

# 2010

## The Georgia Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail



COASTAL RESOURCES DIVISION



This project was funded in part by the Coastal Management Program of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grant award #NA09NOS4190171, as well as the National Park Service Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program. The statements, findings, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of OCRM or NOAA.



September 30, 2010

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Under the leadership of the Coastal Regional Commission, with direction and participation from the region's cities and counties, involvement of stakeholders, public agencies and other regional partners, this Georgia Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail action plan is provided as a resource for paddlers planning a trip to see the natural beauty of Coastal Georgia.

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Special acknowledgement for the completion of this project goes to the Coastal Georgia kayaking community including enthusiasts and outfitters in the region. The regional outfitters that provided valuable input include Up the Creek Expeditions, Southeast Adventure, Ocean Motion, Altamaha Coastal Tours, Coffee Bluff Marina, Savannah Canoe and Kayak, and Sea Kayak Georgia. It is highly recommended that potential visitors use the services of guides as there is no substitute for local knowledge in the vast marshes of the Georgia Coast. Contact information for guides and outfitters may be found by inquiring with the Chambers of Commerce for each coastal county that are listed in the appendix.

### **FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE:**

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# INTRODUCTION

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## GEORGIA COAST SALTWATER PADDLE TRAIL

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Georgia is a state of great natural diversity ranging from the saltwater marshes on the coast to the majesty of the Blue Ridge Mountains. One of Georgia's hidden gems is its incredibly natural coast which is still the most undeveloped coast on the eastern seaboard. Many portions of the coast have no connection to the mainland and are only accessible by water, keeping its raw and primitive nature tucked away from the eyes of most travelers. In order to experience the natural beauty of this expansive coast, one must travel the waters of Coastal Georgia's tidal marshes.

This document will serve as a guide to provide trip planning information including marked routes, access points, amenities, safety information, and links to other paddling resources. This is not meant to be a standalone document for planning a Coastal Georgia paddle trip, but one of many resources needed to prepare a proper float plan. Paddlers should consult official NOAA navigational charts, seek the knowledge of the many local outfitters on the Georgia coast, and contact park officials at any proposed camping locations along the route before filing a finalized float plan with family or friends.

Starting at Howard Gilman Waterfront Park in the City of Saint Marys and traveling north until reaching the Fishing Pier on Tybee Island, the Georgia Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail (GCSPT) provides a great opportunity for paddlers to enjoy the pristine waterways that meander through Georgia's saltwater network. These 189 miles of waterways pass barrier islands, tidal marsh, and forested wetlands, providing access to the rich historic and scenic areas of Georgia that are rarely seen by most sightseers. Kayakers and other paddlers will be able to not only traverse the length of Georgia's seaboard, but will be able to take a step back and see a glimpse of the Georgia coast the way that General James Oglethorpe did in the 1700's.

The GCSPT is divided up in to 11 sections, each one with its own character and points of interest. These sections are as diverse as the untouched back waters of Saint Catherines Island and the quaint water front community of Saint Marys. Each one of these sections can be its own trail for the short trips, or combined into more rigorous multi-day trips. This trail is designed to meet the abilities of each participant, satisfying their quest for new activities and adventures with each visit to the trail.

Coastal Georgia is home to many historic sites and natural protected areas. One of the purposes of the GCSPT is link these wondrous spots. The trail connects the Cumberland Island National Seashore, four State Parks, six other state protected areas, and 77 Historic Sites, as well as number of other points of interest like National Monuments, and city, county, and regional parks.

The GCSPT is also an important part of larger initiative called the Southeast Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail that is coordinated by the National Park Service Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA). This project will identify a

main corridor for a blueway that stretches from the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail in Virginia, through the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and connecting with the Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail.

This Coastal Georgia adventure has been brought to life through a partnership of many parties including the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR) and the National Park Service (NPS). These agencies have teamed up to establish this paddle trail to show the world that the Georgia Coast is a viable destination for kayak touring, and to provide trail patrons with the tools to plan a successful trip.

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### USING THE GUIDE

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This guide has been designed as a general over view of paddling the Georgia coast. By no means should it be considered an all inclusive compendium of the information that is available. It is strongly recommended that paddlers utilize every available resource to plan a safe and successful trip on all or part of the GCSPT. Please make every effort to learn more about the intended route by speaking to local outfitters, park staff, and consulting official navigation charts from NOAA. There is no substitute for local knowledge in these waters as the high tidal variance can cause rapid change in the flow of creeks and rivers. There are also a number of books on paddling in Georgia, and a list of some of these resources is provided in the bibliography.

## ROUTE OVERVIEW

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The route has been laid out to facilitate the best use by allowing for short, medium, and long paddle trips. Access points are denoted as well as the available amenities at each location.

The oak lined streets of the small town of Saint Marys have a rich history dating back to the mid 1500's. There are two points of access within Saint Marys: the Howard Gilman Waterfront Park, and the North River Landing. Both sites allow access to the Saint Marys River and Cumberland Sound.

Just north on the trail is Cumberland Island, a Federal National Protected Seashore. The Island has many amenities including historic locations, environmental studies, and camping facilities. West of Cumberland Island is the mouth of the Crooked River, home of Crooked River State Park, which has parking, lodging, camping, a store, and a well-defined and popular kayak trail.

At the north end of Cumberland Island is Saint Andrew Sound and the mouth of the Satilla River. The paddle trail follows backwater creeks around the Saint Andrew Sound to avoid a large expanse of open water that has tendencies for high winds and dangerous water conditions. The creeks in this area have few boats and unprecedented scenic tranquility that stretches north to the Little Satilla River.

From here the paddler will have the opportunity to visit Jekyll Island State Park. With its marina and boat ramp, there are many things to take in on Jekyll Island such as the historic Millionaires' Village. On the north side of Jekyll is the Brunswick River. Paddling west will take you under the 480 foot tall Sidney Lanier Bridge and on to Blythe Island Regional Park, which can be utilized for camping, fishing, or even lake swimming.

If heading north along the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) by way of Plantation Creek, you will emerge from the reeds facing Saint Simons Island along the Frederica River. There are marinas and piers for access to the trail. Saint Simons is the most developed of Georgia's Barrier Islands, yet it still possesses a quaint and relaxed atmosphere which makes it a wonderful stop off location. On the way north on the Frederica River you will pass the remnants of Fort Frederica, the southern garrison that stopped the Spanish attempts to claim the Georgia coast.

As you cross Buttermilk Sound and head into the Altamaha River, activities abound. Paddle past the Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation Historic Site, stop off and eat or resupply at Two-Way Fish Camp, and enter the Altamaha Waterfowl Management Area, which includes the Historic Butler Plantation, Butler River Fishing Bridge and Champney River Landing. This point marks an intersection with another established paddle trail system on the Altamaha River. There are three access points on the GCSPT that coincide with access points in the Altamaha River State Canoe Guide: Two-Way Fish Camp, Champney River Landing, and Darien City Boat Ramp and Waterfront Park.

Across the Altamaha River is the City of Darien with its quaint storefronts and historic waterfront park. Another access point in Darien is Fort King George State Historic Site, a reconstructed 18<sup>th</sup> century British outpost.

Upon leaving Darien, paddlers will pass lush scrub oak forests and immense expanses of tidal marsh that personify the Georgia Coast. With a few stops in McIntosh County, the closest one will find to civilization is Shellman Bluff, and then there is Barbour Island at the Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge on the mainland, or Sapelo Island to the east. Sapelo Island houses the Richard J. Reynolds State Wildlife Refuge and the Gullah community of Hog Hammock.

Wandering ones way north across the Newport River is Colonels Island with available stops at the Half Moon Marina and Yellow Bluff Fishing Camp, or head further east to Fort Morris Historic Site and go birding for a variety of woodpeckers, finches, storks, and egrets. The paddle from here will take you up the ICW to Fort McAllister where a multitude of activities are available.

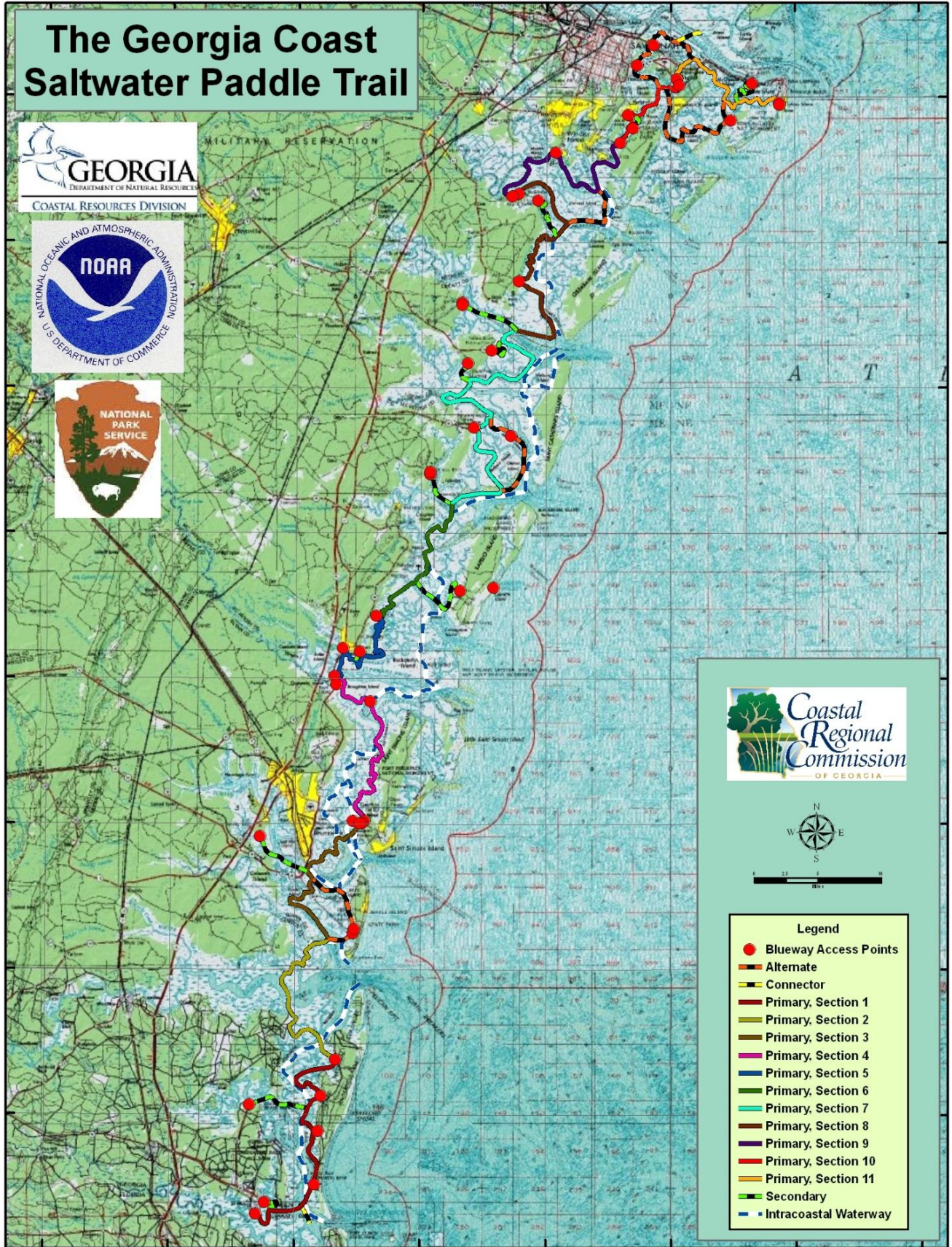
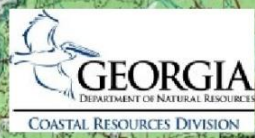
Once you cross the Ogeechee River you have reached the Southern point of the City of Savannah at Coffee Bluff. Savannah was the first city founded in Georgia by the British under General James Oglethorpe. Savannah is a major city, but do not be fooled, there are beautiful scenic vistas and well preserved locations all along the trail. One can stop and enjoy the nearby amenities at Isle of Hope Marina or settle into a primitive campsite at Skidaway Island State Park. If you want more of the big city you can head west and visit the Town of Thunderbolt, or spend some time at F.W. Spencer Community Park. If more of the island life is what you yearn for, head east to Wilmington Island and visit Hogan's Marina, or access the trail at Turners Creek Ramp.

From there, paddle down the Bull River and head up Tybee Creek. You can stop at Lazaretto Creek Boat Ramp where you can go for a quick walk to Fort Pulaski National Monument to take in one of the many interpretive programs offered. Your trip through the marshes and rivers of Coastal Georgia will then end at the Tybee Island Fishing Pier and Pavilion on the southwestern side of Tybee Island.



81.833° W 81.667° W 81.5° W 81.333° W 81.167° W 81° W 80.833° W 80.667° W

# The Georgia Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail



- Legend**
- Blueway Access Points
  - Alternate
  - Connector
  - Primary, Section 1
  - Primary, Section 2
  - Primary, Section 3
  - Primary, Section 4
  - Primary, Section 5
  - Primary, Section 6
  - Primary, Section 7
  - Primary, Section 8
  - Primary, Section 9
  - Primary, Section 10
  - Primary, Section 11
  - Secondary
  - Intracoastal Waterway

81.833° W 81.667° W 81.5° W 81.333° W 81.167° W 81° W 80.833° W 80.667° W

32° N  
31.833° N  
31.667° N  
31.5° N  
31.333° N  
31.167° N  
31° N  
30.833° N

32° N  
31.833° N  
31.667° N  
31.5° N  
31.333° N  
31.167° N  
31° N  
30.833° N

## PROJECT HISTORY

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In 1990, the Georgia Conservancy undertook a study about the feasibility of creating a coastal water trail in Georgia. Even though it was stated that, "the conclusion of the study is that such a 'water trail' is indeed feasible and, as envisioned, would create and expand constituency for the protection and wise use of the coast," it never fully materialized. The purpose of the plan was to create a private business network to coordinate, maintain, and promote the water trail. Government was only to be involved for access to its lands at that time. GADNR acknowledged the plan and allowed use of requested properties, but lacking a strong central organization coordinating the 'water trail' it was never developed or promoted to any great extent. In the spring of 2009 the CRC applied for and was awarded a Coastal Incentive Grant by the GADNR with funding from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to create a Blueway Plan along Georgia's coast.

