



South Carolina TROUT FISHING

DNR



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TROUT FISHING IN SOUTH CAROLINA



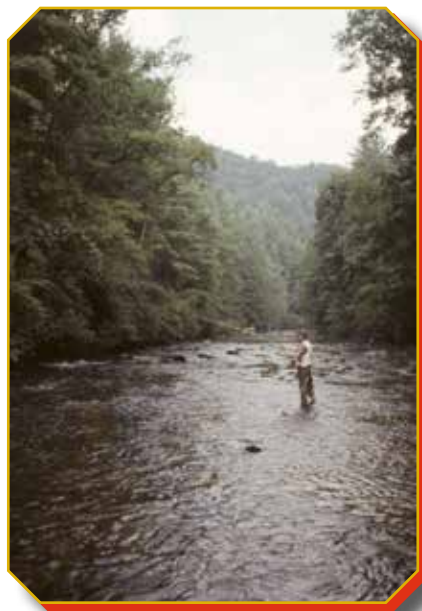
“Trout fishing in South Carolina?” Most folks don’t think of South Carolina as a trout fishing state. Yet, surveys of anglers indicate as many as 50,000 trout anglers take to the waters each year. These anglers contribute approximately \$18 million to the state’s economy as a result of trout angling. Blue Ridge headwater trout streams stretch across three Upstate counties. One large coldwater reservoir and numerous mountain lakes and ponds also entice trout anglers. Two tailrace fisheries, one in the Piedmont and another in the Midlands, accentuate the diverse trout resource in South Carolina. Another bonus, the majority of South Carolina’s trout resources occur on publicly owned and accessible lands. These resources offer trout anglers varied opportunities, whether they are after the creel limit for the evening’s meal, outsmarting that one special trophy, or testing the latest dry fly on a remote headwater.

South Carolina harbors three species of coldwater trout: brook, rainbow and brown. Alternately described as the aristocrats of fishes and the high priests of mountain streams, these fish are revered by every sporting trout fisherman for their beauty and spirit.


South Carolina’s trout fishing is primarily found in the northwest corner of the state where the Appalachian Mountains fall off the Blue Ridge Escarpment into the foothills of Oconee, Pickens and Greenville counties. Here, the tributaries draining the higher elevations comprise the mountain streams, which the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) manage for trout.

SCDNR biologists have developed year-round trout fisheries in or below three man-made reservoirs. In Oconee and Pickens counties the 7,500-acre Lake Jocassee is known as a trophy fisherman’s dream, where two-to six-pound trout are taken frequently. Occasional catches of 10-pound trout reward the persistent angler. Spring trout fishing is also available in the tailraces below Lake Hartwell in Anderson County and Lake Murray in Lexington County.

While fishing the tailraces can be a fine experience, trout fishing in



Michael Foster



South Carolina's mountains is truly a thrilling experience for the angler seeking a unique and different challenge. However, chances are you won't be disappointed, no matter where you go.

Seasonal trout fisheries are also available in smaller lakes in the mountains of South Carolina. During the colder months (November through April), several state and county park lakes, as well as US Forest Service (USFS) lakes, are stocked with trout. Lakes routinely stocked include Oconee State Park Lake, Burson's Lake (Oconee County), Pinnacle Lake (Table Rock State Park), and Pleasant Ridge County Park Lake (Greenville County).

HISTORY



Perhaps more than other wildlife, the trout's tenuous survival in South Carolina can be traced back to the effects of man's activities on the environment. Since trout only live in pure, cold water, they are highly sensitive to excessive silt loads, increased water temperatures, and lowered oxygen levels. When improperly conducted, practices such as logging, agriculture, residential development, and dam and highway construction can effectively destroy many trout-producing habitats. At the same time, a growing number of anglers adds to the pressure on the remaining populations.

The "eastern brook trout" is the only species of the salmon and trout family native to the southern Appalachians and South Carolina. Though called a trout since its discovery by early European settlers, it is actually a char.

Biologists believe the brook trout first arrived in the southern Appalachians during the Pleistocene Epoch, which began about 1.8 million years ago and ended about 11,000 years ago. Prior to then, it occurred in the region from New Jersey north to the Hudson Bay. Aided by the cold climate created by advancing and retreating glaciers, the brook trout found a new home in the southern Appalachians.

The brook trout's security in the unspoiled mountain wilderness gradually changed with the influx of European settlers in the 1800s. Records from the 1870s note the presence of healthy populations of eastern brook trout in the upper Chattooga River. Land use practices of the late 19th and early 20th centuries forced the brook trout to retreat to the state's most remote headwaters.

Fortunately, the trout's decline did not pass unnoticed. The rainbow trout from the Western US and the brown trout from Europe were imported. These introductions had both positive and negative implications. On one hand, brown and rainbow trout were arguably able to occupy warmer water temperatures in the degraded habitat, and extend farther downstream of

historic brook trout habitat. Therefore, these introductions likely increased available natural trout waters, alerted conservationists to protect the trout's habitat, and helped create the vast southern Appalachian trout resource anglers enjoy today. On the other hand, the introduction of non-native trout resulted in the displacement of brook trout from their native range, in many cases.

MANAGEMENT

Since South Carolina has only a comparatively small amount of water suitable for trout management, there is very little room to make mistakes. With the help of a supportive public, over the years, the trout resource and trout fishing have been preserved.

Trout management is defined as any activity having a positive impact on the well being of the trout resource, such as habitat protection and management, population management, regulations, stocking and research. Habitat preservation is the foundation of successful trout management. Every mile of natural stream lost to impoundments, every degree that habitat alteration increases water temperature, and every activity that increases the silt load in streams, means less habitat and less trout. Through public education and outreach, habitat protection and restoration, and population monitoring and management, trout managers are trying to reverse errors of the past. Private landowners of trout streams are encouraged to contact local SCDNR biologists for information and to learn more about SCDNR programs for protecting and improving trout habitat.



Phillip Jones

STOCKING



In the early 1930s, the SCDNR and US Fish and Wildlife Service began trout culture and stocking programs. Managers concentrated on stocking fingerling size trout, in the early years, in an attempt to re-establish sustaining trout populations or to establish put-grow fisheries where natural trout reproduction was limited. As the program evolved in the 1950s and 1960s, the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department (today's SCDNR) began an extensive trout stocking program to provide more trout fishing opportunities for the angler. This program included expanding trout management in seasonal, hatchery-supported mountain trout waters by stocking more catchable size trout.

The SCDNR now annually stocks approximately 500,000 fingerlings and catchable size brook, brown and rainbow trout. Approximately fourteen mountain streams are stocked on a regular basis with catchable size (9-12 inch) trout from March through June and again during October and November. Additional backcountry streams are stocked less frequently (seasonally) to maintain good trout fishing. These streams are typically located in remote settings.

Water temperatures in receiving waterbodies and available fish largely influence stocking during July through September. Over 300,000 catchables are distributed under this program annually along with as many as 100,000 fingerlings.

SCDNR does not release the exact time of stocking runs. These efforts are aimed toward perpetuating South Carolina's trout resource and providing a satisfactory angling experience for the sportsman. Healthy trout fisheries are the priceless reward for all South Carolinians for proper trout management. To see a weekly trout stocking summary, visit <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/fish/stocking/results>.



WALHALLA FISH HATCHERY

The Walhalla Fish Hatchery, located in northern Oconee County, SC, raises brook, brown and rainbow trout for stocking the state's public waters in support of recreational fishing. Most of the trout are cultured to a catchable size of 9-12 inches before they are released. Fingerling trout are also produced to enhance the trout fishery.

Hatchery trout are needed to maintain a sustainable trout population because of different factors in South Carolina trout streams. Generally, the streams of the Southern Appalachian Mountains are pristine and of good water quality. However, they are frequently not as productive as streams in other areas of the country. The northwestern corner of SC is situated along the southeastern geographical margin of trout habitat. South Carolina maintains some high quality wild trout streams, but its geographical limitation restricts the natural trout resource such



that it does not meet the high demand for trout fishing in the state. Trout managers have successfully extended trout fishing

opportunities by stocking trout in selected streams. This hatchery supported trout fishery is generally created to support the desired fishery in waters where the natural trout population is limited.

For more information about the Walhalla Fish Hatchery, trout fish culture, and visitors info, visit <http://hatcheries.dnr.sc.gov/walhalla/>.



THE TROUT STREAMS



South Carolina's mountain streams offer almost any type of angling a trout fisherman may wish to try from fishing the "hatchery-supported" easily-accessed variety to fishing the wild populations in secluded headwaters. The major stream systems that provide good trout fishing are the Chattooga, the East Fork of the Chattooga, the Chauga, Thompson, and the Whitewater in Oconee County; the Eastatoee in Pickens County; and the North, Middle, and South Saluda rivers and Matthews Creek in Greenville County (see maps, beginning on page 32).

Please note that the SC Department of Natural Resources owns and/or leases land from various private and public owners, which is included in its wildlife management program. Known collectively as the Mountain Hunt Unit, the Chauga, Franklin Gravely, and Caesars Head management areas comprise nearly 200,000 acres of publicly accessible mountain land. Trout fishermen should exercise caution by wearing international orange clothing during the hunting seasons (October-December) when hiking to and from the trout streams. Trout fishing access is also provided on state park lands, some of which are not included in the wildlife management area program. Parks with trout fishing access include Jones Gap and Caesars Head State Park in Greenville County, Table Rock State Park in Pickens County and Oconee State Park in Oconee County.

CHATTOOGA RIVER

Oconee County

A powerful, fast-flowing river that drops an average of 49 feet per mile, the Chattooga River is the state's best-known trout stream. Made famous as the site for the movie, "Deliverance," the Chattooga is heavily used by canoeists and rafters, as well as trout fishermen. Designated a National Wild and Scenic River in 1974, the Chattooga is one of the longest and largest free-flowing rivers in the Southeast. Beginning near the eastern flank of Whitesides Mountain, it travels southward 10 miles in North Carolina and then continues 40 miles as the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina. A national survey of Trout Unlimited members voted the Chattooga as one of the top 100 trout streams in the nation. Major roads that cross the river provide four access points: Burrells Ford Road north of Walhalla, SC; GA-SC Route 28; Earls Ford Road near Clayton, Ga.; and U.S Route 76.

The Chattooga offers diverse angling opportunities. The river supports a healthy population of wild brown trout in the headwaters



from the NC-SC state line downstream to the vicinity of Big Bend Falls. Much of this wild trout angling is contained in the Ellicott Rock Wilderness Area, and is accessible by a hiking trail from Walhalla State Fish Hatchery and Burrells Ford Bridge Road, both off SC 107. The area around Burrells Ford Bridge and Campground is also stocked with catchable trout from March through November. The reach from Burrells Ford downstream to the confluence with Reed Creek, Georgia is stocked once annually with sub-adult brown and rainbow trout by helicopter. This area provides excellent backcountry trout fishing for wild and stocked trout, and is accessible by foot from parking areas at the SC 28 Bridge, Thrift Lake Access/Nicholson Ford and Big Bend Road Access. Further downstream, the segment from Reed Creek to SC 28 is managed under a “Delayed Harvest” program. The section from SC 28 downstream to Long Bottom Ford Camp Access is stocked with catchable brown, brook and rainbow trout. This section is easily accessed via SC 28 and Long Bottom Ford Road. Boating is allowed downstream of SC 28. The section of the Chattooga from SC 28 to Earls Ford Road Access area offers good float fishing for stocked trout from fall through mid-summer for the adventurous angler. Anglers will also catch redeye bass and redbreast sunfish here.



EAST FORK OF THE CHATTOOGA

Oconee County

Offering excellent fishing opportunities, the East Fork of the Chattooga has good-sized pools and a 25-foot average width. The entire length of the East Fork provides fine habitat for wild brown trout, as well as stocked rainbow and brook trout in the vicinity of the Walhalla Fish Hatchery. East Fork runs from the NC-SC state line by the Walhalla State Fish Hatchery and into the main-stem of the Chattooga. Access is via SC 107 at Sloans Bridge Recreation Area and the Walhalla State Fish Hatchery off SC 107. A handicap accessible fishing pier, picnic facility, and restrooms are available at the Walhalla Hatchery. The East Fork is entirely on USFS property and is publicly accessible for its entire length. A hiking trail parallels the East Fork from the hatchery downstream to the main-stem of the Chattooga.

Other Chattooga tributary streams, which provide good backcountry fishing opportunities for wild trout include: Bad Creek, Indian Camp Creek, King Creek, Pig Pen Branch, Ira Branch and Swafford Branch. Whetstone Creek, Fall Creek, Long Creek and Opossum Creek are all tributaries, which are periodically stocked with small trout to provide fishing opportunities.

CHAUGA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Oconee County

The Chauga River is a beautiful stream with deep pools. The Chauga forms in the Mountain Rest Community just south of SC 28. The river flows south to the vicinity of US Highway 76 and eventually flows into Lake Hartwell. The section of the Chauga from Land Bridge Road (CH 196) south to the vicinity of Riley Moore Shoals Access is largely in public ownership (USFS) and, therefore, is accessible to the public. The Chauga River is primarily a hatchery-supported trout stream, although some wild trout are present. During “stocking season,” numerous public access areas are stocked with catchable trout along the length of the Chauga. Many access areas via county roads and USFS roads are available along the length of the Chauga.



Michael Foster

Paved-road access points are via Whetstone Road and Cassidy Bridge Road at bridge crossings. Gravel road access is also available on Land Bridge Road, USFS Roads 764 (Grapevine Road) and 738 (Hellhole Road). For those willing to hike into the Chauga backcountry, the reward can be excellent scenery, fishing and solitude. Some key points for hike-in access can be reached by taking USFS Roads 739D (Rhoda Branch), 742 (Double Branch), 741 (Spider Valley) and 2658 (Cedar Creek). Remote, backcountry areas of the Chauga are stocked each fall with sub-adult and catchable trout using a helicopter to provide quality backcountry angling opportunities.

A number of headwater Chauga tributaries maintain good populations of brown trout. Many of these tributaries are on private land and can only be accessed with landowner permission. Tributary streams offering public access for brown trout fishing on USFS property include Stakey Creek, Bone Camp Creek and Cedar Creek. These streams are routinely stocked with fingerling brown trout. Double Branch is another small stream that provides good small-stream fishing for rainbow trout.

WHITewater RIVER

Oconee County

The Whitewater River may be best known as the source of Upper and Lower Whitewater Falls, a series of falls that drop 400 feet each, creating two of the most scenic waterfalls in the Southeast. This water system's energy causes many fast-



Kevin Kubach

flowing riffles, which provide good habitat for wild rainbow and brown trout. The segment of river above Lower Whitewater Falls offers excellent wild trout fishing. The entire reach of Whitewater River in South Carolina is protected in the Jocassee Gorges project and is accessible to the public. Access is via SC 130 to the Bad Creek Hydroelectric Facility. The gate at Bad Creek will open for entrance during daylight hours, and will open for departure at any time. Once in the gate, follow signs to the Whitewater River access parking area. There is a ½-mile hike from the parking access to the stream. The Foothills Trail parallels the entire length of the Whitewater River on the east side and the Coon Branch Trail parallels the river on the west side. Parking along the river on Musterground Road is prohibited.



SC Forestry Commission

EASTATOE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Pickens County

The beautiful Eastatoee River begins just above the North Carolina state line and flows through a secluded mountain gorge enclosed by hemlocks and hardwoods. The Eastatoee River and headwater tributaries support an excellent wild rainbow trout population on the Jocassee Gorges property. The upper section has fast pocket water with deep plunge pools providing good trout habitat. The terrain is very rugged and is best suited for experienced backcountry anglers. Hike-in access is available at Eastatoee Creek Heritage Preserve. Take US 178 north of SC 11 to the Horsepasture Road entrance to the Jocassee Gorges Property. Proceed approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile on Horsepasture Road to the Eastatoee Creek Heritage Preserve trail head. This trail provides a strenuous 2.3-mile hike to the lower gorge area, the most productive wild trout fishing area on the stream. There is a designated primitive camp along the river at the end of the trail.

Two and a half miles of the Eastatoee River are the center of a prime 375-acre natural area recognized by the SCDNR's Heritage Trust Program for its diverse plant communities and wild rainbow trout population.

The lower Eastatoee River from Lake Keowee upstream approximately 4 river miles (to the upper power line) is also located on Jocassee Gorges property. This section is routinely stocked with catchable trout along its length and maintains some larger holdover brown trout. Access is available at Cleo Chapman Road and Roy Jones Road. Improved access for those with disabilities is available at the Dug Mountain Access area at the Roy Jones Road bridge. Parking for walk-in access is available at SC 11, Peach Orchard Branch Road and across from the Vineyards Fire Department (under power line). All three parking areas are situated approximately 1-mile from the river.

The lower Eastatoee River is a state navigable stream (wade fishing allowed with legal access) from its confluence with Mill Creek downstream to Lake Keowee.

The vast majority of Eastatoee headwater tributaries are publicly accessible via the Jocassee Gorges property. These headwater tributaries primarily harbor wild rainbow trout. Tributary streams of note for fishing include Abner Creek, Dogwood Creek, Side-of-Mountain Creek, Rocky Bottom Creek, Big Laurel Creek and Reedy Cove Creek. A detailed map and more information about the Jocassee Gorges property is available to aid access to these waters at www.dnr.sc.gov/managed/wild/Jocassee.

SALUDA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Greenville County

In South Carolina, the Middle Saluda River begins above Caesars Head near US 276 and tumbles downstream through the Mountain Bridge Wilderness approximately 5 miles to Jones Gap State Park. This superbly scenic stream plunges almost 1,000 feet in five miles. The Middle Saluda River was designated the first SC Class I Natural River under the 1974 Scenic Rivers Act. The Middle Saluda runs through a mountain gorge known as Jones Gap State Natural Area, one of the state's genuine wilderness parks. A trail runs parallel to the river, providing not only angling access along the river's length but also a scenic hike among wildflowers, hardwoods and rock outcrops. A small river with swift, rapidly moving pocket water, this tributary is predominantly a wild rainbow trout stream, but also supports a fair brown trout population in its lower reaches. Occasional catches of brook trout occur as a result of fish moving down from tributary streams.

Access to the upper portion is off US 276 just above Caesars Head State Park. The river trail leaves a roadside parking area. Access to the lower portion is via River Falls Road off SC 11 west of Cleveland. A daily use fee is required at this access area. A 1.5-mile section of the Middle Saluda below the Jones Gap State Park Office is leased by the SCDNR from a private



Kevin Kibach

landowner. Public access to this quality trout water is available on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays on a first-come quota system. All trout caught in this segment must be released. This intensively managed section provides excellent angling for larger wild trout.

The lower reaches of the Middle Saluda River near SC 11 are stocked with catchable trout during Spring and Fall. Parking for stream access is available at SC 11 and at the intersection of River Falls Road and SC 11 (parking behind the country store). The Middle Saluda is navigable (wade fishing allowed with legal access) from its confluence with Oil Camp Creek downstream.

The South Saluda River, from the Table Rock Reservoir down to the Blythe Shoals area (S Blythe Shoals Road), and the North Saluda River, from the North Saluda Reservoir down to Goodwin Branch, both offer good fishing for stocked trout. However, the majority of the property is in private ownership and anglers should respect private property owners by obtaining legal access before fishing. Access points are available off SC 11 on both streams. The South Saluda River is classed state navigable from SC 8 downstream and the North Saluda River is classed navigable from Callahan Mountain Road downstream. Wade fishing in the state navigable portions is allowed with legal access into the stream.

