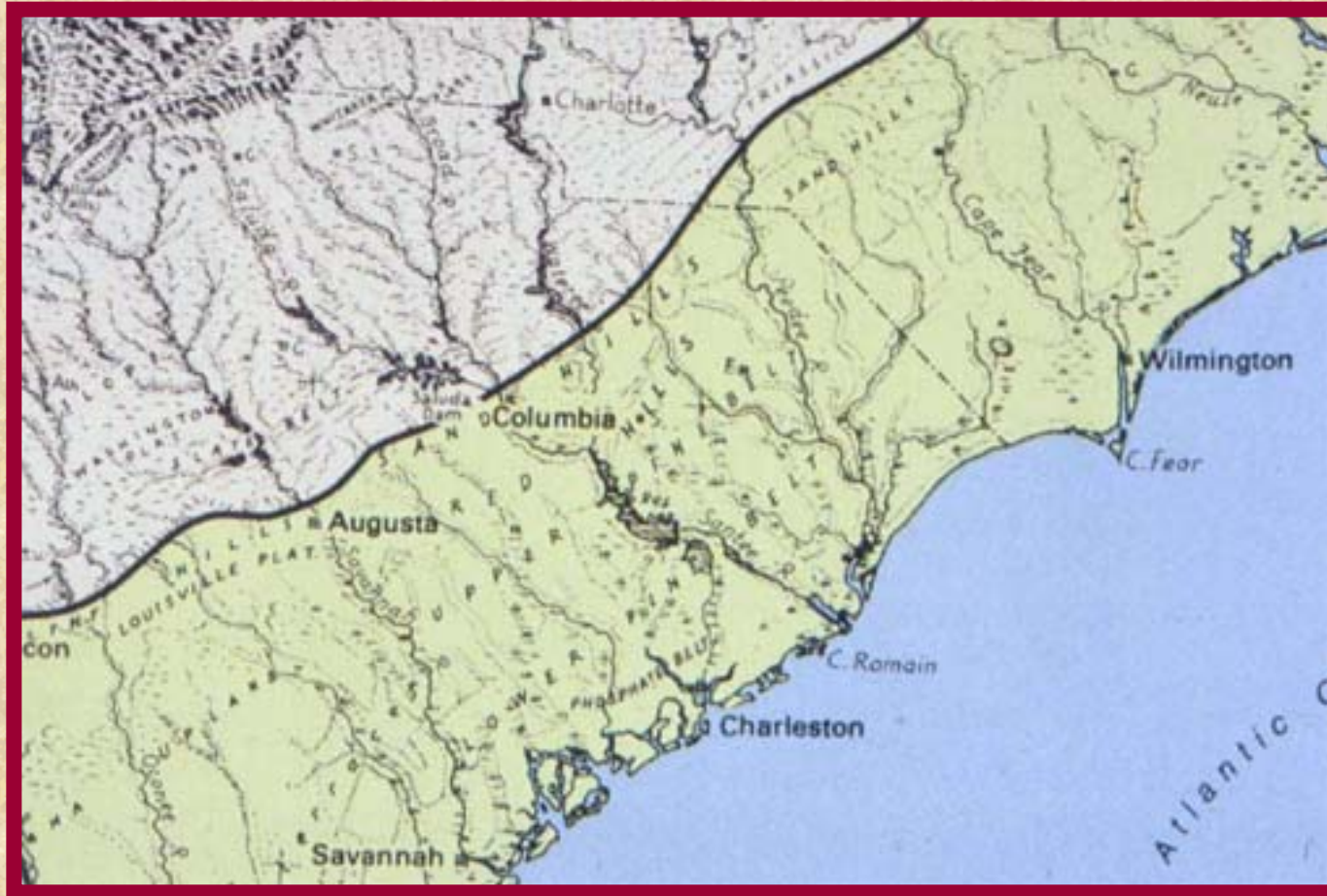
