

## **Nontechnical Soil Description**

S5 - Brief Soil Description

SOI - Soil Capability Group Description

WSG - Woodland Suitability Group Description

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# Map Unit Legend

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

Map symbol	Map unit name
AuA	Autryville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
BnA	Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
By	Byars sandy loam
CaA	Candor sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
CaB	Candor sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Cf	Cape Fear sandy loam
CH	Chastain and Tawcaw soils, frequently flooded
ClA	Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
CmB	Chisolm loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
CmC	Chisolm loamy fine sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes
Co	Coxville loam
Dv	Daleville variant loam
EmA	Emporia loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
EmB	Emporia loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
EpB	Emporia loamy sand, gently undulating
EuA	Eunola loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FoA	Foreston fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FxB	Foxworth sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
GoA	Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Gu	Gourdin loam
Hb	Hobcaw sandy loam, frequently flooded
HvA	Hornsville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
HvB	Hornsville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
IzA	Izagora variant sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
JoA	Johns fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Js	Johnston sandy loam, frequently flooded
KeA	Kenansville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Le	Leon sand
Ln	Lynchburg fine sandy loam
Ly	Lynn Haven fine sand
MH	Mouzon and Hobcaw soils, frequently flooded
Na	Nahunta variant sandy loam
NoA	Noboco loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Og	Ogeechee fine sandy loam
Px	Paxville fine sandy loam
Ra	Rains fine sandy loam
RsB	Rimini sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
Rt	Rutlege loamy sand, ponded
TmA	Tomahawk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Ud	Udorthents, loamy
W	Water
Wh	Wahee sandy loam
Ym	Yemassee sandy loam



## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

[Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report]

**Map Unit:** AuA - Autryville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL TO GENTLY SLOPING WELL-DRAINED SOILS ON COASTAL PLAIN UPLANDS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH-BROWN LOAMY SAND, 9 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS PALE BROWN LOAMY SAND TO 23 INCHES. THE SUBSOIL IS BROWNISH-YELLOW LOAMY SAND IN UPPER FEW INCHES, YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY LOAM TO 41 INCHES, AND BROWNISH-YELLOW LOAMY SAND TO 46 INCHES. TO 58 INCHES IS VERY PALE BROWN SAND, AND TO 85 INCHES IS BROWNISH-YELLOW SANDY CLAY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2s-1 Nearly level and gently sloping, well drained soils with loamy subsoils. They are moderately rapid permeable and slightly droughty.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3s Soils in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont or Sandhills areas suitable to southern pines and hardwoods. Soils in this group are moderately droughty to extremely droughty. Seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility. Hardwood and pine natural regeneration are difficult but possible.*

**Map Unit:** BnA - Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*WELL DRAINED OR MODERATELY WELL DRAINED SOILS ON NEARLY LEVEL TO GENTLY SLOPING UPLANDS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE THICK SANDY A HORIZONS OVER BROWNISH YELLOW AND YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM AND SANDY LOAM BT HORIZONS.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2s-3 Nearly level and gently sloping soils with a moderately thick sandy surface and subsurface layer and a loamy subsoil. They are moderately permeable and slightly droughty.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** By - Byars sandy loam

**Description Category:** S5

*VERY POORLY DRAINED SLOWLY PERMEABLE SOILS ON NEARLY LEVEL AREAS AND IN DEPRESSIONS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS BLACK LOAM 9 INCHES THICK. THE NEXT LAYER IS BLACK CLAY LOAM 4 INCHES THICK. THE NEXT LAYER IS GRAYISH CLAY TO 73 INCHES.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*3w-1 Nearly level, somewhat poorly and poorly drained sandy soils with a water table at 0.5 and 2.0 feet during wet seasons (in natural conditions). They are rapidly permeable. These soils are droughty if overdrained.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** By - Byars sandy loam

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** CaA - Candor sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL TO MODERATELY STEEP SOMEWHAT EXCESSIVELY DRAINED SOILS ON COASTAL PLAIN UPLANDS. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE A GRAYISH BROWN LAYER OF SAND 10 INCHES THICK OVER LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SAND TO 21 INCHES. YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND FROM 21 TO 34 INCHES IS UNDERLAIN BY 22 INCHES OF BROWNISH YELLOW AND VERY PALE BROWN SAND. FROM 56 TO 80 INCHES IS BROWNISH YELLOW, STRONG BROWN AND LIGHT RED SANDY LOAM AND SANDY CLAY LOAM WITH RED AND GRAY MOTTLES.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*3s-1 Nearly level and gently sloping, well to excessively drained soils that are sandy. They are droughty and rapidly permeable in the upper 3 feet.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3s Soils in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont or Sandhills areas suitable to southern pines and hardwoods. Soils in this group are moderately droughty to extremely droughty. Seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility. Hardwood and pine natural regeneration are difficult but possible.*