The North and South Saluda rivers and tributaries on the Greenville Watershed are not open to public fishing.

OTHER STREAMS



Oconee County

The Thompson River Gorge and its colorful wild brown trout in the heart of the Jocassee Gorges natural area will challenge the most skilled and adventurous trout angler. Thompson River can be accessed on the lower end of the gorge via boat across Lake Jocassee, or seasonally on Musterground Road through the Bad Creek Hydroelectric Facility (see Whitewater River section). The Musterground Road is open seasonally. All trout transported across Lake Jocassee must comply with Lake Jocassee length and creel limit restrictions. To see a current copy of the South Carolina Regulations, visit www.dnr.sc.gov/regulations.

Other Jocassee Gorges streams worthy of mention include Devils Fork Creek, Howard Creek, Limberpole Creek, Corbin Creek, Wright Creek and Coley Creek. These streams all harbor rainbow trout and are accessible by foot off SC 130 or through the Bad Creek Project off SC130.

A number of headwater trout streams are found in the Little River Drainage; one of the largest streams is Cheohee Creek. The 1-mile reach of Cheohee Creek on the Piedmont Forestry and Education Center, accessed via Cheohee Valley Road off SC 11, is managed as a delayed harvest stream. This stream segment is open for fishing on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from November 1 through May 14 and from June 15-22 each year. The headwater reaches and tributaries of Cheohee Creek on USFS property offer good wild rainbow trout fishing for the backpack angler. White Rock, Bee Cove and Wilson Creek area in the headwaters of Cheohee Creek are best accessed by four-wheel drive or foot on Bee Cove Road (USFS 702) off SC 107 just north of Walhalla State Hatchery, and then by hiking forest roads. Other Little River streams include Moody, Cantrell and Tamassee Creeks for wild rainbows, and Townes and Crane creeks for wild brook and brown trout.

Brasstown Creek above Brasstown Falls (on USFS property) and the lower reach of Brasstown Creek, on Brasstown Creek Heritage Preserve, are stocked with catchable trout prior to the Spring.

Pickens County

Laurel Fork and Cane Creek, both good backpack trout streams, are on the east side of Lake Jocassee. Access is via Jocassee Gorges, Horsepasture Road off US 178 or Shooting Tree Road off Cleo Chapman Road (via US 178). Two additional Jocassee Gorge streams offering good wild trout fishing are Emory and Willis creeks. Access is via US 178 to the Camp Adger Road access to Jocassee Gorges.



Greenville County

Greenville County maintains several excellent headwater streams for those willing to hike into remote back country. West of US Highway 276 near the community of Caesars Head is Matthews Creek, a small stream that plunges over the magnificent Raven Cliff Falls near Caesars Head State Park. Matthews Creek harbors one of South Carolina's best wild rainbow trout populations, providing some fine fishing for the angler who likes both good sport and seclusion. Access to upper Matthews Creek (above falls) is by foot from the overlook parking area above Caesars Head Park on US 276. Hike-in access to the area below the falls is available by foot from a parking area at Asbury Hills Camp during spring, fall and winter. No public access is allowed during camp sessions (June through August).

In addition, east of US 276, Oil Camp, Falls, Headforemost and Gap creeks offer other wild trout fishing options in Greenville County.

The South Pacolet River, on Chestnut Ridge Heritage Preserve, is also stocked with catchable trout prior to the spring.

Please note that these streams and both reservoirs in the Greenville Watershed, including Table Rock and North Saluda (Poinsett), are closed to trout fishing.

LAKE JOCASSEE

One of South Carolina's best-known trout resources is Lake Jocassee, a 7,500 acre Duke Energy reservoir located in the state's northwestern corner in Oconee and Pickens counties. The second highest dam in the eastern United States, the 385 foot wall backs the reservoir into the gorges and coves of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Reaching elevations as high as 3,000 feet, the mountains surrounding the lake are part of a protected watershed managed by SCDNR and Duke Energy. SCDNR biologists first began managing Lake Jocassee as a trout fishery in 1972. Since that time, a very popular trout fishery has developed with quality size rainbow and brown trout being routinely caught. The average rainbow trout caught in Lake Jocassee weighs almost 3 pounds with the average brown trout weighing 4-5 pounds. State records for both species, 17 pounds 9.5 ounces for brown trout and 11 pounds 5 ounces for rainbow, were caught from Jocassee. Lake Jocassee also provides good fishing for largemouth bass, smallmouth bass and bream (sunfish).

Lake Jocassee offers the visitor natural beauty, as well as fine fishing. While the shoreline ranges from sheer cliffs to deep coves with hidden waterfalls, forests around the lake reflect the colors of the seasons and harbor black bear, bald eagle, wild turkey and deer. The angler willing to undergo rugged hiking conditions, can choose a feeder stream, tie up his



boat, hike upstream and fish the beautiful waters above the lake. Access to Lake Jocassee, lodging (villas) and camping opportunities are provided at Devils Fork State Park and at nearby Keowee Toxaway State Park. For more information on state parks, visit www.southcarolinaparks.com.

Despite its somewhat remote location, the lake has three paved access areas that include boat launching ramps and parking facilities. Jocassee is only five miles from the Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway (SC 11), less than an hour's drive from I-85, approximately three hours from Columbia, SC, and two hours from Atlanta, Georgia. Jocassee Lake fishing maps are available at most local bait and tackle stores in the area.


THE TAILWATERS

The SCDNR also manages the tailwaters below Lake Hartwell Dam and Lake Murray Dam where deep coldwater discharges provide suitable habitat for trout.

ANDERSON COUNTY

Lake Hartwell Tailwater (Savannah River)

Located on the Georgia-South Carolina state line in the northwestern corner of the state, the Lake Hartwell tailrace is stocked primarily with adult rainbow trout from March to June by SCDNR and GADNR. Releases are primarily confined to the river recreation areas located off SC 29 on either side of the river. A fishing trail and three fishing piers, one being mobility impaired, are located along the river on the South Carolina side. Two fishing piers are located on the Georgia side. Wading in the tailwater is permitted, but exercise extreme caution when doing so. The rocks are very slippery and dangerous and the water is subject to rapid rise and turbulence when the power generators are operating. A horn is sounded before generation begins. Fishing the Hartwell tailwater is best during non- or low-generation times when flows are low. The generation schedule can be obtained from the US Army Corps of Engineers by dialing a toll free number: 1-888-893-0678 or visiting www.sas.usace.army.mil/lakes/hartwell/.



The stocked trout often disperse upstream and downstream from the stocking points, so fishermen should certainly not confine angling to immediate stocking sites. Occasionally, trophy-size trout are caught in the immediate tailwater and downstream in the headwaters of Lake Russell.

The Hartwell tailwater can be reached by taking SC 29 out of the Anderson area. Fishing supplies and motels are available in nearby Anderson, and an excellent campground is located near the dam at Sadler's Creek State Park. Additional information can be obtained by visiting www.sas.usace.army.mil/lakes/hartwell/.

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Lake Murray Tailwater (Lower Saluda River)

The Lake Murray tailwater is a 10-mile-long section of river located east of Columbia in Lexington County at the center of the state. This tailwater is stocked with rainbow and brown trout from December through mid-February, with the initial stocking being conducted by helicopter. The higher gradient shoal areas provide the popular trout-fishing spots.

The majority of trout caught in the tailwater have been stocked during recent months; however, large holdover trout are not uncommon.

Stocked trout grow rapidly in

the Lower Saluda and trophy trout are occasionally taken. Considerable caution is required when fishing these waters because of severe water fluctuations. Public access to the river is very limited. Two boat launching ramps are located off Bush River Road and Corley Mill Road about two miles below the dam. A canoe launch is also located at Hope Ferry off Bush River Road on Garden Valley Lane.

Fishing supplies, lodging and campgrounds are available at many marinas located along Lake Murray. For a map of Lake Murray or information on generation schedules, contact the S.C. Electric and Gas Company offices, c/o Land Department or Lake Murray Management, P.O. Box 764, Columbia, SC, 29218, call (803)217-8399, or visit www.sceg.com.



Michael Foster

KNOW YOUR QUARRY

THE BROOK TROUT

Salvelinus fontinalis



The brook trout is a member of the genus *Salvelinus*, which contains salmonid species often called char or charr. Ranging from Georgia to the Arctic circle, the brook trout is the only trout native to the southern Appalachians. Also known as the brookie, native, squaretail, speck or speckled trout, the brook trout's original haunts have diminished because of the deterioration of suitable habitat and the introduction of other non-native trout species.

Known for their distinctive color pattern, the adults are greenish with impressed lines or worm-like vermiculations on the back, top of head and dorsal fin, while the sides are speckled with bright yellow spots mixed with brilliant red spots on sky-blue halos. The olive-green background grades to bright yellow followed by brilliant red on the belly of the fish. All of the bright red ventral fins have a distinctive white stripe along the leading edge margined with black, typical of the *Salvelinus* genus.

Spawning in October and November in the spring seeps of feeder streams, brook trout grow very slowly in the confines of their small habitat. Because of the restricted environment in South Carolina, most never grow longer than seven inches, with few exceeding eight or nine inches in length. The current state record, 2 pounds 6 ounces, was a fish of hatchery origin, rather than a native brookie.


Though wary, brookies are often more readily taken than any other trout. The angler may choose from a wide assortment of baits and lures, including earthworms, spinners, spoons and flies. SCDNR stocks brook trout in some remote streams on a seasonal basis and in late winter and early spring put-take program stockings.

THE RAINBOW TROUT

Oncorhynchus mykiss



A native to the West Coast of North America from lower California to Alaska, the rainbow trout has been widely introduced throughout the southern Appalachians. In its native region, the sea-run (or anadromous) individuals are known as steelheads, while resident fish confined to fresh waters are known as rainbow trout. One of the most widely distributed trout species in the world, its adaptability to hatchery propagation is probably the single-most important factor determining its extensive use in stocking programs. Various strains of captive rainbow trout spawn at different times of the year from fall to late winter. Therefore, by selecting different rainbow



strains, with different spawning times, culturists can “program” grow-out to match stocking needs throughout the year.

A beautiful fish, the rainbow’s name refers to its colorful pinkish-red band, which extends from its gill plate along its sides. Numerous blackish or brownish spots mark the back as well as the dorsal, adipose and caudal or tail fin. These spots are better developed on the tail fin in this species than on the brown trout. Spots on rainbow trout are generally small and very numerous, unlike brown trout which have larger less numerous spots.

Unlike the other two trout species in South Carolina, wild rainbow trout normally spawn in late winter to early spring, generally in February and March. During the first year, the young feed on insects and other aquatic life until they grow four to five inches long. Wild rainbow trout in South Carolina grow slowly. When they are two years old, they will grow to seven or eight inches; and at three, they’ll grow to about nine or ten inches. In contrast, hatchery rainbow trout grow to about eight inches at one year of age, and by age two they are over 12 inches.

THE BROWN TROUT

Salmo trutta



Brown trout, also known as German brown or Loch Leven brown denoting the source of importation, were imported into the United States in 1883. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, this species was widely distributed throughout North America. The brown is the most prevalent species along the lower gradient mica sand streams along Chattooga Ridge in South Carolina.

The brown and the rainbow share some common characteristics in behavior, habitat and appearance but can still be easily identified as separate species. Adults of the brown trout may be distinguished from the rainbow by the absence of a reddish band along the sides, the presence of orange or reddish spots, sometimes with green margins, and the weak development or absence of dark spots on the tail or caudal fin. The brown trout typically inhabits lower gradient streams with good pool habitat and overhead cover. Brown trout are generally more tolerant of turbid, silted streams and generally out-perform rainbow trout in streams with heavy competition from other fishes. Many of the feeding habits of the two species are similar, although the brown is somewhat more nocturnal in its activities. The brown feeds heavily on insects as the other trout species do, but it is also more inclined to take fish, crayfish and salamanders. In some streams, the crayfish has been found to comprise half of larger wild brown trout’s diet. Like the brook trout, the brown spawns in the fall from late October through November.

Brown trout are the favorite of many skilled anglers, not only because they tend to live slightly longer and grow larger than the other two species, but also because they are the most difficult of all trout to catch. They take most types of lures and bait well, but these must be presented skillfully and cautiously. Since browns tend to use undercut banks, rock ledges, and fallen timber for cover, they are difficult to approach undetected. Brown trout fight very aggressively and tend to make long, forceful runs into deep pools when hooked. Brown trout aren't known for making aerial acrobatic leaps like the rainbow trout.

TROUT FISHING METHODS

South Carolina trout anglers use three basic types of fishing methods: live bait fishing, spinner lure fishing and fly fishing. While fishing with flies is preferred by many accomplished trout fishermen, the majority use a variety of bait, spinning lures or spoons. For photographs of some commonly used tackle, see pages 28 and 29.

The best conditions for catching trout generally occur from late March through early June and again in October and November when water temperatures are optimum. While winter fishing can be productive for the accomplished angler, challenges such as high water levels and cold water temperatures can reduce success. By late June, the water often becomes too warm and feeding decreases. In September, optimum conditions again develop and may continue well into November, unless it is unusually cold.

Trout fishermen wishing to improve their success need to keep one basic trait of trout in mind. Generally, feeding trout face into the current or upstream, the direction from which their food comes. Since trout station themselves at strategic locations that allow them to pick off food drifting in the current, one of the most important skills a trout fisherman can develop is the ability to read water.

Jerome Knap describes this skill in his book, *Fishing Secrets*:

The next time you work a stream, take a moment to study the water carefully. Look for currents and eddies, deeper pools with shallow heads and tails, natural obstructions that divide the current, and riffles that produce oxygen. Then, think in terms of cover for a trout. Where would a trout be if it wanted to feed, yet remain hidden? When you have decided, place your fly, lure, or bait in such a position that it will pass close to the line, carried by the current. If a fish is there and feeding, your chances of a strike are good.

To explore some suggested methods for taking South Carolina trout, the state's trout waters are divided into four categories: headwaters, streams, lakes and tailraces.

HEADWATERS



Fishing headwater streams is a lot like stalking deer because the water is so clear and the streams and pools are small. It requires the anglers to slowly and noiselessly approach the area they want to fish. Wearing camouflage or drab clothing that blends into the natural setting can help the fisherman remain concealed. Since these streams are often quite isolated, hike in access is often required. Studying United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps can be very helpful in making a very successful fishing trip.

Because headwater streams are narrow and grown over with low vegetation, casting room is usually very confined. Under these conditions the best fishing tackle is a short ultra-light spinning or fly rod and reel, rather than a conventional rod.

Ultra-light spin-fishing gear is manufactured to obtain the lightest weight possible and still maintain enough backbone to set the hook in a fish and play it. Spinning rods categorized as ultra-light are from 4 ½ to 7 feet long and from 1 ½ to 3 ½ ounces. The reels should weigh from 5 to 9 ounces, and the monofilament line should range from 2-to 4-pound test.



Melissa Litterton

Several spinning lures work well with headwater trout, but the best seem to be any small, gold-bladed spinner like the Mepps, Panther Martin and Rooster Tail. Some headwater fishermen prefer to use live bait such as redworms, crickets, crayfish or small salamanders (spring lizards) on a No. 6 or smaller hook. While it's common practice to wade upstream for trout, some headwater anglers wade downstream so they can float their bait into small pools or under banks and overhanging branches.

STREAMS

Perhaps the most popular method for fishing streams is by wading upstream, using spinning tackle and bait. The most common baits used to catch recently stocked trout are manufactured baits (Powerbait), whole kernel corn, cheese or salmon eggs. Natural baits like worms, crickets, mealworms, grasshoppers and crayfish work well on stocked and wild trout. Many trout anglers use spinning tackle with an assortment of spinners or lures like the Mepps, Panther Martin or Rooster Tail, or they use conventional fly-fishing tackle with an assortment of dry flies, wet flies and nymphs.

Fly-fishing does not require a lot of expensive equipment. The beginner should start with a medium-action 8-foot rod, weighing between 3 and 3 ½-ounces, which breaks into two sections for carrying ease. The reel should be a medium-size, single-action crank reel with a DT6F and DT7F fly line.


Although fly line selection is a complicated science within itself, most fly-fishing outfitters can make it easy to understand. For starters, the size line to use on a particular rod is marked on the fly rods. In the case of the DT7F line, the “DT” means double tapered, indicating that the fisherman can use the other end of the line for the front end when the original becomes worn. The “7” means the line size, and the “F” means that the line floats. The angler can combine the DT7F line with 7 ½ foot 4X leader or a 9 foot 5X leader and be well-armed for fly fishing.

Selecting artificial flies is often another point of confusion, but generally for southern Appalachian mountain streams only a few patterns are needed. Flies are in four categories: dry flies, nymphs, streamers and wet flies. Dry flies float on top and imitate an insect that has emerged from below or fallen onto the surface. Nymphs are mostly fished near the bottom to imitate an insect in the nymph stage. Streamers are fished below the surface to imitate small minnows or large insects. And wet flies are fished beneath the surface to imitate emerging insects or insects being washed downstream. For information on suggested flies and nymphs by season for South Carolina streams, refer to the charts beginning on page 25.

LAKES

Lake Jocassee is one of the most outstanding trophy trout lakes in the nation. Successful fishing in Lake Jocassee depends on locating the depth at which the fish are feeding. During the winter, trout are likely to be found from the surface to about 100 feet. Locating the depth of schooling threadfin shad and blueback herring is the recommended approach for determining optimum depth to fish. In the early summer when surface waters have warmed, the trout are forced to depths between thirty and ninety feet. By the late summer, the trout are restricted to a vertical band of water from about sixty to a hundred plus feet. Studies have shown that trophy brown trout in Lake Jocassee are drawn to standing timber (submerged tree tops) in late summer. Deep-water fishing techniques around standing timber can be very tricky but productive.

The most successful fishing methods at Jocassee are bait fishing, deep spin fishing and trolling with downriggers, out riggers, planer boards or lead-core line. Night fishing between April and June can be productive in locations where baitfish (shad and herring) are abundant. Anglers often deploy lights to attract baitfish schools to the boat and fish herring, shad, minnows or night crawlers. Popular night-fishing spots for spring include the upper



tributary arms and in the vicinity of the Jocassee Dam and intake structures. Night fishing is especially productive near the intake structures when pump-back operations begin.

Bait fishermen cast their rigs out about fifteen to thirty feet and allow it to sink. When the bait sinks to the depth of the cast, it may be fished vertically for a period of time, or retrieved and the cast repeated. Lengths of casts should vary from fifteen feet to thirty or forty feet in an effort to find the trout. The strike often occurs as the bait sinks through the water at varying depths. Once fish are located at a certain depth range, some anglers use slip floats to control the depth of their bait in the desired range. Spin fishermen use a similar technique with lures that mimic shad and herring.



Dave Demarest

A most effective method of fishing for Jocassee trout is trolling artificial lures that imitate wounded threadfin shad or blueback herring. An old standby lure on Lake Jocassee is the Sutton Spoon. During the summer when trout are deep, lead core lines, planers and downriggers are very effective in getting spoons and lures down to the right depth. These lures are available from bait and tackle dealers in the Lake Jocassee area on SC 11 or Jocassee Lake Road leading to the lake.

Because wind conditions can cause Lake Jocassee to be very turbulent, extreme caution should be exercised when boating.

