HISTORY & NATURE

Early in the island’s estimated 5,000 years of existence, pre-Columbian native peoples visited St. George Island at least seasonally to collect oysters and seafood. Remnant middens, or trash mounds, contain evidence of shellfish harvests, fishing and pottery making. Checked and incised ceramics, stone gaming pieces and a grinding stone have been recovered from sites within the park.

During the early and mid-1900s, the island’s pine forests were turpentined. Many “cat-face” scars are still visible on the island’s larger slash pines. During World War II, the island was used by troops at Camp Gordon Johnston for numerous training exercises carried out over the area’s vast dunes.

Acquisition of land for the park in 1963 and the 1965 completion of the Bryant G. Patton Bridge crossing Apalachicola Bay to St. George Island led to increased recreational use of the island’s beaches. Construction of park facilities was completed in 1980 and St. George Island State Park opened to the public.

The Gulf of Mexico and the Apalachicola Bay Aquatic Preserve provide the perfect setting for this picturesque state park. With nine miles of undeveloped beaches and dunes, the park covers 1,962 acres of the east end of this long, narrow barrier island. Natural features include Florida rosemary, sandy coves, salt marshes and tall pines. Ecosystems in the park include slash pine forests and remnant coastal scrub. The bay supports numerous needlerush and spartina marshes, while the gulf and bay support an abundance of marine life. Small ponds and tidal creeks provide a limited freshwater habitat in an otherwise arid climate.
Welcome to Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park, one of Florida’s Gulf Coast barrier islands. Just four miles offshore between Apalachicola Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, St. George Island is best known for its secluded beaches and abundant local seafood.

The park offers nine miles of pristine beaches popular for swimming and sunbathing. Four miles are located along the main drive; five miles are in a special use area that is accessible by foot or by vehicle with a special use permit. Please remember that there are no lifeguards. Swim at your own risk and pay attention to the rip current warning flag systems located at each designated beach access point.

Canoeing and kayaking are favorite activities in shallow Apalachicola Bay. Two boat ramps provide access to the bay and accommodate shallow draft boats up to 24 feet long. Surf and bay fishing yield catches of flounder, redfish, sea trout, pompano, whiting and sometimes Spanish mackerel. A saltwater fishing license may be required.

The 2.5 mile nature trail to Gap Point meanders from the campground through the pine forests and coastal scrub to the bay. Adventurous campers may hike the trail to the primitive campsites at Gap Point, which is also accessible by boat.

Six picnic shelters on the beach are equipped with grills and several picnic tables for visitors. There are also restrooms and showers at each of the two beach use areas.

The park offers a full-facility family campground with 60 campsites, a playground, electricity, water hookups and dump station nearby. Two buildings provide hot showers and restrooms. The park also has a youth camp available for group camping.