps	●			●													
East Bay Park	●			●			●										
Murrell's Inlet Community Center																	
Murrell's Inlet Park																	
Pawley's Island Park																	
TOM YAWKEY WILDLIFE CENTER																	
Cat Island																	●
North Island	●		●	●		●	●			●		●			●	●	●
South Island	●		●	●		●	●			●		●			●	●	●
POLE YARD BOAT LANDING	●																

1. We believe that beach erosion can be controlled or mitigated by modern methods of coastal engineering and that, properly designed, such projects can be undertaken without serious or long-lasting damage to marine plant and animal life.
2. We believe that beach nourishment is a viable and effective method of beach restoration and is a more desirable method of erosion control than armoring the shoreline with bulkheads and seawalls.
3. We believe that, notwithstanding the proven efficacy of modern coastal engineering techniques, high priority should be given to encouraging scientific research in our public and private universities to seek even better methods of erosion control.
4. We believe in private property rights and the right of property owners to make reasonable use of their private beachfront property, so long as such does not impair the beach and dune system or otherwise jeopardize public safety or the public interest.
5. We believe that it is in the public interest for governments at all levels to acquire additional public beaches to meet the growing recreational needs of our citizens and visitors, and to furnish adequate parking, restrooms, and other amenities for these public beaches so they can be fully used and enjoyed.
6. We believe that people have a right to live along the shorelines of South Carolina and that they should not be deprived of this right except for reasons of human safety or preservation of the beaches. We recognize that the combination of beach and ocean is S.C.'s greatest natural attraction and that a great many people desire to live near the coast because of the high quality of life this affords.
7. In developed coastal communities, we support the careful rebuilding of deteriorating structures as preferable to new development of virgin beachfronts. We view this reconstruction as an example of higher and better land use of our limited coastal land resources. We support government policies and incentives that encourage such redevelopment. *(continued on page 59)*

GEORGETOWN 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	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION
WACCA WACHE MARINA	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●		●				●									●	●						
MURRELL'S INLET BOAT RAMP	●								●																							
CEDAR HILL BOAT LANDING	●								●	●						●																
MARLIN QUAY MARINA	●	●	●	●			●					●																				
BROOKGREEN GARDENS - HUNTINGTON BEACH																																
Brookgreen Gardens	●	●			●										●	●		●	●	●			●	●	●							
Huntington Beach State Park	●	●	●	●	●	●									●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●						●	●	●
HUNTINGTON BEACH STATE PARK	●	●	●	●	●	●									●	●			●	●	●			●				●	●	●	●	
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (North) BOAT RAMP	●							●																								
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (Middle) BOAT RAMP	●							●																								
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (South) BOAT RAMP	●							●																								
GEORGETOWN LANDING MARINA	●	●					●																									
CITY OF GEORGETOWN																																
Morgan Park	●				●			●																				●				
Riverwalk - Sampit River	●																					●	●									
GULF AUTO MARINA	●	●	●	●			●	●	●														●									
RECREATION DEPT. BOAT RAMP	●							●																				●				
TOWN OF PAWLEY'S ISLAND	●													●																		
HOBCAW BARONY	●	●																	●			●	●	●								
BELLE ISLE MARINA	●	●	●				●		●		●											●	●	●		●						
SOUTH ISLAND FERRY BOAT RAMP	●								●				●																			
GEORGETOWN COUNTY PARKS & REC.																																
All Public Boat Ramps	●							●																								
East Bay Park	●	●						●								●			●									●				
Murrell's Inlet Community Center	●	●																										●				
Murrell's Inlet Park	●	●																										●				
Pawley's Island Park	●																															
TOM YAWKEY WILDLIFE CENTER																																
Cat Island												●		●	●									●	●							
North Island														●										●								
South Island														●	●									●	●							
POLE YARD BOAT LANDING	●							●																								

GEORGETOWN 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 CONTROLLED AC.	VERY LIMITED ACCESS	NO ACCESS
WACCA WACHE MARINA		●													
MURRELL'S INLET BOAT RAMP			●												
CEDAR HILL BOAT LANDING					●										
MARLIN QUAY MARINA	●		●			●			●				●		
BROOKGREEN GARDENS - HUNTINGTON BEACH															
Brookgreen Gardens					●										
Huntington Beach State Park	●					●			●		●		●		
HUNTINGTON BEACH STATE PARK	●		●			●		●			●		●		
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (North) BOAT RAMP					●										
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (Middle) BOAT RAMP					●										
PAWLEY'S ISLAND (South) BOAT RAMP					●										
GEORGETOWN LANDING MARINA		●													
CITY OF GEORGETOWN															
Morgan Park		●				●	●					●			
Riverwalk - Sampit River					●										
GULF AUTO MARINA		●	●												
RECREATION DEPT. BOAT RAMP					●										
TOWN OF PAWLEY'S ISLAND	●					●			●				●		
HOBCAW BARONY	●		●			●	●				●			●	
BELLE ISLE MARINA		●	●												
SOUTH ISLAND FERRY BOAT RAMP		●													
GEORGETOWN COUNTY PARKS & REC.															
All Public Boat Ramps	●	●													
East Bay Park		●	●												
Murrell's Inlet Community Center															
Murrell's Inlet Park															
Pawley's Island Park															
TOM YAWKEY WILDLIFE CENTER															
Cat Island		●	●		●		●							●	
North Island	●		●			●	●				●			●	
South Island	●		●		●	●	●				●			●	
POLE YARD BOAT LANDING					●										

8. We recognize that there are significant geological differences between barrier islands and that some are unsuitable and even hazardous for conventional development. However, we recognize that many of the larger and more stable barrier islands have proven themselves suitable for development and that reasonable development or redevelopment should be allowed.
9. We are vitally concerned with the problem of evacuation of residents of low-lying coastal areas in advance of major hurricanes. We support legislation and active, workable private or public programs to enhance hurricane safety or evacuation.
10. We believe that the immediate coastal areas constitute a high hazard zone in storms and hurricanes and that it is a matter of public interest and safety to require that all structures built within this zone be suitably designed so as to be considered hurricane resistant.
11. We oppose any erosion control project that would result in significant or long-term damage to marine plant or animal life.

The Association's scope of activities include:

1. Working with local, state and federal agencies to promote the cause of beach preservation, conservation and/or restoration.
2. Sponsoring educational programs such as conferences, seminars, and workshops.
3. Promoting public awareness of erosion control through newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, and publications of all kinds; publicity; speeches; and public service commercials on television and radio.
4. Promoting education programs and research on beach preservation in public and private universities.
5. Sponsoring surveys, studies, and research.
6. Sponsoring or supporting legal actions in the interest of sound erosion control.
7. Seeking to resolve disputes between governmental entities on erosion control matters.
8. Working with local, state, or national organizations to improve erosion control programs around the country.

For more information about the S.C. Shore and Beach Preservation Association, contact Richard Beck, Mayor, City of Folly Beach, P.O. Box 22, Folly Beach, SC 29439. *(continued from page 57)*

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
Site Descriptions

Murrells Inlet Boat Ramp - Fixed and floating docks to assist boaters.

Marlin Quay Marina - Offers offshore fishing, condo rentals, boat slips (for sale or lease), and the Gulf Stream Cafe Restaurant; located 1½ miles off Hwy. 17 near Kingfisher Pier, then 2½ miles south on Waccamaw Drive, 803/651-4444.

Brookgreen Gardens - Brookgreen Gardens is a private/eleemosynary organization supported by charity and other contributions.

Huntington Beach State Park - Huntington Beach is a unique, unspoiled, coastal park where a wide diversity of fresh water and saltwater flora and fauna can be observed in its natural environment. Atalaya, a historical site on the park, is a unique structure which was the studio and seasonal home of the late Anna Hyatt Huntington, a famous sculptress. There are several public pathways leading to the oceanfront for park visitors. For more information, call the park at 237-4440. Parking fees are $2/car, $12/bus, and $15/seasonal pass.

Pawley's Island (North) Boat Ramp - Parking here is very limited.

Pawley's Island (Middle) Boat Ramp - Small cement boat ramp in fair condition; parking is very limited; bad drop off at low tide.

Pawley's Island (South) Boat Ramp - Oyster shell/mud ramp in poor condition; parking is limited.

Riverwalk-Sampit River - Construction of a new boardwalk along the Sampit River will be available to boaters beginning in the spring/summer of 1988; the boardwalk runs two city blocks and provides access to shopping, restaurants, and museums, all within the historic district of Georgetown.

Recreation Department Boat Ramp - Two small docks on site to assist boaters.

Hobcaw Barony - Hobcaw Barony is a private/non-profit foundation and has no daily access other than staff guided programs by reservation only; small fees are charged for guided tours and special programs; Bellefield Nature Center, located just off Hwy. 17, is open to the public year-round Mon. through Fri. from 10 am until 5 pm and on Sat. from 1 pm until 5 pm; call 803/546-4623 for more information.

Belle Isle Marina - Parking fee is $4/boat or car; transient boaters welcome by water; shore space limited; access by land through private club grounds.

South Island Ferry Boat Ramp - Two small docks to assist boaters; access to the ferry is next to the ramp; this site is located in a conservation area.

Georgetown County Parks and Recreation - Throughout the sections of Georgetown County that include **Garden City, North Litchfield**, and **Litchfield** beaches, numerous public walkways to the beach exist but there are no designated public parking areas; sites in these beach areas offer access primarily to property owners and vacation rental tenants.

Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center - Considered one of the most outstanding gifts to wildlife conservation in North America, the Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center is comprised of North, South, and most of Cat Island. The property was willed to the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department in 1976 by the late Tom Yawkey. The Center is principally dedicated to wildlife protection, management, research, and education. Public/visitor use is carefully monitored and controlled. Prearranged guided trips, which include a tour of Cat and South Islands, must be scheduled several months in advance.

The Cat Island portion is utilized as a wildlife preserve and research area. Access is available only on weekly guided field trips on a reservation basis (trips limited to 14 people).

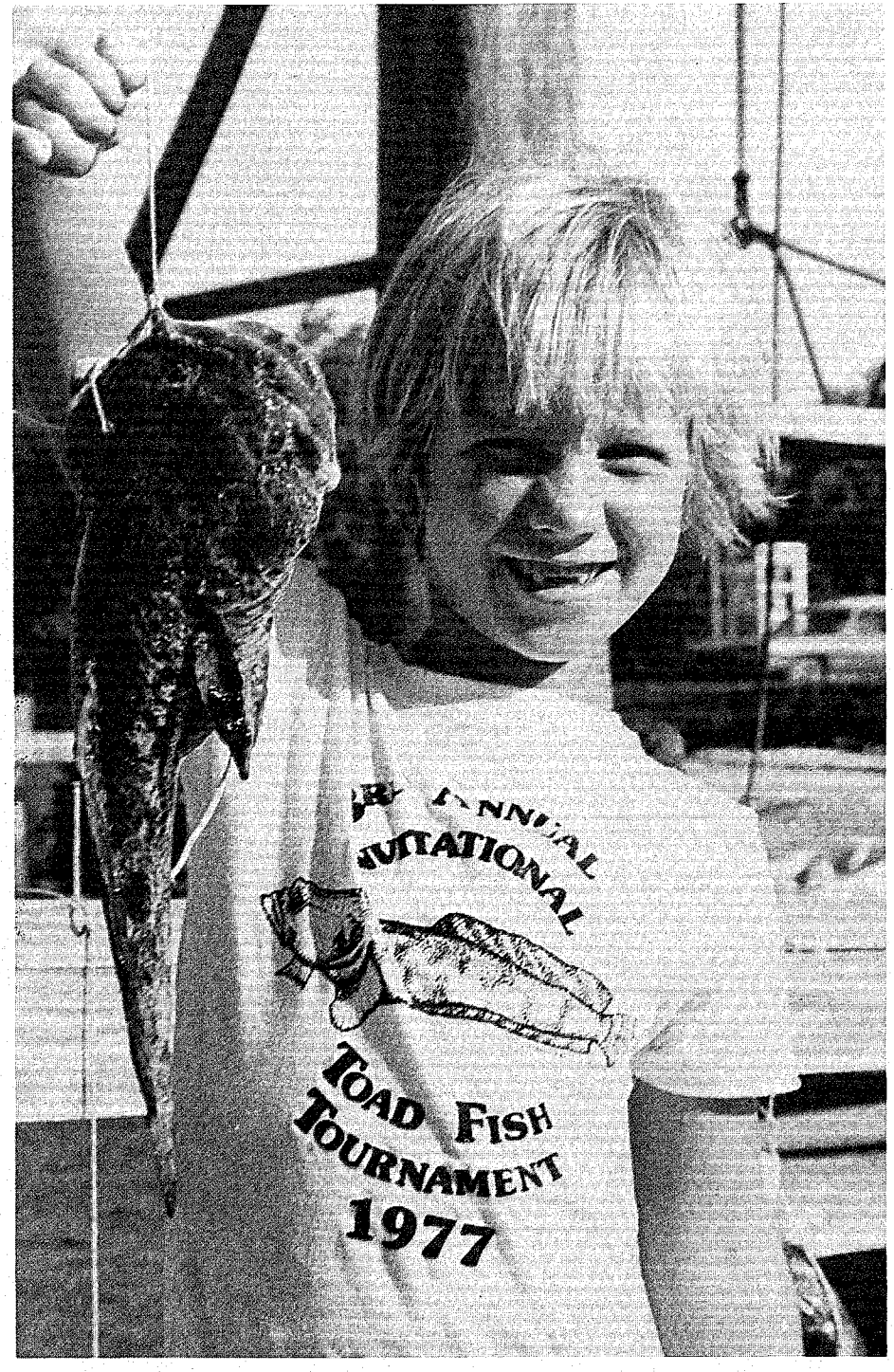
The North Island portion is designated as a barrier island wilderness area. The public must provide their own boat access and realize that the upland and island forests are closed except for research projects. The beachfront only is open year-round and is accessible only by boat.

The South Island section is utilized as a wildlife preserve, waterfowl refuge, and research area. Access to the beach area alone is permitted by boat.

Remember, the Tom Yawkey area is not accessible by land (boat access only). All visitors must make reservations in advance by contacting Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center, Rt. 2, Box 181, Georgetown, S.C. 29440 or by calling 803/546-6814.

CITY OF PAWLEY'S ISLAND

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. South end	1. large parking lot
2. Pritchard St. West	2. boat ramp
3. Pritchard St. East	3. beach access
4. Haggard St.	4. beach access
5. N. Causeway	5. beach access
6. 1st St.	6. beach access
7. 2nd St.	7. beach access
8. Pearce St.	8. beach access
9. 3rd St. West	9. boat ramp
10. 3rd St. East	10. beach access
11. Shell Road West	11. boat ramp
12. Shell Road East	12. beach access



TRENDS IN S.C. FISHING TOURNAMENTS

Fishing tournaments are big business in South Carolina. During the past ten years the numbers of tournaments held each year has grown steadily. There were 83 tournaments in 1987, nearly three times as many as in 1978.

Most tournaments have general categories such as offshore fishing, inshore fishing or a combination of both. By far, combination type tournaments that include both inshore and offshore fishing are most numerous.

Some sponsors, however, do host single species tournaments. These tournaments may target less sought after or less common fish. A toadfish tournament was held for two consecutive years in Hilton Head, and the traditionally unpopular toadfish was elevated to celebrity status while a toadfish queen was crowned. Single species tournaments also included those for cobia, swordfish, blue marlin, flounder, king mackerel and spotted seatrout. King mackerel and spotted seatrout tournaments are the most popular single species tournaments held each year. The king mackerel has gained tremendous popularity as a choice fish for tournaments and ranks behind only the combination inshore/offshore category. While numerous general offshore fishing competitions are held each year more specific categories, such as billfish and shark tournaments are also popular. These two categories, while almost equal in popularity, usually attract a totally different type of fisherman and boat size. In general, those fishing in billfish tournaments do so from plush motor yachts that race offshore to fish in deep water near the Gulf Stream. Shark fishermen typically use boats ranging from 14 feet to small yachts and fish within three miles of shore.

During the past few years, the emphasis of single species tournaments has changed from inshore or nearshore species to prestigious offshore species such as tuna, sailfish and blue marlin. Tagging and/or release of billfish is becoming an important part of many tournaments.

In general, however, single species tournaments are still far outnumbered by the more general categories of inshore or offshore fishing or the combination of both. The exception to this is the increasing popularity of king mackerel tournaments.

The timing of tournaments is very important to the success of the fishing effort. The first tournaments to take place each year are the billfish competitions held during May and June which coincide with their spring migrations. Billfish are caught throughout the rest of the summer fishing season but usually in fewer numbers. The summer months are filled with a menagerie of other competitions: children's fishing contests; pier fishing; sailboats only; ladies only, etc.

