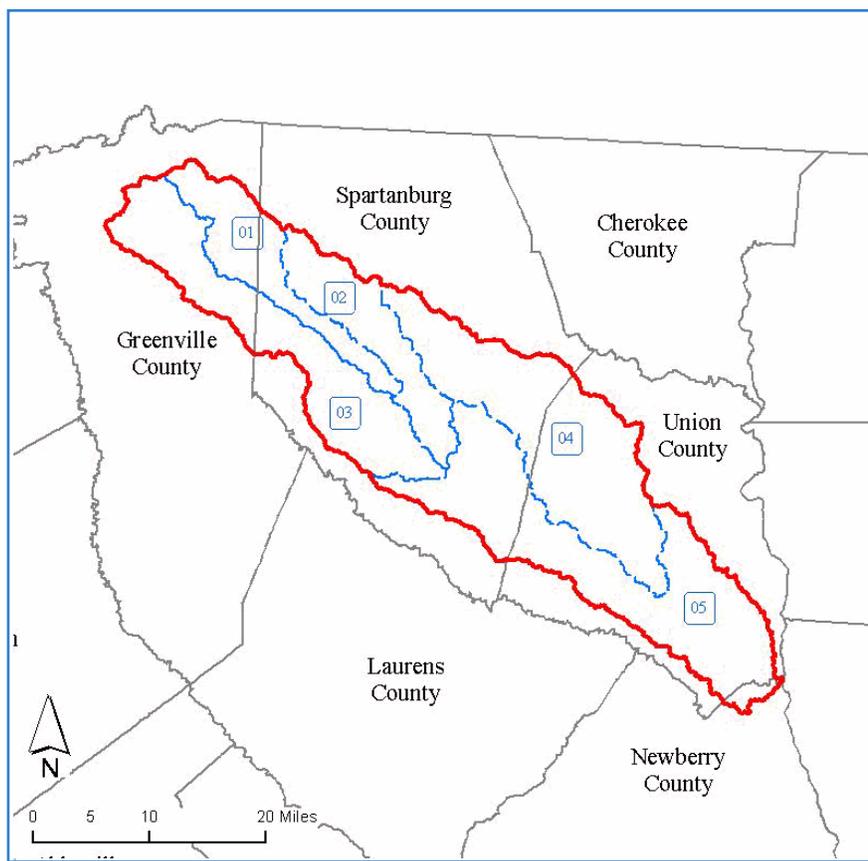


TYGER Subbasin

August 31, 2007

An Assessment of the Tyger Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03050107



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)
(E.g., 01 = 0305010701)

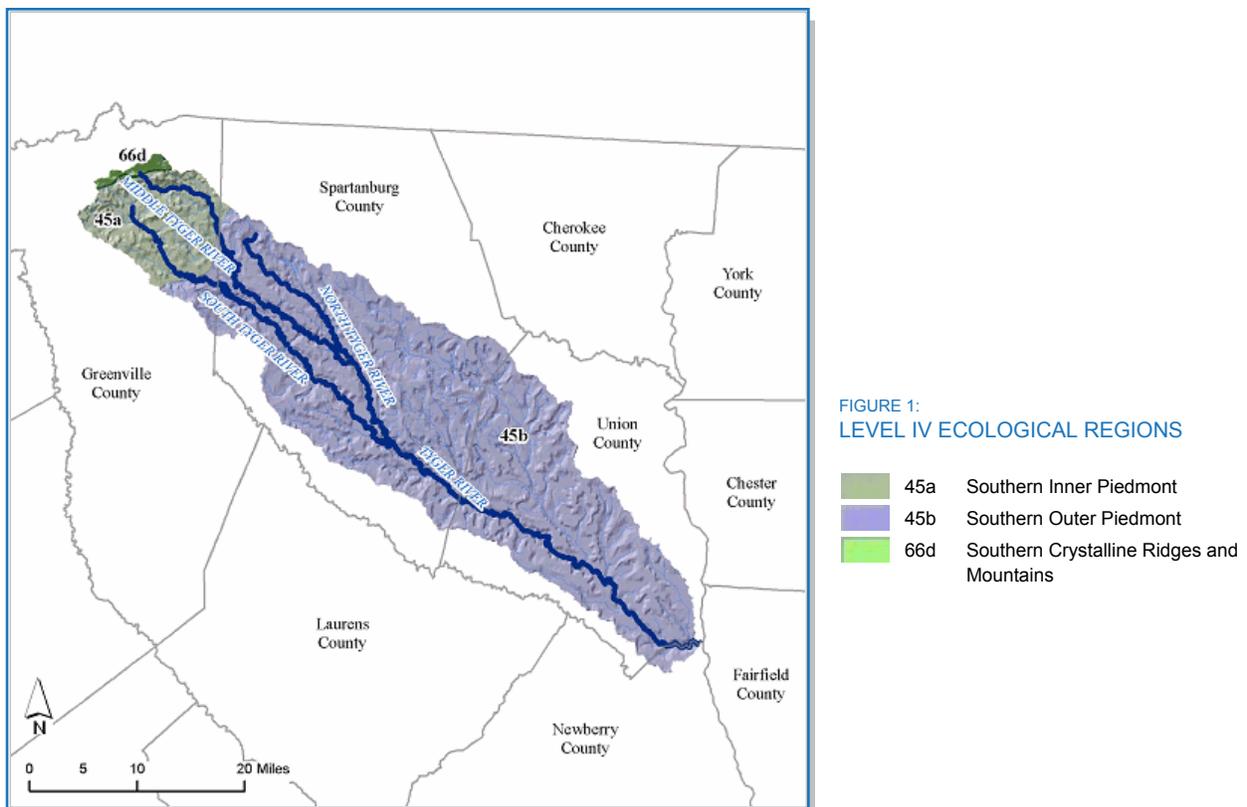
- 01 Middle Tyger River
- 02 North Tyger River
- 03 South Tyger River
- 04 Fairforest Creek
- 05 Tyger River

