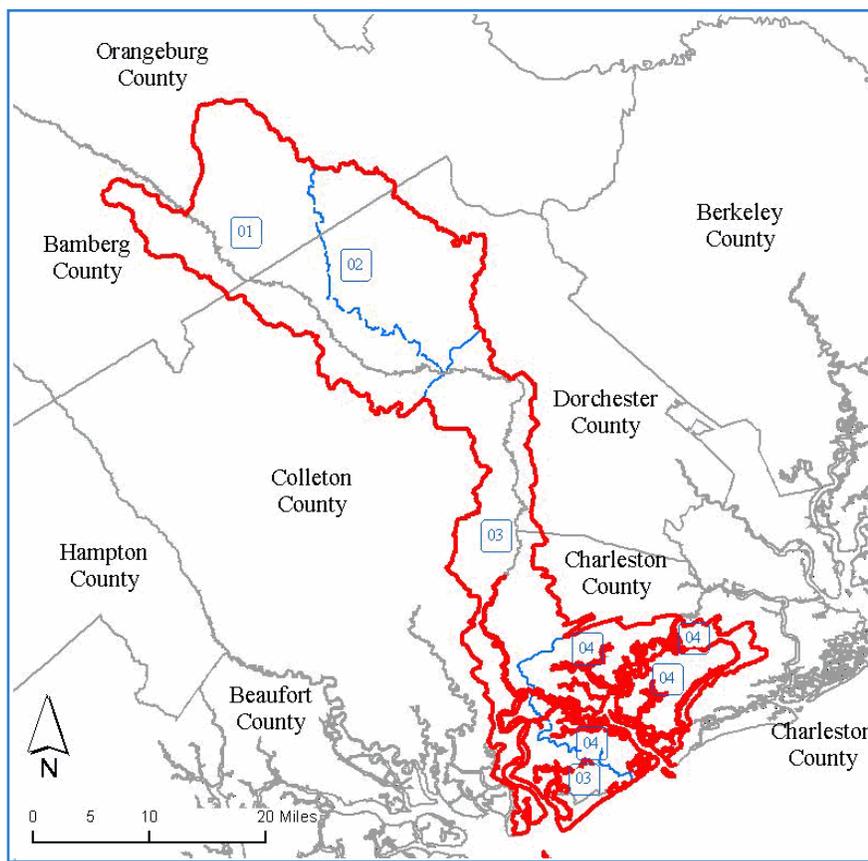


# EDISTO Subbasin

August 31, 2007

## An Assessment of the Edisto Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03050206



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)  
(E.g., 01 = 0305020601)

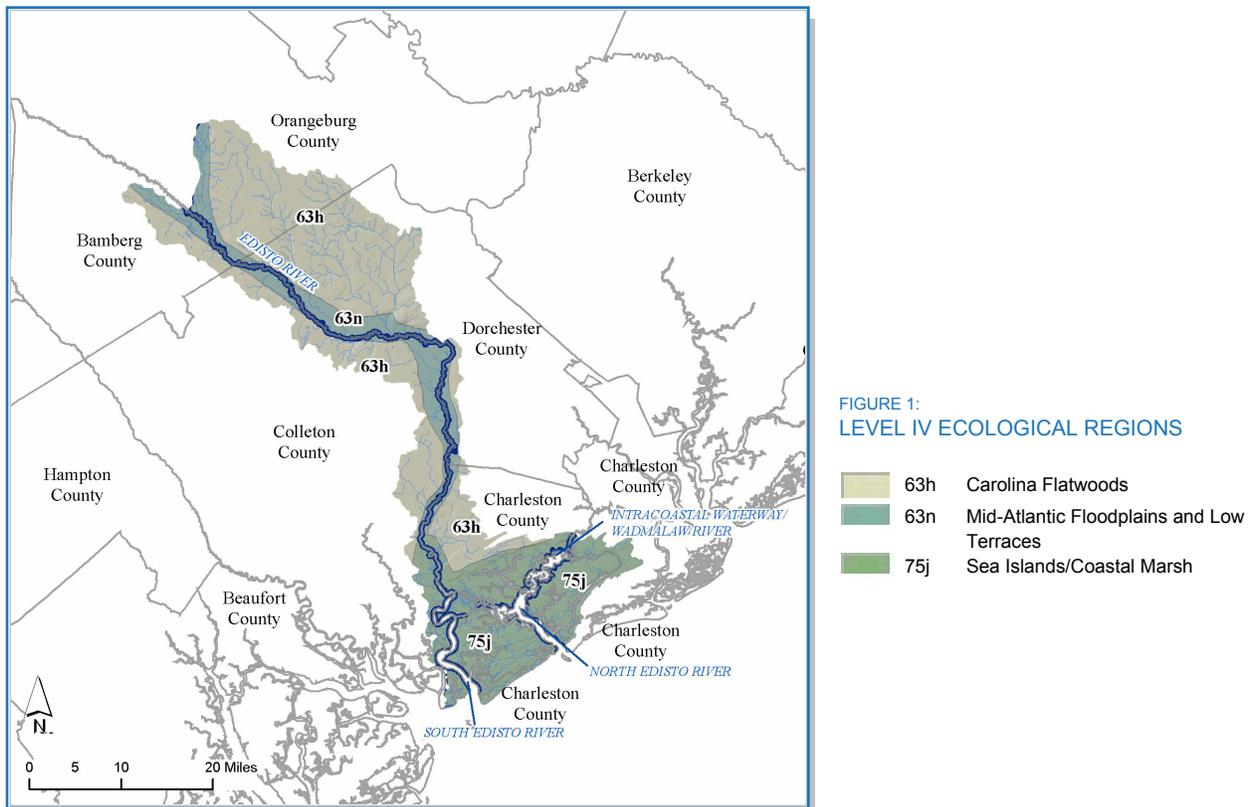
- 01 Upper Edisto River
- 02 Indian Field Swamp
- 03 Edisto River
- 04 North Edisto River

