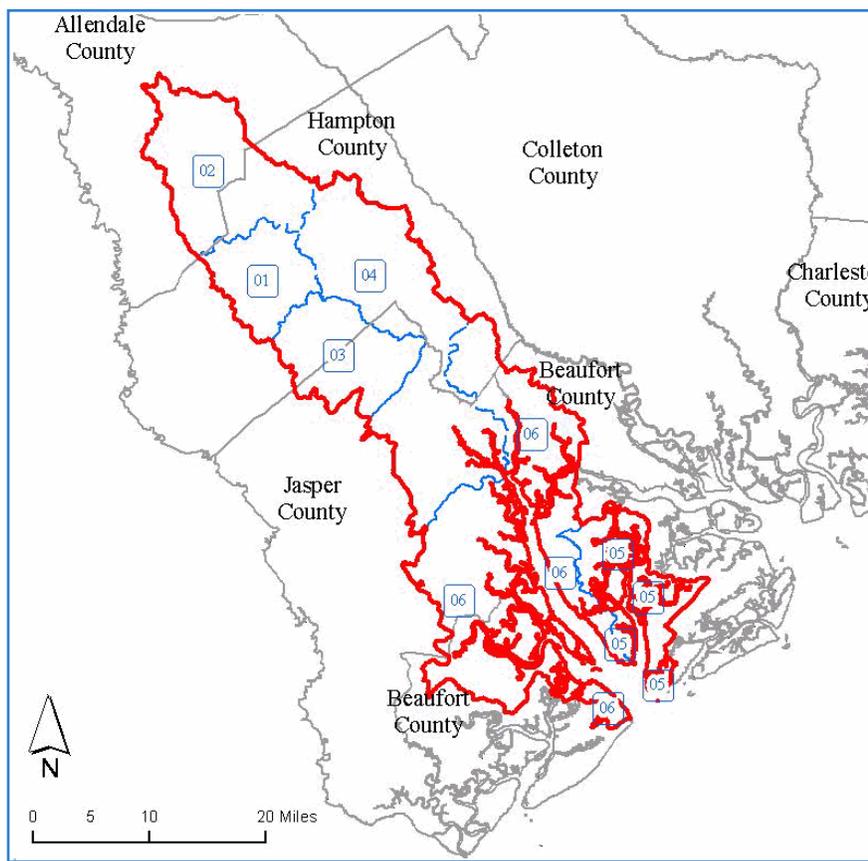


BROAD Subbasin

August 31, 2007

An Assessment of the Broad Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03050208



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)
(E.g., 01 = 0305020801)

- 01** Black Creek-Coosawhatchie River
- 02** Upper Coosawhatchie River
- 03** Cypress Creek
- 04** Lower Coosawhatchie River
- 05** Beaufort River-Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
- 06** Broad River-Port Royal Sound

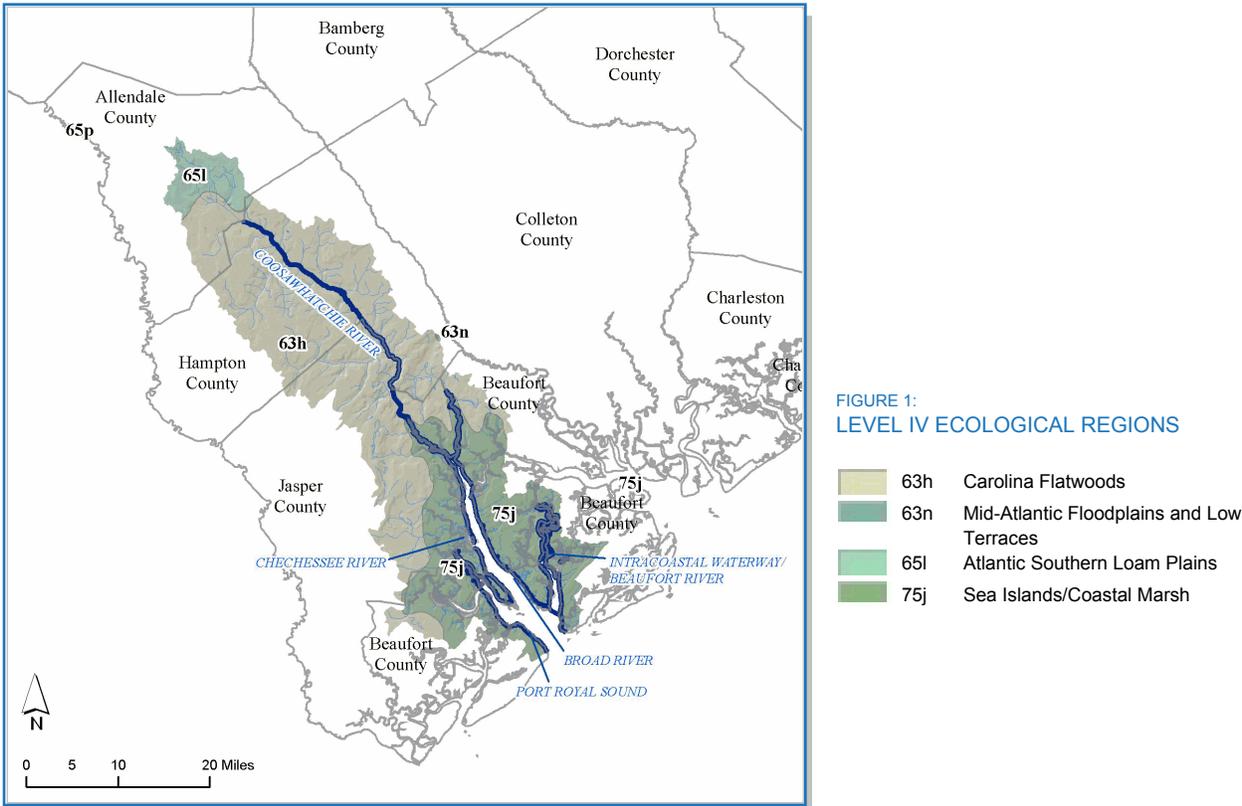


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Watershed Description

This subbasin is not to be confused with the Upper and Lower Broad subbasins which occur in the north of the state. The subbasin starts with the Coosawhatchie River which originates near the towns of Allendale and Fairfax (Figure 2) and accepts drainage from Swallow Savanna, Harters Pond, Little Duck Branch, Duck Branch, Beech Branch (Levy Bay), Blood Hill Creek, and Cedar Branch. The channel flows Southeast to the Broad River, a tidal channel, in Beaufort and Jasper County, South Carolina. The Coosawhatchie River flows into the Broad River at the head. It joins Coosaw River channel Northeast and continues Southeast to the Atlantic Ocean as Port Royal Sound. This subbasin drains approximately 851 square miles (545,000 acres).