**Map Unit:** CaB - Candor sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL TO MODERATELY STEEP SOMEWHAT EXCESSIVELY DRAINED SOILS ON COASTAL PLAIN UPLANDS. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE A GRAYISH BROWN LAYER OF SAND 10 INCHES THICK OVER LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SAND TO 21 INCHES. YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND FROM 21 TO 34 INCHES IS UNDERLAIN BY 22 INCHES OF BROWNISH YELLOW AND VERY PALE BROWN SAND. FROM 56 TO 80 INCHES IS BROWNISH YELLOW, STRONG BROWN AND LIGHT RED SANDY LOAM AND SANDY CLAY LOAM WITH RED AND GRAY MOTTLES.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*3s-1 Nearly level and gently sloping, well to excessively drained soils that are sandy. They are droughty and rapidly permeable in the upper 3 feet.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3s Soils in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont or Sandhills areas suitable to southern pines and hardwoods. Soils in this group are moderately droughty to extremely droughty. Seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility. Hardwood and pine natural regeneration are difficult but possible.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** Cf - Cape Fear sandy loam

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL, VERY POORLY DRAINED SOILS ON STREAM TERRACES AND LOW UPLANDS IN THE COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS BLACK LOAM ABOUT 16 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL EXTENDS TO A DEPTH OF 52 INCHES. IT IS DARK GRAY CLAY LOAM IN THE UPPER PART; GRAY CLAY IN THE MIDDLE PART AND LIGHT BROWNISH GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM IN THE LOWER PART. THE UNDERLYING LAYER TO A DEPTH OF 62 INCHES IS LIGHT BROWNISH GRAY SAND.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*3w-1 Nearly level, somewhat poorly and poorly drained sandy soils with a water table at 0.5 and 2.0 feet during wet seasons (in natural conditions). They are rapidly permeable. These soils are droughty if overdrained.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** CH - Chastain and Tawcaw soils, frequently flooded

**Description Category:** S5

*SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED SOILS ON FLOOD PLAINS OF RIVERS IN THE COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY THESE SOILS HAVE DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM SURFACE LAYERS OVER BROWNISH CLAYEY SUBSOILS. GRAY MOTTLES ARE WITHIN 24 INCHES OF THE SURFACE.*

**Description Category:** S5

*POORLY DRAINED, SLOWLY PERMEABLE SOILS ON FLOOD PLAINS OF RIVERS IN THE COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY THESE SOILS HAVE DARK GRAYISH BROWN SURFACE LAYERS OVER GRAY CLAYEY SUBSOILS.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*6w-1 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils that flood or pond and cannot be drained and have a water table within 0.5 feet from the surface.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** CIA - Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*SOMEWHAT POORLY TO MODERATELY WELL DRAINED, NEARLY LEVEL TO SLOPING SOILS IN THE SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN AND ATLANTIC COAST FLATWOODS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY SAND IN THE UPPER 3 INCHES AND DARK GRAY SAND IN THE LOWER 3 INCHES. BELOW THIS TO A DEPTH OF 77 INCHES ARE LAYERS OF SAND. THE FIRST LAYER IS LIGHT YELLOWISH-BROWN ABOUT 10 INCHES THICK, THE NEXT LAYER BROWNISH-YELLOW ABOUT 16 INCHES THICK, AND NEXT ABOUT 23 IN. THIS IS BROWNISH-YELLOW, LIGHT GRAY, AND STRONG BROWN. BELOW THIS IT IS LIGHT GRAY.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** CIA - Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** SOI

*3s-4 Nearly level and gently sloping soils that are sandy. They are rapidly permeable with a seasonal high water table at 2.0 to 4.0 feet in natural conditions. Water holding capacity is low.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** CmB - Chisolm loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*DEEP, WELL DRAINED SOILS ON THE UPLAND OF THE LOWER COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH BROWN FINE SAND 7 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS VERY PALE BROWN FINE SAND 18 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL TO A DEPTH OF 57 INCHES IS YELLOWISH RED SANDY LOAM, YELLOWISH RED SANDY CLAY LOAM AND STRONG BROWN FINE SAND LOAM. FROM 57 TO 80 INCHES THE SUBSOIL IS REDDISH YELLOW AND PALE YELLOW FINE SANDY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2s-3 Nearly level and gently sloping soils with a moderately thick sandy surface and subsurface layer and a loamy subsoil. They are moderately permeable and slightly droughty.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3s Soils in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont or Sandhills areas suitable to southern pines and hardwoods. Soils in this group are moderately droughty to extremely droughty. Seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility. Hardwood and pine natural regeneration are difficult but possible.*

**Map Unit:** CmC - Chisolm loamy fine sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*DEEP, WELL DRAINED SOILS ON THE UPLAND OF THE LOWER COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH BROWN FINE SAND 7 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS VERY PALE BROWN FINE SAND 18 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL TO A DEPTH OF 57 INCHES IS YELLOWISH RED SANDY LOAM, YELLOWISH RED SANDY CLAY LOAM AND STRONG BROWN FINE SAND LOAM. FROM 57 TO 80 INCHES THE SUBSOIL IS REDDISH YELLOW AND PALE YELLOW FINE SANDY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2s-3 Nearly level and gently sloping soils with a moderately thick sandy surface and subsurface layer and a loamy subsoil. They are moderately permeable and slightly droughty.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3s Soils in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont or Sandhills areas suitable to southern pines and hardwoods. Soils in this group are moderately droughty to extremely droughty. Seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility. Hardwood and pine natural regeneration are difficult but possible.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

