

APPENDIX L: RECREATIONAL AND SCENIC RESOURCES

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The Corridor contains a wide variety of recreational resources, including trails, parks, and other public lands, providing a wide variety of recreational experiences. Enhancing or promoting traditional recreational opportunities is not a primary objective of the Corridor. However, the Commission does intend to promote ideas for demonstrations and creation of traditional recreational activities on land and waterways. An example of this might include promoting bateaux (shallow-draft, flat-bottomed boats) races. Other examples of traditional recreational opportunities would be hunting and fishing.

Subsistence fishing, shellfishing, and hunting are traditional parts of the Gullah Geechee culture; opportunities to participate in these activities would continue to support traditional foodways. The locations described as recreational resources within the Corridor, as listed in table 11, include regional water and land trails, as well as additional examples of parks and historic sites where heritage tourism and recreational opportunities are possible.

Each of the states within the Corridor faces changing demographics, increasing population, and development pressure. The result is a combination of increasing demand for recreational resources in some areas that must be reconciled with increasing loss of potential recreational land due to urban sprawl, etc. The National Park Service also requires each state to produce an updated State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every five years for continued eligibility to participate in and receive funding from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. Each state has slightly different goals with regard to recreation, which are outlined here. Each state within the Corridor, and the many departments and divisions that work on and affect outdoor recreation are potential partners of the Corridor, with shared interests in regard to resource conservation, enhanced quality of life, and economic diversity.

North Carolina's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan contains three main goals related to recreation:

- Conservation of Natural Resources — the need to conserve and protect important natural resources and open spaces in a rapidly developing state.
- Improved Outdoor Recreation Resources and Services – The need to foster public health and fitness through improved outdoor recreation resources and services.
- Enhanced Quality of Life and Economic Growth – The need to improve quality of life and economic growth through land and water conservation (NC SCORP 2009).

South Carolina's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2008) includes 11 legislated outdoor recreation goals (four of the elements are included here):

- To promote, publicize, and advertise the state's tourist attractions.
- To promote the general health and welfare of the people of the state by developing and expanding new and existing recreational areas, including the existing State Park Service.
- To include in the plan the preservation and perpetuation of the state's rich historical heritage by acquiring and owning, recognizing, marking, and publicizing areas, sites, buildings, and other landmarks, and items of national and statewide historical interest and significance to the history of the state.
- To promote economic diversity in all areas of the state by extending the full benefits of tourism and recreation development. The department shall coordinate and act as liaison

with regional tourism organizations, local chambers of commerce, development agencies, and other federal, state, regional, and local agencies and organizations to promote economic and business development, the expansion of tourism, retirement, recreational, cultural, and heritage events (SC SCORP 2008).

Georgia’s Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2008–2013) includes three priorities:

- Promote health through fitness and livable communities.
- Improve economic vitality.
- Conserve and properly use natural resources (GA SCORP 2008-2013).

Florida’s Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2008) includes eight goals; six are presented:

- Improve communication, coordination, and cooperation between outdoor recreation providers and the public—user groups, nonprofit organizations and other private interests.
- Provide additional opportunities for resource-based and user-oriented recreation in both urban and rural areas, with a wide range of facility development from the primitive to the fully developed.
- Support programs to broaden the public’s participation in outdoor recreation activities.
- Improve access to recreational opportunities for persons of all ages and abilities.
- Promote a stewardship ethic, encourage volunteerism, and increase the public’s understanding of the value and importance of Florida’s public lands and their natural and cultural resources.
- Increase funding and revenue generating capabilities for outdoor recreation (Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2010).

Recreational resources described here include natural, cultural, historic, or scenic qualities, and often elements of all of these characteristics. This list is not exhaustive, but a sample of the diversity of recreational resources within the Corridor.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES DEMONSTRATING NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CORRIDOR

