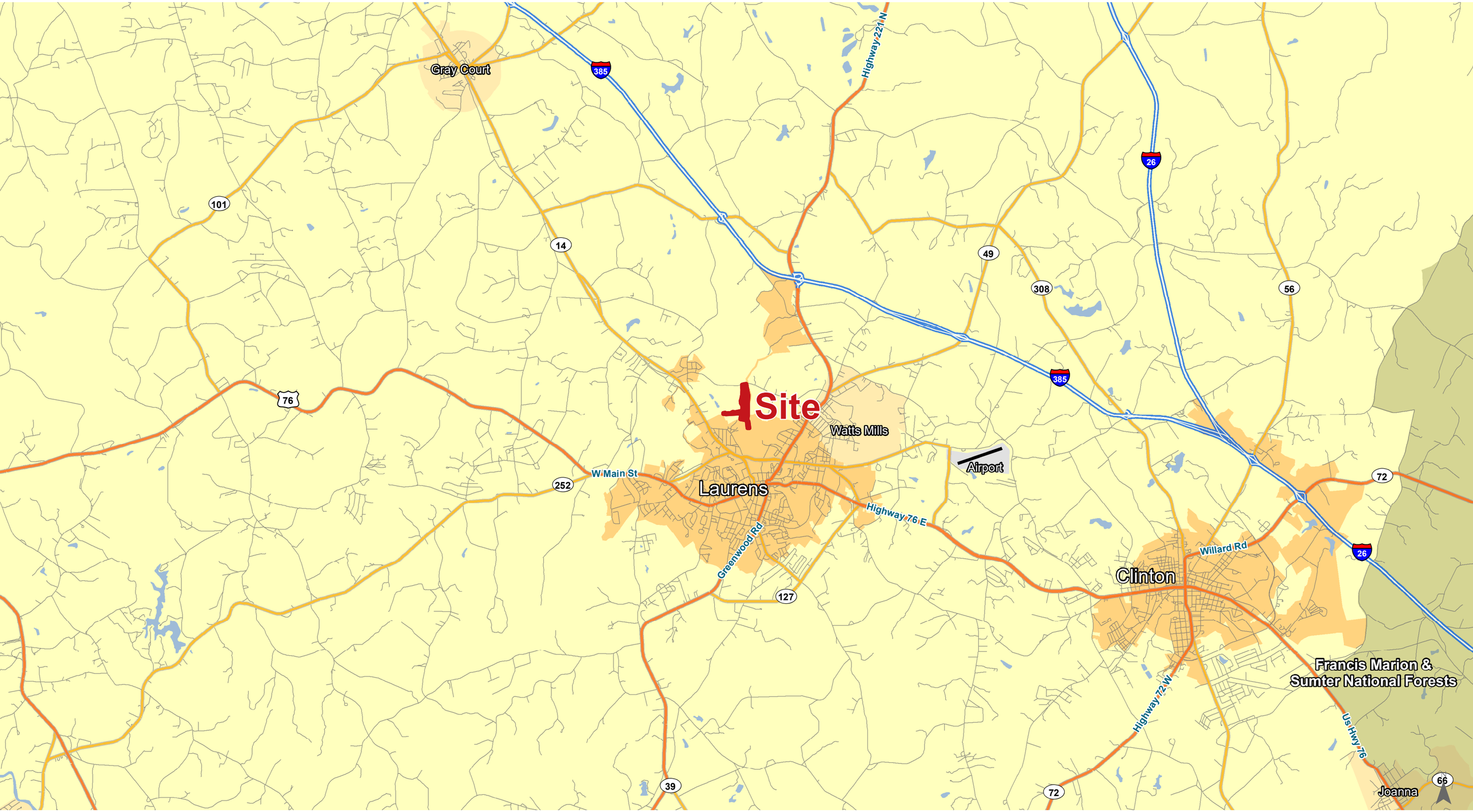