September and October are the months of choice for king mackerel tournaments, including the famous Arthur Smith Tournament which draws more boat entries than any other fishing tournament and is billed as the "World's Largest."

Most inshore seatrout tournaments take place in November, and a few last chance billfish tournaments are also held around Thanksgiving.

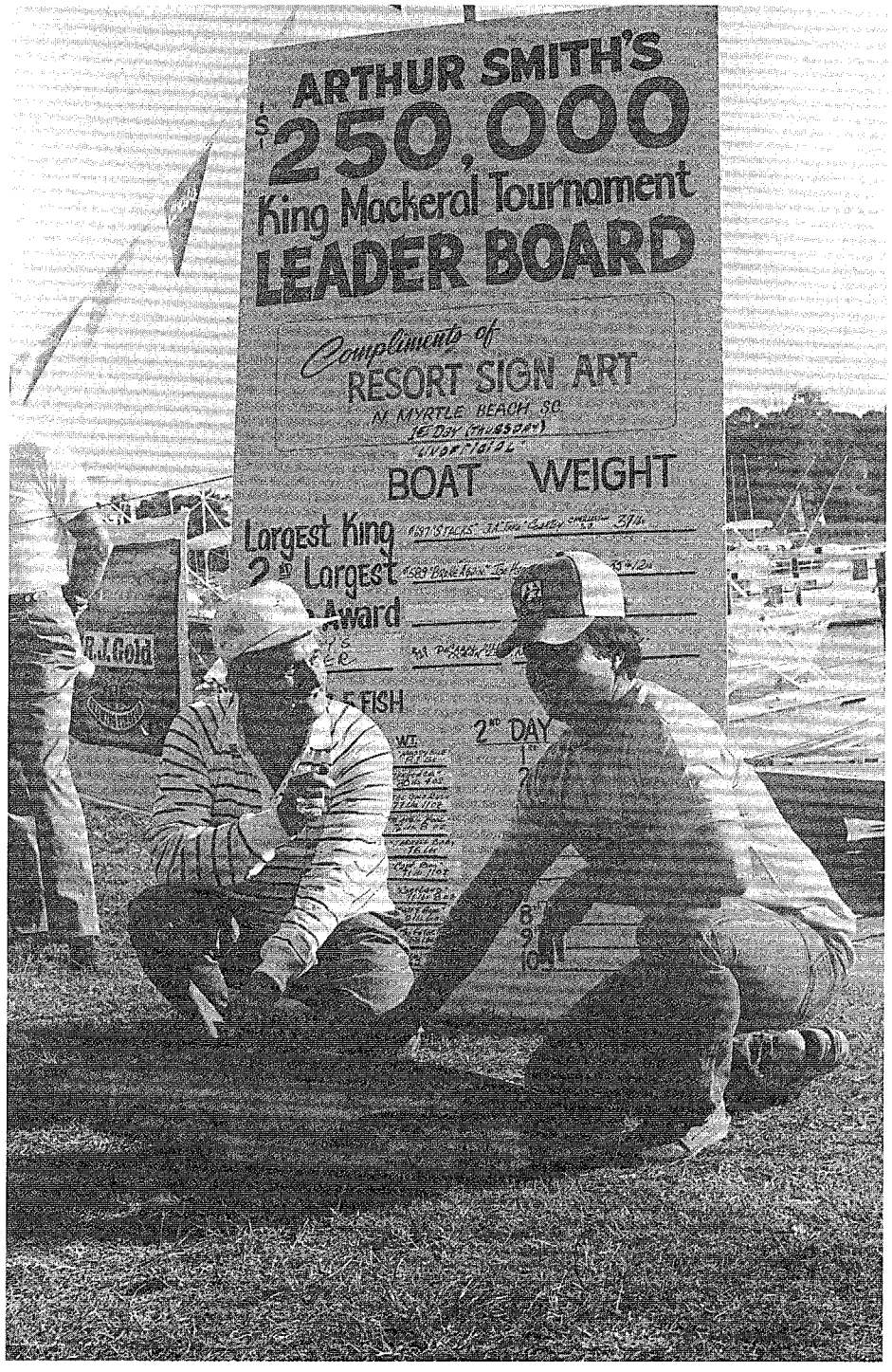
Tournaments create much excitement and draw large numbers of spectators to watch the day's catch be weighed. Each of these events provides a financial boost to the coastal economy and often raises funds for donation to charitable organizations. While having a winning fish adds to the fun and excitement, for many, just the chance to spend time fishing with friends is reward enough.

S.C. FISHING TOURNAMENTS (1978-1987)

Category	Percent Occurrence
Inshore/Offshore Combination	20%
Offshore Only	17.5%
King Mackerel	17.5%
Billfish Species	12%
Shark Species	10%
Inshore only	10%
Spotted Seatrout	4%
Blue Marlin	3%
Tarpon	2%
Sailfish	0.8%
Cobia	0.6%
Flounder	0.6%
Spanish Mackerel	0.6%
Toadfish	0.6%
Swordfish	0.3%
Tuna	0.3%
Spadefish	0.3%

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Georgetown County contact:
Georgetown County Chamber of Commerce
600 Front Street (Zip - 29440)
P.O. Box 1776
Georgetown, SC 29442
803/546-8436



CHARLESTON COUNTY

Charleston County is a region of contrasts, encompassing both the wild beauty of places such as Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge and the sophisticated charm of Charleston's Historic District.

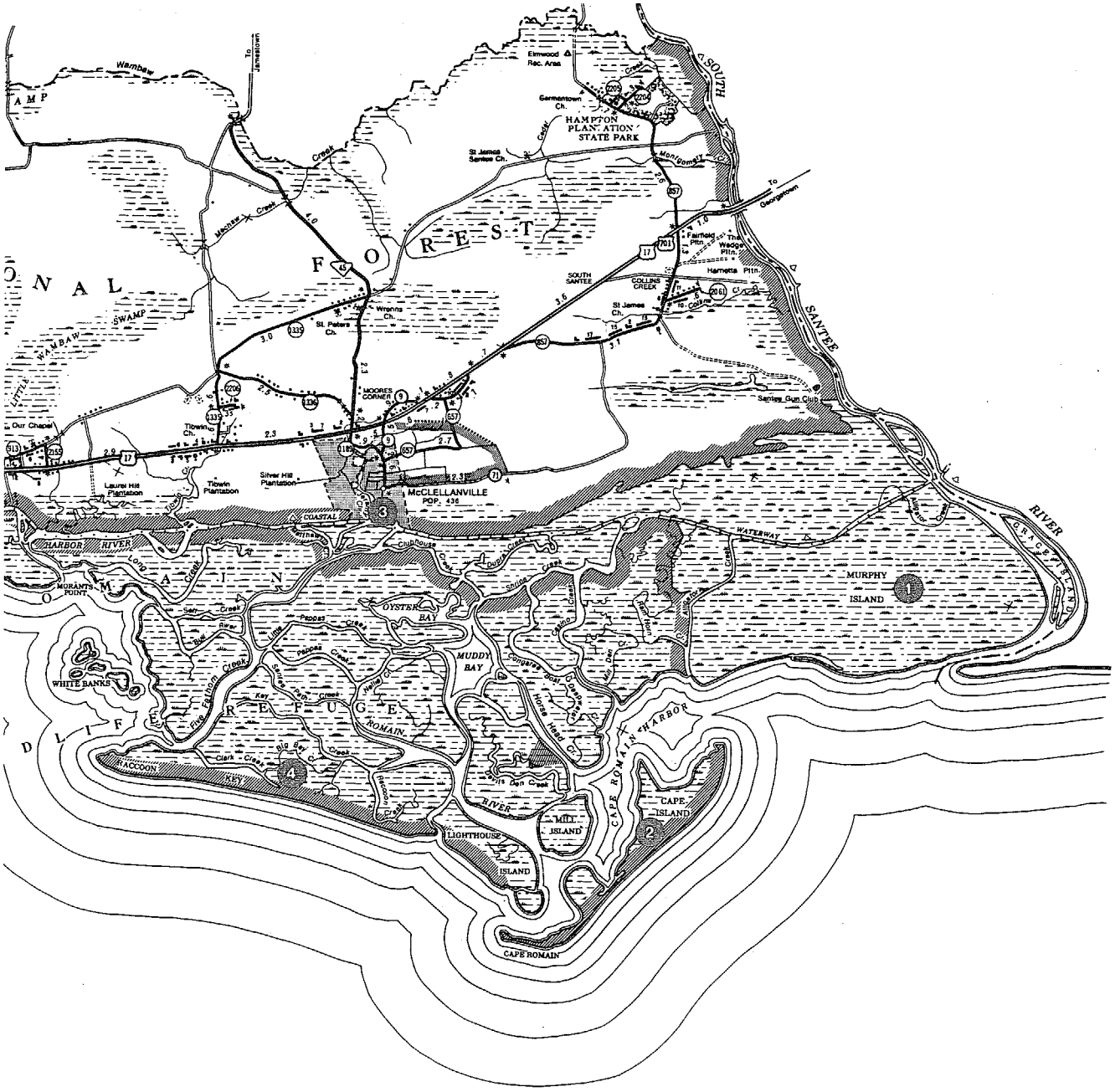
During the Colonial era, Charleston was a thriving port, a city where a steady stream of ships brought a cosmopolitan flavor and prosperity to merchants and planters. The era's legacy and other attractions draw visitors today, to see Fort Sumter, house museums, historic churches, the Patriot's Point Naval and Maritime Museum, fine restaurants, antique shops and other intriguing sights. A stop at the Charleston Visitor Information Center at 85 Calhoun St. will provide all the brochures a vacationer could want.

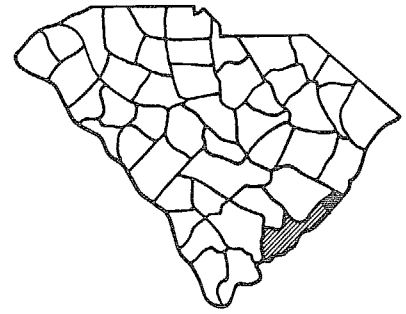
The coastal location means fine beaches, including those of Folly Beach, Sullivan's Island and the Isle of Palms. Close to Charleston are the exclusive island resorts — Kiawah Island, the Wild Dunes Beach and Racquet Club and Seabrook Island — all renowned for their protected natural beauty and plush accommodations.

Charleston County is also famous for its beautiful gardens. Middleton Place and Magnolia Plantation and Gardens, two of the nation's oldest, are both on Scenic Highway S.C. 61. Charles Towne Landing, off S.C. 171 three miles from downtown Charleston, is on the site of the original English settlement and features gardens, a wild animal park, pavilions and exhibits. Cypress Gardens, 24 miles north of Charleston on S.C. 52, offers visitors colorful flowers, ebony waters and the haunting loveliness of cypress trees laced with moss.

Nature lovers will be intrigued by Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, a 64,229-acre sanctuary that includes Bulls Island, Cape Island, Raccoon Key, and Moore's Landing. The Santee Coastal Reserve off U.S. 17 is a 24,000-acre state-operated wildlife preserve, with trails for walking, biking or canoeing.

State parks in Charleston County include Hampton Plantation near McClellanville, the ancestral home of the state's late poet laureate Archibald Rutledge, and Givhan's Ferry State Park, 16 miles west of Summerville, where cabins and camping can be enjoyed near the black waters of the Edisto River. Six miles south of Summerville on S.C. 642 is Old Dorchester State Park, with picnic areas where a community, abandoned in 1778, once thrived.





1. Murphy Island
2. Cape Island
3. McClellanville Boat Landing
4. Raccoon Key

DUNE ZONE VEGETATION

There is much interest and discussion these days about beach erosion. Most of the controversy focuses on the ways in which the various aspects of development may affect the shifting supply of sands that move on and off our beaches. Yet, the vegetation on our beaches and barrier islands plays an important role in both accretion (sand build-up) and erosion. If we walk across the beaches and dune fields of a barrier island, we can begin to see these interactions.

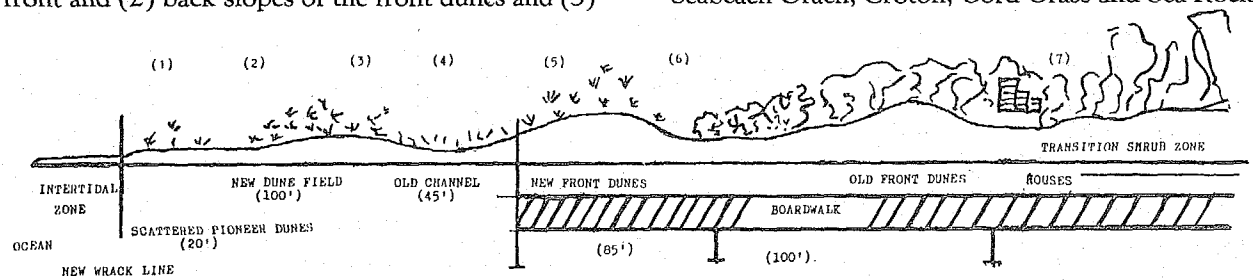
Although part of a dynamic maritime ecosystem dominated by the energy forces of winds and tides and currents, barrier islands are relatively stable because of their ability to absorb these forces and even utilize them for growth. They are made up of dune ridges grown old, heavily vegetated, even supporting a mature or climax maritime forest in the interior. In the case of Seabrook Island, these old interior dune ridges are estimated to be about 4,000 years old. It is the beach front and edges of these islands which shows constant change, accreting and eroding over time.

Figure 1: diagrams what has occurred on one section of Seabrook Island. The beach has been building up as the result of the relocation of Captain Sam's Inlet, expanding the beachfront and building new dunes. Seabrook Island is now providing us with the opportunity to see the role of vegetation in dune formation.

Seven zones are delineated in this drawing, defined by their degree of exposure or protection from the wind and the sea. Three major dune habitats are considered: 1) front dunes (2) back dunes (3) interdunes or slacks. There are also 4 mini-habitats: (1) the front and (2) back slopes of the front dunes and (3) the front and (4) back slopes of the back dunes. Slacks may be moist or dry. A continuous pattern of dune growth and plant variety exists beginning at the ocean's edge with the smallest dunes and the fewest species of plants, increasing in size and variety going landwards. As each dune line becomes more protected when new dunes are formed closer to the ocean, the number of plant species on the dunes and between the dunes increases. This plant zonation, characteristic of a maturing or accreting beach, is determined by two major factors - the salt spray carried by the onshore winds and the tidal saltwater immersion of the plant roots. Vegetation nearest the ocean is limited to pioneer, salt tolerant plants.

In **Zone 1** a sand platform has developed parallel with the wrack line closest to the edge of the sea, about 6″ high, 20′ in depth and hundreds of feet long. The dead and decaying plant and animal materials called detritus or debris making up the wrack lines are also scattered all over this platform showing the area of overwash of extra high tides. It is here plant life begins. The decaying materials begin to form a "soil" or nutrient bed of some stability in normal weather, offering a "home" for a wandering seed or piece of root to settle in and sprout into a green plant.

This initial plant growth forms an obstacle for the approaching wave runs, making them break and drop sand at the bases of the plants, forming a small mound. With each succeeding wave run depositing grains of sand at the plant roots, the little bunch of green sprouts can grow into a sturdy clump sitting on top of a more substantial mound, which we can call the beginning of a vegetated dune. Jutting out of these small dune mounds are sprouts of Russian Thistle, Seabeach Orach, Croton, Cord Grass and Sea Rocket,**(Zones 1-2.)** *(continued on page 69)*



1
Dead Cord Grass (Spartina alterniflora)
Seaweeds (Sargassum spp.)

2
Cord Grasses (Spartina spp.)
Croton (Croton punctatus)
Russian Thistle (Salsola kali)
Seabeach Orach (Atriplex arenaria)
Sea Rocket (Cakile harperi)

3-4-5
Bitter Panicum (Panicum amarum)
Sea Oats (Uniola paniculata)
Sea Elder (Iva imbricata)
Sedges (Cyperus spp.)
Finger Grass (Chloris petraea)
Goldenrod (Solidago spp.)
Horseweed (Erigeron canadensis)
Love Grass (Eragrostis pilosa)
Muhly Grass (Muhlenbergia spp.)
Sandspurs (Cenchrus tribuloides)
Sea Pinks (Sabatia stellaris)

6-7
Beach Pennywort (Hydrocotyle bonariensis)
Broomstraw (Andropogon spp.)
Butterfly Pea (Clitoria mariana)
Buttonweed (Diodia teres)
Camphorweed (Heterotheca subaxillaris)
Cord Grass (Spartina patens)

7
Cabbage Palmetto (Sabal palmetto)
Catbriers (Smilax spp.)
Live Oak (Quercus virginiana)
Pines (Pinus spp.)
Red Bay (Persea borbonia)
Virginia Creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia)
Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera)
Wild Grape (Vitis spp.)
Yaupon Holly (Ilex vomitoria)

Fig. 1 Dune Zones and dominant species.