Map Unit: Co - Coxville loam

Description Category: S5

*POORLY DRAINED SOILS ON NEARLY LEVEL UPLANDS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY THEY HAVE VERY FRIABLE DARK GRAY AND LIGHT GRAY FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE HORIZONS, 11 INCHES THICK, AND FIRM, GRAY SANDY CLAY SUBSOILS. THEY FORMED IN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS.*

Description Category: SOI

*3w-1 Nearly level, somewhat poorly and poorly drained sandy soils with a water table at 0.5 and 2.0 feet during wet seasons (in natural conditions). They are rapidly permeable. These soils are droughty if overdrained.*

Description Category: WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

Map Unit: Dv - Daleville variant loam

Description Category: S5

*POORLY DRAINED NEARLY LEVEL SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE IS VERY DARK GRAY LOAM ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE UPPER SUBSOIL FROM 8 TO 33 INCHES IS DARK LOAM WITH YELLOWISH BROWN, AND YELLOW MOTTLES. THE LOWER SUBSOIL, FROM 33 TO 53 INCHES IS GRAY CLAY LOAM WITH BROWNISH YELLOW MOTTLES. THE SUBSTRATUM IS SILICIFIED COQUINA AND GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM AND SANDY CLAY.*

Description Category: SOI

*3w-3 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. Seasonal high water table is from 0 to 1.0 feet from the surface in natural conditions.*

Description Category: WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

Map Unit: EmA - Emporia loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: S5

*VERY DEEP, WELL DRAINED SOILS OF THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN. THEY FORMED IN LOAMY AND CLAYEY SEDIMENTS. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE A PALE BROWN LOAMY FINE SAND AND FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE LAYER 15 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL FROM 15 TO 57 INCHES IS MOTTLED YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM AND CLAY LOAM. THE SUBSTRATUM FROM 57 TO 70 INCHES IS A MOTTLED SANDY CLAY LOAM.*

Description Category: SOI

*1-1 Nearly level, deep, well drained soils that are easily worked. They are moderately permeable and have a medium to high water holding capacity. The hazard of erosion is low.*



## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** EmA - Emporia loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** WSG

*2o Soils of the Coastal Plain area with no serious management problems. Suited for hardwoods and southern pines. Reforestation and harvesting operations are not restricted even during wet periods. Suited for hardwood and pine natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** EmB - Emporia loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*VERY DEEP, WELL DRAINED SOILS OF THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN. THEY FORMED IN LOAMY AND CLAYEY SEDIMENTS. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE A PALE BROWN LOAMY FINE SAND AND FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE LAYER 15 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL FROM 15 TO 57 INCHES IS MOTTLED YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM AND CLAY LOAM. THE SUBSTRATUM FROM 57 TO 70 INCHES IS A MOTTLED SANDY CLAY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2e-1 Gently sloping, well or moderately well drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid and water holding capacity is medium to high. Erosion hazard is moderate.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2o Soils of the Coastal Plain area with no serious management problems. Suited for hardwoods and southern pines. Reforestation and harvesting operations are not restricted even during wet periods. Suited for hardwood and pine natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** EpB - Emporia loamy sand, gently undulating

