

# ENOREE Subbasin

August 31, 2007

## An Assessment of the Enoree Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03050108



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)  
(E.g., 01 = 0305010801)

- 01 Upper Enoree River
- 02 Middle Enoree River
- 03 Duncan Creek
- 04 Indian Creek
- 05 Lower Enoree River

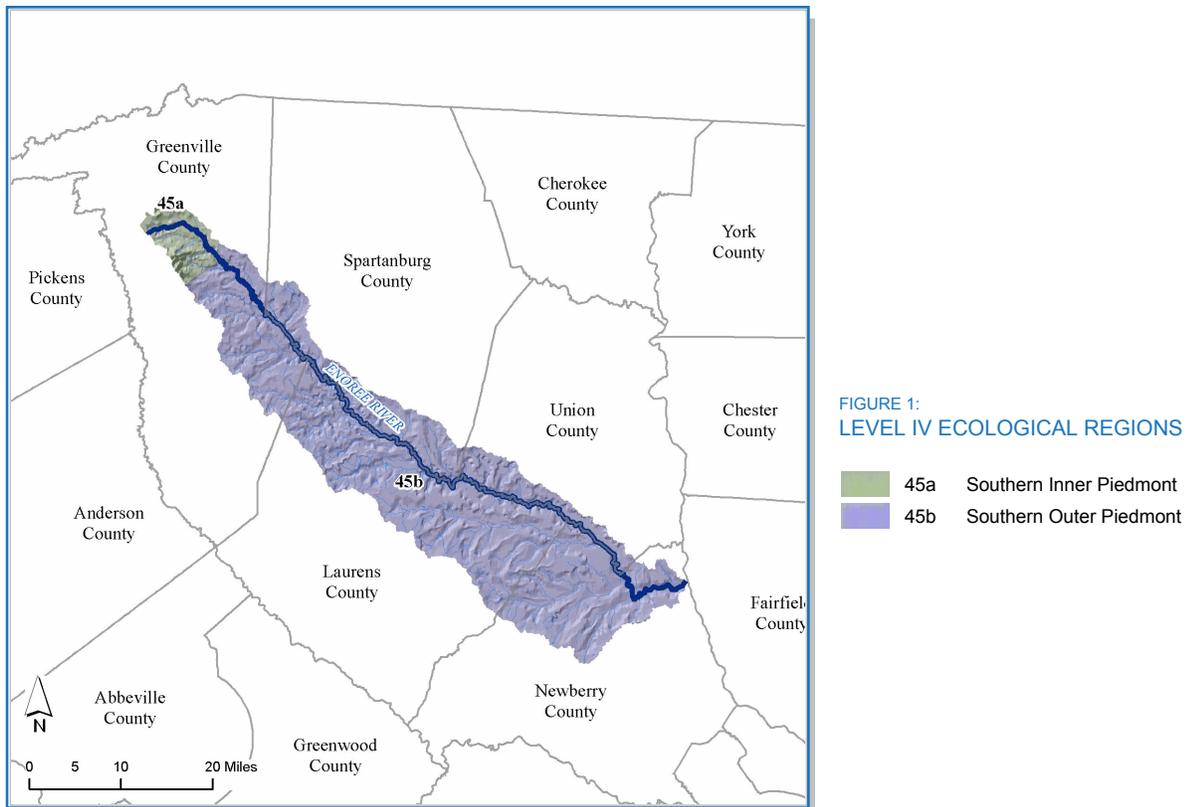


# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Watershed Description

The Enoree rises in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Greenville County, near Travelers Rest, and flows generally southeastwardly into the Broad River about 15 miles northeast of the of Newberry, SC. Duncan and Indian Creeks are significant tributaries to the Enoree in the subbasin and join the Enoree from the west.

While the Enoree rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the subbasin itself is entirely in the Piedmont (45) ecoregion (Figure 1). A brief description of this Level III ecoregion 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

Land use in the subbasin can be segmented into four places, namely: (1) farm and woodland-Paris Mountain State Park, north of Greenville, (2) urban-the City of Greenville, farm and woodland in Spartanburg and Laurens Counties, and (4) Sumter National Forest in the Southeast of the subbasin (Figure 2).

Most of the farmland in the subbasin lies in Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens Counties; this farmland is mostly dedicated to pasture and hayland (Table 2).