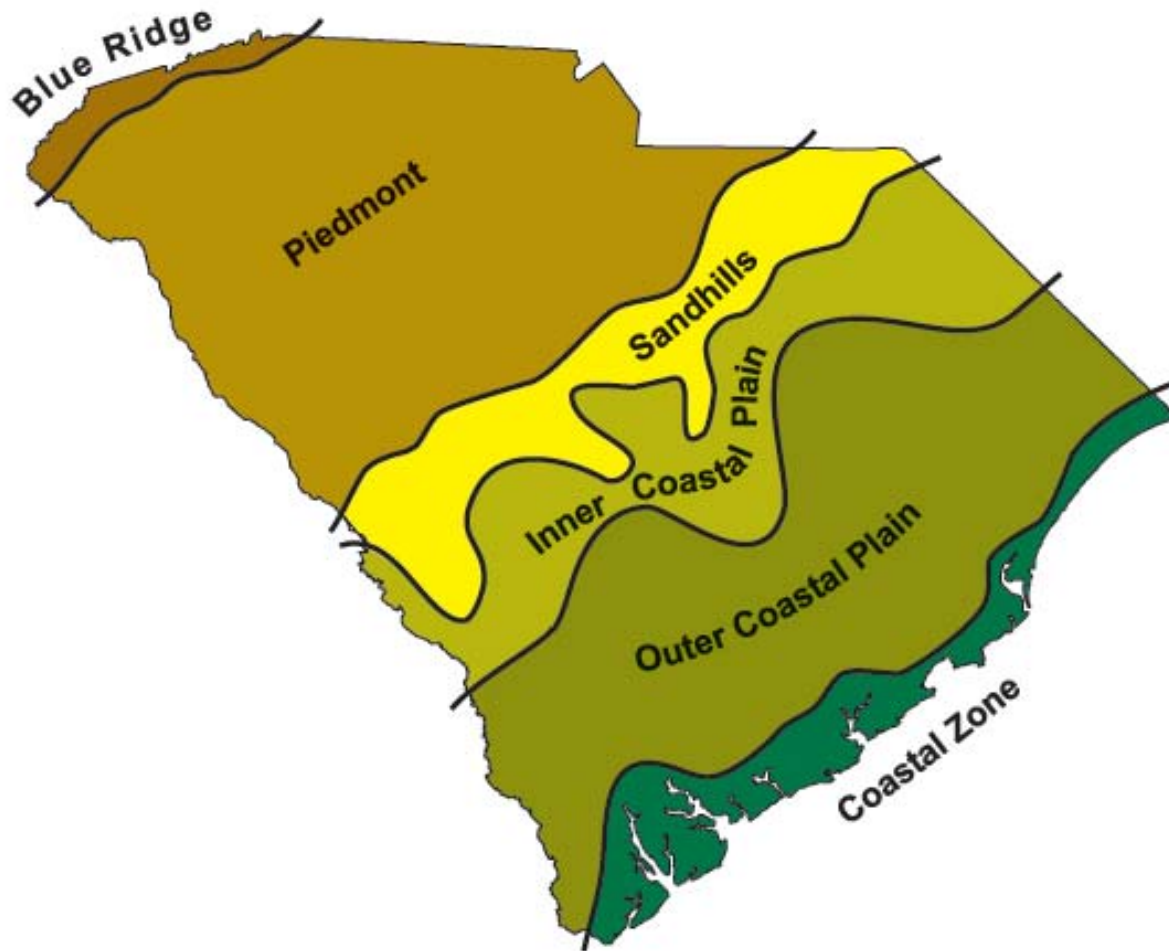