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Watershed Description

The Edisto River is the longest completely undammed or unleveed blackwater river in North America (206 miles). The upper part of this subbasin begins as the two main Edisto tributaries (North Fork & South Fork) join. Inside the subbasin, the Indian Field Swamp joins the main Edisto branch. The subbasin drains 829 square miles (531,000 ac) and enters the sea at Edisto Island (southwest of Charleston, SC). The lower Edisto basin forms a crucial part of the 11,815 acre ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge, a coastal learning center that encompasses its bottomlands confluence with the Ashepoo and Combahee river basins.

The northern segment of the subbasin is in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63) while to Southern segment (sea islands and coastal marsh) flows through the Southern Coastal Plain (75) 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

There are no urban areas in the subbasin and urban land use is less than one percent (Table 1). A significant proportion of the land is covered by parks and preserves (Figure 2). Farmland is more concentrated in the northern half of the subbasin, particularly in Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties; much of the farmland is devoted to rowcrops (Table 2).

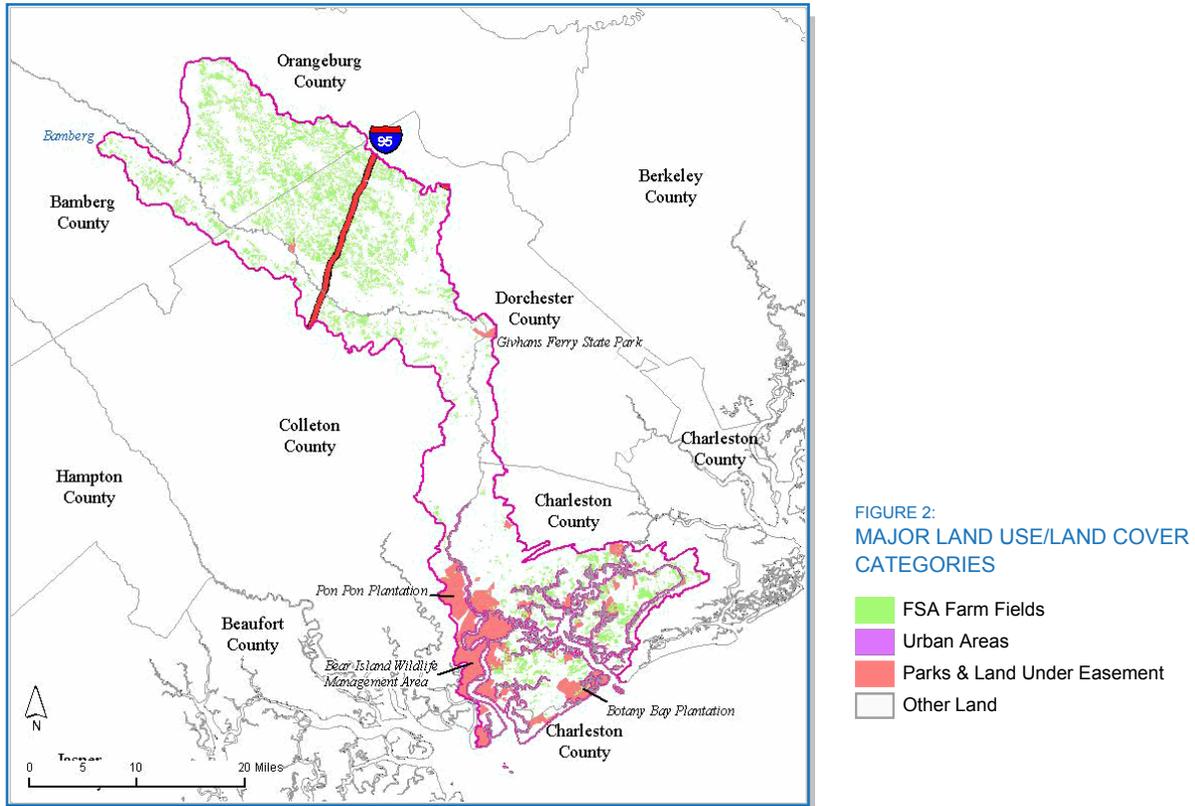


FIGURE 2:  
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER  
CATEGORIES

Table 1:  
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

	Acres	% of Watershed
Watershed (Total)	530,697	-
Urban Area	-	-
Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS)	40,606	8%
Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields	77,486	15%

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)
Bamberg	3,772	11%	82%	7%
Charleston	17,405	18%	71%	11%
Colleton	7,201	19%	69%	12%
Dorchester	28,227	14%	78%	8%
Orangeburg	20,882	7%	86%	7%

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## 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 Coastal Plain. Hydric soils or partially hydric soils comprise 88% of the subbasin and are the key resource concerns. Erosion is not a resource concern.

#### *Water Quantity*

Awaiting SCDNR's 2007 state water assessment.

#### *Water Quality*

Fecal coliform (recreational and shellfish) and dissolved oxygen.  
This is an EPA Priority watershed.

#### *Plant Condition*

Economically important plants include vegetables, short rotation woody crops and field crops, depending on the location in the watershed.

