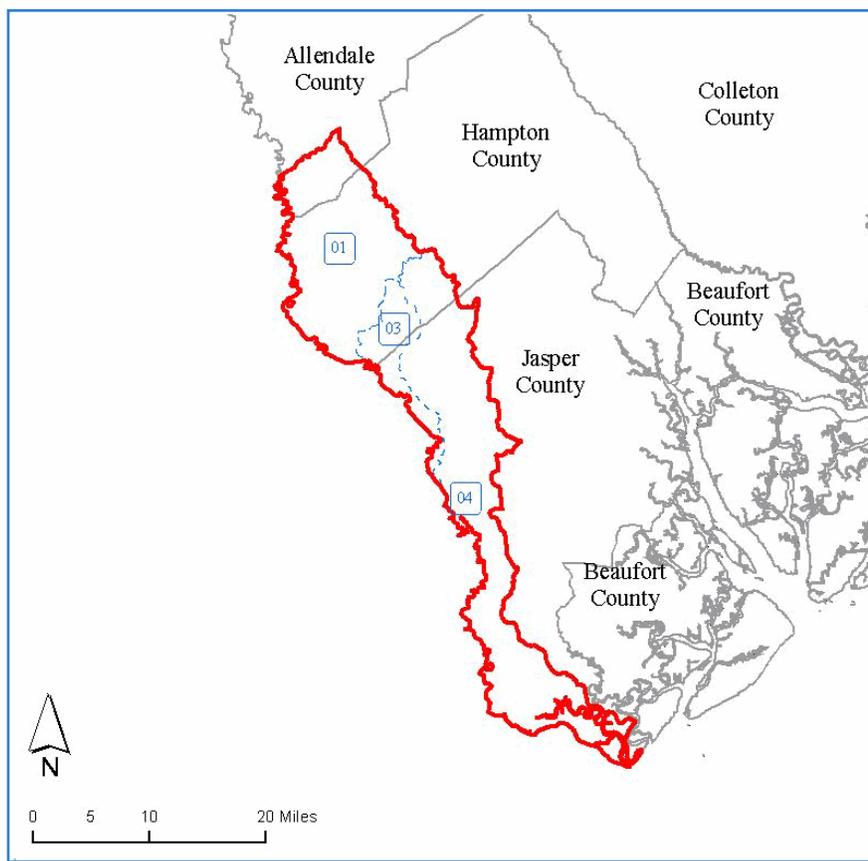


# LOWER SAVANNAH Subbasin

August 31, 2007

## An Assessment of the Lower Savannah Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03060109



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)  
(E.g., 01 = 0306010901)

- 01 Boggy Branch-Savannah River
- 03 Hog Branch-Savannah River
- 04 Dasher Creek-Savannah River