1. Buck Hall Boat Landing
2. Buck Hall Recreation Area
3. Bull Island
4. Moore's Boat Landing
5. Capers Island
6. Paradise Island Boat Landing
7. Gadsenville Boat Landing

(continued from page 67)

About 100′ further landward **(Zone 3)** the dunes are larger, closer together, beginning to form a continuous dune line 6-12′ high, surmounted by Sea Oats waving like standards in a breeze. Sea Elder and Bitter Panicum are added to the existing plants mentioned above.

These new, front dunes are limited in plant species. Only very few plants have adapted to the harsh, saline conditions of wind and tide. Those which have adapted have done so by means of mechanisms which keep excess salt molecules out of their cell sap, reduce moisture loss through their leaves, and stimulate rapid growth. Mostly, they are grasses and other forbs with narrow leaves and seed heads dependent on wind dispersal for pollination. They may have tiny flowers and succulent leaves and stems. Sea Oats and Cord Grasses, typical of the foremost dunes, rapidly develop roots which grow several feet into the sand. A 6″ Sea Oats plant can have 5′ roots. These roots strengthen the dunes mound by helping retain sand.

About 50′ farther landward is a low area, a moist slack **(Zone 4)**, part of the old creek channel, where water still collects as evidenced by the darker sand and the plants growing there. Running here and there in this low area, like birds' footprints, are the purplish strands of Cord Grasses, 1-2″ high. As they grow together they cover the ground like a lawn planted here and there with groups of herbaceous plants such as Camphorweed, Pennywort, Sedges, Muhly Grasses. This is possible because of the protection and moisture offered by the slack.

(Zone 5) is the new, stable front dune at the end of the boardwalk which once marked the high water mark when the beach was eroding. It is a continuous, board dune ridge, about 6′ high, heavily covered with vegetation including a thick stand of Sea Oats. The dominant plants are the same as in Zone 3, but the back slope **(Zone 6)** and the dry slack behind the dune **(Zone 7)** are dominated by woody shrubs, almost entirely Wax Myrtle which can tolerate salt spray more than most woody shrubs. When one stands at a house deck facing the sea, shrubs seem to be marching down the beach, decreasing in height, blending into the newer dunes as they, too, decrease in height on their march to the sea. Going further landward, behind the houses, the shrub thicket grows ever taller and more dense as it becomes more protected, adding Yaupon Hollies, Red Bay, Magnolias, Pines and Live Oaks to its species — all woody plants which are mildly salt tolerant.

Zone 7 delineates the area where salt spray intensity has decreased to such a degree that a transitional woody shrub thicket can be present. The canopy of this thicket, however, shows the espaliered or sheared effect of even the reduced salt spray still carried by strong winds. Zones 5, 6, & 7 can be called a dune-forest community, an important barrier between the open dunes and the seaward margin of the maritime forest, or the salt marsh. Here the shrub zone blends into the high marsh plants of the salt marsh behind it. If there is a maritime forest the shrub canopy increases in height, the espaliered effect disappears and the shrubs blend into the mature forest vegetation.

Each zone area, beginning at the shore line, protects the one behind it from wind and salt spray. Destruction of any zone allows sand and salt spray to move further back toward the land. Severe erosion of the shrub zones can cause sand and salt spray to move into the maritime forest or the salt marsh behind them, destroying more sensitive plant species and filling the marshes with sand.

Photographs were taken on Seabrook's North Beach on February 12, 1988.

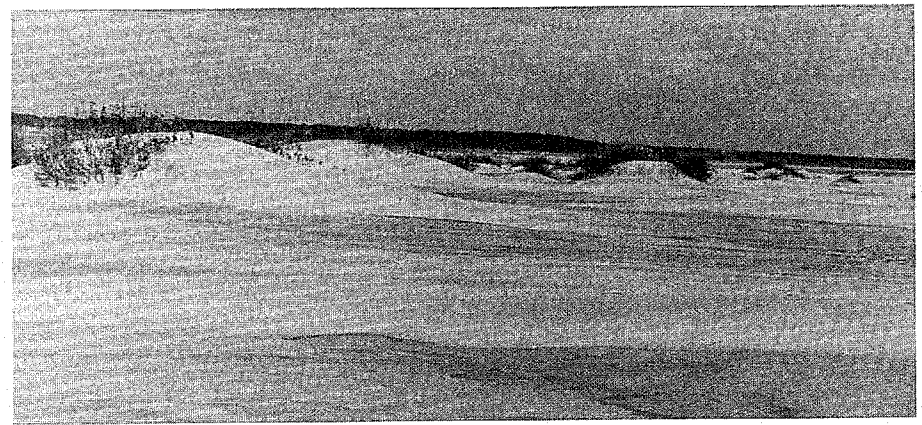


Figure 2 represents Zones 1, 2, 3 of the diagram Figure 1.

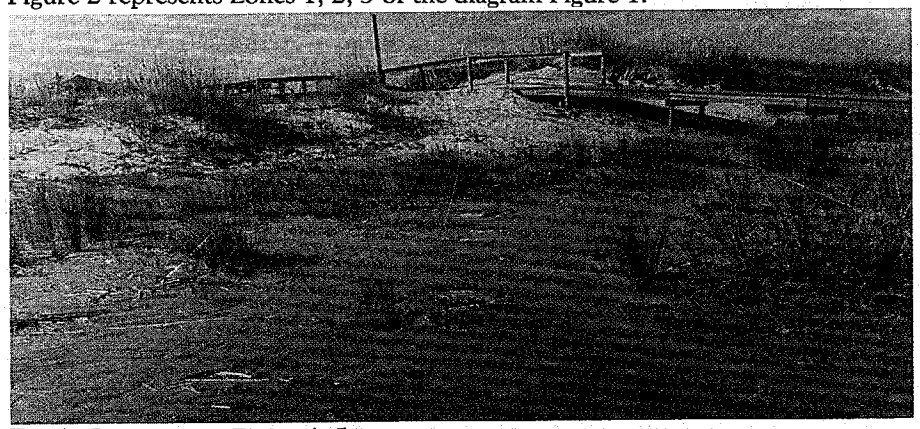


Figure 3 represents Zones 4, 5.

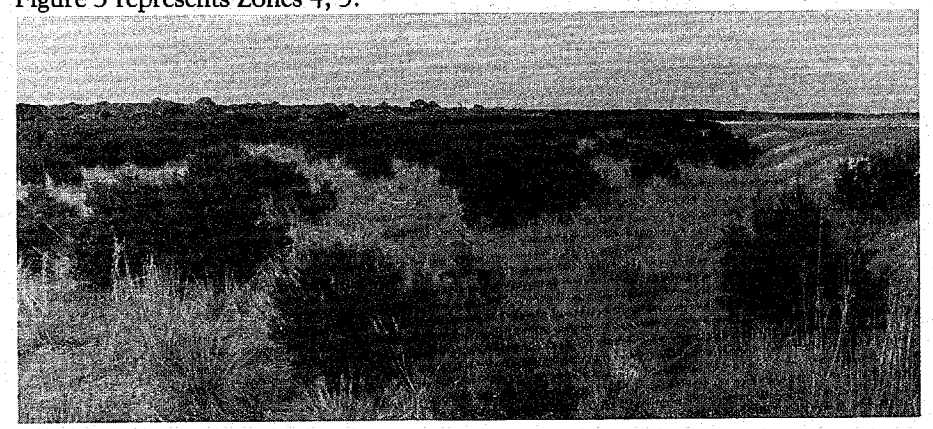
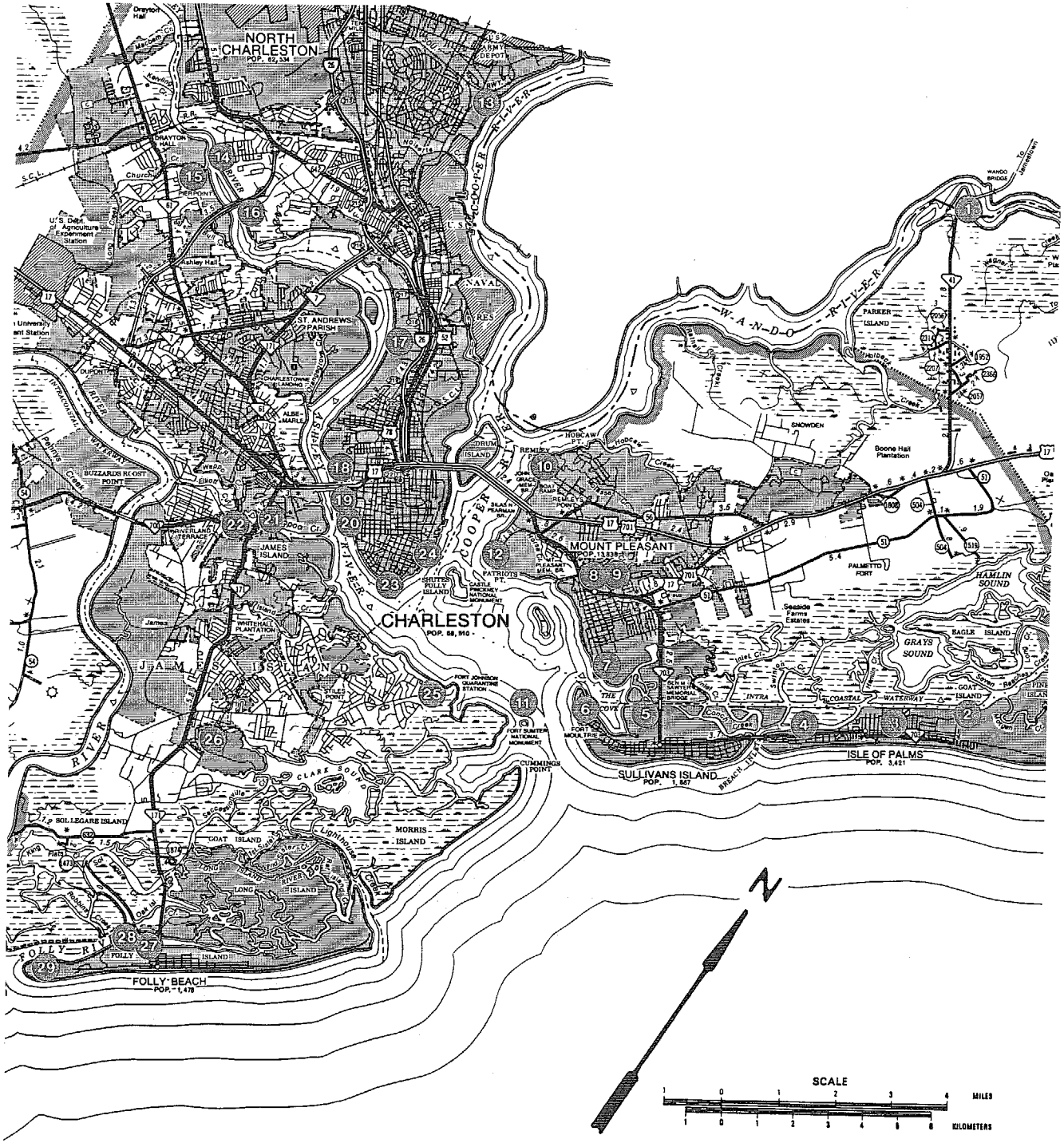
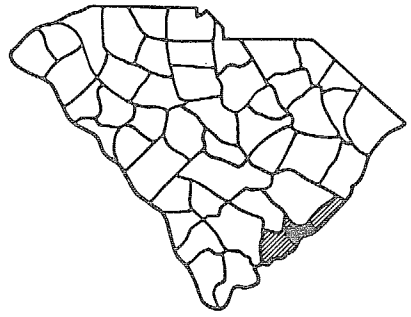


Figure 4 represents Zone 6.



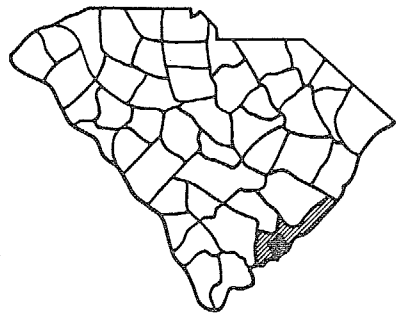


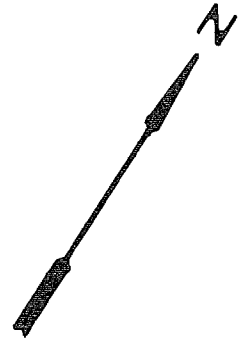
1. Detco Boat Landing
2. Wild Dunes Yacht Harbor
3. Isle of Palms Recreation Dept.
4. Isle of Palms Boat Landing
5. Yacht Club, Toler's Cove Marina
6. Fort Moultrie
7. Old Pitt Street Bridge
8. Shem Creek Marina
9. Shem Creek Boat Landing
10. Remley's Point Boat Landing
11. Fort Sumter National Monument
12. Patriot's Point
13. Filbin Creek Boat Landing
14. Wando Woods Boat Landing
15. Pier Point Boat Landing
16. County Farm Boat Landing
17. North Bridge Marina
18. Brittlebank Park
19. Ashley Marina
20. Charleston Municipal Marina
21. Wappoo Cut Boat Landing
22. Riverland Terrace Boat Landing
23. White Point Gardens
24. Waterfront Park
25. Marine Resources Center
26. Westchester Park
27. Folly Island Boat Landing
28. Pelican Cove RV Resort
29. Folly Beach County Park

LOCATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ARTIFICIAL REEFS AND WRECKS

OFFSHORE ARTIFICIAL REEFS	LOCATION AND BEARINGS	DESCRIPTION
Little River Reef	Loran C-45424.0/59402.6; 2 buoys mark reef, bearing 125° m/2.7 NM from south jetty at Little River Inlet.	Consists of 25,000 auto tires and 8 Army "BK" barges, 60 tire/ concrete structures and two trolling alleys. Water depth 20-30′.
Little River Offshore Reef	Loran C-45386.5/59419.0; 1 buoy marks reef, bearing 156° m/10.5 NM from Little River Inlet.	Consists of a trolling alley and three 55 foot long boats. Water depth 50-60′.
Springmaid Pier Reef	Located adjacent to the Springmaid Fishing Pier in Myrtle Beach.	Consists of 100 tire/concrete reef units placed 100 to 150 feet south of the pier.
BP-25 Reef	Loran C-45306.0/59551.4; Reef is unmarked, ship bears 173° m/29.5 NM from the buoy (2LR) at Little River Inlet and 113° m/31/5 NM from the buoy (BWMI) at Murrells Inlet.	Consists of a 160′ ship and 2 trolling alleys. Water depth 90-95′.
Paradise Reef	Loran C-45465.0/59762.1; 4 buoys mark reef, bearing 105° m/3.2 NM from south jetty at Murrells Inlet.	Consists of 60,000 tires plus various barges and other vessels. Water depth 30-35′.
Ten Mile Reef	Loran C-45418.0/59736.7; 3 buoys mark reef, bearing 130° m/9.5 NM from south jetty at Murrells Inlet.	Consists of 14,000 tires, various vessels, 200′ ship and trolling alley between 2 large buoys. Water depth 34-45′.
Pawleys Island Reef	Loran C-45456.9/59814.9; 2 buoys mark reef, bearing 177° m/5.5 NM from south jetty at Murrells Inlet.	Consists of 31,000 tires and various landing craft. Water depth 23-35′.
Georgetown Reef	Loran C-45411.3/59882.8; 2 bouys mark reef, bearing 074° m/7.6 NM from end of Winyah Bay jetty.	Consists of 90′ shipwreck, a trolling alley, 2 barges and eleven 12-ton steel scaffolds. Water depth 35-39′.
Hector Reef	Loran C-45380.3/60027.1; Marked by Coast Guard buoy (WR-4), bearing 176° m/11.7 NM from the buoy (2WB) at end of	Consists of broken-up steel-hulled freighter and 4 Army "BK" barges. Water depth 12-30′.
Vermilion Reef	Loran C-45265.5/59833.6; Single ship reef bearing 117° m/27.5 NM from the south jetty at Winyah Bay.	Consists of 460′ victory ship. Water depth 110′.
Cape Roman Reef	Loran C-59996.0/45363.2; 1 buoy marks reef, bearing 173° m/12.0 NM from the buoy (2WB) at end of Winyah Bay jetty.	Consists of a 100′ barge, a trolling alley and a 55′ boat. Water depth 55-65′.
Capers Reef (R-8)	Loran C-45438.2/60370.4; 3 state buoys and Coast Guard buoy R-8 - mark reef, bearing 080° m/12.2 NM from offshore end of Charleston jetties.	Consists of various-sized ship and boat hulls and 30,000 auto tires. Water depth 20-45′.
Kiawah Reef (4 KI)	Loran C-45493.1/60693.6; 2 buoys mark reef, bearing 115° m/6.5 NM from N. Edisto Inlet buoy (2NE).	Consists of large drydock, L.C.U., a trolling alley, barge, pontoons and 30,000 tires. Water depth 20-40′.
Y-73 Reef	Loran C-45317.8/60321.0; Single ship reef bearing 114° m/27 NM from the Charleston Harbor south jetty.	Consists of a 180′ ex-US Army coastal tanker. Water depth 95′.
Edisto Offshore Reef	Loran C-45382.0/60698.6; 2 buoys mark reef, bearing 158° m/23.5 NM from Stono Inlet.	Each buoy marks a sunken ship. A trolling alley lies between the buoys. Water depth 65-70′.
Hunting Island Reef	Loran C-45525.1/60964.5; 2 buoys mark reef, bearing 143° m/8.5 NM from Fripp Inlet.	Consists of barges, a trolling alley and 30,000 tires, most midway between buoys. Water depth 35-50′.