**Description Category:** S5

*VERY DEEP, WELL DRAINED SOILS OF THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN. THEY FORMED IN LOAMY AND CLAYEY SEDIMENTS. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE A PALE BROWN LOAMY FINE SAND AND FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE LAYER 15 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL FROM 15 TO 57 INCHES IS MOTTLED YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM AND CLAY LOAM. THE SUBSTRATUM FROM 57 TO 70 INCHES IS A MOTTLED SANDY CLAY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2e-1 Gently sloping, well or moderately well drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid and water holding capacity is medium to high. Erosion hazard is moderate.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2o Soils of the Coastal Plain area with no serious management problems. Suited for hardwoods and southern pines. Reforestation and harvesting operations are not restricted even during wet periods. Suited for hardwood and pine natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** EuA - Eunola loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*MODERATELY WELL DRAINED SOILS ON NEARLY LEVEL TO GENTLY SLOPING STREAM TERRACES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE A DARK GRAYISH BROWN SURFACE LAYER AND A YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM SUBSOIL THAT IS FRIABLE AND MODERATELY PERMEABLE. MOTTLES ARE COMMON IN THE LOWER PART OF THE SUBSOIL. THE SUBSTRATUM IS USUALLY LOAMY SAND OR SAND. SLOPES RANGE FROM 0 TO 6 PERCENT.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** EuA - Eunola loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-3 Nearly level, moderately well drained soils with clayey subsoils. Permeability is moderately slow or slow and the seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet in undrained conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** FoA - Foreston fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*MODERATELY WELL DRAINED, MODERATELY PERMEABLE SOILS ON THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH SAND 6 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE IS BROWNISH SAND 6 INCHES THICK. THE NEXT LAYER IS MOSTLY YELLOWISH SANDY LOAM 21 INCHES THICK. THE NEXT LAYER IS 7 INCHES OF BROWNISH LOAMY SAND. THE NEXT LAYER IS 9 INCHES OF GRAYISH AND BROWNISH SAND. THE NEXT LAYER IS 10 INCHES OF YELLOWISH SANDY LOAM OVER 24 INCHES OF GRAYISH SANDY LOAM. THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL IS MOTTLED LOAMY SAND.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-1 Nearly level, moderately well drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. The seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet in natural conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** FxB - Foxworth sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*MODERATELY WELL DRAINED NEARLY LEVEL TO SLOPING SOILS ON COASTAL PLAIN UPLANDS. TYPICALLY, THE SURFACE LAYER IS SAND, ABOUT 7 INCHES THICK. THE UPPER 4 INCHES IS GRAYISH-BROWN AND THE LOWER 6 INCHES IS BROWN. LIGHT YELLOWISH-BROWN SAND EXTENDS TO A DEPTH OF 40 INCHES AND THEN VERY PALE BROWN SAND WITH A FEW MOTTLES TO 52 INCHES. NEXT TO 80 INCHES OR MORE DEEP IS LIGHT GRAY AND VERY PALE BROWN SAND WITH YELLOWISH AND REDDISH MOTTLES.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*3s-4 Nearly level and gently sloping soils that are sandy. They are rapidly permeable with a seasonal high water table at 2.0 to 4.0 feet in natural conditions. Water holding capacity is low.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3s Soils in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont or Sandhills areas suitable to southern pines and hardwoods. Soils in this group are moderately droughty to extremely droughty. Seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility. Hardwood and pine natural regeneration are difficult but possible.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

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

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL TO GENTLY SLOPING, MODERATELY WELL DRAINED SOILS ON COASTAL PLAIN UPLANDS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY SAND ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS PALE BROWN LOAMY SAND 4 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL EXTENDS TO 76 INCHES. IT IS BROWNISH YELLOW SANDY LOAM IN THE UPPER PART; YELLOWISH BROWN, PALE BROWN AND GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM IN THE MIDDLE PART; AND GRAY SANDY LOAM AND SANDY CLAY LOAM IN THE LOWER PART.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-1 Nearly level, moderately well drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. The seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet in natural conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** Gu - Gourdin loam

**Description Category:** S5

*POORLY DRAINED, SLOWLY PERMEABLE SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS. TYPICALLY, THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY LOAM ABOUT 6 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM AND CLAY LOAM TO A DEPTH OF 24 INCHES. FROM 24 TO 55 INCHES IT IS CLAY AND SANDY CLAY MOTTLED IN SHADES OF RED, GRAY AND YELLOW. BELOW THIS IT IS STRATIFIED GRAY AND YELLOW LOAMY SAND, SANDY CLAY LOAM AND CLAY.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*3w-4 Nearly level, somewhat poorly to very poorly drained soils with clayey subsoils. They are slowly permeable with a water table at 0 to 1.5 feet from the surface in natural conditions and are subject to flooding or ponding.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** Hb - Hobcaw sandy loam, frequently flooded

**Description Category:** S5

*VERY POORLY DRAINED, NEARLY LEVEL SOILS IN DEPRESSIONS AND STREAM TERRACES ON THE LOWER COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS BLACK LOAM ABOUT 10 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS GRAY SANDY LOAM ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL TO A DEPTH OF 46 INCHES IS GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM. THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL, TO A DEPTH OF 65 INCHES IS LIGHT GRAY SAND.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*6w-1 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils that flood or pond and cannot be drained and have a water table within 0.5 feet from the surface.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** Hb - Hobcaw sandy loam, frequently flooded

**Description Category:** WSG

*3w Soils of the Coastal Plain area which are wet to excessively wet during the winter and spring. Suited to hardwoods and pines. Bedding and/or surface drainage may be necessary to ensure pine seedling survival. Natural regeneration of pine may be difficult in wet years. Suited to hardwood regeneration. Harvesting should be scheduled for dry periods.*

