United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

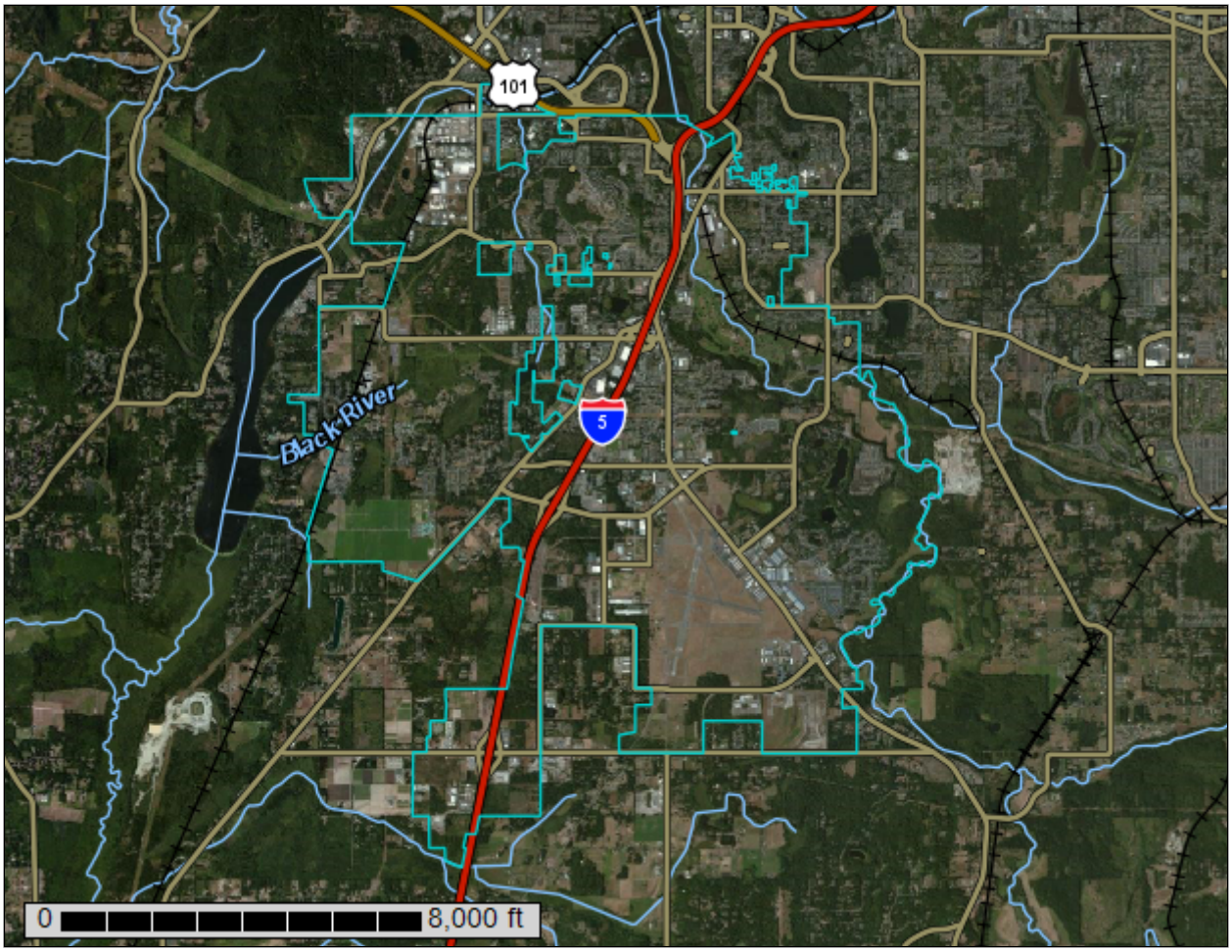
Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for

