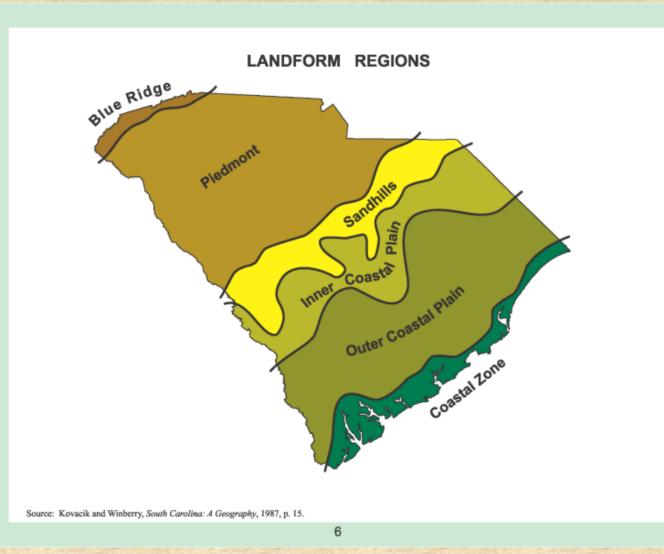
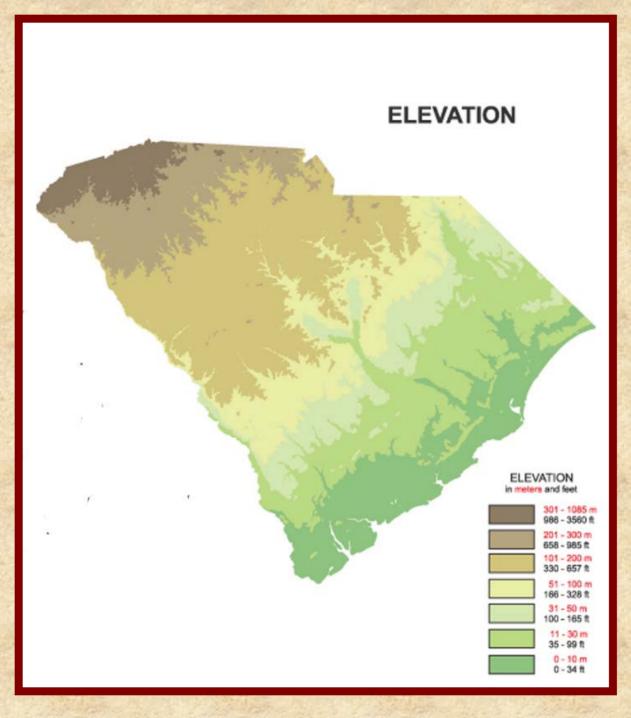
Outer Coastal Plain



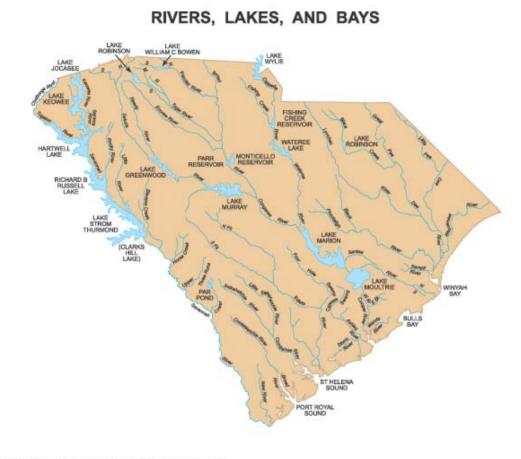


Almost Featureless Plain Except for Terraces

•Summerville/Walterboro at about 50'

•Dorchester/Holly Hill -100'

• Orangeburg Escarpment-200'