**Map Unit:** HvA - Hornsville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*MODERATELY WELL DRAINED SOILS IN THE SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY, THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY FINE SANDY LOAM ABOUT 4 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH BROWN FINE SANDY LOAM ABOUT 5 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS SANDY CLAY TO A DEPTH OF 43 INCHES. THE UPPER 10 INCHES IS YELLOWISH RED MOTTLED WITH RED AND BROWN AND THE LOWER 24 INCHES IS MOTTLED RED, GRAY, BROWN AND YELLOW. NEXT, TO A DEPTH OF 76 INCHES, IS MOTTLED FINE SANDY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-3 Nearly level, moderately well drained soils with clayey subsoils. Permeability is moderately slow or slow and the seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet in undrained conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** HvB - Hornsville sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*MODERATELY WELL DRAINED SOILS IN THE SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY, THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY FINE SANDY LOAM ABOUT 4 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH BROWN FINE SANDY LOAM ABOUT 5 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS SANDY CLAY TO A DEPTH OF 43 INCHES. THE UPPER 10 INCHES IS YELLOWISH RED MOTTLED WITH RED AND BROWN AND THE LOWER 24 INCHES IS MOTTLED RED, GRAY, BROWN AND YELLOW. NEXT, TO A DEPTH OF 76 INCHES, IS MOTTLED FINE SANDY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2e-2 Gently sloping, well or moderately well drained soils with clayey subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow and water holding capacity is medium to high. Erosion hazard is moderate.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** IZA - Izagora variant sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*MODERATELY WELL DRAINED NEARLY LEVEL SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS DARK GRAY SANDY LOAM ABOUT 5 INCHES THICK OVER LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL TO 35 INCHES IS YELLOWISH BROWN LOAM OVER YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM WITH GRAY MOTTLES. FROM 35 TO 51 INCHES IT IS GRAY AND MOTTLED RED YELLOW AND GRAY CLAY LOAM. BETWEEN 51 AND 77 INCHES IT IS GRAY CLAY LOAM WITH BROWN, RED AND YELLOW MOTTLED AND COQUINA FRAGMENTS.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-1 Nearly level, moderately well drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. The seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet in natural conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** JoA - Johns fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL, SOMEWHAT POORLY TO MODERATELY WELL-DRAINED SOILS ON STREAM TERRACES AND UPLANDS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS DARK GRAY LOAMY SAND ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK, THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS VERY PALE BROWN LOAMY SAND 7 INCHES THICK, THE SUBSOIL, TO A DEPTH OF 32 INCHES IS SANDY CLAY LOAM. IT IS LIGHT YELLOWISH-BROWN IN THE UPPER PART AND BROWNISH-YELLOW MOTTLED WITH GRAY IN THE LOWER PART. THE UNDERLYING LAYER TO 60 INCHES IS LIGHT GRAY SAND.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-1 Nearly level, moderately well drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. The seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet in natural conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** Js - Johnston sandy loam, frequently flooded

**Description Category:** S5

*VERY POORLY DRAINED SOILS ON NEARLY LEVEL FLOOD PLAINS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN. TYPICALLY THEY HAVE BLACK MUCKY LOAM OR LOAM SURFACE LAYERS, 30 INCHES THICK, AND GRAY FINE SANDY LOAM UNDERLYING LAYERS. THEY FORMED IN STRATIFIED FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*7w-1 Nearly level, very poorly drained soils that are frequently flooded or ponded and have a water table which covers the surface most of the time.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** Js - Johnston sandy loam, frequently flooded

**Description Category:** WSG

*1w Well suited for water-tolerant hardwoods. Southern pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of the wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** KeA - Kenansville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL AND GENTLY SLOPING WELL DRAINED SOILS ON COASTAL PLAIN STREAM TERRACES AND UPLANDS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY SAND ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND ABOUT 15 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL, TO A DEPTH OF 56 INCHES, IS YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM. THE SUBSTRATUM IS VERY PALE BROWN SAND.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*3s-2 Gently sloping, well drained to somewhat excessively drained soils with a moderately thick sandy surface layer. These soils are moderately permeable and the water holding capacity is low.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3s Soils in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont or Sandhills areas suitable to southern pines and hardwoods. Soils in this group are moderately droughty to extremely droughty. Seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility. Hardwood and pine natural regeneration are difficult but possible.*

**Map Unit:** Le - Leon sand

**Description Category:** S5

*POORLY DRAINED SANDY SOILS THAT OCCUR IN THE LOWER ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTAL PLAIN FLATWOODS. TYPICALLY, THEY HAVE A 3 INCH THICK VERY DARK GRAY SAND SURFACE LAYER AND A 12 INCH THICK GRAY AND LIGHT GRAY SAND SUBSURFACE LAYER. THE SUBSOIL IS BLACK, DARK REDDISH BROWN AND DARK BROWN SAND 15 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSTRATUM IS BROWN, LIGHT BROWNISH GRAY OR VERY DARK BROWN SAND TO 80 INCHES OR MORE DEEP.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*4w-2 Nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils that are artificially drained and do not have a flooding hazard.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*4w Soils of the Coastal Plain area which are wet to excessively wet during the winter and spring. Suited to hardwood and pines. Bedding and/or surface drainage may be necessary to ensure pine seedling survival. Natural regeneration of pine may be difficult in wet years. Suited to hardwood natural regeneration. Harvesting should be scheduled for dry periods.*