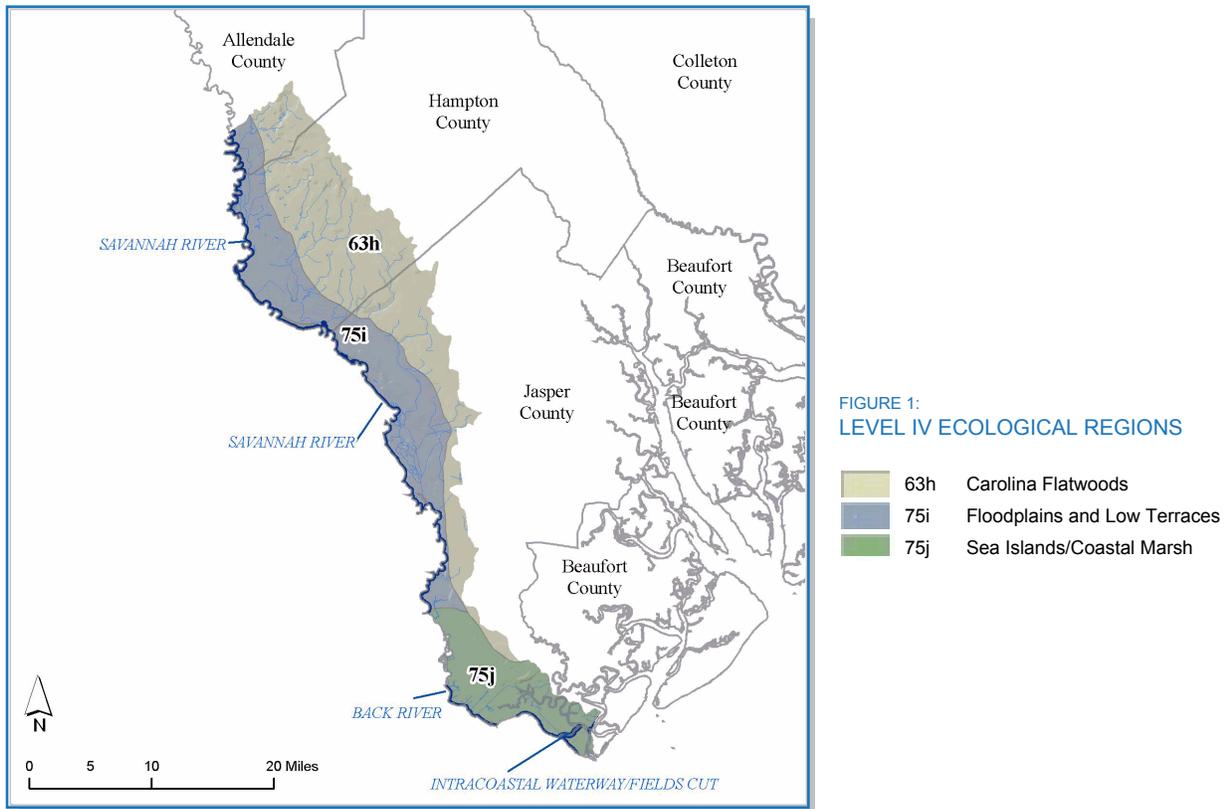


# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Watershed Description

The South Carolina segment of this subbasin starts in southern Allendale county and extends to the sea; it is a continuation of the Savannah River and is downstream of the Middle Savannah subbasin. The subbasin drains 396 square miles (254,000 ac) in Allendale, Hampton, Jasper and Beaufort Counties. At this point, the river is well-developed and is joined by some creeks on the South Carolina side including Boggy Branch, Hog Branch and Dasher Creek.

The northern and eastern segment of the subbasin is in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63) while the southern and western segments (sea islands and coastal marsh) are covered by the Southern Coastal Plain (75) 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.).



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Land Use/Land Cover

There is minimal urbanization in the subbasin which is home to the Palachucola Wildlife Refuge and the Savannah National Wildlife refuge, amongst others. Most of the agricultural fields are located north of I-95 and the majority of farming land in the subbasin is in Hampton County (Figure 2), devoted primarily to rowcrops (Table 2).