The Coosawhatchie subbasin's headwaters are in Southeastern Plains (65). The river runs through the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63) and the Broad River Tidal Channel flows through the Southern Coastal Plain ecoregions (Figure 1). A brief description of the Level III ecoregions in this watershed is available in this document's appendix. A more detailed description of the Level III and Level IV Common Resource Areas (Ecological Regions) is available online (See Griffith *et al.* 2002 in References section.).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land Use/Land Cover

This is one of the more urbanized subbasins in the state, especially in the area south of I-95 where one encounters the major urban areas of Beaufort, Bluffton and Hilton Head Island. The smaller urban areas of Allendale, Fairfax, Hampton, Estill and Ridgeland also lie within the subbasin (Figure 2). Farmland is predominantly dedicated to cropland; this is especially true for Hampton and Allendale Counties in the north (Table 2)

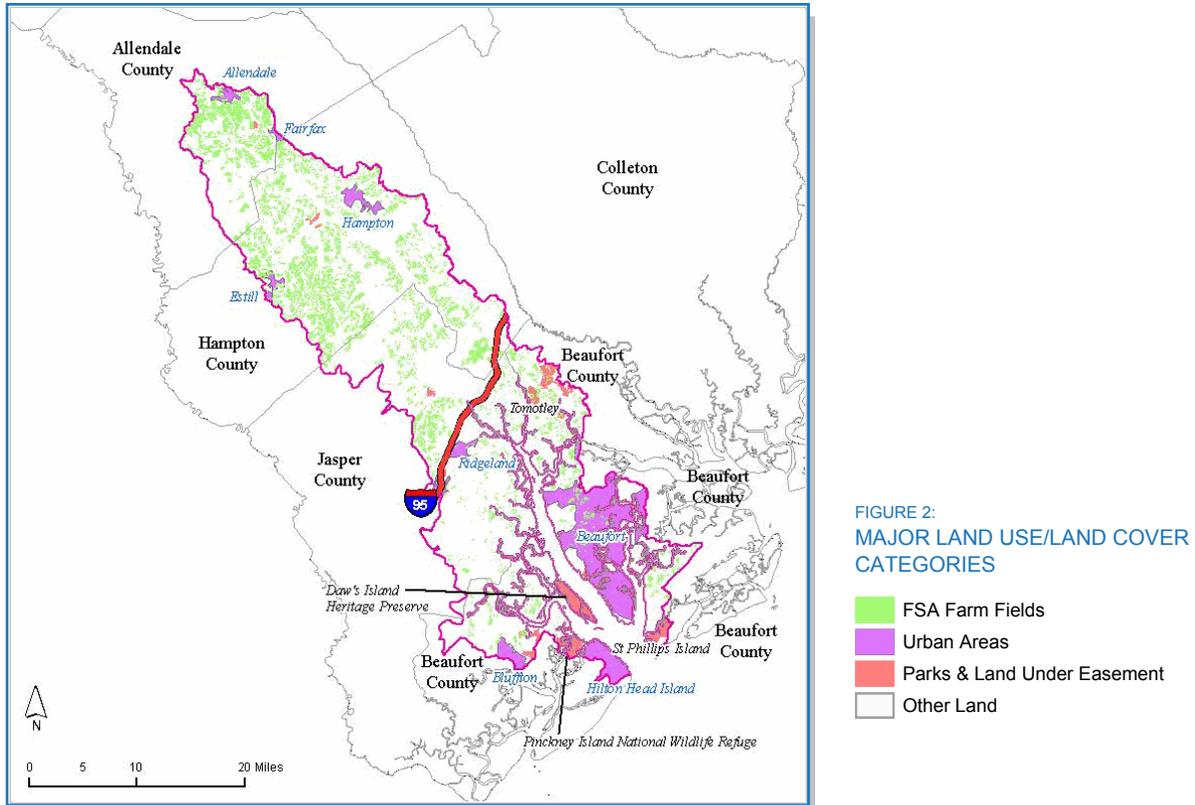


Table 1:
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

| | Acres | % of Watershed |
|--|---------|----------------|
| Watershed (Total) | 544,797 | - |
| Urban Area | 49,269 | 9% |
| Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS) | 24,970 | 5% |
| Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields | 86,651 | 16% |

Table 2:
AGRICULTURAL LAND USE: FSA ACREAGE AND ESTIMATED FARM FIELD USE FROM THE 2002 AG CENSUS
(NASS Whole County Data Used. Cropland includes: Field Crops, Orchards, and Specialty Crops.)

| County | FSA Fields (Acres) | % Pasture (Estimated) | % Cropland (Estimated) | % Hayland (Estimated) |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Allendale | 16,628 | 6% | 89% | 5% |
| Beaufort | 11,021 | 19% | 71% | 10% |
| Hampton | 44,144 | 5% | 90% | 5% |
| Jasper | 14,858 | 13% | 74% | 13% |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary of Resource Concerns

The following is a summary of resource concerns for the watershed. Each resource concern has a more detailed analysis provided in its corresponding section.

Soils

Land capability limitations are dominated by wetness in this subbasin and are typical of an area within the Lower Coastal Plain. Hydric soils or partially hydric soils comprise 63% of the subbasin and are the key resource concerns.

Water Quantity

Awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

Water Quality

The most frequent impairments are for fecal coliform and dissolved oxygen.

Plant Condition

Beaufort is the top tomato producer in the state, while timber revenues exceed agricultural revenues in Allendale, Hampton, and Jasper Counties.

Fish, Wildlife and Native Plants

According to SC DNR's "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy: 2005 - 2010" (see SCDNR 2005 in References section), the following applies to this subbasin: Biologists have identified habitat protection as one of the most important actions to ensure the protection of South Carolina priority species. Loss and fragmentation of habitat have been identified as a major threat to many of the species listed as threatened and endangered in South Carolina.

Domestic Animals

Some grazing livestock occurs in the upper reaches of the subbasin, mainly in Allendale County, otherwise domestic animal livestock populations in this subbasin are small.

Economic and Social Factors

Coastal urban growth from the areas surrounding Beaufort and Hilton Head.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Progress on Conservation

Table 3:

A SUMMARY OF NRCS APPLIED CONSERVATION TREATMENTS (ACRES)

(See Appendix for NRCS Conservation Practices used for Conservation Treatment Categories.)