The original concept was to identify locations along the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) that paddlers could utilize to make an extended trip through the Georgia coast. The GADNR had been contemplating reviving the old Georgia Conservancy 'water trail' but this time with an emphasis on connecting state parks and historic sites along the Georgia coast. They requested that the Blueway use only public lands as part of its route. When the NPS RTCA was made aware of this effort, it turned out they were also working on connecting existing blueways along the Atlantic coast and helping states develop new coastal water trails to create what would be called the Southeastern Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail. What started out as a lone entity's effort to create a 'water trail' had blossomed into a multi-agency cooperative project to establish a trail system.

The CRC was able to use technical support from the NPS and onsite experience from GADNR staff to identify, analyze, verify, and document locations and routes conducive to the blueway.

## SAFETY AND HAZARDS

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In creating a water trail for the Georgia coast, the pre-eminent concern was for the safety of the users of this trail. There is no way to remove all risk when it comes to any physical activity that interacts with nature, but with caution and planning, paddlers will mitigate most of the general issues encountered along the way. Follow the guidelines of the American Canoe Association (ACA) in reference to pre-trip planning, on water behavior and etiquette, education on coastal water conditions as well as following the ACA paddler's checklist (<http://www.americancanoe.org/atf/cf/%7B74254DC2-74B4-446F-92BE-547992272AB7%7D/Paddler's%20Safety%20Checklist.pdf> ).

Always prepare, you can never know too much about the activity, your locations, your equipment, or yourself. If you are not sure about something, the time to find it out is before you go. Once on open water, your options are limited if you forgot to bring contact information or pack extra batteries for the GPS unit.

When it comes to open water paddling, these trips are not recommended for the inexperienced kayaker. Paddlers with limited experience should join with experienced paddlers and try short trips first, or go through an outfitter to arrange pre-trip training. Long-distance paddling can be very rigorous as adverse tides, currents, and head winds can hinder progress and challenge physical endurance. Be sure your level of physical fitness is appropriate before embarking on a kayak trip. The best way to reduce the stress of a paddling trip is by setting a relaxed pace. Allow for ample time for side trips and land explorations, and you will likely have a richer experience. Parts of the trail may require motel stays or private camping as there is no public camping available in certain stretches. Please contact the local outfitters to inquire about private camping opportunities along the trail. Be sure to budget accordingly for your trip, and bring a locking security cable for securing your craft. It is also recommended to attach a four to eight foot pole with safety flag so other vessels can see you in tall marsh grass. Without it, larger vessels may not see you, especially when exiting marsh grass tributaries in to the ICW.

Always file a float plan with friends or family that contains departure location, time, and date, and expected arrival date, time, location, and the names and contact information of all paddlers on the trip. Never paddle alone, safety is found in numbers, and no matter how experienced or prepared, solo paddling has potential for trouble. The same can be said about paddlers who fail to wear their Personal Flotation Device, so please always keep it on, and make sure that it is properly fitted.

Be aware of and take careful note of weather conditions and forecasts. If in doubt, do not proceed into the water. Be especially vigilant during hurricane season, from June through November. Warm weather thunderstorms can also bring high winds and heavy rains along with the risk of lightning strikes. Sub-freezing winter temperatures are also possible in Georgia, so please plan accordingly. Remember hypothermia is a real danger even on a relatively warm day, so do your best to keep dry and keep warm when out paddling.

Knowing the early symptoms and how to treat hypothermia will greatly reduce your risk. It is also important to eat sufficient metabolic foods and drink water to prevent dehydration as well.

Nature is wondrous and dangerous so please keep in mind that poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac cause allergic reactions and may be found along the trail. If in doubt, do not touch. Also resist the temptation to walk on oysters or coral beds with bare feet. Those as well as cactus, sandspurs, bones and other items can cause injury and prematurely end your trip, so always wear appropriate footwear. Snakes, including venomous ones, can be active in coastal environments, even in salt marshes. The Cottonmouth or Water Moccasin is aggressive, and has been seen swimming in salt water and found on barrier islands, so proceed with caution. If encountering a snake, back away and admire these reptiles from a safe distance. Trying to feed or pet a wild animal is not advised including dolphins that might come right up next to your boat as you are paddling. With the lack of development along the Georgia coast it is not uncommon to see American Alligators. Alligators are generally nonaggressive, but caution should always be taken since a mature Alligator can easily be 13 feet long and weigh over 400 pounds. There are some basic rules to follow in regards to alligators:

- Don't feed alligators, ever.
- Don't swim at night. Alligators are night feeders.
- Never disturb an alligator's nest. Mothers are remarkably aggressive and all alligators can move surprisingly fast even on the land.

One of the greatest hazards a paddler will face on the trail is the changing tide. Twice a day the water of the Georgia coast changes direction. This is not uncommon in tidal influenced areas but in Georgia the tidal swings can vary from one foot to more than seven feet. It becomes essential to plan a trip to coincide with the tides. Carry a tide chart and understand the Rule of Twelfths, which is a rule of thumb used to estimate the height of the tide at any time, and the speed at which the tide is rising or falling, using the time and heights of high and low water levels ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule\\_of\\_twelfths](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule_of_twelfths)). Some areas can be very shallow at low tide and not all facilities can be used at extreme low tides. In certain tidal creeks, rivers, and passes, changing tides can cause strong currents that might help or hinder a paddler. Paddling against a tide and the wind will make it highly difficult to make progress.

Following these guidelines will make any paddle trip along the Georgia coast more enjoyable and less hazardous. The GADNR has an online Boaters Handbook and Boating Safety Course (<http://www.boat-ed.com/ga/handbook/index.htm>) that will help you prepare for your own paddling trip.

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## PREPARING TO PADDLE

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What you need depends on what kind of activities you plan on engaging in while out on the trail. You will need paddling equipment and possibly camping equipment and personal recreation equipment.

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### PADDLING EQUIPMENT

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Paddlers will need a sea kayak with rudder suitable for open water with lightweight paddle and spare paddle. Remember you want to try and stay dry so use a spray skirt/cockpit cover if possible and bilge pump/sponge/paddle float. Always have your U.S. Coast Guard approved Personal Flotation Device (PFD), marine radio, deck compass, and rain gear. You may have to make repairs while on the water, so take a repair kit with items you might need (duct tape, nails/screws, epoxy putty, super glue, aqua seal). Also in your kit should have marine whistle, bell or horn within easy reach and remember - five short blasts on a whistle, bell, or horn is the international signal for an emergency. In case of extreme emergencies one should have towline, flares and flare gun, and a cell phone, although some areas of Coastal Georgia may be out of range for many cellular carriers. You should never go out without your waterproof GPS and extra batteries, pertinent maps, NOAA charts, and tide charts. Always have a well stocked first aid kit to cover most contingencies (things like ace bandage, butterfly bandages, assorted band-aids, snake bite kit, moleskin, eye drops, tweezers, scissors, cold/hot pads, painkillers, seasick pills).

Your personal gear on the boat should be in dry bags, including all maps and GPS. You will need appropriate clothing for anticipated weather, hot, cold, and rainy. Insect repellent, head net, and net clothing is more than just suggested, you will need it. Polarized sunglasses or ski goggles may be optimal for those with sensitive eyes in the bright Georgia sun. Also because of the sun, carry a sun hat, waterproof sunscreen, and long-sleeved, light-colored shirts and a brightly colored towel that can attract the attention of a passing boater when waved at them. Most importantly have water containers and easily accessible water bottles. You will need to stay well hydrated and each paddler should carry at least one gallon of freshwater per person per day.

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### CAMPING EQUIPMENT

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There are two types of camping available along the Georgia coast: modern sites with amenities and sites without amenities, often referred to as primitive or pioneer camping sites. The trail section of the guide lists what amenities are available at which locations. The other type is primitive and like its name implies there is not much but what nature provides. Everything you need you will have to provide including water. When primitive camping, one should employ the leave no trace principles ([www.lnt.org](http://www.lnt.org)) to minimize impact and keep the area preserved for future paddlers to enjoy.

For overnight camping you will need to make sure you have the following items: A tent with fine mesh screen and rain fly to sleep in, as well as a sleeping bag. A tarp to use as a shelter or as a ground cloth is very useful. For cooking, most locations do not allow open fires so you will need a lightweight camp stove, fuel container and funnel, mess kit, and most importantly waterproof matches or a lighter. After your meal make sure you have a dish towel, biodegradable soap with scrubby, and garbage bags. Other items you will need for multiple purposes would be a flashlight and/or head lamp, dental supplies, small trowel, toilet paper, and zip lock bags. Remember, while you are out of the water you will need to take care of issues that have may arise while paddling, so make sure you have several feet of cord, sewing kit, and a pocket multi-tool. For longer trips a small can of lubricant to spray zippers and other metal parts to prevent corrosion and a small brass brush to clean off corrosion on metal objects would be useful.

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### PERSONAL RECREATION EQUIPMENT

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Optional items could include binoculars for bird watching, walkie-talkies to communicate with others in your group, a camera to capture your journey, and fishing rod and tackle. If fishing, a Georgia fishing license is required for persons 16 years of age and older (some Georgia residents may be able to receive a free license). Visit <http://www.georgiawildlife.com/recreational-licenses> or call 1-800-366-2661. Please remember everything you take needs to be waterproof or made to float and anything you take out into the trail you need to bring back with you.

## TRAILS

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Note: waypoints are listed in latitude, longitude (N,W) format based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) with a Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 17 North projection and coordinate system.

### SECTION 1

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#### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11503  
NOAA Chart 11504  
NOAA Chart 11489

USGS Saint Marys Quad  
USGS Fernandina Beach Quad  
USGS Harrietts Bluff Quad  
USGS Cumberland Island South Quad

Section 1 Total Length – 18.99 Nautical Miles

Saint Marys Waterfront Park (30.72, -81.551) – Located on the Saint Marys River, the City of Saint Marys has many offerings for the salt water paddler including a boat ramp, floating docks, a beautiful park, restrooms, parking, several restaurants, lodging opportunities, and an outfitter. It is also the location of the Cumberland Island National Seashore headquarters and museum as well as the loading point for the Cumberland Island Ferry.

North River Landing (30.733, -81.539) – This landing is on the western side of downtown Saint Marys on the North River, which intersects the Saint Marys River at approximately 30.724, -81.532. This landing has limited amenities such as a boat ramp, floating dock, portable restrooms, parking, and a water spigot.

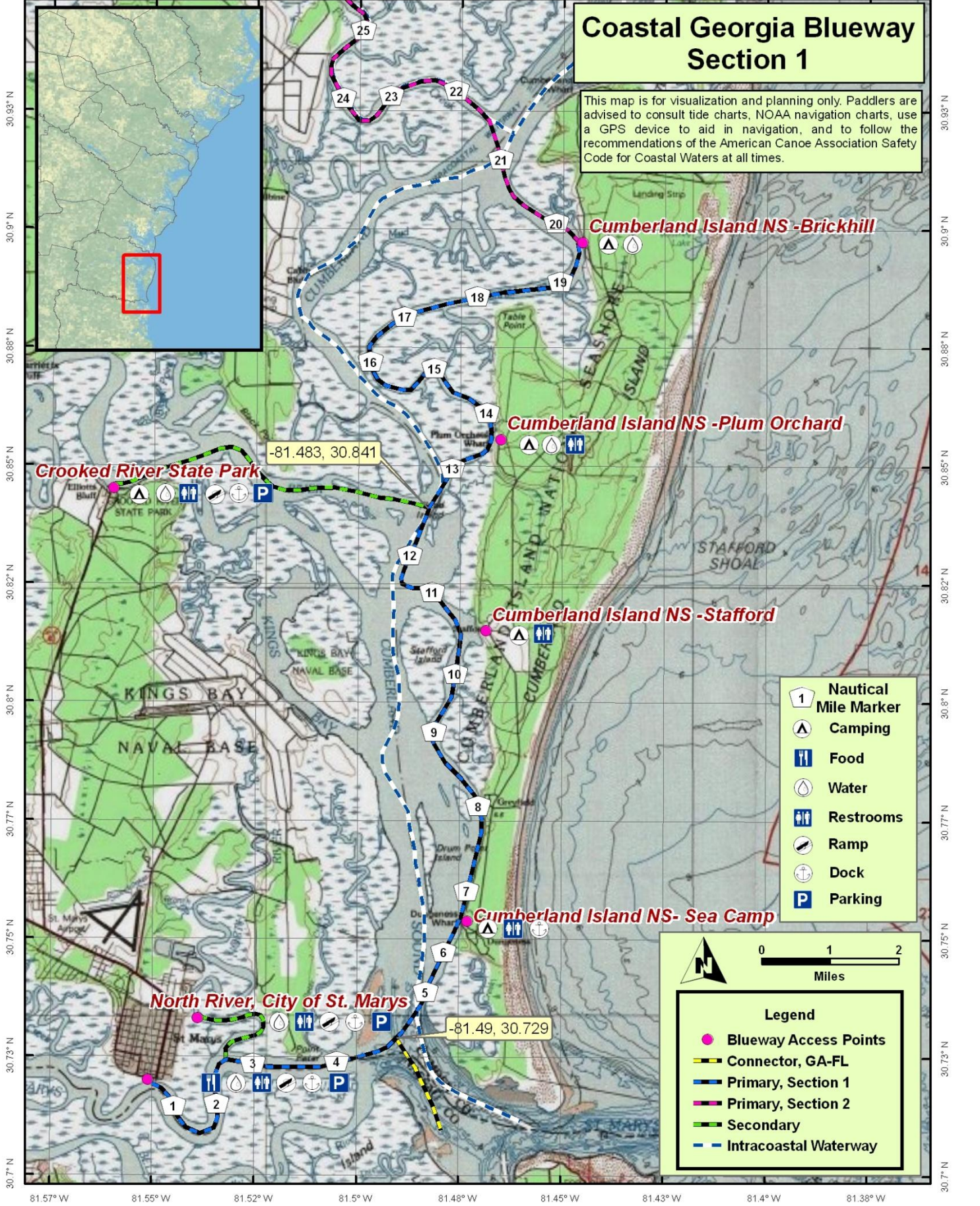
Paddlers may connect to the Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail at approximately 30.729, -81.49. This connection is a continuation of the Southeast Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail. The Florida trail ends at a campground on Tiger Island (30.7055, -81.4879). This connecting path leads across open water with swift currents and heavy boat traffic, and is recommended for experienced paddlers only. There is also a ferry service that runs between Saint Marys and Fernandina Beach, Florida that will accommodate kayakers with advance notice. The ferry is in operation Thursday through Saturday with departure times of 11:00 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. from Saint Marys, and departure times of 10:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 4:00 p.m. from Fernandina Beach. Please contact Amelia River Cruises and Charters at (904) 261-9972 or visit [www.ameliarivercruises.com](http://www.ameliarivercruises.com) for booking information.

