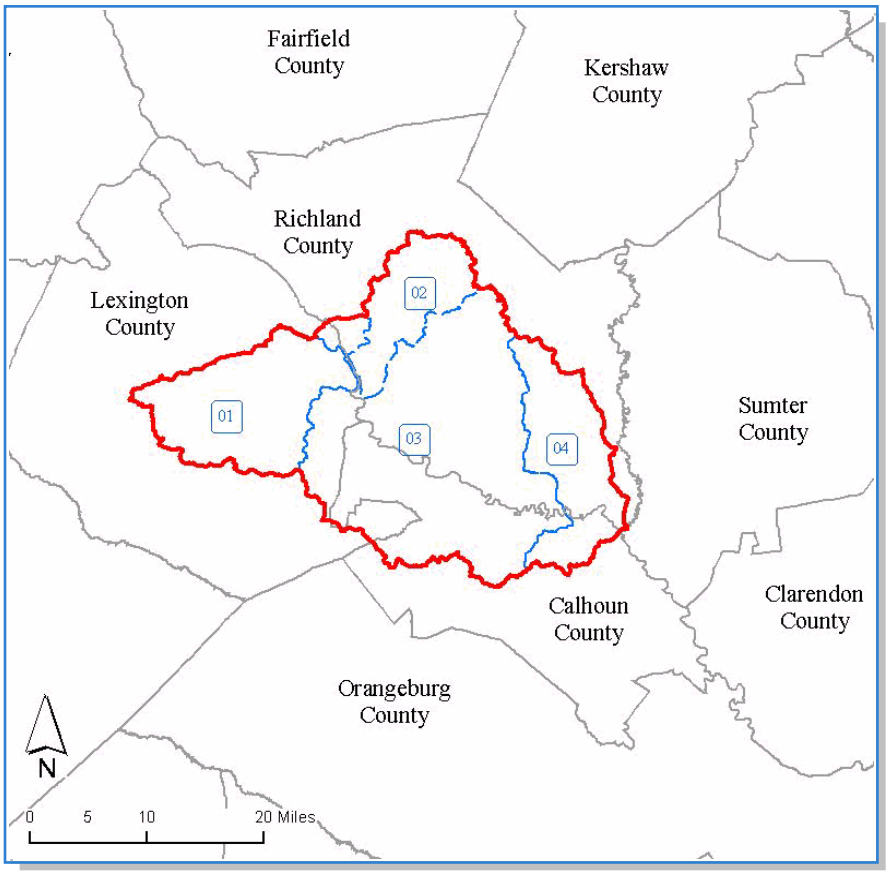
CONGAREE Subbasin

August 31, 2007

An Assessment of the Congaree Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03050110



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)
(E.g., 01 = 0305011001)

- 01 Congaree Creek
- 02 Gills Creek
- 03 Cedar Creek-Congaree River
- 04 Toms Creek-Congaree River

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Watershed Description

The Congaree River is formed in Columbia by the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers near the Piedmont fall line. The river is short (47 miles) but wide as it serves as the final outlet channel for the entire Lower Saluda and Lower Broad watersheds, before merging with the Wateree River just north of Lake Marion to form the Santee River. The subbasin extends just downstream of the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers to just before the confluence with the Wateree River. Significant tributaries to the Congaree are Congaree Creek, Gills Creek and Toms Creek.

The Congaree subbasin lies in the Southeastern Plains (65) ecoregion (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.).

