United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

in cooperation with
Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station
and
Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Soil Survey of Piscataquis County, Maine, Southern Part

How to Use This Soil Survey

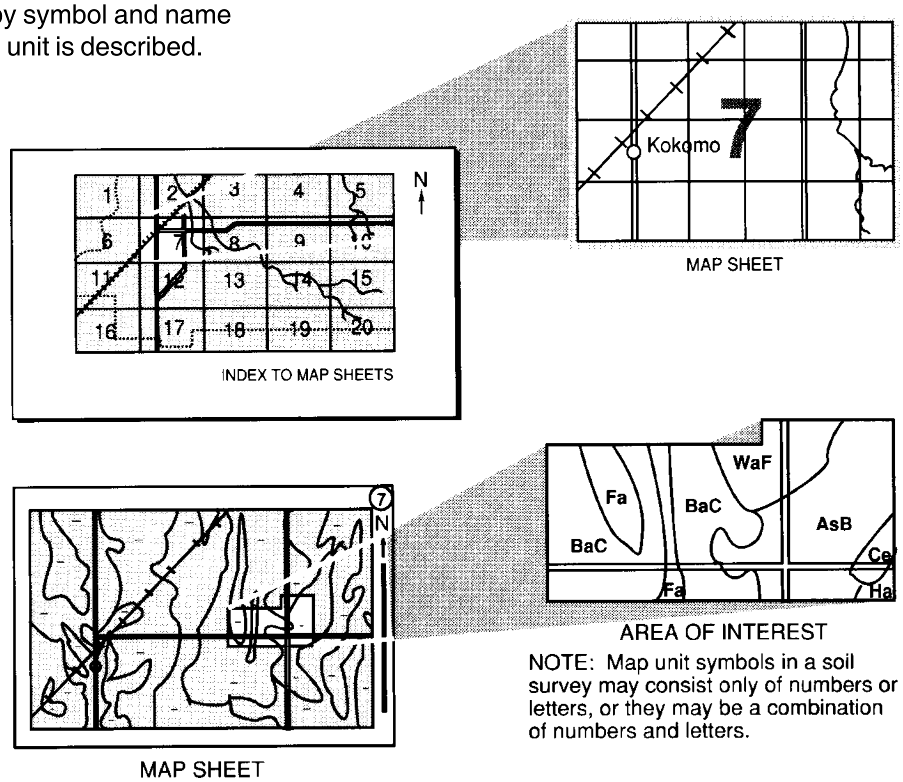
Detailed Soil Maps

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural and Forest Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in July, 1993. Soil names and descriptions were approved in March, 1994. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 1994. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station, and the Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission. It is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Piscataquis County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Cover: Planting strawberries on an area of Plaisted silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, on a ridge in the town of Sebec. The stone wall in the foreground was built using stones from the field.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available on the Natural Resources Conservation Service homepage on the World Wide Web. The address is http://www.nrcs.usda.gov.

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Issued 2005

Foreword

This soil survey contains information that affects land use planning in this survey area. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

This soil survey is designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. The survey also addresses operability considerations. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations that affect various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are shallow to bedrock. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. Broad areas of soils are shown on the general soil map. The location of each soil is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described. Information on specific uses is given for each soil. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Joyce A. Swartzendruber
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soil Survey of Piscataquis County, Maine, Southern Part

By Lawrence R. Flewelling

Fieldwork by Janet Engle Cormier, Al DeWall, Lloyd Law, Brian Grisi, Paul A. Hughes, Jr., Susan Watson, Theodore H. Butler, Jr., and Lawrence R. Flewelling

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with
Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station and Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission

General Nature of the Survey Area

This section provides general information about the survey area. It describes history and development, climate, and drainage.

The soil survey area is in the southern part of Piscataquis County, near the central part of Maine. It has a land area of about 660,000 acres, including small ponds and streams, and has about 27,000 acres of lakes and ponds over 40 acres in size. The population of the southern part of Piscataquis County is about 19,000, which is most of the people that live in all of Piscataquis County. Dover-Foxcroft, the shiretown, is located approximately at latitude 45-11-00 and longitude 69-13-30 and has a population of about 4,650.

The topography is mainly low-lying hills and valleys to the south, and hills and mountains to the north. The elevation in the Dover-Foxcroft and Milo area near the Piscataquis River is about 300 feet above sea level. To the north, Big Squaw Mountain rises to 3,196 feet near Greenville. The Appalachian Trail passes through the hills and mountains in the northern part of this survey area. Piscataquis County is a part of the hill and mountain range of the New England glaciated uplands.

The bedrock of the hills and mountains to the north is mostly slate and phyllite, but it includes small areas of granite. On the till ridges and valleys to the south, the bedrock is phyllite and weakly calcareous metamorphic bedrock.

Most farms in the lower part of the survey area produce dairy, potatoes, and strawberries. There are also some vegetable farms. Farming enterprises follow closely with the weakly calcareous bedrock from Milo to Parkman.

The manufacture of forest products is the area’s most important economic enterprise. Golf tees and wooden fasteners from birch wood, medical supplies

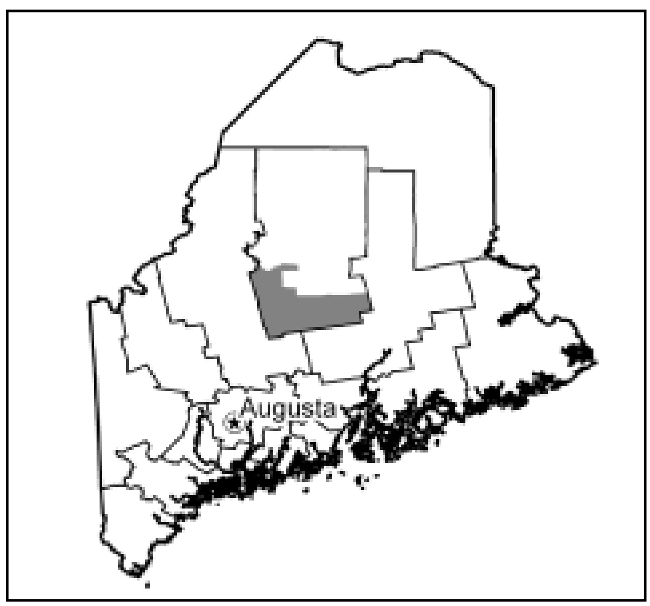

Figure 1.—Location of Piscataquis County, southern part, in Maine.

(tongue depressor sticks) from maple wood, grade stakes from softwood and hardwood, dimension lumber, telephone/light poles from red pine, cedar shingles, and fence poles account for much of the wood-related production in the area. A large amount of fir, aspen, and hemlock from the county's woodlands is used in the pulp and papermaking mills located in other counties. Maple furniture, tables, and chairs are made by Moosehead in the survey area. Monson slate, famous for its dark color, is used for walkways and patios.

The survey area provides for winter sports, hunting, fishing, and hiking. The tourist and recreation industry is a prime economic source. Woolen mills that manufacture fabric for curtains and other decorative products are important in the Guilford area.

History and Development

Piscataquis County is known as the county of lakes. It is made up of forest, lakes, ponds, rolling hills and mountain peaks, streams, and rivers. The soil survey report was prepared for the southern part, which is a mixture of agricultural, forestry, industrial, and recreational enterprises. The county is larger than the State of Connecticut. It was chartered in 1838 with Dover as its shire town, and was named for the river that flows through its major agricultural and manufacturing area. Piscataquis is an Indian name meaning “rapid waters.” Moosehead Lake, next to the county's western boundary, is the largest water body wholly contained within the confines of one state east of the Mississippi. Mount Katahdin towers 1 mile above sea level and is part of Baxter State Park. It marks the end of the Appalachian Trail. The Allagash Wilderness Waterway begins in Piscataquis County at Telos Lake and extends as far as Umsaskis Lake. Another canoeing and rafting river is the West Branch of the Penobscot, where about 17,000 people a year raft its course. Ripogenus dam on the West Branch was built in 1915-16, and at that time was the fourth largest dam in the United States. Pleasant River, Piscataquis River, and Sebec River are other good canoeing courses. Besides these parks, there is Lily Bay State Park at Moosehead Lake and Peakes-Kenney State Park at Sebec Lake. Gulf Hagas on the Pleasant River is a series of spectacular waterfalls and a canyon. Other waterfalls and many miles of mountain ranges also offer recreational opportunities.

Many of the county's first settlers came from central and western parts of the District of Maine in the early 1800s. Others came from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Some came up Penobscot Bay to Bangor, and from there through the woods to Piscataquis County. Some came up the Piscataquis and Pleasant Rivers to Brownville, Milo, Dover, and Sebec. The first town to become incorporated was Sebec in 1812, then part of Hancock County. That same year, the town held a second town meeting in a barn at which they voted to buy 45 guns, powder, and balls in preparation for meeting the British, who were reported to be making their way up the Penobscot toward Bangor. From 1816 to 1838, towns east of Parkman, Abbot, Monson, Shirley, and Greenville were part of Penobscot County. These towns and those west of them were part of Somerset County from 1809 to 1838. As settlers built sawmills and a grist mill, the influx of new settlers accelerated. At one time, the Sebec River alone had 22 water wheels on it. In 1825, a huge fire began in an area where settlers in Cambridge and other nearby towns were clearing land by burning. The fire swept through the lower part of the county, burning 40 townships before it stopped at Old Town.

After the Civil War, industries boomed. Many industries manufactured wood products, including organs and pianos at the rate of three carloads a week. A carriage, wagon, and sleigh manufacturer purchased materials from a local veneer manufacturer. One mill produced utility poles, railroad ties, and other products. There were shingle mills, a boat and yacht manufacturer, an excelsior mill, spool mills, casket manufacturer, lumber mills, woodworking mill, and the first paper mill in the state.

In the late 1800s, 20 to 30 companies mined slate in the town of Monson alone. Other towns producing slate were Blanchard, Shirely, and Brownville. The latter produced roofing slate that is on many buildings in the area today. Today, only one slate company operates in Monson. Its high-quality slate has a national reputation.

Brickyards produced bricks for building mills here and in Millinocket, and for building chimneys, churches and other public buildings, some of which stand today.

Katahdin Iron Works produced pig iron for 25 years, as much as 18 to 20 tons per day. A foundry operated in Dover.

Christmas tree production began in the 1800s, and the area remains central in the industry today. Food processing in the 1800s included a cider/vinegar factory; corn factories, one of which made its own cans; cheese and butter factories; a starch factory; and a bottling company. Apples grown by local farmers were shipped to Boston and England. Thousands of sheep and lambs used to be shipped out of the area each fall. Local woolen mills used the wool. Several railroads served the flourishing industries.

During World War II, seven woolen mills operated in Dover, Sangerville, and Guilford alone. Tanneries, marble works, an ice company, harness shops, a hat factory, a sash and blind factory, a cooperage, a lime kiln, fox farms, a shirt factory, a stove company, and an internationally known dye company have all produced in this area.

Many of today's businesses and industries in the county are nationally and internationally known, such as Guilford of Maine, Dexter Shoe, Pride Manufacturing, Moosehead Manufacturing, Numberall, Inc., Ox Yoke Originals, Hardwood Products, Puritan medical supplies, P.Q. Controls, Preston Wreath, and Shard Pottery. Other businesses include a pulp yard for International Paper Mill, a chip plant of James River Company, a biomass plant in Greenville, several large lumber companies, and Mooselook Ridge Log Home Manufacturers. The Canadian Pacific and the Bangor and Aroostook Railroads run through the southern part of the county, though the Bangor and Aroostook discontinued one of their lines in the 1950's. The latter company manufacturers boxcars in Milo.

The entirety of Piscataquis County has about 2.2 million acres of commercial forest land, of which 42,000 acres is federal, state, and town-owned. Another 1.24 million acres is industrial forest land.

There are about 140 farms in Piscataquis County, and they average 278 acres in size. Over 13,000 acres is cropland. There are around 57 dairy and beef farms, 1 deer farm, 15 sheep farms, 7 potato farms, 8 vegetable growers, 6 growers of small fruit and other miscellaneous farms.

Climate

In Piscataquis County, winters are cold and summers are moderately warm with occasional hot spells. Mountains are markedly cooler than the main agricultural areas in the lowlands. Precipitation is well distributed throughout the year and is nearly always adequate for all crops. Winter snows occur frequently, occasionally as blizzards, and cover the ground much of the time.

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at Dover-Foxcroft, Maine in the period 1974 to 1990 and at Greenville in the period 1941 to 1970. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on length of the growing season.

In winter, the average temperature is 17 degrees F, and the average daily minimum temperature is 6 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred on January 22, 1984, is -29 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 64 degrees, and the average daily maximum temperature is 76 degrees. The highest recorded temperature, which occurred on May 20, 1986, is 93 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to “heat units.” During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The total annual precipitation is about 44 inches. Of this, 24 inches, or about 50 percent, usually falls in April through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. In 2 years out of 10, the rainfall in April through September is less than 20 inches. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 3.45 inches on September 24, 1981. Thunderstorms occur on about 20 days each year, and most occur in summer.

The average seasonal snowfall is about 104 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 60 inches. On the average, 125 days of the year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground. The number of such days varies greatly from year to year.

The average relative humidity in midafternoon is about 60 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 80 percent. The sun shines 60 percent of the time possible in summer and 55 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the south. Average windspeed is highest, 10 miles per hour, in spring.

Drainage

The major portion of the survey area drains into the Piscataquis River. Tributaries are the the Sebec and Pleasant Rivers. All of these rivers flow east and form the Penobscot River in the adjacent county.

The mountains around the Greenville area drain into Moosehead Lake, the largest lake in Maine. Moosehead Lake flows into the Kennebec River to the west through controlled gates.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location, and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area are in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept or model of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

This survey area was mapped at two levels of detail. At the more detailed level, map units are narrowly defined. Map unit boundaries were plotted and verified at closely spaced intervals. At the less detailed level, map units are broadly defined. Boundaries were plotted and verified at wider intervals. In the legend for the detailed soil maps, narrowly defined units are indicated by symbols in which the first letter is a capital and the second is lowercase. For broadly defined units, the first and second letters are capitals.

The descriptions, names, and delineations of the soils in this survey area do not fully agree with those of the soils in adjacent survey areas. Differences are the result of a better knowledge of soils, modifications in series concepts, or variations in the intensity of mapping or in the extent of the soils in the survey areas.

Map Unit Composition

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one major kind of soil or an area dominated by two or three kinds of soil. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soil or soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural objects. In common with other natural objects, they have a characteristic variability in their properties. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of soils of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soil or soils for which it is named and some soils that belong to other taxonomic classes. These latter soils are called inclusions or included soils.

Most inclusions have properties and behavioral patterns similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting (similar) inclusions. They are described but are not identified by name in the map unit descriptions. Other inclusions, however, have properties and behavior divergent enough to affect use or require different management. These are contrasting (dissimilar) inclusions. They generally occupy small areas and cannot be shown separately on the soil maps because of the scale used in mapping. The inclusions of contrasting soils are identified by name in the map unit descriptions. A few inclusions may not have been observed and consequently are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the soil pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all of the kinds of soil on the landscape.

The presence of inclusions in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the soil data. The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes of soils but rather to separate the landscape into segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such landscape segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans, but onsite investigation is needed to plan for intensive uses in small areas.

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed maps at the back of this survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses. More information about each map unit is given under the heading "Use and Management of the Soils."

A map unit delineation on a map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils or miscellaneous areas. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils and miscellaneous areas are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some "included" areas that belong to other taxonomic classes.

Most included soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, inclusions. They may or may not be mentioned in the map unit description. Other included soils and miscellaneous areas, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, inclusions. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The included areas of contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few included areas may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of included areas in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans, but if intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Chesuncook silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, is a phase of the Chesuncook series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Cornish-Lovewell complex is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Plaisted-Howland-Penquis association, strongly sloping, very stony, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils is an undifferentiated group in this survey area.

Most map units include small scattered areas of soils other than those for which the map unit is named. Some of these included soils have properties that differ substantially from those of the major soil or soils. Such differences could significantly affect use and management of the soils in the map unit. The included soils are identified in each map unit description. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils are identified by a special symbol on soil maps.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Two intensities of mapping have been used in this survey area. Open lands, fields, and adjacent readily accessible areas to woodlands were narrowly defined. In these areas, soil interpretations are needed for yields of specific crops, important farmlands, sanitary facilities, urban development, and intensive recreational uses. Most of the map units are phases of soil series. A few map units are complexes. The minimum size delineation on the soils maps is about 6 acres.

Extensively farmed areas were broadly defined. In these areas, soil interpretations are needed for woodland management and productivity, watershed management, and extensive outdoor recreational areas. The map units are mostly soil associations and complexes, with some phases of soil series and an undifferentiated group. The minimum size delineation on the soil maps is about 20 acres.

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils or miscellaneous areas

Soil Descriptions

AdB—Adams loamy fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Sand plains and terraces
Description of areas: 6 to 100 acres
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Adams soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Adams soil

Position on landscape: Top of sand plain and terrace
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope features: Nearly level to undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 8 inches—dark brown loamy fine sand

Subsoil
- 8 to 13 inches—reddish brown loamy fine sand and strong brown loamy sand
- 13 to 26 inches—light olive brown sand

Substratum
- 26 to 39 inches—light olive brown fine sand
- 39 to 65 inches—olive brown sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained.
Permeability: Rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Small areas of soils that have a fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Masardis soils, small areas of somewhat excessively drained soils on similar landscapes.
- Allagash soils, small areas of well drained soils on similar landscapes.
- Small areas of soils that have a seasonal high water table within 6 feet.