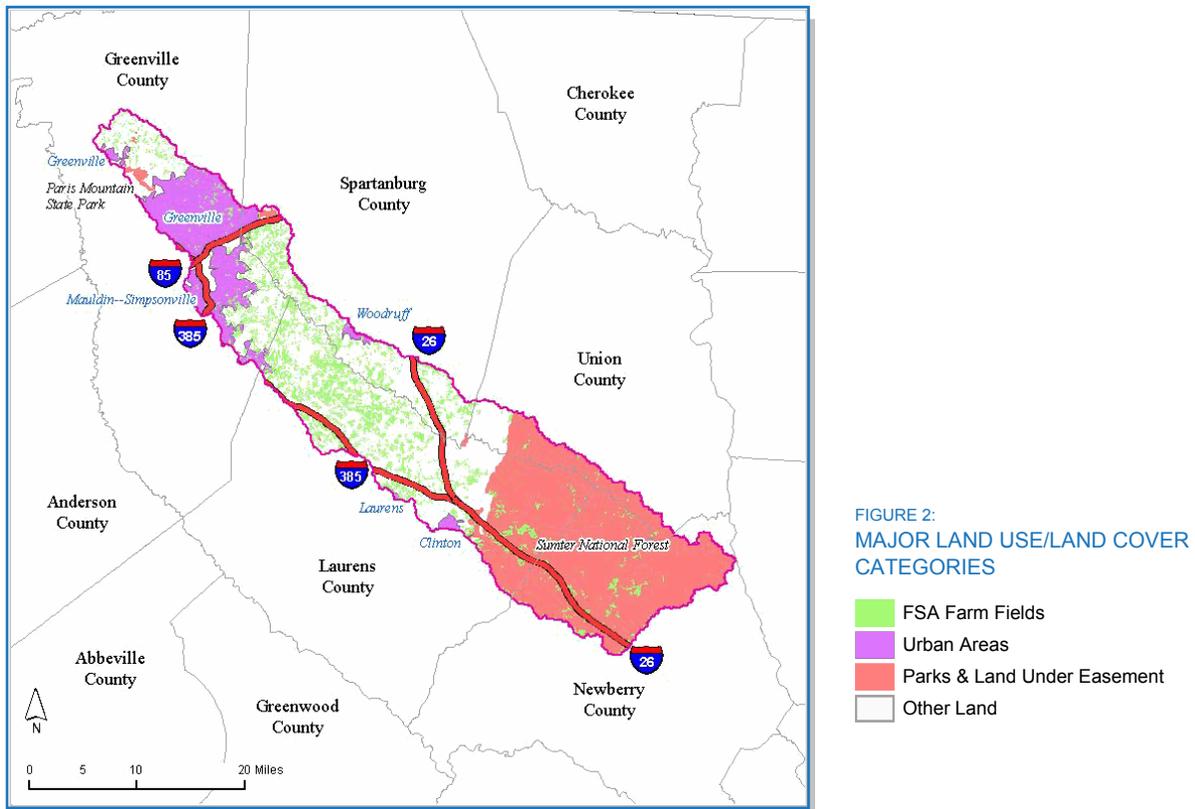


FIGURE 2:  
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER  
CATEGORIES

Table 1:  
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

	Acres	% of Watershed
Watershed (Total)	468,047	-
Urban Area	58,876	13%
Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS)	181,965	39%
Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields	64,119	14%

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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)
Greenville	10,159	40%	32%	28%
Laurens	34,590	43%	19%	38%
Newberry	4,180	28%	40%	32%
Spartanburg	14,148	36%	30%	34%
Union	1,042	47%	18%	35%

### 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 erosion in this subbasin that is typical of an area within the Piedmont. Highly erodible and potentially highly erodible soils comprise 94% of the subbasin and are the key resource concerns.

#### *Water Quantity*

Awaiting SCDNR's 2007 state water assessment.

#### *Water Quality*

Fecal coliform and biological (benthic invertebrate) impairments.

#### *Plant Condition*

Important plants include nursery stock and orchard crops in the north and corn/ sorghum for silage and forage crops in the south of the subbasin.

#### *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 animal populations are high in the subbasin, typical of a Piedmont setting. Confined livestock populations are relatively small, mainly in the lower reaches of the subbasin.

#### *Economic and Social Factors*

The Greenville/Mauldin/Simpsonville urban area covers a significant portion of the subbasin's upstream segment. Urban sprawl along the I-85 and I-26 corridors would be a concern.

