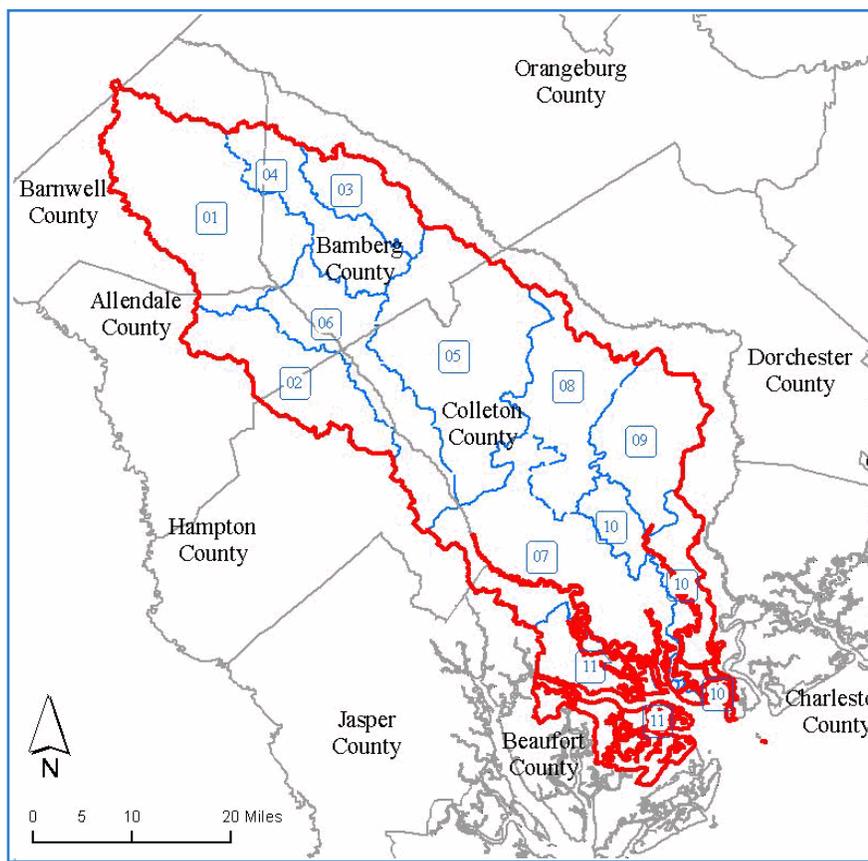


# SALKEHATCHIE/COMBAHEE Subbasin

August 31, 2007

An Assessment of the Salkehatchie/Combahee Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03050207



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)  
(E.g., 01 = 0305020701)

- 01 Headwaters Salkehatchie River
- 02 Whippy Swamp
- 03 Lemon Creek
- 04 Headwaters Little Salkehatchie River
- 05 Lower Little Salkehatchie River
- 06 Outlet Salkehatchie River
- 07 Combahee River
- 08 Upper Ashepoo River
- 09 Horseshoe Creek
- 10 Lower Ashepoo River
- 11 Coosaw River-Port Royal Sound

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Watershed Description

The subbasin in the Southern Lowcountry region contains three rivers, namely the Salkehatchie, the Combahee and the Ashepoo Rivers.

The *Salkehatchie* River originates near the City of Barnwell, South Carolina, and accepts drainage from Turkey Creek and Whippy Swamp before merging with the Little Salkehatchie River to form the Combahee River Basin. The *Combahee* River is a short blackwater river; part of its lower drainage basin combines with the Ashepoo River and the Edisto River. The *Ashepoo* River is a short blackwater river in South Carolina. It rises in a confluence of swamps south of Walterboro. These rivers empty into Saint Helena Sound forming the 11,815 acre ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge. This refuge is a coastal learning center encompassing the Ashepoo river's bottomland confluence with the Combahee and Edisto river basins -- thus, the origin of the refuge's name, formed from the first letters of the names of the three rivers: A-C-E.

The subbasin lies in the Southeastern Plains (65) and Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63) and 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