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Watershed Description

The Tyger River originates in the Blue Ridge Mountains of South Carolina and drains approximately 807 square miles (517,000 acres). The North, Middle, and South Tyger River segments drain the upstream region and converge to form the Tyger River which in turn drains into the Lower Broad River near Shelton, South Carolina.

The Tyger River subbasin lies in the Blue Ridge (66) and Piedmont (45) 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

This is one of the most urbanized watersheds in the state; the major urban areas in the watershed are Greenville, Greer and Spartanburg (Figure 3). The Sumter National Forest, in the southeastern part of the watershed, and the Croft State Natural Area, southeast of Spartanburg, cover a significant part of the watershed (Figure 3).

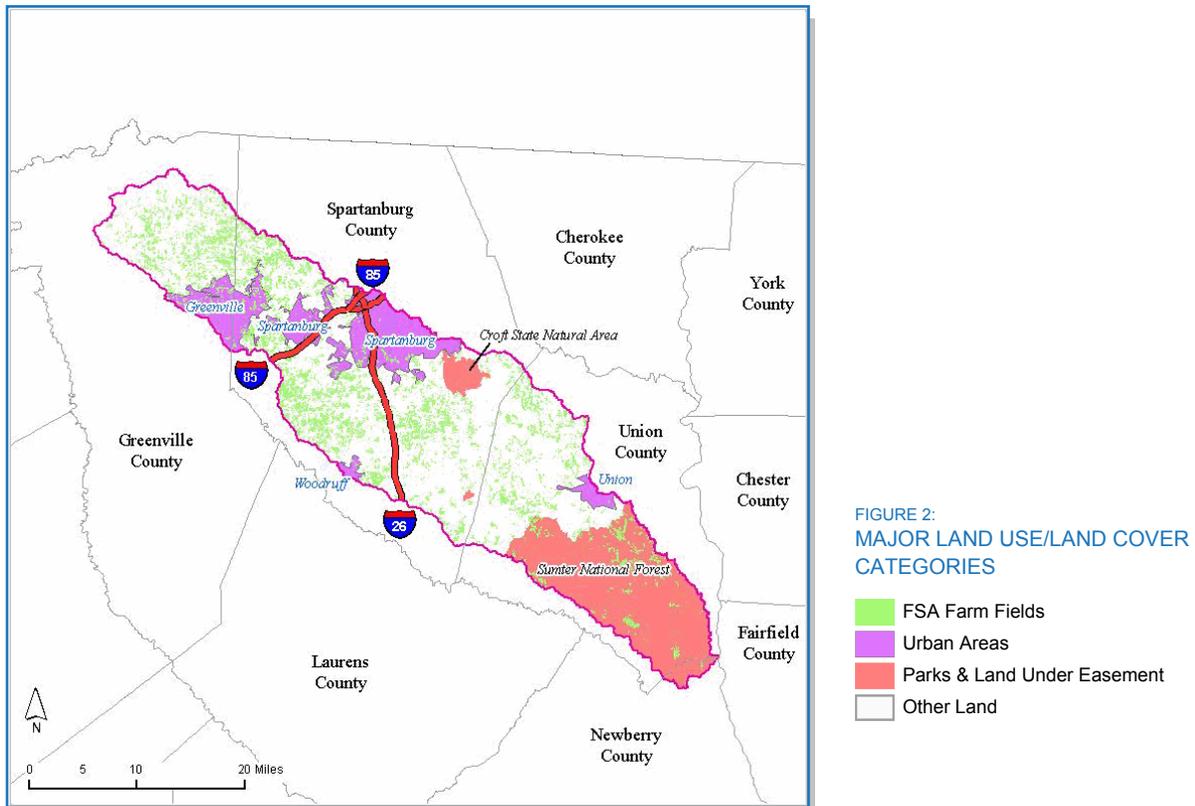


Table 1:
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

	Acres	% of Watershed
Watershed (Total)	517,073	-
Urban Area	66,437	13%
Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS)	106,863	21%
Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields	77,213	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)
Greenville	14,586	40%	32%	28%
Spartanburg	44,866	36%	30%	34%
Union	17,675	47%	18%	35%

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.

Soil Erosion

Land capability limitations are dominated by erosion in this subbasin that is typical of an area within the Piedmont and Blue Ridge Mountains; highly erodible and potentially highly erodible soils comprise over 85% of the private land in the subbasin and are the key resource concerns.

Water Quantity

Awaiting SCDNR's 2007 state water assessment. -

Water Quality

Fecal coliform contamination, exceeding recreational use standards, is the most common impairment in the subbasin.

Plant Condition

Prominent crops in this subbasin include nursery stock, apples, sorghum for silage and forage crops.

Wildlife and Fish

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 are sizable and consistent with other subbasins in the Piedmont. There are a limited number of confined livestock operations in the subbasin, mostly turkey and dairy.

Economic and Social Factors

Urban sprawl along the I-85 and I-26 corridors.

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	-	69	77
Conservation Tillage	34	21	103	158
Erosion Control	132	173	197	502
Irrigation Water Management	17	-	1	18
Nutrient Management	443	217	1,263	1,922
Pest Management	288	155	421	864
Prescribed Grazing	257	-	224	481
Trees and Shrubs	279	447	271	997