Use and Management

The major uses of this soil are cropland, hay, and pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil has severe limitations for cultivated crops, hay, and pasture. Droughtiness is the main limitation, and irrigation is recommended if cultivated crops and hay are raised. Adding organic matter from cover crops is recommended to help increase available water capacity. Crop rotation to increase organic matter is also recommended. In early spring, frozen soil holds water on the surface in concave, nearly level positions until the ground is thawed.

Woodland

This Adams soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine. A low available water capacity in this soil reduces the potential productivity for red pine; however, red pine may be preferred in plantings on this soil.

Wildlife

This soil has poor potential for openland wildlife habitat. The low available water capacity makes this soil too droughty for good growth from planting of legumes and grasses, quackgrass, blueberries, and goldenrod. Quaking aspen, balsam fir, paper birch, red oak, and red maple established naturally in open areas or along field borders provide food and cover for migratory woodcock, ruffed grouse, red fox, birds, and other wildlife species. Wood ducks use acorns for food from red oak trees that were naturally introduced along the river corridors.

Urban land

This soil has a severe limitation for septic tank absorption fields. The percolation rate is rapid or very rapid in this sandy soil, which results in poor filtering of effluent. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

AEC—Adams loamy fine sand, strongly sloping

Setting

Landform: Terraces, sand plains, and eskers
Description of areas: Areas range from 30 to 90 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Adams soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Adams soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes of terraces, sand plains, and eskers
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—very dark gray, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray loamy fine sand

Subsoil
- 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown loamy fine sand

Substratum
- 26 to 39 inches—light olive brown fine sand
- 39 to 65 inches—olive brown sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained.
Permeability: Rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Small areas of soils that have a fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Small areas of Allagash and Masardis soils on similar landscapes.
• Small areas of soils that have seasonal water table within 6 feet.

Use and Management

The major use of this soil is woodland. A few areas are in pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is poorly suited to cultivated crops, hay, and pasture. A few areas are in pasture, but low yields can be expected because the Adams soil is droughty. This soil is highly erodible on the areas of 8 to 15 percent slopes, and cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice.

Woodland

This Adams soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine. A low available water capacity in this soil reduces the potential productivity for red pine; however, red pine may be preferred in plantings on this soil.

Wildlife

This soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The low available water capacity of this soil makes it too droughty for good growth from planting of desired wildlife vegetation. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, white pine, hemlock, red maple, and blackberries provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, snowshoe hare, deer, bear, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has a severe limitation for septic tank absorption fields. Adams soil has a poor filtering capacity because of the rapid or very rapid percolation rate in the sandy substratum. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

AFD—Adams-Allagash complex, hilly

Setting

Landform: Terraces and sand plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 155 acres in size. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Adams soil and similar soils: 55 percent
Allagash soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Adams soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper side slopes of terraces, sand plains, and eskers.
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 15 to 25 percent
Slope features: Convex and concave
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—very dark gray, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray loamy fine sand

Subsoil
• 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown loamy fine sand
• 9 to 13 inches—strong brown loamy sand
• 13 to 26 inches—light olive brown sand

Substratum
• 26 to 39 inches—light olive brown fine sand
• 39 to 65 inches—olive brown sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Allagash soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes and lower concave slopes
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 15 to 25 percent
Slope features: Convex and concave
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 3 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 3 to 7 inches—light brownish gray very fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 16 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red very fine sandy loam
- 16 to 27 inches—strong brown fine sandy loam
- 27 to 35 inches—light olive brown fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 35 to 65 inches-olive fine sand

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have fine sandy loam textures in the surface layer of the Adams soil.

Inclusions:
- Wonsqueak soils, which are organic soils that have mineral soil material at depths between 16 and 51 inches from the soil surface layer, in depressions.
- Brayton soils, poorly drained, in low spots next to uplands.
- Peacham soils, very poorly drained, in depressions next to uplands.

Use and Management

The major use of this soil is woodland. A few areas are in pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

The Adams soil in this unit is too hilly and droughty for cultivated crops, hay, and pasture. The Allagash soil is poorly suited to cultivated crops because of slope. It is poorly suited to hay and pasture. Extra care such as cover crops as needed to prevent erosion on the Allagash soil.

Woodland

The Adams soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, and the Allagash soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine and red pine. These soils have a moderate equipment limitation because of the hilly slope. The erosion hazard is moderate on the Allagash soil. Water bars or other measures, such as mulching, help prevent erosion on skid trails, especially near riparian zones.

Wildlife

The Adams soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat because of the low available water capacity and the Allagash soil has good potential. Balsam fir, bigtooth aspen, white pine, hemlock, red maple, blackberries, and wild strawberries provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, bear, snowshoe hare, deer, coyote, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Their sandy substratum layers are a poor filter for septic effluent because of the rapid or very rapid percolation rate in the Adams soil and the rapid percolation rate in the Allagash soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

AgB—Allagash very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces
Description of areas: 6 to 50 acres
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Allagash soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Allagash Soils

Position on landscape: Tops of outwash plains and terraces
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope features: Convex to level
Stones on surface layer: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 8 inches—dark yellowish brown very fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 8 to 16 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red very fine sandy loam
- 16 to 35 inches—strong brown grading to light olive brown fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 35 to 65 inches—olive fine sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have a very fine sandy loam layer in the substratum.

Inclusions:
- Adams soils, somewhat excessively drained, on small knolls.
- Small areas that have 8 to 15 percent slopes.
- Small areas of soils that have a seasonal water table within 6 feet in low spots.

Use and Management

The major uses for this soil are pasture, potatoes, and hay.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is moderately well suited to commonly grown crops, such as sweet corn, potatoes and other garden crops, and pasture and hay. Cross-slope farming is recommended on this soil to control erosion. Winter rye grass and other cover crops are helpful in maintaining organic matter in the plow layer.

Woodland

This soil has very high potential productivity for white pine and red pine, and high potential productivity for white spruce. It is a prime site for planting white pine, red pine, white spruce, European larch, or Scotch pine. Even though this soil has a slight erosion hazard, installing water bars or other measures to break up slopes, and seeding or mulching areas to prevent erosion near riparian zones is recommended.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat and for openland wildlife habitat. Plantings of corn, oats, clover, timothy, winter rye, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, quackgrass, goldenrod, and dandelions, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, will provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, field sparrows, deer, snowshoe hare, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of the poor filtering capacity and the rapid percolation rate of the sandy substratum. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

AgC—Allagash very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces
Description of areas: 6 to 30 acres
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Allagash soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Allagash Soils

Position on landscape: Sides of outwash plains and terraces
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface layer: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 8 inches—dark yellowish brown very fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 8 to 16 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red very fine sandy loam
- 16 to 35 inches—strong brown grading to light olive brown fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 35 to 65 inches—olive fine sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have a very fine sandy loam layer in the substratum.

Inclusions:
• Adams soils, somewhat excessively drained, on small knolls.
• Small areas that have a seasonal water table within 6 feet in low spots at the bottoms of slopes.

Use and Management

The major uses for this soil are for pasture, potatoes, and hay.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil has severe limitations for its most common uses, pasture and hay. It is highly erodible because of the slope and texture of the surface horizon, which is very fine sandy loam. Loss of topsoil on this soil may reduce yields for row crops, such as corn silage or oats. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice to control erosion.

Woodland

This soil has very high potential productivity for white pine and red pine, and high potential productivity for white spruce. It has slight limitations for most woodland uses. Installing water bars or other measures to break up the slope, and seeding or mulching areas to prevent erosion near riparian zones is recommended.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Plantings of corn, oats, clover, timothy, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, quackgrass, goldenrod, and dandelions, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, will provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, field sparrows, deer, snowshoe hare, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption field because of the poor filtering action and the rapid percolation rate of the sandy substratum. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

AHC—Allagash-Adams complex, strongly sloping

Setting

Landform: Terraces and sand plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 80 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Allagash soil and similar soils: 60 percent
Adams soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Allagash Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes and tops of terraces and sand plains downslope from the Adams soils.
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 3 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 3 to 7 inches—light brownish gray very fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 7 to 16 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red very fine sandy loam
• 16 to 27 inches—strong brown fine sandy loam
• 27 to 35 inches—light olive brown fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 35 to 65 inches—olive fine sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Adams Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes of terraces and sand plains, usually higher than the Allagash soils
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—very dark gray, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray loamy fine sand

Subsoil
- 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown loamy fine sand
- 9 to 13 inches—strong brown loamy sand
- 13 to 26 inches—light olive brown sand

Substratum
- 26 to 39 inches—light olive brown loamy sand
- 39 to 65 inches—olive brown sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have some gravelly layers in the substratum below a depth of 40 inches.

Inclusions:
- Charles soils and Wonsqueak soils in depressions.
- Small areas that have 15 to 20 percent slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

Slope and droughtiness limit the soils in this unit for cropland. Good to fair pasture fields can be expected on these soils, with the well drained Allagash soil having the higher yield. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice to control erosion. Trees need to be removed for pasture unless areas are used for unimproved pasture.

Woodland

The potential productivity for white pine is very high for the Allagash soil and high for the Adams soil. These soils have slight limitations for most woodland uses. Installing water bars or other measures to break up the slope and seeding or mulching areas to prevent erosion, especially in riparian zones, is recommended.

Wildlife

The well drained Allagash soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland habitat, and the somewhat excessively drained Adams soil has poor potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Droughtiness of the Adams soil results in poor growth of desired wildlife plantings. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, white pine, hemlock, red maple, and blackberries provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, snowshoe hare, deer, bear, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Allagash and Adams soils have a poor filtering capacity because of the sandy substratum. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

BeB—Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 20 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Berkshire and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Berkshire Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and sideslopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex and undulating
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent

Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 8 inches—dark brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 8 to 34 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to yellowish brown to olive gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 34 to 65 inches—olive gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have a silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Tunbridge soils—moderately deep, well drained soils that occur on some bedrock-controlled knolls.
• Danforth soils—very deep, well drained soils in some knolls in this map unit.

Use and Management

The major uses for this soil in this map unit are pasture and woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is very poorly suited to cropland because of surface stoniness. If stones are removed, this soil is moderately well suited to pasture.

Woodland

The potential productivity of this soil for eastern white pine and white spruce is very high. It has high potential productivity for red pine. This soil is well suited to woodland because it is well drained, does not have a restrictive layer, and has high available water capacity.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Hemlock, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, blackberries, raspberries, quaking aspen, and red maple can provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer, snowshoe hares, bear, ruffed grouse, and chickadees.

Urban land

This soil has moderate limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The moderate or moderately rapid permeability of this soil which results in a moderate percolation rate is the main limitation for septic tank absorption fields. The Berkshire soil is very deep and lacks a seasonal water table. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

BFC—Berkshire-Lyman association, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Till ridges
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 500 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Berkshire soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Lyman soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Berkshire Soil

Position on landscape: Usually on side slopes, downslope from the Lyman soil
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 8 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 4 inches—gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 8 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 8 to 34 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to yellowish brown to olive gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 34 to 65 inches—olive gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Near the crests of ridges, or on more distinctly convex slopes than those in areas of the Berkshire soil.
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 5 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex (more distinctly convex than in areas of Berkshire soils)
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have a silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Tunbridge soils, which are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock, in areas between the Lyman and Berkshire soils.
• Marlow soils, which are well drained and have a dense substratum, on some convex side slopes.
• Dixfield soils, which are moderately well drained, in some concave areas.
• Rock outcrops, which are small areas of exposed bedrock near crests of ridges.
• Slopes of 3 to 8 percent on crests of ridges.
• Danforth soils, which are well drained, in small spots in similar positions as the Berkshire soil.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are woodland and home sites.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to pasture, hay, or cultivated crops, because of surface stoniness, slope, and droughtiness of the Lyman soils. When stones are removed, these soils become suitable for pasture and hay. An occasional large boulder also limits the soils for use as cropland and pasture.

Woodland

The potential productivity of the Berkshire soil for eastern white pine and red pine is very high. The potential productivity of the Lyman soil for eastern white pine is high. The Berkshire soil is well suited to woodland because it is well drained, does not have a restrictive layer, and has a high available water capacity. The Lyman soil is limited by the 10- to 20-inch depth to bedrock.

Wildlife

The Berkshire soil and the included Tunbridge soil have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The shallow Lyman soil has poor potential because of the shallow rooting depth and droughtiness. Hemlock, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, blackberries, raspberries, quaking aspen, and red maple can provide food and cover on these soils for red squirrels, deer, snowshoe hares, bear, ruffed grouse, and chickadees.

Urban land

This Berkshire soil has moderate limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and moderate percolation rate. The Berkshire soil in this map unit has a percolation rate of 0.6 inch to 6 inches per hour. The Lyman soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption field use because of its shallow depth to bedrock. There is more likelihood of being able to install a septic system in the adjacent included areas of moderately deep to bedrock, well drained Tunbridge soils, or in the deeper Berkshire soils. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

BFD—Berkshire-Lyman association, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Till ridges
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 130 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Berkshire soil and similar soils: 55 percent
Lyman soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Berkshire Soil

Position on landscape: Usually on side slopes, downslope from the Lyman soil
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 10 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 4 inches—gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 8 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 8 to 34 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to yellowish brown to olive gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 34 to 65 inches—olive gray gravelly fine sandy loam
Depth to class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Near the tops of side slopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex (more distinctly convex than the slopes in areas of the Berkshire soil)
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: Below 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have a silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Tunbridge soils, which are well drained and are moderately deep to bedrock, in areas between the Lyman and Berkshire soils.
• Dixfield soils, which are moderately well drained, in some concave areas.
• Marlow soils, which are well drained and have a dense substratum, in some areas near the top of the slope.
• Small areas of rock outcrop at the top of some slopes.
• Small areas on the tops of knolls that have slopes of less than 15 percent in some units.

Use and Management

The major use for the soils in this map unit is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to pasture, hay or cultivated crops, because of surface stoniness, slope, and droughtiness of the Lyman soil.

Woodland

The potential productivity of the Berkshire soil for eastern white pine is very high, and the potential productivity of the Lyman soil for eastern white pine is high. The soils in this map unit have moderate limitations for equipment use because of the moderately steep slopes. The Lyman soil is limited by the 10- to 20-inch depth to bedrock. Erosion hazard is moderate for skid trails that slope 15 to 30 percent and slight on the included 10 to 15 percent slopes. Water bars may be needed to protect the soil from eroding along trails.

Wildlife

The Berkshire soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The shallow Lyman soil is rated poor because of the shallow rooting depth and droughtiness. Hemlock, balsam fir, beech, red spruce, blackberries, raspberries, white pine, and red maple can provide food and cover on these soils for red squirrels, deer, snowshoe hares, bear, ruffed grouse, and chickadees.

Urban land

Slope, moderate percolation of the Berkshire soils, and depth to bedrock of the Lyman soils severely limit these soils for septic tank absorption fields. Absorption fields are not normally permitted on slopes greater than 20 percent. Even on 15 to 20 percent slopes, an absorption field would have to be elevated well above ground level in the shallow Lyman soils, making it impractical to taper the fill at the required 4:1 grade downslope. There is more likelihood of being able to install a septic system in the Berkshire soil, since it has no limiting layer. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

BhB—Boothbay silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 30 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Boothbay soil and similar soils: 90 percent
Inclusions: 10 percent

Characteristics of the Boothbay Soil

Position on landscape: Upper slopes, convex areas
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine deposits
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Convex and undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—brown to dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 9 inches—yellowish brown silt loam
- 9 to 12 inches—light olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 12 to 17 inches—olive, mottled silt loam
- 17 to 20 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Substratum
- 20 to 65 inches—mottled, olive, very firm silty clay loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer to moderately slow or slow in the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 27 inches to firm substratum layer
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2.5 feet, perched, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have a very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Swanville soils, which are poorly drained, in small depressions and drainageways.

Use and Management

The major uses for this soil are hay, pasture, and corn silage. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is moderately well suited to cultivated crops, hay, and pasture. Seasonal wetness is the main limitation. Livestock exclusion is recommended through April and early May to prevent compaction of the surface soil. This somewhat poorly drained Boothbay soil is too wet through May in most years to plant corn silage. Cross-slope farming is recommended to reduce topsoil loss, especially on the small included areas that have slopes of 8 to 15 percent.

Woodland

This soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine. Seasonal wetness in the subsoil during the spring can delay use of equipment on the soil until June to prevent excessive disturbance to the surface and subsoil. Wetness may also be a problem during November.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. White pine, quaking aspen, gray birch, red maple, white spruce, balsam fir, timothy grasses, and hemlock established naturally provide food and cover for fishers, migratory woodcocks, deer, coyotes, song birds, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Seasonal wetness and slow or moderately slow percolation rate limits this soil for septic tank absorption fields. Raised beds may be installed to overcome this problem. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

BOB—Boothbay-Swanville association, gently sloping

Setting

Landform: Glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine.
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 600 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area.

Composition

Boothbay soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Swanville soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Boothbay Soil

Position on landscape: Upper slopes, convex areas
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine deposits
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—brown to dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 9 inches—yellowish brown silt loam
- 9 to 12 inches—light olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 12 to 17 inches—olive, mottled silt loam
- 17 to 20 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Substratum
- 20 to 65 inches—mottled, olive, very firm silty clay loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer to moderately slow or slow in the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 27 inches to firm substratum layer
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2.5 feet, perched, November to May

Characteristics of the Swanville Soil

Position on landscape: Lower slopes and nearly level areas
Parent material: Glaciomarine and glaciolacustrine
Slope features: Concave and smooth
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown highly decomposed organic matter

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 16 inches—light olive gray to olive gray, mottled silt loam
- 16 to 21 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer and slow or moderately slow in the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 36 inches to firm substratum layer
Hazard of flooding: None

Depth to water table: 0 to 3 feet, perched, October through June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have a very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer in small areas.