(Applied practice data is reported on a fiscal year basis commencing on October 1st)

| Conservation Treatments | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Buffers and Filter Strips | 39 | - | 4 | 42 |
| Conservation Tillage | 5,463 | 2,240 | 1,925 | 9,628 |
| Erosion Control | 750 | 3,138 | 1,126 | 5,014 |
| Irrigation Water Management | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Nutrient Management | 2,439 | 2,791 | 524 | 5,754 |
| Pest Management | 2,342 | 2,721 | 841 | 5,904 |
| Prescribed Grazing | 188 | 240 | - | 428 |
| Trees and Shrubs | 1,593 | 278 | 538 | 2,409 |
| Wetlands | - | - | 781 | 781 |
| Wildlife Habitat | 3,589 | 2,626 | 1,702 | 7,917 |

Table 4:

LANDS REMOVED FROM PRODUCTION BY FARM BILL PROGRAMS (WHOLE COUNTY DATA SHOWN)

| County | Conservation Reserve Program (ac) 2005 | Conservation Reserve Program (ac) 1986 - 2005 | Grassland Reserve Program (ac) 2005 | Farmland & Ranch Protection Program (ac) 2005 | Wetland Reserve Program (ac) 2005 |
|-----------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Allendale | 8,345 | 199,899 | - | - | 2,328 |
| Beaufort | 163 | 6,928 | - | 355 | 413 |
| Hampton | 4,454 | 74,125 | - | - | 1,280 |
| Jasper | 610 | 15,309 | - | - | 686 |

Table 5:

APPROVED TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL)

(See SCDHEC 2007 (a) in Reference Section.) - SCDHEC Contact: Matt Carswell - (803) 898-3609

| TMDL Document | Number of Stations | Parameter of Concern | Status | WQMS ID Standard Attained |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Beaufort River | 5 | Dissolved Oxygen | Completed & Approved | MD-003 |
| Coosawhatchie R-Sanders Br | 2 | Dissolved Oxygen | Completed & Approved | CSTL-011 |

Table 6:

OTHER PLANS, ASSESSMENTS, AND PROJECTS IN THE WATERSHED

| Organization | Description | Contact | Telephone |
|--------------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| SCDHEC/OCRM | Beaufort County SAMP | Andy Miller | 803-898-4031 |
| USGS | Santee National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) project | Celeste A. Journey | 803-750-6141 |
| SCDHEC | Watershed Water Quality Assessment: Salkehatchie River Basin (2003) | Andy Miller | 803-898-4031 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Other Watershed Considerations

Urban growth and sprawl is one of the more pressing environmental issues in this subbasin. To see more on this issue, please refer to the South Carolina Sea Grant website at:

<http://www.scseagrant.org/Content/?cid=135>

The Coastal areas are host to several different sites. They are as follows:

1. Daws Island Heritage Preserve

This site can only be reached by boat and is well known for a number of prehistoric archaeological sites known as shell rings.

2. Pinckney Island National Wildlife Reserve

This 4,053-acre refuge includes Pinckney Island, Corn Island, Big Harry and Little Harry Islands, Buzzard Island and numerous small hummocks. Most of the refuge consists of salt marsh and tidal creeks. A wide variety of land types are found on Pinckney Island alone: salt marsh, forestland, brushland, fallow field and freshwater ponds. In combination, these habitats support a diversity of bird and plant life.

3. St. Phillips Island

This preserve is owned by the Nature Conservancy.

4. Parris Island Marine Recruiting Depot

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Soils

A majority (60%) of land in this Coastal Plain subbasin has limitations due to wetness (Table 7). Most of the wetness is associated with hydric and partially hydric soils in the lower part of the subbasin and along streams (Figure 5, Table 10). Droughtiness is a concern in about 11% of the area and occurs mostly in sandy soils in the upper part of the subbasin (Table 7). Low soil organic matter in these sandy soils is a soil health concern. Erosion is not a resource concern in this subbasin with 94% of the land classified as not highly erodible (Figure 4, Table 9). Almost three-quarters of the land in the Broad subbasin is either prime farmland (23%) or statewide important farmland (47%) and equally distributed throughout the subbasin (Figure 3, Table 8).

Table 7:
LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES (See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Percentages are based on the whole watershed (544,797 ac).

| Land Capability Class 1 | Acres | | Percent | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 - Slight limitations | 22,894 | | 4% | | | |
| % Land by Subclass Limitation | | | | | | |
| Land Capability Classes 2-8 | Erosion (e) | | Wetness(w) | | Droughtiness (s) | |
| | Acres | Percent | Acres | Percent | Acres | Percent |
| 2 - Moderate limitations | 10,120 | 2% | 47,950 | 9% | 38,592 | 7% |
| 3 - Severe limitations | 171 | 0% | 200,429 | 37% | 58,002 | 11% |
| 4 - Very severe limitations | 576 | 0% | 10,805 | 2% | 21,154 | 4% |
| 5 - No erosion hazard, but other limitations | - | - | 16,249 | 3% | - | - |
| 6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest | 0 | 0% | 13,994 | 3% | 677 | 0% |
| 7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat | - | - | 22,125 | 4% | 217 | 0% |
| 8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply | - | - | 60,753 | 11% | - | - |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Prime Farmland