#### *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*

Grazing populations are modest in the upper reaches of the subbasin. Confined livestock operations are limited to small swine and poultry operations in the upper reaches of the subbasin.

#### *Economic and Social Factors*

-

## 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	7	-	4	10
Conservation Tillage	1,239	158	407	1,804
Erosion Control	1,072	704	616	2,392
Irrigation Water Management	-	-	-	-
Nutrient Management	1,585	583	129	2,297
Pest Management	88	512	131	730
Prescribed Grazing	97	-	-	96
Trees and Shrubs	616	311	94	1,021
Wetlands	-	-	78	78
Wildlife Habitat	120	960	300	1,380

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
Bamberg	16,128	288,949	-	-	1,966
Charleston	547	9,565	-	-	46
Colleton	6,421	63,152	-	-	250
Dorchester	1,698	29,720	-	-	6,200
Orangeburg	21,142	488,064	-	-	3,819

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
Cattle Creek	1	Fecal Coliform	Completed & Approved	-
Indian Field Swamp	1	Fecal Coliform	Completed & Approved	-
Polk Swamp	2	Fecal Coliform	Completed & Approved	-

Table 6:

#### OTHER PLANS, ASSESSMENTS, AND PROJECTS IN THE WATERSHED

Organization	Description	Contact	Telephone
SCDNR	Edisto River Watershed Plan	Bill Marshall	803-734-9096
NOAA, SCDNR	Ace Basin Project	Dean Harrigal	843-844-8957
USGS	Santee National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) project	Celeste A. Journey	803-750-6141
SCDHEC	Watershed Water Quality Assessment: Edisto River Basin (2004)	Carol Copeland	803-898-4203

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Other Watershed Considerations

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Soils

A majority (80%) of land in this Coastal Plain subbasin has limitations due to wetness (Table 7). Most of the wetness is associated with hydric soils along streams in riparian areas and partially hydric soils in the upper part of the subbasin in Dorchester and Colleton Counties (Figure 5). Droughtiness is a concern in about 12% of the area (Table 7) and occurs primarily in the sandy soils in both the Sand Hills area in Bamberg County and on stream terraces in Dorchester County (Figure 1). Low soil organic matter in these sandy soils is a soil health concern. Erosion is not a resource concern in the subbasin (Figure 4). Only 2% of the land is classified as potentially highly erodible and there are no areas of highly erodible soils (Table 9). Almost 63% of the land in the Edisto subbasin is either prime farmland (24%) or statewide important farmland (39%) and occurs 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 (530,697 ac).