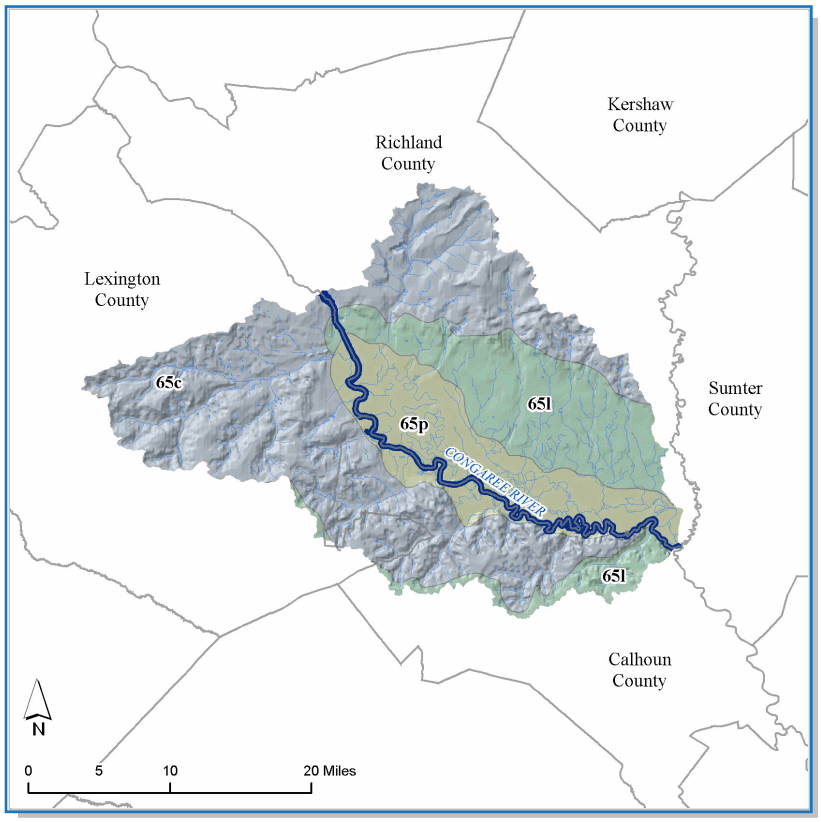


FIGURE 1:
LEVEL IV ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

	65c	Sand Hills
	65l	Atlantic Southern Loam Plains
	65p	Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land Use/Land Cover

The northern or upstream segment of the watershed is covered by the Columbia and West Columbia urban areas. Fort Jackson and McEntire Air Base and the Congaree National Park are located in the subbasin. The bulk of agricultural land is in the south of the subbasin. A significant proportion of the agricultural land is dedicated to rowcrops, especially where the land overlaps the fertile Southeastern Loam Plains (Figure 1 & 2; Table 2).

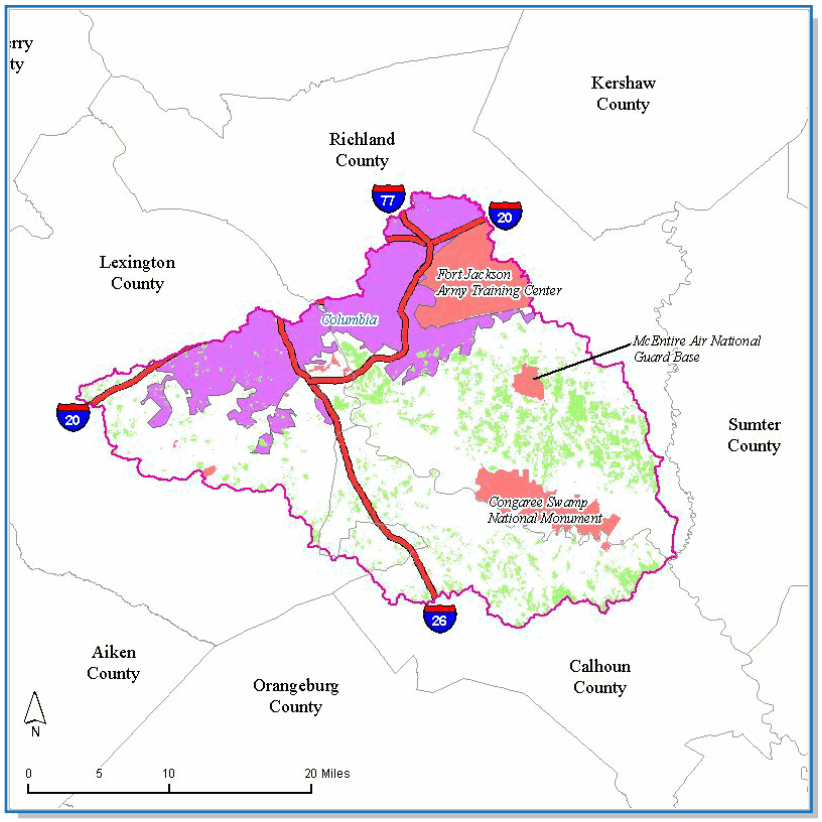


FIGURE 2:
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

- FSA Farm Fields
- Urban Areas
- Parks & Land Under Easement
- Other Land

Table 1:
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

	Acres	% of Watershed
Watershed (Total)	441,008	-
Urban Area	85,763	19%
Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS)	47,797	11%
Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields	45,334	10%

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)
Calhoun	12,202	3%	92%	4%
Lexington	6,396	23%	52%	25%
Richland	26,736	17%	72%	10%

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 droughtiness, wetness, and erosion in the Congaree subbasin and all are key resource concerns. Droughty, sandy soils in the Sand Hills occur in about 39% of the subbasin. Hydric soils or partially hydric soils comprise 32% of the subbasin. Highly erodible (13%) and potential highly erodible soils (21%) are confined to sloping soils in the Sand Hills portion of the subbasin.