# 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	8	-	-	8
Conservation Tillage	518	24	-	542
Erosion Control	695	24	8	727
Irrigation Water Management	-	48	-	48
Nutrient Management	853	165	390	1,408
Pest Management	722	153	110	985
Prescribed Grazing	-	-	259	259
Trees and Shrubs	427	101	-	528
Wetlands	-	-	-	-
Wildlife Habitat	51	6	319	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
Greenville	879	25,038	-	-	9
Laurens	3,892	98,349	-	-	60
Newberry	1,660	44,019	-	-	-
Spartanburg	1,782	48,405	-	-	-
Union	636	14,478	-	-	125

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
Brushy Creek	2	Fecal Coliform	Completed & Approved	-
Durbin Creek	1	pH	Completed & Approved	-
Enoree River	23	Fecal Coliform	Approved & Implementing	-

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

Organization	Description	Contact	Telephone
SCDHEC	Watershed Water Quality Assessment: Broad River Basin (2001)	Richelle Tolton	803-898-4213

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Other Watershed Considerations

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Soils

A majority (85%) of land in this Piedmont subbasin has limitations due to erosion (Table 7). Most of the erosion is associated with steep slopes on uplands in the subbasin (Figure 4, Table 9). Low soil organic matter in the highly erodible soils is a soil health concern. Hydric soils and wetness are not major resource concerns in this subbasin with 91% of the land classified as not hydric (Figure 5, Tables 7 and 10). Almost 50% of the land in the Enoree subbasin is either prime farmland (27%) or statewide important farmland (23%) 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 (468,047 ac).

Land Capability Class 1	Acres		Percent			
1 - Slight limitations	-	-	-	-		
	<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	81,669	17%	14,220	3%	-	-
3 - Severe limitations	95,839	20%	17,203	4%	192	0%
4 - Very severe limitations	91,651	20%	3,231	1%	-	-
5 - No erosion hazard, but other limitations	-	-	2,959	1%	-	-
6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	50,752	11%	129	0%	27	0%
7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat	78,341	17%	-	-	335	0%
8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	1,394	0%	-	-	2,960	1%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Prime Farmland

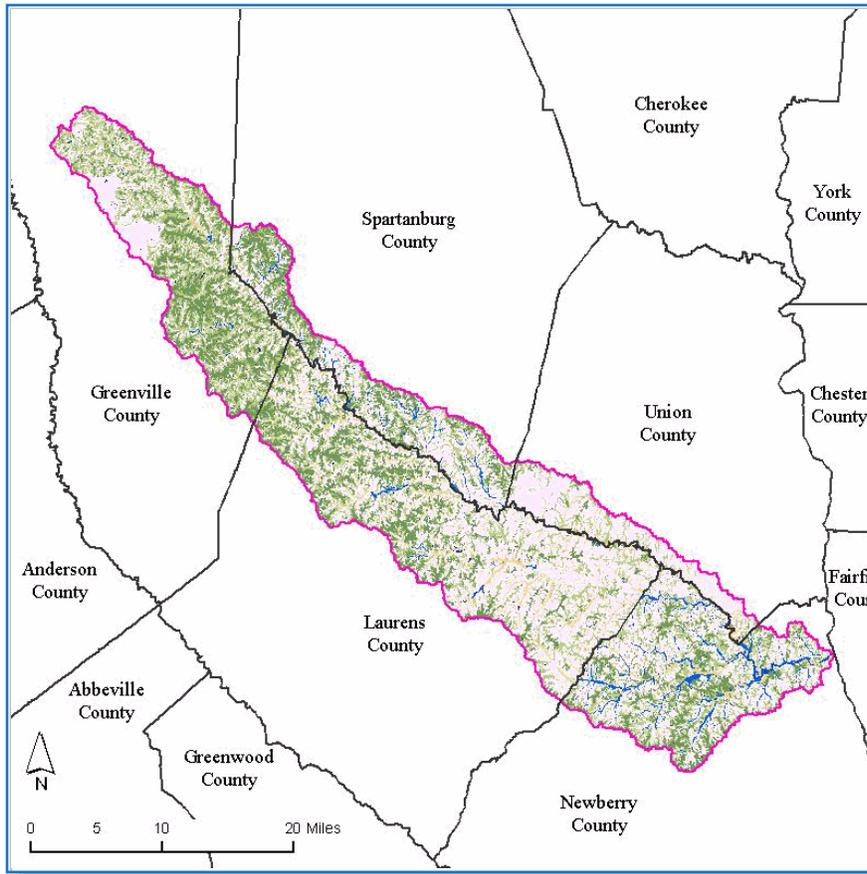


FIGURE 3:  
PRIME FARMLAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 8:  
PRIME FARMLAND