<b>Land Capability Class 1</b>	<b>Acres</b>		<b>Percent</b>			
1 - Slight limitations	20,450		4%			
<b>% Land by Subclass Limitation</b>						
	<b>Erosion (e)</b>		<b>Wetness(w)</b>		<b>Droughtiness (s)</b>	
<b>Land Capability Classes 2-8</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
2 - Moderate limitations	3,171	1%	107,877	20%	17,241	3%
3 - Severe limitations	22	0%	169,538	32%	39,805	8%
4 - Very severe limitations	341	0%	20,841	4%	3,574	1%
5 - No erosion hazard, but other limitations	-	-	11,591	2%	-	-
6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	-	-	58,044	11%	224	0%
7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat	-	-	11,196	2%	822	0%
8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	-	-	47,817	9%	207	0%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Prime Farmland

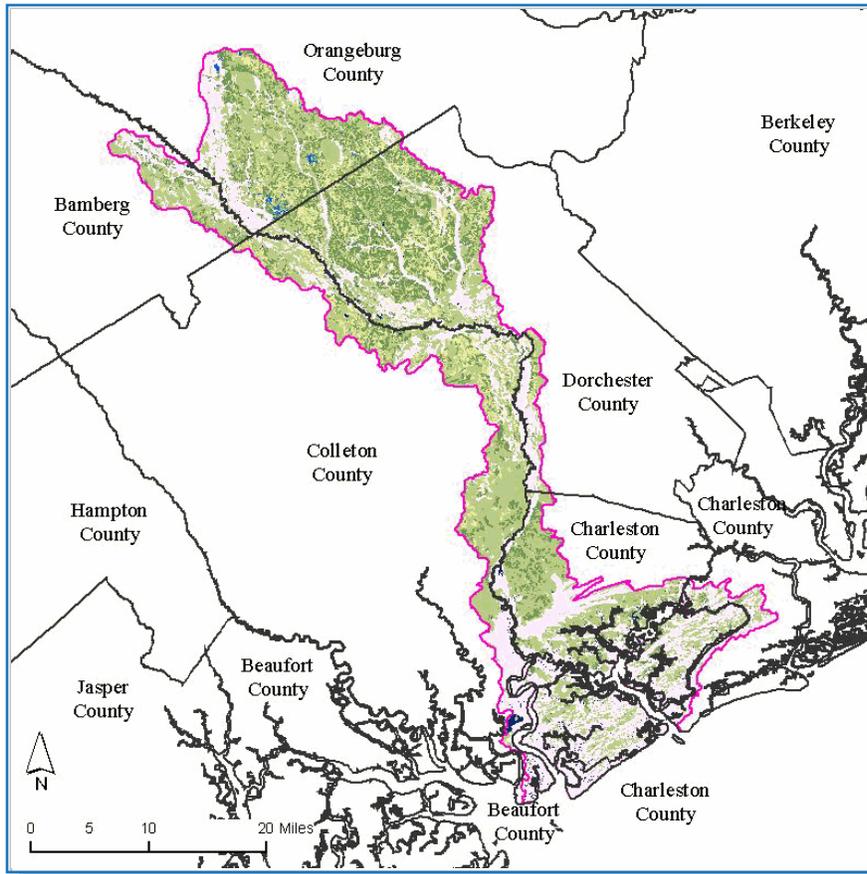


FIGURE 3:  
PRIME FARMLAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 8:  
PRIME FARMLAND

Prime Farmland Categories	Acres	Percent of Land
All areas are prime farmland	83,010	16%
Farmland of statewide importance	208,949	39%
Not prime farmland	196,392	37%
Prime farmland if drained	41,039	8%
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	0	0%
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	1,102	0%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Highly Erodible Land