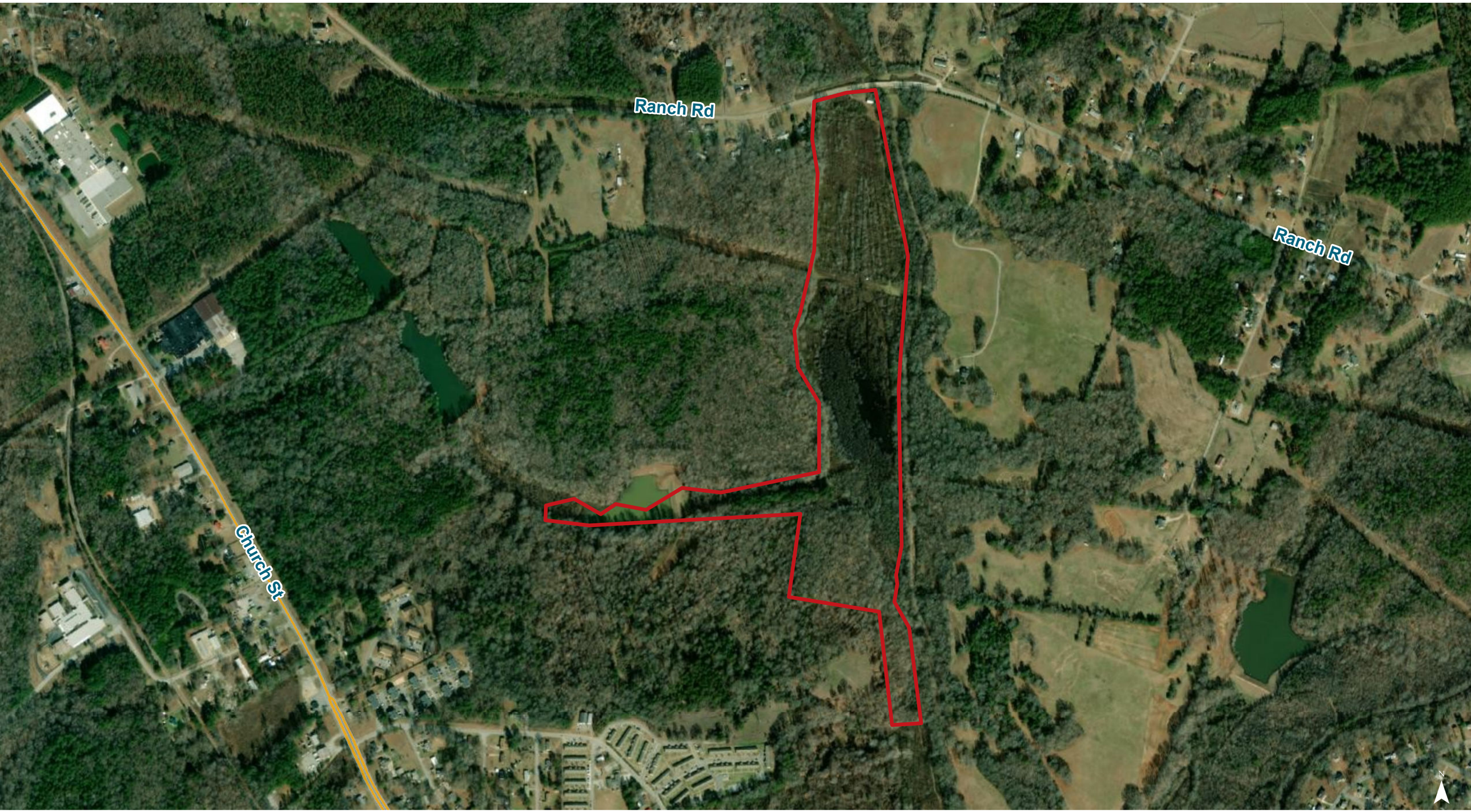