Water Quantity
Awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

Water Quality
Fecal coliform impairments (recreational).

Plant Condition
-

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
Livestock populations are modest in comparison to human populations in the subbasin.

Economic and Social Factors
The upstream segment of the subbasin is urbanized; about one fifth of the subbasin is covered by the Columbia metropolitan area.

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	-	2	-	2
Conservation Tillage	2,481	-	1,159	3,640
Erosion Control	2,754	2,090	1,343	6,187
Irrigation Water Management	-	455	65	520
Nutrient Management	2,550	1,034	1,080	4,664
Pest Management	2,107	1,276	1,123	4,506
Prescribed Grazing	4	-	26	30
Trees and Shrubs	1,085	-	1,778	2,863
Wetlands	3,600	-	-	3,600
Wildlife Habitat	264	1,334	1,778	3,376

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
Calhoun	7,022	252,431	-	-	2,908
Lexington	1,365	33,024	-	-	800
Richland	358	7,398	-	-	2,171

Table 5:
APPROVED TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL)
(See SCDHEC 2007 (a) in Reference Section.) - SCDHEC Contact: Matt Carswell - (803) 898-3609

TMDL Document	Numberof Stations	Parameter of Concern	Status	WQMS ID Standard Attained
Congaree Creek	4	Fecal Coliform	Completed & Approved	C-067

Table 6:
OTHER PLANS, ASSESSMENTS, AND PROJECTS IN THE WATERSHED

Organization	Description	Contact	Telephone
USGS	Santee National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) project	Celeste A. Journey	803-750-6141
SCDHEC	Watershed Water Quality Assessment: Saluda River Basin (2004)	Roger Hall	803-898-4142

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Other Watershed Considerations

The Congaree National Park, one of the main recreational attractions of the river, is located about halfway down the river's course. The 22,200 acre park contains some of the last remaining old growth bottomland hardwood forest in North America. Recreational opportunities include hiking, biking, bird watching, botanical interests, and canoeing.

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Soils

The Sand Hills make up the major portion of the Congaree subbasin and, as such, droughtiness is the major resource concern occurring in about 39% of the area (Figure 1, Table 7). Low soil organic matter in these sandy soils is a soil health concern. About 21% of the land area in this Coastal Plain subbasin has limitations due to wetness (Table 7). Most of the wetness is associated with hydric and partially hydric soils along streams in riparian areas (Figure 5, Table 10). Erosion is a resource concern on sloping areas in the Sand Hills area of the subbasin (Figure 4). About 34% of the land is classified as highly erodible or potentially highly erodible (Table 9). Only 37% of the land in the Congaree subbasin is either prime farmland (26%) or statewide important farmland (12%) and occurs mostly in the Atlantic Southern Loam Plains in the Richland County portion of 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 (441,008 ac).

Land Capability Class 1	Acres	Percent
1 - Slight limitations	32,343	7%

	% Land by Subclass Limitation					
	Erosion (e)		Wetness(w)		Droughtiness (s)	
Land Capability Classes 2-8	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
2 - Moderate limitations	37,354	8%	43,185	10%	19,250	4%
3 - Severe limitations	10,620	2%	43,170	10%	40,651	9%
4 - Very severe limitations	17,777	4%	267	0%	68,702	16%
6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	9,926	2%	11,222	3%	33,014	7%
7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat	-	-	20,904	5%	5,475	1%
8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	-	-	-	-	14,152	3%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Prime Farmland

