

MARLOW

New Hampshire State Soil



SOIL SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA



Introduction

Many states have a designated state bird, flower, fish, tree, rock, etc. And, many states also have a state soil – one that has significance or is important to the state. The “Marlow” is the official state soil of New Hampshire. Let’s explore how the Marlow is important to New Hampshire.

History

Marlow was established as a soil series in 1939 in the town of Marlow in Cheshire County, NH. Although not officially adopted as the State Soil by the Legislature, Marlow was chosen by a committee of New Hampshire Soil Scientists several years ago, and is recognized as the State Soil nationally by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

What is Marlow Soil?

The Marlow series consists of well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till, derived mainly from granite, gneiss and schist. They are often found on smooth rounded hills (drumlins) and mountain side slopes in glaciated uplands. They are moderately deep to a dense *substratum* and very deep to bedrock.

Every soil can be separated into three separate size fractions called *sand*, *silt*, and *clay*, which makes up the *soil texture*. They are present in all soils in different proportions and say a lot about the character of the soil. The surface, subsoil, and substratum textures of Marlow soil are *sandy loams*. Directly below the surface (A horizon) is an ashy gray or white layer of leached sandy material (E horizon). Below the E is the subsoil (B horizon) that is dark with accumulated organic materials and reddish from accumulated iron. The Substratum (C horizon) consists of dense till (*hardpan*) that was deposited and then compacted by the glacier. (Figure 1)

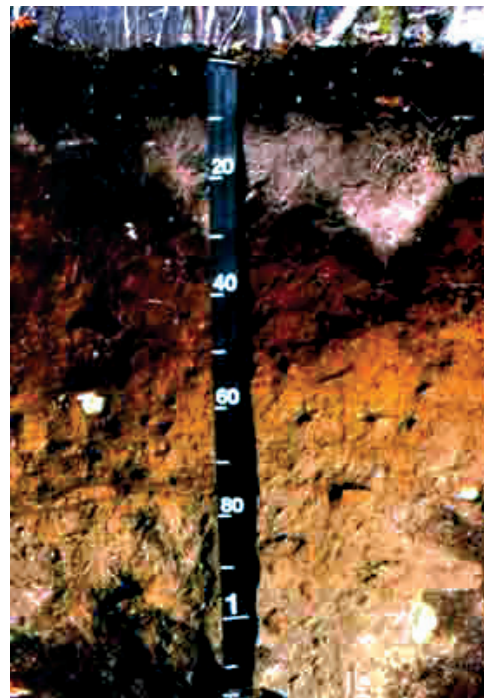


Fig. 1. Marlow profile, with a white leached layer and dark reddish brown subsoil. Credit: USDA-NRCS

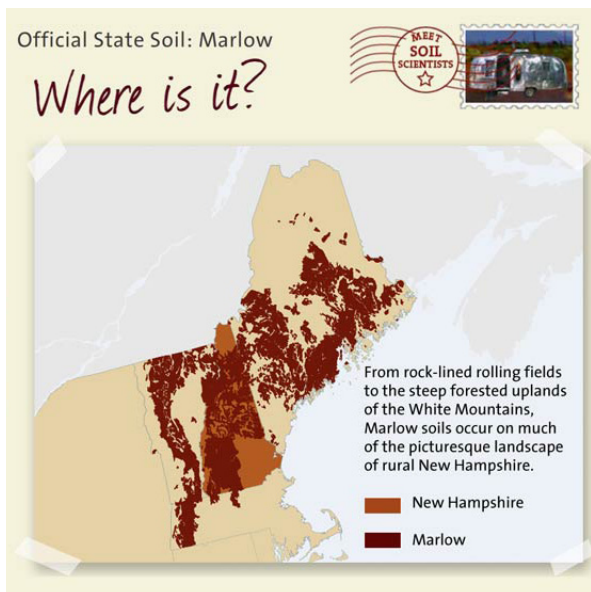


Fig. 2. Distribution of Marlow Soil in New Hampshire. Credit: Smithsonian Institution's Forces of Change.