**Map Unit:** Ln - Lynchburg fine sandy loam

**Description Category:** S5

*SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED, MODERATELY PERMEABLE SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY LOAMY FINE SAND. THE SUBSURFACE HORIZON IS YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY FINE SAND. THE UPPER SUBSOIL IS YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM WITH GRAY MOTTLES. THE LOWER SUBSOIL IS GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM WITH BROWN AND RED MOTTLES.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** Ln - Lynchburg fine sandy loam

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-2 Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils with loamy subsoils. They are moderately permeable and have a seasonal high water table at 0.5 to 1.5 feet in natural conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** Ly - Lynn Haven fine sand

**Description Category:** S5

*POORLY DRAINED SANDY SOILS ON THE LOWER ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTAL PLAIN FLATWOODS. TYPICALLY, THEY HAVE A 12 INCH THICK BLACK FINE SAND SURFACE LAYER AND A 4 INCH THICK SUBSURFACE LAYER OF GRAY FINE SAND. THE 14 INCH THICK SUBSOIL IS DARK REDDISH BROWN AND DARK BROWN FINE SAND. THE SUBSTRATUM IS GRAY FINE SAND AND EXTENDS TO 75 INCHES OR MORE DEEP.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*4w-4 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils that are undrained. They are loamy or clayey and usually have a flooding or ponding hazard.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*4w Soils of the Coastal Plain area which are wet to excessively wet during the winter and spring. Suited to hardwood and pines. Bedding and/or surface drainage may be necessary to ensure pine seedling survival. Natural regeneration of pine may be difficult in wet years. Suited to hardwood natural regeneration. Harvesting should be scheduled for dry periods.*

**Map Unit:** MH - Mouzon and Hobcaw soils, frequently flooded

**Description Category:** S5

*VERY POORLY DRAINED, NEARLY LEVEL SOILS IN DEPRESSIONS AND STREAM TERRACES ON THE LOWER COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS BLACK LOAM ABOUT 10 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS GRAY SANDY LOAM ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL TO A DEPTH OF 46 INCHES IS GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM. THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL, TO A DEPTH OF 65 INCHES IS LIGHT GRAY SAND.*

**Description Category:** S5

*POORLY DRAINED, NEARLY LEVEL SOILS IN THE COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE IS 6 INCHES OF BROWNISH SANDY LOAM. THE SUBSURFACE FROM 6 TO 9 INCHES IS GRAYISH LOAMY SAND. THE SUBSOIL FROM 9 TO 35 INCHES IS GRAYISH SANDY CLAY LOAM, AND FROM 35 TO 42 INCHES IS GRAYISH SANDY LOAM. THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO 70 INCHES IS GRAYISH LOAMY SAND, AND FROM 70 TO 85 INCHES IS GRAYISH STRATIFIED SANDY TO CLAYEY SOIL MATERIAL.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*6w-1 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils that flood or pond and cannot be drained and have a water table within 0.5 feet from the surface.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** MH - Mouzon and Hobcaw soils, frequently flooded

**Description Category:** WSG

*1w Well suited for water-tolerant hardwoods. Southern pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of the wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** Na - Nahunta variant sandy loam

**Description Category:** S5

*NEARLY LEVEL SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY SANDY LOAM ABOUT 4 INCHES THICK, THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS GRAY SANDY LOAM WITH BROWN MOTTLES, 7 INCHES THICK, THE SUBSOIL EXTENDS TO A DEPTH OF 55 INCHES. IT IS STRONG BROWN SANDY LOAM AND LOAM WITH LIGHT GRAY AND REDDISH YELLOW MOTTLES IN THE UPPER PART AND GRAY LOAM WITH RED AND BROWN MOTTLES IN THE LOWER PART. THE SUBSTRATUM IS SILICIFIED COQUINA, GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM AND SANDY CLAY.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-2 Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils with loamy subsoils. They are moderately permeable and have a seasonal high water table at 0.5 to 1.5 feet in natural conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** NoA - Noboco loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*TYPICALLY THE SURFACE LAYER IS DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY SAND ABOUT 7 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER FROM 7 TO 17 INCHES IS LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND. THE SUBSOIL FROM 17 TO 58 INCHES IS YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM WITH GRAY, BROWN, AND RED MOTTLES BELOW DEPTHS OF 41 INCHES, AND FROM 58 TO 72 INCHES IS MOTTLED GRAY, YELLOW, RED, AND BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*1-1 Nearly level, deep, well drained soils that are easily worked. They are moderately permeable and have a medium to high water holding capacity. The hazard of erosion is low.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2o Soils of the Coastal Plain area with no serious management problems. Suited for hardwoods and southern pines. Reforestation and harvesting operations are not restricted even during wet periods. Suited for hardwood and pine natural regeneration.*



## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

Map Unit: Og - Ogeechee fine sandy loam

Description Category: S5

*POORLY DRAINED NEARLY LEVEL SOILS ON BROAD FLATS, IN SLIGHT DEPRESSIONS, AND ALONG SOME DRAINAGEWAYS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY LOAMY FINE SAND ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS MOSTLY SANDY CLAY LOAM TO A DEPTH OF 60 INCHES. IT IS DARK GRAYISH BROWN, MOTTLED WITH BROWN IN THE UPPER PART, AND MOTTLED GRAYISH BROWN, STRONG BROWN AND LIGHT OLIVE BROWN IN THE LOWER PART.*