TAILWATERS

Because angling methods on tailwaters are similar to stream fishing methods, learning to fish tailwaters is just as challenging, if not more so, as learning to fish any new stream. Trout fishing is usually best and safest when the discharge from the dam is low. Try the same flies, lures and baits suggested for streams and lakes. A combination of boating and wading is often used on the Lower Saluda River (Lake Murray tailwater); however, anglers should be aware that public access is limited on this tailwater.

TROUT FLIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Spring Fishing in SC – March to May

The best trout fishing generally occurs in low light hours near dawn and dusk. However, during the spring period, when water temperatures are optimum (52-62° F), trout fishing can be productive throughout the day.

Spring Nymphs, Wet Flies and Buggers

A variety of flies can be used during this time of year, beginning in early March. These flies are fished under the water surface and are usually weighted so they are close to the bottom of the stream. These flies include the Gold-Ribbed Hare's Ear, Pheasant Tail, Prince, Stonefly, Scuds, Woolly Worm and Zug Bug (sizes 12-16) and brown and black Woolly Buggers (sizes 8 & 10). For stocked trout waters try Y2K's, peach eggs and pink San Juan worm flies as these can be very productive, especially in off-colored waters. Concentrate on fishing deep, drag-free drifts near the bottom, unless rising trout are observed. Yarn, cork or putty strike indicators help anglers to detect strikes and catch more fish. This deep-water fishing advice is true year-round. As water temperatures rise into the 50s and 60s, shallower drifts can be productive. These flies represent a variety of underwater food found in the freestone streams of Upstate South Carolina in spring. Nymphs of the following dry flies should also be fished during this time, since hatches begin in late February to early March and continue throughout spring.

Dry Flies	Time	Sizes
Yellow Stimulator	March to June	14,16
Early Black Caddis and Stone	March	16,18
Little Blue Duns	March to April	18,20
Cream Caddis	late March to May	12,16
Quill Gordon Mayfly	March to mid-April	12,16
Grannom Caddis	April	12,16
March Brown Mayfly	mid-April to early May	12,16

General dry flies that usually work include the Adams, Elk Hair Caddis and Gnats in a variety of body colors. Check with local fly-fishing retailers for stream-specific advice.

Summer Fishing in SC – June through August

Summer fishing is best early in the morning (before 10 AM) and later in the day (5 PM until dark) and on cloudy or rainy days. Generally, the best hatches occur during these two time periods. Trout fishing during mid- to late-summer is often very slow. Anglers should check water temperatures of



the stream they intend to fish. Fishing is possible, but water temperatures above 70° F stress the trout and make them difficult to catch. Fishing is best very early in the morning or very late in the evening. Anglers should also concentrate more on higher elevation headwater streams, which maintain colder temperatures during this time frame.

Summer Nymphs, Wet Flies and Buggers

Similar fly selections can be used in this time period as in the spring. Nymphs of this type can often be fished in the middle to upper-water levels to imitate emerging nymphs that are hatching into the airborne, adult insect. A common technique is to use a dry fly, attach 2-3 feet of line to the hook bend, and use a “dropper” nymph on the end of that line. The dry fly will catch fish and will also act as a strike indicator for trout taking the nymph.

Hoppers, ants, crickets and beetle flies also work well during this time.

Dry Flies	Time	Sizes
Slate Drake	June	12,14
Light Cahill	June	12,14,16
Brown Drake	through mid-June	12
Hoppers (Brown and Yellow)	June to August	10, 12
Black Ant	June to August	14,16
Bee Imitation (wasp)	June to August	12
Japanese beetle	June to August	14

General dry flies that usually work include the Adams, Elk Hair Caddis, Stimulators and Gnats in a variety of body colors and sizes from 14 to 20 during these months. Check with local flyfishing retailers for stream-specific advice.

Fall Fishing in SC – September to November

Trout fishing during this time is much like spring fishing without the large hatches of insects, but with enough insects to get the trout feeding before winter. Here, one can use all the flies from the spring and early summer timeframe. Trout feeding begins to increase as water temperatures cool. Continue to use terrestrials (hoppers, ants, crickets and beetles) along with dry flies and nymphs.

Winter Fishing in SC – December to February

Winter fishing can actually be some of the best of the year for Southeastern trout anglers if they keep their flies “slow and deep.” Trout are sluggish in water temperatures between 40° F and 46° F, and often rest on the bottom in the deeper, slower pools. Use enough split shot and a long leader to “dredge” along the stream bottom to increase your catch rates.

Strike indicators on the leader, near its connection with the fly line, will increase anglers' success at detecting subtle winter strikes. The best winter fishing time is the exact opposite of summer: fish from noon until 4PM, when the sun has warmed the water. In the dead of winter, cold air, snow and freezing rain can dip water temperatures below 40° F, and trout are often too cold to feed consistently. Wait for a couple of bright, sunny days to heat up the water before going fishing.

Dry-fly anglers can have some occasional winter surprises. There may be hatches of blue-winged olive mayflies (sizes 18-22), small gray winter stoneflies (sizes 16, 18) and small dark caddis flies (sizes 16, 18) that can get trout to rise, if the hatch is heavy enough and the sun has warmed the waters. Again, anglers should concentrate their efforts on stream sections with a lot of sun on them. Fish will move into the slow, shallow, sunny waters along the bank to feed on dry flies and emerging nymphs.

Nymphs, Wet Flies and Buggers	Sizes
Hare's ear, prince, stonefly	14,16
Peach egg, Y2K, & hot pink San Juan worms	10,12
Woolly Bugger- brown, olive, black	8,10
Muddler minnow	8,10

General dry flies that usually work include the Adams, Elk Hair Caddis, Stimulators and Gnats in a variety of body colors and sizes from 14 to 20 during these months. Check with local fly-fishing retailers for stream-specific advice.



TROUT FISHING LURES

Flies and Lures pictured are not to scale

STREAM FLIES & LURES



Black Ant #16



Adams Irresistible #14



Cream Caddis #14



Black Caddis #18



Hare's Ear Nymph #14



Yellow Stimulator #12



Prince Nymph #12



March Brown Mayfly #12



Elk Hair Caddis #12



Leland's Lures Trout Magnet Jig
1/64 oz.



Panther Martin Spinner 1/4 oz.



Panther Martin Spinner 1/2 oz.



Rooster Tail Spinner 1/16 oz. 1.77 g

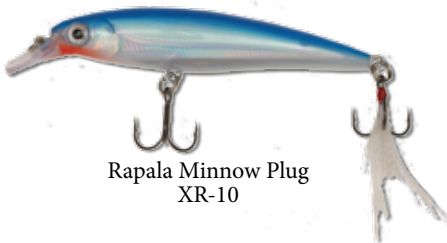


Yo-Zuri Pins Minnow Plug



Rebel Crawfish Crankbait

LAKE JOCASSE LURES



Rapala Minnow Plug XR-10



Rapala Jointed Minnow Plug J-9



Parachute
Adams Mayfly #14



Royal
Coachman Dry
#14



San Juan
Worm #12



Beetle #12



Japanese Beetle
#12



Yellow
Grasshopper #10



Muddler
Minnow #10



Black Woolly
Bugger #8



Crystal River
Muddler
Spin Fly Combo
Size 10



Joe's Flies Black
Woolly Worm
Spinner
Size 8



Rooster Tail
Spinner
1/16 oz. 1.77 g



Mepps Aglia
Original French
Spinner
1/12 oz.



Gitzit Small
Fry Spinner
1/16 oz.



Little Cleo
Gold Spoon
1/8 oz. 3.5 g



Little Cleo
Silver Spoon
1/4 oz 7.0 g



Sutton 71
Copper
Silver Spoon
1/4 oz



Devil's Fork
Flutter Special #3
Tequila Sunrise
Spoon



Devil's Fork
Flutter Special #3
Key Lime Spoon

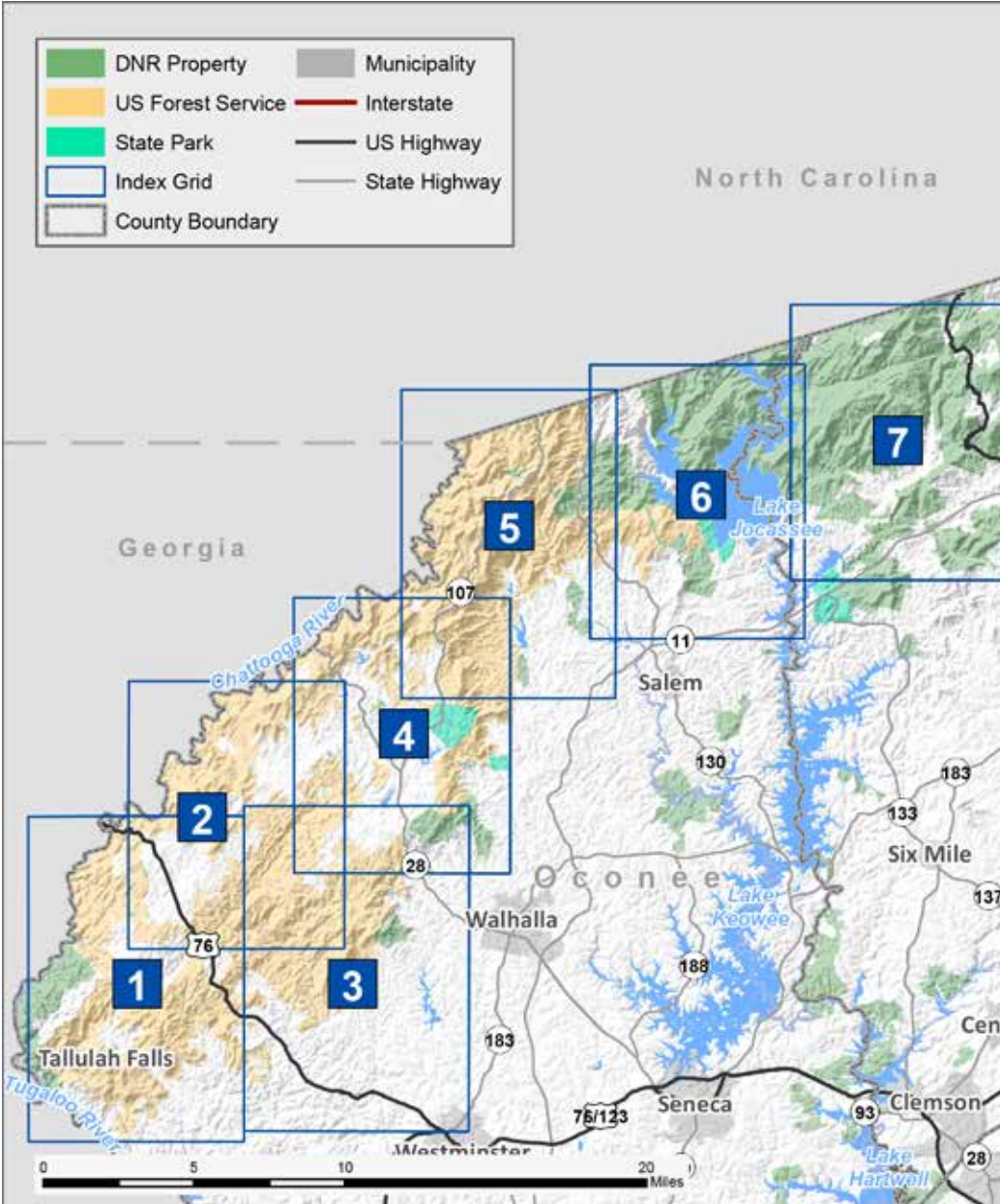


Devil's Fork
Flutter Special #3
Fire
Tiger Spoon

HOW TO GET THERE—ACCESS AREAS

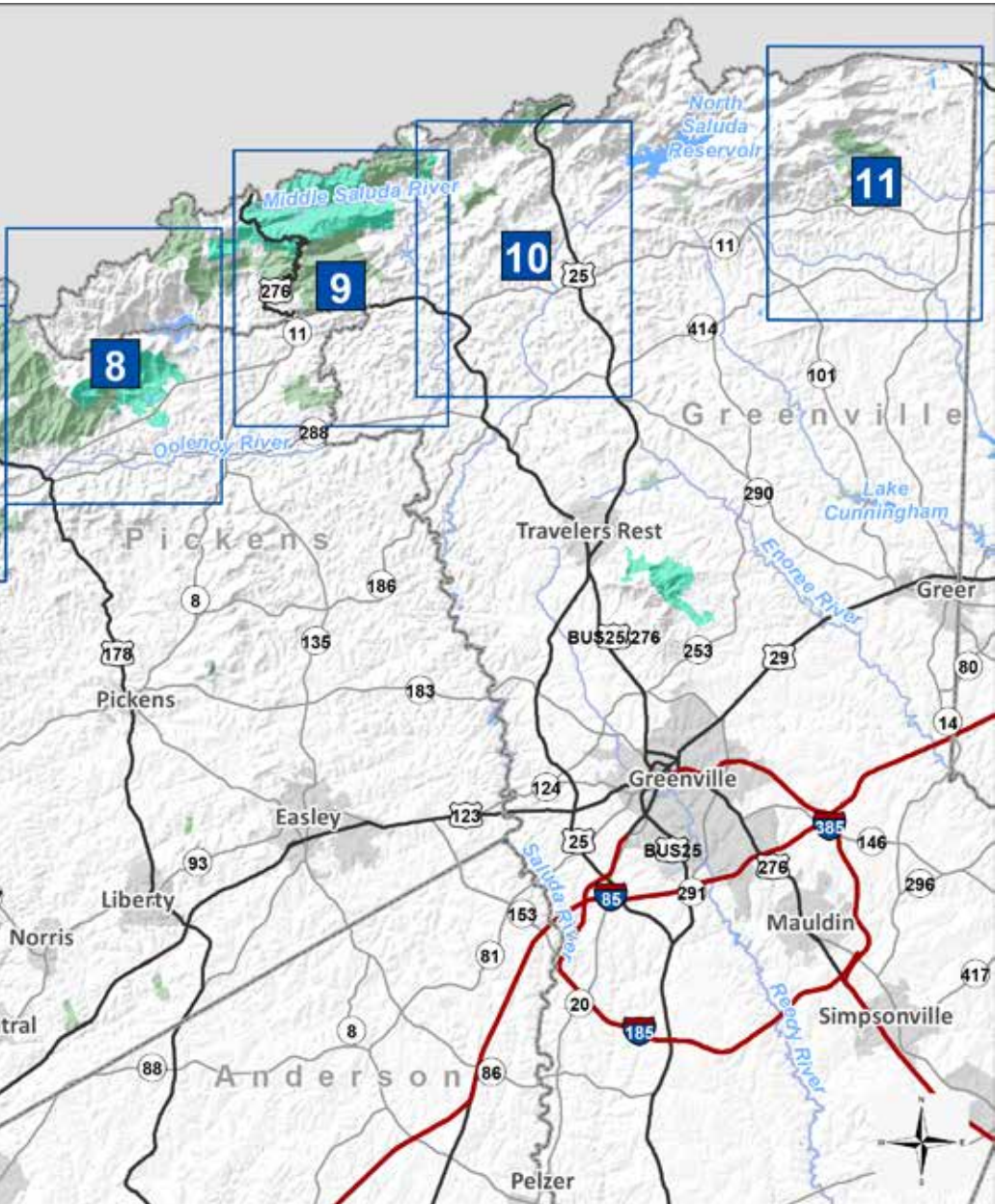


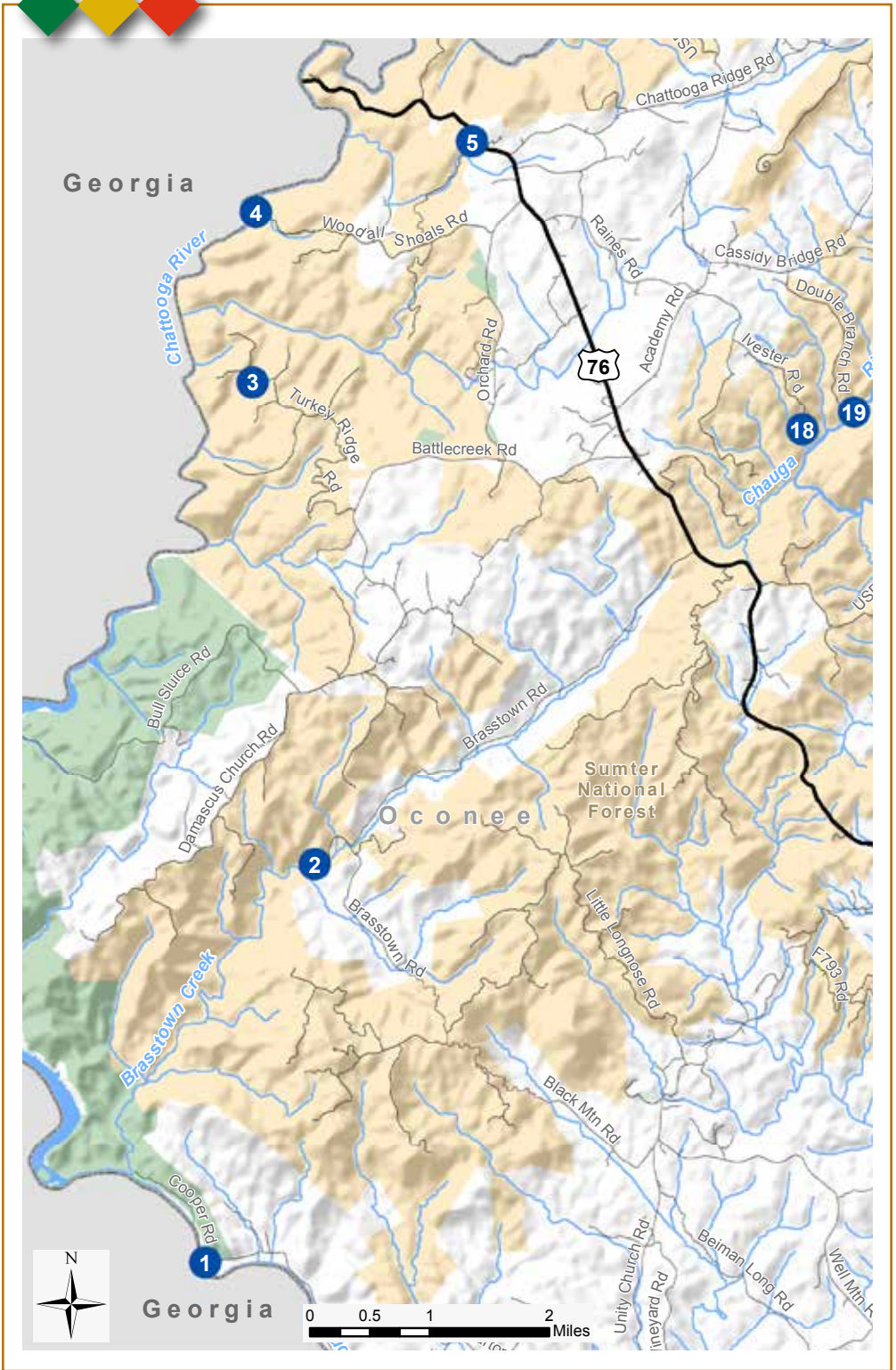
A common question of anglers is about the legality of wading trout streams bordered by private land on both sides. In South Carolina, ONLY trout streams classified as navigable can be legally waded and fished with legal ingress and egress. Wading in non-navigable streams without adjacent landowner permission constitutes trespassing. The S.C. Department of Health and



Environmental Control defines state navigability of streams in South Carolina.