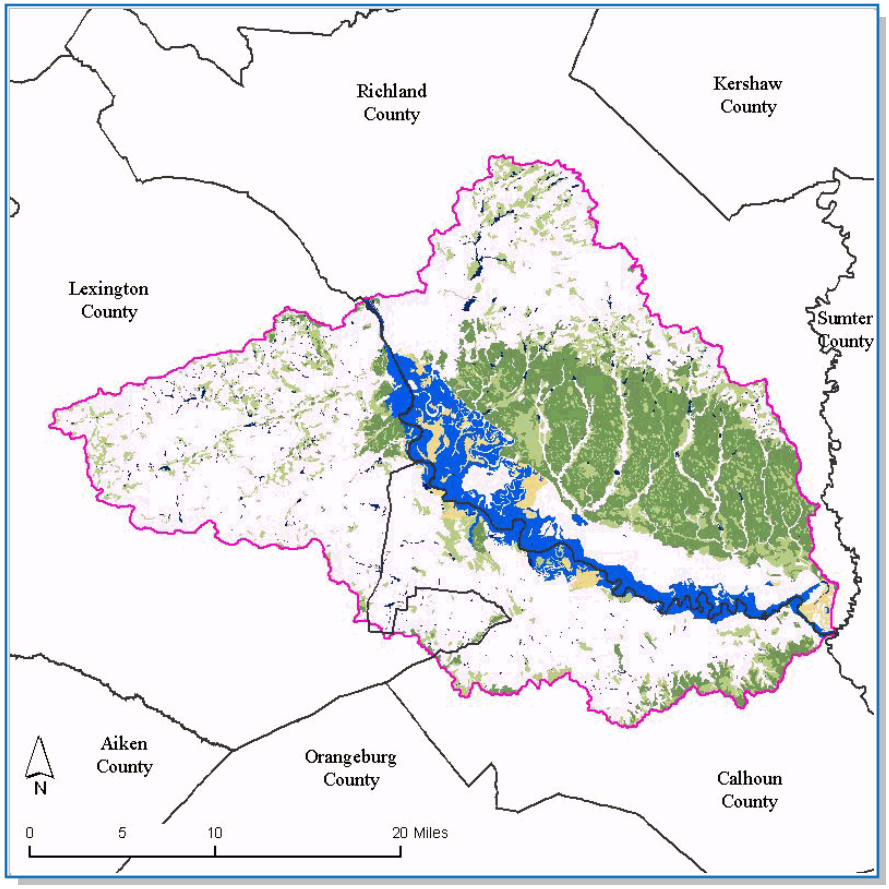


FIGURE 3:
PRIME FARMLAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Table 8:
PRIME FARMLAND

Prime Farmland Categories	Acres	Percent of Land
All areas are prime farmland	74,191	17%
Farmland of statewide importance	53,411	12%
Not prime farmland	275,741	63%
Prime farmland if drained	1	0%
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	7,919	2%
Prime farmland if irrigated	0	0%
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained	0	0%
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	29,746	7%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Highly Erodible Land

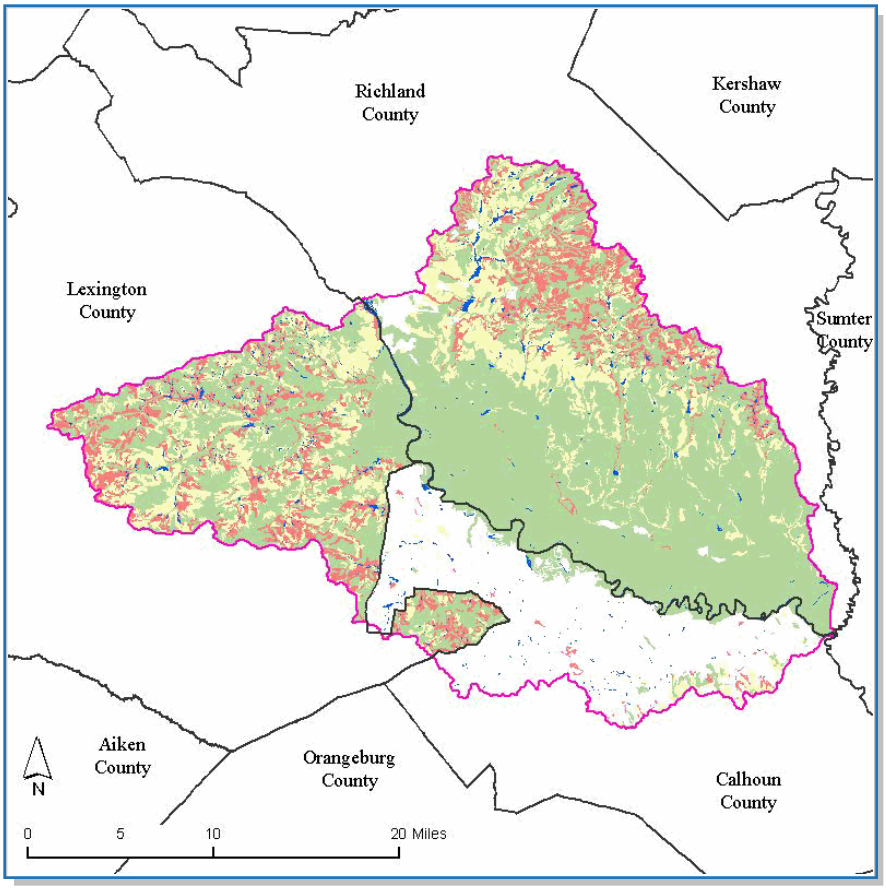


FIGURE 4:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Table 9:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Highly Erodible Land Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
Highly erodible land	45,007	10%
Not highly erodible land	229,435	52%
Potentially highly erodible land	74,020	17%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Hydric Soils