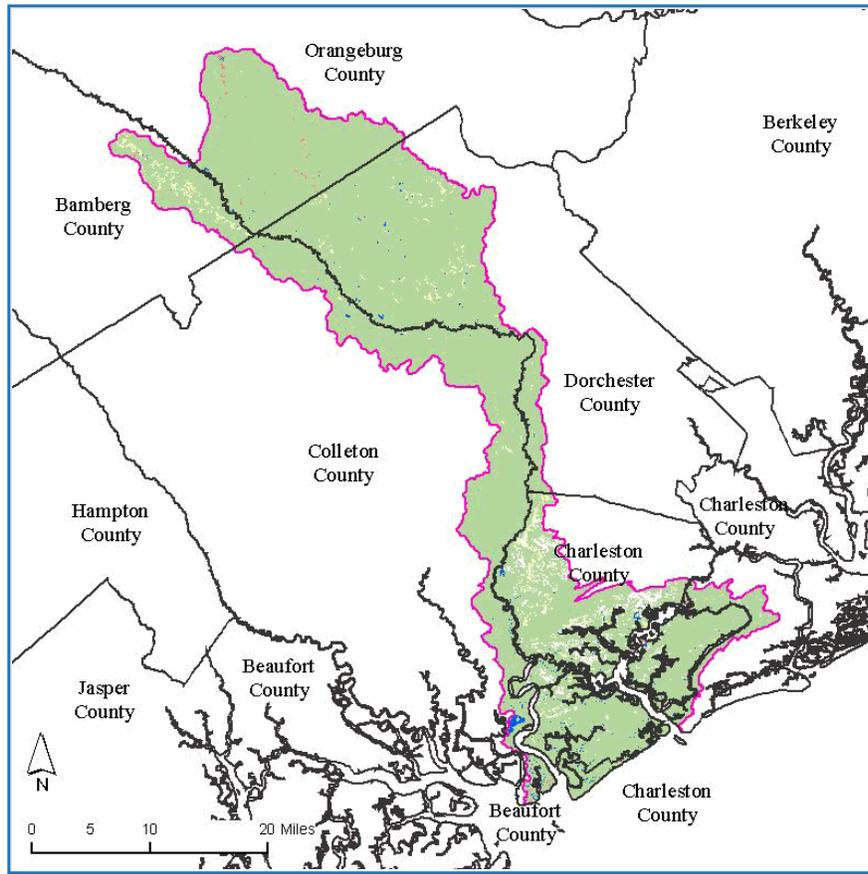


FIGURE 4:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 9:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Highly Erodible Land Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
Highly erodible land	861	0%
Not highly erodible land	503,056	95%
Potentially highly erodible land	9,860	2%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Hydric Soils

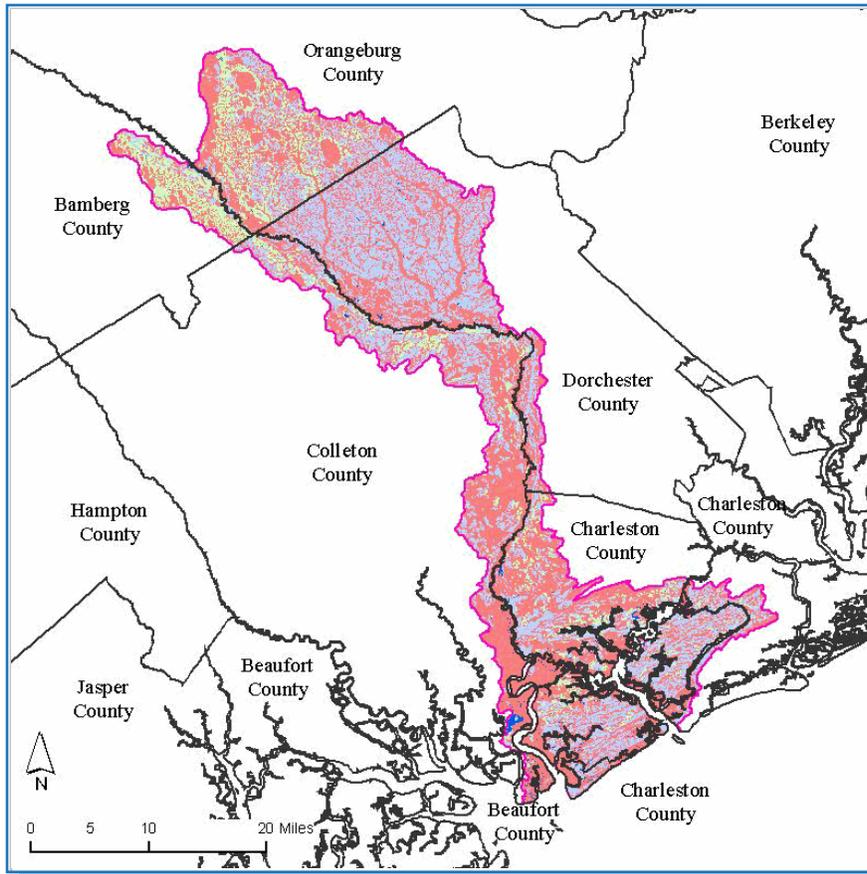


FIGURE 5:  
HYDRIC SOILS  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 10:  
HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric Soils Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
All Hydric	281,922	53%
Not Hydric	63,511	12%
Partially Hydric	185,059	35%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Water Quantity