Fig. 3. Marlow soils (foreground) are found on uplands, where the glacier left smooth rounded hills called "drumlins". Credit: Karen Dudley

Where to dig Marlow

Yes, you can dig a soil. It is called a soil pit and it shows you the *soil profile*. But the Marlow soil is hard to dig once you get down into the substratum. This layer is called a hardpan for good reason. The different horizontal layers of the soil are called *soil horizons*. Typically soil profiles have three main horizons: surface, subsoil and substratum. Marlow covers over 300,000 acres of land in eight counties of New Hampshire (**Figure 2**). This does not mean that other types of soil cannot be found there but that the Marlow is one of the most common. In all, there are a total of about 190 named soils (series) in New Hampshire.

Importance

What makes Marlow soil so important? The broad, gently sloping hillsides and summits of loamy drumlins (a typical Marlow location) provide some of the most productive soils for farmers and foresters in the harsh granitic landscapes of New Hampshire. From rock-lined rolling fields to the steep forested uplands of the White Mountains, Marlow soils underlie much of the picturesque backdrop of rural New Hampshire (**Figure 3**). Many of the State's current farms are located on this same land that the early settlers cleared of trees and picked of stones. Marlow soils are also economically important soils for timber products, where the mature forest typically consists of spruce and fir and hardwoods, such as sugar maple and beech.

Uses

Soils can be used for many purposes, including agriculture (growing crops, pasture, and woodland); engineering (roads and buildings); ecology (wildlife habitat, wetlands), recreation (ball fields, playground, camp areas) and water filtration and purification.

Marlow soils are typically used for timber production of hardwoods, pasture and some agriculture. Excellent yields of silage corn, grasses, and legumes can be obtained with the proper use of lime and fertilizers. Nearly level areas of Marlow soils that are free of stones are considered prime farmland.



Fig. 4. Marlow soil formed in sandy loam glacial till, often with many stones and boulders. Credit: NH Soils Staff

Limitations

When a soil cannot be used for one or more of the described functions, it is referred to as a limitation. Soil experts, called *Soil Scientists*, studied Marlow soil and identified that it does have limitations. Steeply sloping areas and long slope length are a moderate to severe limitation for agriculture and forestry (**Figure 4**). A *perched water table* and dense substratum is a severe limitation for on-site sewage disposal.