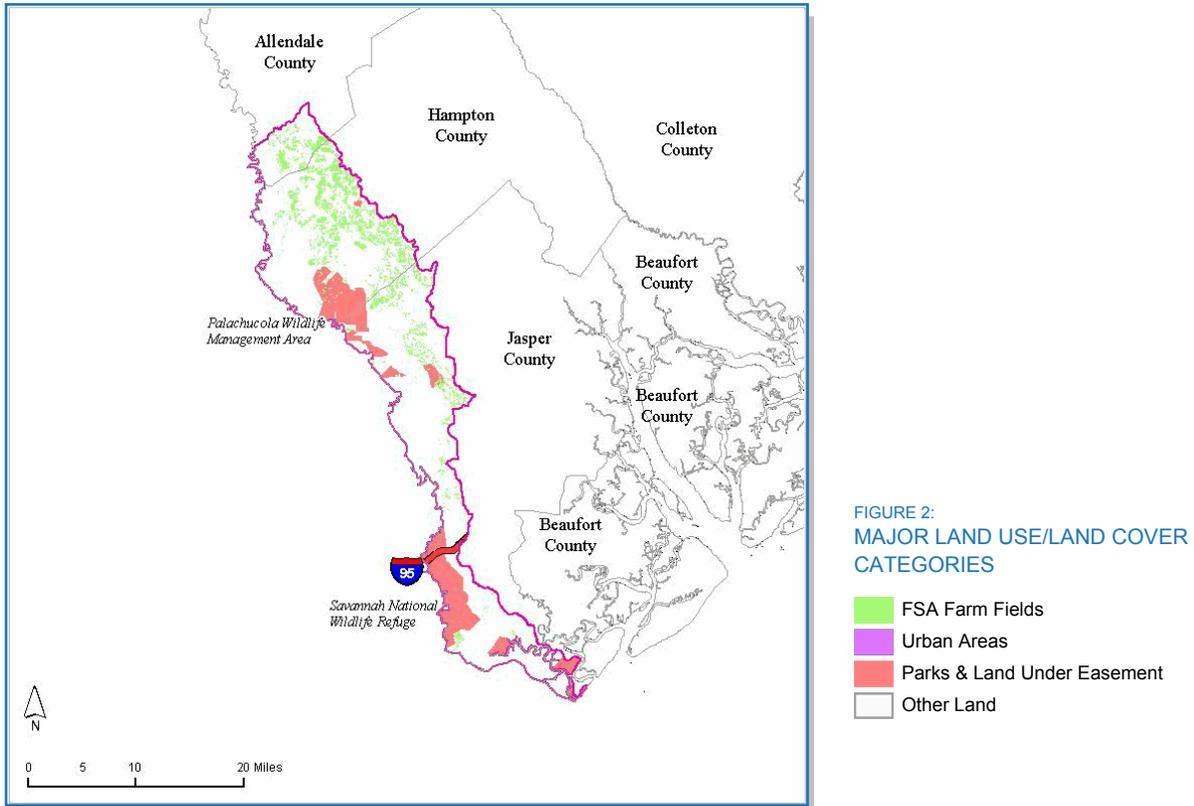


Table 1: MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

	Acres	% of Watershed
Watershed (Total)	253,811	-
Urban Area	229	0%
Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS)	33,714	13%
Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields	29,347	12%

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	3,109	6%	89%	5%
Beaufort	0	19%	71%	10%
Hampton	18,483	5%	90%	5%
Jasper	7,755	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 Coastal Plain. Hydric soils or partially hydric soils comprise 72% of the subbasin and are the key resource concerns. Highly erodible soils are confined to the upper part of the subbasin and are a minor resource concern.

#### *Water Quantity*

Awaiting SCDNR's 2007 state water assessment.

#### *Water Quality*

Few impairments that are typically related to agricultural activities.

#### *Plant Condition*

Timber revenues exceed agricultural revenues in the subbasin. The most prominent crop in the subbasin is the tomato crop in Beaufort.

#### *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 and confined livestock populations in this subbasin are small.

#### *Economic and Social Factors*

High rates of cropland loss between 1997 and 2002, possibly because of urbanization from nearby coastal urban areas.

# 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	26	2	1	28
Conservation Tillage	-	-	543	543
Erosion Control	26	1,125	43	1,194
Irrigation Water Management	-	-	-	-
Nutrient Management	-	292	-	292
Pest Management	-	292	-	292
Prescribed Grazing	5	-	-	5
Trees and Shrubs	97	550	450	1,096
Wetlands	-	-	85	85
Wildlife Habitat	153	597	89	839

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
-	-	-	-	-

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

Organization	Description	Contact	Telephone
SCDHEC/OCRM	Beaufort County SAMP	Richelle Tolton	803-898-4213
SCDHEC	Watershed Water Quality Assessment: Savannah River Basin (2003)	Richelle Tolton	803-898-4213

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Other Watershed Considerations

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Soils

The majority (86%) of land in this small Coastal Plain subbasin has limitations due to wetness (Table 7). The wetness is associated with hydric soils in riparian areas in the western part of the subbasin (Figure 5). Droughtiness is a major concern in about 10% of the area (Table 7) and occurs mostly in the sandy soils on stream terraces in Jasper and Hampton counties (Figure 1). Erosion is a resource concern only on sloping soils in the upper part of the subbasin (Figure 4). Only 4% of the land is classified as highly or potentially highly erodible (Table 9). Almost 60% of the land in the Lower Savannah subbasin is either prime farmland (25%) or statewide important farmland (35%) and occurs on upland areas 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 (253,811 ac).