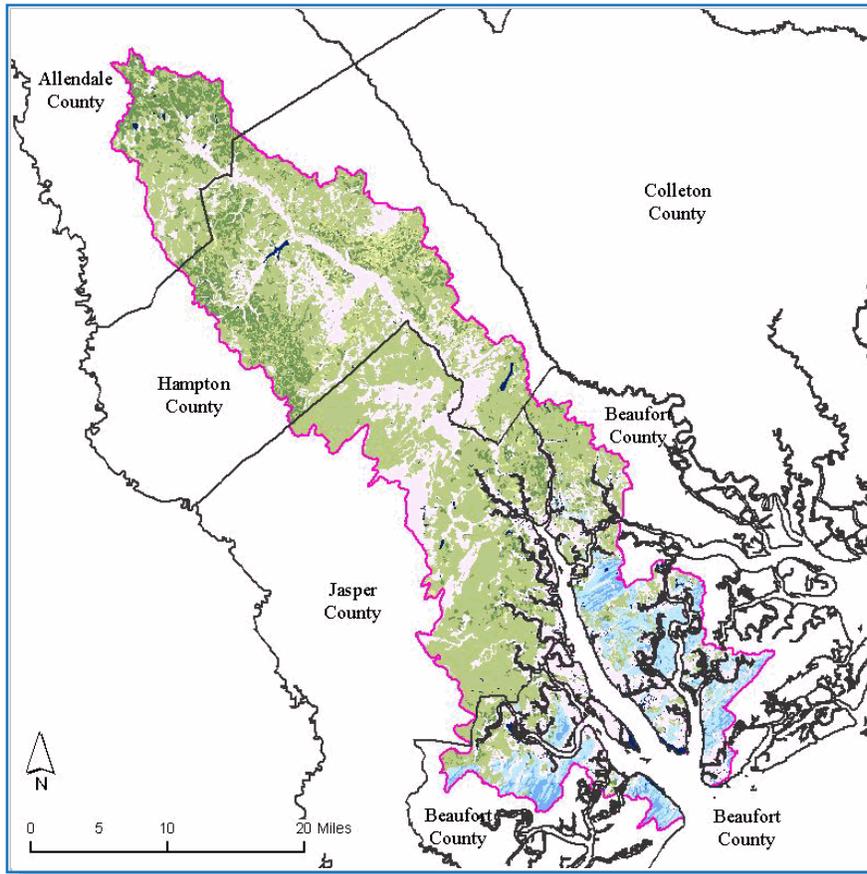


FIGURE 3:
PRIME FARMLAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in
References section.)

Table 8:
PRIME FARMLAND

| Prime Farmland Categories | Acres | Percent of Land |
|--|---------|-----------------|
| All areas are prime farmland | 57,570 | 11% |
| Farmland of statewide importance | 254,466 | 47% |
| Not prime farmland | 172,010 | 32% |
| Prime farmland if drained | 13,819 | 3% |
| Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season | 0 | 0% |
| Prime farmland if irrigated | 36,493 | 7% |
| Prime farmland if irrigated and drained | 10,439 | 2% |
| Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season | 0 | 0% |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Highly Erodible Land

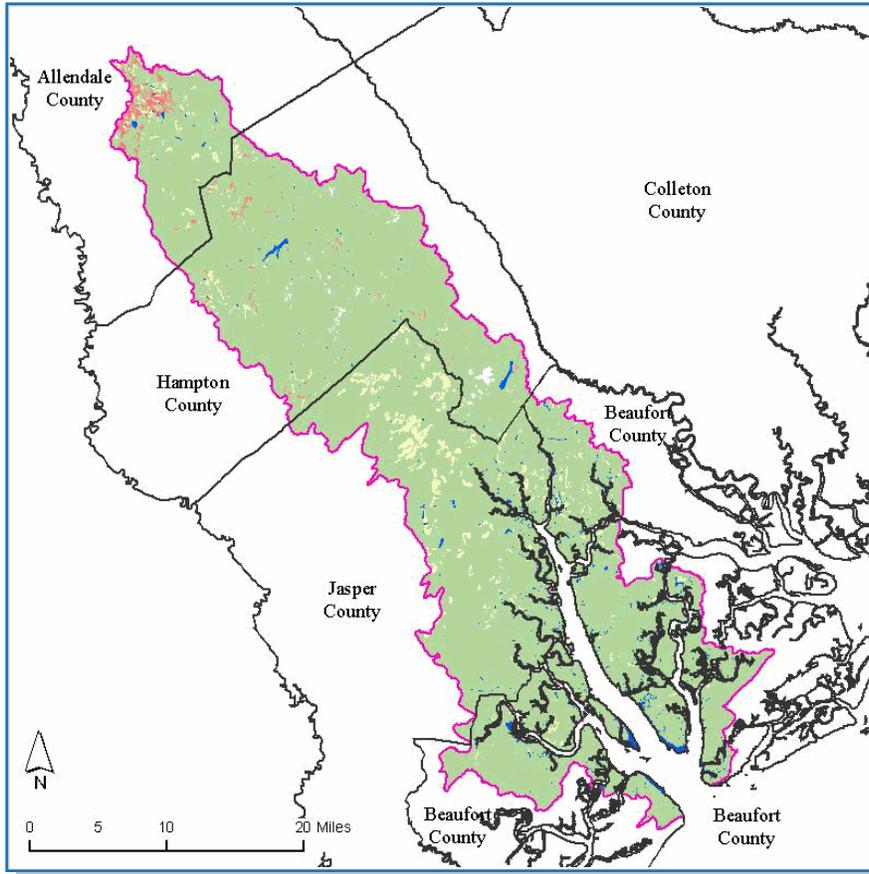


FIGURE 4:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in
References section.)

Table 9:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

| Highly Erodible Land Categories | Acres | Percent of Watershed |
|--|---------|----------------------|
| ■ Highly erodible land | 5,924 | 1% |
| ■ Not highly erodible land | 509,391 | 94% |
| ■ Potentially highly erodible land | 17,696 | 3% |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Hydric Soils

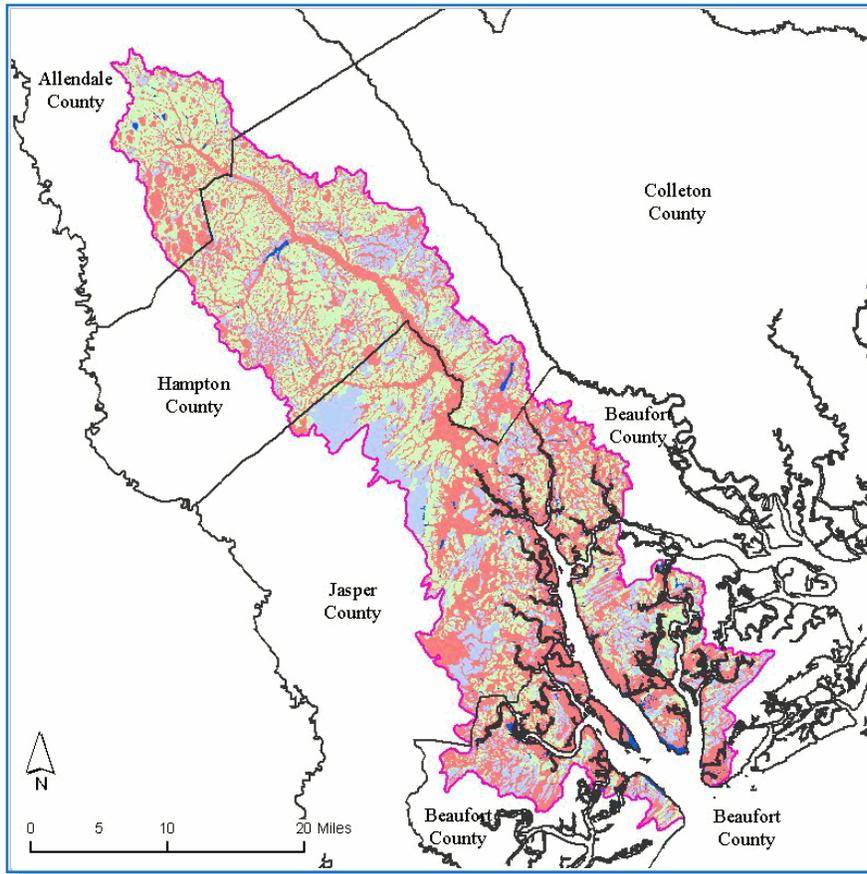


FIGURE 5:
HYDRIC SOILS
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in
References section.)