Thurston County Area, Washington

2016 Tumwater Soil Survey - USDA



May 16, 2016

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

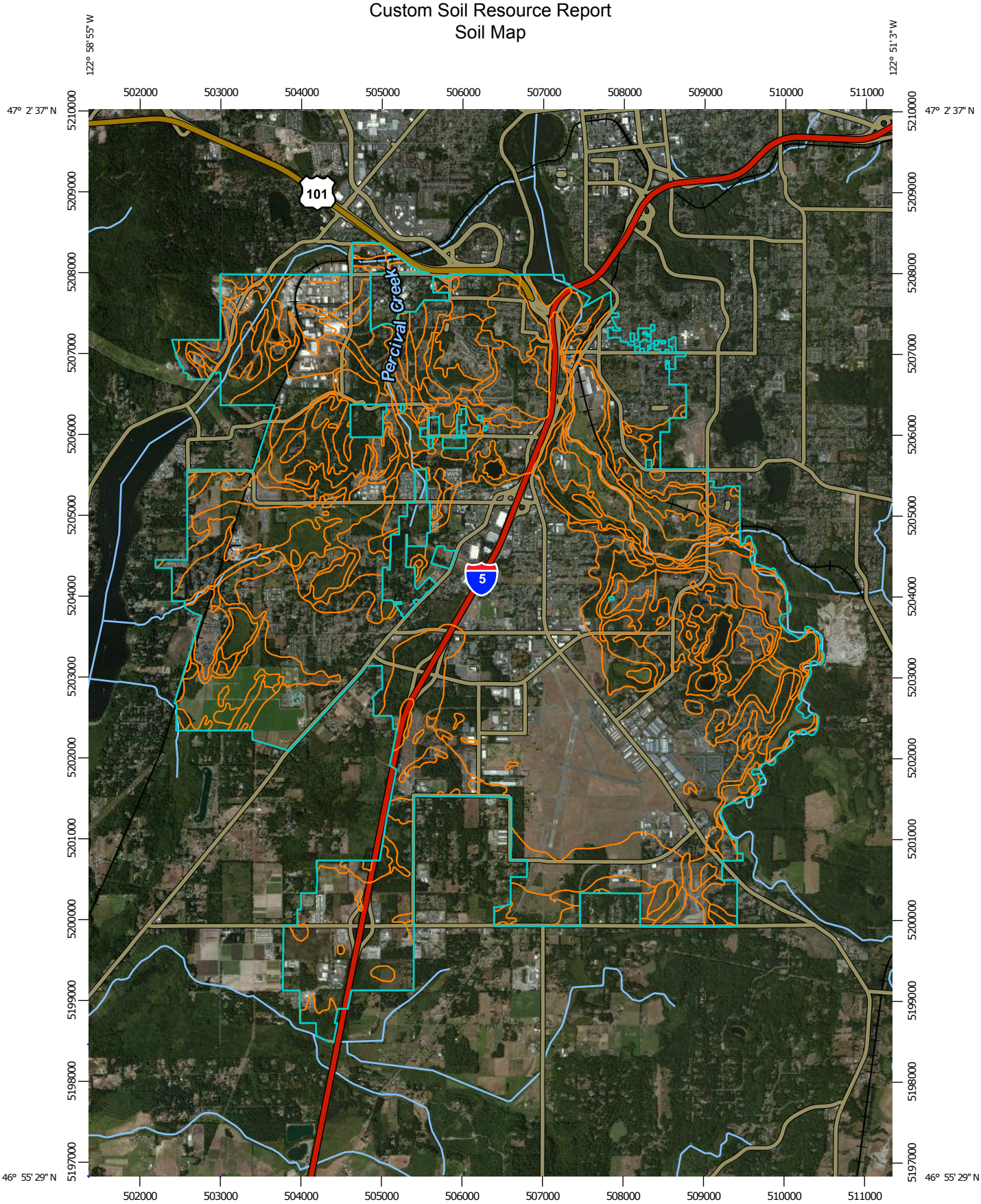
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:64,200 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Feet: 0 3000 6000 12000 18000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Thurston County Area, Washington
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 15, 2015

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Thurston County Area, Washington (WA667)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
1	Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	75.7	0.7%
2	Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	209.0	1.8%
3	Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	36.9	0.3%
20	Cagey loamy sand	1,473.9	13.0%
27	Delphi very gravelly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	116.2	1.0%
30	Dystric Xerochrepts, 60 to 90 percent slopes	20.7	0.2%
32	Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	473.1	4.2%
33	Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	169.6	1.5%
34	Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	29.5	0.3%
35	Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	107.9	0.9%
38	Giles silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	16.3	0.1%
39	Giles silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	57.3	0.5%
40	Giles silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	5.8	0.1%
41	Godfrey silty clay loam	47.4	0.4%
45	Hydraquents, tidal	1.5	0.0%
46	Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1,139.4	10.0%
47	Indianola loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	335.5	3.0%
48	Indianola loamy sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes	404.7	3.6%
51	Kapowsin silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	16.6	0.1%
52	Kapowsin silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	261.0	2.3%
53	Kapowsin silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	23.1	0.2%
65	McKenna gravelly silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	95.6	0.8%
69	Mukilteo muck	181.3	1.6%
70	Mukilteo muck, drained	142.6	1.3%