Wetlands	496	-	9	505
Wildlife Habitat	4	5	41	50

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
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
Middle Tyger River	1	Fecal Coliform	Completed & Approved	-
Tyger River (15 stations)	25	Fecal Coliform	Approved & Implementing	B-051, B-219

Table 6:

OTHER PLANS, ASSESSMENTS, AND PROJECTS IN THE WATERSHED

Organization	Description	Contact	Telephone
USGS	Santee National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) project	Celeste A. Journey	803-750-6141
SCDHEC	Watershed Water Quality Assessment: Broad River Basin (2001)	Richelle Tolton	803-898-4213

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Other Watershed Considerations

The construction of a lake along the Tyger River within Union County is under consideration. The subsequent lake (Patriot Lake) would flood about 5,300 acres of the watershed, including portions of both the Tyger River and a tributary, Fairforest Creek.

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Soils

The Tyger subbasin contains two major land resource areas the Blue Ridge (Southern Crystalline Ridges and Mountains) which makes up about 5% of the subbasin and the Piedmont region (Southern Inner/Outer Piedmont and Kings Mountain) which comprises the remaining 95%. Most of the land (90%) in this subbasin has limitations due to erosion (Table 7). Most of the erosion is associated with sloping areas 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 92% of the land classified as not hydric (Figure 5, Tables 7 and 10). Almost all of the hydric and potentially hydric soils occur in riparian areas. Almost 40% of the land in the Tyger subbasin is either prime farmland (20%) or statewide important farmland (20%) and occurs mostly in the western (upper) part 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 (517,073 ac).

Land Capability Class 1	Acres		Percent			
1 - Slight limitations	-	-	-	-		
% Land by Subclass Limitation						
Land Capability Classes 2-8	Erosion (e)		Wetness(w)		Droughtiness (s)	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
2 - Moderate limitations	79,146	15%	16,018	3%	-	-
3 - Severe limitations	97,052	19%	16,941	3%	95	0%
4 - Very severe limitations	119,802	23%	5,364	1%	-	-
5 - No erosion hazard, but other limitations	-	-	3,543	1%	-	-
6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	65,254	13%	6	0%	67	0%
7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat	104,500	20%	-	-	1,168	0%
8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	36	0%	-	-	70	0%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Prime Farmland