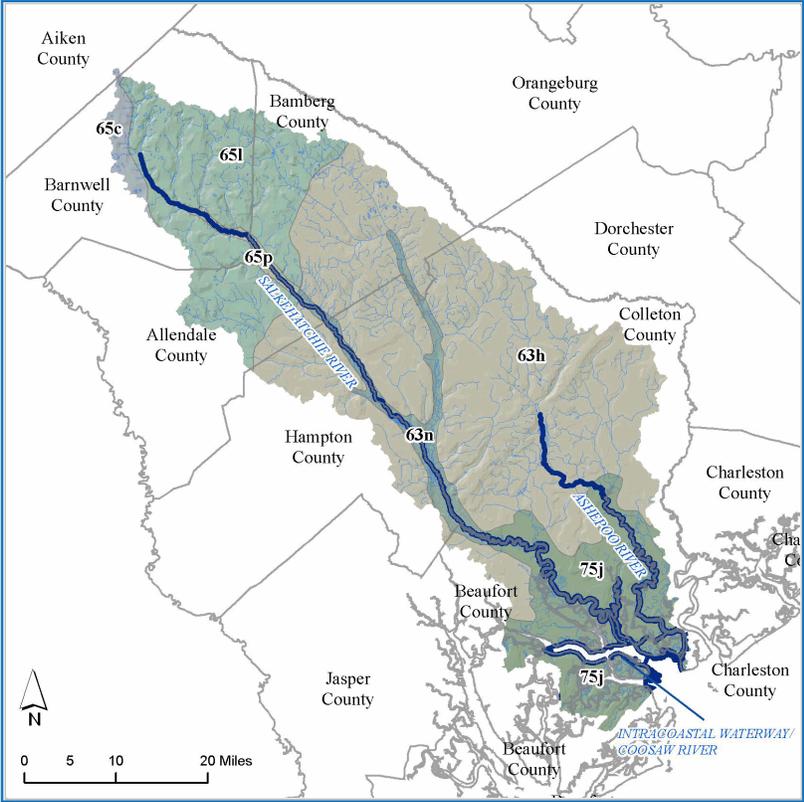


FIGURE 1:  
LEVEL IV ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

- 63h Carolina Flatwoods
- 63n Mid-Atlantic Floodplains and Low Terraces
- 65c Sand Hills
- 65l Atlantic Southern Loam Plains
- 65p Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces
- 75j Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Land Use/Land Cover

The amount of urbanization is small (Table 1), with Walterboro, Barnwell and parts of Denmark, Bamberg and Beaufort inside the subbasin (Figure 2). There are a number of lands under easement in the coastal area including the ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge, and the St. Helena Sound heritage preserve, amongst others. Most of the agricultural land is north of I-95 (Figure 2) and largely devoted to rowcrops (Table 2).

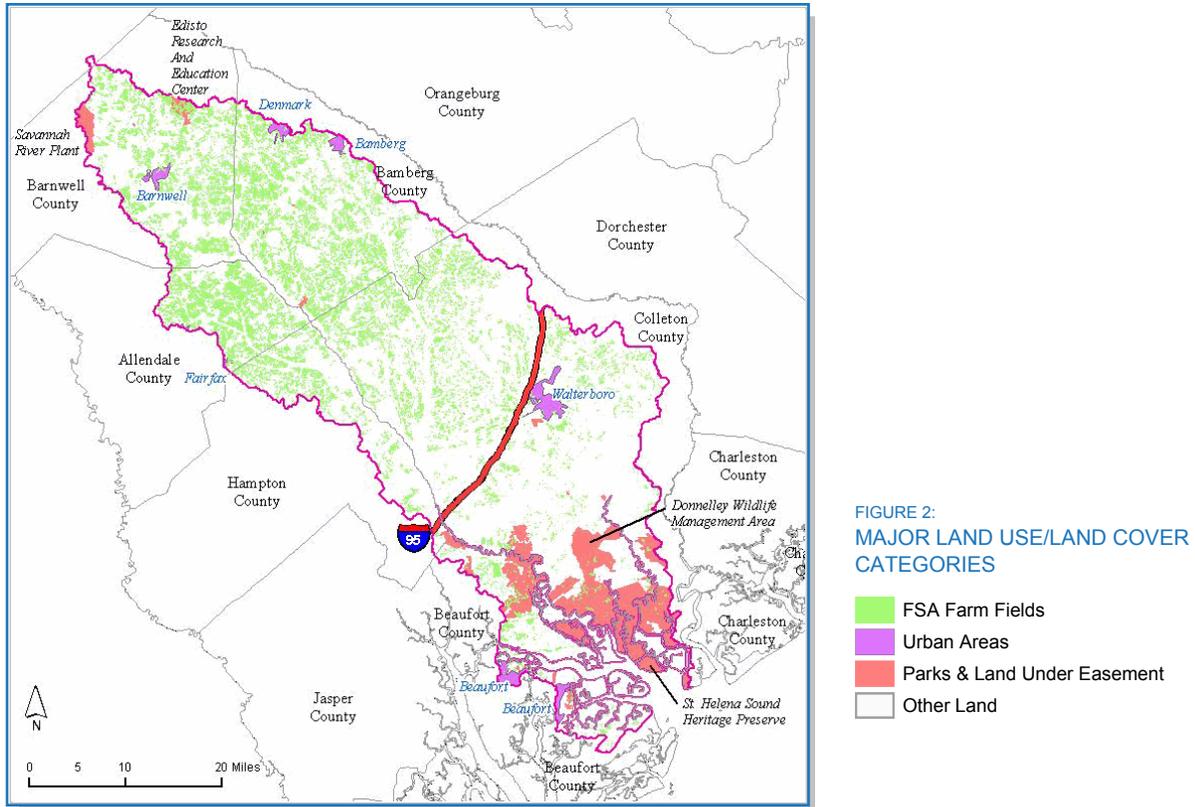


FIGURE 2: MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

Table 1: MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

	Acres	% of Watershed
Watershed (Total)	1,146,721	-
Urban Area	15,702	1%
Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS)	82,994	7%
Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields	230,306	20%

