violation, contact FWC's Wildlife Alert at 888-404-3922.

Use this line also to report dead, sick or injured sea turtles and marine mammals. **USGS Current Water Data for Florida**

WaterData.USGS.gov

NOAA Tides, Currents and Weather TidesAndCurrents.NOAA.gov

Recreation Fishing guides, ecotours and kayak/canoe rentals in the Franklin County area: FloridasForgottenCoast.com

Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System EDDMaps.org/Florida

Prescribed Fire FDACS.gov

Research, Stewardship, Education and Coastal Training Programs at ANERR FloridaDEP.gov/RCP



ApalachicolaReserve.com

Designated Paddling Trails

Water Access

Primitive

Camping

Nature

Special

Opportunities

Hunting and

Contact

Scan QR code for more

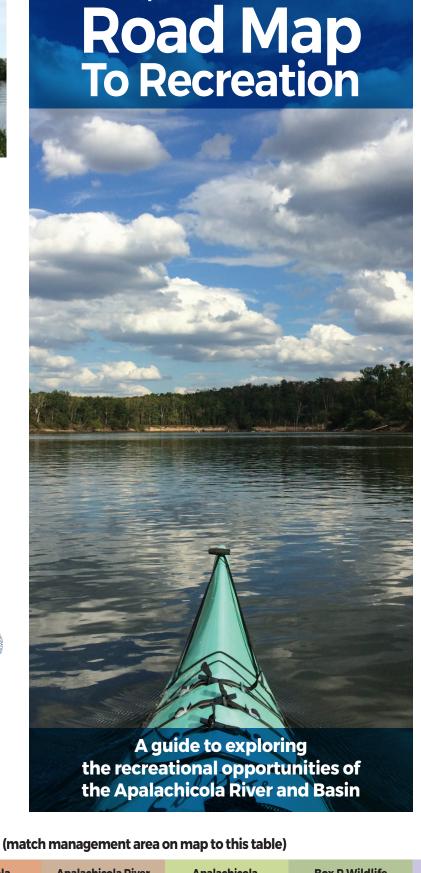
information

Observation

Keep up with events, news and stories

through the Friends of the Reserve:

Published 2022



Lower Apalachicola River Corridor

Where A River Meets the Sea



Welcome to the **Apalachicola River** and Bay Basin. Deep n the tupelo and cypress swamps of the floodplain, dark and rich water seeps in the

flow of a large alluvial river that makes its way to one of the most productive estuaries in the world. This gem of natural diversity - the Apalachicola River and Bay Basin includes the uplands, floodplain, riverine, estuarine and barrier island environments, all of which are closely interrelated and influenced by each other.

The Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve (ANERR) encompasses nearly 250,000 acres of public lands and water in the Florida Panhandle. Public lands within the boundary of ANERR are managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection; the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD); Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC); the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and DEP's Division of Recreation and Parks. The Florida Forest Service and U.S. Forest Service also manage public lands adjacent to the reserve. This diverse group of natural resource managers seeks to conserve the biological function of the watershed, its natural communities and the many ecosystem services they provide.

Although the reserve encompasses only the lower 52 miles of the Apalachicola River, it is connected to a sprawling watershed that traverses three states and

St. Vincent

Accessible by boat only;

at shuttle service from

Indian Pass); No pets

Restrooms available at

launch; Restrooms may

potable water; Limited

cellular service in most

1+ total miles including

National Wildlife

Tate's Hell State

Forest and Wildlife

Management Area

Accessible by vehicles: Free

to public (day use/camping fees apply in some areas):

Pets leashed

Restrooms and non-

potable water available

at designated recreation

areas and camps: Limited

or no cellular service in

9+ total miles including

Cash Creek Interpretive

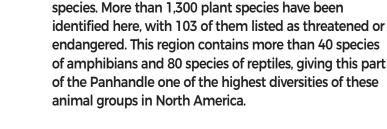
Trail, RK Dwarf Cypress

Coastal Hiking Trail

Boardwalk and High Bluf

most areas

covers nearly 20,000 square miles. The basin's upper reaches begin 90 miles north of Atlanta where the Chattahoochee River originates as a small mountain stream. Flowing south for 436 miles, it meets the 350-mile-long Flint River at the state of Florida line and Lake Seminole. Below this point, the Apalachicola River stretches 107



miles to Apalachicola Bay and

The many habitats found

watershed support a high

within the Apalachicola River

diversity of plant and animal

eventually to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Apalachicola basin lies on the eastern fringe of the Mississippi flyway, receiving large numbers of birds from both the Midwest and Atlantic Seaboard during migratory periods. Lands and waters of the Forgotten Coast serve as some of the most important bird habitats in the southeastern United States, harboring up to 350 species, depending on the season. Over 270 species of fish have been observed, of which approximately 90 are strictly freshwater, along with more than 50 species of

This Roadmap to Recreation showcases the recreational opportunities across these conservation lands. Primitive camping, hiking, nature observation and paddling are just a few ways to enjoy the ecosystems while also having minimal impact on the natural communities.