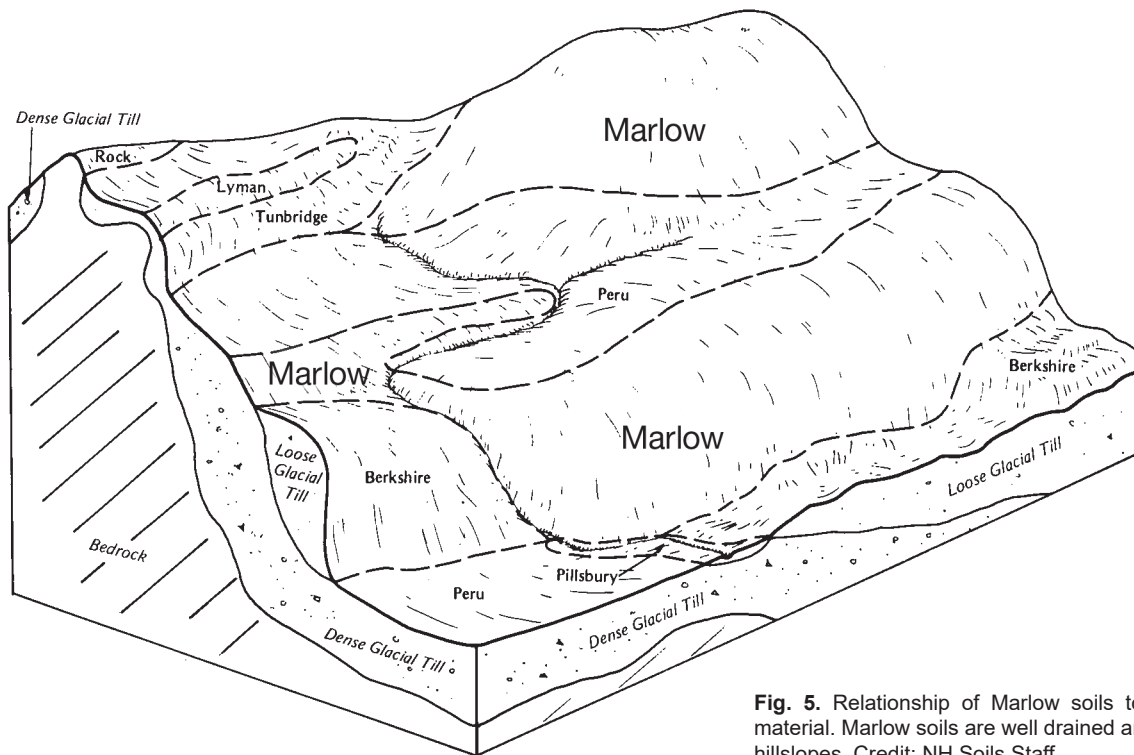


Fig. 5. Relationship of Marlow soils to landform position and parent material. Marlow soils are well drained and are found on smooth rounded hillslopes. Credit: NH Soils Staff

Management

The relatively short growing season and cool summers restrict the choice of crops and the long slopes require contour farming and cover crops to limit the amount of erosion. Agricultural crops will benefit from the use of lime and fertilizer on these strongly acid soils. In areas where roadbeds or basements are cut below the hardpan, drainage is necessary to remove the water during wet times of the year. Septic systems will require raised absorption fields.

Marlow Formation

Before there was soil there were rocks and in between, CLORPT. Without CLORPT, there will be no soil. So, what is CLORPT? It is the five major factors that are responsible for forming a soil like the Marlow series. It stands for **C**limate, **O**rganisms, **R**elief, **P**arent material and **T**ime. CLORPT is responsible for the development of soil profiles and chemical properties that differentiate soils. So, the characteristics of Marlow soil (and all other soils) are determined by the influence of CLORPT. Weathering takes place when environmental processes such as rainfall, freezing and thawing act on rocks causing them to dissolve or fracture and break into pieces. CLORPT then acts on the rock pieces, till, outwash, eolian, alluvium, marine, lakebed sediments and vegetative materials to form soils.

Climate – Temperature and precipitation influence the rate at which parent materials weather and dead plants and animals decompose. They affect the chemical, physical and biological relationships in the soil. The Marlow soil typically developed under forest cover in cool, moist environments, averaging about 46 inches of rainfall per year. These influences result in the decomposition of organic matter and the leaching of soluble bases.

Organisms – This refers to plants and animal life. In the soil, plant roots spread, animals burrow in, and bacteria break down plant and animal tissue. These and other soil organisms speed up the breakdown of large soil particles into smaller ones. Plants and animals also influence the formation and dif-

ferentiation of soil horizons. Plants determine the kinds and amounts of *organic matter* that are added to a soil under normal conditions. Animals breakdown complex compounds into smaller ones and in so doing add organic matter to soil. Marlow soils developed predominantly under hard and softwood forests that deposited needles, leaves, twigs, roots and other plant remains on the surface of the soil.

Relief – Landform position or relief describes the shape of the land (hills and valleys), and the direction it faces which makes a difference in how much sunlight the soil gets and how much water it keeps. Deeper soils form at the bottom of the hill rather than at the top because gravity and water move soil particles downhill. Marlow soils formed on oval to elongated shaped convex hillslopes and are commonly found on upper sideslopes and summits.

Parent material (C horizon) – Just like people inherit characteristics from their parents, every soil inherits some traits from the material from which it forms. Some parent materials are transported and deposited by glaciers, wind, water, or gravity. Marlow soils developed from dense *lodgement* till deposits, derived from granite, gneiss and schist.

Time – All the factors act together over a very long period of time to produce soils. As a result, soils around the world can vary in age. The length of time that soil material has been exposed to the soil-forming processes makes older soils different from younger soils. Generally, older soils have better defined horizons than younger soils. Less time is needed for a soil profile to develop in a humid and warm area with dense vegetative cover than in a cold dry area with sparse plant cover. More time is required for the formation of a well-defined soil profile in soils with fine textured material than in soils with coarse-textured soil material. Marlow soils are relatively young – between only 10,000 to 12,000 years old, which is when the Wisconsin ice sheet receded from New Hampshire at the end of the last ice age.