Narrative awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

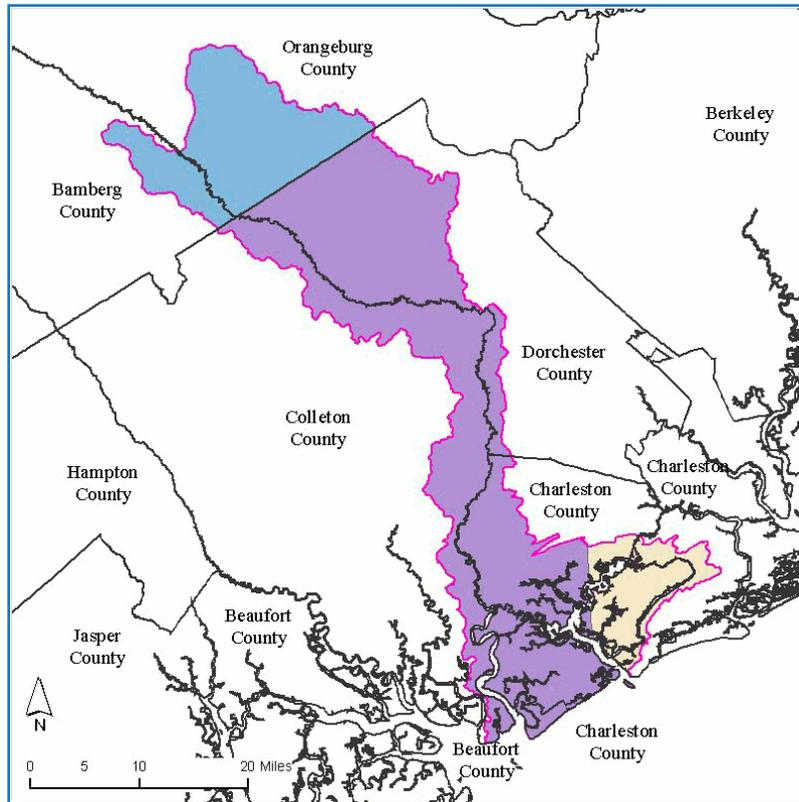


FIGURE 6:  
WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY  
USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT  
AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

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	9%
 % Watershed in SCDHEC Capacity Use (CU) Area	69%
 % Watershed in SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) Area	23%

# 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
Bamberg	12.94	47,622	4,754	10.0	2,722
Charleston	8.04	12,397	1,666	13.4	4,826
Colleton	3.69	35,930	1,287	3.6	2,867
Dorchester	0.60	31,334	175	0.6	3,429
Orangeburg	47.60	156,637	16,808	10.7	2,832

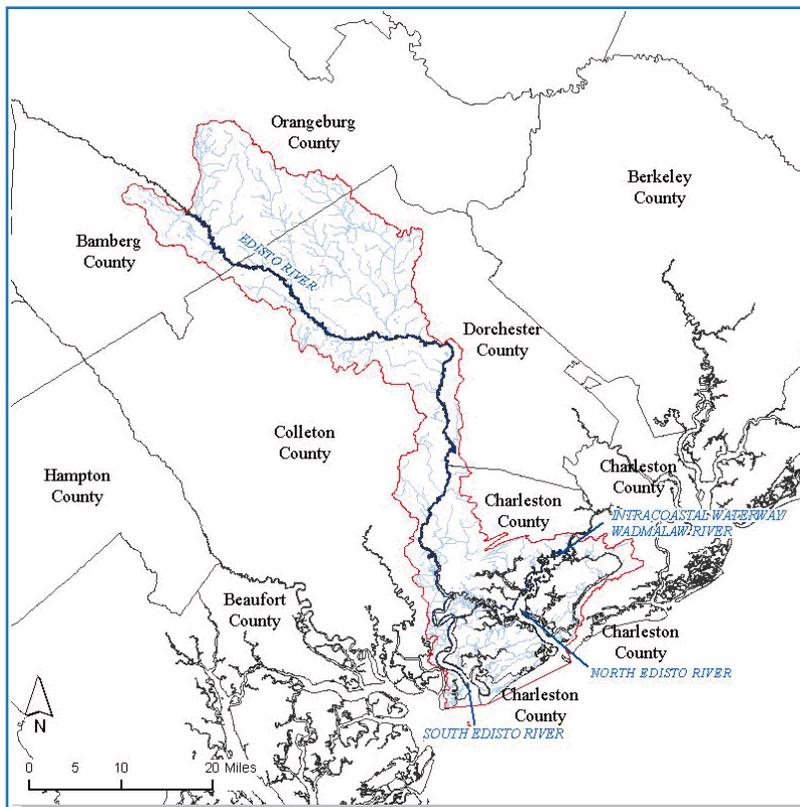


FIGURE 7:  
NRCS ASSISTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES IN WATERSHED

- ★ 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 exceeding shellfish harvesting criteria and dissolved oxygen (Table 15).