Land Capability Class 1	Acres		Percent			
1 - Slight limitations	16,753		7%			
<b>% Land by Subclass Limitation</b>						
Land Capability Classes 2-8	<b>Erosion (e)</b>		<b>Wetness(w)</b>		<b>Droughtiness (s)</b>	
	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
2 - Moderate limitations	8,056	3%	42,448	17%	8,101	3%
3 - Severe limitations	50	0%	78,116	31%	14,591	6%
4 - Very severe limitations	384	0%	4,634	2%	421	0%
5 - No erosion hazard, but other limitations	-	-	1,189	0%	-	-
6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	-	-	35,929	14%	1,519	1%
7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat	-	-	20,499	8%	19	0%
8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	-	-	12,147	5%	-	-

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Prime Farmland

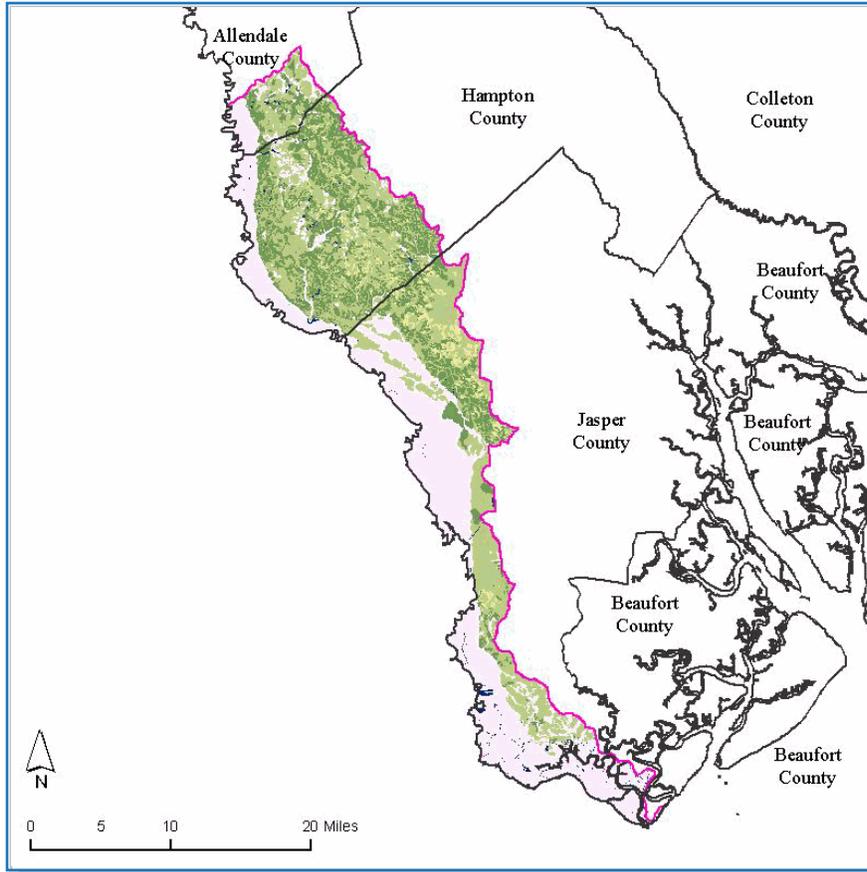


FIGURE 3:  
PRIME FARMLAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 8:  
PRIME FARMLAND

Prime Farmland Categories	Acres	Percent of Land
All areas are prime farmland	52,856	21%
Farmland of statewide importance	89,683	35%
Not prime farmland	101,481	40%
Prime farmland if drained	9,744	4%
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	0	0%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Highly Erodible Land

