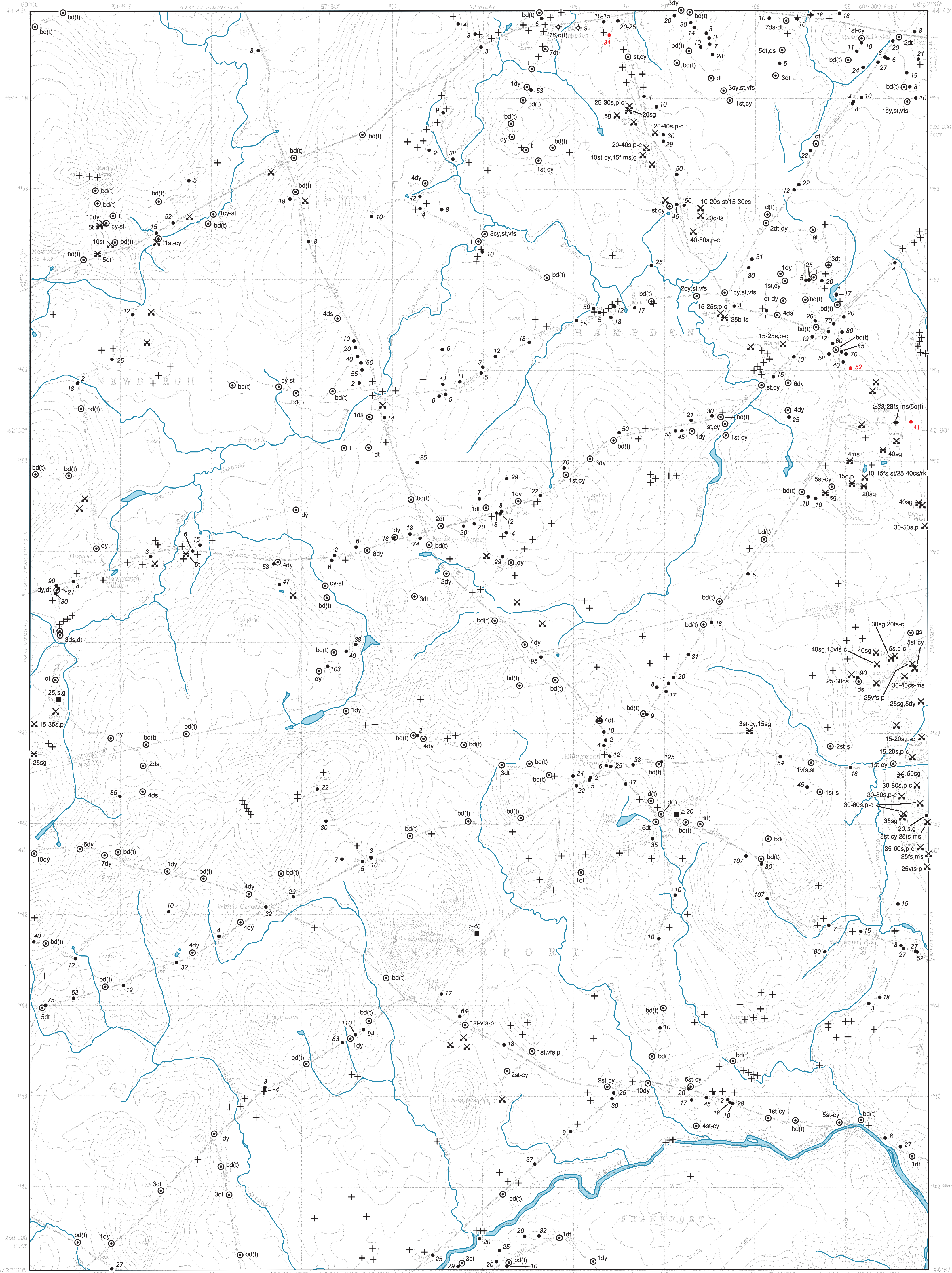


Surficial Materials

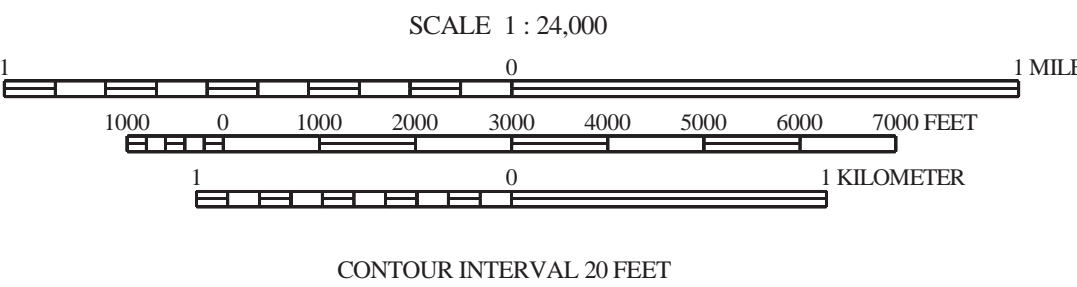


SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Materials mapping by T. K. Weddle completed during the 1988 field season and by A. R. Kelley and L. Caron during the 2012 field season. Supplemental materials data were collected by Maine Geological Survey field assistants during the 1988 field season. Additional materials data sources include, but are not limited to, municipal water company records, U.S. Geological Survey Basic-Data Reports, Maine Geological Survey bedrock well database and published bedrock geology maps, Maine Department of Environmental Protection site files, Maine Department of Transportation highway construction records, and the Maine Department of Human Services public water-supply well database.



Quadrangle Location



Topographic base from U.S. Geological Survey Snow Mountain quadrangle, scale 1:24,000 using standard U.S. Geological Survey topographic map symbols.

The use of industry, firm, or local government names on this map is for location purposes only and does not implicate responsibility for any present or potential effects on the natural resources.

This map shows the textures of surficial sediments in the quadrangle, independent of interpretations regarding their origin. For example, poorly sorted sediments deposited directly from glacial ice are shown here as "diamiction," although they may be genetically classified as "till."

The symbols listed below indicate materials observed in borrow pits and other surface exposures, as well as subsurface data from various sources. Where more than one textural class is present, materials are separated by commas and listed in decreasing order of abundance (e.g., s, st, cy). Individual materials may occur in distinct layers, or they may be mixed. Hyphens show the ranges of particle sizes present where their relative abundances are uncertain (e.g., st-c). Slash marks indicate superposition of materials. Numbers are observed thicknesses in feet (e.g., 10s/3cy) and in many cases do not indicate the thickness of surficial materials that may exist at greater depths. "nc" indicates a significant stratigraphic sequence of interbedded materials. Not all symbols will necessarily be found on the map.

GRAVEL	g	Undifferentiated gravel, used as a general term. Can be subdivided by size as follows:	