Inclusions:
- Wonsqueak soils in small depressions.
- Small till knolls of Colonel, Lyman, and Tunbridge soils.
- Small sandy knolls of Adams soils.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are in pasture or hay.

Cropland and Pasture

The Boothbay soil in this unit is moderately suited to hay and pasture. The Swanville soil is poorly suited to hay and pasture. Seasonal wetness is the major limitation. Early in the growing season, compaction is a problem for the Boothbay soil, and the Swanville soil is too wet to plant corn. The Swanville soil is too wet for pasture and hay management until late in the spring. Livestock exclusion is recommended in April and early May to prevent compaction of the surface soil.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine. The Boothbay soil has very high potential productivity for white spruce, and the Swanville soil has high potential productivity for white spruce. These soils can be wet from spring thaw until June. Delaying the use of equipment on the Boothbay soil until June can prevent excessive disturbance to the surface and subsoil. Fall rains may result in excess water in the root zone from November to freezeup, and using equipment during this time can disturb the site.

Wildlife

The somewhat poorly drained Boothbay soil has good potential for woodland wildlife and for openland wildlife habitat, and the poorly drained Swanville soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat and for openland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, gray birch, white pine, hemlock, red maple, sedges and grasses provide food and cover for deer, snowshoe hares, migratory woodcocks, coyotes, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Seasonal wetness and slow or moderately slow permeability in the substratum which results in a slow percolation rate severely limit these soils for septic tank absorption fields. Raised beds can be designed to take care of the septic waste on the Boothbay soil, but the Swanville soil is normally too wet for prolonged periods and offsite sewage disposal may be necessary. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

BP—Brayton-Peacham association, extremely stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Mainly forested and ranging from 20 to 400 acres in size
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Brayton soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Peacham soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Brayton Soil

Position on landscape: More distinctly higher than the Peacham soil and concave
Parent material: Basal till
Slope range: 1 to 3 percent
Slope features: Concave or flat
Stones on surface: 3 to 15 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 3 inches—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 3 to 7 inches—very dark gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 14 inches—grayish brown, mottled, gravelly fine sandy loam

• 14 to 23 inches—olive, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 23 to 65 inches—grayish brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 25 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Peacham Soil

Position on landscape: In depressions and lower than the Brayton soil
Parent material: Basal till
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Slope features: Flat and concave with an outlet
Stones on surface: 3 to 15 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layers
• 0 to 13 inches—dark reddish brown grading to black muck

Mineral surface layer
• 13 to 14 inches—very dark brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 14 to 18 inches—olive gray, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 18 to 35 inches—gray, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam
• 35 to 65 inches—olive gray, mottled, firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the surface layer, moderate in the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None, but frequently ponded for 7 to 30 days after snowmelt or a major rain event
Depth to water table: 1 foot above the surface to 2 feet below, perched, September to July

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have a silt loam surface layer and less than 3 percent surface stones in small areas.

Inclusions:
• Wonsqueak soils and Bucksport soils, very poorly drained, in similar positions as the Peacham soils.
• Colonel soils, somewhat poorly drained, on small knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses for these soils are woodland and wildlife.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to crops or pasture because of seasonal wetness and surface stoniness.

Woodland

The Brayton soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce, and white spruce. The Peacham soil has moderate potential productivity for red maple. The poorly drained Brayton soil has more value for woodland than the very poorly drained Peacham soil, which is wet most of the year and has a muck surface layer. The areas have an extremely stony surface layer, which provides some support for equipment if trees are harvested during the winter. The windthrow hazard is severe on these soils because of wetness.

Wildlife

These soils have fair potential for wetland wildlife habitat. The Brayton soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Red maple, balsam fir, cedar, elm, alders, and quaking aspen provide cover and food for ruffed grouse, deer, black ducks, wood ducks, mergansers, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Wetness and the slow or moderately slow permeability of the substratum are the major limitations. The poorly drained Brayton soil in this unit is usually too wet near the surface for this use, and offsite sewage disposal may be necessary if used for home sites. The Peacham soil is unsuited to this use. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CC—Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex

Setting

Landform: Flood plain and marsh and bogs
Description of areas: Areas are 20 to 100 acres in size. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Charles soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Cornish soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Wonsqueak soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Charles Soil

Position on landscape: Lower areas compared to the Cornish soil
Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 1 percent
Slope features: Concave to flat
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 8 inches—mottled very dark grayish brown silt loam

Substratum
- 8 to 17 inches—mottled dark grayish brown to olive gray silt loam
- 17 to 48 inches—mottled olive gray very fine sandy loam to dark gray silt loam
- 48 to 53 inches—dark greenish gray fine sand
- 53 to 57 inches—very dark gray silt loam
- 57 to 65 inches—mottled, dark gray silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate and moderate to rapid below 48 inches
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Frequent, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: 0 to more than 6 feet, apparent, November to June

Characteristics of the Cornish Soil

Position on landscape: Higher areas than those of the Charles and Wonsqueak soils
Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Slope features: Slightly convex to plane
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 10 inches—very dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 10 to 14 inches—olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 14 to 33 inches—light olive brown, mottled silt loam

Substratum
- 33 to 48 inches—olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 48 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: 1 foot to more than 6 feet, apparent, November to May

Characteristics of the Wonsqueak Soil

Position on landscape: Depressions
Parent material: Mantle of organic material over loamy mineral material
Slope range: 0 to 1 percent
Slope features: Flat and depressional, with a restricted outlet
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 4 inches—black muck

Subsoil
- 4 to 23 inches—very dark brown muck
- 23 to 31 inches—dark reddish brown muck

Substratum
- 31 to 65 inches—gray and light gray gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic layers, and moderately slow or moderate in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Frequent, long, March to October
Depth to water table: From surface to more than 6 feet

below the surface layer, apparent, September through August

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that are similar to Charles soil but have fine sandy loam texture in the substratum.

Inclusions:
- Lovewell soils, moderately well drained soils on narrow bars close to streams or rivers.
- Fryeburg soils, well drained soils that occur as small narrow strips next to edges of rivers or streams.

Use and Management

The major uses for these soils in this map unit are wildlife and woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This unit is dominated by the poorly drained Charles soil and is poorly suited to cultivated crops, pasture, and hay because of frequent flooding and seasonal wetness. The somewhat poorly drained Cornish soil is in a complex pattern with the wetter Charles and Wonsqueak soils and is not normally manageable for cropland or pasture because of its smaller scattered locations throughout the map unit.

Woodland

This unit is a complex area of wooded areas and shrub swamps. The Charles and Cornish soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce. The very poorly drained Wonsqueak soil is an organic soil in shrub swamps; it is not suited to white pine and has moderate productivity potential for black spruce. The Wonsqueak soil has no drainage outlets, and water may flood on this soil through spring and into the summer. The Charles soil and the Cornish soil support alders, balsam fir, gray birch, quaking aspen, and other tree species. Although the Charles and Cornish soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine, ice and water can damage trees where flooding occurs during the winter.

Wildlife

The very poorly drained Wonsqueak soil has good potential for wetland wildlife habitat. The somewhat poorly drained Cornish and the poorly drained Charles soils have fair potential for wetland wildlife habitat. The Cornish soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Charles soil has fair potential. Black ducks, woodcock, beaver, muskrat, turtles, and frogs are among the species that look for food and cover in the wetter areas of this unit, mainly the very poorly drained Wonsqueak soil and the poorly drained Charles soil. A stream or a beaver dam may be located in many of these units.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban uses because of the wetness and possibility of flooding. Developing areas of these soils for urban uses is generally not recommended. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CeB—Chesuncook silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 10 to 50 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Chesuncook Soil

Position on landscape: High on landscape
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Smooth to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 6 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 6 to 18 inches—reddish brown silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
- 18 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled, friable gravelly loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown, very firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum, and slow or very slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 15 to 26 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None

Figure 2.—Corn and alfalfa strips on Chesuncook silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, in the town of Atkinson.

Depth to water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet, perched, March to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Chesuncook soil.

Inclusions:
• Telos soils—very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils in some slightly lower positions.
• Elliottsville soils—moderately deep to bedrock, well drained soils on some small knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are hay and pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is well suited to hay and pasture and moderately well suited to cultivated crops (fig. 2). Wetness problems in the subsoil during early spring limits when corn can be planted to the latter part of May.

Woodland

The potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high for this soil. The potential productivity for red spruce and balsam fir is high. Sloughing of cutbanks along haul roads is a problem during the spring when the soil has a perched water table and the exposed bank is thawing. Additional sediment load to streams, through runoff, can occur if the cutbank slopes are graded at 2:1. Grades of 3:1 will help reduce this problem. Although the moderately well drained Chesuncook soil has a slight limitations for equipment use, delaying operations in the spring may be necessary to prevent excessive disturbance to the soil surface and the subsoil by equipment.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and for woodland wildlife habitat. Timothy, quackgrass, wild strawberries, goldenrod, dandelions, balsam fir, and red maple seedlings, planted or established through natural processes, provide food and cover in open areas and around edges for ruffed grouse, field sparrows, and deer.

Urban land

This soil is severely limited for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are the seasonal perched water table at about 1.5 feet to 2.5 feet and the slow or very slow permeability of the substratum, which results in a slow percolation rate. Raised beds are needed to overcome this limitation. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CeC—Chesuncook silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 50 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Chesuncook Soil

Position on landscape: Side slope
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope features: Smooth to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 6 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 6 to 18 inches—reddish brown silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
- 18 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled, friable gravelly loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown, very firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum, and slow or very slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 15 to 26 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet, perched, March to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Chesuncook soil.

Inclusions:
- Telos soils, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils in some slightly lower positions.
- Elliottsville soils, moderately deep to bedrock, well drained soils on some small knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are hay and pasture.

Cropland and pasture

This soil is moderately well suited to its most common uses, pasture and hay, and to cultivated crops. It has moderate limitations for these uses because of slope and a perched water table in May. Wetness in the subsoil during early spring limits the time when corn can be planted to the latter part of May. Slope makes it harder to use equipment safely and increases erodibility. Use of adequate conservation practices when plowing or reseeding the soil is recommended to reduce the loss of topsoil and increase yields. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice.

Woodland

Potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high on the Chesuncook soil. The potential productivity for red spruce and balsam fir is high. Sloughing of cutbanks along haul roads is a problem during the spring, when the soil has a perched water table and the exposed bank is thawing. If cutbank slopes are graded at 2:1, runoff can occur, adding sediment load to streams. Grades of 3:1 will help reduce this problem. Although the moderately well drained Chesuncook soil has slight limitations for equipment use, delaying operations in the spring may be necessary to prevent excessive disturbance of the soil surface and the subsoil by equipment.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and for woodland wildlife habitat. Timothy, quackgrass, wild strawberries, goldenrod, dandelions, balsam fir, and red maple seedlings, planted or established through natural processes, provide food and cover in open areas and around edges for ruffed grouse, field sparrows, and deer.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitation for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are the seasonal perched water table at about 1.5 feet to 2.5 feet and the slow or moderately slow permeability of the substratum, which results in slow percolation. Raised beds are needed to overcome this limitation. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CFD—Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glacial ridge
Description of areas: Areas are 20 to 300 acres in size
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Chesuncook soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Elliottsville soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Telos soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Chesuncook Soil

Position on landscape: On smooth side slopes
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 10 to 25 percent
Slope features: Smooth and slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 1 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 18 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
• 18 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled, friable, gravelly loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown, mottled, very firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 15 to 26 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet, perched, March to May

Characteristics of the Elliottsville Soil

Position on landscape: Higher than the Chesuncook and Telos soils
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to strong brown silt loam
• 6 to 22 inches—yellowish brown grading to light olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 22 to 26 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 26 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Telos Soil

Position on landscape: Downslope from the Elliottsville and Chesuncook soils
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 10 to 20 percent
Slope features: Concave and smooth

Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 1 to 3 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 11 inches—reddish brown grading to brown silt loam
- 11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown grading to olive, mottled channery silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 13 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in this unit.

Inclusions:
- Monson soil, somewhat excessively drained, on small shallow to bedrock knolls.
- Monarda soil, poorly drained, in small drainageways.
- Abram soils, excessively drained, very shallow to bedrock on small knolls.
- Rock outcrop

Use and Management

The major uses for these soils in this map unit are woodland and wildlife.

Cropland and pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to cropland and pasture because of steepness of slope, surface stoniness, and seasonal wetness of the Telos soil.

Woodland

The potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high for the Chesuncook and Elliottsville soils, and high for the Telos soils. The potential productivity for red spruce and balsam fir is high on these soils. These soils have moderate limitations for equipment use because of slope and wetness of the Telos soil. Erosion hazard is moderate for the moderately steep slopes in this unit. Water bars may be needed to protect these soils from eroding. The Telos soil has wetness limitations in the subsoil during the spring, and wetness can also be a limitation during November. In the spring, delaying the use of equipment can prevent excessive disturbances to the surface and subsoil of the Telos soil.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Red spruce, balsam fir, beech, white birch, viburnum, red maple, sugar maple, and striped maple (moosewood) are examples of trees growing on these soils that may provide food and cover for white-tailed deer, moose, red squirrels, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are slope, seasonal wetness in the Telos and Chesuncook soils, the slow or very slow percolation of the Chesuncook and Telos soils, and depth to bedrock in the Elliotttsville soil. The combination of wetness and steepness may be too severe to overcome. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CHD—Chesuncook-Telos association, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glacial ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 200 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Chesuncook soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Telos soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Chesuncook Soil

Position on landscape: Highest and more distinctly convex slopes

Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Smooth and convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 1 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 18 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
• 18 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled, friable, gravelly loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown, mottled, very firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum, and slow or very slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 15 to 26 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet, March to May

Characteristics of the Telos Soil

Position on landscape: Lower, less sloping convex and concave slopes
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 12 to 25 percent
Slope features: Smooth and concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 1 to 3 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 11 inches—reddish brown grading to brown silt loam
• 11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown grading to olive, mottled, channery silt loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 13 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in this unit

Inclusions:
• Elliottsville soils, well drained, moderately deep to bedrock on small knolls
• Monarda soils, poorly drained, in small drainageways
• Small areas with slopes steeper than 30 percent

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Crops and pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, seasonal wetness, and moderately steep slopes.

Woodland

The Chesuncook soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine, and the Telos soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine. These soils have moderate limitations for equipment use because of slope. Significant siltation can result from erosion because of the higher clay and silt content of these soils. Water bars or other measures, such as mulching, help prevent erosion on skid trails and roads. These soils are slippery when wet because of the higher clay content. Delaying the use of equipment on the somewhat poorly drained Telos soil during the spring is recommended in order to prevent excessive disturbance to the surface and subsoil. Extra precautions need to be taken if roads are constructed on these moderately steep slopes, since sloughing can occur because of wetness and the freeze-thaw cycle. These soils are also subject to sloughing during the spring thaw where cutbank grades are 2:1 or steeper.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Red spruce, balsam fir, paper birch, viburnum, red maple, striped maple, sorrel, and raspberries may provide food and cover for deer, moose, red squirrels, coyote, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitation for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are seasonal wetness, slow or very slow percolation in the substratum of these soils, and moderately steep slopes. The combination of wetness and steepness may be too severe to overcome. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CoB—Colonel gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glacial uplands or ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 22 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Colonel soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Colonel Soil

Position on landscape: Lower ridge slopes and concave areas
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope features: Concave to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 5 inches—dark brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 5 to 12 inches—reddish brown grading to strong brown gravelly fine sandy loam
- 12 to 19 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 19 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum, and moderately slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 17 to 21 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Brayton soils, poorly drained soils in concave areas.
- Dixfield soils, moderately well drained soils in more distinctly convex areas.
- Tunbridge soils, moderately deep, well drained soils on knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses of this soil are hay and pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil has severe limitations for hay and pasture and for cultivated crops. Wetness from spring thaw through May limits this soil mainly to grasses and clovers. Corn silage can be planted in late May or early June on this soil.

Woodland

This soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce and balsam fir. Because of wetness in the subsoil during the spring, delaying the use of equipment will prevent site disturbance. Wetness is a limitation from spring thaw through May and also during November in some years.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Quackgrass, dandelions, strawberries, quaking aspen, red maple, balsam fir, and goldenrod established naturally in open areas and along field borders provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, bear, deer, and birds.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are seasonal wetness because of the perched water table above the dense substratum, and the slow or very slow permeability, which results in a slow percolation rate. Raised beds may be a solution, or offsite sewage disposal may be necessary. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CPB—Colonel-Brayton-Dixfield association, gently sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridges and till plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 30 to 1,000 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Colonel soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Brayton soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Dixfield soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Colonel Soil

Position on landscape: Slightly convex or flat positions
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 8 percent
Slope features: Concave to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 12 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 12 to 19 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 19 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 17 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to May

Characteristics of the Brayton Soil

Position on landscape: More distinctly concave areas and in depressions
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 1 to 5 percent
Slope features: Concave or flat
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 3 inches—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 3 to 7 inches—very dark gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 7 to 14 inches—grayish brown, mottled, gravelly fine sandy loam
• 14 to 23 inches—olive, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 23 to 65 inches—grayish brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 25 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Dixfield Soil

Position on landscape: On the more distinctly convex or more sloping areas
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 5 inches—pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 5 to 17 inches—reddish brown grading to brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 17 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 29 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Small areas with silt loam texture in the surface layer of these soils.

