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● ADKINS

SOIL GUIDE SHEET

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The Adkins series consists of deep, well-drained to somewhat excessively drained soils on undulating to steep uplands. The soils are coarse to moderately coarse textured and have formed in wind-deposited silt and sand. They are at elevations of 700 to 1,000 feet above sea level and in positions where the silty uplands merge with the highest river terraces in Walla Walla County.

Representative Description:

ADKINS fine sandy loam

Water Holding Capacity In/in	Permeability In/hr	Shrink-Swell Potential	Engineering Classification Unified AASHO
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1'	<u>Surface layer:</u> 0-5", brown fine sandy loam; massive to very weak; platy; pH 7.4-7.8	.14	2.0-6.3	low	SM	A-2
2'	<u>Subsoil:</u> 5-23", brown fine sandy loam; massive, friable; pH 7.4-7.8	.16	2.0-6.3	low	SM	A-2
3'	<u>Upper Substratum:</u> 23-40", pale-brown fine sandy loam, massive, friable; pH 7.4-7.8	.17	2.0-6.3	low	SM	A-2
4'	<u>Lower Substratum:</u> 40-52", pale-brown fine sandy loam, massive, friable; strongly calcareous; pH 8.5-9.0	.17	2.0-6.3	low	SM	A-2

Caution: All Adkins 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

Adkins soils	0-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-40
1. Fine sandy loam and eroded ^{1/} /.....	III _s	III _e	III _e	IV _e	VI _e
2. Loamy fine sand ^{1/} /.....	IV _e	IV _e	IV _e	IV _e	VI _e
3. Fine sandy loam, shallow, eroded ^{2/} /.....			VI _e	VI _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 - Fair
- Sand - Unsuitable
- Gravel - Unsuitable
- Road Fill - Fair

Soil features affecting engineering uses:

- Highway location - Good compaction characteristics, low susceptibility to frost action, subgrade is fair, and adaptability for winter grading is good
- Dikes, Levees, Embankments - Susceptible to piping
- Reservoir - Moderately rapid permeability
- Septic disposal systems - Moderately rapid permeability

Suitability for irrigation farming:

- Water holding capacity - Fair to good
- Infiltration - Moderate
- Permeability - Moderately rapid
- Drainage - Well drained
- Salinity and alkali hazard - Low; moderate in low areas; strongly alkaline in lower substratum
- Erosion hazard - Wind erosion, moderate to high; water erosion, moderate to high, hazard increases with slope

General Evaluation: Adkins soils will be productive under irrigation with good management practices. They are suitable for sprinkler irrigation but less suitable for rill irrigation, especially on coarse-texture surface soils and on steeper slopes. Leveling may expose subsoils which are low in fertility. Have your soil tested to determine fertilizer needs. Moderate to high yields of most field crops are possible.

^{1/}Deep and very deep soils (40"+) with no inhibiting layers in the profile.

^{2/}Shallow soils (10-20") over bedrock, hardpan, claypan, etc.