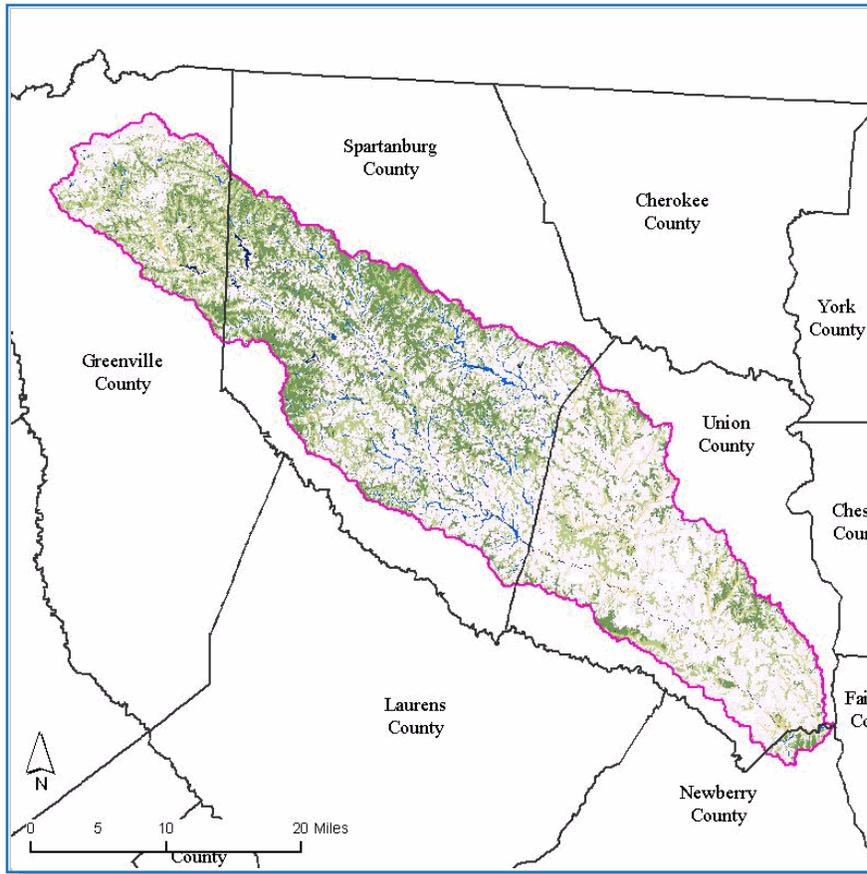


FIGURE 3:
PRIME FARMLAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in
References section.)

Table 8:
PRIME FARMLAND

Prime Farmland Categories	Acres	Percent of Land
All areas are prime farmland	84,233	16%
Farmland of statewide importance	105,761	20%
Not prime farmland	306,367	59%
Prime farmland if drained	0	0%
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	10,398	2%
Prime farmland if irrigated	0	0%
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained	0	0%
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	10,314	2%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Highly Erodible Land

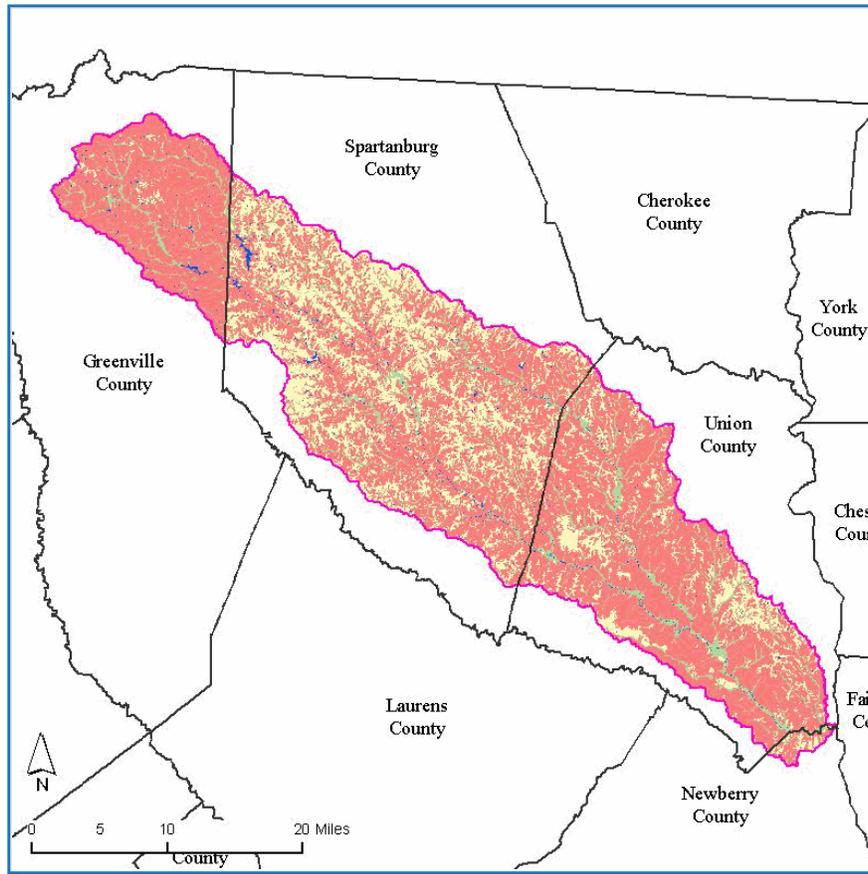


FIGURE 4:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in
References section.)