Table 10:
HYDRIC SOILS

| Hydric Soils Categories | Acres | Percent of Watershed |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| All Hydric | 242,917 | 45% |
| Not Hydric | 203,851 | 37% |
| Partially Hydric | 98,028 | 18% |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quantity

Narrative awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

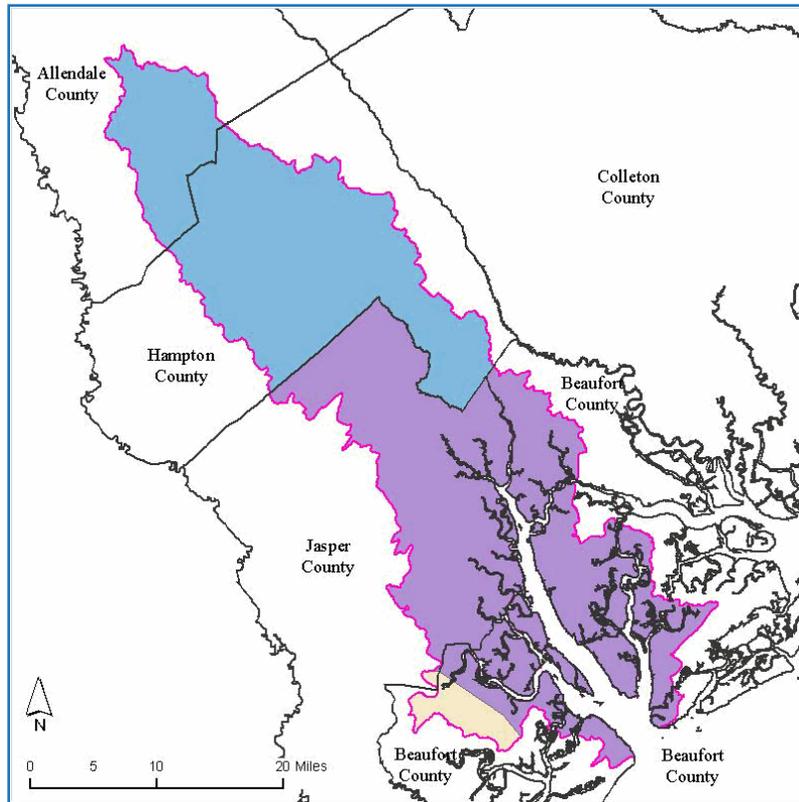


FIGURE 6:
WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY
USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT
AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

Table 11:
CAPACITY USE, NOTICE OF INTENT, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION AREA IN WATERSHED
(See SCDHEC 2007 [c] and SCDNR 2004 in References Section.)

| Area | Percent of Watershed |
|--|----------------------|
|  % Watershed in Cone of Depression and Capacity Use (CU) Area | 3% |
|  % Watershed in SCDHEC Capacity Use (CU) Area | 54% |
|  % Watershed in SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) Area | 43% |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quantity Cont.

Table 12:
INDICATORS OF IRRIGATION WATER USAGE (WHOLE COUNTY DATA ARE USED)
(See NASS 2002 and SCDNR 2004 in References Section)

| County | Total Irrigated Water Used MGD | Total NASS Cropland (ac) | Cropland Under Irrigation (ac) | Percent Cropland Under Irrigation | Water Use Gal/Ac/Day for Irrigated Land |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Allendale | 14.94 | 50,933 | 7,889 | 15.5 | 1,894 |
| Beaufort | 5.06 | 6,740 | 587 | 8.7 | 8,620 |
| Hampton | 5.68 | 44,295 | 2,674 | 6.0 | 2,124 |
| Jasper | 2.16 | 15,120 | 2,737 | 18.1 | 789 |

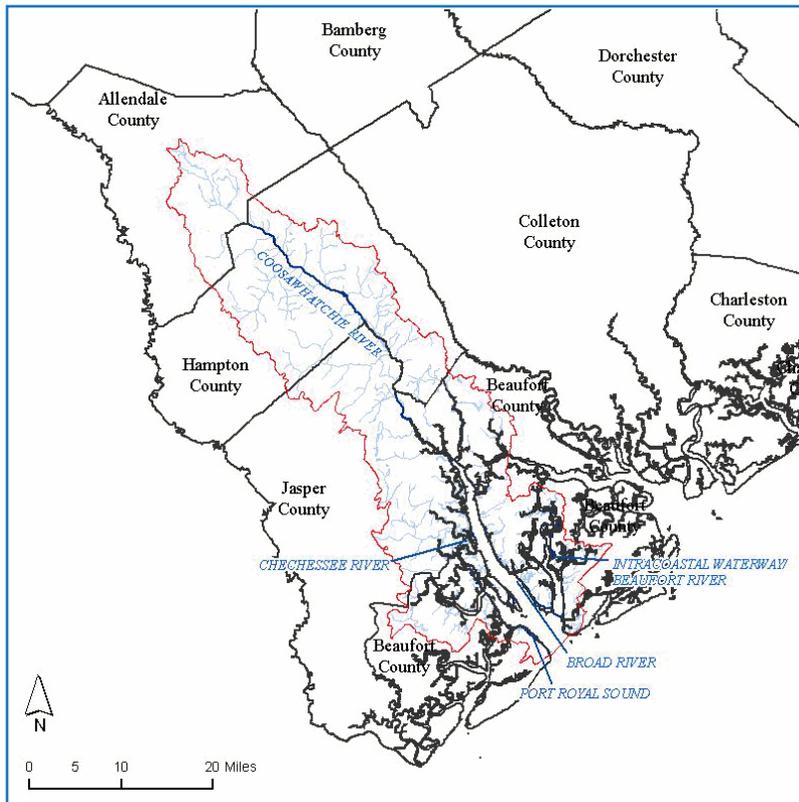


FIGURE 7:
NRCS ASSISTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES IN WATERSHED

- ★ Flood Control Structure
- Main River
- Hydrography

Table 13:
NRCS IMPLEMENTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES

| Number of Structures (in Watershed) | Maximum Storage (AcFt) | Number of Structures by Hazard Class | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|
| | | High | Low | Significant | Unclassified |
| 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quality

The number of surface water quality impairments is shown in Table 15 resulting in a "303(d)" listing of that Water Quality Monitoring Site (WQMS). Table 5 indicates what progress has been made to address surface water quality through the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process. Once a TMDL plan is approved, the WQMS is removed from the 303(d) list even though the standard may not have been attained. Note that standards for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and chlorophyll-a only exist for lakes; therefore, no stream in the state can be listed for any of these three parameters.

