United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

In cooperation with South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Clemson Extension Service, Clemson Research and Education Centers, Sumter Soil and Water Conservation District, and Sumter County Board of Commissioners

Soil Survey of Sumter County, South Carolina

How To Use This Soil Survey

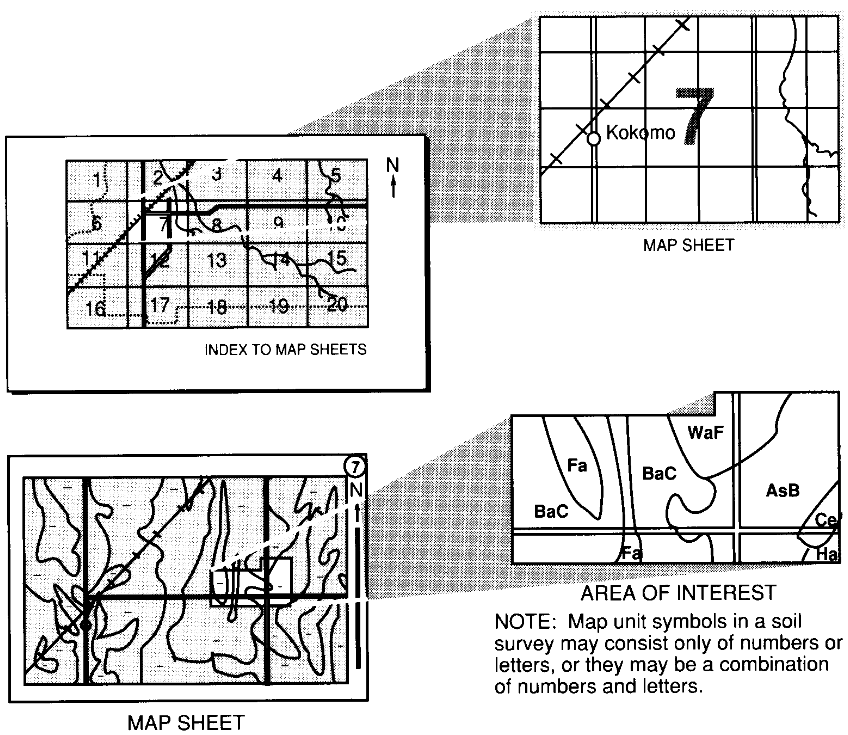
Detailed Soil Maps

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



National Cooperative Soil Survey

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, the Clemson Extension Service, the Clemson Research and Education Centers, the Sumter Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Sumter County Board of Commissioners. The survey is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Sumter Soil and Water Conservation District.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in April 2008. Soil names and descriptions were approved in December 2008. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in December 2008. The most current official data are available on the Internet.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

Nondiscrimination Statement

Cover Caption

Corn (left) and wheat (right) growing in an area of Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes. Grass waterways and other conservation practices improve soil and water quality.

Contents

Issued 2013

Foreword

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They include predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The surveys highlight soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

Soil surveys are designed for many different users. Farmers, ranchers, foresters, and agronomists can use the surveys to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the surveys to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS state soil scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. The location of each map unit is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described, and information on specific uses is given. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Ann English
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soil Survey of
Sumter County, South Carolina

By Charles M. Ogg, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Fieldwork by Charles M. Ogg, Caleb D. Gulley, and Jackie M. Reed,
Natural Resources Conservation Service

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
in cooperation with
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Clemson Extension Service,
Clemson Research and Education Centers, Sumter Soil and Water Conservation
District, and Sumter County Board of Commissioners

Sumter County is in the east-central part of South Carolina in the Atlantic Coastal Plain (fig. 1). It is about 42 miles east of the State capital, Columbia, about 152 miles southeast of Clemson, and about 82 miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. The county is bounded on the north by Kershaw and Lee Counties, on the south by Clarendon County, on the east by the Lynches River (which separates it from Florence County), and on the west by the Wateree River (which separates it from Richland County). The elevation ranges from about 74 feet, on the Wateree River flood plain near Rimini, to about 430 feet, in the High Hills of Santee to the north.

The county has a total land area of 421,950 acres, or 659 square miles. In 2006, the county had a population of about 104,430 (USDC, 2006). Sumter, which is the county seat and is located in the central part of the county, had a population of about 39,159.

This soil survey updates data in the soil survey of Florence and Sumter Counties published in 1974 (USDA-SCS, 1974). It provides updated maps and soils interpretations.

General Nature of the Survey Area

This section provides general information about the county. It describes the history and development and the climate.

History and Development

Native Americans inhabited the area of present-day South Carolina about 14,500 years before the first Europeans. Siouan peoples of the Woodland Horizon (circa 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1500) settled the region, which includes the survey area, east of the Catawba and Wateree Rivers and north of the Santee River. Agriculture was important for these ancestors of the Catawba tribe. These settlers grew squash, corn, and other domesticated plants (Edgar, 1998).

The first European settlers in the region were British pioneers who moved into the back country from the Williamsburg Township around 1740. They raised tobacco, wheat, hemp, indigo, corn, and other products. Not until January 1, 1800 was the

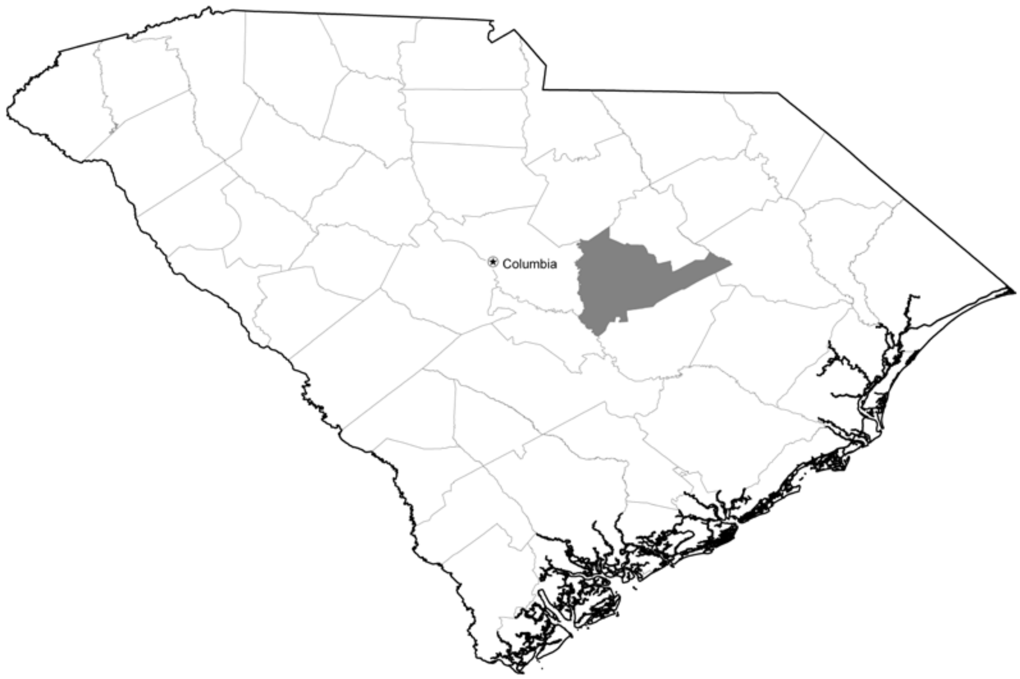


Figure 1.—Location of Sumter County in South Carolina.

Sumter District established. In 1786, Stateburg, located in the western part of the county, missed becoming the State capital by one vote; the capital was moved from Charleston to the newly established Columbia. Stateburg became known as Sumterville, which was shortened to Sumter in 1855. Both the city and county of Sumter are named after General Thomas Sumter, the “Fighting Gamecock” of the American Revolutionary War.

Originally, Sumter County had an area of 1,672 miles. It was reduced to 681 square miles by the formation of Clarendon County in 1855 and Lee County in 1902. The natural boundaries on the east of Sumter County are Scape Ore Swamp, the Black River, and the Lynches River. Those on the west are the Wateree and Santee Rivers, two sections of the same river system.

Sumter County adopted the City Manager-Council form of government in 1912, becoming the first city in the United States to successfully adopt this form of government. This government is still in effect today. The county seat of Sumter is complimented by the nearby Sumter County communities of Pinewood, Mayesville, Dalzell, Stateburg, Oswego, Wedgefield, Rembert, Horatio, and Rimini. Sumter County, once a primarily commercial and agricultural area, has become known as one of the most economically balanced areas in the United States. Income is equally distributed between agricultural (fig. 2), industrial, and commercial pursuits. A prime economic factor since World Was II is Shaw Air Force Base, home of the Ninth Air Force and the 20th Fighter Wing.

Climate

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at Sumter in the period 1971 to 2000. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on the length of the growing season.

Figure 2.—Cotton in an area of Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

In winter, the average temperature is 46.7 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 34.9 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred on January 21, 1985, is 2 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 78.9 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 90.2 degrees. The highest recorded temperature, which occurred on July 9, 1986, is 105 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to “heat units.” During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (50 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The total annual precipitation is 48.59 inches. Of this, 29.58 inches, or about 61 percent, usually falls in April through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. In 2 years out of 10, the rainfall in April through September is less than 13.79 inches. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 8.21 inches, recorded on October 11, 1990. Thunderstorms occur on about 52 days each year, and most occur in July.

The average seasonal snowfall is about 0.2 inch. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 6.0 inches, recorded on March 12, 1960. On the average, no days of the year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground.

The average relative humidity in midafternoon is about 51 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 87 percent. The sun shines 66 percent of the time possible in summer and 58 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the west-southwest. Average windspeed is highest, 7.7 miles per hour, in March and April.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA-NRCS, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in this survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. The soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Rains series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes. A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Goldsboro-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum, 0 to 15 percent slopes, is an example.

Table 4 lists the map units in this survey area. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils.

AaD—Ailey-Troup-Alpin complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 197 to 298 feet

Map Unit Composition

Ailey and similar soils: Typically 42 percent, ranging from about 22 to 62 percent
Troup and similar soils: Typically 26 percent, ranging from about 9 to 44 percent
Alpin and similar soils: Typically 21 percent, ranging from about 5 to 37 percent

Typical Profile

Ailey

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 22 inches—dark yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
22 to 31 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam
31 to 42 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
42 to 65 inches—yellow sandy loam

Substratum:
65 to 80 inches—very pale brown coarse sandy loam

Troup

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 36 inches—brownish yellow sand
36 to 42 inches—very pale brown sand

Subsoil:
42 to 55 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Alpin

Surface layer:
0 to 5 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
5 to 12 inches—very pale brown sand
12 to 28 inches—brownish yellow sand
28 to 40 inches—brownish yellow sand
40 to 54 inches—yellow sand
54 to 66 inches—very pale brown sand

Substratum:
66 to 80 inches—very pale brown sand

Minor Components

Barnwell soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Ailey—low (about 3.2 inches); Troup—low (about 4.2 inches); Alpin—very low (about 2.5 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Ailey—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr); Troup—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Alpin—very high (about 14.17 in/hr)
Drainage class: Ailey—well drained; Troup—somewhat excessively drained; Alpin—excessively drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Ailey—high; Troup—medium; Alpin—very low
Parent material: Ailey and Troup—loamy fluviomarine deposits; Alpin—eolian sands

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions and reduces the operating efficiency of log trucks.
- The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The restricted permeability of the Ailey soil limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 6s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

AgB—Alaga loamy coarse sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Sand sheets
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 98 to 220 feet

Map Unit Composition

Alaga and similar soils: Typically 75 percent, ranging from about 68 to 82 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—dark brown loamy coarse sand

Substratum:
9 to 16 inches—brown loamy sand
16 to 27 inches—strong brown loamy sand
27 to 51 inches—strong brown loamy sand
51 to 63 inches—strong brown loamy sand
63 to 80 inches—reddish yellow coarse sand

Minor Components

Troup, Autryville, Wagram, and Johnston soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Very high (about 14.17 in/hr)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very low
Parent material: Eolian sands

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Poorly suited to cotton lint
- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- This soil is well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The excessive permeability limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets
- This soil is moderately suited to local roads and streets

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 3s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

AnB—Alaga-Blanton-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 95 to 125 feet

Map Unit Composition

Alaga and similar soils: Typically 44 percent, ranging from about 24 to 65 percent
Blanton and similar soils: Typically 28 percent, ranging from about 9 to 46 percent
Johns and similar soils: Typically 22 percent, ranging from about 5 to 39 percent

Typical Profile

Alaga

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—dark brown sand

Substratum:
9 to 16 inches—brown loamy sand
16 to 27 inches—strong brown loamy sand
27 to 51 inches—strong brown loamy sand
51 to 63 inches—strong brown loamy sand
63 to 80 inches—reddish yellow coarse sand

Blanton

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown coarse sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 29 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand
29 to 43 inches—yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
43 to 48 inches—yellowish brown fine sandy loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
48 to 55 inches—yellowish brown fine sandy loam; gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
55 to 65 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions
65 to 80 inches—pale brown sandy clay loam; strong brown and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

Johns

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 15 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 22 inches—olive yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
22 to 27 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
27 to 36 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; very pale brown masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
36 to 53 inches—light olive brown loamy coarse sand; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
53 to 80 inches—white coarse sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Yemassee soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Alaga—low (about 5.0 inches); Blanton—low (about 4.1 inches); Johns—low (about 5.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Alaga—very high (about 14.17 in/hr); Blanton—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Johns—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Alaga and Blanton—somewhat excessively drained; Johns—moderately well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Alaga—about 42 to 75 inches; Blanton—about 40 to 68 inches; Johns—about 10 to 36 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Rare
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very low
Parent material: Sandy and loamy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Poorly suited to cotton lint
- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table in the Johns soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The excessive permeability of the Alaga and Blanton soils limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Alaga and Blanton—3s; Johns—2w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

ApB—Alpin-Candor-Troup complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills
Landform: Sand sheets
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 171 to 295 feet

Map Unit Composition

Alpin and similar soils: Typically 29 percent, ranging from about 14 to 43 percent
Candor and similar soils: Typically 25 percent, ranging from about 11 to 39 percent
Troup and similar soils: Typically 25 percent, ranging from about 11 to 39 percent

Typical Profile

Alpin

Surface layer:
0 to 5 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
5 to 12 inches—very pale brown sand
12 to 28 inches—brownish yellow sand
28 to 40 inches—brownish yellow sand
40 to 54 inches—yellow sand
54 to 66 inches—very pale brown sand

Substratum:
66 to 80 inches—very pale brown sand

Candor

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 25 inches—very pale brown coarse sand
25 to 36 inches—yellowish brown loamy sand
36 to 53 inches—light yellowish brown coarse sand
53 to 61 inches—brownish yellow coarse sand

Subsoil:
61 to 70 inches—brownish yellow coarse sandy loam; brownish yellow and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
70 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; reddish yellow and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron

Troup

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 36 inches—brownish yellow sand
36 to 42 inches—very pale brown sand

Subsoil:
42 to 55 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Fuquay, Dothan, and Wagram soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Alpin—very low (about 2.4 inches); Candor—low (about 3.0 inches); Troup—low (about 4.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Alpin—very high (about 14.17 in/hr); Candor and Troup—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Alpin—excessively drained; Candor and Troup—somewhat excessively drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very low
Parent material: Eolian sands or fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited to cotton lint
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture

- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland

Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites

- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields

- The excessive permeability limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets

- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Alpin—4s; Candor and Troup—3s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

AuB—Autryville-Norfolk complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Elevation: 125 to 256 feet

Map Unit Composition

Autryville and similar soils: Typically 64 percent, ranging from about 54 to 74 percent
Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 13 percent, ranging from about 6 to 19 percent

Typical Profile

Autryville

Surface layer:
0 to 5 inches—dark brown sand

Subsurface layer:
5 to 24 inches—light yellowish brown sand
24 to 35 inches—yellowish brown sandy loam
35 to 48 inches—brownish yellow loamy sand

Subsoil:
48 to 57 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red, yellowish brown, and strong brown masses of oxidized iron, and light gray iron depletions
57 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Alaga, Foreston, and Bonneau soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Autryville—low (about 5.2 inches); Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Autryville—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Norfolk—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 42 to 70 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very low
Surface fragments: None
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The excessive permeability of the Autryville soil limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Autryville—2s; Norfolk—1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Autryville—not prime farmland; Norfolk—prime farmland

BaB—Barnwell-Fuquay complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Elevation: 98 to 308 feet

Map Unit Composition

Barnwell and similar soils: Typically 54 percent, ranging from about 40 to 69 percent
Fuquay and similar soils: Typically 11 percent, ranging from about 2 to 21 percent

Typical Profile

Barnwell

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—dark brown loamy coarse sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
11 to 36 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
36 to 44 inches—yellowish brown clay; red masses of oxidized iron
44 to 50 inches—yellowish brown clay; strong brown and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron and light gray iron depletions
50 to 56 inches—red sandy clay loam

Substratum:
56 to 80 inches—light red sandy clay loam; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Fuquay

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 27 inches—pale yellow sand

Subsoil:
27 to 42 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; reddish brown masses of oxidized iron
42 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light gray iron depletions, yellowish red plinthite nodules, and red masses of oxidized iron
61 to 80 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red plinthite nodules, light gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Ailey and Vaucluse soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Barnwell—moderate (about 7.1 inches); Fuquay—low (about 3.5 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Barnwell—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Fuquay—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Barnwell—about 38 to 68 inches; Fuquay—about 40 to 57 inches
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat

- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture

- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine

- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites

- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.
- The high content of clay in the subsurface layer increases the difficulty of digging, filling, and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields

- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The restricted permeability limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets

- The low soil strength may cause structural damage to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Barnwell—2e; Fuquay—2s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

BoB—Bonneau-Norfolk complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and backslopes
Elevation: 141 to 184 feet

Map Unit Composition

Bonneau and similar soils: Typically 48 percent, ranging from about 31 to 65 percent
Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 12 percent, ranging from about 1 to 23 percent

Typical Profile

Bonneau

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—dark brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 24 inches—light yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
24 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron and light gray iron depletions

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Alaga, Wagram, and Blanton soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Bonneau—moderate (about 6.1 inches); Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Bonneau—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Norfolk—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Bonneau—about 40 to 53 inches; Norfolk—about 43 to 73 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint

- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Bonneau—2s; Norfolk—1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Bonneau—not prime farmland; Norfolk—prime farmland

BuA—Butters-Blanton complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 121 to 157 feet

Map Unit Composition

Butters and similar soils: Typically 61 percent, ranging from about 46 to 76 percent
Blanton and similar soils: Typically 13 percent, ranging from about 3 to 23 percent

Typical Profile

Butters

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 18 inches—light yellowish brown sand
18 to 29 inches—yellowish brown sandy loam
29 to 45 inches—brownish yellow loamy sand; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
45 to 56 inches—olive yellow sandy loam; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and light gray clay depletions
56 to 67 inches—brownish yellow sandy loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron and very pale brown clay depletions
67 to 80 inches—olive yellow sandy loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and white clay depletions

Blanton

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown coarse sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 29 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand
29 to 43 inches—yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
43 to 48 inches—yellowish brown fine sandy loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
48 to 55 inches—yellowish brown fine sandy loam; gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
55 to 65 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions
65 to 80 inches—pale brown sandy clay loam; strong brown and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Norfolk, Goldsboro, and Alaga soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Butters—low (about 5.9 inches); Blanton—low (about 4.1 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Butters—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Blanton—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Butters—well drained; Blanton—somewhat excessively drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Butters—about 40 to 69 inches; Blanton—about 40 to 68 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Poorly suited to loblolly pine

- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table in the Butters soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The excessive permeability of the Blanton soil limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Butters—2s; Blanton—3s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

CxA—Coxville-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Carolina bays and drainageways
Position on the landform: Depressions
Elevation: 144 to 180 feet

Map Unit Composition

Coxville and similar soils: Typically 59 percent, ranging from about 47 to 70 percent
Rains and similar soils: Typically 37 percent, ranging from about 26 to 49 percent

Typical Profile

Coxville

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—very dark gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches—gray sandy clay; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
19 to 36 inches—gray sandy clay; brownish yellow and red masses of oxidized iron
36 to 80 inches—gray sandy clay; red and reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Rains

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
6 to 15 inches—light brownish gray sandy loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 27 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
27 to 52 inches—gray sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
52 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

Minor Components

Lynchburg soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Coxville—moderate (about 7.8 inches); Rains—moderate (about 8.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Coxville—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Rains—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Coxville—about 4 to 9 inches; Rains—about 3 to 16 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Coxville—clayey fluviomarine deposits; Rains—loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited to corn, cotton lint, soybeans, and wheat
- The high clay content of the Coxville soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture

Suitability: Well suited
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine; moderately suited to yellow-poplar and sweetgum
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The stickiness of the Coxville soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the Coxville soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites

- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields

- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets

- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 3w
Hydric soil: Yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

DoA—Dothan-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 144 to 279 feet

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: Typically 61 percent, ranging from about 47 to 75 percent
Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 28 percent, ranging from about 15 to 40 percent

Typical Profile

Dothan

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 12 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
12 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 37 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
37 to 55 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and pale red and light yellowish brown iron depletions
55 to 80 inches—yellowish brown and brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, light reddish gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions

61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Noboco soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Dothan—low (about 4.9 inches); Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Dothan—about 40 to 58 inches; Norfolk—about 43 to 73 inches
Water table kind: Dothan—perched; Norfolk—apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The restricted permeability of the Dothan soil limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

DoB—Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 180 to 298 feet

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: Typically 59 percent, ranging from about 46 to 73 percent
Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 41 percent, ranging from about 27 to 54 percent

Typical Profile

Dothan

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 12 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
12 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 37 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
37 to 55 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and pale red and light yellowish brown iron depletions
55 to 80 inches—yellowish brown and brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, light reddish gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Dothan—low (about 4.9 inches); Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Dothan—about 41 to 61 inches; Norfolk—about 40 to 68 inches
Water table kind: Dothan—perched; Norfolk—apparent

Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The restricted permeability of the Dothan soil limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 2e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

FaB2—Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 151 to 328 feet

Map Unit Composition

Faceville and similar soils: Typically 83 percent, ranging from about 75 to 91 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
7 to 13 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 22 inches—yellowish red sandy clay
22 to 42 inches—red clay; few yellowish brown mottles
42 to 53 inches—red clay; common brownish yellow mottles
53 to 61 inches—red clay; plinthite nodules
61 to 80 inches—sandy clay; common brownish yellow and common reddish brown mottles

Minor Components

Goldsboro, Lucy, and Nankin soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Erosion has removed part of the surface soil, and the remaining surface soil is less productive and more difficult to manage.
- The high clay content restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- This soil is well suited to haul roads and log landings.
- This soil is well suited to equipment operations.

Building sites
- The high content of clay in the subsurface layer increases the difficulty of digging, filling, and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- This soil is well suited to septic tank absorption fields.

Local roads and streets
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 3e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

FcB—Faceville-Lucy complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 180 to 259 feet

Map Unit Composition

Faceville and similar soils: Typically 51 percent, ranging from about 37 to 66 percent
Lucy and similar soils: Typically 29 percent, ranging from about 16 to 41 percent

Typical Profile

Faceville

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
7 to 13 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 22 inches—yellowish red sandy clay
22 to 42 inches—red clay; few yellowish brown mottles
42 to 53 inches—red clay; common brownish yellow mottles
53 to 61 inches—red clay; ironstone nodules
61 to 80 inches—sandy clay; common brownish yellow and common reddish brown mottles

Lucy

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 33 inches—brownish yellow sand

Subsoil:
33 to 55 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Alaga, Norfolk, and Troup soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Faceville—moderate (about 6.7 inches); Lucy—low (about 5.0 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None

Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Faceville—clayey fluviomarine deposits; Lucy—loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- The high clay content of the Faceville soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The high content of sand or gravel in the subsurface layer of the Lucy soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.
- The high content of clay in the subsurface layer of the Faceville soil increases the difficulty of digging, filling, and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- These soils are well suited to septic tank absorption fields.

Local roads and streets
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Faceville—2e; Lucy—2s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Faceville—prime farmland; Lucy—not prime farmland

FuB—Fuquay-Dothan complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 220 to 298 feet

Map Unit Composition

Fuquay and similar soils: Typically 52 percent, ranging from about 36 to 67 percent
Dothan and similar soils: Typically 29 percent, ranging from about 15 to 43 percent

Typical Profile

Fuquay

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 27 inches—pale yellow sand

Subsoil:
27 to 42 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; reddish brown masses of oxidized iron
42 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light gray iron depletions, yellowish red plinthite nodules, and red masses of oxidized iron
61 to 80 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red plinthite nodules, light gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Dothan

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 12 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
12 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 37 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
37 to 55 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and pale red and light yellowish brown iron depletions
55 to 80 inches—yellowish brown and brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, light reddish gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Wagram and Norfolk soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Fuquay—low (about 3.5 inches); Dothan—low (about 4.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Fuquay—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr); Dothan—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Fuquay—about 40 to 57 inches; Dothan—about 40 to 58 inches
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- The sandy or coarse textured layers of the Fuquay soil accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.

- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Fuquay—2s; Dothan—2e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Fuquay—not prime farmland; Dothan—prime farmland

GoA—Goldsboro-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 115 to 210 feet

Map Unit Composition

Goldsboro and similar soils: Typically 54 percent, ranging from about 48 to 59 percent
Noboco and similar soils: Typically 25 percent, ranging from about 20 to 30 percent

Typical Profile

Goldsboro

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
9 to 15 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
15 to 23 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
23 to 46 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

46 to 55 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; brownish yellow and red masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions
55 to 63 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; yellow, red, and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
63 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red, yellow, and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Noboco

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—dark grayish brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 13 inches—pale brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 34 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
34 to 58 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
58 to 80 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Bonneau, Norfolk, and Rains soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Goldsboro—moderate (about 8.4 inches); Noboco—moderate (about 7.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Goldsboro—moderately well drained; Noboco—well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Goldsboro—about 16 to 30 inches; Noboco—about 30 to 40 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, peanuts, and wheat
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks in areas of the Goldsboro soil.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Goldsboro—2w; Noboco—1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

JnA—Johnston mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Swamps
Position on the landform: Flood plains
Elevation: 102 to 148 feet

Map Unit Composition

Johnston and similar soils: Typically 70 percent, ranging from about 61 to 79 percent

Typical Profile

Organic layer:
0 to 5 inches—very dark brown muck

Surface layer:
5 to 31 inches—black fine sandy loam

Substratum:
31 to 63 inches—dark grayish brown fine sand
63 to 80 inches—light gray sand

Minor Components

Mouzon soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very high
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Unsuited
- Excessive permeability increases the risk of ground-water contamination.

Pasture
- This soil is unsuited to pastureland.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to yellow-poplar and sweetgum
- Flooding may result in damage to haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength may create unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- Flooding is a limitation affecting septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Flooding may damage local roads and streets.
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 7w
Hydric soil: Yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

JoA—Johnston mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Carolina bays
Position on the landform: Depressions
Elevation: 105 to 190 feet

Map Unit Composition

Johnston and similar soils: Typically 100 percent

Typical Profile

Organic layer:
0 to 5 inches—very dark brown muck

Surface layer:
5 to 31 inches—black fine sandy loam

Substratum:
31 to 63 inches—dark grayish brown fine sand
63 to 80 inches—light gray sand

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: Frequent
Depth of ponding: 0.0 to 1.0 foot
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Negligible
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Unsuited
- Excessive permeability increases the risk of ground-water contamination.

Pasture
- This soil is unsuited to pastureland.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to yellow-poplar and sweetgum
- Ponding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength may create unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- This soil is well suited to haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- Ponding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- Ponding is a limitation affecting septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Ponding affects the ease of excavation and grading and limits the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 7w
Hydric soil: Yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

KaA—Kalmia-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 98 to 118 feet

Map Unit Composition

Kalmia and similar soils: Typically 43 percent, ranging from about 30 to 55 percent
Johns and similar soils: Typically 23 percent, ranging from about 13 to 34 percent

Typical Profile

Kalmia

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
7 to 14 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam
14 to 25 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam
25 to 30 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam
30 to 39 inches—strong brown loamy coarse sand

Substratum:
39 to 53 inches—reddish yellow sand
53 to 59 inches—reddish yellow coarse sand
59 to 80 inches—yellow and white coarse sand

Johns

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 15 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 22 inches—olive yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
22 to 27 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
27 to 36 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; very pale brown masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
36 to 53 inches—light olive brown loamy coarse sand; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
53 to 80 inches—white coarse sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Lumbee, Yemassee, and Alaga soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Kalmia—low (about 4.7 inches); Johns—low (about 5.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Kalmia—well drained; Johns—moderately well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Kalmia—about 40 to 73 inches; Johns—about 10 to 36 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Rare
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Poorly suited to loblolly pine, southern red oak, yellow-poplar, and sweetgum
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The excessive permeability of the sandy substratum limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Kalmia—1; Johns—2w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

LaD—Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Dunes
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 118 to 230 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: Typically 83 percent, ranging from about 69 to 96 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—grayish brown sand

Substratum:
8 to 80 inches—yellow sand

Minor Components

Troup and Johnston soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.4 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Very high (about 14.17 in/hr)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Eolian sands

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
- This soil is unsuited to pastureland.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions and reduces the operating efficiency of log trucks.
- The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 7s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

LbA—Lumbee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Stream terraces

Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 98 to 118 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lumbee and similar soils: Typically 53 percent, ranging from about 41 to 65 percent
Johns and similar soils: Typically 30 percent, ranging from about 19 to 41 percent

Typical Profile

Lumbee

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—very dark gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 23 inches—grayish brown sandy clay loam; brownish yellow and yellow masses of oxidized iron
23 to 28 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam

Substratum:
28 to 45 inches—light brownish gray sand
45 to 80 inches—light gray coarse sand

Johns

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 15 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 22 inches—olive yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
22 to 27 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
27 to 36 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; very pale brown masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
36 to 53 inches—light olive brown loamy coarse sand; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
53 to 80 inches—white coarse sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Mimms, Meggett, and Alaga soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Lumbee—low (about 5.0 inches); Johns—low (about 5.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Lumbee—poorly drained; Johns—moderately well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Lumbee—about 0 to 9 inches; Johns—about 10 to 36 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Rare

Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to grass-legume hay; moderately suited to corn, cotton lint, and soybeans
- Excessive permeability increases the risk of ground-water contamination.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
Suitability: Well suited
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Lumbee—3w; Johns—2w
Hydric soil: Lumbee—yes; Johns—no
Prime farmland: Lumbee—not prime farmland; Johns—prime farmland

LeA—Lumbee-Rutlege complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Carolina bays
Position on the landform: Depressions
Elevation: 105 to 118 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lumbee and similar soils: Typically 70 percent, ranging from about 43 to 97 percent
Rutlege and similar soils: Typically 30 percent, ranging from about 3 to 57 percent

Typical Profile

Lumbee

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—very dark gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 23 inches—grayish brown sandy clay loam; brownish yellow and yellow masses of oxidized iron
23 to 28 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam

Substratum:
28 to 45 inches—light brownish gray sand
45 to 80 inches—light gray coarse sand

Rutlege

Surface layer:
0 to 11 inches—black sandy loam

Substratum:
11 to 23 inches—grayish brown sand; light brownish gray iron depletions
23 to 55 inches—light gray sand; grayish brown iron depletions
55 to 80 inches—white sand

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Lumbee—low (about 5.0 inches); Rutlege—low (about 4.0 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Lumbee—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Rutlege—high (about 1.98 in/hr)
Drainage class: Lumbee—poorly drained; Rutlege—very poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 55 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Negligible
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to grass-legume hay; moderately suited to corn, cotton lint, and soybeans (fig. 3)
- Because of the limited available water capacity, plants may suffer from moisture stress during the drier summer months.
- Excessive permeability increases the risk of ground-water contamination.
- The seasonal high water table can restrict equipment operation, decrease the viability of crops, and interfere with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
Suitability: Well suited
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
- This soil is well suited to loblolly pine.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Figure 3.—The production of commercial turfgrass in an area of Lumbee-Rutlege complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Turf farms supply lawn grass to rural and urbanized communities.

- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The excessive permeability limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Lumbee—3w; Rutlege—7w
Hydric soil: Yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

LfA—Lynchburg-Foreston-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 105 to 180 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lynchburg and similar soils: Typically 40 percent, ranging from about 27 to 53 percent
Foreston and similar soils: Typically 15 percent, ranging from about 5 to 25 percent
Butters and similar soils: Typically 15 percent, ranging from about 5 to 25 percent

Typical Profile

Lynchburg

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 16 inches—light olive brown sandy clay loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
16 to 26 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; yellowish red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
26 to 37 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; very pale brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
37 to 48 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; yellowish red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
48 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

Foreston

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 15 inches—light yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
15 to 28 inches—brownish yellow sandy loam; very pale brown clay depletions
28 to 35 inches—very pale brown loamy sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron and pale yellow and light yellowish brown clay depletions
35 to 69 inches—light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; light gray clay depletions and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
69 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Butters

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 18 inches—light yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
18 to 29 inches—yellowish brown sandy loam
29 to 45 inches—brownish yellow loamy sand; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron
45 to 56 inches—olive yellow sandy loam; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and light gray clay depletions
56 to 67 inches—brownish yellow sandy loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron and very pale brown clay depletions
67 to 80 inches—olive yellow sandy loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and white clay depletions

Minor Components

Blanton, Noboco, and Rains soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Lynchburg—moderate (about 8.2 inches); Foreston—moderate (about 6.3 inches); Butters—low (about 5.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Lynchburg—somewhat poorly drained; Foreston—moderately well drained; Butters—well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Lynchburg—about 6 to 21 inches; Foreston—about 16 to 30 inches; Butters—about 40 to 69 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Lynchburg and Foreston—low; Butters—very low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Lynchburg and Foreston—2w; Butters—2s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

LyA—Lynchburg-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Lynchburg—summits; Rains—depressions
Elevation: 108 to 210 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lynchburg and similar soils: Typically 55 percent, ranging from about 47 to 63 percent
Rains and similar soils: Typically 28 percent, ranging from about 21 to 35 percent

Typical Profile

Lynchburg

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 16 inches—light olive brown sandy clay loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
16 to 26 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; yellowish red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
26 to 37 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; very pale brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
37 to 48 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; yellowish red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
48 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

Rains

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
6 to 15 inches—light brownish gray sandy loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 27 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
27 to 52 inches—gray sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
52 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

Minor Components

Coxville and Noboco soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Lynchburg—somewhat poorly drained; Rains—poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Lynchburg—about 6 to 21 inches; Rains—about 3 to 16 inches
Water table kind: Apparent

Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Lynchburg—2w; Rains—3w
Hydric soil: Lynchburg—no; Rains—yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

MaA—Mantachie-Mimms complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Flood plains
Position on the landform: Mantachie—treads; Mimms—depressions
Elevation: 115 to 194 feet

Map Unit Composition

Mantachie and similar soils: Typically 67 percent, ranging from about 52 to 81 percent
Mimms and similar soils: Typically 33 percent, ranging from about 19 to 48 percent

Typical Profile

Mantachie

Surface layer:
0 to 3 inches—dark yellowish brown clay loam

Subsoil:
3 to 9 inches—yellowish brown loam
9 to 17 inches—pale yellow loam; yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron, black manganese masses, and light yellowish brown iron depletions
17 to 25 inches—light gray loam; yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
25 to 34 inches—light gray clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
34 to 44 inches—light gray fine sandy loam; reddish yellow and yellow masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
44 to 65 inches—white sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron
65 to 80 inches—gray coarse sand

Mimms

Surface layer:
0 to 4 inches—grayish brown silty clay

Subsoil:
4 to 30 inches—light gray silty clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
30 to 61 inches—light gray silty clay; reddish yellow and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
61 to 66 inches—light gray clay loam; pale yellow and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
66 to 72 inches—white coarse sand

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Mantachie—moderate (about 8.6 inches); Mimms—moderate (about 7.4 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Mantachie—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Mimms—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Mantachie—somewhat poorly drained; Mimms—poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Mantachie—about 4 to 17 inches; Mimms—about 0 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very high
Parent material: Mantachie—loamy alluvium; Mimms—clayey alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- The high clay content of the Mimms soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- The excessive permeability of the Mantachie soil increases the risk of ground-water contamination.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.
- Frequent flooding restricts the use of winter grain crops.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine; moderately suited to yellow-poplar and sweetgum
- Flooding may result in damage to haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength may create unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the Mimms soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the Mimms soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- Flooding is a limitation affecting septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Flooding may damage local roads and streets.
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Mantachie—4w; Mimms—7w
Hydric soil: Mantachie—no; Mimms—yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

MdA—Masada-Hornsville complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 125 to 138 feet

Map Unit Composition

Masada and similar soils: Typically 59 percent, ranging from about 41 to 77 percent
Hornsville and similar soils: Typically 41 percent, ranging from about 23 to 59 percent

Typical Profile

Masada

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
6 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
11 to 18 inches—yellowish brown loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
18 to 24 inches—strong brown clay; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
24 to 31 inches—strong brown clay; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
31 to 43 inches—strong brown sandy clay; red masses of oxidized iron and light yellowish brown iron depletions
43 to 80 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam; red masses of oxidized iron

Hornsville

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—yellowish brown very fine sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 22 inches—strong brown clay; reddish yellow and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
22 to 34 inches—brownish yellow clay; light gray iron depletions and red and yellow masses of oxidized iron
34 to 44 inches—brownish yellow clay; yellow and red masses of oxidized iron and light gray iron depletions
44 to 53 inches—brownish yellow clay loam; light gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and red masses of oxidized iron
53 to 57 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; yellow and red masses of oxidized iron and light gray iron depletions
57 to 69 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
69 to 80 inches—yellowish red coarse sandy loam

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Masada—moderate (about 7.9 inches); Hornsville—moderate (about 8.0 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Masada—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Hornsville—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Masada—well drained; Hornsville—moderately well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Masada—more than 6 feet; Hornsville—about 16 to 30 inches
Flooding hazard: Very rare
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Masada—low; Hornsville—medium
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint, soybeans, and wheat; moderately suited to corn
- The high clay content restricts the rooting depth of crops.

Pasture

- The seasonal high water table in the Hornsville soil can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland

Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine, southern red oak, and yellow-poplar
- The stickiness of the soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The Masada soil is well suited to septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table in the Hornsville soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Masada—1; Hornsville—2w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

MeA—Meggett-Lumbee complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 98 to 118 feet

Map Unit Composition

Meggett and similar soils: Typically 60 percent, ranging from about 13 to 100 percent
Lumbee and similar soils: Typically 40 percent, ranging from about 0 to 87 percent

Typical Profile

Meggett

Surface layer:
0 to 5 inches—very dark gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
5 to 25 inches—gray clay; yellow masses of oxidized iron
25 to 38 inches—gray clay; yellow masses of oxidized iron
38 to 51 inches—gray clay

Substratum:
51 to 80 inches—light brownish gray and light gray and white coarse sand

Lumbee

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—very dark gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 23 inches—grayish brown sandy clay loam; brownish yellow and yellow masses of oxidized iron
23 to 28 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam

Substratum:
28 to 45 inches—light brownish gray sand
45 to 80 inches—light gray coarse sand

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Meggett—low (about 6.0 inches); Lumbee—low (about 5.0 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Meggett—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr); Lumbee—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Meggett—about 0 inches; Lumbee—about 0 to 9 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Rare
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Meggett—moderate; Lumbee—low
Runoff class: Meggett—high; Lumbee—low
Parent material: Meggett—clayey alluvium; Lumbee—loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
- These soils are unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
Suitability: Well suited
- Because of the limited available water capacity, plants may suffer from moisture stress during the drier summer months.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Poorly suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The stickiness of the Meggett soil increases the difficulty of constructing haul roads and log landings when the soil is wet.
- The stickiness of the Meggett soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the Meggett soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The shrinking and swelling of the Meggett soil restricts its use for local roads and streets.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Meggett—6w; Lumbee—3w
Hydric soil: Yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

NbA—Noboco-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 112 to 144 feet

Map Unit Composition

Noboco and similar soils: Typically 55 percent, ranging from about 45 to 64 percent
Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 22 percent, ranging from about 14 to 30 percent

Typical Profile

Noboco

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—dark grayish brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 13 inches—pale brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 34 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
34 to 58 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
58 to 80 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and red masses of oxidized iron

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Goldsboro, Rains, and Bonneau soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Noboco—moderate (about 7.9 inches); Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Nobocco—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Norfolk—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)

Figure 4.—An area of Noboco-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. These Nobocco and Norfolk soils are well suited to the production of flue-cured tobacco.

Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Noboco—about 30 to 40 inches; Norfolk—about 43 to 73 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat (fig. 4)

- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture

- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine

- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites

- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields

- The seasonal high water table in the Noboco soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets

- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

NfA—Norfolk-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 171 to 203 feet

Map Unit Composition

Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 47 percent, ranging from about 34 to 61 percent
Butters and similar soils: Typically 42 percent, ranging from about 29 to 56 percent

Typical Profile

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Butters

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 18 inches—light yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
18 to 29 inches—yellowish brown sandy loam

29 to 45 inches—brownish yellow loamy sand; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron
45 to 56 inches—olive yellow sandy loam; red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and light gray clay depletions
56 to 67 inches—brownish yellow sandy loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron and very pale brown clay depletions
67 to 80 inches—olive yellow sandy loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and white clay depletions

Minor Components

Troup and Noboco soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches); Butters—low (about 5.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Norfolk—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Butters—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Norfolk—about 43 to 73 inches; Butters—about 48 to 68 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Norfolk—low; Butters—very low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and soybeans; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Norfolk—1; Butters—2s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Norfolk—prime farmland; Butters—not prime farmland

NnB—Norfolk-Faceville-Noboco complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and backslopes
Elevation: 115 to 259 feet

Map Unit Composition

Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 44 percent, ranging from about 32 to 57 percent
Faceville and similar soils: Typically 24 percent, ranging from about 14 to 35 percent
Noboco and similar soils: Typically 13 percent, ranging from about 5 to 22 percent

Typical Profile

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Faceville

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 13 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 22 inches—yellowish red sandy clay
22 to 42 inches—red clay; few yellowish brown mottles
42 to 53 inches—red clay; common brownish yellow mottles
53 to 61 inches—red clay; plinthite nodules
61 to 80 inches—sandy clay; common brownish yellow and common reddish brown mottles

Noboco

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—dark grayish brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 13 inches—pale brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 34 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
34 to 58 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
58 to 80 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Goldsboro and Bonneau soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches); Faceville—moderate (about 6.7 inches); Noboco—moderate (about 7.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Norfolk—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Faceville and Noboco—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Norfolk—about 40 to 68 inches; Faceville—more than 6 feet; Noboco—about 30 to 40 inches
Water table kind: Norfolk and Noboco—apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Norfolk and Noboco—loamy fluviomarine deposits; Faceville—clayey fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- The high clay content of the Faceville soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
Suitability: Well suited
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites

- The seasonal high water table in the Noboco soil may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of clay in the subsurface layer of the Faceville soil increases the difficulty of digging, filling, and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields

- The seasonal high water table in the Noboco soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets

- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 2e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

NoA—Norfolk-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 112 to 197 feet

Map Unit Composition

Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 57 percent, ranging from about 52 to 63 percent
Noboco and similar soils: Typically 19 percent, ranging from about 14 to 23 percent

Typical Profile

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Noboco

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—dark grayish brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 13 inches—pale brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 34 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
34 to 58 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
58 to 80 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Goldsboro, Bonneau, and Rains

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches); Noboco—moderate (about 7.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Norfolk—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Noboco—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Norfolk—about 43 to 73 inches; Noboco—about 30 to 40 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table in the Noboco soil may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table in the Noboco soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

NoB—Norfolk-Noboco complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and backslopes
Elevation: 105 to 167 feet

Map Unit Composition

Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 31 percent, ranging from about 23 to 39 percent
Noboco and similar soils: Typically 18 percent, ranging from about 12 to 25 percent

Typical Profile

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Noboco

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—dark grayish brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 13 inches—pale brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
13 to 25 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
25 to 34 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron
34 to 58 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
58 to 80 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gray iron depletions and red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Goldsboro, Rains, and Bonneau soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches); Noboco—moderate (about 7.9 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Norfolk—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Noboco—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Norfolk—about 40 to 68 inches; Noboco—about 30 to 40 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
Suitability: Well suited
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table in the Noboco soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 2e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

OkA—Okeetee-Yemassee complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 98 to 118 feet

Map Unit Composition

Okeetee and similar soils: Typically 67 percent, ranging from about 28 to 100 percent
Yemassee and similar soils: Typically 17 percent, ranging from about 0 to 47 percent

Typical Profile

Okeetee

Surface layer:
0 to 3 inches—dark gray fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
3 to 8 inches—gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 17 inches—olive yellow clay; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions
17 to 43 inches—gray clay; brownish yellow and red masses of oxidized iron
43 to 57 inches—light gray clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
57 to 63 inches—gray clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
63 to 80 inches—light gray fine sandy loam

Yemassee

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 19 inches—light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red and olive yellow masses of oxidized iron
19 to 27 inches—light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red and olive yellow masses of oxidized iron and light gray iron depletions
27 to 42 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; olive yellow, red, and light yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
42 to 53 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
53 to 63 inches—light gray sandy loam; olive yellow masses of oxidized iron
63 to 80 inches—light gray loamy coarse sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Alaga and Kalmia soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Okeetee—moderate (about 7.0 inches); Yemassee—moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Okeetee—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr); Yemassee—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 5 to 20 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Rare
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Okeetee—moderate; Yemassee—low
Runoff class: Okeetee—high; Yemassee—negligible
Parent material: Okeetee—clayey alluvium; Yemassee—loamy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- The high clay content of the Okeetee soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Plants may suffer from moisture stress because of the limited available water capacity.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture

- Because of the limited available water capacity, plants may suffer from moisture stress during the drier summer months.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The stickiness of the Okeetee soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the Okeetee soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites

- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields

- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The restricted permeability of the Okeetee soil limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets

- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The shrinking and swelling of the Okeetee soil restricts its use as base material for local roads and streets.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Okeetee—3w; Yemassee—2w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

OrA—Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 157 to 279 feet

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg and similar soils: Typically 91 percent, ranging from about 87 to 95 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—dark brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 12 inches—red sandy clay loam
12 to 26 inches—red sandy clay loam
26 to 33 inches—red sandy clay loam
33 to 56 inches—red sandy clay loam
56 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Troup and Lucy soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts (fig. 5); moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- This soil is well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

Figure 5.—Peanuts drying after harvest in an area of Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This soil is well suited to the production of peanuts.

- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

Building sites
- This soil is well suited to building sites.

Septic tank absorption fields
- This soil is well suited to septic tank absorption fields.

Local roads and streets
- The low soil strength may cause structural damage to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

OuB—Orangeburg-Lucy complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and backslopes
Elevation: 157 to 279 feet

Map Unit Composition

Orangeburg and similar soils: Typically 59 percent, ranging from about 47 to 70 percent
Lucy and similar soils: Typically 20 percent, ranging from about 10 to 29 percent

Typical Profile

Orangeburg

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—dark brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 12 inches—red sandy clay loam
12 to 26 inches—red sandy clay loam
26 to 33 inches—red sandy clay loam
33 to 56 inches—red sandy clay loam
56 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Lucy

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 33 inches—brownish yellow sand

Subsoil:
33 to 55 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Troup, Barnwell, Ailey, and Vaucluse soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Orangeburg—moderate (about 8.1 inches); Lucy—low (about 5.0 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine

- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- The coarse textured layers of the Lucy soil increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The high content of sand or gravel in the Lucy soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- These soils are well suited to septic tank absorption fields.

Local roads and streets
- The low soil strength may cause structural damage to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Orangeburg—2e; Lucy—2s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Orangeburg—prime farmland; Lucy—not prime farmland

PuD—Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 115 to 361 feet

Map Unit Composition

Pits: Typically 60 percent, ranging from about 30 to 85 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: Typically 40 percent, ranging from about 40 to 75 percent

Description

This map unit consists of borrow pits, which are areas where all the original soils and much of the underlying layers have been removed for use as fill material or construction aggregate. Cuts are 3 to 25 feet deep and have steep side slopes on one or more sides. The surface is generally uneven, and many areas have exposed pebbles and cobbles. Plant growth in these areas generally is poor. Some areas are naturally reseeded in wild grasses, weeds, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine. Erosion is a severe hazard in unstabilized areas. Major reclamation generally is necessary to prepare these areas for the economic production of plants or development for other purposes.

Use and Management Considerations

NOTE: Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

Cropland
- This map unit is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
- This map unit is unsuited to pastureland.

Woodland
Suitability: Unsuited
• The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites
• The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.

Septic tank absorption fields
• The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
• Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 8
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

RaA—Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Carolina bays
Position on the landform: Depressions
Elevation: 108 to 210 feet

Map Unit Composition

Rains and similar soils: Typically 77 percent, ranging from about 71 to 83 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
6 to 15 inches—light brownish gray sandy loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 27 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
27 to 52 inches—gray sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
52 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

Minor Components

Lynchburg, Noboco, and Coxville soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 3 to 16 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None

Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to corn, cotton lint, and soybeans
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 3w
Hydric soil: Yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

RcA—Rains-Coxville-Lynchburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Carolina bays and marine terraces
Position on the landform: Rains and Coxville—depressions; Lynchburg—summits
Elevation: 108 to 210 feet

Map Unit Composition

Rains and similar soils: Typically 53 percent, ranging from about 43 to 63 percent
Coxville and similar soils: Typically 24 percent, ranging from about 16 to 33 percent
Lynchburg and similar soils: Typically 21 percent, ranging from about 13 to 30 percent

Typical Profile

Rains

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
6 to 15 inches—light brownish gray sandy loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 27 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
27 to 52 inches—gray sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
52 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

Coxville

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—very dark gray sandy loam

Subsoil:
7 to 19 inches—gray sandy clay; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
19 to 36 inches—gray sandy clay; brownish yellow and red masses of oxidized iron
36 to 80 inches—gray sandy clay; red and reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Lynchburg

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
8 to 16 inches—light olive brown sandy clay loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
16 to 26 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; yellowish red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
26 to 37 inches—light brownish gray sandy clay loam; very pale brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
37 to 48 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; yellowish red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
48 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions

Minor Components

Noboco soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Rains and Lynchburg—moderate (about 8.2 inches); Coxville—moderate (about 7.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Rains and Lynchburg—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Coxville—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Rains and Coxville—poorly drained; Lynchburg—somewhat poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Rains—about 3 to 16 inches; Coxville—about 4 to 9 inches; Lynchburg—about 6 to 21 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Rains and Lynchburg—loamy fluviomarine deposits; Coxville—clayey fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to corn, cotton lint, and soybeans
- The high clay content of the Coxville soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Rains and Coxville—3w; Lynchburg—2w
Hydric soil: Rains and Coxville—yes; Lynchburg—no
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

RmB—Rimini sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Rims of Carolina bays
Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes
Elevation: 128 to 210 feet

Map Unit Composition

Rimini and similar soils: Typically 91 percent, ranging from about 81 to 100 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—white and dark grayish brown sand

Subsurface layer:
2 to 21 inches—light gray sand

Subsurface layer:
21 to 58 inches—white sand
58 to 65 inches—black sand

65 to 70 inches—very dark gray sand
70 to 77 inches—black sandy loam
77 to 80 inches—very dark grayish brown loamy sand

Minor Components

Blanton soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.0 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: High (about 2.00 in/hr)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 54 to 72 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very low
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.
- Because of the limited available water capacity, plants may suffer from moisture stress during the drier summer months.