Table 9:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Highly Erodible Land Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
■ Highly erodible land	349,959	68%
■ Not highly erodible land	40,330	8%
■ Potentially highly erodible land	122,594	24%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Hydric Soils

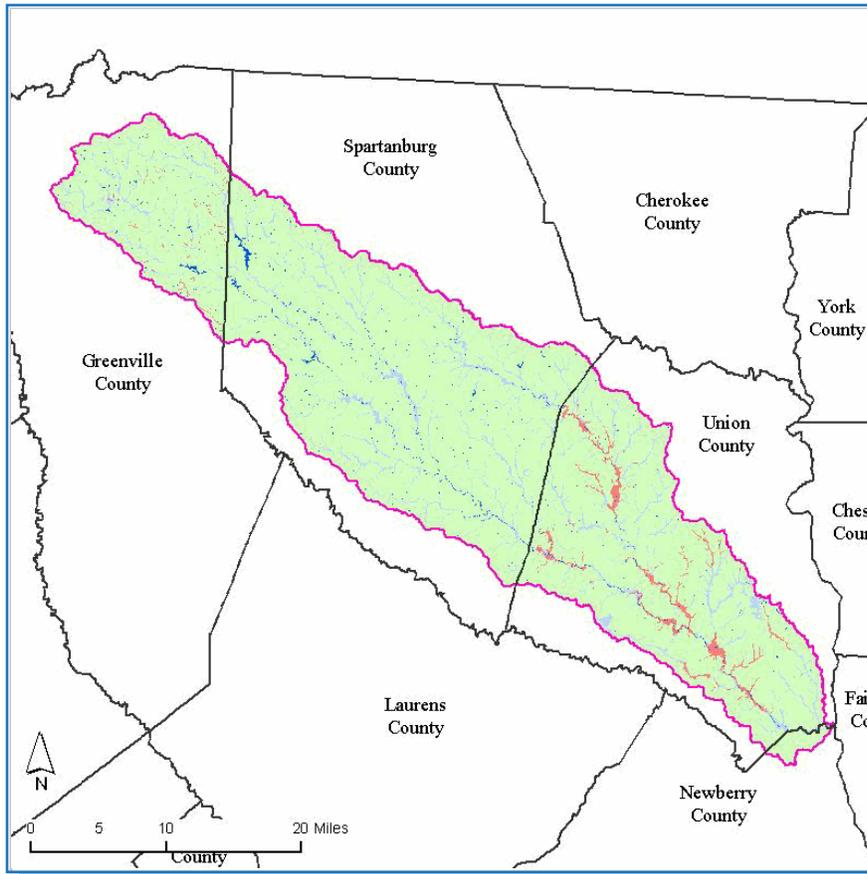


FIGURE 5:
HYDRIC SOILS
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in
References section.)

Table 10:
HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric Soils Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
All Hydric	8,892	2%
Not Hydric	477,410	92%
Partially Hydric	30,771	6%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quantity

Irrigation water usage is relatively low, with more irrigation usage in Greenville and Spartanburg counties (Table 12). Another agricultural use for water is for livestock (confined and grazing) watering, and while this is less intensive than for irrigation, it is typically more widespread. The area is almost entirely in the crystalline Piedmont therefore groundwater is not abundant. The majority of the NRCS-implemented floodwater control structures are in the upper reaches of the watershed. Demand for irrigation water is relatively low in the watershed (Table 12).

