Mapping Soils in New York

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The problems of mapping soils in New York, are perhaps not much different from the many problems which confront all field men in the various parts of the country. In previous papers there has been presented many of the matters of base maps and the construction of these where none are available. Other matters in regard to transportation and the necessary tools which the field man should have with him have also been discussed.

In regard to the work in New York, the State is covered with topographic maps, many of which were made several years ago, but for the most part are good and it is only necessary to make some changes in culture. The more recent maps are good to excellent. With this in hand, the field man is blessed with the necessary base maps which are so essential in our work.

In this short paper I will only attempt to show some of the main soil divisions, with reference to the soil differences between the Lake Plain soils and the Hill Section of the State. It is the border conditions or contact line between these physiographic and soil belts where there has been a great admixture of soil forming materials that the real problems of soil mapping occurs.

In considering the soils of the State, it is well to consider the principal physiographic or soil belts. In general the main soil belts of the State can be divided into;

1. The Lake Plains and Lacustrine deposits.
2. The Hill Section of the southern part of the State.
3. The Adirondack Mountains of the northeastern part.
4. Long Island or the Belt of Coastal Plains material. In this paper, only the matters of the Up-State portion will be discussed.

It must be considered that practically all of the State has been subjected to the influences of glaciation. The results of glaciation has been one of the important things in connection with the parent soil forming materials. The Adirondack Mountains and Hill Section were not influenced so marked by glaciation as the Lake Plains section and the Through Valleys. In the former, the glacial debris deposited by ice action is not so deep and in general is referred to as the