Cumberland Island National Seashore offers several options for kayak access and camping but it has many restrictions and proper trip planning is essential. Camp sites must be reserved in advance by contacting the ferry reservation office at (912) 882-4335 or (877) 860-6787. More information may be found at <http://www.nps.gov/cuis/index.htm>.

The southernmost camping location on Cumberland Island is Sea Camp (30.7537, -81.4729). This campground has 16 individual sites and two group sites, and its facilities include showers, restrooms, drinking water, picnic tables, and fire rings. A little further north is the Stafford camp site which can be accessed from the ocean side or by hiking from the Sea Camp dock. Bathrooms, showers, and water are available. The next campsites are accessible from the dock at Plum Orchard (30.8555, -81.465). These campsites are called Yankee Paradise and Hickory Hill, and are backcountry sites with a shared water source between them and no other amenities. It is important to note that paddlers must hike in to these campsites. Yankee Paradise is roughly one mile from Plum Orchard and Hickory Hill is about two and one half miles from Plum Orchard. The final camping location on Cumberland Island is located at Brickhill Bluff (30.8973, -81.4453). Brickhill is also a backcountry campsite and the only amenity available is a water source. It does offer good tree canopy coverage and outstanding sunset views of Camden County from the western banks of Cumberland. There have been provisions put in place for non-local kayakers who will be paddling from the north and wish to camp on Cumberland. These paddlers will need to contact the visitor's center in Saint Marys (912-882-4336, ext 254) at least 14 days in advance of their trip to secure campground reservations.

Crooked River State Park (30.845, -81.56) is a popular and well appointed base location for kayak trip to the north end of Cumberland. The State Park provides pioneer camping and cottages on a bluff overlooking the Crooked River and also has amenities such as water, restrooms, boat ramp, floating dock, picnic shelters, miniature golf, a nature and education center, and established kayak trails that explore some of the rivers and creeks surrounding the park.





## SECTION 2

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11504	USGS St. Kingsland NE Quad
NOAA Chart 11506	USGS Cumberland Island North Quad
NOAA Chart 11489	USGS Dover Bluff Quad
USGS Harrietts Bluff Quad	USGS Jekyll Island Quad
USGS Cumberland Island South Quad	

Section 2 Total Length – 13.48 Nautical Miles

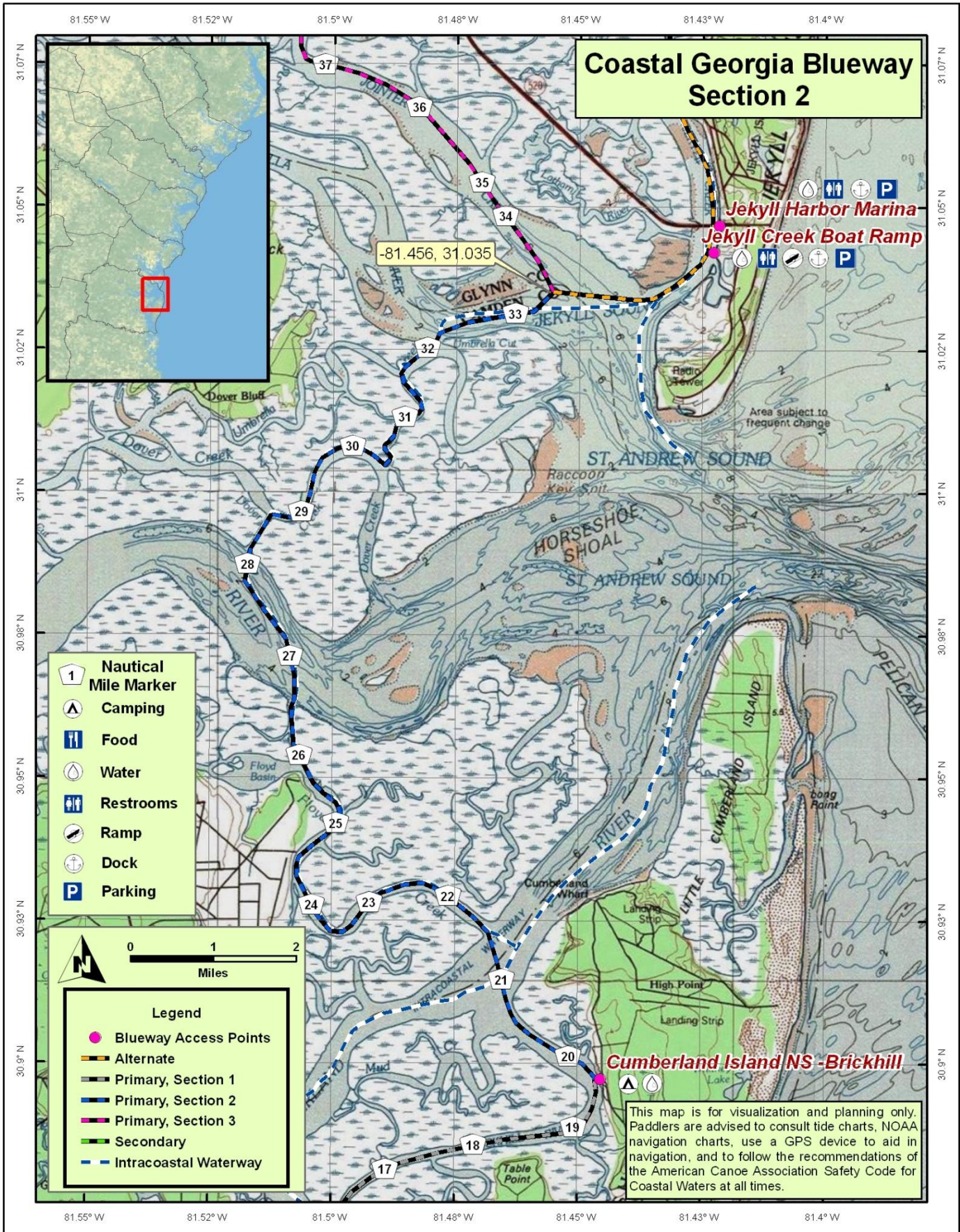
When leaving Brickhill, paddle northwest on the Brickhill River until reaching the Cumberland River. Cross over the Cumberland River into Floyd Creek at approximately 30.923, -81.468. This section of the trail is part of the ICW so paddlers must prepare for occasional heavy boat traffic. Follow Floyd Creek until it becomes Floyd Cut then continue on until entering the Little Satilla River (30.963, -81.508). Cross the Little Satilla River to the entrance of the Dover Cut (30.99, -81.517). Paddlers beware as this river crossing has potential for swift currents. Navigating Dover Cut will lead into Dover Creek (30.996, -81.513) continue your paddle down Dover Creek into the continuance of Dover Cut (31.005, -81.49). Exit Dover Cut as it connects with Umbrella Creek (31.021, -81.486) and continue down Umbrella Creek until it connects with the Little Satilla River at Umbrella Cut (31.026, -81.479). Follow the Little Satilla River to the mouth of Jointer Creek at the backside of the Jekyll Sound (31.035, -81.456).

At this point on the paddle trail there are two options: continue on Jointer Creek towards Brunswick, or cross Jekyll Sound to Jekyll Creek (31.034, -81.435). This sound crossing is a large expanse of open water so prepare for possible swift currents and high winds. Once in Jekyll Creek there are several options for stopping points.

Located at 31.042, -81.423, Jekyll Creek Boat Ramp offers a boat ramp, floating dock, parking, restrooms, picnic tables, and a water spigot. One nearby attraction to Jekyll Creek Boat Ramp is the Tidelands Nature Center, part of the University of Georgia 4-H Program. Tidelands offers nature walks, touch tanks, aquaria-exhibits, loggerhead sea turtles, guided kayak tours, and school and group programs.

Just up Jekyll Creek from the boat ramp is Jekyll Harbor Marina (31.047, -81.422). The marina offers a dock, food, water, parking, ice, and there is a restaurant in close proximity. Paddlers are advised to keep boats out of the lift area of the dock.

When leaving Jekyll Marina, the alternate route takes the paddler under the Jekyll Island Bridge and past the Jekyll Island Wharf to the exit of Jekyll Creek into the Brunswick River (31.09, -81.441). Upon entering the Brunswick River, stay close to the marsh on the south side of the river, and proceed towards the Sidney Lanier Bridge and reconnect with the primary trail at the mouth of Cedar Creek (31.103, -81.477).



## SECTION 3

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11506  
NOAA Chart 11507  
NOAA Chart 11489

USGS Dover Bluff Quad  
USGS Jekyll Island Quad  
USGS Brunswick West Quad  
USGS Brunswick East Quad

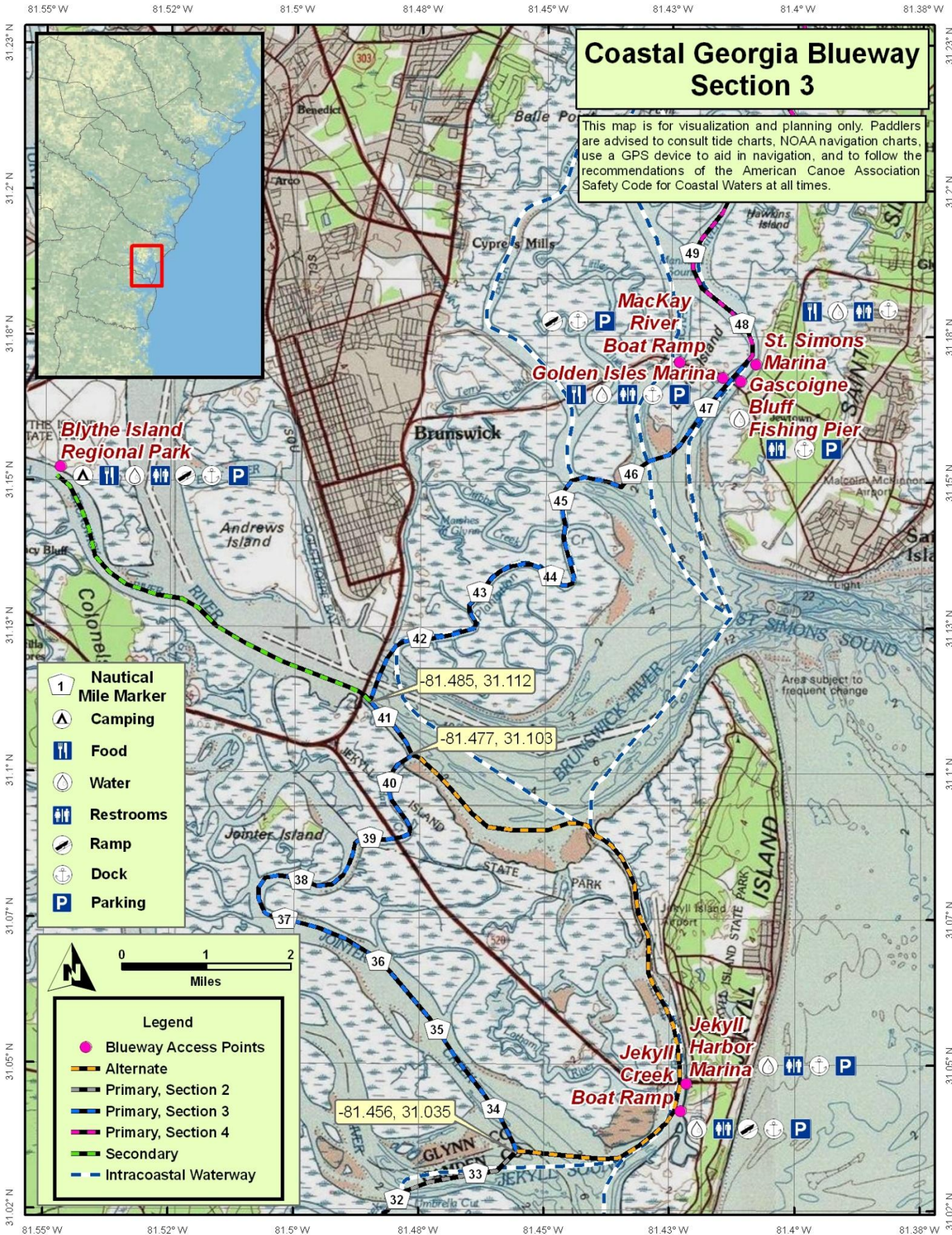
Section 3 Total Length – 14.14 Nautical Miles

If you choose to stay on the primary path and bypass Jekyll Island, continue up Jointer Creek, passing by the southeastern side of Jointer Island, and enter Cedar Creek at approximately 31.089, -81.487. Continue through Cedar Creek under the bridge (31.089, -81.48) on the Downing Musgrove Causeway to Jekyll Island. Soon after passing under the bridge over Cedar Creek, you will enter the Brunswick River (31.103, -81.477). Upon entering the Brunswick River, stay close to the marsh on the south side of the river and proceed towards the Sidney Lanier Bridge (31.112, -81.485). As you approach the bridge you will have two options: cross the Brunswick River to Plantation Creek (31.122, -81.479) or pass under the bridge and head up river to Blythe Island Regional Park (31.152, -81.547).