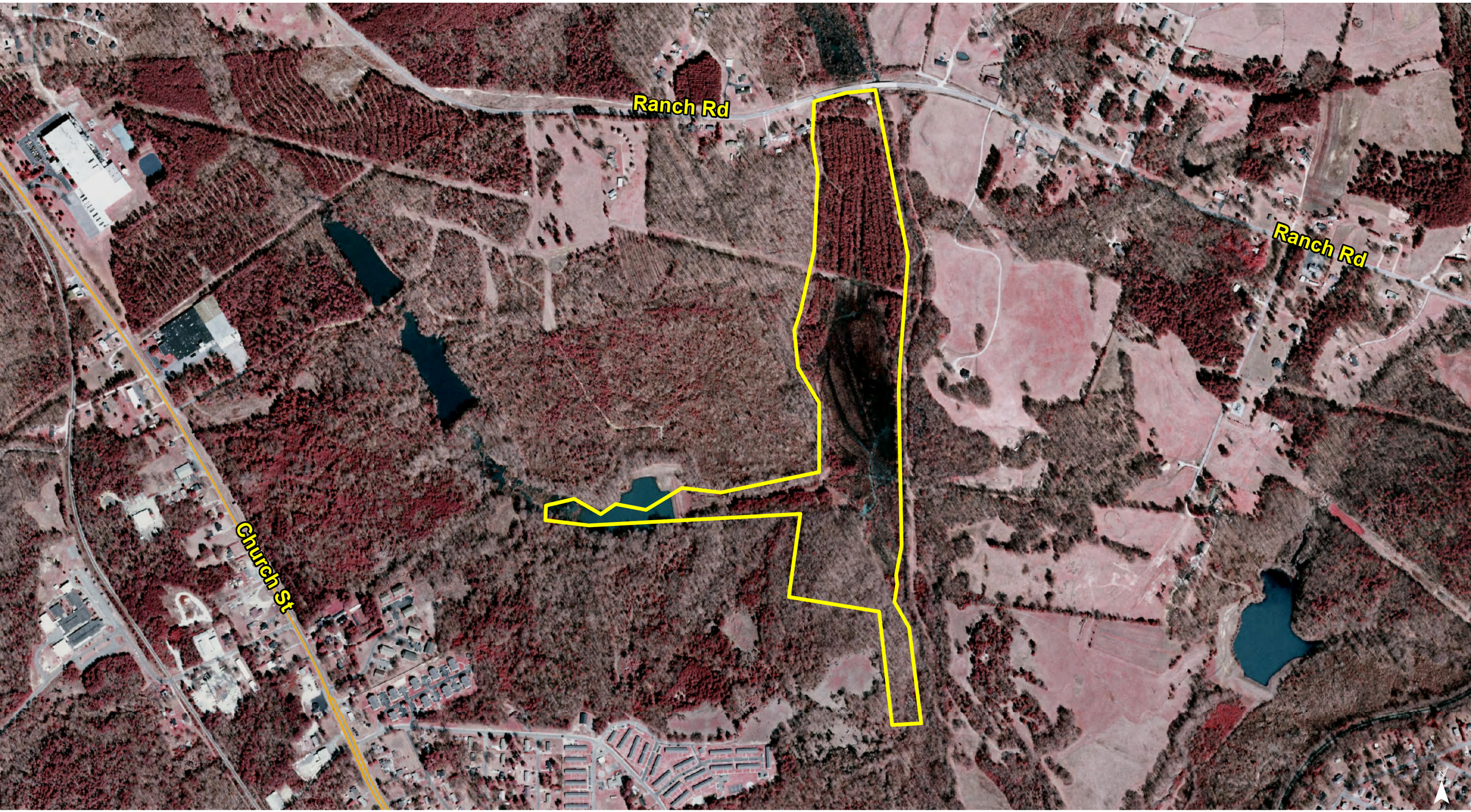
Location