Please be aware of your impact on our natural and cultural resources while you explore and enjoy the



Regional Land Stewardship

City

Successful land stewardship does not only focus on management and restoration within a single site or tract. Rather, collaborating across multiple properties, landowners and management objectives moves the needle toward landscape-level conservation.

Florida conservation lands and waters span various entities, from federal, state and county lands to private holdings. Land managers often juggle scientific research, natural resource activities and environmental education in pursuit

Some of the ways in which land managers foster sustainable natural ecosystems in Florida include:

GEORGIA

Application of prescribed fire. Management of invasive plant and animal species.

CENTRAL AREA OF THE

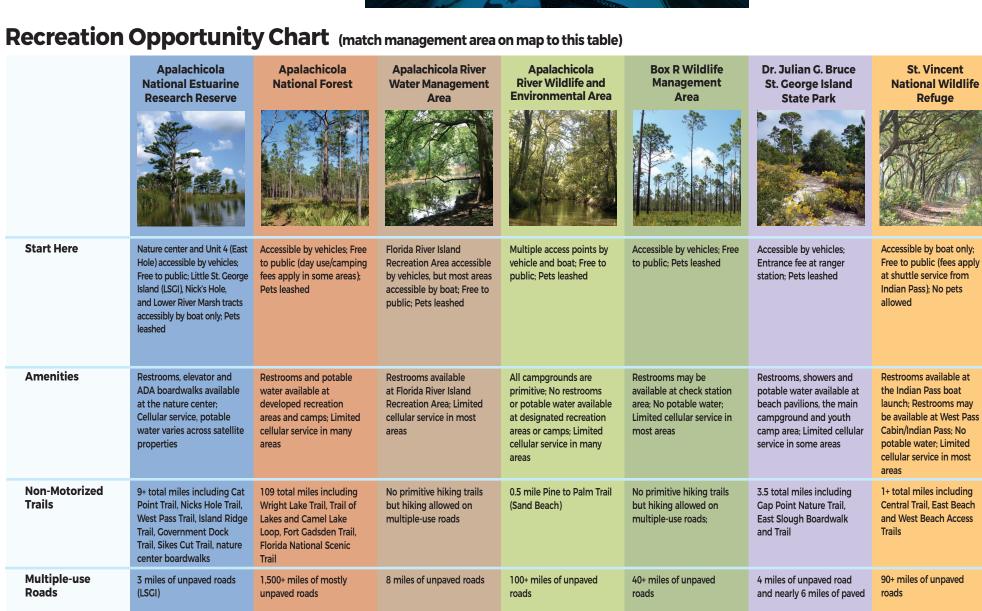
FLORIDA PANHANDLE

- Protection of threatened and endangered species.
- Encouragement of sustainable recreation. Habitat mapping and monitoring.
- Long-term monitoring and research.
- Fostering public stewardship of resources through education and outreach programs.



FLORIDA

million acres in the



Apalachicola River: Part of

the 163-mile Apalachicola

River Blueway Paddling

at Florida River Island

(total 10 campsites)

camping allowed throughout the WMA

at Florida River Island

Reservation required (free)

and year-round; Dispersed

(on river sandbars and ir

populated by many bird

reptile, amphibian and

tupelo and cypress trees

WEA and Apalachicola

Management District

Havana, FL 32333

850-539-5999

WMA regulations;

available

use roads

mammal species as well as

Apalachicola River WEA

Map 4): Part of the 163-

mile Apalachicola River

Blueway Paddling Trail

7 launches total (5 boat

4 designated campgrounds

(total 17 campsites) with

permit (free); No permit

George primitive camp

allowed throughout the

WEA (14 days maximum)

raccoons, bald eagles, rive

turtles, 280+ bird species:

4 designated GFBWT sites

(Cash Bayou, Sand Beach,

Creek Agriculture Fields)