If you choose to head up the Brunswick River to Blythe Island Regional Park you will cross under the Sidney Lanier Bridge (31.112, -81.485), and paddle to the South Brunswick River (31.131, -81.456) where you will pass Colonels Island and continue to Blythe Island Regional Park (31.152, -81.547). This path is a major shipping route as there are three Georgia Ports Authority facilities in the area. Please be on alert for large cargo ships in this area as they move deceptively fast and displace large amounts of water that can be hazardous to paddlers. The amenities at Blythe Island Regional Park include a boat ramp, a dock, camping, parking, food, water, restrooms, and walking trails.

If you choose to continue on the primary route, you will cross the Brunswick River to Plantation Creek (31.122, -81.479). Plantation Creek is the eastern entrance of the two creek mouths at this location and offers a point of reconnection to the ICW. Continue on Plantation Creek until you reach the crossover into Clubbs Creek at 31.143, -81.447, following the ICW. Exit Clubbs Creek into the Back River (31.149, -81.446) and traverse the top of Saint Simons Sound by crossing the mouth of the Mackay River (31.153, -81.43) and entering the Frederica River (31.158, -81.422). Once in the Frederica River, there are three access points in close proximity. Golden Isles Marina (31.168, -81.415) offers a dock, light food, water, and a restaurant on site. Kayakers are advised to stay out of the boat lift area and avoid prime dock space due to the amount of boat traffic at the marina. The Mackay River Boat Ramp (31.17, -81.423) is also in close proximity to Golden Isles Marina and provides parking, a boat ramp, and a floating dock. These two locations utilize a shared automobile entry point from the FJ Torras Causeway. Continuing on the Frederica River, pass under the Frederica River Bridge on the FJ Torras Causeway, and the Gascoigne Bluff Fishing Pier will be the first structure on the eastern side of the river (31.167, -

81.411). Amenities at this location include a floating dock, parking, restrooms, water, picnic shelter, and grills. Access is limited to daytime hours at Gascoigne Bluff. Just north of the fishing pier is Saint Simons Marina (31.17, -81.408). The marina is operated by the Saint Simons Island Boating and Fishing Club, and has limited amenities including a dock, water, restrooms, and snack food. Paddlers are advised to stay out of the boat lift area and to avoid docking in prime dock space due to limited dock area for boat traffic. As a side note to the Saint Simons and Brunswick area, there are several outfitters in the area that can provide supplies, guide services, local water knowledge, and equipment. It is always a good idea to consult with the local outfitters throughout Coastal Georgia as you plan and execute any trip in these waters.



## SECTION 4

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### **Reference Maps:**

NOAA Chart 11506

USGS Brunswick East Quad

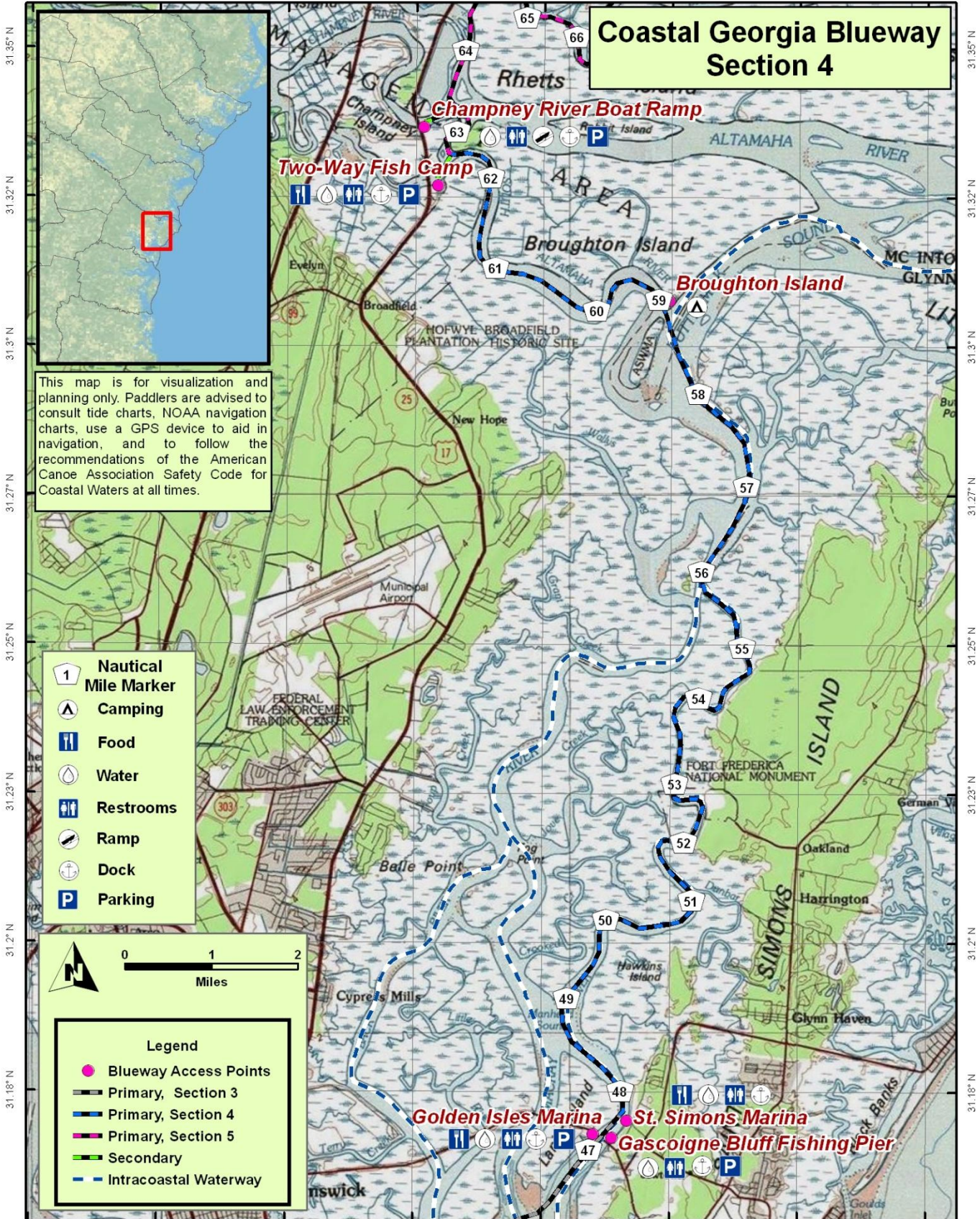
NOAA Chart 11507

USGS Darien Quad

NOAA Chart 11508

Section 4 Total Length – 14.99 Nautical Miles

When leaving Saint Simons Marina, continue north on the Frederica River, and temporarily merge with the Mackay River in Manhead Sound (31.187, -81.42). Continue north on the Frederica River (31.19, -81.42) past Fort Frederica National Monument (31.224, -81.394) and on until merging again with the Mackay River (31.261, -81.394). Upon reaching Buttermilk Sound (31.294, -81.396), and cross over onto the South Altamaha River (31.306, -81.401). At this point there is primitive camping available on the southern tip of Broughton Island (31.308, -81.401). Upon passing Broughton Island, follow the South Altamaha River past the historic rice fields of Howfyl-Broadfield Plantation until reaching a fork in the river at 31.332, -81.443. Taking the south fork will lead to Two-Way Fish Camp (31.327, -81.446) which can provide a dock, food, water, restrooms, parking, showers, laundry, and an on-site restaurant.





## SECTION 5

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11508

NOAA Chart 11510

USGS Darien Quad

USGS Ridgeville Quad

Section 5 Total Length – 10.76 Nautical Miles

Continuing on the north fork of the river (31.332, -81.443) will lead into the Altamaha River (31.338, -81.439). Heading up the Altamaha River leads to the intersection with the Champney River (31.34, -81.442) where the Champney River Boat Ramp (31.337, -81.448) can be found. The Champney River Boat Ramp offers a boat ramp, floating dock, parking, portable restrooms, picnic tables, and a water spigot. If a stop at the Champney River Boat Ramp is not scheduled, continue north on the Butler River (31.34, -81.442) to the entrance of General's Cut (31.356, -81.439). General's Cut connects to the Darien River (31.362, -81.432) where there are two choices: paddle up river on a secondary path to the Darien City Boat Ramp and Waterfront Park (31.368, -81.437), or continue on your journey on the primary trail route.

A side trip to the Darien City Boat Ramp and Waterfront Park (31.368, -81.437) is a recommended stopping point for those looking for dining, shops, history, and modern lodging as all of these can be found within the downtown Darien area. Other amenities include bed and breakfast inns, convenience stores, a boat ramp, floating docks, parking, and picnic tables. There is also a local outfitter nearby that can provide a wealth of local knowledge about the waters and private camping opportunities.

A second opportunity for an interesting deviation from the primary trail is offered in Darien. Continue your paddle down the primary route until reaching Black Island Creek (31.355, -81.42) then head north on Black Island Creek to visit historic Fort King George (31.365, -81.414), the oldest English fort remaining on Georgia's coast. The fort offers a dock, camping, water, restrooms, and parking. As with all of the camping locations along the route, advance planning is necessary as reservations are required to secure a campsite.

If Fort King George is not on the agenda, continue on the Darien River until reaching May Hall Creek (31.362, -81.384). After paddling the length of May Hall Creek, your path will continue into the North River (31.387, -81.39), which will lead to the McIntosh Rod and Gun Club/Blue-N-Hall Boat Ramp (31.406, -81.393). This access point provides a boat ramp, floating dock, parking, restrooms, water, ice, and snack food.

81.45°W

81.43°W

81.4°W

81.38°W

31.43°N

31.4°N

31.38°N

31.35°N

31.32°N

31.43°N

31.4°N

31.38°N

31.35°N

31.32°N

81.45°W

81.43°W

81.4°W

81.38°W

81.35°W

# Coastal Georgia Blueway Section 5

This map is for visualization and planning only. Paddlers are advised to consult tide charts, NOAA navigation charts, use a GPS device to aid in navigation, and to follow the recommendations of the American Canoe Association Safety Code for Coastal Waters at all times.



**McIntosh Rod and Gun Club/Blue-N-Hall Boat Ramp**



75  
74  
73  
72  
71  
70  
69

Landing Strip

Hird Island

Black Mingo Creek

Ashintilly

**Darien City Boat Ramp and Waterfront Park**



-81.432, 31.362

65

67

66

68

-81.42, 31.355

64

-81.442, 31.34

62

-81.443, 31.332

61

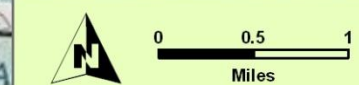
**Champney River Boat Ramp**



**Two-Way Fish Camp**



- 1 Nautical Mile Marker
- ▲ Camping
- 🍴 Food
- 💧 Water
- 🚻 Restrooms
- 🚶 Ramp
- ⚓ Dock
- P Parking



- Legend**
- Blueway Access Points
  - Primary, Section 4
  - Primary, Section 5
  - Primary, Section 6
  - Secondary
  - Intracoastal Waterway

## SECTION 6

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11507  
NOAA Chart 11509  
NOAA Chart 11510

USGS Ridgeville Quad  
USGS Doboy Sound Quad  
USGS Shellman Bluff Quad

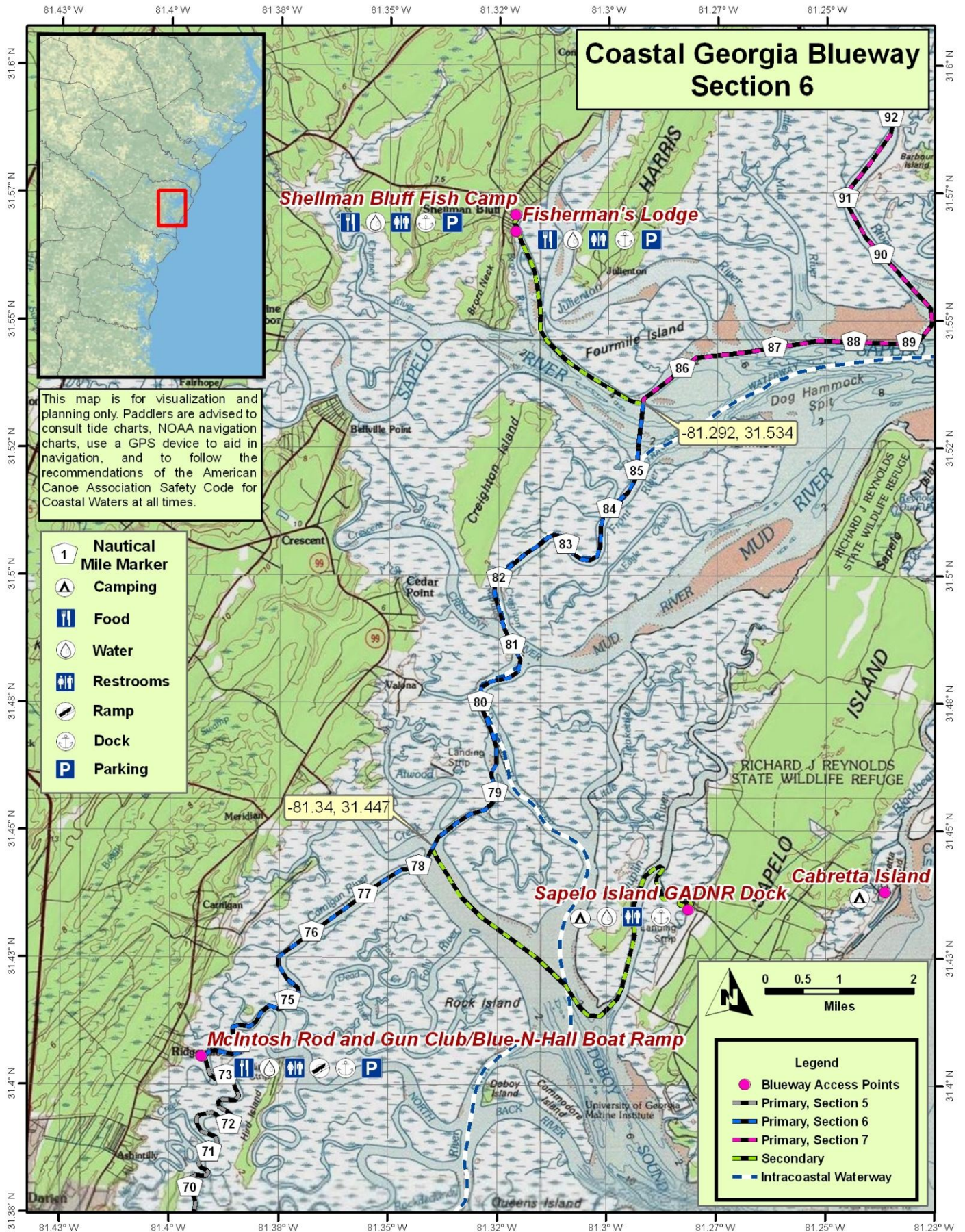
Section 6 Total Length – 11.93 Nautical Miles

After leaving Blue-N-Hall, continue on the North River until meeting up with Buzzard Roost Creek (31.415, -81.375). Buzzard Roost Creek will then open up into the Carnigan River (31.418, -81.37) which you will follow north until entering Doboy Sound (31.447, -81.34).