(continued on page 73)





1. Stono Marina, Inc.
2. Battery Island Boat Landing
3. John P. Limehouse Boat Landing
4. Bulow Boat Landing
5. Beachwalker Park
6. Bohicket Marina Village
7. Cherry Point Boat Landing

(continued from page 71)

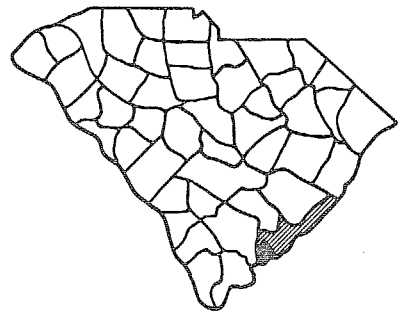
Fripp Island Reef	Loran C-45546.0/60969.0; 2 buoys mark reef, bearing 140° m/5.8 NM from Fripp Island.	Consists of 50,000 auto tires mostly around small buoy and a trolling alley. Water depth 30-35′.
Betsy Ross Reef	Loran C-45504.3/61062.8; Port Royal channel entrance buoy (2PR).	Buoys mark each end of liberty ship.
Hilton Head Reef	Loran C-45548.0/61178.5; 3 buoys mark reef, bearing 195° m/5.0 NM. Port Royal sea buoy (2PR).	Consists of 8,000 tires, several barges and a trolling alley. Water depth 38-55′.
Fishamerica Reef	Loran C-45616.7/61186.2; 2 buoys mark reef, bearing 279° m/5.0 NM from Port Royal Sound channel buoy "9".	Consists of concrete bridge railings and 400 tons of concrete pipe placed in rows between the buoys. Water depth 5-9′.

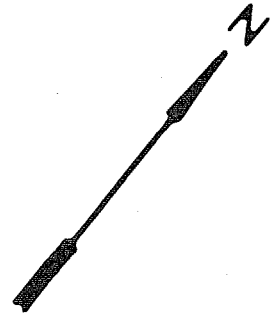
INSHORE ARTIFICIAL REEFS

Gray Bay Inshore Reef	Lat/Long-32°49.0′N/079°46.3′W; Marked by 10 sets of range markers 850 yards south of Eagle Island, north of the Isle of Palms.	Consists of P.V.C., tire, concrete and steel units in rows lined up on the ranges. Water depth 5-8′.
South Edisto Inshore	Lat/Long-32°32.3′N/080°23.3′W; Marked by 4 sets of range markers 2,100 yards due east of Fenwick Cut.	Consists of four 100-yard-long bands of material lined up on ranges. Concrete, tires and P.V.C. pipe were used. Water depth 15-23′.

WRECKS

General Sherman Wreck	Loran C-45412.8/59455.1; Marked by 1 buoy, bearing 183° m/7.0 NM mouth of Little River Inlet.	Steel-bulled, former blockade runner, Sank in 1874. Water depth 47-50′.
City of Richmond Wreck	Lat/Long-33°01.8′N/078°55.5′W; Near Coast Guard buoy WR-2A. Bears 136 m/14.3 NM from Winyah Bay entrance.	250′ steel-hulled ferry boat. Water depth 18-49′.
Fripp Island Drydock Wreck	Loran C-45566.5/60981.3; Marked by Coast Guard buoy, bearing 150° m/3.0 m from Fripp Inlet.	Steel-hulled drydock section. Water depth 32′.
General Gordon Wreck	Loran C-45580.6/61097.2; Marked by 1 buoy, bearing 090° m/2.0 NM from Port Royal Sound channel buoy "14".	250′ iron-hulled sailing vessel. Water depth 6-18′. Use caution at low tide.
Gaskin Banks Wreck	Loran C-45609.8/61200.9; Wreck is unmarked. Bears 273° m/5.7 NM from Port Royal South channel buoy "5".	Scattered accumulation of railroad rails lost by large barge. Water depth 4-10″. Use caution at low tide.





SCALE

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

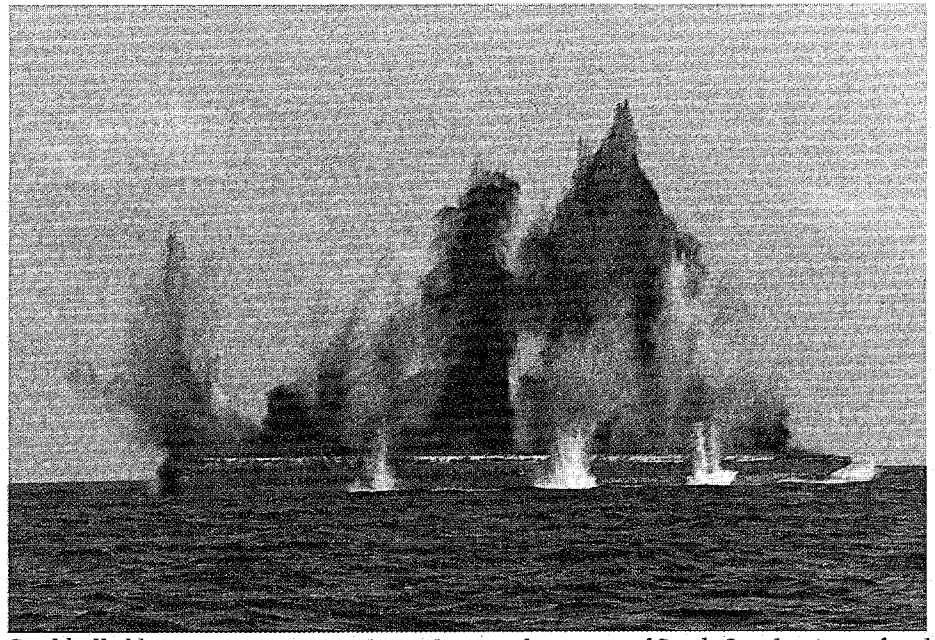
SOUTH CAROLINA'S ARTIFICIAL FISHING REEFS

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 assembledges 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.

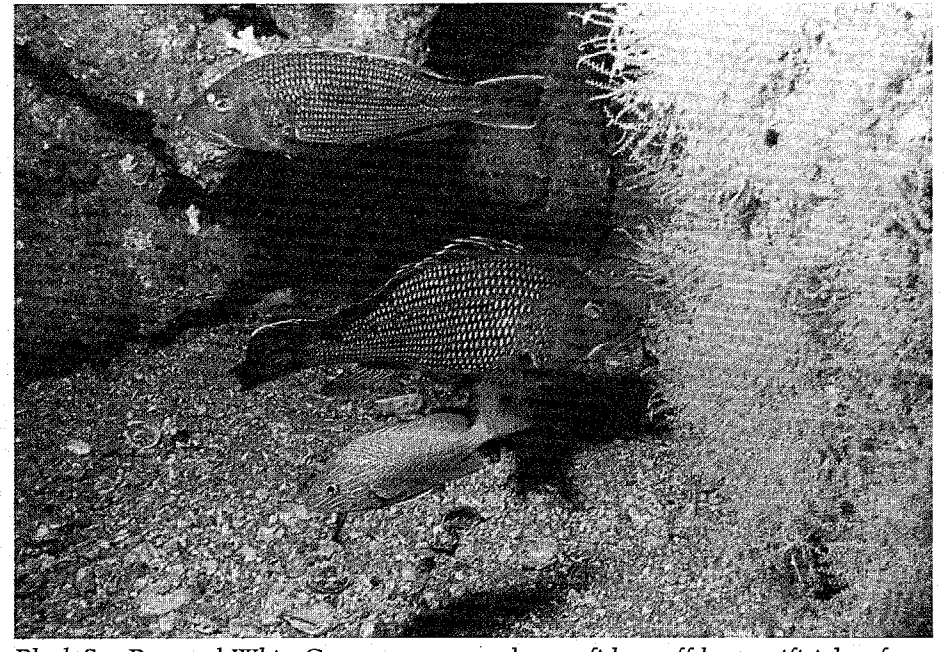
The term artificial reef is a bit misleading, since there is nothing at all artificial about the processes that result in their formation. These same processes occur on areas offshore where underlying rock has been exposed through the sand on the ocean floor. The hard surfaces of these rocks provide 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 commerical 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 no where 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 waters 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

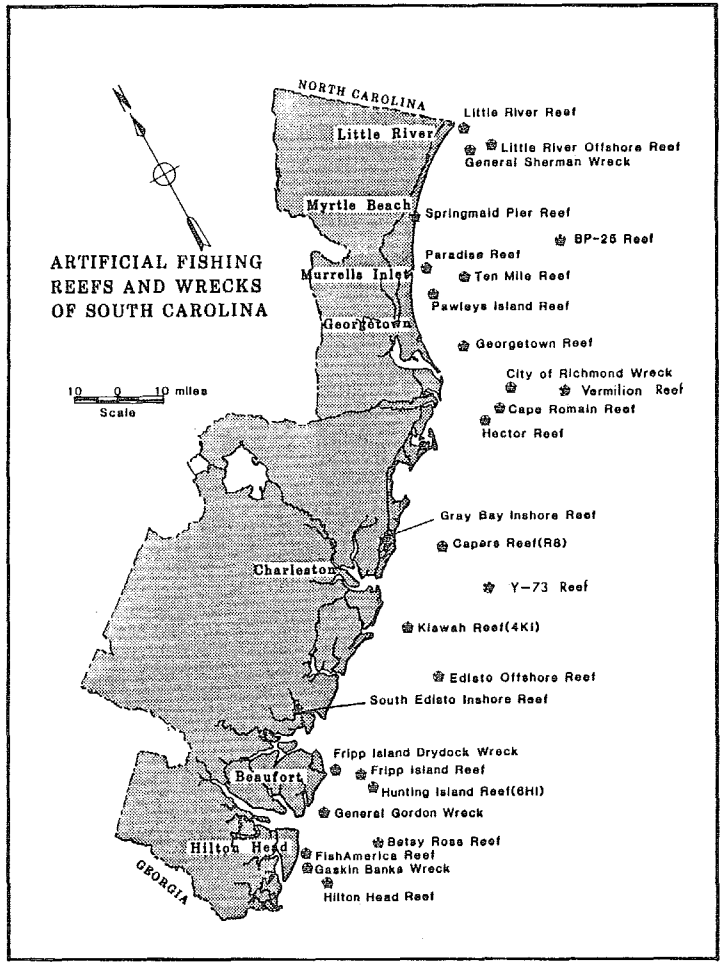
	PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL	LOCAL/CITY	COUNTY	STATE	FEDERAL	OPEN YR. ROUND	CLOSED JAN.	CLOSED FEB.	CLOSED MAR.	CLOSED APR.	CLOSED MAY	CLOSED SEPT.	CLOSED OCT.	CLOSED NOV.	CLOSED DEC.	PUBLIC TRANSPORTA.	PARKING FEE	ENTRANCE FEE
BOHICKET MARINA VILLAGE & YACHT CHART.		●				●													
CHERRY POINT BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
TOOGOODOO BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
STEAMBOAT BOAT LANDING	●			●		●													
DAWHOO 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	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
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, SCWMRD biologists are developing a management program to allow licensed trapping of nuisance alligators. Under this program, only trappers licensed by SCWMRD 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	TENNIS	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	●																

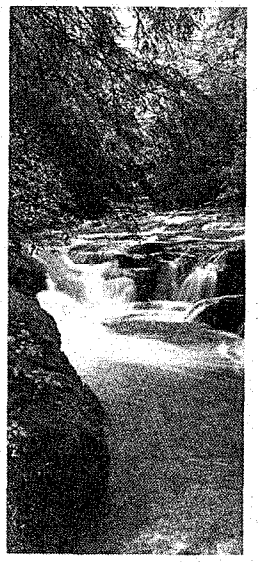
is making a comeback in S.C. concentrating its nesting efforts along the coast. An eagle nest is a massive affair, generally located in the tallest pine tree the bird can find and seldom out of sight of a body of water. Old rice impoundments, now managed for waterfowl, are favorite sites for eagle nests.

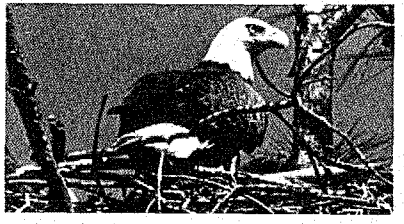
Bald Eagles are tremendous animals with wingspans reaching six to seven feet. Immature eagles are dark to light brown and do not develop the characteristic white head and tail of adult plumage until five or six years of age.

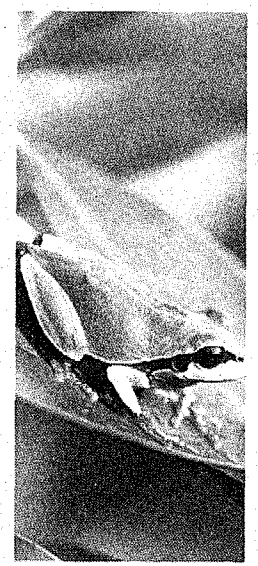
Bald Eagles breed during the winter months, and are generally in S.C. from

(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**.

A 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	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS 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	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	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	FISHING SUPPLY RENTAL	BEACH BOARDWALK	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	RV DUMP STATION
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	●								●																								

(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.

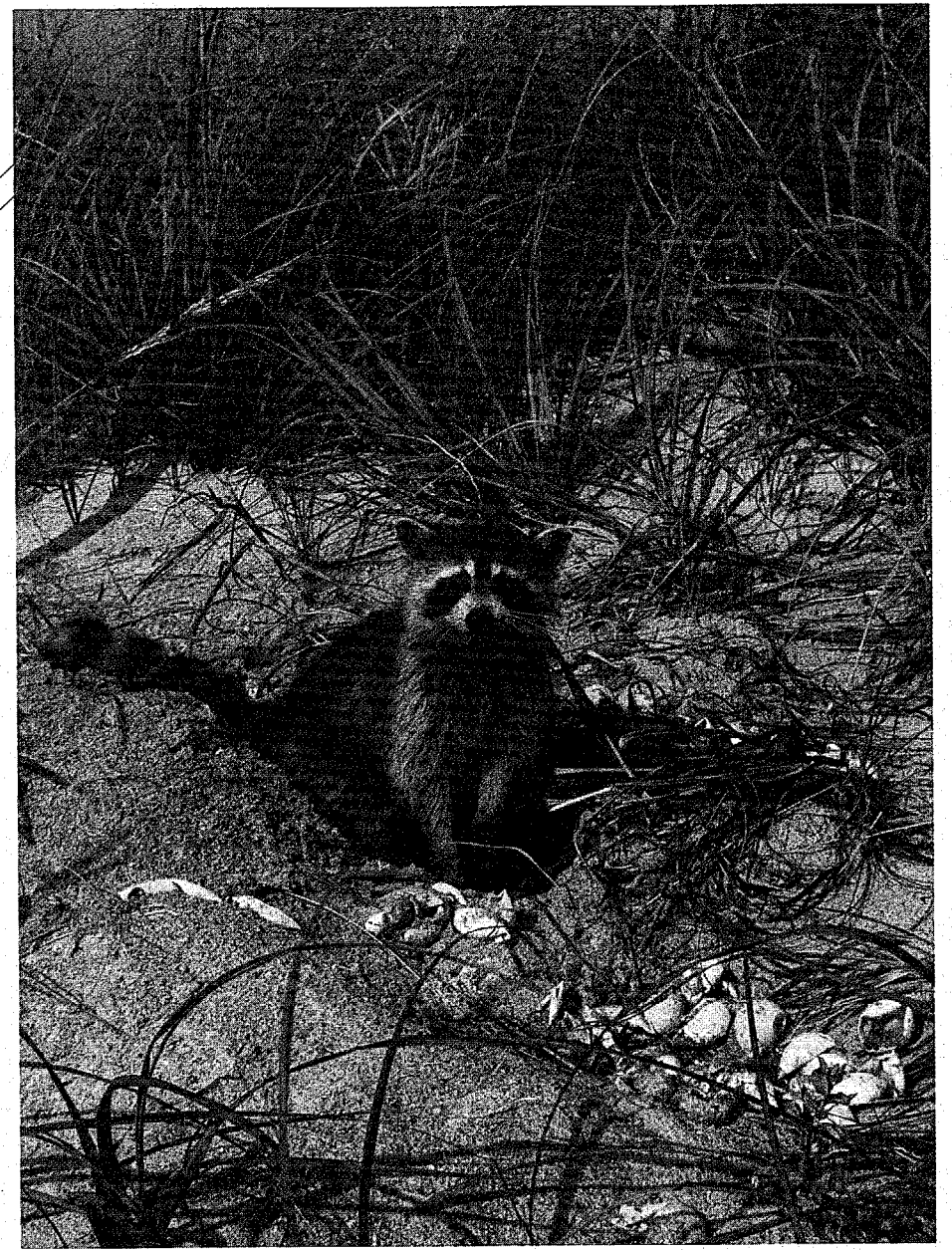
Wood Storks were once plentiful in Florida yet drainage of wetlands, flood control, and declining water tables have rendered much former feeding and nesting habitat unsuitable. Theory has it that the populations have moved north in search of suitable habitat, much of which is found in coastal S.C.

