

HOW TO Identify soil characteristics

Knowing the properties of your forest soil will help you predict how the soil will respond to forest operations. You can then plan operations so as to minimize soil disturbance.

A soil survey is a detailed report by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) that includes maps of soil boundaries, photos, descriptions and tables of soil properties and features. Idaho county soil surveys are available at local NRCS offices, or they can be explored virtually at [USDA NRCS-Idaho Soil Survey](#) format on to a local NRCS office, where

2. You can conduct your own field survey.

Conducting a field soil survey

1. Walk into your harvest unit and select three to five spots across the unit.
2. At each spot dig a small hole about 12 inches deep. This is the critical zone that trees access for nutrients and moisture. It is also the most susceptible to disturbance during harvesting.
3. Grab some soil from each hole and rub it between your fingers.

Answer the following questions:

What is the soil texture?

To test, add water to a small handful of soil and mix it, trying to form a small ball (about the size of an egg).

- If you are not able to form a ball, you have sandy soil.
- If you are able to form a ball, place it between your thumb and forefinger, slowly squeeze the soil forward and let it droop. If it forms a ball, it is loam. If it forms a ball and then crumbles, it is silt loam. If it forms a ball and then crumbles into a powder, it is clay.