The entrance to Doboy Sound provides an opportunity to follow a secondary route to Sapelo Island where visitors can experience all aspects of natural life on a barrier island. In order to reach Sapelo Island, paddle into Doboy Sound to the entrance of Duplin Creek (31.414, -81.301), enter Duplin Creek and continue past the Sapelo Island Ferry Dock (31.418, -81.296). Caution is required in this area due to frequent ferry boat activity. Continue paddling up Duplin Creek and enter Barn Creek at 31.442, -81.287. As you approach the western banks of Sapelo Island on Barn Creek, enter Post Office Creek (31.437, -81.282), and continue on Post Office Creek until reaching the Sapelo Island Georgia Department of Natural Resources Dock (31.434, -81.281). From this point you may access Cabretta and Reynolds Mansion with help from GADNR staff. Please be diligent in making prior arrangements with GADNR for Sapelo Island access. Amenities on Sapelo Island include a dock, camping, water, and restrooms.

If you are skipping the side trip to Sapelo Island, continue across the top of Doboy Sound into Dark Creek (31.449, -81.337), once in Dark Creek, stay left at the fork (31.454, -81.328). Shortly after the fork you will merge into Teakettle Creek (31.462, -81.326) and rejoin the ICW. Cross the Crescent River (31.484, -81.32) and enter the Creighton Narrows (31.491, -81.324) which will then lead you into the Front River. Follow the Front River until it spills out into the Sapelo River (31.522, -81.293), and cross the Sapelo River towards Fourmile Island. As you cross the Sapelo River, you have an option to continue on the primary path or head up river on a secondary route to visit the Shellman Bluff area.

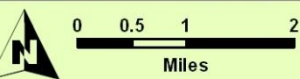
If you are heading to Shellman Bluff, turn up river at 31.534, -81.292 and paddle to the mouth of the Broro River (31.547, -81.316). You can then follow the Broro River to Shellman Bluff where you will find Fisherman's Lodge (31.567, -81.321), and Shellman Bluff Fish Camp (31.571, -81.321). Both Fisherman's Lodge and Shellman Bluff Fish Camp offer a dock, parking, restrooms, water, and snack food. There are also other amenities in the Shellman Bluff community including lodging, restaurants, and convenience stores.



# Coastal Georgia Blueway Section 6

This map is for visualization and planning only. Paddlers are advised to consult tide charts, NOAA navigation charts, use a GPS device to aid in navigation, and to follow the recommendations of the American Canoe Association Safety Code for Coastal Waters at all times.

- Nautical Mile Marker
- Camping
- Food
- Water
- Restrooms
- Ramp
- Dock
- Parking



- Legend**
- Blueway Access Points
  - Primary, Section 5
  - Primary, Section 6
  - Primary, Section 7
  - Secondary
  - Intracoastal Waterway

## SECTION 7

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11507

NOAA Chart 11510

NOAA Chart 11511

USGS Shellman Bluff Quad

USGS Sapelo Sound Quad

USGS Seabrook Quad

USGS Limerick Quad

Section 7 Total Length – 27.37 Nautical Miles

When continuing on the primary path from the Sapelo River crossing (31.522, -81.293), paddle the north side of Sapelo Sound past the mouth of the Julienton River (31.544, -81.268), and past the Little Mud River (31.546, -81.254) to the mouth of the Barbour Island River (31.549, -81.225). At this point there are two paths available to the paddler: an alternate route into the South Newport River that contains some open water, swift currents, and boat traffic, or the primary trail that continues on the calmer waters of the Barbour Island River.

To access the alternate route, continue paddling on the north side of Sapelo Sound, cross the mouth of the Todd River (31.552, -81.212), and turn north into the South Newport River at approximately 31.569, -81.198, and proceed to Little Wahoo Island (31.612, -81.213) where primitive camping is available. Continue up the South Newport River until reaching the Swain River (31.618, -81.221), and follow the Swain River until reconnecting with the primary path at the mouth of the Barbour Island River (31.632, -81.241).

If you do not wish to camp on Little Wahoo Island and prefer to stay out of open water and around boat traffic, continue on the primary path at 31.549, -81.225 and head up the Barbour Island River. An access point is available at Barbour Island River Landing (31.621, -81.263) within the Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge. This landing, operated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, offers a boat ramp, floating dock, and parking. The primary path continues north on the Barbour Island River, connecting with the alternate path through the Wahoo River at 31.549, -81.225, and enters the Swain River (31.632, -81.241) which then spills out into the South Newport River (31.637, -81.24). As the trail enters the South Newport River it makes a turn to the west and continues until turning back to the northeast at the South Newport Cut (31.657, -81.305). Paddlers enter the North Newport River (31.668, -81.271), and move up river to the mouth of the Timmons River (31.676, -81.27).

At this point (31.676, -81.27), a secondary path turns up the North Newport River to the Half Moon Marina (31.695, -81.271) which provides a dock, food, water, parking and restrooms.

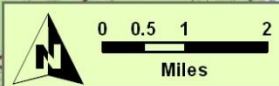
Staying on the primary trail will lead the paddler down the Timmons River until it reconnects with the North Newport River (31.679, -81.202) and then turning west into Cedar Creek (31.701, -81.184). While travelling on Cedar Creek an opportunity arises to

reach an access point by paddling down Ashley Creek (31.72, -81.225) to Yellow Bluff Fishing Camp (31.71, 81.239). Yellow Bluff Fishing Camp is private and offers no parking but will allow access to the dock to stop for water, snack food, and restrooms.

Continuing on Cedar Creek will lead into the Medway River (31.733, -81.207) which provides another chance to take a secondary route to reach amenities. At this point there is the option to paddle up the Medway River to the Fort Morris Historical Site (31.762, -81.279) and the Sunbury Boat Ramp (31.764, -81.279). Fort Morris offers camping, water, and restrooms. The Sunbury Boat Ramp provides a boat ramp, floating dock, parking, and portable restrooms.

# Coastal Georgia Blueway Section 7

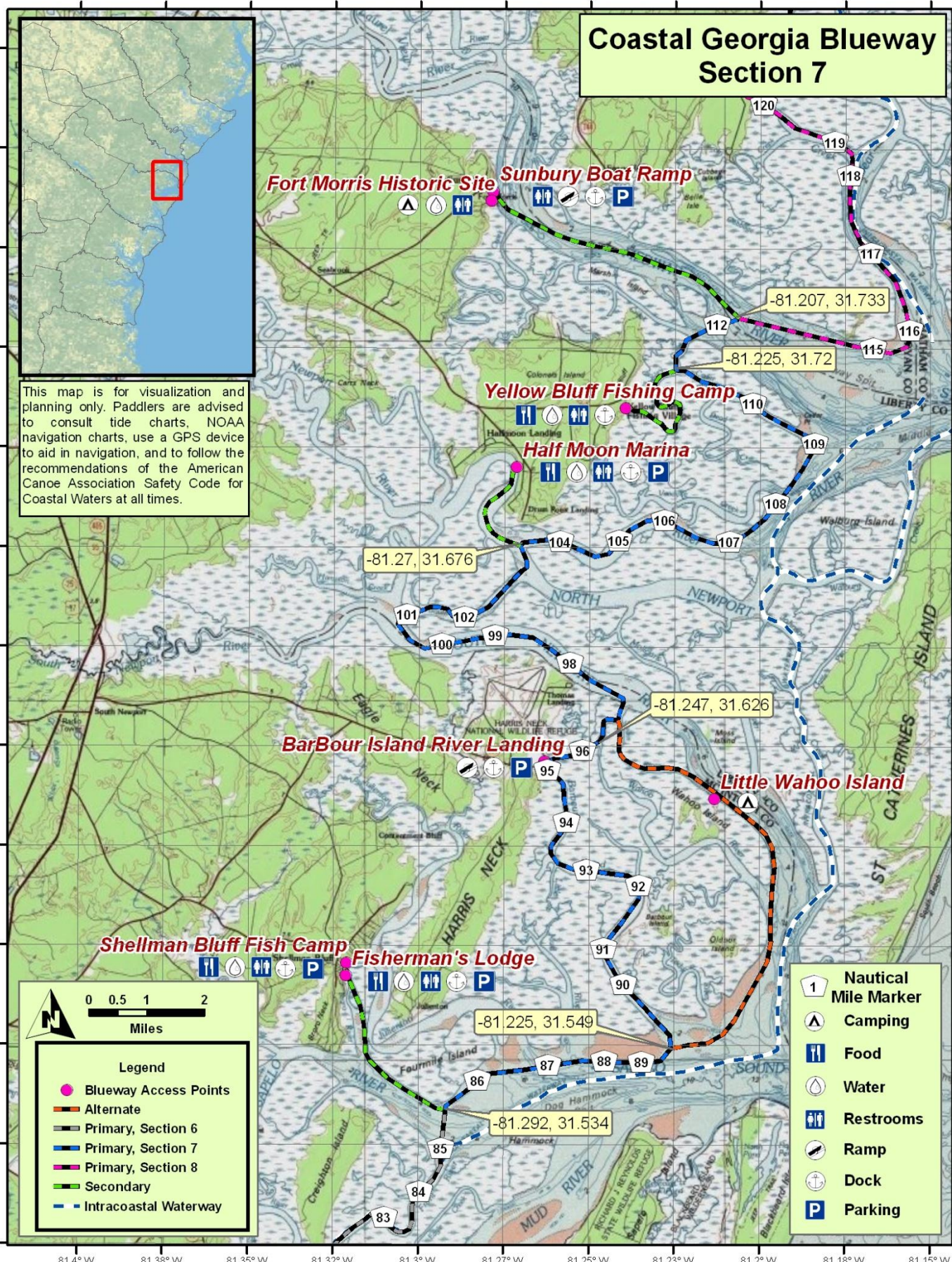
This map is for visualization and planning only. Paddlers are advised to consult tide charts, NOAA navigation charts, use a GPS device to aid in navigation, and to follow the recommendations of the American Canoe Association Safety Code for Coastal Waters at all times.



**Legend**

- Blueway Access Points
- Alternate
- Primary, Section 6
- Primary, Section 7
- Primary, Section 8
- Secondary
- - - Intracoastal Waterway

- 1 Nautical Mile Marker
- ▲ Camping
- 🍴 Food
- 💧 Water
- 🚻 Restrooms
- 🚢 Ramp
- ⚓ Dock
- P Parking



## SECTION 8

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11507

NOAA Chart 11509

NOAA Chart 11511

USGS Limerick Quad

USGS Saint Catherines Sound Quad

USGS Oak Level Quad

USGS Raccoon Key Quad

USGS Burroughs Quad

Section 8 Total Length – 20.56 Nautical Miles

When getting back on the primary path, continue down the Medway River into Saint Catherines Sound, staying on the northern side of the sound and turning north into the Bear River (31.725, -81.157). Be aware that the ICW reconnects with the trail in this area and may have heavy boat traffic. Continue north on the Bear River until entering the mouth of Kilkenny Creek (31.773, -81.173), leaving the ICW behind. Paddling west on Kilkenny Creek will bring you to Kilkenny Fish Camp (31.789, -81.203) where paddlers may access the dock to stop for snack food, water, and restrooms. Be advised that parking for kayak access is not allowed at Kilkenny Fish Camp due to limited space and is therefore not a viable launch point. Continue to follow Kilkenny Creek, through the Skipper Narrows, and into the Florida Passage section of the ICW (31.837, -81.158). While navigating the Florida Passage, paddlers have an option to take a secondary path up Redbird Creek (31.841, -81.154) to the Fort McAllister Campground and Boat Ramp (31.881, -81.177). Fort McAllister Campground provides many amenities including a boat ramp, floating dock, picnic shelters, camping, restrooms, showers, laundry, dumpster, nature trails, and a telephone.

To continue on the primary path from the entrance to Redbird Creek (31.841, -81.154), stay in the Florida Passage until meeting the Ogeechee River (31.856, -81.138). At this point there are two paths that paddlers may take: an alternate, more difficult path to the east and an easier, longer path to the west.