Thurston County Area, Washington (WA667)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
73	Nisqually loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3,341.4	29.4%
74	Nisqually loamy fine sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes	14.2	0.1%
75	Norma fine sandy loam	35.8	0.3%
76	Norma silt loam	516.7	4.5%
84	Pilchuck loamy sand	30.7	0.3%
85	Pits, gravel	60.2	0.5%
88	Puget silt loam	69.2	0.6%
89	Puyallup silt loam	289.5	2.5%
98	Salkum silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3.4	0.0%
102	Schneider very gravelly loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes	169.2	1.5%
103	Schneider very gravelly loam, 40 to 65 percent slopes	257.1	2.3%
104	Semiahmoo muck	157.4	1.4%
106	Shalcar variant muck	9.3	0.1%
108	Skipopa silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	4.8	0.0%
109	Spana gravelly loam	10.1	0.1%
110	Spanaway gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	21.2	0.2%
115	Sultan silt loam	201.7	1.8%
120	Tisch silt loam	25.8	0.2%
125	Xerorthents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	43.5	0.4%
126	Yelm fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	386.3	3.4%
127	Yelm fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	36.4	0.3%
128	Yelm fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	32.4	0.3%
129	Water	208.3	1.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**11,365.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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, 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.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or

anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Thurston County Area, Washington

1—Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t625
Elevation: 50 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Alderwood and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alderwood

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Glacial drift and/or glacial outwash over dense glaciomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bw1 - 7 to 21 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bw2 - 21 to 30 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bg - 30 to 35 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Cd1 - 35 to 43 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Cd2 - 43 to 59 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Limited Depth Soils (G002XS301WA), Limited Depth Soils (G002XF303WA), Limited Depth Soils (G002XN302WA)

Minor Components

Mckenna

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Everett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Shalcar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Norma

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

2—Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t626
Elevation: 50 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Alderwood and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alderwood

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Glacial drift and/or glacial outwash over dense glaciomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bw1 - 7 to 21 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bw2 - 21 to 30 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bg - 30 to 35 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Cd1 - 35 to 43 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Cd2 - 43 to 59 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Limited Depth Soils (G002XS301WA), Limited Depth Soils (G002XF303WA), Limited Depth Soils (G002XN302WA)

Minor Components

Indianola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Everett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Shalcar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Norma

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

3—Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t627
Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Alderwood and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alderwood

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Glacial drift and/or glacial outwash over dense glaciomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bw1 - 7 to 21 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bw2 - 21 to 30 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bg - 30 to 35 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Cd1 - 35 to 43 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Cd2 - 43 to 59 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Limited Depth Soils (G002XS301WA), Limited Depth Soils (G002XF303WA), Limited Depth Soils (G002XN302WA)

Minor Components

Everett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Indianola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces, eskers, kames
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Shalcar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Norma

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

20—Cagey loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd8d
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Cagey and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cagey

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Sandy glacial drift

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 6 to 28 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 28 to 60 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XS201WA)

Minor Components

Mckenna

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

27—Delphi very gravelly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd8m
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 75 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Delphi and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Delphi

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Continental basal till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very gravelly loam
H2 - 8 to 13 inches: very gravelly loam
H3 - 13 to 48 inches: very gravelly silt loam
H4 - 48 to 52 inches: extremely gravelly clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 55 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 39 to 54 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G001XY402WA)

30—Dystric Xerochrepts, 60 to 90 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd8r
Mean annual precipitation: 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dystric xerochrepts and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dystric Xerochrepts

Setting

Landform: Escarpments
Parent material: Colluvium and glacial till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 4 to 30 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

H3 - 30 to 34 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 60 to 90 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 72 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Minor Components

Skipopa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

32—Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t629
Elevation: 30 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 91 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Everett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Everett

Setting

Landform: Moraines, eskers, kames
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glacial outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 3 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Bw - 3 to 24 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
C1 - 24 to 35 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C2 - 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA), Droughty Soils (G002XF403WA), Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)

Minor Components

Alderwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex

Indianola

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

33—Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t62b
Elevation: 30 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 91 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Everett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Everett

Setting

Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glacial outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 3 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bw - 3 to 24 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
C1 - 24 to 35 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C2 - 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA), Droughty Soils (G002XF403WA), Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)

Minor Components

Alderwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Indianola

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

34—Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t62c
Elevation: 30 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 91 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Everett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Everett

Setting

Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glacial outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 3 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bw - 3 to 24 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
C1 - 24 to 35 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C2 - 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA), Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)

Minor Components

Alderwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Indianola

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

35—Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t62d
Elevation: 30 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 91 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Everett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Everett

Setting

Landform: Kames, moraines, eskers
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glacial outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 3 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bw - 3 to 24 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
C1 - 24 to 35 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C2 - 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Minor Components

Alderwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Indianola

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces, eskers, kames
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

38—Giles silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndbv
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Giles and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Giles

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Volcanic ash and glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 48 inches: silt loam
H3 - 48 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 14.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Soils with Few Limitations (G002XS501WA)

Minor Components

Yelm

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Terraces

Norma

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions

39—Giles silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndbw
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Giles and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Giles

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Volcanic ash and glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 48 inches: silt loam
H3 - 48 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 14.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Soils with Moderate Limitations (G002XN602WA)

Minor Components

Yelm

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

40—Giles silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd8v
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Giles and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Giles

Setting

Landform: Escarpments

Parent material: Volcanic ash and glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 48 inches: silt loam
H3 - 48 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 14.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sloping to Steep Soils (G002XN702WA)

Minor Components

Yelm

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces

41—Godfrey silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd8w
Elevation: 20 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Godfrey and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Godfrey

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 8 to 52 inches: silty clay
H3 - 52 to 60 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XS201WA)

Minor Components

Newberg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Sultan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Puget

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

Godfrey

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions

45—Hydraquents, tidal

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd90
Elevation: 0 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 30 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hydraquents, tidal, and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hydraquents, Tidal

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 10.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

46—Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t62k
Elevation: 0 to 980 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 81 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Indianola and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Indianola

Setting

Landform: Eskers, kames, terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy glacial outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 6 to 17 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 17 to 27 inches: sand
BC - 27 to 37 inches: sand
C - 37 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA), Droughty Soils (G002XF403WA), Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA), Droughty Soils (G002XV402WA)

Minor Components

Alderwood

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Everett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Norma

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

47—Indianola loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t635
Elevation: 0 to 980 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 81 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Indianola and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Indianola

Setting

Landform: Kames, terraces, eskers
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy glacial outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 6 to 17 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 17 to 27 inches: sand
BC - 27 to 37 inches: sand
C - 37 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA), Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)

Minor Components

Alderwood

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Everett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines, eskers, kames
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Norma

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

48—Indianola loamy sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t639
Elevation: 0 to 980 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 81 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Indianola and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Indianola

Setting

Landform: Eskers, kames, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy glacial outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 6 to 17 inches: loamy sand
Bw2 - 17 to 27 inches: sand
BC - 27 to 37 inches: sand
C - 37 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA), Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)

Minor Components

Alderwood

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Everett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Norma

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drainageways, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

51—Kapowsin silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndbx
Elevation: 50 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Kapowsin and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kapowsin

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Compact basal till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 22 inches: silt loam
H3 - 22 to 30 inches: gravelly loam
H4 - 30 to 34 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Limited Depth Soils (G002XN302WA)

Minor Components

Norma

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Skipopa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

52—Kapowsin silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndby
Elevation: 50 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Kapowsin and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kapowsin

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Compact basal till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 22 inches: silt loam
H3 - 22 to 30 inches: gravelly loam
H4 - 30 to 34 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Limited Depth Soils (G002XN302WA)

Minor Components

Hoogdal

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Indianola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

53—Kapowsin silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndbz
Elevation: 50 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kapowsin and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kapowsin

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Compact basal till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam
H2 - 4 to 22 inches: silt loam
H3 - 22 to 30 inches: gravelly loam
H4 - 30 to 34 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Minor Components

Hoogdal

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

65—McKenna gravelly silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd9g
Elevation: 50 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Mckenna and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mckenna

Setting

Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Parent material: Glacial drift

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 13 to 36 inches: very gravelly loam
H4 - 36 to 40 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Wet Soils (G002XS101WA)

Minor Components

Bellingham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

Norma

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

Skipopa

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

69—Mukilteo muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd9l
Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Mukilteo and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mukilteo

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: muck
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 26.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Wet Soils (G002XS101WA)

Minor Components

Shalcar

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

70—Mukilteo muck, drained

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndc5
Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Mukilteo, drained, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mukilteo, Drained

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: muck
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 26.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XS201WA)

Minor Components

Mukilteo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Shalcar

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

73—Nisqually loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndc8
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Nisqually and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nisqually

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Sandy glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 5 to 31 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 31 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA)

Minor Components

Yelm
Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Norma
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions

74—Nisqually loamy fine sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2ndc9
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Nisqually and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nisqually

Setting
Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Sandy glacial outwash

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 5 to 31 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 31 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA)

Minor Components

Yelm
Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Norma
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions

75—Norma fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2ndcb
Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition
Norma and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Norma

Setting
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 25 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 25 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Wet Soils (G002XS101WA)