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 CONTROLLED AC.	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	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
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

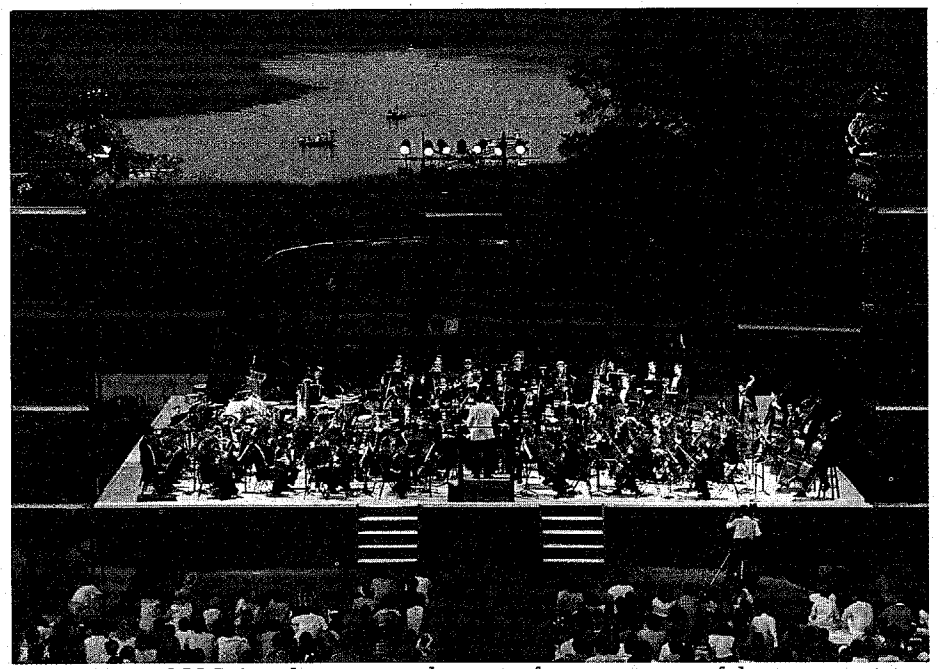
CHARLESTON COUNTY
Environment/Access

	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
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					●										

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 Resouces 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 ¾ 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.

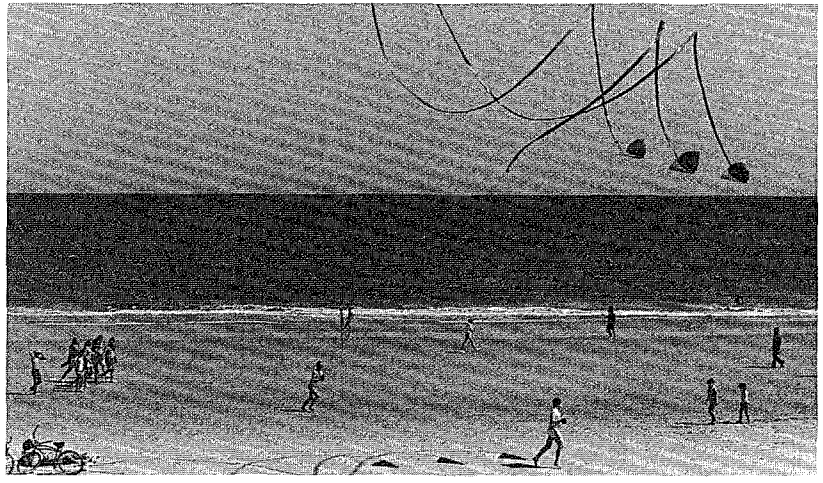
Beachwalker Park - Beachwalker provides dressing areas, outdoor showers, restrooms, snack bar and picnic area along a beachfront accessible area; a 300 ft. swimming area is available with lifeguards on duty in season; outside of this area visitors swim at their own risk; a 150-car parking area allows 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 ¼ 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	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. Breach Inlet	1. adjacent to bridge; 66 spaces; catwalk; very dangerous swimming area with swift currents
2. 2nd Ave.	2. 60 ft. wide pedestrian access; limited parking on Charleston Blvd.
3. 3rd Ave.	3. same as above
4. 4th Ave.	4. same as above
5. 5th Ave.	5. no parking on 5th Ave.; emergency beach access
6. 6th Ave.	6. limited parking on one side of 6th Ave.
7. 7th Ave.	7. limited parking on one side of 7th Ave.
8. 8th Ave.	8. limited parking on one side of 8th Ave.
9. 9th Ave.	9. limited parking on one side of 9th Ave.
10. Between J.C. Long Blvd. & Pavilion Dr.	10. pedestrian dune walkover; parking available at corner
11. Corner of J.C. Long Blvd. & Pavilion Dr.	11. public parking; about 600 spaces; $3/day; 195 spaces on Ocean Blvd.
12. Between Pavilion Dr. & 14th Ave.	12. pedestrian dune walkover between 10th and 14th Ave.; lifeguards on duty May 15 to Labor Day
13. 21st Ave.	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. 23rd Ave.	14. 60 ft. wide pedestrian access; limited parking; vehicles must be 4 ft. from edge of pavement
15. 25th Ave.	15. same as above
16. 26th Ave.	16. 10 ft. wide pedestrian access; limited parking
17. 27th Ave.	17. same as above
18. Between 27th and 28th Ave.	18. same as above
19. 28th Ave.	19. same as above

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
20. 29th Ave.	20. same as above
21. 30th Ave.	21. same as above
22. Between 30th and 31st Ave.	22. same as above
23. Between 31st and 32nd	23. same as above
24. Between 32nd and 33rd	24. same as above
25. Between 33rd and 34th	25. same as above
26. Between 34th and 35th	26. same as above
27. Between 35th and 36th	27. same as above
28. Between 36th and 37th	28. same as above
29. 38th Ave.	29. same as above
30. 39th Ave.	30. same as above
31. 40th Ave.	31. same as above
32. 41st Ave.	32. same as above
33. 42nd Ave.	33. 60 ft. pedestrian access; limited parking; vehicles must be 4 ft. from edge of pavement
34. 43rd Ave.	34. same as above
35. 44th Ave.	35. same as above
36. 45th Ave.	36. same as above
37. 46th Ave.	37. same as above
38. 49th Ave.	38. same as above
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
1. 10th St.	1. pathway
2. 11th St.	2. pathway
3. 12th St.	3. pathway
4. 16th St.	4. pathway
5. 16½ St.	5. pathway
6. 17th St.	6. pathway
7. On W. Atlantic Ave. at Sand Dunes Club	7. pathway
8. 18th Ave.	8. pathway
9. 18½ St.	9. pathway
10. 19th St.	10. pathway
11. 21st St.	11. boardwalk
12. 22nd St.	12. boardwalk
13. 22½ St.	13. pathway
14. 23rd St.	14. pathway
15. 24th St.	15. pathway
16. 25th St.	16. pathway
17. 26th St.	17. pathway
18. 26½ St.	18. pathway
19. 27th St.	19. pathway
20. 28th St.	20. pathway
21. 28½ St.	21. pathway
22. 29th St.	22. Handicapped accessible ramp
23. 30th St.	23. pathway
24. 31st St.	24. Boardwalk ramp; windsurfing access

* 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	SPECIAL FEATURES
9. 2nd St. East	9. boardwalk; small parking area
10. 3rd St. East	10. boardwalk
11. 4th St. East	11. boardwalk
12. 5th St. East	12. boardwalk
13. 6th St. East	13. boardwalk
14. 7th St. East	14. boardwalk
15. 8th St. East	15. boardwalk
16. 9th St. East	16. boardwalk
17. 10th St. East	17. boardwalk
18. 11th St. East	18. boardwalk
19. 12th St. East	19. boardwalk
20. 13th St. East	20. boardwalk
21. 16th St. East	21. boardwalk
22. 18th St. East	22. boardwalk, small parking area; (8-10 cars)
23. 19th St. East	23. same as above
24. 20th St. East	24. boardwalk
25. 2015 St. East	25. boardwalk
26. 2155 St. East	26. Handicapped accessible walkover; small parking area (5 spaces) for handicapped
27. 2177 St. East	27. boardwalk
28. Sumter St. East	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
CHARLESTON COUNTY
BEAUFORT COUNTY
EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK
EDISTO BEACH
EDISTO ISLAND

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.

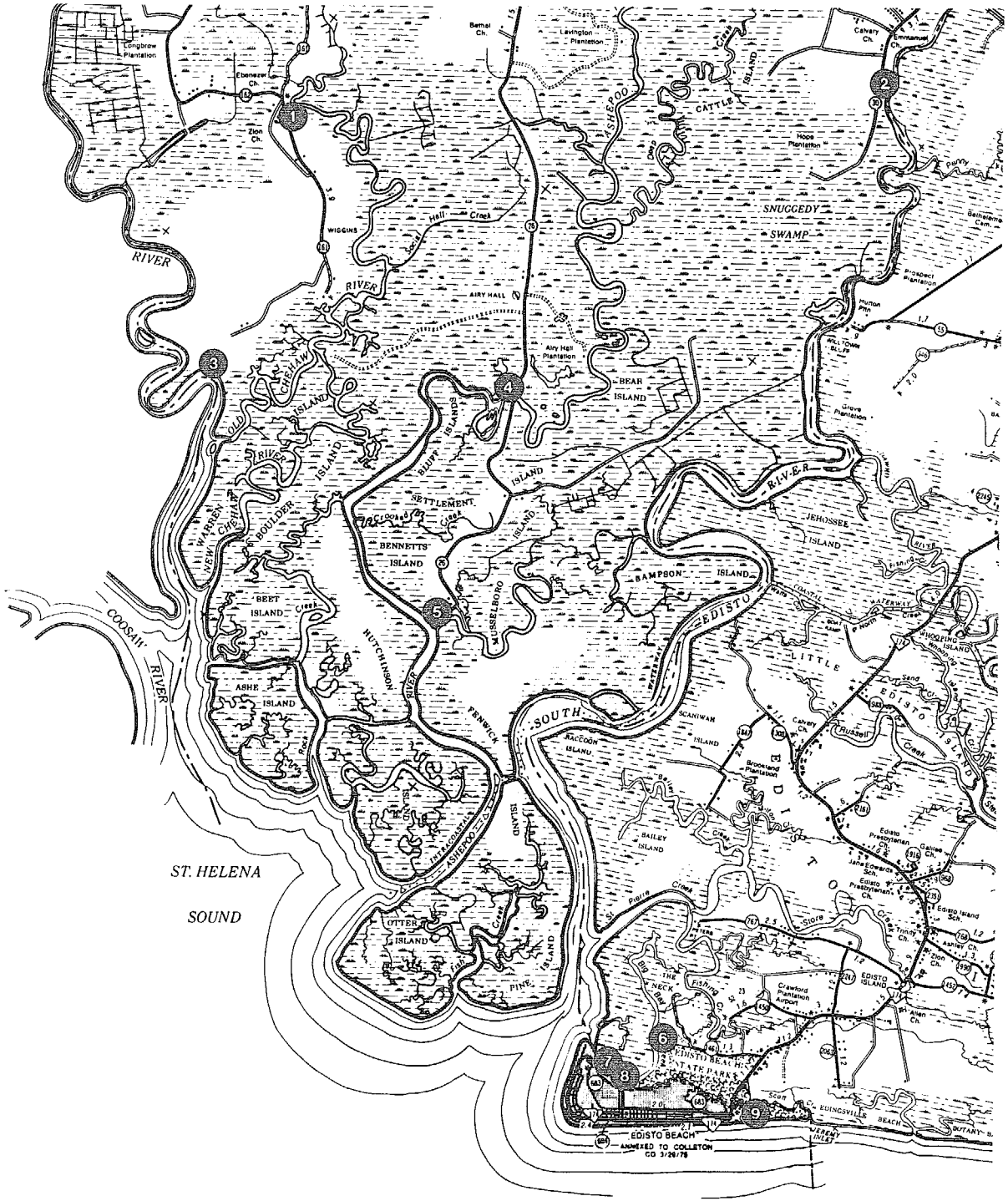
It was the plantation owners who left the most indelible mark on the area. The prosperity brought by Edisto Island's high-quality sea island cotton meant great wealth for a few families, who built impressive mansions and entertained the likes of the Marquis de Lafayette. Visitors today can see many of 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.

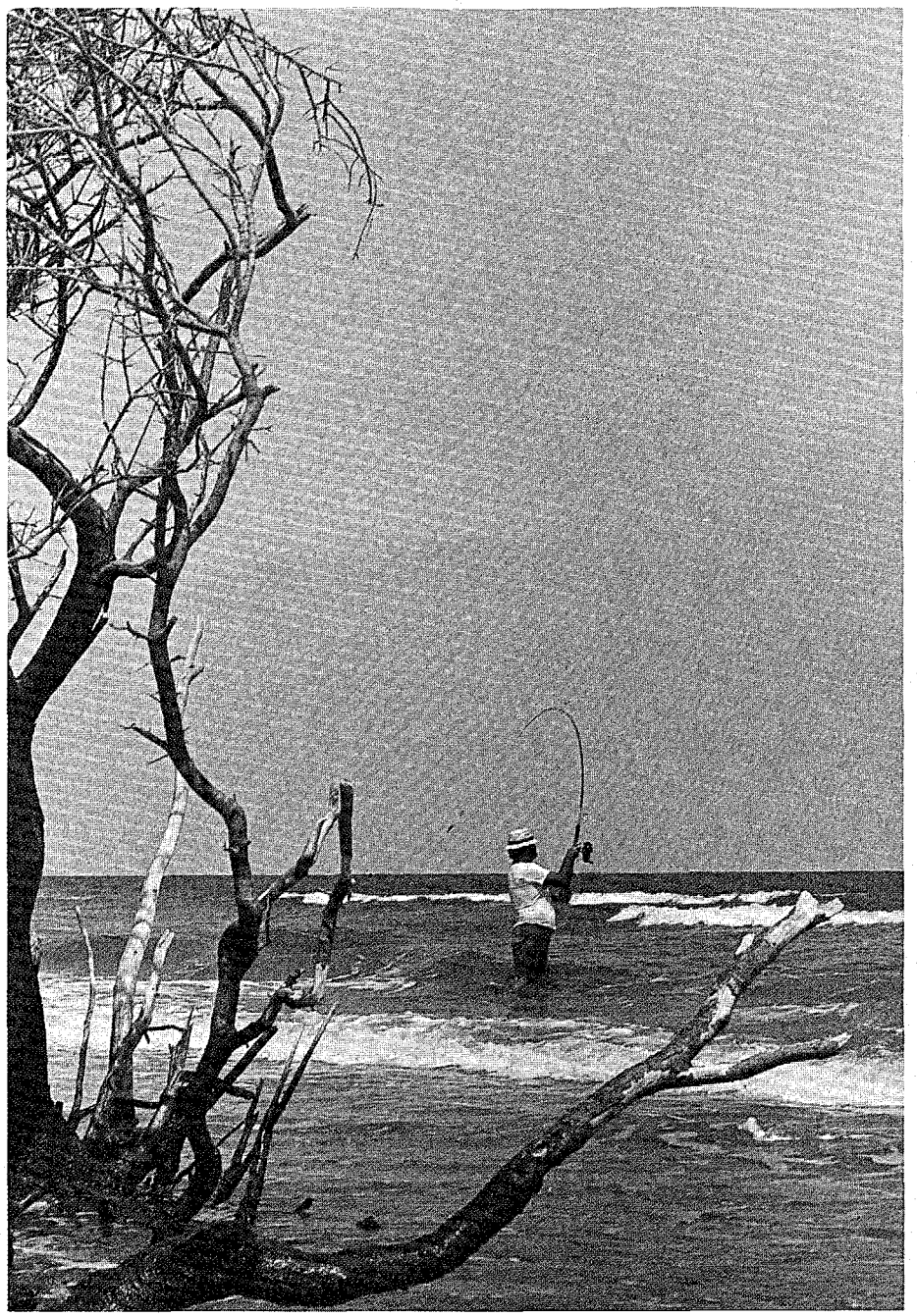
Inshore fishing opportunities and experiences in South Carolina range from standing alone in the surf on a desolate barrier island to standing shoulder to shoulder on an ocean fishing pier catching spot as fast as you can bait your hook. There are four major types of inshore angling: bridge and bank 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.