Prime Farmland Categories	Acres	Percent of Land
All areas are prime farmland	93,037	20%
Farmland of statewide importance	107,335	23%
Not prime farmland	238,853	51%
Prime farmland if drained	0	0%
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	16,779	4%
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	12,106	3%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Highly Erodible Land

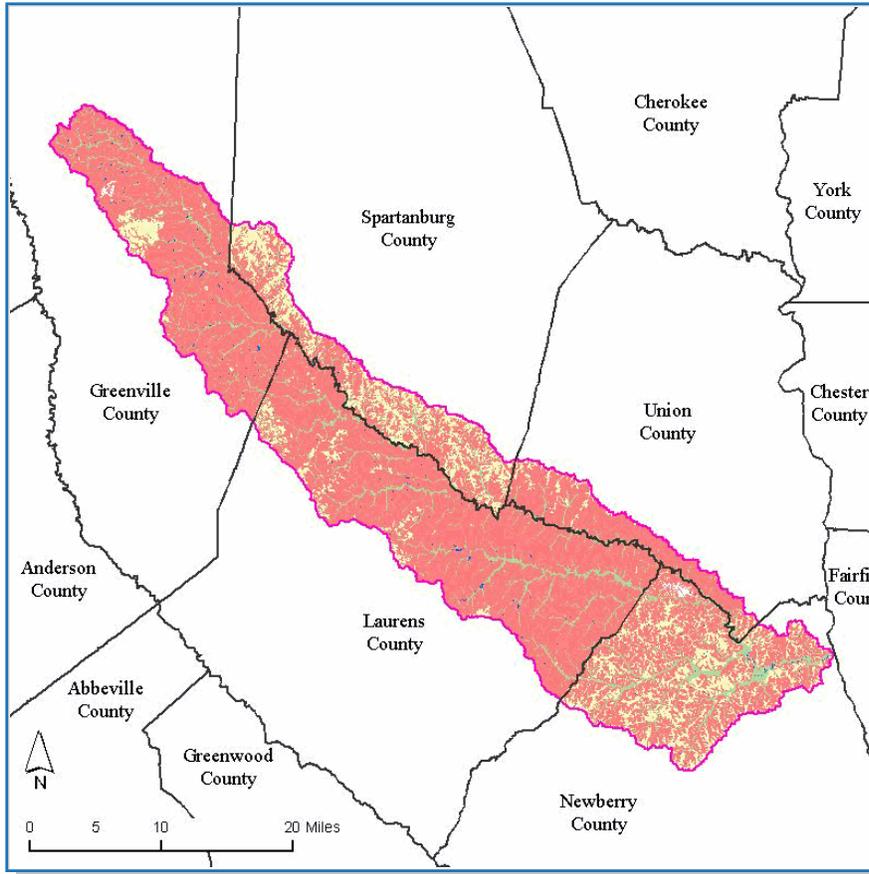


FIGURE 4:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 9:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Highly Erodible Land Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Highly erodible land	355,903	76%
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Not highly erodible land	40,638	9%
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Potentially highly erodible land	67,994	15%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Hydric Soils