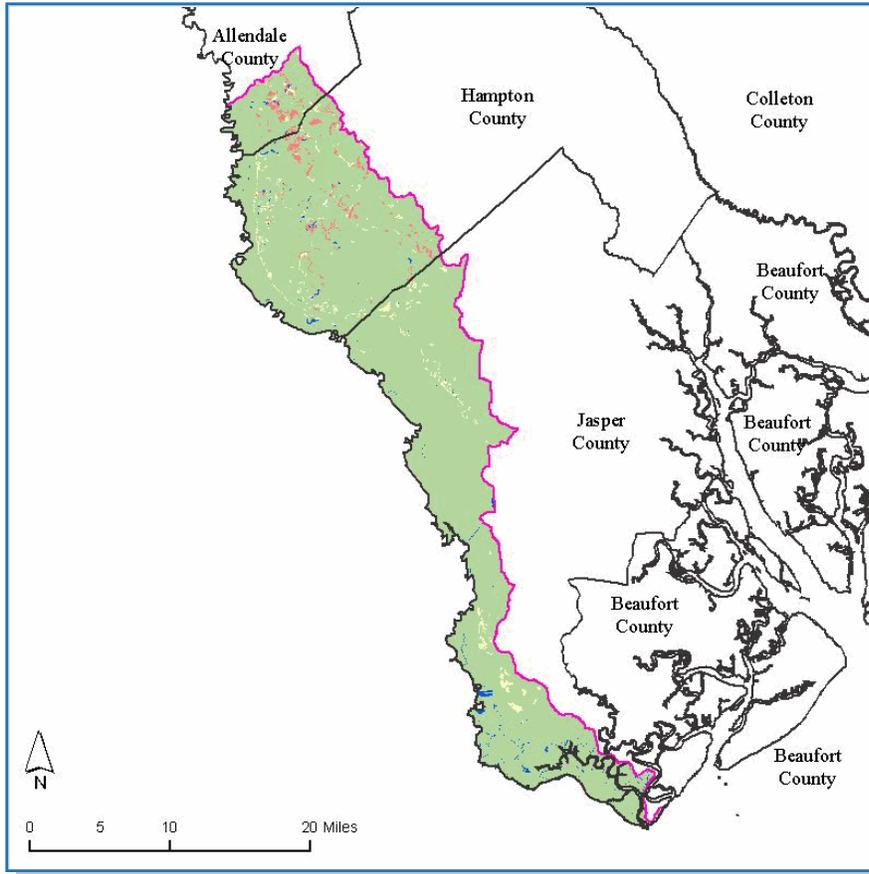


FIGURE 4:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 9:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Highly Erodible Land Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
Highly erodible land	4,467	2%
Not highly erodible land	240,629	95%
Potentially highly erodible land	5,446	2%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Hydric Soils