Site	State	Description of Site
East Coast Greenway	All four	The East Coast Greenway is a long-distance urban trail that, when completed, will connect communities from Canada to Florida. Following the Atlantic coastline, the East Coast greenway currently has approximately 85 miles of designated trail within the Corridor. The trail invites people of all ages to enjoy walking, jogging, biking, skating, and horseback riding. For more information visit: http://www.greenway.org/index.php (East Coast Greenway 2011).
Moore's Creek National Battlefield	North Carolina	Accompanying living history demonstrations, Moore's Creek National Battlefield offers bird watching, fishing in Moore's Creek, and picnicking to visitors. The park sits on the North Carolina Birding Trail that links bird watching sites with birders, local communities, and visitor sites.
Hammocks Beach State Park	North Carolina	This secluded island retreat is 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, NC, and can only be accessed via a passenger ferry. The park is filled with marine wildlife ranging from laughing gulls to sandpipers to tide pool dwellers.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES DEMONSTRATING NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CORRIDOR

Site	State	Description of Site
Carolina Beach State Park	North Carolina	As one of North Carolina's top 10 destinations, Carolina Beach State Park includes a marina providing access to excellent fishing spots, a camping area with shade trees, and hiking trails that traverse a variety of distinct habitats—including the presence of the Venus flytrap, one of the world's most unique carnivorous plants. Located in an area steeped in both history and natural diversity, the visitor center has exhibits depicting the wonders of its environment (North Carolina Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development 2010).
Fort Fisher State Recreation Area	North Carolina	Located on the southern tip of Pleasure Island near Wilmington, Fort Fisher lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Cape Fear River. Here are miles of white, sandy beaches for sunning, swimming, and fishing. The salt marsh, tidal creeks, and mud flats form a natural outdoor laboratory exhibiting the wonders of a coastal environment.
Lake Waccamaw State Park	North Carolina	Lake Waccamaw State Park ecosystem includes limestone bluffs along the north shore that neutralize Lake Waccamaw's water, making the lake different from any other Carolina Bay. From its sandy shorelines to its tree-lined natural areas, Lake Waccamaw offers peaceful surroundings, an intriguing natural history, and fun in the sun. The area includes species of animals found nowhere else on the planet, rare plants, and endangered animals (N.C. Division of Parks & Recreation 2010).
North Carolina Birding Trail	North Carolina	More than 20 birding sites along the North Carolina Birding Trail can be found within the Cultural Heritage Corridor. The entire birding trail travels across the state, from "mountains to piedmont to coast," and offers year-round opportunities for bird enthusiasts (North Carolina Birding Trail 2005).
National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) and Wildlife Management Areas (WMA)	South Carolina	Within the Cultural Heritage Corridor, South Carolina has six wildlife refuges, four of which reside in the South Carolina Lowcountry Refuge Complex: (1) Ernest F. Hollings ACE Basin (Edisto River Unit and Combahee River Unit) NWR, (2) Cape Romain NWR, (3) Santee NWR, and (4) Waccamaw NWR. At the southern tip of the state are Pinckney Island and Savannah NWRs. All six NWRs offer fishing, hunting, interpretation, photography, and wildlife observation (USFWS 2010).
Charles Pinckney National Historic Site	South Carolina	Visitors to the interpretive trail at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site can experience the history of the Gullah Geechee people as they walk through the 715-acre Snee Farm plantation. Wayside exhibits along the trail describe the existing house, archeological excavations, and the site's agricultural history.
Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	To protect the historic site, visitors to Fort Sumter can enjoy passive recreation such as scenic viewing and bird watching. For active recreation opportunities, including boating, fishing, kayaking, nature walks, and wildlife viewing, visitors can travel less than a mile east to Fort Moultrie, a unit of Fort Sumter National Monument.
Myrtle Beach State Park	South Carolina	Myrtle Beach attracts more than 10 million visitors from all over the globe. Visitors hike, fish, camp, and ride their own horses on the beach along the Equestrian Trail. In addition to enjoying strolls in the white sand, hikers can take the Sculpted Oak Nature Trail to view one of the last stands of maritime forest on South Carolina's northern coast. From the park's pier, anglers can enjoy fishing and surf fishing for flounder, king mackerel, whiting, trout, spots, Spanish mackerel, drum, and blues.
Huntington Beach State Park	South Carolina	This 2,500 acre state park offers short-distance hiking and interpretive trails such as the Sand Piper Pond and Kerrigan trails that take visitors through a coastal forest, saltwater ponds, and several bird viewing sites where herons, egrets, ospreys, sandhill cranes, roseate spoonbills, and swallowtailed kites can be found. Water and fishing enthusiasts can enjoy surf fishing from the jetty as well as private boating in the park's inlet.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES DEMONSTRATING NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CORRIDOR