The most frequent impairments are for fecal coliform and dissolved oxygen (Table 15).

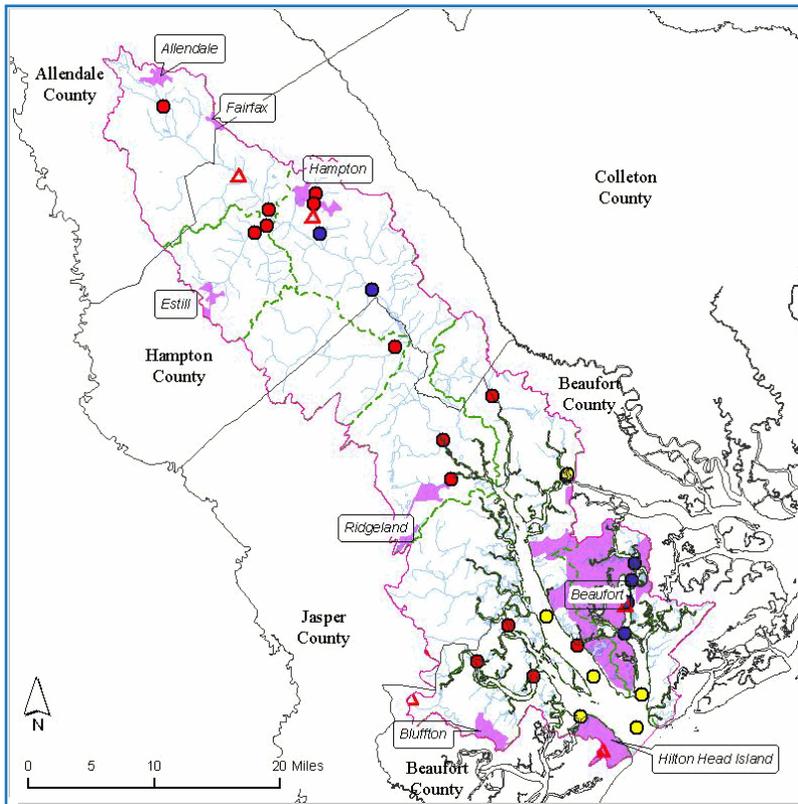


Table 14:
WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Permanent Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS) | 27 |
| Random Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS) | 101 |

FIGURE 8:
PERMANENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

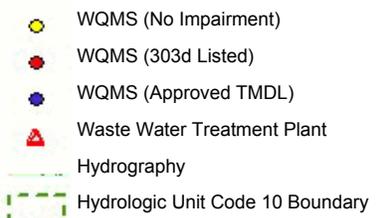


Table 15:
NUMBER OF MONITORING SITES SHOWING SURFACE WATER QUALITY IMPAIRMENTS
(See SCDHEC 2006 in References for the state 303(d) list.)

| Recreational Use Standard | | Fish Tissue Standard | | Shellfish Harvest Standard | |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Parameter | Impairments | Parameter | Impairments | Parameter | Impairments |
| Fecal Coliform | 8 | Mercury | 1 | Fecal Coliform | 24 |
| | | PCB's | 0 | | |
| Aquatic Life Use Standard | | | | | |
| Parameter | Impairments | Parameter | Impairments | Parameter | Impairments |
| Biological | 2 | Dissolved Oxygen | 13 | Total Phosphorus | 1 |
| Chlorophyll A | 1 | Ammonia Nitrogen | 0 | pH | 1 |
| Chromium | 0 | Nickel | 0 | Turbidity | 0 |
| Copper | 2 | Total Nitrogen | 1 | Zinc | 5 |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Plant Condition

Plants of Economic Importance

Plants of economic importance are shown in Table 16. The crops shown in this table are from NASS data where the top five crops, by acres, in each county are displayed. The timber statistics (see Clemson Extension Forest Services 2003 in References) indicate the relative importance of the timber industry within the state and the importance of the timber industry compared to agriculture within the county.

Note that Beaufort County is the top producer of tomatoes in the state.

Native Plant Species

According to SC DNR's "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy: 2005 - 2010" (see SCDNR 2005 in References section), the following applies to this subbasin: Coastal Plain pine and hardwood forests typically extend into the Coastal Zone, but vary due to coastal influences or land management practices that are characteristic of the Coast. The types of forest include Pine Woodland, Bottomland Hardwoods, Upland Oak-hickory forest, Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest, Marl Forest and Calcareous Cliff, and Cypress-tupelo swamp types. Cypress-tupelo swamps within the Coastal Zone may be influenced more by tidal activity than by river flows, but the water is typically fresh.

In the forests of the immediate Coastal Zone, barrier islands and inland dune systems, characteristic trees include live oak, laurel oak, cabbage palmetto, southern magnolia and southern red cedar. These evergreen-dominated forests are salt-tolerant and often support shrub thickets with yaupon holly, red bay and wax myrtle.

Table 16:

WHOLE COUNTY DATA OF PLANTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE IN SUBBASIN

(See: USDA NASS 2002 & Clemson University Forest Extension Services 2003 in References section)

| Plant | Counties |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| All Cotton | Allendale, Hampton |
| All Vegetables harvested | Beaufort |
| All Wheat for grain | Allendale, Hampton |
| Corn for grain | Hampton, Allendale, Jasper, Beaufort |
| Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop | Hampton, Jasper, Allendale, Beaufort |
| Short-rotation woody crops | Jasper |
| Soybeans | Hampton, Allendale, Jasper |
| Tomatoes | Beaufort |
| Watermelons | Beaufort |
| Timber, Top 10 Rank in SC | Hampton |
| Timber Revenues Exceed Ag. Revenues | Hampton, Allendale, Jasper |

Table 17:

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES IN WATERSHED

(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

| Common Name | Latin Name | Status |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Canby's dropwort | <i>Oxypolis canbyi</i> | Endangered |
| Chaff-seed | <i>Schwalbea americana</i> | Endangered |
| Pondberry | <i>Lindera melissifolia</i> | Endangered |
| Smooth coneflower | <i>Echinacea laevigata</i> | Endangered |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Fish and Wildlife

For additional information, the SC Department of Natural Resources has completed a "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy: 2005 - 2010" (see SCDNR 2005 in References section).