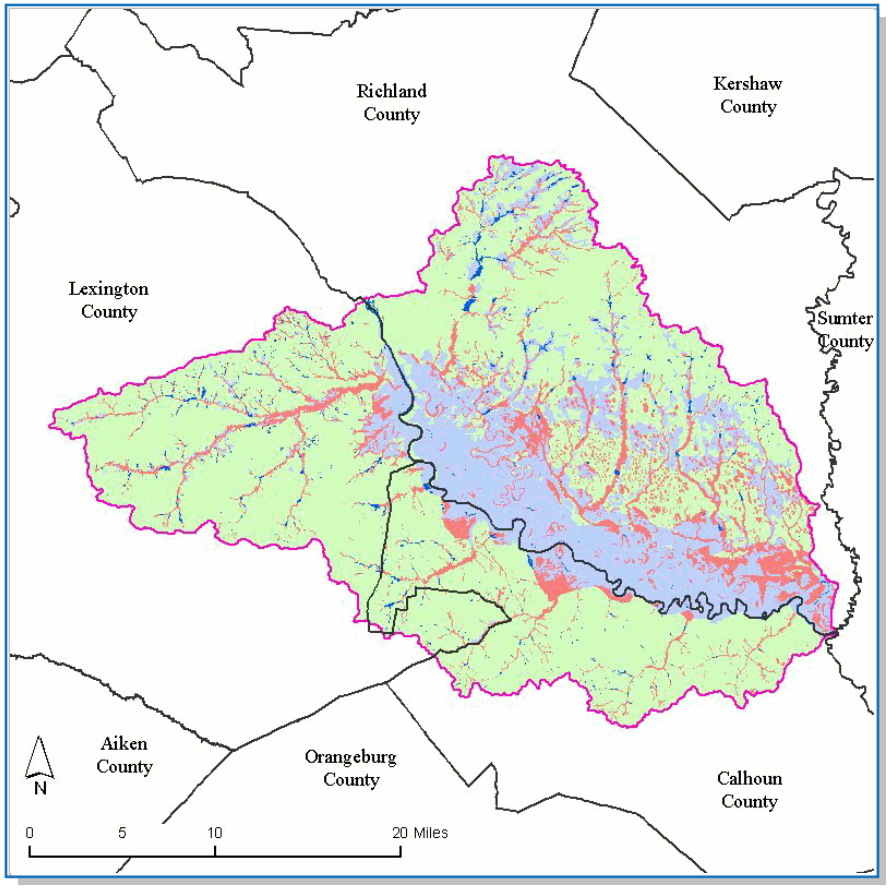


FIGURE 5:
HYDRIC SOILS
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Table 10:
HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric Soils Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
All Hydric	48,261	11%
Not Hydric	302,044	68%
Partially Hydric	90,703	21%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quantity