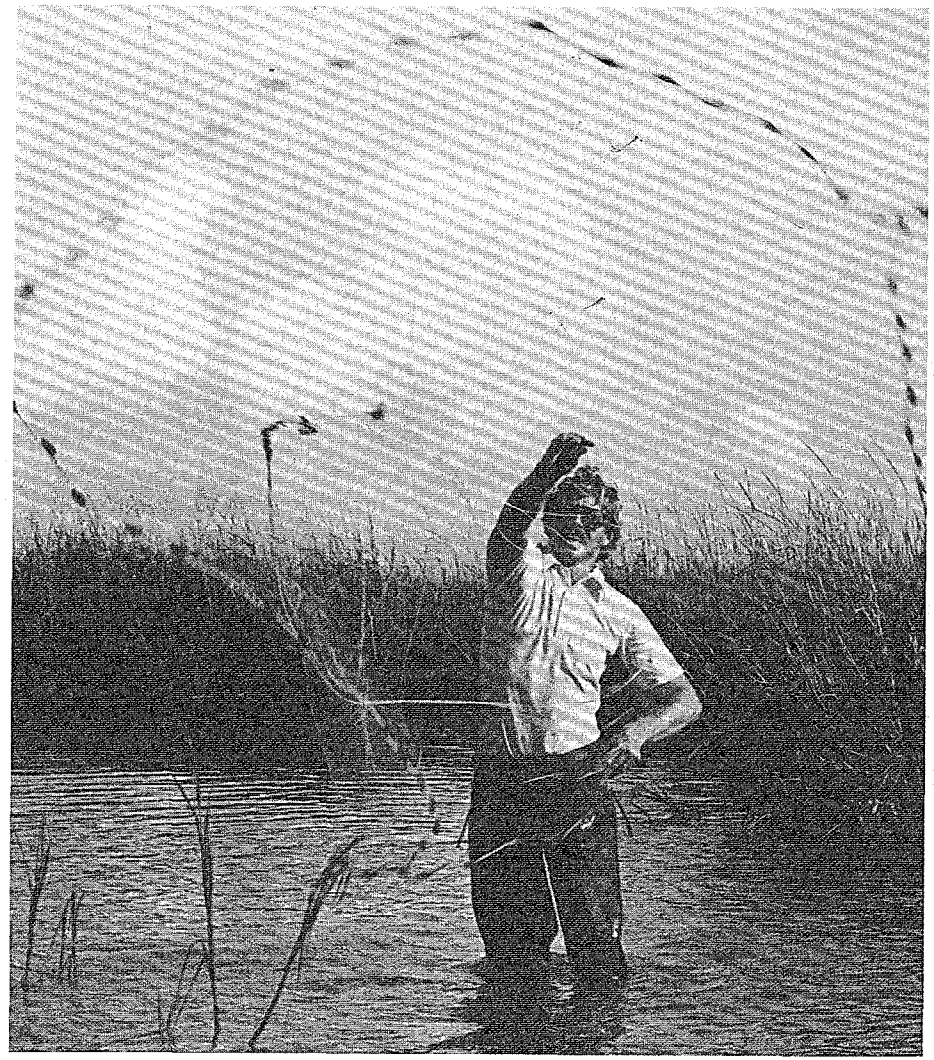
Offshore trolling at its best can be found from late April to December, though many pelagic (found in open ocean waters) gamefish are present year-round in the warm Gulf Stream waters beyond the continental shelf. In the shallower waters, 30 to 180 feet deep, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, little tunny, 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 clamming 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.



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	FISHING	CHARTER FISHING	SHELL FISHING	PICNICKING	DRIVING ON BEACH	HIST./CULTURAL ACTIVITY	CAMPING	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS	BICYCLING	GOLFING	TENNIS	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	●																

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
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	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	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 DEV. BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED CONTROLLED AC.	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				●											

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.

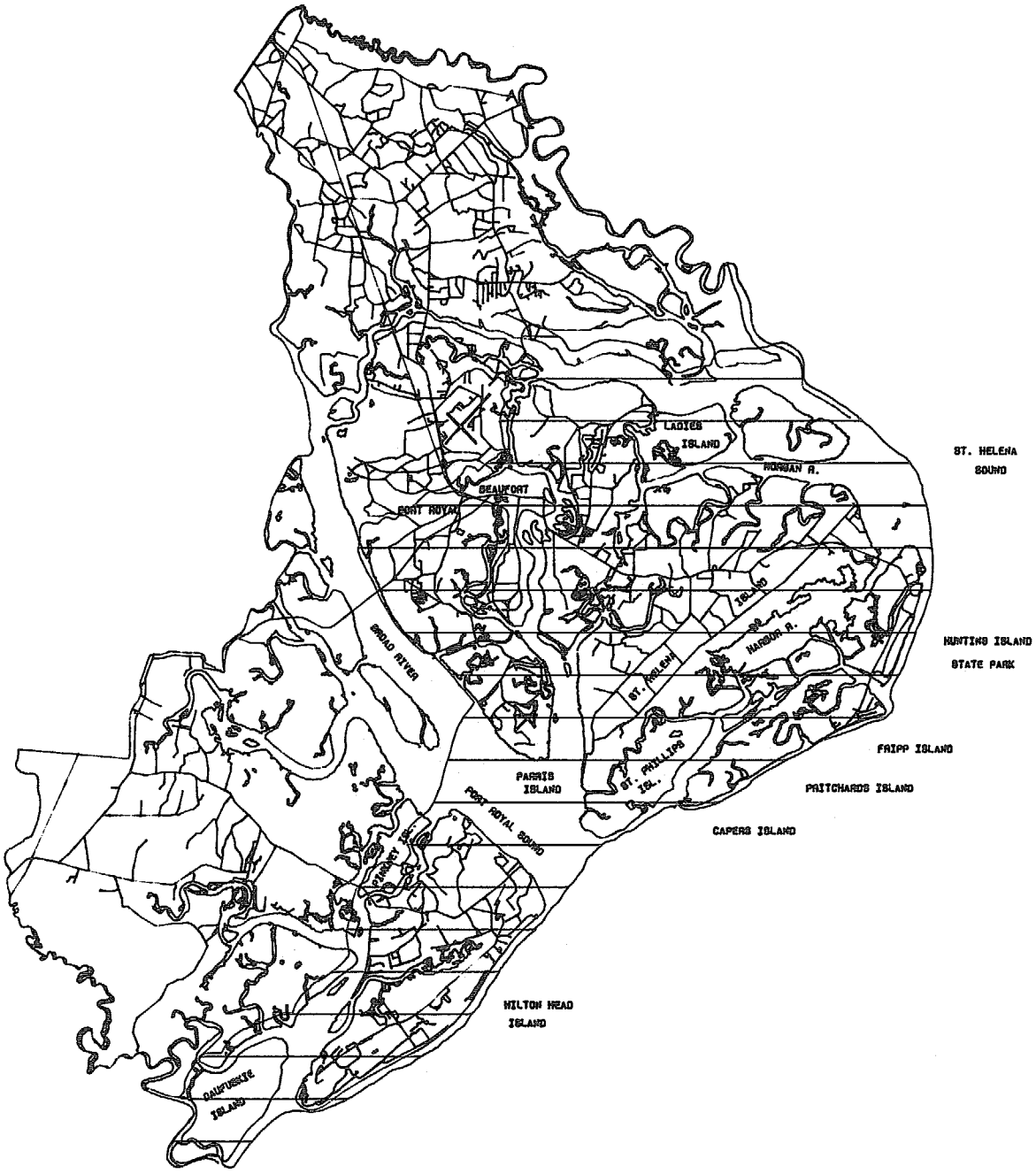
FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

EDISTO MARINA

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. Fairfield	1.
2. Collins Pavilion	2.
3. Edisto Beach State Park	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.

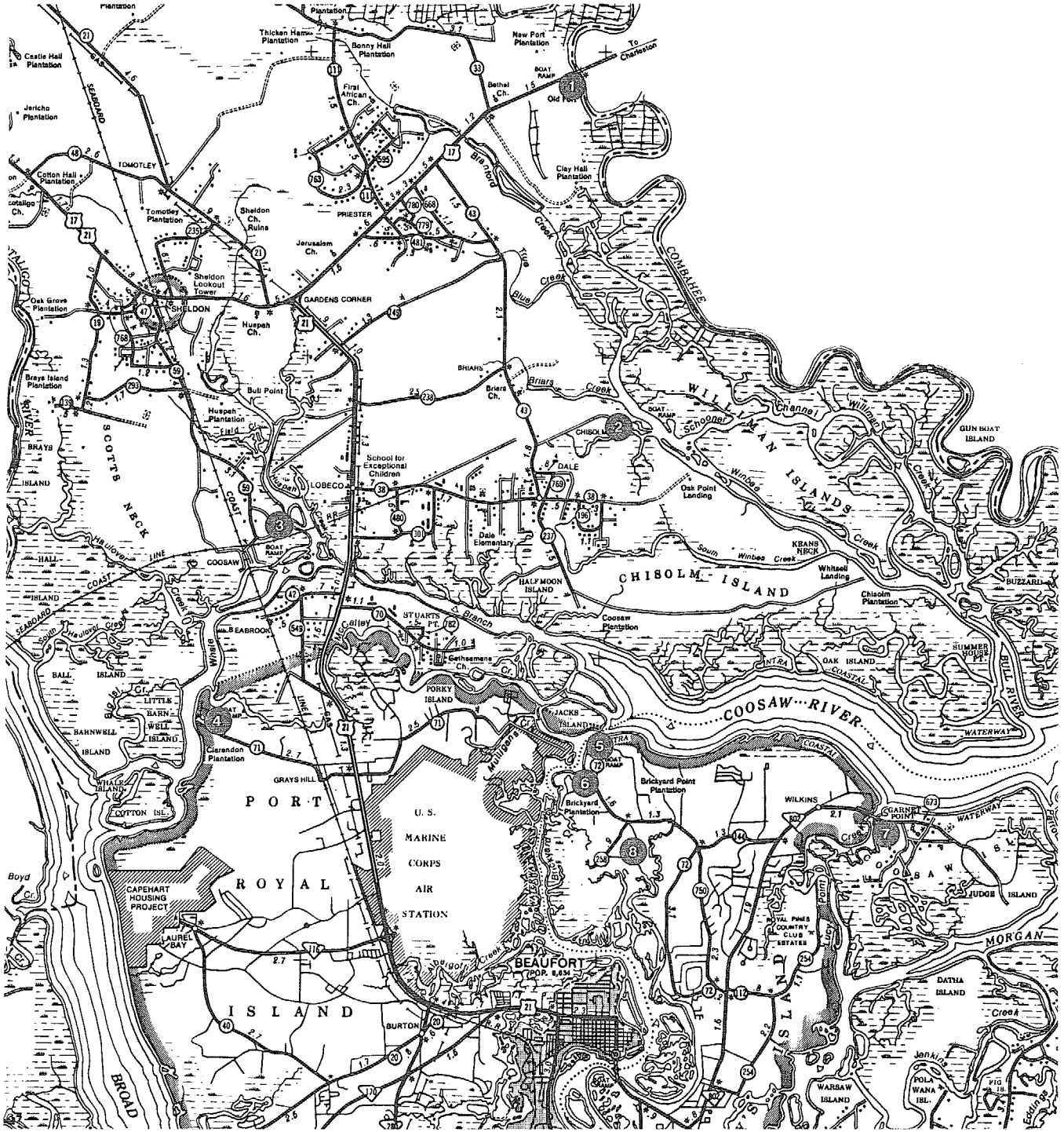
Other recreational offerings include 12 miles of beaches and seemingly endless bicycle paths, several marinas, and a variety of fine restaurants and interesting shops.

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.



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.

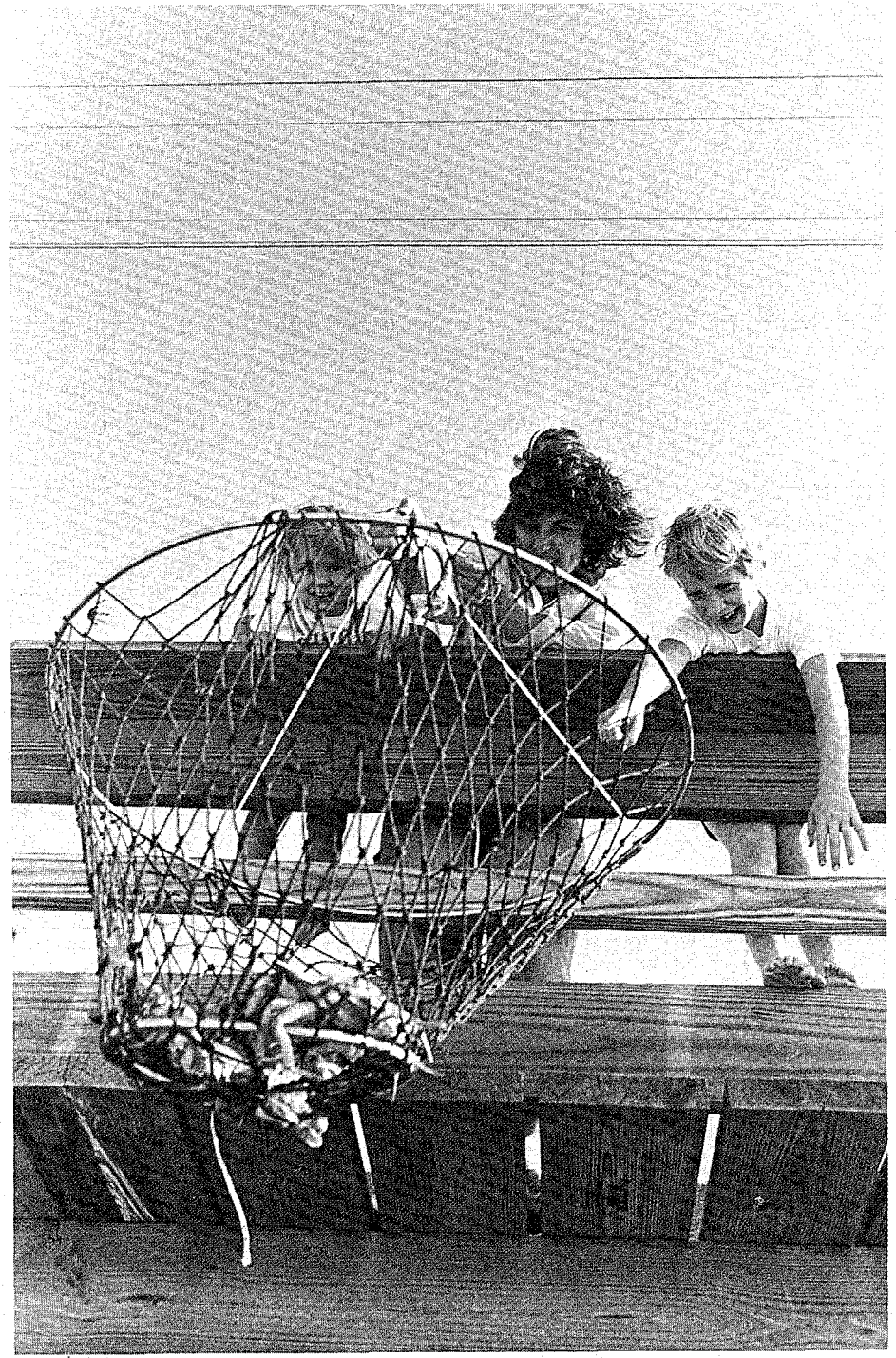
Drop nets are mesh panels attached to a frame and rope bridle. They are baited, often with smoked herring, and lowered from a bridge or dock until they rest flat on the bottom. Periodically they are retrieved and checked for shrimp. These nets are most efficient when used after dark.