Trout fishing in South Carolina may be limited geographically, but many streams do lie on publicly accessible property. The following list provides brief directions to some popular publicly accessible fishing spots. The access area numbers correspond to those on the fishing maps in this brochure.





Map 1: Lower Chattooga River Tributaries



- 1 **Brasstown Creek (lower):** From Westminister, travel northwest on US 123 for 8 miles. Turn right onto Cleveland Pike Road (S-37-160). Travel 5.8 miles and turn right onto Barton Creek Road (S-37-217). Travel 1.8 miles and turn right onto Cooper Road. Proceed to gate. There is approximate 1 mile hike to creek.
- 2 **Brasstown Creek (upper):** From Westminister, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 11.7 miles and turn left onto Brasstown Road (S-37-48). Travel 3 miles to bridge. Turn right onto USFS 751.
- 3 **Shoulder Bone Branch/Opossum Creek:** From Westminister, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 12.9 miles and turn left onto Damascus Church Road (S-37-96). Travel 0.8 miles and turn right onto Battlecreek Road (S-37-102). Travel 1.8 miles and turn right onto Turkey Ridge Road/USFS 755. There is a 3 mile strenuous hike to creek.
- 4 **Long Creek:** From Westminister, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 15 miles and turn left onto Orchard Road (S-37-538). Travel 0.4 miles and turn right onto Woodall Shoals Road. Travel 2.2 miles and turn left on USFS 757. Proceed to turn around. Continue to the left to creek. There is no defined trail and there is a very strenuous 1.5 mile hike to creek through wooded area.
- 5 **USFS Burson Pond (USFS):** From Westminister, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 15.7 miles and turn left onto USFS 7462 at a large stone entrance gate. There is a moderate 0.5 mile hike to access. Also on Map 2.
- 18 **Spider Valley (Chauga River):** From Westminister, travel on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 13 miles and turn right onto Academy Road (S-37-14). Travel 1.2 miles and turn right onto Spider Valley Road. Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Ivester Road/USFS 770. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to access. Also on Map 2.
- 19 **Double Branch (Chauga River):** From Westminister, travel on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 13 miles and turn right onto Academy Road (S-37-14). Travel 1.5 miles and turn right onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290) at three-way stop. Travel 0.7 miles and turn right onto Double Branch Road/USFS 742. Continue on to the cul-de-sac. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to access. Also on Map 2.

Map 2: Lower Chattooga & Chauga River



- 5 USFS Burson Pond:** From Westminster, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 15.7 miles and turn left onto USFS 7462 at a large stone entrance gate. There is a moderate 0.5 mile hike to access.
- 6 Fall Creek:** From Westminster, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 15.4 miles and turn right onto Chattooga Ridge Road (S-37-196). Travel 2.1 miles and turn left onto Fall Creek Road. Travel 0.3 miles on Fall Creek Road Extension/USFS 722. Travel 0.5 mile to creek and park on roadside.
- 7 Swafford Creek:** From Westminster, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 15.4 miles and turn right onto Chattooga Ridge Road (S-37-196). Travel 2.1 miles and turn left onto Fall Creek Road. Travel 1.1 mile to creek.
- 8 Whetstone Creek (upper):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn sharp left on Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 4.9 miles and continue onto Earls Ford Road (S-37-193)/USFS 721. Travel 1.7 miles and take a left onto Fall Creek Road/USFS 722
- 9 Whetstone Creek (lower):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn sharp left on Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 4.9 miles and continue straight onto Earls Ford Road (S-37-193)/USFS 721. Left on 721A at Horse Camp. Travel logging road from cul-de-sac on a moderate 1 mile hike to creek.
- 10 Sandy Ford:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn sharp left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 4.9 miles and continue straight onto Earls Ford Road (S-37-193)/USFW 721. Turn left onto USFS 721A at Horse Camp. Follow to parking lot.
- 11 Earl's Ford (Chattooga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn sharp left on Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 4.9 miles and continue straight onto Earls Ford Road (S-37-193)/USFS 721. Follow until the parking lot, approximately 3.9 miles. There is an easy 0.25 mile hike to the river.
- 12 Moss Mill Creek/Battleground (Chattooga River):** From Walhalla, travel SC Hwy 28 N for 6 miles. Turn left on Whetstone Road. Whetstone Road turns into USFS 721/Earls Ford Road (gravel road) at mile 5.4. Travel 1.5 miles and take a right onto USFS 719/Whetstone Mountain Road. Travel 30 feet and turn left onto USFS 719A. 719A crosses Mill Creek at approx. 1 mile, and travel 1.5 miles to cul-de-sac for Battleground access. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to the Chattooga River.

Map 2: Lower Chattooga & Chauga River (continued)

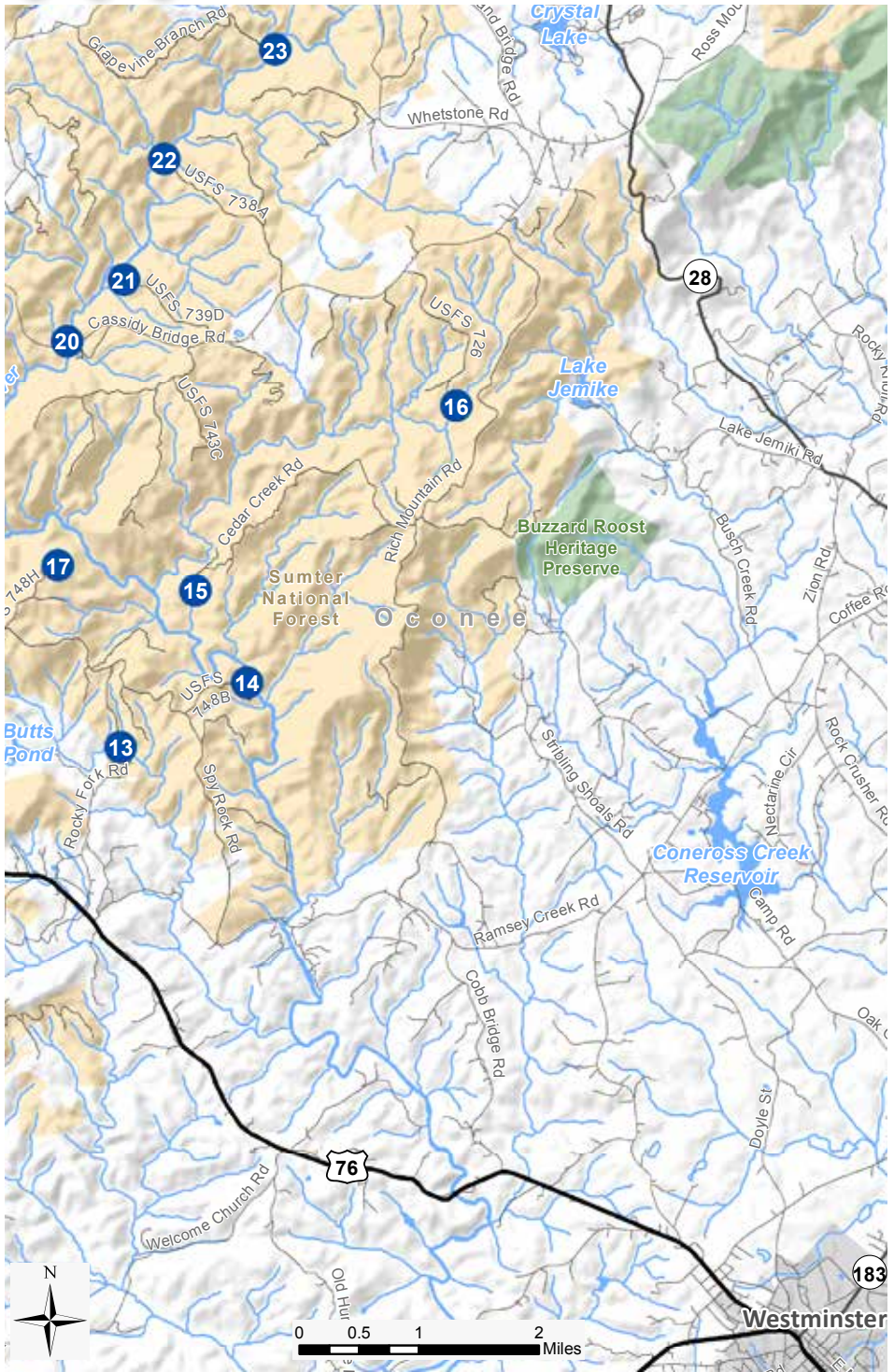


- 14 Riley Moore Ford (Chauga River):** From Westminister, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76. Travel 7.2 miles and turn right onto Cobb Bridge Road. Travel 1.4 miles and turn left onto Spy Rock Road/USFS 748 (S-37-748). Travel 1.8 miles and turn right onto USFS 748I. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to the river. Also on Map 3.
- 15 Lower Cedar Creek & Chauga River:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn a sharp left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 0.9 and turn left onto Rich Mountain Road/USFS 744. Travel 3.3 miles and turn right onto Cedar Creek Road/USFS 744C. Travel 0.9 miles and turn right onto USFS 265 and park. There is a 1 mile strenuous hike to the river. Also on Map 3.
- 17 Miller Field (Chauga River):** From Westminister, travel on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 11 miles and turn right onto Spy Rock Road/USFS 748 (S-37-748). Travel 1.4 miles and turn left onto FS 748H to gate. There is a 1.5 strenuous mile hike down the logging road to the river. Also on Map 3.
- 18 Spider Valley (Chauga River):** From Westminister, travel on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 13 miles and turn right onto Academy Road (S-37-14). Travel 1.2 miles and turn right onto Spider Valley Road. Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Ivester Road/USFS 770. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to access. Also on Map 2.
- 19 Double Branch (Chauga River):** From Westminister, travel on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 13 miles and turn right onto Academy Road (S-37-14). Travel 1.5 miles and turn right onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290) at three-way stop. Travel 0.7 miles and turn right onto Double Branch Road/USFS 742. Continue on to the cul-de-sac. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to access. Also on Map 2.
- 20 Cassidy Bridge (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel on SC 28 W for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 5 miles to the bridge; parking area is on the right. Also on Map 3.

Map 2: Lower Chattooga & Chauga River (continued)



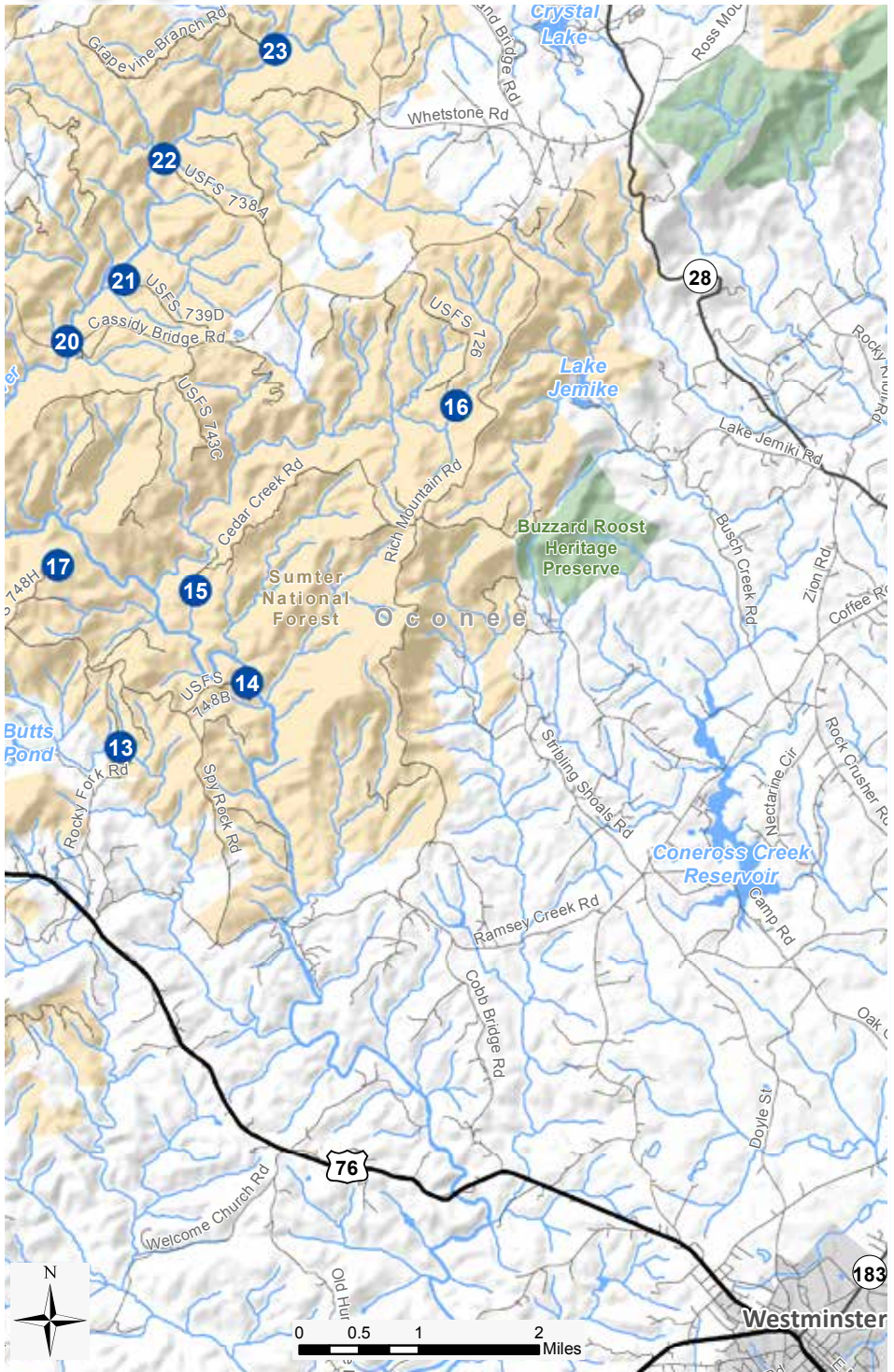
- 21 Rhoda Branch (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel on SC 28 W for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 3.7 miles and turn right onto USFS 739D. Continue on to the cul-de-sac. There is a very strenuous, steep 0.25 mile hike to the river. Also on Map 3.
- 22 Hellhole (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel on SC 28 W for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 2.9 miles and turn right onto USFS 738. At the fork, take a left onto USFS 738A. Continue to parking lot. There is a short easy hike to river. Also on Map 3.
- 23 Grapevine (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 4.9 miles and turn left onto Chattooga Ridge Road (S-37-196). Travel 1.6 miles and turn left onto USFS 764/Grapevine Road. Travel approximately 2 miles to the designated camping area. Also on Map 3 and 4.
- 24 Blackwell Bridge:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 3.7 miles and turn right into USFS 734 parking lot at the bridge. Also on Map 4.
- 27 Long Bottom Ford, Low-Water, Turn Hole & Big Island (Chattooga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 14.7 miles. Turn left onto Low Water Bridge Road (also known as Long Bottom Road). Parking available along the road. Primitive camping allowed.



Map 3: Middle & Lower Chauga River



- 12 Moss Mill Creek/Battleground (Chattooga River):** From Walhalla, travel SC Hwy 28 N for 6 miles. Turn left on Whetstone Road. Whetstone Road turns into USFS 721/Earls Ford Road (gravel road) at mile 5.4. Travel 1.5 miles and take a right onto USFS 719/ Whetstone Mountain Road. Travel 30 feet and turn left onto USFS 719A. 719A crosses Mill Creek at approx. 1 mile, and travel 1.5 miles to cul-de-sac for Battleground access. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to the Chattooga River.
- 13 Rocky Fork Creek:** From Westminster, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76. Travel 7.3 miles and turn right onto Rocky Fork Road. Travel 1.3 mile and turn left onto W Rocky Fork Road/USFS 750. Travel 0.5 miles to creek.
- 14 Riley Moore Ford (Chauga River):** From Westminster, travel northwest on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76. Travel 7.2 miles and turn right onto Cobb Bridge Road. Travel 1.4 miles and turn left onto Spy Rock Road/USFS 748 (S-37-748). Travel 1.8 miles and turn right onto USFS 748I. There is a 0.25 mile moderate hike to the river. Also on Map 2.
- 15 Lower Cedar Creek & Chauga River:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn a sharp left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 0.9 and turn left onto Rich Mountain Road/USFS 744. Travel 3.3 miles and turn right onto Cedar Creek Road/USFS 744C. Travel 0.9 miles and turn right onto USFS 265 and park. There is a 1 mile strenuous hike to the river. Also on Map 2.
- 16 Upper Cedar Creek:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road. Travel 1.8 miles and turn left onto Cedar Creek Shooting Range Road. Travel 1.6 miles to Cedar Creek Rifle Range.
- 17 Miller Field (Chauga River):** From Westminster, travel on US 123 for 0.6 miles. Turn right onto US 76 W. Travel 11 miles and turn right onto Spy Rock Road/USFS 748 (S-37-748). Travel 1.4 miles and turn left onto FS 748H to gate. There is a 1.5 strenuous mile hike down the logging road to the river. Also on Map 2.
- 20 Cassidy Bridge (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel on SC 28 W for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 5 miles to the bridge; parking area is on the right. Also on Map 2.