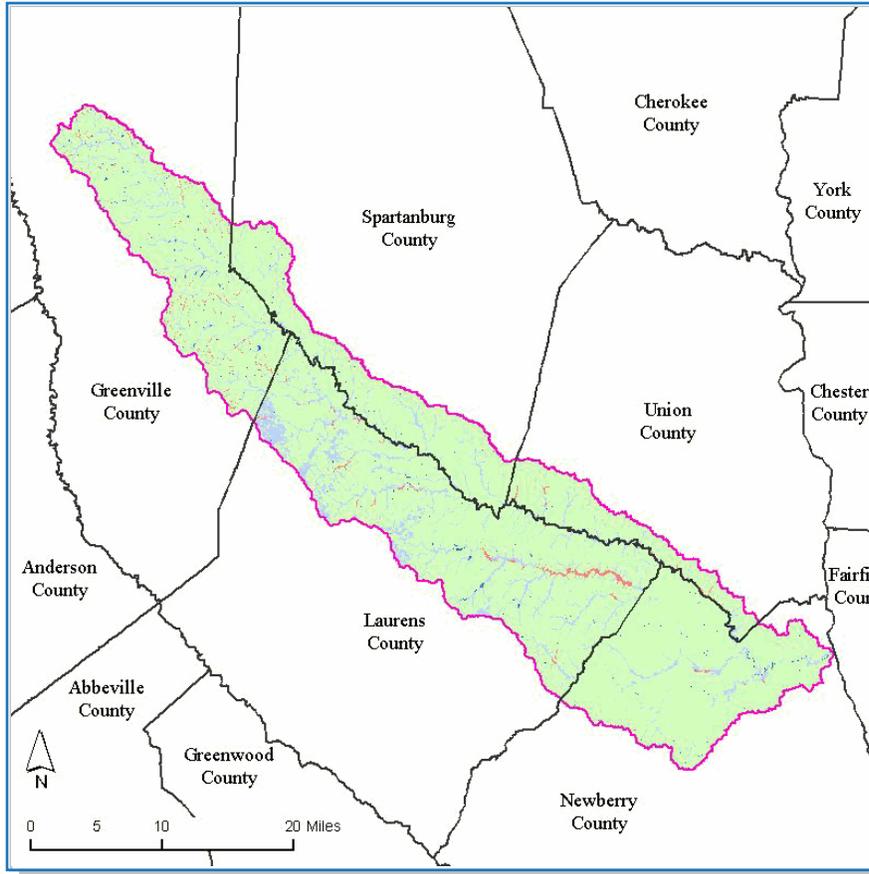


FIGURE 5:  
HYDRIC SOILS  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 10:  
HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric Soils Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
All Hydric	4,429	1%
Not Hydric	428,214	91%
Partially Hydric	35,466	8%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Water Quantity

Narrative awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

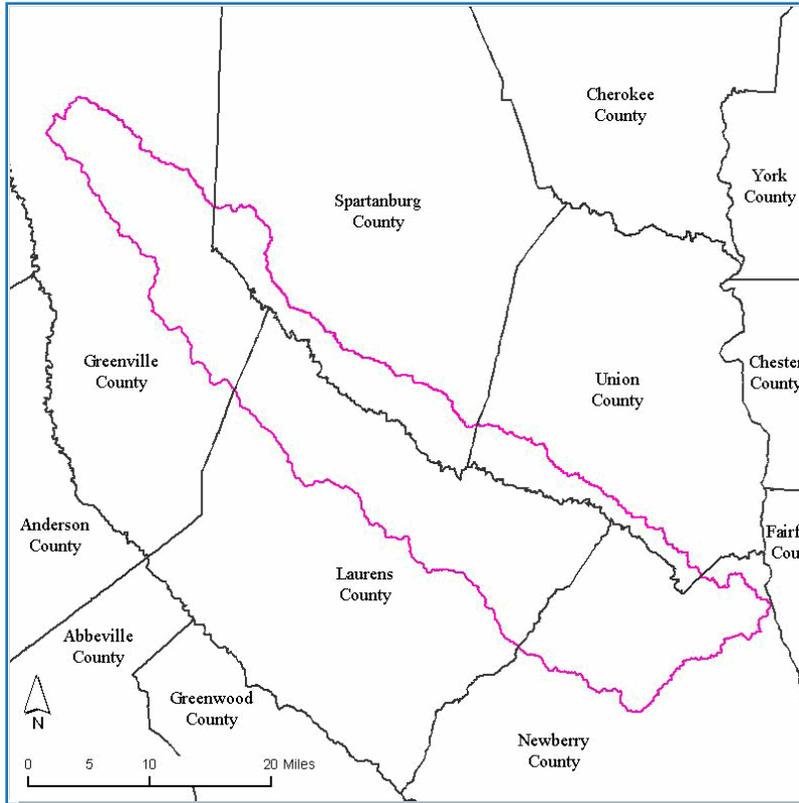


FIGURE 6:  
WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY  
USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT  
AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

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	0%
 % Watershed in SCDHEC Capacity Use (CU) Area	0%
 % Watershed in SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) Area	0%

# 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
Greenville	5.11	38,394	1,760	4.6	2,903
Laurens	3.17	58,899	525	0.9	6,038
Newberry	0.87	42,995	1,087	2.5	800
Spartanburg	3.13	59,333	1,908	3.2	1,640
Union	0.76	15,580	147	0.9	5,170

