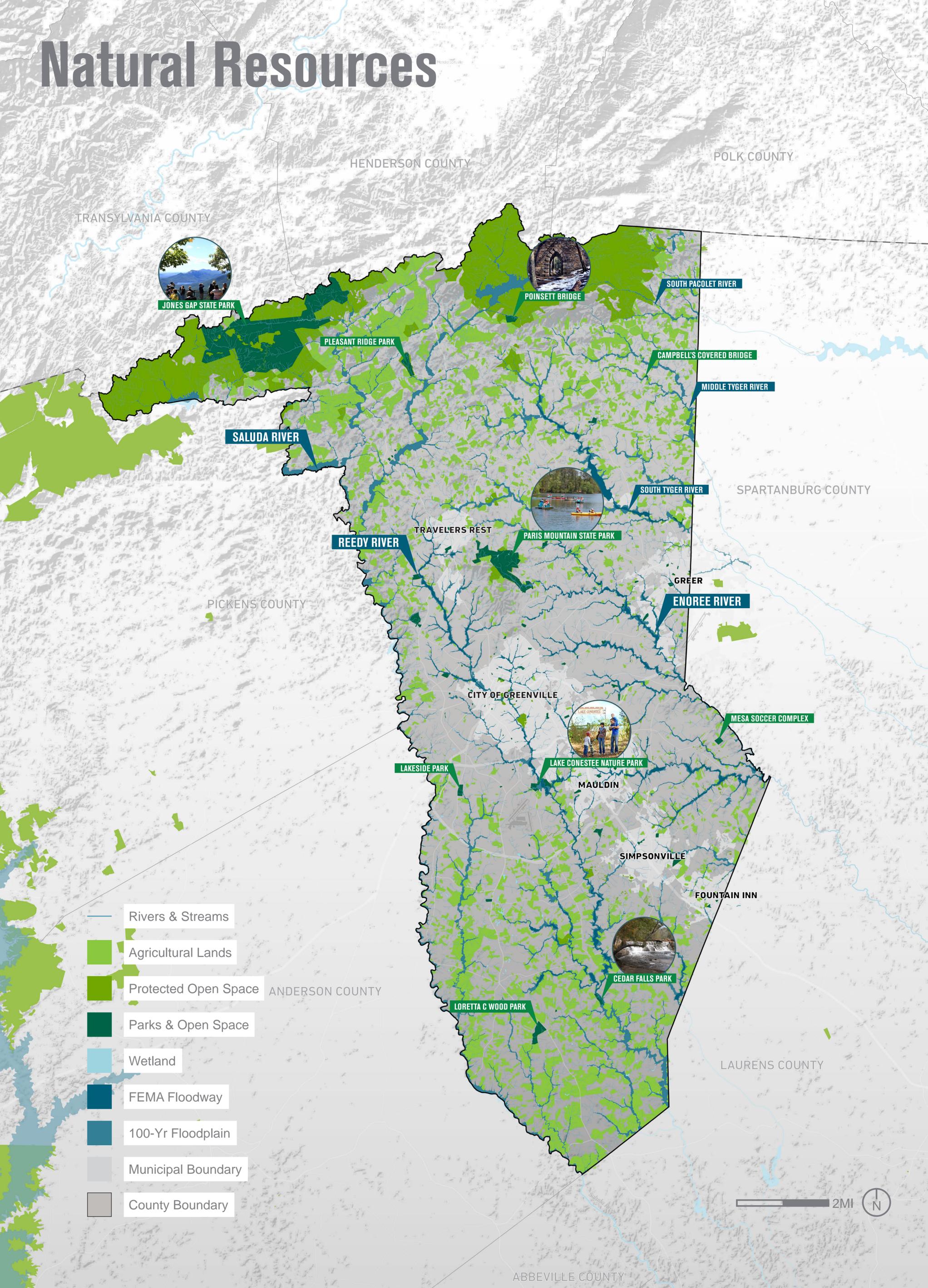


Preserve

Greenville County is home to an abundance of significant natural resources.

- *What are your favorite places to visit in Greenville County and why?*
- *What are the most important natural resources to protect?*
- *What steps do you support to protect our natural resources?*