Bloody Bluff, Howard's

Horseback riding and

use roads

biking allowed on multi-

FWC under Apalachicola

Squirrel and dove hunting

popular; Hunting activity

generally peaks between

mid-January: Check the

and hunt calendar before

your visit; Freshwater and

saltwater fishing available

regulations summary

FWC Office

850-265-3676

3911 Highway 2321

Panama City, FL 32409

Road Map to Recreation

mid-November and

River WEA regulations:

ramps, 2 primitive)

2 floating docks

No public camping

Wild turkeys, white-tailed

osprev and wetland birds

across flatwoods and river

Horseback riding and

use roads

biking allowed on multi-

under Box R regulations;

hunting popular; Quota

available, and dove field

hunting is open without a

day of dove season: Check

vour visit: Freshwater fishing

FWC Office

850-265-3676

3911 Highway 2321

Panama City, FL 32409

Deer, hog and turkey

permits for deer are

deer, hogs, river otters,

(Abercrombie Boat Ramp

State Paddling Trail System

7+ miles along the

Apalachicola River: Part of

the 163-mile Apalachicola

River Blueway Paddling

Trail: Part of the 62-mile

ramps, 6 primitive), 9 lakes/

camparounds, 19 hunt

camps, and dispersed

camping available year-

round (14 days max): First

come, first served at most

sites; Fees apply in certain

areas; During the general

allowed only in designated

hunt camps: Electric

hookups only available at Camel, Wright and

Hickory Landing: Online

Recreation.gov

gopher tortoises,

Apalachicola kingsnakes:

Longleaf pine and pitcher

plant habitats; 5 designated

GFBWT sites (Fort Gadsden.

Pond and Forest Road; 123

highway vehicle (OHV)

trails (Leon County, permit

required); Biking allowed

regulations: Freshwater

Ranger Station

Bristol, FL 32321

850-643-2282

11152 N.W. State Route 20

sites near Sumatra

on multiuse roads

lunting on the Lower River Hunting managed by FWC

Wright Lake, County Road 22

reservations for Camel and Wright Lake available at

ough and Chipley Creek;

at Millender Park, Nick's

Hole, Sawver Street: 2 public

docks (LSGI); 2 fishing piers

boat ramps in Apalachicola

and year-round; First come,

equired; Leave No Trace

aterfowl, American

stercatchers, diamondback

nd swale habitats, expansive

salt marshes; Woody's Walk

Apalachicola) and Unit 4

gulf beach (LSGI); Biking

excluding electric bikes)

Marsh tract is managed by

FWC under Apalachicola

unting allowed on LSGI;

eshwater and saltwater

WEA regulations: Dove

ishing available

108 Island Drive

stpoint, FL 32328

(SGI) are designated GFBWT

erranins: Barrier island dune

9 primitive campsites; Free 6 designated

old SGI Bridge); public

Eastpoint and SGI

Part of the 1.645-mile

90+ miles of unpaved 850+ miles of unpaved roads plus 19 miles paved 7 miles along the Jackson Part of the 1,645-mile Part of the 1,645-mile 10+ miles along Whiskey and Apalachicola rivers: circumnavigational trail George, Cash Creek. 8+ miles along Columbus, High Bluff Creeks; Part Little Huckleberry, Pine of the 25-mile New River Paddling Trail: Part Log. and Huckleberry creeks; Part of the 122-mile of the 62-mile Lower Ochlockonee River State Waterway Paddling Trail Trail: Part of the 1.645-mile

1 designated full-facility

campground (60 sites); 2

primitive camps on Gap

Point plus 1 youth group

required and available at

Shorebirds and seabirds,

dolphins, sea turtles;

Island State Park is a

Events and ranger

programs are available

No hunting allowed;

St. George Island

1900 E. Gulf Beach Drive

St. George Island, FL 32328

State Park

850-927-211

vear-round (check website

calendar); Biking allowed

Saltwater fishing available

designated GFBWT site

Barrier island dune and

beach habitats; St. George

Reserve.FloridaStateParks.

camp: Reservation fee

circumnavigational trail No designated boat ramps 30 launches total (5 boat 2 primitive boat launches and beach access available or canoe launches but ramps, 25 primitive): 1 beach access is available: 1 boat house for staff use only; Boat launch at Indian Pass open to public

No public camping

permitted; Overnight

stavs allowed only in

conjunction with refuge

designated hunt camps

Alligators, red wolves, bald

eagles, sambar deer, water

moccasins; Dune ridge and

swale habitats: St. Vincent

Island is a designated

Seasonal guided tram

tours available; 9 miles of

undeveloped gulf beach;