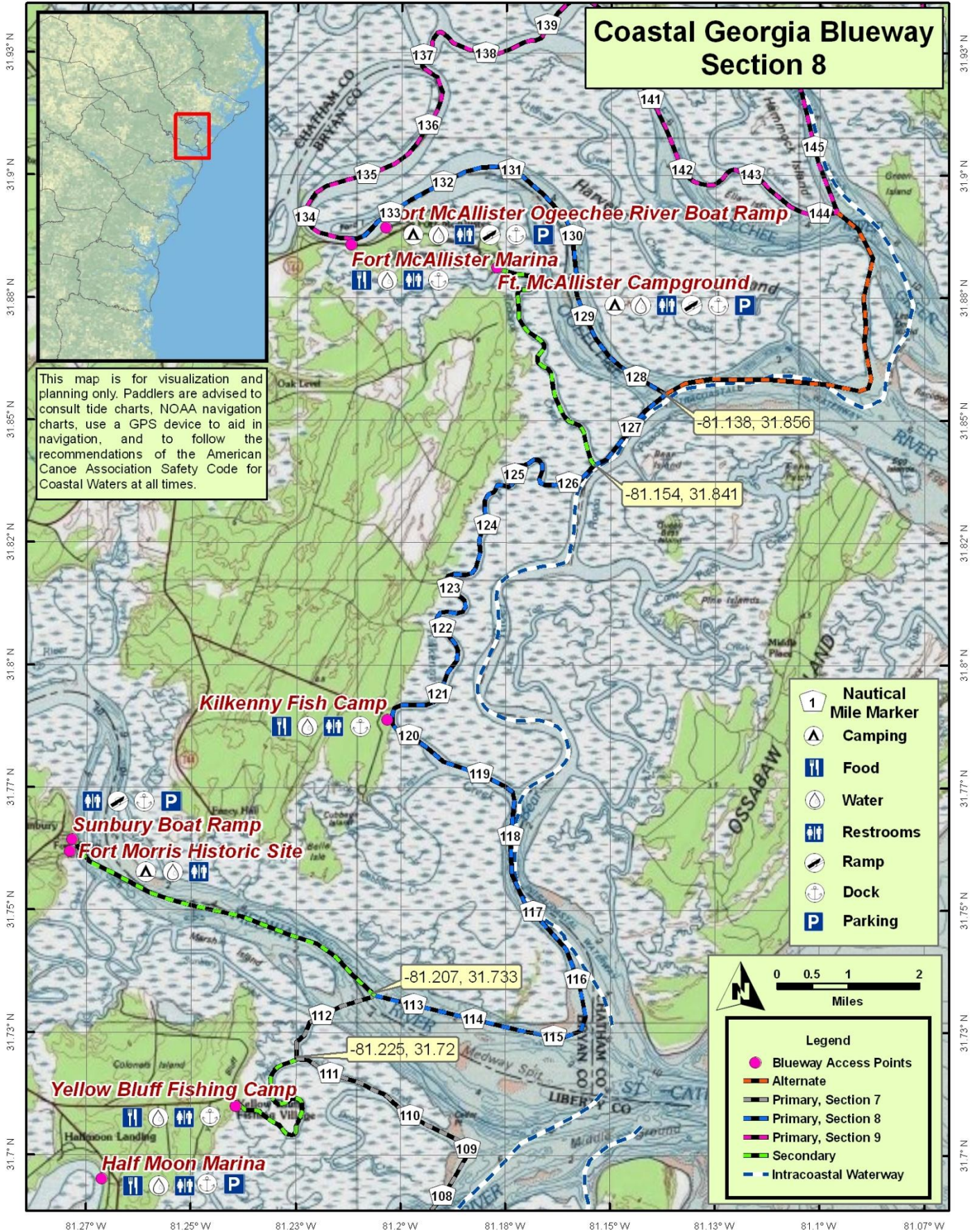
The alternate path follows the ICW down the Ogeechee River and turns north at 31.857, -81.088 to enter a formidable passage named Hell Gate. The suggested paddle route through this area is to stay in the creek west of Little Don Island and Hell Gate (31.862, -81.088). This path will avoid the heavier boat traffic, but paddlers should still be aware of swift currents. You will then exit this creek into Green Island Sound (31.882, -81.087) and paddle north through the mouth of the Little Ogeechee River to reconnect with the primary path at the fork of the Little Ogeechee River and the Vernon River (31.892, -81.096).

The more conservative and safer passage from the Ogeechee River (31.856, -81.138) follows the primary trail up the river with access points at Fort McAllister Ogeechee River Boat Ramp (31.889, -81.204), and Fort McAllister Marina (31.886, -81.212). The Fort McAllister Ogeechee River Boat Ramp provides a boat ramp, floating dock, parking, restrooms, picnic shelters, nature trails, vending machines, and access to the Fort



McAllister Museum and Office during operating hours. The Fort McAllister Marina offers a floating dock, snack food, water, restrooms, and a restaurant.

81.27° W 81.25° W 81.23° W 81.2° W 81.18° W 81.15° W 81.13° W 81.1° W 81.07° W



## SECTION 9

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11507

NOAA Chart 11509

NOAA Chart 11512

USGS Burroughs Quad

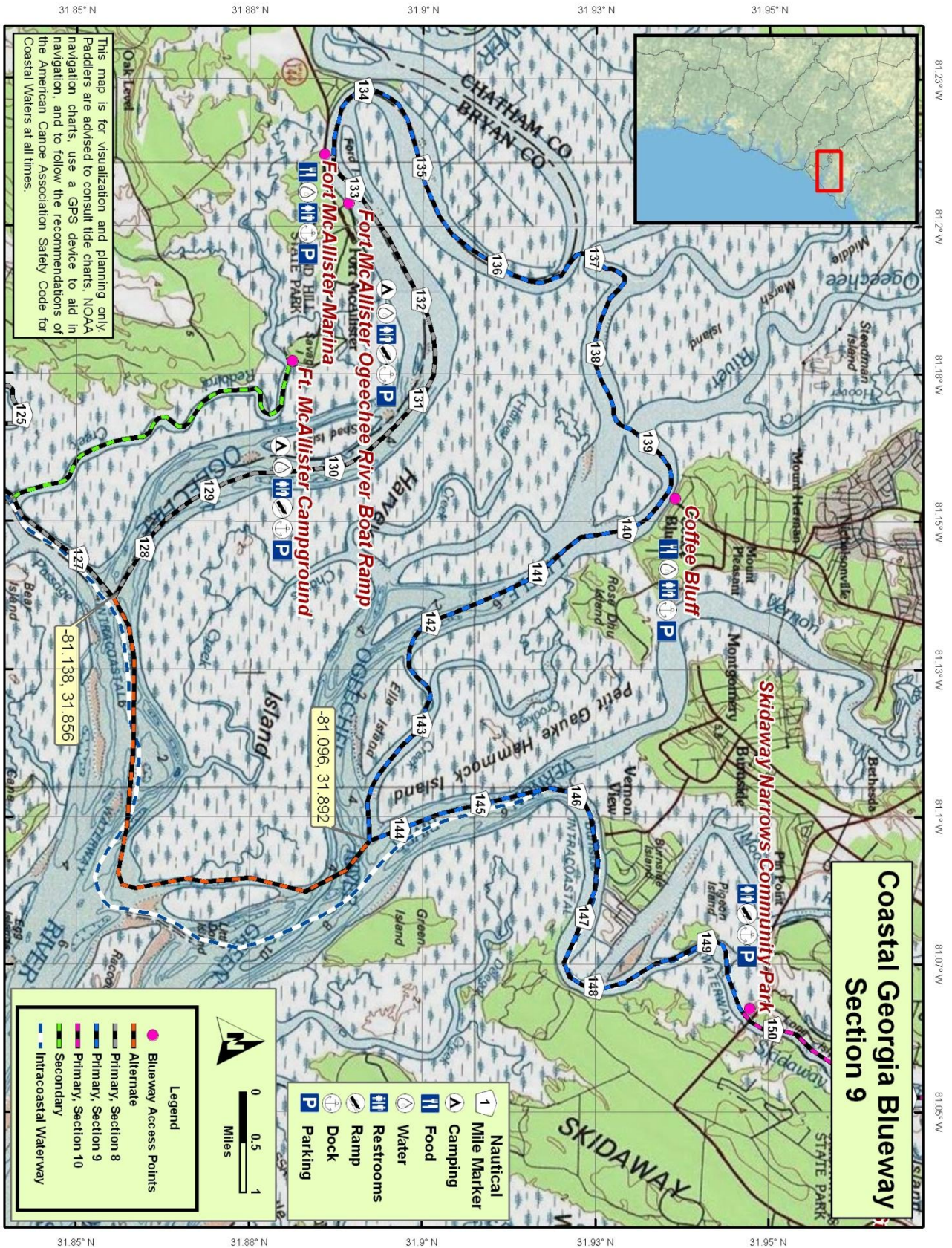
USGS Isle of Hope Quad

Section 9 Total Length – 16.42 Nautical Miles

After leaving the Fort McAllister area, paddle up the Ogeechee River to 31.924, -81.195 where there is a crossover point into Rockfish Creek. Paddle down Rockfish Creek into the Grove River (31.929, -81.19) and travel east until reaching an entry point to the Little Ogeechee River (31.93, -81.166). From this point you will pass Coffee Bluff (31.936, -81.154) where there are amenities such as a dock, parking, food, water, restrooms, and an outfitter.

In case of emergency, Coffee Bluff Marine Rescue Squadron 2-A is located at this site as well. Upon leaving Coffee Bluff, paddle down the Little Ogeechee River until reaching the creek on the northern side of Ella Island (31.898, -81.127). Enter the creek and pass into Crooked Creek (31.901, -81.121) and follow it back to the Little Ogeechee River (31.893, 81.105). Continue down the Little Ogeechee River and turn north on the Vernon River (31.892, -81.096) at the point of intersection with the alternate route through Hell Gate. From this point, paddle north on the Vernon River, reconnecting with the ICW.

You will then enter the Burnside River (31.921, -81.104), continue past the mouth of the Moon River (31.925, -81.071), and proceed into the Skidaway Narrows (31.944, -81.075) to arrive at Skidaway Narrows Community Park/Butterbean Beach (31.947, -81.067). Skidaway Narrows Community Park offers a boat ramp, floating dock, parking, restrooms, picnic shelter, and a beach launch site.



## SECTION 10

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### Reference Maps:

NOAA Chart 11507

NOAA Chart 11512

USGS Isle of Hope Quad

USGS Savannah Quad

USGS Wassaw Sound Quad

USGS Fort Pulaski Quad

Section 10 Total Length – 7.57 Nautical Miles

Continuing up the Skidaway Narrows will lead you to Isle of Hope Marina (31.98, -81.057) offering a dock, food, water, and restrooms. After rounding the bend from Isle of Hope Marina into the Skidaway River, you will come to the mouth of a small creek (31.978, -81.046). Following a secondary path down this tide limited creek leads to the primitive camping area of Skidaway State Park (31.964, -81.05).

Continuing on the Skidaway River brings you to the Wilmington River (32.011, -81.015) where there are three options for continuing the journey: an alternate route up the Wilmington River, an alternate route down the Wilmington River to Little Tybee Island, and the primary route through Turner Creek.

The northern alternate route separates from the primary route at 32.011, -81.015 and travels up the Wilmington River past the Town of Thunderbolt with an access point at the Thunderbolt Boat Ramp (32.037, -81.045) offering a boat ramp, floating dock, bait shop, portable restrooms, and a restaurant nearby. Following the alternate path north after leaving the Thunderbolt Boat Ramp leads to a secondary path at a creek (32.064, -81.025) leading to FW Spencer Community Park (32.06, -81.023), which offers a boat ramp, a floating dock, and parking. Vehicle security is questionable due to the parking area's proximity to the highway. The alternate path then turns east and leads to Saint Augustine Creek (32.071, -81.007). Soon after the start of Saint Augustine Creek, the trail intersects the connecting route to South Carolina at Elba Island Cut (32.064, -80.992). This connection is a continuation of the Southeast Coast Saltwater Paddle Trail. From this point the alternate path continues down Saint Augustine Creek until it meets back up with the primary path at 32.044, -80.696.

The southern alternate route on the Wilmington River deviates from the primary route at 32.01, -81.006 and continues down the Wilmington River until it reaches the Tybee Cut (31.952, -80.986). It then travels up the Tybee Cut into the Halfmoon River (31.966, -80.96) which then spills out into the Bull River (31.959, -80.941). The trail then turns north on the Bull River, passing the west side of Little Tybee Island (31.973, -80.919) where primitive camping is allowed, and reconnects with the primary trail at the entrance to Lazaretto Creek (31.995, -80.927).

If the alternate routes are not on your float plan, continue on the primary path by entering Turner Creek (32.01, -81.006) and continuing to Hogan's Marina (32.014, -80.988). Hogan's Marina offers a dock, food, water, restrooms, supplies, and parking. There are also

several shops in walking distance such as convenience stores, grocery stores, and pharmacies.