Woodland
Suitability: Poorly suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The excessive permeability limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets
- This soil is well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 6s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

ScA—Scapo-Mouzon complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Swamps
Position on the landform: Scapo—flood plains; Mouzon—terraces
Elevation: 102 to 148 feet

Map Unit Composition

Scapo and similar soils: Typically 66 percent, ranging from about 56 to 76 percent
Mouzon and similar soils: Typically 15 percent, ranging from about 7 to 21 percent

Typical Profile

Scapo

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—very dark brown mucky clay
6 to 23 inches—black clay
23 to 34 inches—black clay

Substratum:
34 to 46 inches—gray clay; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
46 to 58 inches—grayish brown coarse sandy loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron and dark gray iron depletions
58 to 80 inches—grayish brown coarse sand; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

Mouzon

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch—black sandy loam
1 to 6 inches—very dark grayish brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
6 to 12 inches—light brownish gray sandy loam; yellow masses of oxidized iron
12 to 26 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; pale yellow and reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron
26 to 31 inches—light gray sandy clay
31 to 48 inches—light gray fine sandy loam; gray clay depletions

Substratum:
48 to 80 inches—light gray loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Meggett soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Scapo—moderate (about 6.5 inches); Mouzon—moderate (about 7.4 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Scapo—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr); Mouzon—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Scapo—very poorly drained; Mouzon—poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Ponding hazard: None

Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Very high
Parent material: Scapo—clayey alluvium; Mouzon—loamy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Unsuited
- The excessive permeability of the substratum increases the risk of ground-water contamination.

Pasture
- These soils are unsuited to pastureland.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to yellow-poplar and sweetgum
- Flooding may result in damage to haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- Flooding is a limitation affecting septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Flooding may damage local roads and streets.
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Scapo—7w; Mouzon—6w
Hydric soil: Yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

ShA—Shellbluff-Tawcaw complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Flood plains
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 75 to 125 feet

Map Unit Composition

Shellbluff and similar soils: Typically 71 percent, ranging from about 59 to 84 percent
Tawcaw and similar soils: Typically 23 percent, ranging from about 11 to 35 percent

Typical Profile

Shellbluff

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch—very dark grayish brown loam

Subsoil:
1 to 5 inches—dark brown loam
5 to 19 inches—strong brown silt loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and black manganese masses
19 to 35 inches—strong brown silt loam; very pale brown and brown iron depletions and black manganese masses
35 to 46 inches—strong brown loam; very pale brown, light brownish gray, and brown iron depletions
46 to 65 inches—strong brown clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron and very pale brown, light brownish gray, and brown iron depletions
65 to 80 inches—gray clay loam; dark yellowish brown and strong brown masses of oxidized iron

Tawcaw

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—dark brown silty clay

Subsoil:
2 to 13 inches—brown silty clay; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
13 to 21 inches—dark yellowish brown silty clay; very dark brown manganese masses and light yellowish brown and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
21 to 30 inches—dark yellowish brown clay; very dark brown manganese masses, strong brown masses of oxidized iron, and light brownish gray iron depletions
30 to 41 inches—brownish yellow clay; strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions
41 to 57 inches—gray clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
57 to 80 inches—gray clay loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Duckbottom and Mullers soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Shellbluff—high (about 10.8 inches); Tawcaw—moderate (about 7.3 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Shellbluff—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Tawcaw—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Shellbluff—well drained; Tawcaw—somewhat poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Shellbluff—about 25 to 63 inches; Tawcaw—about 1 to 15 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Shellbluff—low; Tawcaw—very high
Parent material: Shellbluff—silty alluvium; Tawcaw—clayey alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to corn; moderately suited to soybeans (fig. 6)

Figure 6.—Soybeans growing on Shellbluff soil in an area of Shellbluff-Tawcaw complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded. The high silt content of this soil increases the available water capacity, so the soil can supply water to plants for longer periods of time.

- The high clay content of the Tawcaw soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Frequent flooding restricts the use of winter grain crops.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine, yellow-poplar, and sweetgum
- Flooding may result in damage to haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The stickiness of the Tawcaw soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the Tawcaw soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- Flooding is a limitation affecting septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Flooding may damage local roads and streets.

- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The low soil strength may cause structural damage to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Shellbluff—2w; Tawcaw—6w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Shellbluff—prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season; Tawcaw—not prime farmland

SmA—Smithboro-Persanti complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 79 to 194 feet

Map Unit Composition

Smithboro and similar soils: Typically 56 percent, ranging from about 47 to 66 percent
Persanti and similar soils: Typically 32 percent, ranging from about 23 to 41 percent

Typical Profile

Smithboro

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—brown fine sandy loam

Subsurface layer:
2 to 6 inches—light olive brown fine sandy loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
6 to 15 inches—light yellowish brown clay; light olive brown and red masses of oxidized iron
15 to 34 inches—gray clay; red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
34 to 64 inches—gray clay; red, strong brown, and light olive brown masses of oxidized iron
64 to 80 inches—light gray clay; strong brown masses of oxidized iron

Persanti

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
6 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown sandy loam
11 to 21 inches—brownish yellow clay; very pale brown and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
21 to 26 inches—brownish yellow clay; very pale brown and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
26 to 36 inches—light yellowish brown clay; light brownish gray iron depletions and red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
36 to 50 inches—gray clay; brownish yellow and red masses of oxidized iron
50 to 67 inches—light gray clay; very pale brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

67 to 80 inches—light gray sandy clay; dark brown, yellowish red, and yellow masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Lynchburg soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Smithboro—moderate (about 7.2 inches); Persanti—moderate (about 7.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Smithboro—somewhat poorly drained; Persanti—moderately well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Smithboro—about 6 to 16 inches; Persanti—about 16 to 30 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate
Runoff class: Smithboro—high; Persanti—medium
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint; poorly suited to corn and soybeans
- The high clay content restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine and sweetgum
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The stickiness of the soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of clay in the subsurface layer increases the difficulty of digging, filling, and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The restricted permeability limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The shrinking and swelling restricts the use of these soils as base material for local roads and streets.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Smithboro—3w; Persanti—2w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

SpD—Springhill-Lucy-Nankin complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes
Elevation: 138 to 358 feet

Map Unit Composition

Springhill and similar soils: Typically 45 percent, ranging from about 39 to 52 percent
Lucy and similar soils: Typically 15 percent, ranging from about 10 to 19 percent
Nankin and similar soils: Typically 12 percent, ranging from about 6 to 16 percent

Typical Profile

Springhill

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—brown coarse sand

Subsoil:
2 to 6 inches—yellowish red sandy loam
6 to 17 inches—red sandy clay loam
17 to 29 inches—red sandy clay loam
29 to 49 inches—red sandy clay loam; red masses of oxidized iron
49 to 61 inches—yellowish red fine sandy loam
61 to 80 inches—strong brown sandy loam

Lucy

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 33 inches—brownish yellow sand

Subsoil:
33 to 55 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Nankin

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—reddish brown sandy clay loam

Subsoil:
6 to 19 inches—red clay
19 to 28 inches—red clay
28 to 37 inches—red clay; dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

37 to 51 inches—red clay; dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
51 to 62 inches—yellowish red sandy clay; dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and white iron depletions
62 to 80 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam; dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and white iron depletions

Minor Components

Barnwell, Ailey, and Troup soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Springhill—moderate (about 7.8 inches); Lucy—low (about 5.0 inches); Nankin—moderate (about 7.1 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Springhill and Lucy—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Nankin—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Springhill and Lucy—more than 6 feet; Nankin—about 40 to 63 inches
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Medium
Parent material: Springhill and Lucy—loamy fluviomarine deposits; Nankin—clayey fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
- These soils are unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions and reduces the operating efficiency of log trucks.
- The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The stickiness of the Nankin soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table in the Nankin soil may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the Lucy soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table in the Nankin soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Springhill—6e; Lucy—4s; Nankin—4e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

TaA—Tawcaw-Duckbottom-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Flood plains
Position on the landform: Tawcaw and Mullers—treads; Duckbottom—depressions
Elevation: 75 to 125 feet

Map Unit Composition

Tawcaw and similar soils: Typically 41 percent, ranging from about 31 to 50 percent
Duckbottom and similar soils: Typically 24 percent, ranging from about 16 to 32 percent
Mullers and similar soils: Typically 23 percent, ranging from about 15 to 31 percent

Typical Profile

Tawcaw

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—dark brown silty clay

Subsoil:
2 to 13 inches—brown silty clay; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
13 to 21 inches—dark yellowish brown silty clay; very dark brown manganese masses and light yellowish brown and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
21 to 30 inches—dark yellowish brown clay; very dark brown manganese masses, strong brown masses of oxidized iron, and light brownish gray iron depletions
30 to 41 inches—brownish yellow clay; strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions
41 to 57 inches—gray clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
57 to 80 inches—gray clay loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

Duckbottom

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch—dark brown clay

Subsoil:
1 to 4 inches—light brownish gray clay
4 to 20 inches—gray clay; light yellowish brown and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
20 to 37 inches—gray clay; strong brown and light yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
37 to 48 inches—gray clay; yellowish red and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
48 to 80 inches—gray clay; reddish yellow and olive yellow masses of oxidized iron

Mullers

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch—very dark grayish brown clay

Subsoil:
1 to 8 inches—yellowish brown clay; light gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
8 to 40 inches—light gray silty clay; light red, yellowish brown, and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
40 to 56 inches—light gray silt loam; light red, yellowish brown, and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
56 to 80 inches—dark bluish gray silt loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Excessively drained sandy soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Tawcaw and Mullers—somewhat poorly drained; Duckbottom—poorly drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Tawcaw—about 1 to 15 inches; Duckbottom—about 0 inches; Mullers—about 1 to 14 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Tawcaw and Mullers—very high; Duckbottom—high
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
- These soils are unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to baldcypress; moderately suited to sweetgum (fig. 7)
- Flooding may result in damage to haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength may create unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- Flooding is a limitation affecting septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Flooding may damage local roads and streets.

Figure 7.—A bottom-land hardwood forest on Duckbottom soil in an area of Tawcaw-Duckbottom-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded. This soil provides timber and excellent habitat for wetland wildlife.

- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Tawcaw and Mullers—6w; Duckbottom—7w
Hydric soil: Tawcaw and Mullers—no; Duckbottom—yes
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

TcA—Tawcaw-Shellbluff-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Flood plains
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 75 to 125 feet

Map Unit Composition

Tawcaw and similar soils: Typically 58 percent, ranging from about 45 to 70 percent
Shellbluff and similar soils: Typically 20 percent, ranging from about 10 to 30 percent
Mullers and similar soils: Typically 13 percent, ranging from about 5 to 22 percent

Typical Profile

Tawcaw

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—dark brown silty clay

Subsoil:
2 to 13 inches—brown silty clay; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
13 to 21 inches—dark yellowish brown silty clay; very dark brown manganese masses and light yellowish brown and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
21 to 30 inches—dark yellowish brown clay; very dark brown manganese masses, strong brown masses of oxidized iron, and light brownish gray iron depletions
30 to 41 inches—brownish yellow clay; strong brown masses of oxidized iron and gray iron depletions
41 to 57 inches—gray clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
57 to 80 inches—gray clay loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron

Shellbluff

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch—very dark grayish brown loam

Subsoil:
1 to 5 inches—dark brown loam
5 to 19 inches—strong brown silt loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and black manganese masses
19 to 35 inches—strong brown silt loam; very pale brown and brown iron depletions and black manganese masses
35 to 46 inches—strong brown loam; very pale brown, light brownish gray, and brown iron depletions
46 to 65 inches—strong brown clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron and very pale brown, light brownish gray, and brown iron depletions
65 to 80 inches—gray clay loam; dark yellowish brown and strong brown masses of oxidized iron

Mullers

Surface layer:
0 to 1 inch—very dark grayish brown clay

Subsoil:
1 to 8 inches—yellowish brown clay; light gray iron depletions and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
8 to 40 inches—light gray silty clay; light red, yellowish brown, and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
40 to 56 inches—light gray silt loam; light red, yellowish brown, and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
56 to 80 inches—dark bluish gray silt loam; strong brown masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Duckbottom soils and excessivly drained sandy soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Tawcaw and Mullers—moderate (about 7.3 inches); Shellbluff—high (about 10.8 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Tawcaw and Mullers—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr); Shellbluff—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)

Drainage class: Tawcaw and Mullers—somewhat poorly drained; Shellbluff—well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Tawcaw—about 1 to 15 inches; Shellbluff—about 25 to 63 inches; Mullers—about 1 to 14 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Tawcaw and Mullers—very high; Shellbluff—low
Parent material: Tawcaw and Mullers—clayey alluvium; Shellbluff—silty alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
- These soils are unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to baldcypress; moderately suited to sweetgum
- Flooding may result in damage to haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The stickiness of the soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation to the drier periods.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- Flooding is a limitation affecting septic tank absorption fields.
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Flooding may damage local roads and streets.
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The low soil strength is unfavorable for supporting heavy loads.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Tawcaw and Mullers—6w; Shellbluff—2w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

ThA—Thursa loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces

Position on the landform: Summits
Elevation: 197 to 279 feet

Map Unit Composition

Thursa and similar soils: Typically 91 percent, ranging from about 81 to 100 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
10 to 28 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
28 to 35 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; few red mottles and few ironstone nodules
35 to 50 inches—yellowish red sandy clay; few yellowish brown mottles and few ironstone nodules
50 to 80 inches—red clay; few yellowish brown mottles and few ironstone nodules

Minor Components

Dothan soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The high clay content restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- This soil is well suited to pasture.

Woodland
- This soil is well suited to loblolly pine.

Building sites
- The high content of clay in the subsurface layer increases the difficulty of digging, filling, and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- This soil is well suited to septic tank absorption fields.

Local roads and streets
- This soil is well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

ThB—Thursa loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 184 to 279 feet

Map Unit Composition

Thursa and similar soils: Typically 100 percent

Typical Profile

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
10 to 28 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
28 to 35 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; few red mottles and few ironstone nodules
35 to 50 inches—yellowish red sandy clay; few yellowish brown mottles and few ironstone nodules
50 to 80 inches—red clay; few yellowish brown mottles and few ironstone nodules

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint and peanuts; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- The high clay content restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
- This soil is moderately suited to loblolly pine.

Building sites
- The high content of clay in the subsurface layer increases the difficulty of digging, filling, and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- This soil is well suited to septic tank absorption fields.

Local roads and streets
- This soil is well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 1
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: All areas are prime farmland

TpB—Troup-Lucy complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Elevation: 118 to 410 feet

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: Typically 42 percent, ranging from about 32 to 52 percent
Lucy and similar soils: Typically 26 percent, ranging from about 17 to 35 percent

Typical Profile

Troup

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 36 inches—brownish yellow sand
36 to 42 inches—very pale brown sand

Subsoil:
42 to 55 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Lucy

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 33 inches—brownish yellow sand

Subsoil:
33 to 55 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Fuquay, Dothan, and Alpin soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Troup—low (about 3.8 inches); Lucy—low (about 5.0 inches)

Figure 8.—Drought-tolerant longleaf pine in an area of Troup-Lucy complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes. These soils are suitable for longleaf pine because they have thick, sandy surface layers that quickly drain water.

Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Troup—somewhat excessively drained; Lucy—well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Troup—very low; Lucy—low
Parent material: Sandy and loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited to cotton lint
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture

- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland

Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine (fig. 8)
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites

- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields

- The excessive permeability of the Troup soil limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems, which may pollute the water table.

Local roads and streets

- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Troup—3s; Lucy—2s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

TrD—Troup-Lucy-Nankin complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 157 to 325 feet

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: Typically 43 percent, ranging from about 30 to 56 percent
Lucy and similar soils: Typically 26 percent, ranging from about 15 to 38 percent
Nankin and similar soils: Typically 19 percent, ranging from about 9 to 29 percent

Typical Profile

Troup

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 36 inches—brownish yellow sand
36 to 42 inches—very pale brown sand

Subsoil:
42 to 55 inches—strong brown sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Lucy

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 33 inches—brownish yellow sand

Subsoil:
33 to 55 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Nankin

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches—reddish brown sandy clay loam

Subsoil:
6 to 19 inches—red clay
19 to 28 inches—red clay
28 to 37 inches—red clay; dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
37 to 51 inches—red clay; dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
51 to 62 inches—yellowish red sandy clay; dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and white iron depletions
62 to 80 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam; dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron and white iron depletions

Minor Components

Vaucluse, Ailey, and Johnston soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Troup—low (about 4.2 inches); Lucy—low (about 5.0 inches); Nankin—moderate (about 7.1 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Troup and Lucy—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Nankin—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Troup—somewhat excessively drained; Lucy and Nankin—well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Troup and Lucy—more than 6 feet; Nankin—about 40 to 63 inches
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Medium
Parent material: Troup and Lucy—loamy fluviomarine deposits; Nankin—loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Poorly suited to cotton lint
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- The high clay content of the Nankin soil restricts the rooting depth of crops.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions and reduces the operating efficiency of log trucks.
- The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the Troup and Lucy soils may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.

- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The stickiness of the Nankin soil reduces the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table in the Nankin soil may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the Troup and Lucy soils increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table in the Nankin soil greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Troup—6s; Lucy—4s; Nankin—4e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

UdC—Udorthents, reclaimed, 0 to 10 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 128 to 161 feet

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: Typically 100 percent

Description

This map unit consists of reclaimed surface mines, which are areas where all the original soils and much of the underlying layers have been removed for use as fill material or construction aggregate. Mine spoil consisting of earthy materials has been placed into the mines, spread, and smoothed with construction equipment to reclaim these areas for other uses. Cuts are 3 to 25 feet deep and have short, steep side slopes on one or more sides. The surface is generally uneven, and many areas have exposed pebbles and cobbles. Plant growth in these areas generally is poor. Most of the areas are used for pasture or woodland. Some areas are naturally reseeded in wild grasses, weeds, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine. Erosion is a severe hazard in unstabilized areas. Major reclamation generally is necessary to prepare these areas for the economic production of plants or development for other purposes.

Use and Management Considerations

NOTE: Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

Cropland
- These soils are unsuited to cropland without amendments to make production possible.

Pasture
- These soils are unsuited to pastureland without amendments to make production possible.

Woodland
Suitability: Unsuited
- These soils are unsuited to woodland without amendments to make production possible.

Building sites
- The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.
- Compaction limits the proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 6s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

UpD—Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 128 to 171 feet

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: Typically 55 percent, ranging from about 40 to 75 percent
Pits: Typically 45 percent, ranging from about 30 to 85 percent

Description

The Udorthents portion of this map unit consists of earthy material transported from the Pits portion and refuse. The Pits portion consists of open excavations from which the original soil and underlying material have been removed for use at another location. Typically, the remaining material consists of strata of sand, gravel, and mixed earthy materials. This map unit also includes areas of undisturbed soils.

Use and Management Considerations

NOTE: Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

Cropland
- This map unit is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture
- This map unit is unsuited to pastureland.

Woodland
Suitability: Unsuited
• The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites
• The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.

Septic tank absorption fields
• The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
• Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 8
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

VaB—Vaucluse-Ailey complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 200 to 249 feet

Map Unit Composition

Vaucluse and similar soils: Typically 44 percent, ranging from about 30 to 59 percent
Ailey and similar soils: Typically 32 percent, ranging from about 19 to 46 percent

Typical Profile

Vaucluse

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—dark gray loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
2 to 6 inches—brownish yellow loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 16 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
16 to 25 inches—red sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
25 to 50 inches—red sandy clay loam; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
50 to 80 inches—reddish yellow sandy loam; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Ailey

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 22 inches—dark yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
22 to 31 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam

31 to 42 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
42 to 65 inches—yellow sandy loam

Substratum:
65 to 80 inches—very pale brown coarse sandy loam

Minor Components

Barnwell and Lucknow soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Vaucluse—very low (about 1.9 inches); Ailey—very low (about 2.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Vaucluse—medium; Ailey—low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Plants may suffer from moisture stress because of the limited available water capacity.
- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.
- Because of the limited available water capacity, plants may suffer from moisture stress during the drier summer months.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.
- The dense nature of the subsurface layer increases the difficulty of digging and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The restricted permeability limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Vaucluse—3e; Ailey—3s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

VaD—Vaucluse-Ailey complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes
Elevation: 115 to 279 feet

Map Unit Composition

Vaucluse and similar soils: Typically 43 percent, ranging from about 37 to 50 percent
Ailey and similar soils: Typically 36 percent, ranging from about 30 to 42 percent

Typical Profile

Vaucluse

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—dark gray loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
2 to 6 inches—brownish yellow loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 16 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
16 to 25 inches—red sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
25 to 50 inches—red sandy clay loam; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
50 to 80 inches—reddish yellow sandy loam; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Ailey

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 22 inches—dark yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
22 to 31 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam
31 to 42 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
42 to 65 inches—yellow sandy loam

Substratum:
65 to 80 inches—very pale brown coarse sandy loam

Minor Components

Nankin, Troup, and Johnston soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Vaucluse—very low (about 1.9 inches); Ailey—low (about 3.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: High
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- The slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss.
- Plants may suffer from moisture stress because of the limited available water capacity.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.
- Because of the limited available water capacity, plants may suffer from moisture stress during the drier summer months.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions and reduces the operating efficiency of log trucks.
- The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.

Building sites
- The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.
- The dense nature of the subsurface layer increases the difficulty of digging and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The restricted permeability limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Vaucluse—4e; Ailey—6s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

VcF—Vaucluse-Ailey-Lucy complex, 6 to 45 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes
Elevation: 112 to 328 feet

Map Unit Composition

Vaucluse and similar soils: Typically 46 percent, ranging from about 29 to 63 percent
Ailey and similar soils: Typically 23 percent, ranging from about 9 to 37 percent
Lucy and similar soils: Typically 18 percent, ranging from about 6 to 32 percent

Typical Profile

Vaucluse

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches—dark gray loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
2 to 6 inches—brownish yellow loamy sand

Subsoil:
6 to 16 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
16 to 25 inches—red sandy clay loam; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
25 to 50 inches—red sandy clay loam; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
50 to 80 inches—reddish yellow sandy loam; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Ailey

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
8 to 22 inches—dark yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
22 to 31 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam
31 to 42 inches—reddish yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
42 to 65 inches—yellow sandy loam

Substratum:
65 to 80 inches—very pale brown coarse sandy loam

Lucy

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sand

Subsurface layer:
10 to 33 inches—brownish yellow sand

Subsoil:
33 to 55 inches—yellowish red sandy clay loam
55 to 80 inches—red sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Troup soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Vaucluse—very low (about 1.9 inches); Ailey—low (about 3.2 inches); Lucy—low (about 5.0 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Vaucluse and Ailey—moderately low (about 0.06 in/hr); Lucy—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Vaucluse and Ailey—high; Lucy—medium
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint
- The excessive slope increases surface runoff rates, the erosion hazard, and nutrient loss and restricts the use of farm machinery.
- Plants may suffer from moisture stress because of the limited available water capacity.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- The slope increases the erosion hazard, surface runoff rates, and nutrient loss.
- The slope may restrict the use of some farm equipment.
- Because of the limited available water capacity, plants may suffer from moisture stress during the drier summer months.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- The slope poses safety hazards and creates a potential for erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions and reduces the operating efficiency of log trucks and harvesting and mechanical planting equipment.
- The slope restricts the use of equipment for preparing sites for planting and seeding.
- The slope makes the use of mechanical planting equipment impractical.
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The slope influences the use of machinery and the amount of excavation required.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.
- The dense nature of the subsurface layers of the Vaucluse and Ailey soils increases the difficulty of digging and compacting the soil material in shallow excavations.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The restricted permeability of the Vaucluse and Ailey soils limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.
- The slope limits the proper treatment of effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- Designing local roads and streets is difficult because of the slope.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Vaucluse and Lucy—6e; Ailey—7e
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

W—Water

This map unit includes ponds and lakes. It is not assigned any interpretive groups.

WaB—Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders
Elevation: 125 to 315 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wagram and similar soils: Typically 28 percent, ranging from about 18 to 37 percent
Norfolk and similar soils: Typically 25 percent, ranging from about 15 to 34 percent
Lucknow and similar soils: Typically 16 percent, ranging from about 8 to 24 percent

Typical Profile

Wagram

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 22 inches—light yellowish brown sand

Subsoil:
22 to 35 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
35 to 44 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown and red masses of oxidized iron
44 to 52 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; strong brown and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron
52 to 63 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; pale yellow and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
63 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron and light gray iron depletions

Norfolk

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
9 to 11 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand

Subsoil:
11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam
21 to 41 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; yellowish red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
41 to 51 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown iron depletions and red and strong brown masses of oxidized iron
51 to 61 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, red masses of oxidized iron, and gray iron depletions
61 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; plinthite nodules, gray iron depletions, and red masses of oxidized iron

Lucknow

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown coarse sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 32 inches—light yellowish brown sand
32 to 42 inches—very pale brown coarse sand; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
42 to 51 inches—yellowish brown loamy coarse sand; reddish yellow masses of oxidized iron
51 to 66 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light yellowish brown and light gray iron depletions
66 to 80 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light gray iron depletions and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Goldsboro and Fuquay soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Wagram—moderate (about 6.2 inches); Norfolk—moderate (about 7.8 inches); Lucknow—low (about 4.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Wagram—moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr); Norfolk and Lucknow—moderately high (about 0.20 in/hr)
Drainage class: Wagram and Norfolk—well drained; Lucknow—somewhat excessively drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Wagram—more than 6 feet; Norfolk—about 43 to 73 inches; Lucknow—about 40 to 68 inches
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Wagram and Norfolk—low; Lucknow—very low
Parent material: Loamy fluviomarine deposits

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Moderately suited to cotton lint; poorly suited to corn
- Sandy or coarse textured layers accelerate the rate at which plant nutrients are leached.
- Soil crusting decreases water infiltration and interferes with the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture
- These soils are well suited to pasture.

Woodland
Suitability: Moderately suited to loblolly pine
- Coarse textured layers may slough, thus reducing the efficiency of mechanical planting equipment.
- The coarseness of the soil may reduce the traction of wheeled harvest equipment and log trucks.
- Coarse textured soil layers increase the maintenance of haul roads and log landings.

Building sites
- The seasonal high water table in the Norfolk and Lucknow soils may restrict the period when excavations can be made.
- The high content of sand or gravel in the Lucknow soil increases sloughing and causes cutbanks to be more susceptible to caving.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- These soils are well suited to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Wagram—2s; Norfolk—1; Lucknow—3s
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Wagram and Lucknow—not prime farmland; Norfolk—prime farmland

WuD—Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Marine terraces
Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, and backslopes
Elevation: 115 to 161 feet

Map Unit Composition

Water: Typically 65 percent, ranging from about 35 to 90 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: Typically 35 percent, ranging from about 10 to 65 percent

Description

This map unit consists of unreclaimed surface mines, which are areas where all the original soils and much of the underlying layers have been removed for use as fill material or construction aggregate. Water has filled the mines. Some areas are used for recreation and wildlife habitat. Cuts are 3 to 25 feet or more deep and have steep side slopes on one or more sides.

The Udorthents portion of this map unit consists of linear deposits of earthy spoil materials ranging from sandy to clayey and includes pebbles and cobbles. The surface is generally uneven, and many areas have exposed pebbles and cobbles. Plant growth in these areas generally is poor. Some areas are naturally reseeded in wild grasses, weeds, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine. Erosion is a severe hazard in unstabilized areas. Major reclamation generally is necessary to prepare these areas for the economic production of plants or development for other purposes.

Use and Management Considerations

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: Water—none assigned; Udorthents—8
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Not prime farmland

YeA—Yemassee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads
Elevation: 98 to 118 feet

Map Unit Composition

Yemassee and similar soils: Typically 45 percent, ranging from about 30 to 60 percent
Johns and similar soils: Typically 29 percent, ranging from about 15 to 43 percent

Typical Profile

Yemassee

Surface layer:
0 to 10 inches—brown sandy loam

Subsoil:
10 to 19 inches—light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red and olive yellow masses of oxidized iron
19 to 27 inches—light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; red and olive yellow masses of oxidized iron and light gray iron depletions
27 to 42 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; olive yellow, red, and light yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
42 to 53 inches—light gray sandy clay loam; red and yellowish brown masses of oxidized iron
53 to 63 inches—light gray sandy loam; olive yellow masses of oxidized iron
63 to 80 inches—light gray loamy coarse sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Johns

Surface layer:
0 to 7 inches—brown loamy sand

Subsurface layer:
7 to 15 inches—light yellowish brown loamy sand; brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron

Subsoil:
15 to 22 inches—olive yellow sandy clay loam; yellowish brown and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
22 to 27 inches—brownish yellow sandy clay loam; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow and yellowish red masses of oxidized iron

27 to 36 inches—yellowish brown sandy clay loam; very pale brown masses of oxidized iron

Substratum:
36 to 53 inches—light olive brown loamy coarse sand; light brownish gray iron depletions and brownish yellow masses of oxidized iron
53 to 80 inches—white coarse sand; yellow masses of oxidized iron

Minor Components

Kalmia, Lumbee, and Alaga soils

Soil Properties and Qualities

Available water capacity: Yemassee—moderate (about 8.6 inches); Johns—low (about 5.2 inches)
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high (about 0.57 in/hr)
Drainage class: Yemassee—somewhat poorly drained; Johns—moderately well drained
Depth to seasonal water saturation: Yemassee—about 5 to 20 inches; Johns—about 10 to 36 inches
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding hazard: Rare
Ponding hazard: None
Shrink-swell potential: Low
Runoff class: Yemassee—negligible; Johns—low
Parent material: Yemassee—loamy alluvium; Johns—loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium

Use and Management Considerations

Cropland
Suitability: Well suited to cotton lint; moderately suited to corn, soybeans, and wheat
- The excessive permeability of the sandy substratum increases the risk of ground-water contamination.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.

Woodland
Suitability: Well suited to loblolly pine and yellow-poplar; moderately suited to sweetgum
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.

Building sites
- Flooding is a limitation affecting building site development.

Septic tank absorption fields
- The seasonal high water table greatly limits the absorption and proper treatment of the effluent from conventional septic systems.

Local roads and streets
- The seasonal high water table affects the ease of excavation and grading and reduces the bearing capacity of the soil.
- The low soil strength may cause structural damage to local roads and streets.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability class: 2w
Hydric soil: No
Prime farmland: Yemassee—not prime farmland; Johns—prime farmland

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as rangeland and forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; for agricultural waste management; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are *not limited, somewhat limited,* and *very limited*. The suitability ratings are expressed as *well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited,* and *unsuited* or as *good, fair,* and *poor*.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Crops and Pasture

Tibor Horvath, conservation agronomist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, helped prepare this section.

General management needed for crops and pasture is suggested in this section. The estimated yields of the main crops and pasture plants are listed, and the system of land capability classification used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is explained.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil under the heading "Detailed Soil Map Units." Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Federal and State regulations require that any areas designated as wetlands cannot be altered without prior approval. Contact the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service for identification of hydric soils and potential wetlands.

In 2007, according to the Census of Agriculture, about 153,457 acres in Sumter County was farmland. Of this, about 74,789 acres was used for harvested field crops, mainly soybeans (31,347 acres), corn (28,493 acres), wheat (13,048 acres), cotton (2,203 acres), peanuts (812 acres), and tobacco (540 acres). About 500 acres was used for orchards, mainly peaches and pecans. Harvested forages, such as hay, were produced on 5,848 acres. Pasture for beef cattle, horses, goats, and sheep was planted or maintained on 33,652 acres. Since 1986, approximately 6,800 acres has been removed from crop production through participation in the Conservation Reserve Program.

The principal field crops suited to the soils and climate of Sumter County include cotton, peanuts, soybeans, corn, and tobacco. A minor amount of acreage is used for watermelons and grain sorghum.

Wheat and rye are the most common close-growing crops. Oats, barley, pearl millet, and sudangrass can be grown for forage and seed as well. Bicolor and sericea lespedeza are perennial legumes grown for seed, forage, and wildlife habitat. The principal grasses grown for forage are bermudagrass and bahiagrass (fig. 9).

Specialty crops include vegetables, small fruits, and pecans. Vegetables grown include cantaloupes, field peas, lima beans, okra, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, collards, turnips, broccoli, and strawberries (fig. 10). Large areas can be adapted to these and other specialty crops, such as blueberries. Deep soils that have good natural drainage, have a moderate or high available water capacity, and warm up early in spring are especially well suited to many vegetables. Crops generally can be planted and harvested early on Dothan, Faceville, Lucy, Noboco, Norfolk, Orangeburg, Wagram, and Kalmia soils. The latest information about specialty crops can be obtained at the local office of the Cooperative Extension Service or the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The suitability of the soils in Sumter County makes it possible to increase food production. According to the Farm Service Agency, approximately 6,500 acres of potentially good cropland is currently used for pasture. The production of food can be increased by converting this land to cropland and by extending the latest crop production technology to all cropland in the county. This soil survey can greatly facilitate the application of such technology.

Figure 9.—An area of Springhill-Lucy-Nankin complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes (foreground) and an area of Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes (background). These soils are suitable for the production of pasture and hay.

Timber is produced on about 64,837 acres. This acreage excludes areas enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program.

Generally, the soils in the county that are well suited to crops and pasture are also suited to urban development. About 2,420 acres in Sumter County is urban and built-up land, and the amount of urban and built-up land increases at a rate of about 35 acres per year. This survey can be used to help make land use decisions that will influence the future role of farming in the county.

Erosion from water and wind is a major concern on about 25 percent of the land in Sumter County. It is a hazard on many of the soils that are used for crops. Water erosion commonly is a hazard on soils that have slopes of more than 2 percent or that have very long slopes of 1 or 2 percent. Soil blowing is a concern on clean-tilled, sandy soils. The main problem is damage to young plants rather than actual plant loss.

Loss of the surface layer through erosion reduces productivity and pollutes streams. Soil productivity is reduced as the surface layer is lost and part of the subsoil is incorporated into the plow layer. Loss of the surface layer is especially damaging on soils that have a clayey subsoil (such as Faceville and Nankin soils), on soils that have a layer in or below the subsoil that limits the depth of the root zone (such as Barnwell soils), and on soils which have a dense or somewhat brittle layer (such as Vaucluse soils). Erosion also reduces productivity on deep, sandy soils, such as Ailey, Alpin, Lucy, Troup, and Wagram, because of loss of nutrients and fine soil particles.

Erosion on farmland results in the sedimentation of streams. Erosion-control measures minimize the pollution of streams and improve the quality of water for municipal use, for recreation, and for fish and wildlife. In some sloping fields, the original friable surface layer has been lost through erosion; small areas that have

Figure 10.—Strawberry production in an area of Norfolk-Nobocco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an alternative to production of row crops.

clayey or sandy surface layers remain. Seedbed preparation and tillage are difficult in these areas. Such areas are common on the most sloping part of intensively cropped areas of Faceville soils.

Water erosion is best controlled by a combination of structural measures, which remove excess water from the field, and cropping and tillage systems, which provide surface cover and minimize runoff. Diversions and terraces, which reduce the length of the slope, and grassed waterways, which remove excess water from fields, are examples of structural measures. Contour tillage, which reduces the amount and velocity of runoff, and a cropping sequence that includes sod crops in rotation and tillage, which leaves protective residue on the surface, are examples of cropping and tillage systems that minimize runoff and increase the infiltration of water. On livestock farms, which require pasture and hay, including grasses and legumes in the cropping sequence helps to control erosion in sloping areas and provides nitrogen for the crops that follow. Terraces and diversions can effectively control erosion on deep, well drained soils that have uniform slopes, such as Barnwell, Dothan, Faceville, Nankin, Orangeburg, and Thursa soils. These measures, however, tend to concentrate water and are generally not suitable on less stable soils that have a sandy surface layer, such as Ailey, Alaga, Alpin, Candor, Lucy, and Wagram soils. On these soils, effective erosion-control systems generally include contour farming, contour stripcropping, and conservation tillage, which reduce the amount and velocity of runoff and do not concentrate the runoff. Information about erosion-control measures for each kind of soil is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Damage to young plants by soil blowing is a major management concern on Autryville, Dothan, Lucy, Norfolk, Noboco, Orangeburg, Thursa, and Wagram soils. The risk of damage is especially high on extensive fields that are not protected by plant cover. Conservation tillage, strips of permanent vegetation, and strips of close-growing crops help to protect sandy soils that are subject to soil blowing.

Wetness is a major concern on about 41 percent of the soils in Sumter County. Adequate drainage of cropland and hayland is feasible on only about 65 percent of these soils. Approximately 56 percent of the soils associated with drainage concerns are in wetlands.

A low available water capacity is a limitation for Ailey, Alaga, Alpin, Blanton, Candor, Lakeland, and Troup soils. This limitation can be reduced by crop residue management, proper crop selection, and irrigation. These soils are well suited to deep-rooted pasture grasses, such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass, and drought-tolerant crops, such as grain sorghum. Because of rapid leaching of nutrients from these soils, frequent and light applications of fertilizer and lime are needed for good growth.

The soils in Sumter County are low in natural fertility. Regular applications of lime and fertilizer are needed. Most of the soils are naturally very strongly acid, strongly acid, or moderately acid. They commonly require regular applications of ground limestone to maintain or raise the pH sufficiently for good crop growth. The supply of available phosphorus and potash is naturally low in most of these soils. On the deep, sandy soils, split applications of fertilizer are needed because of leaching. On all of the soils, additions of lime and fertilizer should be based on the results of soil tests, on the needs of the crops, and on the expected level of yields. The Cooperative Extension Service can help to determine the amounts of fertilizer and lime to apply.

Soil tilth is an important factor in the germination of seeds and the infiltration of water into the soil. The surface layer of most soils in Sumter County is sand or loamy sand. Consequently, this layer is granular and porous and has weak structure. These conditions generally are ideal for good germination of seeds and infiltration of water. This surface layer, however, generally has a very low content of organic matter and retains only a small amount of moisture.

Fall tillage generally is not recommended because most of the cropland is sloping and subject to water erosion or is subject to soil blowing. For some crops, fall tillage is needed to control insects and disease. In such cases, a winter cover crop should be planted after the soil is tilled.

Yields per Acre

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal crops under a high level of management are shown in table 5, parts I and II. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the table because of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors. The land capability classification of map units in the survey area also is shown in the table.

The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations also are considered.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage, erosion control, and protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss.

For yields of irrigated crops, it is assumed that the irrigation system is adapted to the soils and to the crops grown, that good-quality irrigation water is uniformly applied as needed, and that tillage is kept to a minimum.

Pasture yields are expressed in terms of animal unit months. An animal unit month (AUM) is the amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for each of the principal crops. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Crops other than those shown in table 5 are grown in the survey area, but estimated yields are not listed because the acreage of such crops is small. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about the management and productivity of the soils for those crops.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit (USDA-SCS, 1961). Only class and subclass are used in this survey.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e, w, s,* or *c,* to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c,* used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w, s,* or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

Capability units are soil groups within a subclass. The soils in a capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity. Capability units are generally designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, 2e-4 and 3e-6. These units are not given in all soil surveys.

The capability classification of the soils in this survey area is given in the section “Detailed Soil Map Units” and in table 5.

Prime Farmland and Other Important Farmlands

Table 6 lists the map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation’s food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation’s short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation’s prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

For some soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality.

Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Hydric Soils

Table 7 lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 2002).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” (Hurt and others, 2002).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2B3). Definitions for the codes are as follows:

1. All Histels except for Folistels and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
    - A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or
    - B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
        - 1) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
        - 2) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
        - 3) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for periods of long or very long duration during the growing season.
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for periods of long or very long duration during the growing season.

Agricultural Waste Management

Soil properties are important considerations in areas where soils are used as sites for the treatment and disposal of organic waste and wastewater. Selection of soils with properties that favor waste management can help to prevent environmental damage.

Table 8, parts I through III show the degree and kind of soil limitations affecting the treatment of agricultural waste, including municipal and food-processing wastewater and effluent from lagoons or storage ponds. Municipal wastewater is the waste stream from a municipality. It contains domestic waste and may contain industrial waste. It may have received primary or secondary treatment. It is rarely untreated sewage. Food-processing wastewater results from the preparation of fruits, vegetables, milk, cheese, and meats for public consumption. In places it is high in content of sodium and chloride. In the context of this table, the effluent in lagoons and storage ponds is from facilities used to treat or store food-processing wastewater or domestic or animal waste. Domestic and food-processing wastewater is very dilute, and the effluent from the facilities that treat or store it commonly is very low in content of carbonaceous and nitrogenous material; the content of nitrogen commonly ranges from 10 to 30 milligrams per liter. The wastewater from animal waste treatment lagoons or storage ponds, however, has much higher concentrations of these materials, mainly because the manure has not been diluted as much as the domestic waste. The content of nitrogen in this wastewater generally ranges from 50 to 2,000 milligrams per liter. When wastewater is applied, checks should be made to ensure that nitrogen, heavy metals, and salts are not added in excessive amounts.

The ratings in the table are for waste management systems that not only dispose of and treat organic waste or wastewater but also are beneficial to crops (application of manure and food-processing waste, application of sewage sludge, and disposal of wastewater by irrigation) and for waste management systems that are designed only for the purpose of wastewater disposal and treatment (overland flow of wastewater, rapid infiltration of wastewater, and slow rate treatment of wastewater).

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect agricultural waste management. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Application of manure and food-processing waste not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. Manure is the excrement of livestock and poultry, and food-processing waste is damaged fruit and vegetables and the peelings, stems, leaves, pits, and soil particles removed in food preparation. The manure and food-processing waste are either solid, slurry, or liquid. Their nitrogen content varies. A high content of nitrogen limits the application rate. Toxic or otherwise dangerous wastes, such as those mixed with the lye used in food processing, are not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the waste is applied, and the method by which the waste is applied. The properties that affect absorption include saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and available water capacity. The properties that affect plant growth and microbial activity include reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erosion factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Application of sewage sludge not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. In the context of this table, sewage sludge is the residual product of the treatment of municipal sewage. The solid component consists mainly of cell mass, primarily bacteria cells that developed during secondary treatment and have incorporated soluble organics into their own bodies. The sludge has small amounts of sand, silt, and other solid debris. The content of nitrogen varies. Some sludge has constituents that are toxic to plants or hazardous to the food chain, such as heavy metals and exotic organic compounds, and should be analyzed chemically prior to use.

The content of water in the sludge ranges from about 98 percent to less than 40 percent. The sludge is considered liquid if it is more than about 90 percent water, slurry if it is about 50 to 90 percent water, and solid if it is less than about 50 percent water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the sludge is applied, and the method by which the sludge is applied. The properties that affect absorption, plant growth, and microbial activity include saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, available water capacity, reaction, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erosion factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of sludge. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Disposal of wastewater by irrigation not only disposes of municipal wastewater and wastewater from food-processing plants, lagoons, and storage ponds but also can improve crop production by increasing the amount of water available to crops. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the design, construction, management, and performance of the irrigation system. The properties that affect design and management include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), slope, and flooding. The properties that affect construction include stones, cobbles, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, and ponding. The properties that affect performance include depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, bulk density, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, reaction, and the cation-exchange capacity, which is used to estimate the capacity of a soil to adsorb heavy metals. Permanently frozen soils are not suitable for disposal of wastewater by irrigation.

Overland flow of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to the upper reaches of sloped land and allowed to flow across vegetated surfaces, sometimes called terraces, to runoff-collection ditches. The length of the run generally is 150 to 300 feet. The application rate ranges from 2.5 to 16.0 inches per week. It commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The wastewater leaves solids and nutrients on the vegetated surfaces as it flows downslope in a thin film. Most of the water reaches the collection ditch, some is lost through evapotranspiration, and a small amount may percolate to the ground water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, and the design and construction of the system. Reaction and the cation-exchange capacity affect absorption. Reaction, salinity, and the sodium adsorption ratio affect plant growth and microbial activity. Slope, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, stones, and cobbles affect design and construction. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Rapid infiltration of wastewater is a process in which wastewater applied in a level basin at a rate of 4 to 120 inches per week percolates through the soil. The wastewater may eventually reach the ground water. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. Vegetation is not a necessary part of the treatment; hence, the basins may or may not be vegetated. The thickness of the soil material needed for proper treatment of the wastewater is more than 72 inches. As a result, geologic and hydrologic investigation is needed to ensure proper design and performance and to determine the risk of ground-water pollution.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution and the design, construction, and performance of the system. Depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan affect the risk of pollution and the design and construction of the system. Slope, stones, and cobbles also affect design and construction. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) and reaction affect performance. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Slow rate treatment of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to land at a rate normally between 0.5 inch and 4.0 inches per week. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The applied wastewater is treated as it moves through the soil. Much of the treated water may percolate to the ground water, and some enters the atmosphere through evapotranspiration. The applied water generally is not allowed to run off the surface. Waterlogging is prevented either through control of the application rate or through the use of tile drains, or both.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, and the application of waste. The properties that affect absorption include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, the cation-exchange capacity, and slope. Reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density affect plant growth and microbial activity. The wind erodibility group, the soil erosion factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood of wind erosion or water erosion. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Forestland Productivity and Management

Byron E. Rominger, South Carolina Forestry Commission, helped prepare this section.

Owners of forestland in Sumter County have many objectives. These objectives include producing timber; conserving wildlife, soil, and water; preserving esthetic values; and providing opportunities for recreational activities, such as commercial hunting. Public demand for clean water and recreational areas creates pressures and opportunities for owners of forestland.

The landowner interested in timber production is faced with the challenge of producing greater yields from smaller areas. Meeting this challenge requires intensive management and silvicultural practices. Many modern silvicultural techniques resemble those long practiced in agriculture. They include establishing, weeding, and thinning a desirable young stand (fig. 11); propagating the more productive species and genetic varieties; providing short rotations and complete fiber utilization; controlling insects, diseases, and weeds; and improving tree growth by applications of fertilizer and the installation of a drainage system. Even though timber crops require decades to grow, the goal of intensive management is similar to the goal of intensive agriculture. This goal is to produce the greatest yield of the most valuable crop as quickly as possible.

Commercial forests cover about 249,186 acres, or about 58 percent of the land area, in Sumter County. Commercial forest is land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and that has not been withdrawn from timber production. Loblolly pine is the most important timber species in the county because it grows fast, is adapted to the soil and climate, brings the highest average sale value per acre, and is easy to establish and manage.

For purposes of forest inventory, the predominant forest types identified in Sumter County are described in the following paragraphs.

Elm-ash-cottonwood. This forest type covers 13,259 acres. It is predominantly elm, ash, and cottonwood. Commonly included trees are gum, willow, hackberry, maple, and cypress.

Loblolly-shortleaf. This forest type covers 74,848 acres. It is predominantly loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or other kinds of southern yellow pine (excluding longleaf pine and slash pine) or a combination of these species. Commonly included trees are oak, hickory, and gum.

Figure 11.—Loblolly pine in an area of Barnwell-Fuquay complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes. Thinning a stand of loblolly pine encourages the growth of the trees and the understory and is beneficial for wildlife habitat.

Longleaf-slash. This forest type covers 15,264 acres. It is predominantly longleaf pine, slash pine, or other kinds of southern yellow pine (excluding loblolly pine and shortleaf pine). Commonly included trees are oak, hickory, and gum.

Oak-pine. This forest type covers 30,511 acres. It is predominantly hardwoods, usually upland oaks. Pine species make up 25 to 49 percent of the stand. Commonly included trees are gum and hickory.

Oak-hickory. This forest type covers 37,501 acres. It is predominantly upland oaks or hickory, or both. Commonly included trees are gum, elm, and maple.

Oak-gum-cypress. This forest type covers 73,608 acres. It is bottom-land forest consisting predominantly of tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, southern cypress, or a combination of these species. Commonly included trees are cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple.

One of the first steps in planning intensive forestland management is to determine the potential productivity of the soil for several alternative tree species. The most productive and valued trees are then selected for each soil type. Site and yield information enables a forest manager to estimate future wood supplies. These estimates are the basis of realistic decisions concerning expenses and profits associated with intensive forestland management, land acquisition, or industrial investments.

The potential productivity of forestland in Sumter County depends on physiography, soil properties, climate, and the effects of past management. Specific soil properties and site characteristics, including soil depth, texture, structure, and depth to the water table, affect forest productivity primarily by influencing available water capacity, aeration, and root development. The net effects of the interaction of these soil properties and site characteristics determine the potential site productivity.

The tables described in this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. They show the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops and rate the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forestland management.

Forestland Productivity

In the table 9, the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the “National Forestry Manual,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Forestland Management

Table 10, parts I through V give interpretive ratings for various aspects of forestland management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified aspect of forestland management. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified management aspect and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified management aspect. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified management aspect. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified management aspect or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Rating class terms for fire damage and seedling mortality are expressed as *low, moderate,* and *high*. Where these terms are used, the numerical ratings indicate gradations between the point at which the potential for fire damage or seedling mortality is highest (1.00) and the point at which the potential is lowest (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the “National Forestry Manual,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *soil rutting hazard* are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. Ruts form as a result of the operation of forest equipment. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting, *moderate* indicates that rutting is likely, and *severe* indicates that ruts form readily.

Ratings in the column *hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion* are based on slope and on soil erosion factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; *severe* indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and *very severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column *hazard of erosion on roads and trails* are based on the soil erosion factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that little or no erosion is likely; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and *severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the columns *suitability for hand planting* and *suitability for mechanical planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 1 foot is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column *suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 3 feet is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column *potential for damage to soil by fire* are based on texture of the surface layer, content of rock fragments and organic matter in the surface layer, thickness of the surface layer, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for this kind of damage. The ratings indicate an evaluation of the potential impact of prescribed fires or wildfires that are intense enough to remove the duff layer and consume organic matter in the surface layer.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Recreational Development

In table 11, parts I and II, the soils of the survey area are rated according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreational development. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the table are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in this table can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for dwellings without basements, for local roads and streets, and for septic tank absorption fields.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Off-road motorcycle trails require little or no site preparation. They are not covered with surfacing material or vegetation. Considerable compaction of the soil material is likely. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence erodibility, trafficability, dustiness, and the ease of revegetation. These properties are stoniness, slope, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

Wildlife Habitat

Dick Yetter, wildlife biologist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, helped prepare this section.

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. The species diversity and the abundance of wildlife depend largely on the availability of food, the complexity of vegetative cover, and the presence of water. Wildlife habitat can be created or enhanced by establishing diverse vegetation, by maintaining the existing plant communities, and by promoting the establishment of desirable native plant species.

Information about soils should be used in planning natural areas, wildlife habitat, wildlife refuges, and nature study areas. Soils play a critical role in determining the vegetation that is suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat. Soils also are an important element in determining the intensity of wildlife habitat management needed on the landscape.

Some elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Small grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, millet, rye, and barley.

Grasses and legumes can include domestic perennial grasses and legumes as well as native warm-season grasses and native legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, brome grass, switchgrass, Indiangrass, little bluestem, clover, and alfalfa.

