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July 1969

● ENDICOTT

SOIL GUIDE SHEET

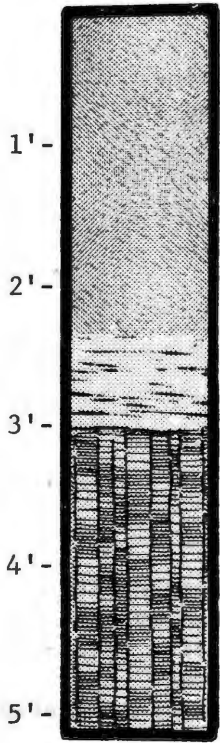
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These are well-drained, shallow and moderately deep medium-textured soils that were formed in silty wind deposits under bunchgrasses. They occupy gently sloping to steep high uplands at elevations of 1500 to 2000 feet. The soils are associated with the Walla Walla soils and are found in Adams and Benton Counties.

Representative Description:

ENDICOTT silt loam

Water Holding Capacity In/in	Permeability In/hr	Shrink-Swell Potential	Engineering Classification Unified AASHO
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Surface layer: 0-12", dark brown silt loam, granular, slightly hard, friable; pH 7.4

.23	0.63-2.0	low	ML A-4
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Subsoil: 12-18", dark brown silt loam, prismatic, soft, friable; pH 7.6

.23	0.63-2.0	low	ML A-4
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Substratum: 18-27", dark grayish brown silt loam, massive, friable; calcareous; pH 8.2

.24	0.63-2.0	low	ML A-4
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Lime-silica cemented hardpan underlain by basalt bedrock 27"+

Caution: All Endicott soils are not exactly like the one shown above. Differences in characteristics will affect suitability and limitations for uses. See Capability Classification table.

ABOUT THE SOIL GUIDE SHEETS: Soil Guide Sheets are written primarily to indicate suitability for irrigation farming. In addition, some engineering properties are shown. These will serve as a preliminary guide but on-site investigation will be needed before making final decisions on non-agricultural uses. Certain terms and soil ratings may not be self explanatory. Refer to "Guide to the Use of Soil Guide Sheets".

	Capability Classification	(percent slope)				
		0-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-40
Endicott soils						
1. Silt loam ^{1/}	III _s	III _e	III _e	IV _e	VI _e	
2. Silt loam, severely eroded ^{1/}			III _e	IV _e		
3. Silt loam, shallow ^{2/}	IV _s	IV _s	IV _e	VI _e		

Determine the depth of your soil. Depth affects use and management. Total water holding capacity is less on shallower soil.

Suitability as a source of:

- Topsoil - Good (shallow)
- Sand - Not suitable
- Gravel - Not suitable
- Road Fill - Fair

Soil features affecting engineering uses:

- Highway location - Moderate susceptibility to frost action, hardpan at 15 to 36 inches (requires ripping and blasting), low shrink-swell potential
- Dikes, Levees, Embankments - Moderate susceptibility to piping and cracking, moderate stability, moderate permeability, impervious when compacted if close control is maintained, low shearing strength
- Reservoir - Moderate permeability, hardpan at 15 to 36 inches
- Septic disposal systems - Hardpan at 15 to 36 inches

Suitability for irrigation farming:

- Water holding capacity - Low to moderate
- Infiltration - Slow
- Permeability - Moderate above the hardpan, very slow in the hardpan
- Drainage - Well drained
- Salinity and alkali hazard - Cemented hardpan may bring about water table and salinity problem under irrigation
- Erosion hazard - Water erosion, moderate; wind erosion, slight.

General Evaluation: Endicott soils may be reasonably productive under irrigation with special management practices. Productivity and choice of crops may be limited by cold climate. Shallow soils may require light, frequent irrigations. Extensive leveling should be avoided because of shallow soils. Sprinkler irrigation preferred. Have your soil tested to determine fertilizer needs. Suitable for production of most irrigated crops.

^{1/}Moderately deep or moderately shallow soils (20-40") over hardpan, bedrock, claypan, etc.
^{2/}Shallow soils (10-20") over bedrock, hardpan, claypan, etc.