## SECTION 11

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### **Reference Maps:**

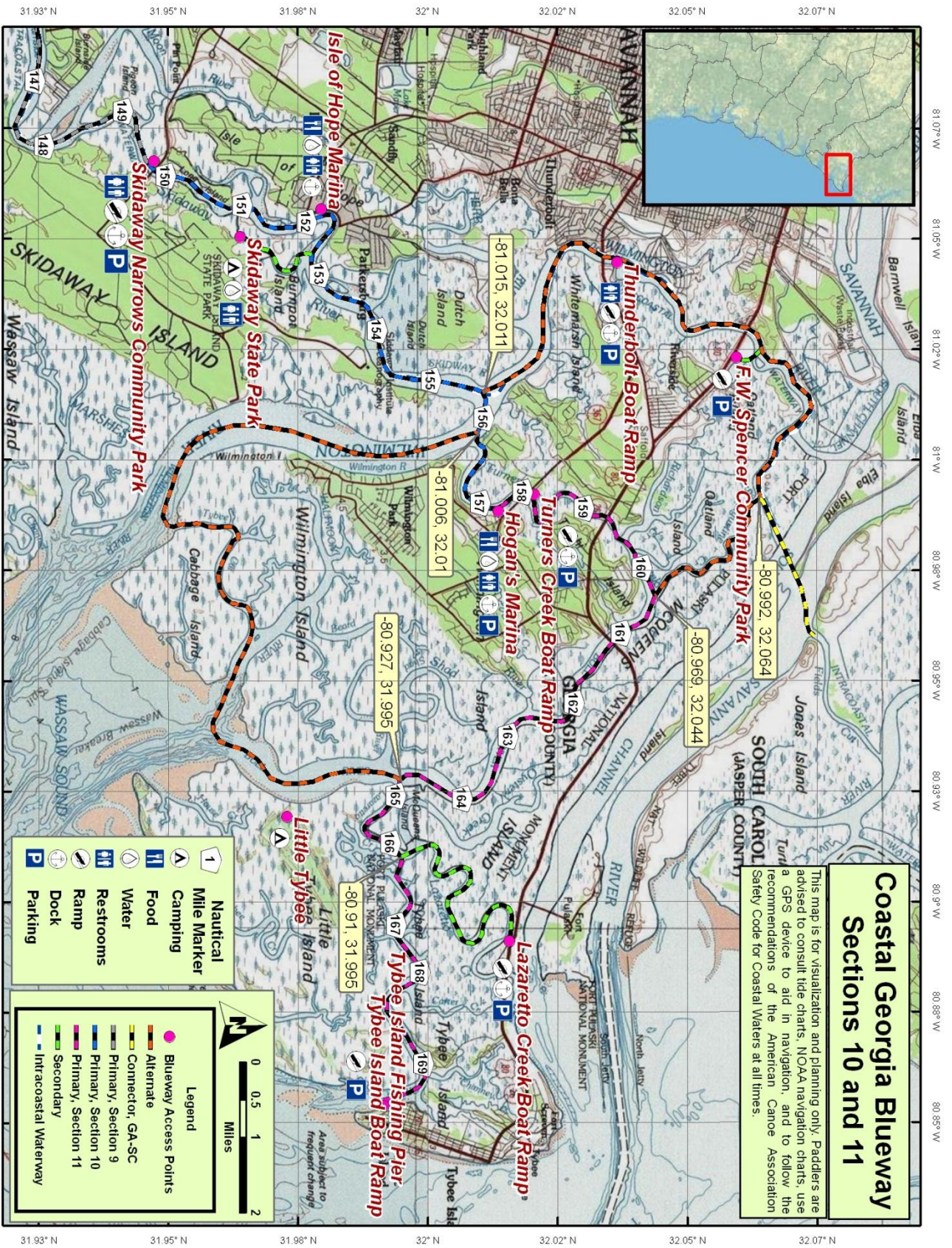
NOAA Chart 11505  
NOAA Chart 11507  
NOAA Chart 11512

USGS Wassaw Sound Quad  
USGS Fort Pulaski Quad

Section 11 Total Length – 12.39 Nautical Miles

A little further up Turner Creek will lead you to Turners Creek Boat Ramp (32.021, -80.992) that offers a boat ramp and parking. This area can be highly congested on weekends and holidays as parking is limited and the landing is well used by boaters. From this point the primary path continues up Turner Creek until it reaches the Bull River (32.044, -80.696) and connects with the northern alternate route. It then follows the Bull River to Lazaretto Creek (31.995, -80.927) where it connects with the southern alternate route. Once in Lazaretto Creek, the primary path continues until reaching Tybee Creek (31.995, -80.91). At this point a secondary path follows Lazaretto Creek past the mouth of Oyster Creek (31.997, -80.911) to the Lazaretto Creek Boat Ramp (32.016, -80.891) which has a boat ramp, floating dock, and parking.

The primary path follows Tybee Creek until it ends at the Tybee Island Boat Ramp (31.993, -80.854) and the Tybee Island Fishing Pier (31.992, -80.854). The Tybee Island Boat Ramp provides parking and a beach launch, and the Tybee Island Fishing Pier provides parking, restrooms, and a beach launch. It is important to note that there is no free parking on Tybee Island. As with other areas along the coast, there are several outfitters in the Tybee Island/Savannah area. Please consult these outfitters when planning trips as there is no replacement for local knowledge of the coastal waters of Georgia.





## APPENDIX

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### TRAIL WAYPOINTS FROM SOUTH TO NORTH

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**Note: Items in RED denote a secondary or alternate route location, and waypoints are listed in (latitude, longitude) format based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) with a Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 17 North projection and coordinate system.**

#### **Start**

Saint Marys River

Saint Marys Waterfront Park (30.72, -81.551)

#### **Secondary Route -**

##### **North River**

**North River Landing (30.733, -81.539)**

Cross Cumberland Sound

Florida Connector (30.729, -81.49)

Cumberland Island – Sea Camp (30.7537, -81.4729)

Cumberland Island – Stafford

Merge with ICW

#### **Secondary Route -**

##### **Crooked River**

**Crooked River State Park (30.845, -81.56)**

Brickhill River

Cumberland Island – Plum Orchard (30.8555, -81.465)

Cumberland Island – Brickhill (30.8973, -81.4453)

Cross Cumberland River (ICW)

Floyd Creek (ICW) (30.923, -81.468)

Floyd Cut (ICW)

Cross Satilla River (ICW) (30.963, -81.508)

Dover Cut (ICW) (30.99, -81.517)

Dover Creek (ICW) (30.996, -81.513)

Dover Cut (ICW) (31.005, -81.49)

Umbrella Creek (ICW) (31.021, -81.486)

Little Satilla River (ICW) (31.026, -81.479)

#### **Alternate Route -**

**Cross Jekyll Sound to Jekyll Creek (31.034, -81.435)**

**Jekyll Creek Boat Ramp (31.042, -81.423)**

**Jekyll Harbor Marina (31.047, -81.422)**

**Enter Brunswick River (31.09, -81.441)**

**Join Primary Route at mouth of Cedar Creek (31.103, -81.477)**

Jointer Creek (31.035, -81.456)

Cedar Creek (31.089, -81.487)

Brunswick River (31.103, -81.477)

#### **Secondary Route -**

**Brunswick River (31.112, -81.485)**

**South Brunswick River (31.131, -81.456)**

**Blythe Island Regional Park (31.152, -81.547)**

Cross Brunswick River at Sidney Lanier Bridge (31.112, -81.485)

Enter Plantation Creek (ICW) (31.122, -81.479)

Enter Clubbs Creek (31.143, -81.447)

Enter Back River (31.149, -81.446)

Cross mouth of Mackay River (ICW) (31.153, -81.43)

Mackay River Boat Ramp (31.17, -81.423)

Enter Frederica River (ICW) (31.158, -81.422)

Golden Isles Marina (31.168, -81.415)

Gascoigne Bluff Fishing Pier (31.167, -81.411)

Saint Simons Marina (31.17, -81.408)

Enter Manhead Sound (ICW) (31.187, -81.42)

Continue on Frederica River (ICW) (31.19, -81.42)

Enter Mackay River (ICW) (31.261, -81.394)

Cross Buttermilk Sound (31.294, -81.396)

Broughton Island (31.308, -81.401)

Enter South Altamaha River (31.306, -81.401)

**Secondary Route -**

**South Altamaha River (31.332, -81.443)**

**Two-way Fish Camp (31.327, -81.446)**

Continue to Altamaha River (31.338, -81.439)

**Secondary Route -**

**Champney River (31.34, -81.442)**

**Champney River Boat Ramp (31.337, -81.448)**

Continue on Butler River (31.34, -81.442)

Enter General's Cut (31.356, -81.439)

Exit General's Cut into Darien River (31.362, -81.432)

**Secondary Route -**

**Darien River (31.362, -81.432)**

**Darien City Boat Ramp and Waterfront Park (31.368, -81.437)**

Continue on Darien River (31.362, -81.432)

**Secondary Route -**

**Black Island Creek (31.355, -81.42)**

**Fort King George (31.365, -81.414)**

Continue on Darien River (31.355, -81.42)

Enter May Hall Creek (31.362, -81.384)

Enter North River (31.387, -81.39)

McIntosh Rod and Gun Club/Blue-N-Hall Boat Ramp (31.406, -81.393)

Enter Buzzard Roost Creek (31.415, -81.375)

Enter Carnigan River (31.418, -81.37)

Enter Doboy Sound (31.447, -81.34)

**Secondary Route -**

**Doboy Sound (31.447, -81.34)**

**Enter Duplin Creek (31.414, -81.301)**

**Pass Sapelo Island Ferry Dock (31.418, -81.296)**

**Enter Barn Creek (31.442, -81.287)**

**Enter Post Office Creek (31.437, -81.282)**  
**Sapelo Island GADNR Dock (31.434, -81.281)**  
Enter Dark Creek (31.449, -81.337)  
Enter Teakettle Creek (ICW) (31.462, -81.326)  
Cross Crescent River (31.484, -81.32)  
Enter Creighton Narrows (ICW) (31.491, -81.324)  
Enter Front River (ICW)  
Cross Sapelo River (31.522, -81.293)

**Secondary Route -**

**Sapelo River (31.534, -81.292)**  
**Enter Broro River (31.547, -81.316)**  
**Fisherman's Lodge (31.567, -81.321)**  
**Shellman Bluff Fish Camp (31.571, -81.321)**  
Continue on North side of Sapelo Sound  
Cross mouth of Julienton River (31.544, -81.268)  
Cross mouth of Little Mud River (31.546, -81.254)  
Enter Barbour Island River (31.549, -81.225)

**Alternate Route -**

**Continue on North Side of Sapelo Sound**  
**Cross mouth of Todd River (31.552, -81.212)**  
**Enter South Newport River (ICW) 31.569, -81.198**  
**Little Wahoo Island (31.612, -81.213)**  
**Enter Swain River (31.618, -81.221)**  
**Reconnect with Primary Path at Barbour Island River (31.632, -81.241)**

Continue on Barbour Island River (31.549, -81.225)  
Barbour Island River Landing (31.621, -81.263)  
Enter Swain River (31.632, -81.241)  
Enter South Newport River (31.637, -81.24)  
Enter South Newport Cut (31.657, -81.305)  
Enter North Newport River (31.668, -81.271)

**Secondary Route -**

**North Newport River (31.676, -81.27)**  
**Half Moon Marina (31.695, -81.271)**  
Enter Timmons River (31.676, -81.27)  
Enter North Newport River (ICW) (31.679, -81.202)  
Enter Cedar Creek (31.701, -81.184)

**Secondary Route -**

**Ashley Creek (31.72, -81.225)**  
**Yellow Bluff Fishing Camp (31.71, 81.239)**  
Cross Medway River (31.733, -81.207)

**Secondary Route -**

**Medway River (31.733, -81.207)**  
**Fort Morris Historic Site (31.762, -81.279)**  
**Sunbury Boat Ramp (31.764, -81.279)**  
Continue on Medway River into Saint Catherines Sound  
Enter Bear River (ICW) (31.725, -81.157)  
Enter Kilkenny Creek (31.773, -81.173)

Kilkenny Fish Camp (31.789, -81.203)

Proceed through Skipper Narrows

Enter Florida Passage (ICW) (31.837, -81.158)

**Secondary Route -**

**Redbird Creek (31.841, -81.154)**

**Fort McAllister Campground and Boat Ramp (31.881, -81.177)**

Enter Ogeechee River (31.856, -81.138)

**Alternate Route -**

**Ogeechee River (ICW) (31.856, -81.138)**

**Enter Creek West of Hell Gate and Little Don Island (31.862, -81.088)**

**Enter Green Island Sound (31.882, -81.087)**

**Reconnect with the Primary Path at the fork of the Little Ogeechee River and the Vernon River (31.892, -81.096)**

Continue on Ogeechee River (31.856, -81.138)

Fort McAllister Boat Ramp (31.889, -81.204)

Fort McAllister Marina (31.886, -81.212)

Continue on Ogeechee River

Cross into Rockfish Creek (31.924, -81.195)

Enter Grove River (31.929, -81.19)

Cross over into Little Ogeechee River (31.93, -81.166)

Coffee Bluff (31.936, -81.154)

Continue on Little Ogeechee River

Enter Creek Northwest of Ella Island (31.898, -81.127)

Enter Crooked Creek (31.901, -81.121)

Enter Little Ogeechee River (31.893, 81.105)

Enter Vernon River (ICW) (31.892, -81.096)

Enter Burnside River (ICW) (31.921, -81.104)

Enter Skidaway Narrows (ICW) (31.944, -81.075)

Skidaway Narrows Community Park (31.947, -81.067)

Isle of Hope Marina (31.98, -81.057)

**Secondary Route -**

**Runaway Negro Creek (31.978, -81.046)**

**Skidaway State Park (31.964, -81.05)**

Continue on Skidaway River (ICW)

**Alternate Route -**

**Wilmington River (32.011, -81.015)**

**Thunderbolt Boat Ramp (32.037, -81.045)**

**FW Spencer Community Park (32.06, -81.023)**

**Enter Saint Augustine Creek (32.071, -81.007)**

**South Carolina Connector at Elba Island Cut (32.064, -80.992)**

**Continue on Saint Augustine Creek**

**Reconnect with Primary Path at mouth of Turner Creek (32.044, -80.696)**

Cross Wilmington River to entrance of Turner Creek (32.01, -81.006)

**Alternate Route -**

**Follow Wilmington River**

**Enter Tybee Cut (31.952, -80.986)**

**Enter Halfmoon River (31.966, -80.96)**

**Enter Bull River (31.959, -80.941)**

Little Tybee Island (31.973, -80.919)

**Reconnect to Primary Route at mouth of Lazaretto Creek (31.995, -80.927)**

Enter Turner Creek (32.01, -81.006)

Hogan's Marina (32.014, -80.988)

Turners Creek Boat Ramp (32.021, -80.992)

Enter Bull River (32.044, -80.696)