Site	State	Description of Site
Hampton Plantation State Historic Site	South Carolina	Visitors can enjoy history, natural ecology and exercise by hiking the 2-mile interpretive trail through the Hampton Plantation National Historic Landmark. South Carolina poet laureate, Archibald Rutledge, left the state a legacy where present-day visitors can now walk among Magnolia trees, the plantation's Georgian-style mansion, and an inland rice field, and fish for catfish, bream, and bass in Wambaw Creek on the northern boundary of the park.
Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site	South Carolina	Learn about the birthplace of the Carolinas colony and the American South's plantation system by hiking through 7 miles of Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site interpretive trails. Visitors are welcome to walk along the park's marsh through English park-style gardens and several hundred-year-old live oaks.
Edisto Beach State Park	South Carolina	Edisto Beach State Park is known for having the longest system of Americans with Disabilities (ADA)-friendly bike and pedestrian trails where visitors of all abilities can enjoy South Carolina's tallest palmetto trees, Edisto Island's maritime forest, and glimpses of white-tailed deer, osprey, alligators, and bobcats. The Spanish Mount Trail will take hikers to the second-oldest American Indian pottery site in the state whose artifacts are dated to 2000 BC. Surf fishing and fishing in the park's salt marsh offer opportunities to catch flounder, whiting, and spot tail, and boating can be enjoyed in Big Bay Creek southwest of the park.
Hunting Island State Park	South Carolina	Attracting more than 1 million visitors annually, Hunting Island is considered the "single most popular state park" in South Carolina. Year after year, visitors enjoy camping; riding horseback along the beach, creek, lagoon; and surf fishing, boating, and nature hiking. Short- and long-distance hiking and mountain biking trails have continuous ocean views and are made from sand, roots, mud, and crushed oyster shells (SC DPRT 2011).
Lowcountry Gullah Trail	South Carolina	This trail does not currently exist, but is part of the program proposals included in the "Tourism Product Development Concept for the Lowcountry Region: Strategy and Plan." It would be developed in partnership with the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism and Penn Center.
South Carolina Coastal Trail	South Carolina	This trail highlights the heritage of slaves and freedmen along South Carolina's coast. It begins in McClellanville and ends on Edisto Island http://www.sciway.net/afam/culture.html
South Carolina Folkways and Communities Trail	South Carolina	This trail explores the inland rural and urban communities of Colleton, Dorchester, and Charleston counties.
Port Royal Sound Adventure National Recreation Trail	South Carolina	The Port Royal Sound Adventure National Recreation Trail spans 80 miles of South Carolina. The 100-mile network of water trails and greenways connects seven state heritage preserves with a national landmark historic district, a national wildlife refuge, a state park and a military base. Recreation includes biking, fishing, boating, hiking, and horseback riding (American Trails 2010).
Palmetto Trail "mountains-to-the-sea trail"	South Carolina	When completed, this "mountains-to-the-sea" recreational trail will traverse the state of Carolina over 425 miles. The Palmetto Trail is made up of more than 20 individual trail passages, three of which reside within the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor: (1) Lake Moultrie Passage, (2) Swamp Fox Passage, and (3) Awendaw Passage. These passages offer hiking, mountain biking, and camping opportunities (South Carolina State Trails Program 2008).

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES DEMONSTRATING NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CORRIDOR