# Inner Coastal Plain



The Coastal Plain includes the Inner Coastal Plain, Outer Coastal Plain, and the Coastal Zone. Together they combine for two-thirds the state's total area.

## LANDFORM REGIONS



Source: Kovacic and Winberry, *South Carolina: A Geography*, 1987, p. 15.

# Coastal Plain

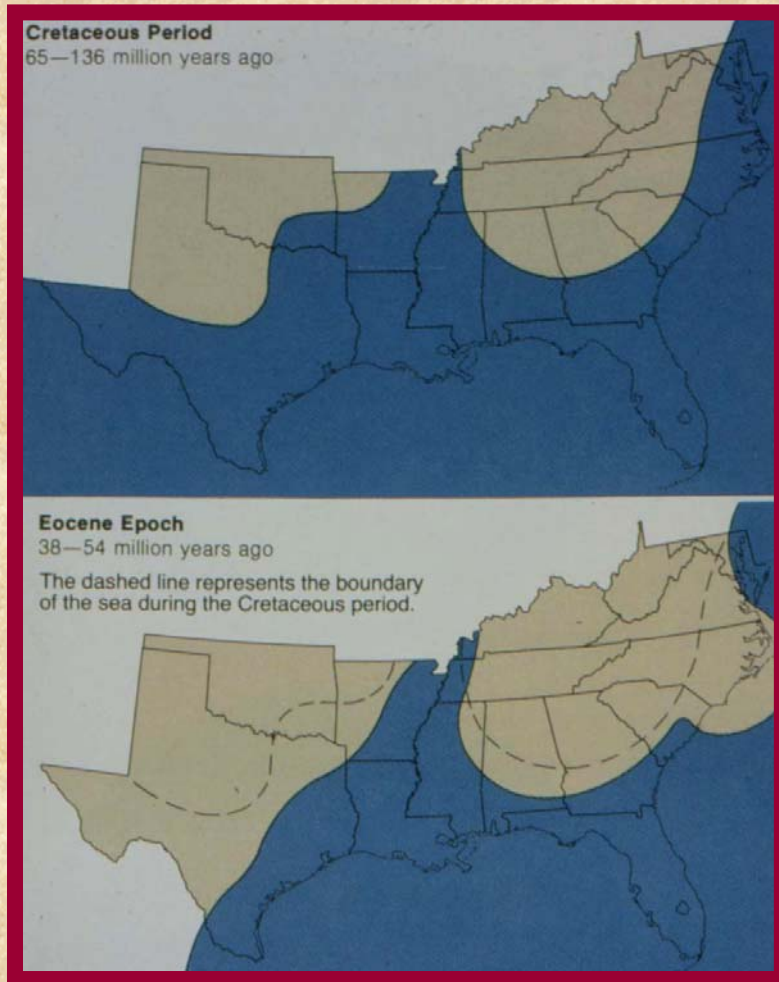
Southeast Columbia



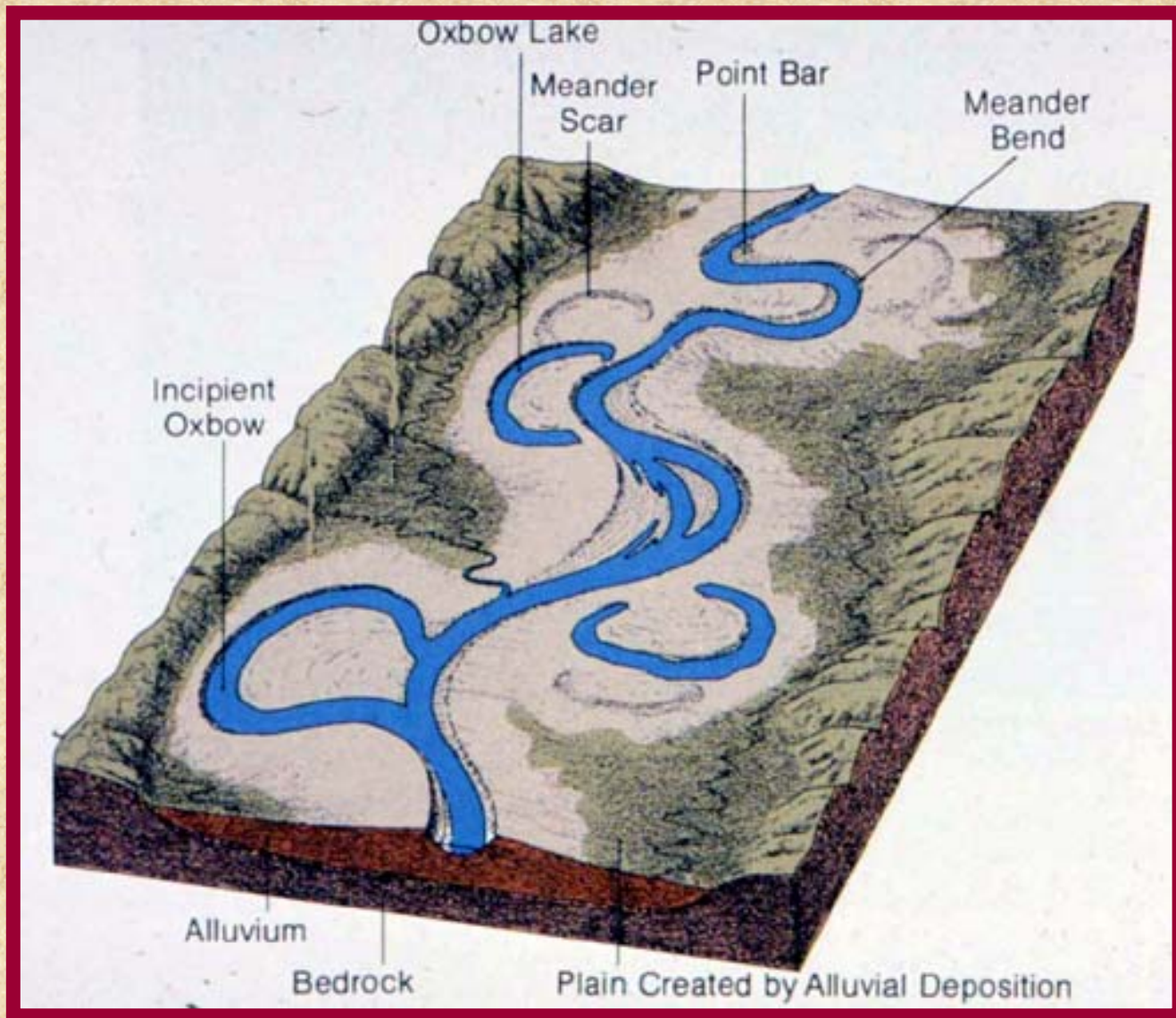
Charleston



# Inner Coastal Plain



- Entire Coastal Plain was under the sea from 65 to 135 million years B.P.