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

County	FSA Fields (Acres)	% Pasture (Estimated)	% Cropland (Estimated)	% Hayland (Estimated)
Allendale	31,721	6%	89%	5%
Bamberg	63,907	11%	82%	7%
Barnwell	44,035	10%	81%	9%
Beaufort	7,857	19%	71%	10%
Colleton	65,467	19%	69%	12%
Hampton	17,258	5%	90%	5%

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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 62% of the subbasin and are the key resource concerns. Highly erodible soils are confined to the upper part of the subbasin.

#### *Water Quantity*

Awaiting SCDNR's 2007 state water assessment.

#### *Water Quality*

Fecal coliform (recreation and shellfish harvesting) and aquatic life impairments (biological, turbidity) impairments.

#### *Plant Condition*

The most prominent crops in the subbasin include vegetables, peanuts and short rotation woody crops.

#### *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 livestock populations in the subbasin are modest but most of the animals are located in the north of the subbasin. There is a significant dairy population near Denmark, SC, and some poultry and swine operations in the northern segment of the subbasin.

#### *Economic and Social Factors*

Coastal urban sprawl appears to have increased cropland loss (between 1997 and 2002) which are well above the state average for the same period.

## 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	-	-	1	1
Conservation Tillage	6,873	2,782	7,744	17,399
Erosion Control	1,962	4,411	5,350	11,723
Irrigation Water Management	-	160	1,459	1,619
Nutrient Management	3,649	3,636	2,695	9,980
Pest Management	3,621	3,649	3,268	10,538
Prescribed Grazing	-	-	658	658
Trees and Shrubs	3,099	537	1,470	5,106
Wetlands	166	-	170	336
Wildlife Habitat	2,158	4,127	4,278	10,563

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
Bamberg	16,128	288,949	-	-	1,966
Barnwell	7,823	263,909	-	-	162
Beaufort	163	6,928	-	355	413
Colleton	6,421	63,152	-	-	250
Hampton	4,454	74,125	-	-	1,280

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
Lake Edgar Brown	1	pH	Completed & Approved	CL-064
Lake Edgar Brown	1	Phosphorus	Completed & Approved	-

Table 6:

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

Organization	Description	Contact	Telephone
SCDHEC/OCRM	Beaufort County SAMP	Andy Miller	803-898-4031
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: Salkehatchie River Basin (2003)	Andy Miller	803-898-4031

## RESOURCE CONCERNS

### Other Watershed Considerations

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

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

## RESOURCE CONCERNS

### Soils

A majority (65%) of land in this Coastal Plain subbasin has limitations due to wetness (Table 7). Most of the wetness is associated with hydric soils of the Coastal Flatwoods area in the lower part of the subbasin (Figure 5). Droughtiness is a major concern in about 13% of the area (Table 7) and occurs mostly in the sandy soils of the Sand Hills in the upper part of the basin in Barnwell County (Figure 1). Low soil organic matter in these sandy soils is a soil health concern. Erosion is a resource concern only on sloping soils in the Sand Hills and the Atlantic Southern Loam Plains in the upper part of the subbasin (Figures 1 and 4). Only 10% of the land is classified as highly or potentially highly erodible (Table 9). Almost 70% of the land in the Salkehatchie/Combahee subbasin is either prime farmland (20%) or statewide important farmland (32%) and occurs in the middle and lower parts 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 (1,146,721 ac).

Land Capability Class 1	Acres		Percent			
1 - Slight limitations	45,791		4%			
<b>% Land by Subclass Limitation</b>						
<b>Land Capability Classes 2-8</b>	<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	18,656	2%	162,325	14%	109,225	10%
3 - Severe limitations	11,571	1%	380,590	33%	122,989	11%
4 - Very severe limitations	9,201	1%	12,494	1%	22,751	2%
5 - No erosion hazard, but other limitations	-	-	33,227	3%	-	-
6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	-	-	38,608	3%	2,464	0%
7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat	-	-	55,775	5%	122	0%
8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	-	-	64,671	6%	-	-

