

























Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Marion County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: BrA - Brogdon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Brogdon (100%)

The Brogdon component makes up 100 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: Cx - Coxville fine sandy loam

Component: Coxville (100%)

The Coxville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: DaA - Dothan loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (100%)

The Dothan component makes up 100 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 well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: DaB - Dothan loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (100%)

The Dothan component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 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 is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.



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[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: Dn - Dunbar loamy sand

Component: Dunbar (85%)

The Dunbar component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 is high. 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, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: DuA - Duplin fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Duplin (96%)

The Duplin component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: Fo - Foreston loamy sand

Component: Foreston (100%)

The Foreston component makes up 100 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 moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: FuB - Fuquay 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Marion County, South Carolina

Map unit: GoA - Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (90%)

The Goldsboro 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 moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: JN - Johnston association, frequently flooded

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, drainageways, 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: Ln - Lynchburg sandy loam

Component: Lynchburg (90%)

The Lynchburg 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Marion County, South Carolina

Map unit: Pa - Pantego loam

Component: Pantego (100%)

The Pantego component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, drainageways, depressions, 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 very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: PeA - Persanti fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Persanti (94%)

The Persanti component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: VaA - Varina fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Varina (100%)

The Varina component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: W - Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

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Survey Area Version Date: 12/16/2013