Native herbaceous plants are cultivated and or naturally established grasses and forbs. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of native herbaceous plants are big bluestem, little bluestem, eastern gamagrass, goldenrod, beggarweed, partridge pea, desmodium, Atlantic coastal panicgrass, Indiangrass, native cane, coreopsis, rattlesnakemaster, blackeyed Susan, and ragweed.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce fruits and nuts that provide wildlife food. Woody species also offer buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage that provide foraging and nesting material for a diverse wildlife community. Flowering woody species provide nectar for pollinators that include native and introduced bees as well as native bats. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of hardwood trees are oak, hickory, yellow-poplar, and sweetgum. Examples of woody understory are black cherry, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that provide good wildlife benefits include native plum, sparkleberry, wax myrtle, blueberry, huckleberry, persimmon, pawpaw, and mulberry.

Coniferous plants furnish cover, travel corridors, browse, and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine and eastern redcedar.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the

Figure 12.—An area of Johnston mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded. Although limited for most uses by flooding, this soil provides excellent waterfowl habitat.

surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, cattail, rushes, and sedges.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 3 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are open wetlands, beaver ponds, artificial waterfowl impoundments, and pond edges.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, and areas of early successional vegetation that includes grasses, forbs, shrubs, and vines. This habitat provides seed sources, protective cover, and escape routes. Wildlife that utilize these areas include many species of neotropical migratory birds, avian predators, reptiles, ungulates, and small mammals.

Woodland wildlife habitat consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous trees that contain mature overstory trees, a mid-story tree canopy, and a shrub understory that contains a diverse community of grasses, legumes, and forbs. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, woodcock, ground birds, cavity-nesting birds, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and whitetail deer.

Wetland wildlife habitat consists of open, herbaceous, or forested wetlands (fig. 12). These areas of seasonal or permanent hydration support wetland vegetation. Wetlands are important in providing a number of functions with diverse benefits. Typical wetland functions include surface water storage, storm-water attenuation, nutrient cycling, sediment retention, and ground-water recharge. Wildlife attracted to wetlands include native waterfowl, migratory birds (including migrating wading birds), reptiles, amphibians, and mammals.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the data in the tables described under the heading “Soil Properties.”

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil; plan structures for water management; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Table 12, parts I and II show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

Table 13, parts I and II show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 72 inches or between a depth of 24 inches and a restrictive layer is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a Ksat rate of more than 14 micrometers per second are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

A *trench sanitary landfill* is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground-water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

In an *area sanitary landfill*, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If the downward movement of water through the soil profile is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

Construction Materials

Table 14, parts I and II give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

Gravel and *sand* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In table 14, part I, only the likelihood of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the bottom layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is considered a likely source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of sand and gravel. A rating of *good* or *fair* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The bottom layer and the thickest layer of the soils are assigned numerical ratings. These ratings indicate the likelihood that the layer is a source of sand or gravel. The number 0.00 indicates that the layer is a poor source. The number 1.00 indicates that the layer is a good source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the layer is a likely source.

In table 14, part II, the rating class terms are *good, fair,* and *poor*. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the table. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Water Management

Table 15 gives information on the soil properties and site features that affect water management. The degree and kind of soil limitations are given for pond reservoir areas; embankments, dikes, and levees; and aquifer-fed excavated ponds. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. Embankments that have zoned construction (core and shell) are not considered. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of 5 or 6 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground-water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey.

Soil properties are determined by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables. They include engineering properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Properties

Table 16 gives the engineering classifications and the range of engineering properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2005) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2004).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and *plasticity index* (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

Physical Soil Properties

Table 17, parts I and II show estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In table 17, part I, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In the table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In the table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $^{1}/_{3}$- or $^{1}/_{10}$-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in micrometers per second, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In table 17, part II, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in the table as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are described in the “National Soil Survey Handbook,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Chemical Soil Properties

Table 18 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of exchangeable cations plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Water Features

Table 19 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based on slope, climate, and vegetative cover. It is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal. The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The table indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The table indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Soil Features

Table 20 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness of the restrictive layer, which significantly affects the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high,* is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (Soil Survey Staff, 1999 and 2006). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Ultisols.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Udult (*Ud*, meaning humid, plus *ult*, from Ultisols).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Paleudults (*Pale*, meaning excessive development, plus *udults*, the suborder of the Ultisols that has a udic moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Paleudults.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineralogy class, cation-exchange activity class, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction class. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is coarse-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Paleudults.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile.

Table 21 indicates the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, and family of the soil series in the survey area.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil, that is typical of the series in the survey area is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993) and in the “Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils” (Schoeneberger and others, 2002). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and in “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 2006). Unless otherwise indicated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

Ailey Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on upper coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 6 to 45 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alpin, Barnwell, Candor, Lucy, Troup, Vaucluse, and Wagram

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kanhapludults (fig. 13)

Typical Pedon

Ailey sand in an area of Ailey-Troup-Vaucluse complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes; in Lee County; 1.2 miles northwest on W. Church Street from the intersection of Main Street and W. Church Street in Bishopville, 9.3 miles west on Camden Highway, 0.4 mile south across the I-20 overpass, 2.1 miles southwest on Jamestown Road, 0.1 mile west on Red Hill Road, 500 feet south of Red Hill Road; at an elevation of 290 feet; Spring Hill, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 11 minutes 27 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 26 minutes 52 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common very fine roots; many fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—8 to 22 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; many fine pores; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt—22 to 31 inches; reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine roots; many fine pores; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btx—31 to 42 inches; reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; 30 percent brittle; common fine roots; many fine pores; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BCt—42 to 65 inches; yellow (10YR 7/8) sandy loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; brittle; common fine pores; few distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay bridges between sand grains; common

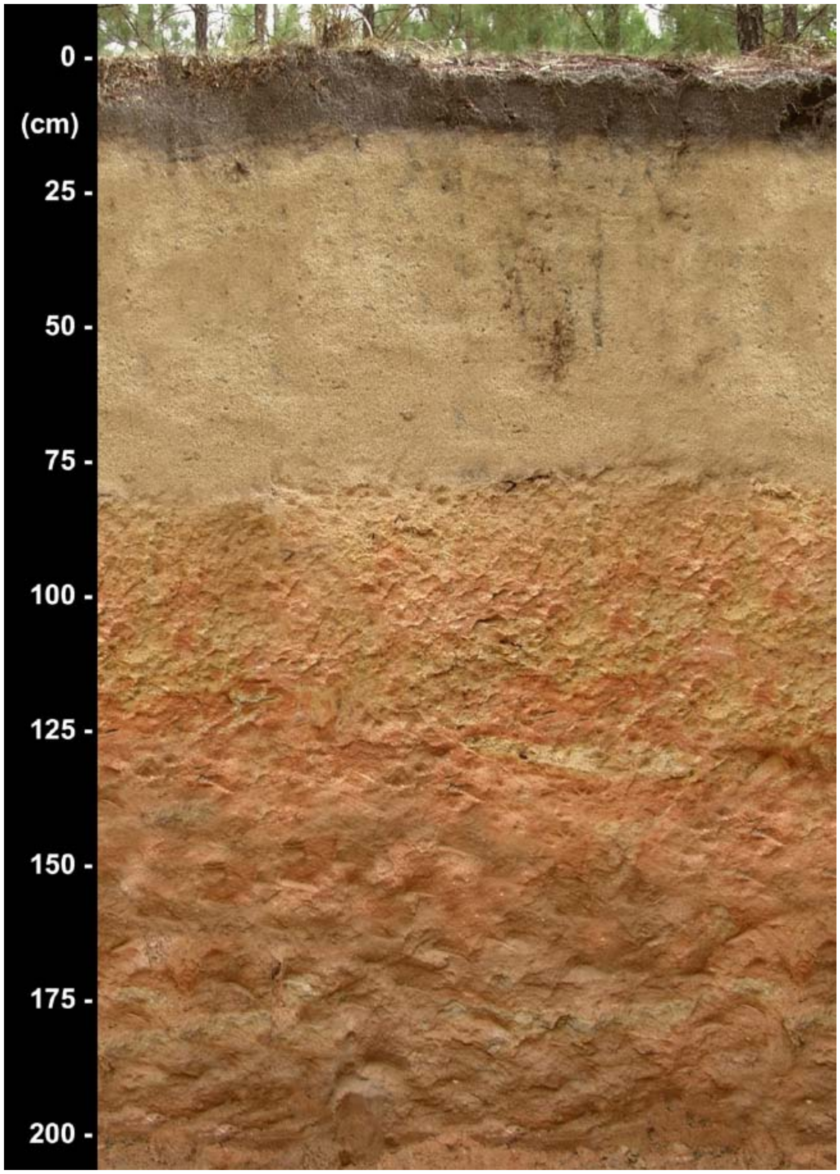


Figure 13.—Profile of an Ailey soil.

fine mica flakes; common fine prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—65 to 80 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/4) coarse sandy loam; massive; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; common fine prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches or more
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to fragic soil properties: 26 to 60 inches
Fragic soil properties: The Btx horizon has 30 to 60 percent, by volume, firm or very firm, brittle masses that are commonly in shades of red

Depth to lithologic discontinuity (contrasting sand sizes): 40 to 80 inches or more
Depth to densic materials: 40 to 80 inches or more
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.0 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 35 percent; mostly quartz pebbles
Effective cation-exchange capacity: 1 to 3 milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil in the A horizon, 0.3 to 1 in the E horizon, and 0.5 to 2 in the B and C horizons
Organic matter content: 0.5 to 1 percent in the A horizon, 0.2 to 0.5 percent in the E horizon, and less than 0.5 percent in the B and C horizons
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: 0 to 5 percent white clay bodies (kaolin) in the B and C horizons

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, or sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors in the lower part
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red or brown; may be relict or contemporary

Btx horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red or brown and iron depletions in shades of brown, white, or gray; may be relict or contemporary

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, white, or gray; may be relict or contemporary

2Cd or Cd horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; thin subhorizons of sandy clay occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, white, or gray; may be relict or contemporary
Other features—horizon is dense and compact in place with roots typically only penetrating gray seams

2C or C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors; where the dominant chroma is less than 3, horizon does not have contemporary redoximorphic features
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; subhorizons of clayey or silty materials occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, white, or gray; may be relict or contemporary

Alaga Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Sand sheets on middle coastal plains or stream terraces
Parent material: Eolian sands or alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Very high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Autryville, Lakeland, and Troup

Taxonomic Classification

Thermic, coated Typic Quartzipsamments

Typical Pedon

Alaga sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, in an area of Alaga-Blanton-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in Sumter County; about 0.85 mile south on River Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 261, about 1,040 feet east of River Road; at an elevation of 193 feet; Poinsett State Park, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 49 minutes 34 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 31 minutes 5 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C1—9 to 16 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/3) loamy sand; single grain; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C2—16 to 27 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand; single grain; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C3—27 to 51 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy sand; single grain; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C4—51 to 63 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C5—63 to 80 inches; reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: More than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table (where present): More than 3.3 feet from November to April

Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent; mostly quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Content of silt plus clay in the 10- to 40-inch control section ranges from 10 to 25 percent with clay content of 2 to 12 percent

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 or 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, coarse sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

C horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, coarse sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red or brown and iron depletions in shades of brown, white, or gray at depths of more than 40 inches

Alpin Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Dunes on sandhills
Parent material: Eolian sands
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Very high
Slope range: 0 to 15 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Candor, Troup, and Wagram

Taxonomic Classification

Thermic, coated Lamellic Quartzipsamments

Typical Pedon

Alpin sand in an area of Alpin-Candor-Troup complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes; in Sumter County; about 1.2 miles west on Springhill Road from its intersection with Pisgah Road, 0.2 mile north on a woodland road; at an elevation of 270 feet; Camden South, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 8 minutes 16 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 31 minutes 2 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E1—5 to 12 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E2—12 to 28 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very few prominent very pale brown (10YR 8/3) skeletans; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E3—28 to 40 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E4—40 to 54 inches; yellow (10YR 7/8) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very few prominent very pale brown (10YR 8/4) skeletans; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E and Bt—54 to 66 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
C—66 to 80 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine mica flakes; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: More than 80 inches
Depth to lamellae: More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Content of silt plus clay in the 10- to 40-inch control section ranges from 5 to 10 percent; streaks and pockets of uncoated sand grains range from none to common; some pedons have accumulations of organic matter in shades of brown in the lower part

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, or loamy sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, or loamy sand

E part of the E and Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 7 or 8, and chroma of 1 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand

B part of the E and Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam

C horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 6 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand

Autryville Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 4 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Butters, Lucknow, and Norfolk

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Autryville sand in an area of Autryville-Norfolk complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes; in Sumter County; about 0.1 mile south on U.S. Highway 15 from its intersection with State Highway 520, about 0.5 mile west and 0.3 mile south on a field road, 270 feet west in a cultivated field; at an elevation of 185 feet; Brogdon, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 46 minutes 49 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 21 minutes 39 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—5 to 24 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine roots; common fine pores; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt—24 to 35 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E´—35 to 48 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) loamy sand; single grain; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; few distinct patchy skeletans; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

B´t—48 to 57 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium plinthite nodules; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) and common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

B´tg—57 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: More than 60 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 4.0 to 6.0 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent in the A through E´ horizons and 0 to 34 percent below the E´ horizon; mostly rounded quartz gravel
Effective cation-exchange capacity: 1 to 3 milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil in the A and E horizons and the upper part of the B horizon, 2 to 5 in the middle part of the B horizon, 1 to 2 in the lower part of the B horizon, and 2 to 7 in the C horizon
Organic matter content: 0.5 to 1 percent in the A horizon and less than 0.5 percent below the A horizon
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Pedons are bisequel with sandy E horizons and loamy Bt horizons; some B´t subhorizons have brittle and hard bodies that make up 0 to 5 percent, by volume, of the horizon

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

BEt or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

BCt or BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E´ horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

B´t horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam; thin subhorizons of loamy fine sand occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, olive, or gray

B´tg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam; thin subhorizons of loamy fine sand occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, olive, white, or gray

Barnwell Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 2 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Dothan, Fuquay, and Vaucluse

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults (fig. 14)

Typical Pedon

Barnwell loamy coarse sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes; in Lee County; 2.4 miles north on Johnsons Pond Road from its intersection with Camden Highway, 330 feet northeast of the intersection of Johnson Pond Road and Berry Road; at an elevation of 305 feet; Lucknow, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 15 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 21 minutes 32 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy coarse sand; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
E—7 to 11 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
Bt1—11 to 36 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many fine roots; many fine pores; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few medium distinct spherical yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

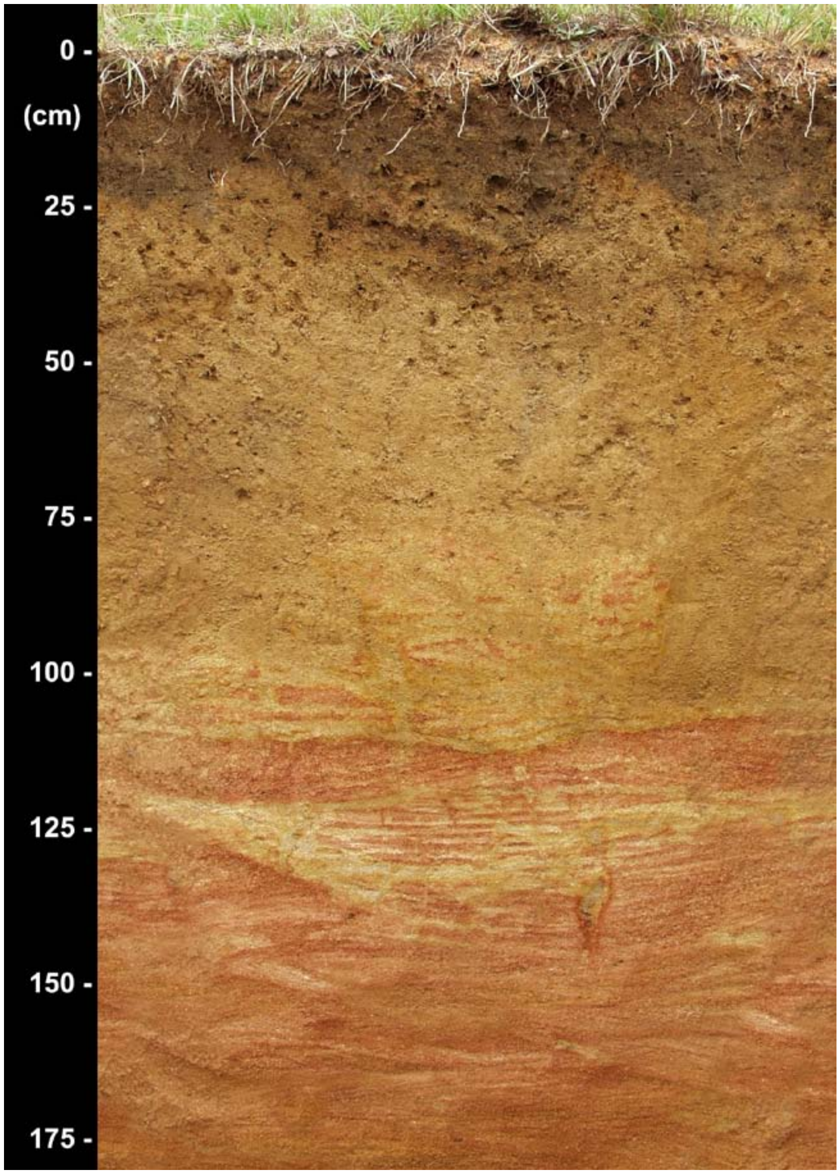


Figure 14.—Profile of a Barnwell soil.

Bt2—36 to 44 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many fine roots; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent spherical red (2.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—44 to 50 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron and common fine prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

2BCd—50 to 56 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few distinct clay bridges between sand grains; few medium prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2C—56 to 80 inches; light red (2.5YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; massive; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common coarse prominent yellow (10YR 7/8) masses of oxidized iron; few fine mica flakes; few medium prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 35 to 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 35 to more than 80 inches
Depth to densic materials: 40 to more than 60 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 5.0 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 35 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Mica content: 0 to 20 percent, by volume
Other distinctive properties: A densic BC horizon with firm or very firm moist consistence is at a depth of 40 to 60 inches

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray below a depth of 40 inches

BCd, BC, 2BC, and 2BCd horizons (if they occur):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray below a depth of 40 inches

C, Cd, 2C, and 2Cd horizons (if they occur):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, or clay

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray below a depth of 40 inches

Blanton Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Butters, Johns, Kalmia, and Lumbee

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Grossarenic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Blanton coarse sand in an area of Alaga-Blanton-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in Sumter County; about 0.55 mile southeast on Brewington Road from its intersection with Eastern School Road, 0.50 mile east and 0.10 mile north on a private lane, 175 feet east; at an elevation of 110 feet; Mayesville, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 52 minutes 43 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 10 minutes 32 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E1—9 to 29 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
E2—29 to 43 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very few light gray (10YR 7/1) skeletans; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt1—43 to 48 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt2—48 to 55 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions and common medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt3—55 to 65 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt4—65 to 80 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 40 to 80 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 40 to 80 inches or more

Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to 80 inches or more
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 40 to 80 inches or more
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 6.0 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 10 percent; mostly fine quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, in the Bt horizon

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand

E horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand

E horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

EB or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions or clay depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions or clay depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

Bonneau Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Goldsboro, Noboco, and Norfolk

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Bonneau sand in an area of Bonneau-Norfolk complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes; in Lee County; 3.1 miles north on Ashland-Stokes Bridge Road from its intersection with Hartsville Highway, 1.2 miles east on Una Road, 1.2 miles north on Alexander Store Road, 0.8 mile east on Rodgers Road, 0.2 mile northeast on Sparrow Swamp Road, 150 feet south of the road; at an elevation of 210 feet; Kellytown, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 18 minutes 44 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 10 minutes 8 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—8 to 24 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt1—24 to 41 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—41 to 51 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg—51 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/1) iron depletions; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to 80 inches or more
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 5.0 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 15 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the A and E horizons, except where lime has been applied, and extremely acid to moderately acid in the B horizon
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, in the lower part of the B horizon
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4 or is neutral in hue and has value of 3 to 5
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 2 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, olive, or gray; iron depletions with chroma of 2 or less are within a depth of 60 inches

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, olive, or gray
Other features—few plinthite nodules in some pedons

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of red, brown, yellow, olive, or gray
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, olive, or gray; iron depletions with chroma of 2 or less are within a depth of 60 inches

BCg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, olive, or gray

Butters Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Autryville, Lucknow, Lynchburg, and Norfolk

Taxonomic Classification

Coarse-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Butters sand in a area of Butters-Blanton complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 1.25 miles east on Beulah Cutino Road from its intersection with U.S. Highway 15, about 0.6 mile south on Hilton Road, 280 feet west; at an elevation of 160 feet; Brogdon, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 48 minutes 45 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 20 minutes 33 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E—10 to 18 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
Bt—18 to 29 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine

pores; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

E´—29 to 45 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; few prominent very pale brown (10YR 8/4) skeletans; common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron on faces of peds; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

B´t1—45 to 56 inches; olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) and common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

B´t2—56 to 67 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; few prominent very pale brown (10YR 8/3) skeletans and common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron and common coarse prominent very pale brown (10YR 8/3) clay depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

B´t3—67 to 80 inches; olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay depletions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy and loamy horizons: More than 60 inches over stratified sediments
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 5.7 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 15 percent; less than 5 percent in most pedons
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied; ranging to slightly acid in the BC and E´ horizons in some pedons
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, in the Bt horizons
Other distinctive properties: Pedons are bisequel with sandy E horizons and loamy Bt horizons

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

BE horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y and value and chroma of 4 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand or loamy fine sand

Bt horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

Other features—the upper 20 inches of the argillic horizon has an average clay content of 10 to 18 percent

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand or loamy fine sand; pockets or lenses of clean sand occur in most pedons
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown or yellow

E´ horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 6 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow; iron depletions in shades of yellow or brown and, below a depth of 48 inches, in shades of gray

E/B, B/E, EB, BE, or BE´ horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 6 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—pockets and lenses of sandy loam within a matrix of sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

B´t horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

B´tg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Candor Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Sand sheets on sandhills
Parent material: Eolian sands
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Alpin, Troup, and Wagram

Taxonomic Classification

Sandy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Candor sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes; in Lee County; 1.25 miles west on Lucknow Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 341, about 0.7 mile south on an unimproved road, 0.7 mile south, 0.1 mile east, 0.2 mile northeast, 0.05 mile north, 0.1 mile east on a woodland road, 75 feet north of the road; at an elevation of 257 feet; Lucknow, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 19 minutes 26 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 18 minutes 47 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—8 to 25 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine roots; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt—25 to 36 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common distinct clay bridges between sand grains; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

E´1—36 to 53 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few faint skeletans; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

E´2—53 to 61 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few distinct skeletans; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

B´t1—61 to 70 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) coarse sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; many distinct clay bridges between sand grains; few medium faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and few medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

B´t2—70 to 80 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few medium faint reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and few medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy horizons: 40 to 80 inches
Depth to top of the upper argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to base of the upper argillic horizon: 26 to 46 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 40 to 80 inches
Content of fragic soil properties: 0 to less than 30 percent below a depth of 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 3.3 feet (historically, more than about 4.0 feet) from December to March
Content of rock fragments: 0 to less than 15 percent, by volume, above a depth of 40 inches and 0 to 35 percent below a depth of 40 inches
Effective cation-exchange capacity: 0 to 3 milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil in the A horizon, 0 to 2 in the E and E´ horizons, 0 to 2 in the Bt horizon, and 0 to 4 in the B´t horizon
Organic matter content: 0.5 to 1.0 percent in the A horizon and less than 0.5 percent in the E, E´, Bt, and B´t horizons
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Mica content: 0 to 20 percent
Plinthite content: 0 to 10 percent, by volume, below a depth of 60 inches
Other distinctive properties: 0 to 20 percent fine to medium white clay bodies (kaolin)

A or Ap horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 or 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand or loamy sand

BE horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand

E´ horizon:

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand

E/B or B/E horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand

B´t horizon (upper part):

Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8 or is variegated in shades of yellow, brown, or red

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and, below a depth of 48 inches, iron depletions in shades of gray or white

B´t horizon (lower part) or Btx horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8 or is variegated in shades of yellow, brown, or red

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray or white

BC horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray or white

C horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, sandy clay, or clay

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray or white

Coxville Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Carolina bays on middle coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Goldsboro, Lynchburg, Noboco, Norfolk, and Rains

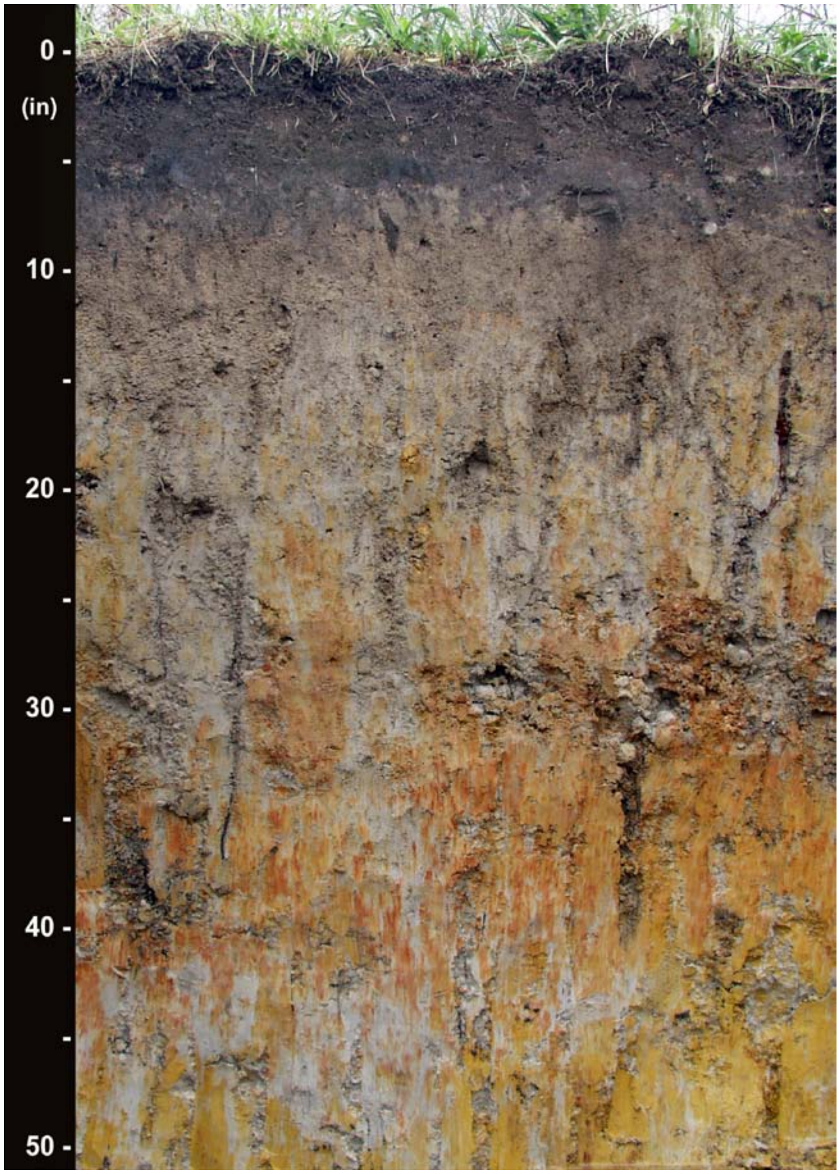


Figure 15.—Profile of a Coxville soil.

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Paleaquults (fig. 15)

Typical Pedon

Coxville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Lee County; 5.3 miles east on East Church Street from its intersection with South Main Street in Bishopville, 2.2 miles southeast on Wisacky Highway, 600 feet east on a farm road, 400 feet north of the road; at an elevation of 190 feet; Bishopville East, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 9 minutes 34 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 11 minutes 57 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Btg1—7 to 19 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine and common very fine roots; many fine pores; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg2—19 to 36 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine roots; many fine pores; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg3—36 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; many fine pores; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few fine prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) and few medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface layer: 4 to 10 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 4 to 10 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: More than 60 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.3 to 0.8 foot from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 15 percent; less than 5 percent in most pedons
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime had been applied

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 5
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or, rarely, sandy clay loam

Eg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 5 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

BEg or BAg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Btg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

BCg or Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—stratified sandy, loamy, silty, or clayey sediments
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

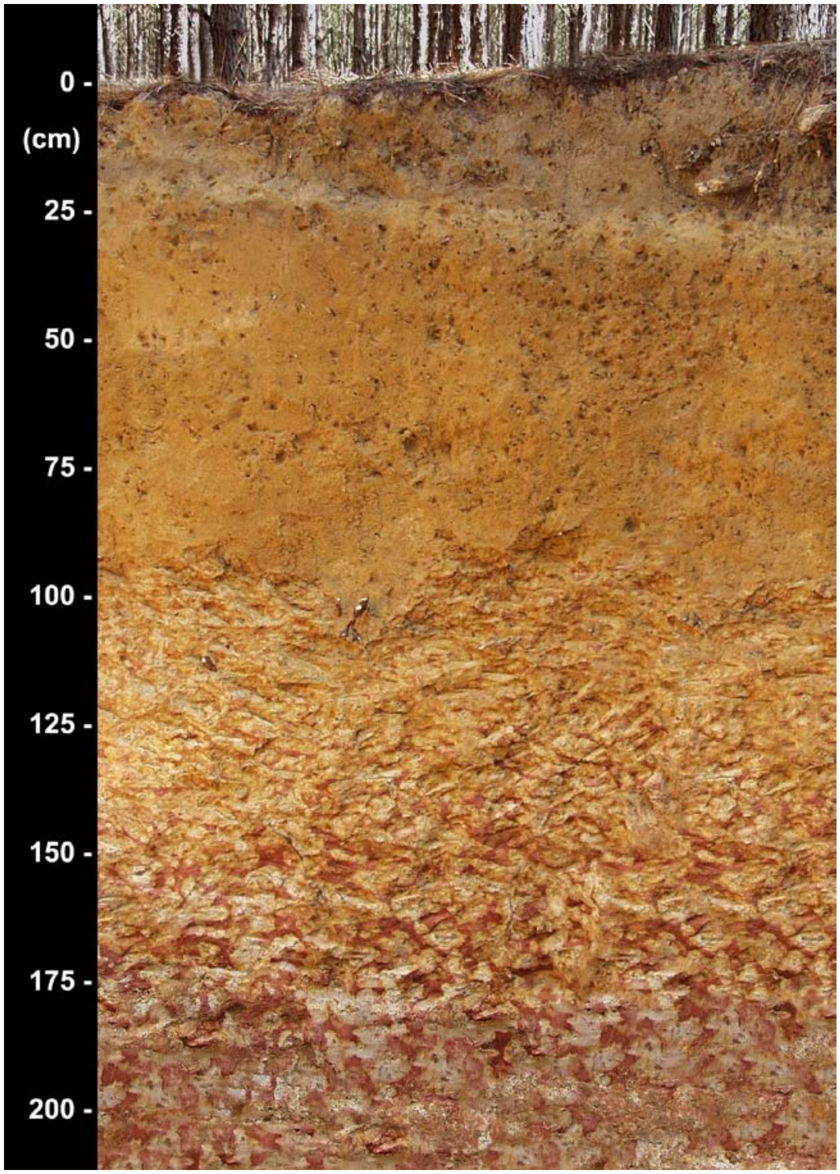


Figure 16.—Profile of a Dothan soil.

Dothan Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on upper coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Barnwell, Fuquay, Norfolk, and Thursa

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Plinthic Kandiudults (fig. 16)

Typical Pedon

Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Lee County; 2.4 miles north on Johnson Pond Road from its intersection with Camden Highway, 0.35 mile east and 0.6 mile north on Berry Road; at an elevation of 320 feet; Lucknow, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 15 minutes 42 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 20 minutes 59 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

E—8 to 12 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many medium roots; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—12 to 25 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—25 to 37 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btv1—37 to 55 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common coarse plinthite nodules; common coarse prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; few medium prominent pale red (2.5YR 7/2) and common medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btv2—55 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common coarse plinthite nodules; common medium prominent light reddish gray (2.5YR 7/1) iron depletions and common coarse prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; 5 percent rounded ironstone nodules; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 4.8 feet or more from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 5 percent in the A horizon and the upper part of the B horizon; ironstone and quartzite pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: More than 5 percent, by volume, within a depth of 60 inches and starting at a depth of about 30 inches
Other distinctive properties: Bodies of reddish plinthite surrounded by strong brown and yellowish brown material; the reddish and brownish parts are typically sandy clay loam or sandy loam and the gray parts are sandy clay loam or sandy clay; generally, the redder parts of the plinthite are oriented horizontally; soil has less than 20 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BA or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red or brown

Btc horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red or brown
Other features—5 to 35 percent, by volume, nodular or platy plinthite

Btv horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 8, and chroma of 4 to 8; hue of 2.5YR, 5YR, or 7.5YR may occur below a depth of 40 inches
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, sandy clay, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray commonly in a reticulate pattern

Duckbottom Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Mullers, Shellbluff, and Tawcaw

Taxonomic Classification

Very fine, kaolinitic, semiactive, acid, thermic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Duckbottom clay in an area of Tawcaw-Duckbottom-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; about 3.4 miles northwest on Sumter Landing Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 261, about 0.4 mile south and 0.5 mile west on Riverton Road, 0.3 mile north on a woodland road, 150 feet west; at an elevation of 118 feet; Rembert, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 1 minute 47 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 36 minutes 3 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 1 inch; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay; moderate medium granular structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bg1—1 to 4 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay; weak very coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bg2—4 to 20 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) clay; weak very coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common coarse prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg3—20 to 37 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) clay; weak very coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and many medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg4—37 to 48 inches; gray (N 5/0) clay; weak very coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common coarse prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) and common coarse prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.

Bg5—48 to 80 inches; gray (N 5/0) clay; weak very coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and common medium prominent olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface layer: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to top of cambic horizon: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to base of cambic horizon: 24 to 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0 to 1.0 foot from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied; moderately acid only occurs at depths below 40 inches
Other distinctive properties: 60 percent or more clay in the control section

A or Ap horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 6 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 10B, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 10B, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 10B, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—variable, ranging from sandy to clayey material
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Faceville Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on upper coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 2 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Lucy, Nankin, Noboco, Norfolk, and Springhill

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Faceville loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Lee County; 0.1 mile northwest on Harrington Road from its intersection with Herbert Wilson Road in Springhill, 100 feet southwest into a field; at an elevation of 435 feet; Dalzell, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 5 minutes 54 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 26 minutes 40 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
E—7 to 13 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
Bt1—13 to 22 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
Bt2—22 to 42 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) clay; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
Bt3—42 to 53 inches; red (2.5YR 5/8) clay; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) mottles; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt4—53 to 61 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few fine plinthite nodules; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt5—61 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common medium prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) mottles; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; extremely acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet

Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 14 percent in the A and E horizons; mainly ironstone pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid, except where lime has been applied; rarely, moderately acid in the BA horizon and the upper part of the Bt horizon
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, below a depth of 40 inches
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, 7.5YR, or 5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 8; hue of 2.5YR in eroded areas
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam; sandy clay loam in eroded areas

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, 7.5YR, or 5YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 or 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BA horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR, 5YR, or 2.5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam or clay loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR, 2.5YR, or 10R, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic mottles in shades of brown or yellow are in or below the Bt2 horizon
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay, clay loam, or clay

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR, 2.5YR, or 10R, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic mottles in shades of red, brown, yellow, or gray
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay or sandy clay loam

Foreston Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on middle coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Butters and Lynchburg

Taxonomic Classification

Coarse-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aquic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Foreston sand in an area of Lynchburg-Foreston-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; about 0.1 mile south on U.S. Highway 15 from its intersection with State Highway 520, about 0.57 mile west and 0.13 mile north on a farm lane, 100 feet east; at an elevation of 185 feet; Brogdon, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 47 minutes 9 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 21 minutes 50 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

E—8 to 15 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt—15 to 28 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay depletions; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

E´—28 to 35 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) loamy sand; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine prominent yellow (10YR 7/8) masses of oxidized iron and common fine prominent pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) and common medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) clay depletions; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

B´t—35 to 69 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/1) clay depletions and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Btg—69 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine prominent yellow (10YR 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of sandy and loamy textured horizons: More than 60 inches thick over stratified sediments

Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.3 to 2.5 feet from November to April

Content of rock fragments: 0 to 15 percent; less than 5 percent in most pedons

Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid, except where lime has been applied

Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, in the Bt horizons

Other distinctive properties: Pedons are bisequel with sandy E horizons and loamy Bt horizons

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

Bt horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 6

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

E´ horizon:

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown or yellow

B´t horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 7, and chroma of 3 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Fuquay Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on upper coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alpin, Barnwell, Candor, Dothan, Norfolk, and Troup

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Plinthic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Fuquay sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes; in Lee County; 1.7 miles west on West Church Street from its intersection with North Main Street in Bishopville, 6.0 miles west on Camden Road, 0.8 mile south on Calvary Church Road, 1.0 mile southwest on Moses Road, 0.25 mile west on County Road SF-31-503, about 30 feet north of the road; at an elevation of 320 feet; Spring Hill, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 12 minutes 22 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 23 minutes 4 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E—8 to 27 inches; pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bt—27 to 42 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few medium prominent reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btv1—42 to 61 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium yellowish red (5YR 4/6) plinthite nodules; few medium prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/2) iron depletions and and many medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; 3 percent rounded ironstone nodules; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btv2—61 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common coarse red (2.5YR 4/6) plinthite nodules; common coarse prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/2) iron depletions and many medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; extremely acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 4.8 feet or more from November to April

Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 35 percent in the A, E, and BE horizons and 0 to 15 percent in the lower part of the profile; mostly rounded nodules of ironstone
Organic matter content: 0.5 to 2.0 percent in the A horizon and less than 0.5 percent in the E, B, and C horizons
Effective cation-exchange capacity: 2 to 10 milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil in the A horizon, 1 to 4 in the E and B horizons, and 2 to 5 in the C horizon
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: More than 5 percent, by volume, within a depth of 60 inches and starting at a depth of about 30 inches
Other distinctive properties: Bodies of reddish plinthite surrounded by strong brown and yellowish brown material; the reddish and brownish parts are typically sandy clay loam or sandy loam and the gray parts are sandy clay loam or sandy clay; generally, the redder parts of the plinthite are oriented horizontally

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam

Bt or Btc horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Btv horizon or Btcv horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10R to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray commonly in a reticulate pattern

C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR, 5YR, 7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray commonly in a reticulate pattern

Goldsboro Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on middle coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Bonneau, Coxville, Lynchburg, Noboco, Norfolk, and Rains

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Aquic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Goldsboro sandy loam in an area of Goldsboro-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; about 0.8 mile south on State Highway 341 from its intersection with Yarborough Road, 0.6 mile west on a farm lane, 175 feet north; at an elevation of 125 feet; Olanta, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 58 minutes 39 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 57 minutes 43 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bt1—9 to 15 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bt2—15 to 23 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bt3—23 to 46 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt4—46 to 55 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg1—55 to 63 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent yellow (10YR 7/8), common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/8), and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg2—63 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/8), common medium prominent yellow (10YR 7/8), and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 5 to 19 inches

Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.3 to 2.5 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent; mostly quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6
Texture—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; subhorizons of sandy clay or clay occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; subhorizons of sandy clay or clay occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

BCg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 5
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy, loamy, or clayey; horizon may be stratified
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Hornsville Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Masada and Persanti

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aquic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Hornsville very fine sandy loam in an area of Masada-Hornsville complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded; in Sumter County; 1.5 miles south on Claremont Road from its intersection with Sumter Landing Road, 0.3 mile west on a lane, 1,275 feet south; at an elevation of 130 feet; Rembert, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 0 minutes 12 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—8 to 22 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay; moderate medium granular structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium distinct reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) and common medium faint yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—22 to 34 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/1) iron depletions and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium faint yellow (10YR 7/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—34 to 44 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; few medium faint yellow (10YR 7/8) and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—44 to 53 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/1) iron depletions and common medium faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt5—53 to 57 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few medium faint yellow (10YR 7/8) and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BCg—57 to 69 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—69 to 80 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/8) coarse sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to more than 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 40 to more than 60 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.3 to 2.5 feet from November to April
Soil reaction: Moderately acid to extremely acid, except where lime has been applied
Mica content: 2 to more than 20 percent in the B and C horizons in most pedons
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5Y or 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BA or AB horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 6 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray within a depth of 24 inches

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BCg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

C or 2C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—stratified sandy loam to clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Cg or 2Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—stratified sandy loam to clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Johns Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Kalmia, Lumbee, Meggett, Okeetee, and Yemassee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aquic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Johns loamy sand in an area of Yemassee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in Sumter County; 0.6 mile northeast on Truluck Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 341, about 0.24 mile northwest on a farm lane, 200 feet southwest; at an elevation of 105 feet; Sardis, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 0 minutes 22 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 55 minutes 45 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; massive; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
E—7 to 15 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt1—15 to 22 inches; olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and common coarse faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt2—22 to 27 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common coarse prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
Bt3—27 to 36 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
2C—38 to 53 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loamy coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common coarse prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

2Cg—53 to 80 inches; white (2.5Y 8/1) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common coarse prominent yellow (10YR 7/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 18 to 40 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 15 to 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.8 foot to 3.0 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent in the A, E, and B horizons and 0 to 15 percent in the C horizon
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4 or is neutral in hue and has value of 3 to 5
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 or 4 or is neutral in hue and has value of 5 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

BCg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam; horizon is thinly stratified with more clayey textures in some pedons
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand; thin lenses of sandy loam or loam occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2Cg horizon:

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand; thin lenses of sandy loam or loam occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Johnston Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Swamp flood plains on coastal plains and Carolina bays on coastal plains
Parent material: Alluvium or fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Alaga, Mouzon, and Scapo

Taxonomic Classification

Coarse-loamy, siliceous, active, acid, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts

Typical Pedon

Johnston muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Lee County; 0.5 mile northeast on Darlington Highway from its intersection with St. Charles Road in St. Charles, 0.55 mile south on Nancy Branch Road, 0.25 mile east, 100 feet northeast into woods; at an elevation of 140 feet; Elliott, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 4 minutes 4 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 12 minutes 4 seconds W.

Oa—0 to 5 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) muck; 3 percent unrubbed fiber, 1 percent rubbed; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine, many medium, and few coarse roots; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

A—5 to 31 inches; black (10YR 2/1) fine sandy loam; massive; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine, many medium, and few coarse roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cg1—31 to 63 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg2—63 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of organic surface layer: Less than 8 inches
Thickness of mineral surface layer: 24 to 48 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 35 percent below a depth of 40 inches; mainly rounded quartz gravel
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid

Other distinctive properties: Some pedons have a few inches of recent alluvium deposited over the dark A horizon or thin (less than 8 inches thick) organic layers; organic matter content of the A horizon ranges from 3 to about 20 percent

Oa horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1; has hue of 2.5Y, value of 2.5 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or is neutral in hue and has value of 2.5 or 3
Texture—muck

A horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 2.5 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or is neutral in hue and has value of 2.5 or 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam and may include the mucky analogues of some textures
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Cg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam; some pedons have thin strata of sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Kalmia Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Johns, Lumbee, Meggett, Okeetee, and Yemassee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Kalmia loamy sand in an area of Kalmia-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in Sumter County; 0.53 mile northeast on Backswamp Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 341, about 0.1 mile northeast, 0.2 mile southeast, 0.3 mile east on a farm lane, 300 feet south; at an elevation of 122 feet; Sardis, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 2 minutes 19 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 59 minutes 42 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bt1—7 to 14 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—14 to 25 inches; yellowish red (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—25 to 30 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BC—30 to 39 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) loamy coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2C1—39 to 53 inches; reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few white (10YR 8/1) skeletans; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2C2—53 to 59 inches; reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few white (10YR 8/1) skeletans; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2Cg—59 to 80 inches; 25 percent yellow (10YR 7/6) and 75 percent white (2.5Y 8/1) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 18 to 40 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 20 to 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 6.1 feet or more from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent; mainly quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Mica content: 0 to 20 percent

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 2 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, loam, or sandy clay loam

BC horizon or B/C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 or 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray

2C horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron or clay depletions in shades of gray

Lakeland Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Dunes on coastal plains
Parent material: Eolian sands
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Very high
Slope range: 6 to 15 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga and Troup

Taxonomic Classification

Thermic, coated Typic Quartzipsamments

Typical Pedon

Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 6.85 miles south on S.C. Highway 261 from its intersection with Wedgefield Road in Wedgefield, 150 feet west of the road; at an elevation of 220 feet; Poinsett State Park, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 47 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 30 minutes 16 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine roots; common fine pores; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
C1—8 to 12 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—12 to 26 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
C3—26 to 80 inches; yellow (10YR 7/6) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: More than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Silt plus clay ranges from 5 to 10 percent in the 10- to 40-inch particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand

C horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 2 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand
Other features—small pockets of clean sand grains which are not indicative of wetness

Lucknow Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine sediments
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alpin, Autryville, Fuquay, Norfolk, and Wagram

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Lucknow coarse sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes; in Lee County; 1.7 miles west on West Church Street from its intersection with South Main Street in Bishopville, 1.25 miles north on Pinchum Sly Road, 3.2 miles west on Lucknow Road, 5.1 miles west on Old Camden Road, 1.0 mile northeast on Radcliff Road, 0.2 mile southeast on a lane, 0.15 mile west along a powerline right-of-way, 0.2 mile south on a field lane, 100 feet west of the lane; at an elevation of 300 feet; Cassatt, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 17 minutes 48 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) coarse sand; single grain; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine, common medium, and few very fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E1—7 to 32 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E2—32 to 42 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common coarse prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and

common medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt1—42 to 51 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy coarse sand; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; very few distinct clay bridges between sand grains; common medium distinct reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and common coarse distinct reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—51 to 66 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; very few faint clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) and many medium prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/1) iron depletions; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—66 to 80 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; very few faint clay films on all faces of peds; many medium prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/1) iron depletions and many medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 40 to 80 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 40 to 80 inches or more
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to 80 inches or more
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 40 to 80 inches or more
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 5.7 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 10 percent; mostly fine quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, in the Bt horizon

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand

E horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand

E horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

EB or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron or clay depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron or clay depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

Lucy Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 2 to 45 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Faceville, Nankin, Orangeburg, Springhill, Troup, and Vaucluse

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Lucy sand in an area of Troup-Lucy complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 0.17 mile northwest on Coronet Drive from its intersection with S.C. Highway 441, about 450 feet southwest; at an elevation of 290 feet; Dalzell, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 3 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 25 minutes 24 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
E—10 to 33 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
Bt1—33 to 55 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt2—55 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 20 percent
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand or sandy loam

C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand or sand
Other features—pockets of finer material occur in some pedons

Lumbee Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys and Carolina bays on coastal plains
Parent material: Alluvium or fluviomarine sediments
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Johns, Kalmia, Meggett, Okeetee, Rutlege, and Yemassee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, subactive, thermic Typic Endoaquults

Typical Pedon

Lumbee sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in Lee County; 4.0 miles southeast on S.C. Highway 341 from its intersection with Darlington Highway, 0.5 mile northeast on a farm lane, 150 feet northwest of the lane; at an elevation of 135 feet; Lynchburg, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 5 minutes 7 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 5 minutes 29 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common very fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Btg1—8 to 23 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine roots; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and yellow (10YR 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg2—23 to 28 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
2Cg1—28 to 45 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
2Cg2—45 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 6 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 6 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 14 to 40 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 14 to 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0 to 0.7 foot from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent; mostly fine quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid, except where lime has been applied

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 5
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam

Eg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

EBg or BEg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

BCg or CBg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand or sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2Cg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand; thin lenses of sandy loam, loam, or clay loam occur in some pedons below a depth of 40 inches
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Lynchburg Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Butters, Coxville, Foreston, Goldsboro, Noboco, and Rains

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aeric Paleaquults

Typical Pedon

Lynchburg sandy loam in an area of Lynchburg-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 0.6 mile southwest on Locklear Road from its intersection with Old Saint Johns Church Road, 630 feet south; at an elevation of 131 feet; Sardis, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 0 minutes 21 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 59 minutes 55 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt—8 to 16 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine roots; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg1—16 to 26 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg2—26 to 37 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg3—37 to 48 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and common coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg4—48 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent gray (10YR 5/1) iron depletions; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches

Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot to 1.7 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 10 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 5
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—dominantly sandy clay loam; ranging to sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Btg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; horizon is sandy clay or clay at a depth of 40 inches or more in some pedons
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

BCg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Mantachie Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Johns, Mimms, and Yemassee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, acid, thermic Fluventic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Mantachie clay loam in an area of Mantachie-Mimms complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; 0.6 mile northeast on Truluck Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 341, about 0.35 mile northeast on a farm lane, 565 feet east; at an elevation of 100 feet; Sardis, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 0 minutes 30 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 55 minutes 19 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 3 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; moderate medium granular structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw1—3 to 9 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; fine mica flakes; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bw2—9 to 17 inches; pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) manganese masses; common medium faint light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) iron depletions; fine mica flakes; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bg1—17 to 25 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bg2—25 to 34 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; common coarse prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cg1—34 to 44 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and common coarse prominent yellow (2.5Y 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cg2—44 to 65 inches; white (2.5Y 8/1) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common medium prominent yellow (2.5Y 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; 10 percent subrounded quartz gravel; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Cg3—65 to 80 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; few prominent discontinuous organic stains; 10 percent subrounded quartz gravel; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface layer: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to top of cambic horizon: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to base of cambic horizon: 30 to 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.3 foot to 1.4 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: Less than 5 percent in the A horizon and the upper part of the B horizon; gravel content ranges to 10 percent in the lower part of the B horizon in some pedons
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid to a depth of 40 inches, except where limed has been applied, and very strongly acid to mildly alkaline below a depth of 40 inches
Mica content: 2 to more than 20 percent
Other distinctive properties: 0 to 20 percent manganese concretions

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or clay loam

Bw horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon or 2Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—variable, ranging from sandy to clayey material
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

The Mantachie soils in Sumter County are considered taxadjuncts to the series because their cation-exchange activity class is lower than what is defined for the range for the series. This difference, however, does not significantly affect the use, management, and interpretations of the soils. Mantachie soils are typically fine-loamy, siliceous, active, acid, thermic Fluventic Endoaquepts.