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Prime Farmland

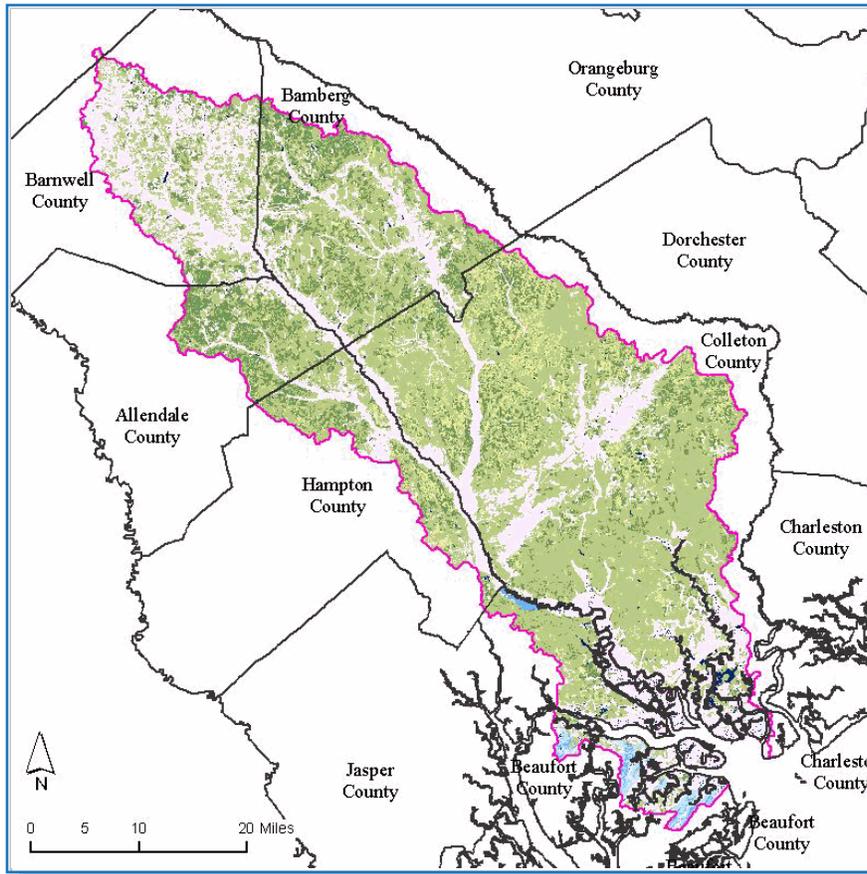


FIGURE 3:  
PRIME FARMLAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 8:  
PRIME FARMLAND

Prime Farmland Categories	Acres	Percent of Land
All areas are prime farmland	152,696	13%
Farmland of statewide importance	546,266	48%
Not prime farmland	367,181	32%
Prime farmland if drained	66,143	6%
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	0	0%
Prime farmland if irrigated	9,996	1%
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained	4,429	0%
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	0	0%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Highly Erodible Land

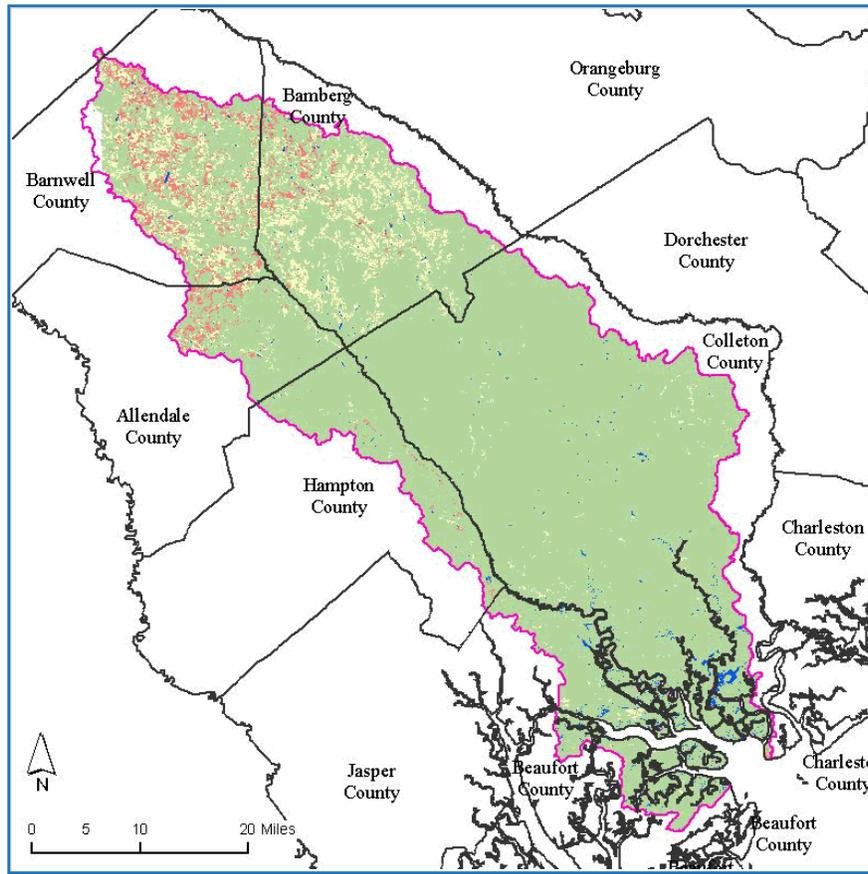


FIGURE 4:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 9:  
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Highly Erodible Land Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
Highly erodible land	36,284	3%
Not highly erodible land	1,018,835	89%
Potentially highly erodible land	75,366	7%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Hydric Soils