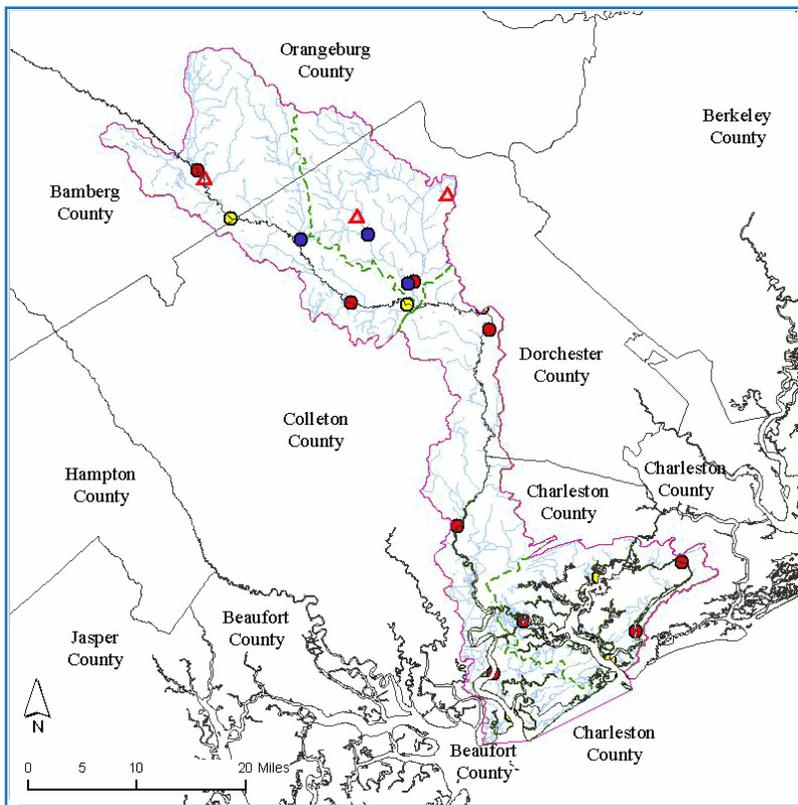


Table 14:  
**WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES**

Permanent Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	19
Random Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	56

FIGURE 8:  
**PERMANENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES**

- WQMS (No Impairment)
- WQMS (303d Listed)
- WQMS (Approved TMDL)
- ▲ Wastewater 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		Fish Tissue Standard		Shellfish Harvest Standard	
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	3	Mercury	9	Fecal Coliform	41
		PCB's	0		
Aquatic Life Use Standard					
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Biological	1	Dissolved Oxygen	8	Total Phosphorus	0
Chlorophyll A	0	Ammonia Nitrogen	1	pH	1
Chromium	0	Nickel	0	Turbidity	4
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.

Note that Charleston and Bamberg are important vegetable growing counties, Charleston particularly for tomatoes, while Dorchester and Colleton are important for short rotation woody crops. Orangeburg County is number two in the state for wheat for grain 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: 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)

<b>Plant</b>	<b>Counties</b>
All Cotton	Orangeburg, Bamberg, Dorchester
All Vegetables harvested	Bamberg, Charleston, Colleton
All Wheat for grain	Orangeburg
Corn for grain	Orangeburg, Bamberg, Colleton, Charleston, Dorchester
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	Orangeburg, Bamberg, Colleton, Charleston, Dorchester
Short-rotation woody crops	Colleton, Dorchester
Sod harvested	Charleston
Soybeans	Orangeburg, Dorchester, Colleton, Bamberg
Tomatoes	Charleston
Timber, Top 10 Rank in SC	Colleton
Timber Revenues Exceed Ag. Revenues	Colleton

## RESOURCE CONCERNS

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

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Canby's dropwort	<i>Oxypolis canbyi</i>	Endangered
Sea-beach amaranth	<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>	Threatened
Bog asphodel	<i>Narthecium americanum</i>	Supported Proposals to List
Chaff-seed	<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	Endangered
Pondberry	<i>Lindera melissifolia</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
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> *	Endangered
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Endangered
West Indian manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Endangered
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened, Critical Habitat
Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Threatened
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
Bachman's warbler	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Endangered
Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Endangered
Kirtland's Warbler	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	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	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Endangered

# ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

## Domestic Animals

Grazing livestock populations are higher in the upper reaches of the subbasin (Orangeburg County), otherwise, they tend to be modest (Table 20). Confined livestock operations are limited to small swine and poultry operations in the upper reaches of the subbasin on the Orangeburg/Dorchester county line (Figure 9, Table 21).