Inclusions:
• Peacham soils, very poorly drained, in small depressions and drainageways.
• Lyman soils, shallow, somewhat excessively drained on small knolls.
• Tunbridge soils, well drained, moderately deep to bedrock on small knolls.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

The Colonel and Dixfield soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness and seasonal wetness. Stones can be removed for improved pasture and hay production on the Dixfield and Colonel soils and for some cultivated crops. The poorly drained Brayton soils are too wet to make removing stones for hay and pasture practical and are unsuited to crops.

Woodland

The potential productivity of the Colonel and Brayton soils for eastern white pine is high and very high for the Dixfield soil. The Colonel soil has moderate equipment limitations because of wetness in the subsoil, perched above the dense substratum. Delaying the use of equipment on this soil during spring thaw until May would prevent site disturbance. Wetness is also a problem in the somewhat poorly drained Colonel soil in some years during November. The poorly drained Brayton soil in this unit is wet longer in the spring from thaw through June. In the fall, the poorly drained Brayton soil is the last to freeze in the surface layer, as compared with the Colonel and Dixfield soils, and delaying using equipment on the Brayton soil may prevent site disturbance. Windthrow hazard is a bigger problem on the Brayton and Colonel soil because wetness near the surface restricts rooting.

Wildlife

The Dixfield soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Colonel and Brayton soils have fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Red maple, balsam fir, hemlock, aspen, raspberries, cedar and white pine provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer, bear, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are wetness and slow percolation because of the very slow or slow permeability of the substratum.

Wetness results from a perched water table above the dense substratum in these soils. Raised beds may be designed to overcome the wetness problems in the Colonel and Dixfield soils. The poorly drained Brayton is usually too wet near the surface for this use, and offsite sewage disposal may be necessary if used for home sites. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CQB—Colonel-Brayton-Lyman complex, undulating, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge and till plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 40 to 1,000 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Colonel soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Brayton soil and similar soils: 30 percent

Lyman soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Colonel Soil

Position on landscape: Slightly convex or plane
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 8 percent
Slope features: Concave to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 12 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 12 to 19 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 19 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 17 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to May

Characteristics of the Brayton Soil

Position on landscape: More distinctly concave areas and in depressions
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 3 percent
Slope features: Concave or flat
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 3 inches—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 3 to 7 inches—very dark gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 7 to 14 inches—grayish brown, mottled, gravelly fine sandy loam
• 14 to 23 inches—olive, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 23 to 65 inches—grayish brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 25 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: On the more distinctly convex slopes of the unit
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Convex, more distinct
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: Below 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Small areas that have silt loam texture in the surface layer of these soils.

Inclusions:
• Dixfield soils, moderately well drained, on slightly higher positions than the Colonel soil in this unit.
• Tunbridge soils, well drained, moderately deep to bedrock, in similar positions as the Lyman soil.
• Abram soils, excessively drained, very shallow to bedrock, on small knolls.
• Peacham soils, very poorly drained, in depressions and drainageways.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

The Colonel and Lyman soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, seasonal wetness of the Colonel soil, and droughtiness of the Lyman soil. Stones can be removed from the Colonel and Lyman soils for improved pasture. The poorly drained Brayton soil is too wet to make removal of stones for hay and pasture practical, and it is unsuited to cultivated crops.

Woodland

The potential productivity of these soils for eastern white pine and red spruce is high. The Colonel and Brayton soils may be wet in the subsoil, above the dense substratum during spring thaw. Delaying the use of equipment on this soil during spring thaw can prevent site disturbance. Wetness is also a problem in the somewhat poorly drained Colonel soil during November in some years. The poorly drained Brayton soil is wet later into the spring until June. The Brayton soil normally freezes later in the fall as compared with the Colonel soil and the shallow-to-bedrock Lyman soil. Windthrow hazard is a bigger concern on the Brayton and Colonel soils because of wetness near the surface, which restricts rooting.

Wildlife

The Colonel and Brayton soils have fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Lyman soil has poor potential. Balsam fir, hemlock, aspen, raspberries, cedar, red maple, and white pine provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer, bear, ruffed grouse, and other species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are seasonal wetness, a slow percolation rate in the Colonel and Brayton soils because of their very slow or slow permeability, and depth to bedrock in the Lyman soils. Raised beds may be designed to overcome the wetness problem in the Colonel soil and the depth to bedrock problem in the Lyman soil. The Brayton soil is usually too wet near the surface for this use, and offsite sewage disposal may be necessary if used for home sites. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CRC—Colonel-Hermon complex, rolling, extremely bouldery

Setting

Landform: Ridges and valley till
Description of areas: Areas range from 60 to 250 acres in size. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Colonel soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Hermon soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Colonel Soil

Position on landscape: Concave areas
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Concave
Stones on surface: Boulders and stones cover up to 15 percent of the surface
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 12 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 12 to 19 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 19 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 17 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to May

Characteristics of the Hermon Soil

Position on landscape: Convex knolls
Parent material: Glacial till, mainly granitic materials
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 15 percent boulders and stones
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 4 inches—grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 5 inches—dark brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 5 to 12 inches—brown grading to brownish yellow gravelly sandy loam
• 12 to 18 inches—brown extremely gravelly coarse sand

Substratum
• 18 to 65 inches—dark grayish brown very gravelly sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid or rapid in the solum and rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have gravelly sandy loam in the surface layer in a few areas

Inclusions:
• Brayton soils, poorly drained, in low spots
• Peacham soils, very poorly drained, in depressions
• Tunbridge soils, well drained moderately deep to bedrock, on small knolls
• Dixfield soils, moderately well drained, in similar positions as the Colonel soil

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to crops and pasture because of extremely bouldery conditions.

Woodland

The Colonel and Hermon soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce. Large boulders, sometimes 10 feet in diameter, dot the landscape. Most of these boulders are too large to move for trail location. Harvest operations are commonly carried out during the winter because the large boulders severely limit the use of equipment.

Wildlife

These soils have fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Paper birch, balsam fir, red maple, white pine, raspberries, red spruce, and hemlock provide food and cover for red fox, ruffed grouse, coyote, snowshoe hare, bear, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are seasonal wetness, and slow percolation rates of the Colonel soils, poor filtering capacity of the Hermon soil, and surface boulders. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

CsB—Cornish-Charles-Fryeburg complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Flood plain
Description of areas: Flood plains adjacent to rivers and streams. Areas range from 6 to 100 acres in size. The channels and stream bars that make up this unit are strongly contrasting so that the natural vegetation growing on the different soils is variable. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Cornish soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Charles soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Fryeburg soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Cornish Soil

Position on landscape: Intermediate areas
Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Slope features: Slightly concave to plane
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 10 inches—very dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 10 to 14 inches—olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 14 to 33 inches—light olive brown, mottled silt loam

Substratum
- 33 to 48 inches—olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 48 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: 1 foot to more than 6 feet, apparent, November to May

Characteristics of the Charles Soil

Position on landscape: Lower areas
Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 1 percent
Slope features: Concave to flat
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 8 inches—mottled very dark grayish brown silt loam

Substratum
- 8 to 17 inches—mottled dark grayish brown to olive gray silt loam
- 17 to 48 inches—mottled olive gray very fine sandy loam to dark gray silt loam
- 48 to 53 inches—dark greenish gray fine sand
- 53 to 57 inches—very dark gray silt loam
- 57 to 65 inches—mottled dark gray silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate and moderate to rapid below 48 inches
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Frequent, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: 0 to more than 6 feet, apparent, November to June

Characteristics of the Fryeburg Soil

Position on landscape: Higher, usually closer to the river
Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Slightly convex to slightly concave
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 11 inches—dark brown and dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 11 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam

Substratum
- 18 to 38 inches—brown and olive brown silt loam
- 38 to 46 inches—dark yellowish brown very fine sandy loam
- 46 to 65 inches—olive brown sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in solum and upper substratum rapid and very rapid below a depth of 46 inches
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that are similar to Cornish, Charles, and Fryeburg soils but that have fine sandy loam textures in the C horizon.

Inclusions:
- Wonsqueak soils, very poorly drained, in depressions.
- Lovewell soils, moderately well drained, on small narrow strips next to river's edge along with the Fryeburg soils.

Use and Management

The major use of these soils in this map unit is woodland; a few small areas are used for pasture and hay.

Cropland and Pasture

The Fryeburg soil is suited to pasture and hay, and the Cornish soil has severe limitations because of wetness. The Charles soil is poorly suited to hay and pasture and most often is in woodland in this map unit. Because of the complex pattern of these soils and their drainages, cultivated crops are not normally grown. This complex soil pattern was formed by variable floodwater flow. The Cornish and Fryeburg soils are higher in the landscape and flood occasionally. The Charles soil is in lower positions and further from the main river flow and is likely to flood annually.

Woodland

The potential productivity of the Cornish and Charles soils for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce is high. The potential productivity of the Fryeburg soil for these trees is very high. The Fryeburg soil and the Cornish and Charles soils in this unit have moderate potential productivity for red maple. Ice jams can back up excess water and ice onto these soils and cause damage to tree plantations along the Piscataquis and Pleasant Rivers.

Wildlife

Wetness and flooding limit these soils for wildlife use. The Fryeburg soil has good potential for woodland and openland wildlife habitat because it is well drained and is well suited to plantings of corn, timothy, and oats for deer. The Cornish soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat and fair potential for openland wildlife habitat. The Charles soil has fair potential for both. Natural established plants such as silver maple, elm, bigtooth aspen, ostrich fern, alders, blackberries, briers, gray birch, and grasses provide food and cover for migratory woodcock, deer, ruffed grouse, coyotes, birds, and other species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Wetness and flooding are the main limitations of these soils for this use. Charles soils are poorly drained and are not suitable. Cornish soils have a seasonal wetness problem and also, like the Fryeburg soils, may be flooded for 2 to 7 days, usually in April. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

Cv—Cornish-Lovewell complex

Setting

Landform: Flood plain
Description of areas: Areas range from 7 to 43 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area, in 5 out of 10 years

Composition

Cornish soil and similar soils: 65 percent
Lovewell soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Cornish Soil

Position on landscape: Lower areas
Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Slope features: Slightly concave to plane
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 10 inches—very dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 10 to 14 inches—olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 14 to 33 inches—light olive brown, mottled silt loam

Substratum
- 33 to 48 inches—olive brown, mottled silt loam
- 48 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: 0.5 foot to more than 6 feet, apparent, November to May

Characteristics of the Lovewell Soil

Position on landscape: Higher than the Cornish soil
Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 3 percent
Slope features: Slightly convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 11 inches—dark brown and dark olive brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 11 to 21 inches—olive brown silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive brown to dark grayish brown, mottled very fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: 1.5 to more than 6 feet, apparent, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils which are similar to Cornish and Lovewell soils but have fine sandy loam textures in the C horizon.

Inclusions:
- Fryeburg soils, well drained, on small, narrow area next to river.
- Charles soils, poorly drained, in low drainageways on flood plain.

Use and Management

The major uses for these soils in this map unit are corn silage, pasture, hay, and vegetable crops.

Cropland and Pasture

The Cornish soil has severe limitations for corn silage and other aboveground crops such as summer squash or cabbage. Wetness and slippery conditions are problems if belowground crops, such as potatoes, are grown. Harvesting after a rainfall may be delayed because slippery soil conditions cause equipment traction problems. This condition may also be a problem during the spring, delaying planting. The Lovewell soil is moderately well suited to hay, pasture, and crops. Planting a fall cover crop is recommended after harvesting a cultivated crop to protect these soils from the possible erosive effect of flooding during the spring. Flooding can cause major damage to these soils if they are left without a cover crop.

Woodland

The potential productivity of the Cornish soil for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce is high; and it is very high on the Lovewell soil for eastern white pine and balsam fir. These soils have moderate potential productivity for red maple. A few areas are used for woodland, but most areas are used for cropland. Equipment limitations are moderate on the Cornish soils because of wetness. Harvesting is best done during the winter when the ground is frozen or during the drier months of summer. Trees can be damaged by ice when flooding occurs during the winter.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Lovewell soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat. Corn, timothy, and oats can be planted on these soils for deer, migratory Canada geese, and mallards. Alders, white pine, balsam fir, ostrich fern, gray birch, bigtooth aspen, grasses, and timothy, when established naturally in open areas and field borders, provide food and cover for birds, deer, migratory woodcock, ruffed grouse, coyotes, red foxes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Flooding and seasonal wetness are the main limitations of these soils for this use. They may be flooded for 2 to 7 days, usually in April. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

DaB—Danforth channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: 6 to 25 acres in size
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Danforth soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Danforth Soil

Position on landscape: Convex-shaped landform on the side of a ridge or ablation till landform in valleys
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 8 inches—dark grayish brown channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 8 to 31 inches—reddish brown grading to light olive brown very channery fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 31 to 65 inches—olive brown very channery fine sandy loam grading to olive gray very channery sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Berkshire soils, well drained, on similar positions.
• Tunbridge soils, well drained, moderately deep to bedrock, on small knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses of this soil are hay and pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

This Danforth soil is moderately well suited to cultivated crops, pasture, and hay. Belowground crops, such as potatoes, are grown on this soil, but the high channer content and cobbles or flagstones within the soil make tillage and harvesting difficult. Corn silage, other aboveground row crops, or grain are preferred crops for this soil.

Woodland

This soil has high potential productivity for balsam fir, eastern white pine, and red spruce. Danforth's drainage characteristics are such that this soil can support equipment immediately after spring thaw without site disturbance problems.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat. Buckwheat, oats, and corn can be planted for deer, migratory Canada geese, and ruffed grouse. Quaking aspen, red maple, cherry, quackgrass, and dandelions naturally established in open areas or along field borders provide food and cover for migratory woodcock, deer, ruffed grouse, snowshoe hare, and chickadees.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitation is the moderately rapid or rapid permeability of the substratum, which results in a rapid percolation rate and poor filtering action. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

DBC—Danforth channery silt loam, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 300 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Danforth soil and similar soils: 85 percent

Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Danforth Soil

Position on landscape: Convex-shaped landform on the side of a ridge or ablation till landform in valleys
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray channery silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown channery silt loam
• 6 to 23 inches—reddish brown grading to dark brown very channery fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 31 to 52 inches—olive brown very channery fine sandy loam
• 52 to 65 inches—olive gray very channery sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer

Inclusions:
- Berkshire soils, well drained, in small areas on similar landscapes as the Danforth soils
- Brayton soils, poorly drained with dense substratum, on lower slopes and in drainageways
- Colonel soils, somewhat poorly drained and having a dense substratum, on lower slopes
- Rock outcrop, on small knolls
- Peacham soils, very poorly drained, that have a dense substratum, in depressions

Use and Management

The major use for this soil is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

Surface stoniness and strongly sloping slopes limit this soil for crops and pasture. Stones can be removed for improved pasture and hay. Cross-slope farming is recommended when seeding areas for hay.

Woodland

This Danforth soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce. Erosion hazard is slight on this soil. Danforth's drainage characteristics are such that this soil can support equipment immediately after spring thaw without site disturbance problems.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Raspberries, red maple, balsam fir, white pine, red spruce, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, and beech are examples of plant species growing on the Danforth that provide food and cover for deer, moose, bear, red squirrels, and ruffed grouse.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The rapid percolation rate of this soil which results in poor filtering action for effluent and slope, are the main limitations. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

DBD—Danforth channery silt loam, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 100 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Danforth soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Danforth Soil

Position on landscape: Convex-shaped landform on the side of a ridge or ablation till landform in valleys
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 25 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown channery silt loam
- 6 to 23 inches—reddish brown grading to dark brown very channery fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 31 to 52 inches—olive brown very channery fine sandy loam
- 52 to 65 inches—olive gray very channery sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Berkshire soils, well drained, in small areas on similar landscapes as the Danforth soils.
• Brayton soils, poorly drained with dense substratum, on lower slopes and in drainageways.
• Colonel soils, somewhat poorly drained with dense substratum, on lower slopes.
• Rock outcrop, on small knolls.

Use and Management

The major use for this soil is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

Surface stoniness and moderately steep slopes make this soil very poorly suited to crops and pasture.

Woodland

This Danforth soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce. Erosion hazard is moderate in this soil, and the equipment limitation is moderate because of slope. Danforth's drainage characteristics are such that this soil can support equipment immediately after spring thaw without site disturbance problems.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Raspberries, red maple, balsam fir, white pine, red spruce, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, beech, and other plant species on the Danforth provide food and cover for deer, moose, bear, red squirrels, and ruffed grouse.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The rapid percolation rate of this soil, which results in poor filtering action for effluent, and slope are the main limitations. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

DEC—Danforth-Masardis-Peacham association, rolling, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands and outwash terraces
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 300 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Danforth soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Masardis soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Peacham soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Danforth Soil

Position on landscape: Convex-shaped landform on the side of a ridge or ablation till landform in valleys
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex and concave, rolling
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray channery silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown channery silt loam
• 6 to 23 inches—reddish brown grading to dark brown very channery fine sandy loam
• 23 to 31 inches—light olive brown very channery fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 31 to 52 inches—olive brown very channery fine sandy loam
• 52 to 65 inches—olive gray very channery sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Masardis Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and sides of terraces
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex and concave, rolling
Stones on surface: Nonstony

Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red gravelly fine sandy loam
• 6 to 13 inches—dark brown gravelly sandy loam
• 13 to 19 inches—light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

Substratum
• 19 to 36 inches—olive extremely gravelly coarse
• 36 to 43 inches—dark olive gray very gravelly sand
• 43 to 65 inches—olive gray extremely gravelly coarse sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the surface layer and upper part of the subsoil, and rapid or very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Peacham Soil

Position on landscape: Depression
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 0 to 3 percent
Slope features: Flat
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layers
• 0 to 13 inches—dark reddish brown grading to black muck

Mineral surface layer
• 13 to 14 inches—very dark brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 14 to 18 inches—olive gray, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 18 to 35 inches—gray, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam
• 35 to 65 inches—olive gray, mottled, firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the surface layer, moderate in the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None, but frequently ponded for 7 to 30 days after snowmelt or major rain event
Depth to water table: 1 foot above the surface to 2 feet below, perched, September to July

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils similar to Danforth that have very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer,

Inclusions:
• Colonel soils, somewhat poorly drained with dense substratum, on lower slopes,
• Monarda soils, poorly drained with dense substratum, on lower slopes and drainageways,
• Dixfield soils, moderately well drained with dense substratum, on lower slopes,
• Brayton soils, poorly drained with dense substratum, on lower slopes and drainageways,

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas of the Masardis soil in this unit are mined for gravel.