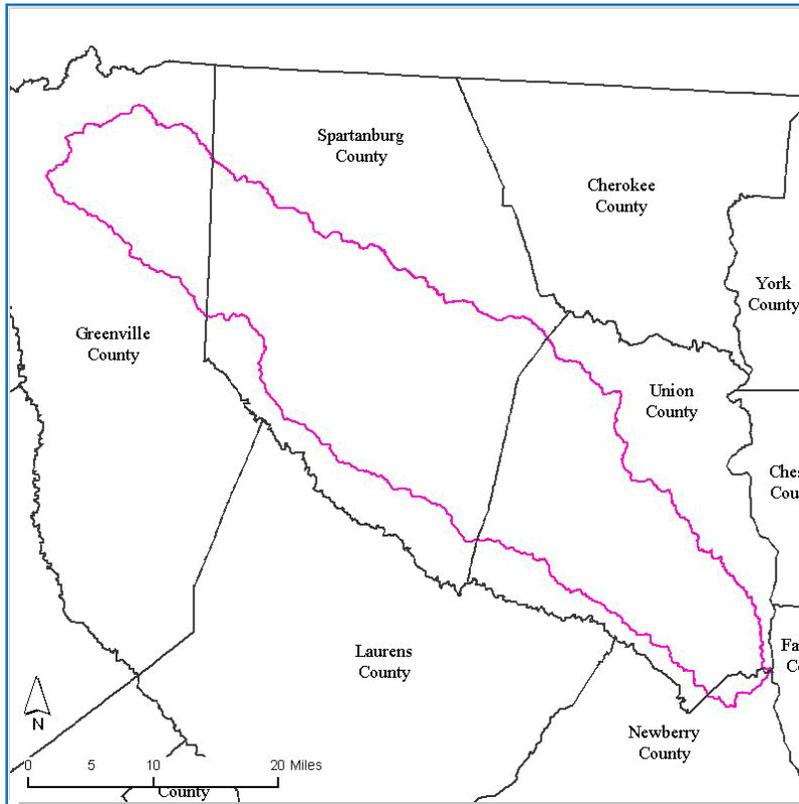


FIGURE 6: WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

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
Spartanburg	3.13	59,333	1,908	3.2	1,640
Union	0.76	15,580	147	0.9	5,170

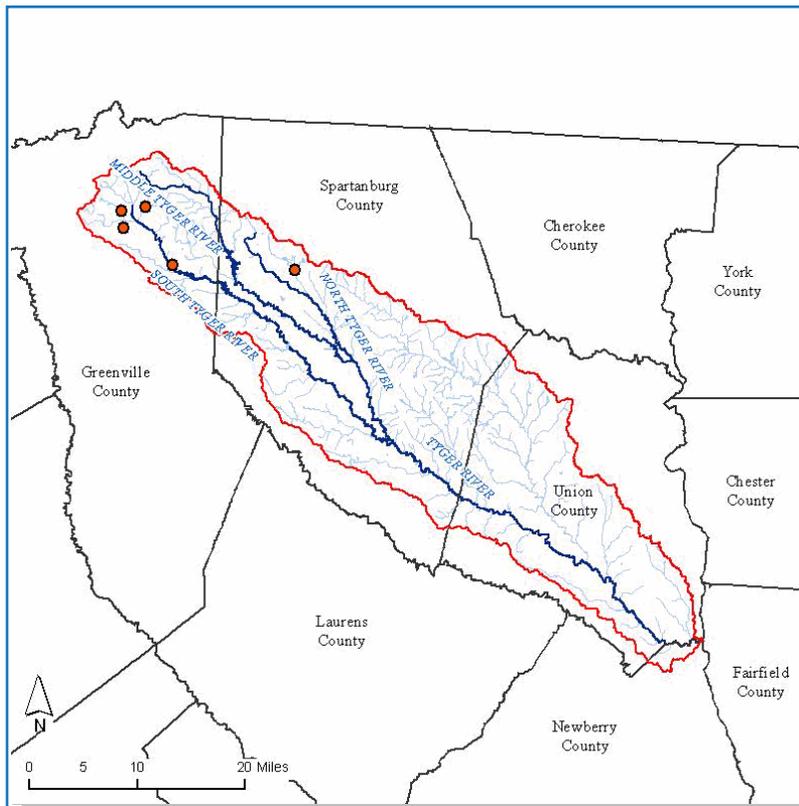


FIGURE 7:
NRCS ASSISTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES IN WATERSHED

- 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
5	57,997	1	3	1	0

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quality

While only two water quality monitoring stations (WQMS) are on the SCDHEC 303(d) list for fecal coliforms, TMDL plans for fecal coliform have been developed for the Tyger River (25 stations) and the Middle Tyger River (one station), respectively (Table 5) which means that they have been removed from the 303(d) list. Note that removal from the 303(d) list does not necessarily mean that these streams are no longer impaired. Fecal coliform contamination in the watershed is therefore a continuing concern, although it is being addressed by TMDL implementations (Table 5). Other concerns include biological (aquatic life) impairments. (Table 15).