Biking allowed on multi-

First-come, first-served

muzzleloader): FWC issues

permits for refuge hunts

NWR staff: Freshwater and

saltwater fishing available

around St. Vincent Island

and from 14 Mile parcel

Wildlife Refuge

Apalachicola, FL 32329

P.O. Box 447

and hunts managed by

permits for 3 hunts

(sambar, archery,

GFBWT site

hunts, by permit, at 2

wood dock (Cash Creek)

28 hunt camps (special

permit required) and

4 campgrounds; Most

banks with canoe/kayak

small boat access and

fishing: Reservation fee

required and available

at FloridaStateForests

ReserveAmerica.com

Florida black bears

barred owls, frog species.

cypress, flatwoods and

coastal ridge habitats: 2

designated GFBWT sites

(Deep Creek Tract, High

Bluff Coastal Hiking Trail)

off-highway vehicle (OHV)

trails (permit required):

non-OHV roads and on

Hunting managed by

Wildlife Management

permit fees allow hunt

Area regulations: Special

camps for the duration of

hunting season available:

Freshwater and saltwater

Florida Forest Service

Tate's Hell State Forest

290 Airport Road

Carrabelle, FL 32322

fishing available

biking allowed on

multiuse trails

pygmy rattlesnakes; Dwarf

sites are on the river

themselves. The Trailwalker Program challenges hikers to complete as many as 30 trails in Florida state forests. Visitors can explore many of these areas by bicycle, horseback or canoe/kayak.



On Every Hike and Paddle

- Bring plenty of water and food. One gallon of water is suggested per person, per day, for overnight trips. For day trips, a half-gallon per person is recommended.
- Bring these essentials: map and compass/GPS, hat, sunscreen, sunglasses, whistle, bug spray and first

- length and species features. Stay on the trail and do not
- take shortcuts. The trail has vegetation and to prevent erosion.
- Water Exploration

water levels before you set out on your journey



Statewide Recreation Programs

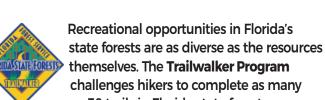




viewing opportunities. The trail promotes bird-watching, environmental education and ecotourism. Regional sites that have been designated along this trail include St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge; Cash Bayou and Sand Beach Day Use Areas; Fort Gadsden Historic Site; High Bluff Coastal Hiking Trail; St. George Island State Park; Woody's Walk in Apalachicola and Unit 4 (East Hole) on St. George Island.

La Florida is the "Land of Flowers." The Panhandle is considered one of the best areas in the state to view native wildflowers in natural ecosystems because of the

abundance and breadth of public lands. The soils, diverse geological features and a warm, moist climate allow many unique species of plants to thrive. In addition, the majority of public land is routinely managed by prescribed fire, which promotes native plant communities.





Safety Tips for the Trail

Land Exploration

- Know your route and capabilities. Be aware of the trail terrain,
- been designed to minimize damage to surrounding If you find trash along the way, pick it up. Leave the trail or campsite better than when you found it!

Know waterway conditions. Check tides, wind and

Wear a personal flotation device (PFD). Florida law

requires a readily accessible and wearable Coast Guard approved PFD with attached whistle for each occupant. Children under age 6 must wear PFDs.

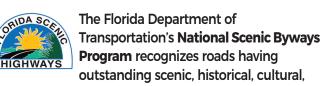




most ambitious paddling trail. The trail is a 1,515-mile sea kayaking adventure that includes every Florida coastal habitat type, from barrier island dune systems to salt marshes and mangroves. Numerous historical sites and natural points of interest are accessible along the trail as well as colorful fishing communities and urban centers. It passes through the Forgotten Coast in Segment 4 from St. Joseph Peninsula State Park to St. George Island State Park for 57 miles.

The Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST) is one of 11 national trails in the U.S. The FNST runs 1,300 miles from Gulf Islands National

Seashore at Pensacola Beach to Big Cypress National Preserve in the Everglades. The trail passes through areas managed by more than two dozen public land managing agencies, including more than 70 miles within the Apalachicola National Forest.



natural, recreational and archaeological qualities. Be sure to check out the numerous recreation spots along the Apalachee Savannahs and Big Bend Scenic Byways, which travel a combined 250 miles around the Forgotten Coast region.

