In the northwestern half of the quadrangle, most outcrops of the Vassalboro Group are intruded by significant amounts of granite (10% or more) and pegmatite (up to 50% by volume). Both are equigranular, unfoliated, biotite granite and pegmatite are ubiquitous. The granite is coarse-grained with strong foliation, and the pegmatite is characterized by large interlayered quartz and feldspar crystals. The granite is typically light gray to white and the pegmatite is generally pink to white. The granite and pegmatite are often associated with amphibolite and gneiss, forming a granofels zone. The contact between the granite and the gneiss is sharp and well-defined. The granite is characterized by the presence of biotite, which is commonly the major mafic mineral, along with plagioclase, quartz, and feldspar. The pegmatite is characterized by the presence of quartz, feldspar, and biotite, with plagioclase and muscovite as minor constituents. The granite and pegmatite are considered to be parts of a single intrusive event, indicating that they were formed from the same magma chamber. The granite is more evolved than the pegmatite, indicating that it was formed from a deeper source and is more differentiated.