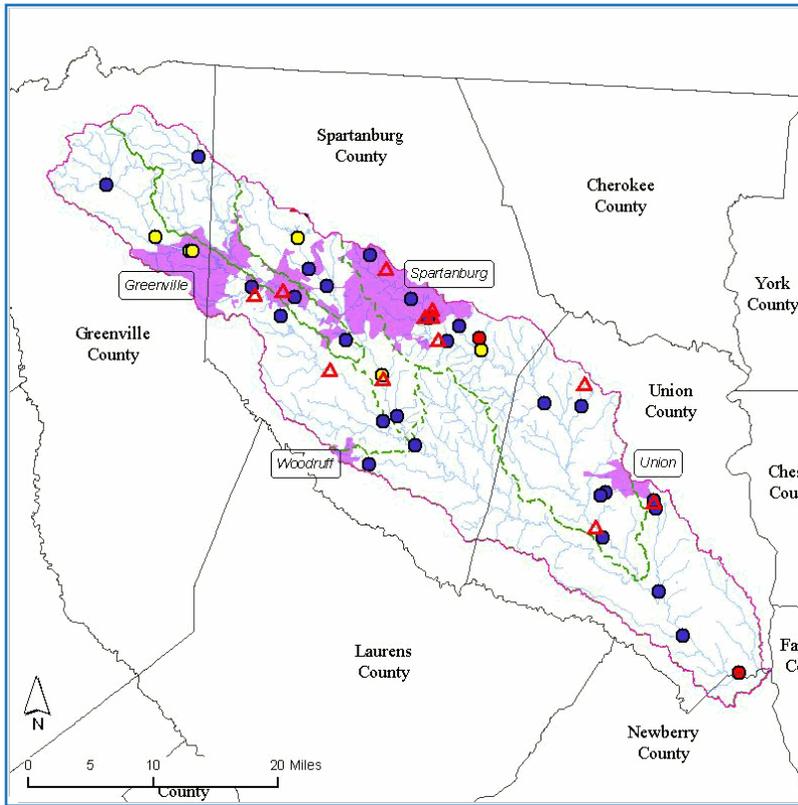


Table 14:
WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

Permanent Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	34
Random Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	20

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		Fish Tissue Standard		Shellfish Harvest Standard	
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	1	Mercury	0	Fecal Coliform	NA
		PCB's	0		
Aquatic Life Use Standard					
Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Biological	7	Dissolved Oxygen	1	Total Phosphorus	1
Chlorophyll A	1	Ammonia Nitrogen	0	pH	3
Chromium	0	Nickel	1	Turbidity	1
Copper	3	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.

Prominent crops in this subbasin include nursery stock, apples, sorghum for silage and forage 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: Appalachian oak and oak pine forest are important to wildlife as the most extensive cover type in the Blue Ridge ecoregion. Scattered throughout the ecoregion are wet places embedded within primary habitat types such as cold water streams, waterfalls, waterslides and bogs.

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.

A botanical survey for the subbasin was conducted by the SC Native Plant Society (see Horn 2006 in References section).

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

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

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
Bog turtle	<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	Threatened, Similarity of Appearance

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

Grazing livestock populations are sizable (Table 20) but consistent with other subbasins in the Piedmont. There are a limited number of confined livestock operations in the subbasin, mostly turkey and dairy (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
Spartanburg	21,735	21,510	7
Union	7,134	7,268	(D)