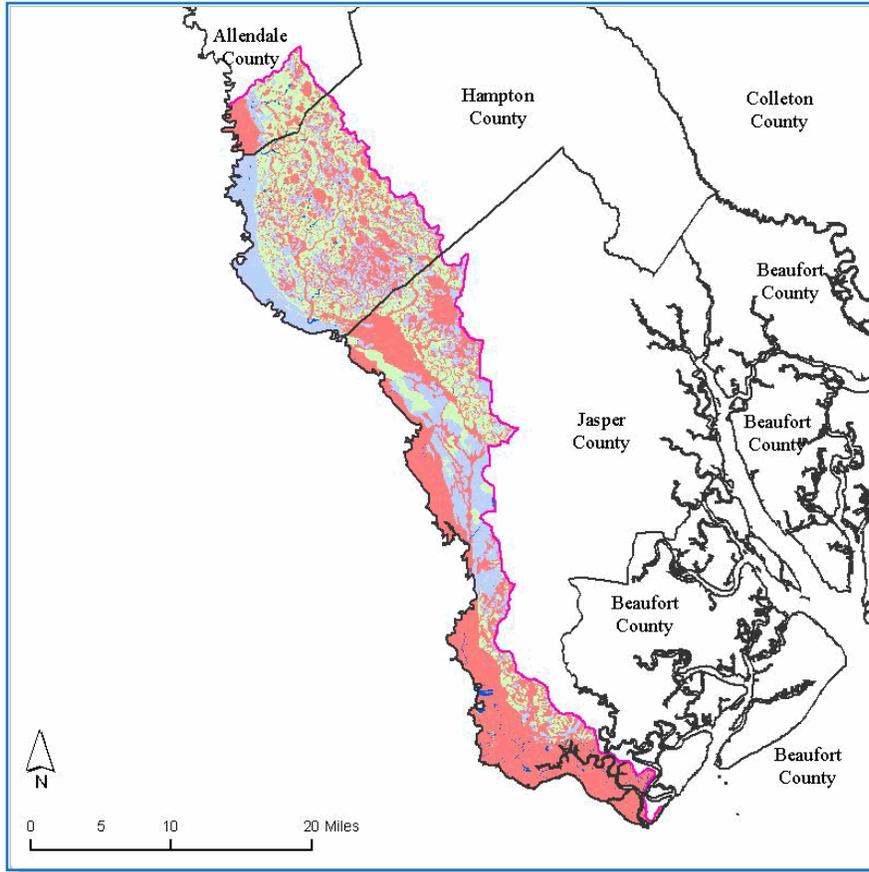


FIGURE 5:  
HYDRIC SOILS  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 10:  
HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric Soils Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
All Hydric	123,007	48%
Not Hydric	70,199	28%
Partially Hydric	60,557	24%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Water Quantity

Narrative awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

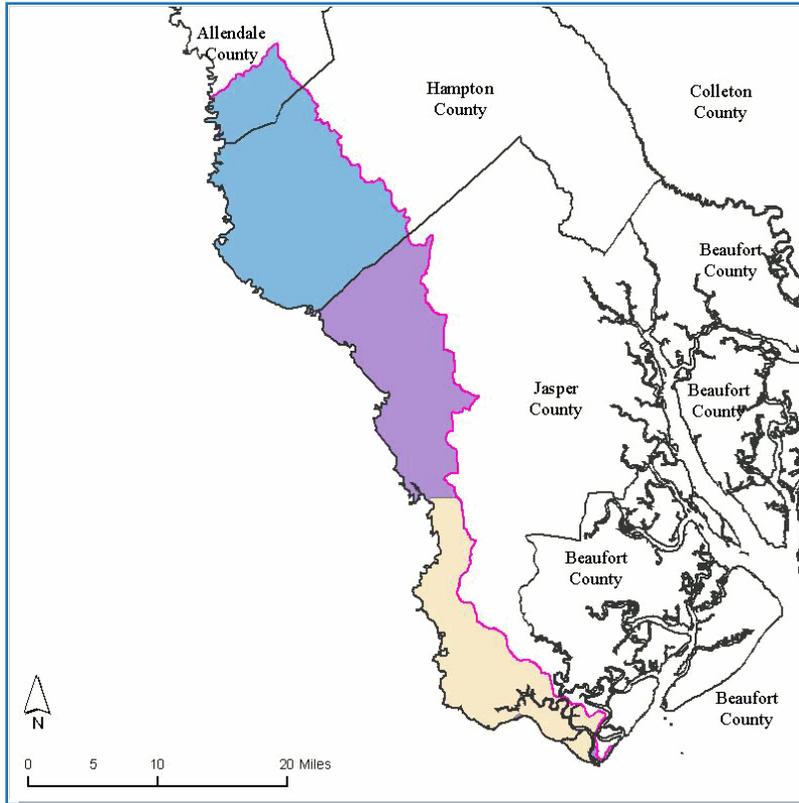


FIGURE 6:  
WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY  
USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT  
AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

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	23%
 % Watershed in SCDHEC Capacity Use (CU) Area	30%
 % Watershed in SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) Area	45%

