

# From River to Sea: Why Clean Rivers Matter to the Outer Banks





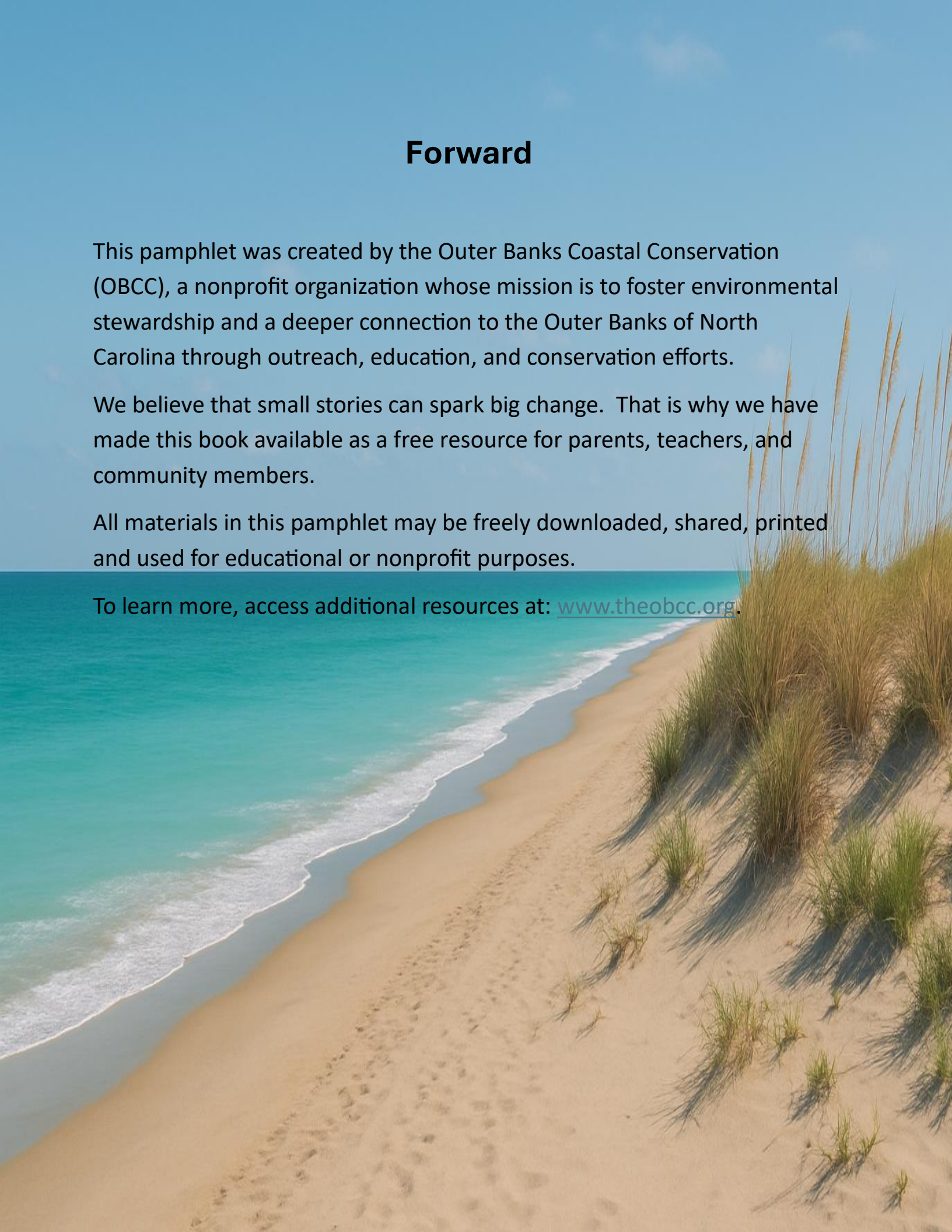
# Forward

This pamphlet was created by the Outer Banks Coastal Conservation (OBCC), a nonprofit organization whose mission is to foster environmental stewardship and a deeper connection to the Outer Banks of North Carolina through outreach, education, and conservation efforts.

We believe that small stories can spark big change. That is why we have made this book available as a free resource for parents, teachers, and community members.

All materials in this pamphlet may be freely downloaded, shared, printed and used for educational or nonprofit purposes.

To learn more, access additional resources at: [www.theobcc.org](http://www.theobcc.org).





When we think about protecting the beautiful beaches of the Outer Banks, North Carolina, most of us picture the ocean—waves, dunes, and sea life. But did you know the health of the Outer Banks begins far inland, with rivers that flow from hundreds of miles away?

Rivers don't just carry water—they carry everything in it. And unfortunately, that often includes trash, chemicals, and debris that eventually make their way to the coast.