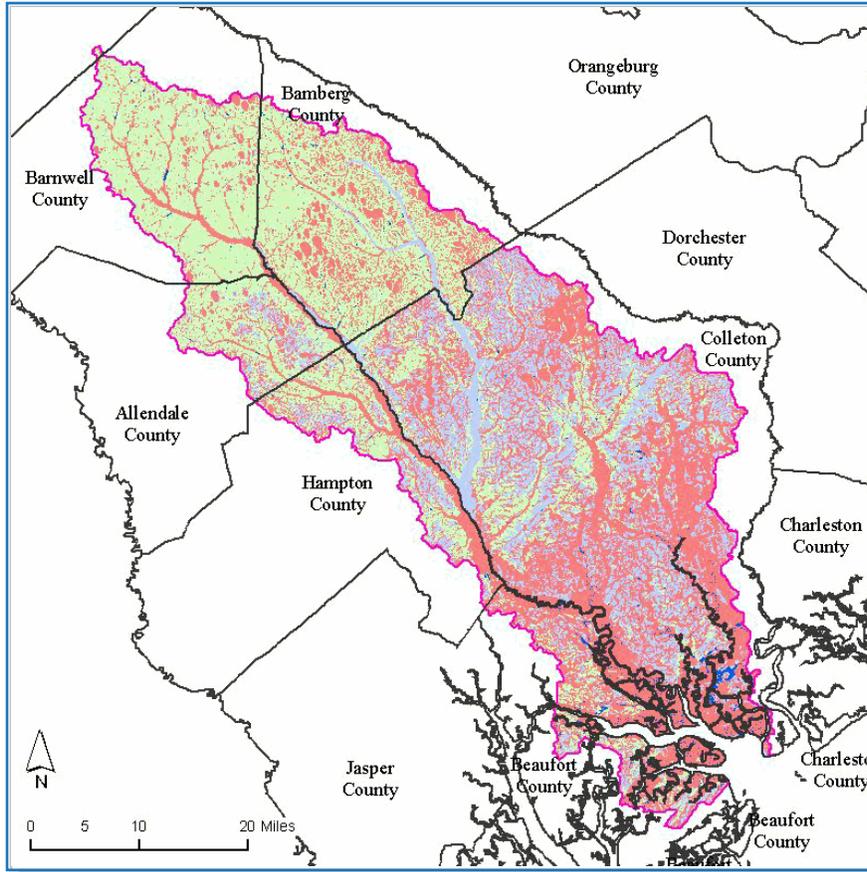


FIGURE 5:  
HYDRIC SOILS  
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in  
References section.)

Table 10:  
HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric Soils Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
All Hydric	484,525	42%
Not Hydric	432,961	38%
Partially Hydric	229,226	20%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Water Quantity

Narrative awaiting SCDNR's new state water assessment.

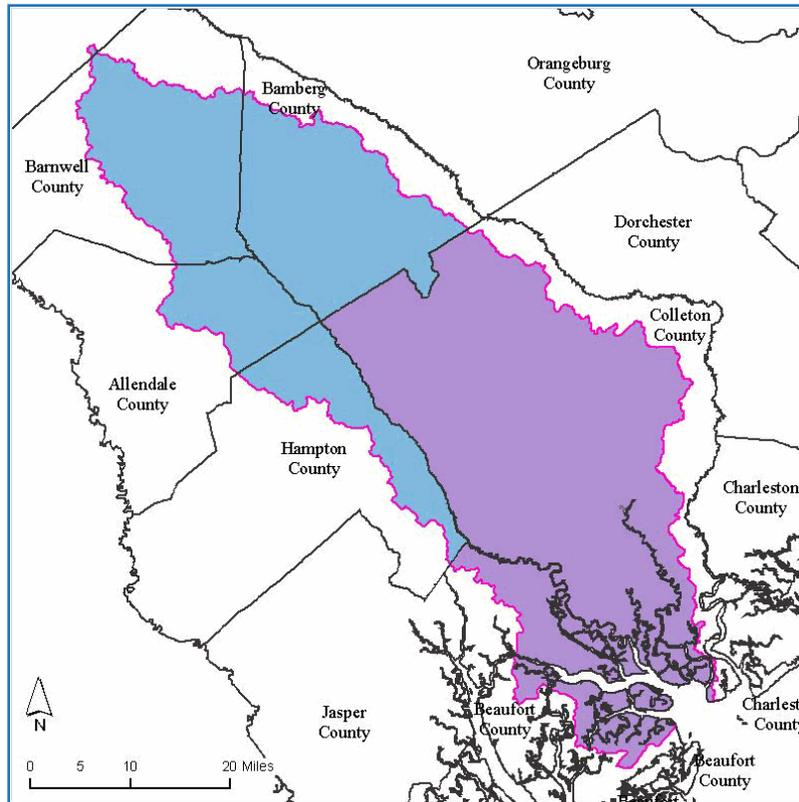


FIGURE 6:  
WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY  
USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT  
AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