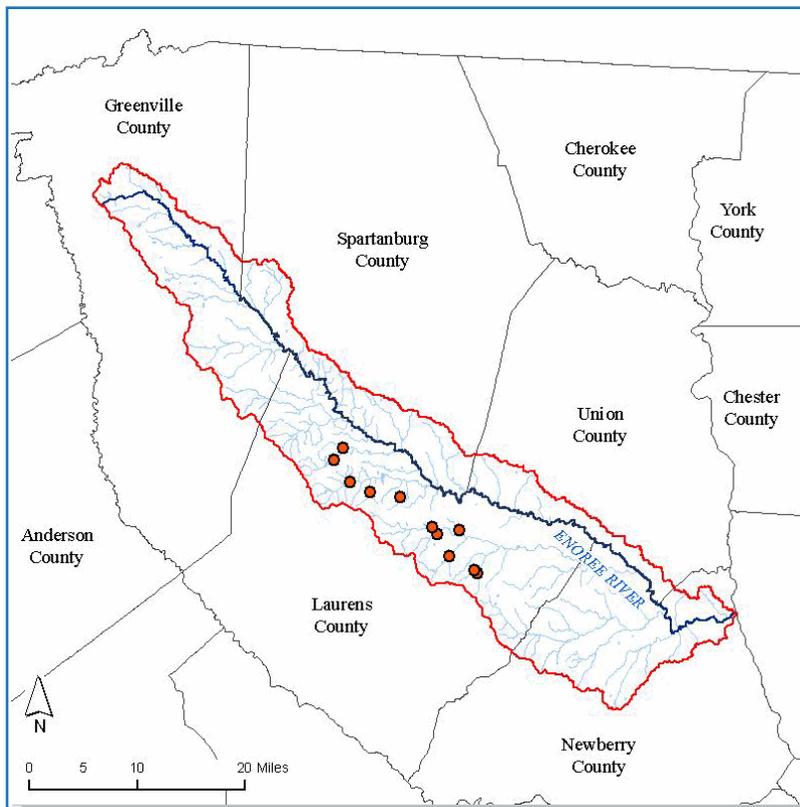


FIGURE 7:  
NRCS ASSISTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES IN WATERSHED

- 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
11	26,717	0	8	3	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 primary concern in the subbasin is fecal coliform. This concern will be addressed through ongoing TMDLs (Table 5). A secondary impairment is for biological (or aquatic community) criteria (Table 15).