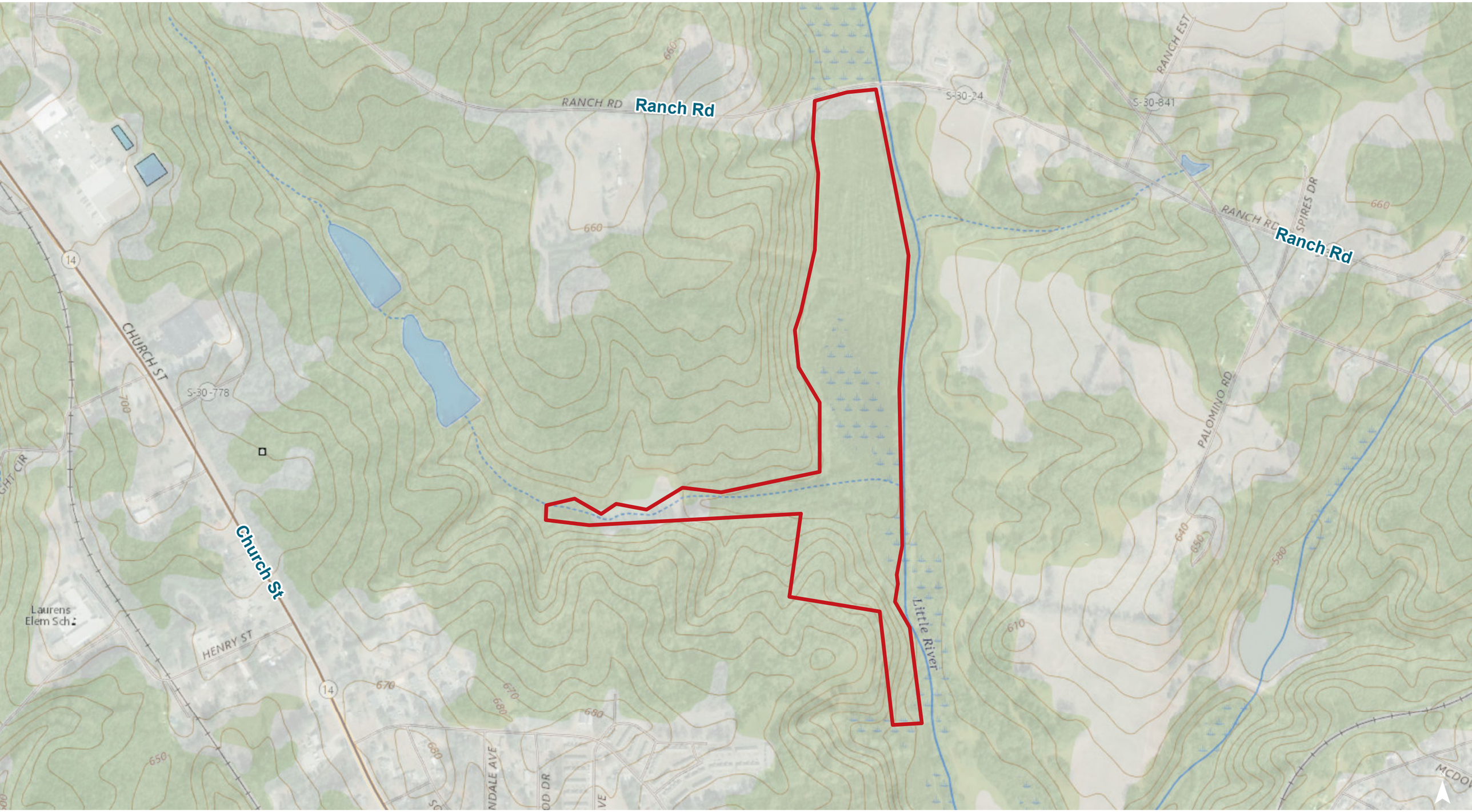
Aerial



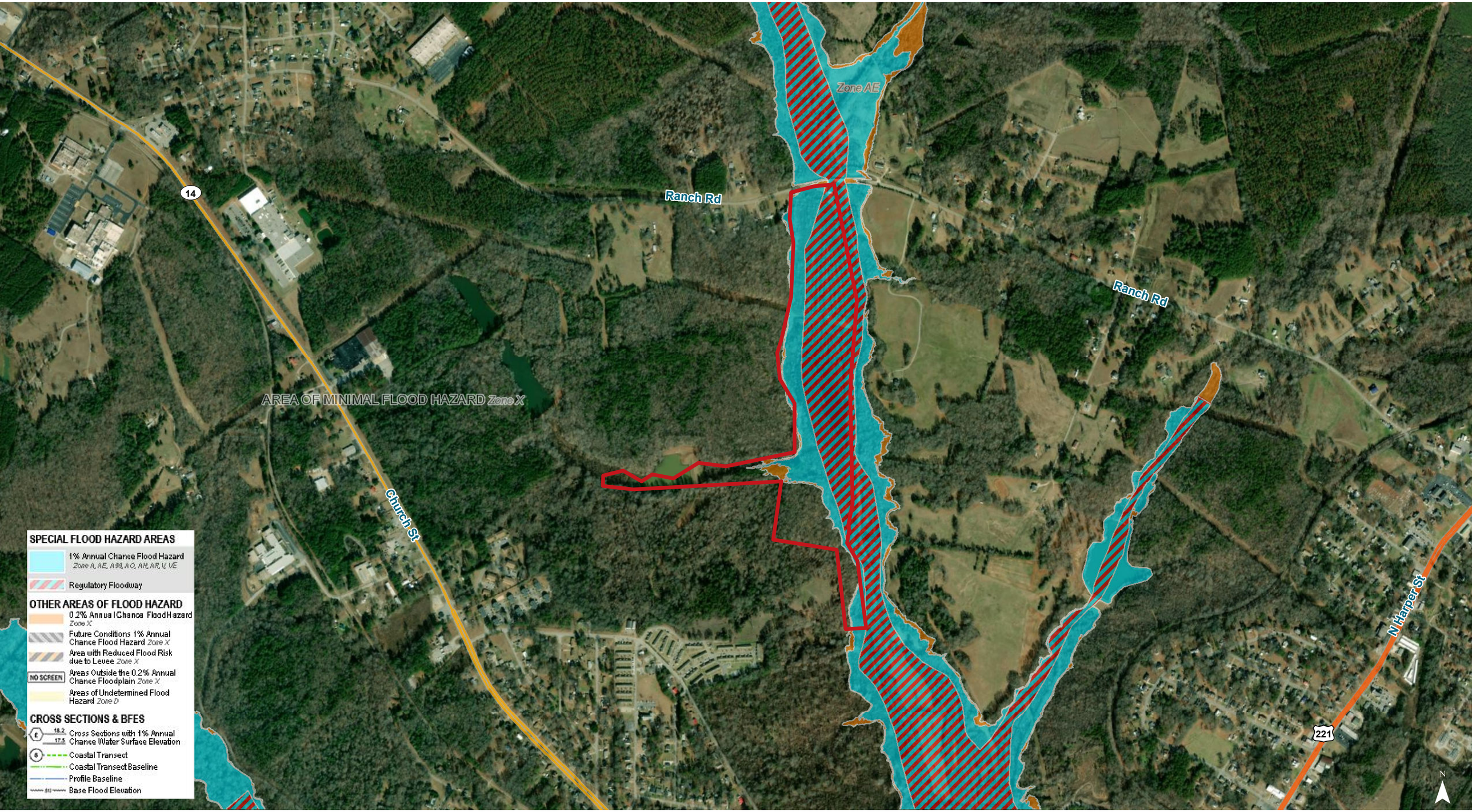
2006 Infrared



Topographical Map



FEMA Flood Zones



NAI Columbia

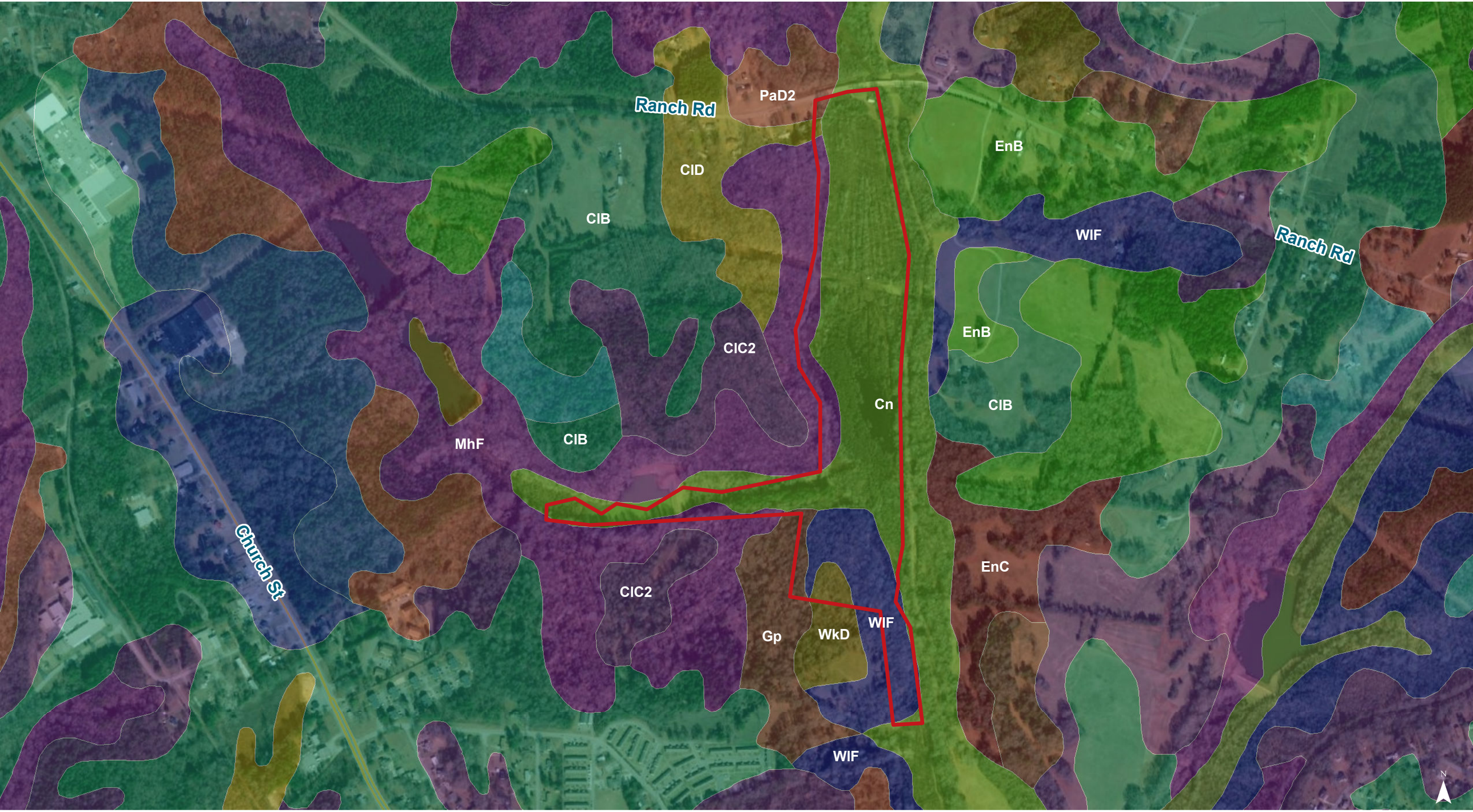
58.70 ± Acres
Ranch Rd., Ware Shoals, SC 29692

National Wetlands Inv.

NAI Columbia

58.70 ± Acres
Ranch Rd., Ware Shoals, SC 29692

Soil Survey



Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Laurens County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: ClB - Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Cecil (95%)

The Cecil component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on broad and narrorow ridges and sideslopes adjacent to drainageways in the piedmont. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, or schist. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: ClC2 - Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cecil (100%)

The Cecil component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: ClD - Cecil sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Cecil (100%)

The Cecil component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: Cn - Chewacla loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Chewacla, frequently flooded (80%)

The Chewacla, frequently flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on southern piedmonts. The parent material consists of alluvium. 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 moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Laurens County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: EnB - Enon sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Enon (100%)

The Enon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from hornblende, diorite, or gabbro. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: Gp - Gullied land-Pacolet soils complex

Component: Arents (50%)

The Arents component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Pacolet (35%)

The Pacolet component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: MhF - Madison and Pacolet soils, 15 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Madison (55%)

The Madison component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 40 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Laurens County, South Carolina

Map unit: MhF - Madison and Pacolet soils, 15 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Pacolet (40%)

The Pacolet component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 40 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: PaD2 - Pacolet sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Pacolet (100%)

The Pacolet component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: WkD - Wilkes sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Wilkes (100%)

The Wilkes component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from hornblende, diorite, or gabbro. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: WlF - Wilkes soils, 15 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Wilkes (100%)

The Wilkes component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 40 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from hornblende, diorite, or gabbro. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.