

## SOIL SERIES DESCRIPTION

### Snohomish silt loam

**Mapping Symbol: So**

The Snohomish series consists of poorly-drained soils that formed in alluvium in stream valleys. Slopes are 0 to 2%, annual precipitation is 35 to 50 inches, and the frost-free season ranges from 150 to 200 days.

**Typical Profile:**

Depth from Surface:

0 to 17 Inches: Dark grayish-brown silt loam and clay loam

17 to 27 Inches: Black mucky peat

27 to 60 Inches: Dark gray loamy fine sand

**Permeability:**

Moderate in upper part; moderately rapid in lower part

**Rooting Depth:**

60 inches + if drained

**Depth to Seasonal High Water Table:**

0 to 1 foot

**Available Water Holding Capacity:**

High

**Runoff Potential:**

Slow

**Erosion and Slippage Hazard:**

Slight

**Stream Overflow Hazard:**

Severe

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#### **Use and Management:**

Primary uses are for hay, pasture, and row crops.

Pasture forage yields are 3.0 tons/acre/year if undrained and 6.0 tons/acre/year if drained.

Douglas-fir, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Red Alder, Willow, and Sitka Spruce are important tree species. These soils have severe limitations on equipment use for site preparation and timber harvest, seedling mortality, plant competition, and windthrow hazard for forestry use.

These soils have severe limitations on recreational and engineering uses due to their seasonal high water table, flood hazard, organic materials, and low shear strength.