Masada Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Hornsville and Persanti

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Typic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Masada fine sandy loam in an area of Masada-Hornsville complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded; in Sumter County; 1.5 miles south on Claremont Road from its intersection with Sumter Landing Road, 0.68 mile west on a lane, 285 feet south; at an elevation of 130 feet; Rembert, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 0 minutes 18 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 35 minutes 5 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
E—6 to 11 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt1—11 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; few fine mica flakes; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—18 to 24 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/8) and common medium distinct brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; few fine mica flakes; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—24 to 31 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium faint red (2.5YR 5/8) and common medium faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; few fine mica flakes; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—31 to 43 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) iron depletions; few fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt5—43 to 80 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of oxidized iron; few fine mica flakes; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 40 to 60 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 5.0 feet
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent; mainly rounded quartz pebbles and cobbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Mica content: 2 to 25 percent
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 8, and chroma of 1 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 8, and chroma of 2 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam

BE or BA horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic mottles in shades of brown or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay

BC or BCt horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic mottles in shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or clay

C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic mottles in shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam

Meggett Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Johns, Kalmia, Lumbee, Okeetee, and Yemassee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, mixed, active, thermic Typic Albaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Meggett sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; in Lee County; 4.35 miles southeast on S.C. Highway 341 from its intersection with Darlington Highway, 0.86 mile northeast on an unimproved road, 50 feet northwest of the lane; at an elevation of 130 feet; Lynchburg, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 4 minutes 57 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 4 minutes 43 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 5 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Btg1—5 to 25 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; many medium prominent yellow (10YR 7/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg2—25 to 38 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few fine prominent yellow (10YR 7/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg3—38 to 51 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
2Cg—51 to 80 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), light gray (10YR 7/1), and white (10YR 8/1) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 50 to more than 80 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 50 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: 0 to 1.0 foot from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent; mostly quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the A and E horizons, except where lime has been applied; strongly acid to moderately alkaline in the upper part of the B horizon; and slightly acid to moderately alkaline in the lower part of the B horizon and in the C horizon
Other distinctive properties: Clay content of the particle-size control section is 35 to 60 percent; silt content is less than 30 percent and commonly is about 15 to 20 percent; fine concretions of calcium carbonate or fragments of shell range from 0 to 10 percent in the upper part of the B horizon and from 0 to 35 percent in the lower part of the B horizon and in the C horizon

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or clay loam
Other features—where an E horizon does not occur, the A horizon has an abrupt boundary

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown, yellow, or olive and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Btg horizon (upper part):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2; is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8; or is variegated in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown, yellow, or olive and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray; may be in a reticulate pattern
Other features—horizon typically has iron depletions on faces of peds with hue of 5GY, 5G, or 5BG, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1

Btg horizon (lower part):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2; is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8; or is variegated in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown, yellow, or olive and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray; may be in a reticulate pattern
Other features—horizon typically has iron depletions on faces of peds with hue of 5GY, 5G, or 5BG, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1

BCtg or BCg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, 2.5Y, 5Y, 5GY, 5G, or 5BG, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2; is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8; or is variegated in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown, yellow, or olive and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, 2.5Y, 5Y, 5GY, 5G, or 5BG, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2; is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8; or is variegated in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; thin strata of sandy or clayey material occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown, yellow, or olive and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, 2.5Y, 5Y, 5GY, 5G, or 5BG, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2; is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8; or is variegated in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam; thin strata of finer textured material occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of brown, yellow, or olive and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Mimms Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Johns, Mantachie, and Yemassee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, acid, thermic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Mimms silty clay in an area of Mantachie-Mimms complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; 0.53 mile northeast on Backswamp Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 341, about 0.1 mile northeast, 0.2 mile southeast, 0.3 mile east, 0.15 mile north, 0.18 mile northeast, 0.16 mile southeast on a farm lane, 875 feet east; at an elevation of 110 feet; Sardis, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 2 minutes 16 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 59 minutes 26 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 4 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bg1—4 to 30 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silty clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common coarse prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg2—30 to 61 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silty clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and common coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bg3—61 to 66 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium distinct pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) masses of oxidized iron on surfaces along root channels and common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

2Cg—66 to 72 inches; white (10YR 8/1) coarse sand; single grain; loose; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface layer: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to top of cambic horizon: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to base of cambic horizon: 24 to 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0 to 1.0 foot from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied; moderately acid only occurs at depths below 40 inches
Other distinctive properties: 35 to 59 percent weighted average clay in the control section

A or Ap horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 6 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5GY (rarely 5BG), value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5GY (rarely 5BG), value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2Cg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5GY (rarely 5BG), value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—variable, ranging from sandy to loamy material
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Mouzon Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Johnston and Scapo

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Albaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Mouzon sandy loam in an area of Scapo-Mouzon complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; 0.49 mile southeast on Mt. Zion Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 341, about 2.3 miles southwest on Narrow Paved Road, 0.80 mile northwest on Douglas Swamp Road, 0.06 mile west on Nero Circle, 115 feet south; at an elevation of 124 feet; Turbeville, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 59 minutes 54 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 0 minutes 9 seconds W.

A1—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
A2—1 to 6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; many medium roots throughout; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg1—6 to 12 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common medium prominent yellow (2.5Y 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
Btg2—12 to 26 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium roots; common medium prominent pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) and few fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Btg3—26 to 31 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
BCg—31 to 48 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) fine sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common coarse prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay depletions; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Cg—48 to 80 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) loamy fine sand; single grain; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches or more
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 40 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0 to 1.0 foot from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 10 percent; mostly shell fragments or quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the A and E horizons, strongly acid to moderately alkaline in the upper part of the B horizon, and slightly acid to moderately alkaline in the lower part of the B horizon and in the C horizon

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Eg or E horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Btg horizon:

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam or clay loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, yellow, or olive and iron depletions in shades of gray

BCtg or BCg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, yellow, or olive

Cg horizon:

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam; horizon is stratified with thin layers of coarser or finer material in some pedons

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray and masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, brown, or olive

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand; horizon is stratified with thin layers of coarser or finer material in some pedons

Mullers Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Duckbottom, Shellbluff, and Tawcaw

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, acid, thermic Fluventic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Mullers clay in an area of Tawcaw-Shellbluff-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; 1.9 miles south on S.C. Highway 261 from its intersection with Wedgefield Road in Wedgefield, 2.25 miles west on Middleton Road, 1.8 miles west and 1.98 miles north on a woodland road from the intersection of Middleton Road and Foxville Road, 1.36 miles west on a utility right-of-way, 0.74 mile north on a woodland road, 230 feet east; at an elevation of 98 feet; Wedgefield, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 54 minutes 32 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 36 minutes 46 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 1 inch; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay; moderate medium granular structure; fine mica flakes; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bw—1 to 8 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions and common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg1—8 to 40 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; common medium prominent light red (2.5YR 7/6), common coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bg2—40 to 56 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) silt loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; common medium prominent light red (2.5YR 7/6), common coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bg3—56 to 80 inches; dark bluish gray (5B 4/1) silt loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; common coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; fine mica flakes; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface layer: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to top of cambic horizon: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to base of cambic horizon: 24 to 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.5 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied; moderately acid only occurs at depths below 40 inches
Other distinctive properties: 0 to 20 percent manganese concretions; more than 25 percent silt in the particle-size control section

A or Ap horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 6 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bw horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bg horizon:

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 10B, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 10B, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 10B, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—variable, ranging from sandy to clayey material

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Nankin Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 6 to 15 percent
Commonly associated soils: Faceville, Lucy, Springhill, and Troup

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults

Typical Pedon

Nankin sandy clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded; in Lee County; 0.43 mile west on Old Camden Highway from its junction with Pinchum Sly Road, 0.25 mile south, 0.15 mile east, 0.10 mile north, 0.25 mile southeast, 0.10 mile east on a farm road, 120 feet north of the farm road; at an elevation of 255 feet; Rembert, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 13 minutes 48 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 16 minutes 39 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine and few medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—6 to 19 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common prominent clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—19 to 28 inches; red (2.5YR 5/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—28 to 37 inches; red (2.5YR 5/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common prominent clay films on all faces of peds; many medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) and many medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—37 to 51 inches; red (2.5YR 5/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few fine prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and many medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt5—51 to 62 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sandy clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; very few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and many medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron and few fine prominent white (10YR 8/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt6—62 to 80 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; very few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and many medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron and few fine prominent white (10YR 8/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 3.3 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 25 percent in the A and B horizons; mainly ironstone nodules
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Mica content: 2 to 20 percent in the lower horizons of some pedons
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent above a depth of 60 inches
Other distinctive properties: Less than 20 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 5
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam

AB or BA horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray below a depth of 40 inches

BC horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 6 or 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam; pockets and thin strata of loamy sand, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, and sandy clay occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray below a depth of 40 inches

C horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam; pockets and thin strata of loamy sand, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, and sandy clay occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray below a depth of 40 inches

Noboco Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Bonneau, Coxville, Faceville, Goldsboro, Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Rains

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Oxyaquic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Noboco loamy sand in an area of Noboco-Goldsboro complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Lee County; 1.75 miles southwest of St. Charles on U.S. Highway 401 from its intersection with St. Charles Road, 100 feet south of the centerline of the highway; at an elevation of 170 feet; Elliott, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 3 minutes 10 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 14 minutes 39 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—10 to 13 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) loamy sand; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine roots; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—13 to 25 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bt2—25 to 34 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; extremely acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bt3—34 to 58 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions and many medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; extremely acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bt4—58 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common coarse prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions and many coarse prominent red (2.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; extremely acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 2.5 to 3.3 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 5 percent; mostly fine ironstone nodules
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, in the Bt horizon above a depth of 60 inches and 0 to 10 percent or more below a depth of 60 inches

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray at a depth of 30 to 40 inches

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; thin layers of sandy clay occur below a depth of 40 inches in some pedons
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron or clay depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Norfolk Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Autryville, Bonneau, Butters, Coxville, Dothan, Goldsboro, Noboco, and Rains

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Norfolk loamy sand in an area of Norfolk-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 1.6 miles northeast on Dubose Siding Road from its intersection with U.S. Highway 15, about 1.0 mile southwest on Westbury Mill Road, 350 feet northwest; at an elevation of 180 feet; Oswego, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 2 minutes 37 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 21 minutes 29 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; slightly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—9 to 11 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt1—11 to 21 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—21 to 41 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) and few medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—41 to 51 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) iron depletions and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt4—51 to 61 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common plinthite nodules; common coarse prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt5—61 to 80 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common plinthite nodules; common coarse prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions and common coarse prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches

Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to top of the kandic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 3.3 to 6.1 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 5 percent; mostly quartz pebbles or ironstone nodules
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, to a depth of 60 inches and 0 to 10 percent or more below a depth of 60 inches

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loamy fine sand

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, fine sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loamy fine sand

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BC or BCt horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, yellow, or brown and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, or sandy clay; layers of coarser or finer textured materials occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized in shades of red, yellow, or brown and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Okeetee Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Johns, Kalmia, Lumbee, Meggett, and Yemassee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Aeric Endoaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Okeetee fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in Lee County; 0.84 mile southeast on S.C. Highway 341 from its intersection with U.S. Highway 76 in Lynchburg, 1.35 miles northeast on Back Swamp Road, 360 feet northwest of Back Swamp Road; at an elevation of 127 feet; Lynchburg, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 3 minutes 59 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 2 minutes 40 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 3 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

E—3 to 8 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt—8 to 17 inches; olive yellow (2.5Y 6/8) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; many prominent clay films on all faces of peds; common medium distinct brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron and common coarse prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg1—17 to 43 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; common prominent clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common coarse prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg2—43 to 57 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common coarse prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg3—57 to 63 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cg—63 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) fine sandy loam; massive; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 11 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to more than 80 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 40 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.4 foot to 1.6 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 5 percent; mostly quartz pebbles or shell fragments

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the A and E horizons and the upper part of the B horizon, except where lime has been applied; strongly acid to moderately alkaline in the lower part of the B horizon; and moderately acid to moderately alkaline in the C horizon
Mica content: 0 to 20 percent in the B and C horizons

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

E horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Eg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Btg horizon:
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BCg or BCtg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, sandy clay, or clay loam commonly with pockets of sandy loam or loamy sand
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, sandy clay, or clay loam commonly with pockets of sandy loam or loamy sand
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, or sandy clay; including thin layers or pockets of coarser and finer textured material

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

C horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 6

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, or sandy clay; including thin layers or pockets of coarser and finer textured material

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand; including thin layers or pockets of coarser and finer textured material

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

2C horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 6

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand; including thin layers or pockets of coarser and finer textured material

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Orangeburg Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Lucy, Norfolk, and Thursa

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults (fig. 17)

Typical Pedon

Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 1.4 miles west on Arthur Gayle Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 261, about 320 feet south; at an elevation of 230 feet; Poinsett State Park, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 50 minutes 19 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 32 minutes 28 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loamy sand; weak medium granular structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—6 to 12 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine roots; common

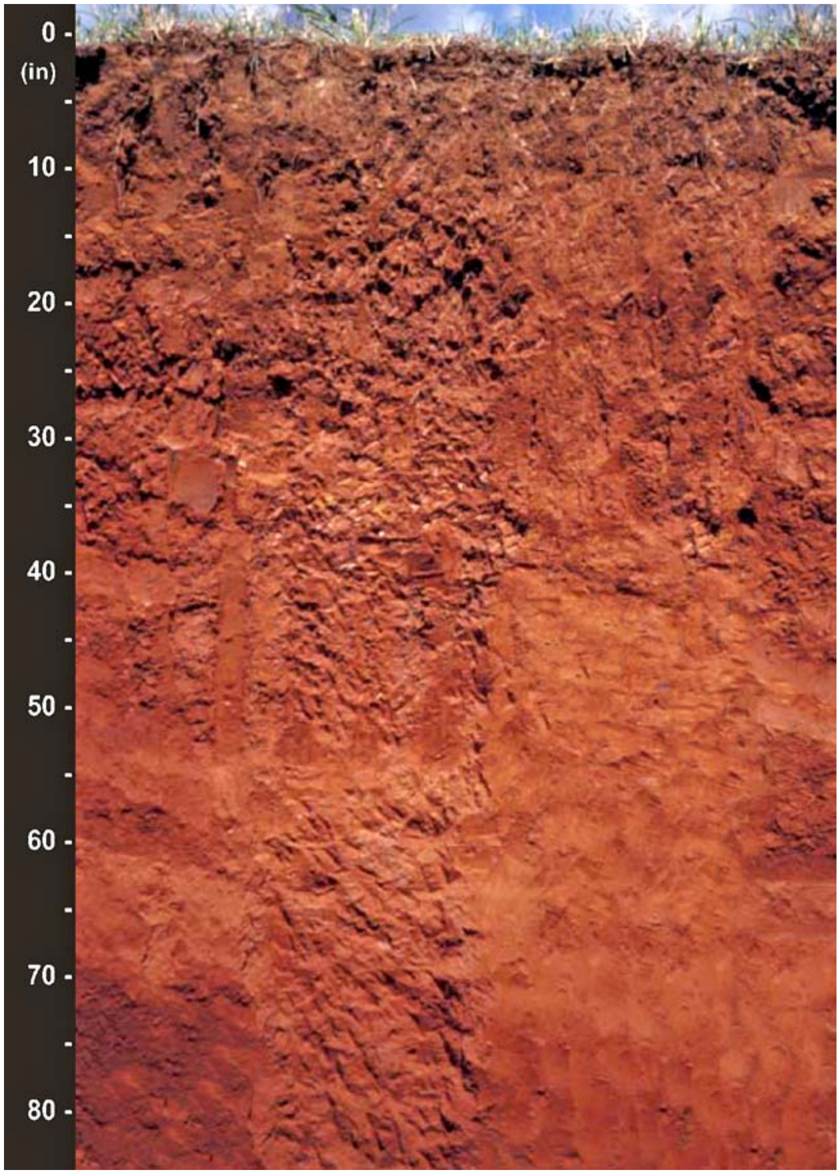


Figure 17.—Profile of an Orangeburg soil.

fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—12 to 26 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—26 to 33 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—33 to 56 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt5—56 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 10 percent; mainly ironstone nodules
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid in the A and Bt1 horizons, except where lime has been applied, and very strongly acid or strongly acid in the underlying horizons
Other distinctive properties: Hue of 7.5YR is allowed within the upper 10 inches of the Bt horizon; less than 20 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or loamy sand

BA or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 5YR or 2.5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 10R to 5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—relict iron depletions in shades of brown

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 6 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—relict iron depletions in shades of brown

Persanti Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine sediments
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Hornsville and Smithboro

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aquic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Persanti sandy loam in an area of Smithboro-Persanti complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 1.1 miles southwest on Pack's Landing Road from its intersection with Mac Boykin Road in Rimini, 1,600 feet northwest; at an elevation of 80 feet; Lone Star, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 39 minutes 50 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 30 minutes 57 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common medium roots; common fine pores; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—6 to 11 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy loam; massive; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common medium roots; common fine pores; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt2—11 to 21 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine pores; common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—21 to 26 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine pores; common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt4—26 to 36 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) clay; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; few fine pores; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg1—36 to 50 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) clay; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; few fine pores; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common coarse prominent red (2.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg2—50 to 67 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) clay; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; few fine pores; common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and common coarse prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg3—67 to 80 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) sandy clay; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine pores; common coarse prominent dark brown (10YR 3/3), common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8), and common coarse prominent yellow (2.5Y 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 1.3 to 2.5 feet from November to April
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the A and E horizons and the upper part of the B horizon, except where lime has been applied, and extremely acid to strongly acid in the underlying horizons

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam

BA or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Btg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay loam, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BCg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay loam, clay loam, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Rains Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Carolina bays on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Coxville, Goldsboro, Lynchburg, Noboco, and Norfolk

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Paleaquults

Typical Pedon

Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 3.4 miles northeast on S.C. Highway 53 from its intersection with Pleasant Grove Road, 0.6 mile south on Douglas Swamp Road, 1,075 feet east; at an elevation of 125 feet; Olanta, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 58 minutes 56 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 59 minutes 22 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Eg—6 to 15 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine roots; common fine pores; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg1—15 to 27 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg2—27 to 52 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg3—52 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface and subsurface layers: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.3 foot to 1.3 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 to 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 5

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam

Eg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 0 to 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Btg horizon:

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; including fine sandy loam or loam in the upper part and sandy clay in the lower part

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

BCg or BCtg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam; horizon may be stratified with finer or coarser textured materials

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand; horizon may be stratified with finer textured material

Rimini Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Rims of Carolina bays on coastal plains
Parent material: Eolian sands
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: High
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Lumbee, and Rutledge

Taxonomic Classification

Sandy, siliceous, thermic Entic Grossarenic Alorthods

Typical Pedon

Rimini sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 1.6 miles northeast on S.C. Highway 53 from its intersection with Pleasant Grove Road, 1.6 miles south on Rush Road, 0.90 mile west on Woods Bay Road, 240 feet south; at an elevation of 130 feet; Olanta, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 57 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 79 degrees 59 minutes 24 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 2 inches; 20 percent white (10YR 8/1) and 80 percent dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E1—2 to 21 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; slightly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

E2—21 to 58 inches; white (10YR 8/1) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bh1—58 to 65 inches; black (7.5YR 2.5/1) sand; single grain; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bh2—65 to 70 inches; very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) sand; single grain; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bh3—70 to 77 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam; single grain; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bh4—77 to 80 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand; single grain; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: More than 80 inches
Depth to top of spodic horizon: 50 to 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 4.5 to 6 feet from November to April
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Less than 5 percent silt plus clay in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is mixed white and black
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand

E horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 7 or 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 7 or 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand

Bh horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 or 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand
Other features—horizon does not turn redder on ignition

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand
Other features—black or dark reddish brown spheroidal bodies occur in many pedons

C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 to 4 or is neutral in hue and has value of 5 or 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or fine sand

Rutlege Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Carolina bays on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: High
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Lumbee and Rimini

Taxonomic Classification

Sandy, siliceous, thermic Typic Humaquepts

Typical Pedon

Rutlege sandy loam in an area of Lumbee-Rutlege complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 1.9 miles southeast on Diles Bay Road from its intersection with Pudding Swamp Road, 2.2 miles north, 1.17 miles northwest, 0.82 mile north-northwest, 1,040 feet east; at an elevation of 111 feet; Turbeville, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 56 minutes 27 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 1 minute 7 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 11 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam; massive; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg1—11 to 23 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very few distinct white (10YR 8/1), moist, skeletans; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg2—23 to 55 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very few distinct white (10YR 8/1), moist, skeletans; common medium prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg3—55 to 80 inches; white (2.5Y 8/1) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very few distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) skeletans; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of organic surface layer: Less than 8 inches
Thickness of mineral surface layer: 24 to 48 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: In undrained areas, at the surface; in drained areas, 2.0 to 4.6 feet from November to April
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 35 percent below a depth of 40 inches; mainly rounded quartz gravel
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid
Other distinctive properties: Some pedons have a few inches of recent alluvium deposited over the dark A horizon or thin (less than 8 inches thick) organic layers; organic matter content of the A horizon ranges from 3 to about 20 percent

Oa horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; has hue of 2.5Y, value of 2.5 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or is neutral in hue and has value of 2.5 or 3
Texture—muck

A or Ap horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 2.5 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or is neutral in hue and has value of 2.5 or 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam; horizon may include the mucky analogues of somes textures
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Cg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam; thin strata of sandy clay loam occur in some pedons

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Scapo Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Swamps on coastal plain
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Johnston and Mouzon

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, acid, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts

Typical Pedon

Scapo mucky clay in an area of Scapo-Mouzon complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; 1.25 miles south on S.C. Highway 527 from its intersection with U.S. Highway 378, about 0.23 mile west, 0.28 mile south, 0.25 mile southwest, 0.10 mile northwest on a farm lane, 0.40 mile southwest on a woodland lane, 240 feet west; at an elevation of 98 feet; Mayesville, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 52 minutes 41 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 8 minutes 55 seconds W.

A1—0 to 6 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) mucky clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; deformable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
A2—6 to 23 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay; massive; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; deformable; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
A3—23 to 34 inches; black (2.5Y 2.5/1) clay; massive; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; deformable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Cg1—34 to 46 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) clay; massive; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; semideformable; few prominent discontinuous black (10YR 2/1) organic stains; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
2Cg2—46 to 58 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) coarse sandy loam; massive; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron and common medium distinct dark gray (10YR 4/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
2Cg3—58 to 80 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) coarse sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of oxidized iron; extremely acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of organic surface layer: Less than 8 inches
Thickness of mineral surface layer: 24 to 48 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 10 percent below a depth of 40 inches; mainly rounded quartz gravel
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid

Other distinctive properties: Some pedons have a few inches of recent alluvium deposited over the dark A horizon or thin (less than 8 inches thick) organic layers; organic matter content of the A horizon ranges from 3 to about 35 percent

Oa horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; has hue of 2.5Y, value of 2.5 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or is neutral in hue and has value of 2.5 or 3
Texture—muck

A horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 2.5 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2; or is neutral in hue and has value of 2.5 or 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam or clay; thin strata of sandy clay loam occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Cg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, sandy clay, or clay; thin strata of loam or sandy clay loam occur in some pedons
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Shellbluff Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Duckbottom, Mullers, and Tawcaw

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-silty, mixed, active, thermic Oxyaquic Dystrudepts

Typical Pedon

Shellbluff loam in an area of Shellbluff-Tawcaw complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; 3.4 miles northwest on Sumter Landing Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 261, about 0.4 mile south and 0.7 mile west on Riverton Road, 0.15 mile south, 0.17 mile west, 0.19 mile south on a woodland road, 50 feet east; at an elevation of 120 feet; Rembert, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 1 minute 13 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 36 minutes 13 seconds W.

A—0 to 1 inch; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; moderate medium granular structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw1—1 to 5 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—5 to 19 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) iron depletions and common medium prominent very weakly cemented black (10YR 2/1) manganese masses; common fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bw3—19 to 35 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent very weakly cemented black (10YR 2/1) manganese masses and common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and common medium prominent brown (10YR 5/3) iron depletions; common fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bw4—35 to 46 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4), common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), and common medium prominent brown (10YR 5/3) iron depletions; common fine mica flakes; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bw5—46 to 65 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium faint yellowish red (5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; common medium prominent very pale brown (10YR 7/4), common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), and common medium prominent brown (10YR 5/3) iron depletions; common fine mica flakes; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg—65 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; common fine mica flakes; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface layer: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to top of cambic horizon: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to base of cambic horizon: 24 to 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 2.1 to 5.2 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent
Soil reaction: Very acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied; moderately acid only occurs at depths below 40 inches

A or Ap horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, clay loam, or clay

Bw horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, or clay loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, or clay loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, or clay loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Smithboro Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Persanti

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aeric Paleaquults

Typical Pedon

Smithboro fine sandy loam in an area of Smithboro-Persanti complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 1.1 miles southwest on Pack’s Landing Road from its intersection with Mac Boykin Road in Rimini, 1,800 feet northwest; at an elevation of 80 feet; Lone Star, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 33 degrees 39 minutes 49 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 30 minutes 58 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 2 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common medium roots; common fine pores; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—2 to 6 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) fine sandy loam; massive; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common fine and common medium roots; common fine pores; few fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt—6 to 15 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; few fine faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) and common medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Btg1—15 to 34 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) clay; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg2—34 to 64 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) clay; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/6), common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), and common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg3—64 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) clay; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine pores; common distinct clay films on all faces of peds; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface and subsurface layers: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot to 1.3 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been added
Other distinctive properties: More than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam

BA or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Bt horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Btg horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2; is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8; or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—clay loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 1 or 2; is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8; or is variegated in shades of these colors

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam

Redoximorphic features—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Springhill Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 6 to 15 percent
Commonly associated soils: Faceville, Lucy, Nankin, and Troup

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Springhill coarse sand in an area of Springhill-Lucy-Nankin complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 0.65 mile west on Catchall Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 441, about 0.70 mile northwest on Hugh Ryan Road, 165 feet west; at an elevation of 350 feet; Rembert, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 1 minute 26 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 30 minutes 21 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 2 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) coarse sand; weak medium granular structure; loose; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—2 to 6 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—6 to 17 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—17 to 29 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—29 to 49 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; clay films on all faces of peds; few fine prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt5—49 to 61 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/8) fine sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; clay films on all faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC—61 to 80 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: More than 40 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 3 to 19 inches

Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 15 percent; ironstone channers or rounded quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: Less than 20 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

BA or BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic features in shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam

BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR or 7.5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic features in shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam sand, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 2.5YR or 7.5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic features in shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

The Springhill soils in Sumter County are considered taxadjuncts to the series because their base saturation is higher than what is defined for the range for the series. This difference, however, does not significantly affect the use, management, and interpretations of the soils. Springhill soils are typically fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults.

Tawcaw Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately low
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Duckbottom, Mullers, and Shellbluff

Taxonomic Classification

Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts

Typical Pedon

Tawcaw silty clay in an area of Tawcaw-Shellbluff-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded; in Sumter County; 2.2 miles south on Horatio-Hagood Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 261, about 0.28 mile southwest, 0.22 mile northwest, 0.89 mile southwest, 0.15 mile north on a farm lane, 0.25 mile west, 1.10 miles north on a woodland lane, 500 feet north; at an elevation of 115 feet; Rembert, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 3 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 36 minutes 22 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 2 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay; moderate medium granular structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw1—2 to 13 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bw2—13 to 21 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine prominent very dark brown (10YR 2/2) manganese masses and common fine prominent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bw3—21 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine prominent very dark brown (10YR 2/2) manganese masses; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bw4—30 to 41 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron and many coarse prominent gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg1—41 to 57 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; many fine distinct mica flakes; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg2—57 to 80 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; moderately sticky, moderately plastic; many coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; many fine distinct mica flakes; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the surface layer: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to top of cambic horizon: 1 to 10 inches
Depth to base of cambic horizon: 24 to 60 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.1 foot to 1.2 feet from November to April
Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied; moderately acid only occurs at depths below 40 inches
Other distinctive properties: 0 to 20 percent manganese concretions; 35 to 59 percent clay and more than 25 percent silt in the particle-size control section

A or Ap horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 6 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, clay loam, or clay

Bw horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Bg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, or clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

2Cg horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—variable, ranging from sandy to clayey material
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray

Thursa Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent
Commonly associated soils: Dothan, Norfolk, and Orangeburg

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Thursa loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; in Lee County; 1.2 miles west on West Church Street from its intersection with Main Street in Bishopville, 1.5 miles west on Camden Highway, 0.2 mile south on Traub Road, 45 feet east of Traub Road; at an elevation of 265 feet; Bishopville West, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 13 minutes 43 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 17 minutes 14 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—10 to 28 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bt2—28 to 35 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; few medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few ironstone nodules; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bt3—35 to 50 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sandy clay; few medium faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few ironstone nodules; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
Bt4—50 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 5/8) clay; few medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, moderately plastic; few ironstone nodules; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 5 to 19 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 10 percent; mostly ironstone or quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: More than 10 inches of the upper Bt horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand or loamy sand

Bt horizon (upper part):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic mottles in shades of red and brown
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam

Bt horizon (lower part):
Color—hue of 10R to 5YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic mottles in shades of red, brown, and yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy clay loam, sandy clay, clay loam, or clay

Troup Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high

Slope range: 0 to 15 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Alaga, Alpin, Candor, Faceville, Lucy, and Nankin

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Troup sand in an area of Troup-Lucy complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 0.17 mile northwest on Coronet Drive from its intersection with S.C. Highway 441, about 220 feet southwest; at an elevation of 290 feet; Dalzell, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 3 minutes 42 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 25 minutes 23 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
E1—10 to 36 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
E2—36 to 42 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
Bt1—42 to 55 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt2—55 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 40 to 80 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 40 to 80 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to 80 inches or more
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 40 to 80 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 10 percent; ironstone nodules or rounded quartz pebbles
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: Less than 5 percent within a depth of 60 inches

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 8, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sand, sand, fine sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

BE horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 10R to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam; including clay loam or sandy clay below the particle-size control section

BC or C horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10R to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—nonredoximorphic features in shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy clay loam; including clay loam or sandy clay below the particle-size control section

Vaucluse Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Low
Slope range: 2 to 45 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Alpin, Barnwell, Candor, Lucy, Troup, and Wagram

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Fragic Kanhapludults

Typical Pedon

Vaucluse loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes; in Chesterfield County; 8.0 miles south of Chesterfield on S.C. Highway 102 to the intersection of S.C. Highway 102 and S.C. Secondary Highway 22, about 0.1 mile south on S.C. Highway 102 from the intersection, right turn on a trail in woods, 0.1 mile south, 100 feet west; at an elevation of 240 feet; Patrick, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 37 minutes 22 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 5 minutes 7 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 2 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and many medium roots; many fine pores; 1 percent ironstone nodules; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
E—2 to 6 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine, few medium, and few coarse roots; many fine pores; 2 percent quartz pebbles and 2 percent ironstone nodules; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bt—6 to 16 inches; reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; brittle; few fine and few medium roots; very few faint clay films on all faces of peds; few medium faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; few medium prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
Btx—16 to 25 inches; red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; brittle; few fine roots; few fine pores; very few faint clay films; common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; few medium prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; 1 percent ironstone nodules; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
BC—25 to 50 inches; red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine roots; few medium faint reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron; few medium prominent white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; few clean sand grains; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
C—50 to 80 inches; reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) sandy loam; massive; friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; few fine roots; few medium yellow (10YR 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; few fine mica flakes; few medium white (10YR 8/1) clay bodies; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to 75 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 4 to 19 inches
Depth to fragic soil properties: 15 to 35 inches
Content of fragic soil properties: 30 to 60 percent, by volume, in the Btx horizon
Depth to densic materials: More than 40 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): 40 inches or more
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 60 percent in the A and E horizons and 0 to 15 percent in the B and C horizons; mostly quartz or ironstone pebbles
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Other distinctive properties: 0 to 10 percent fine to coarse pockets or irregularly shaped masses of white or light gray clay bodies (kaolin)

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):
Color—hue of 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—relict masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow

Btx horizon:
Color—hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—relict masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and relict iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

BC or 2BC horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—relict masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and relict iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

C, 2C, Cd, or 2Cd horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—relict masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and relict iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

2C horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 to 8 or is coarsely mottled in these colors

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand or loamy coarse sand

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—relict masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and relict iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, or gray

Wagram Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Marine terraces on coastal plains
Parent material: Fluviomarine deposits
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 15 percent
Commonly associated soils: Ailey, Alpin, Lucy, Norfolk, Troup, and Vaucluse

Taxonomic Classification

Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kandiudults

Typical Pedon

Wagram sand in an area Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes; in Sumter County; 0.3 mile southwest on McLaughlin Road from its intersection with U.S. Highway 521, about 500 feet south; at an elevation of 200 feet; Dalzell, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 3 minutes 1 second N. and long. 80 degrees 29 minutes 33 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand; single grain; loose; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—7 to 22 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; single grain; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt1—22 to 35 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—35 to 44 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—44 to 52 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—52 to 63 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt5—63 to 80 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/8) and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/1) iron depletions; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 60 to 80 inches
Depth to top of kandic horizon: 20 to 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 5.0 feet
Rock fragments (content, kind, size): 0 to 5 percent; mostly quartz pebbles or ironstone fragments
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid, except where lime has been applied
Plinthite content: 0 to less than 5 percent, by volume, in the lower part of the Bt horizon and 0 to 15 percent below a depth of 60 inches

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4 or is neutral in hue and has value of 3 to 6
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—fine sand, sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

E horizon:
Color—horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 4 or is neutral in hue and has value of 4 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—fine sand, sand, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

Bt horizon:
Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 8
Mottles (if they occur)—shades of red, brown, or yellow
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam or sandy clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray; depletions with chroma of 2 or less are below a depth of 60 inches

BC or BCt horizon (if it occurs):
Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 3 to 8 or is variegated in shades of these colors
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of brown, yellow, olive, or gray; depletions with chroma of 2 or less are below a depth of 60 inches

Yemassee Series

Major land resource area: Southern Coastal Plain
Geomorphic setting: Stream terraces in river valleys
Parent material: Alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest saturated hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Commonly associated soils: Alaga, Johns, Kalmia, Lumbee, Meggett, and Okeetee

Taxonomic Classification

Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aeric Endoaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Yemassee sandy loam in an area of Yemassee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in Sumter County; 0.25 mile northeast on Backswamp Road from its intersection with S.C. Highway 341, about 220 feet east; at an elevation of 120 feet;

Lynchburg, SC, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 34 degrees 1 minute 53 seconds N. and long. 80 degrees 0 minutes 13 seconds W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—10 to 19 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy clay loam; 26 percent clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium prominent olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Bt2—19 to 27 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy clay loam; 26 percent clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium prominent olive yellow (2.5Y 6/8) masses of oxidized iron and common medium prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/2), moist, iron depletions; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Btg1—27 to 42 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay loam; 28 percent clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common coarse prominent olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6), common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6), and common coarse prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

Btg2—42 to 53 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay loam; 32 percent clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common medium prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.

BCg1—53 to 63 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy loam; 23 percent clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine prominent olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

BCg2—63 to 80 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) loamy coarse sand; 19 percent clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; common medium prominent yellow (2.5Y 7/6) masses of oxidized iron; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the sandy surface and subsurface layers: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to top of argillic horizon: 3 to 19 inches
Depth to base of argillic horizon: 40 to more than 70 inches
Depth to contrasting soil material (lithologic discontinuity): More than 40 inches
Depth to bedrock: More than 80 inches
Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.4 foot to 1.6 feet from November to April
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to slightly acid in the A horizon, except where lime has been applied, and extremely acid to strongly acid in the B and C horizons
Mica content: 0 to 20 percent
Other distinctive properties: Less than 30 percent silt in the particle-size control section

Ap or A horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 2 to 5

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

E horizon (if it occurs):

Color—hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 2 to 4

Texture (fine-earth fraction)—loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Bt horizon:

Color—hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 8
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

Btg horizon:

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 5 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of gray

BCg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 5 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, or sandy clay
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Color—horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2 or is neutral in hue and has value of 5 to 7
Texture (fine-earth fraction)—sandy to clayey
Redoximorphic features (if they occur)—masses of oxidized iron in shades of red, brown, or yellow and iron depletions in shades of olive or gray

Formation of the Soils

This section describes the factors of soil formation and relates them to the soils in Sumter County. It also discusses the processes of horizon differentiation and the geology of the survey area.

Factors of Soil Formation

Soils are formed by processes of the environment acting upon geologic agents, such as metamorphic, igneous, and sedimentary rocks, unconsolidated coastal plain sediments, and fluvial stream sediments. The characteristics of a soil are determined by the combined influence of parent material, climate, plant and animal life, relief, and time. These five factors are responsible for the profile development and chemical properties that differentiate soils (Buol and others, 1980).

Parent Material

Parent material is the unconsolidated mass in which a soil forms. In the survey area, parent material is a major factor in determining what kind of soil forms and can be correlated to some degree to geologic formations.

Parent material is largely responsible for the chemical and mineralogical composition of soils and for the major differences among the soils of the county. Major differences in parent material, such as differences in texture, can be observed in the field. Less distinct differences, such as differences in mineralogical composition, can be determined only by careful laboratory analysis.

Climate

Climate, particularly precipitation and temperature, affects the physical, chemical, and biological relationships in the soil. It influences the rate at which rocks weather and organic matter decomposes. The amount of leaching in a soil is related to the amount of rainfall and the movement of water through the soil. The effects of climate also control the kinds of plants and animals living in and on the soil. Temperature influences the kind and growth of organisms and the speed of chemical and physical reactions in the soil.

Plant and Animal Life

Plants and animals influence the formation and differentiation of soil horizons. The type and number of organisms in and on the soil are determined in part by climate and in part by the nature of the soil material, relief, and the age of the soil. Bacteria, fungi, and other micro-organisms aid in the weathering of rocks and in the decomposition of organic matter. The plants and animals that live on a soil are the primary source of organic material.

Plants largely determine the kinds and amounts of organic matter that are added to a soil under normal conditions and the way in which the organic matter is added. They also are important for the changes of base status and for the leaching process of a soil.

Animals convert complex compounds into simpler forms, add organic matter to the soil, and modify certain chemical and physical properties of soil. In the survey area, most of the organic material accumulates on the surface. It is acted upon by micro-organisms, fungi, earthworms, and other forms of life and by direct chemical reaction. It is mixed with the uppermost mineral part of the soil by the activities of earthworms and other small invertebrates.

Organic material decomposes rapidly in the county because of the moderate temperatures, the abundant moisture supply, and the character of the organic material. It decays so rapidly that little of it accumulates in the soil.

Relief

Relief causes differences in free drainage, surface runoff, soil temperature, and the extent of geologic erosion. Relief in the survey area is largely determined by the geology of the area and the extent that the landscape is dissected by streams.

Relief affects the percolation of water through the profile. Water movement through the profile is important in soil development because it aids chemical reactions and is necessary for leaching.

Slopes in the county range from 0 to 45 percent. The upland soils that have slopes of less than 6 percent generally have deeper, better defined profiles than the steeper soils. Examples are the well developed Dothan, Noboco, Norfolk, and Orangeburg soils. Relief affects the depth of soils. On some soils that have slopes of 15 percent or more, geologic erosion removes soil material almost as fast as it forms. As a result, most of the strongly sloping to steep soils have a thin solum. Examples are Nankin and Vaucluse soils.

Relief also affects drainage. For example, a high water table usually occurs in nearly level and gently sloping areas. Goldsboro and Lynchburg soils on uplands are moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained because they are gently sloping and water moves through them slowly.

Soils at the lower elevations are less sloping and receive runoff from the adjacent higher areas. This runoff tends to accumulate in the nearly level to slightly concave areas. The somewhat poorly drained Tawcaw soils and the poorly drained Duckbottom soils on flood plains are in these areas.

Time

The length of time that soil material has been exposed to the soil-forming processes accounts for some differences between soils. The formation of a well defined profile, however, also depends on other factors. Less time is required for a profile to develop in coarse textured material than in similar but finer textured material, even if the environment is the same for both materials. Less time is required for a profile to develop in an area, such as Sumter County, that is warm and humid and has a dense plant cover than in a cold, dry area that has a sparse plant cover.

Soils vary considerably in age. The length of time that a soil has been forming is generally reflected in the profile. Old soils generally have better defined horizons than young soils. In the survey area, the effects of time as a soil-forming factor are more apparent in the older soils that are on the broader parts of the uplands. Examples are Norfolk and Orangeburg soils. These soils have well defined horizons. In contrast, young soils, such as Johnston and Mantachie soils, formed in recent alluvium on flood plains and have not been in place long enough to develop as completely as Norfolk and Orangeburg soils.

Processes of Horizon Differentiation

Most of the soils in the survey area exhibit four major horizons: the A, E, B, and C horizons. These horizons can be subdivided to indicate variations within a horizon. An example is a Bt horizon, which is a subsoil layer that contains translocated clay from the horizon above.

The A horizon is the surface layer. It has the largest accumulation of organic matter of all horizons. If the soil has been cleared and plowed, this layer is called the Ap horizon. Johnston soils are an example of soils that have a distinctive dark A or Ap horizon.

The E horizon is the zone of maximum leaching, or eluviation, of clay and iron. It forms directly below the surface layer and generally is the lightest colored horizon in the soil. Fuquay and Troup soils have a well expressed E horizon.

The B horizon underlies the A or E horizon. It commonly is called the subsoil. It is the horizon of maximum accumulation, or illuviation, of clay, iron, aluminum, and other compounds. Noboco and Thursa soils have well expressed B horizons. Some soils, such as Ailey soils, have a thin Bt horizon that is dense and brittle in parts. This horizon has a very low content of organic matter. It tends to be compact and is very hard when dry and slightly brittle when moist. It generally is mottled and is moderately slowly permeable or slowly permeable.

The C horizon is generally below the B horizon. It includes sediments or saprolite, and, when moist, can be dug with a spade. In Kalmia soils, the C horizon is directly below the B horizon.

One or more soil-forming processes are involved in the formation of soil horizons. These processes are the accumulation of organic matter; the leaching of soluble material; the chemical weathering, mainly by hydrolysis, of primary minerals into silicate clay minerals; the translocation of silicate clay and some silt-sized particles from one horizon to another; and the reduction and transfer of iron. Some of these processes take place continually in all soils, but the number of active processes and the degree of their activity differ from one soil to another.

These processes have been active in the formation of most of the soils in Sumter County. The interaction of the first four processes is indicated by the strongly expressed horizons in Orangeburg soils. All five processes have probably been active in the formation of the moderately well drained Goldsboro soils.

Some organic matter has accumulated in all of the soils in the survey area. Most of the soils contain moderate amounts of organic matter in the surface layer. The content of organic matter ranges from low, as in Alaga soils, to high, as in Scapo soils.

Most of the soils in the survey area are acid in the upper layers, unless the surface layer has been limed.

The translocation of clay minerals is an important process in the development of many soils in the survey area. As clay minerals are removed from the A horizon, they accumulate as clay films on the faces of peds, in pores, and in root channels in the B horizon.

As silicate clay forms from primary minerals, some iron is commonly released as hydrated oxides. These oxides are generally red. Even if they occur in small amounts, they give the soil material a brownish color. They are largely responsible for the strong brown, yellowish brown, or reddish brown colors that are dominant in the subsoil of many soils in the survey area.

The reduction and transfer of iron have occurred in all of the soils that are not characterized by good natural drainage. This process, known as gleying, is evidenced by a gray matrix color and by iron or clay depletions. Examples of gleyed soils in the survey area are Mimms and Rains soils. Some of the iron may be reoxidized and segregated and thus form yellow, brown, red, or other brightly colored masses of iron accumulation in an essentially gray matrix in the subsoil. Nodules or concretions of iron or manganese also commonly form as a result of this process. Soil features associated with chemically reduced iron are referred to as redoximorphic features (Vepraskas, 1992).

Geology and Soils

William R. Doar, III, project leader, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, helped prepare this section.

The soils in Sumter County formed in sediments of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. These sediments were deposited during cycles of sea level changes caused by tectonics (rising and falling of the continental land surface) and glaciation. The Cretaceous sediments were deposited during times when tectonics may have affected sea level. The Pliocene and younger sediments were deposited during times when glaciation affected sea level.

Although glaciers did not cover the survey area, glaciation affected sea level worldwide. The sea level dropped during periods of glaciation due to the volume of water held as ice in the glaciers. As a result, the land surface was subject to erosion, streams were down-cut, scarps formed, and various terraces became distinguishable. During interglacial periods, the climate was warmer and the sea level was several hundred feet higher. Sediments were deposited each time the sea covered the land. The deposited sediments formed new geologic units. The coastal plain sediments were built up in cycles or sequences as new sediments were deposited over the older sediments.

The soils in Sumter County formed in twelve geologic units that occur on two geomorphic surfaces. The geologic units are the late Pleistocene to Holocene fluvial deposits; the late Pleistocene to Holocene lake bed deposits; inland dune deposits on uplands of the Wicomico Formation; the Pliocene Marietta unit, or Bear Bluff Formation; the Pliocene Duplin Formation; the Miocene to Pliocene Pinehurst Formation; remnants of the Miocene Altamaha Formation; the Eocene Congaree Formation, or Huber Formation; the Paleocene Lang Syne Formation; the Cretaceous Sawdust Landing Formation; the Cretaceous Tar Heel Formation; and the Cretaceous Middendorf Formation.

Land surfaces in Sumter County are part of two local subprovinces of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Middle Coastal Plain extends from the Surry Scarp at an elevation of approximately 130 feet (39 meters) to the Orangeburg Scarp at an elevation of approximately 250 feet (76 meters). The Upper Coastal Plain extends inland from the Orangeburg Scarp. Holocene deposits occur locally in streams and wetlands throughout the county. Pliocene marine to fluvial sediments occur on the Middle Coastal Plain. Upper Cretaceous sediments, lower Cenozoic marine sediments, and some windblown Pliocene sand occur at the surface in the Upper Coastal Plain.

Upper Cretaceous sediments underlie all of Sumter County and are exposed at the surface at lower and intermediate elevations in the Upper Coastal Plain. The Middendorf Formation and overlying Tar Heel Formation are exposed at the surface in much of the Upper Coastal Plain. The uppermost Cretaceous Sawdust Landing Formation as well as Cenozoic sediments (the Lang Syne and Congaree Formations) and remnants of the upper Cenozoic Miocene Altamaha Formation are at the surface in areas of higher elevation in the Upper Coastal Plain. These areas are called the High Hills of Santee and are located in western Sumter County. Windblown or eolian sand of the Pinehurst Formation is at the surface in parts of the Upper Coastal Plain called the Sand Hills.

The upper Cretaceous Sawdust Landing Formation underlies lower slopes of the High Hills of Santee and consists of poorly sorted, fine to coarse grained quartz sands that have white clay grains and mica. Upper Paleocene and lower or middle Eocene formations occupy the tops of the highest hills (Nystrom and Willoughby, 1992). Upland surfaces range up to an elevation of 420 feet (128 meters). Average relief in the High Hills area is about 168 feet per mile (32 meters per kilometer). The Paleocene Lang Syne Formation and the Eocene Congaree Formation are poorly sorted, fine to coarse grained sands that have white clay grains and mica. Patches of rounded quartz pebbles and cobbles occur on some hilltops in loose, coarse, sandy soil. The pebbles and cobbles are most likely derived from erosional let-down from the middle to late Miocene Altamaha Formation, which is otherwise absent in the High Hills of Santee. The High Hills are dissected, erosional remnants that were carved by erosion after the Altamaha Formation was deposited (early to middle Miocene) and before the Duplin Formation was deposited (early Pliocene). Red, deeply weathered soils occur on the upland surfaces and side slopes. Faceville, Lucy, Nankin, and Springhill soils are the major soils that compose the High Hills formations. These soils have loamy or clayey subsoils.

The upper Cretaceous Middendorf Formation and the Tar Heel Formation occur on the dissected slopes of both the Upper Coastal Plain and the Sand Hills regions. These formations consist of red, thick, crossbedded sands that have white kaolin grains (Prowell and others, 2003). The sands are interbedded with white clays and are deeply weathered. Water seeping downward through the unit removed the clayey portion near the ground surface and transported the clay minerals to deeper parts of the unit. Ailey and Vaucluse soils are the major soils formed in the Middendorf and Tar Heel Formations. These soils are on sloping to steep slopes and have loamy subsoils.

Upper Coastal Plain

The pre-Pliocene Upper Coastal Plain has nearly level to gently sloping upland surfaces. The land surface differs notably from that of the Middle Coastal Plain because it is dissected. Surface elevations range from about 250 feet (76 meters) at the Orangeburg Scarp to about 290 feet (88 meters) in the northwestern part of the county. Average relief is about 141 feet per mile (27 meters per kilometer). Carolina bays occur in the Upper Coastal Plain but are less common than on other surfaces. Barnwell, Dothan, Fuquay, and Thursa soils are the major soils that formed in the Upper Coastal Plain. These soils have a loamy or clayey subsoil.

The late Miocene to early Pliocene Pinehurst Formation occurs locally in the Upper Coastal Plain. The Pinehurst Formation is of eolian (windblown) origin. The area where it occurs is called Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills. In Sumter County, the land surface primarily is gently sloping. The deep, sandy soils are droughty and support drought-tolerant vegetation, such as longleaf pine and turkey oak. Alpin and Candor soils are the major soils formed in the Pinehurst Formation. These soils have sandy subsoils.

Middle Coastal Plain

The Middle Coastal Plain has nearly level upland surfaces. The land surface has been dissected very little. Average relief is 3.5 feet per mile (0.67 meter per kilometer). The Duplin Formation and Marietta unit are the surficial units of the Middle Coastal Plain.

The Duplin Formation is extensive in the county. It is early Pliocene in age and was deposited about 2.8 to 3.6 million years ago (Owens, 1989). The elevation is about 210 feet (64 meters) at the base of the Orangeburg Scarp in the northwestern part of the county, about 140 feet (43 meters) at the base of the Mechanicsville Scarp, and about 160 feet (49 meters) in the southern part of the county where fluvial deposits occur. The land surface is broad and slopes seaward, and Carolina bays are abundant. The formation generally is loamy but includes interbedded clays. Noboco, Norfolk, and Rains soils are the major soils that formed in the Duplin Formation.

The Marietta unit occurs in the eastern part of Sumter County and is bounded on the west by the Black River and on the east by the Lynches River. It is early Pliocene in age and was deposited approximately 2.4 to 1.8 million years ago (McCarten and others, 1984). This lower Pliocene formation has three facies from bottom to top: a shelly marine facies, a barrier facies, and a fluvial facies. In Sumter County, the marine beds of the Marietta unit extend landward to the base of the Parlor Scarp at approximately 135 to 140 feet (41 to 43 meters) above sea level. The lower surface elevations range to about 120 feet (36 meters) before passing out of the county to the southeast. In Sumter County, the fluvial facies at the surface ranges from about 135 to 160 feet (41 to 49 meters) above sea level. The land surface is relatively flat. Goldsboro, Lynchburg, and Rains soils are the major soils that formed in the Marietta unit. These soils have loamy subsoils.

Generally, the Coastal Plain has two types of river systems. Rivers originate either in the Coastal Plain or in the Piedmont and Blue Ridge. Sumter County includes both of these river systems. Late Pleistocene to Holocene fluvial deposits accumulated as flood plains developed adjacent to rivers and streams. The deposits consist of sand, gravel, and clay and were deposited within the past 10,000 years. The deposits occur in wide areas on the flood plain along the Wateree and Lynches Rivers and have headwaters in the Piedmont. They are adjacent to the rivers and streams but are different from the higher terraces that occur on these river bottoms. Along the Wateree River, Duckbottom, Mullers, Shellbluff, and Tawcaw soils are the major soils that formed in the flood-plain deposits. These soils have loamy or clayey subsoils. Masada and Hornsville soils formed in the terrace deposits. Along the Lynches River, Mantachie and Mimms soils are the major soils that formed in the flood-plain deposits. These soils have loamy or clayey subsoils. Johns, Kalmia, Lumbee, and Yemassee soils formed in the terrace deposits.