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
Bamberg	7,487	5,374	29
Charleston	1,750	2,195	(D)
Colleton	5,634	6,735	24
Dorchester	4,310	4,373	31
Orangeburg	16,735	11,360	10

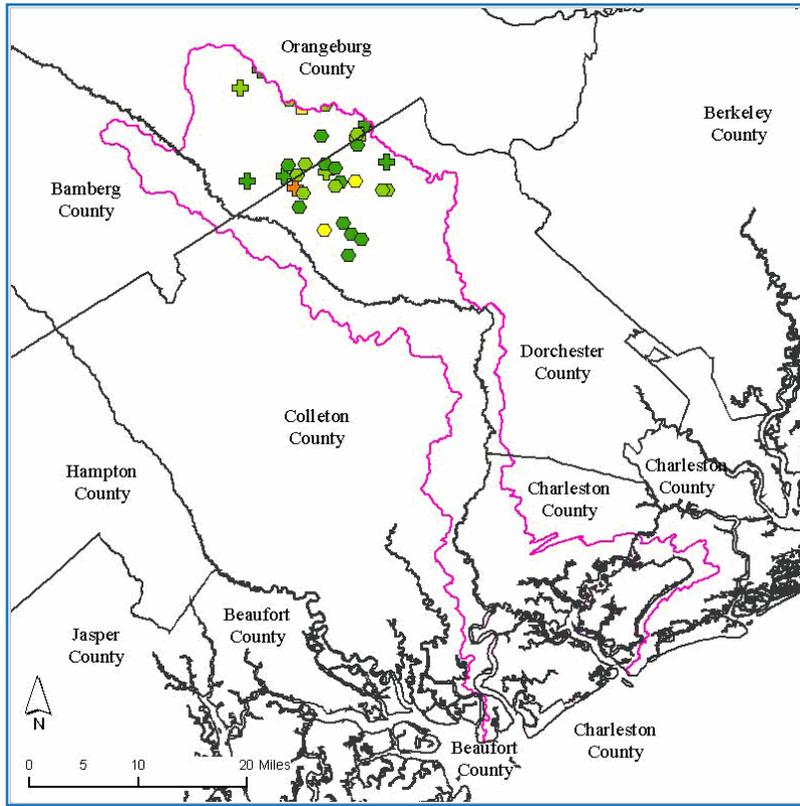


Table 21:  
**CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION** [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

Beef Live Weight (Au)	-
Dairy Live Weight (Au)	-
Horse Live Weight (Au)	-
Poultry Live Weight (Au)	3,593
Swine Live Weight (Au)	2,313
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	Dairy
373 - 680	Yellow square	Other
681 - 1360	Orange square	Poultry
1361 - 7076	Red square	Swine
	Black triangle	Turkey

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

## ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

The number of full-time farmers and farm sizes are similar to the state averages (Table 22), suggesting average levels of participation in conservation programs in the subbasin. Farm sizes were *decreased* by an estimated 20% 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 10%, somewhat more than to the SC average of 8%, suggesting some urban growth pressure from Charleston and its surrounding areas.



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)
Bamberg	340	47%	43%	310
Charleston	417	42%	14%	114
Colleton	495	47%	30%	278
Dorchester	365	47%	17%	158
Orangeburg	968	45%	32%	283
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>199</b>

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
Bamberg	15,061	10,206	4,855	269
Charleston	18,068	15,983	2,085	321
Colleton	13,197	10,323	2,875	410
Dorchester	12,660	2,634	10,025	300
Orangeburg	69,128	32,355	36,773	727
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>29,138</b>	<b>14,640</b>	<b>14,498</b>	<b>425</b>



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
Bamberg	22	19	-	5	6	20	(D)	(D)	(D)
Charleston	15	(D)	-	-	4	9	9	(D)	(D)
Colleton	21	21	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	24	27	15
Dorchester	37	17	15	17	29	22	(D)	(D)	(D)
Orangeburg	5	1	-	7	9	10	5	1	1

## 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.
Bamberg	29	(D)	29	4	17	28	(D)
Charleston	37	39	(D)	-	37	26	(D)
Colleton	35	(D)	24	(D)	19	31	24
Dorchester	23	20	31	(D)	(D)	33	31
Orangeburg	12	14	10	2	4	(D)	4

## REFERENCES

- Clemson University Extension Forest Service. 2001. *Cash Receipts from Timber Harvests - 2001 Ag and Timber Comparison*. Compiled by A. Harper. Available at:  
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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).

#### 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

### 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](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.