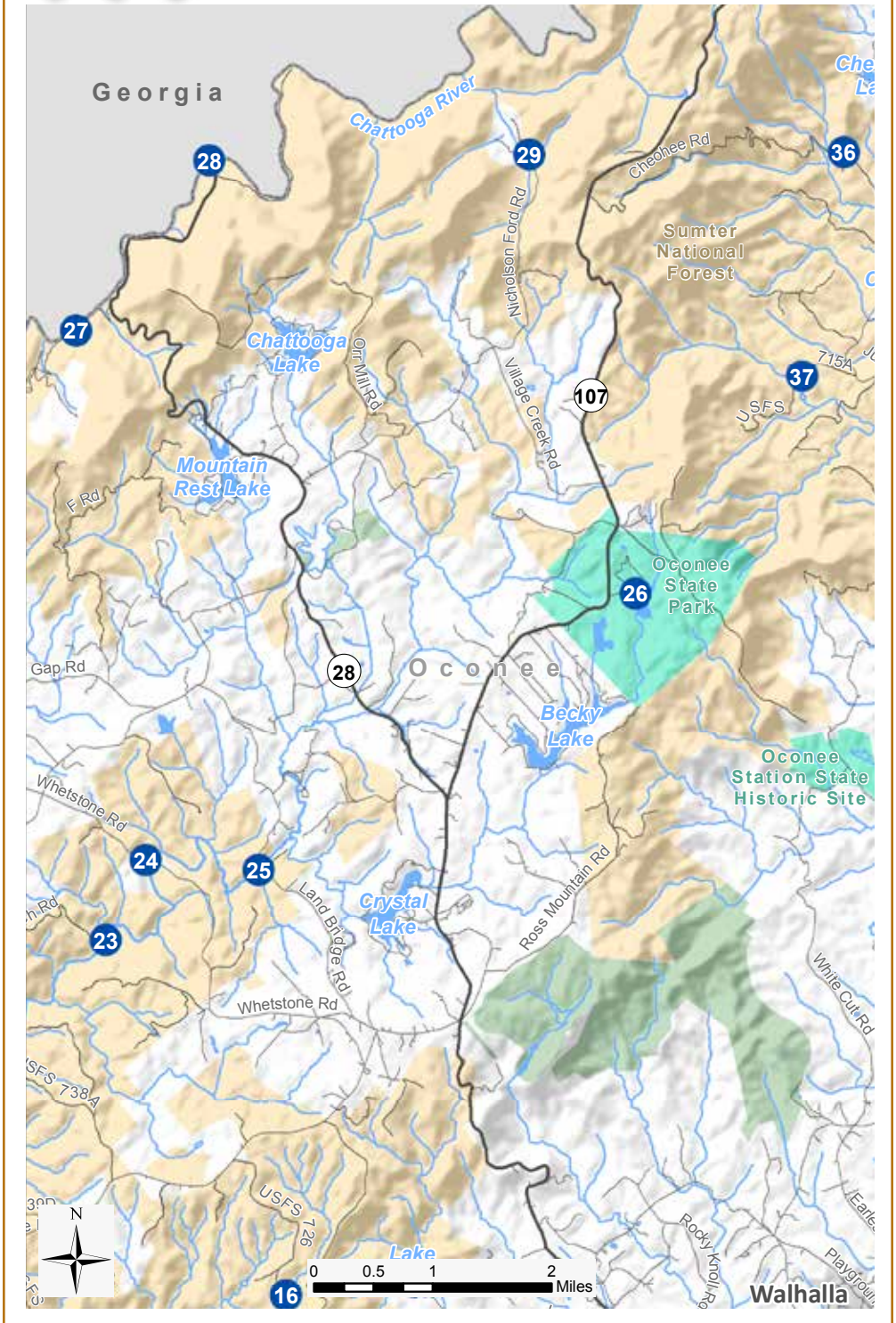


Map 3: Middle & Lower Chauga River (continued)



- 21 Rhoda Branch (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel on SC 28 W for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 3.7 miles and turn right onto USFS 739D. Continue on to the cul-de-sac. There is a very strenuous, steep 0.25 mile hike to the river. Also on Map 2.
- 22 Hellhole (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel on SC 28 W for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Cassidy Bridge Road (S-37-290). Travel 2.9 miles and turn right onto USFS 738. At the fork, take a left onto USFS 738A. Continue to parking lot. There is a short easy hike to river. Also on Map 2.
- 23 Grapevine (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 4.9 miles and turn left onto Chattooga Ridge Road (S-37-196). Travel 1.6 miles and turn left onto USFS 764/Grapevine Road. Travel approximately 2 miles to the designated camping area. Also on Map 2 and 4.

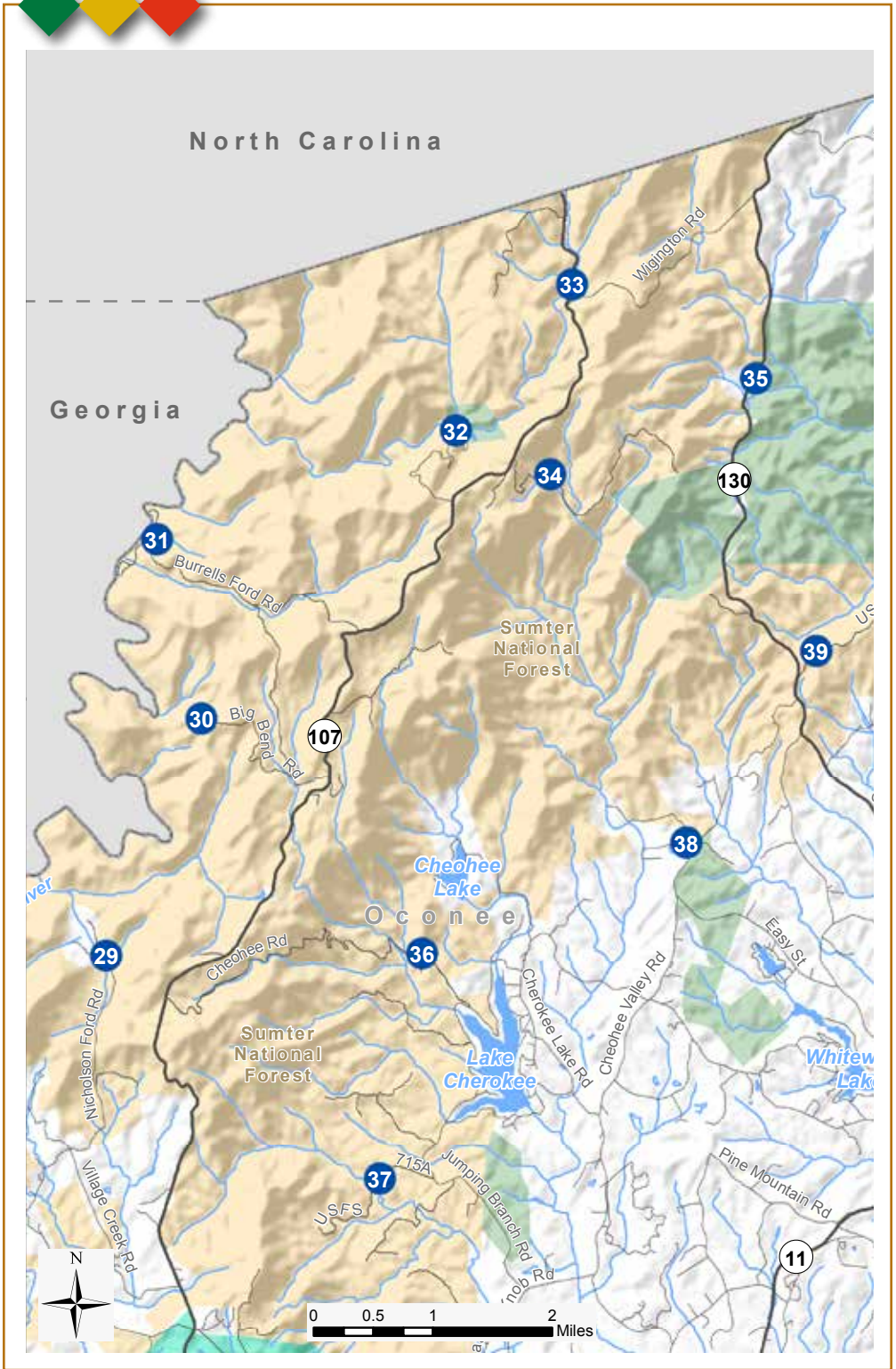




Map 4: Upper Chauga & Middle Chattooga River



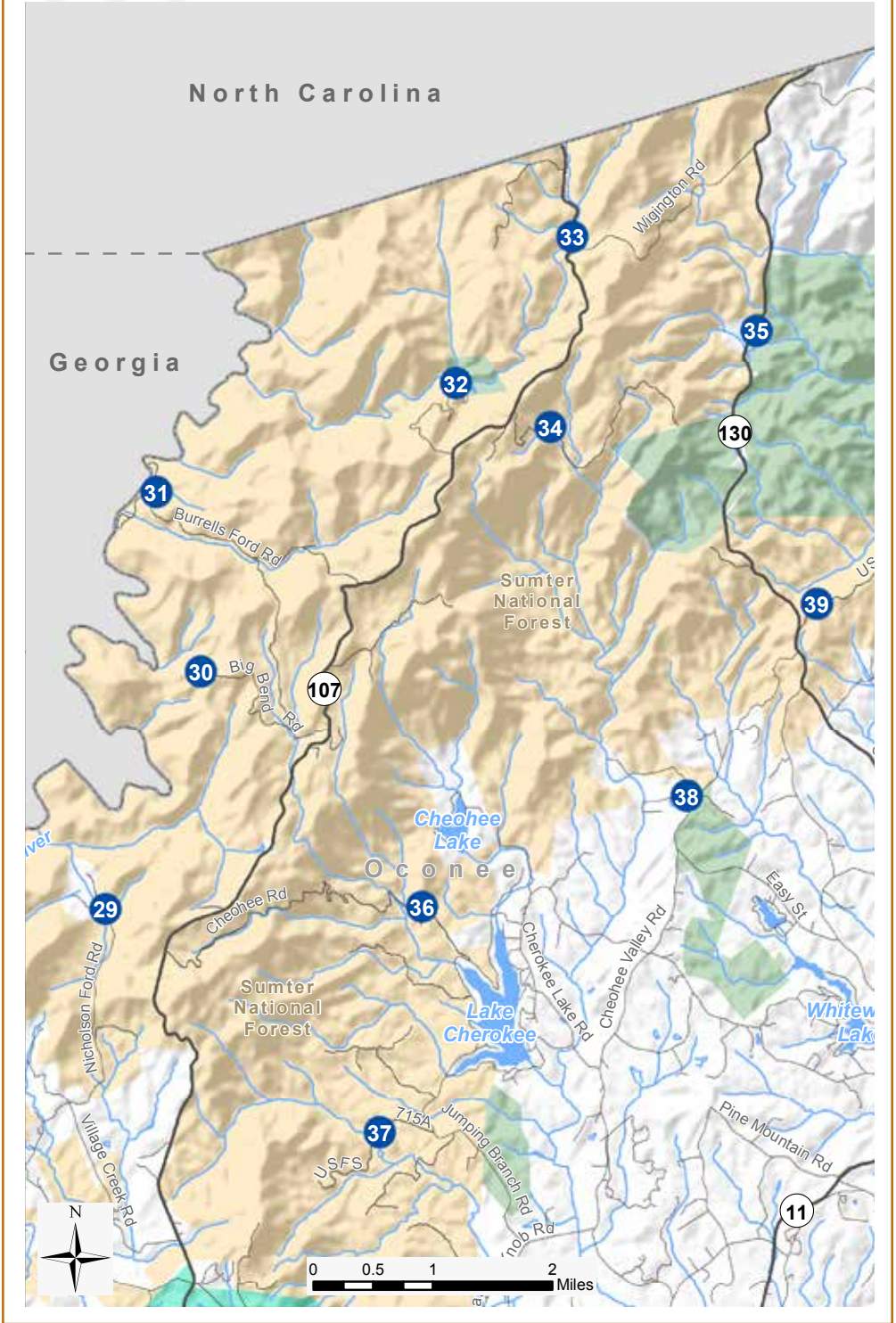
- 23 Grapevine (Chauga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 4.9 miles and turn left onto Chattooga Ridge Road (S-37-196). Travel 1.6 miles and turn left onto USFS 764/Grapevine Road. Travel approximately 2 miles to the designated camping area. Also on Map 2 and 3.
- 24 Blackwell Bridge:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 3.7 miles and turn right into USFS 734 parking lot at the bridge. Also on Map 2.
- 25 Land Bridge:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 6.2 miles. Turn left onto Whetstone Road (S-37-193). Travel 1 mile and turn right onto Land Bridge Road. Travel 1.6 miles to bridge.
- 26 Oconee State Park Swimming Lake:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N. Travel 2.4 miles and turn right onto State Park Road at Oconee State Park signs. Follow signs to the swimming lake.
- 27 Long Bottom Ford, Low-Water, Turn Hole & Big Island (Chattooga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 14.7 miles. Turn left onto Low Water Bridge Road (also known as Long Bottom Road). Parking available along the road. Primitive camping allowed.
- 28 Russell Bottoms & SC 28 Bridge at SC/GA state line (Chattooga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 16.5 miles to Chattooga River canoe launch, Russell Historic Site and the bridge at the SC/GA state line.
- 29 Nicholson Ford (Chattooga River), Lick Log Creek & Pig Pen Creek:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N. Travel 3.4 miles and turn left onto Village Creek Road/FH 102. Travel 1.8 miles and turn right onto Nicholson Ford Road/CH 50. Stay right to USFS parking area foot trail approximately 1.9 miles. There is a strenuous 0.75 mile hike to Pig Pen Creek and a strenuous 1 mile hike to the Chattooga. Also on Map 5.
- 36 West Fork Townes Creek & Lower Crane Creek:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right on SC 107 N. Travel 6.1 miles and turn right onto Tamassee Road/Cheohee Road/Winding Stairs Road. Travel approximately 3.2 miles to creek crossing. Park on roadside. Also on Map 5.
- 37 Tamassee Creek:** From Walhalla, travel on SC 183 N for 3.5 miles. Turn right on to SC Hwy 11. Travel 4.3 miles and turn left onto Cheohee Valley Road (S-37-172). Travel 2.2 miles and turn left onto Tamassee Knob Road (S-37-95). Travel 0.6 miles and turn right onto Jumping Branch Road. Travel 1.4 miles and turn left onto USFS 715A. Travel approximately 0.5 mile to parking area. Also on Map 5.



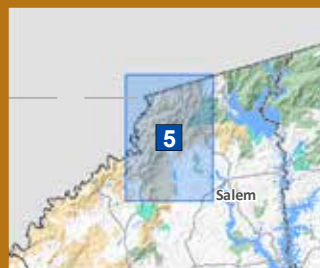
Map 5 Upper Chattooga Ridge



- 29 Nicholson Ford (Chattooga River), Lick Log Creek & Pig Pen Creek:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N. Travel 3.4 miles and turn left onto Village Creek Road/FH 102. Travel 1.8 miles and turn right onto Nicholson Ford Road/CH 50. Stay right to USFS parking area foot trail approximately 1.9 miles. There is a strenuous 0.75 mile hike to Pig Pen Creek and a strenuous 1 mile hike to the Chattooga. Also on Map 4.
- 30 Big Bend & Simms Field (Chattooga River):** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N. Travel 8.6 miles and turn left on to Big Bend Road/USFS 709 (across from Cherry Hill Recreation Area). Travel 0.4 miles to end of road. There is a 0.5 mile strenuous hike to the river at Big Bend and a 2 mile strenuous, very steep hike to Simms Field.
- 31 Burrells Ford Road (Chattooga River) & Kings Creek:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N. Travel 10.2 miles and turn left onto Burrells Ford Road/USFS 708. Travel 2.7 miles to the primitive campground or bridge.
- 32 East Fork Chattooga River at Walhalla Fish Hatchery:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N. Travel 11.7 miles and turn left onto Fish Hatchery Road. Travel 1.8 miles to the parking lot at the Walhalla Fish Hatchery. Hiking trail follows East Fork Chattooga to the Chattooga River.
- 33 Upper East Fork Chattooga River:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N. Travel 14.2 miles and take a left into Sloan Bridge Recreation Area.
- 34 Headwaters & Tributaries of Cheohee Creek:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 107 N for 12.4 miles. Just beyond Fish Hatchery Road, turn right on USFS 702. It's a very rugged road followed by a strenuous 2 mile hike.
- 35 Howard Creek & Limberpole Creek:** From Salem, travel north on SC 130/Whitewater Falls Road for 8.6 miles. Just before the water plant, take a right to pull off at the gated road. There is a 1 mile moderate hike to Limberpole Creek or a 2 mile strenuous hike to Howard Creek.
- 36 West Fork Townes Creek & Lower Crane Creek:** From Walhalla, travel west on SC 28 for 8.2 miles. Turn right on SC 107 N. Travel 6.1 miles and turn right onto Tamassee Road/Cheohee Road/Winding Stairs Road. Travel approximately 3.2 miles to creek crossing. Park on roadside. Also on Map 4.



Map 5 Upper Chattooga Ridge (continued)



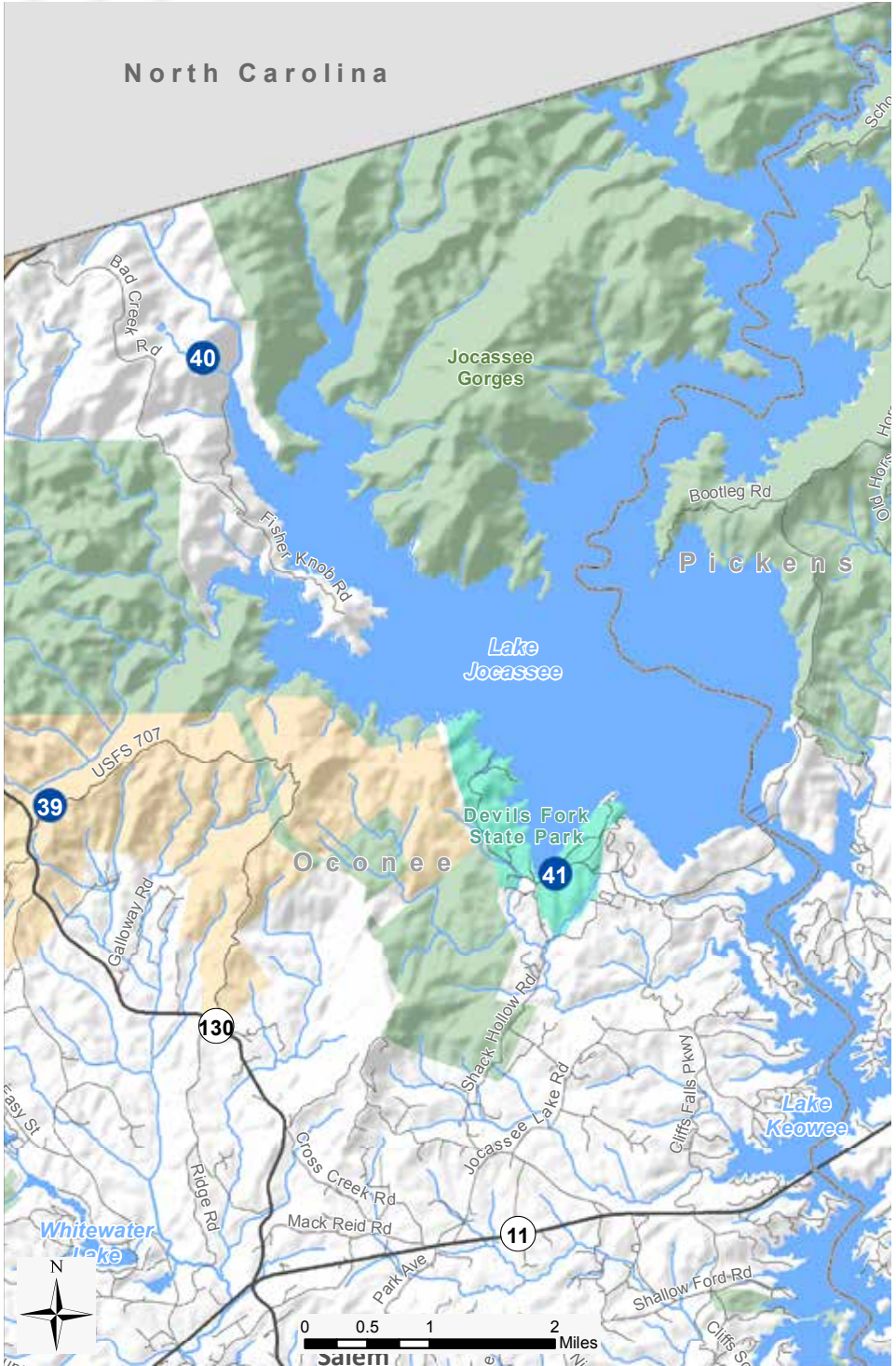
37 Tamassee Creek: From Walhalla, travel on SC 183 N for 3.5 miles. Turn right on to SC Hwy 11. Travel 4.3 miles and turn left onto Cheohee Valley Road (S-37-172). Travel 2.2 miles and turn left onto Tamassee Knob Road (S-37-95). Travel 0.6 miles and turn right onto Jumping Branch Road. Travel 1.4 miles and turn left onto USFS 715A. Travel approximately 0.5 mile to parking area. Also on Map 4.