Cropland and Pasture

The Masardis soil is poorly suited to crops and pasture because of slope. The surface stoniness makes the Danforth soil very poorly suited. The Peacham soil is unsuited to pasture because of wetness and surface stoniness.

Woodland

The Danforth and Masardis soils have high potential productivity for balsam fir, red spruce, and eastern white pine. Erosion hazard and equipment limitations are slight on these soils. The very poorly drained Peacham soil has moderate potential productivity for red maple. Equipment limitations are severe on this soil, and harvesting is best suited to the winter months when the ground is frozen.

Wildlife

The Danforth soil has good potential, and the Masardis soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The Peacham soil has fair potential for wetland wildlife because of the extremely stony conditions. Raspberries, red maple, balsam fir, red spruce, paper birch, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, and beech are examples of vegetation growing on the Danforth and Masardis soils that provide food and cover for deer, moose, bear, red squirrels, and ruffed grouse. The very poorly drained Peacham soil supports red maple, balsam fir, cedar, speckled alders, and other wildlife plant species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The very poorly drained Peacham is unsuited to this use. The main limitations are the rapid percolation rate of the Danforth and Masardis soils, which causes the effluent to be filtered poorly, and wetness in the Peacham soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

DfB—Dixfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glacial uplands or ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 40 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Colonel soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Dixfield Soil

Position on landscape: Side of glaciated uplands
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope features: Smooth and convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 7 inches—dark brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 7 to 17 inches—reddish brown grading to brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 17 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 29 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Marlow soils, well drained soils in convex areas
• Colonel soils, somewhat poorly drained soils in more distinctly concave areas.
• Lyman soils, somewhat excessively drained, shallow soils on knolls.
• A few areas from which stones have not been removed.

Use and Management

The major uses of this soil are hay and pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is moderately well suited to hay and pasture. Potatoes are not normally grown because of problems with the few granite stones and cobbles in the soil that interfere with cultivating and harvesting equipment. However, this soil is moderately well suited to corn silage.

Woodland

This soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine and white spruce. Because of the wetness problem in the subsoil during the spring, delaying the use of equipment on this soil is recommended to prevent site disturbance. Wetness is a problem from spring thaw through April and also in some years during December.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat. Grain crops such as oats, corn, and buckwheat can be grown to produce for wildlife.

Quackgrass, dandelions, strawberries, quaking aspen, red maple, balsam fir, and goldenrod established naturally in open areas and along field borders provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, bear, deer, and birds.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are seasonal wetness, caused by the perched water table above the dense substratum, and the slow or very slow permeability, which results in a slow percolation rate. Raised beds may be a solution, or offsite sewage disposal may be necessary. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

DXC—Dixfield-Colonel association, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Description of areas: Areas range from 40 to 1,000 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Dixfield soil and similar soils: 55 percent
Colonel soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Dixfield Soil

Position on landscape: On the more distinctly convex or more sloping areas of the map unit
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 5 inches—pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 5 to 17 inches—reddish brown grading to brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 17 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 29 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Characteristics of the Colonel Soil

Position on landscape: Slightly concave
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 12 percent
Slope features: Concave to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 12 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 12 to 19 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 19 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 17 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to May

Included areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have silt loam textures in the surface layer

Inclusions:
- Brayton soils, poorly drained, in concave areas and drainageways
- Marlow soils, well drained, on top of convex slopes
- Tunbridge soils, moderately deep to bedrock, on small knolls
- Lyman soils, somewhat excessively drained shallow to bedrock, on small knolls

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, seasonal high water table, and slope. These soils can be used for improved pasture and hay if the surface stones are removed.

Woodland

The Dixfield soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine and balsam fir. The Colonel soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine and balsam fir. They have high potential productivity for red spruce. In the Colonel soil, wetness in the subsoil above the dense substratum requires delaying the use of equipment in the spring until the end of May in order to prevent site disturbance.

Wildlife

The Dixfield soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The Colonel soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat because of wetness in the subsoil. Hemlock, balsam fir, beech, red spruce, blackberries, raspberries, white pine, and red maple provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer bear, ruffed grouse, and other species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are seasonal wetness and the slow or moderately slow permeability of the substratum, which results in a slow percolation rate. Raised beds may be designed to overcome the wetness problems in the Dixfield and Colonel soils. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

DYC—Dixfield-Colonel-Lyman association, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Description of areas: Areas range from 40 to 500 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Dixfield soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Colonel soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Lyman soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Dixfield Soil

Position on landscape: On the more distinctly convex or more sloping areas of the map unit
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 5 inches—pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 5 to 17 inches—reddish brown grading to brown gravelly fine sandy loam
- 17 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 29 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Characteristics of the Colonel Soil

Position on landscape: Slightly concave
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 10 percent
Slope features: Concave to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 12 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown gravelly fine sandy loam
• 12 to 19 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 19 to 65 inches—grayish brown, mottled, firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 17 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to May

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Near the crests of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 8 to 20 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have silt loam surface texture.

Inclusions:
• Marlow soils, well drained, on top of convex slopes in higher landscape positions than the Dixfield soils.
• Brayton soils, poorly drained, in low concave positions and drainageways.
• Tunbridge soils, well drained, moderately deep to bedrock on convex positions with the Lyman soil.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, slope and shallow depth to bedrock of the Lyman soil and wetness in the Colonel soil. These soils can be used for improved pasture and hay if the surface stones are removed.

Woodland

The Dixfield soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine and balsam fir. The Colonel and Lyman soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine and balsam fir. The Dixfield, Colonel, and Lyman soils have high potential productivity for red spruce. The Lyman soil has a moderate windthrow hazard because of the shallow rooting depth to bedrock. The Colonel soil has a wetness problem in the subsoil above the dense substratum, and equipment use should be delayed on this soil until the end of May to prevent site disturbance. Wetness in the Colonel soil is also a problem in some years during October and November.

Wildlife

The Dixfield soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Colonel has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat because of wetness in the subsoil. The shallow-to-bedrock Lyman soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Hemlock, balsam fir, beech, red spruce, blackberries, raspberries, white pine, and red maple provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer, bear, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Wetness and depth to bedrock are the major limitations. Raised beds may be designed to overcome the wetness problems in the Dixfield and Colonel soils and the shallow depth to bedrock in the Lyman soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

EcB—Elliottsville-Chesuncook complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 20 acres in size. These soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Elliottsville soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Chesuncook soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Elliottsville Soil

Position on landscape: Convex to concave areas; generally higher on the landscape than the Chesuncook soil
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Undulating
Stones: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 6 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
• 6 to 22 inches—yellowish brown grading to light olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 22 to 26 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 26 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Chesuncook Soil

Position on landscape: Convex to concave areas, generally lower on the landscape than the Elliottsville soil
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 6 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
• 6 to 18 inches—reddish brown silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
• 18 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled, friable gravelly loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown, very firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum, very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 15 to 26 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet, perched, March to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils which have subsoil colors that are not as red as those in the Elliottsville or Chesuncook soils.

Inclusions:
• Small areas that have short slopes of 8 to 15 percent.
• Telos soils, somewhat poorly drained, in some concave areas.

• Monson soils, somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock, on some higher knolls.

Use and Management

The major use of these soils is for pasture and hay. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are moderately well suited to pasture, hay, and cultivated crops. Row crops such as potatoes are limited by the seasonal water table in the Chesuncook soil.

Woodland

Potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high for the Elliottsville and Chesuncook soils. The potential productivity for red spruce and balsam fir is high. The Chesuncook soil has problems with sloughing of cutbanks along haul roads during spring thaw when this soil has a perched water table and the exposed banks are thawing. Additional sediment load to streams, through runoff, can occur if the cutbank slopes are at 2:1. Grades of 3:1 will help reduce sloughing. Although the moderately well drained Chesuncook soil has slight limitations for equipment use, delaying the use of equipment may be necessary to prevent excessive disturbance to the soil surface and the subsoil during spring thaw in March and April.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Timothy, quackgrass, wild strawberries, goldenrod, dandelions, balsam fir, and red maple seedlings, planted or established through natural processes, provide food and cover in open areas and around edges for ruffed grouse, field sparrows and deer.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The Chesuncook soil is limited by the perched water table at about 1.5 feet. The Elliottsville soil is limited by bedrock at 20 to 40 inches. Raised beds are needed to overcome these limitations. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

EMC—Elliottsville-Monson complex, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glacial till ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 200 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Elliottsville soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Monson soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Elliottsville Soil

Position on landscape: Below the Monson soils in most places
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 8 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to strong brown silt loam
• 6 to 22 inches—yellowish brown grading to light olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 22 to 26 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 26 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Monson Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 5 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent

Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red silt loam
• 9 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 18 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low (10 to 15 inches in depth); moderate (15 to 20 inches in depth)
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Elliottsville or Monson soils.

Inclusions:
• Chesuncook soils, moderately well drained, downslope on small convex-sloped basal till.
• Telos soils, somewhat poorly drained, downslope on small concave-sloped basal till.
• Monarda soils, poorly drained, downslope in small drainageways.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Crops and pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, slope, depth to bedrock, and droughtiness of the Monson soil. If the stones are removed on these soils, areas can be used for improved pasture and hay. Tillage is difficult because the fragments in these soils are hard and flat and do not break easily. They are a problem for equipment when these soils are plowed or cultivated.

Woodland

The Elliottsville soil has very high, and the Monson soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine. Slope is not a problem on these soils for equipment. There is a moderate windthrow hazard on the Monson soil because of the shallow depth to bedrock.

Wildlife

The Elliottsville soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Monson soil has fair potential because of the lower available water for deciduous trees. Balsam fir, beech, red maple, red spruce, striped maple, paper birch, raspberries, sorrel, and mosses provide food and cover for moose, red squirrels, ruffed grouse, deer, bear, birds of prey, and other species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock. Raised beds can be designed to overcome these problems. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

EMD—Elliottsville-Monson complex, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glacial till ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 100 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Elliottsville soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Monson soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Elliottsville Soil

Position on landscape: Below the Monson soils in most places
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stone and boulders

Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to strong brown silt loam
• 6 to 22 inches—yellowish brown grading to light olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 22 to 26 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 26 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Monson Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 10 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red silt loam
• 9 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 18 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low (10 to 15 inches in depth); moderate (15 to 20 inches in depth)
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Elliottsville or Monson soils.

Inclusions:
• Chesuncook soils, moderately well drained, downslope on small convex-sloped basal till.
• Monarda soils, poorly drained, downslope in drainageways.
• Telos soils, somewhat poorly drained, downslope on small concave-sloped basal till.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Crops and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of moderately steep slopes, surface stoniness, depth to bedrock, and droughtiness of the Monson soil.

Woodland

The Elliottsville soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine and white spruce. The Monson soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine. The erosion hazard is moderate on these soils because of the moderately steep slope. Water bars or other measures, such as mulching, help to prevent erosion on skid trails. The Monson soil has a moderate windthrow hazard because of the shallow depth to bedrock.

Wildlife

The Elliottsville soil has good potential for woodland wildlife and the Monson soil has fair potential because of its lower available water capacity for deciduous trees. Balsam fir, beech, red maple, red spruce, striped maple, paper birch, raspberries, sorrel, and mosses provide food and cover for moose, red squirrels, ruffed grouse, deer, bear, and Peregrine falcon (in the town of Elliottsville).

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock and moderately steep slopes. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

END—Enchanted very gravelly silt loam, moderately steep, extremely stony

Setting

Landform: Mountain
Description of areas: Areas are located above 2,300 feet in elevation and range from 20 to 275 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 30 to 90 days on Squaw and Baker Mountains above 2,300 feet in elevation

Composition

Enchanted and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Enchanted Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper sides of mountains
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Primarily convex, but some concave areas in saddles between peaks
Stones on surface: 3 to 15 percent
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Subsurface layer
- 7 to 11 inches—pinkish gray very gravelly silt loam

Subsoil
- 11 to 34 inches—very dusky red grading to dark reddish brown very gravelly silt loam
- 34 to 43 inches—dark brown very gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 43 to 52 inches—brown very gravelly sandy loam

Bedrock
- 52 inches—bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Deep, 40 to 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the solum and rapid or very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils similar to Enchanted soil, only they are greater than 60 inches to bedrock, and they may or may not have mineral material in between the cobbles and stones.

Inclusions:
- Surplus soils, which are moderately well drained soils that have a firm substratum, at the bottoms of slopes.
- Saddleback soils, well drained, shallow to bedrock, at top of slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for this soil is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is unsuited to cropland and pasture because of moderately steep slopes, extremely stony surface conditions, and cool mountainous climate.

Woodland

This soil has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir and red spruce. The shorter growing season and cooler temperatures limit this soil for trees. Stoniness and moderately steep slopes in this unit limit equipment use.

Wildlife

This soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, mountain paper birch, American mountain ash, striped maple (moosewood), red spruce, a few yellow birches, and ground moss provide food and cover for birds of prey, moose, ruffed grouse, moles, and other species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of the rapid percolation rate, which results in poor filtering action, and slope. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

ENE—Enchanted very gravelly silt loam, very steep, extremely stony

Setting

Landform: Mountain
Description of areas: Areas are located above 2,300 feet elevation and range from 40 to 600 acres in size.

Frost-free period: About 30 to 90 days on the Squaw and Baker Mountain areas above 2,300 feet in elevation

Composition

Enchanted and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Enchanted Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of mountains
Parent material: Glacial till and colluvium
Slope range: 30 to 80 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: 3 to 15 percent
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 7 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Subsurface layer
• 7 to 11 inches—pinkish gray very gravelly silt loam

Subsoil
• 11 to 34 inches—very dusky red grading to dark reddish brown very gravelly silt loam
• 34 to 43 inches—dark brown very gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 43 to 52 inches—brown very gravelly sandy loam

Bedrock
• 52 inches—bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Deep, 40 to 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the solum and rapid or very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that are similar to the Enchanted soil, only they are greater than 60 inches to bedrock and may or may not have mineral material between the cobbles and stones.

Inclusions:
• Surplus soils, which are moderately well drained soils that have a firm substratum, at the bottoms of slopes.
• Saddleback soils, well drained, shallow to bedrock, at the tops of slopes.

Use and Management

The major use of this soil is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is unsuited to cropland and pasture because of very steep slopes, extremely stony surface conditions, and cool mountainous climate.

Woodland

The Enchanted soil has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir and red spruce. The shorter growing season and cooler temperatures limit this soil for trees. Very steep slopes in this unit severely limit equipment use, and erosion hazard is severe because of the slope.

Wildlife

This soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife. Balsam fir, mountain paper birch, American mountain ash, striped maple (moosewood), red spruce, a few yellow birches, and ground moss provide food and cover for birds for prey, moose, ruffed grouse, moles, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption because of very steep slope, extremely stony surface, and the rapid percolation of the substratum, which results in poor filtering action. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

Fr—Fryeburg silt loam

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 45 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Fryeburg and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Fryeburg Soil

Position on landscape: Highest and usually closer to the river on the flood plain than the other alluvial soils

Parent material: Recent alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 3 percent slope
Slope features: Slightly convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 11 inches—dark brown and dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 11 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam

Substratum
- 18 to 38 inches—brown and olive brown silt loam
- 38 to 46 inches—dark yellowish brown very fine sandy loam
- 46 to 65 inches—olive brown sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and upper substratum and rapid or very rapid in the lower substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, brief, March to October
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that are similar to Fryeburg soil, but having fine sandy loam substrata between 20 and 40 inches.

Inclusions:
- Lovewell soils, moderately well drained, in slightly lower positions than the Fryeburg soil.
- Areas that have short slopes greater than 3 percent.

Use and Management

The major uses for this soil are corn silage, hay, pasture, vegetable crops, and potatoes.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is well suited to cultivated crops, hay, and pasture (fig.3). Planting a fall cover crop after harvesting a cultivated crop is recommended to protect this soil from erosion by occasional flooding, which can occur during 5 to 50 percent of the years in 100. Major damage to this soil can occur if it is left without cover during floods, usually in March and April.

Woodland

This soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce and balsam fir. Even though this soil is the last flood plain area to be covered by flood water, equipment needs to be removed from the flood plain during March and April in most years. Trees can be damaged by ice during winter thaws and spring flooding.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife and for woodland wildlife habitat. Crops such as timothy and oats can be planted on this soil for deer, migratory Canada geese and mallards. Balsam fir, white pine, gray birch, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, grasses, timothy, blackberries and ostrich fern, when established in open areas and around field borders, will provide food and cover for birds, deer, migratory woodcock, ruffed grouse, coyotes, red foxes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Occasional flooding limits this soil for this use. This Fryeburg soil may be inundated for 2 to 7 days, usually in March or April. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

HoB—Howland silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 30 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Howland soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Howland Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Concave to convex

Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 13 inches—dark brown silt loam
- 13 to 17 inches—yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
- 17 to 25 inches—light olive brown to olive, mottled gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 33 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils which are moderately well drained and have slightly more clay in one of the layers in the substratum than the Howland soil

Figure 3.—Silage harvested on an intervale area of Fryeburg silt loam in the town of Sebec.