On the flood plains of streams originating in the Coastal Plain, the soils have thick, black surface horizons containing abundant organic matter. The substrata are primarily sandy but can be loamy or clayey sediments. Johnston and Scapo soils are the major soils that formed in these deposits.

Adjacent to the Wateree River flood plain and terraces are sediments deposited during regressive sea level stands. As sea level rose, water flowed inland into existing river valleys. At the estuarine margins of these drowned valleys, marshes formed when clayey sediments accumulated along with variable amounts of silt and very fine sand. Marsh deposits at elevations between 135 and 140 feet (41 and 43 meters) are most likely related to drowned valleys of the Duplin Formation. Marsh deposits at elevations between 100 and 135 feet (30 and 41 meters) are most likely related to drowned valleys of the Marietta unit. Marsh deposits at elevations between 75 and 95 feet (23 and 29 meters) are most likely related to drowned valleys of the Wicomico Formation. Smithboro and Persanti soils formed in the marsh deposits.

Late Pleistocene to Holocene Carolina bay deposits occur in elongated, oval depressions and in the commonly associated elevated sand rims. Carolina bay deposits include lake deposits in the lake beds, some eolian or fluvial sand in lake beds, and eolian sand in the elevated rims outside the lake beds. The Carolina bay deposits in Sumter County were formed by multidirectional, though dominantly southwesterly, winds acting on ponded water that had fluctuating water levels on a flat or nearly flat landscape. Carolina bays are common to abundant on the Marietta unit and the Duplin Formation. Carolina bays are less common in the Upper Coastal Plain where the steeper slopes, the greater elevations, and the more active erosional dissection hinder their preservation. Rains and Coxville soils are the major soils occurring in the interiors of Carolina bays. These soils have loamy or clayey subsoils.

Eolian sand deposits occur on the elevated rims of some Carolina bays as well as on the eastern side of the Wateree River. Alaga, Bonneau, and Lakeland soils are the major soils that formed in the eolian deposits. These soils have sandy or loamy subsoils.

Late Pleistocene to Holocene lake bed deposits occur in small, ponded depressions. The lake beds of these deposits differ from Carolina bay lake beds because they have rounded rather than elongated or oval outlines and do not have a sand rim. The rounded depressions formed on a flat or nearly flat landscape that was little influenced by erosional dissection. In Sumter County, these rounded depressions commonly occur at elevations below about 160 feet (49 meters) on the Duplin Formation and the Marietta unit. Sometimes called gum ponds, these depressions may be forming in part as a response to the dissolution of calcium carbonate in the marine facies in the underlying Pliocene marine sediments. Coxville soils are the major soils that formed in these rounded depressions. These soils have clayey subsoils.

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Glossary

Many of the terms relating to landforms, geology, and geomorphology are defined in more detail in the “National Soil Survey Handbook” (available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet).

ABC soil. A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

AC soil. A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep, rocky slopes.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Alluvium. Unconsolidated material, such as gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these, deposited on land by running water.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Argillic horizon. A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	9 to 12
Very high	more than 12

Backslope. The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.

Basal area. The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Base slope (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Bedding plane. A planar or nearly planar bedding surface that visibly separates each successive layer of stratified sediment or rock (of the same or different lithology) from the preceding or following layer; a plane of deposition. It commonly marks a change in the circumstances of deposition and may show a parting, a color difference, a change in particle size, or various combinations of these. The term is commonly applied to any bedding surface, even one that is conspicuously bent or deformed by folding.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bench terrace. A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum. Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Breast height. An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.

Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Carolina bay. Any of various shallow, often oval or elliptical, generally marshy, closed depressions in the Atlantic Coastal Plain (from southern New Jersey to northeastern Florida, especially developed in the Carolinas) which share an approximately parallel orientation of their long axes. They range from about 100 meters to many kilometers in length, are rich in humus, and under native conditions contain trees and shrubs different from those of the surrounding areas.

Catena. A sequence, or “chain,” of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material and under similar climatic conditions but that have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Chemical treatment. Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions. See Redoximorphic features.

Clay film. A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility). See Linear extensibility.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concretions. See Redoximorphic features.

Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage. A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.

Consistence, soil. Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section. The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Corrosion (geomorphology). A process of erosion whereby rocks and soil are removed or worn away by natural chemical processes, especially by the solvent action of running water, but also by other reactions, such as hydrolysis, hydration, carbonation, and oxidation.

Corrosion (soil survey interpretations). Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Crop residue management. Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cropping system. Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Crown. The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.

Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI). The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.

Dense layer (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained,* *somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained,* and *very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drainageway. A general term for a course or channel along which water moves in draining an area. A term restricted to relatively small, linear depressions that at some time move concentrated water and either do not have a defined channel or have only a small defined channel.

Duff. A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Dune. A low mound, ridge, bank, or hill of loose, windblown granular material (generally sand), either barren and capable of movement from place to place or covered and stabilized with vegetation but retaining its characteristic shape.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation. A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian deposit. Sand-, silt-, or clay-sized clastic material transported and deposited primarily by wind, commonly in the form of a dune or a sheet of sand or loess.

Ephemeral stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation. A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion surface. A land surface shaped by the action of erosion, especially by running water.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Most commonly applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion. Synonym: scarp.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat). The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity*.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Firebreak. An area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

Flood plain. The nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Flood-plain landforms. A variety of constructional and erosional features produced by stream channel migration and flooding. Examples include backswamps, flood-plain splays, meanders, meander belts, meander scrolls, oxbow lakes, and natural levees.

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers or streams; produced by stream or river action.

Footslope. The concave surface at the base of a hillslope. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Fragipan. A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully. A small channel with steep sides caused by erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard to reclaim (in tables). Reclamation is difficult after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Hardpan. A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Head slope (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

High-residue crops. Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

Hill. A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline. Slopes are generally more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and may depend on local usage.

Hillslope. A generic term for the steeper part of a hill between its summit and the drainage line, valley flat, or depression floor at the base of a hill.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the “Soil Survey Manual.” The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties include depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate, and depth to a layer that significantly restricts the downward movement of water. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate. The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

Interfluve. A landform composed of the relatively undissected upland or ridge between two adjacent valleys containing streams flowing in the same general direction. An elevated area between two drainageways that sheds water to those drainageways.

Interfluve (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the uppermost, comparatively level or gently sloping area of a hill; shoulders of backwearing hillslopes can narrow the upland or can merge, resulting in a strongly convex shape.

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that does not flow year-round but that is commonly dry for 3 or more months out of 12 and whose channel is generally below the local water table. It flows only during wet periods or when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron depletions. See Redoximorphic features.

Irrigation. Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops.

Ksat. See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Material transported and deposited by wind and consisting dominantly of silt-sized particles.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Mass movement. A generic term for the dislodgment and downslope transport of soil and rock material as a unit under direct gravitational stress.

Masses. See Redoximorphic features.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Mine spoil. An accumulation of displaced earthy material, rock, or other waste material removed during mining or excavation. Also called earthy fill.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. A kind of map unit that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few, common,* and *many;* size—*fine, medium,* and *coarse;* and contrast—*faint, distinct,* and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium,* from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse,* more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Muck. Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. See Redoximorphic features.

Nose slope (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent. Nose slopes consist dominantly of colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called “a soil.” A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Pitting (in tables). Pits caused by melting around ice. They form on the soil after plant cover is removed.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plinthite. The sesquioxide-rich, humus-poor, highly weathered mixture of clay with quartz and other diluents. It commonly appears as red mottles, usually in platy, polygonal, or reticulate patterns. Plinthite changes irreversibly to an ironstone hardpan or to irregular aggregates on repeated wetting and drying, especially if it is exposed also to heat from the sun. In a moist soil, plinthite can be cut with a spade. It is a form of laterite.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Pore linings. See Redoximorphic features.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed as pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid	less than 3.5
Extremely acid	3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic depletions. See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic features are associated with wetness and result from alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Reduction occurs during saturation with water, and oxidation occurs when the soil is not saturated. Characteristic color patterns are created by these processes. The reduced iron and manganese ions may be removed from a soil if vertical or lateral fluxes of water occur, in which case there is no iron or manganese precipitation in that soil. Wherever the iron and manganese are oxidized and precipitated, they form either soft masses or hard concretions or nodules. Movement of iron and manganese as a result of redoximorphic processes in a soil may result in redoximorphic features that are defined as follows:

1. Redoximorphic concentrations.—These are zones of apparent accumulation of iron-manganese oxides, including:

   A. Nodules and concretions, which are cemented bodies that can be removed from the soil intact. Concretions are distinguished from nodules on the basis of internal organization. A concretion typically has concentric layers that are visible to the naked eye. Nodules do not have visible organized internal structure; *and*

B. Masses, which are noncemented concentrations of substances within the soil matrix; *and*

C. Pore linings, i.e., zones of accumulation along pores that may be either coatings on pore surfaces or impregnations from the matrix adjacent to the pores.

2. Redoximorphic depletions.—These are zones of low chroma (chromas less than those in the matrix) where either iron-manganese oxides alone or both iron-manganese oxides and clay have been stripped out, including:

A. Iron depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron and manganese oxides but have a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix; *and*

B. Clay depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron, manganese, and clay (often referred to as silt coatings or skeletans).

3. Reduced matrix.—This is a soil matrix that has low chroma *in situ* but undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after the soil material has been exposed to air.

Reduced matrix. See Redoximorphic features.

Relief. The relative difference in elevation between the upland summits and the lowlands or valleys of a given region.

Rill. A very small, steep-sided channel resulting from erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. A rill generally is not an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is shallow enough to be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Riser. The vertical or steep side slope (e.g., escarpment) of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural, steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sapric soil material (muck). The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). The ease with which pores of a saturated soil transmit water. Formally, the proportionality coefficient that expresses the relationship of the rate of water movement to hydraulic gradient in Darcy's Law, a law that describes the rate of water movement through porous media. Commonly abbreviated as "Ksat." Terms describing saturated hydraulic conductivity are *very high*, 100 or more micrometers per second (14.17 or more inches per hour); *high*, 10 to 100 micrometers per second (1.417 to 14.17 inches per hour); *moderately high*, 1 to 10 micrometers per second (0.1417 inch to 1.417 inches per hour); *moderately low*, 0.1 to 1 micrometer per second (0.01417 to 0.1417 inch per hour); *low*, 0.01 to 0.1 micrometer per second (0.001417 to 0.01417 inch per hour); and *very low*, less than 0.01 micrometer per second (less than 0.001417 inch per hour). To convert inches per hour to micrometers per second, multiply inches per hour by 7.0572. To convert micrometers per second to inches per hour, multiply micrometers per second by 0.1417.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike. All the soils of a given series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shoulder. The convex, erosional surface near the top of a hillslope. A shoulder is a transition from summit to backslope.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Side slope (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel. Side slopes are dominantly colluvium and slope-wash sediments.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silica-sesquioxide ratio. The ratio of the number of molecules of silica to the number of molecules of alumina and iron oxide. The more highly weathered soils or their clay fractions in warm-temperate, humid regions, and especially those in the tropics, generally have a low ratio.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Sinkhole. A closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock (e.g., limestone, gypsum, or salt) or by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock. Complexes of sinkholes in carbonate-rock terrain are the main components of karst topography.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 2 percent
Gently sloping	2 to 6 percent
Moderately sloping	6 to 10 percent
Strongly sloping	10 to 15 percent
Moderately steep	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 40 percent
Very steep	40 percent and higher

Slow refill (in tables). The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted water transmission in the soil.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR). A measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief and by the passage of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stream terrace. One of a series of platforms in a stream valley, flanking and more or less parallel to the stream channel, originally formed near the level of the stream; represents the remnants of an abandoned flood plain, stream bed, or valley floor produced during a former state of fluvial erosion or deposition.

Stripcropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grain* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Stubble mulch. Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Summit. The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Taxadjuncts. Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.

Terrace (conservation). An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geomorphology). A steplike surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the former position of a flood plain, lake, or seashore. The term is usually applied both to the relatively flat summit surface (tread) that was cut or built by stream or wave action and to the steeper descending slope (scarp or riser) that has graded to a lower base level of erosion.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying “coarse,” “fine,” or “very fine.”

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toeslope. The gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Tread. The flat to gently sloping, topmost, laterally extensive slope of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.

Upland. An informal, general term for the higher ground of a region, in contrast with a low-lying adjacent area, such as a valley or plain, or for land at a higher elevation than the flood plain or low stream terrace; land above the footslope zone of the hillslope continuum.

Variegation. Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering. All physical disintegration, chemical decomposition, and biologically induced changes in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth’s surface by atmospheric or biologic agents or by circulating surface waters but involving essentially no transport of the altered material.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Tables

Table 1.—Temperature and Precipitation

(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at Sumter, South Carolina)

Month	Temperature (degrees F)						Precipitation (inches)				
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average daily	2 years in 10 will have-- Maximum temp. higher than--	2 years in 10 will have-- Minimum temp. lower than--	Average number of growing degree days*	Average	2 years in 10 will have-- Less than--	2 years in 10 will have-- More than--	Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more	Average snow-fall
January--	56.2	33.5	44.9	77	12	60	4.66	2.93	6.44	7	0.0
February-	60.6	35.7	48.1	82	15	90	3.59	1.90	5.04	6	0.2
March----	68.5	42.3	55.4	87	22	218	4.37	2.40	6.14	7	0.0
April----	76.5	49.2	62.9	91	31	391	2.94	1.07	4.85	5	0.0
May------	83.3	57.5	70.4	96	41	634	3.47	1.96	4.91	5	0.0
June-----	88.8	65.1	77.0	100	50	811	5.42	3.02	7.42	7	0.0
July-----	91.8	69.5	80.7	101	59	949	5.48	2.93	7.87	8	0.0
August---	89.9	68.0	78.9	100	56	896	5.04	2.93	7.11	7	0.0
September	85.2	62.6	73.9	96	46	718	4.17	1.88	6.48	5	0.0
October--	76.1	50.4	63.2	89	31	413	3.06	0.77	5.17	4	0.0
November-	67.7	42.0	54.9	84	23	197	2.85	1.37	4.15	4	0.0
December-	58.9	35.6	47.2	79	16	83	3.55	1.87	5.08	6	0.0
Yearly:											
Average	75.3	50.9	63.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme	105	2	---	103	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total--	---	---	---	---	---	5,459	48.59	41.64	55.36	71	0.2

* A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (50 degrees F).

Table 2.—Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall

(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at Sumter, South Carolina)

Probability	Temperature: 24 °F or lower	Temperature: 28 °F or lower	Temperature: 32 °F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	Mar. 9	Apr. 2	Apr. 10
2 years in 10 later than--	Mar. 2	Mar. 25	Apr. 5
5 years in 10 later than--	Feb. 18	Mar. 10	Mar. 25
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	Nov. 11	Oct. 27	Oct. 21
2 years in 10 earlier than--	Nov. 21	Nov. 3	Oct. 27
5 years in 10 earlier than-	Dec. 9	Nov. 15	Nov. 8

Table 3.—Growing Season

(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at Sumter, South Carolina)

Probability	Daily minimum temperature during growing season: Higher than 24 °F	Higher than 28 °F	Higher than 32 °F
	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10	263	221	202
8 years in 10	273	230	211
5 years in 10	293	249	227
2 years in 10	313	267	244
1 year in 10	324	277	253

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
AaD	Ailey-Troup-Alpin complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes	317	*
AgB	Alaga loamy coarse sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	21,777	5.0
AnB	Alaga-Blanton-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	294	*
ApB	Alpin-Candor-Troup complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	620	0.1
AuB	Autryville-Norfolk complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	11,341	2.6
BaB	Barnwell-Fuquay complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3,006	0.7
BoB	Bonneau-Norfolk complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	715	0.2
BuA	Butters-Blanton complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,543	0.4
CxA	Coxville-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,251	1.0
DoA	Dothan-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	214	*
DoB	Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2,227	0.5
FaB2	Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	2,805	0.6
FcB	Faceville-Lucy complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	5,319	1.2
FuB	Fuquay-Dothan complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	2,764	0.6
GoA	Goldsboro-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	26,002	6.0
JnA	Johnston mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	22,913	5.2
JoA	Johnston mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded	5,144	1.2
KaA	Kalmia-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	542	0.1
LaD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	3,655	0.8
LbA	Lumbee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,082	0.2
LeA	Lumbee-Rutlege complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	796	0.2
LfA	Lynchburg-Foreston-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,102	0.3
LyA	Lynchburg-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	35,910	8.2
MaA	Mantachie-Mimms complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	861	0.2
MdA	Masada-Hornsville complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded	700	0.2
MeA	Meggett-Lumbee complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	174	*
NbA	Noboco-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11,471	2.6
NfA	Norfolk-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,923	0.4
NnB	Norfolk-Faceville-Noboco complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2,244	0.5
NoA	Norfolk-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	39,308	9.0
NoB	Norfolk-Noboco complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	6,951	1.6
OkA	Okeetee-Yemassee complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	93	*
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11,223	2.6
OuB	Orangeburg-Lucy complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	4,247	1.0
PuD	Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	500	0.1
RaA	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22,215	5.1
RcA	Rains-Coxville-Lynchburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	35,857	8.2
RmB	Rimini sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	451	0.1
ScA	Scapo-Mouzon complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	13,632	3.1
ShA	Shellbluff-Tawcaw complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3,623	0.8
SmA	Smithboro-Persanti complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5,863	1.3
SpD	Springhill-Lucy-Nankin complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes	9,028	2.1
TaA	Tawcaw-Duckbottom-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	24,429	5.6
TcA	Tawcaw-Shellbluff-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	15,874	3.6
ThA	Thursa loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	383	*
ThB	Thursa loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	215	*
TpB	Troup-Lucy complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	5,301	1.2
TrD	Troup-Lucy-Nankin complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes	5,438	1.2
UdC	Udorthents, reclaimed, 0 to 10 percent slopes	1,105	0.3
UpD	Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	574	0.1
VaB	Vaucluse-Ailey complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1,112	0.3
VaD	Vaucluse-Ailey complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes	7,741	1.8
VcF	Vaucluse-Ailey-Lucy complex, 6 to 45 percent slopes	4,578	1.0
W	Water	14,435	3.3
WaB	Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	27,448	6.3
WuD	Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum, 0 to 15 percent slopes	1,590	0.4
YeA	Yemassee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,874	0.4
	Total	436,800	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part I

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Cotton lint	Peanuts	Soybeans	Wheat
		Bu	Lbs	Lbs	Bu	Bu
AaD:						
Ailey	6s	---	400.00	---	---	---
Troup	6s	---	350.00	---	---	---
Alpin	6s	---	300.00	---	---	---
AgB:						
Alaga	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
AnB:						
Alaga, rarely flooded	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
Blanton, rarely flooded	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	110.00	650.00	---	35.00	55.00
ApB:						
Alpin	4s	---	300.00	---	---	---
Candor	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
Troup	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
AuB:						
Autryville	2s	---	550.00	---	---	---
Norfolk	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
BaB:						
Barnwell	2e	110.00	600.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Fuquay	2s	---	550.00	---	---	---
BoB:						
Bonneau	2s	---	650.00	---	---	---
Norfolk	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
BuA:						
Butters	2s	---	550.00	---	---	---
Blanton	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
CxA:						
Coxville	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	50.00
Rains	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---
DoA:						
Dothan	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Norfolk	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Cotton lint	Peanuts	Soybeans	Wheat
		Bu	Lbs	Lbs	Bu	Bu
DoB:						
Dothan	2e	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Norfolk	2e	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
FaB2:						
Faceville, moderately eroded	3e	90.00	600.00	3,500.00	30.00	55.00
FcB:						
Faceville	2e	90.00	600.00	3,500.00	30.00	55.00
Lucy	2s	---	600.00	---	---	---
FuB:						
Fuquay	2s	---	550.00	---	---	---
Dothan	2e	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
GoA:						
Goldsboro	2w	110.00	700.00	2,600.00	35.00	55.00
Noboco	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
JnA:						
Johnston, frequently flooded	7w	---	---	---	---	---
JoA:						
Johnston, ponded	7w	---	---	---	---	---
KaA:						
Kalmia, rarely flooded	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	110.00	650.00	---	35.00	55.00
LaD:						
Lakeland	7s	---	300.00	---	---	---
LbA:						
Lumbee, rarely flooded	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	110.00	650.00	---	35.00	55.00
LeA:						
Lumbee, drained	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---
Rutlege, drained	7w	---	---	---	---	---
LfA:						
Lynchburg	2w	115.00	675.00	---	35.00	55.00
Foreston	2w	110.00	650.00	---	35.00	---
Butters	2s	---	550.00	---	---	---
LyA:						
Lynchburg	2w	115.00	675.00	---	35.00	55.00
Rains	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Cotton lint	Peanuts	Soybeans	Wheat
		Bu	Lbs	Lbs	Bu	Bu
MaA:						
Mantachie, frequently flooded	4w	---	400.00	---	---	---
Mimms, frequently flooded	7w	---	---	---	---	---
MdA:						
Masada, rarely flooded	1	110.00	670.00	---	46.00	57.00
Hornsville, rarely flooded	2w	100.00	450.00	3,300.00	40.00	---
MeA:						
Meggett, rarely flooded	6w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---
Lumbee, rarely flooded	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---
NbA:						
Noboco	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Norfolk	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
NfA:						
Norfolk	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Butters	2s	---	550.00	---	---	---
NnB:						
Norfolk	2e	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Faceville	2e	90.00	600.00	3,500.00	30.00	55.00
Noboco	2e	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
NoA:						
Norfolk	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Noboco	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
NoB:						
Norfolk	2e	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Noboco	2e	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
OkA:						
Okeetee, rarely flooded	3w	---	450.00	---	---	---
Yemassee, rarely flooded	2w	115.00	675.00	---	35.00	55.00
OrA:						
Orangeburg	1	110.00	800.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
OuB:						
Orangeburg	2e	110.00	800.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Lucy	2s	---	550.00	---	---	---
PuD:						
Pits	8	---	---	---	---	---
Udorthents, loamy substratum	8	---	---	---	---	---

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Cotton lint	Peanuts	Soybeans	Wheat
		Bu	Lbs	Lbs	Bu	Bu
RaA:						
Rains	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---
RcA:						
Rains	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	---
Coxville	3w	110.00	450.00	---	35.00	50.00
Lynchburg	2w	115.00	675.00	---	35.00	55.00
RmB:						
Rimini	6s	---	300.00	---	---	---
ScA:						
Scapo, frequently flooded	7w	---	---	---	---	---
Mouzon, frequently flooded	6w	---	---	---	---	---
ShA:						
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	2w	150.00	700.00	---	40.00	50.00
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	6w	---	---	---	---	---
SmA:						
Smithboro	3w	80.00	450.00	---	22.00	---
Persanti	2w	100.00	700.00	---	40.00	---
SpD:						
Springhill	6e	110.00	500.00	---	35.00	55.00
Lucy	4s	---	400.00	---	---	---
Nankin	4e	---	400.00	---	---	---
TaA:						
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	6w	---	---	---	---	---
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	7w	---	---	---	---	---
Mullers, frequently flooded	6w	---	---	---	---	---
TcA:						
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	6w	---	---	---	---	---
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	2w	150.00	700.00	---	40.00	50.00
Mullers, frequently flooded	6w	---	---	---	---	---
ThA:						
Thursa	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Cotton lint	Peanuts	Soybeans	Wheat
		Bu	Lbs	Lbs	Bu	Bu
ThB:						
Thursa	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
TpB:						
Troup	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
Lucy	2s	---	600.00	---	---	---
TrD:						
Troup	6s	---	350.00	---	---	---
Lucy	4s	---	400.00	---	---	---
Nankin	4e	---	400.00	---	---	---
UdC:						
Udorthents, reclaimed	6s	---	---	---	---	---
UpD:						
Udorthents, refuse substratum	8	---	---	---	---	---
Pits	8	---	---	---	---	---
VaB:						
Vaucluse	3e	---	400.00	---	---	---
Ailey	3s	---	400.00	---	---	---
VaD:						
Vaucluse	4e	---	400.00	---	---	---
Ailey	6s	---	400.00	---	---	---
VcF:						
Vaucluse	6e	---	400.00	---	---	---
Ailey	7e	---	400.00	---	---	---
Lucy	6e	---	600.00	---	---	---
W.						
Water						
WaB:						
Wagram	2s	75.00	550.00	---	---	---
Norfolk	1	110.00	700.00	4,000.00	35.00	55.00
Lucknow	3s	---	350.00	---	---	---
WuD:						
Water.						
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	8	---	---	---	---	---
YeA:						
Yemassee, rarely flooded	2w	115.00	675.00	---	35.00	55.00
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	110.00	650.00	---	35.00	55.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part II

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Improved bermudagrass
		AUM	AUM
AaD:			
Ailey	6s	6.00	6.00
Troup	6s	7.20	7.50
Alpin	6s	7.00	8.00
AgB:			
Alaga	3s	7.00	7.50
AnB:			
Alaga, rarely flooded	3s	7.00	7.50
Blanton, rarely flooded	3s	6.50	8.00
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	---	9.00
ApB:			
Alpin	4s	7.00	8.00
Candor	3s	---	6.00
Troup	3s	7.20	7.50
AuB:			
Autryville	2s	8.00	9.00
Norfolk	1	---	10.50
BaB:			
Barnwell	2e	7.00	8.00
Fuquay	2s	---	8.50
BoB:			
Bonneau	2s	8.00	8.50
Norfolk	1	---	10.50
BuA:			
Butters	2s	---	10.00
Blanton	3s	6.50	8.00
CxA:			
Coxville	3w	---	9.00
Rains	3w	10.00	---
DoA:			
Dothan	1	9.00	---
Norfolk	1	---	10.50

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Improved bermudagrass
		AUM	AUM
DoB:			
Dothan	2e	9.00	---
Norfolk	2e	---	10.00
FaB2:			
Faceville, moderately eroded	3e	6.00	8.00
FcB:			
Faceville	2e	6.00	8.00
Lucy	2s	8.50	8.00
FuB:			
Fuquay	2s	---	8.50
Dothan	2e	9.00	---
GoA:			
Goldsboro	2w	---	11.50
Noboco	1	---	11.50
JnA:			
Johnston, frequently flooded	7w	---	---
JoA:			
Johnston, ponded	7w	---	---
KaA:			
Kalmia, rarely flooded	1	---	8.50
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	---	9.00
LaD:			
Lakeland	7s	6.50	6.50
LbA:			
Lumbee, rarely flooded	3w	---	9.00
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	---	9.00
LeA:			
Lumbee, drained	3w	---	9.00
Rutlege, drained	7w	---	4.50
LfA:			
Lynchburg	2w	10.00	---
Foreston	2w	---	10.00
Butters	2s	---	10.00
LyA:			
Lynchburg	2w	10.00	---
Rains	3w	10.00	---

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Improved bermudagrass
		AUM	AUM
MaA:			
Mantachie, frequently flooded	4w	---	---
Mimms, frequently flooded	7w	---	---
MdA:			
Masada, rarely flooded	1	---	10.00
Hornsville, rarely flooded	2w	9.00	12.00
MeA:			
Meggett, rarely flooded	6w	---	8.00
Lumbee, rarely flooded	3w	---	9.00
NbA:			
Noboco	1	---	11.50
Norfolk	1	---	10.50
NfA:			
Norfolk	1	---	10.50
Butters	2s	---	10.00
NnB:			
Norfolk	2e	---	10.00
Faceville	2e	6.00	8.00
Noboco	2e	---	11.50
NoA:			
Norfolk	1	---	10.50
Noboco	1	---	11.50
NoB:			
Norfolk	2e	---	10.00
Noboco	2e	---	11.50
OkA:			
Okeetee, rarely flooded	3w	8.50	8.50
Yemassee, rarely flooded	2w	10.00	11.00
OrA:			
Orangeburg	1	8.50	10.50
OuB:			
Orangeburg	2e	8.50	10.50
Lucy	2s	8.50	8.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Improved bermudagrass
		AUM	AUM
PuD:			
Pits	8	---	---
Udorthents, loamy substratum	8	---	---
RaA:			
Rains	3w	10.00	---
RcA:			
Rains	3w	10.00	---
Coxville	3w	---	9.00
Lynchburg	2w	10.00	---
RmB:			
Rimini	6s	5.00	5.00
ScA:			
Scapo, frequently flooded	7w	---	---
Mouzon, frequently flooded	6w	---	---
ShA:			
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	2w	9.00	9.50
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	6w	---	---
SmA:			
Smithboro	3w	9.00	---
Persanti	2w	8.00	9.00
SpD:			
Springhill	6e	6.00	7.00
Lucy	4s	5.00	5.00
Nankin	4e	6.00	7.00
TaA:			
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	6w	---	---
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	7w	---	---
Mullers, frequently flooded	6w	---	---

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Improved bermudagrass
		AUM	AUM
TcA:			
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	6w	---	---
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	2w	9.00	9.50
Mullers, frequently flooded	6w	---	---
ThA:			
Thursa	1	8.50	10.50
ThB:			
Thursa	1	8.50	10.50
TpB:			
Troup	3s	7.20	7.50
Lucy	2s	8.50	8.00
TrD:			
Troup	6s	7.20	7.50
Lucy	4s	5.00	5.00
Nankin	4e	6.00	7.00
UdC:			
Udorthents, reclaimed	6s	---	---
UpD:			
Udorthents, refuse substratum	8	---	---
Pits	8	---	---
VaB:			
Vaucluse	3e	7.00	8.00
Ailey	3s	6.00	6.00
VaD:			
Vaucluse	4e	7.00	8.00
Ailey	6s	6.00	6.00
VcF:			
Vaucluse	6e	7.00	8.00
Ailey	7e	6.00	6.00
Lucy	6e	8.50	8.00
W.			
Water			

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Bahiagrass	Improved bermudagrass
		AUM	AUM
WaB:			
Wagram	2s	---	8.50
Norfolk	1	---	10.50
Lucknow	3s	6.50	8.00
WuD:			
Water.			
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	8	---	---
YeA:			
Yemassee, rarely flooded	2w	10.00	11.00
Johns, rarely flooded	2w	---	9.00

Table 6.—Prime and Other Important Farmland

(Only the soils considered prime or important farmland are listed. Urban or built-up areas of the soils listed are not considered prime or important farmland. If a soil is prime or important farmland only under certain conditions, the conditions are specified in the "Farmland classification" column)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Farmland classification
DoA	Dothan-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
DoB	Dothan-Norfolk complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
FaB2	Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	All areas are prime farmland
FcB	Faceville-Lucy complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
GoA	Goldsboro-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
KaA	Kalmia-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
MdA	Masada-Hornsville complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
NbA	Noboco-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NfA	Norfolk-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NnB	Norfolk-Faceville-Noboco complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NoA	Norfolk-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NoB	Norfolk-Noboco complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OuB	Orangeburg-Lucy complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ThA	Thursa loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ThB	Thursa loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AuB	Autryville-Norfolk complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
BaB	Barnwell-Fuquay complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
BoB	Bonneau-Norfolk complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
BuA	Butters-Blanton complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
CxA	Coxville-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
FuB	Fuquay-Dothan complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
LbA	Lumbee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
LeA	Lumbee-Rutlege complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
LfA	Lynchburg-Foreston-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
LyA	Lynchburg-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
MaA	Mantachie-Mimms complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
MeA	Meggett-Lumbee complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
OkA	Okeetee-Yemassee complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
RaA	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
RcA	Rains-Coxville-Lynchburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
SmA	Smithboro-Persanti complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
TaA	Tawcaw-Duckbottom-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
TcA	Tawcaw-Shellbluff-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
VaB	Vaucluse-Ailey complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
WaB	Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
YeA	Yemassee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
ShA	Shellbluff-Tawcaw complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Table 7.—Hydric Soils

(This table lists only those map unit components that are rated as hydric. An asterisk indicates map units that meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. Dashes (---) in any column indicate that the data were not included in the database. Definitions of hydric criteria codes are explained at the end of the table)

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
AgB:					
Alaga loamy coarse sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Johnston	1	Swamps	Yes	4, 2B3
*CxA:					
Coxville-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Coxville	59	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Rains	37	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Lynchburg	4	Marine terraces	No	---
GoA:					
Goldsboro-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains	4	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
*JnA:					
Johnston mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Swamps	Yes	4, 2B3
	Mouzon, frequently flooded	9	Stream terraces	Yes	4, 2B3
*JoA:					
Johnston mucky sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded	Johnston, ponded	100	Carolina bays	Yes	3, 2B3
KaA:					
Kalmia-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Lumbee, rarely flooded	2	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3
LaD:					
Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Johnston	4	Swamps	Yes	4, 2B3
*LbA:					
Lumbee-Johns complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3
	Johns, rarely flooded	30	Stream terraces	No	---
	Mimms, frequently flooded	9	Flood plains	Yes	4, 2B3
	Alaga, rarely flooded	6	Stream terraces	No	---
	Meggett, rarely flooded	2	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3
*LeA:					
Lumbee-Rutlege complex, 0 to percent slopes	Lumbee, drained	70	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Rutlege, drained	30	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
LfA:					
Lynchburg-Foreston-Butters complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains	10	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3

Table 7.—Hydric Soils—Continued

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
LyA: Lynchburg-Rains complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains	28	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Coxville	6	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
MaA: Mantachie-Mimms complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Flood plains	Yes	4, 2B3
*MeA: Meggett-Lumbee complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3
	Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3
NbA: Noboco-Norfolk complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains	4	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
NoA: Norfolk-Noboco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains	1	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
NoB: Norfolk-Noboco complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Rains	1	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
*RaA: Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains	77	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Lynchburg	12	Marine terraces	No	---
	Coxville	8	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Noboco	3	Marine terraces	No	---
*RcA: Rains-Coxville-Lynchburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rains	54	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Coxville	24	Carolina bays	Yes	2B3
	Lynchburg	21	Marine terraces	No	---
	Noboco	1	Marine terraces	No	---
*ScA: Scapo-Mouzon complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Swamps	Yes	4, 2B3
	Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Stream terraces	Yes	4, 2B3
	Meggett, frequently flooded	2	Stream terraces	Yes	2B3
ShA: Shellbluff-Tawcaw complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Duckbottom, frequently flooded	3	Flood plains	Yes	4, 2B3

Table 7.—Hydric Soils—Continued

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
TaA:					
Tawcaw-Duckbottom-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Flood plains	Yes	4, 2B3
TcA:					
Tawcaw-Shellbluff-Mullers complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Duckbottom, frequently flooded	4	Flood plains	Yes	4, 2B3
TrD:					
Troup-Lucy-Nankin complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Johnston	3	Swamps	Yes	4, 2B3

Explanation of hydric criteria codes:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, or Andic, Cumulic, Pachic, or Vitrandic subgroups that:
   - A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or
   - B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
     - 1.) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
     - 2.) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
     - 3.) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:					
Ailey	42	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22		
Troup	26	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Too acid	0.91
		Leaching	0.45	Slope	0.84
		Too acid	0.32		
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	0.93	Too acid	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Droughty	0.93
		Low adsorption	0.61	Slope	0.84
		Too acid	0.50	Low adsorption	0.03
AgB:					
Alaga	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32	Droughty	0.06
		Droughty	0.06		
AnB:					
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Flooding	0.40
		Too acid	0.05	Too acid	0.21
		Low adsorption	0.02		
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Flooding	0.40
		Too acid	0.05	Too acid	0.21
		Low adsorption	0.02		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AnB:					
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Flooding	0.40
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06
				Too acid	0.01
ApB:					
Alpin	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.61	Droughty	0.98
		Too acid	0.50	Low adsorption	0.03
		Leaching	0.45		
Candor	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Droughty	0.01
		Droughty	0.01		
Troup	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
AuB:					
Autryville	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
BaB:					
Barnwell	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.99	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.37	Depth to saturated zone	0.32
		Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Low adsorption	0.27
		Slow water movement	0.30	Slow water movement	0.22

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BaB:					
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	0.94	Too acid	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.92	Droughty	0.94
		Too acid	0.89	Low adsorption	0.32
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Depth to saturated zone	0.09
BoB:					
Bonneau	56	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
BuA:					
Butters	68	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
Blanton	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.56	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.45		
		Low adsorption	0.02		
CxA:					
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Slow water movement	0.22
		Low adsorption	0.38	Too acid	0.07
		Slow water movement	0.30	Low adsorption	0.01
		Too acid	0.02		
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
DoA:					
Dothan	61	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.88	Too acid	0.55
		Droughty	0.25	Low adsorption	0.53
		Too acid	0.14	Droughty	0.25

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DoA:					
Norfolk	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
DoB:					
Dothan	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.88	Too acid	0.55
		Droughty	0.25	Low adsorption	0.53
		Too acid	0.14	Droughty	0.25
Norfolk	41	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
FaB2:					
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	1.00	Low adsorption	0.98
		Too acid	0.11	Too acid	0.42
FcB:					
Faceville	51	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.96	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08	Low adsorption	0.08
Lucy	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
FuB:					
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	0.94	Too acid	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.92	Droughty	0.94
		Too acid	0.89	Low adsorption	0.32
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Depth to saturated zone	0.09
Dothan	31	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.88	Too acid	0.55
		Droughty	0.25	Low adsorption	0.53
		Too acid	0.14	Droughty	0.25

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GoA:					
Goldsboro	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.62		
		Low adsorption	0.33		
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14		
JnA:					
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.89		
JoA:					
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.90	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.89		
KaA:					
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.46	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.46
		Too acid	0.05	Flooding	0.40
		Droughty	0.04	Too acid	0.21
		Low adsorption	0.01	Droughty	0.04
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Flooding	0.40
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06
				Too acid	0.01

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LaD:					
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	0.99	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Droughty	0.99
		Leaching	0.45	Slope	0.37
		Slope	0.37		
LbA:					
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.67
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.64	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.64
		Too acid	0.18	Flooding	0.40
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Flooding	0.40
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06
				Too acid	0.01
LeA:					
Lumbee, drained	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.64	Too acid	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.22	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.64
		Too acid	0.18	Depth to saturated zone	0.22
Rutlege, drained	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.62	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.22
		Droughty	0.19	Droughty	0.19

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:					
Lynchburg	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.37		
		Low adsorption	0.08		
Foreston	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Low adsorption	0.12		
Butters	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Low adsorption	0.09		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02		
LyA:					
Lynchburg	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.37		
		Low adsorption	0.08		
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
MaA:					
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too acid	0.62	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MdA:					
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.11	Too acid	0.42
				Flooding	0.20
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Too acid	0.31
		Slow water movement	0.30	Slow water movement	0.22
		Too acid	0.08	Flooding	0.20
		Low adsorption	0.01		
MeA:					
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.37	Flooding	0.40
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.67
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.64	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.64
		Too acid	0.18	Flooding	0.40
NbA:					
Noboco	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14		
Norfolk	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NfA:					
Norfolk	47	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
Butters	42	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
NnB:					
Norfolk	48	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
Faceville	26	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.96	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08	Low adsorption	0.08
Noboco	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14		
NoA:					
Norfolk	63	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
Noboco	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14		
NoB:					
Norfolk	43	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NoB:					
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14		
OkA:					
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too acid	0.92	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Flooding	0.40
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.37	Flooding	0.40
OrA:					
Orangeburg	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.83	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32	Low adsorption	0.77
OuB:					
Orangeburg	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.83	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32	Low adsorption	0.77
Lucy	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
PuD:					
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:					
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RcA:					
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.43		
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Slow water movement	0.22
		Low adsorption	0.38	Too acid	0.07
		Slow water movement	0.30	Low adsorption	0.01
		Too acid	0.02		
Lynchburg	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.37		
		Low adsorption	0.08		
RmB:					
Rimini	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.68	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.49	Droughty	0.49
		Leaching	0.45	Low adsorption	0.26
		Low adsorption	0.08		
ScA:					
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.56	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.50	Slow water movement	0.22
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShA:					
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.53
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.82	Slow water movement	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
SmA:					
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.85	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.56	Low adsorption	0.36
		Leaching	0.50		
Persanti	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Runoff	0.40		
SpD:					
Springhill	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.56	Slope	0.84
Lucy	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
Nankin	14	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.84
		Slow water movement	0.30	Slow water movement	0.22
		Low adsorption	0.02		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TaA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.82	Slow water movement	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.82	Slow water movement	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
TcA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.82	Slow water movement	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.53
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.82	Slow water movement	1.00
		Leaching	0.50		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ThA:					
Thursa	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.84	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
ThB:					
Thursa	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low adsorption	0.84	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
TpB:					
Troup	46	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.32		
Lucy	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
TrD:					
Troup	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Too acid	0.91
		Leaching	0.45	Slope	0.84
		Too acid	0.32		
Lucy	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
Nankin	19	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.84
		Slow water movement	0.30	Slow water movement	0.22
		Low adsorption	0.02		
UdC:					
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:					
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.86		
		Runoff	0.40		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
VaB:					
Ailey	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22		
VaD:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.86	Slope	0.37
		Runoff	0.40		
Ailey	36	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.77
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37
		Too acid	0.22		
VcF:					
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.86		
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Leaching	0.45	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22		
Lucy	18	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:					
Wagram	34	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.32	Too acid	0.91
		Low adsorption	0.09		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WaB:					
Norfolk	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.47
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.56	Too acid	1.00
		Leaching	0.45		
		Low adsorption	0.37		
WuD:					
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:					
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.37	Flooding	0.40
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Flooding	0.40
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	0.06
				Too acid	0.01

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:					
Ailey	42	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90		
		Too acid	0.77		
Troup	26	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90		
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.93	Low adsorption	0.61
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90		
AgB:					
Alaga	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Droughty	0.06		
AnB:					
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Flooding	0.40
		Low adsorption	0.02	Too acid	0.21
				Low adsorption	0.02

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AnB:					
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	0.21
		Low adsorption	0.02	Low adsorption	0.02
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
		Too acid	0.01	Too acid	0.01
ApB:					
Alpin	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Low adsorption	0.61
		Droughty	0.98		
		Low adsorption	0.61		
Candor	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99		
		Droughty	0.01		
Troup	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91		
AuB:					
Autryville	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.91		
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.56
		Low adsorption	0.56	Too acid	0.14
		Too acid	0.14		
BaB:					
Barnwell	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.99	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	0.32
		Depth to saturated zone	0.32		
		Slow water movement	0.22		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BaB:					
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.94	Low adsorption	0.92
		Low adsorption	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.09
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09		
BoB:					
Bonneau	56	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.07	Too acid	0.07
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
BuA:					
Butters	68	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Blanton	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.02	Low adsorption	0.02
CxA:					
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.38	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.22	Low adsorption	0.38
		Too acid	0.07	Too acid	0.07
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
DoA:					
Dothan	61	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.88	Low adsorption	0.88
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Droughty	0.25		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DoA:					
Norfolk	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
DoB:					
Dothan	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.88	Low adsorption	0.88
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Droughty	0.25		
Norfolk	41	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
FaB2:					
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Low adsorption	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.42	Low adsorption	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Too acid	0.42
FcB:					
Faceville	51	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.96	Low adsorption	0.96
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
Lucy	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
FuB:					
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.94	Low adsorption	0.92
		Low adsorption	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.09
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FuB:					
Dothan	31	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.88	Low adsorption	0.88
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Droughty	0.25		
GoA:					
Goldsboro	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.33	Too acid	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.33
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14	Low adsorption	0.14
JnA:					
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
JoA:					
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
KaA:					
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Flooding	0.40
		Droughty	0.04	Too acid	0.21
		Low adsorption	0.01	Low adsorption	0.01
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Flooding	0.40
				Too acid	0.01

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LaD:					
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.94
		Droughty	0.99		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.60		
LbA:					
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.67	Too acid	0.67
				Flooding	0.40
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Flooding	0.40
				Too acid	0.01
LeA:					
Lumbee, drained	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.67	Too acid	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.22
Rutlege, drained	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.22
		Droughty	0.19		
LfA:					
Lynchburg	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.08	Too acid	0.96
				Low adsorption	0.08
Foreston	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Low adsorption	0.12	Low adsorption	0.12

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:					
Butters	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Low adsorption	0.09	Low adsorption	0.09
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
LyA:					
Lynchburg	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.08	Too acid	0.96
				Low adsorption	0.08
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
MaA:					
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00		
MdA:					
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.42	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.42
				Flooding	0.20
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.22	Too acid	0.31
		Low adsorption	0.01	Flooding	0.20
				Low adsorption	0.01

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MeA:					
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.96	Too acid	0.96
		Low adsorption	0.17	Flooding	0.40
				Low adsorption	0.17
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.67	Too acid	0.67
				Flooding	0.40
NbA:					
Noboco	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14	Low adsorption	0.14
Norfolk	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
NfA:					
Norfolk	47	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
Butters	42	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
NnB:					
Norfolk	48	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NnB:					
Faceville	26	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.96	Low adsorption	0.96
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
Noboco	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14	Low adsorption	0.14
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
NoA:					
Norfolk	63	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
Noboco	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14	Low adsorption	0.14
NoB:					
Norfolk	43	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
		Low adsorption	0.14	Low adsorption	0.14
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OkA:					
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.96
				Flooding	0.40
OrA:					
Orangeburg	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Low adsorption	0.83	Low adsorption	0.83
OuB:					
Orangeburg	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Low adsorption	0.83	Low adsorption	0.83
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
Lucy	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
PuD:					
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:					
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.99
RcA:					
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.99

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RcA:					
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.38	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.22	Low adsorption	0.38
		Too acid	0.07	Too acid	0.07
Lynchburg	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.08	Too acid	0.96
				Low adsorption	0.08
RmB:					
Rimini	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.49	Low adsorption	0.08
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
		Low adsorption	0.08		
ScA:					
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	0.77
		Slow water movement	0.22		
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.67
		Too acid	0.67		
ShA:					
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Too acid	0.77
				Depth to saturated zone	0.53

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.77
SmA:					
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.85	Low adsorption	0.85
Persanti	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
SpD:					
Springhill	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90		
Lucy	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.77		
Nankin	14	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.22	Low adsorption	0.02
		Low adsorption	0.02		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TaA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.77
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00		
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.77
TcA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.77
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Too acid	0.77
				Depth to saturated zone	0.53
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.77
ThA:					
Thursa	91	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Low adsorption	0.84	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Low adsorption	0.84
				Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ThB:					
Thursa	100	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Low adsorption	0.84	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Low adsorption	0.84
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Too acid	0.31
TpB:					
Troup	46	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
Lucy	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
TrD:					
Troup	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90		
Lucy	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.77		
Nankin	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.90	Too acid	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.22	Low adsorption	0.02
		Low adsorption	0.02		
UdC:					
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UpD:					
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
Ailey	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.77		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
VaD:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.94
		Too acid	1.00		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.60		
Ailey	36	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.94
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.77		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.60		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
VcF:					
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	1.00		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00		
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00		
		Too acid	0.77		
Lucy	18	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.98	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.77		
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:					
Wagram	34	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Low adsorption	0.09	Low adsorption	0.09
Norfolk	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.56	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Low adsorption	0.37	Low adsorption	0.37

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WuD:					
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:					
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.96
				Flooding	0.40
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Flooding	0.40
				Too acid	0.10

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:					
Ailey	42	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
Troup	26	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.07	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.61
AgB:					
Alaga	75	Not limited		Very limited	
				Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
AnB:					
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.21
				Low adsorption	0.02

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AnB:					
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.21
		Too acid	0.03	Low adsorption	0.02
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	0.01
ApB:					
Alpin	29	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.07	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.61
Candor	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	0.99
Troup	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.91
AuB:					
Autryville	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.91
		Too acid	0.07		
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
BaB:					
Barnwell	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Low adsorption	0.99
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.96
				Depth to saturated zone	0.32
				Slow water movement	0.15

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BaB:					
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Low adsorption	0.92
				Depth to saturated zone	0.09
BoB:					
Bonneau	56	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.07
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
				Too acid	0.14
		Too acid	0.14		
BuA:					
Butters	68	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
				Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Too acid	0.07		
Blanton	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.02
		Too acid	0.07		
CxA:					
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Low adsorption	0.38
				Slow water movement	0.15
		Too acid	0.14		
				Too acid	0.07
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.14		
DoA:					
Dothan	61	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Low adsorption	0.88
				Too acid	0.55

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DoA:					
Norfolk	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
DoB:					
Dothan	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Low adsorption	0.88
				Too acid	0.55
Norfolk	41	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
FaB2:					
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
				Too acid	0.42
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
FcB:					
Faceville	51	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.96
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
Lucy	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
FuB:					
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Low adsorption	0.92
				Depth to saturated zone	0.09
Dothan	31	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Low adsorption	0.88
				Too acid	0.55

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GoA:					
Goldsboro	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Low adsorption	0.33
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.55
				Low adsorption	0.14
JnA:					
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.07	Too acid	1.00
JoA:					
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.07	Too acid	1.00
KaA:					
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.21
				Low adsorption	0.01
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	0.01
LaD:					
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too acid	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.94

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:					
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.67
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	0.01
LeA:					
Lumbee, drained	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.67
				Depth to saturated zone	0.22
Rutlege, drained	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Too acid	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.22
LfA:					
Lynchburg	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.96
				Low adsorption	0.08
Foreston	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.07	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
				Low adsorption	0.12
Butters	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.07	Low adsorption	0.09
				Depth to saturated zone	0.02
LyA:					
Lynchburg	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.96
				Low adsorption	0.08

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LyA:					
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.14		
MaA:					
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Too acid	1.00
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Slow water movement	0.96
MdA:					
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.42
		Too acid	0.03		
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.07	Slow water movement	0.15
				Low adsorption	0.01
MeA:					
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.96
				Slow water movement	0.94
				Low adsorption	0.17
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.67

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NbA:					
Noboco	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.55
				Low adsorption	0.14
Norfolk	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
				Too acid	0.14
		Too acid	0.14		
NfA:					
Norfolk	47	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
				Too acid	0.14
		Too acid	0.14		
Butters	42	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.07		
NnB:					
Norfolk	48	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
				Too acid	0.14
		Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.08
Faceville	26	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Low adsorption	0.96
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
Noboco	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.55
				Low adsorption	0.14
				Too steep for surface application	0.08

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NoA:					
Norfolk	63	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
Noboco	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.55
				Low adsorption	0.14
NoB:					
Norfolk	43	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.55
				Low adsorption	0.14
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
OkA:					
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.07	Slow water movement	0.94
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.14		
OrA:					
Orangeburg	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
				Low adsorption	0.83

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OuB:					
Orangeburg	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
				Low adsorption	0.83
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
Lucy	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
PuD:					
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:					
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.14		
RcA:					
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.14		
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Low adsorption	0.38
		Too acid	0.14	Slow water movement	0.15
				Too acid	0.07
Lynchburg	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.96
				Low adsorption	0.08
RmB:					
Rimini	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.07	Too steep for surface application	0.08
				Low adsorption	0.08

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScA:					
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.15
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.94
				Too acid	0.67
ShA:					
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.53
		Too acid	0.03		
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Slow water movement	0.94
SmA:					
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Slow water movement	0.94
				Low adsorption	0.85
Persanti	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
				Slow water movement	0.94

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SpD:					
Springhill	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Too acid	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
Lucy	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
Nankin	14	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Slow water movement	0.15
				Low adsorption	0.02
TaA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Slow water movement	0.94
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.94
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Slow water movement	0.94

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TcA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Slow water movement	0.94
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.53
		Too acid	0.03		
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.01	Slow water movement	0.94
ThA:					
Thursa	91	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.84
				Too acid	0.31
ThB:					
Thursa	100	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.84
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
TpB:					
Troup	46	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.91
Lucy	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
TrD:					
Troup	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.91