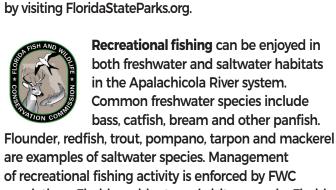
Encountering Wildlife Simple preventive measures and awareness can

make your adventures even more enjoyable

- Ticks, chiggers, biting flies, fire ants, spiders and mosquitoes are very common in Florida. Cover up with clothing and utilize bug spray as
- Never feed wild animals. Besides being dangerous, it is also illegal to feed animals
 - such as alligators and bears. Look and listen for venomous snakes. Pick up a snake guide to learn how to identify them. Watch where you step and
 - be careful when picking up firewood.
- Do not approach wildlife you may see on the trail and be careful not to disturb their habitat.
- Learn to identify and avoid irritating plants such as poison ivy, cacti, cat briars and sawgrass.

You are Visiting Bear Country When camping, the easiest way to prevent

- attracting a bear is to eliminate or secure anything that has a scent, including food, toothpaste, deodorant, bug repellent
- and sunscreen Bag your food in an airtight, odor-containing bag or canister. Hang this container away from your above the ground and 4
- campsite at least 10 feet feet from the tree.
- Make your tent a food-free zone. To report a bear problem anywhere in the state, 24 hours a day, call the toll-free Wildlife Alert Hotline at 888-404-FWCC.



DEP's Division of Recreation and Parks

sites within the Florida State Parks

system. Besides providing hundreds of thousands of acres for public recreational use, the state

properties in Florida. Learn more about all 175 state parks

park system is the largest steward of public historic

manages the 175 parks, trails and historic

regulations. Florida residents and visitors need a Florida freshwater fishing and/or saltwater fishing license unless they are an exempt group. FWC also manages public hunting on more than 5.5

wildlife management system and cooperates with other land managers on regulations. Popular game species in the state include white-tailed

deer, turkey, dove, quail, wild hog and waterfowl. FWC's Hunting Handbook summarizes the hunting regulations for private and public lands. Visit MyFWC.com for additional information.



Conserving Our Resources Practice Leave No Trace Ethics 1. **Prepare** - Before exploring an area, check for

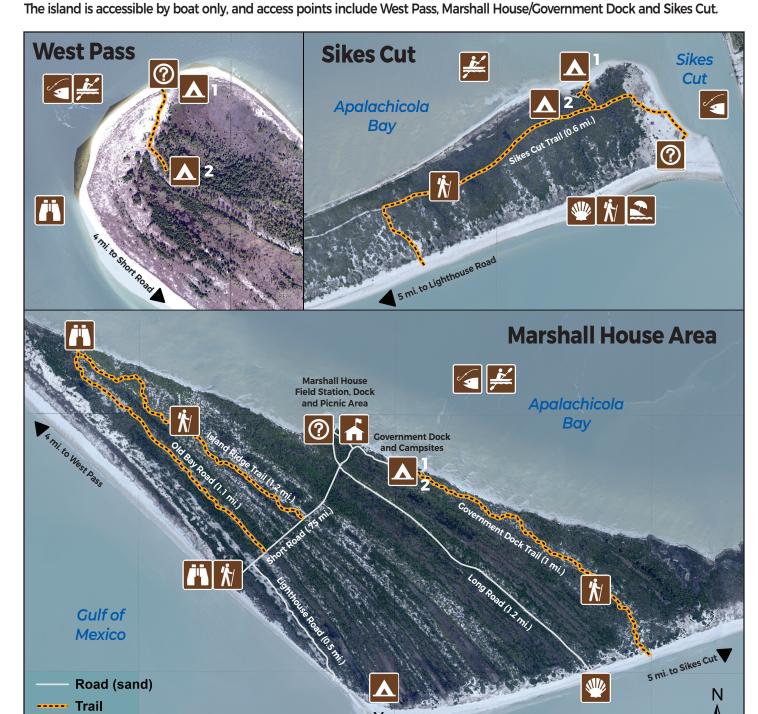
- closures and fire restrictions. Tell a friend about your planned route.
- 2. Camp on durable surfaces Good campsites are found, not made. Use designated camping sites or pick a site where vegetation is absent. Protect
- riparian areas by camping at least 200 feet from lakes and streams. **Dispose of waste properly** - Pack it in, pack it out! Inspect your campsite before you leave for trash, spilled foods and gear. Deposit solid human waste in
- catholes dug 6 to 8 inches deep, and at least 200 feet from water, camps and trails. Cover and disguise the cathole when finished. 4. Leave what you find - Preserve the past: Look but do not touch cultural and historic structures. artifacts and sites. Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects as you find them. Avoid introducing
- or transporting invasive, exotic plant species by removing seeds/debris from gear, boots and boats before and after travels. Minimize campfire impacts - Use alternatives to campfires during periods of high fire danger. Use existing fire rings and never leave a campfire unattended. Collect only dead and down wood
- for campfires. Make sure the campfire is fully extinguished before leaving the area - cold to the touch. Respect wildlife - Treat wildlife with respect and enjoy viewing animals from a distance. See the
- "Encountering Wildlife" section for more information. 7. Be considerate of other visitors - Respect other

visitors and protect the quality of their experiences by being courteous.