In 2005, mercury advisories were issued for 57 water bodies in South Carolina. Higher concentrations of mercury in fish tissue tend to occur in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina with relatively lower concentrations (and therefore fewer advisories) in the Piedmont. For more details on fish advisories, please refer to the SCDHEC fish advisory website at:

<http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/fish/>

Table 18:

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES IN WATERSHED

(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

| Common Name | Latin Name | Status |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Loggerhead sea turtle | <i>Caretta caretta</i> | Threatened |
| Wood stork | <i>Mycteria americana</i> | Endangered |
| West Indian manatee | <i>Trichechus manatus</i> | Endangered |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | <i>Picoides borealis</i> | Endangered |
| Piping plover | <i>Charadrius melodus</i> | Threatened, Critical Habitat |
| Leatherback sea turtle | <i>Dermochelys coriacea*</i> | Endangered |
| Kirtland's Warbler | <i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i> | Endangered |
| Kemp's ridley sea turtle | <i>Lepidochelys kempii*</i> | Endangered |
| Green sea turtle | <i>Chelonia mydas*</i> | Threatened |
| Flatwoods salamander | <i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i> | Threatened |
| Eastern indigo snake | <i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i> | Threatened |

Table 19:

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES IN WATERSHED

(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

| Common Name | Latin Name | Status |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Shortnose sturgeon | <i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i> | Endangered |

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Domestic Animals

Some grazing livestock occur in the upper reaches of the subbasin, mainly in Allendale County, otherwise domestic animal livestock populations in this subbasin are small.

Table 20:
WHOLE COUNTY GRAZING ANIMAL POPULATION DATA FROM 2002 AG. CENSUS
 (See NASS 2002 in References section. "D" in table = "Cannot be disclosed".)

| County | Cows/Calves | Grazing/Forage (ac) | County Rank in State |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Allendale | 6,604 | 3,239 | 13 |
| Beaufort | 926 | 1,250 | 46 |
| Hampton | 2,076 | 2,174 | 40 |
| Jasper | 1,151 | 1,967 | 45 |

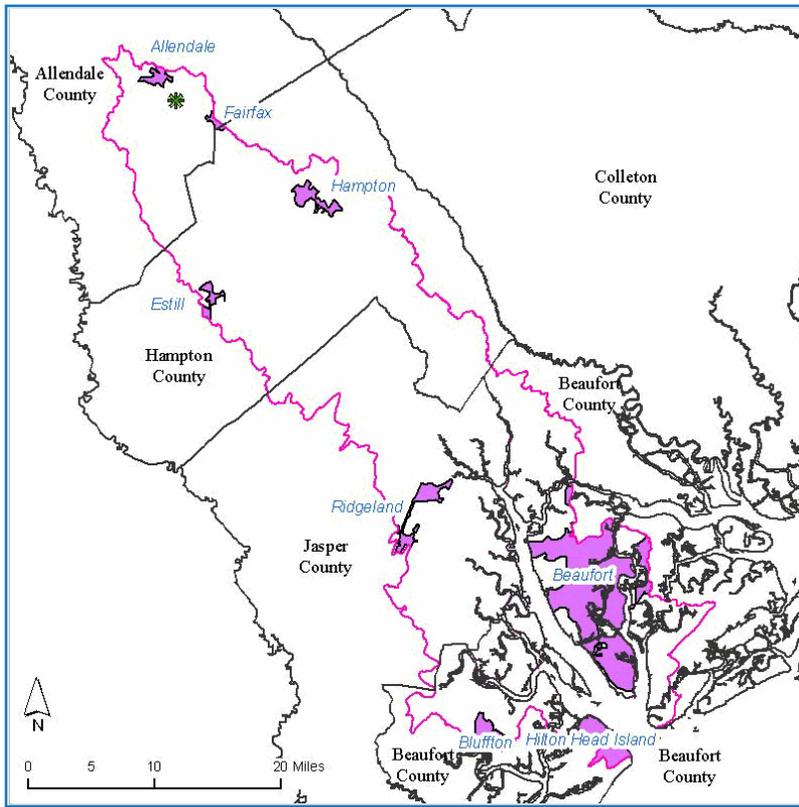


Table 21:
CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Beef Live Weight (Au) | 100 |
| Dairy Live Weight (Au) | - |
| Horse Live Weight (Au) | - |
| Poultry Live Weight (Au) | - |
| Swine Live Weight (Au) | - |
| Turkey Live Weight (Au) | - |

FIGURE 9:
TYPE AND SIZE OF CONFINED ANIMAL OPERATION

| Permit Design Count (Live Weight AU) | Symbol | Animal Type |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 0 - 163 | Green square | Beef |
| 164 - 372 | Light green square | |
| 373 - 680 | Yellow square | Dairy |
| 681 - 1360 | Orange square | |
| 1361 - 7076 | Red square | Other |
| | Black square | |
| | Black triangle | Poultry |
| | Black circle | Swine |
| | Black cross | Turkey |

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

The number of full-time farmers is *higher* than the state average of 47% and farm sizes are *larger* than the state average of 197 ac (Table 22); both parameters suggest above average levels of participation in conservation programs in the subbasin. Farm sizes *decreased* by an estimated 6% between 1997 and 2002, whereas on average farm sizes decreased by 13% across the state for the same period. Loss of cropland between 1997 and 2002 is estimated at 20% (SC average cropland loss is estimated at 8%) suggesting an impact of coastal urban sprawl from Beaufort and Hilton Head.



The relative importance of crop and livestock commodity groups in the watershed is shown in Tables 24 and 25; a *qualitative* indication of the relative importance of timber is provided on Table 16.

