

## SOIL SERIES DESCRIPTION

### Norma sandy loam

**Mapping Symbols:** No

The Norma series consists of poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium in basins on glaciated uplands and areas along stream bottoms under conifers, hardwoods, grasses, and sedges. It occurs in strips from 25 to 300 feet wide. Slopes are less than 2%. The annual precipitation is 35 to 60 inches. The frost-free season is about 150 to 200 days.

**Typical Profile:**

Depth from Surface:

0 to 10 Inches: Black sandy loam

10 to 30 Inches: Dark grayish-brown sandy loam

30 to 60 Inches: Dark gray sandy loam

**Permeability:**

Moderately rapid

**Rooting Depth:**

60 inches + if drained

**Depth to Seasonal High Water Table:**

0 to 1 foot

**Available Water Holding Capacity:**

Moderately high to high

**Runoff Potential:**

Slow

**Erosion and Slippage Hazard:**

Slight

**Flooding Potential:**

Severe in places

**Norma Series**

**Use and Management:**

This soil is primarily used for pasture. Forage yields are 2.0 tons/acre/year if undrained and 4.5 tons/acre/year if drained. Drained Norma soils are also used for row crops.

Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Red Alder, Willow, and Sitka Spruce are important tree species. This soil has severe limitations for seedling mortality, plant competition, equipment use, and windthrow hazards because of its potential for wetness.

The Norma soil has severe recreational and severe engineering limitations due to its high water table and flooding potential.