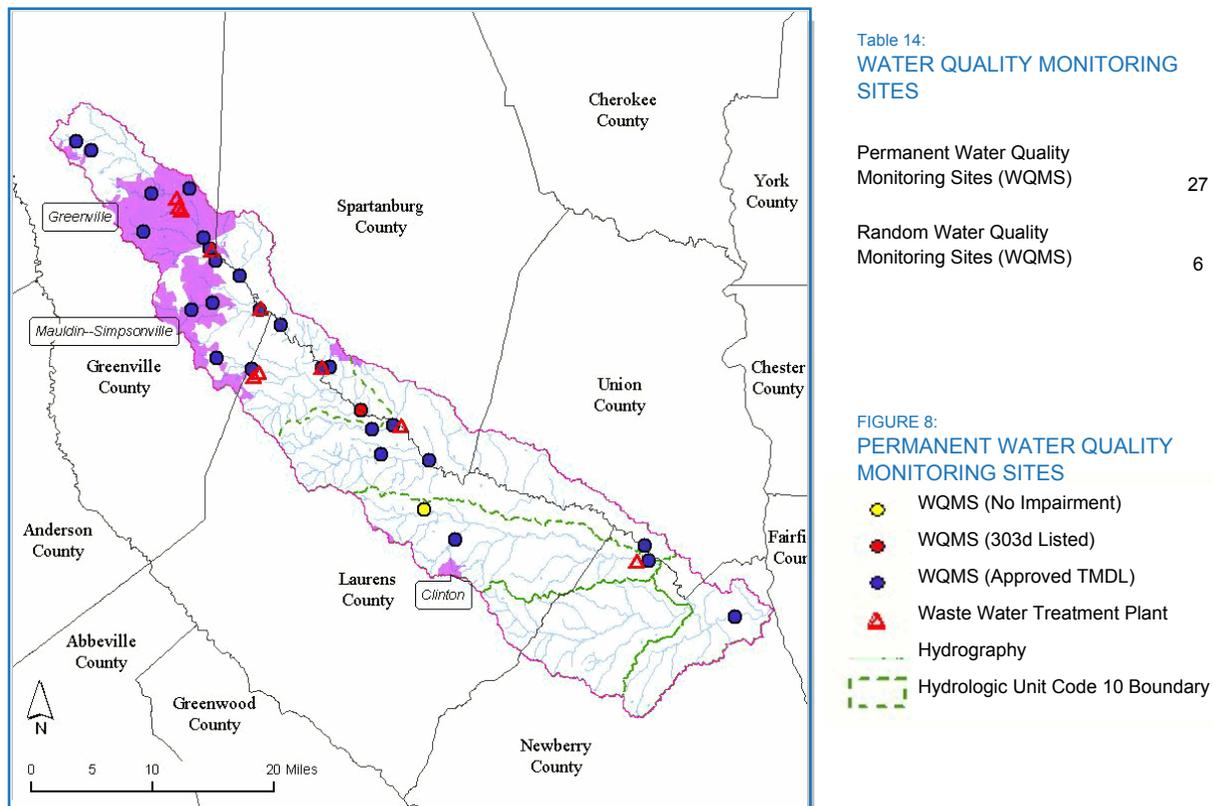


Table 15: NUMBER OF MONITORING SITES SHOWING SURFACE WATER QUALITY IMPAIRMENTS (See SCDHEC 2006 in References for the state 303(d) list.)

Recreational Use Standard		Fish Tissue Standard		Shellfish Harvest Standard	
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	2	Mercury	0	Fecal Coliform	NA
		PCB's	0		
Aquatic Life Use Standard					
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Biological	14	Dissolved Oxygen	1	Total Phosphorus	0
Chlorophyll A	0	Ammonia Nitrogen	0	pH	2
Chromium	0	Nickel	0	Turbidity	0
Copper	3	Total Nitrogen	0	Zinc	1

## 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.

Important crops in this subbasin include nursery stock in Greenville/Spartanburg (No.'s 1 and 2 in the state, respectively), orchard crops (Greenville is no. 2 in the state for apples), corn and sorghum for silage (Newberry and Spartanburg) and forage crops (Laurens and Spartanburg are no. 2 and 3 in the state, respectively).

#### *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: the Piedmont ecoregion plant community historically consisted of oak and hickory-dominated forest with associated tree species varying by slope and soil moisture. This was the primary potential vegetation type in the Piedmont. Due to land disturbances however, today the majority of these sites exist mostly in closed canopy pine-dominated forests.

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 Vegetables harvested	Greenville, Laurens, Union
All Wheat for grain	Newberry, Union, Laurens, Spartanburg
Apples	Greenville
Corn for silage	Newberry, Spartanburg
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	Spartanburg, Laurens, Greenville, Union, Newberry
Nursery stock	Greenville, Spartanburg
Peaches	Spartanburg
Short-rotation woody crops	Greenville, Union, Laurens
Sorghum for silage	Laurens, Newberry
Soybeans	Newberry
Timber, Top 10 Rank in SC	Newberry, Saluda
Timber Revenues Exceed Ag. Revenues	Union

## 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>
Small whorled pogonia	<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>	Threatened
Dwarf-flowered heartleaf	<i>Hexastylis naniflora</i>	Threatened
White fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	Supported Proposals to List
Swamp-pink	<i>Helonias bullata</i>	Threatened
White irisette	<i>Sisyrinchium dichotomum</i>	Endangered
Rock gnome lichen	<i>Gymnoderma lineare</i>	Endangered
Mountain sweet pitcher-plant	<i>Sarracenia rubra ssp. jonesii</i>	Endangered
Georgia aster	<i>Aster georganus</i>	Supported Proposals to List
Bunched arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria fasciculata</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).

Table 18:

#### FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES IN WATERSHED (See USFW 2006 in References section.)

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Bog turtle	<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	Threatened, Similarity of Appearance
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Endangered

Table 19:

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

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Carolina heelsplitter	<i>Lasmigona decorata</i>	Endangered

# ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

## Domestic Animals

Outside Greenville County, grazing animal populations are high in the subbasin (Table 20) and typical of a Piedmont setting. Confined livestock populations are relatively small and limited mainly to Laurens and Newberry County (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
Greenville	11,077	15,375	14
Laurens	24,540	25,428	4
Newberry	24,137	12,175	6
Spartanburg	21,735	21,510	7
Union	7,134	7,268	(D)