For more economic and farm information from the 2002 Agricultural Census, more detailed reports for all South Carolina counties can be found at:

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/sc/index.htm>

Table 22:

2002 FARM CENSUS DATA (WHOLE COUNTY DATA SHOWN) (SC average farm size = 197 ac)

| County | Total Number of Farms | % Full Time Farmers | % Farms > 180 (ac) | Average Farm Size (ac) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Allendale | 156 | 46% | 51% | 690 |
| Beaufort | 116 | 44% | 19% | 383 |
| Hampton | 248 | 40% | 43% | 516 |
| Jasper | 163 | 42% | 25% | 485 |
| Weighted Avg* | 199 | 42% | 38% | 527 |

Table 23:

2002 FARM CENSUS ECONOMIC DATA (WHOLE COUNTY DATA SHOWN) (Results in \$1,000)

| County | Market Value of Ag Products Sold | Market Value of Crops Sold | Market Value of Livestock, Poultry, and Their Products | Farms with sales < \$10,000 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Allendale | 10,379 | 8,326 | 2,053 | 125 |
| Beaufort | 9,881 | 9,487 | 394 | 85 |
| Hampton | 6,177 | 5,515 | 661 | 187 |
| Jasper | 8,545 | 8,241 | 303 | 140 |
| Weighted Avg* | 7,859 | 7,029 | 830 | 154 |



Table 24:

VALUE OF CROP COMMODITY GROUPS - COUNTY RANK IN STATE

(See NASS 2002 in References section. "D" in table = "Cannot be disclosed".)

| County | Value of All Crops | Grains & Oilseeds | Tobacco | All Cotton | Vegetables & Melons | Fruits, Nuts, & Berries | Nursery, Etc. | Christmas Trees & Woody Crops | Hay & other Crops |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Allendale | 24 | 9 | - | 15 | 10 | (D) | - | - | (D) |
| Beaufort | 23 | 39 | - | - | 3 | 31 | 41 | 19 | 32 |
| Hampton | 29 | 12 | - | 9 | 22 | 41 | 28 | - | 12 |
| Jasper | 25 | 32 | - | - | (D) | 44 | (D) | (D) | 24 |

* Weighted averages are estimated based on agricultural land use area.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

Table 25:

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY COMMODITY GROUPS - RANK IN STATE

(See NASS 2002 in References section. "D" in table = "Cannot be disclosed".)

| County | Value of | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Livestock, poultry | Poultry, Eggs | Cattle & Calves | Milk & Dairy | Hogs & Pigs | Sheep & Goats | Horses, etc. |
| Allendale | 38 | (D) | 13 | - | (D) | (D) | 18 |
| Beaufort | 45 | (D) | 46 | - | (D) | 3 | 27 |
| Hampton | 44 | - | 40 | - | (D) | 23 | (D) |
| Jasper | 46 | 44 | 45 | 25 | (D) | (D) | 40 |

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APPENDIX

Level III Common Resource Area (Ecological Region) Descriptions

Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63)

The Middle Atlantic Coastal consists of low elevation, flat plains, with many swamps, marshes, and estuaries. Forest cover in the region, once dominated by longleaf pine in the Carolinas, is now mostly loblolly and some shortleaf pine, with patches of oak, gum, and cypress near major streams. Pine plantations for pulpwood and lumber are typical, with some areas of cropland. In South Carolina, the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain is divided into three level IV ecoregions: Carolinian Barrier Islands and Coastal Marshes (63g), Carolina Flatwoods (63h), Mid-Atlantic Floodplains and Low Terraces (63n).

Southeastern Plains (65)

The Southeastern Plains are irregular with broad interstream areas have a mosaic of cropland, pasture, woodland, and forest. In the past centuries, human activities (logging, agriculture and fire suppression) removed almost all of the longleaf pine forests. Elevations and relief are greater than in the Southern Coastal Plain (75), but generally less than in much of the Piedmont (45). The ecoregion has been divided into three level IV ecoregions within South Carolina: Sand Hills (65c), Atlantic Southern Loam Plains (65l), and Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces (65p). Note: The Atlantic Southern Loam Plains (65l) is a major agricultural zone, with deep, well-drained soils, and is characterized by high percentages of cropland.

Southern Coastal Plain (75)

The Southern Coastal Plain extends from South Carolina and Georgia through much of central Florida, and further along the Gulf coast. It is a heterogeneous region also containing barrier islands, coastal lagoons, marshes, and swampy lowlands along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. The South Carolina portion of the Southern Coastal Plain contains two level IV ecoregions: Floodplains and Terraces (75i), and Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh (75j).

NRCS Conservation Practices used for Conservation Treatment Categories in Table 3

| Report Category | Practice Codes |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Buffer and Filter Strips | 332, 391, 393, 412 |
| Conservation Tillage | 324, 329, 329A, 329B, 344, 484 |
| Erosion Control | 327, 328, 330, 340, 342, 561, 585, 586 |
| Irrigation Water Management | 441, 449 |
| Nutrient Management | 590 |
| Pest Management | 595 |
| Prescribed Grazing | 528, 528A |
| Trees and Shrubs | 490, 612, 655, 656, 66 |
| Wetlands | 657, 658, 659 |
| Wildlife Habitat | 644, 645 |

APPENDIX

Hydrologic Unit Numbering System

In 2005, the NRCS in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the U.S. Forest Service updated the South Carolina part of the USGS standard hydrologic unit map series. The report, "Development of a 10- and 12- Digit Hydrologic Unit Code Numbering System for South Carolina, 2005", describes and defines those efforts. The following is from the Abstract contained in that report: "A hydrologic unit map showing the subbasins, watersheds, and subwatersheds of South Carolina was developed to represent 8-, 10-, and 12-digit hydrologic unit codes, respectively. The 10- and 12-digit hydrologic unit codes replace the 11- and 14-digit hydrologic unit codes developed in a previous investigation. Additionally, substantial changes were made to the 8-digit subbasins in the South Carolina Coastal Plain. These modifications include the creation of four new subbasins and the renumbering of existing subbasins." The report may be obtained at http://www.sc.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/HUC_report.pdf. See Table 2 in the report for a cross-reference of old to new 8-digit HUC.

This subbasin profile uses the new HUC 8 numbering system with its modified and newly created subbasins. The NRCS reports implemented practices by 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code. All NRCS reported Conservation Practices were reported using the older numbering system. 2005 and 2006 data were converted to the new HUC 8 numbering system through the Latitude and Longitude data reported with the applied practice. The use of these differing numbering systems has resulted in some NRCS implemented practices being credited in this report to an 8-digit HUC as reported by the NRCS but not correctly credited in the new numbering system. Likewise, the newly created 8-digit HUC will not be credited with the 2004 applied practices.