Inclusions:
• Monarda soils, poorly drained soils, located in a small, low position.
• Plaisted soils, well drained soils, located in a higher or more sloping position.
• Howland soils, small areas from which stones have not been removed.

Use and Management

The major uses for this soil are hay, pasture, and corn silage. A few areas are in woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This Howland soil is moderately well suited to hay, pasture, and cultivated crops (fig. 4). This soil has a seasonal high water table from 1.5 to 3 feet below the surface which limits its use for crops until the last of May. It normally has higher yields than the Dixfield or Chesuncook soils.

In addition, this soil is better suited to cultivated crops, such as potatoes, because it has a deeper solum and it naturally drains earlier for planting in May than does the Chesuncook soil. The potential for erosion is higher than on the Dixfield soil, and cross-slope farming is recommended to reduce the loss of topsoil.

Woodland

This soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine and red spruce. This soil has a seasonal high water table during spring thaw through April and early May, and delaying the use of equipment during that period can prevent excessive disturbance to the surface and subsoil.

Wildlife

The potential for openland wildlife habitat is good and fair for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, white ash, red maple, timothy, grasses, raspberries, and blackberries, established naturally in open fields or along field borders, provide food and cover for deer, field sparrows, red foxes, ruffed grouse, and mourning doves.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Seasonal wetness at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from the surface and a slow or moderately slow percolation rate in the substratum are the main limitations for this use. Raised beds are needed to overcome these limitations. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

HRB—Howland-Monarda association, gently sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: 50 to 300 acres in size
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Howland soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Monarda soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Howland Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 4 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam
• 4 to 13 inches—dark brown silt loam
• 13 to 17 inches—yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
• 17 to 25 inches—light olive brown to olive, mottled gravelly silt loam

Substratum
• 25 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 33 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Figure 4.—Hay and pasture on an area of Howland silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, in the town of Dover-Foxcroft.

Characteristics of the Monarda Soil

Position on landscape: Lower than the Howland soil
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 8 percent
Slope features: Concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—dark grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 10 inches—grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam
• 10 to 14 inches—olive, mottled, firm channery silt loam

Substratum
• 14 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm, channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer, moderately slow or moderate in the upper part of the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the dense substratum and lower part of the subsoil
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 12 to 24 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that are similar in color to the Monarda but have mottles between a depth of 12 and 18 inches.

Inclusions:
• Burnham soils, very poorly drained, in small depressions.
• Thorndike soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained on small knolls.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture or are reverting to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

The Howland soils are poorly suited to hay and pasture because of surface stoniness. Areas of Howland soil used for pasture can be improved by removing the stones. The Howland soils are moderately well suited to hay if surface stones are removed. The Monarda soils are unsuited to crops because of wetness and surface stoniness.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine and red spruce. Windthrow hazard is severe on the Monarda soil because of the seasonal high water table from spring thaw through June and from October until freezeup in December. The Monarda soil freezes later in the fall than the Howland soil and site disturbance by equipment may be a problem on the Monarda soil.

Wildlife

The Howland soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Monarda soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Brown ash, red maple, balsam fir, quaking aspen, and cedar, commonly grow on the Monarda soil and provide cover and food for deer, red squirrels, ruffed grouse, and other species. On the Howland soil, white ash, instead of the brown ash which commonly grows on the Monarda soil, red maple, red spruce, quaking aspen, white pine, balsam fir, beech, and yellow birch provide cover and food for wildlife.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations of these soils for this use are seasonal wetness and a slow percolation rate in the dense substratum. Raised beds can be designed to overcome these problems in the Howland soil. The poorly drained Monarda soil is wet near the surface for too long a period, and offsite sewage disposal may be necessary if this soil is used for home sites. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

LAD—Lyman-Abram complex, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 2 to 300 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Lyman soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Abram soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Sides and tops of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 5 to 25 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
- 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
- 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Abram Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and sides of ridges in the more distinctly convex areas
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 8 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral layer
- 2 to 6 inches—light brownish gray and grayish brown silt loam

Bedrock
- 6 inches—phyllite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Tunbridge soils, moderately deep to bedrock and well drained, downslope from the Lyman soil and Abram soil.
- Small areas of Ricker soils, excessively drained, and small areas of rock outcrop upslope from the Lyman and Abram soils.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, droughtiness, depth to bedrock, and moderately steep slopes.

Woodland

Potential productivity of the Lyman soil is high for eastern white pine and red spruce and is moderately high for the Abram soil. The Abram soil has severe windthrow hazard because of the very shallow depth to bedrock. Moderately steep slopes in this unit limit equipment use. In addition to the woodland use, some areas have an esthetic value for scenic views located in the granite areas of Buker and Guilford Mountains.

Wildlife

These soils have poor and very poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, red maple, hemlock, raspberries and red spruce may provide some cover and food for birds of prey, deer, bear, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban use. Depth to bedrock and slope are the major limitations for urban use. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

LAE—Lyman-Abram complex, very steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 200 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Lyman soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Abram soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 75 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
- 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
- 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid

Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Abram Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of ridges in the more distinctly convex areas
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 40 to 80 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral layer
• 2 to 6 inches—light brownish gray and grayish brown silt loam

Bedrock
• 6 inches—phyllite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Tunbridge soils, moderately deep, well drained, downslope from the Lyman and Abram soils.
• Ricker soils, organic material over bedrock, excessively drained, near the tops of slopes.
• Rock outcrop, near the tops of slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, depth to bedrock, very steep slopes, and droughtiness.

Woodland

The Lyman soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce, and the Abram soil has moderately high potential productivity for these trees. Very steep slopes in this unit prohibit equipment use. The Abram soil has a severe windthrow hazard because of the very shallow depth to bedrock, and the Lyman soil has a moderate windthrow hazard because of the shallow depth to bedrock. In addition to the woodland use, some areas have an esthetic value for scenic views located in the granite areas of Buker and Guilford Mountains.

Wildlife

These soils have poor and very poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, red maple, hemlock, raspberries, and red spruce may provide some cover and food for birds of prey, deer, bear, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban use because of very steep slopes and shallow and very shallow depth to bedrock. These limitations make it too costly or impractical to use these soils for most urban uses. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

LTD—Lyman-Tunbridge complex, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 300 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Lyman soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Tunbridge soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Sides and tops of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 8 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Tunbridge Soil

Position on landscape: Sides and tops of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 8 to 25 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches-black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches dark grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 16 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam
• 16 to 25 inches—olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 25 to 33 inches—olive gravelly sandy loam

Bedrock
• 33 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have silt loam textures in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Abram soils, very shallow to bedrock, excessively drained mineral soil, at tops of slopes.
• Ricker soils, very shallow to bedrock, excessively drained organic soil, at tops of slopes.
• Rock outcrop, at tops of slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few small areas are in pasture and blueberries.

Cropland and Pasture

The Tunbridge soil is very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of slope, surface stoniness, and depth to bedrock. Droughtiness of the Lyman soil and slope make it unsuited to crops and pasture. A few rock outcrops within the unit limit the use for pasture.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for red spruce and eastern white pine. The shallowness to bedrock in the Lyman soil and a few included areas of rock outcrop severely limit the location of haul roads. These soils have moderate limitations for equipment because of the moderately steep slopes and surface stoniness.

Wildlife

Lyman soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat because of low available water capacity for woodland plants, and Tunbridge has good potential. Hemlock, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, blackberries, raspberries, quaking aspen, and red maple can provide food and cover on these soils for red squirrels, deer, snowshoe hares, bear, ruffed grouse, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

The Lyman and Tunbridge soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of slope and depth to bedrock. Raised beds can be designed for the Tunbridge soil, but the Lyman soil may be too shallow and require offsite sewage disposal. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

LTE—Lyman-Tunbridge complex, steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 100 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Lyman soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Tunbridge soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 60 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Tunbridge Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 60 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—dark grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 16 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam
• 16 to 25 inches—olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 25 to 33 inches—olive gravelly sandy loam

Bedrock
• 33 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have silt loam textures in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Abram soils, very shallow to bedrock, excessively drained mineral soil, at top of slope and more distinctly convex position.
• Ricker soils, very shallow to bedrock, excessively drained, organic soil, at top of slopes.
• Rock outcrop on steep and very steep areas.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, depth to bedrock, and droughtiness of the Lyman soil, and steep slopes.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for red spruce and eastern white pine. Equipment limitation and erosion hazard are severe because of steep slopes.

Wildlife

The Lyman soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat because of low available water capacity for woodland plant, and the Tunbridge soil has good potential. Hemlock, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, blackberries, raspberries, quaking aspen, and red maple can provide food and cover on these soils for red squirrels, deer, snowshoe hares, bear, ruffed grouse, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

The Lyman and Tunbridge soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of depth to bedrock and steep slopes. These limitations make it too costly or impractical to use these soils for most urban uses. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MaC—Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas are 6 to 30 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Marlow soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Marlow Soil

Position on landscape: Upper slopes of hills and ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Smooth, convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 8 inches—brown fine sandy loam
- 8 to 29 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 29 to 65 inches—olive brown and firm grading to olive, very firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum.
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 30 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils which are well drained but have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Dixfield soils, moderately well drained, in concave or lower areas.
- Areas from which surface stones have not been removed.

Use and Management

The major use of this soil is hay and pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This Marlow soil has severe limitations for hay, pasture, and cultivated crops. Slope limits the use of farm equipment, and potential erosion is a concern on this soil. The few granite stones and cobbles in the soil can interfere with the cultivating and harvesting of cultivated crops. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice to control erosion.

Woodland

This soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce and balsam fir. Site disturbance by equipment immediately after spring thaw in March is not a concern with this soil because of its lighter, fine sandy loam textures and good drainage characteristics.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Grain crops such as oats, corn, and buckwheat can be grown to produce food for wildlife. Dandelions, goldenrod, strawberries, quaking aspen, white pine, hemlock, blueberries, balsam fir, and paper birch established naturally in open areas provide food and cover for bear, deer, snowshoe hare, and ruffed grouse.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitation of this soil for this use is the slow or moderately slow percolation rate in the dense substratum. A thin layer of water may be present moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March or April during peak snowmelt. Raised beds can be designed to overcome this problem. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MDD—Marlow-Dixfield association, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 50 to 100 acres
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Marlow soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Dixfield soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Marlow Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes of ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 3 inches—dark grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 8 inches—dark reddish brown grading to brown fine sandy loam
- 8 to 29 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 29 to 65 inches—olive brown and firm grading to olive, very firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Characteristics of the Dixfield Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes of ridges and less sloping areas of the map unit
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 25 percent
Slope features: Concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 5 inches—pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 5 to 17 inches—reddish brown grading to brown gravelly fine sandy loam
- 17 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 29 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Colonel soils, somewhat poorly drained, in concave areas.
- Brayton soils, poorly drained, in drainageways
- Tunbridge soils, moderately deep to bedrock, well drained, near the tops of slopes.

• Lyman soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained, on more distinctly convex areas near the tops of slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, moderately steep slopes, and seasonal high water table.

Woodland

Potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce is high on the Marlow soil, and it is very high for eastern white pine on the Dixfield soil. This moderately steep sloping unit has moderate limitations for equipment uses because of slope and surface stoniness.

Wildlife

The Marlow and Dixfield soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Hemlock, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, blackberries, raspberries, paper birch, aspen and red maple growing on these soils can provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer, bear, ruffed grouse, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The major limitations of these soils for septic tank absorption fields is the slow or moderately slow percolation rate in the substratum, slope, and wetness of the Dixfield soil. In the well drained Marlow soil, a thin layer of water may be present moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March or April during peak snowmelt. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MLE—Marlow-Lyman-Berkshire association, steep, very stony

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 150 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Marlow soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Lyman soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Berkshire soil and similar soils: 15 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Marlow Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes of ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 45 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—dark grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 8 inches—dark reddish brown grading to brown fine sandy loam
• 8 to 29 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 29 to 65 inches—olive brown and firm grading to olive, very firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 45 percent
Slope features: More distinctly convex areas of the map unit
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Berkshire Soil

Position on landscape: Steepest side slopes, usually downslope from the Lyman soil
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 45 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 4 inches—gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 8 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 8 to 34 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to yellowish brown to olive gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 34 to 65 inches—olive gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate and moderately rapid
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Tunbridge soils, moderately deep to bedrock, well drained, downslope from the Lyman soils.
• Rock outcrop on very steep or steep areas.
• Dixfield soils, moderately well drained, on concave side slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, depth to bedrock, and droughtiness of the Lyman soils and steep slopes.

Woodland

Potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce is high on the Marlow and Lyman soils, and it is very high on the Berkshire soils. This steep sloping unit has severe limitations for equipment uses because of slope. It is difficult to operate equipment safely on areas of this unit that have slopes over 35 percent.

Wildlife

The Marlow and Berkshire soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The shallow to bedrock Lyman soil is poor for woodland wildlife habitat because of low available water for woodland plants. Hemlock, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, blackberries, raspberries, paper birch, aspen and red maple growing on these soils can provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer, bear, ruffed grouse, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban uses. Slope, slow or moderately slow percolation rate in the substratum of the Marlow soil and depth to bedrock in the Lyman soil limit these soils for urban uses. In the well drained Marlow soil, a thin layer of water may be present moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March or April during peak snowmelt. The steep slope makes it too costly or impractical to develop areas of these soils for most urban uses. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MND—Marlow-Lyman-Dixfield association, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 40 to 200 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Marlow soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Lyman soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Dixfield soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Marlow Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes of ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 3 inches—dark grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 8 inches—dark reddish brown grading to brown fine sandy loam
- 8 to 29 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum:
- 29 to 65 inches—olive brown and firm grading to olive, very firm gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum.
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Characteristics of the Lyman Soil

Position on landscape: Near the crests of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: More distinctly convex shapes of the map unit
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 5 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam
- 5 to 15 inches—dark brown grading to dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Bedrock
- 15 inches—granite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Dixfield Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes of ridges and less sloping areas of the map unit
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 12 to 25 percent
Slope features: Concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 5 inches—pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 5 to 17 inches—reddish brown grading to brown gravelly fine sandy loam

• 17 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown grading to olive, mottled, firm gravelly sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 29 inches to the dense substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 29 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Colonel soils, somewhat poorly drained, in some concave areas.
• Brayton soils, poorly drained, in drainageways.
• Tunbridge soils, moderately deep soil, well drained, in landscape downslope from the Lyman soils.
• Berkshire soils, well drained, in some spots on southern aspects in association with the Lyman soil.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These Marlow and Dixfield soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness. The Lyman soil is unsuited to cropland and pasture because of depth to bedrock, droughtiness, and moderately steep slopes.

Woodland

The potential productivity of the Marlow and Lyman soils is high for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce, and it is very high on Dixfield soil for eastern white pine. This moderately steep sloping unit has moderate limitations for equipment because of slope. The Lyman soil has a moderate windthrow hazard because of shallow depth to bedrock.

Wildlife

The Marlow and Dixfield soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The shallow to bedrock Lyman soil is poor for woodland wildlife habitat because of the low available water for woodland plants. Hemlock, beech, red spruce, balsam fir, blackberries, raspberries, paper birch, aspen, and red maple growing on these soils can provide food and cover for red squirrels, deer, bear, ruffed grouse, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Slope and wetness in the Dixfield soil and depth to bedrock in the Lyman soil are the main limitations. In the well drained Marlow soil, a thin layer of water may be present moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March or April during peak snowmelt. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MrB—Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Outwash plain and terraces
Description of areas: 6 to 30 acres in size
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Masardis soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Masardis Soil

Position on landscape: Tops of terraces and sand plains
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope features: Nearly level to undulating
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 8 inches—dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 8 to 13 inches—dark brown gravelly sandy loam

• 13 to 19 inches—light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

Substratum
• 19 to 36 inches—olive extremely gravelly coarse sand
• 36 to 43 inches—dark olive gray very gravelly sand
• 43 to 65 inches—olive gray extremely gravelly coarse sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the surface and upper part of the subsoil, and rapid or very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that are similar to the Masardis but that have less gravel in the substratum
• Soils that have gravelly silt loam and gravelly loam textures in the surface layer

Inclusions:
• Adams soil, somewhat excessively drained, on similar positions as the Masardis soil.
• Allagash soil, well drained, on similar positions as the Masardis soil.

Use and Management

The major use of this soil is cropland. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil has severe limitations for cultivated crops, hay, and pasture because of the low available water capacity. Irrigation is recommended for growing a potato crop on this soil (fig.5). Increasing the amount of organic matter in the soil with cover crops and crop rotation is recommended to increase the available water capacity. In early spring, frozen soil on concave, nearly level positions holds water on the surface until the ground is thawed.

Woodland

This Masardis soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, and white spruce. Low available water capacity reduces the potential productivity of this soil for red pine; however, this species may be preferred in plantings in this somewhat excessively drained, glacial outwash soil. This soil is a major source of gravel for constructing gravel haul roads.

Wildlife

This soil has fair potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Popular, quaking aspen, blueberry, red maple, balsam fir, and grasses, established naturally in open areas or along field borders, provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, migratory woodcock, deer, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. This gravelly soil has a rapid percolation rate, which results in poor filtering action for nitrates in septic effluent. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems. This soil is a good source of roadfill and a probable source of gravel.

