BUCKSTRAND FARM
±342 ACRES OF RECREATIONAL LAND FOR SALE IN ORANGEBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



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**N**AlColumbia





Buckstrand Farm is a sportsman's paradise. It consists of ±342 acres of recreational hunting property in Orangeburg County, SC. If you love to hunt, this is the place for you! Deer, turkey, dove, and duck all call Buckstrand Farm home. Nice 16 acre dove field with false powerline, two additional ag fields great for hunting turkey and deer, small wood duck hole, powerline between timberlands...there's nothing missing for the avid hunter. It boasts of 40 open tillable acres ready to plant, 80 acres of once thinned pines, a lot of mast producing Hardwoods along with some mixed Pine/Hardwood areas as well. A 45 acre cutover provides excellent deer bedding area for the property. Cattle creek bisects the property as well.

Sale Price: \$886,919 or \$2,595 per acre (will also subdivide 133 acres at \$466,515 or \$3,500 per acre)













Also included in the property, **two sleeping cabins** and a **clubhouse area** for cooking and entertaining. All three structures are furnished, have central HVAC and currently on satellite tv. Three storage units and **16 deer stands** throughout the property. All structures equipped with alarm system. Great set up for entertaining family and friends.

















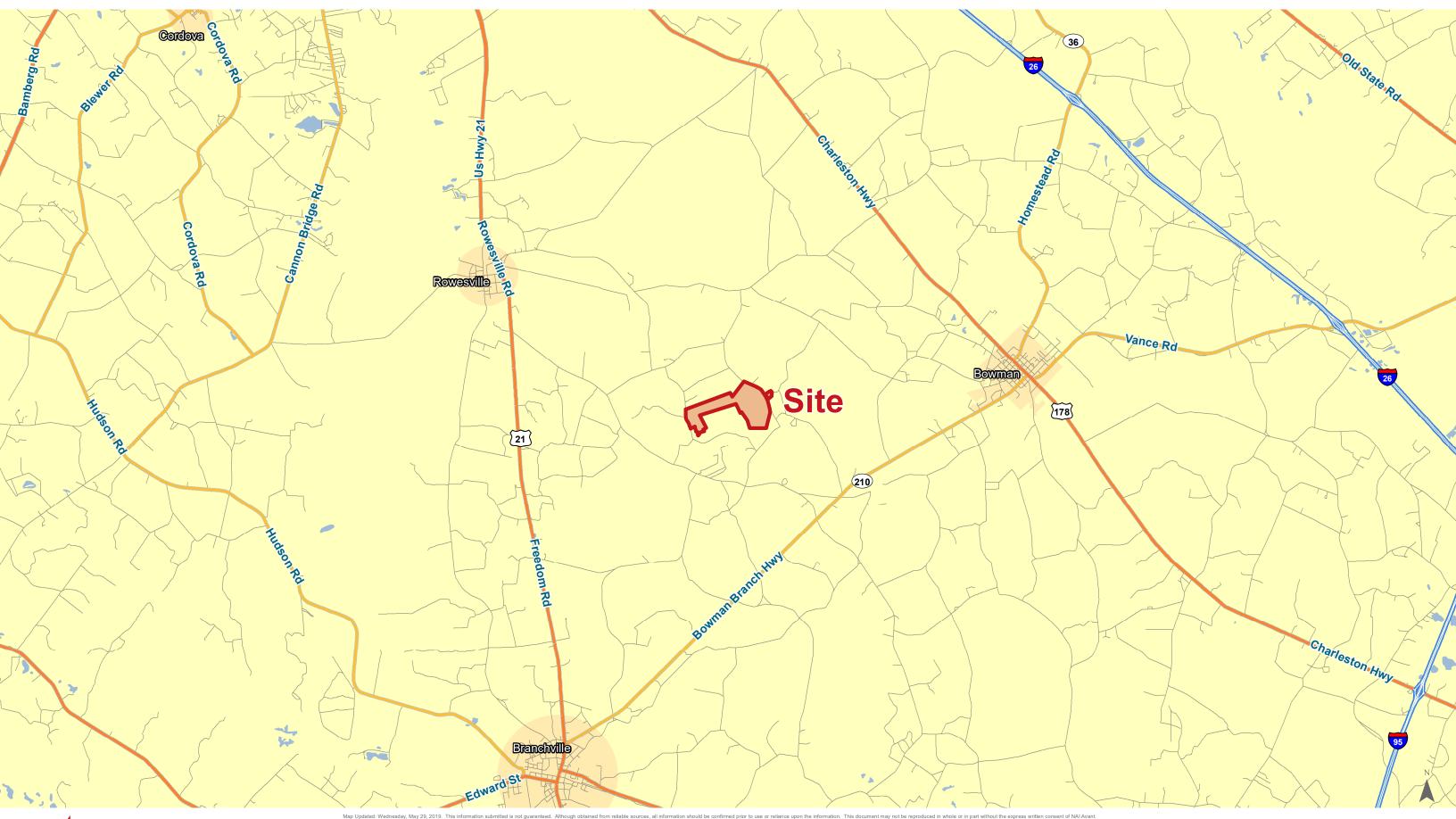




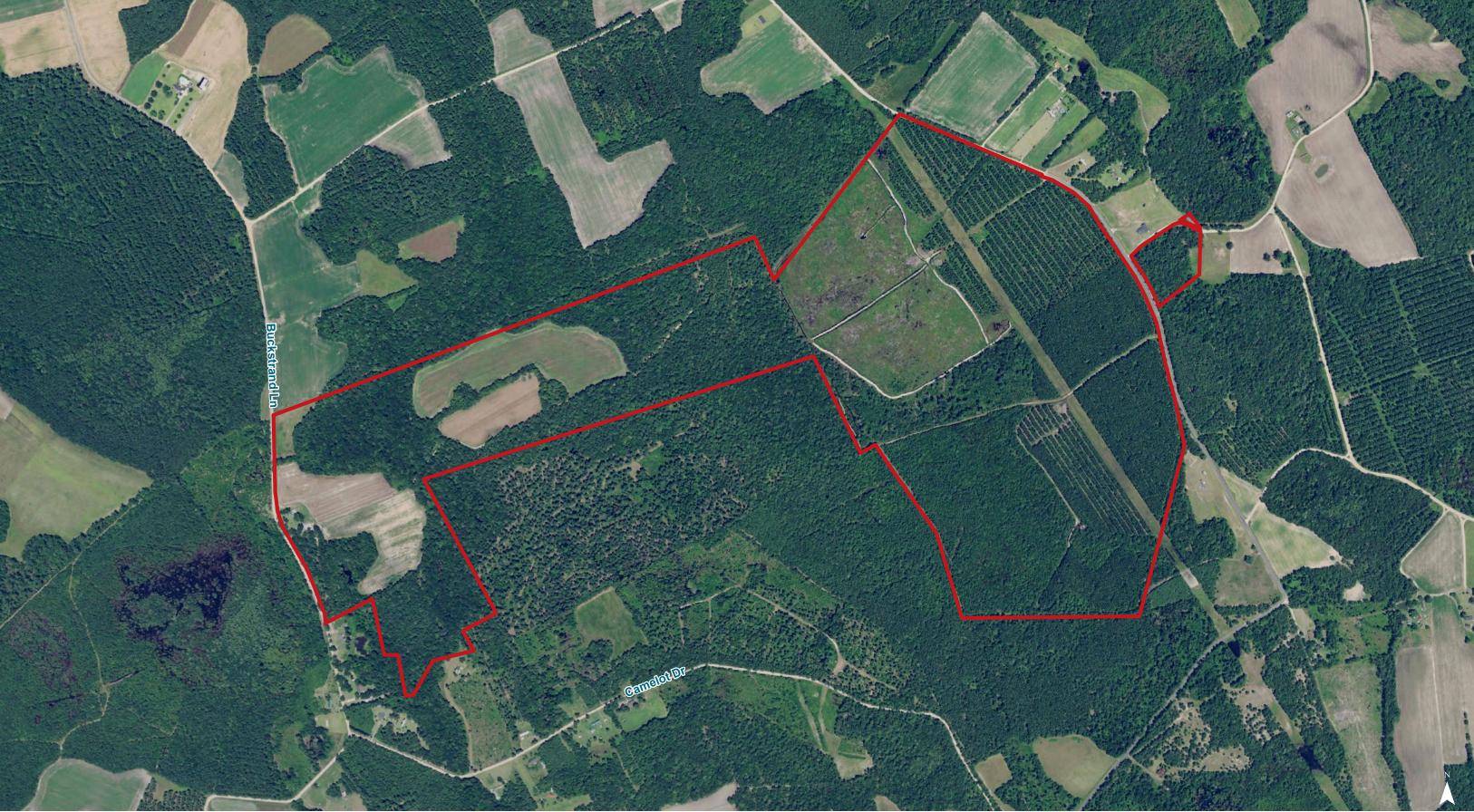




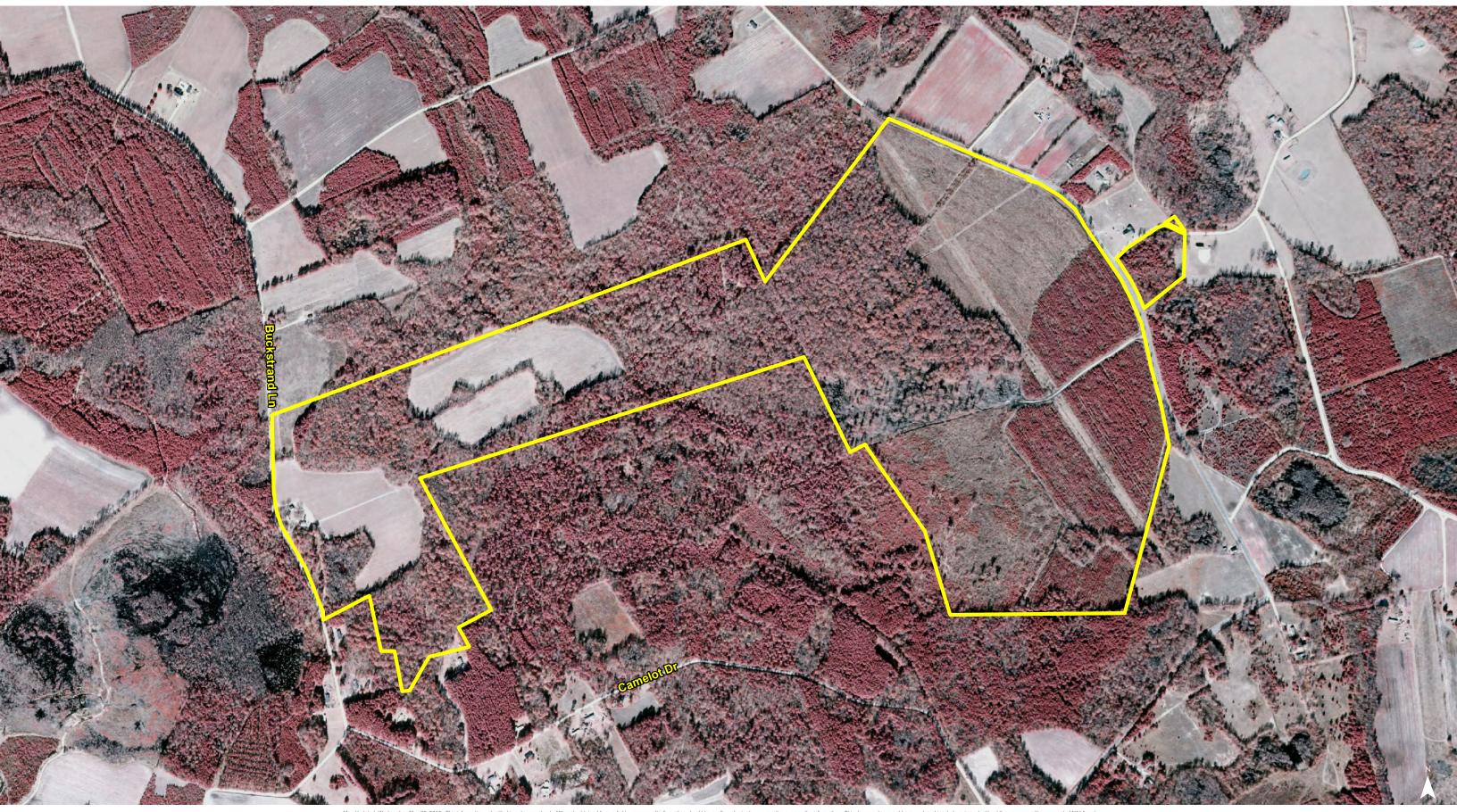
### Location





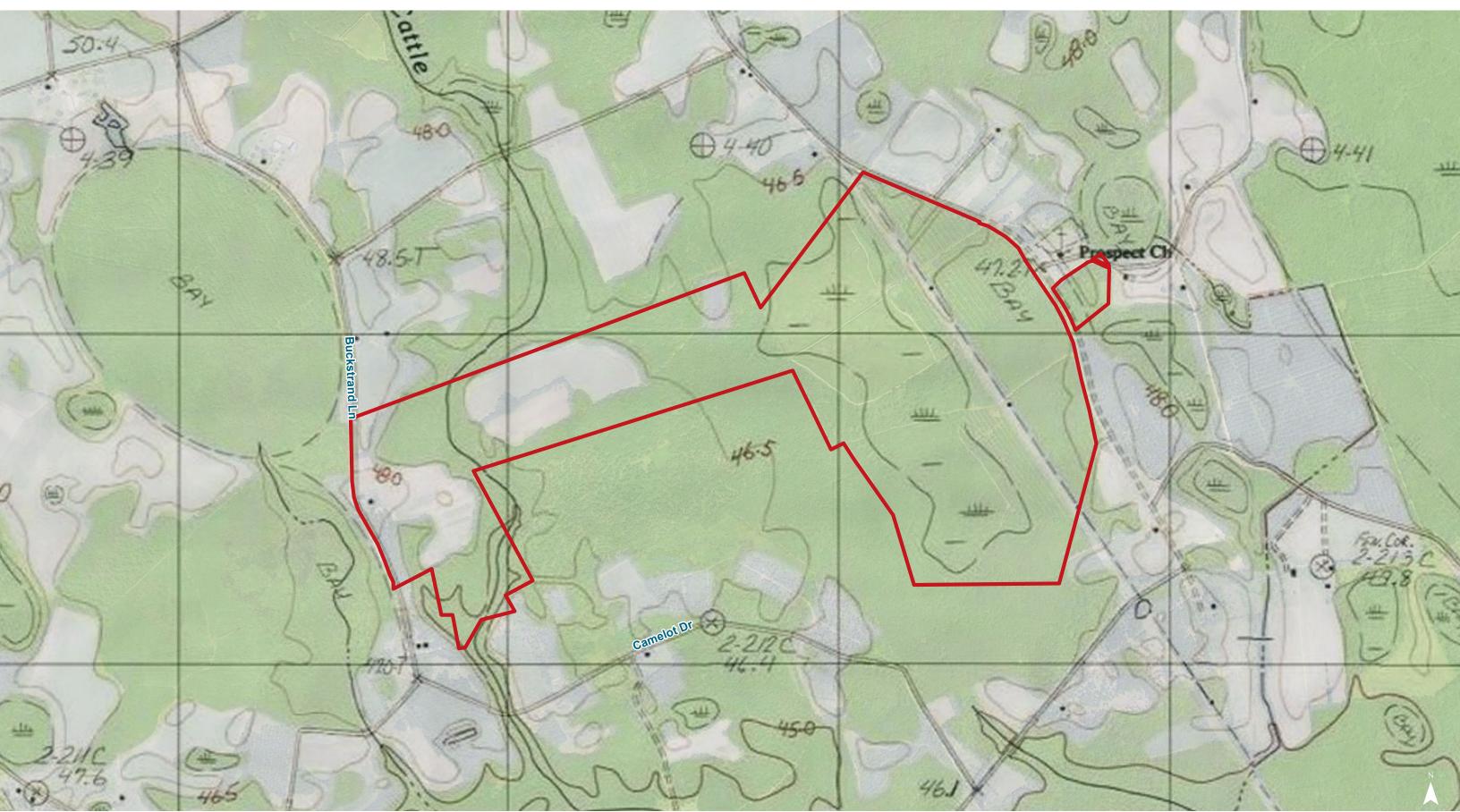






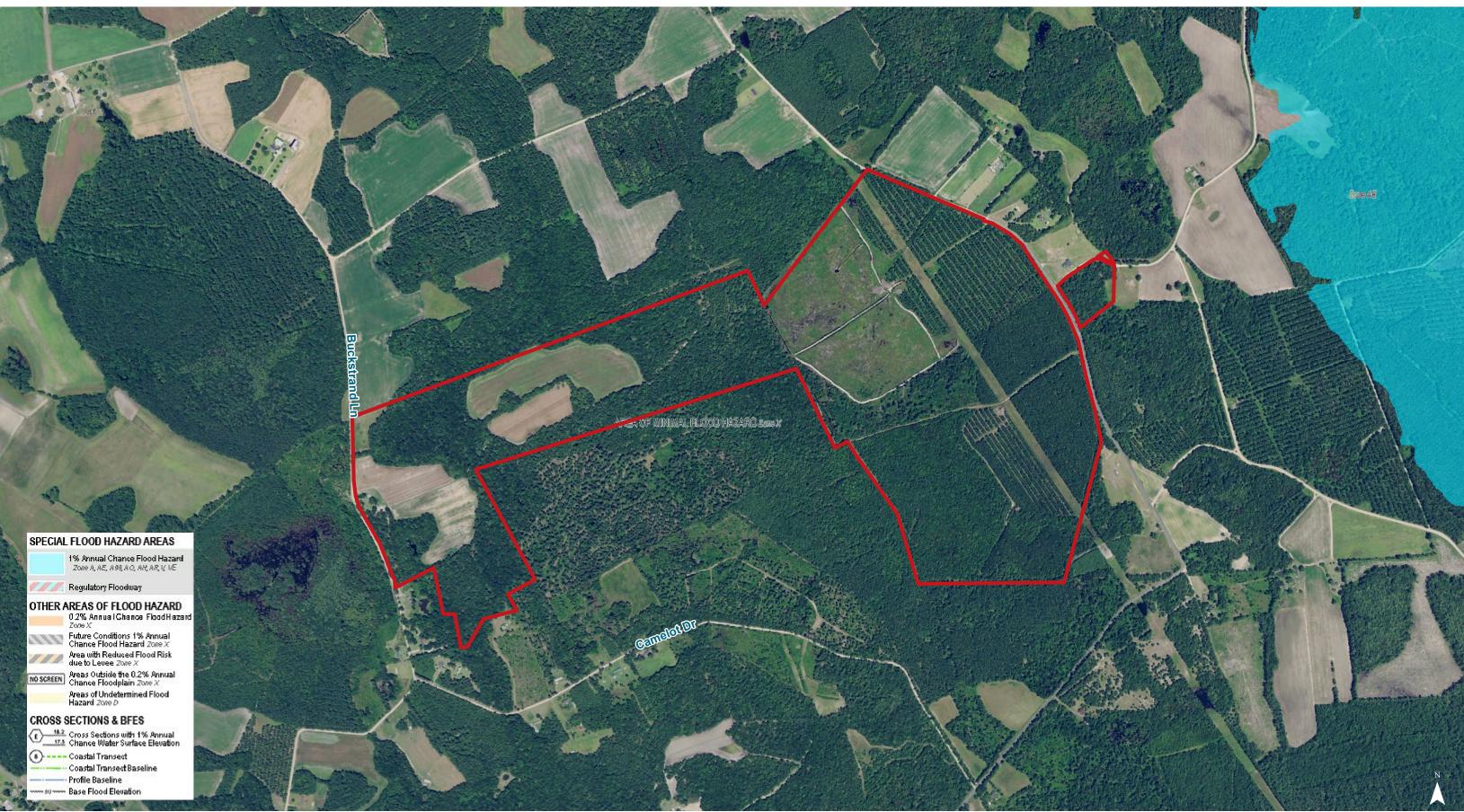


## Topographical Map



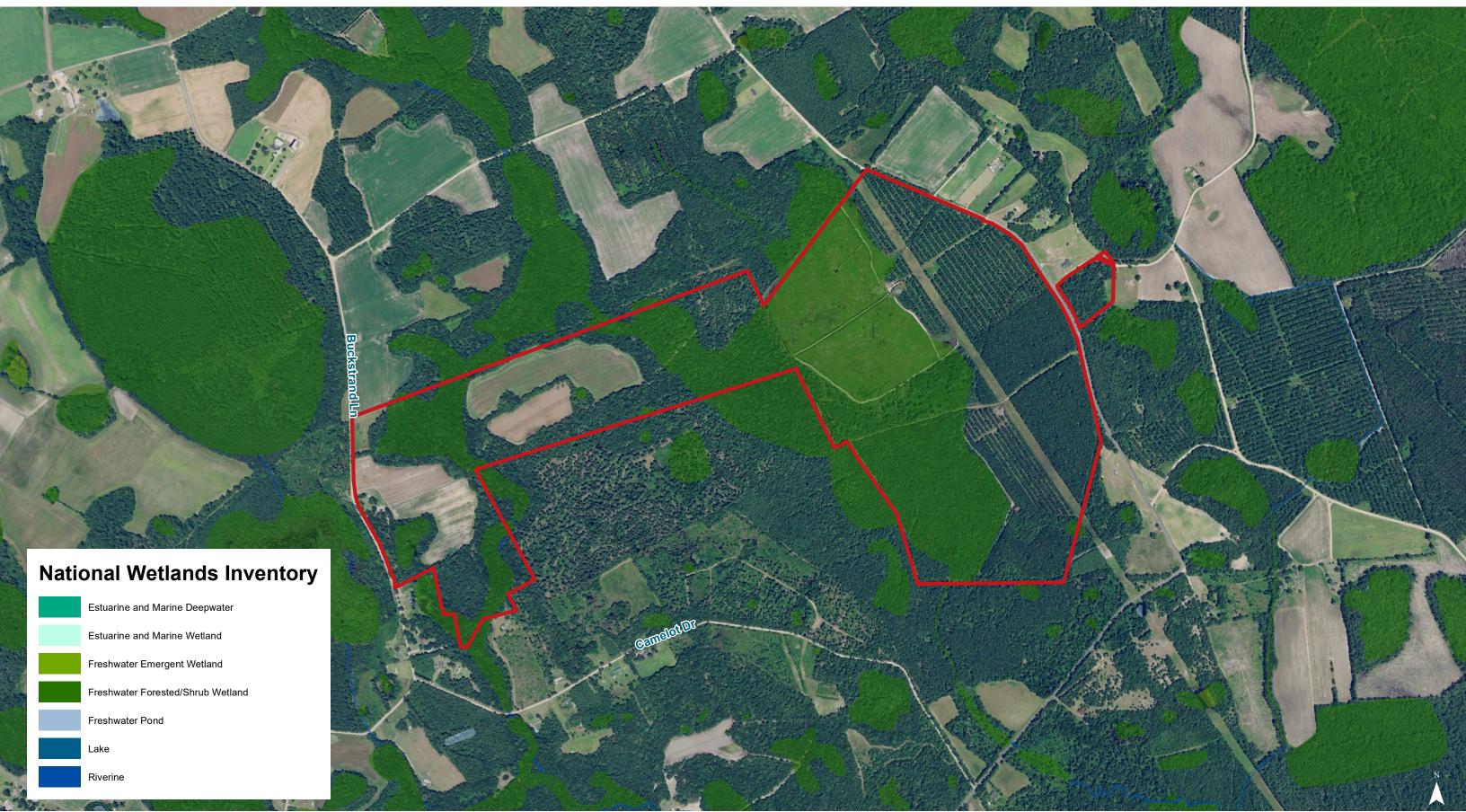


### FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer





### National Wetlands Inventory









#### **Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)**

Orangeburg County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: AlA - Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Albany (90%)

