

## Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey 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, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

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.

## Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

### Lexington County, South Carolina

**Map Unit:** AgB—Alaga loamy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes

**Component:** Alaga (100%)

The Alaga component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 4 percent. This component is on marine terraces on sandhills. The parent material consists of sandy 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 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** BnC—Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes

**Component:** Blaney (100%)

The Blaney component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on marine terraces on sandhills. The parent material consists of sandy and 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 (or restricted depth) 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 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** Ch—Chenneby silty clay loam

**Component:** Chenneby (90%)

The Chenneby component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty 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 (or restricted depth) is very high. 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, 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.

**Component:** Paleaquults (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Paleaquults soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit:** DoA—Dothan loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Norfolk (100%)

The Norfolk component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of plinthic 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 36 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** DoB—Dothan loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Component:** Barnwell (100%)

The Barnwell component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of plinthic 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 36 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** EnB—Enon silt 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 hillslopes on Piedmont uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from mixed acid and basic igneous rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 48 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** Eo—Enoree silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

**Component:** Enoree, frequently flooded (87%)

The Enoree, frequently flooded component makes up 87 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 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, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** FaB—Fuquay loamy 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 on coastal plains. The parent material consists of plinthic 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** FaC—Fuquay loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

**Component:** Fuquay (100%)

The Fuquay component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of plinthic 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** GeB—Georgeville very fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Component:** Georgeville (100%)

The Georgeville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on hillslopes on Carolina Slate Belt uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from slate. 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. 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** GeC—Georgeville very fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

**Component:** Georgeville (100%)

The Georgeville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes on Carolina Slate Belt uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from slate. 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. 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** GeD—Georgeville very fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes

**Component:** Georgeville (100%)

The Georgeville component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes on Carolina Slate Belt uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from slate. 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. 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** Gp—Gravel pit

**Component:** Gravel pit (100%)

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

**Map Unit:** HrB—Herndon silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Component:** Herndon (90%)

The Herndon component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on interfluves on uplands. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from phyllite. 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:** JO—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 on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 occasionally 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 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** LAB—Lakeland soils, undulating

**Component:** Lakeland (100%)

The Lakeland component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on marine terraces on sandhills. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively 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. 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 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** LkD—Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes

**Component:** Lakeland (100%)

The Lakeland component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on marine terraces on sandhills. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively 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. 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 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** NaD—Nason silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

**Component:** Nason (100%)

The Nason component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes on Carolina Slate Belt uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from slate. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 48 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** PeA—Pelion loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Pelion (100%)

The Pelion component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces on sandhills. 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 low. 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, November, 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:** PeB—Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Component:** Pelion (100%)

The Pelion component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on marine terraces on sandhills. 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 low. 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, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** PeC—Pelion loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

**Component:** Pelion (100%)



The Pelion component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on marine terraces on sandhills. 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 low. 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, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** Ra—Rains sandy loam

**Component:** Rains (100%)

The Rains component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on 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 poorly 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. 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** TaE—Tatum silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

**Component:** Tatum (100%)

The Tatum component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on hillslopes on Carolina Slate Belt uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from slate. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 24 to 48 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**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 on sandhills. The parent material consists of sandy 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 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** VaC—Vaucluse loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

**Component:** Vaucluse (100%)

The Vaucluse component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and 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 (or restricted depth) 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Map Unit:** VaE—Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes

**Component:** Vaucluse (100%)

The Vaucluse component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 25 percent. This component is on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and 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 (or restricted depth) 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 6e. 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.

**Map Unit:** WaB—Wahee sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

**Component: Wahee (96%)**

The Wahee component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces on 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 (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 6 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

**Component: Lumbee (2%)**

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lumbee soil is a minor component.

**Component: Rains (2%)**

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rains soil is a minor component.

**Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina

Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 20, 2014