MSC—Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, strongly sloping

Setting

Landform: Outwash plain, terraces, and eskers
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 200 acres in size
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Masardis soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Masardis Soil

Position on landscape: Tops of terraces and sand plains
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 0 to 20 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red gravelly fine sandy loam
- 6 to 13 inches—dark brown gravelly sandy loam
- 13 to 19 inches—light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

Substratum
- 19 to 36 inches—olive extremely gravelly coarse sand
- 36 to 43 inches—dark olive gray very gravelly sand
- 43 to 65 inches—olive gray extremely gravelly coarse sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the surface and upper part of the subsoil, and rapid or very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that are similar to the Masardis but that have less gravel in the substratum.
- Soils that have gravelly silt loam and gravelly loam textures in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Danforth soils, well drained, on small till knolls.
- Wonsqueak soils, very poorly drained, organic soils in depressions.
- Allagash soils, well drained, on similar landscapes as small areas.
- Brayton soils, poorly drained, in depressions.

Use and Management

The major use for this soil is woodland. A few areas are mined for gravel.

Cropland and Pasture

This strongly sloping soil is poorly suited to crops and pasture. Slope and droughtiness are the main limitations of this soil for these uses.

Figure 5.—Irrigating a potato crop on an area of Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, in the town of Brownville.

Woodland

This Masardis soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce, balsam fir, and white spruce. The erosion hazard is slight on this soil. This soil is a major source of gravel for constructing gravel haul roads.

Wildlife

This soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat and openland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, red maple, white birch, and white pine are examples of trees growing on this soil that may provide food and cover for deer, red squirrels, gray squirrels, and ruffed grouse.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. This gravelly soil has a rapid percolation rate, which results in poor filtering action for nitrates in septic effluent. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems. This soil is a good source of roadfill and a probable source of gravel.

MTE—Masardis-Adams complex, steep

Setting

Landform: Eskers, terraces, and sand plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 80 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Masardis soil and similar soils: 55 percent
Adams soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Masardis Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and sides of eskers and side slopes of terraces and outwash plains
Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits
Slope range: 20 to 60 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown gravelly fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red gravelly fine sandy loam
• 6 to 13 inches—dark brown gravelly sandy loam
• 13 to 19 inches—light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

Substratum
• 19 to 36 inches—olive extremely gravelly coarse sand
• 36 to 43 inches—dark olive gray very gravelly sand
• 43 to 65 inches—olive gray extremely gravelly coarse sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the surface and upper part of the subsoil, and rapid or very rapid in the lower part of the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Adams Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes of terraces, sand plains, and eskers
Parent material: Glacial outwash
Slope range: 20 to 60 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—very dark gray, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray loamy fine sand

Subsoil
• 4 to 9 inches—pinkish gray loamy fine sand
• 9 to 13 inches—strong brown loamy sand
• 13 to 26 inches—light olive brown sand

Substratum
- 26 to 39 inches—light olive brown fine sand
- 39 to 65 inches—olive brown sand

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that are similar to the Masardis but that have less gravel in the substratum.
- Soils that have gravelly silt loam and gravelly loam textures in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Allagash soil, well drained, on sides of eskers near bottoms of slopes.
- Brayton soil, poorly drained, in depressions adjacent to uplands.
- Bucksport soil, very poorly drained, in depressions in outwash.
- Danforth soil, well drained soil, knolls of ablation till in similar positions as the glacial outwash and eskers.
- Wonsqueak soil, very poorly drained, in depressions in outwash.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are mined for gravel.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture. Slope and droughtiness are the main limitations of these soils for these uses.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine. The erosion hazard is severe on these soils because of the steep slope. The Masardis soil is a major source of gravel for constructing graveled haul roads.

Wildlife

The Masardis soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Adams soil has poor potential because of the lower available water capacity for woodland plants. Balsam fir, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, red maple, white birch, and white pine are types of vegetation growing on this soil that may provide food and cover for deer, red squirrels, gray squirrels, and ruffed grouse.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. They have a poor filtering action in the subsoil and substratum because of the rapid percolation rate. Slope is also a limiting factor. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems. The Masardis soil is a good source of roadfill and a probable source of gravel.

MvB—Monarda silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 110 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Monarda soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Monarda Soil

Position on landscape: Lower slope of uplands
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Concave and smooth
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 4 inches—dark grayish brown, mottled silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 10 inches—grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam
- 10 to 14 inches—olive, mottled, firm, channery silt loam

Substratum
- 14 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface, moderately slow or moderate in the upper part of the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the dense substratum and lower part of the subsoil

Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 12 to 24 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils which, like the Monarda soils, are poorly drained but have slightly higher soil reaction in the solum.

Inclusions:
- Telos soils, somewhat poorly drained, in convex positions.
- Monarda soils from which some of the surface stones have not been removed.

Use and Management

The major use for this soil is pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil has very severe limitations for pasture and cropland. Wetness in the spring through June and again in October limits its use as cropland. Restricting pasture use to periods when wetness is not a problem is recommended to prevent compaction and damage to grasses.

Woodland

This soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine and red spruce. Windthrow hazard is severe because of wetness. Wetness near the surface is a problem from the time of spring thaw through June and also in the fall from October through December. In a forested area, this soil freezes later than the better drained soils just upslope from the Monarda soil. Site disturbances could be a problem into December until the ground is frozen.

Wildlife

This soil has poor potential for openland wildlife habitat and fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Wetness limits the selection of plantings for wildlife. Plants that tolerate wetness for long periods of time are recommended. Ice damage may be problem in late winter or early spring.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. When used for home sites, offsite sewage disposal may be necessary. Wetness is a problem from October through June near the surface of this soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MW—Monarda-Burnham association, very stony

Setting

Landform: Depression on ridge or low-lying glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 300 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Monarda soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Burnham soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Monarda Soil

Position on landscape: Higher than the Burnham soil
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 3 percent
Slope features: Nearly level and concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—dark grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 10 inches—grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam
- 10 to 14 inches—olive, mottled, firm channery silt loam

Substratum
- 14 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm, channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer, moderately slow or moderate in the upper part of the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the dense substratum and lower part of the subsoil
Available water capacity: Moderate

Depth to restrictive layer: 12 to 24 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Burnham Soil

Position on landscape: In depressions, lower than the Monarda soil
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 0 to 1 percent
Slope features: Concave, nearly level
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Surface organic layer
- 0 to 13 inches—black and dark reddish brown muck

Subsoil layer
- 13 to 18 inches—gray, mottled, firm, channery silt loam

Substratum
- 18 to 65 inches—olive gray grading to dark grayish brown, mottled, firm, channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic surface layer, moderately slow in the solum, and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 5 to 17 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None, but frequently ponded 7 to 30 days
Depth to water table: 1 foot above the surface to 1.5 feet below, perched, September to July

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Extremely stony loam surface layer, mainly in the Shirley and Greenville area.

Inclusions:
- Charles soils, poorly drained, on flood plains along drainageways.
- Telos soils, somewhat poorly drained, on knolls and on small slightly higher areas than the Monarda soil.
- Wonsqueak soils, very poorly drained, in depressions along drainageways.
- Thorndike soils, somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock, on small knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses for these soils are woodland and wildlife.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to cropland and pasture because of prolonged wetness and surface stoniness.

Woodland

The Monarda soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce. The windthrow hazard is severe because of the root-limiting, perched water table within 1 foot of the surface from October to June. The Burnham soil, which has a muck surface layer, is subject to wetness at or above the surface layer from October to July. It has a moderate potential productivity for red maple and moderately high potential productivity for eastern white pine. Wetness is prolonged in these soils so that woods operations are mainly confined to the summer season or to the winter when the ground is frozen.

Wildlife

The poorly drained Monarda soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife and wetland wildlife habitat. The very poorly drained Burnham soil has fair potential for wetland wildlife habitat. Cedar, red maple, balsam fir, brown ash, elm alders and various upland ferns provide food and cover for deer, birds, snowshoe hare, red fox, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban uses. The main limitations for septic tank absorption fields are wetness and the slow percolation rate of the substratum. Surface water collects naturally from surrounding landscapes and begins to form drainageways in this unit. The Burnham soil is the wettest location of the map unit where drainage outlets are often lacking. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MXB—Monarda-Howland-Thorndike complex, undulating, very stony

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 400 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Monarda soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Howland soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Thorndike soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Monarda Soil

Position on landscape: Bottom of slope
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope range: 0 to 8 percent
Slope features: Concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Surface organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—dark grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 10 inches—grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam
- 10 to 14 inches—olive, mottled, firm, channery silt loam

Substratum
- 14 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm, channery silt loam

Depth class: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer, moderately slow or moderate in the upper part of the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the dense substratum and lower part of the subsoil
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 12 to 24 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Howland Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Slightly concave to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 2 to 4 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam
- 4 to 13 inches—dark brown silt loam
- 13 to 17 inches—yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
- 17 to 25 inches—light olive brown to olive, mottled gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class: Moderately well drained
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 33 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Characteristics of the Thorndike Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and sideslopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 12 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 3 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 3 to 4 inches—pinkish gray channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 8 inches—yellowish red grading to brown channery silt loam
- 8 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown very channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 18 inches—calcareous metasedimentary bedrock

Depth class: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils similar to the Thorndike but with very channery silt loam or silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Burnham soils, very poorly drained, in drainageways.
- Penquis soils, well drained, on small moderately deep to bedrock knolls.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture or are reverting to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

The Monarda soils are unsuited to cultivated crops, hay, and pasture because of wetness and surface stoniness. The Howland and Thorndike soils are poorly suited to crops because of surface stoniness and the shallow depth of the Thorndike soils. Areas of Howland and Thorndike soils can be used for hay and pasture if the surface stones are removed.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine and red spruce. Windthrow hazard is moderate on the Thorndike soil because of shallow depth to bedrock. Windthrow hazard is severe on the Monarda soil because of the seasonal high water table, which results in a restricted rooting depth. Wetness is a problem in the poorly drained Monarda soil from spring thaw through June and also in the fall from October through December or until the ground is frozen, restricting the use of equipment. Monarda soil freezes last, and site disturbance is a definite problem during this period. Harvesting of trees is best suited to the winter months when the ground is frozen or to the driest months of summer.

Wildlife

The Monarda and Howland soils have fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat and the Thorndike soil has poor potential. Brown ash (Monarda soil only), red maple, quaking aspen, paper birch, red spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, raspberries, and cedar provide food and cover for bear, deer, snowshoe hare, red fox, red squirrel, woodpeckers, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The major limitations are depth to bedrock in the Thorndike soil, wetness and slow percolation rate in the Monarda and Howland soils. Raised beds may solve the wetness problems in the Howland soils and depth to bedrock in the Thorndike soils. In the poorly drained Monarda soils, wetness problems exist near the surface for too long a period for these soils to be used as septic tank absorption fields, and offsite sewage disposal may be necessary. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MYD—Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glacial till knolls and ridges
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 400 acres in size. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Monson soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Elliottsville soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Ricker soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Monson Soil

Position on landscape: Top and side slopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 10 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red silt loam
- 9 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 18 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate

Available water capacity: Low (10 to 15 inches in depth); moderate (15 to 20 inches in depth)
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Elliottsville Soil

Position on landscape: Below the Monson soils in most places
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 10 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex and concave
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 2 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
- 2 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to strong brown silt loam
- 6 to 22 inches—yellowish brown grading to light olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 22 to 26 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 26 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Ricker Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes
Parent material: Primarily organic material. Most profiles have a thin layer of mineral soil on the bedrock surface.
Slope range: 10 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: None, except for an occasional stone resting on bedrock
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—black muck
- 4 to 5 inches—dark gray channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 5 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic material and moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral material
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Elliottsville or Monson soils.

Inclusions:
- Rock outcrop, including some sheer cliffs.
- Abram soils, very shallow to bedrock, excessively drained mineral soils on more distinctly convex knolls.
- Chesuncook soils, moderately well drained, downslope from the Monson and Elliottsville soils.
- Telos soils, somewhat poorly drained, in concave positions downslope from the Monson and Elliottsville soils.
- Monarda soils, poorly drained, in drainageways and depressions.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

The Monson and Elliottsville soils are very poorly suited to cropland and pasture because of slope, surface stoniness, and depth to bedrock. The Ricker soil is unsuited because of very shallow soil depth and droughtiness.

Woodland

The Monson has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce, and balsam fir. The Elliottsville soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine. The Ricker soil (organic soil on bedrock) has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir and moderate potential productivity for red spruce. Red spruce grows on many Ricker sites, but the soil is fragile and easily destroyed by vehicle or foot traffic. Water bars, if soil depth permits, or other measures, such as mulching, help prevent erosion on skid trails.

Wildlife

The Monson soil has fair potential, the Elliottsville soil has good potential, and the Ricker soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, red spruce, red maple, striped maple, paper birch, white pine, sorrel, raspberries, and mosses provide food and cover for moose, bear, ruffed grouse, Peregrine falcon (in Elliottsville township), and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are depth to bedrock, moderately steep slopes, and fragile, very shallow organic soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

MYE—Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glacial till mountains, ridges, and hills
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 200 acres in size. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Monson soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Elliottsville soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Ricker soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Monson Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of mountains, hills, and ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 50 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red silt loam
• 9 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 18 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low (10 to 15 inches in depth); moderate (15 to 20 inches in depth)
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Elliottsville Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of mountains, ridges, and hills
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 30 to 40 percent
Slope features: Concave and convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to strong brown silt loam
• 6 to 22 inches—yellowish brown grading to light olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 22 to 26 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 26 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Ricker Soil

Position on landscape: Sides of mountains, ridges, and hills
Parent material: Primarily organic material. Many pedons have a thin layer of mineral soil.

Slope range: 30 to 60 percent
Slope features: Convex and concave on the steeper surfaces
Stones on surface: None, except for an occasional stone or boulder resting on bedrock.
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—black muck
- 4 to 5 inches—dark gray channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 5 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic material and moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral material
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Elliottsville or Monson soils.

Inclusions:
- Abram soils, very shallow, excessively drained to bedrock mineral soils on more distinctly convex knolls.
- Rock outcrop, including some sheer cliffs.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to cropland and pasture because of steep slopes, surface stoniness, and depth to bedrock.

Woodland

The Monson soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, balsam fir, and red spruce. The Elliottsville soil has very high potential productivity for eastern white pine. The Ricker (organic soils on bedrock) soil has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir and moderate productivity for red spruce. Red spruce grows on many Ricker sites, but the soil is fragile and easily destroyed by vehicle or foot traffic. The equipment limitation is severe, and the erosion hazard is severe on this unit because of the steep slopes and depth to bedrock. Water bars, if soil depth permits, or other measures, such as mulching, help prevent erosion on skid trails.

Wildlife

The Monson soil has fair potential, the Elliottsville soil has good potential, and the Ricker soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, red spruce, red maple, striped maple, paper birch, occasional white pine, sorrel, raspberries, and mosses provide food and cover for moose, bear, ruffed grouse, Peregrine falcon (in Elliottsville township), and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are depth to bedrock, steep slopes, and fragile, very shallow organic soil. These limitations make it too costly or impractical to use these soils for most urban uses. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

PeB—Penquis-Plaisted complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: 10 to 35 acres in size. These soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Penquis soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Plaisted soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes and generally higher on the landscape than the Plaisted soil
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 11 inches—yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock.
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper side slopes of hills and ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 17 inches—strong brown grading to yellowish brown silt loam
- 17 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top or in the cracks of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Penquis or Plaisted soils.

Inclusions:
- Thorndike soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained, on some distinctly more convex areas.
- Small areas that have 15 to 20 percent slopes.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are cropland, hay, pasture, corn silage, and tree plantations. Some areas have been left idle and have reverted to native tree species.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are well suited to potatoes, dry beans, oats, corn silage, alfalfa, hay, and pasture (fig. 6). Cross-slope farming is recommended to help reduce the loss of topsoil by erosion.

Woodland

The potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high for the Penquis soil and high for the Plaisted soils because of the high available water capacity and good drainage. Minor uses of these soils include Christmas tree production and plantations of red pine and larch.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy, clover, corn, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Quackgrass, goldenrod, dandelions, and quaking aspen, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, will provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, doves, field sparrows, blue birds, woodchucks, red foxes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The upper part of this well drained Plaisted soil has acceptable percolation rates for effluent; however, water percolates slowly through the dense substratum. A thin layer of water may be present in the Plaisted soil moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March or April during peak snowmelt. The Penquis soil is limited for septic tank absorption fields by depth to bedrock at 20 to 40 inches below the soil surface. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the insufficient depth over the dense substratum or the bedrock. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

PeC—Penquis-Plaisted complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: 6 to 210 acres in size. These soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Penquis soil and similar soils: 55 percent
Plaisted soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes and generally higher on the landscape than the Plaisted soil
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 11 inches—yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock.
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper side slopes of hills and ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 17 inches—strong brown grading to yellowish brown silt loam
- 17 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top or in the cracks of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Penquis or Plaisted soils.

Inclusions:
- Thorndike soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained, on some distinctly more convex areas.
- Small areas that have 15 to 20 percent slopes.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are hay, pasture, corn silage, and tree plantations. Some areas have been left idle and have reverted to native tree species.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are moderately well suited to cultivated crops and hay. They are well suited to pasture. Slope is the major limitation. The slope makes it difficult to use equipment safely and increases potential erodibility during plowing and reseeding. The loss of topsoil may reduce yields. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice to control erosion.