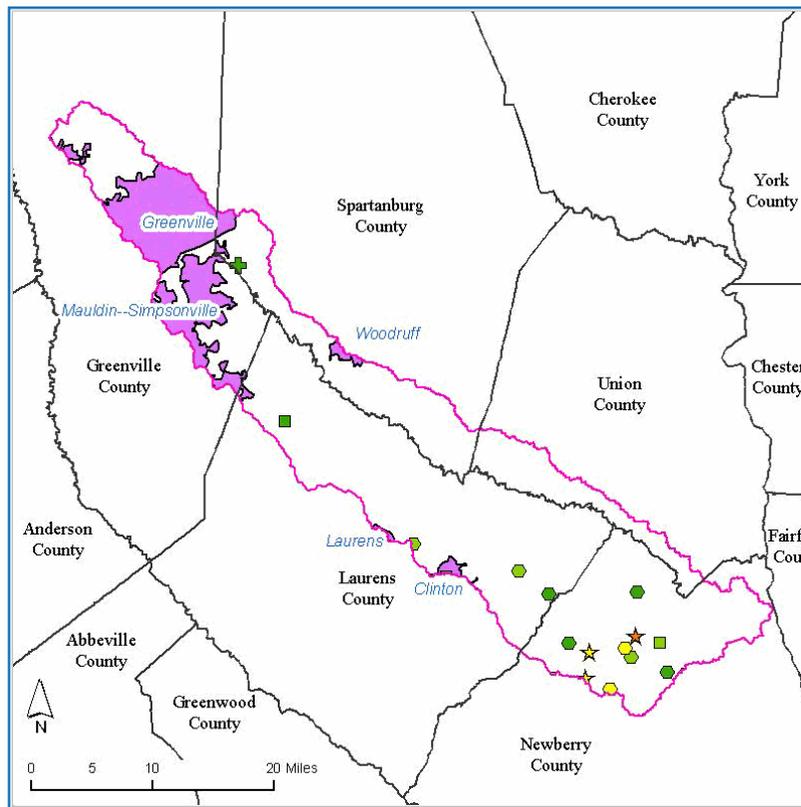
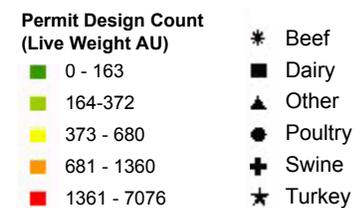


Table 21:  
**CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION** [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

Beef Live Weight (Au)	-
Dairy Live Weight (Au)	490
Horse Live Weight (Au)	-
Poultry Live Weight (Au)	1,858
Swine Live Weight (Au)	15
Turkey Live Weight (Au)	1,836

FIGURE 9:  
**TYPE AND SIZE OF CONFINED ANIMAL OPERATION**



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

## ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

The number of full-time farmers is similar to the state average of 47% and farm sizes are *significantly smaller* than the state average of 197 ac (Table 22), suggesting below-average levels of participation in conservation programs in the subbasin. Farm sizes *decreased* by an estimated 11% 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 6% a little lower than the SC average of 8%.



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)
Greenville	909	43%	12%	96
Laurens	931	47%	24%	153
Newberry	633	45%	26%	164
Spartanburg	1,412	46%	12%	90
Union	299	49%	28%	170
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>133</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
Greenville	18,154	14,873	3,281	794
Laurens	15,648	2,069	13,579	756
Newberry	56,885	-	-	504
Spartanburg	25,266	16,308	8,957	1,175
Union	1,723	-	-	257
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>20,929</b>	<b>7,085</b>	<b>9,828</b>	<b>834</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
Greenville	18	34	-	-	8	5	7	14	17
Laurens	39	40	-	-	23	17	31	21	9
Newberry	(D)	22	-	(D)	38	26	19	10	25
Spartanburg	14	(D)	-	-	19	2	8	(D)	8
Union	(D)	(D)	-	-	42	(D)	(D)	-	(D)

## 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.
Greenville	33	40	14	12	27	6	6
Laurens	21	22	4	8	35	24	14
Newberry	(D)	7	6	1	(D)	(D)	43
Spartanburg	24	(D)	7	3	36	7	(D)
Union	(D)	42	(D)	(D)	45	42	35

## REFERENCES

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<http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

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## APPENDIX

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[http://ecos.fws.gov/tess\\_public/StartTESS.do](http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/StartTESS.do)

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## APPENDIX

### Level III Common Resource Area (Ecological Region) Descriptions

#### Piedmont (45)

The Piedmont is an erosional terrain with some hills; the soils are generally finer-textured than those found in coastal plain regions with less sand and more clay. Piedmont soils are moderately to severely eroded; most of this region is now in planted pine or has reverted to successional pine and hardwood woodlands, with some pasture; spreading urban- and suburbanization is apparent. The Piedmont of South Carolina is divided into five level IV ecoregions: Southern Inner Piedmont (45a), Southern Outer Piedmont (45b), Carolina Slate Belt (45c), Triassic Basins (45g) and Kings Mountain (45i).

### 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.