38 Cheohee Creek: From Walhalla travel north on SC 183 for 3.5 miles. Turn right onto SC Hwy 11. Travel 4.3 miles and turn left onto Cheohee Valley Road (S-37-172). Travel 6.1 miles and turn left onto Piedmont Nursery Road. Park at office or hike from gate (if closed) to the creek. Gate only open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday November-June.

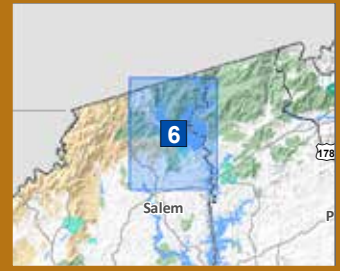
39 Corbin Creek, Lower Howard Creek & Devils Fork Creek: From Salem, travel north on SC 130/Whitewater Falls Road for 5 miles. Turn right at the entrance of the gated road. Hike strenuous unmarked path approximately 0.5 miles to Corbin Creek and 2 miles to Howard Creek and Devils Fork Creek. Stream is also accessible by boat on Lake Jocassee. Also on Map 6.



North Carolina



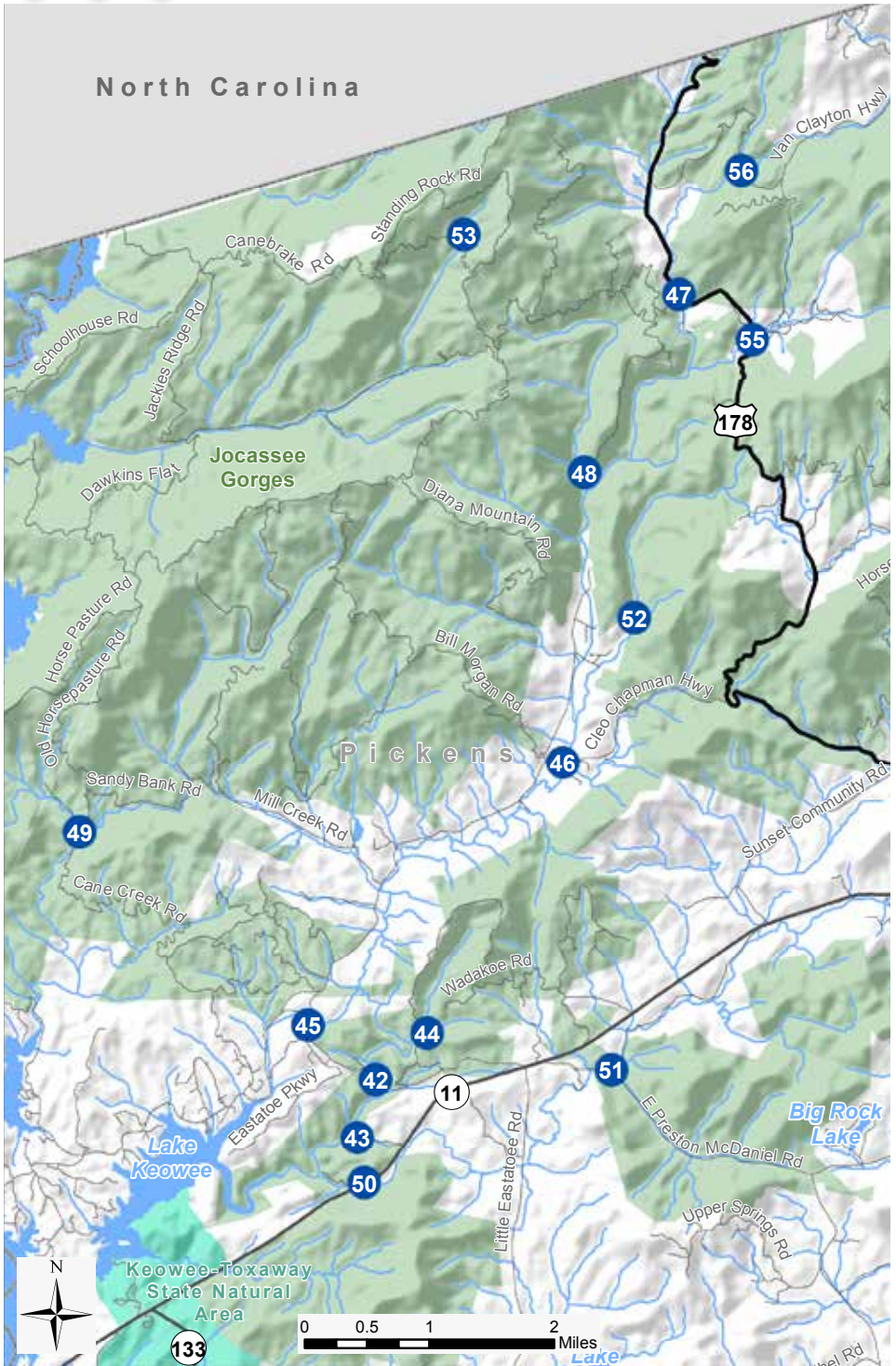
Map 6: Jocassee Gorges



- 39 Corbin Creek, Lower Howard Creek & Devils Fork Creek:** From Salem, travel north on SC 130/Whitewater Falls Road for 5 miles. Turn right at the entrance of the gated road. Hike strenuous unmarked path approximately 0.5 miles to Corbin Creek and 2 miles to Howard Creek and Devils Fork Creek. Stream is also accessible by boat on Lake Jocassee. Also on Map 5.
- 40 Whitewater River, Musterground/Bad Creek Area (Thompson River, Coley Creek, Wright Creek & Mill Creek):** From Salem, travel north on SC 130/Whitewater Falls Road for 11.3 miles. Turn right onto Bad Creek Road (at the entrance of the Bad Creek Hydroelectric Facility). Travel 2.1 miles into the facility and then turn left to large paved parking area. There is a 0.5 mile moderate hike from here to Whitewater River. To access other streams in the area, take Musterground Road on your right of the parking lot approximately 4 miles to Thompson River, approximately 7 miles to Coley Creek, approximately 10 miles with a strenuous 2 mile hike to Wright Creek and approximately 11 miles with a strenuous 1 mile hike to Mill Creek. Four-wheel drive is required in this area. Primitive camping is available. Thompson River is also accessible by boat on Lake Jocassee. Note: Musterground Road is open seasonally. Jocassee Gorge maps are available at the Clemson DNR office.
- 41 Lake Jocassee:** From Salem, travel north on SC 130/Whitewater Falls Road for 1.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 11 and travel 1.6 miles. Turn left onto Jocassee Lake Road (S-37-25). Travel 3.6 miles to Devils Fork State Park office.



North Carolina



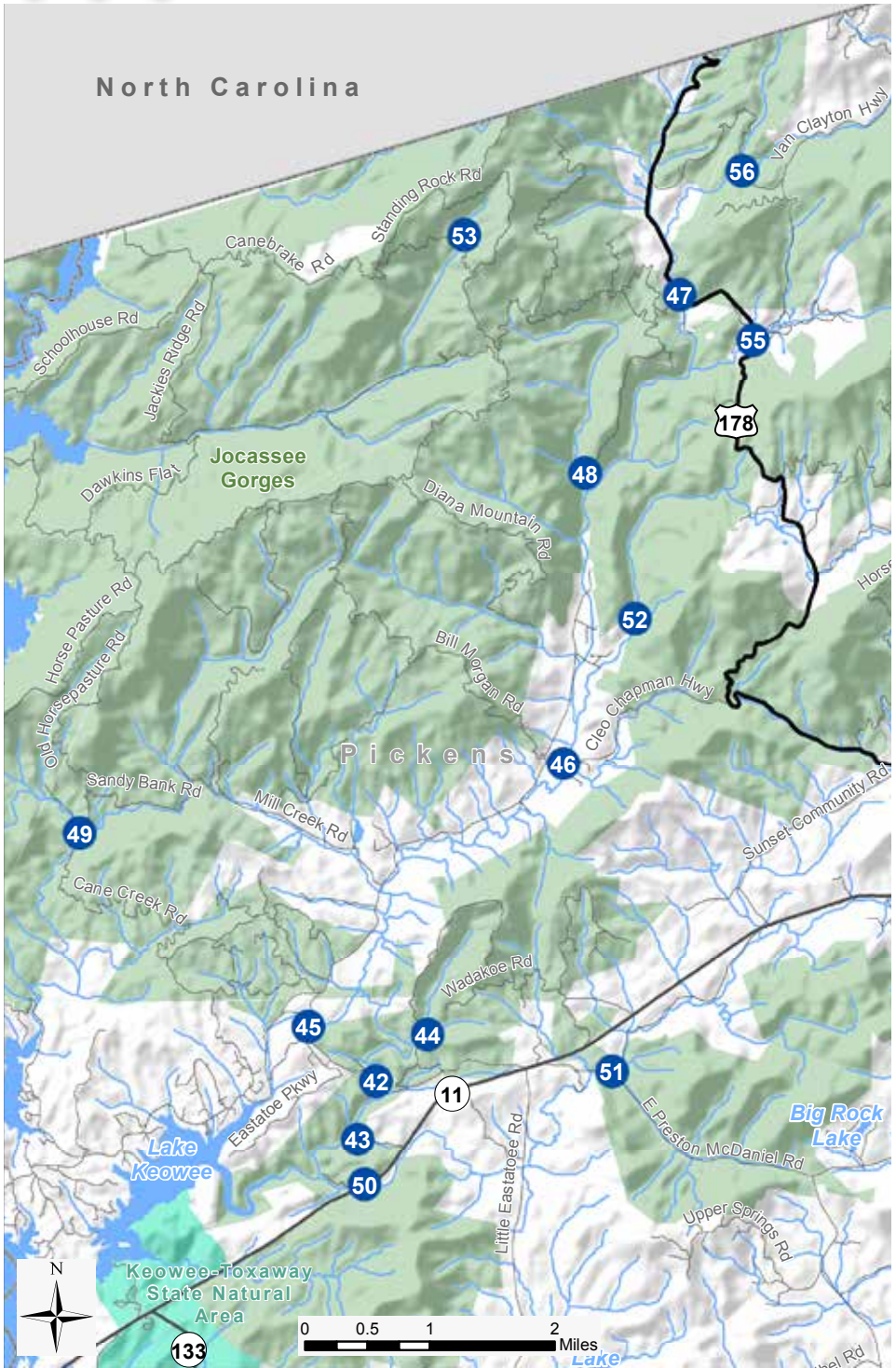
Map 7: Eastatoe Creek Mainstem & Tributaries



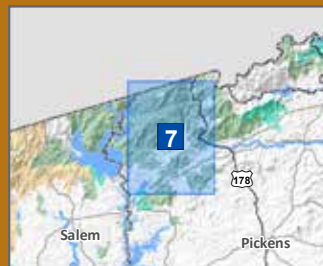
- 42 Dug Mountain (Eastatoe Creek):** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn left onto SC Hwy 11 and travel 4.9 miles. Turn right onto Roy F Jones Road and travel 1.3 miles to parking area on the right.
- 43 Hemlock Hollow (Eastatoe Creek):** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn left onto SC Hwy 11 and travel 6.1 miles. Turn right at the gated road. (on the right immediately before you reach Long Shoals Park Entrance). There is a moderate 0.5 mile hike to the river. This area is also accessible by boat from Lake Keowee.
- 44 Peach Orchard (Eastatoe Creek):** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn left onto SC Hwy 11 and travel 4.9 miles. Turn right onto Roy F Jones Road. Travel 0.7 miles and park at the gated road on the right. There is a 1 mile moderate hike.
- 45 Granny Gear (Eastatoe Creek):** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn left onto SC Hwy 11 and travel 4.9 miles. Turn right onto Roy F Jones Road. Travel 2.2 miles and turn right onto Granny Gear Road (S-39-143). Travel 0.2 mile, just past the fire department, and take a right into the parking area under the power line. There is a 0.5 mile moderate hike to access.
- 46 Cleo Chapman (Eastatoe Creek):** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn left onto SC Hwy 11 and travel 4.9 miles. Turn right onto Roy F Jones Road and travel 2.2 miles and turn right onto Granny Gear Road (S-39-143). Travel 0.2 miles and turn right onto Cleo Chapman Hwy (S-39-100). Travel 1.8 miles to the bridge. Park at the bridge.
- 47 Eastatoe Creek Heritage Preserve (Eastatoe Creek):** From Salem, travel northwest on SC 130 for 1.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 11 and travel 14.7 miles. Turn left onto US 178 W and travel 8.1 miles. Turn left onto Laurel Valley Road (S-39-237). Travel approximately 250 feet immediately veer right onto Horse Pasture Road. Travel 0.4 miles to trail head for Eastatoe Creek Heritage Preserve. There is a strenuous 2.4 mile hike to the river in the Eastatoe Gorge. There are also designated primitive camping areas.
- 48 Laurel Valley Lodge Eastatoe Creek:** From Salem, travel northwest on SC 130 for 1.2 miles. Turn right onto SC 11 and travel 14.7 miles. Turn left onto US 178 W and travel 8.1 miles. Turn left onto Laurel Valley Road (S-39-237). Access at bridge over creek and at Laurel Valley Road.



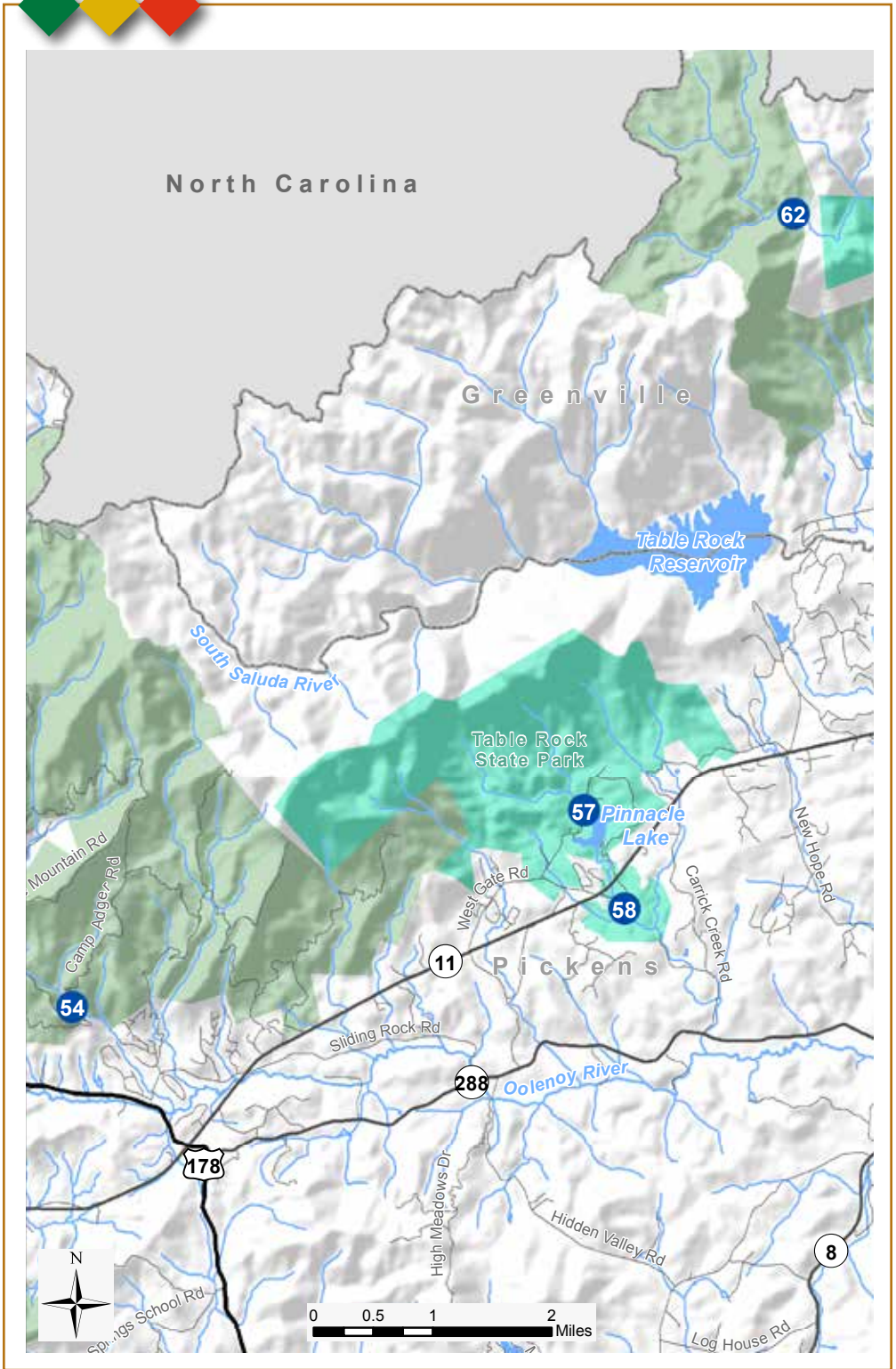
North Carolina



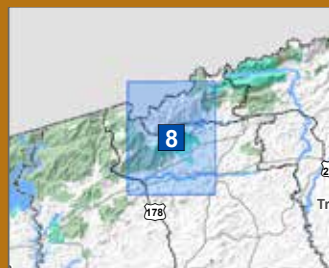
Map 7: Eastatoe Creek Mainstem & Tributaries (continued)



