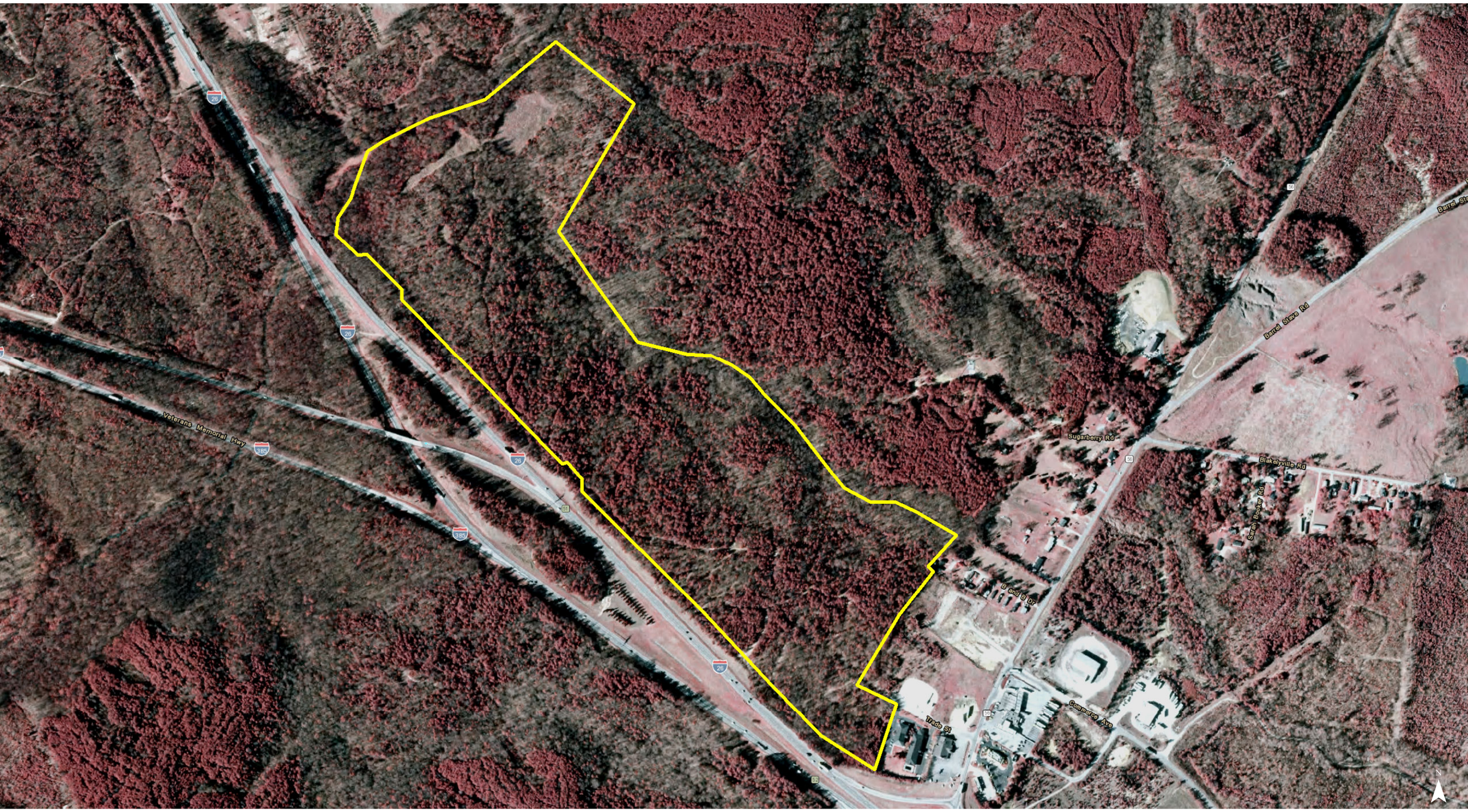
Location

NAI Columbia