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TrD:					
Lucy	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
Nankin	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Slow water movement	0.15
				Low adsorption	0.02
UdC:					
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:					
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	1.00
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
Ailey	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
VaD:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.94

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
VaD:					
Ailey	36	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.94
				Too acid	0.77
VcF:					
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
Lucy	18	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:					
Wagram	34	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
				Low adsorption	0.09
Norfolk	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	0.56
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WaB:					
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.42	Low adsorption	0.37
WuD:					
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:					
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.96
		Too acid	0.14		
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	0.01

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
AaD:				
Ailey	loblolly pine	87	125	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	60	65	
Troup	loblolly pine	79	108	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	66	70	
Alpin	loblolly pine	70	101	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	64	65	
AgB:				
Alaga	loblolly pine	80	90	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	70	72	
AnB:				
Alaga, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	80	90	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	70	72	
Blanton, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	85	120	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	70	79	
Johns, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	96	145	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	61	57	
ApB:				
Alpin	loblolly pine	75	101	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	70	65	
Candor	loblolly pine	75	---	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	70	52	
Troup	loblolly pine	79	108	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	66	70	
AuB:				
Autryville	loblolly pine	80	100	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	60	56	
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
BaB:				
Barnwell	loblolly pine	88	110	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	60	56	
Fuquay	loblolly pine	78	114	longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
BoB:				
Bonneau	loblolly pine	89	129	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
BuA:				
Butters	loblolly pine	77	3	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	66	72	
Blanton	loblolly pine	85	120	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	70	79	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
CxA:				
Coxville	loblolly pine	91	133	loblolly pine, sweetgum
	yellow-poplar	86	82	
	sweetgum	84	90	
Rains	loblolly pine	103	161	loblolly pine, sweetgum, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
DoA:				
Dothan	loblolly pine	86	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
DoB:				
Dothan	loblolly pine	86	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
FaB2:				
Faceville, moderately eroded	loblolly pine	82	114	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
FcB:				
Faceville	loblolly pine	82	114	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Lucy	loblolly pine	78	107	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
FuB:				
Fuquay	loblolly pine	78	114	longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Dothan	loblolly pine	86	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
GoA:				
Goldsboro	loblolly pine	90	129	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Noboco	loblolly pine	90	131	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
JnA:				
Johnston, frequently flooded	sweetgum	94	119	green ash, loblolly pine, sweetgum, baldcypress
	yellow-poplar	94	97	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
JoA:				
Johnston, ponded	sweetgum	94	119	green ash, loblolly pine, sweetgum, baldcypress
	yellow-poplar	94	97	
KaA:				
Kalmia, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	88	---	loblolly pine, cherrybark oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	96	---	
	sweetgum	85	---	
Johns, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	96	145	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	61	57	
LaD:				
Lakeland	loblolly pine	75	100	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	60	57	
LbA:				
Lumbee, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	86	110	loblolly pine, sweetgum
Johns, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	96	145	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	61	57	
LeA:				
Lumbee, drained	loblolly pine	86	110	loblolly pine, sweetgum
Rutlege, drained	sweetgum	94	119	green ash, loblolly pine, sweetgum, baldcypress
	yellow-poplar	94	97	
LfA:				
Lynchburg	loblolly pine	86	123	loblolly pine, sweetgum
	longleaf pine	72	83	
Foreston	loblolly pine	90	129	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	75	86	
Butters	loblolly pine	77	3	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	66	72	
LyA:				
Lynchburg	loblolly pine	86	123	loblolly pine, sweetgum
	longleaf pine	72	83	
Rains	loblolly pine	103	161	loblolly pine, sweetgum, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
MaA:				
Mantachie, frequently flooded	loblolly pine	95	142	yellow-poplar, loblolly pine, sweetgum, American sycamore
	sweetgum	93	116	
	yellow-poplar	96	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
MaA:				
Mimms, frequently flooded	sweetgum	98	132	baldcypress, sweetgum
	baldcypress	100	150	
MdA:				
Masada, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	80	110	loblolly pine, yellow-poplar
	southern red oak	70	52	
Hornsville, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	90	129	loblolly pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum	90	100	
MeA:				
Meggett, rarely flooded	swamp chestnut oak	104	150	loblolly pine
	pond pine	75	100	
Lumbee, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	86	110	loblolly pine, sweetgum
NbA:				
Noboco	loblolly pine	90	131	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
NfA:				
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Butters	loblolly pine	77	3	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	66	72	
NnB:				
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Faceville	loblolly pine	82	114	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Noboco	loblolly pine	90	131	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
NoA:				
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Noboco	loblolly pine	90	131	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
NoB:				
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Noboco	loblolly pine	90	131	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
OkA:				
Okeetee, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	94	143	loblolly pine, American sycamore, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, longleaf pine, shortleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Yemassee, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	90	129	loblolly pine, American sycamore, yellow-poplar
	longleaf pine	80	100	
	sweetgum	95	114	
	yellow-poplar	100	114	
OrA:				
Orangeburg	loblolly pine	88	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
OuB:				
Orangeburg	loblolly pine	88	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
Lucy	loblolly pine	78	107	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
PuD. Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum				
RaA:				
Rains	loblolly pine	103	161	loblolly pine, sweetgum, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
RcA:				
Rains	loblolly pine	103	161	loblolly pine, sweetgum, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Coxville	loblolly pine	91	133	loblolly pine, sweetgum
	yellow-poplar	86	82	
	sweetgum	84	90	
Lynchburg	loblolly pine	86	123	loblolly pine, sweetgum
	longleaf pine	72	83	
RmB:				
Rimini	loblolly pine	65	86	longleaf pine, sand pine
	longleaf pine	55	43	
ScA:				
Scapo, frequently flooded	sweetgum	94	119	green ash, loblolly pine, sweetgum, baldcypress
	yellow-poplar	94	97	
Mouzon, frequently flooded	sweetgum	94	119	sweetgum, water oak

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
ShA:				
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	loblolly pine	100	157	loblolly pine, sweetgum, American sycamore, yellow-poplar, eastern cottonwood
	sweetgum	100	143	
	yellow-poplar	110	129	
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	sweetgum	98	132	baldcypress, sweetgum
	baldcypress	100	150	
SmA:				
Smithboro	loblolly pine	106	168	loblolly pine, sweetgum
	sweetgum	109	170	
Persanti	loblolly pine	90	129	loblolly pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum	90	100	
SpD:				
Springhill	loblolly pine	88	95	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	55	45	
Lucy	loblolly pine	87	125	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	60	56	
Nankin	longleaf pine	80	110	loblolly pine
	loblolly pine	86	110	
TaA:				
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	baldcypress	100	150	sweetgum, baldcypress
	sweetgum	98	132	
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	sweetgum	98	132	baldcypress, sweetgum
	baldcypress	100	150	
Mullers, frequently flooded	sweetgum	98	132	sweetgum, baldcypress
	baldcypress	100	150	
TcA:				
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	sweetgum	98	132	sweetgum, baldcypress
	baldcypress	100	150	
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	loblolly pine	100	157	loblolly pine, sweetgum, American sycamore, yellow-poplar, eastern cottonwood
	sweetgum	100	143	
	yellow-poplar	110	129	
Mullers, frequently flooded	sweetgum	98	132	sweetgum, baldcypress
	baldcypress	100	150	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
ThA:				
Thursa	loblolly pine	88	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
ThB:				
Thursa	loblolly pine	88	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	73	86	
TpB:				
Troup	loblolly pine	79	108	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	66	70	
Lucy	loblolly pine	78	107	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
TrD:				
Troup	loblolly pine	79	108	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	66	70	
Lucy	loblolly pine	87	125	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	60	56	
Nankin	longleaf pine	80	110	loblolly pine
	loblolly pine	86	110	
UdC.				
Udorthents, reclaimed				
UpD.				
Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits				
VaB:				
Vaucluse	loblolly pine	76	100	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	shortleaf pine	56	86	
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Ailey	loblolly pine	87	125	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	60	65	
VaD:				
Vaucluse	loblolly pine	76	100	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	shortleaf pine	56	86	
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Ailey	loblolly pine	87	125	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	60	65	
VcF:				
Vaucluse	loblolly pine	76	100	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	shortleaf pine	56	86	
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Ailey	loblolly pine	87	125	longleaf pine, loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	60	65	
Lucy	loblolly pine	78	107	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
W. Water				
WaB:				
Wagram	loblolly pine	80	110	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	72	54	
Norfolk	loblolly pine	81	112	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	65	72	
Lucknow	loblolly pine	85	120	loblolly pine, longleaf pine
	longleaf pine	70	79	
WuD. Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum				
YeA:				
Yemassee, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	90	129	American sycamore, loblolly pine, yellow-poplar
	longleaf pine	80	100	
	sweetgum	95	114	
	yellow-poplar	100	114	
Johns, rarely flooded	loblolly pine	96	145	loblolly pine
	longleaf pine	61	57	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Troup	26	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Alpin	21	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Candor	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Troup	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Norfolk	16	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Fuquay	21	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Norfolk	16	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
BuA:							
Butters	68	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Blanton	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Rains	37	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Norfolk	28	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Norfolk	41	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Lucy	29	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Dothan	31	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Noboco	30	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Wetness	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	0.50
				Wetness	1.00		
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	1.00	Low strength	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.50
				Wetness	1.00		
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Rutlege, drained	30	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Foreston	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Butters	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Rains	28	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
		Stickiness/slope	0.50				
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Norfolk	22	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Butters	42	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Faceville	26	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Noboco	15	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Noboco	24	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Noboco	30	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Lucy	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
RcA:							
Rains	54	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Coxville	24	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Lynchburg	21	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Wetness	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
		Stickiness/slope	0.50				
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Persanti	32	Moderate		Well suited		Moderate	
		Low strength	0.50			Low strength	0.50
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Lucy	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Nankin	14	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TaA:							
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.50
		Low strength	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
TpB:							
Troup	46	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Lucy	30	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
TrD:							
Troup	44	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TrD:							
Lucy	27	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Nankin	19	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Ailey	32	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Ailey	36	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Ailey	23	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50		
Lucy	18	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Norfolk	25	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Lucknow	23	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Slight		Poorly suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	1.00	Low strength	0.50
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Slight		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Wetness	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Troup	26	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Alpin	21	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Candor	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Troup	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Norfolk	16	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Fuquay	21	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Norfolk	16	Slight		Slight		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
BuA:							
Butters	68	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Blanton	20	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Rains	37	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Norfolk	28	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Norfolk	41	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Lucy	29	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Dothan	31	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
Noboco	30	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Low strength	1.00
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Low strength	1.00
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Rutlege, drained	30	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
Foreston	15	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Butters	15	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
Rains	28	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Norfolk	22	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Butters	42	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Faceville	26	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Noboco	15	Slight		Moderate		Well suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50		
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Noboco	24	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Noboco	30	Slight		Moderate		Well suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50		
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Slight		Slight		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Lucy	20	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
RcA:							
Rains	54	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Coxville	24	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Lynchburg	21	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Low strength	1.00
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Persanti	32	Slight		Slight		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Lucy	15	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Nankin	14	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Slight		Slight		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
TpB:							
Troup	46	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Lucy	30	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
TrD:							
Troup	44	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Lucy	27	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Nankin	19	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Slight		Moderate		Well suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50		
Ailey	32	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
Ailey	36	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
Ailey	23	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
Lucy	18	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Sandiness	0.50
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
Norfolk	25	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Lucknow	23	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Sandiness	0.50
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Wetness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Troup	26	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Alpin	21	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Candor	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Troup	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Norfolk	16	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Fuquay	21	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Norfolk	16	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
BuA:							
Butters	68	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Blanton	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
Rains	37	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	28	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	41	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Lucy	29	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Dothan	31	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	30	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Moderately suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75	Low strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	0.75	Low strength	1.00
						Wetness	1.00

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Rutlege, drained	30	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Foreston	15	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Butters	15	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Rains	28	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	22	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Butters	42	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Faceville	26	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	15	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	24	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	30	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Lucy	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
RcA:							
Rains	54	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Coxville	24	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
Lynchburg	21	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Wetness	0.75	Low strength	1.00
		Wetness	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Wetness	1.00
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Persanti	32	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Lucy	15	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SpD:							
Nankin	14	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Wetness	1.00
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
TpB:							
Troup	46	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Lucy	30	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
TrD:							
Troup	44	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TrD:							
Lucy	27	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
Nankin	19	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Ailey	32	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
Ailey	36	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Well suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
Ailey	23	Moderately suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.75	Slope	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Lucy	18	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Sandiness	0.50		
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Norfolk	25	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Lucknow	23	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep): Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:					
Ailey	42	Well suited		Well suited	
Troup	26	Well suited		Well suited	
Alpin	21	Well suited		Well suited	
AgB:					
Alaga	75	Well suited		Well suited	
AnB:					
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Well suited		Well suited	
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Well suited		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Well suited		Well suited	
ApB:					
Alpin	29	Well suited		Well suited	
Candor	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Troup	25	Well suited		Well suited	
AuB:					
Autryville	72	Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	16	Well suited		Well suited	
BaB:					
Barnwell	64	Well suited		Well suited	
Fuquay	21	Well suited		Well suited	
BoB:					
Bonneau	56	Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	16	Well suited		Well suited	
BuA:					
Butters	68	Well suited		Well suited	
Blanton	20	Well suited		Well suited	
CxA:					
Coxville	59	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Rains	37	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep): Rating class and limiting features	Value
DoA:					
Dothan	61	Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	28	Well suited		Well suited	
DoB:					
Dothan	59	Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	41	Well suited		Well suited	
FaB2:					
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Well suited		Well suited	
FcB:					
Faceville	51	Well suited		Well suited	
Lucy	29	Well suited		Well suited	
FuB:					
Fuquay	57	Well suited		Well suited	
Dothan	31	Well suited		Well suited	
GoA:					
Goldsboro	64	Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	30	Well suited		Well suited	
JnA:					
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	1.00
JoA:					
Johnston, ponded	100	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00
KaA:					
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Well suited		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Well suited		Well suited	
LaD:					
Lakeland	87	Well suited		Well suited	
LbA:					
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Well suited		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Well suited		Well suited	
LeA:					
Lumbee, drained	70	Well suited		Well suited	
Rutlege, drained	30	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep): Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:					
Lynchburg	40	Well suited		Well suited	
Butters	15	Well suited		Well suited	
Foreston	15	Well suited		Well suited	
LyA:					
Lynchburg	57	Well suited		Well suited	
Rains	28	Well suited		Well suited	
MaA:					
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Well suited		Well suited	
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Wetness	1.00
		Wetness	0.50		
MdA:					
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Well suited		Well suited	
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Well suited		Well suited	
MeA:					
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Well suited		Well suited	
NbA:					
Noboco	55	Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	22	Well suited		Well suited	
NfA:					
Norfolk	47	Well suited		Well suited	
Butters	42	Well suited		Well suited	
NnB:					
Norfolk	48	Well suited		Well suited	
Faceville	26	Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	15	Well suited		Well suited	
NoA:					
Norfolk	63	Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	24	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep): Rating class and limiting features	Value
NoB:					
Norfolk	43	Well suited		Well suited	
Noboco	30	Well suited		Well suited	
OkA:					
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Well suited		Well suited	
OrA:					
Orangeburg	91	Well suited		Well suited	
OuB:					
Orangeburg	59	Well suited		Well suited	
Lucy	20	Well suited		Well suited	
PuD:					
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:					
Rains	77	Well suited		Well suited	
RcA:					
Rains	54	Well suited		Well suited	
Coxville	24	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Lynchburg	21	Well suited		Well suited	
RmB:					
Rimini	91	Well suited		Well suited	
ScA:					
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Poorly suited		Unsuited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	1.00
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Well suited		Well suited	
ShA:					
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Well suited		Well suited	
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Poorly suited		Well suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep): Rating class and limiting features	Value
SmA:					
Smithboro	58	Well suited		Well suited	
Persanti	32	Well suited		Well suited	
SpD:					
Springhill	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Lucy	15	Well suited		Well suited	
Nankin	14	Well suited		Well suited	
TaA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	 0.50	Well suited	
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Wetness	 0.50 0.50	Unsuited Wetness	 1.00
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	 0.50	Well suited	
TcA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	 0.50	Well suited	
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Well suited		Well suited	
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	 0.50	Well suited	
ThA:					
Thursa	91	Well suited		Well suited	
ThB:					
Thursa	100	Well suited		Well suited	
TpB:					
Troup	46	Well suited		Well suited	
Lucy	30	Well suited		Well suited	
TrD:					
Troup	44	Well suited		Well suited	
Lucy	27	Well suited		Well suited	
Nankin	19	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep): Rating class and limiting features	Value
UdC:					
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:					
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:					
Vaucluse	44	Well suited		Well suited	
Ailey	32	Well suited		Well suited	
VaD:					
Vaucluse	44	Well suited		Well suited	
Ailey	36	Well suited		Well suited	
VcF:					
Vaucluse	47	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
Ailey	23	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
Lucy	18	Well suited		Well suited	
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:					
Wagram	34	Well suited		Well suited	
Norfolk	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Lucknow	23	Well suited		Well suited	
WuD:					
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:					
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Well suited		Well suited	
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:					
Ailey	42	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Troup	26	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Alpin	21	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
AgB:					
Alaga	75	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
AnB:					
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Johns, rarely flooded	22	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
ApB:					
Alpin	29	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Candor	25	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Troup	25	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
AuB:					
Autryville	72	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Norfolk	16	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BaB:					
Barnwell	64	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Fuquay	21	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
BoB:					
Bonneau	56	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Norfolk	16	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
BuA:					
Butters	68	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Blanton	20	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
CxA:					
Coxville	59	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Rains	37	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
DoA:					
Dothan	61	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Norfolk	28	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
DoB:					
Dothan	59	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Norfolk	41	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
FaB2:					
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FcB:					
Faceville	51	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Lucy	29	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
FuB:					
Fuquay	57	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Dothan	31	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
GoA:					
Goldsboro	64	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Noboco	30	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
JnA:					
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
				Soil reaction	0.50
JoA:					
Johnston, ponded	100	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
				Soil reaction	0.50
KaA:					
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Johns, rarely flooded	32	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
LaD:					
Lakeland	87	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
LbA:					
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:					
Johns, rarely flooded	30	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
LeA:					
Lumbee, drained	70	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Rutlege, drained	30	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
LfA:					
Lynchburg	40	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Foreston	15	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Butters	15	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
LyA:					
Lynchburg	57	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Rains	28	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
MaA:					
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
MdA:					
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MeA:					
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
NbA:					
Noboco	55	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Norfolk	22	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
NfA:					
Norfolk	47	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Butters	42	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
NnB:					
Norfolk	48	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Faceville	26	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Noboco	15	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
NoA:					
Norfolk	63	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Noboco	24	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
NoB:					
Norfolk	43	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Noboco	30	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OkA:					
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
				Soil reaction	0.50
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
OrA:					
Orangeburg	91	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
OuB:					
Orangeburg	59	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Lucy	20	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
PuD:					
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:					
Rains	77	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
RcA:					
Rains	54	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Coxville	24	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Lynchburg	21	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
RmB:					
Rimini	91	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScA:					
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
ShA:					
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Low		Low	
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
SmA:					
Smithboro	58	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Persanti	32	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
SpD:					
Springhill	45	High		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00		
Lucy	15	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Nankin	14	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
TaA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TaA:					
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
TcA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Low		Low	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.10		
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Moderate		High	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
ThA:					
Thursa	91	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
ThB:					
Thursa	100	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
TpB:					
Troup	46	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Lucy	30	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
TrD:					
Troup	44	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Lucy	27	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Nankin	19	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
UdC:					
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UpD:					
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:					
Vaucluse	44	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Ailey	32	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
VaD:					
Vaucluse	44	High		Moderate	
		Texture/surface depth/rock fragments	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Ailey	36	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
VcF:					
Vaucluse	47	High		Moderate	
		Texture/slope/ surface depth	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Ailey	23	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Lucy	18	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:					
Wagram	34	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
Norfolk	25	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		
Lucknow	23	High		Moderate	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00	Available water	0.50
WuD:					
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part V—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
YeA:					
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	29	High		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	1.00		

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94	Too sandy	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slow water movement	0.94
Troup	26	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.97	Too sandy	0.97
		Too sandy	0.97				
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00				
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Too sandy	0.43
		Too sandy	0.43				
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Candor	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Troup	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.92	Too sandy	0.92	Too sandy	0.92
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slope	0.50
						Slow water movement	0.15
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
BuA:							
Butters	68	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98
Blanton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
Norfolk	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
						Slope	0.12
Norfolk	41	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
						Slope	0.12
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.96	Too sandy	0.96	Too sandy	0.96
						Slope	0.50
Lucy	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.50
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Dothan	31	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
						Slope	0.12
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
Noboco	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.02	Too sandy	0.02	Too sandy	0.02
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too sandy	0.02	Too sandy	0.02	Too sandy	0.02
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.49	Too sandy	0.49
		Too sandy	0.49				
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Too sandy	0.43
		Too sandy	0.43				
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Too sandy	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00				
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Too sandy	0.43
		Too sandy	0.43				
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Rutlege, drained	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Foreston	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Butters	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slow water movement	0.96	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.96	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.96

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Very limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00				
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
		Slow water movement	0.15				
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94
		Slow water movement	0.94				
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00				
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25
Norfolk	22	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
Butters	42	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
						Slope	0.50
Faceville	26	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.96	Too sandy	0.96	Too sandy	0.96
						Slope	0.50
Noboco	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25	Slope	0.50
						Too sandy	0.25
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
Noboco	24	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
						Slope	0.12
Noboco	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25	Slope	0.50
						Too sandy	0.25
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94
		Slow water movement	0.94				
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00				
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81	Too sandy	0.81
						Slope	0.50
Lucy	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.50
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RcA:							
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
Lynchburg	21	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.50
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.94
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.94
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94
Persanti	32	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.16
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	0.98
Lucy	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
SpD:							
Nankin	14	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.89	Too sandy	0.89	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	0.89
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.94
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.94
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.94
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.94
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slow water movement	0.94	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Flooding	0.40	Slow water movement	0.94
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
						Slope	0.50
TpB:							
Troup	46	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Lucy	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.12
TrD:							
Troup	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00
Lucy	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00
Nankin	19	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.89	Too sandy	0.89	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	0.89
		Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15	Slow water movement	0.15
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.88	Too sandy	0.88	Too sandy	0.88
						Slope	0.50
Ailey	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.50
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.88	Too sandy	0.88	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Too sandy	0.88
Ailey	36	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94	Too sandy	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slow water movement	0.94

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too sandy	0.88	Too sandy	0.88	Too sandy	0.88
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94	Slow water movement	0.94
Lucy	18	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Too sandy	1.00
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Norfolk	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00				
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Too sandy	0.43
		Too sandy	0.43				

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.42
Troup	26	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.95	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.31
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.97	Too sandy	0.97	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.31
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.43	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04		
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
Candor	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Too sandy	0.50
Troup	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.71
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AuB:							
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.92	Too sandy	0.92	Too sandy	0.50
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.41
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.31
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
BuA:							
Butters	68	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.23
Blanton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60		
Norfolk	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60		
Norfolk	41	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.96	Too sandy	0.96		

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FcB:							
Lucy	29	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Too sandy	0.50
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.41
Dothan	31	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.60	Too sandy	0.60		
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.28
Noboco	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25		
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.02	Too sandy	0.02		
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	0.02	Too sandy	0.02		
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.49	Too sandy	0.49		
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.43	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04		
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
						Slope	0.37
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:							
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.43	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04		
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Rutlege, drained	30	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Droughty	0.51
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
Foreston	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.16
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Butters	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	1.00
						Droughty	0.23
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25		
Norfolk	22	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
Butters	42	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.23
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
Faceville	26	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.96	Too sandy	0.96		
Noboco	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25		
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
Noboco	24	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25		
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
Noboco	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.25	Too sandy	0.25		
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Somewhat limited Too sandy	 0.81	Somewhat limited Too sandy	 0.81	Not limited	
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Somewhat limited Too sandy	 0.81	Somewhat limited Too sandy	 0.81	Not limited	
Lucy	20	Very limited Too sandy	 1.00	Very limited Too sandy	 1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty Too sandy	 0.98 0.50
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
RcA:							
Rains	54	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
Coxville	24	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
Lynchburg	21	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.96	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.96	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.98
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Very limited Too sandy	 1.00	Very limited Too sandy	 1.00	Very limited Droughty Too sandy	 1.00 0.50
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Somewhat limited Flooding	 0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	 0.40	Very limited Flooding	 1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Persanti	32	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.08
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	0.98	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.84
Lucy	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
Nankin	14	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.89	Too sandy	0.89	Slope	0.84
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TcA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
TpB:							
Troup	46	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
Lucy	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Too sandy	0.50
TrD:							
Troup	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
Lucy	27	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
Nankin	19	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.89	Too sandy	0.89	Slope	0.84
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.88	Too sandy	0.88	Droughty	1.00
Ailey	32	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.97
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	0.88	Too sandy	0.88	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	0.37
Ailey	36	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.42
						Slope	0.37
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too sandy	0.88	Droughty	1.00
		Too sandy	0.88	Slope	0.22	Slope	1.00
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.42
Lucy	18	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Slope	0.96
						Too sandy	0.50
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.22
Norfolk	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Too sandy	0.91	Too sandy	0.91		
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too sandy	0.43	Too sandy	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Troup	26	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Alpin	21	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.14		
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Candor	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Troup	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
Norfolk	16	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.92		
Fuquay	21	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.82		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.49		
Norfolk	16	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
BuA:							
Butters	68	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
Blanton	20	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.31		
Norfolk	28	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.31		
Norfolk	41	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lucy	29	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.82		
Dothan	31	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.31		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
Noboco	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.18		
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.89		
Rutlege, drained	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.89		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Foreston	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Butters	15	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73		
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
Norfolk	22	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
Butters	42	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21		
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
Faceville	26	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Noboco	15	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
Noboco	24	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
Noboco	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lucy	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RcA:							
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Lynchburg	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21		
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.97		
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Persanti	32	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.16
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Lucy	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Nankin	14	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.97		
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
TpB:							
Troup	46	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lucy	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
TrD:							
Troup	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Lucy	27	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Nankin	19	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ailey	32	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
Ailey	36	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Lucy	18	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Slope	1.00
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Norfolk	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
Lucknow	23	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.84	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Slope	0.84
				Slope	0.84	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.42
Troup	26	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
Alpin	21	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.31
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.14	Droughty	0.31
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Droughty	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
Candor	25	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Too sandy	0.50
Troup	25	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.71
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Too sandy	0.50
Norfolk	16	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
				Too clayey	0.92	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.92		
				Dense layer	0.50		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Fuquay	21	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.82	Droughty	0.41
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.49	Droughty	0.31
Norfolk	16	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
BuA:							
Butters	68	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Droughty	0.23
Blanton	20	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Droughty	1.00
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.28		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CxA:							
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.31		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Norfolk	28	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.31		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Norfolk	41	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.81		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.81		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Lucy	29	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Too sandy	0.50
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.82	Droughty	0.41
Dothan	31	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.31		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.28
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Noboco	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.80		
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.18		
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.37	Too sandy	0.50
						Slope	0.37
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:							
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.89		
Rutlege, drained	30	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.51
				Depth to saturated zone	0.89		
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Foreston	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.16
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
Butters	15	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.73	Droughty	0.23
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.80		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MaA:							
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Flooding	0.80	Too clayey	1.00
				Too clayey	0.21		
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.31		
		Flooding	0.20	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Flooding	0.20	Too clayey	0.45		
		Low strength	0.10	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.16		
		Flooding	0.40				
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Norfolk	22	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NfA:							
Butters	42	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21	Droughty	0.23
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Faceville	26	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.81		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Noboco	15	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Noboco	24	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Noboco	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.20		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OkA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Lucy	20	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Too sandy	0.50
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
RcA:							
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.28		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Lynchburg	21	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21	Too sandy	0.50

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.94	Too clayey	1.00
				Flooding	0.80		
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.80		
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.97	Flooding	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.80		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.19	Too clayey	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	1.00		
		Low strength	0.10	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Persanti	32	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.60		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Slope	0.84
Lucy	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.84	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.98
				Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SpD:							
Nankin	14	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
		Low strength	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.02		
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.19	Too clayey	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Flooding	0.80	Too clayey	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Too clayey	1.00
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.19	Too clayey	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.97	Flooding	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.80		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	0.10	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Too clayey	1.00

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Too clayey	0.49		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Too clayey	0.49		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
TpB:							
Troup	46	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
Lucy	30	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Too sandy	0.50
TrD:							
Troup	44	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	0.84
				Slope	0.84	Too sandy	0.50
Lucy	27	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.84	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Slope	0.84
				Slope	0.84	Too sandy	0.50
Nankin	19	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
		Low strength	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.02		
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
				Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Ailey	32	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.97
						Too sandy	0.50

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Ailey	36	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.37	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.42
				Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Dense layer	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Too sandy	0.50
				Slope	1.00	Droughty	0.42
Lucy	18	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.96	Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Droughty	0.98
						Slope	0.96
				Slope	0.96	Too sandy	0.50
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
						Droughty	0.22
Norfolk	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.47		
				Unstable excavation walls	0.10		
Lucknow	23	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.61		
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 12.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Unstable excavation walls	1.00		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Septic tank absorption fields: Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Sewage lagoons: Value
AaD:					
Ailey	42	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
Troup	26	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.84		
AgB:					
Alaga	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
AnB:					
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.37		
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.71
		Slow water movement	0.32	Flooding	0.40
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
		Slow water movement	0.32		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ApB:					
Alpin	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.08
Candor	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.50	Seepage	1.00
Troup	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
AuB:					
Autryville	72	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.71
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
BaB:					
Barnwell	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.32
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32		
BoB:					
Bonneau	56	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.44
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
BuA:					
Butters	68	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.92

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BuA:					
Blanton	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.71
CxA:					
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
DoA:					
Dothan	61	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.78	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32		
Norfolk	28	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
DoB:					
Dothan	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.78	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Slope	0.08
Norfolk	41	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
				Slope	0.08
FaB2:					
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
				Slope	0.32
FcB:					
Faceville	51	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
Lucy	29	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
FuB:					
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32		
Dothan	31	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.78	Seepage	0.68
				Slope	0.08
		Slow water movement	0.32		
GoA:					
Goldsboro	64	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
JnA:					
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
JoA:					
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
KaA:					
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
		Depth to saturated zone	0.50		
		Flooding	0.40		
		Slow water movement	0.32		
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
				Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		
		Slow water movement	0.32		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LaD:					
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.37		
LbA:					
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
		Slow water movement	0.32		
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
		Slow water movement	0.32		
LeA:					
Lumbee, drained	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32		
Rutlege, drained	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00		
LfA:					
Lynchburg	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
Foreston	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:					
Butters	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.92
LyA:					
Lynchburg	57	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MaA:					
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
MdA:					
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.98	Seepage	0.68
		Flooding	0.20	Flooding	0.20
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Flooding	0.20
		Flooding	0.20		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MeA:					
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
		Slow water movement	0.32		
NbA:					
Noboco	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
Norfolk	22	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
NfA:					
Norfolk	47	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
Butters	42	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.59	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
NnB:					
Norfolk	48	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
				Slope	0.32
Faceville	26	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
Noboco	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
				Slope	0.32

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NoA:					
Norfolk	63	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
Noboco	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
NoB:					
Norfolk	43	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
				Slope	0.08
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
				Slope	0.32
OkA:					
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	0.40
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
		Flooding	0.40		
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Slow water movement	0.50	Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		
OrA:					
Orangeburg	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
OuB:					
Orangeburg	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
				Slope	0.32
Lucy	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PuD:					
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:					
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RcA:					
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
Lynchburg	21	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
RmB:					
Rimini	91	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.59	Slope	0.32
				Depth to saturated zone	0.01
ScA:					
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShA:					
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
SmA:					
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
Persanti	32	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
SpD:					
Springhill	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32		
Lucy	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Slope	1.00
Nankin	14	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slope	0.84	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
TaA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TaA:					
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
TcA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
ThA:					
Thursa	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
ThB:					
Thursa	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	0.68
				Slope	0.32
TpB:					
Troup	46	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08
Lucy	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.08

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TrD:					
Troup	44	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
Lucy	27	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
Nankin	19	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.68
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
		Slope	0.84		
UdC:					
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:					
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
Ailey	32	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
VaD:					
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.37		
Ailey	36	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Slope	1.00
VcF:					
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Slope	1.00
Lucy	18	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.96	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Slope	1.00

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:					
Wagram	34	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.32	Seepage	1.00
Norfolk	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Seepage	0.68
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Depth to saturated zone	0.71
WuD:					
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:					
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.50
		Slow water movement	0.50	Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
		Slow water movement	0.32		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.84
Troup	26	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.84	Too sandy	1.00
		Slope	0.84			Slope	0.84
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	0.50			Too sandy	0.50
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	0.50
		Too sandy	0.50	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Flooding	0.40				
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Too sandy	1.00
Candor	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
						Too sandy	1.00

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ApB:							
Troup	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
						Depth to saturated zone	0.05
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09			Too sandy	1.00
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Norfolk	16	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
BuA:							
Butters	68	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Blanton	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50				
Rains	37	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Norfolk	28	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Norfolk	41	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Lucy	29	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09			Too sandy	1.00
Dothan	31	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.91
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00				
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00			Too sandy	1.00

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Flooding	0.40				
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Slope	0.37	Too sandy	1.00
		Slope	0.37			Slope	0.37
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Too sandy	1.00
		Flooding	0.40				
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Flooding	0.40				
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.01
Rutlege, drained	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.01

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Foreston	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.62
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Butters	15	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Rains	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00			Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50				
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00			Hard to compact	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50				
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	0.20	Flooding	0.20		
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Flooding	0.20	Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50				
		Flooding	0.20				

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
		Flooding	0.40				
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Too sandy	1.00
		Flooding	0.40				
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
Norfolk	22	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Butters	42	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Faceville	26	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Noboco	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Noboco	24	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Trench sanitary landfill: Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Area sanitary landfill: Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Daily cover for landfill: Value
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Noboco	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.20
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
		Flooding	0.40				
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lucy	20	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RcA:							
Rains	54	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Coxville	24	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50				
Lynchburg	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00				
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00			Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00			Too clayey	0.50
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00			Too sandy	0.50
		Too sandy	0.50				
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.14
		Too clayey	0.50				
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50			Hard to compact	0.50
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Persanti	32	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.76
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
		Slope	0.84				
Lucy	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.84	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.84
				Slope	0.84		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SpD:							
Nankin	14	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.84
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84		
		Too clayey	0.50				
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50			Hard to compact	0.50
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50			Hard to compact	0.50
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50			Hard to compact	0.50
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.14
		Too clayey	0.50				
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
TpB:							
Troup	46	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
						Too sandy	1.00
Lucy	30	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TrD:							
Troup	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84
Lucy	27	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.84	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.84
				Slope	0.84		
Nankin	19	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.84
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84		
		Too clayey	0.50				
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
Ailey	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
						Too sandy	1.00
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.37
				Slope	0.37		
		Slope	0.37				
Ailey	36	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	0.37
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
Ailey	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Lucy	18	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.96	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.96
				Slope	0.96		

Table 13.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Not limited		Very limited		Not limited	
				Seepage	1.00		
Norfolk	25	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too sandy	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Flooding	0.40				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
AaD:					
Ailey	42	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.09
Troup	26	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.58
Alpin	21	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.39
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.72
AgB:					
Alaga	75	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.28
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.39
AnB:					
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Poor		Good	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.13
		Thickest layer	0.00		
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.22
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.86
ApB:					
Alpin	29	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.39
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.72
Candor	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.49
Troup	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.58
AuB:					
Autryville	72	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.19

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
AuB:					
Norfolk	16	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
BaB:					
Barnwell	64	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Fuquay	21	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.23
BoB:					
Bonneau	56	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Norfolk	16	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
BuA:					
Butters	68	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.27
Blanton	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.22
CxA:					
Coxville	59	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
Rains	37	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
DoA:					
Dothan	61	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Norfolk	28	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
DoB:					
Dothan	59	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Norfolk	41	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
FaB2:					
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
FcB:					
Faceville	51	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.16
Lucy	29	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.57
FuB:					
Fuquay	57	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.23
Dothan	31	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
GoA:					
Goldsboro	64	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Noboco	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
JnA:					
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.05
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.19
JoA:					
Johnston, ponded	100	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.05
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.19
KaA:					
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Poor		Good	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.63
		Thickest layer	0.00		
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.86

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
LaD:					
Lakeland	87	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.64
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.75
LbA:					
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.57
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.86
LeA:					
Lumbee, drained	70	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.57
Rutlege, drained	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.19
LfA:					
Lynchburg	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Foreston	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.09
Butters	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.27
LyA:					
Lynchburg	57	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rains	28	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
MaA:					
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Poor		Good	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00		
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Poor		Good	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00		

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
MdA:					
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.07
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.14
MeA:					
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.91
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.57
NbA:					
Noboco	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Norfolk	22	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
NfA:					
Norfolk	47	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Butters	42	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.27
NnB:					
Norfolk	48	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Faceville	26	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.16
Noboco	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
NoA:					
Norfolk	63	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Noboco	24	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
NoB:					
Norfolk	43	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Noboco	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
OkA:					
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.10
OrA:					
Orangeburg	91	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
OuB:					
Orangeburg	59	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
Lucy	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.57
PuD:					
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:					
Rains	77	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
RcA:					
Rains	54	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Coxville	24	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03
Lynchburg	21	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
RmB:					
Rimini	91	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.25
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.25

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
ScA:					
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.99
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.10
ShA:					
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
SmA:					
Smithboro	58	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Persanti	32	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
SpD:					
Springhill	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.01
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.14
Lucy	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.57
Nankin	14	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
TaA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
TcA:					
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
ThA:					
Thursa	91	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
ThB:					
Thursa	100	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
TpB:					
Troup	46	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.58
Lucy	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.57
TrD:					
Troup	44	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.58
Lucy	27	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.57
Nankin	19	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
UdC:					
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:					
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:					
Vaucluse	44	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
VaB:					
Ailey	32	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.09
VaD:					
Vaucluse	44	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Ailey	36	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.09
VcF:					
Vaucluse	47	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Ailey	23	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.09
Lucy	18	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.57
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:					
Wagram	34	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.72
Norfolk	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.04
Lucknow	23	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.05
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.22
WuD:					
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:					
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.10
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.86

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Droughty	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.32				
Troup	26	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Low content of organic matter	0.18			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.20				
Alpin	21	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Droughty	0.07			Too acid	0.68
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.16				
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				
		Droughty	0.94				
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.61				
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.54				
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.38	Wetness	0.38
		Low content of organic matter	0.08			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.50				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.68
		Droughty	0.02				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.16				
Candor	25	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.92
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.08				
		Droughty	0.99				
Troup	25	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.76
		Low content of organic matter	0.18				
		Too acid	0.20				
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.20				
Norfolk	16	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too clayey	0.51
		Too acid	0.12			Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too clayey	0.88				
Fuquay	21	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00			Too acid	0.32
		Too acid	0.01				
		Droughty	0.06				
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.80				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BoB:							
Norfolk	16	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
BuA:							
Butters	68	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too sandy	0.98
		Too acid	0.20				
		Too sandy	0.98				
Blanton	20	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.68
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.16				
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Too acid	0.59
Rains	37	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.88			Too acid	0.59
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.50				
		Droughty	0.75				
Norfolk	28	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.50				
		Droughty	0.75				
Norfolk	41	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.08			Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.50				
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Too clayey	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.50				
Lucy	29	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00				
		Too acid	0.50				
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00			Too acid	0.32
		Too acid	0.01				
		Droughty	0.06				
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
Dothan	31	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.50				
		Droughty	0.75				
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Low content of organic matter	0.02	Wetness	0.44	Wetness	0.44
		Too acid	0.12			Too acid	0.59
Noboco	30	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.99	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness	0.99
		Too acid	0.12				
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.32	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.68
		Too sandy	0.70			Too sandy	0.70

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.32	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.68
		Too sandy	0.70			Too sandy	0.70
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.32				
		Droughty	0.96				
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.38	Wetness	0.38
		Low content of organic matter	0.08			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.50				
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.63
		Droughty	0.01			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.02	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.92
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.38	Wetness	0.38
		Low content of organic matter	0.08			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.50				
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.50				
Rutlege, drained	30	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.32			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.50				
		Droughty	0.81				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness	0.01	Wetness	0.01
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.95
Foreston	15	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.80	Wetness	0.80
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.82
		Too acid	0.16			Too sandy	0.98
		Too sandy	0.98				
Butters	15	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too sandy	0.98
		Too acid	0.20				
		Too sandy	0.98				
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness	0.01	Wetness	0.01
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.95
Rains	28	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.88			Too acid	0.59
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.32			Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99				
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.20	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.60	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.61
		Too clayey	0.80			Too acid	0.76
		Water erosion	0.99				
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.22	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Rock fragments	0.88
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MdA:							
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness	0.38	Wetness	0.38
		Too acid	0.39			Too acid	0.92
		Water erosion	0.68				
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Too acid	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.94		
		Water erosion	0.90				
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.02	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.92
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.99	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness	0.99
		Too acid	0.12				
Norfolk	22	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
Butters	42	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too sandy	0.98
		Too acid	0.20				
		Too sandy	0.98				
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NnB:							
Faceville	26	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Too clayey	0.00			Too acid	0.88
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.50				
Noboco	15	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.99	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness	0.99
		Too acid	0.12				
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
Noboco	24	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.99	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness	0.99
		Too acid	0.12				
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
Noboco	30	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.99	Too acid	0.59
		Low content of organic matter	0.02			Wetness	0.99
		Too acid	0.12				
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.68				
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.59
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too clayey	0.51
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.95
		Too acid	0.50				
		Too clayey	0.88				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too clayey	0.51
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.95
		Too acid	0.50				
		Too clayey	0.88				
Lucy	20	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00				
		Too acid	0.50				
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.88			Too acid	0.59
RcA:							
Rains	54	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.88			Too acid	0.59
Coxville	24	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50			Too acid	0.59
Lynchburg	21	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness	0.01	Wetness	0.01
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.95
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.68
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.16				
		Droughty	0.51				
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too clayey	0.00
						Too acid	0.88

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScA:							
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.74				
		Water erosion	0.99				
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.20	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
		Water erosion	0.90				
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.05	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
						Too acid	0.82
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Low strength	0.10	Wetness	0.00
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.50				
		Water erosion	0.90				
Persanti	32	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness	0.68	Wetness	0.68
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.37				
		Too acid	0.50				
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.82
		Too acid	0.26				
Lucy	15	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Too acid	0.50				
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
Nankin	14	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Too clayey	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Low content of organic matter	0.00			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.20				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	45	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.05	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
						Too acid	0.82
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	28	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Low strength	0.10	Wetness	0.00
						Too acid	0.98
Mullers, frequently flooded	27	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.05	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.96			Too acid	0.95
		Water erosion	0.99				
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	60	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.05	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
						Too acid	0.82
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	22	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.20	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
		Water erosion	0.90				
Mullers, frequently flooded	14	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Too acid	0.05	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.96			Too acid	0.95
		Water erosion	0.99				
ThA:							
Thursa	91	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
ThB:							
Thursa	100	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TpB:							
Troup	46	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.76
		Low content of organic matter	0.18				
		Too acid	0.20				
Lucy	30	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00				
		Too acid	0.50				
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
TrD:							
Troup	44	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Low content of organic matter	0.18			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.20				
Lucy	27	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Too acid	0.50				
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
Nankin	19	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Low strength	0.10	Too clayey	0.00
		Too clayey	0.00			Slope	0.16
		Low content of organic matter	0.00			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.20				
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.59
		Droughty	0.00				
		Too acid	0.03				
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
Ailey	32	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00				
		Droughty	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.32				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.59
		Droughty	0.00			Slope	0.63
		Too acid	0.03				
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
Ailey	36	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.63
		Droughty	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.32				
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Droughty	0.00			Too acid	0.59
		Too acid	0.03				
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
Ailey	23	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.00
		Droughty	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.32				
Lucy	18	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.04
		Too acid	0.50				
		Low content of organic matter	0.50				
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.98
		Low content of organic matter	0.12				
		Too acid	0.54				
Norfolk	25	Poor		Good		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.95
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.46				
Lucknow	23	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too acid	0.68
		Low content of organic matter	0.08				
		Too acid	0.16				

Table 14.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12			Too acid	0.59
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Poor		Fair		Fair	
		Wind erosion	0.00	Wetness	0.38	Wetness	0.38
		Low content of organic matter	0.08			Too acid	0.76
		Too acid	0.50				

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AaD:							
Ailey	42	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.90	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.54		
Troup	26	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.14	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
Alpin	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
AgB:							
Alaga	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
Blanton, rarely flooded	28	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.28	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
						Slow refill	0.19
Johns, rarely flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
ApB:							
Alpin	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
Candor	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
Troup	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.25	Depth to water	1.00
AuB:							
Autryville	72	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.57	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
						Slow refill	0.19

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AuB:							
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
BaB:							
Barnwell	64	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.32	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
Fuquay	21	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.37		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.09		
BoB:							
Bonneau	56	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.89
						Slow refill	0.19
Norfolk	16	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
BuA:							
Butters	68	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.68
						Slow refill	0.19
Blanton	20	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.28	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
						Slow refill	0.19
CxA:							
Coxville	59	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.05	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.30
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Rains	37	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DoA:							
Dothan	61	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Thin layer	0.61	Depth to water	1.00
Norfolk	28	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
DoB:							
Dothan	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Thin layer	0.61	Depth to water	1.00
Norfolk	41	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	91	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Piping	0.74	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
FcB:							
Faceville	51	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Piping	0.91	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
Lucy	29	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
FuB:							
Fuquay	57	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Thin layer	0.37		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.09		
Dothan	31	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Thin layer	0.61	Depth to water	1.00
GoA:							
Goldsboro	64	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Noboco	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Slow refill	0.19
						Depth to saturated zone	0.17
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	0.40		
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Seepage	0.40		
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
LaD:							
Lakeland	87	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	53	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Johns, rarely flooded	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
Rutlege, drained	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.22	Depth to saturated zone	0.40
LfA:							
Lynchburg	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LfA:							
Foreston	15	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Butters	15	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.68
						Slow refill	0.19
LyA:							
Lynchburg	57	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Rains	28	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		
Mimms, frequently flooded	33	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	59	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.70	Piping	0.01	Depth to water	1.00
Hornsville, rarely flooded	41	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Piping	0.01		
Lumbee, rarely flooded	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NbA:							
Noboco	55	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Slow refill	0.19
						Depth to saturated zone	0.17
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Norfolk	22	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
NfA:							
Norfolk	47	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Butters	42	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
						Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Slow refill	0.19
NnB:							
Norfolk	48	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Slope	0.08			Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Faceville	26	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Piping	0.91	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
Noboco	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Slow refill	0.19
		Slope	0.08			Depth to saturated zone	0.17
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
NoA:							
Norfolk	63	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Noboco	24	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Slow refill	0.19
						Depth to saturated zone	0.17
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NoB:							
Norfolk	43	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Noboco	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.62	Slow refill	0.19
		Slope	0.08			Depth to saturated zone	0.17
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	67	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Yemassee, rarely flooded	17	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
OrA:							
Orangeburg	91	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to water	1.00
OuB:							
Orangeburg	59	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
Lucy	20	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
PuD:							
Pits	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, loamy substratum	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RaA:							
Rains	77	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
RcA:							
Rains	54	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Coxville	24	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.05	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.30
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RcA:							
Lynchburg	21	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
RmB:							
Rimini	91	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08			Unstable excavation walls	1.00
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	76	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
Mouzon, frequently flooded	22	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	0.06		
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	71	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.21
				Piping	0.01	Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	23	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	1.00
				Hard to pack	0.75	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
SmA:							
Smithboro	58	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	1.00
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Persanti	32	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Slow refill	1.00
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
						Depth to saturated zone	0.01
SpD:							
Springhill	45	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	1.00				
Lucy	15	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SpD:							
Nankin--------------	14	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.17	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Seepage	0.81			Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded------------	45	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	1.00
				Hard to pack	0.75	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Duckbottom, frequently flooded-	28	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	1.00
				Hard to pack	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Mullers, frequently flooded------------	27	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.11	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.89
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded------------	60	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	1.00
				Hard to pack	0.75	Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Shellbluff, frequently flooded-	22	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.21
				Piping	0.01	Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Mullers, frequently flooded------------	14	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.11	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.89
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
ThA:							
Thursa--------------	91	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to water	1.00
ThB:							
Thursa--------------	100	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TpB:							
Troup	46	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
Lucy	30	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
TrD:							
Troup	44	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.14	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
Lucy	27	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
Nankin	19	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.17	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Seepage	0.81			Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
UdC:							
Udorthents, reclaimed	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UpD:							
Udorthents, refuse substratum	55	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Pits	45	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
VaB:							
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
Ailey	32	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08	Thin layer	0.83		
VaD:							
Vaucluse	44	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	1.00				
Ailey	36	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.90	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.54		
VcF:							
Vaucluse	47	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	1.00				
Ailey	23	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.90	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.54		

Table 15.—Ponds and Embankments—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
VcF:							
Lucy	18	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WaB:							
Wagram	34	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
Norfolk	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.81			Depth to saturated zone	0.90
						Slow refill	0.19
						Unstable excavation walls	0.10
Lucknow	23	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.25	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.81
						Slow refill	0.19
WuD:							
Water	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	35	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	52	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
Johns, rarely flooded	29	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	1.00
				Seepage	1.00		

Table 16.—Engineering Properties

(An asterisk indicates the representative value used to generate the interpretations. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
AaD:												
Ailey-----------	0-8	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-28	NP-10
	8-22	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-27	NP-10
	22-31	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	16-44	2-25
	31-42	*Sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-55	23-44	13-25
	42-65	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	9-21
	65-80	*Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam	*SC, CL-ML, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	16-48	2-28
Troup-----------	0-10	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-42	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-23	NP-6
	42-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	24-43	9-25
Alpin-----------	0-5	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-25	NP-7
	5-54	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-20	NP-4
	54-80	*Sand, loamy sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-75	5-30	16-21	2-4
AgB:												
Alaga-----------	0-9	*Loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	80-100	75-100	50-75	5-30	0-25	NP-7
	9-51	*Loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	80-100	75-100	50-75	5-30	0-22	NP-6
	51-80	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	80-100	75-100	50-70	5-15	0-22	NP-6
AnB:												
Alaga, rarely flooded--------	0-9	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1-b	0	0	80-100	75-100	50-70	5-15	0-23	NP-6
	9-63	*Loamy sand, loamy fine sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	50-85	15-45	0-24	NP-7
	63-80	*Coarse sand, sand, fine sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-3, A-2, A-1-b	0	0	80-100	75-100	50-80	5-35	0-22	NP-6
Blanton, rarely flooded--------	0-9	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-3, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-20	NP-3
	9-43	*Sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-19	NP-3
	43-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2-6, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	23-44	7-25