  - Deposition and compaction of sands, clays, silts, and other materials creating sedimentary rock
- 
- Ocean recedes to about the Orangeburg Escarpment
  - Erosion takes place on Inner Coastal Plain
  - Deposition continues in portions of Outer Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone



**Floodplain Features in the Coastal Plain**

# Floodplain of the Wateree River



# Infrared Aerial View Congaree River Floodplain



I 77 & I 26  
Interchange

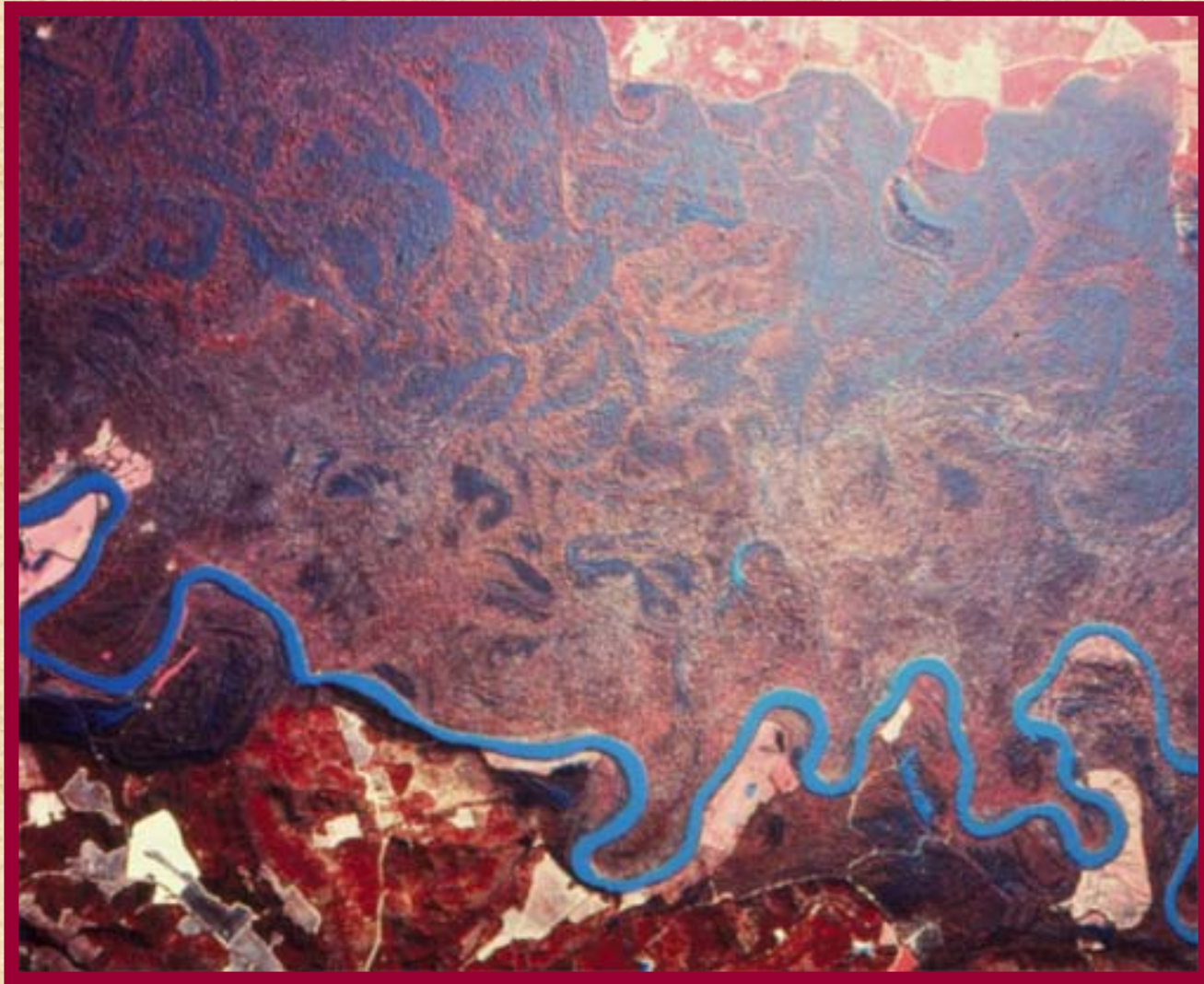
Meander Scar

Point Bar

Infrared photographs  
show green areas in red.