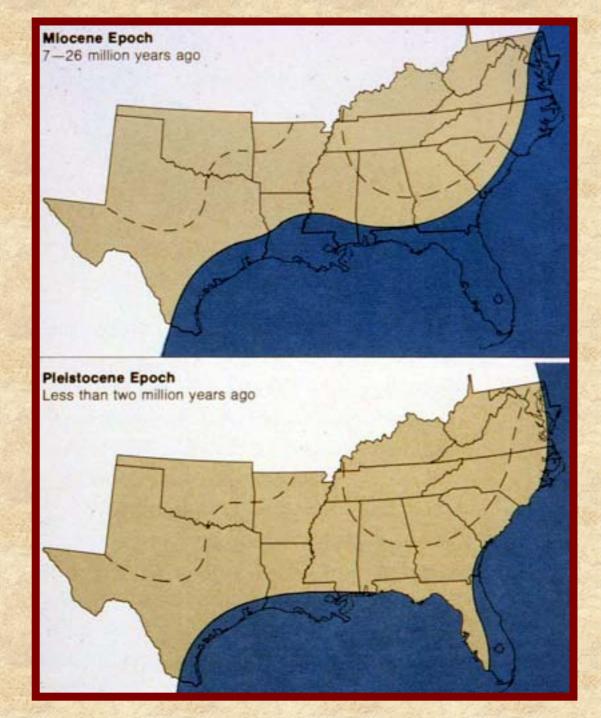
4

Diverted River Courses

Santee
Edisto
Black
Lynches
Pee Dee
Little Pee Dee
Waccamaw

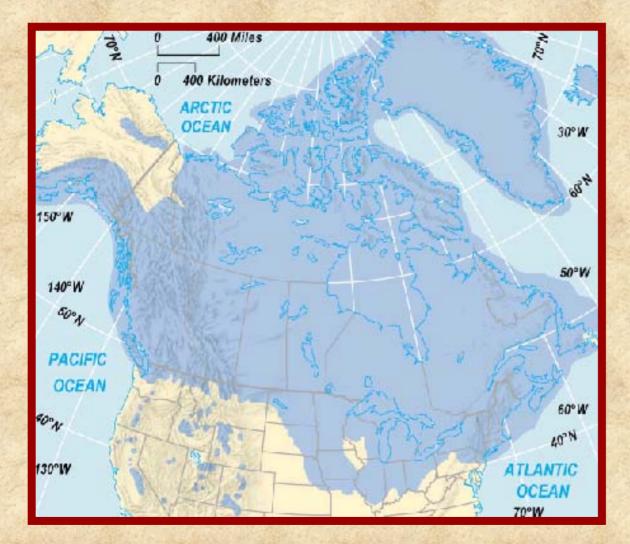
Source: Kovacik and Winberry, South Carolina: A Geography, 1987, p. 26.

Notice how the direction of these rivers change as they flow across the Coastal Plain.



Former Levels of the Ocean

The Outer Coastal Plain was under the sea much longer than the Inner Coastal Plain. It received more deposition and less erosion than the Inner Coastal Plain.



Pleistocene North America

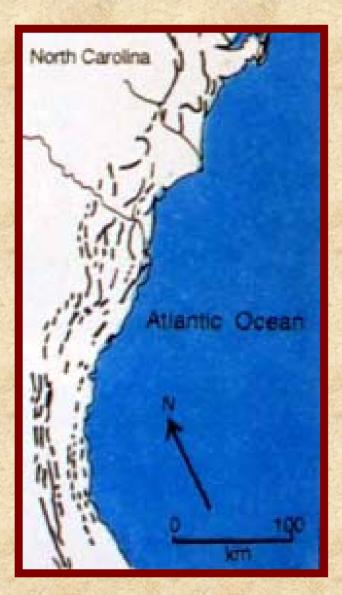
•Glaciers Never Covered South Carolina

•Accumulation of Ice on the Continents Caused Sea Levels to Drop

•Sea Level Rose with Melting

•Terraces, Sand Dunes, Beach Ridges

Impact of Changing Sea Levels



North/South Trending Lines Represent Terraces and Beach Ridges of Past Sea Levels



Infrared Image Illustrates Patterns of Past Sea Levels



Poor Drainage and Swamps





The Edisto and Black Rivers are two of many black rivers in South Carolina.



Conway, South Carolina



Flooding in the relatively flat Outer Coastal Plain is a problem during and after a hurricane.

Portland Cement Factory Near Holly Hill, South Carolina



The entire Coastal Plain is underlain by sedimentary rock. Large limestone strata near Holly Hill support this facility.



The Lowcountry is said to be a "state of mind." There is little agreement, however, on where this region begins and ends.

Lowcountry



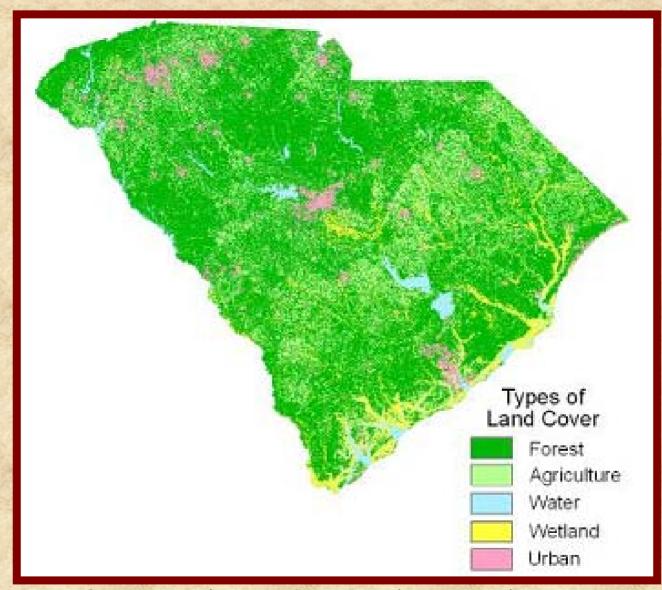
The Lowcountry is a region based on both physical and cultural characteristics.



Lowcountry Images







Because of poor quality and wet soils, agriculture is not an important land use in most of the Outer Coastal Plain. Forestry, however, is an important land use in the region.