Minor Components

Norma, silt loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions

Alderwood

Percent of map unit:

76—Norma silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndcc
Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Norma and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Norma

Setting

Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 30 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 30 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Wet Soils (G002XS101WA)

Minor Components

Norma, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions

Alderwood

Percent of map unit:

84—Pilchuck loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd9t
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Pilchuck and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pilchuck

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA)

Minor Components

Puget
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Sultan
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Newberg
Percent of map unit: 3 percent

85—Pits, gravel

Map Unit Composition
Pits: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pits

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

88—Puget silt loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2nd9y
Elevation: 10 to 650 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition
Puget and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Puget

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XS201WA)

Minor Components

Newberg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Semiahmoo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

Sultan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

89—Puyallup silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd9z
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Puyallup and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Puyallup

Setting

Landform: Terraces, flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam

H2 - 10 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA)

Minor Components

Newberg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Semiahmoo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

Sultan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

98—Salkum silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndcq
Elevation: 200 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Salkum and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Salkum

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Parent material: Highly weatherd glacial drift

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 12 to 51 inches: silty clay
H3 - 51 to 60 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Soils with Moderate Limitations (G001XY602WA)

Minor Components

Scamman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces

102—Schneider very gravelly loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd7p
Elevation: 50 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 75 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Schneider and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Schneider

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: very gravelly loam
H2 - 6 to 32 inches: very gravelly silt loam

H3 - 32 to 55 inches: extremely gravelly silt loam
H4 - 55 to 59 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 40 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

103—Schneider very gravelly loam, 40 to 65 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd7q
Elevation: 50 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 60 to 75 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Schneider and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Schneider

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: very gravelly loam
H2 - 6 to 32 inches: very gravelly silt loam
H3 - 32 to 55 inches: extremely gravelly silt loam
H4 - 55 to 59 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 40 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

104—Semiahmoo muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd7r
Elevation: 10 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Semiahmoo and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Semiahmoo

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: muck
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 26.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Wet Soils (G002XS101WA)

Minor Components

Shalcar variant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Puget

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

Shelton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

106—Shalcar variant muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd7t
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Shalcar variant and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 11 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Shalcar Variant

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Organic material over alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: muck
H2 - 6 to 20 inches: muck
H3 - 20 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Wet Soils (G002XS101WA)

Minor Components

Puget
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Semiahmoo
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

Sultan
Percent of map unit: 3 percent

108—Skipopa silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2nd7w
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Skipopa and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Skipopa

Setting
Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Volcanic ash over glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 18 inches: silt loam
H3 - 18 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities
Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Soils with Moderate Limitations (G002XN602WA)

Minor Components

Yelm
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

109—Spana gravelly loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2nd7x
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition
Spana and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Spana

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains, drainageways
Parent material: Glacial outwash

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 22 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 22 to 26 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 26 to 38 inches: gravelly loam
H4 - 38 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XS201WA)

110—Spanaway gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndb6
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Spanaway and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Spanaway

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, terraces
Parent material: Volcanic ash over gravelly outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 20 inches: very gravelly loam
H3 - 20 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XS401WA)

115—Sultan silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ndbc
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Sultan and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sultan

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XS201WA)

Minor Components

Godfrey
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Puget
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions

120—Tisch silt loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2nd82
Elevation: 50 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 150 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Tisch and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tisch

Setting

Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Parent material: Alluvium, volcanic ash, and diatomaceous earth

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
H2 - 11 to 50 inches: diatomaceous earth, silt, silt loam
H2 - 11 to 50 inches: muck
H2 - 11 to 50 inches:
H3 - 50 to 60 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 60.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Wet Soils (G002XS101WA)

Minor Components

Dupont

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Everson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Mckenna

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Norma

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Giles

Percent of map unit:

125—Xerorthents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd87
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Xerorthents and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Xerorthents

Setting

Landform: Tidal flats
Parent material: Sandy and loamy cut and fill material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: variable

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Depth to water table: About 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

126—Yelm fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd88
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Yelm and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 13 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yelm

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces
Parent material: Glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XS201WA)

Minor Components

Norma

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Everson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Skipopa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

127—Yelm fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd89
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Yelm and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yelm

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces
Parent material: Glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Soils with Moderate Limitations (G002XS601WA)

Minor Components

Skipopa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

128—Yelm fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nd8b
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Yelm and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yelm

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces
Parent material: Glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 46 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sloping to Steep Soils (G002XS701WA)

Minor Components

Hoogdal

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

129—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Setting

Landform: Alluvial cones

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