Site	State	Description of Site
Public Lands – National Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas	Georgia	Six national wildlife refuges are in the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor within the state of Georgia: Tybee, Wassaw, Harris Neck, Blackbeard Island, Wolf Island, and Okefenokee NWRs. All six NWRs offer fishing, hunting, interpretation, photography, and wildlife observation (USFWS 2010).
Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Recreation at Fort Pulaski National Monument includes biking, bird watching, and fishing on the banks of the Savannah River. Hikers can enjoy interpretive trails such as North Pier, Lighthouse Overlook, and the McQueen’s Island Rail Trail, which follows 6 miles of abandoned Tybee rail line.
Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve	Georgia	This national estuarine research reserve focuses research on the natural, cultural, and historical resources of Sapelo Island and the Duplin River estuary. Visitors can explore nature trails through maritime forest, marsh, and salt pans surrounding the facility (Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve 2010).
Cumberland Island National Seashore	Georgia	Located on Georgia’s largest and southernmost barrier island, Cumberland Island offers many outdoor recreation opportunities including hiking, camping, bird watching, fishing, swimming, boating, and kayaking. Over 50 miles of hiking trails traverse maritime forests, wetlands, and beaches. National Park Service rangers lead interpretive hikes on the Dungeness Trail located on the south end, while self-guided tours on developed and backcountry trails exist throughout the island. Cumberland Island is a birdwatcher’s paradise, with over 335 species of birds recorded, including the threatened and endangered least tern, Wilson’s plover and American oystercatcher.
Skidaway Island State Park	Georgia	Skidaway Island’s nature trails take hikers through its maritime forests and salt marshes, offering views of deer, fiddler crabs, raccoons, egrets, and other migrating birds. Visitors can also choose from over 85 campsites to enjoy an evening among Spanish moss-draped live oaks.
Fort McAllister Historic Park	Georgia	Equipped with 65 campsites, this historic state park offers opportunities for overnight interpretation of the “best-preserved earthwork fortification of the Confederacy.” Campers, hikers, anglers, and picnickers can enjoy recreating among giant live oaks, salt marsh, and the 1860s fortification site.
Crooked River State Park	Georgia	Visitors to Georgia’s Colonial Coast can camp, hike, boat, fish, and view wildlife at Crooked River State Park. Similar to Skidaway Island’s amenities, this state park’s nature trails—Palmetto, Sempervirens, River, and Bay Boardwalk—meander through maritime forest and salt marshes where hikers can see gopher tortoises, fiddler crabs, herons, and other coastal birds. A large bird blind offers up-close views of painted buntings, redwing blackbirds, and other native bird species (Georgia State Parks & Historic Sites 2011).
Georgia Civil War Heritage Trails	Georgia	“GCWHT” interprets Georgia’s Civil War era along its historic routes, while leading visitors on an experience back in time. Indeed, the drives themselves, along many of the same roads once used by soldiers wearing blue or gray, are as significant to understanding Georgia’s importance during the war as are the “interpretive markers.” GCWHT also highlights various preservation opportunities, with many scenic and cultural benefits. The content of interpretive markers are checked by a multilevel “History Committee” with representatives from the National Park Service, Georgia State Parks, colleges, and universities, plus numerous local historians. For more information, visit http://www.gcwht.org/index.html
The March to the Sea Heritage Trail.	Georgia	The March to the Sea Heritage Trail will trace two routes, one following each half of Sherman’s army from Atlanta to Savannah and the Atlantic Coast. It is here the civilian aspects of Georgia’s Civil War era will truly come to light—just because there were few battles along the March to the Sea doesn’t mean history wasn’t made.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES DEMONSTRATING NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CORRIDOR

