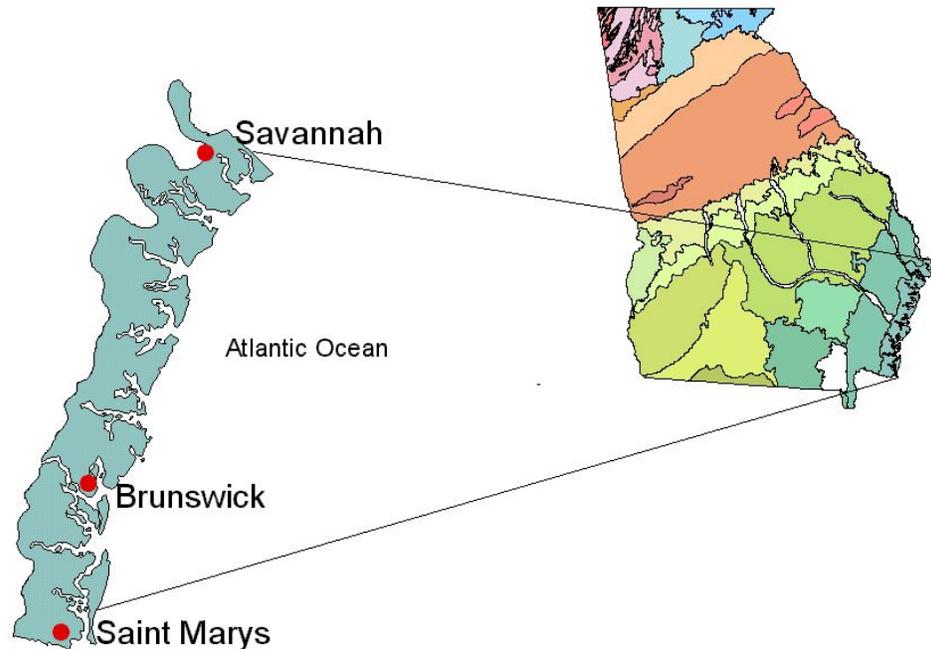




**GADNR/EPD Multi-Metric Macroinvertebrate Indices  
Non-tidal Index for 75j subcoregion**

## 75j- Sea Islands / Coastal Marsh



**75j.** The **Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh** region contains the lowest elevations in Georgia and is a highly dynamic environment affected by ocean wave, wind, and river action. Mostly sandy soils occur on the barrier islands, while organic and clayey soils occur in the freshwater, brackish, and salt marshes. Maritime forests of live oak, red cedar, slash pine, and cabbage palmetto grow on parts of the sea islands, and various species of cordgrass, saltgrass, and rushes are dominant in the marshes. The coastal marshes, tidal creeks, and estuaries are important nursery areas for fish, crabs, shrimp, and other marine species. Parts of the region have a long history of human alterations. Native Americans cultivated corn, melons, squash, and beans; a Spanish mission period during the 1500-1600's included crops of citrus, figs, peaches, olives, artichokes, and onions; and a plantation agriculture economy in the late 1700's through the 1800's produced indigo, rice, sugar cane, and sea island cotton.



**GADNR/EPD Multi-Metric Macroinvertebrate Indices  
Non-tidal Index for 75j subcoregion**

**Index 75j Non-tidal Streams – Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Metric Category</b>
% Amphipoda	Composition
% Oligochaeta	
% Tanypodinae/Total Chironomidae	
HBI	Tolerance
% Shredder	Functional Feeding Group