5/4/22 2:55 PM

Lower Apalachicola River Corridor |

Map 1 - Little St. George Island Little St. George Island is open year-round to the public for beach activities, fishing, hiking, paddling and primitive camping.



Map 2 - ANERR Nature Center

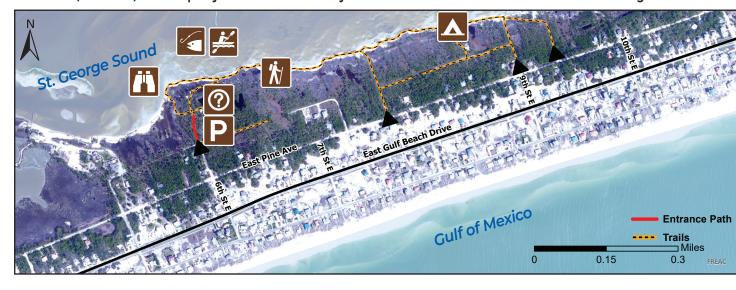
The nature center is open Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and is located at 108 Island Drive in Eastpoint. Aquatic tanks and historical and cultural exhibits are featured in the center. Outdoor boardwalks are also available. Admission is free.

Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve | 108 Island Drive



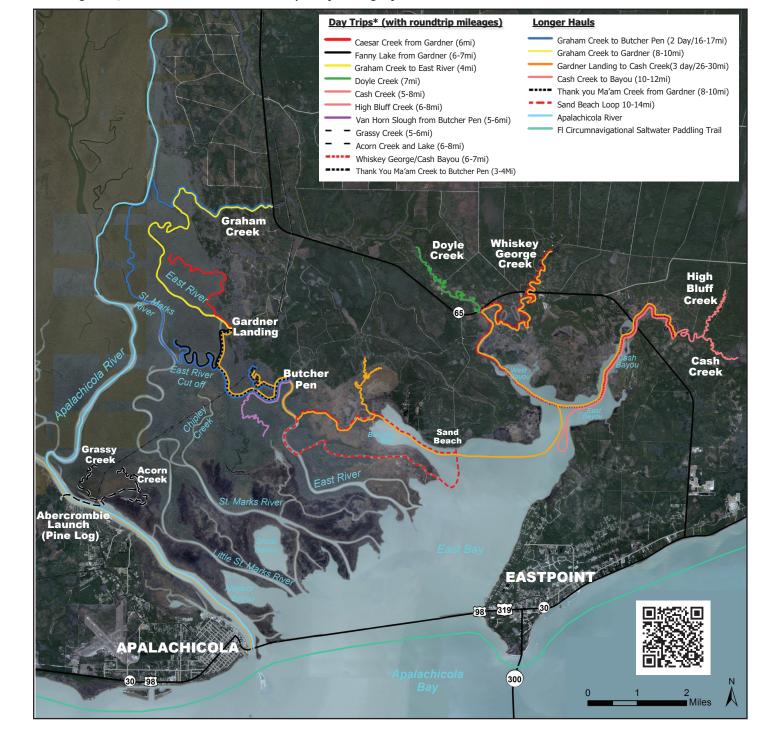
Map 3 - Unit 4 on St. George Island

The Unit 4 (East Hole) tract is open year-round and is easily accessed at the end of Sixth Street East on St. George Island.



Eastpoint, FL 32328 | FloridaDEP.gov/ANERR | 850-670-7700 **Map 4 - Apalachicola River Paddling Opportunities**

There are a variety of paddling trips for all ages, skill levels and interests in the Apalachicola River and Bay Basin. For detailed trip planning, including maps, campsites, points of interest and amenities, refer to the Apalachicola River Blueway website by scanning the QR code in the corner of this map or by visiting MyFWC.com.



ANERR Roadmap to Rec_2022_24x36_FINAL.indd