# How Dirty Rivers Impact the Outer Banks

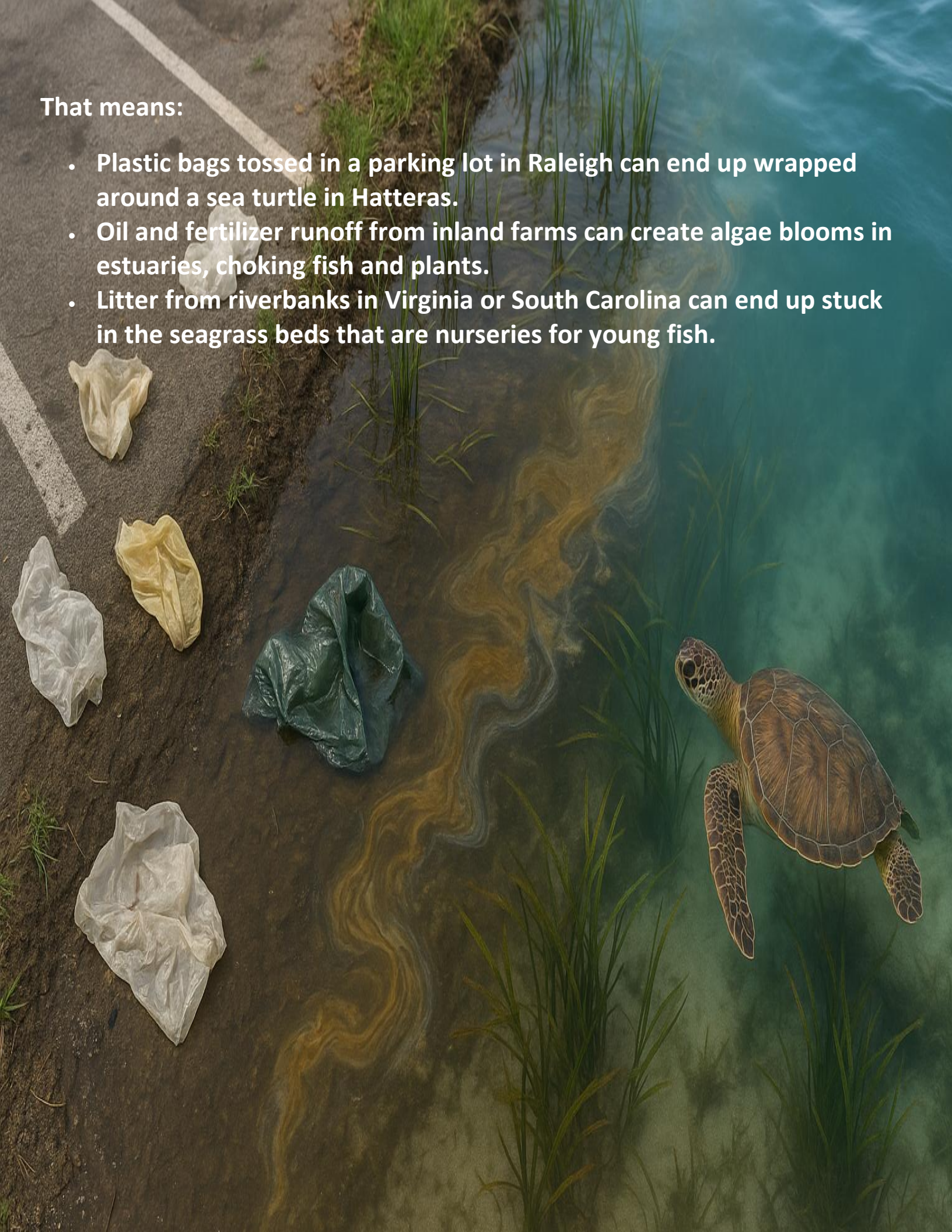
The Outer Banks sits between the Atlantic Ocean and a network of sounds and estuaries, including the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. These waters are fed by rivers like the Roanoke, Neuse, and Cape Fear. What enters those rivers upstream—from cities, farms, and highways—eventually flows down into the sounds and out into the ocean.





**That means:**

- Plastic bags tossed in a parking lot in Raleigh can end up wrapped around a sea turtle in Hatteras.
- Oil and fertilizer runoff from inland farms can create algae blooms in estuaries, choking fish and plants.
- Litter from riverbanks in Virginia or South Carolina can end up stuck in the seagrass beds that are nurseries for young fish.





# Ocean Currents Carry Trash to the Outer Banks

A map of the Eastern United States coastline, from Florida up to New England. Overlaid on the map are two large, thick arrows representing ocean currents. A red arrow, labeled 'Gulf Stream', starts near the Gulf of Mexico and points northward along the coast. A blue arrow, labeled 'Labrador Current', starts further north and points southward, meeting the red arrow near Cape Hatteras. The area where they meet is labeled 'Outer Banks'. Various pieces of trash, including plastic bottles, a green ball, a white cup, and a rock, are scattered in the ocean area, illustrating the concept of marine debris being carried by these currents.

The Outer Banks sits at a crossroads of powerful ocean currents, including the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current. These currents act like underwater highways, transporting warm and cold water—and floating debris—along the coast.

The Gulf Stream flows northward from Florida, picking up trash and plastics from the southeastern U.S., the Caribbean, and even South America.

The Labrador Current moves south from Canada and the northeastern U.S., bringing pollution from cities like New York and Boston.

These two currents meet near Cape Hatteras, making the Outer Banks a hotspot for marine debris.