Ecoregions, Soils and Land Use in New Hampshire

The State of New Hampshire can be subdivided into two major ecoregions (**Figure 6**) in order to highlight important differences in the environmental factors (CLORPT) affecting soil development and plant species. Southern New Hampshire is warmer than the rest of the state and is part of the Northeastern Coastal Zone Ecoregion. The area was glaciated, which caused it to have an irregular topographic relief, but it is not as hilly and mountainous as the Northeastern Highlands to the west and north. The soils tend to be rocky and nutrient poor. Natural vegetation is dominated by hardwood and mixed forests.

Marlow soils are found in the Northeastern Highlands Ecoregion in northern and western New Hampshire. The ecoregion consists of rocky, nutrient poor, frigid soils that formed in glacial deposits on hilly to mountainous terrain, typically blanketed by northern hardwood and spruce-fir forests. The ecoregion displays many remnants of glaciation, including rocky soils, hardpan, glacial lakes, and numerous wetlands. The White Mountains are the prominent mountain range in the New Hampshire portion of the ecoregion.

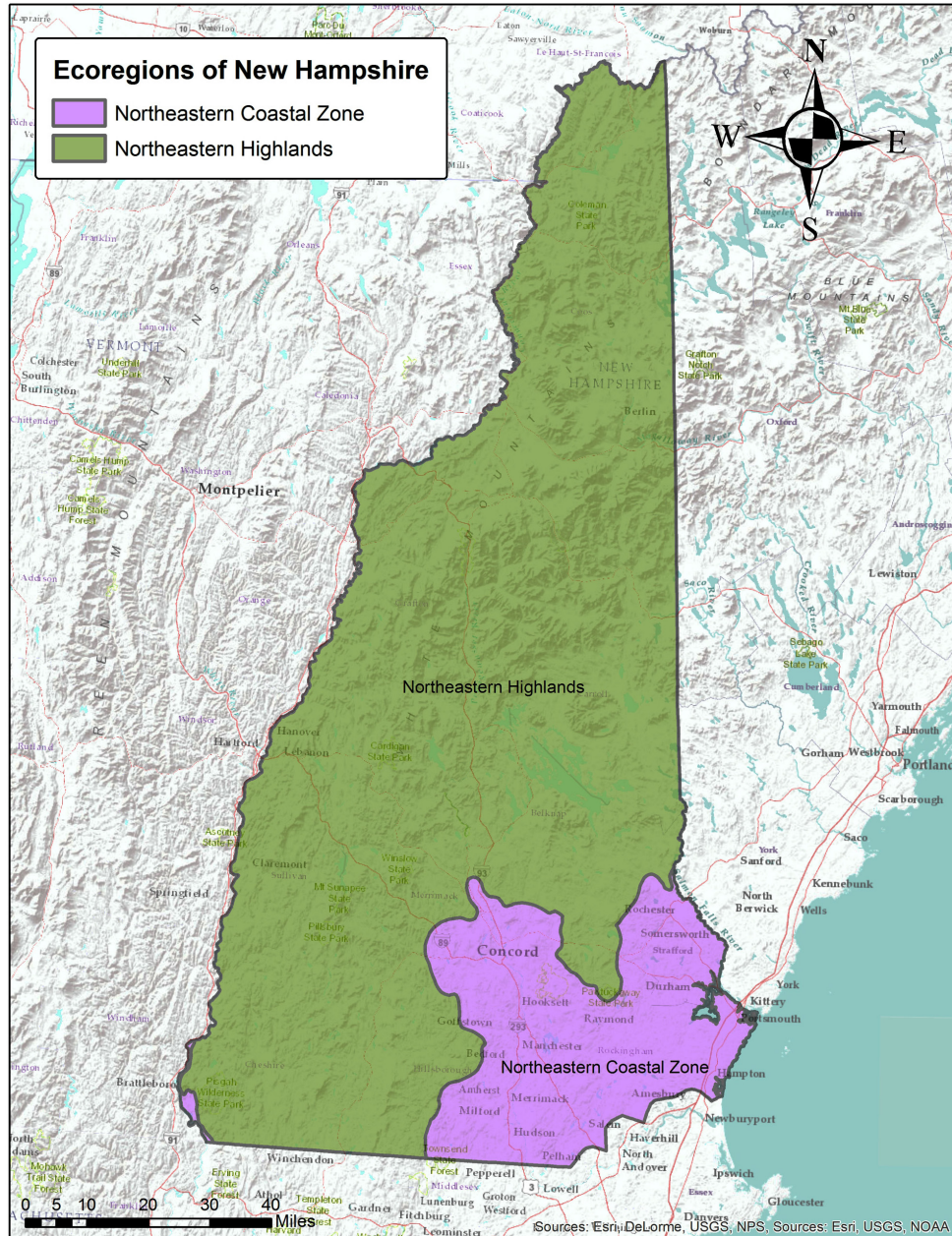


Fig. 6. Marlow soils are in the Northeastern Highlands Ecoregion. Credit: Jamin Johanson