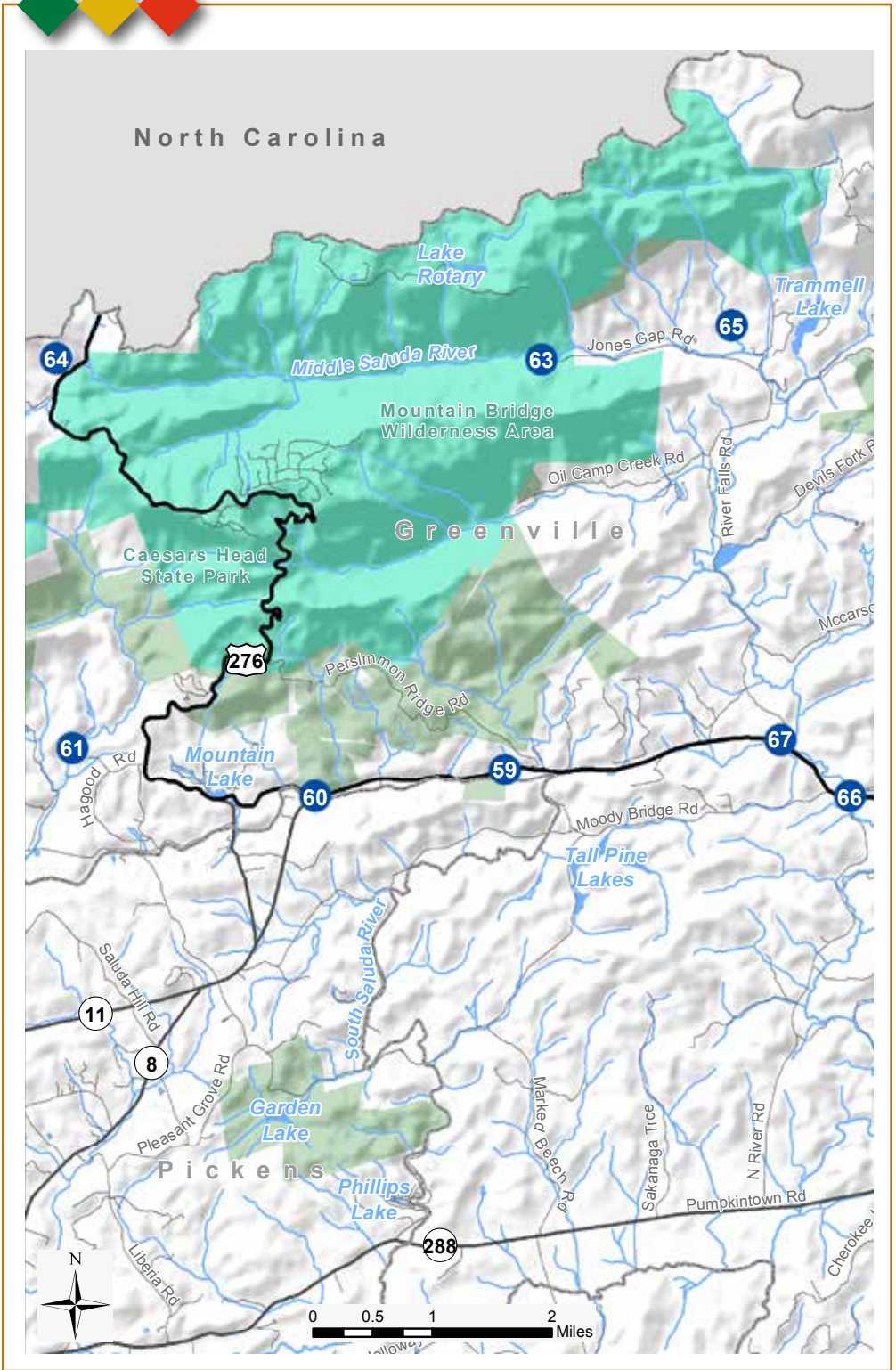
- 49 Cane Creek:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn left onto SC Hwy 11 and travel 4.9 miles. Turn right onto Roy F Jones Road and travel 2.2 miles and turn right onto Granny Gear Road (S-39-143). Travel 0.2 miles and turn right onto Cleo Chapman Hwy (S-39-100). Travel 0.75 miles to a right onto Shooting Tree Road at the entrance to Jocassee Gorges. There is a 5 mile gravel road to the creek. Note: Shooting Tree Road entrance opened seasonally. Jocassee Gorge maps are available at the Clemson DNR office.
- 50 Little Eastatoe Creek:** From Sunset, travel southwest on SC 11 for 3.7 miles and pull into Long Shoals Wayside Park or continue driving for 0.3 mile and park on the right hand side of the road before the bridge.
- 51 Little Eastatoe Creek:** From Sunset, travel southwest on SC 11 for 2.1 miles. Turn left onto Eastatoe Creek Road (S-39-14). Travel 0.6 miles and park at the intersection of Eastatoe Creek Road and E. Preston McDaniel Road at the bridge.
- 52 Reedy Cove Creek:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn left onto SC Hwy 11 and travel 4.9 miles. Turn right onto Roy F Jones Road and travel 2.2 miles and turn right onto Granny Gear Road (S-39-143). Travel 0.2 miles and turn right onto Cleo Chapman Hwy (S-39-100). Travel 0.6 miles and turn right into parking area outside the gated logging road. Travel the roadbed on a moderate to strenuous 1 mile hike to the stream.
- 53 Laurel Fork Creek:** From Pickens, travel US 178 north for 16.7 miles. Travel 8.1 miles and turn left onto Laurel Valley Road (S-39-237). Travel approximately 250 feet and immediately veer right onto Horse Pasture Road. Travel 3.6 miles to Laurel Fork Gap. Turn right onto Canebrake Road. Travel 7 miles to the creek (when gates are open). When gates are closed, hike the gated logging road 1 mile to Laurel Fork Creek from Laurel Fork Gap. Note: Gates are opened seasonally. Jocassee Gorge maps are available at the Clemson DNR office.
- 55 Rocky Bottom Creek:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 15.8 miles. Park on roadside at entrance to Rocky Bottom Retreat and Conference Center for the Blind.
- 56 Abner and Dogwood Creeks:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 15.8 miles. Turn right onto Sassafras Mountain Road/Van Clayton Memorial Hwy (S-39-199). Travel 1.4 miles and park at gated road on left past the Foothills Trail crossing. There is a 0.25 mile easy hike to the creek.



Map 8: Table Rock



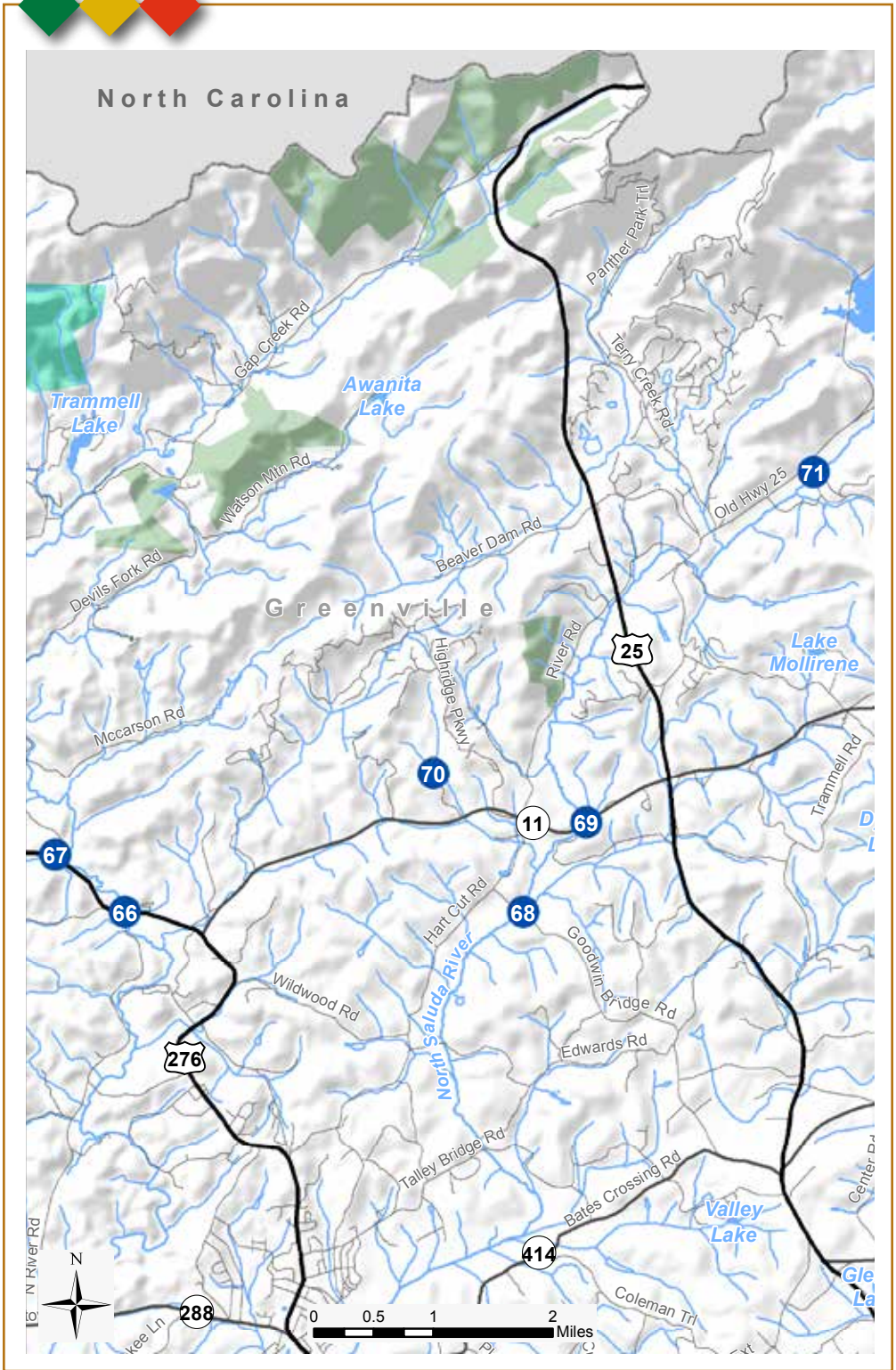
- 54 Emory Creek and Willis Creek:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 10.5 miles. Take a right on Camp Adger Road. Travel approximately 3 miles on gravel road to gate. There is an approximately 1 mile moderate hike to Emory Creek.
- 57 Pinnacle (Swimming) Lake at Table Rock State Park:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn right onto SC Hwy 11. Travel 3.7 mile and turn left onto Table Rock State Park Road. Follow signage to the lake.
- 58 Oolenoy (Fishing) Lake at Table Rock State Park:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn right onto SC Hwy 11. Travel 3.7 mile and turn right onto E Ellison Lane (S-39-25). Travel 0.3 miles to the lake.
- 62 Matthews Creek:** From Cleveland, travel west on SC 11 for 5.1 miles. Turn right onto US 276 North. Travel 7.4 miles to the overlook parking area at Caesars Head State Park. There is a 2 mile strenuous hike to the creek. A trail map is available at the park.



Map 9: Mountain Bridge



- 59 South Saluda River:** From Pickens, travel north on US 178 for 8.6 miles. Turn right onto SC Hwy 11 and travel approximately 12 miles. Parking area is located on the left.
- 60 South Saluda Angler Access:** From Cleveland, head west on SC Hwy 11 S and US 276 N for 5.1 miles. The parking area is at the intersection of SC 11 and US 276.
- 61 Matthews Creek:** From Cleveland, travel west on SC 11 for 5.1 miles. Turn right onto US 276. Travel 1.7 miles and turn left onto Lakemont Drive (at Asbury Hills Methodist Camp sign). Travel approximately 250 feet and continue on to Asbury Drive. Travel to parking area and trail head. There is no access during the summer months (May to August).
- 63 Middle Saluda River (Lower):** From Slater-Marietta, travel west on US 276 for 5.1 miles. Turn right onto River Falls Road to Jones Gap State Park.
- 64 Middle Saluda River (Upper):** From Slater-Marietta, travel west on US 276 for 9.1 miles. Turn right to stay on US 276 and travel approximately 1.2 miles past Caesars Head State Park. The parking area/trail head will be on your right.
- 65 Rainbow Falls, Headforemost and Falls Creeks:** Trail maps available at Caesars Head State Park. From Slater-Marietta, travel west on US 276 for 9.1 miles. Turn right to stay on US 276 and travel 7.4 miles to Caesars Head State Park.
- 66 Middle Saluda River:** From Slater Marietta, travel west on US 276 for 4.3 miles. Go over the river near Echo Valley at the SC 11/US 276 intersection with N River Road. Park along the roadside. Also on Map 10.
- 67 Middle Saluda River:** From Slater Marietta, travel west on US 276 for 5.1 miles. Turn right onto River Falls Road. Approximately 150 feet and the parking area will be immediately on your left. Also on Map 10.



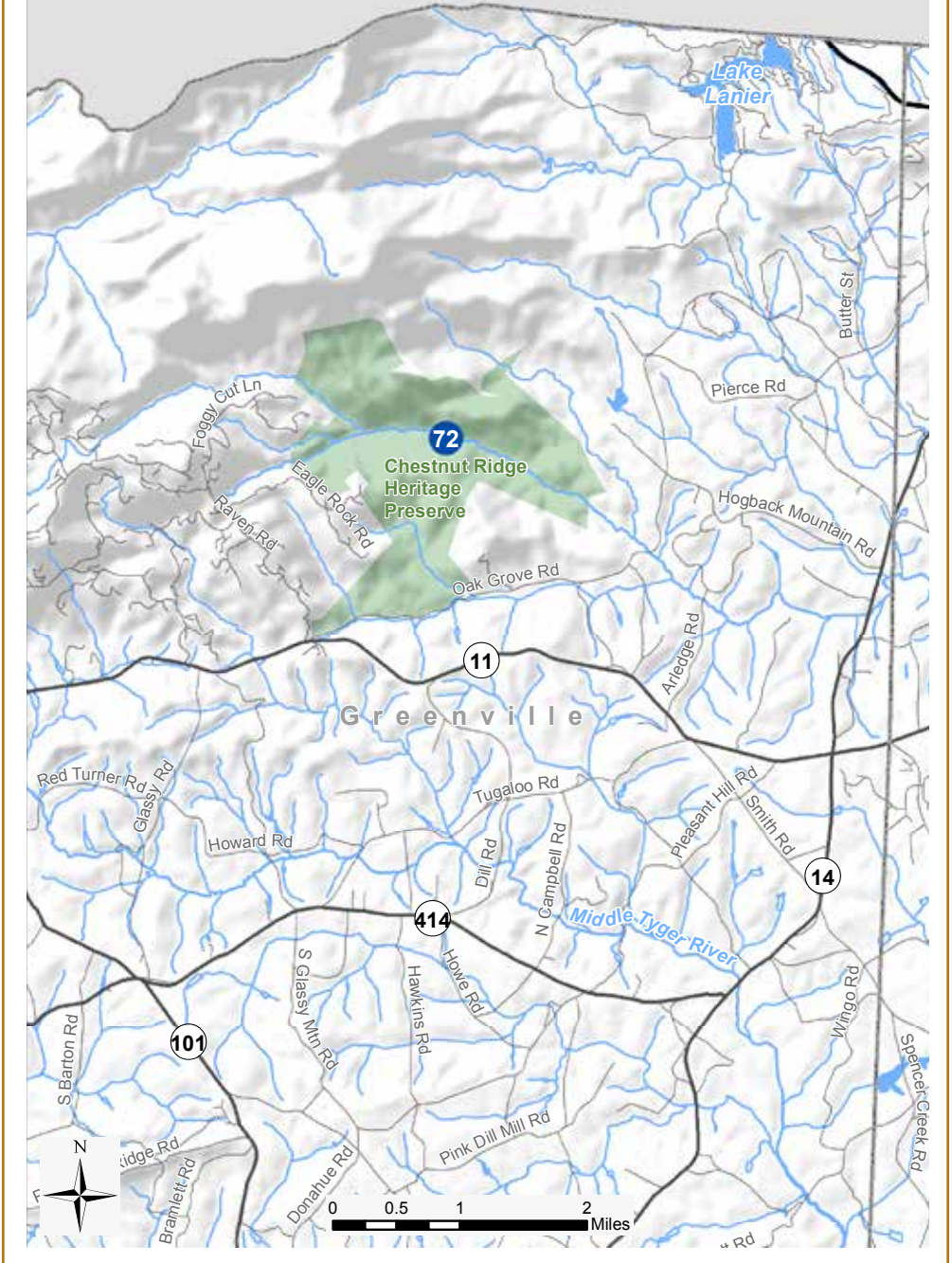
Map 10: North Saluda River



- 66 Middle Saluda River:** From Slater Marietta, travel west on US 276 for 4.3 miles. Go over the river near Echo Valley at the SC 11/US 276 intersection with N River Road. Park along the roadside. Also on Map 9.
- 67 Middle Saluda River:** From Slater Marietta, travel west on US 276 for 5.1 miles. Turn right onto River Falls Road. Approximately 150 feet and the parking area will be immediately on your left. Also on Map 9.
- 68 North Saluda River:** From Cleveland, travel east on SC 11/US 276 for 0.3 miles. Turn left onto SC 11 and travel 3.1 miles. Turn right onto Hart Cut Road. Travel 0.7 miles and turn left onto Goodwin Bridge road. Continue to bridge 0.5 miles.
- 69 North Saluda River:** From Cleveland, travel east on SC 11/US 276 for 0.3 miles. Turn left onto SC 11. Travel 3.6 miles to bridge over the river.
- 70 Pleasant Ridge County Park Lake:** From Cleveland, travel east on SC 11/US 276 for 0.3 miles. Turn left onto SC 11. Travel 2.5 miles and turn left at entrance to park. Follow signage to lake.
- 71 North Saluda River:** From Cleveland, travel east on SC 11/US 276 for 0.3 miles. Turn left onto SC 11. Travel 4.5 miles and take a right onto the US 25 N ramp. Travel 0.2 miles and turn right onto Hwy 25/US 25. Travel 0.7 miles and turn right onto Old Hwy 25 (S-23-969). Travel 2.7 miles and turn right onto Dividing Water Road. Travel approximately 450 feet and park behind the fire station at Les Mullinax Park.

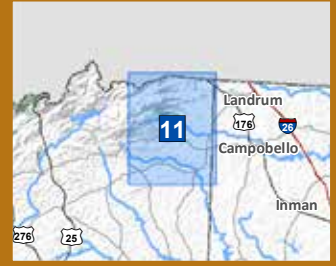


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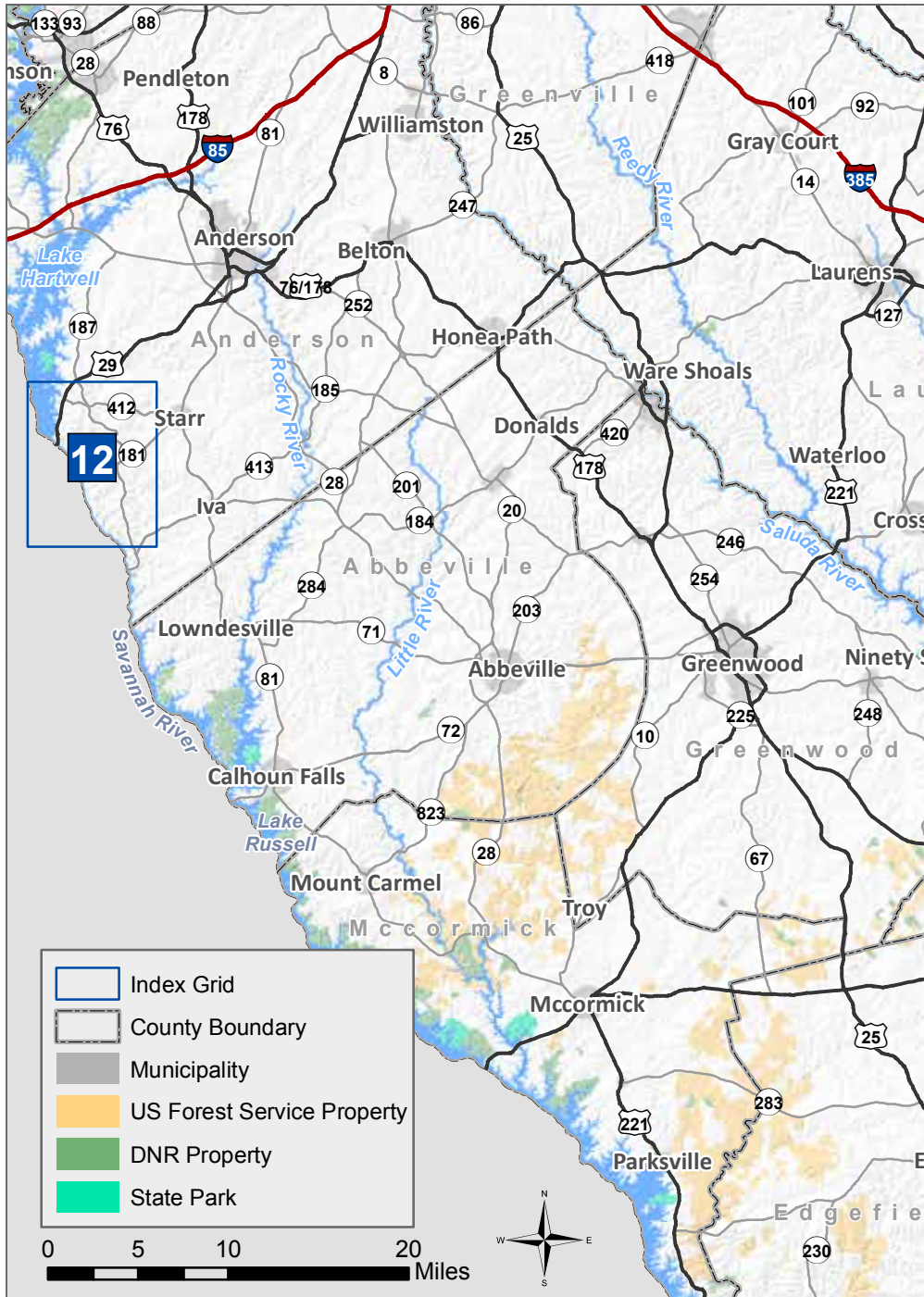