Description Category: SOI

*3w-3 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. Seasonal high water table is from 0 to 1.0 feet from the surface in natural conditions.*

Description Category: WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

Map Unit: Px - Paxville fine sandy loam

Description Category: S5

*VERY POORLY DRAINED, MODERATELY PERMEABLE SOILS ON THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS BLACK FINE SANDY LOAM 15 INCHES THICK. THE NEXT LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM 25 INCHES THICK. THE NEXT LAYER IS DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM 8 INCHES THICK. BELOW THIS TO A DEPTH OF 99 INCHES IS MOTTLED GRAY AND BROWN FINE SAND.*

Description Category: SOI

*3w-3 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. Seasonal high water table is from 0 to 1.0 feet from the surface in natural conditions.*

Description Category: WSG

*2o Soils of the Coastal Plain area with no serious management problems. Suited for hardwoods and southern pines. Reforestation and harvesting operations are not restricted even during wet periods. Suited for hardwood and pine natural regeneration.*

Map Unit: Ra - Rains fine sandy loam

Description Category: S5

*POORLY DRAINED, MODERATELY PERMEABLE, SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE. THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY SANDY LOAM ABOUT 7 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS LIGHT BROWNISH GRAY SANDY LOAM ABOUT 5 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS ABOUT 67 INCHES THICK; THE UPPER 8 IN. IS GRAY SANDY LOAM AND THE NEXT 59 INCHES IS GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM. THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL IS GRAY SAND TO A DEPTH OF 85 INCHES. THEY FORMED IN LOAMY FLUVIAL AND MARINE SEDIMENTS.*

Description Category: SOI

*3w-3 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils with loamy subsoils. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. Seasonal high water table is from 0 to 1.0 feet from the surface in natural conditions.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** Ra - Rains fine sandy loam

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** RsB - Rimini sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*SANDY EXCESSIVELY DRAINED SOILS IN COASTAL PLAIN UPLANDS. THESE SOILS FORMED IN SANDY DEPOSITS. TYPICALLY THEY HAVE A DARK GRAY SAND SURFACE LAYER, A WHITE SAND SUBSURFACE LAYER, AND A SLIGHTLY BRITTLE BLACK AND DARK REDDISH BROWN SAND LAYER AT 58 TO 80 INCHES.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*6s-1 Well to excessively drained sandy soils. They are rapidly permeable in the upper 3 feet and are very droughty.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*4s Soils in the Coastal Plain and Sandhills areas. Pines and hardwoods occur naturally. Only pine should be considered for planting. Soils in this group are extremely droughty. Pine seedlings should not be planted during dry periods. Sandy textures may limit equipment mobility.*

**Map Unit:** Rt - Rutlege loamy sand, ponded

**Description Category:** S5

*DEEP, VERY POORLY-DRAINED SOILS ON UPLAND FLATS AND IN DEPRESSIONS. THEY FORMED IN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS. TYPICALLY, THESE SOILS HAVE A BLACK LOAMY SANDY SURFACE LAYER, 8 INCHES THICK. A SUBSURFACE LAYER, FROM 8 TO 18 INCHES, IS VERY DARK GRAY LOAMY SAND. THE SUBSTRATUM, FROM 18 TO 60 INCHES, IS MOTTLED GRAYISH-BROWN SAND.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*4w-4 Nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils that are undrained. They are loamy or clayey and usually have a flooding or ponding hazard.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** TmA - Tomahawk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** S5

*SOMEWHAT POORLY AND MODERATELY WELL DRAINED SOILS ON NEARLY LEVEL RIDGES IN THE LOWER COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY LOAMY SAND TO 4 INCHES AND PALE BROWN LOAMY SAND TO 24 INCHES. THE NEXT LAYER IS LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN AND PALE BROWN SANDY LOAM TO 42 INCHES OVER DARK GRAYISH BROWN, DARK REDDISH BROWN AND BLACK SANDY LAYERS.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** TmA - Tomahawk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Description Category:** SOI

*3w-2 Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils with a moderately thick surface layer over a loamy or slightly cemented subsoil. They are rapidly permeable in the upper part and moderately permeable in the lower part of the soil. Seasonal high water table is from 1.0 to 2.5 feet from the surface in natural conditions. These soils are somewhat droughty if overdrained.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*3w Soils of the Coastal Plain area which are wet to excessively wet during the winter and spring. Suited to hardwoods and pines. Bedding and/or surface drainage may be necessary to ensure pine seedling survival. Natural regeneration of pine may be difficult in wet years. Suited to hardwood regeneration. Harvesting should be scheduled for dry periods.*

**Map Unit:** Ud - Udorthents, loamy

**Description Category:** S5

*THIS SOIL CONSISTS OF MATERIAL THAT HAS BEEN DEPOSITED OR MATERIAL REMAINING AFTER DIAGNOSTIC HORIZONS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.*

