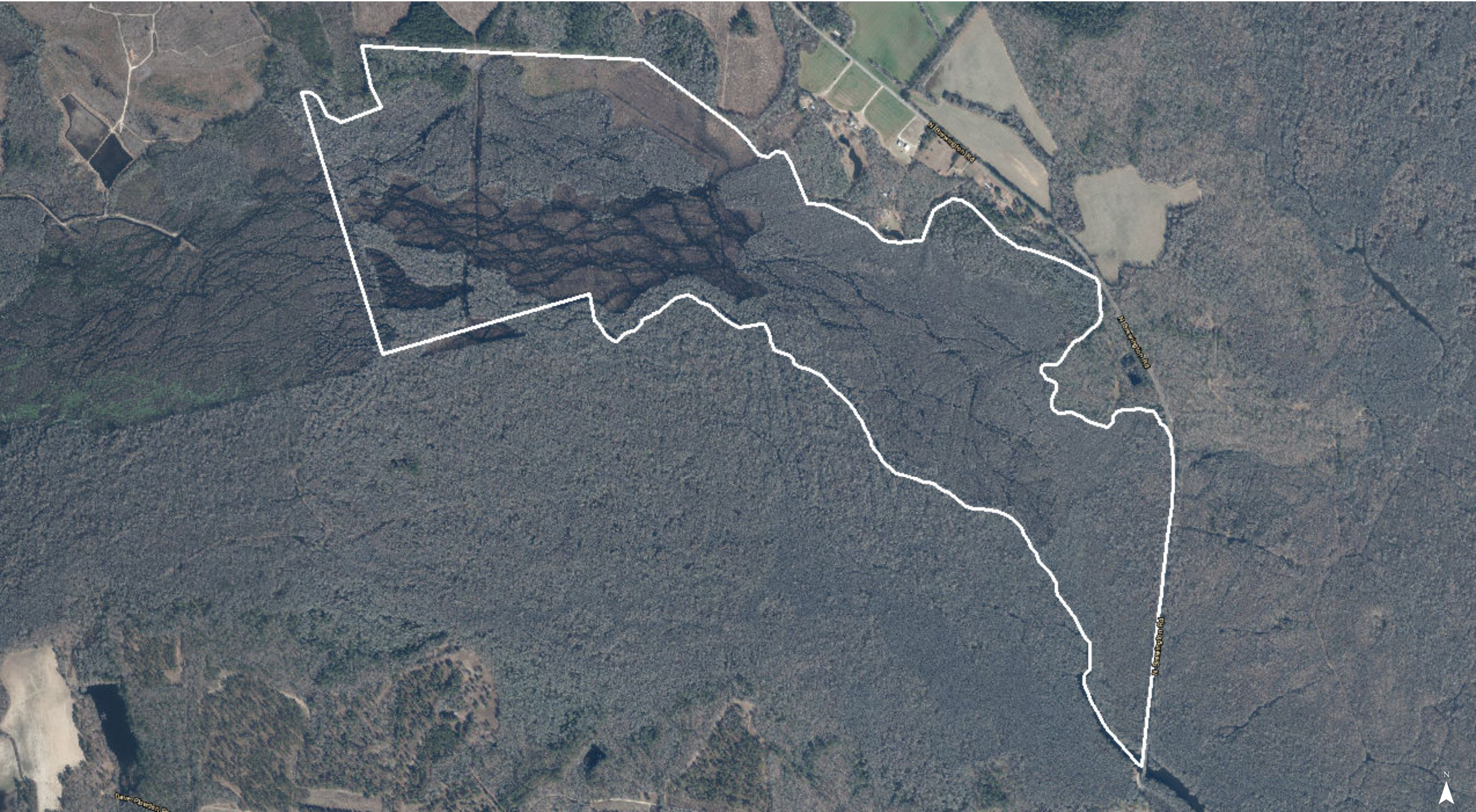


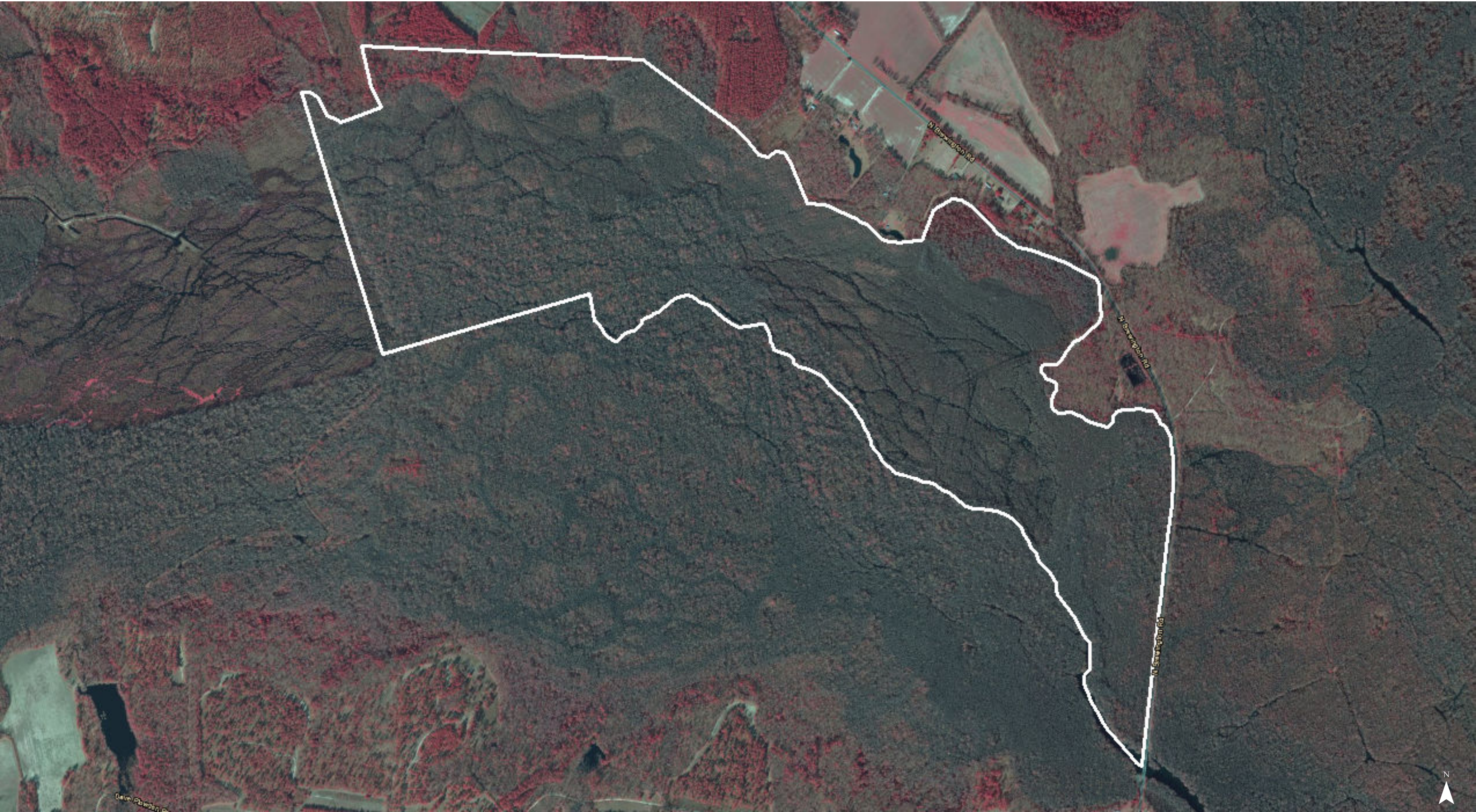
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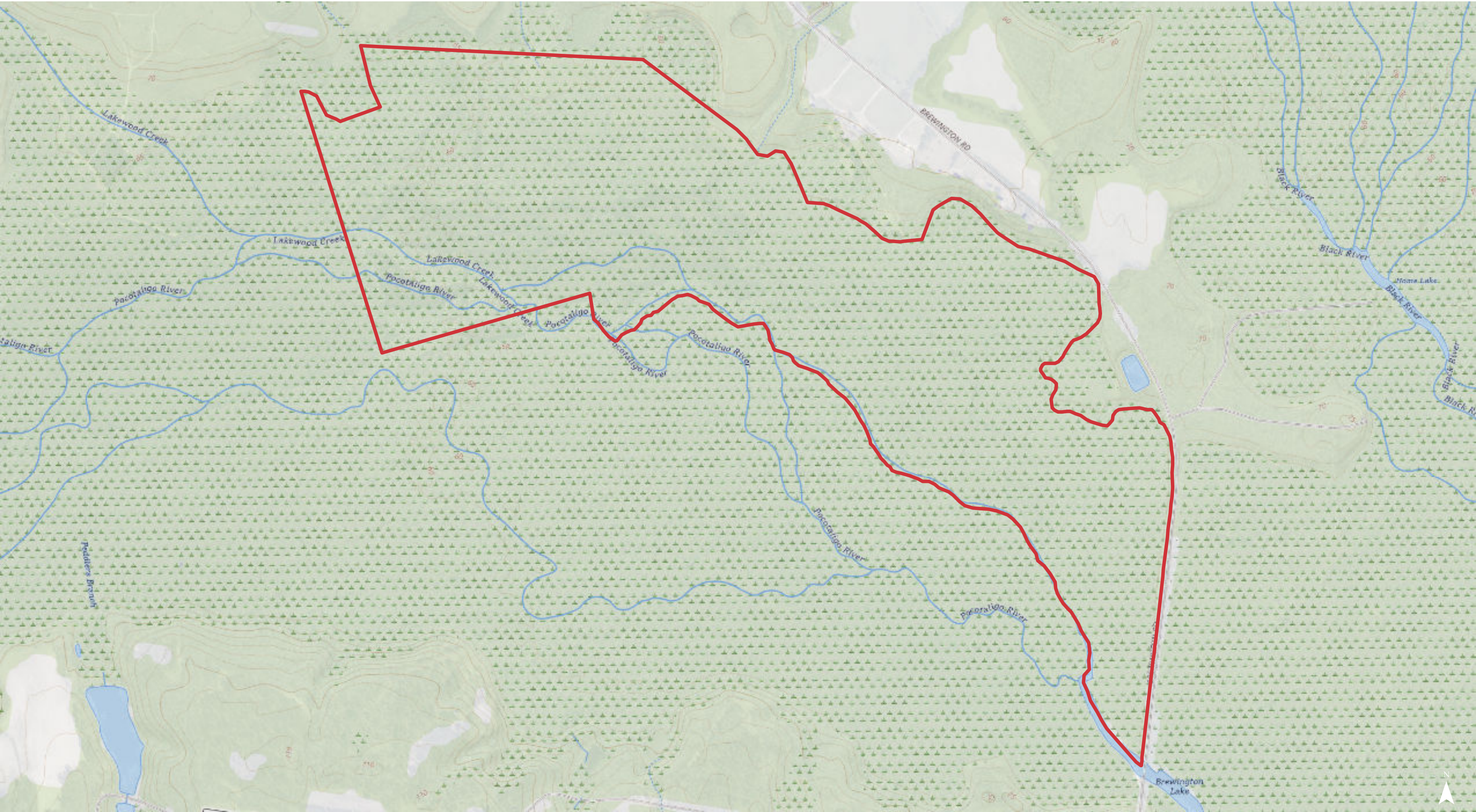
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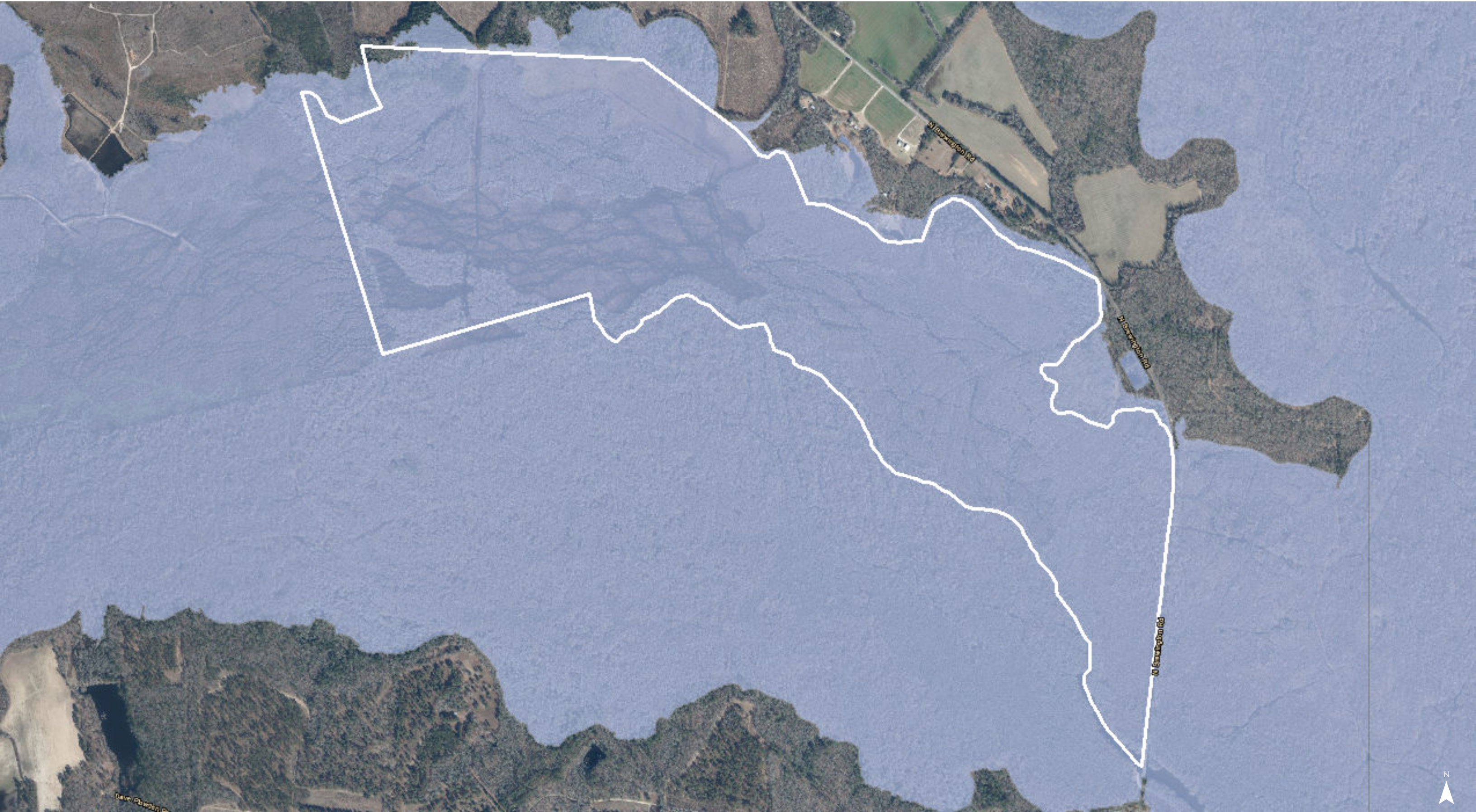
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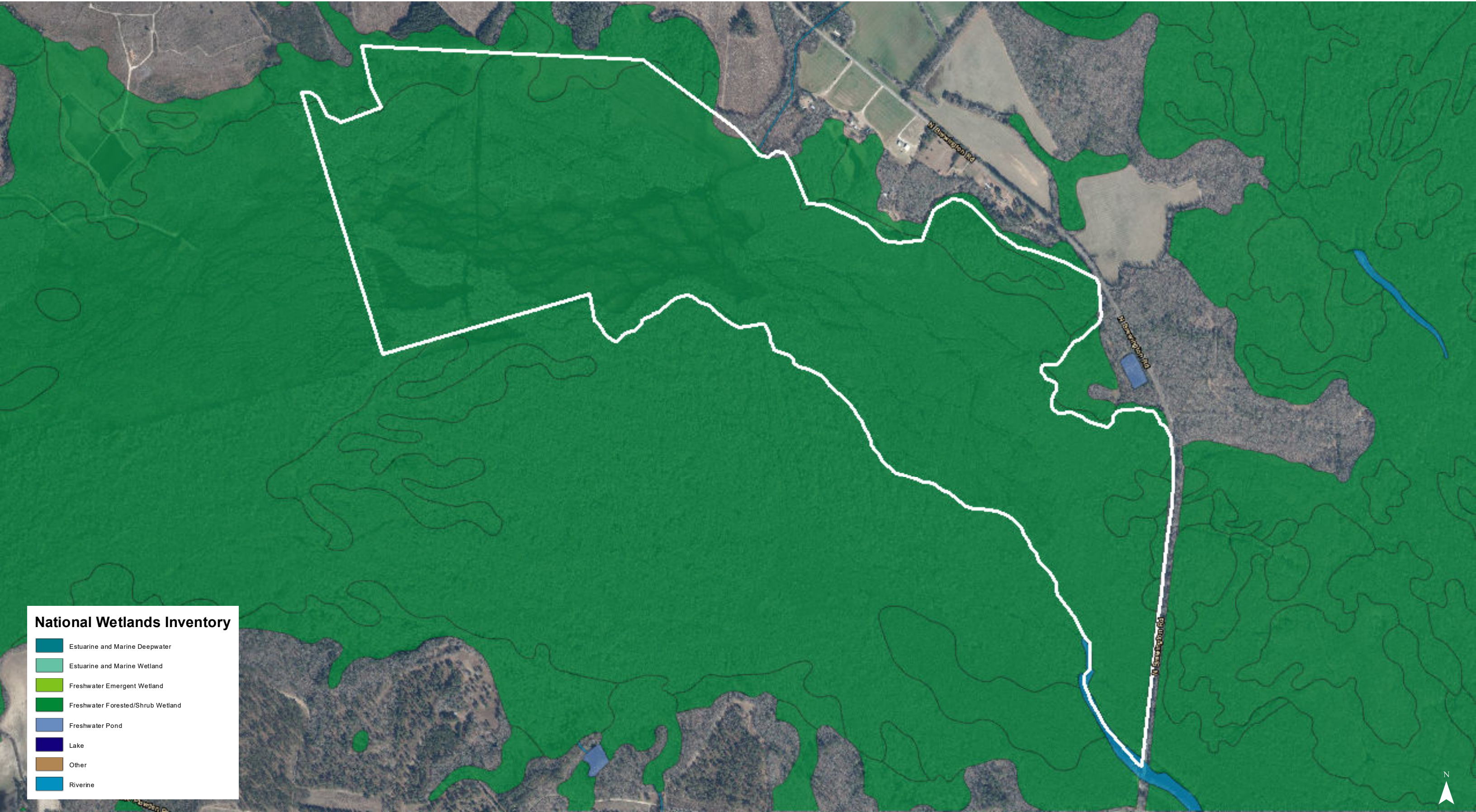
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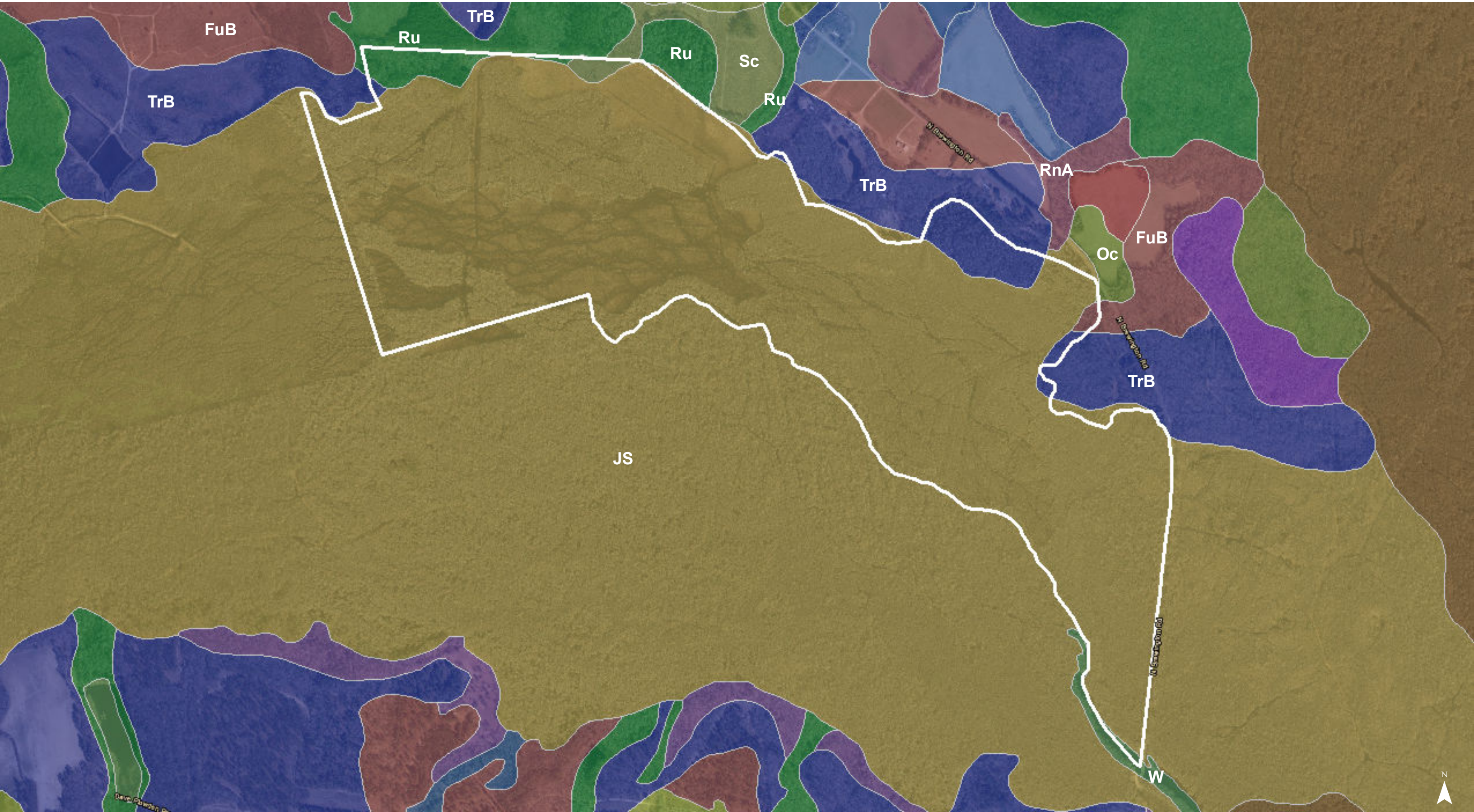


National Wetlands Inventory

	Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
	Estuarine and Marine Wetland
	Freshwater Emergent Wetland
	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
	Freshwater Pond
	Lake
	Other
	Riverine

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Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Clarendon County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: FuB - Fuquay fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (100%)

The Fuquay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153AY030NC Dry Loamy Rises and Flats ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: JS - Johnston soils

Component: Johnston (100%)

The Johnston component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the F153AY090NC Flooded Mineral Soil Flood Plains and Terraces ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: Oc - Ocilla loamy sand

Component: Ocilla (97%)

The Ocilla component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153AY040NC Moist Loamy Rises and Flats ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Clarendon County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: RnA - Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Atlantic Coast Flatwoods

Component: Rains (91%)

The Rains component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the F153AY060NC Wet Loamy Flats and Depressions ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: Ru - Rutlege loamy fine sand

Component: Rutlege (100%)

The Rutlege component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153AY090NC Flooded Mineral Soil Flood Plains and Terraces ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: Sc - Scranton fine sand

Component: Scranton (90%)

The Scranton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153AY060NC Wet Loamy Flats and Depressions ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Clarendon County, South Carolina

Map unit: TrB - Troup sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Troup (100%)

The Troup component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153AY030NC Dry Loamy Rises and Flats ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.