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	57%
 % Watershed in SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) Area	43%

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Water Quantity Cont.

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

County	Total Irrigated Water Used MGD	Total NASS Cropland (ac)	Cropland Under Irrigation (ac)	Percent Cropland Under Irrigation	Water Use Gal/Ac/Day for Irrigated Land
Allendale	14.94	50,933	7,889	15.5	1,894
Bamberg	12.94	47,622	4,754	10.0	2,722
Barnwell	16.46	35,458	1,313	3.7	12,536
Beaufort	5.06	6,740	587	8.7	8,620
Colleton	3.69	35,930	1,287	3.6	2,867
Hampton	5.68	44,295	2,674	6.0	2,124

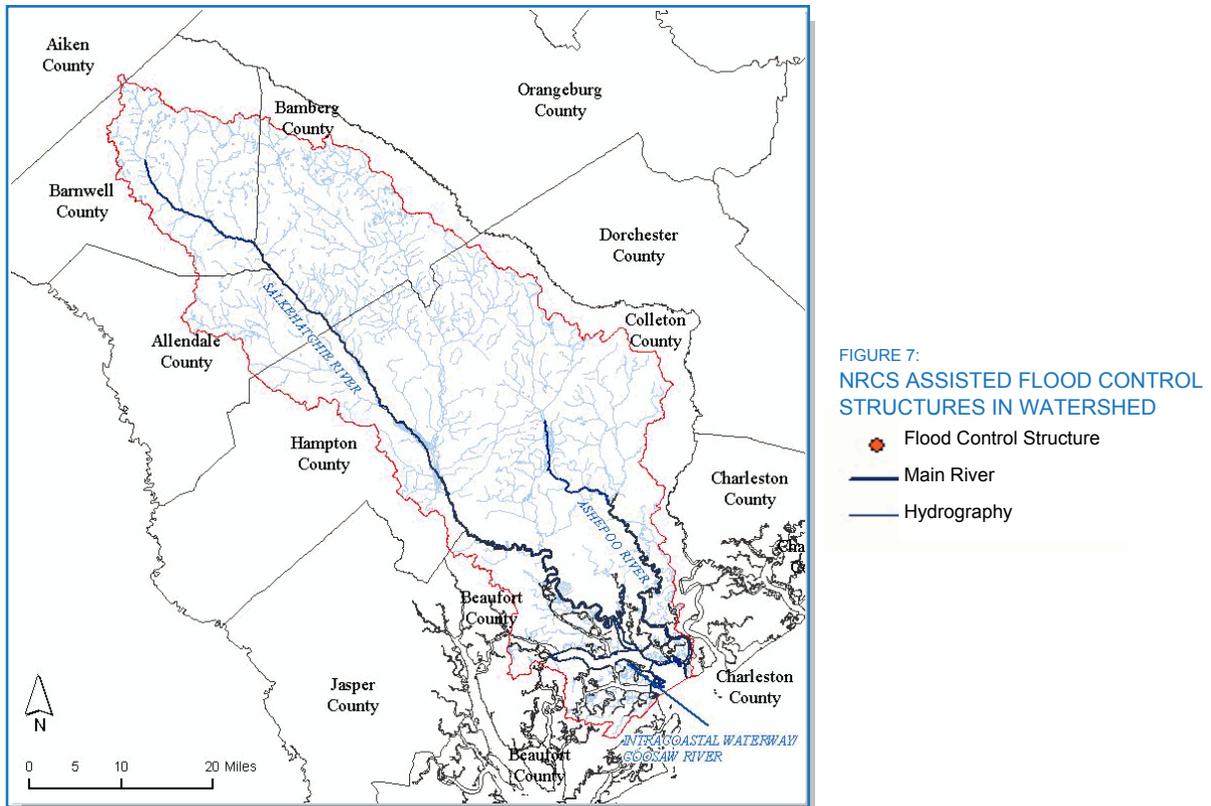


Table 13:  
NRCS IMPLEMENTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES

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

# RESOURCE CONCERNS

## Water Quality

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

The most frequent impairments are for fecal coliform (recreation and shellfish harvesting). There are various aquatic life impairments (biological, turbidity) shown in Table 15.