Site	State	Description of Site
Colonial Coast Birding Trail	Georgia	The Colonial Coast Birding Trail offers year round birding opportunities for the casual birder. The trail spans a wide range of coastal habitats including shorelines, salt marshes, old rice fields, maritime forests, tidal rivers, and freshwater wetlands. From these habitats more than 300 species have been documented.
Southern Rivers Birding Trail	Georgia	With 30 birding sites and 263 documented species, the Southern Rivers Birding Trail provides continuous birding opportunities to Georgia coast visitors and residents (Georgia Department of Natural Resources n.d.).
Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve and Fort Caroline National Memorial	Florida	Hiking and water trails are the way to experience Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve. Hikers can enjoy shady hammocks, pristine beaches, and a stroll down history lane where Timucuan Indians and enslaved men, women, and children once walked. Boating and kayaking are also available to explore the preserve's marshes.
Fort Clinch State Park	Florida	Visitors to Florida's northernmost coast can leisurely recreate around "one of the most well-preserved 19th century forts" in the United States at Fort Clinch State Park. The park's most popular activities include sunbathing, swimming, and beachcombing. Pier- and surf- fishermen can fish for flounder, spotted trout, redfish, and sheepshead. Nine miles of hiking and off-road bicycling trails take trail enthusiasts through freshwater ponds and wildlife observation sites where alligators, deer, and native birds can be viewed.
Talbot Islands State Parks	Florida	Talbot Islands State Parks include seven state parks that comprise a nature preserve, cultural, historic, and recreational parks: Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park, Amelia Island State Park, George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park, Little Talbot Island State Park, Fort George Island Cultural State Park, Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park. Though primarily serving as a nature preserve, the Big Talbot Islands State Parks offer hiking, canoeing, kayaking, bicycling, fishing, and wildlife viewing to visitors. Amelia Island is a major conservation area in the Florida state parks system, protecting over 200 acres of beaches, salt marshes, and coastal maritime forests. Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve protects water quality and bird habitat in the Nassau and St. Johns rivers to allow hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians to enjoy wildlife viewing on its trail system. As an undeveloped barrier island, Little Talbot Island is a rare find in Northeast Florida. Hiking, kayaking, beachcombing, surfing, and picnicking are the most popular activities in this park. Visitors to Fort George Island Cultural State park can enjoy an eco-friendly 3-mile hike through maritime forest and the Kingsley Plantation (Florida State Parks 2010).
Florida Black Heritage Trail	Florida	A Study Commission on African American History in Florida was created by the Florida legislature in 1990. One year later, the first edition of the Florida Black Heritage Trail was published. The third, and most recent, addition was published in 2007 by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, in partnership with VISIT FLORIDA. It includes stops at historic sites, churches, homes, beaches, schools, and districts in Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns counties http://www.flheritage.com/services/trails/bht/ .
Florida Civil War Heritage Trail	Florida	The Florida Association of Museums received a grant award from the state historical resources division for just under \$20,000 in 2010 and just under \$40,000 in 2011 for the Florida Civil War Heritage Trail.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES DEMONSTRATING NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CORRIDOR

Site	State	Description of Site
Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail	Florida	At its full length, the Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail is 1,515 miles long, extending the entire Atlantic and Gulf coastline of Florida. The segments off the coast of the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor include the Timucuan Trails/Fort Clinch (segment 26), Jacksonville (segment 25) and St. Augustine (segment 24). These segments connect several of Florida's state parks (Little Talbot Island and Fort Clinch State Parks) and traverse part of the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. Paddlers can enjoy open water, tree islands, bird rookeries, wildlife, and the wide array of scenic views along Florida's fragile coast, including scenic bluffs and beaches. For more information, visit http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/paddling/saltwater.htm (Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2010).
Black Heritage Trail	Florida	A number of black history sites comprise a city-sanctioned tour created and guided by the Alpha Kappa Alpha social and service sorority in Jacksonville. Tours are tailored to each tour group and usually include about 10 sites. Sites on the tour include American Beach, Olustee Battlefield State Historic Site, and Kingsley Plantation, among others.
National Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas	Florida	No national wildlife refuges or wildlife management areas are present within the Florida portion of the Corridor.

SCENIC RESOURCES

The Corridor contains a wide variety of designated scenic resources including scenic byways and wild and scenic rivers as well as various state parks and other public lands with scenic vistas. Many cultural landscapes can also be considered scenic resources. Opportunities may exist for further designation of scenic resources related to the Gullah Geechee culture as part of the management plan implementation.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE CORRIDOR

River	State	Description of Resources
Lumber River	North Carolina	Most of the rivers within North Carolina designated as wild and scenic are in the western mountains. However, the Lumber River currently has 81 miles designated and is adjacent to the Corridor and draws visitors from Wilmington and beyond. The Lumber River is the only North Carolina blackwater river to earn the designation. The 22-mile scenic portion from State Route (SR) 1412/1203 to the Scotland/Robeson county lines at the end of the Maxton Airport Swamp (where the land around the river is undeveloped and includes the most scenic section), offers the chance to experience the outdoors in its most natural state. The 59-mile area from Jacob Branch to the North/South Carolina border is remote, but generally accessible by trails (WSR 2011).
N/A	South Carolina	No national wild and scenic rivers are designated within the South Carolina portion of the Corridor.
N/A	Georgia	No national wild and scenic rivers are designated within the Georgia portion of the Corridor.
Wekiva River	Florida	This river is designated from its confluence with the St. Johns River to Wekiwa Springs. Rock Springs Run, from its headwaters at Rock Springs to the confluence with the Wekiwa Springs Run. Black Water Creek from the outflow from Lake Norris to the confluence with the Wekiva River. Classification/Mileage: Wild – 31.4 miles; Scenic – 2.1 miles; Recreational – 8.1 miles; Total – 41.6 miles. The Wekiva River basin is a complex ecological system of rivers, springs, seepage areas, lakes, streams, sinkholes, wetland prairies, hardwood hammocks, pine flatwoods and sand pine scrub communities. Water quality is exhibited in two ways. Several streams are spring-fed. Others are blackwater; blackwater streams receive most of their flow from precipitation resulting in annual rainy season over-bank flows. The Wekiva and its tributaries are in superb ecological condition. The basin is almost entirely within Florida state lands and supports many species of plant and animal life, some of which are endangered, threatened, or of special concern (WSR 2011).