		b	Boulder gravel >256 mm (10")
		c	Cobble gravel 64-256 mm (2.5-10")
		p	Pebble gravel 2-64 mm (0.1-2.5")
MIXED UNITS	gs	Gravelly sand (this is a special case for sand with lesser amounts of intermixed gravel, i.e. pebbly sand, cobbly sand, or bouldery sand)	
		sg	Sand and gravel (used only to describe slumped face or other site where relative abundances of sand vs. gravel are unknown).
		SAND	
		s	Undifferentiated sand, used as a general term. Can be subdivided by size as follows:
SILT	st	vs	Very coarse sand (1-2 mm)
		cs	Coarse sand (0.5-1 mm)
		ms	Medium sand (0.25-0.5 mm)
		fs	Fine sand (0.125-0.25 mm)
		vs	Very fine sand (0.0625-0.125 mm)
CLAY	cy	Clay (<0.002 mm)	

DIAMICTON	d	Undifferentiated diamiction (poorly-sorted sediment in which particle sizes may range from clay to boulders). Used as a general term or subdivided as follows:	
		dg	Gravelly-matrix diamiction
		ds	Sandy-matrix diamiction
		dt	Silty-matrix diamiction
		dy	Clayey-matrix diamiction
Note: Diamictons of glacial origin may be classified as one of the following varieties of till (shown on the map in parentheses):			
	t	Till, undifferentiated. Usually of late Wisconsinan age (deposited by the last glacial ice sheet).	
	ta	Ablation till. Deposited during retreat of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet. Typically sandy, stony, and not very compact.	
	tl	Lodgement till. Inferred to have been deposited at the base of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet. Usually very compact.	
	tf	Flow till. Deposited by slumping adjacent to glacial ice.	
	T	Variously weathered till (usually a lodgment facies) or inferred pre-late Wisconsinan age.	
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ORGANIC MATERIALS	og	Organic-rich sediment (can be any organic material, including forest litter, wood, shells, etc.).	
		pt	Peat (reserved of actual fibrous peat)
<hr/>			
OTHER MATERIALS	af	Artificial fill (e.g. road fills, building sites, dumps)	
		bd	Scattered boulders; interpreted as till where followed by (t)
	rk	Bedrock (observed in pit floor, boring, or natural exposure)	
	rs	Rottenstone, disintegrated or weathered bedrock, saprolite,	
	u	Unknown (material unidentified)	
	R	Refusal (in test boring or well)	
	(f)	Fossiliferous (used to indicate fossiliferous units within a <small>consequence</small>)	