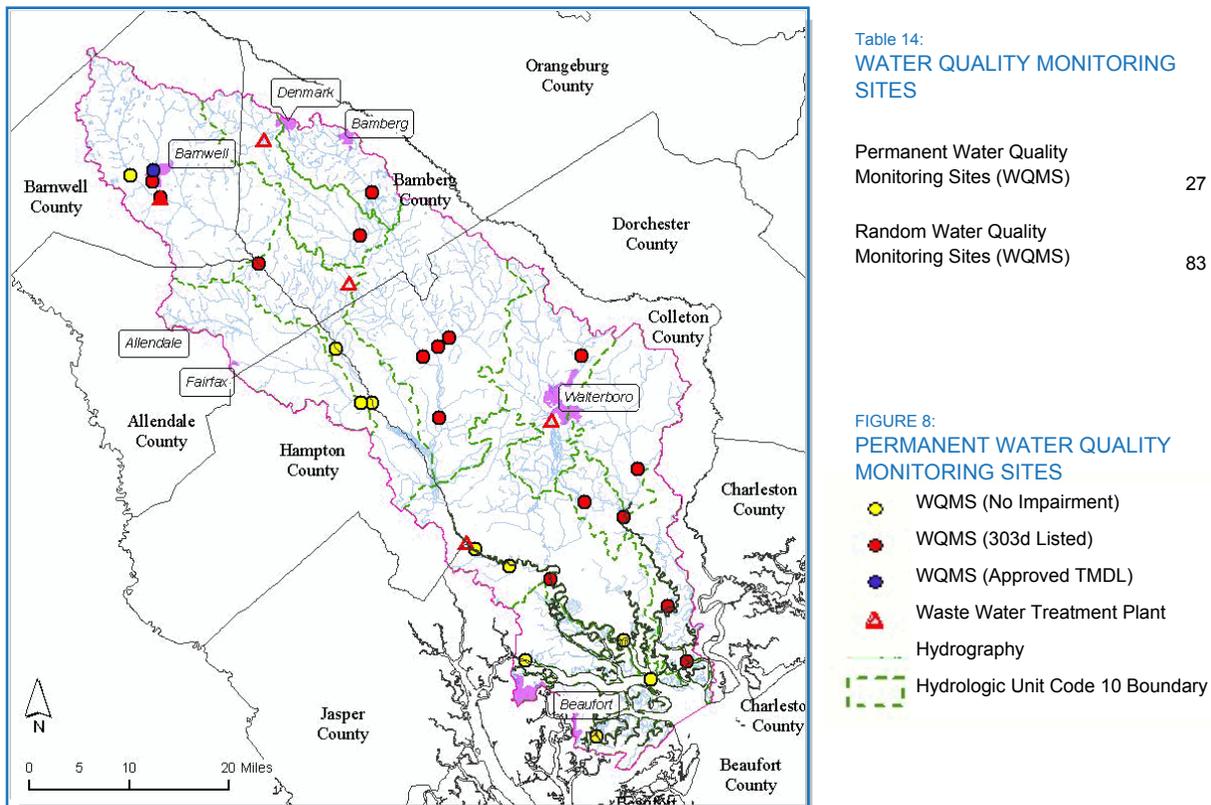


Table 15: NUMBER OF MONITORING SITES SHOWING SURFACE WATER QUALITY IMPAIRMENTS (See SCDHEC 2006 in References for the state 303(d) list.)

Recreational Use Standard		Fish Tissue Standard		Shellfish Harvest Standard	
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	11	Mercury	10	Fecal Coliform	15
		PCB's	0		
Aquatic Life Use Standard					
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Biological	8	Dissolved Oxygen	2	Total Phosphorus	0
Chlorophyll A	0	Ammonia Nitrogen	0	pH	0
Chromium	0	Nickel	0	Turbidity	11
Copper	6	Total Nitrogen	0	Zinc	4

## 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 crops in the subbasin include vegetables, peanuts and short rotation woody crops.

#### *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 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 (*Pinus taeda*), 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*).

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.

## RESOURCE CONCERNS

Table 16:

### WHOLE COUNTY DATA OF PLANTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE IN SUBBASIN

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

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

Table 17:

### FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES IN WATERSHED

(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Pondberry	<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>	Endangered
Relict trillium	<i>Trillium reliquum</i>	Endangered
Piedmont bishop-weed	<i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i>	Endangered
Chaff-seed	<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	Endangered
Canby's dropwort	<i>Oxypolis canbyi</i>	Endangered
American chaffseed	<i>Schwalbea americana</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
Kemp's ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</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
Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</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

# ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

## Domestic Animals

Grazing livestock populations in the subbasin are modest (Table 20) where most of the animals are located in the north of the subbasin. There is a significant dairy population near Denmark, SC, (Figure 9) while some poultry and swine operations are also apparent in the northern segment of the subbasin (Figure 9, Figure 3).