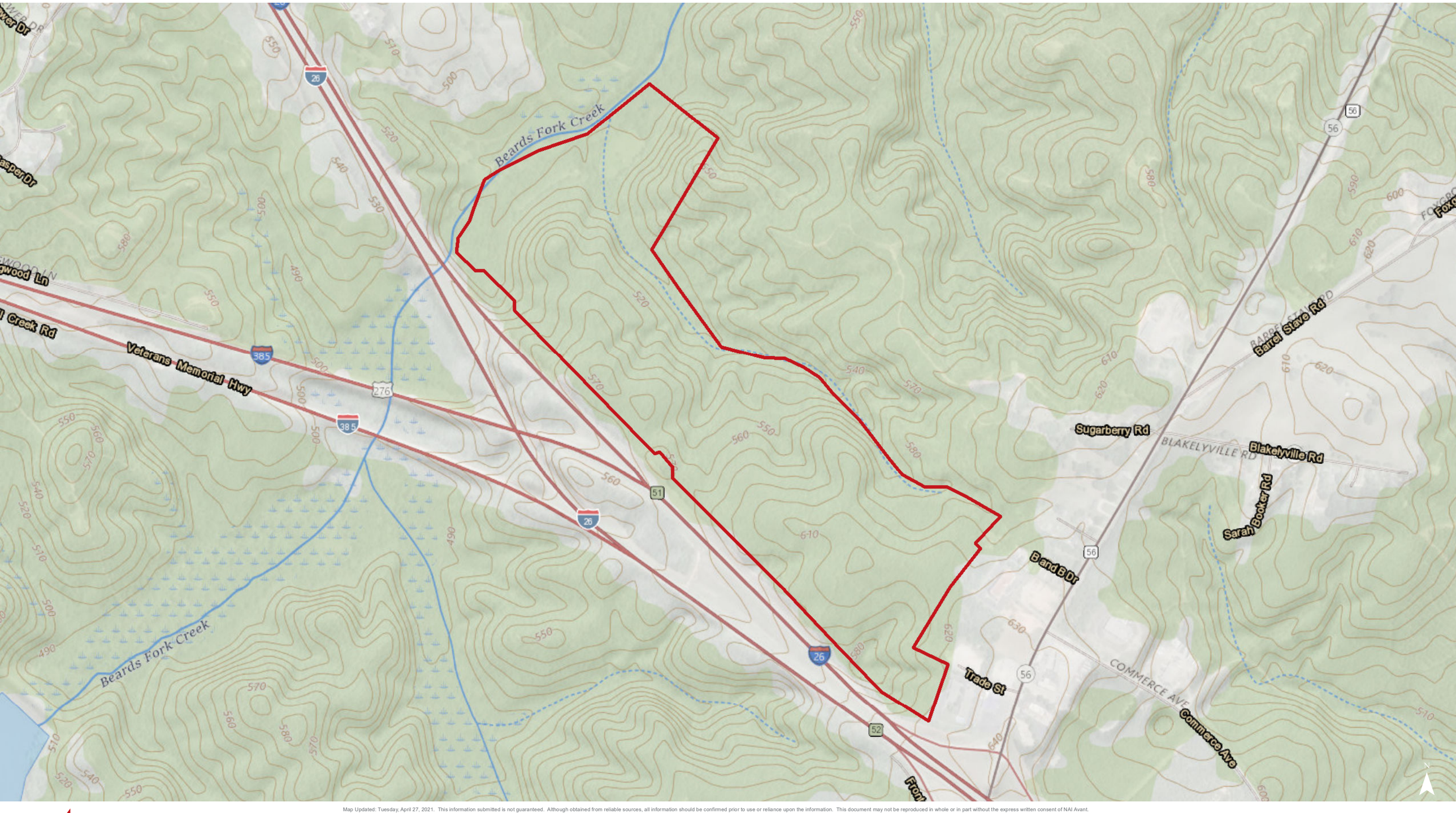
118.56 ± Acres
Highway 56 & I-26, Clinton, SC 29325