Enter Lazaretto Creek (31.995, -80.927)

**Secondary Route -**

**Lazaretto Creek (31.995, -80.91)**

**Lazaretto Creek Boat Ramp (32.016, -80.891)**

Enter Tybee Creek (31.995, -80.91)

Tybee Island Boat Ramp (31.993, -80.854)

Tybee Island Fishing Pier (31.992, -80.854)

**END**

## TIDAL STATIONS

Location	Station name
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida</u></a>
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida (2)</u></a>
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida (3)</u></a>
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida (4)</u></a>
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida (5)</u></a>
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida (6)</u></a>
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida (7)</u></a>
N 30°40', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Fernandina Beach, Amelia River, Florida (8)</u></a>
N 30°41', W 081°32'	<a href="#"><u>Chester, Bells River, St. Marys River, Florida</u></a>
N 30°42', W 081°35'	<a href="#"><u>Roses Bluff, Bells River, St. Marys River, Florida</u></a>
N 30°42', W 081°35'	<a href="#"><u>Roses Bluff, Bells River, St. Marys River, Florida (2)</u></a>
N 30°43', W 081°27'	<a href="#"><u>St. Marys Entrance, North Jetty, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°43', W 081°33'	<a href="#"><u>St. Marys, St. Marys River, Florida</u></a>
N 30°43', W 081°37'	<a href="#"><u>Crandall, St. Marys River, Florida</u></a>
N 30°44', W 081°29'	<a href="#"><u>Beach Creek ent., Cumberland Island, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°44', W 081°44'	<a href="#"><u>Little St. Marys River, Florida</u></a>
N 30°44', W 081°44'	<a href="#"><u>Little St. Marys River, Florida (2)</u></a>
N 30°46', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Seacamp Dock, Cumberland Island, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°46', W 081°34'	<a href="#"><u>Palmetto Bluff, St. Johns River, Florida (2)</u></a>
N 30°47', W 081°50'	<a href="#"><u>Kings Ferry, St. Marys River, Florida</u></a>
N 30°48', W 081°31'	<a href="#"><u>Jacksonville, Acosta Bridge, Florida (5)</u></a>
N 30°48', W 081°31'	<a href="#"><u>Kings Bay NSB, Kings Bay, Cumberland Sound, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°48', W 081°31'	<a href="#"><u>Kings Bay NSB, Kings Bay, Cumberland Sound, Georgia (2)</u></a>
N 30°48', W 081°31'	<a href="#"><u>St. Johns River Entrance, Florida Current (3)</u></a>
N 30°51', W 081°29'	<a href="#"><u>Crooked River, Cumberland Dividings, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°52', W 081°35'	<a href="#"><u>Harrietts Bluff, Crooked River, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°56', W 081°27'	<a href="#"><u>Cumberland Wharf, Cumberland River, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°56', W 081°30'	<a href="#"><u>Floyd Creek, 2.8 miles above entrance, Georgia</u></a>

N 30°57', W 081°54'	<a href="#"><u>Burnt Fort, Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°58', W 081°31'	<a href="#"><u>Todd Creek entrance, Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°58', W 081°39'	<a href="#"><u>Ceylon, Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 30°59', W 081°36'	<a href="#"><u>Bailey Cut, 0.8 mile west of, Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°01', W 081°26'	<a href="#"><u>Jekyll Point, Jekyll Sound, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°01', W 081°32'	<a href="#"><u>Dover Bluff, Dover Creek, Little Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°03', W 081°30'	<a href="#"><u>2.5 miles above mouth, Little Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°06', W 081°19'	<a href="#"><u>St. Simons Sound Bar, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°06', W 081°30'	<a href="#"><u>Jointer Island, Jointer Creek, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°06', W 081°34'	<a href="#"><u>8 miles above mouth, Little Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°08', W 081°24'	<a href="#"><u>St. Simons Light, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°09', W 081°30'	<a href="#"><u>Brunswick, East River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°09', W 081°34'	<a href="#"><u>Highway bridge, South Brunswick River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°10', W 081°25'	<a href="#"><u>Frederick River Bridge, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°10', W 081°37'	<a href="#"><u>Below Spring Bluff, Little Satilla River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°11', W 081°31'	<a href="#"><u>Allied Chemical Corp. docks, Turtle River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°13', W 081°19'	<a href="#"><u>Hampton River entrance, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°13', W 081°24'	<a href="#"><u>Frederica River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°13', W 081°26'	<a href="#"><u>Mackay River (Daymark #239), Georgia</u></a>
N 31°13', W 081°33'	<a href="#"><u>Crispen Island, Turtle River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°13', W 081°35'	<a href="#"><u>Buffalo River entrance, Turtle River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°14', W 081°34'	<a href="#"><u>Dillard Creek, Turtle River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°17', W 081°23'	<a href="#"><u>Mackay River (ICWW), Georgia</u></a>
N 31°18', W 081°20'	<a href="#"><u>Jones Creek entrance, Hampton River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°20', W 081°19'	<a href="#"><u>Wolf Island, south end, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°20', W 081°28'	<a href="#"><u>Champney Island, South Altamaha River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°21', W 081°23'	<a href="#"><u>Threemile Cut entrance, Darien River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°22', W 081°20'	<a href="#"><u>Rockdedundy River (Daymark #185), Georgia</u></a>
N 31°22', W 081°26'	<a href="#"><u>Darien, Darien River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°23', W 081°17'	<a href="#"><u>Old Tower, Sapelo Island, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°26', W 081°18'	<a href="#"><u>Old Tea Kettle Creek (Daymark #173), Georgia</u></a>

N 31°27', W 081°21'	<a href="#"><u>Hudson Creek entrance, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°29', W 081°13'	<a href="#"><u>Blackbeard Creek, Blackbeard Island, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°29', W 081°19'	<a href="#"><u>Mud River, at Old Teakettle Creek, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°30', W 081°20'	<a href="#"><u>Creighton Narrows Entrance, Crescent River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°31', W 081°17'	<a href="#"><u>Eagle Creek, Mud River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°32', W 081°12'	<a href="#"><u>Blackbeard Island, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°32', W 081°16'	<a href="#"><u>Dog Hammock, Sapelo River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°32', W 081°22'	<a href="#"><u>Bellville Point, Sapelo River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°33', W 081°22'	<a href="#"><u>Pine Harbor, Sapelo River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°35', W 081°11'	<a href="#"><u>South Newport River (Daymark #135), Georgia</u></a>
N 31°35', W 081°14'	<a href="#"><u>Barbour Island, Barbour Island River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°35', W 081°19'	<a href="#"><u>Dallas Bluff, Julienton River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°37', W 081°16'	<a href="#"><u>Harris Neck, Barbour Island River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°38', W 081°16'	<a href="#"><u>South Newport River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°39', W 081°15'	<a href="#"><u>Thomas Landing, S. Newport River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°39', W 081°18'	<a href="#"><u>Eagle Neck, South Newport River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°40', W 081°16'	<a href="#"><u>North Newport River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°40', W 081°16'	<a href="#"><u>South Newport Cut, N. Newport River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°41', W 081°09'	<a href="#"><u>Walburg Creek entrance, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°41', W 081°12'	<a href="#"><u>North Newport River (Daymark #119), Georgia</u></a>
N 31°43', W 081°09'	<a href="#"><u>Bear River Entrance, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°46', W 081°17'	<a href="#"><u>Sunbury, Medway River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°47', W 081°12'	<a href="#"><u>Kilkenny Club, Kilkenny Creek, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°48', W 081°11'	<a href="#"><u>Bear River, (Range "A" Light), Georgia</u></a>
N 31°49', W 081°03'	<a href="#"><u>Bradley Point, Bradley River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°49', W 081°09'	<a href="#"><u>Cane Patch Creek entrance, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°49', W 081°10'	<a href="#"><u>Florida Passage, Bear River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°49', W 081°18'	<a href="#"><u>Belfast, Belfast River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°50', W 081°05'	<a href="#"><u>Egg Islands, Ossabaw Sound, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°51', W 081°09'	<a href="#"><u>Florida Passage, Ogeechee River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°53', W 081°13'	<a href="#"><u>Fort McAllister, Ogeechee River, Georgia</u></a>



N 31°56', W 081°00'	<a href="#"><u>Romerly Marsh Creek, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°56', W 081°06'	<a href="#"><u>Vernon View, Burnside River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°56', W 081°09'	<a href="#"><u>Coffee Bluff, Forest River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°57', W 080°56'	<a href="#"><u>Beach Hammock, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°59', W 080°51'	<a href="#"><u>Tybee Creek entrance, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°59', W 081°03'	<a href="#"><u>Isle of Hope, Skidaway River, Georgia</u></a>
N 31°59', W 081°17'	<a href="#"><u>Highway bridge, Ogeechee River, Georgia</u></a>
N 32°00', W 081°00'	<a href="#"><u>Savannah Sheraton Resort Hotel, Wilmington River, Georgia</u></a>

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

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Georgia Department of Natural Resources [www.gadnr.org](http://www.gadnr.org)

Georgia Department of Natural Resources Coastal Resources Division <http://crd.dnr.state.ga.us>

National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program  
<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/>

Cumberland Island National Seashore (912) 882-4336 or [www.nps.gov/cuis](http://www.nps.gov/cuis)

Crooked River State Park (912) 882-5256 or [www.georgiastateparks.org/CrookRiv](http://www.georgiastateparks.org/CrookRiv)

Jekyll Island Authority 1-877-453-5955 or [www.jekyllisland.com](http://www.jekyllisland.com)

Blythe Island Regional Park (912) 279-2812 or [www.glynncounty.org](http://www.glynncounty.org)

Fort Frederica National Monument (912) 638-3639 or [www.nps.gov/fofr](http://www.nps.gov/fofr)

Fort King George Historic Site (912) 437-4770 or [www.gastateparks.org/fortkinggeorge](http://www.gastateparks.org/fortkinggeorge)

Sapelo Island Visitors Center (912) 437-3224 or [www.sapelonerr.org/visitorcenter.htm](http://www.sapelonerr.org/visitorcenter.htm)

Fort Morris Historic Site (912) 884-5999 or [www.gastateparks.org/FortMorris](http://www.gastateparks.org/FortMorris)

Fort McAllister State Historic Park (912) 727-2339 or [www.gastateparks.org/FortMcAllister](http://www.gastateparks.org/FortMcAllister)

Skidaway Island State Park (912) 598-2300 or [www.gastateparks.org/Skidaway](http://www.gastateparks.org/Skidaway)

### Local Chambers of Commerce

Camden County Chamber of Commerce (912) 729-5840 or [www.camdenchamber.com](http://www.camdenchamber.com)

Glynn County Chamber of Commerce (912) 265-0620 or [www.bgicoc.com](http://www.bgicoc.com)

McIntosh County Chamber of Commerce (912) 437-4192 or [www.mcintoshcounty.com](http://www.mcintoshcounty.com)

Liberty County Chamber of Commerce (912) 386-4445 or [www.libertycounty.org](http://www.libertycounty.org)

Bryan County Chamber of Commerce (912) 756-3444 or [www.bryancoga.org](http://www.bryancoga.org)

Chatham County Chamber of Commerce (912) 644-6421 or [www.savannahchamber.com](http://www.savannahchamber.com)

### Marinas

Jekyll Harbor Resort Marina (912) 635-3137 or [www.jekyllharbor.com](http://www.jekyllharbor.com)

Golden Isles Marina (912) 480-0266 or  
[http://www.morningstarmarinas.com/locations/Georgia/Saint\\_Simons\\_Island/Golden\\_Isles\\_Marina](http://www.morningstarmarinas.com/locations/Georgia/Saint_Simons_Island/Golden_Isles_Marina)

Saint Simons Marina (912) 638-9146

Two-Way Fish Camp (912) 265-0410  
McIntosh Rod and Gun Club/Blue-N-Hall (912) 437-4677  
Fisherman's Lodge (912) 832-4671  
Shellman Bluff Fish Camp (912) 832-4331  
Half Moon Marina (912)884-5819  
Yellow Bluff Fishing Camp (912) 884-6778  
Kilkenny Fish Camp (912) 727-2215  
Fort McAllister Marina (912) 727-2632  
Coffee Bluff Fish Camp (912) 925-9030  
Isle of Hope Marina (912) 354-8187 or [www.iohmarina.com](http://www.iohmarina.com)  
Hogan's Marina (912) 897-3474 or [www.hogansmarina.com](http://www.hogansmarina.com)

#### Safety and Rescue

If in imminent danger of injury or death please call 911  
Georgia DNR Law Enforcement (912) 264-7237  
U.S. Coast Guard Station Tybee (912) 786-5440  
U.S. Coast Guard Station Brunswick (912) 267-7999  
Chatham County Marine Patrol (912) 652-6571  
Coffee Bluff Marine Rescue Squadron (912) 925-5500  
Camden County Sherriff's Office (912) 510-5100 or [www.camdencountysheriff.org](http://www.camdencountysheriff.org)  
Glynn County Sherriff's Office (912) 554-760 or [www.glynncountysheriff.org](http://www.glynncountysheriff.org)  
McIntosh County Sherriff's Office (912) 437-6622  
Liberty County Sherriff's Office (912) 876-2131 or [www.libertyso.org](http://www.libertyso.org)  
Bryan County Sherriff's Office (912) 653-3800  
Chatham County Sherriff's Office (912) 652-7600 or [www.chathamsheriff.org](http://www.chathamsheriff.org)

#### Other Resources

NOAA Online Chart Viewer <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/OnLineViewer.html>  
American Canoe Association (540) 907-4460 or [www.americancanoe.org](http://www.americancanoe.org)  
Float Plan Central <http://www.floatplancentral.org/>

Amelia River Cruises and Charters (904) 261-9972 or [www.ameliarivercruises.com](http://www.ameliarivercruises.com)

Tidelands Nature Center (912) 635-5032 or [www.tidelands4h.org](http://www.tidelands4h.org)

Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics <http://lnt.org/>

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