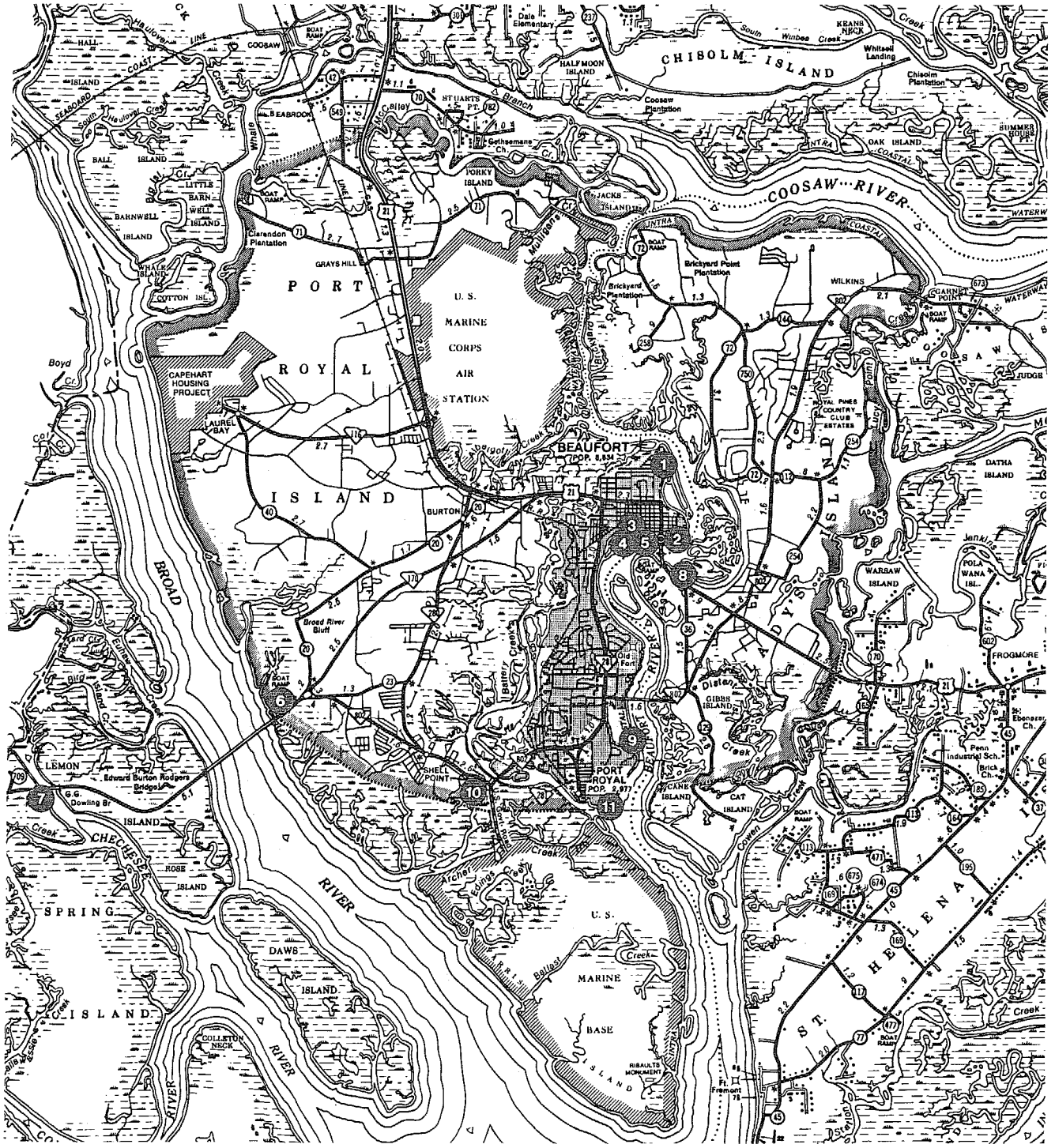
The most productive time for recreational shrimping is generally during late summer and early fall. This is usually when shrimp have reached a harvestable size and begin moving from creeks toward the open ocean. Shrimp are most commonly found over mud bottoms and often in deep holes since they tend to 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 clamming 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.

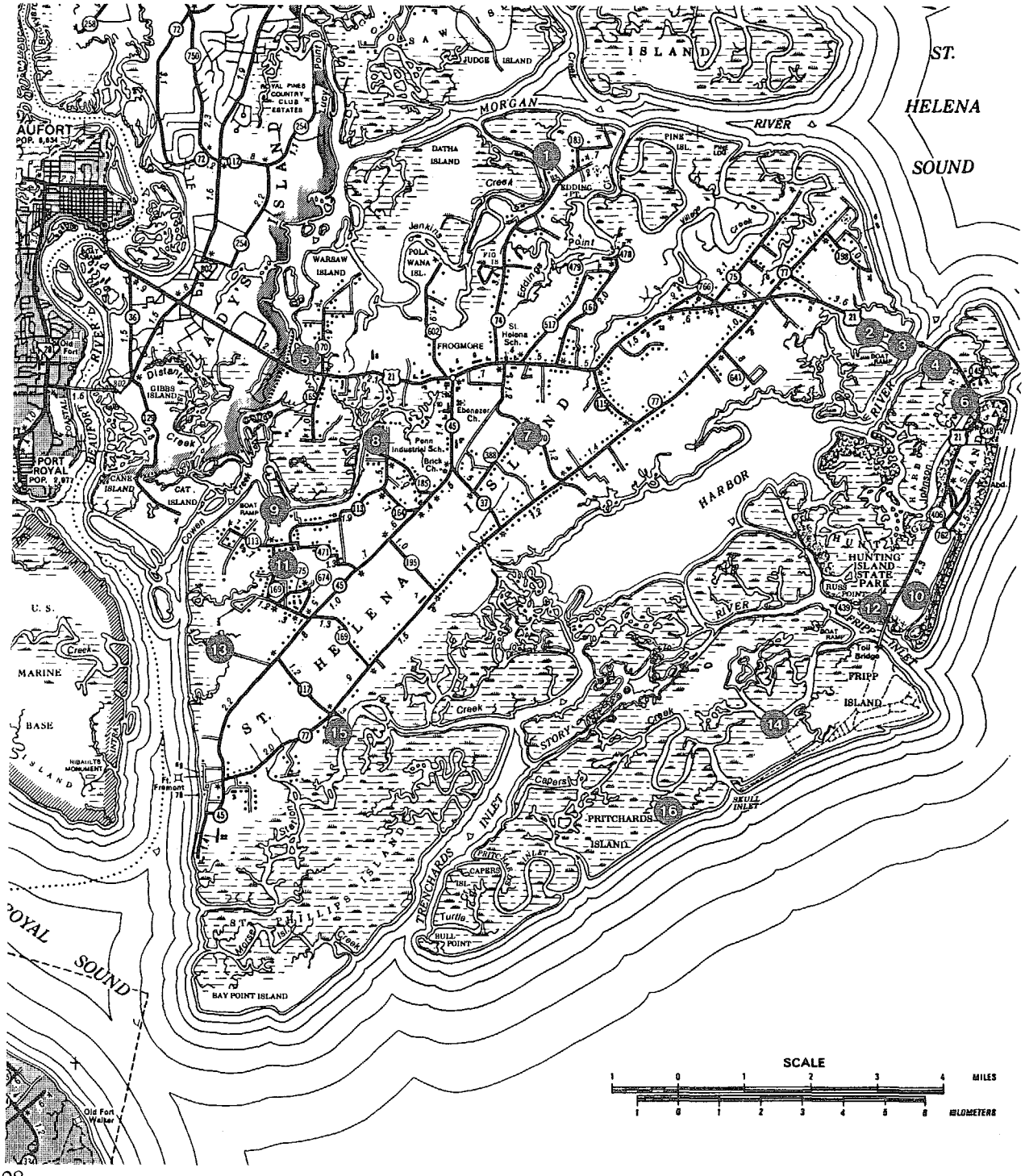
The best time to go clamming or oystering is at low tide when the shellfish are exposed on the bank. Daily newspapers and weather services usually list the times for low tide. Oysters can be gathered by hand, but you should wear gloves and boots or heavy shoes to protect you from the sharp shells. An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

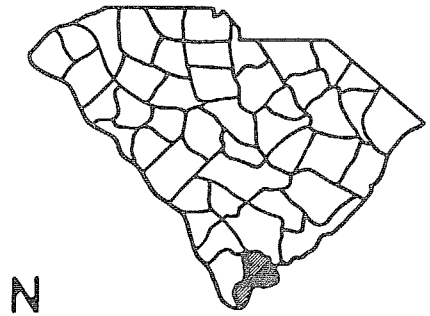
Clams perfer to live in a sand or sand/shell area and are often found in association with oyster beds. They are generally found buried under an inch or two of the substrate. Empty clam shells are one indication that live clams may be close by. Also, the siphoning action of a live clam may leave a telltale 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, clamming 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.





N

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.

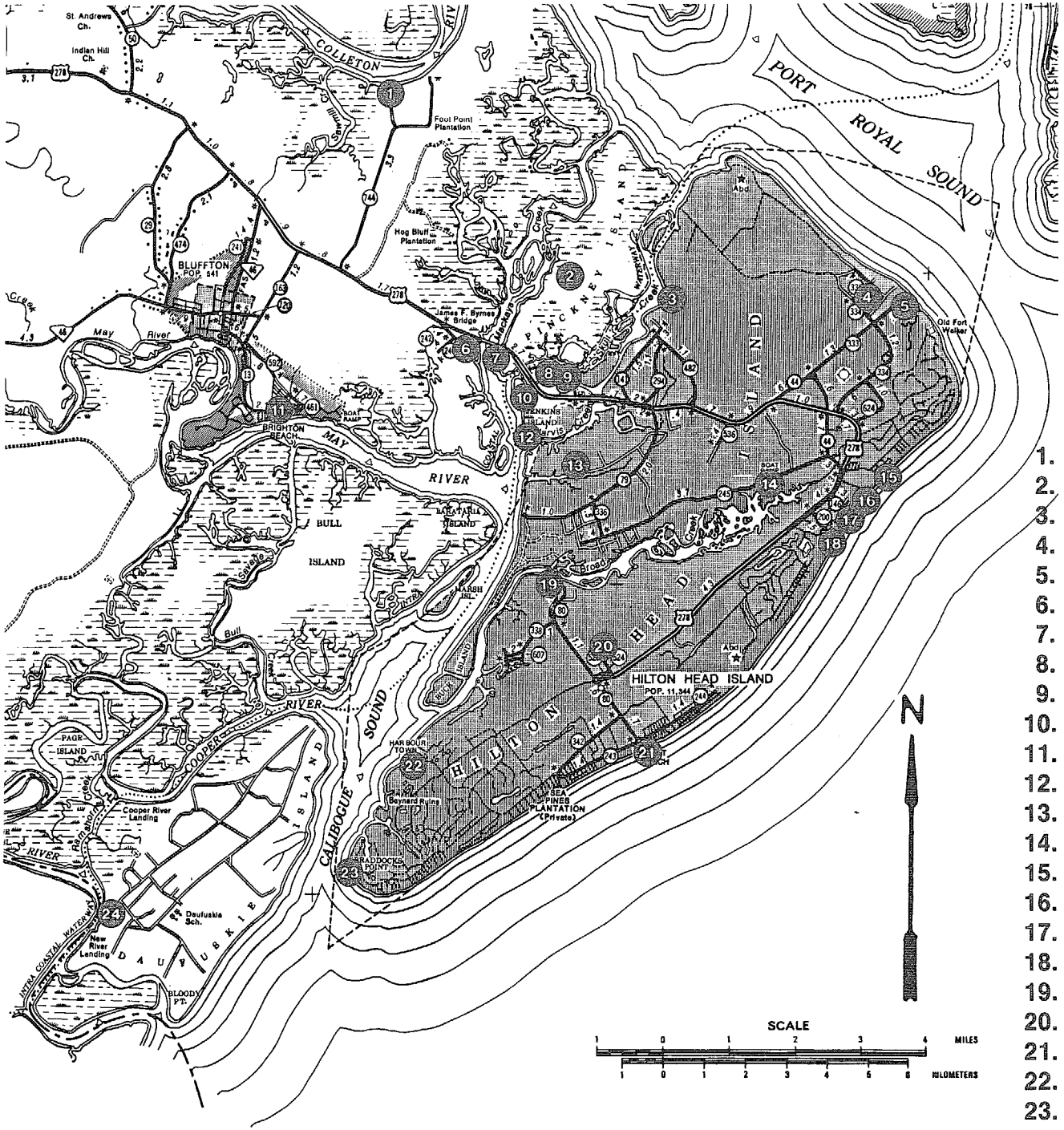
Frogmore Stew

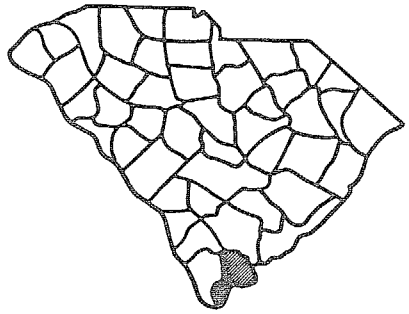
The ultimate casual dish, Frogmore Stew is concocted of several southern favorites — corn, smoked sausage, and fresh local shrimp. It goes by a variety of names, including Beaufort Stew, Frogmore Goulash or "Dump" (because it can be dumped out on the table for serving). You can serve it for a party of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





1. Victoria Bluff Boat Landing
2. Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge
3. Skull Creek Marina
4. Barker Field
5. Beach City Road
6. Buckingham Boat Landing
7. Skull Creek Landing
8. Jenkins Island Dock and Platform
9. Outdoor Resorts, RV Resort & Yacht Club
10. C.C. Haigh Jr. Boat Landing
11. All Joy Boat Landing
12. Windmill Harbour
13. Old House Creek Boat Landing
14. Broad Creek Boat Landing
15. Folly Field
16. Bradley Beach Public Access
17. Burks Beach
18. Singleton Beach
19. Palmetto Bay Marina
20. Outdoor Resorts Motor Coach Resort
21. Coligny Circle Parking Lot
22. Harbour Town Yacht Basin
23. South Beach Marina
24. Daufuskie Island Dock and Float

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
¼ cup olive oil
4 cloves garlic, minced
½ cup chopped fresh parsley
1½ tablespoons chopped fresh basil (optional)
OR
1½ 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 (½ inch) fresh ginger, peeled
½ teaspoon black pepper
½ 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	CAMPING	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/striped 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

	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
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	●	●		●			●		●			●			●		●

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.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	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	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	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	FERRY	CATWALKS	CONSERVATION AR.	NATURE TRAILS	FITNESS TRAILS	BICYCLE PATH	CONCESSION STDS.	HANDICAPPED FACIL.	GROUP FACILITY DAY	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	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	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
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

	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
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	●					●			●				●		

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 shorefront 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	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
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

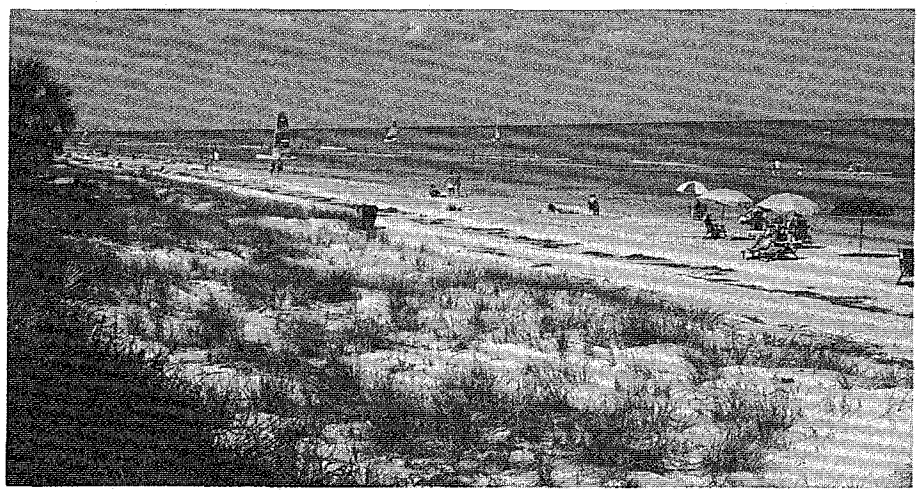
RECENT STUDIES

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 interferring 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).