Narrative awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

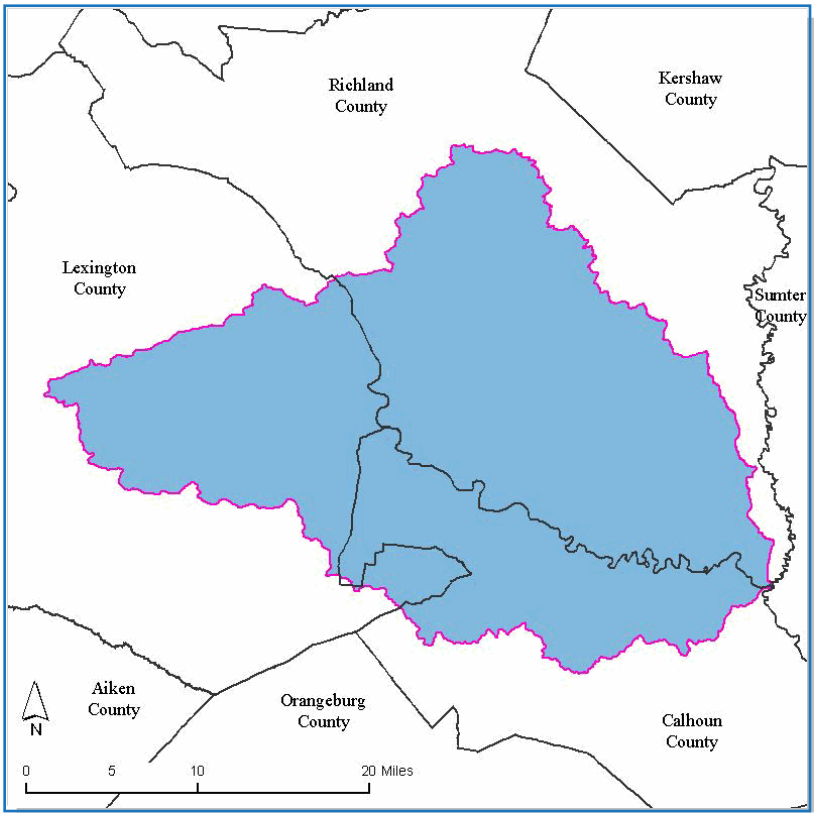


FIGURE 6:
WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

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

Area	Percent of Watershed
% Watershed in Cone of Depression and Capacity Use (CU) Area	0%
% Watershed in SCDHEC Capacity Use (CU) Area	0%
% Watershed in SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) Area	100%

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
Calhoun	21.20	56,296	4,617	8.2	4,592
Lexington	18.30	48,740	7,262	14.9	2,520
Richland	1.77	25,073	516	2.1	3,430

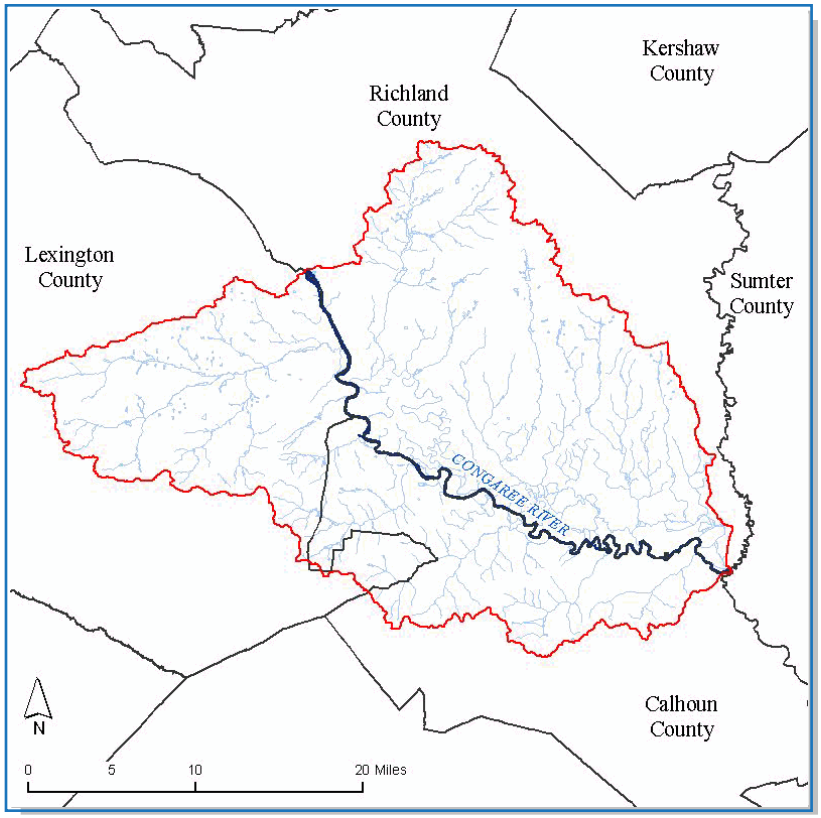


FIGURE 7:
NRCS ASSISTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES IN WATERSHED

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 fecal coliform, dissolved oxygen and biological (aquatic life) criteria (Table 15).