Natural Resources

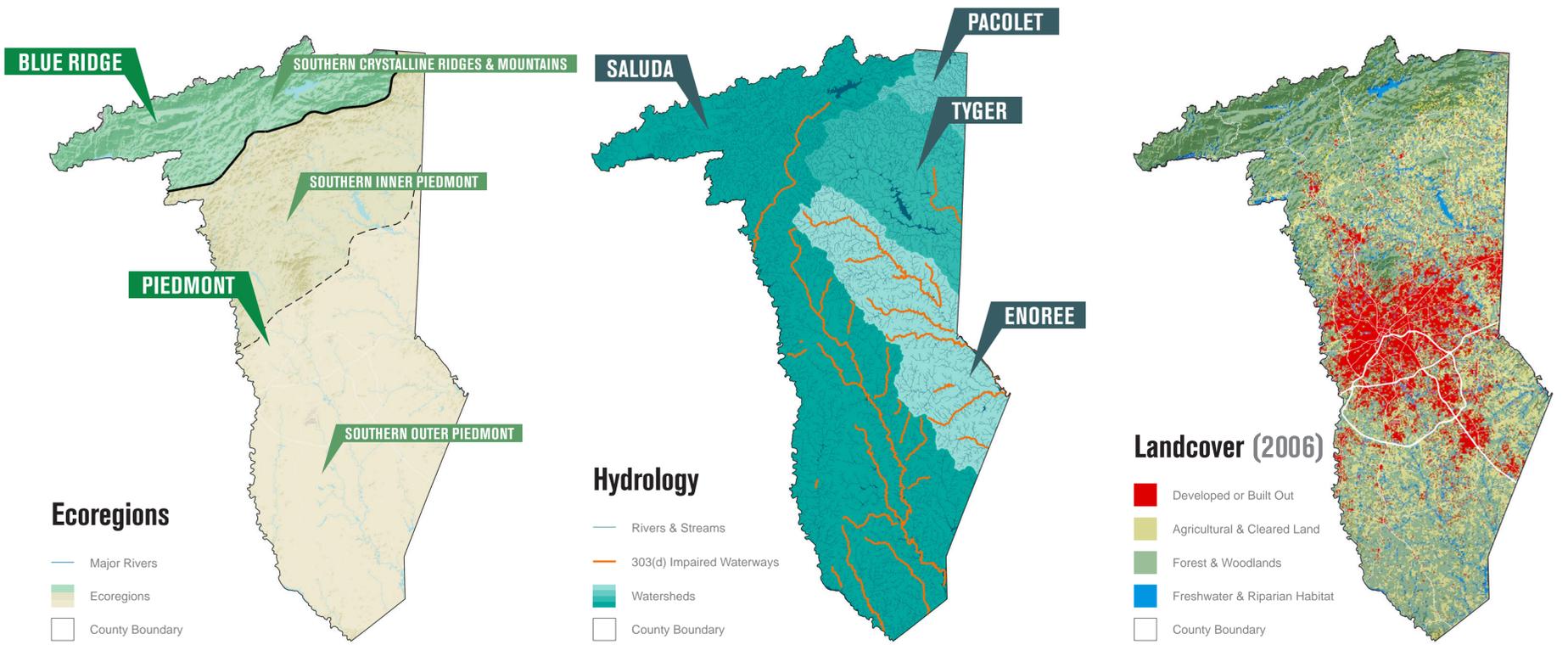


-  Rivers & Streams
-  Agricultural Lands
-  Protected Open Space
-  Parks & Open Space
-  Wetland
-  FEMA Floodway
-  100-Yr Floodplain
-  Municipal Boundary
-  County Boundary

2MI 

Natural Resources

ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Source: Greenville County & Environmental Protection Agency

Source: 2006 SCDNR Gap Analysis

QUICK FACTS

»» 55+

State of the art Parks & Recreation Facilities in Greenville County

Source: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

»» 22

Plant & Animal Species in Greenville County Listed as Endangered, Threatened, or At-Risk

Source: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

»» 2018

Greenville County passed Greenville County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Source: Greenville County

»» 55%

of Greenville County is Covered by Forest and Woodlands

Source: 2001 SCDNR Gap Analysis

QUALITY & CHARACTER

BLUE RIDGE ECOREGION



"The Blue Ridge extends from southern Pennsylvania to northern Georgia, varying from narrow ridges to hilly plateaus to more massive mountainous areas with high peaks. The mostly forested slopes, high-gradient, cool, clear streams, and rugged terrain occur primarily on metamorphic rocks with minor areas of igneous and sedimentary geology. Annual precipitation of over 100 inches can occur in the wettest areas, while dry basins can average as little as 40 inches. The southern Blue Ridge is one of the richest centers of biodiversity in the eastern U.S. It is one of the most floristically diverse ecoregions, and includes Appalachian oak forests, northern hardwoods, and, at the highest elevations in Tennessee and North Carolina, Southeastern spruce-fir forests. Shrub, grass, and heath balds, hemlock, cove hardwoods, and oak-pine communities are also significant."

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

PIEDMONT ECOREGION



"Considered the nonmountainous portion of the old Appalachians Highland by physiographers, the northeast-southwest trending Piedmont ecoregion comprises a transitional area between the mostly mountainous ecoregions of the Appalachians to the northwest and the relatively flat coastal plain to the southeast. It is a complex mosaic of Precambrian and Paleozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks with moderately dissected irregular plains and some hills. Once largely cultivated, much of this region is in planted pine or has reverted to successional pine and hardwood woodlands. The historic oak-hickory-pine forest was dominated by white oak (*Quercus alba*), southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and hickory (*Carya* spp.), with shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), and to the north and west, Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*). The soils tend to be finer-textured than in coastal plain regions known as blackjack oak prairies."

Source: Environmental Protection Agency