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
AnB:												
Johns, rarely flooded--------	0-7	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	7-15	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10
	15-36	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-44	12-25
	36-80	*Sand, coarse sand, loamy sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	6-27	NP-5
ApB:												
Alpin-----------	0-5	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-25	NP-7
	5-54	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-20	NP-4
	54-80	*Sand, loamy sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-75	5-30	16-21	2-4
Candor----------	0-8	*Sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-3, A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-18	NP-1
	8-25	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-3, A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-18	NP-1
	25-36	*Loamy sand, loamy coarse sand	*SC-SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	17-25	3-7
	36-61	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-18	NP-1
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-7, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-44	6-25
Troup-----------	0-10	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-42	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-23	NP-6
	42-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	24-44	9-25
AuB:												
Autryville------	0-5	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-22	NP-6
	5-24	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-22	NP-6
	24-35	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	68-88	22-42	21-40	6-21
	35-48	*Loamy sand, sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-75	5-30	0-20	NP-4
	48-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	100	55-80	15-40	16-40	2-21
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
BaB:												
Barnwell--------	0-7	*Loamy coarse sand, sand, loamy sand	*SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-9
	7-11	*Loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-26	NP-9
	11-36	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6	0	0-10	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	16-44	2-25
	36-50	*Clay, sandy clay loam, clay loam	*CL, SC	*A-7-6	0	0-10	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-95	29-65	13-42
	50-56	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, loamy sand, clay	*SC, SC-SM, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0-10	80-100	75-100	40-100	10-95	0-65	NP-42
	56-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, loamy sand, clay, silty clay loam	*SC, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0-10	80-100	75-100	40-100	10-95	0-65	NP-42
Fuquay----------	0-8	*Sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2, A-1	0	0-3	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-21	NP-4
	8-27	*Sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0	0-3	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-20	NP-4
	27-42	*Sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-55	20-44	6-25
	42-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
BoB:												
Bonneau---------	0-8	*Sand, fine sand	*SP-SM	*A-3, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	8-24	*Sand, fine sand	*SP-SM	*A-3, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-80	5-35	0-14	NP
	24-51	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	100	60-85	25-55	21-40	4-21
	51-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, SC-SM, CL-ML, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	100	100	80-95	35-60	20-40	4-18
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
BuA:												
Butters	0-10	*Sand, coarse sand	*SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	16-26	2-6
	10-18	*Sand, loamy sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-30	15-25	1-7
	18-29	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-32	6-13
	29-45	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM, SP	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-30	0-23	NP-6
	45-80	*Sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-36	6-17
Blanton	0-9	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-20	NP-3
	9-43	*Sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-19	NP-3
	43-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2-6, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	23-44	7-25
CxA:												
Coxville	0-7	*Sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4, A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	45-70	25-40	17-45	2-18
	7-80	*Sandy clay, clay, clay loam	*CL, SC, CH	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	45-80	43-70	25-43
Rains	0-6	*Sandy loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	18-43	2-13
	6-15	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4, A-6, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-85	25-55	17-33	2-13
	15-52	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	28-50	12-28
	52-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	28-50	12-28
DoA:												
Dothan	0-8	*Loamy sand, sand, loamy coarse sand	*SC-SM, SP-SM, SP	*A-2-4, A-1	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	6-28	NP-5
	8-37	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	9-34	1-14
	37-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
Norfolk	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DoB:												
Dothan----------	0-8	*Loamy sand, sand, loamy coarse sand	*SC-SM, SP-SM, SP	*A-2-4, A-1	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	6-28	NP-5
	8-37	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	9-34	1-14
	37-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
FaB2:												
Faceville, moderately eroded---------	0-7	*Sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	60-85	30-55	17-29	4-15
	7-80	*Clay, sandy clay, clay loam	*ML, CL, CH	*A-7-5	0	0-4	80-100	75-100	65-100	45-95	42-61	3-39
FcB:												
Faceville-------	0-7	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0-4	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-24	NP-6
	7-13	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0-4	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-23	NP-6
	13-80	*Clay, sandy clay, clay loam	*ML, SC, CH	*A-7-5	0	0-4	80-100	75-100	65-100	45-95	42-61	3-39
Lucy------------	0-10	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-33	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	33-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	6-21
FuB:												
Fuquay----------	0-8	*Sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2, A-1	0	0-3	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-21	NP-4
	8-27	*Sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0	0-3	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-20	NP-4
	27-42	*Sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-55	20-44	6-25
	42-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
FuB:												
Dothan----------	0-8	*Loamy sand, sand, loamy coarse sand	*SC-SM, SP-SM, SP	*A-2-4, A-1	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	6-28	NP-5
	8-37	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	9-34	1-14
	37-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
GoA:												
Goldsboro-------	0-9	*Sandy loam, loamy sand	*SC-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	17-31	2-10
	9-55	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	12-21
	55-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	20-43	13-24
Noboco----------	0-10	*Loamy sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-22	NP-4
	10-58	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	12-21
	58-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-90	20-38	4-15
JnA:												
Johnston, frequently flooded--------	0-5	*Mucky sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, loamy coarse sand	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-95	15-75	0-75	NP-13
	5-31	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, loamy coarse sand, loam	*SC-SM, SM, CL-ML	*A-4, A-2-4, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-95	15-75	15-35	NP-10
	31-80	*Sand, fine sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-80	5-35	0-14	NP
JoA:												
Johnston, ponded	0-5	*Mucky sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, loamy coarse sand	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-95	15-75	0-75	NP-13
	5-31	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, loamy coarse sand, loam	*SC-SM, SM, CL-ML	*A-4, A-2-4, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-95	15-75	15-35	NP-10
	31-80	*Sand, fine sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-80	5-35	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
KaA:												
Kalmia, rarely flooded--------	0-7	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	10-20	NP
	7-14	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	10-20	NP
	14-30	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	4-15
	30-59	*Coarse sand, sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, loamy coarse sand	*SW-SM, SP, SM	*A-3, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-85	3-45	10-20	NP
	59-80	*Coarse sand, sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, loamy coarse sand	*SW-SM, SP, SM	*A-3, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-85	3-45	10-20	NP
Johns, rarely flooded--------	0-7	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	7-15	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10
	15-36	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-44	12-25
	36-80	*Sand, coarse sand, loamy sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	6-27	NP-5
LaD:												
Lakeland--------	0-8	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-70	3-15	0-22	NP-4
	8-80	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	50-70	3-15	0-20	NP-3
LbA:												
Lumbee, rarely flooded--------	0-8	*Sandy loam, loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	15-20	NP-7
	8-28	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	19-45	7-25
	28-80	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	6-14	NP-2
Johns, rarely flooded--------	0-7	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	7-15	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10
	15-36	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-44	12-25
	36-80	*Sand, coarse sand, loamy sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	6-27	NP-5
LeA:												
Lumbee, drained-	0-8	*Sandy loam, loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	15-20	NP-7
	8-28	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	19-45	7-25
	28-80	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	6-14	NP-2

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
LeA:												
Rutlege, drained	0-11	*Sandy loam, loamy sand	*SC-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	17-31	2-10
	11-80	*Sand, fine sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-2	0	0	100	100	50-80	5-35	0-14	NP
LfA:												
Lynchburg-------	0-8	*Sandy loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	17-41	2-13
	8-16	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	27-44	12-25
	16-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	27-44	12-25
Foreston--------	0-8	*Sand, coarse sand	*SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	16-26	2-6
	8-15	*Sand, coarse sand	*SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	16-26	2-6
	15-28	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-32	6-13
	28-35	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM, SP	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-30	0-23	NP-6
	35-69	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-36	6-17
	69-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-36	6-17
Butters---------	0-10	*Coarse sand, sand	*SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	16-26	2-6
	10-18	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-30	15-25	1-7
	18-29	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-32	6-13
	29-45	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM, SP	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-30	0-23	NP-6
	45-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-36	6-17
LyA:												
Lynchburg-------	0-8	*Sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	17-41	2-13
	8-16	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	27-44	12-25
	16-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	27-44	12-25

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
LyA:												
Rains-----------	0-6	*Sandy loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	18-43	2-13
	6-15	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4, A-6, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-85	25-55	17-33	2-13
	15-52	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	28-50	12-28
	52-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	28-50	12-28
MaA:												
Mantachie, frequently flooded--------	0-3	*Clay loam, loam	*MH, CL	*A-7-6, A-7, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	65-95	45-75	22-62	6-24
	3-17	*Loam, sandy clay loam, sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SC	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	21-47	6-24
	17-44	*Clay loam, sandy loam, loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SC	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	21-45	6-25
	44-80	*Coarse sand, sand, loamy sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10
Mimms, frequently flooded--------	0-4	*Silty clay, clay	*CH	*A-7-5	0	0	100	100	65-95	45-75	59-121	27-49
	4-30	*Silty clay loam, clay, silty clay, clay loam	*CL, CH	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	41-68	23-42
	30-66	*Silty clay, clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	*CH, CL	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-68	24-42
	66-80	*Coarse sand, loamy sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MdA:												
Masada, rarely flooded--------	0-6	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	*SC, SM, ML, CL	*A-4, A-2-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	75-98	60-81	25-64	0-30	NP-15
	6-11	*Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	*SM	*A-4	0	0-5	90-100	75-98	60-81	25-64	0-33	NP-13
	11-18	*Loam, clay loam, clay	*CL	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	65-100	45-95	20-63	6-43
	18-31	*Clay, clay loam, sandy clay	*CL, CH	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0-5	80-100	70-100	65-95	50-80	35-60	15-35
	31-43	*Sandy clay, clay loam	*CL	*A-7-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	75-95	43-76	42-58	24-38
	43-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*CL	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	75-95	33-76	29-46	13-28
Hornsville, rarely flooded-	0-8	*Very fine sandy loam, loam, sandy loam	*SM	*A-4, A-2-4	0	0	100	100	60-95	30-50	15-30	NP-7
	8-53	*Clay, clay loam	*CL, SC, MH, CH	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	100	100	70-98	45-70	38-56	15-25
	53-57	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*CL		0	0-5	80-100	75-100	75-95	33-76	29-46	13-28
	57-80	*Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand	*SC		0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-99	20-50	19-27	5-12
MeA:												
Meggett, rarely flooded--------	0-5	*Sandy loam, loam, loamy fine sand	*SC-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-95	20-75	0-33	NP-13
	5-51	*Clay, clay loam	*CL, SC, CH	*A-7-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-95	32-69	14-44
	51-80	*Coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-85	3-55	0-32	NP-13
Lumbee, rarely flooded--------	0-8	*Sandy loam, loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-95	25-75	15-20	NP-7
	8-28	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	19-45	7-25
	28-80	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	6-14	NP-2
NbA:												
Noboco----------	0-10	*Loamy sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-22	NP-4
	10-58	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	12-21
	58-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-90	20-38	4-15

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
NbA:												
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
NfA:												
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
Butters---------	0-10	*Sand, coarse sand	*SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	16-26	2-6
	10-18	*Sand, loamy sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-30	15-25	1-7
	18-29	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-32	6-13
	29-45	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM, SP	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-30	0-23	NP-6
	45-80	*Sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-36	6-17
NnB:												
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
Faceville-------	0-7	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0-4	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-24	NP-6
	7-13	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0-4	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-23	NP-6
	13-80	*Clay, sandy clay, clay loam	*ML, CL, CH	*A-7-5	0	0-4	80-100	75-100	65-100	45-95	42-61	3-39
Noboco----------	0-10	*Loamy sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-22	NP-4
	10-58	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	12-21
	58-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-90	20-38	4-15

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
NoA:												
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
Noboco----------	0-10	*Loamy sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-22	NP-4
	10-58	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	12-21
	58-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-90	20-38	4-15
NoB:												
Norfolk---------	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
Noboco----------	0-10	*Loamy sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-22	NP-4
	10-58	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	12-21
	58-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, CL	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-90	20-38	4-15
OkA:												
Okeetee, rarely flooded--------	0-3	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	*SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-85	25-55	0-32	NP-13
	3-8	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	60-85	30-55	21-37	6-13
	8-17	*Clay	*CL, CH	*A-7-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	65-100	55-95	43-67	25-44
	17-63	*Clay, clay loam	*CL, CH	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	65-100	55-95	35-67	17-44
	63-80	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, coarse sand	*SC, SM	*A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-55	0-33	NP-14

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
OkA:												
Yemassee, rarely flooded-	0-10	*Sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	17-41	2-13
	10-27	*Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam	*CL, SC-SM, SC	*A-6	0	0	100	100	78-95	42-59	27-43	12-25
	27-53	*Sandy clay loam	*CL, SC-SM, SC	*A-6	0	0	100	100	78-95	42-59	27-43	12-25
	53-63	*Sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	73-100	39-67	22-48	7-28
	63-80	*Loamy coarse sand, coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10
OrA:												
Orangeburg------	0-6	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	4-21	NP-10
	6-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	29-54	13-32
OuB:												
Orangeburg------	0-6	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	4-21	NP-10
	6-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	29-54	13-32
Lucy------------	0-10	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-33	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	33-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	6-21
PuD.												
Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum												
RaA:												
Rains-----------	0-6	*Sandy loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	18-43	2-13
	6-15	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4, A-6, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-85	25-55	17-33	2-13
	15-52	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	28-50	12-28
	52-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	28-50	12-28

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
RcA:												
Rains-----------	0-6	*Sandy loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	18-43	2-13
	6-15	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-6, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-85	25-55	17-33	2-13
	15-52	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	28-50	12-28
	52-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	28-50	12-28
Coxville--------	0-7	*Sandy loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-7, A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	45-70	25-40	17-45	2-18
	7-80	*Sandy clay, clay, clay loam	*CL, SC, CH	*A-7-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	45-80	43-70	25-43
Lynchburg-------	0-8	*Sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	17-41	2-13
	8-16	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	27-44	12-25
	16-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	27-44	12-25
RmB:												
Rimini----------	0-2	*Sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	78-100	77-100	69-99	6-18	0-26	NP-6
	2-58	*Sand	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	78-100	77-100	69-99	6-18	0-23	NP-6
	58-80	*Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	*SM	*A-2-4	0	0	78-100	77-100	69-99	6-18	0-26	NP-6
ScA:												
Scapo, frequently flooded--------	0-6	*Mucky clay, clay loam, muck, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	*OL, SC, CL	*A-7-5	0	0	100	100	85-100	45-80	34-82	10-60
	6-34	*Clay, clay loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	*CL, SC, CH	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	45-80	43-70	25-43
	34-46	*Clay, clay loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	*CL, SC, CH	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	45-80	43-70	25-43
	46-80	*Coarse sand, sand, sandy loam	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	6-14	NP-2

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ScA:												
Mouzon, frequently flooded--------	0-6	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand, loam	*SM, SC-SM, CL	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	60-95	25-75	15-30	NP-7
	6-31	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-2-6	0	0	100	100	80-100	35-95	30-40	16-23
	31-48	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy sand, sandy clay loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	50-90	15-55	20-40	3-22
	48-80	*Loamy fine sand, loamy sand, sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-1-b	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	15-30	NP-7
ShA:												
Shellbluff, frequently flooded--------	0-1	*Loam, clay loam	*ML, CL-ML, CL	*A-7-5, A-7, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	65-95	45-75	25-64	6-24
	1-35	*Clay loam, silt loam, loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SC	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	23-51	7-24
	35-65	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam, sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	*CL-ML, SC-SM, CL, SC	*A-7-6, A-7, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	23-49	7-28
	65-80	*Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SC	*A-4, A-7, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	16-45	2-25
Tawcaw, frequently flooded--------	0-2	*Silty clay, clay	*MH	*A-7-5	0	0	100	100	65-95	45-75	59-118	27-46
	2-41	*Silty clay, clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	*CH, CL	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-77	24-50
	41-80	*Silty clay, clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	*CH, CL	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-77	24-50
SmA:												
Smithboro-------	0-2	*Loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-6	0	0	100	100	60-85	30-55	21-44	6-19
	2-6	*Loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	*SC, SM	*A-2-6	0	0	100	100	60-85	30-55	21-44	6-19
	6-15	*Clay	*CL, CH	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	24-60	4-51
	15-80	*Clay	*CL, CH	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	24-60	4-51

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
SmA:												
Persanti	0-6	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	*SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	60-85	30-55	17-44	2-19
	6-36	*Clay	*CH, CL	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	90-100	65-96	35-80	12-46
	36-80	*Clay	*CL, CH	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	24-60	4-51
SpD:												
Springhill	0-2	*Coarse sand, loamy sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	2-6	*Coarse sand, loamy sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	6-49	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-80	27-44	12-25
	49-80	*Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	*SC, SP-SM, SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-90	3-55	16-40	2-21
Lucy	0-10	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-33	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	33-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	6-21
Nankin	0-6	*Loamy sand, sand	*SC-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	6-51	*Sandy clay, clay, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	65-100	55-95	25-50	15-30
	51-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-95	25-61	3-39
TaA:												
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	*Silty clay, clay	*MH	*A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-95	45-75	59-118	27-46
	2-41	*Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, clay	*CH, CL	*A-7-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-77	24-50
	41-80	*Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, clay	*CH, CL	*A-7-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-77	24-50
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	0-1	*Clay, silty clay	*CH	*A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-95	45-75	59-128	27-56
	1-80	*Clay	*CH	*A-7-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	64-96	43-65

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
TaA:												
Mullers, frequently flooded--------	0-1	*Clay, silty clay	*MH	*A-7-5	0	0	100	100	65-95	45-75	59-109	27-55
	1-8	*Clay, silty clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	*CH, CL	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-86	24-58
	8-40	*Silty clay, clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CH	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-86	24-58
	40-80	*Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay, sandy clay, clay	*CL, CH	*A-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	21-86	6-58
TcA:												
Tawcaw, frequently flooded--------	0-2	*Silty clay, clay	*MH	*A-7-5	0	0	100	100	65-95	45-75	59-118	27-46
	2-41	*Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, clay	*CH, CL	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-77	24-50
	41-80	*Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, clay	*CH, CL	*A-7-6	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-77	24-50
Shellbluff, frequently flooded--------	0-1	*Loam, clay loam	*ML, CL-ML, CL	*A-7-5, A-6, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	65-95	45-75	25-64	6-24
	1-35	*Clay loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	*CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SC	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	23-51	7-24
	35-65	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	*CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SC	*A-7-6, A-6, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	23-49	7-28
	65-80	*Fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, sandy loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam	*CL-ML, SC-SM, CL, SC	*A-4, A-7, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	16-45	2-25
Mullers, frequently flooded--------	0-1	*Clay, silty clay	*MH	*A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-95	45-75	59-109	27-55
	1-8	*Clay, silty clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	*CH, CL	*A-7-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-86	24-58
	8-40	*Silty clay, clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CH	*A-7-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	43-86	24-58
	40-80	*Silt loam, clay loam, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, sandy clay	*CL, CH	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	65-100	55-95	21-86	6-58

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ThA:												
Thursa----------	0-10	*Loamy sand, sand, sandy loam	*SM, SP-SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-40	0-32	NP-13
	10-35	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	35-50	*Sandy clay, clay, clay loam, sandy clay loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-90	29-66	13-43
	50-80	*Clay, sandy clay, clay loam, sandy clay loam	*CL, SC	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-90	29-66	13-43
ThB:												
Thursa----------	0-10	*Loamy sand, sand, sandy loam	*SM, SP-SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-40	0-32	NP-13
	10-35	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	35-50	*Sandy clay, clay, clay loam, sandy clay loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-90	29-66	13-43
	50-80	*Clay, sandy clay, clay loam, sandy clay loam	*CL, SC	*A-7-6, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-90	29-66	13-43
TpB:												
Troup-----------	0-10	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-49	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-23	NP-6
	49-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	24-43	9-25
Lucy------------	0-10	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-33	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	33-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	6-21
TrD:												
Troup-----------	0-10	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-42	*Sand	*SP-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	0-23	NP-6
	42-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	24-43	9-25
Lucy------------	0-10	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-33	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	33-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	6-21
Nankin----------	0-6	*Loamy sand, sand	*SC-SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	6-51	*Sandy clay, clay, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	65-100	55-95	25-50	15-30
	51-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-95	25-61	3-39

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UdC. Udorthents, reclaimed												
UpD: Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits												
VaB:												
Vaucluse--------	0-2	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	10-25	NP
	2-6	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	10-25	NP
	6-16	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	5-18
	16-25	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	15-40	NP-20
	25-50	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC-SM, SM, SC	*A-4, A-6, A-2-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	15-30	NP-12
	50-80	*Sandy loam, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam	*SC-SM, CL, SM, SC	*A-2-4, A-6, A-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-100	10-95	15-30	NP-12
Ailey-----------	0-8	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-28	NP-10
	8-22	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-27	NP-10
	22-31	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	16-44	2-25
	31-42	*Sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-55	23-44	13-25
	42-65	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	9-21
	65-80	*Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam	*SC, CL-ML, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	16-48	2-28
VaD:												
Vaucluse--------	0-2	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	10-25	NP
	2-6	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	10-25	NP
	6-16	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	5-18
	16-25	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	15-40	NP-20
	25-50	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC-SM, SM, SC	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	15-30	NP-12
	50-80	*Sandy loam, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam	*SC-SM, CL, SM, SC	*A-2-4, A-6, A-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-100	10-95	15-30	NP-12

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
VaD:												
Ailey-----------	0-8	*Sand	*SW-SM, SW	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-28	NP-10
	8-22	*Sand	*SW-SM, SW	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-27	NP-10
	22-31	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	16-44	2-25
	31-42	*Sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-55	23-44	13-25
	42-65	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	9-21
	65-80	*Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam	*SC, CL-ML, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	16-48	2-28
VcF:												
Vaucluse--------	0-2	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	10-25	NP
	2-6	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4, A-3	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	10-25	NP
	6-16	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	5-18
	16-25	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	15-40	NP-20
	25-50	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC-SM, SM, SC	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	15-30	NP-12
	50-80	*Sandy loam, loamy sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam	*SC-SM, CL, SM, SC	*A-2-4, A-6, A-4	0	0-11	80-100	75-100	40-100	10-95	15-30	NP-12
Ailey-----------	0-8	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-28	NP-10
	8-22	*Sand	*SW-SM, SP	*A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-27	NP-10
	22-31	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	16-44	2-25
	31-42	*Sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-6	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-55	23-44	13-25
	42-65	*Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-40	9-21
	65-80	*Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam	*SC, CL-ML, SC-SM	*A-2-6, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	45-100	25-95	16-48	2-28
Lucy------------	0-10	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	10-33	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-24	NP-6
	33-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-39	6-21
W.												
Water												

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
WaB:												
Wagram	0-7	*Sand, loamy sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-1, A-3	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-20	NP-3
	7-22	*Sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-19	NP-3
	22-80	*Sandy clay loam	*SC	*A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-90	25-55	20-44	6-25
Norfolk	0-9	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	9-11	*Loamy sand	*SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	10-30	0-31	NP-10
	11-61	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	60-100	25-80	29-44	13-25
	61-80	*Sandy clay loam, clay loam, clay	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2-4	0	0-5	80-95	75-95	60-95	25-95	20-34	6-14
Lucknow	0-7	*Coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SP-SM	*A-3, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-20	NP-3
	7-42	*Sand, coarse sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-3, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-70	3-15	0-19	NP-3
	42-80	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4, A-2-6, A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	23-44	7-25
WuD. Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum												
YeA:												
Yemassee, rarely flooded	0-10	*Sandy loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-2-4, A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-70	25-40	17-41	2-13
	10-27	*Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam	*CL, SC-SM, SC	*A-6	0	0	100	100	78-95	42-59	27-43	12-25
	27-53	*Sandy clay loam	*CL, SC-SM, SC	*A-6	0	0	100	100	78-95	42-59	27-43	12-25
	53-63	*Sandy loam, sandy clay loam	*SC, SC-SM	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	73-100	39-67	22-48	7-28
	63-80	*Loamy coarse sand, coarse sand, sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4, A-3, A-1	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-28	NP-10
	7-15	*Loamy sand, sand	*SM, SP-SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	0-27	NP-10
	15-36	*Sandy clay loam, sandy loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-7, A-2	0	0	80-100	75-100	45-90	25-55	20-44	12-25
	36-80	*Sand, coarse sand, loamy sand	*SW-SM, SM	*A-2-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	40-75	3-30	6-27	NP-5

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated. Low, representative, and high values are given for sand, silt, and clay)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
AaD:								
Ailey	0-8	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	8-22	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	22-31	43-57- 85	0-18- 28	5-25- 35	1.55-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	31-42	45-57- 80	0-18- 28	20-25- 35	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	42-65	43-63- 80	0-19- 28	15-18- 30	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	65-80	13-77- 85	0- 8- 50	5-15- 40	1.60-1.69	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
Troup	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-42	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	42-80	52-65- 85	0-13- 28	15-22- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Alpin	0-5	85-92-100	0- 2- 15	0- 7- 10	1.35-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	5-54	85-95-100	0- 1- 15	0- 4- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	54-80	70-92-100	0- 2- 29	0- 7- 15	1.45-1.65	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
AgB:								
Alaga	0-9	75-87- 98	1- 6- 23	2- 8- 12	1.60-1.75	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	9-51	75-85- 98	2- 7- 23	2- 9- 12	1.60-1.75	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	51-80	75-88- 98	2- 9- 23	2- 4- 12	1.60-1.75	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
AnB:								
Alaga, rarely flooded	0-9	75-88- 98	1- 8- 23	2- 4- 12	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	9-63	75-86- 98	2- 8- 23	2- 6- 12	1.55-1.65	100.00-141.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-0.9
	63-80	75-98- 98	0- 0- 23	1- 2- 12	1.70-1.80	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
Blanton, rarely flooded	0-9	85-90-100	0- 8- 15	1- 2- 10	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	9-43	85-87-100	0-11- 15	1- 2- 10	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	43-80	43-61- 85	0-15- 28	12-24- 35	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	70-79-100	0-17- 30	0- 4- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	7-15	70-79-100	0-16- 30	0- 5- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	15-36	53-60- 85	0-19- 30	18-21- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	36-80	70-92-100	0- 2- 30	0- 6- 15	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9
ApB:								
Alpin	0-5	85-92-100	0- 2- 15	0- 7- 10	1.35-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	5-54	85-95-100	0- 1- 15	0- 4- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	54-80	70-92-100	0- 2- 29	0- 7- 15	1.45-1.65	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
Candor	0-8	85-93-100	0- 6- 15	0- 1- 10	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	8-25	85-92-100	0- 6- 15	0- 1- 10	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	25-36	70-85- 90	0- 7- 20	0- 8- 15	1.55-1.70	42.00-100.00	0.06-0.10	0.0-0.9
	36-61	85-93-100	0- 4- 15	0- 3- 10	1.60-1.70	100.00-140.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	61-80	43-73- 85	0- 7- 28	10-21- 35	1.35-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
Troup	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-42	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	42-80	52-65- 85	0-13- 28	15-22- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
AuB:								
Autryville	0-5	85-94-100	0- 1- 15	0- 5- 10	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	5-24	85-88-100	0- 9- 15	0- 3- 10	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	24-35	43-78- 85	0- 8- 28	10-15- 30	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	35-48	70-87-100	0- 6- 28	0- 7- 15	1.60-1.70	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	48-80	43-66- 85	0- 8- 28	5-26- 30	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
AuB:								
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
BaB:								
Barnwell	0-7	70-86-100	0- 7- 28	0- 7- 15	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	7-11	70-86-100	0- 7- 28	0- 7- 15	1.35-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	11-36	43-54- 85	0-13- 28	5-33- 35	1.45-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	36-50	20-34- 80	0-10- 39	20-56- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
	50-56	20-58- 85	0-13- 39	0-30- 59	1.45-1.85	1.40-4.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	56-80	10-65- 89	0-13- 50	0-22- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
Fuquay	0-8	70-91-100	0- 7- 29	0- 3- 15	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-0.9
	8-27	70-87-100	0-10- 29	0- 3- 15	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-0.9
	27-42	45-69- 80	0- 9- 28	20-22- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9
	42-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
BoB:								
Bonneau	0-8	85-94-100	0- 1- 15	0- 5- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	8-24	85-94-100	0- 1- 15	0- 5- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	24-51	43-58- 85	0-18- 28	12-24- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	51-80	45-55- 80	0-17- 28	20-28- 40	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
BuA:								
Butters	0-10	85-88-100	0- 7- 28	5- 5- 10	1.20-1.40	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	10-18	70-91-100	0- 6- 28	2- 3- 15	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	18-29	43-78- 85	0- 8- 28	10-15- 28	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	29-45	70-88-100	0- 5- 28	1- 7- 10	1.50-1.70	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	45-80	43-75- 85	0- 6- 28	10-19- 28	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Blanton	0-9	85-90-100	0- 8- 15	1- 2- 10	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	9-43	85-87-100	0-11- 15	1- 2- 10	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	43-80	43-61- 85	0-15- 28	12-24- 35	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9
CxA:								
Coxville	0-7	43-65- 85	0-19- 28	5-16- 27	1.45-1.65	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.14	0.0-2.9
	7-80	20-50- 65	0- 3- 30	35-48- 60	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.14	0.0-2.9
Rains	0-6	53-68- 85	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	6-15	53-61- 85	0-27- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	15-52	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	52-80	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 40	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
DoA:								
Dothan	0-8	70-81-100	0-13- 20	0- 6- 15	1.30-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	8-37	20-56- 85	0-16- 30	18-28- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	37-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
DoB:								
Dothan	0-8	70-81-100	0-13- 20	0- 6- 15	1.30-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	8-37	20-56- 85	0-16- 30	18-28- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	37-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
FaB2:								
Faceville, moderately eroded	0-7	43-78- 85	0- 8- 28	10-15- 30	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	7-80	35-37- 65	0-10- 30	35-54- 60	1.25-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.08-0.14	0.0-2.9
FcB:								
Faceville	0-7	70-87-100	0- 8- 30	0- 5- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	7-13	70-80-100	0-14- 30	0- 6- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	13-80	35-37- 65	0-10- 30	35-54- 60	1.25-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.08-0.14	0.0-2.9
Lucy	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	10-33	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	33-80	43-65- 85	0-15- 28	10-20- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
FuB:								
Fuquay	0-8	70-91-100	0- 7- 29	0- 3- 15	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-0.9
	8-27	70-87-100	0-10- 29	0- 3- 15	1.60-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-0.9
	27-42	45-69- 80	0- 9- 28	20-22- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9
	42-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Dothan	0-8	70-81-100	0-13- 20	0- 6- 15	1.30-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	8-37	20-56- 85	0-16- 30	18-28- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	37-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
GoA:								
Goldsboro	0-9	53-67- 85	0-23- 30	5-10- 20	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9
	9-55	45-58- 80	0-18- 30	18-24- 30	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	55-80	35-55- 80	0-18- 30	20-27- 34	1.30-1.40	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Noboco	0-10	70-77- 91	0-17- 30	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.80	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-58	45-58- 80	0-18- 30	18-24- 30	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	58-80	45-70- 85	0- 5- 30	18-25- 35	1.45-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9
JnA:								
Johnston, frequently flooded	0-5	50-72- 95	0-19- 30	0- 9- 20	0.25-0.40	4.00-60.00	0.13-0.45	0.0-0.9
	5-31	50-76- 95	0-13- 30	0-11- 20	1.30-1.55	4.00-60.00	0.10-0.19	0.0-2.9
	31-80	85-89-100	0- 6- 15	0- 5- 10	1.55-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
JoA:								
Johnston, ponded	0-5	50-72- 95	0-19- 30	0- 9- 20	0.25-0.40	4.00-60.00	0.13-0.45	0.0-0.9
	5-31	50-76- 95	0-13- 30	0-11- 20	1.30-1.55	4.00-60.00	0.10-0.19	0.0-2.9
	31-80	85-89-100	0- 6- 15	0- 5- 10	1.55-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
KaA:								
Kalmia, rarely flooded	0-7	70-80-100	0-13- 30	0- 8- 12	1.60-1.75	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	7-14	70-80-100	0-13- 30	0- 8- 12	1.60-1.75	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	14-30	43-66- 85	0-13- 30	18-21- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	30-59	70-98-100	0- 0- 30	0- 2- 10	1.60-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9
	59-80	70-98-100	0- 0- 30	0- 2- 10	1.60-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
KaA:								
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	70-79-100	0-17- 30	0- 4- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	7-15	70-79-100	0-16- 30	0- 5- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	15-36	53-60- 85	0-19- 30	18-21- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	36-80	70-92-100	0- 2- 30	0- 6- 15	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9
LaD:								
Lakeland	0-8	85-94-100	0- 1- 10	2- 5- 8	1.35-1.65	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	8-80	85-95-100	0- 2- 10	1- 4- 6	1.50-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
LbA:								
Lumbee, rarely flooded	0-8	45-65- 85	0-24- 30	4-11- 25	1.55-1.70	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.19	0.0-2.9
	8-28	35-63- 80	0-15- 30	18-22- 35	1.30-1.45	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	28-80	85-91-100	0- 4- 15	0- 6- 10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	70-79-100	0-17- 30	0- 4- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	7-15	70-79-100	0-16- 30	0- 5- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	15-36	53-60- 85	0-19- 30	18-21- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	36-80	70-92-100	0- 2- 30	0- 6- 15	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9
LeA:								
Lumbee, drained	0-8	45-65- 85	0-24- 30	4-11- 25	1.55-1.70	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.19	0.0-2.9
	8-28	35-63- 80	0-15- 30	18-22- 35	1.30-1.45	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	28-80	85-91-100	0- 4- 15	0- 6- 10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
Rutlege, drained	0-11	53-67- 85	0-23- 30	5-10- 20	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9
	11-80	85-89-100	0- 6- 15	0- 5- 10	1.55-1.65	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
LfA:								
Lynchburg	0-8	51-68-100	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	8-16	43-56- 85	0-18- 28	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	16-80	35-56- 80	0-18- 30	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Foreston	0-8	85-88-100	0- 7- 28	5- 5- 10	1.20-1.40	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	8-15	85-88-100	0- 7- 28	5- 5- 10	1.20-1.40	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	15-28	43-78- 85	0- 8- 28	10-15- 28	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	28-35	70-88-100	0- 5- 28	1- 7- 10	1.50-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	35-69	43-70- 85	0- 6- 28	10-24- 28	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	69-80	43-70- 85	0- 6- 28	10-24- 28	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Butters	0-10	85-88-100	0- 7- 28	5- 5- 10	1.20-1.40	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	10-18	70-87-100	0- 9- 28	4- 5- 15	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	18-29	43-78- 85	0- 8- 28	10-15- 28	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	29-45	70-88-100	0- 5- 28	1- 7- 10	1.50-1.70	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	45-80	43-70- 85	0- 6- 28	10-24- 28	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
LyA:								
Lynchburg	0-8	51-68-100	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	8-16	43-56- 85	0-18- 28	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	16-80	35-56- 80	0-18- 30	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Rains	0-6	53-68- 85	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	6-15	53-61- 85	0-27- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	15-52	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	52-80	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 40	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
MaA:								
Mantachie, frequently flooded	0-3	25-30- 52	28-39- 50	10-31- 35	1.30-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.17-0.19	0.0-2.9
	3-17	10-40- 85	1-37- 60	10-23- 35	1.30-1.50	1.40-42.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
	17-44	10-36- 85	1-37- 60	10-28- 35	1.30-1.50	1.40-42.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
	44-80	71-99-100	0- 0- 25	0- 1- 15	1.60-1.70	42.00-400.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9
Mimms, frequently flooded	0-4	3- 7- 40	10-46- 59	40-46- 75	1.20-1.40	0.42-1.40	0.14-0.19	1.0-2.9
	4-30	3-14- 45	10-53- 65	33-33- 59	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	30-66	3-11- 45	10-42- 65	35-47- 59	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	66-80	71-99-100	0- 0- 25	0- 1- 15	1.60-1.70	42.00-400.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9
MdA:								
Masada, rarely flooded	0-6	40-57- 75	10-37- 45	3- 6- 20	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.19	0.0-2.9
	6-11	40-58- 75	10-35- 45	3- 7- 20	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.19	0.0-2.9
	11-18	35-44- 48	3-34- 35	10-22- 60	1.20-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.08-0.19	0.0-2.9
	18-31	30-32- 50	3-20- 29	35-48- 60	1.20-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.08-0.17	0.0-2.9
	31-43	30-46- 50	3-16- 29	35-39- 54	1.20-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.08-0.17	0.0-2.9
	43-80	40-64- 75	3- 6- 26	20-30- 40	1.20-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.14-0.17	0.0-2.9
Hornsville, rarely flooded	0-8	40-56- 75	10-36- 45	5- 9- 15	1.44-1.68	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.19	0.0-2.9
	8-53	15-21- 44	3-29- 30	35-50- 60	1.58-1.63	1.40-4.00	0.08-0.19	0.0-2.9
	53-57	35-47- 75	3-24- 29	20-29- 40	1.20-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.14-0.17	0.0-2.9
	57-80	55-80- 83	1- 3- 10	9-17- 18	1.55-1.60	14.00-141.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
MeA:								
Meggett, rarely flooded	0-5	45-63- 85	0-28- 40	0- 9- 20	1.20-1.40	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.19	0.0-2.9
	5-51	15-17- 75	20-37- 40	35-46- 60	1.50-1.75	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.16	3.0-5.9
	51-80	50-94-100	0- 3- 30	0- 3- 20	1.50-1.60	14.00-141.00	0.04-0.16	0.0-2.9
Lumbee, rarely flooded	0-8	45-65- 85	0-24- 30	4-11- 25	1.55-1.70	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.19	0.0-2.9
	8-28	35-63- 80	0-15- 30	18-22- 35	1.30-1.45	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	28-80	85-91-100	0- 4- 15	0- 6- 10	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
NbA:								
Noboco	0-10	70-77- 91	0-17- 30	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.80	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-58	45-58- 80	0-18- 30	18-24- 30	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	58-80	45-70- 85	0- 5- 30	18-25- 35	1.45-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
NfA:								
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Butters	0-10	85-88-100	0- 7- 28	5- 5- 10	1.20-1.40	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	10-18	70-91-100	0- 6- 28	2- 3- 15	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	18-29	43-78- 85	0- 8- 28	10-15- 28	1.40-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	29-45	70-88-100	0- 5- 28	1- 7- 10	1.50-1.70	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	45-80	43-75- 85	0- 6- 28	10-19- 28	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
NnB:								
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Faceville	0-7	70-87-100	0- 8- 30	0- 5- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	7-13	70-80-100	0-14- 30	0- 6- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	13-80	35-37- 65	0-10- 30	35-54- 60	1.25-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.08-0.14	0.0-2.9
Noboco	0-10	70-77- 91	0-17- 30	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.80	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-58	45-58- 80	0-18- 30	18-24- 30	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	58-80	45-70- 85	0- 5- 30	18-25- 35	1.45-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9
NoA:								
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Noboco	0-10	70-77- 91	0-17- 30	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.80	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-58	45-58- 80	0-18- 30	18-24- 30	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	58-80	45-70- 85	0- 5- 30	18-25- 35	1.45-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9
NoB:								
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Noboco	0-10	70-77- 91	0-17- 30	2- 6- 8	1.55-1.80	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-58	45-58- 80	0-18- 30	18-24- 30	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	58-80	45-70- 85	0- 5- 30	18-25- 35	1.45-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.16	0.0-2.9
OkA:								
Okeetee, rarely flooded	0-3	52-62-100	20-34- 35	0- 4- 20	1.20-1.50	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	3-8	53-65- 85	0-20- 30	10-15- 20	1.20-1.40	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	8-17	0-16- 45	20-34- 39	35-49- 60	1.30-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.10	3.0-5.9
	17-63	20-24- 45	20-30- 39	25-46- 60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.00	0.08-0.16	3.0-5.9
	63-80	52-75-100	0-13- 30	0-13- 20	1.40-1.60	14.00-141.00	0.03-0.16	3.0-5.9
Yemassee, rarely flooded	0-10	51-68-100	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	10-27	50-56- 75	0-18- 29	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9
	27-53	50-56- 75	0-18- 29	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9
	53-63	50-60- 75	0-22- 29	12-18- 40	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.17	0.0-2.9
	63-80	70-82-100	0-14- 30	0- 4- 15	1.40-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
OrA:								
Orangeburg	0-6	70-84- 91	0- 6- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	6-80	42-54- 80	0-14- 30	18-33- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-42.00	0.01-0.16	0.0-2.9
OuB:								
Orangeburg	0-6	70-84- 91	0- 6- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	6-80	42-54- 80	0-14- 30	18-33- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-42.00	0.01-0.16	0.0-2.9
Lucy	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	10-33	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	33-80	43-65- 85	0-15- 28	10-20- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
PuD. Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum								
RaA:								
Rains	0-6	53-68- 85	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	6-15	53-61- 85	0-27- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	15-52	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	52-80	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 40	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
RcA:								
Rains	0-6	53-68- 85	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	6-15	53-61- 85	0-27- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	15-52	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.17	0.0-2.9
	52-80	20-54- 85	0-17- 30	18-29- 40	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.17	0.0-2.9
Coxville	0-7	43-65- 85	0-19- 28	5-16- 27	1.45-1.65	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.14	0.0-2.9
	7-80	20-50- 65	0- 3- 30	35-48- 60	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.14	0.0-2.9
Lynchburg	0-8	51-68-100	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	8-16	43-56- 85	0-18- 28	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	16-80	35-56- 80	0-18- 30	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
RmB:								
Rimini	0-2	86-94-100	0- 1- 10	0- 5- 10	1.50-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.06	0.0-2.9
	2-58	86-94-100	0- 1- 10	0- 5- 10	1.50-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.06	0.0-2.9
	58-80	65-94-100	0- 1- 15	0- 5- 10	1.50-1.60	14.11-42.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
ScA:								
Scapo, frequently flooded	0-6	10-13- 60	5-35- 50	27-53- 80	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.14	0.0-2.9
	6-34	10-29- 60	5-15- 50	27-57- 80	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.14	0.0-2.9
	34-46	10-44- 60	5-12- 50	27-44- 80	1.25-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.14	0.0-2.9
	46-80	50-94- 98	0- 1- 20	1- 5- 20	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
Mouzon, frequently flooded	0-6	50-65- 95	0-23- 30	5-12- 18	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.08-0.19	0.0-0.9
	6-31	40-56- 80	0-18- 30	18-27- 40	1.30-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	31-48	45-75- 90	0-13- 30	5-12- 35	1.30-1.50	1.40-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	48-80	70-85-100	0-13- 30	0- 2- 15	1.30-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9
ShA:								
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	0-1	23-34- 52	20-42- 50	10-24- 35	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.17-0.19	0.0-2.9
	1-35	10-33- 85	0-40- 50	12-28- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
	35-65	10-16- 85	0-46- 50	12-38- 39	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
	65-80	10-73- 85	0-18- 50	5- 8- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	3- 7- 30	10-46- 59	40-46- 70	1.20-1.40	1.40-4.00	0.14-0.19	1.0-2.9
	2-41	3-11- 45	10-42- 65	35-46- 70	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	41-80	3-11- 45	10-42- 65	35-46- 70	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
SmA:								
Smithboro	0-2	25-31- 85	0-47- 55	10-23- 28	1.20-1.40	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	2-6	25-31- 85	0-47- 55	10-23- 28	1.20-1.40	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	6-15	8-12- 45	30-32- 53	40-56- 70	1.20-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.15	3.0-5.9
	15-80	8-18- 45	10-14- 53	40-68- 70	1.20-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.15	3.0-5.9
Persanti	0-6	25-49- 85	0-45- 55	5- 6- 28	1.20-1.40	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	6-36	8-22- 45	25-36- 53	40-42- 70	1.20-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.15	3.0-5.9
	36-80	8-15- 45	25-34- 53	40-51- 70	1.20-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.12-0.15	3.0-5.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
SpD:								
Springhill	0-2	70-88-100	0- 7- 20	2- 5- 15	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.11	0.0-2.9
	2-6	70-88-100	0- 7- 20	2- 5- 15	1.40-1.60	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.11	0.0-2.9
	6-49	20-67- 85	0- 6- 20	18-28- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9
	49-80	45-80-100	0- 5- 20	5-15- 30	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.17	0.0-2.9
Lucy	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	10-33	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	33-80	43-65- 85	0-15- 28	10-20- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Nankin	0-6	70-85-100	0- 6- 30	0- 8- 15	1.45-1.55	14.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	6-51	20-53- 95	0- 5- 30	35-42- 60	1.35-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.13	0.0-2.9
	51-80	20-72- 95	0- 4- 30	18-24- 55	1.45-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
TaA:								
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	3- 7- 30	10-46- 59	40-46- 70	1.20-1.40	0.42-4.00	0.14-0.19	1.0-2.9
	2-41	3-11- 45	10-42- 65	35-46- 70	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	41-80	3-11- 45	10-42- 65	35-46- 70	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	0-1	2- 4- 44	5-19- 59	40-77- 85	1.20-1.40	0.42-1.40	0.14-0.19	1.0-2.9
	1-80	2- 5- 40	5-16- 39	60-79- 90	1.30-1.50	0.42-1.40	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
Mullers, frequently flooded	0-1	1- 2- 30	10-25- 59	40-73- 80	1.20-1.40	0.10-4.00	0.14-0.19	1.0-2.9
	1-8	1- 1- 45	10-29- 70	35-71- 80	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	8-40	3-11- 45	10-49- 65	35-41- 80	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	40-80	3-23- 64	0-53- 75	10-24- 80	1.30-1.50	0.42-10.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
TcA:								
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	3- 7- 30	10-46- 59	40-46- 70	1.20-1.40	1.40-4.00	0.14-0.19	1.0-2.9
	2-41	3-11- 45	10-42- 65	35-46- 70	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	41-80	3-11- 45	10-42- 65	35-46- 70	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	0-1	23-34- 52	20-42- 50	10-24- 35	1.30-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.17-0.19	0.0-2.9
	1-35	10-33- 85	0-40- 50	12-28- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
	35-65	10-16- 85	0-46- 50	12-38- 39	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
	65-80	10-73- 85	0-18- 50	5- 8- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9
Mullers, frequently flooded	0-1	1- 2- 30	10-25- 59	40-73- 80	1.20-1.40	0.42-4.00	0.14-0.19	1.0-2.9
	1-8	1- 1- 45	10-29- 70	35-71- 80	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	8-40	3-11- 45	10-49- 65	35-41- 80	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
	40-80	3-23- 64	0-53- 75	10-24- 80	1.30-1.50	0.42-10.00	0.09-0.13	1.0-2.9
ThA:								
Thursa	0-10	52-86-100	0- 4- 30	0-10- 20	1.35-1.55	14.00-100.00	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9
	10-35	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	35-50	20-52- 85	0- 7- 30	20-42- 60	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
	50-80	20-44- 85	0- 6- 30	20-50- 60	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
ThB:								
Thursa	0-10	52-86-100	0- 4- 30	0-10- 20	1.35-1.55	14.00-100.00	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9
	10-35	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	35-50	20-52- 85	0- 7- 30	20-42- 60	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
	50-80	20-44- 85	0- 6- 30	20-50- 60	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
TpB:								
Troup	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-49	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	49-80	52-65- 85	0-13- 28	15-22- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Lucy	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	10-33	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	33-80	43-65- 85	0-15- 28	10-20- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
TrD:								
Troup	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	10-42	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9
	42-80	52-65- 85	0-13- 28	15-22- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Lucy	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	10-33	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	33-80	43-65- 85	0-15- 28	10-20- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
Nankin	0-6	70-85-100	0- 6- 30	0- 8- 15	1.45-1.55	14.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	6-51	20-53- 95	0- 5- 30	35-42- 60	1.35-1.45	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.13	0.0-2.9
	51-80	20-72- 95	0- 4- 30	18-24- 55	1.45-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
UdC.								
Udorthents, reclaimed								
UpD.								
Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits								
VaB:								
Vaucluse	0-2	70-85-100	0- 9- 28	2- 6- 10	1.35-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	2-6	70-85-100	0- 9- 28	2- 6- 10	1.35-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	6-16	52-54- 85	0-20- 28	18-27- 35	1.35-1.75	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.16	1.0-2.9
	16-25	52-54- 85	0-20- 28	18-27- 45	1.75-1.95	0.42-4.00	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9
	25-50	52-63- 85	0-15- 28	5-22- 30	1.55-1.90	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.16	1.0-2.9
	50-80	13-67- 90	0-16- 50	5-18- 30	1.55-1.90	4.00-42.00	0.08-0.15	1.0-2.9
Ailey	0-8	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	8-22	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	22-31	43-57- 85	0-18- 28	5-25- 35	1.55-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	31-42	45-57- 80	0-18- 28	20-25- 35	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	42-65	43-63- 80	0-19- 28	15-18- 30	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	65-80	13-77- 85	0- 8- 50	5-15- 40	1.60-1.69	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
VaD:								
Vaucluse	0-2	70-85-100	0- 9- 28	2- 6- 10	1.35-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	2-6	70-85-100	0- 9- 28	2- 6- 10	1.35-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	6-16	52-54- 85	0-20- 28	18-27- 35	1.35-1.75	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.16	1.0-2.9
	16-25	52-54- 85	0-20- 28	18-27- 45	1.75-1.95	0.42-4.00	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9
	25-50	52-63- 85	0-15- 28	5-22- 30	1.55-1.90	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.16	1.0-2.9
	50-80	13-67- 90	0-16- 50	5-18- 30	1.55-1.90	4.00-42.00	0.08-0.15	1.0-2.9
Ailey	0-8	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	8-22	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	22-31	43-57- 85	0-18- 28	5-25- 35	1.55-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	31-42	45-57- 80	0-18- 28	20-25- 35	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	42-65	43-63- 80	0-19- 28	15-18- 30	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	65-80	13-77- 85	0- 8- 50	5-15- 40	1.60-1.69	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct
VcF:								
Vaucluse	0-2	70-85-100	0- 9- 28	2- 6- 10	1.35-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	2-6	70-85-100	0- 9- 28	2- 6- 10	1.35-1.75	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-0.9
	6-16	52-54- 85	0-20- 28	18-27- 35	1.35-1.75	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.16	1.0-2.9
	16-25	52-54- 85	0-20- 28	18-27- 45	1.75-1.95	0.42-4.00	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9
	25-50	52-63- 85	0-15- 28	5-22- 30	1.55-1.90	4.00-42.00	0.12-0.16	1.0-2.9
	50-80	13-67- 90	0-16- 50	5-18- 30	1.55-1.90	4.00-42.00	0.08-0.15	1.0-2.9
Ailey	0-8	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	8-22	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	0- 6- 10	1.40-1.55	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-0.9
	22-31	43-57- 85	0-18- 28	5-25- 35	1.55-1.70	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	31-42	45-57- 80	0-18- 28	20-25- 35	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	42-65	43-63- 80	0-19- 28	15-18- 30	1.70-1.80	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
	65-80	13-77- 85	0- 8- 50	5-15- 40	1.60-1.69	0.42-1.40	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9
Lucy	0-10	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	10-33	85-93-100	0- 2- 15	1- 6- 10	1.30-1.70	100.00-141.00	0.04-0.05	0.0-2.9
	33-80	43-65- 85	0-15- 28	10-20- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
W. Water								
WaB:								
Wagram	0-7	85-95-100	0- 1- 28	1- 4- 7	1.60-1.75	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	7-22	85-95-100	0- 1- 28	1- 4- 7	1.60-1.75	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	22-80	52-60- 80	0-18- 28	10-23- 35	1.35-1.60	4.00-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9
Norfolk	0-9	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.55	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	9-11	70-86- 91	0- 4- 30	0-10- 15	1.45-1.60	42.00-100.00	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9
	11-61	30-63- 80	0-10- 30	20-27- 35	1.60-1.75	4.00-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	61-80	20-48- 80	0-23- 39	20-29- 59	1.45-1.70	1.40-4.00	0.09-0.16	0.0-2.9
Lucknow	0-7	85-90-100	0- 8- 15	1- 2- 10	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	7-42	85-87-100	0-11- 15	1- 2- 10	1.30-1.60	100.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-0.9
	42-80	43-61- 85	0-15- 28	12-24- 35	1.60-1.70	1.40-14.00	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9
WuD. Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum								
YeA:								
Yemassee, rarely flooded	0-10	51-68-100	0-20- 30	5-13- 20	1.30-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.10-0.13	0.0-2.9
	10-27	50-56- 75	0-18- 29	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9
	27-53	50-56- 75	0-18- 29	18-27- 35	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9
	53-63	50-60- 75	0-22- 29	12-18- 40	1.30-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.11-0.17	0.0-2.9
	63-80	70-82-100	0-14- 30	0- 4- 15	1.40-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.05	0.0-2.9
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	70-79-100	0-17- 30	0- 4- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	7-15	70-79-100	0-16- 30	0- 5- 15	1.45-1.65	42.00-100.00	0.04-0.10	0.0-2.9
	15-36	53-60- 85	0-19- 30	18-21- 35	1.40-1.60	4.00-42.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9
	36-80	70-92-100	0- 2- 30	0- 6- 15	1.60-1.70	42.00-141.00	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct					
AaD:							
Ailey	0-8	0.4-1.0	.02	.02	3	1	220
	8-22	0.1-0.4	.10	.10			
	22-31	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	31-42	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	42-65	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	65-80	0.1-0.4	.20	.20			
Troup	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-42	0.2-0.5	.05	.05			
	42-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Alpin	0-5	0.1-0.7	.02	.02	3	1	220
	5-54	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
	54-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
AgB:							
Alaga	0-9	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	2	134
	9-51	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
	51-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
AnB:							
Alaga, rarely flooded	0-9	0.5-1.0	.05	.05	5	1	220
	9-63	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	63-80	0.0-0.5	.02	.02			
Blanton, rarely flooded	0-9	0.3-0.8	.02	.02	3	1	180
	9-43	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
	43-80	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.2-0.8	.10	.10	4	2	134
	7-15	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	15-36	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	36-80	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
ApB:							
Alpin	0-5	0.1-0.7	.02	.02	3	1	220
	5-54	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
	54-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Candor	0-8	0.3-0.8	.02	.02	5	1	220
	8-25	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	25-36	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	36-61	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
Troup	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-42	0.2-0.5	.05	.05			
	42-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
AuB:							
Autryville-----------	0-5	0.3-0.8	.02	.02	5	1	220
	5-24	0.2-0.5	.17	.17			
	24-35	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
	35-48	0.2-0.5	.17	.17			
	48-80	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
Norfolk--------------	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
BaB:							
Barnwell-------------	0-7	0.2-0.8	.05	.05	5	2	134
	7-11	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	11-36	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	36-50	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	50-56	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	56-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Fuquay---------------	0-8	0.2-0.8	.02	.02	3	1	220
	8-27	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
	27-42	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
	42-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
BoB:							
Bonneau--------------	0-8	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	8-24	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	24-51	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	51-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Norfolk--------------	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
BuA:							
Butters--------------	0-10	0.0-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-18	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	18-29	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	29-45	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	45-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Blanton--------------	0-9	0.3-0.8	.02	.02	4	1	180
	9-43	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
	43-80	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
CxA:							
Coxville-------------	0-7	0.5-2.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	7-80	0.0-0.8	.10	.10			
Rains----------------	0-6	1.0-6.0	.20	.20	5	3	86
	6-15	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	15-52	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
	52-80	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
DoA:							
Dothan---------------	0-8	0.3-0.8	.17	.17	2	2	134
	8-37	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	37-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
DoA:							
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
DoB:							
Dothan	0-8	0.3-0.8	.17	.17	2	2	134
	8-37	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	37-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
FaB2:							
Faceville, moderately eroded	0-7	0.2-0.5	.15	.15	5	3	86
	7-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
FcB:							
Faceville	0-7	0.2-0.8	.10	.10	5	2	134
	7-13	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
	13-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Lucy	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-33	0.3-1.0	.05	.05			
	33-80	0.0-1.0	.24	.24			
FuB:							
Fuquay	0-8	0.2-0.8	.02	.02	3	1	220
	8-27	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
	27-42	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
	42-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
Dothan	0-8	0.3-0.8	.17	.17	2	2	134
	8-37	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	37-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
GoA:							
Goldsboro	0-9	0.5-2.0	.28	.28	5	3	86
	9-55	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	55-80	0.0-0.2	.20	.20			
Noboco	0-10	0.0-1.0	.28	.28	5	2	134
	10-58	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	58-80	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
JnA:							
Johnston, frequently flooded	0-5	10-30	.17	.17	5	8	0
	5-31	1.0-10	.17	.17			
	31-80	0.3-1.0	.10	.10			
JoA:							
Johnston, ponded	0-5	10-30	.17	.17	5	8	0
	5-31	1.0-10	.17	.17			
	31-80	0.3-1.0	.10	.10			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
KaA:							
Kalmia, rarely flooded	0-7	0.2-0.8	.10	.10	4	2	134
	7-14	0.2-0.8	.20	.20			
	14-30	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	30-59	0.0-0.5	.02	.02			
	59-80	0.0-0.5	.02	.02			
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.2-0.8	.10	.10	4	2	134
	7-15	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	15-36	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	36-80	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
LaD:							
Lakeland	0-8	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	8-80	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
LbA:							
Lumbee, rarely flooded	0-8	2.0-4.0	.24	.24	4	3	86
	8-28	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	28-80	0.0-0.2	.05	.05			
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.2-0.8	.10	.10	4	2	134
	7-15	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	15-36	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	36-80	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
LeA:							
Lumbee, drained	0-8	2.0-4.0	.24	.24	4	3	86
	8-28	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	28-80	0.0-0.2	.05	.05			
Rutlege, drained	0-11	0.5-2.0	.17	.17	2	3	86
	11-80	0.3-1.0	.10	.10			
LfA:							
Lynchburg	0-8	0.5-5.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	8-16	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	16-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Foreston	0-8	0.0-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	8-15	0.0-1.0	.02	.02			
	15-28	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	28-35	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	35-69	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	69-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Butters	0-10	0.0-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	180
	10-18	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
	18-29	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	29-45	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	45-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
LyA:							
Lynchburg	0-8	0.5-5.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	8-16	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	16-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct					
LyA:							
Rains	0-6	1.0-6.0	.20	.20	5	3	86
	6-15	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	15-52	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
	52-80	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
MaA:							
Mantachie, frequently flooded	0-3	1.0-9.0	.17	.17	3	6	48
	3-17	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	17-44	0.3-1.0	.37	.37			
	44-80	0.0-0.5	.02	.02			
Mimms, frequently flooded	0-4	6.0-24	.20	.20	3	4	86
	4-30	0.5-2.1	.37	.37			
	30-66	0.3-2.1	.32	.32			
	66-80	0.0-0.5	.02	.02			
MdA:							
Masada, rarely flooded	0-6	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	4	3	86
	6-11	0.3-2.0	.43	.43			
	11-18	0.0-0.2	.37	.37			
	18-31	0.0-0.2	.17	.17			
	31-43	0.0-0.2	.15	.15			
	43-80	0.0-0.2	.10	.10			
Hornsville, rarely flooded	0-8	1.0-4.0	.49	.49	4	3	86
	8-53	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	53-57	0.0-0.2	.37	.37			
	57-80	0.0-0.2	.05	.05			
MeA:							
Meggett, rarely flooded	0-5	0.2-1.0	.43	.43	3	3	86
	5-51	0.0-0.5	.32	.32			
	51-80	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			
Lumbee, rarely flooded	0-8	2.0-4.0	.24	.24	4	3	86
	8-28	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	28-80	0.0-0.2	.05	.05			
NbA:							
Noboco	0-10	0.0-1.0	.28	.28	5	2	134
	10-58	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	58-80	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
NfA:							
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
NfA:							
Butters	0-10	0.0-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-18	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	18-29	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	29-45	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	45-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
NnB:							
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
Faceville	0-7	0.2-0.8	.10	.10	5	2	134
	7-13	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
	13-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Noboco	0-10	0.0-1.0	.28	.28	5	2	134
	10-58	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	58-80	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
NoA:							
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
Noboco	0-10	0.0-1.0	.28	.28	5	2	134
	10-58	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	58-80	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
NoB:							
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
Noboco	0-10	0.0-1.0	.28	.28	5	2	134
	10-58	0.0-0.2	.24	.24			
	58-80	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
OkA:							
Okeetee, rarely flooded	0-3	0.5-0.8	.49	.49	3	3	86
	3-8	0.0-0.5	.32	.32			
	8-17	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	17-63	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	63-80	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
Yemassee, rarely flooded	0-10	0.5-5.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	10-27	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	27-53	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	53-63	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	63-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
OrA:							
Orangeburg	0-6	0.3-1.5	.17	.17	5	2	134
	6-80	0.0-1.0	.17	.17			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
OuB:							
Orangeburg	0-6	0.3-1.5	.17	.17	5	2	134
	6-80	0.0-1.0	.17	.17			
Lucy	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-33	0.3-1.0	.05	.05			
	33-80	0.0-1.0	.24	.24			
PuD.							
Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum							
RaA:							
Rains	0-6	1.0-6.0	.20	.20	5	3	86
	6-15	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	15-52	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
	52-80	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
RcA:							
Rains	0-6	1.0-6.0	.20	.20	5	3	86
	6-15	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	15-52	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
	52-80	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
Coxville	0-7	0.5-2.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	7-80	0.0-0.8	.10	.10			
Lynchburg	0-8	0.5-5.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	8-16	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	16-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
RmB:							
Rimini	0-2	1.0-2.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	2-58	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	58-80	1.0-2.0	.10	.10			
ScA:							
Scapo, frequently flooded	0-6	5.0-35	.15	.15	4	8	0
	6-34	2.0-10	.10	.10			
	34-46	1.0-10	.15	.15			
	46-80	0.1-1.0	.02	.02			
Mouzon, frequently flooded	0-6	0.5-2.0	.37	.37	3	3	86
	6-31	0.2-1.0	.28	.28			
	31-48	0.0-1.0	.32	.32			
	48-80	0.0-1.0	.20	.20			
ShA:							
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	0-1	2.0-10	.28	.28	5	6	48
	1-35	0.5-3.5	.43	.43			
	35-65	0.3-1.0	.32	.32			
	65-80	0.2-1.0	.32	.32			
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	6.0-24	.20	.20	5	4	86
	2-41	0.5-2.1	.28	.28			
	41-80	0.5-2.1	.28	.28			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct					
SmA:							
Smithboro	0-2	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	5	6	48
	2-6	0.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	6-15	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	15-80	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
Persanti	0-6	0.5-3.0	.55	.55	4	3	86
	6-36	0.0-0.5	.32	.32			
	36-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
SpD:							
Springhill	0-2	0.5-1.0	.20	.20	5	1	180
	2-6	0.0-0.8	.20	.20			
	6-49	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
	49-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
Lucy	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-33	0.3-1.0	.05	.05			
	33-80	0.0-1.0	.24	.24			
Nankin	0-6	0.3-1.0	.15	.15	4	2	134
	6-51	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	51-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
TaA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	6.0-24	.20	.20	5	4	86
	2-41	0.5-2.1	.28	.28			
	41-80	0.5-2.1	.28	.28			
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	0-1	6.0-24	.10	.10	5	4	86
	1-80	0.3-3.5	.15	.15			
Mullers, frequently flooded	0-1	6.0-15	.10	.10	5	4	86
	1-8	0.5-2.1	.17	.17			
	8-40	0.5-2.1	.37	.37			
	40-80	0.3-2.1	.49	.49			
TcA:							
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	6.0-24	.20	.20	5	4	86
	2-41	0.5-2.1	.28	.28			
	41-80	0.5-2.1	.28	.28			
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	0-1	2.0-10	.28	.28	5	6	48
	1-35	0.5-3.5	.43	.43			
	35-65	0.3-1.0	.32	.32			
	65-80	0.2-1.0	.32	.32			
Mullers, frequently flooded	0-1	6.0-15	.10	.10	5	4	86
	1-8	0.5-2.1	.17	.17			
	8-40	0.5-2.1	.37	.37			
	40-80	0.3-2.1	.49	.49			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
ThA:							
Thursa	0-10	0.5-0.8	.17	.17	5	2	134
	10-35	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	35-50	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	50-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
ThB:							
Thursa	0-10	0.5-0.8	.17	.17	5	2	134
	10-35	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	35-50	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	50-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
TpB:							
Troup	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-49	0.2-0.5	.05	.05			
	49-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Lucy	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-33	0.3-1.0	.05	.05			
	33-80	0.0-1.0	.24	.24			
TrD:							
Troup	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-42	0.2-0.5	.05	.05			
	42-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Lucy	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-33	0.3-1.0	.05	.05			
	33-80	0.0-1.0	.24	.24			
Nankin	0-6	0.3-1.0	.15	.15	4	2	134
	6-51	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	51-80	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
UdC.							
Udorthents, reclaimed							
UpD.							
Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits							
VaB:							
Vaucluse	0-2	0.3-1.0	.17	.17	2	2	134
	2-6	0.2-0.5	.28	.28			
	6-16	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	16-25	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	25-50	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	50-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Ailey	0-8	0.4-1.0	.02	.02	3	1	220
	8-22	0.1-0.4	.10	.10			
	22-31	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	31-42	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	42-65	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	65-80	0.1-0.4	.20	.20			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
VaD:							
Vaucluse	0-2	0.3-1.0	.17	.17	2	2	134
	2-6	0.2-0.5	.28	.28			
	6-16	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	16-25	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	25-50	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	50-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Ailey	0-8	0.4-1.0	.02	.02	3	1	220
	8-22	0.1-0.4	.10	.10			
	22-31	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	31-42	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	42-65	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	65-80	0.1-0.4	.20	.20			
VcF:							
Vaucluse	0-2	0.3-1.0	.17	.17	2	2	134
	2-6	0.2-0.5	.28	.28			
	6-16	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	16-25	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	25-50	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	50-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Ailey	0-8	0.4-1.0	.02	.02	3	1	220
	8-22	0.1-0.4	.10	.10			
	22-31	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	31-42	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	42-65	0.1-0.4	.28	.28			
	65-80	0.1-0.4	.20	.20			
Lucy	0-10	0.5-1.0	.02	.02	5	1	220
	10-33	0.3-1.0	.05	.05			
	33-80	0.0-1.0	.24	.24			
W. Water							
WaB:							
Wagram	0-7	0.2-0.8	.02	.02	5	1	220
	7-22	0.0-0.5	.10	.10			
	22-80	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
Norfolk	0-9	0.3-2.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	9-11	0.3-2.0	.17	.17			
	11-61	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	61-80	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
Lucknow	0-7	0.3-0.8	.02	.02	4	1	180
	7-42	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
	42-80	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
WuD. Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum							