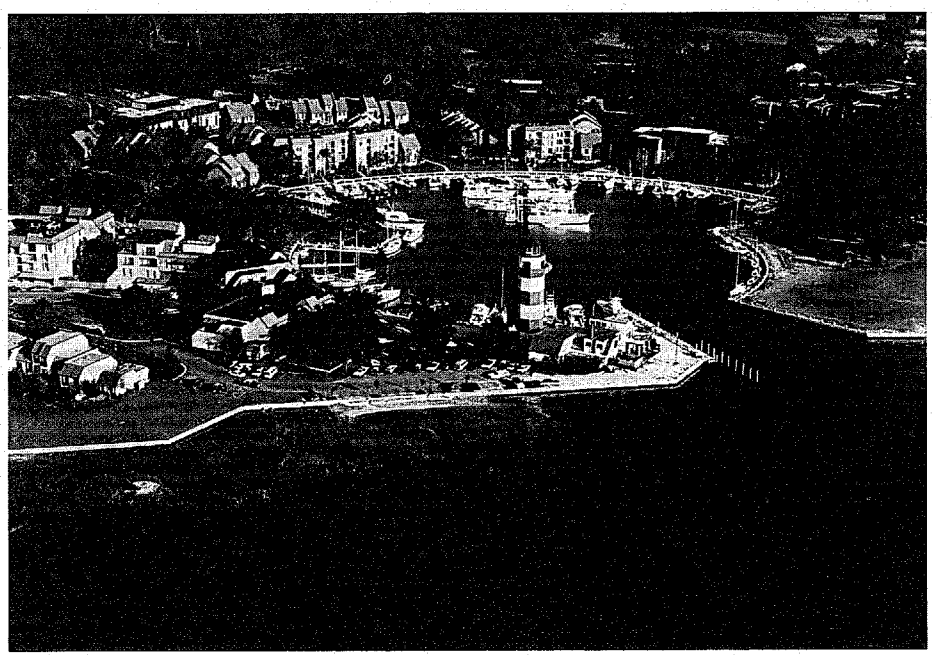
Russ Point Boat Landing - located near Hunting Island State Park.

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.

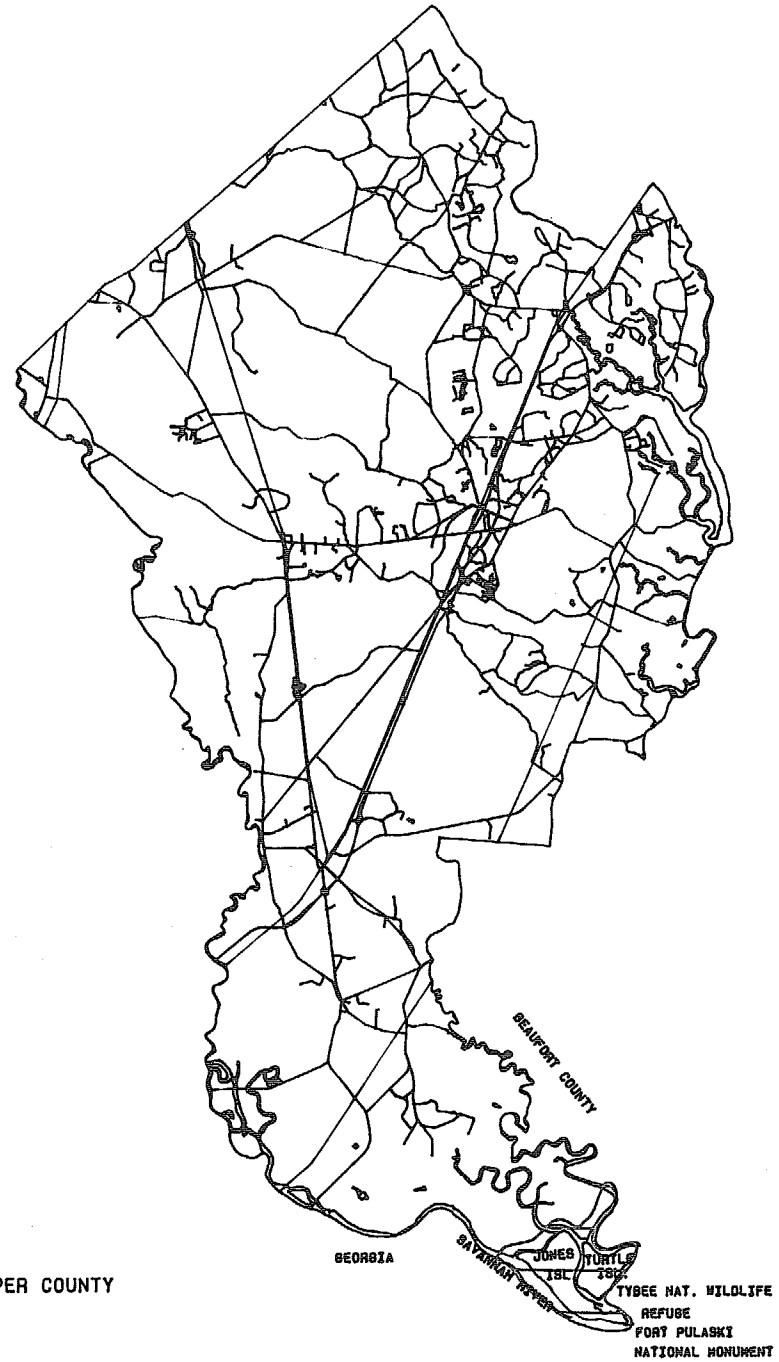
TOWN OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND

ACCESSWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES
1. Bradley Beach (pathway)	1. parking; showers
2. Coligny Beach Access (pathway)	2. parking
3. Singleton Beach	3. limited parking; no lifeguards
4. Burks Beach	4. limited parking; no lifeguards
5. Folly Field Road	5. limited parking; lifeguards
6. Beach City Road	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



JASPER COUNTY

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

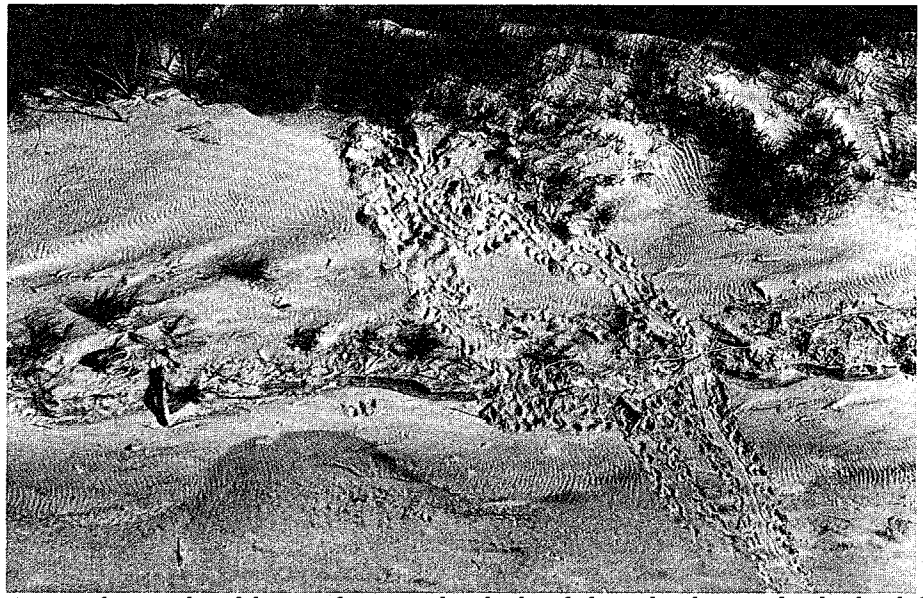
South Carolina is blessed with nearly 200 miles of sandy beaches. It is desirable to preserve these beaches in their natural state to balance the interests of residents, tourists, preservationists and all citizens who benefit directly or indirectly from the coast. Unfortunately, South Carolina's beaches 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.

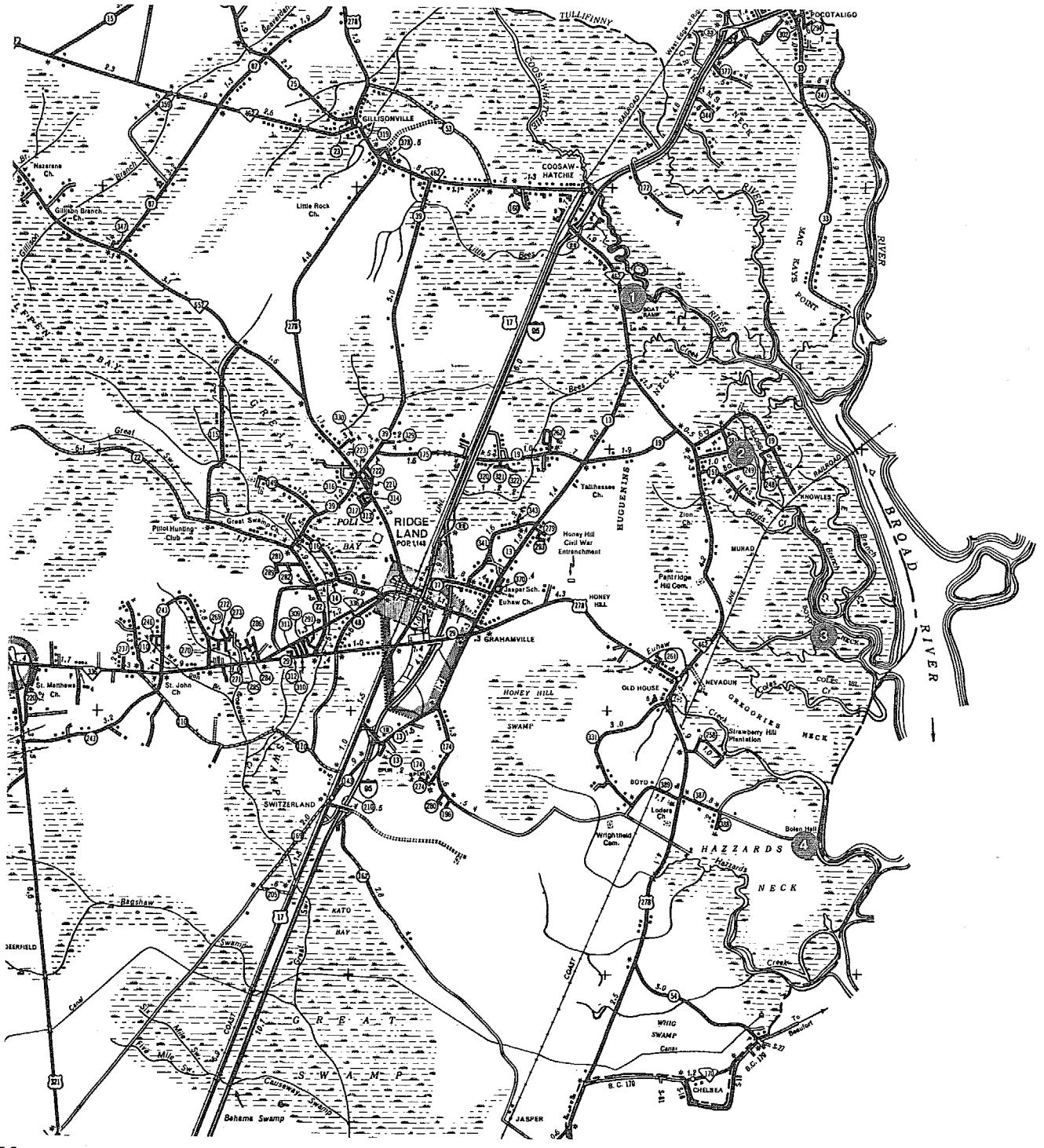
Maintaining a wide, healthy beach is the foremost principle to balance conflicting interests along the coast. But how is this achieved? The policies that preserve healthy beaches can be reduced to three simple guidelines:

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.

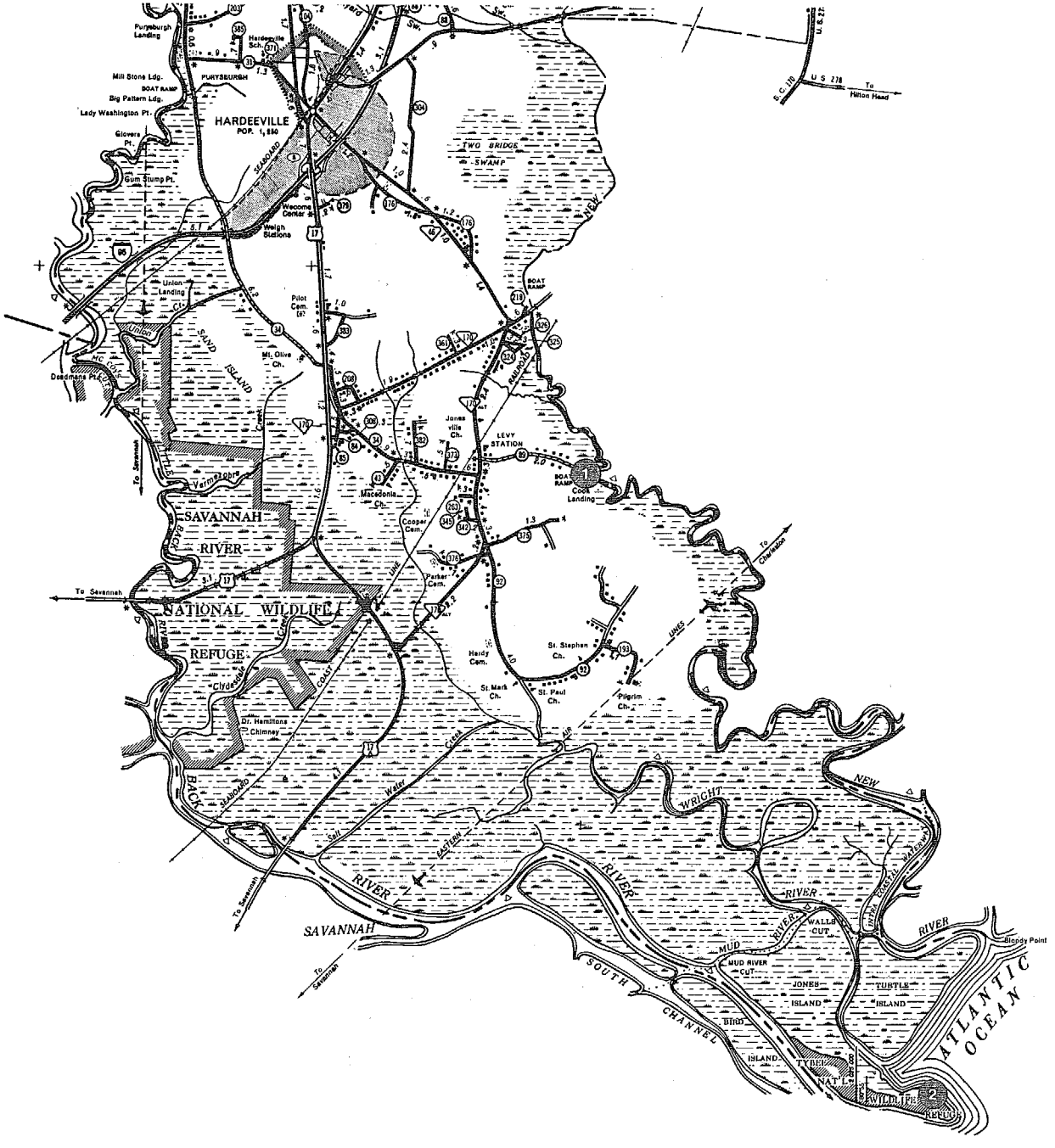
Beaches are formed by the elements of weather and the environment. Coastal erosion is implied by our definition of the beach system. Management policies must be implemented to maintain a healthy beach and to balance the various interests dependent on that beach. Monitoring programs must be implemented 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.



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



N

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS

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.	PARKING FEE	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	TENNIS	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	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	GROUP FACILITY NIGHT	MUSEUMS	HIST./CULTURAL	PLANTA./GARDENS	GOLF COURSE	TENNIS COURTS	PLAYGROUND FACILITY	CAMPGROUND SITE	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 DEV. BEACH	DEVELOPED BEACH	URBAN BEACH	CONSERVATION AREA	UNLIMITED ACCESS	LIMITED CONTROLLED AC.	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

GEORGETOWN 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