# Congaree River Floodplain

Downstream of Columbia



Notice that the Congaree River has moved south and west as it widened its floodplain through time.





## **Bluffs of the Congaree**

Located near the Highway  
601 bridge

Erosion has exposed strata  
of sedimentary rock

# Santee Swamp



Lakes Marion and Moultrie straddle portions of the Inner and Outer Coastal Plain.

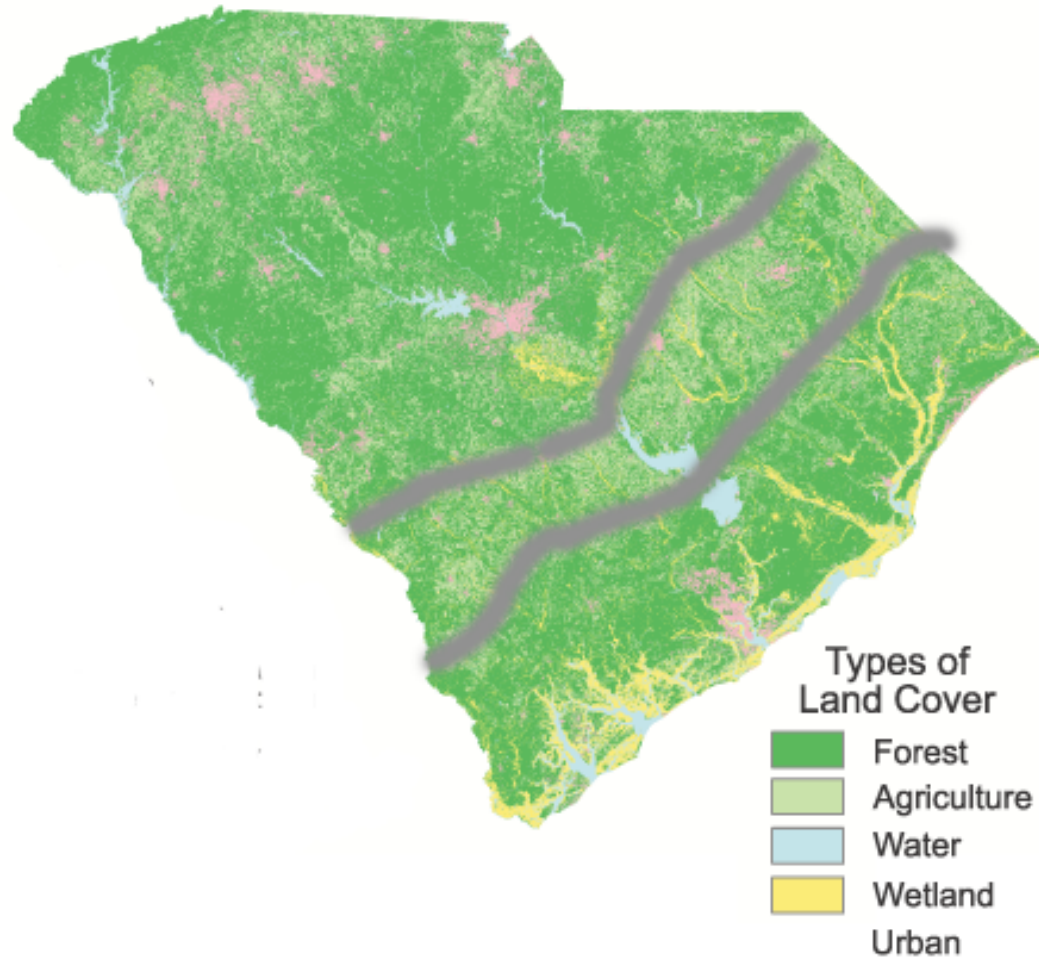




The Inner Coastal Plain has South Carolina's best agricultural soils. But, only about 50 percent is in crops.



## LAND SURFACE COVER



**Inner Coastal Plain  
Agricultural Heart of South Carolina**