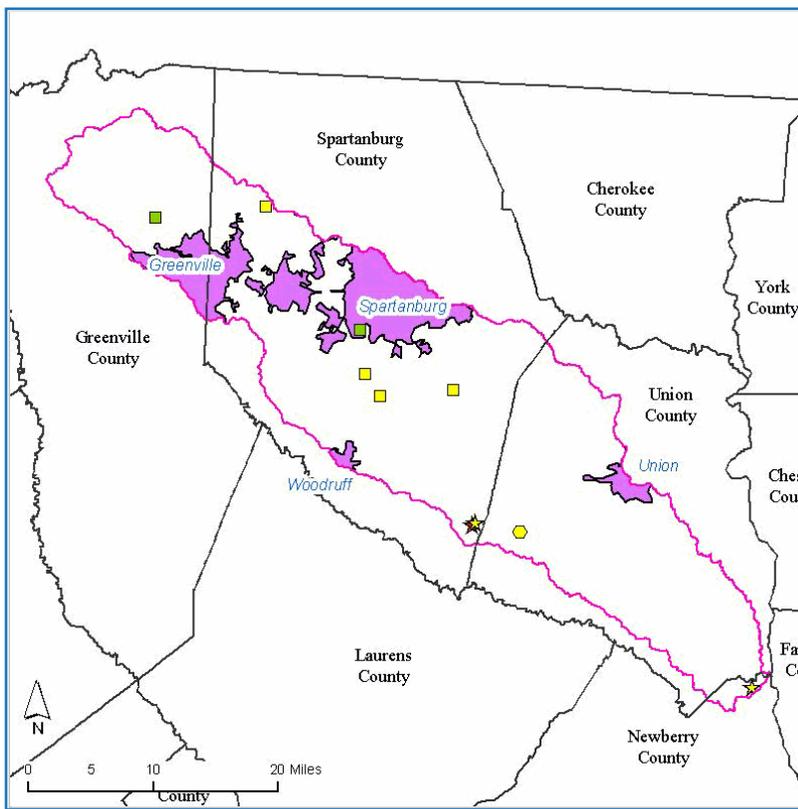


Table 21:
CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

Beef Live Weight (Au)	-
Dairy Live Weight (Au)	2,499
Horse Live Weight (Au)	-
Poultry Live Weight (Au)	400
Swine Live Weight (Au)	-
Turkey Live Weight (Au)	3,264

FIGURE 9:
TYPE AND SIZE OF CONFINED ANIMAL OPERATION

Permit Design Count (Live Weight AU)	Symbol	Animal Type
0 - 163	Green Square	Dairy
164 - 372	Yellow Square	Dairy
373 - 680	Orange Square	Dairy
681 - 1360	Red Square	Dairy
1361 - 7076	Red Square	Dairy
	Star	Beef
	Square	Dairy
	Triangle	Other
	Circle	Poultry
	Plus	Swine
	Star	Turkey

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 10%, higher 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
Spartanburg	1,412	46%	12%	90
Union	299	49%	28%	170
Weighted Avg*	1,060	46%	16%	110

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
Spartanburg	25,266	16,308	8,957	1,175
Union	1,723	-	-	257
Weighted Avg*	18,500	12,285	5,818	891



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
Spartanburg	14	(D)	-	-	19	2	8	(D)	8
Union	(D)	(D)	-	-	42	(D)	(D)	-	(D)

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

REFERENCES

Table 25:

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY COMMODITY GROUPS - RANK IN STATE

(See NASS 2002 in References section. "D" in table = "Cannot be disclosed".)

County	Value of						
	Livestock, poultry	Poultry, Eggs	Cattle & Calves	Milk & Dairy	Hogs & Pigs	Sheep & Goats	Horses, etc.
Greenville	33	40	14	12	27	6	6
Spartanburg	24	(D)	7	3	36	7	(D)
Union	(D)	42	(D)	(D)	45	42	35

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APPENDIX

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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).

Blue Ridge (66)

The Blue Ridge is part of one of the richest temperate broadleaf forests in the world, with a high diversity of flora and fauna. Elevations generally range from 900-3000 feet, with Sassafras Mountain, the highest point in South Carolina, reaching near 3560 feet. The ecoregion in South Carolina falls within one level IV ecoregion: Southern Crystalline Ridges and Mountains (66d).

NRCS Conservation Practices used for Conservation Treatment Categories in Table 3

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

Hydrologic Unit Numbering System

In 2005, the NRCS in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the U.S. Forest Service updated the South Carolina part of the USGS standard hydrologic unit map series. The report, "Development of a 10- and 12- Digit Hydrologic Unit Code Numbering System for South Carolina, 2005", describes and defines those efforts. The following is from the Abstract contained in that report: "A hydrologic unit map showing the subbasins, watersheds, and subwatersheds of South Carolina was developed to represent 8-, 10-, and 12-digit hydrologic unit codes, respectively. The 10- and 12-digit hydrologic unit codes replace the 11- and 14-digit hydrologic unit codes developed in a previous investigation. Additionally, substantial changes were made to the 8-digit subbasins in the South Carolina Coastal Plain. These modifications include the creation of four new subbasins and the renumbering of existing subbasins." The report may be obtained at http://www.sc.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/HUC_report.pdf. See Table 2 in the report for a cross-reference of old to new 8-digit HUC.

This subbasin profile uses the new HUC 8 numbering system with its modified and newly created subbasins. The NRCS reports implemented practices by 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code. All NRCS reported Conservation Practices were reported using the older numbering system. 2005 and 2006 data were converted to the new HUC 8 numbering system through the Latitude and Longitude data reported with the applied practice. The use of these differing numbering systems has resulted in some NRCS implemented practices being credited in this report to an 8-digit HUC as reported by the NRCS but not correctly credited in the new numbering system. Likewise, the newly created 8-digit HUC will not be credited with the 2004 applied practices.