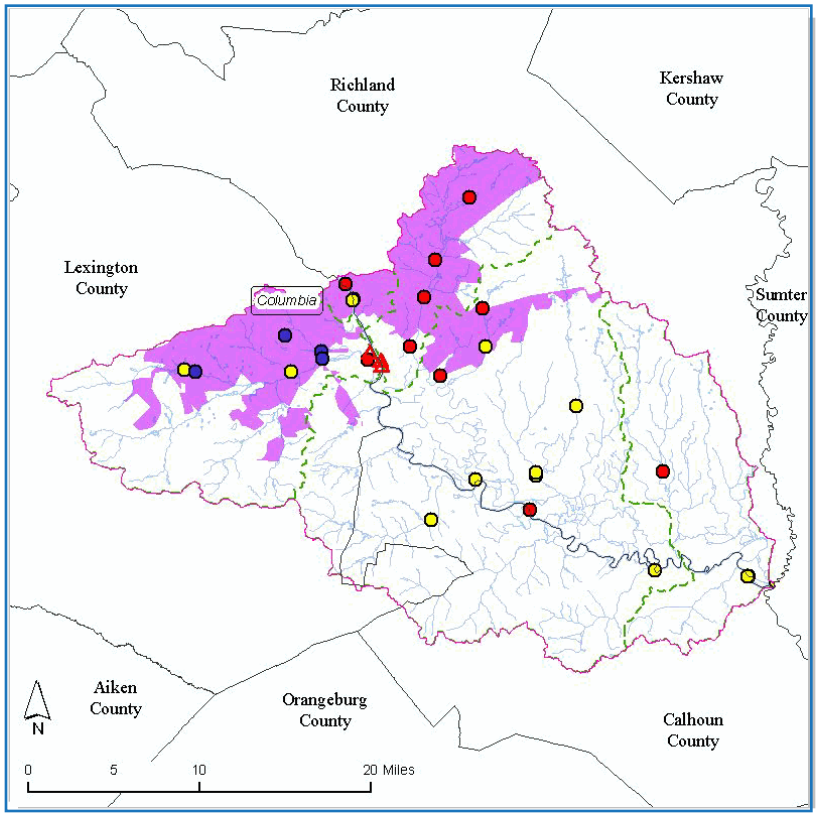


Table 14:
WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

Permanent Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	27
Random Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	3

FIGURE 8:
PERMANENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

- WQMS (No Impairment)
- WQMS (303d Listed)
- WQMS (Approved TMDL)
- Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Hydrography
- Hydrologic Unit Code 10 Boundary

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

Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	10

Fish Tissue Standard

Parameter	Impairments
Mercury	2
PCB's	0

Shellfish Harvest Standard

Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	NA

Aquatic Life Use Standard

Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Biological	3	Dissolved Oxygen	4	Total Phosphorus	0
Chlorophyll A	0	Ammonia Nitrogen	0	pH	2
Chromium	0	Nickel	0	Turbidity	0
Copper	2	Total Nitrogen	0	Zinc	0

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.

Lexington County is the top producer in the "all vegetables harvested" category and ranks top county in the nation for collard production.

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: in the sandhills, plants are a complex of xeric pine and pine-hardwood forest types adapted to sandy soils, typically found fluvial sand ridges. Historically, a canopy of longleaf pine and a sub canopy of turkey oak prevail, interspersed with scrub oak species and scrub-shrub cover. Management that includes burning encourages the development of longleaf pine-wiregrass communities.

Upland areas consist of forests dominated by hardwoods, primarily with oaks and hickories, and typically on fire-suppressed upland slopes near river floodplains or between rivers and tributaries. Vegetation composition is similar to oak-hickory forest in the Piedmont, where it is a major vegetation type. Representative canopy trees are: white oak (*Quercus alba*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*), loblolly pine (*Pinustaeda*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*).

In the river bottoms on the coastal plains, one frequently finds hardwood-dominated woodlands with moist soils that are usually associated with major river floodplains and creeks. Characteristic trees include: sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), cherrybark oak (*Quercus pagoda*) and American holly (*Ilex opaca*).

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	Richland, Calhoun
All Vegetables harvested	Lexington
All Wheat for grain	Richland, Calhoun
Collards	Lexington
Corn for grain	Lexington, Richland, Calhoun
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	Richland, Calhoun, Lexington
Soybeans	Lexington, Richland, Calhoun
Timber Revenues Exceed Ag. Revenues	Richland

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Table 17:
FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES IN WATERSHED
(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Rough-leaved loosestrife	*Lysimachia asperulaefolia*	Endangered
Schweinitz's sunflower	*Helianthus schweinitzii*	Endangered
Smooth coneflower	*Echinacea laevigata*	Endangered
Chaff-seed	*Schwalbea americana*	Endangered
Canby's dropwort	*Oxypolis canbyi*	Endangered
Georgia aster	*Aster georgianus*	Supported Proposals to List

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
Red-cockaded woodpecker	*Picoides borealis*	Endangered

Table 19:
FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES IN WATERSHED
(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Shortnose sturgeon	*Acipenser brevirostrum*	Endangered
Carolina heelsplitter	*Lasmigona decorata*	Endangered

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Domestic Animals

Grazing and confined livestock populations are modest (Table 20, 21) in this subbasin, especially compared to the human population in the Columbia urban area (Figure 9).

