



SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

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Habitat Type	FMP
Tidal freshwater (palustrine)	Shrimp, Red drum
Estuarine and marine emergent wetlands (e.g., intertidal marshes)	Shrimp, Red drum, Snapper grouper
Tidal palustrine forested areas	Shrimp
Estuarine scrub/shrub (mangroves and mangrove fringe)	Shrimp, Red drum, Snapper grouper, Spiny lobster
Estuarine and marine submerged aquatic vegetation (e.g., seagrass)	Shrimp, Red drum, Snapper Grouper, Spiny lobster
Subtidal and intertidal non-vegetated flats	Shrimp
Oyster reefs and shell banks	Red drum, Snapper grouper
Unconsolidated bottom	Red drum, Snapper grouper, Spiny lobster
Offshore marine habitats used for spawning and growth to maturity	Shrimp
All interconnecting water bodies as described in the Habitat Plan	Shrimp
Offshore terrigenous and biogenic sand bottom habitats from 18 to 182 meters	for rock shrimp in Shrimp FMP
Shelf current systems near Cape Canaveral, Florida	for rock shrimp in Shrimp FMP
Gulf Stream	Shrimp, Snapper grouper, Coastal Migratory Pelagics, Golden crab, Spiny lobster, Dolphin wahoo

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council's EFH Designations

Habitat Type	FMP
Upper regions of the continental slope from 180 meters (590 feet) to about 730 meters (2,395 feet) over blue/black mud, sand, muddy sand, or white calcareous mud	for royal red shrimp in Shrimp FMP
Ocean high salinity surf zones	Red drum, Coastal Migratory Pelagics
Artificial reefs	Red drum, Snapper grouper
Coral reefs	Snapper grouper, Spiny lobster
Live/hardbottom	Snapper grouper, Spiny lobster
Medium to high profile outcroppings on and around the shelf break zone from shore to at least 600 feet (but to at least 2000 feet for wreckfish) where the annual water temperature range is sufficiently warm to maintain adult populations of members of this largely tropical complex	Snapper grouper
Spawning area in the water column above the adult habitat and the additional pelagic environment, including Sargassum	Snapper grouper
Sandy shoals of capes and offshore bars	Coastal Migratory Pelagics
High profile rocky bottom and barrier island ocean-side waters, from the surf to the shelf break zone, but from the Gulf stream shoreward, including Sargassum	Coastal Migratory Pelagics
All coastal inlets	Coastal Migratory Pelagics
All state-designated nursery habitats of particular importance (for example, in North Carolina this would include all Primary Nursery Areas and all Secondary Nursery Areas)	Coastal Migratory Pelagics
High salinity bays, estuaries, and seagrass habitat	for cobia in Coastal Migratory Pelagics FMP

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council's EFH Designations

Habitat Type	FMP
U.S. Continental Shelf from Chesapeake Bay south through the Florida Straits (and into the Gulf of Mexico)	Golden crab
Nearshore shelf/oceanic waters	Spiny lobster
Shallow subtidal bottom	Spiny lobster
Sponges	Spiny lobster
Algal communities (Laurencia)	Spiny lobster
Rough, hard, exposed, stable substrate in subtidal to outer shelf depths, subtropical (15°-35° C), within a wide range of salinity and turbidity levels sufficiently low enough to provide algal symbionts adequate sunlight penetration for photosynthesis	Coral
Defined hard substrate in subtidal to outer shelf depths throughout the management area	Coral
Muddy, silty bottoms in subtidal to outer shelf depths within a wide range of salinity and light penetration	Coral
Charleston Gyre	Dolphin wahoo FMP
Florida Current	Dolphin wahoo
Pelagic Sargassum	for dolphin under Coastal Migratory Pelagics FMP