**Map Unit:** Wh - Wahee sandy loam

**Description Category:** S5

*SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED, SLOWLY PERMEABLE, SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS AND STREAM TERRACES. THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY LOAM ABOUT 7 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS PALE BROWN SANDY LOAM ABOUT 4 IN. THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS ABOUT 59 INCHES THICK; THE UPPER 4 INCHES IS YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY LOAM; THE NEXT 29 INCHES IS GRAYISH BROWN CLAY LOAM. THE NEXT 26 INCHES IS GRAY CLAY LOAM AND SANDY CLAY AND THE LOWER 9 INCHES IS MOTTLED GRAY AND BROWNISH YELLOW SANDY CLAY LOAM. THEY FORMED IN MARINE AND FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-4 Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils with clayey subsoils. Permeability is moderately slow or slow and the seasonal high water table is 0.5 to 2.0 feet in undrained conditions.*

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

**Map Unit:** Ym - Yemassee sandy loam

**Description Category:** S5

*SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED, NEARLY LEVEL SOILS ON THE LOWER COASTAL PLAIN. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS BLACK LOAMY FINE SAND 7 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSURFACE LAYER IS PALE BROWN LOAMY FINE SAND 5 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL, TO A DEPTH OF 75 INCHES, IS PALE BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM OVER MOTTLED GRAY SANDY CLAY LOAM AND SANDY LOAM. THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL IS MOTTLED LIGHT GRAY SAND TO A DEPTH OF 90 INCHES.*

**Description Category:** SOI

*2w-2 Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils with loamy subsoils. They are moderately permeable and have a seasonal high water table at 0.5 to 1.5 feet in natural conditions.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** Ym - Yemassee sandy loam

**Description Category:** WSG

*2w Soils suited for hardwoods and pines. Pines can be planted if special practices such as bedding and/or surface drainage are undertaken to ensure seedling survival. Seasonally very high water table or ponding and/or occasional flooding during the winter and spring. Some of these soils will require other than conventional logging methods because of wetness limitation. Suited for hardwood natural regeneration.*

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the selected area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit. 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.

The "Map Unit Description (Brief)" report gives a brief, general description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of nonsoil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components may or may not be included. This description is written by the local soil scientists responsible for the respective soil survey area data. A more detailed description can be generated by the "Map Unit Description" report.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

# CONVENTIONAL AND SPECIAL SYMBOLS LEGEND

## CULTURAL FEATURES

**BOUNDARIES**

National, state or province	
County or parish	
Minor civil division	
Reservation (national forest or park, state forest or park, and large airport)	
Land grant	
Limit of soil survey (label)	
Field sheet matchline and neatline	
<b>AD HOC BOUNDARY (label)</b>	
Small airport, airfield, park, oilfield, cemetery, or flood pool	
<b>STATE COORDINATE TICK</b>	

## MISCELLANEOUS CULTURAL FEATURES

Farmstead, house (omit in urban areas)	
Church	
School	
Indian mound (label)	
Located object (label)	
Tank (label)	
Wells, oil or gas	
Windmill	
Kitchen midden	

## SPECIAL SYMBOLS FOR SOIL SURVEY

**SOIL DELINEATIONS AND SYMBOLS**

	EpB FoA
<b>ESCARPMENTS</b>	
Bedrock (points down slope)	
Other than bedrock (points down slope)	
<b>SHORT STEEP SLOPE</b>	
<b>GULLY</b>	
<b>DEPRESSION OR SINK</b>	
<b>SOIL SAMPLE (normally not shown)</b>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
Blowout	
Clay spot	
Gravelly spot	
Gumbo, slick or scabby spot (sodic)	
Dumps and other similar non soil areas	
Prominent hill or peak	
Rock outcrop (includes sandstone and shale)	
Saline spot	
Sandy spot	
Severely eroded spot	
Slide or slip (tips point upslope)	
Stony spot, very stony spot	
Dug Ponds: as much as 2 acres	
Udorthents: as much as 5 acres	

## WATER FEATURES

### DRAINAGE

Perennial, double line	
Perennial, single line	
Intermittent	
Drainage end	
Canals or ditches	
Double-line (label)	
Drainage and/or irrigation	

### LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS

Perennial	
Intermittent	

### MISCELLANEOUS WATER FEATURES

Marsh or swamp	
Spring	
Well, artesian	
Well, irrigation	
Wet spot	

## ROADS

Divided (median shown if scale permits)	
Other roads	
Trail	

## ROAD EMBLEM & DESIGNATIONS

Interstate	
Federal	
State	
County, farm or ranch	

## RAILROAD

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## POWER TRANSMISSION LINE (normally not shown)

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## PIPE LINE (normally not shown)

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## FENCE (normally not shown)

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## LEVEES

Without road	
With road	
With railroad	

## DAMS

Large (to scale)	
Medium or Small	

## PITS

Gravel pit	
Mine or quarry	