The Albany component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy 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 is very low. 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: BIB - Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (100%)

The Blanton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on coastal plains, marine terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and/or 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: BoB - Bonneau sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes

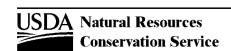
Component: Bonneau (90%)

The Bonneau component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 4 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: By - Byars loam

Component: Byars (95%)

The Byars component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, March, April, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.



Survey Area Version: 10 Survey Area Version Date: 12/16/2013 Orangeburg County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: Cx - Coxville sandy loam

Component: Coxville (95%)

The Coxville component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of clayey marine 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 is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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: GoA - Goldsboro sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (96%)

The Goldsboro component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, marine terraces. 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, 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.

Map unit: Js - Johnston sandy loam

Component: Johnston (90%)

The Johnston component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flood 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 very poorly 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 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 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: Ly - Lynchburg fine sandy loam

Component: Lynchburg (96%)

The Lynchburg component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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 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, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

#### **Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)**

Orangeburg County, South Carolina

Map unit: Mo - Mouzon fine sandy loam

Component: Mouzon (90%)

The Mouzon component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches 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, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: NoA - Noboco loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Noboco (95%)

The Noboco component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: OcA - Ocilla loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

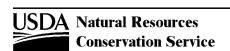
Component: Ocilla (97%)

The Ocilla component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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 is low. 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: Ph - Pelham loamy sand

Component: Pelham (100%)

The Pelham component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on marine terraces, coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy marine 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 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, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.



Survey Area Version: 10 Survey Area Version Date: 12/16/2013 Orangeburg County, South Carolina

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, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine 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 is moderate. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: Sa - Stallings loamy sand

Component: Stallings (96%)

The Stallings component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, marine terraces. The parent material consists of loamy 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 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, 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.