# 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

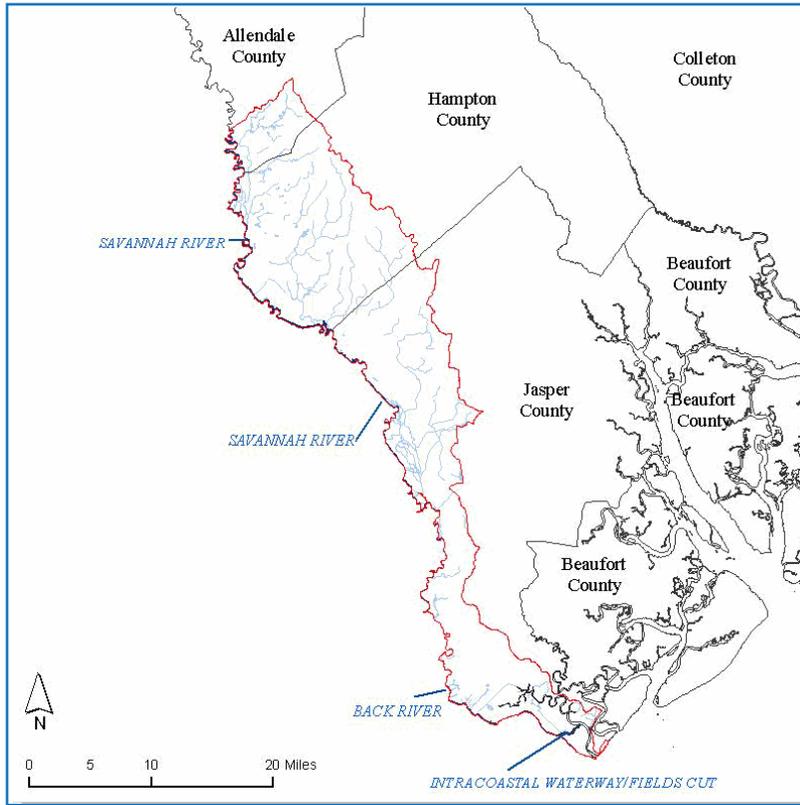


FIGURE 7:  
NRCS ASSISTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES IN WATERSHED

- 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.

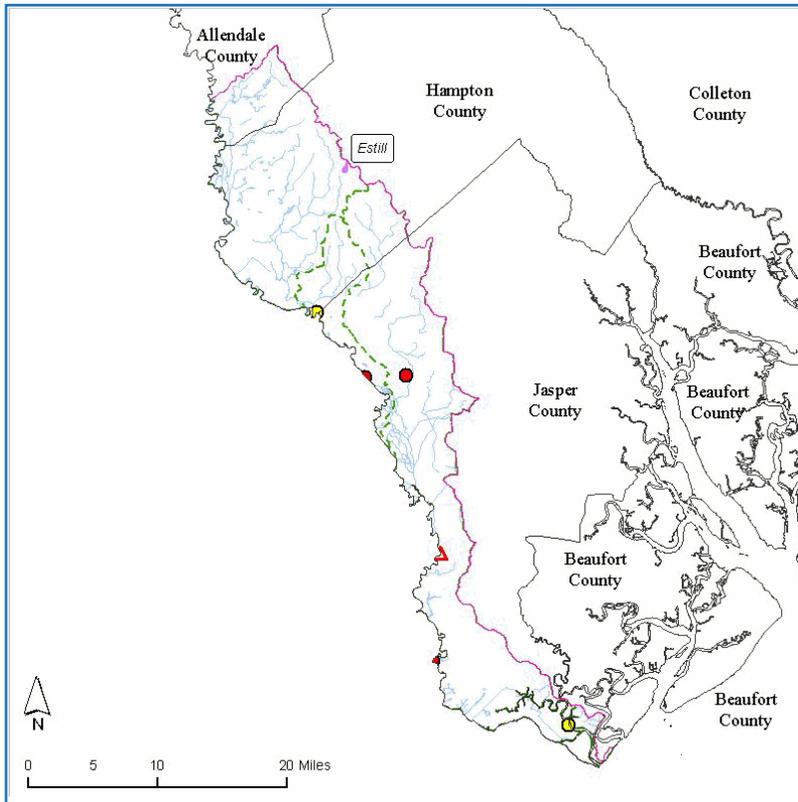


Table 14:  
WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

Permanent Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	5
Random Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	6

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	1

**Fish Tissue Standard**

Parameter	Impairments
Mercury	4
PCB's	0

**Shellfish Harvest Standard**

Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	NA

**Aquatic Life Use Standard**

Parameter	Impairments
Biological	1
Chlorophyll A	0
Chromium	0
Copper	0

Parameter	Impairments
Dissolved Oxygen	1
Ammonia Nitrogen	0
Nickel	0
Total Nitrogen	0

Parameter	Impairments
Total Phosphorus	0
pH	0
Turbidity	1
Zinc	3

# 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.

The most prominent crop in the subbasin is the tomato crop in Beaufort.