STATE SCENIC RIVERS IN THE CORRIDOR

River	State	Description of Resources
Ashley River	South Carolina	A 24-mile segment of the Ashley River was designated a State Scenic River extending from Sland's Bridge (U.S. Highway 17-A) near Summerville to the Mark Clark expressway (Interstate [I]-526) bridge in Charleston. Within this segment, a visitor can experience a blackwater swamp, the tides of the Atlantic, and the history of South Carolina.
Black River		In June 2001, a 75-mile segment of the Black River became South Carolina's seventh State Scenic River. This scenic river segment begins at County Road (CR) 40 in Clarendon County, and extends southeast through Williamsburg County to Pea House Landing at the end of CR 38 in Georgetown County, South Carolina.
Great Pee Dee River		River travelers in Florence, Marion, and Georgetown counties see a distinct change in the Great Pee Dee River's character as they wind their way for 70 miles of designated scenic river from the U.S. 378 Bridge to Winyah Bay. Bald cypress, tupelo gum, and bottomland hardwood forests with hairpin meanders, sandy point bars, and interconnected oxbow lakes surround the upper portions (WSR 2011).

SCENIC BYWAYS IN THE CORRIDOR

Byway	State	Description of Resources
Cape Fear Historic Byway	North Carolina	The byway includes 7 miles of streets in historic downtown Wilmington with exceptional views of Cape Fear River and Greenfield Lake.
Brunswick Town Road	North Carolina	The historic town of Brunswick was left in ruins in 1830 and is now an archeological site. The byway is on North Carolina's coast and offers a view of the ocean and beaches of the area. In addition to historic Brunswick Town, the byway also passes Orton Plantation, built in 1725. Sunbathing alligators find the area appealing as well.
Green Swamp Byway	North Carolina	Located southwest of Wilmington, this byway was named for the 140-square-mile swamp it passes through. This Scenic Byway gives visitors a sampling of North Carolina swamplands. The area is described as having peat, muck, and timberland because of little surface water and extensive tree farms. The area has unique botanical qualities. Unusual plants and flowers can be seen throughout Green Swamp (FHWA 2011a).
Ashley River Road	South Carolina	Near Charleston, the Ashley River Road National Scenic Byway passes by three national historic landmarks—Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church, Drayton Hall, and Middleton Place—as it traverses a national register historic district that traces the history of European and African settlement, commerce, and industry from their colonial origins to the present.
Edisto Island Scenic Byway	South Carolina	Beginning at Edisto Island State Park, this National Scenic Byway provides a peaceful barrier from the hectic 21st century world of today. The route traverses salt marshes, creeks, maritime forests, farm fields, and historic churches from the Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean. Stop at a roadside stand and buy a handmade sweetgrass basket, fill it with fresh local produce at a roadside market and fresh seafood dockside.
Bohicket Scenic Byway	South Carolina	Running along Bohicket Creek on Johns Island, the Bohicket Road Scenic Byway is a state scenic byway and offers a peaceful drive through dense South Carolina foliage.