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
Calhoun	2,546	1,955	39
Lexington	9,804	11,221	17
Richland	2,771	4,313	16

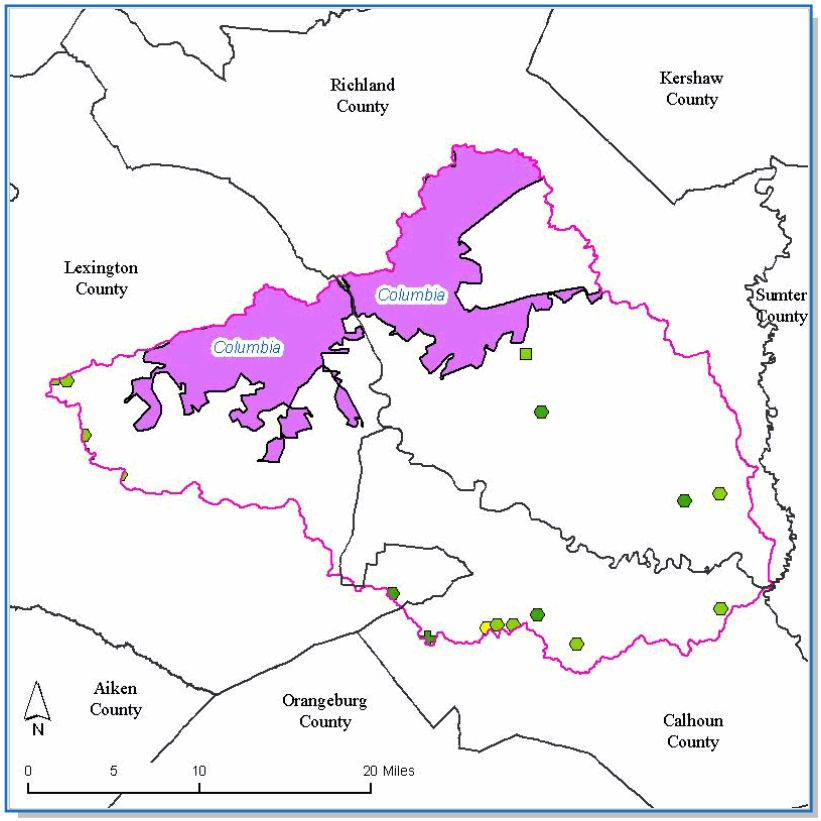


Table 21:
CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

Beef Live Weight (Au)	-
Dariy Live Weight (Au)	210
Horse Live Weight (Au)	-
Poultry Live Weight (Au)	2,492
Swine Live Weight (Au)	9
Turkey Live Weight (Au)	-

FIGURE 9:
TYPE AND SIZE OF CONFINED ANIMAL OPERATION

Permit Design Count (Live Weight AU)
- 0 - 163
- 164-372
- 373 - 680
- 681 - 1360
- 1361 - 7076

- Beef
- Dairy
- Other
- Poultry
- Swine
- Turkey

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

The number of full-time farmers and farm sizes are similar to the state average of 47% and 197 ac respectively (Table 22); both parameters suggest average levels of participation in conservation programs in the subbasin. Farm sizes *decreased* by an estimated 9% 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 8%, the same as the SC average for cropland loss.

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)
Calhoun	281	49%	44%	337
Lexington	1,086	44%	12%	95
Richland	429	43%	21%	148
Weighted Avg*	**481**	**45%**	**26%**	**192**

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
Calhoun	11,581	7,963	3,618	206
Lexington	95,712	34,602	61,110	861
Richland	6,706	-	-	362
Weighted Avg*	**20,483**	**6,994**	**9,532**	**390**

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
Calhoun	26	15	(D)	8	(D)	28	11	(D)	38
Lexington	4	16	16	20	1	12	13	9	6
Richland	(D)	18	(D)	(D)	36	23	23	6	(D)

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

REFERENCES

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.
Calhoun	32	30	39	-	11	(D)	38
Lexington	2	2	17	17	24	2	9
Richland	(D)	35	16	-	31	43	(D)

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

Level III Common Resource Area (Ecological Region) Descriptions

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.

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

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.