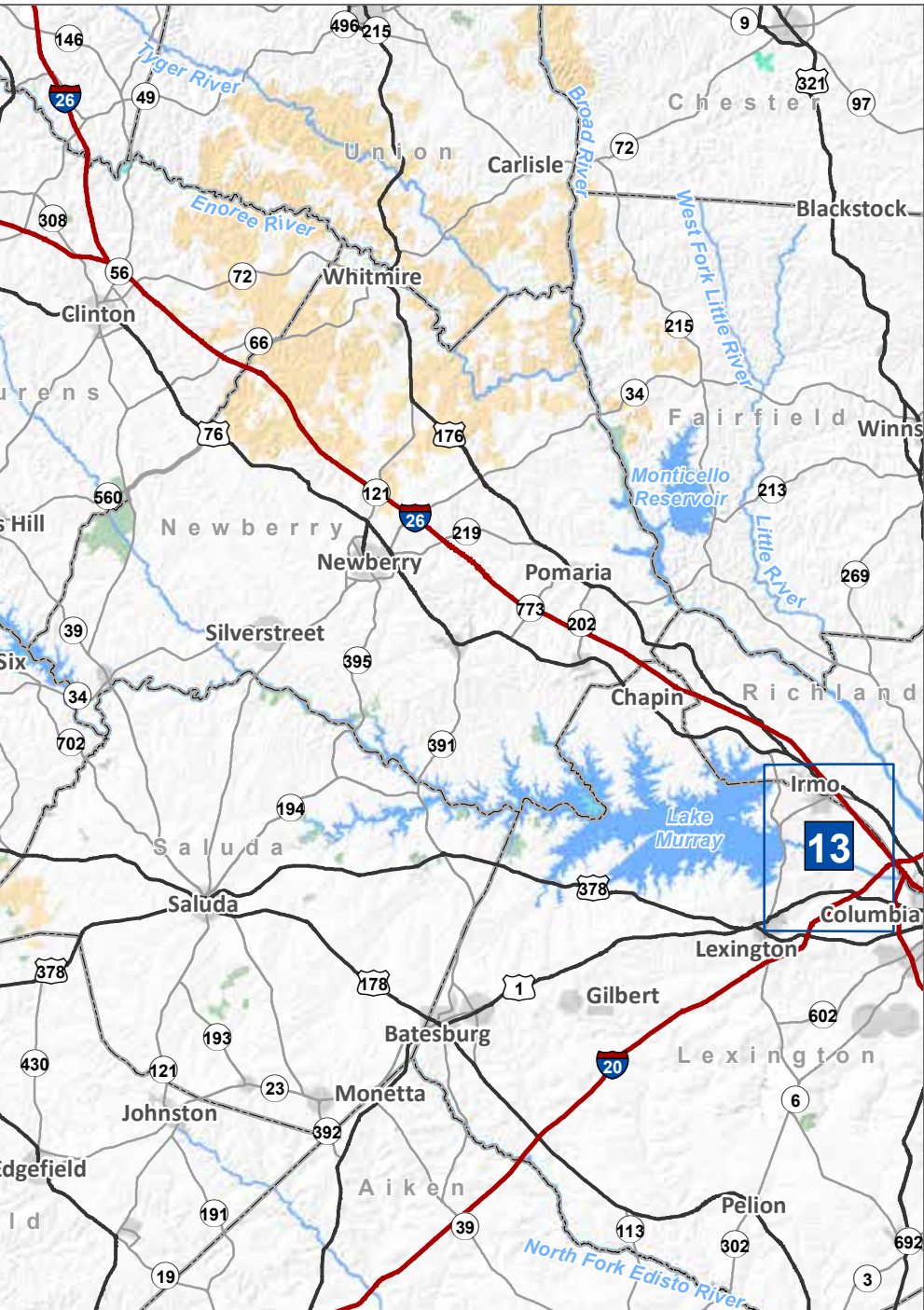
Map 11: Chestnut Ridge

- 72 South Pacolet River:** From Cleveland, travel east on SC 11/US 276 for 0.3 miles. Turn left onto SC 11. Travel 14 miles and turn left onto Oak Grove Road. Travel 1 mile and turn into parking area on your left for the Chestnut Ridge Heritage Preserve. There is a strenuous 2 mile hike to the river.



HOW TO GET THERE—ACCESS AREAS



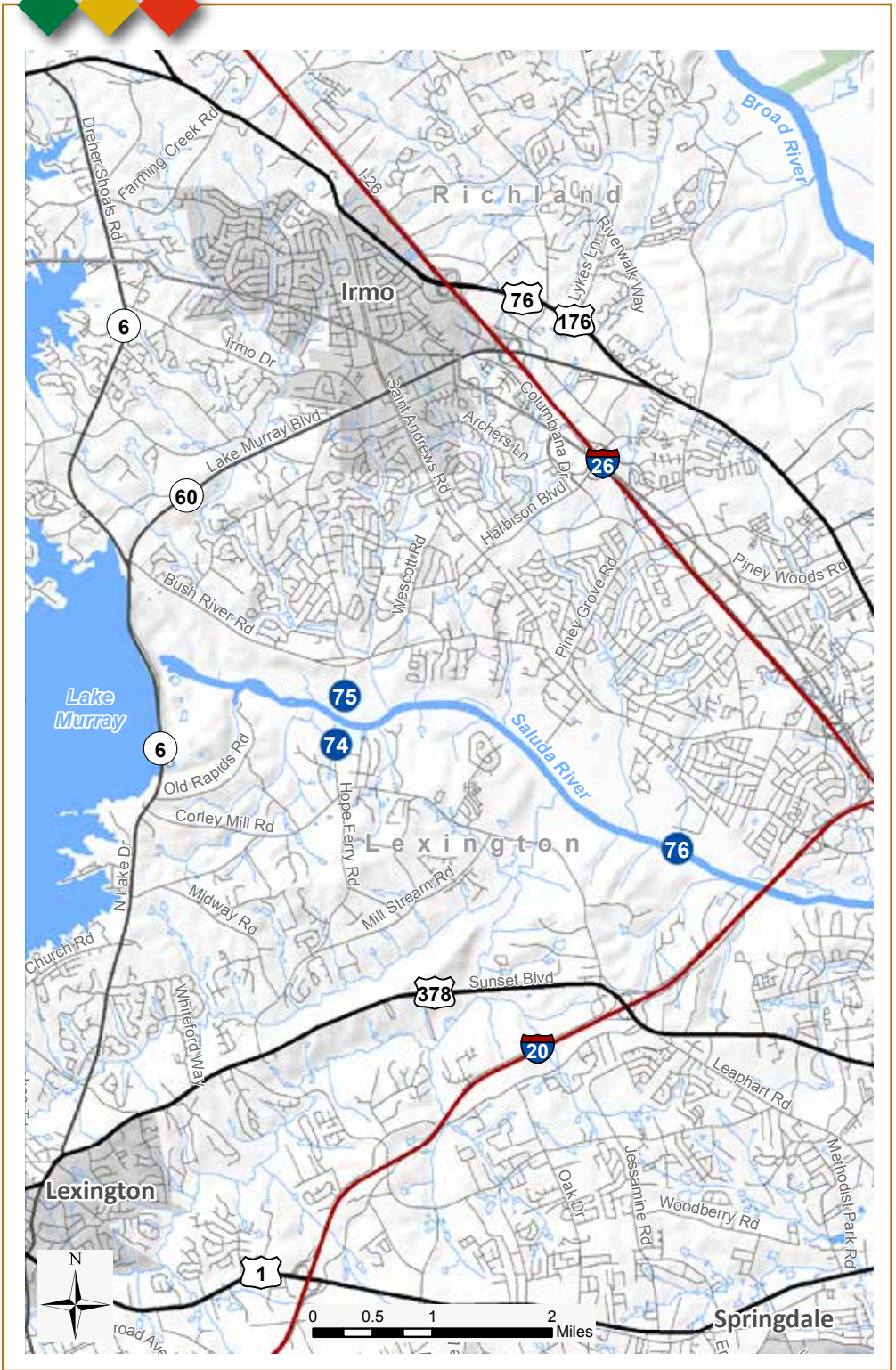




Map 12: Lake Hartwell Tailwater

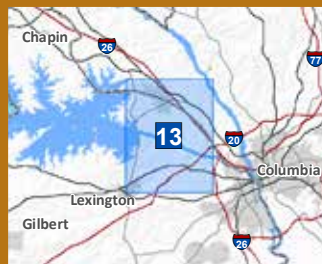
- 73** **Lake Hartwell Tailwater:** From Anderson, take US 29 S for 12 miles. Turn left onto Utz Road. Travel 0.9 miles to access area. There is also access on the Georgia side by taking the first right after you cross the Hartwell Dam.





Map 13: Lake Murray Tailwater

- 74 Hope Ferry Landing:** From Lexington, travel on Hwy 6 west for 2.3 miles. Turn right onto Corley Mill Road (S-32-68) for 1.8 miles. Turn left onto Hope Ferry Road. Travel 0.5 mile to landing.
- 75 Saluda Shoals Park Landing:** From Irmo, travel southeast on St. Andrews Road for 2.5 miles. Turn right onto Bush River Road (S-32-107). Travel 1.5 miles and turn left at the Saluda Shoals Park signage. Follow signage to the landing.
- 76 Bush River Road Canoe Launch:** From I 20, take exit 63 to merge onto Bush River Road. Travel 1.1 miles and turn left onto Garden Valley Lane. Travel 0.4 miles and turn left onto Radio Lane at signage for canoe access.





SOME POPULAR SOUTH CAROLINA TROUT STREAMS MANAGED BY SCDNR



Oconee County

Streams	Average Width in Feet	Species Trout in Stream
Chattooga River	60	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
East Fork Chattooga	25	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Chauga	40	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Brasstown	16	Brook, Rainbow
Whetstone	15	Brown, Brook
Crane	8	Brown, Brook
Cedar	14	Brown, Brook
Devils Fork and Howard	17	Brook, Rainbow
Corbin	12	Brown, Rainbow
Thompson	18	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Big Stakey	8	Brown
Bone Camp	9	Brown
Coley	9	Brook, Rainbow
Mill Creek	8	Brook
Village Creeks (all)	15	Brown
Fall Creek	10	Brown
Tamassee	10	Rainbow, Brook
Cheohee	15	Brook, Rainbow, Brown
Long Creek	12	Brown
Toxaway	18	Brown
Rocky Fork	10	Brown

Pickens County

Laurel Fork	12	Brook, Rainbow
Big Eastatoee	30	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Little Canebreak	14	Rainbow
Rocky Bottom	7	Rainbow
Abner	6	Rainbow
Little Eastatoee	16	Brown, Rainbow

Streams	Average Width in Feet	Species Trout in Stream
Öolenoy	16	Brown
Reedy Cove	8	Brook, Rainbow
Cane	10	Brook, Rainbow

Greenville County

South Saluda	50	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Middle Saluda	40	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
North Saluda	30	Brown, Rainbow
Matthews	16	Rainbow
Oil Camp	10	Rainbow
Gap Creek	18	Rainbow
Vaughns Creek	12	Brook, Rainbow
South Pacolet	10	Brook, Brown


Some streams managed by SCDNR could not be listed because of limited space.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A SPORTSMAN



Because the SCDNR considers the state's trout waters a highly sensitive resource, South Carolina's trout fishery warrants special consideration, not only by the Department's natural resource managers but also by you as an individual conservationist and trout fisherman. Do your part by following the principles of respect which remind sportsmen to preserve their sport and the resource by following ethical rules of conduct in the field. As a trout fisherman, remember to:

1. Respect the law. Obey all fishing regulations and report violations.
2. Respect the resource. Keep only those fish that are injured or those you intend to eat.
3. Practice catch and release fishing!
4. Respect the rights of landowners. Get permission to fish on their property first.
5. Respect other anglers' territory. Treat them the way you would like to be treated.

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6. Respect the land. Leave no litter and take out what you take in.
 7. Pass it on. Teach a child or friend to trout fish.
 8. Support trout research and habitat protection.
 9. Join an organization that works to protect the resource and promote sportsman-like conduct.

PROPER CATCH-AND-RELEASE TECHNIQUES

Catch-and-release techniques are used to ensure sustainability of fish populations and to avoid the negative results of overfishing. It is simple! First, use barbless hooks to reduce injury and handling time of fish, therefore increasing survival rates. Land your fish as quickly as possible to minimize the fish's fighting time. Leave the fish in the water and unhook the fish with a de-hooking tool like forceps or needle-nosed pliers. If a hook has been swallowed, cut the line as far down in the fish's mouth as possible. Digestion will take care of the hook. If a fish must leave the water to be unhooked, wet your hands before handling the fish and minimize the time out of the water to 20-30 seconds. When placing the fish back into a river or stream, point the fish into the current while it breathes. Support the fish gently in the current until it swims away. All anglers need to follow the methods mentioned to increase a fish's chances of survival and other anglers' chances of catching a nice-size fish!

WADER WASHING, PREVENTING EXOTICS & DISEASE

Anglers should beware of unnoticed passengers on their waders and take the necessary precautions to assure they are not spreading harmful exotic hitchhikers from one stream to another. Harmful exotics such as Whirling Disease spores, Didymo algae, zebra mussels, mud snails, Asian clams and many more are becoming more common threats to aquatic resources, including Appalachian trout streams and tailwaters.

The larvae (immature form) of animals can be so tiny that they are invisible to the naked eye. These animal larvae can live in mud, dirt, sand and on plant fragments. Therefore, anglers should always remove visible mud, sand, plants or plant fragments from wading gear, clothing and fishing equipment before leaving a trout stream. Do not transport any potential hitchhikers, even back to your home. Remove and leave them at the stream.

Anglers should thoroughly clean their wading gear after each use. There are several ways to clean wading gear of aquatic hitchhikers. Once wading gear is 100% dry, allow it to remain dry for 5 days before using it again. Another option is to dip wading gear in a 3% bleach solution, rinse well (as chlorine can be harmful to gear) and allow to dry thoroughly. To avoid

possible damage from chlorine, anglers can dip their gear in a 100% vinegar solution for 20 minutes or in a 1% salt solution for 20 minutes.

Don't forget your best fishing buddy! Pets can be carriers of harmful exotics too. Pets should be rinsed thoroughly in warm water, towel dried and brushed well after each fishing or wading trip.

To avoid further damage from exotic species, anglers should never take resource management into their own hands. Unplanned stocking of fish, other aquatic animals or plants by anglers can disrupt the natural balance in an aquatic ecosystem causing damage to the established fishery, fish habitat and prey base. Unplanned stockings often occur from the careless use of live baits. Excess live bait, whether purchased at a local bait store or obtained from another body of water, should not be released. It may be disposed of in a trash receptacle or on one's compost heap.

Taking time to prevent the spread of aquatic hitchhikers will help assure trout streams are protected from harmful, exotic species.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION



STATE FISHING REGULATIONS

For information on seasons, creel limits and size limits, refer to the current Hunting and Fishing Regulations published annually in mid-June by SCDNR. For a copy of the recent Regulations, call (803) 734-3833 between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, write c/o Regulation Brochure, SCDNR, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202, email licensing@dnr.sc.gov or visit www.dnr.sc.gov/regulations.html.

For further information on the SCDNR trout fisheries management program contact: Region 1 Fisheries Office, 311 Natural Resources Drive, Clemson SC 29631, (864) 654-6346.

STATE FISHING LICENSE

To obtain a South Carolina fishing license, check with a local license agent at a nearby bait and tackle store or call, 24 hours a day 7 days a week, 1-866-714-3611. To find a local license agent, purchase a license online or print and mail in a license application visit www.dnr.sc.gov/purchase.

LODGING AND CAMPING FACILITIES

The SC Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism on mountain county parks provide excellent camping facilities, but perhaps the most popular are Devils Fork, Oconee and Table Rock State Parks, which offer easy access and cabin rentals. Devils Fork State Park is located on Lake



Jocassee and is ideal for anglers planning a fishing trip on Jocassee. Oconee State Park is located North of Walhalla on Highway 107 and Table Rock is located north of Pickens on Highway 11 or north of Greenville off 276 onto Highway 11. The lake at each end of the park offers good wintertime trout angling. Primitive camping is available at Jones Gap State Park in Greenville County. This park offers excellent access to fishing along the Middle Saluda River and other Greenville County streams. For more information on the state parks, contact the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia, S.C. 29201, (803) 734-0156 or 1-866-224-9339. For further information, visit www.discoversouthcarolina.com or www.southcarolinaparks.com.

The US Forest Service's Burrells Ford Campground and Cherry Hill Campground, both north of Oconee State Park off Highway 107, also provide camping facilities. Primitive camping in designated areas is available in Ellicotts Rock Wilderness Area and along the Chattooga River trail (Sumter National Forest north of Walhalla off Highway 107). Campers must remain 50 feet from the river when pitching a tent. For other Forest Service campground information visit www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/forest/recreation/camping.

Designated primitive camp areas are available on the Jocassee Gorges property in northern Pickens County.

Other campgrounds with facilities available are Chau Ram County Park, west of Westminster on Highway 76, and South Cove County Park northwest of Seneca on Highway 188.

For maps of the Andrew-Pickens District of the Sumter National Forest contact:

U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Andrew Pickens Ranger District
112 Andrew Pickens Circle
Mountain Rest, SC 29664
(864)638-9568
www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/

U.S. Forest Service
Francis Marion & Sumter National Forest
4931 Broad River Road
Columbia, SC 29212
(803) 561-4000

Contact the U.S. Geological Survey for 7 ½ minute series topographic maps and their free *Index to Topographic Maps in South Carolina*:

SC Geodectic Survey
5 Geology Road
Columbia, SC 29212
(803) 896-7700

USGS National Center
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 20192
(800) ASK-USGS

These maps are sometimes available at local tackle or backpack stores in the Clemson-Seneca area for a fee.

Trout Fishing Organizations in South Carolina

Trout Unlimited Chapters in South Carolina

Chattooga River Chapter	Oconee/Pickens Area	www.chattoogatu.org
Mountain Bridge Chapter	Greenville Area	www.mbtu.org
Saluda River Chapter	Columbia Area	www.saludatu.org
Jocassee Trout Club		http://jocasseetroutclub.org



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