### *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	Hampton, Allendale
All Vegetables harvested	Beaufort
All Wheat for grain	Allendale, Hampton
Corn for grain	Jasper, Allendale, Hampton, Beaufort
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	Beaufort, Allendale, Jasper, Hampton
Short-rotation woody crops	Jasper
Soybeans	Jasper, Allendale, Hampton
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
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
Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Threatened
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
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea*</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

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Domestic Animals

Grazing and confined livestock populations in this subbasin are small (Tables 20, 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
Allendale	6,604	3,239	13
Beaufort	926	1,250	46
Hampton	2,076	2,174	40
Jasper	1,151	1,967	45

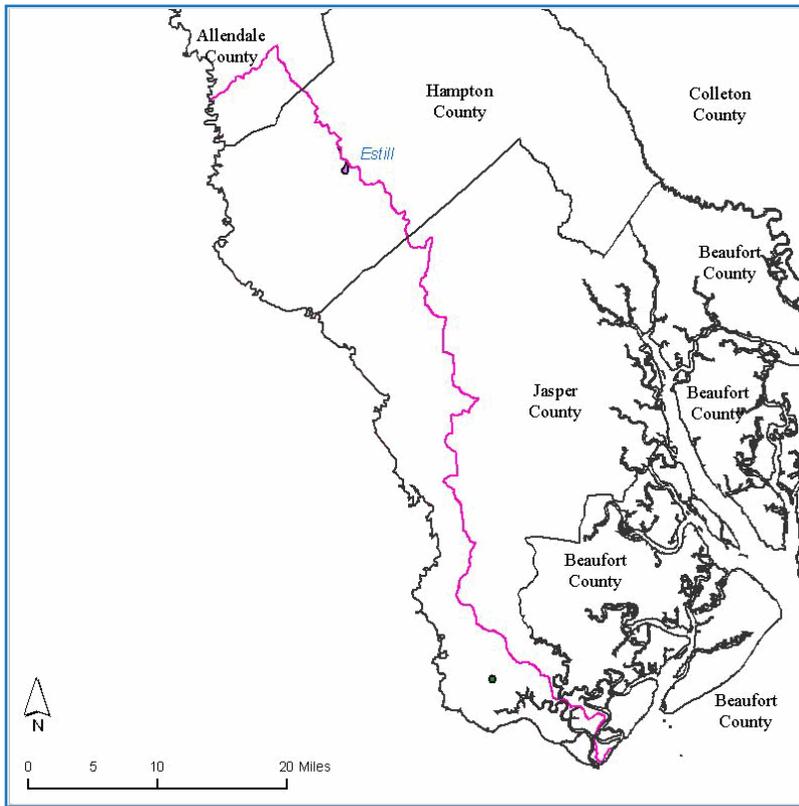


Table 21:  
**CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION** [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

Beef Live Weight (Au)	-
Dairy Live Weight (Au)	-
Horse Live Weight (Au)	28
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
0 - 163	★ Beef
164-372	■ Dairy
373 - 680	▲ Other
681 - 1360	● Poultry
1361 - 7076	⊕ Swine
	★ Turkey

## ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

The number of full-time farmers is *lower* than the state average of 47% and farm sizes are *larger* than the state average of 197 ac (Table 22); both parameters are indicators of expected levels of participation in conservation programs. Farm sizes *decreased* by an estimated 7% 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 21% (SC average cropland loss is estimated at 8%), suggesting an impact of coastal urban sprawl even though there are no major urban centers in the subbasin.



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
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>527</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
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
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>168</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
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

## REFERENCES

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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.