Glossary

Clay: A soil particle that is less than 0.002 mm in diameter. Clay particles are so fine they have more surface area for reaction. They hold a lot of nutrients and water in the soil. A clay soil is a soil that has more than 40% clay, less than 45% sand and less than 40% silt.

Ecoregion: Represents areas with similar biotic and abiotic characteristics which determine the resource potential and likely responses to natural and man-made disturbances. Characteristics such as climate, topography, geology, soils, and natural vegetation define an ecoregion. They determine the type of land cover that can exist and influence the range of land use practices that are possible.

Hardpan: Dense lodgement till that is often an impermeable layer.

Horizon: see Soil horizons

Leaching: The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Lodgement till: Glacial material that is deposited between the moving glacier and bedrock. The material is then compressed and compacted.

Organic matter: Material derived from the decay of plants and animals. Always contains compounds of carbon and hydrogen.

Perched water table: An area in soil that stays saturated that's not connected to the aquifer. It's identifiable by all the same characteristics as a regular water table – signs of reduction and depleted irons and colors in the soil. The difference is that there will be a layer (or many layers) of soil underneath it that do not show signs of saturation. It's caused by a layer of soil that restricts water flow.

Sand: A soil particle between 0.05 and 2.0 mm in diameter. Sand is also used to describe soil texture according to the soil textural triangle, for example, loamy sand.

Sandy Loam: Soil material that contains 7 to 20% clay, more than 52% sand, and the percentage of silt plus twice the percentage of clay is 30 or more; or less than 7% clay, less than 50% silt, and more than 43% sand.

Silt: A soil particle between 0.002 and 0.05 mm diameter. It is also used to describe a soil textural class.

Soil Horizon: A layer of soil with properties that differ from the layers above or below it.

Soil Profile: The sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. It extends from the surface downward to unconsolidated material. Most soils have three major horizons, called the surface horizon, the subsoil, and the substratum.

Soil Scientist: A soil scientist studies the upper few meters of the Earth's crust in terms of its physical and chemical properties; distribution, genesis and morphology; and biological components. A soil scientist needs a strong background in the physical and biological sciences and mathematics.

Soil Texture: The relative proportion of sand, silt, and clay particles that make up a soil. Sand particles are the largest and clay particles the smallest. Learn more about soil texture at www.soils4teachers.org/physical-properties

Subsoil: (B horizon) The soil horizon rich in minerals that eluviated, or leached down, from the horizons above it. Not present in all soils.

Substratum: (C horizon) The soil horizon which is relatively unaffected by weathering or soil development.

Topography: The shape of the land surface. (Relief: refers to differences in elevation of different points in a region.)

Topsoil: (A horizon) The horizon that formed at the land surface. Mostly weathered minerals from parent material with a little organic matter added.

Water table: The top layer of ground water where the soil is filled with standing water. It can move up or down during different seasons.

Additional Resources

Soil! Get the Inside Scoop. David Lindbo and others. Soil Science Society of America, Madison, WI.

Know Soil, Know Life. David L. Lindbo, Deb A. Kozlowski, and Clay Robinson, editors. Soil Science Society of America, Madison, WI.

Web Resources

Soils for Teachers—www.soils4teachers.org

Soils for Kids—<http://www.soils4kids.org/>

Have Questions? Ask a Soil Scientist—<https://www.soils.org/ask>

Soil Science Society of America—<https://www.soils.org/>

New Hampshire Links:

NH NRCS webpage:

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/nh/home/>

NH Association of Conservation Districts: <http://www.nhacd.net/>

NH Department of Agriculture: <http://www.agriculture.nh.gov/>

Society of Soil Scientists of New Hampshire: <https://sssnne.org/>

New Hampshire Association of Natural Resource Scientists:

<http://nhanrs.org/>

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