SCENIC BYWAYS IN THE CORRIDOR

Byway	State	Description of Resources
Fort Johnson Scenic Road	South Carolina	This state scenic byway takes you on a short drive under beautiful overhanging trees to Charleston Harbor.
Hilton Head Scenic Highway	South Carolina	Hilton Head Scenic Highway provides a short but pretty drive past Two Bridge Swamp toward the Okatie River.
The Causeways Scenic Highway	South Carolina	Known for its passage over the Beaufort River, the James Edwin McTeer Bridge and the Causeways Scenic Highway take visitors on a short drive across Gibbs Island.
Mathias Ferry Road Scenic Highway	South Carolina	For a leisurely drive through the town of Mount Pleasant, enjoy the tranquility offered by the greenery surrounding the Mathias Ferry Road Scenic Highway.
Riverland Drive Scenic Highway	South Carolina	Enjoy the tranquility of stunningly green flora and hanging lichens as you journey across Charleston County on Riverland Drive.
SC-170 Scenic Highway	South Carolina	Stunning views of the Chechesee River and the natural beauty of the surrounding area make any trip on the SC-170 Scenic Highway a memorable one.
US-21 Scenic Highway	South Carolina	Enjoy dazzling vistas of St. Helena Sound and Harbor River from the Lady's Island Bridge as you drive the US-21 Scenic Highway.
US-278 Scenic Highway	South Carolina	This beautiful stretch of highway takes you past the Pickney Island National Wildlife Refuge across Hilton Head Island, where you'll catch a fantastic view of the Atlantic Ocean (FHWA 2011b).
Altamaha Historic Scenic Byway	Georgia	Following SR 99 and US 17, Altamaha Historic Scenic Byway runs for 17 miles through McIntosh and Glynn counties and the city of Darien. Traveling from the Sapelo Island Visitors Center to the historic Needwood Church and School, the byway passes Fort King George, Butler Island and Hofwyl-Broadfield plantations, the Darien waterfront, sweeping marsh views, and majestic live oaks draped with Spanish moss. This byway lets visitors explore both the rich cultural heritage and the diverse marsh ecosystems found along Georgia's coast (FHWA 2011c).
Along the Georgia-Florida Coast	Georgia/ Florida	This scenic tour includes over 50 national register sites along the Georgia and Florida coast between Savannah and Miami. Along the Georgia-Florida coast the area's historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts reveal many of the most important developments in America's past: encounters between Europeans and indigenous peoples, European occupation and settlement, plantation agriculture based on African slavery, African American culture, and tourism. Map available at: http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/geo-flor/feature2.htm (NPS 1996).
William Bartram Scenic and Historic Highway	Florida	The scenic highway in St. John's County encompasses exceptional archeological, historical, scenic, cultural, and recreational resources and the opportunity to enjoy the St. Johns River estuary by canoeing and boating along the creeks and river. Most apparent are the views provided by the immense live oak canopies along the route and splendid vistas of the St. Johns, an American Heritage River. One can drive or bicycle the trail. This window into "Old Florida" preserves and enhances the resources of the region by telling the story of the first Indian settlers, the early European pioneers, and plantation owners, and of the travels and discoveries of renowned naturalist William Bartram who attempted to establish a plantation on the banks of the nearby river (FHWA 2001d).

SCENIC BYWAYS IN THE CORRIDOR

Byway	State	Description of Resources
Old Florida Scenic Highway	Florida	Also known as the Old Florida Heritage Highway, this highway and its loop/spur roads total approximately 48 miles from SR 441 to Alachua/Marion County line, and offers access to a well-preserved section of Florida's natural, scenic, recreational, historic, and cultural heritage. Among the intrinsic resources along the Corridor are: Paynes Prairie State Preserve; the University of Florida's Lake Wauberg Recreation Area, forested and pastoral countryside interspersed with smaller lakes, prairies, and rural homesteads; and the historic communities of Micanopy, Rochelle, Evinston, and Cross Creek. The rural roadside environment of CR 325 and CR 346 offers refuge for the winter migration of sandhill cranes and viewing areas of bald eagles. The area along Scenic US 441 offers recreational opportunities, including bicycling, camping, bird watching, canoeing, hiking, and equestrian activities (FLDOT n.d.).
A1A Scenic and Historic Coastal Byway	Florida	This byway runs between the Florida Atlantic Coast and the Intercoastal Waterway, with miles of white sand beaches. Activities include building sand castles, walking, relaxing and listening to waves, surfing, and sailing. You can charter a fishing boat or fish from a pier for flounder, snook, whiting, snapper, or blues. For the competitive angler, join in a fishing tournament and take home tales that will tease your friends. This byway is included on the Great Florida Birding Trail, home to tri-color heron, marsh wrens, osprey, and other birds. With so many different habitats, the environment around the byway supports a variety of wildlife, including 50 endangered species (FHWA 2001e).