

## SOIL SERIES DESCRIPTION

### Kitsap silt loam

#### Mapping Symbols and Slope Classes:

KpB: 2 to 8% slopes

KpC: 8 to 15% slopes

KpD: 15 to 30% slopes

The Kitsap series consists of moderately well drained soils that formed in glacial lake deposits under conifers and shrubs. Kitsap soils are found on terraces and strongly dissected terrace fronts. They are gently undulating and rolling and moderately steep. The annual precipitation is 35 to 60 inches. The frost-free season is 150 to more than 200 days.

#### Typical Profile:

Depth from Surface:

0 to 24 Inches: Dark brown, very dark brown, and dark yellowish brown  
silt loam

24 to 60 Inches: Dark grayish brown very gravelly sand

#### Permeability:

Moderate above subsoil and very slow within it

#### Rooting Depth:

36 inches

#### Depth to Seasonal High Water Table:

1-1/2 to 3 feet

#### Available Water Holding Capacity:

Moderate to moderately high

#### Runoff Potential:

Slow to rapid depending upon slope

#### Erosion and Slippage Hazard:

Slight to severe depending upon slope

### Kitsap Series

**Use and Management:**

Primary uses of these soils are for pasture and timber.

Pasture forage yields for the B and C phases are 4.0 tons/acre/ with good management. It is not recommended that the D phase be used for pasture and livestock uses.

Douglas-fir, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Red Alder, and Bigleaf Maple are important tree species on all soil slope classes. The D phase has severe limitations on equipment use for site preparation and timber harvest. Caution should be used to avoid unnecessarily disturbing the vegetation on this phase to avoid problems with erosion, runoff, and slippage.

The KpB soil has mostly no to moderate limitations on most recreational and engineering uses. The other two slope classes have moderate to severe limitations on these uses.