Aerial

2006 Infrared



Topographical Map

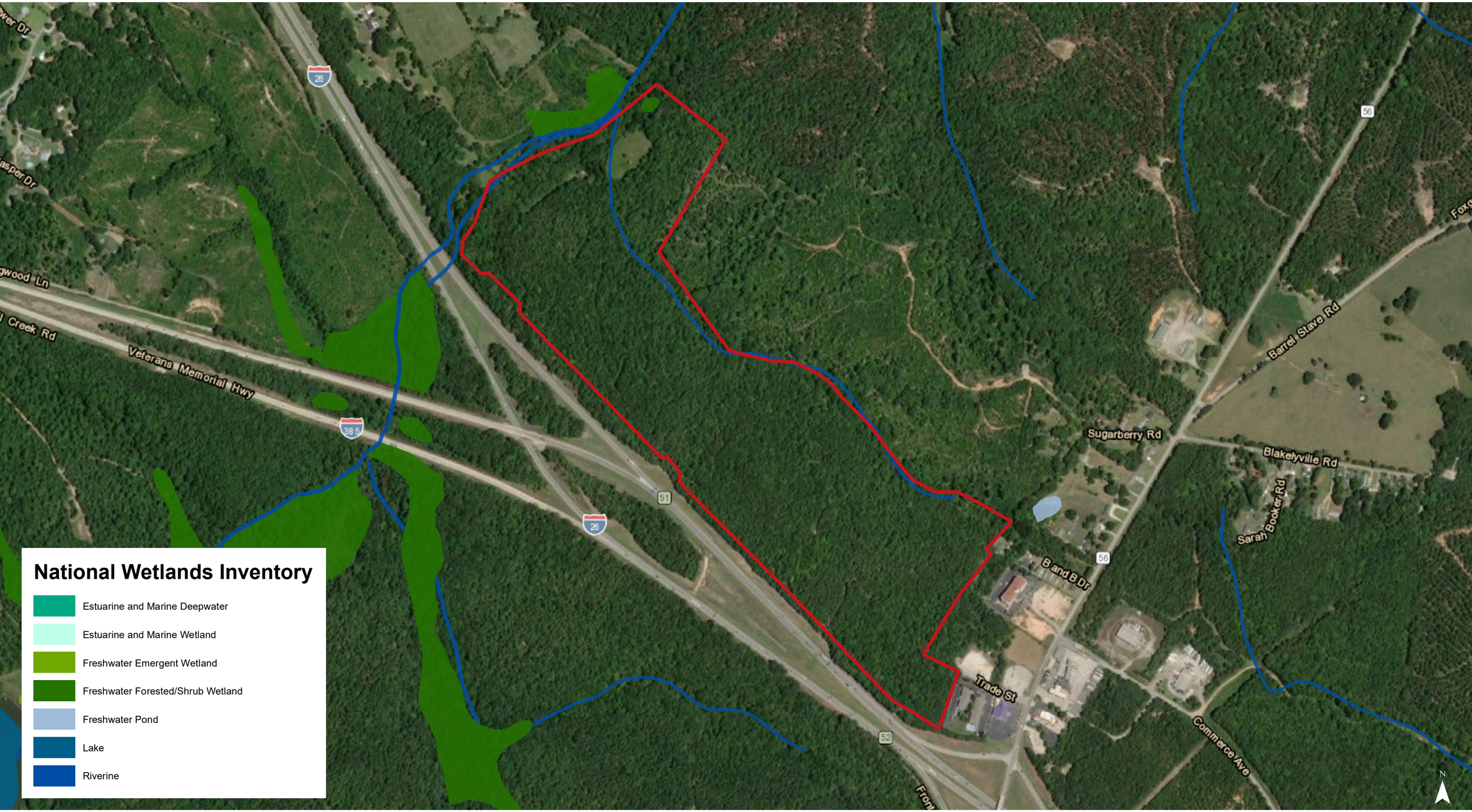


FEMA Flood Zones

NAI Columbia

118.56 ± Acres
Highway 56 & I-26, Clinton, SC 29325

National Wetlands Inv.



National Wetlands Inventory

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

Soil Survey

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Laurens County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: Ca - Cartecay-Toccoa complex

Component: Cartecay (55%)

The Cartecay component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Toccoa (40%)

The Toccoa component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on piedmonts, flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 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: CdB2 - Cataula sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cataula (100%)

The Cataula 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 granite, gneiss, and schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 15 to 40 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 37 inches during January, February, March, April, December. 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: CeC2 - Cataula sandy clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cataula (100%)

The Cataula 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, fragipan, is 15 to 40 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 37 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Laurens County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

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.

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 Description (Brief, Generated)

Laurens County, South Carolina

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.