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct					
YeA:							
Yemassee, rarely flooded	0-10	0.5-5.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	10-27	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	27-53	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
	53-63	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	63-80	0.0-0.5	.20	.20			
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.2-0.8	.10	.10	4	2	134
	7-15	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
	15-36	0.0-0.5	.24	.24			
	36-80	0.0-0.5	.05	.05			

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
AaD:				
Ailey	0-8	0.9-3.8	0.7-2.8	4.5-6.5
	8-22	0.2-2.4	0.2-1.8	4.5-6.5
	22-31	0.7-4.4	0.5-3.3	4.5-5.5
	31-42	2.2-4.4	1.7-3.3	4.5-5.5
	42-65	1.7-3.9	1.3-2.9	4.5-5.5
	65-80	0.7-4.9	0.5-3.7	4.5-5.5
Troup	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-42	0.6-2.1	0.4-1.6	4.5-5.5
	42-80	1.5-4.6	1.1-3.5	4.5-5.5
Alpin	0-5	0.3-2.8	0.2-2.1	4.5-6.5
	5-54	0.1-1.8	0.1-1.4	4.5-6.5
	54-80	0.1-1.9	0.1-1.4	4.5-6.5
AgB:				
Alaga	0-9	1.2-7.8	0.9-5.8	3.6-6.0
	9-51	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	3.6-6.0
	51-80	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	3.6-6.0
AnB:				
Alaga, rarely flooded	0-9	1.0-7.8	0.9-2.4	3.6-6.0
	9-63	0.1-2.1	0.2-1.7	3.6-6.0
	63-80	0.0-2.1	0.1-1.6	3.6-6.0
Blanton, rarely flooded	0-9	0.7-2.4	0.4-1.8	3.5-6.0
	9-43	0.6-1.8	0.1-1.4	3.5-6.0
	43-80	1.7-5.0	1.2-3.5	3.5-5.5
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.5-3.2	0.3-3.0	4.5-6.5
	7-15	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.5
	15-36	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	36-80	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0
ApB:				
Alpin	0-5	0.3-2.8	0.2-2.1	4.5-6.5
	5-54	0.1-1.8	0.1-1.4	4.5-6.5
	54-80	0.1-1.9	0.1-1.4	4.5-6.5
Candor	0-8	0.7-2.1	0.5-1.6	3.5-6.0
	8-25	0.1-1.5	0.1-1.1	3.5-6.0
	25-36	0.6-2.3	0.4-1.7	3.5-5.5
	36-61	0.1-1.5	0.1-1.1	3.5-5.5
	61-80	1.0-4.6	0.8-3.5	3.5-5.5
Troup	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-42	0.6-2.1	0.4-1.6	4.5-5.5
	42-80	1.5-4.6	1.1-3.5	4.5-5.5
AuB:				
Autryville	0-5	0.6-2.7	0.4-2.0	4.5-6.5
	5-24	0.7-2.1	0.5-1.6	4.5-6.5
	24-35	1.5-3.6	1.1-2.7	4.5-6.0
	35-48	0.7-1.9	0.5-1.4	4.5-5.5
	48-80	1.5-4.6	1.1-3.5	4.5-5.5

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
AuB:				
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
BaB:				
Barnwell	0-7	0.5-3.2	0.3-2.4	4.5-6.0
	7-11	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	3.5-5.5
	11-36	0.5-4.6	0.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
	36-50	2.0-7.0	1.5-5.3	3.5-5.5
	50-56	0.0-7.0	0.0-5.3	3.5-5.5
	56-80	0.0-7.0	0.0-5.3	3.5-5.5
Fuquay	0-8	0.6-2.4	0.4-1.8	3.5-6.0
	8-27	0.1-1.8	0.1-1.4	3.5-6.0
	27-42	1.0-4.6	0.8-3.5	3.5-6.0
	42-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
BoB:				
Bonneau	0-8	1.3-5.3	1.0-4.0	4.5-6.5
	8-24	1.3-5.3	1.0-4.0	4.5-6.0
	24-51	1.3-4.6	1.0-3.5	4.5-6.0
	51-80	1.5-5.1	1.1-3.8	4.5-6.0
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
BuA:				
Butters	0-10	0.5-5.5	0.4-4.1	4.5-6.5
	10-18	0.4-2.3	0.3-1.7	4.5-6.0
	18-29	1.0-3.1	0.8-2.3	4.5-5.5
	29-45	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	4.5-5.5
	45-80	1.0-3.6	0.8-2.7	4.5-5.5
Blanton	0-9	0.7-2.4	0.4-1.8	3.5-6.0
	9-43	0.6-1.8	0.1-1.4	3.5-6.0
	43-80	1.7-5.0	1.2-3.5	3.5-5.5
CxA:				
Coxville	0-7	1.6-12	1.2-8.8	3.5-6.5
	7-80	3.5-11	2.6-7.9	3.5-5.5
Rains	0-6	2.8-16	2.1-12	4.5-6.5
	6-15	1.6-4.2	1.2-3.2	4.5-5.5
	15-52	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5
	52-80	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5
DoA:				
Dothan	0-8	0.6-3.2	0.4-2.4	4.5-6.0
	8-37	0.5-4.6	0.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	37-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
DoB:				
Dothan	0-8	0.6-3.2	0.4-2.4	4.5-6.0
	8-37	0.5-4.6	0.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	37-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
FaB2:				
Faceville, moderately eroded	0-7	1.5-3.6	1.1-2.7	4.5-6.0
	7-80	3.0-6.6	2.0-5.0	3.5-5.5
FcB:				
Faceville	0-7	0.7-2.7	0.1-2.0	3.5-6.0
	7-13	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	3.5-6.0
	13-80	3.0-6.6	2.0-5.0	3.5-5.5
Lucy	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-33	0.7-3.2	0.5-2.4	4.5-6.0
	33-80	1.0-5.2	0.8-3.9	4.5-5.5
FuB:				
Fuquay	0-8	0.6-2.4	0.4-1.8	3.5-6.0
	8-27	0.1-1.8	0.1-1.4	3.5-6.0
	27-42	1.0-4.6	0.8-3.5	3.5-6.0
	42-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Dothan	0-8	0.6-3.2	0.4-2.4	4.5-6.0
	8-37	0.5-4.6	0.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	37-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
GoA:				
Goldsboro	0-9	1.6-6.0	1.2-4.5	3.5-6.0
	9-55	1.8-3.5	1.4-2.6	3.5-5.5
	55-80	2.0-3.9	1.5-2.9	3.5-5.5
Noboco	0-10	0.2-3.0	0.2-3.0	3.5-6.0
	10-58	1.8-3.5	1.4-2.6	3.5-5.5
	58-80	1.8-4.6	1.0-3.5	3.5-5.5
JnA:				
Johnston, frequently flooded	0-5	2.2-24	1.7-18	3.5-6.0
	5-31	2.2-24	1.7-18	3.5-6.0
	31-80	0.8-5.8	0.6-4.3	3.5-6.0
JoA:				
Johnston, ponded	0-5	2.2-24	1.7-18	3.5-6.0
	5-31	2.2-24	1.7-18	3.5-6.0
	31-80	0.8-5.8	0.6-4.3	3.5-6.0
KaA:				
Kalmia, rarely flooded	0-7	0.5-2.9	0.3-3.0	4.5-6.0
	7-14	0.5-2.9	0.3-3.0	4.5-6.0
	14-30	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	30-59	0.0-2.1	0.0-1.6	4.5-6.0
	59-80	0.0-2.1	0.0-1.6	4.5-6.0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
KaA:				
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.5-3.2	0.3-3.0	4.5-6.5
	7-15	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.5
	15-36	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	36-80	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0
LaD:				
Lakeland	0-8	1.3-3.0	1.0-2.3	4.5-6.0
	8-80	0.1-1.7	0.1-1.3	4.5-6.0
LbA:				
Lumbee, rarely flooded	0-8	4.9-11	3.7-8.1	4.5-6.0
	8-28	2.9-5.8	2.2-4.3	4.5-5.5
	28-80	0.0-1.5	0.0-1.1	4.5-5.5
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.5-3.2	0.3-3.0	4.5-6.5
	7-15	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.5
	15-36	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	36-80	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0
LeA:				
Lumbee, drained	0-8	4.9-11	3.7-8.1	4.5-6.0
	8-28	2.9-5.8	2.2-4.3	4.5-5.5
	28-80	0.0-1.5	0.0-1.1	4.5-5.5
Rutlege, drained	0-11	1.6-6.0	1.2-4.5	3.5-6.0
	11-80	0.8-5.8	0.6-4.3	3.5-6.0
LfA:				
Lynchburg	0-8	1.6-13	1.2-9.9	3.5-5.5
	8-16	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
	16-80	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
Foreston	0-8	0.5-5.5	0.4-4.1	4.5-6.5
	8-15	0.5-5.5	0.4-4.1	4.5-6.5
	15-28	1.0-3.1	0.8-2.3	4.5-5.5
	28-35	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	4.5-5.5
	35-69	1.0-3.6	0.8-2.7	4.5-5.5
	69-80	1.0-3.6	0.8-2.7	4.5-5.5
Butters	0-10	0.5-5.5	0.4-4.1	4.5-6.5
	10-18	0.4-2.3	0.3-1.7	4.5-6.0
	18-29	1.0-3.1	0.8-2.3	4.5-5.5
	29-45	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	4.5-5.5
	45-80	1.0-3.6	0.8-2.7	4.5-5.5
LyA:				
Lynchburg	0-8	1.6-13	1.2-9.9	3.5-5.5
	8-16	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
	16-80	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
Rains	0-6	2.8-16	2.1-12	4.5-6.5
	6-15	1.6-4.2	1.2-3.2	4.5-5.5
	15-52	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5
	52-80	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
MaA:				
Mantachie, frequently flooded	0-3	3.2-15	2.4-9.4	4.5-6.5
	3-17	3.5-15	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
	17-44	3.5-15	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
	44-80	0.0-8.0	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0
Mimms, frequently flooded	0-4	15-39	6.0-21	4.4-6.0
	4-30	5.0-18	3.0-12	4.5-6.0
	30-66	5.0-18	3.0-12	4.5-6.0
	66-80	0.0-8.0	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0
MdA:				
Masada, rarely flooded	0-6	---	---	4.5-5.8
	6-11	---	---	4.5-5.9
	11-18	---	---	4.5-5.9
	18-31	5.0-20	---	4.5-5.5
	31-43	---	---	4.5-5.5
	43-80	---	---	4.5-5.5
Hornsville, rarely flooded	0-8	---	---	3.5-6.0
	8-53	---	---	3.5-6.0
	53-57	---	---	3.5-6.0
	57-80	---	---	3.5-6.0
MeA:				
Meggett, rarely flooded	0-5	0.5-4.2	0.3-3.2	5.1-6.5
	5-51	2.0-7.1	1.5-5.3	5.1-6.0
	51-80	0.0-3.1	0.0-2.3	5.1-6.0
Lumbee, rarely flooded	0-8	4.9-11	3.7-8.1	4.5-6.0
	8-28	2.9-5.8	2.2-4.3	4.5-5.5
	28-80	0.0-1.5	0.0-1.1	4.5-5.5
NbA:				
Noboco	0-10	0.2-3.0	0.2-3.0	3.5-6.0
	10-58	1.8-3.5	1.4-2.6	3.5-5.5
	58-80	1.8-4.6	1.0-3.5	3.5-5.5
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
NfA:				
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Butters	0-10	0.5-5.5	0.4-4.1	4.5-6.5
	10-18	0.4-2.3	0.3-1.7	4.5-6.0
	18-29	1.0-3.1	0.8-2.3	4.5-5.5
	29-45	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	4.5-5.5
	45-80	1.0-3.6	0.8-2.7	4.5-5.5

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
NnB:				
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Faceville	0-7	0.7-2.7	0.1-2.0	3.5-6.0
	7-13	0.1-2.1	0.1-1.6	3.5-6.0
	13-80	3.0-6.6	2.0-5.0	3.5-5.5
Noboco	0-10	0.2-3.0	0.2-3.0	3.5-6.0
	10-58	1.8-3.5	1.4-2.6	3.5-5.5
	58-80	1.8-4.6	1.0-3.5	3.5-5.5
NoA:				
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Noboco	0-10	0.2-3.0	0.2-3.0	3.5-6.0
	10-58	1.8-3.5	1.4-2.6	3.5-5.5
	58-80	1.8-4.6	1.0-3.5	3.5-5.5
NoB:				
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Noboco	0-10	0.2-3.0	0.2-3.0	3.5-6.0
	10-58	1.8-3.5	1.4-2.6	3.5-5.5
	58-80	1.8-4.6	1.0-3.5	3.5-5.5
OkA:				
Okeetee, rarely flooded	0-3	10-20	0.8-4.0	3.5-6.0
	3-8	1.0-3.1	0.8-2.3	4.5-6.0
	8-17	10-25	2.6-7.5	4.5-6.0
	17-63	10-21	1.9-8.5	4.5-6.0
	63-80	2.0-21	0.0-3.5	5.6-6.0
Yemassee, rarely flooded	0-10	1.6-13	1.2-9.9	3.5-5.5
	10-27	5.0-10	---	4.0-5.5
	27-53	5.0-10	---	4.0-5.5
	53-63	1.5-6.0	---	4.0-5.5
	63-80	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0
OrA:				
Orangeburg	0-6	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	6-80	1.5-6.8	1.1-5.1	4.5-5.5
OuB:				
Orangeburg	0-6	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	6-80	1.5-6.8	1.1-5.1	4.5-5.5
Lucy	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-33	0.7-3.2	0.5-2.4	4.5-6.0
	33-80	1.0-5.2	0.8-3.9	4.5-5.5

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
PuD.				
Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum				
RaA:				
Rains	0-6	2.8-16	2.1-12	4.5-6.5
	6-15	1.6-4.2	1.2-3.2	4.5-5.5
	15-52	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5
	52-80	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5
RcA:				
Rains	0-6	2.8-16	2.1-12	4.5-6.5
	6-15	1.6-4.2	1.2-3.2	4.5-5.5
	15-52	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5
	52-80	2.9-6.2	2.2-4.7	4.5-5.5
Coxville	0-7	1.6-12	1.2-8.8	3.5-6.5
	7-80	3.5-11	2.6-7.9	3.5-5.5
Lynchburg	0-8	1.6-13	1.2-9.9	3.5-5.5
	8-16	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
	16-80	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
RmB:				
Rimini	0-2	---	---	4.0-6.5
	2-58	---	---	4.0-6.0
	58-80	---	---	4.0-6.0
ScA:				
Scapo, frequently flooded	0-6	30-55	2.6-20	3.5-5.5
	6-34	15-55	2.6-20	3.5-5.5
	34-46	3.5-15	2.6-10	3.5-5.5
	46-80	0.0-3.5	0.0-4.0	3.5-5.5
Mouzon, frequently flooded	0-6	1.6-6.3	1.2-4.7	4.5-6.5
	6-31	2.3-6.2	1.7-4.7	5.1-8.4
	31-48	1.2-5.8	0.3-4.3	6.1-8.4
	48-80	0.0-4.0	0.0-3.0	6.1-8.4
ShA:				
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	0-1	3.2-26	2.4-9.4	4.5-6.5
	1-35	3.5-10	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
	35-65	3.5-10	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
	65-80	3.5-10	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	15-39	6.0-21	4.4-6.0
	2-41	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
	41-80	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
SmA:				
Smithboro	0-2	2.1-8.8	1.6-6.6	4.5-6.0
	2-6	2.1-8.8	1.6-6.6	4.5-6.0
	6-15	4.0-8.1	3.0-6.1	4.5-5.5
	15-80	4.0-8.1	3.0-6.1	4.5-5.5

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
SmA:				
Persanti	0-6	2.1-8.8	1.6-6.6	4.5-6.0
	6-36	4.0-8.1	3.0-8.0	3.6-5.5
	36-80	4.0-14	3.0-10	4.5-5.5
SpD:				
Springhill	0-2	0.5-3.2	1.0-2.4	4.5-6.0
	2-6	0.5-3.2	1.0-2.4	4.5-6.0
	6-49	1.0-5.6	1.4-4.2	4.5-5.5
	49-80	0.1-4.1	0.4-4.0	4.5-5.5
Lucy	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-33	0.7-3.2	0.5-2.4	4.5-6.0
	33-80	1.0-5.2	0.8-3.9	4.5-5.5
Nankin	0-6	0.6-5.5	0.4-6.0	4.5-6.0
	6-51	3.5-7.1	2.6-5.3	4.5-6.0
	51-80	1.8-6.6	1.4-5.0	4.5-5.5
TaA:				
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	15-39	6.0-21	4.4-6.0
	2-41	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
	41-80	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	0-1	15-40	6.0-25	4.4-6.0
	1-80	9.0-18	3.7-15	4.5-6.0
Mullers, frequently flooded	0-1	15-39	6.0-21	4.4-6.0
	1-8	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
	8-40	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
	40-80	7.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
TcA:				
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	0-2	15-39	6.0-21	4.4-6.0
	2-41	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
	41-80	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	0-1	3.2-26	2.4-9.4	4.5-6.5
	1-35	3.5-10	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
	35-65	3.5-10	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
	65-80	3.5-10	2.6-7.7	4.5-6.5
Mullers, frequently flooded	0-1	15-39	6.0-21	4.4-6.0
	1-8	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
	8-40	9.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
	40-80	7.0-18	3.7-12	4.5-6.0
ThA:				
Thursa	0-10	0.5-3.7	0.5-2.8	3.5-6.0
	10-35	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	35-50	2.0-7.1	1.5-5.3	3.5-6.0
	50-80	2.0-7.1	1.5-5.3	3.5-6.0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
ThB:				
Thursa	0-10	0.5-3.7	0.5-2.8	3.5-6.0
	10-35	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	35-50	2.0-7.1	1.5-5.3	3.5-6.0
	50-80	2.0-7.1	1.5-5.3	3.5-6.0
TpB:				
Troup	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-49	0.6-2.1	0.4-1.6	4.5-5.5
	49-80	1.5-4.6	1.1-3.5	4.5-5.5
Lucy	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-33	0.7-3.2	0.5-2.4	4.5-6.0
	33-80	1.0-5.2	0.8-3.9	4.5-5.5
TrD:				
Troup	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-42	0.6-2.1	0.4-1.6	4.5-5.5
	42-80	1.5-4.6	1.1-3.5	4.5-5.5
Lucy	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-33	0.7-3.2	0.5-2.4	4.5-6.0
	33-80	1.0-5.2	0.8-3.9	4.5-5.5
Nankin	0-6	0.6-5.5	0.4-6.0	4.5-6.0
	6-51	3.5-7.1	2.6-5.3	4.5-6.0
	51-80	1.8-6.6	1.4-5.0	4.5-5.5
UdC.				
Udorthents, reclaimed				
UpD.				
Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits				
VaB:				
Vaucluse	0-2	0.8-3.2	0.6-5.0	3.5-6.5
	2-6	0.7-2.1	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.5
	6-16	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
	16-25	1.8-5.6	1.4-4.2	3.5-5.5
	25-50	0.5-4.1	0.4-3.1	3.5-5.5
	50-80	0.5-4.1	0.4-3.1	3.5-5.5
Ailey	0-8	0.9-3.8	0.7-2.8	4.5-6.5
	8-22	0.2-2.4	0.2-1.8	4.5-6.5
	22-31	0.7-4.4	0.5-3.3	4.5-5.5
	31-42	2.2-4.4	1.7-3.3	4.5-5.5
	42-65	1.7-3.9	1.3-2.9	4.5-5.5
	65-80	0.7-4.9	0.5-3.7	4.5-5.5
VaD:				
Vaucluse	0-2	0.8-3.2	0.6-5.0	3.5-6.5
	2-6	0.7-2.1	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.5
	6-16	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
	16-25	1.8-5.6	1.4-4.2	3.5-5.5
	25-50	0.5-4.1	0.4-3.1	3.5-5.5
	50-80	0.5-4.1	0.4-3.1	3.5-5.5

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
VaD:				
Ailey	0-8	0.9-3.8	0.7-2.8	4.5-6.5
	8-22	0.2-2.4	0.2-1.8	4.5-6.5
	22-31	0.7-4.4	0.5-3.3	4.5-5.5
	31-42	2.2-4.4	1.7-3.3	4.5-5.5
	42-65	1.7-3.9	1.3-2.9	4.5-5.5
	65-80	0.7-4.9	0.5-3.7	4.5-5.5
VcF:				
Vaucluse	0-2	0.8-3.2	0.6-5.0	3.5-6.5
	2-6	0.7-2.1	0.5-3.0	3.5-6.5
	6-16	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	3.5-5.5
	16-25	1.8-5.6	1.4-4.2	3.5-5.5
	25-50	0.5-4.1	0.4-3.1	3.5-5.5
	50-80	0.5-4.1	0.4-3.1	3.5-5.5
Ailey	0-8	0.9-3.8	0.7-2.8	4.5-6.5
	8-22	0.2-2.4	0.2-1.8	4.5-6.5
	22-31	0.7-4.4	0.5-3.3	4.5-5.5
	31-42	2.2-4.4	1.7-3.3	4.5-5.5
	42-65	1.7-3.9	1.3-2.9	4.5-5.5
	65-80	0.7-4.9	0.5-3.7	4.5-5.5
Lucy	0-10	1.2-3.2	0.9-2.4	4.5-6.0
	10-33	0.7-3.2	0.5-2.4	4.5-6.0
	33-80	1.0-5.2	0.8-3.9	4.5-5.5
W.				
Water				
WaB:				
Wagram	0-7	0.6-2.4	0.4-1.8	4.5-6.0
	7-22	0.1-1.8	0.1-1.4	4.5-6.0
	22-80	1.0-4.6	0.8-3.5	4.5-6.0
Norfolk	0-9	0.6-4.9	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.5
	9-11	0.5-4.0	0.4-3.7	4.5-6.0
	11-61	2.0-4.6	1.5-3.5	3.5-6.0
	61-80	2.0-5.1	1.5-3.8	4.5-6.0
Lucknow	0-7	0.7-2.4	0.4-1.8	3.5-6.0
	7-42	0.6-1.8	0.1-1.4	3.5-6.0
	42-80	1.7-4.6	1.2-3.5	3.5-5.5
WuD.				
Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum				
YeA:				
Yemassee, rarely flooded	0-10	1.6-13	1.2-9.9	3.5-5.5
	10-27	5.0-10	---	4.0-5.5
	27-53	5.0-10	---	4.0-5.5
	53-63	1.5-6.0	---	4.0-5.5
	63-80	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0
Johns, rarely flooded	0-7	0.5-3.2	0.3-3.0	4.5-6.5
	7-15	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.5
	15-36	1.8-4.6	1.4-3.5	4.5-6.0
	36-80	0.0-2.6	0.0-2.0	4.5-6.0

Table 19.—Water Features

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
AaD:										
Ailey	A	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Troup	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Alpin	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
AgB:										
Alaga	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
AnB:										
Alaga, rarely flooded	A	Negligible								
			January	3.5-6.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	3.5-6.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	3.5-6.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	3.5-6.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	3.5-6.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	3.5-6.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Blanton, rarely flooded	A	Negligible								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
AnB:										
Johns, rarely flooded	B/D	Low								
			January	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
ApB:										
Alpin	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Candor	A	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Troup	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
AuB:										
Autryville	A	Negligible								
			January	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
AuB:										
Norfolk	B	Low								
			January	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
BaB:										
Barnwell	B	Medium								
			January	3.1-5.7	4.2-5.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.1-5.7	4.2-5.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.1-5.7	4.2-5.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.1-5.7	4.2-5.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.1-5.7	4.2-5.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.1-5.7	4.2-5.7	---	---	None	---	None
Fuquay	B	Low								
			January	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
BoB:										
Bonneau-------------------	B	Low								
			January	3.3-4.4	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-4.4	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-4.4	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-4.4	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-4.4	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-4.4	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Norfolk-------------------	B	Medium								
			January	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
BuA:										
Butters-------------------	A	Very low								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
BuA:										
Blanton	A	Negligible								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
CxA:										
Coxville	C/D	Negligible								
			January	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Rains	B/D	Negligible								
			January	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
DoA:										
Dothan	C	Low								
			January	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Norfolk	B	Low								
			January	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
DoB:										
Dothan	C	Medium								
			January	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
DoB:										
Norfolk	B	Medium								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
FaB2:										
Faceville, moderately eroded	B	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
FcB:										
Faceville	B	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lucy	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
FuB:										
Fuquay	B	Low								
			January	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-4.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
FuB:										
Dothan	C	Medium								
			January	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-4.8	5.0-6.0	---	---	None	---	None
GoA:										
Goldsboro	B/D	Low								
			January	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Noboco	C	Low								
			January	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
JnA:										
Johnston, frequently flooded	A/D	Very low								
			January	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			February	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			March	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			April	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			May	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			June	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			July	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			August	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			September	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			December	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
JoA:										
Johnston, ponded	A/D	Negligible								
			January	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			February	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			June	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			July	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			August	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			September	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			October	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			November	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
			December	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
KaA:										
Kalmia, rarely flooded	B	Low								
			January	3.3-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	3.3-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	3.3-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	3.3-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	3.3-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	3.3-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
KaA:										
Johns, rarely flooded	B/D	Low								
			January	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
LaD:										
Lakeland	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
LbA:										
Lumbee, rarely flooded	B/D	Low								
			January	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Johns, rarely flooded	B/D	Low								
			January	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
LeA:										
Lumbee, drained	C	Negligible								
			January	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			July	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			August	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			September	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			October	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			November	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Rutlege, drained	B	Negligible								
			January	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	2.0-4.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
LfA:										
Lynchburg	B/D	Low								
			January	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
LfA:										
Foreston	B	Very low								
			January	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Butters	A	Very low								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
LyA:										
Lynchburg	B/D	Low								
			January	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
LyA:										
Rains	B/D	Negligible								
			January	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
MaA:										
Mantachie, frequently flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	0.3-1.4	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	0.3-1.4	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	0.3-1.4	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	0.3-1.4	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.3-1.4	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.3-1.4	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
Mimms, frequently flooded	C/D	Medium								
			January	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			February	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			March	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			April	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			July	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			August	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			September	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
MdA:										
Masada, rarely flooded	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
Hornsville, rarely flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			February	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			March	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			April	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			November	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Very rare
			December	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Very rare
MeA:										
Meggett, rarely flooded	C/D	Medium								
			January	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
MeA:										
Lumbee, rarely flooded	B/D	Low								
			January	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.0-0.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
NbA:										
Noboco	C	Low								
			January	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Norfolk	B	Low								
			January	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
NfA:										
Norfolk	B	Low								
			January	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Butters	A	Very low								
			January	4.0-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	4.0-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	4.0-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	4.0-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	4.0-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	4.0-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
NnB:										
Norfolk	B	Medium								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
NnB:										
Faceville	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Noboco	C	Medium								
			January	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
NoA:										
Norfolk	B	Low								
			January	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
NoA:										
Noboco	C	Low								
			January	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
NoB:										
Norfolk	B	Medium								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Noboco	C	Medium								
			January	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	2.5-3.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
OkA:										
Okeetee, rarely flooded---	C/D	Medium								
			January	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Yemassee, rarely flooded--	B/D	Low								
			January	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
OrA:										
Orangeburg----------------	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
OuB:										
Orangeburg----------------	B	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lucy----------------------	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
PuD.										
Pits-Udorthents, loamy substratum										

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
RaA:										
Rains	B/D	Negligible								
			January	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
RcA:										
Rains	B/D	Negligible								
			January	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.3-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Coxville	C/D	Negligible								
			January	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.3-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
RcA:										
Lynchburg	B/D	Low								
			January	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.5-1.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
RmB:										
Rimini	A	Very low								
			January	4.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	4.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	4.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	4.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	4.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	4.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
ScA:										
Scapo, frequently flooded	C/D	Very low								
			January	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			February	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			March	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			April	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			May	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			June	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			July	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			August	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			September	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			December	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
ScA:										
Mouzon, frequently flooded	C/D	Very low								
			January	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			February	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			March	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			April	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			August	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
ShA:										
Shellbluff, frequently flooded-------------------	C	Low								
			January	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Very brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Very brief	Frequent
			November	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Very brief	Frequent
			December	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
SmA:										
Smithboro	C/D	Medium								
			January	0.5-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.5-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.5-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.5-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.5-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.5-1.3	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Persanti	D	Medium								
			January	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.3-2.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
SpD:										
Springhill	B	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lucy	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
SpD:										
Nankin	C	Medium								
			January	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
TaA:										
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			February	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			March	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
			April	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			July	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			August	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			September	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	0.3-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
TaA:										
Mullers, frequently flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
TcA:										
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.1-1.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	C	Low								
			January	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Very brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Very brief	Frequent
			November	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Very brief	Frequent
			December	2.1-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
TcA:										
Mullers, frequently flooded	C/D	Low								
			January	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			November	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.1-1.1	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
ThA:										
Thursa	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
ThB:										
Thursa	B	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
TpB:										
Troup	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lucy	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
TrD:										
Troup	A	Very low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lucy	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
TrD:										
Nankin	C	Medium								
			January	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
UdC. Udorthents, reclaimed										
UpD. Udorthents, refuse substratum-Pits										
VaB:										
Vaucluse	D	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ailey	A	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
VaD:										
Vaucluse	D	High								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ailey	A	High								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
VcF:										
Vaucluse	D	Very high								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ailey	A	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lucy	B	Medium								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
W. Water										
WaB:										
Wagram	B	Low								
			Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Norfolk	B	Low								
			January	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.6-6.1	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Lucknow	A	Negligible								
			January	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.3-5.7	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
WuD. Water-Udorthents, gravelly substratum										

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
YeA:										
Yemassee, rarely flooded	B/D	Low								
			January	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.4-1.6	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Johns, rarely flooded	B/D	Low								
			January	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			November	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.8-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In				
AaD:						
Ailey	Cemented horizon	29-53	Very weakly cemented	None	Moderate	Moderate
Troup	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Alpin	---	---	---	None	Low	High
AgB:						
Alaga	---	---	---	None	Low	High
AnB:						
Alaga, rarely flooded	---	---	---	None	Low	High
Blanton, rarely flooded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Johns, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	26-39	Noncemented	None	High	High
ApB:						
Alpin	---	---	---	None	Low	High
Candor	---	---	---	None	Low	High
Troup	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
AuB:						
Autryville	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
BaB:						
Barnwell	---	---	---	None	High	High
Fuquay	Plinthite	39-56	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
BoB:						
Bonneau	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
BuA:						
Butters	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Blanton	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
CxA:						
Coxville	---	---	---	None	High	High
Rains	---	---	---	None	High	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In				
DoA:						
Dothan	Plinthite	32-55	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
DoB:						
Dothan	Plinthite	32-55	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
FaB2:						
Faceville, moderately eroded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
FcB:						
Faceville	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Lucy	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
FuB:						
Fuquay	Plinthite	39-56	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Dothan	Plinthite	32-55	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
GoA:						
Goldsboro	---	---	---	None	High	High
Noboco	---	---	---	None	High	High
JnA:						
Johnston, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
JoA:						
Johnston, ponded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
KaA:						
Kalmia, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	19-39	Noncemented	None	Moderate	High
Johns, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	26-39	Noncemented	None	High	High
LaD:						
Lakeland	---	---	---	None	Low	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top (In)	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
LbA:						
Lumbee, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	26-39	Noncemented	None	High	High
Johns, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	26-39	Noncemented	None	High	High
LeA:						
Lumbee, drained	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	26-39	Noncemented	None	High	High
Rutlege, drained	---	---	---	None	Low	High
LfA:						
Lynchburg	---	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Foreston	---	---	---	None	High	High
Butters	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
LyA:						
Lynchburg	---	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Rains	---	---	---	None	High	High
MaA:						
Mantachie, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
Mimms, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
MdA:						
Masada, rarely flooded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Hornsville, rarely flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
MeA:						
Meggett, rarely flooded	Abrupt textural change	1-8	Noncemented	None	High	Moderate
Lumbee, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	26-39	Noncemented	None	High	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In				
NbA:						
Noboco	---	---	---	None	High	High
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
NfA:						
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Butters	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
NnB:						
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Faceville	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Noboco	---	---	---	None	High	High
NoA:						
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Noboco	---	---	---	None	High	High
NoB:						
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Noboco	---	---	---	None	High	High
OkA:						
Okeetee, rarely flooded	Abrupt textural change	2-8	Noncemented	None	High	High
Yemassee, rarely flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
OrA:						
Orangeburg	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
OuB:						
Orangeburg	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Lucy	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
PuD:						
Pits	---	---	---	---	High	---
Udorthents, loamy substratum	---	---	---	---	High	---
RaA:						
Rains	---	---	---	None	High	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In				
RcA:						
Rains	---	---	---	None	High	High
Coxville	---	---	---	None	High	High
Lynchburg	---	---	---	None	High	Moderate
RmB:						
Rimini	---	---	---	None	Low	High
ScA:						
Scapo, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Mouzon, frequently flooded	Abrupt textural change	3-9	Noncemented	None	High	Moderate
ShA:						
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
SmA:						
Smithboro	---	---	---	None	High	High
Persanti	---	---	---	None	High	High
SpD:						
Springhill	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Lucy	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Nankin	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
TaA:						
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
Duckbottom, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Mullers, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
TcA:						
Tawcaw, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
Shellbluff, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
Mullers, frequently flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
ThA:						
Thursa	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In				
ThB:						
Thursa	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
TpB:						
Troup	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Lucy	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
TrD:						
Troup	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Lucy	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Nankin	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
UdC:						
Udorthents, reclaimed	---	---	---	---	High	---
UpD:						
Udorthents, refuse substratum	---	---	---	---	High	---
Pits	---	---	---	---	High	---
VaB:						
Vaucluse	Cemented horizon	15-45	Very weakly cemented	None	Moderate	High
Ailey	Cemented horizon	30-53	Very weakly cemented	None	Moderate	Moderate
VaD:						
Vaucluse	Cemented horizon	15-45	Very weakly cemented	None	Moderate	High
Ailey	Cemented horizon	29-53	Very weakly cemented	None	Moderate	Moderate
VcF:						
Vaucluse	Cemented horizon	15-45	Very weakly cemented	None	Moderate	High
Ailey	Cemented horizon	29-53	Very weakly cemented	None	Moderate	Moderate
Lucy	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
W.						
Water						
WaB:						
Wagram	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Norfolk	Plinthite	61-69	Moderately cemented	None	Moderate	High
Lucknow	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
WuD:						
Water.						
Udorthents, gravelly substratum	---	---	---	---	High	---

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In				
YeA:						
Yemassee, rarely flooded	---	---	---	None	High	High
Johns, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	26-39	Noncemented	None	High	High

Table 21.—Taxonomic Classification of the Soils

(An asterisk in the first column indicates a taxadjunct to the series. See text for a description of those characteristics that are outside the range of the series)

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Ailey	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kanhapludults
Alaga	Thermic, coated Typic Quartzipsamments
Alpin	Thermic, coated Lamellic Quartzipsamments
Autryville	Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Paleudults
Barnwell	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults
Blanton	Loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Grossarenic Paleudults
Bonneau	Loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Arenic Paleudults
Butters	Coarse-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Paleudults
Candor	Sandy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults
Coxville	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Paleaquults
Dothan	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Plinthic Kandiudults
Duckbottom	Very fine, kaolinitic, acid, thermic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts
Faceville	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults
Foreston	Coarse-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aquic Paleudults
Fuquay	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Plinthic Kandiudults
Goldsboro	Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Aquic Paleudults
Hornsville	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aquic Hapludults
Johns	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aquic Hapludults
Johnston	Coarse-loamy, siliceous, active, acid, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts
Kalmia	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Hapludults
Lakeland	Thermic, coated Typic Quartzipsamments
Lucknow	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults
Lucy	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kandiudults
Lumbee	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, subactive, thermic Typic Endoaquults
Lynchburg	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aeric Paleaquults
*Mantachie	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, acid, thermic Fluventic Endoaquepts
Masada	Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Typic Hapludults
Meggett	Fine, mixed, active, thermic Typic Albaqualfs
Mimms	Fine, kaolinitic, acid, thermic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts
Mouzon	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Albaqualfs
Mullers	Fine, kaolinitic, acid, thermic Fluventic Endoaquepts
Nankin	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults
Noboco	Fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, thermic Oxyaquic Paleudults
Norfolk	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults
Okeetee	Fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Aeric Endoaqualfs
Orangeburg	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults
Persanti	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aquic Paleudults
Rains	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Typic Paleaquults
Rimini	Sandy, siliceous, thermic Entic Grossarenic Alorthods
Rutlege	Sandy, siliceous, thermic Typic Humaquepts
Scapo	Fine, kaolinitic, acid, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts
Shellbluff	Fine-silty, mixed, active, thermic Oxyaquic Dystrudepts
Smithboro	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Aeric Paleaquults
*Springhill	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludalfs
Tawcaw	Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts
Thursa	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kandiudults
Troup	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Grossarenic Kandiudults
Vaucluse	Fine-loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Fragic Kanhapludults
Wagram	Loamy, kaolinitic, thermic Arenic Kandiudults
Yemassee	Fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, thermic Aeric Endoaquults

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