That's why locals and visitors sometimes find unexpected litter on otherwise pristine beaches—items that clearly didn't come from the Outer Banks.

Gulf Stream

Labrador Current

Outer Banks



## Why It Matters

Marine debris doesn't just look bad—it hurts wildlife and damages ecosystems:

- Sea turtles mistake plastic bags for jellyfish and swallow them.
- Birds and fish become entangled in fishing lines or plastic rings.
- Microplastics are eaten by small creatures and travel up the food chain—even to humans.

The Outer Banks relies on clean, healthy waters for tourism, fishing, and recreation. Protecting rivers is key to protecting the coast.

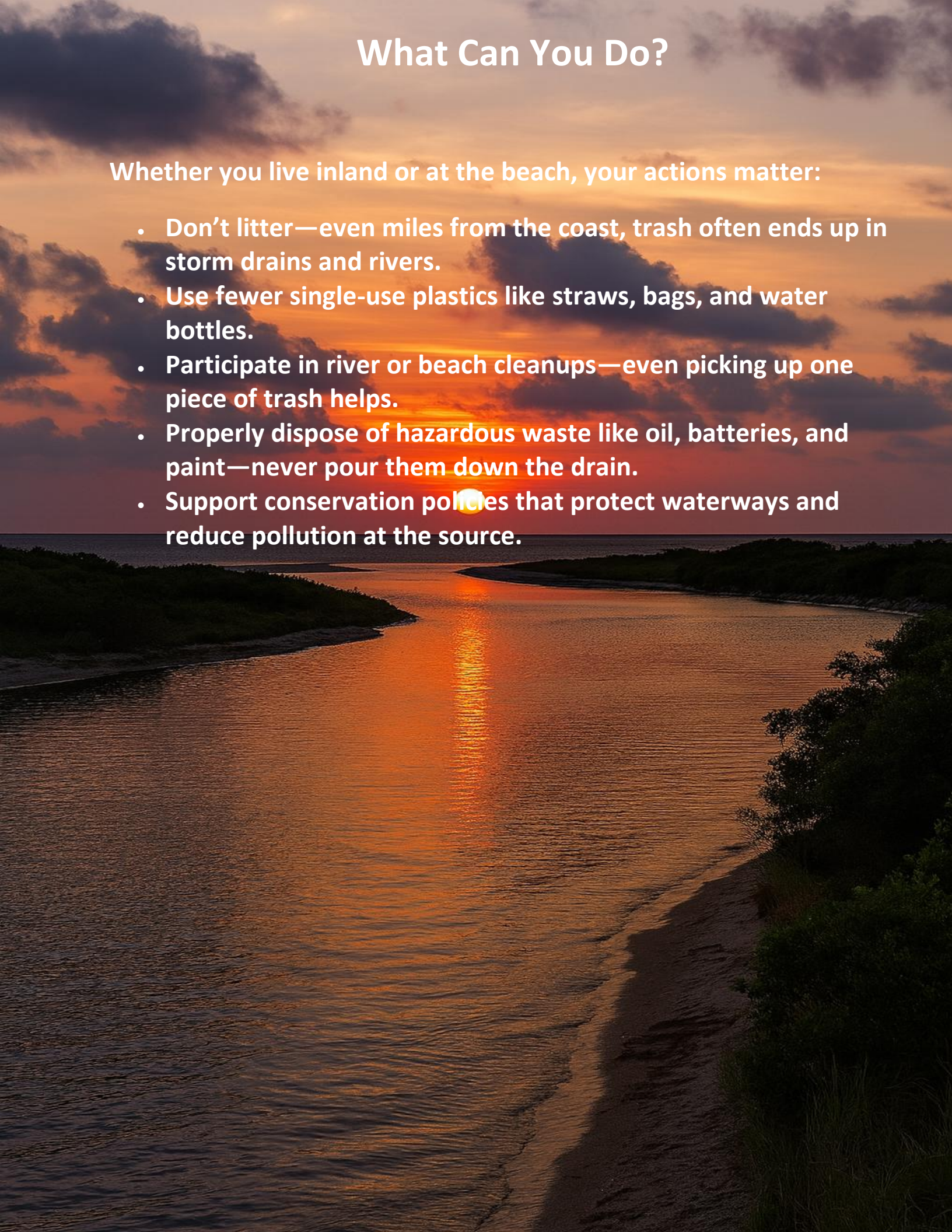




# What Can You Do?

Whether you live inland or at the beach, your actions matter:

- Don't litter—even miles from the coast, trash often ends up in storm drains and rivers.
- Use fewer single-use plastics like straws, bags, and water bottles.
- Participate in river or beach cleanups—even picking up one piece of trash helps.
- Properly dispose of hazardous waste like oil, batteries, and paint—never pour them down the drain.
- Support conservation policies that protect waterways and reduce pollution at the source.





# Final Thought

Clean rivers lead to clean oceans. And clean oceans keep the Outer Banks thriving—for sea turtles, dolphins, wild horses, and everyone who loves this wild, windswept place.

It all flows together. When we protect our rivers, we protect the coast.