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
Bamberg	7,487	5,374	29
Barnwell	4,186	3,628	28
Beaufort	926	1,250	46
Colleton	5,634	6,735	24
Hampton	2,076	2,174	40

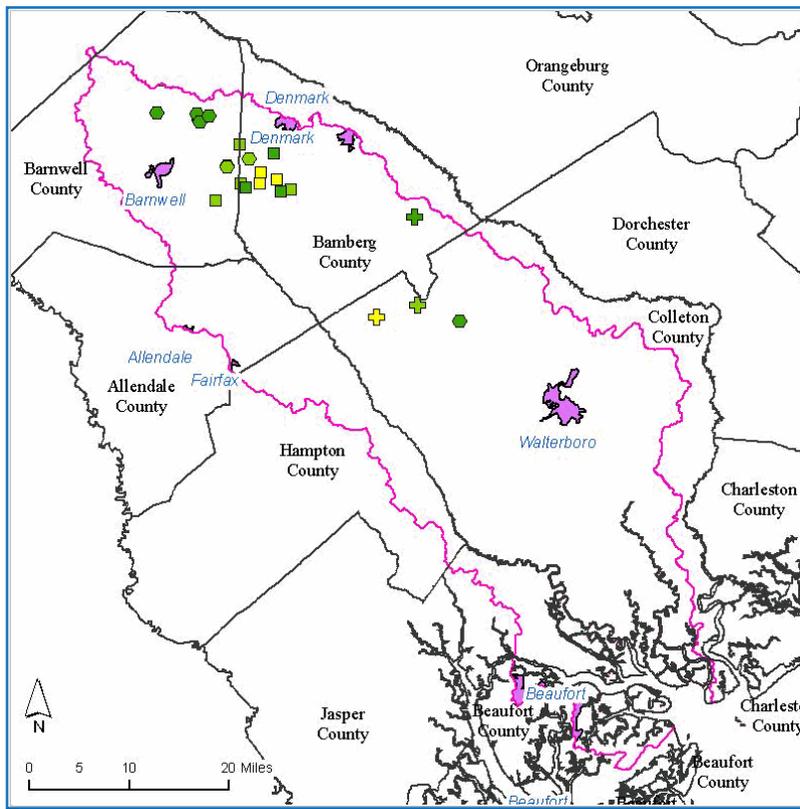


Table 21:  
**CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION** [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

Beef Live Weight (Au)	-
Dairy Live Weight (Au)	2,919
Horse Live Weight (Au)	-
Poultry Live Weight (Au)	1,578
Swine Live Weight (Au)	940
Turkey Live Weight (Au)	-

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

Permit Design Count (Live Weight AU)	Symbol
0 - 163	Green square
164-372	Light green square
373 - 680	Yellow square
681 - 1360	Orange square
1361 - 7076	Red square
*	Beef
■	Dairy
▲	Other
●	Poultry
+	Swine
★	Turkey

\* 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 *larger* than the state average of 197 ac (Table 22), suggesting average to above average levels of participation in conservation programs. Farm sizes have however, decreased by an estimated 13% between 1997 and 2002, similar to the state average for the same period. Loss of cropland between 1997 and 2002 is estimated at 19%, well *above* the SC average 8%, suggesting urban encroachment from both Beaufort and Charleston Counties.



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
Bamberg	340	47%	43%	310
Barnwell	370	44%	31%	230
Beaufort	116	44%	19%	383
Colleton	495	47%	30%	278
Hampton	248	40%	43%	516
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>353</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
Bamberg	15,061	10,206	4,855	269
Barnwell	7,068	4,694	2,374	284
Beaufort	9,881	9,487	394	85
Colleton	13,197	10,323	2,875	410
Hampton	6,177	5,515	661	187
<b>Weighted Avg*</b>	<b>11,437</b>	<b>8,476</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>277</b>



## REFERENCES

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)
Bamberg	22	19	-	5	6	20	(D)	(D)	(D)
Barnwell	32	20	-	14	14	(D)	27	(D)	5
Beaufort	23	39	-	-	3	31	41	19	32
Colleton	21	21	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	24	27	15
Hampton	29	12	-	9	22	41	28	-	12

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
Bamberg	29	(D)	29	4	17	28	(D)
Barnwell	36	32	28	-	25	22	21
Beaufort	45	(D)	46	-	(D)	3	27
Colleton	35	(D)	24	(D)	19	31	24
Hampton	44	-	40	-	(D)	23	(D)

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## APPENDIX

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

#### Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63)

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

#### Southeastern Plains (65)

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

#### Southern Coastal Plain (75)

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

### NRCS Conservation Practices used for Conservation Treatment Categories in Table 3

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

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## APPENDIX

### Hydrologic Unit Numbering System

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