Woodland

The potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high for the Penquis soil and high for the Plaisted soils because of the high available water capacity and good drainage. Minor uses of these soils include Christmas tree production and plantations of red pine and larch.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy, clover, corn, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Quackgrass, goldenrod, dandelions, and quaking aspen, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, will provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, doves, field sparrows, blue birds, woodchucks, red foxes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The upper part of this well drained Plaisted soil has acceptable percolation rates for effluent; however, water percolates slowly through the dense substratum. A thin layer of water may be present in the Plaisted soil moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March or April during peak snowmelt. The Penquis soil is limited for septic tank absorption fields by depth to bedrock at 20 to 40 inches below the soil surface. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the insufficient depth over the dense substratum or the bedrock. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

Figure 6.—Harvesting potatoes on an area of Penquis-Plaisted complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, in the town of Atkinson.

PFC—Penquis-Plaisted-Berkshire complex, rolling, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range in size from 20 to 400 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Penquis soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Plaisted soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Berkshire soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 10 percent

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: On convex knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 2 to 11 inches—dark brown and yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper side slopes of hills and ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 19 inches—reddish brown grading to strong brown to yellowish brown silt loam
- 19 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown firm, gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top or in the cracks of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Characteristics of the Berkshire Soil

Position on landscape: On side slopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 4 inches—gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 8 inches—dark reddish brown fine sandy loam

• 8 to 34 inches—dark yellowish brown grading to yellowish brown to olive gravelly fine sandy loam

Substratum
• 34 to 65 inches—olive gray gravelly fine sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those soils in this unit.
• Berkshire soils that have a silt loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Howland soils, moderately well drained, in some concave areas.
• Peacham soils, very poorly drained, in depressions.

Use and Management

The major use for the soils in this unit is woodland. A few areas are used for hay and pasture or are reverting to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are poorly suited to hay and pasture. Surface stoniness and slope are the main limitations. Surface stones need to be removed for improved pasture. Slope and surface stoniness limits the use of these soils for cultivated crops.

Woodland

The Penquis and Berkshire soils have very high potential productivity for eastern white pine, and the Plaisted soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine. These soils are well drained and have slight limitations for most woodland uses.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. White pine, balsam fir, white birch, white ash, sugar maple, and bigtooth aspen may provide food and cover for deer, gray squirrels, red squirrels, and ruffed grouse.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The Penquis soil is limited for urban uses because of the bedrock at 20 to 40 inches. The Plaisted soil has slow or moderately slow permeability in the substratum, which results in a slow percolation rate for septic tank absorption fields. The Berkshire soil has a moderate percolation rate for septic tank absorption fields. A thin layer of water may be present in the Plaisted soil moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March and April during peak snowmelt. Raised beds can be designed to overcome these limitations in these soils. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

PhB—Penquis-Thorndike complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hills and knolls on glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 170 acres in size. These soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Penquis soil and similar soils: 60 percent
Thorndike soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: Primarily between and on the sides of small knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 7 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
• 7 to 11 inches—yellowish red silt loam
• 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
• 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Thorndike Soil

Position on landscape: Throughout the landscape, but primarily in convex areas.
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 7 inches—dark brown channery silt loam

Subsoil
• 7 to 18 inches—brown channery silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown very channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 18 inches—calcareous metasedimentary bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have a more yellow color in the subsoil than the Penquis or Thorndike soils and a few areas that have over 10 percent clay in some subsurface horizon with soft rock fragments.

Inclusions:
• Abram soils, very shallow, somewhat excessively drained mineral soils, on convex knolls.
• Monarda soils, poorly drained, in small, wet concave spots.
• Small area of rock outcrop.
• Howland soils, moderately well drained, on convex slopes downslope from the Penquis and Thorndike soils.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are for hay, pasture, corn silage, oats, and potatoes. A few areas have reverted to woodland, and a few are in tree plantations.

Cropland and Pasture

The Penquis soil is well suited to cultivated crops, hay, and pasture. Thorndike is moderately well suited to these crops because of the lower available water capacity, and shallow depth to bedrock, and lower yields may be expected. Cross-slope farming is a recommended practice to control erosion.

Woodland

The potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high for the Penquis soil and high for the Thorndike soil. These soils have slight limitations for equipment. There is a moderate windthrow hazard for the Thorndike soil because of the shallow rooting depth.

Wildlife

The Penquis soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The Thorndike soil has fair potential for openland wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy, clover, corn, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Quackgrass, goldenrod, dandelions, and quaking aspen, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, will provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, doves, field sparrows, blue birds, woodchucks, and red foxes.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of the depth to bedrock. Fractured bedrock is at 10 to 20 inches in the Thorndike soil and at 20 to 40 inches in the Penquis soil. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the depth to bedrock limitation in the Penquis soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

PhC—Penquis-Thorndike complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hills and knolls on glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas are from 6 to 170 acres in size. These soils occur as areas so intricately

mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Penquis soil and similar soils: 60 percent
Thorndike soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: Relatively concave areas
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 11 inches—yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Thorndike Soil

Position on landscape: Throughout the landscape, but primarily in convex areas.
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 18 inches—brown channery silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown very channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 18 inches—calcareous metasedimentary bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have a more yellow color in the subsoil than the Penquis or Thorndike soils and few areas with over 10 percent clay in some subsurface horizon with soft rock fragments.

Inclusions:
- Abram soils, very shallow, somewhat excessively drained mineral soils, on convex knolls.
- Small area of rock outcrop.
- Plaisted soils, well drained, on convex slopes downslope from the Penquis and Thorndike soils.
- Howland soils, moderately well drained, on convex slopes downslope from the Penquis and Thorndike soils.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are hay and pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland, and a few are in tree plantations.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils have severe limitations for the most common uses, pasture, and hay. Slope is the major limitation. Depth to bedrock in the Thorndike soils is also a limitation. Slope limits the safe use of equipment and increases potential erodibility. If adequate conservation practices are not utilized, the loss of topsoil can reduce yields. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice to control erosion.

Woodland

The potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high for the Penquis soil and high for the Thorndike soil. These soils have slight limitations for equipment. The Thorndike soil has a moderate windthrow hazard because of the shallow rooting depth.

Wildlife

The Penquis soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. The Thorndike soil has fair potential for openland wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy, clover, corn, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Quackgrass, goldenrod, dandelions, and quaking aspen, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, doves, field sparrows, blue birds, woodchucks, red foxes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Depth to bedrock is the main limitation. Fractured bedrock is at 10 to 20 inches in the Thorndike soil and at 20 to 40 inches in the Penquis soil. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the depth to bedrock limitation in the Penquis soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

Ps—Pits, sand and gravel

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces
Description of areas: Areas are 6 to 15 acres in size and have little or no vegetation. The sand and gravel are mined from the outwash material, leaving a deep depression in the landscape. Most areas have nearly level slopes in the bottom of the mined area.

Composition

Pits, sand and gravel: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Included Areas

Inclusions:
- Adams soils, somewhat excessively drained soils
- Masardis soils, somewhat excessively drained soils

Use and Management

The major uses for the sand and gravel in this unit are for road and construction uses. Onsite determination is needed because of the variable conditions.

PtB—Plaisted silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 50 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Plaisted soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper side slopes of hills and ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 17 inches—strong brown grading to yellowish brown silt loam
- 17 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown, firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subangular blocky structure in the C horizon.
- Soils that have colors in the subsoil which are not as red as those in the Plaisted soil.

Inclusions:
- Howland soils, moderately well drained, in concave areas.
- Chesuncook soils, moderately well drained soils that have somewhat more clay than Plaisted and Howland soils, located in concave areas.
- Penquis soils, well drained, moderately deep, on convex knolls.

- Areas from which stones have not been removed.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are for pasture, hay, and row crops, such as dry beans, corn, and strawberries.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is well suited to cultivated crops, pasture and hay. The only limitation for these uses is the slight potential of erosion. Cross-slope farming is a recommended practice to reduce erosion. A few stones in this soil limit its use for row crops such as potatoes.

Woodland

The potential productivity of this soil is high for eastern white pine, red spruce, and red pine. This well drained soil has slight limitations for the use of forestry equipment during spring thaw in March and early April. Minor uses of this soil include Christmas tree production and plantations of red pine.

Wildlife

The Plaisted soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy, clover, corn, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Quackgrass, goldenrod, dandelions, and quaking aspen, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, will provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, doves, field sparrows, blue birds, woodchucks, red foxes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The upper 20 to 30 inches of this well drained Plaisted soil has acceptable percolation rates for effluent; however, below that depth, water percolates slowly through the dense substratum. This Plaisted soil may have a thin layer of water present moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March and April during snowmelt. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the insufficient depth above the dense substratum. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

PtC—Plaisted silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 21 acres in size.
Frost free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Plaisted soil and similar soils: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes of hills and ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 17 inches—strong brown grading to yellowish brown silt loam
- 17 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown silt loam

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top or in the cracks of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subangular blocky structure in the C horizon.
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Plaisted soil.

Inclusions:
- Howland soils, moderately well drained, in concave areas.
- Penquis soils, well drained, moderately deep, in convex areas.
- Chesuncook soils, moderately well drained soils that have somewhat more clay than Plaisted soils, located in concave areas.

Use and Management

The major uses of the Plaisted soil in this map unit are for pasture and hay. Some areas are used for cultivated crops, such as corn and strawberries. A few areas have reverted to woodland or have been planted to Christmas trees, or to red pine or larch.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil has severe limitations for its most common uses, pasture and hay. Slope is the major limitation. The slope makes it difficult to use equipment safely and increases potential erodibility, which can reduce yields through loss of topsoil. Use adequate conservation practices when plowing or reseeding the soil to reduce the loss of topsoil. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice.

Woodland

The potential productivity of this soil is high for eastern white pine, red spruce and red pine. This well drained soil has slight limitations for the use of forestry equipment during spring thaw in March and early April. Minor uses of this soil include Christmas tree production and plantations of red pine and larch.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy, clover, corn, and alfalfa can furnish food for deer. Quackgrass, goldenrod, dandelions, and quaking aspen, when established naturally in open areas and near field edges, provide food and cover for ruffed grouse, doves, field sparrows, blue birds, woodchucks, red foxes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The upper 20 to 30 inches of this well drained Plaisted soil has acceptable percolation rates for effluent; however, below that depth, water percolates slowly through the dense substratum. The Plaisted soil may have a thin layer of water present moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March and April during snowmelt. The included Penquis soil is limited for septic tank absorption fields by the bedrock 20 to 40 inches below the soil surface. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the insufficient depth over the dense substratum. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

PWC—Plaisted-Howland-Penquis association, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 600 acres
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Plaisted soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Howland soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Penquis soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper side slopes of hills and ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 19 inches—reddish brown grading to strong brown to yellowish brown silt loam
- 19 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at

the top or in the cracks of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Characteristics of the Howland Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 15 percent
Slope features: Slightly concave to slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 4 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam
• 4 to 13 inches—dark brown silt loam
• 13 to 17 inches—yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
• 17 to 25 inches—light olive brown to olive, mottled gravelly silt loam

Substratum
• 25 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 33 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: On convex knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 8 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 11 inches—dark brown and yellowish red silt loam
• 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
• 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils which are moderately well drained with slightly more clay in one of the layers in the substratum than the Howland soil.

Inclusions:
• Thorndike soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained soil on knolls.
• Monarda soils, poorly drained, in drainageways.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture or are reverting to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness and slope. A few small areas used for pasture have had the stones removed and are suited to hay and pasture. Additional stone removal is necessary for crops such as corn silage or oats. Cross-slope farming is recommended as a minimum practice to prevent erosion where row crops are grown.

Woodland

The Plaisted and Howland soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine, and the Penquis soil has very high potential productivity. Wetness in the subsoil from 1.5 to 3 feet in the Howland soil occurs during spring thaw through April and early May and from November to freezeup, which occurs with fall rains. Delaying the use of equipment during these periods may prevent excessive disturbance to the surface soil and subsoil. Wetness is not a problem for the well drained Plaisted and Penquis soils except during spring thaw.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. White pine, sugar maple, white birch, balsam fir, white ash, beech, bigtooth aspen and quaking aspen may provide food and cover for deer, red squirrels, bear, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The Plaisted and Howland soils have slow or moderately slow permeability in the dense substratum, which results in a slow percolation rate. The Plaisted soil may have a thin layer of water moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March or April during snowmelt. The Howland soil has a seasonal high water table. The Penquis soil has bedrock between 20 to 40 inches below the surface. Raised beds can be designed to overcome these problems. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

PWD—Plaisted-Penquis-Howland association, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 100 acres
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Plaisted soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Penquis soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Howland soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Upper side slopes of ridge
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Slope range: 15 to 25 percent
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 2 to 3 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 19 inches—reddish brown grading to strong brown to yellowish brown silt loam
- 19 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top or in the cracks of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: On sides of ridges and more distinctly convex positions
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 15 to 25 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 2 to 11 inches—dark brown and yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Howland Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes and near the bottoms of ridges
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 10 to 20 percent
Slope features: Concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 2 to 4 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam
- 4 to 13 inches—dark brown silt loam
- 13 to 17 inches—yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
- 17 to 25 inches—light olive brown to olive, mottled gravelly silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and slow or moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 33 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 3 feet, perched, November to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils which are moderately well drained and have slightly more clay in one of the layers in the substratum than the Howland soil.

Inclusions:
- Monarda soils, poorly drained, in drainageways.
- Thorndike soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained soil on distinctly more convex positions near tops of slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of moderately steep slopes and surface stoniness.

Woodland

The Plaisted and Howland soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine, and the Penquis soil has very high potential productivity. Erosion hazard and equipment limitation are moderate because of the dominant slopes over 15 percent. Water bars may be needed to protect the soil from eroding. Wetness in the subsoil from 1.5 to 3 feet in the Howland soil occurs during spring thaw through April and early May and from November to freezeup, which occurs with fall rains. Delaying the use of equipment during these periods may prevent excessive disturbance to the surface soil and subsoil. Wetness is not a problem for the well drained Plaisted and Penquis soils except during spring thaw.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. White pine, sugar maple, white birch, red spruce, white ash, beech, bigtooth aspen, blackberries, and raspberries provide food and cover for deer, bear, red squirrels, ruffed grouse, red fox, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Slope, depth to bedrock of the Penquis soil, and the slow or moderately slow permeability of the dense substratum of the Plaisted and Howland soils, which results in a slow percolation rate, are the main limitations. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

ROD—Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep

Setting

Landform: Mountains and ridges
Description of areas: Areas range from 30 to 350 acres.

Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Ricker soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Rock outcrop: 25 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Ricker Soil

Position on landscape: Intermingled with exposed bedrock on tops and sides of landforms
Parent material: Primarily organic material. Most profiles have a thin layer of mineral soil on the bedrock surface.
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: None except for an occasional stone or boulder resting on bedrock
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—black muck
- 4 to 5 inches—dark gray channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 5 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic material and moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral material
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Rock outcrop

Position on landscape: Intermingled with Ricker soil on tops and sides of landforms
Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: None, except for an occasional boulder or stone

Included Areas

Inclusions:
- Abram soil, very shallow excessively drained mineral soil on bedrock, in similar positions as the Ricker soil.
- Monson soil, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained, in pockets of soil between knolls.
- Monarda soil, poorly drained, in small depressions.
- Elliottsville soil, moderately deep to bedrock, well drained, in pockets of soil between knolls.

Use and Management

The major use for this map unit is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This map unit is unsuited to cropland and pasture.

Woodland

The very shallow to bedrock Ricker soil has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir and moderate potential productivity for red spruce. This soil has a severe windthrow hazard, which is a major concern on this organic soil less than 10 inches to bedrock. This soil also has a moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitation. Mosses and lichen may be on some of the rock outcrop surfaces.

Wildlife

Vegetation, mainly red spruce and balsam fir, is sparse on this unit and it does provide some open space for birds and other animals. These areas are usually on high points of land and are excellent spots from which to view the countryside. Birds of prey, deer, and other animals use these areas.

Urban land

This map unit has severe limitations for urban uses because of depth to bedrock and slope. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

SRD—Saddleback-Ricker complex, moderately steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Mountain
Description of areas: Areas are above 2,300 feet elevation and range from 30 to 200 acres (fig 7). The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 30 to 90 days on the Squaw, Barren and Baker Mountains

Composition

Saddleback soil and similar soils: 55 percent

Ricker soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Saddleback Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes of mountains
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 10 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 5 inches—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 5 to 7 inches—light gray gravelly silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 12 inches—dark reddish brown grading to dark brown and brown gravelly silt loam
- 12 to 15 inches—dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Bedrock
- 15 inches—metasandstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Ricker Soil

Position on landscape: Intermingled with Saddleback soils on tops and sides of mountain above 2,300 feet
Parent material: Primarily organic material. Most profiles have a thin layer of mineral soil on the bedrock surface.
Slope range: 10 to 30 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: None, except for an occasional stone or boulder resting on bedrock.
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface layer
- 2 to 4 inches—black muck
- 4 to 5 inches—dark gray channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 5 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in the organic material and moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral material
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Inclusions:
- Surplus soils, moderately well drained, on bottoms of slopes.
- Rock outcrop, on small, very steep areas.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are unsuited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, moderately steep slopes, and the very short growing season.

Woodland

The Saddleback soil has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir, and the Ricker soil has moderate potential productivity for red spruce. The Ricker soil is a very shallow to bedrock organic soil and is more likely to have windthrow problems. Locating foot trails or skidder trails on less sloping areas of this unit is recommended to control erosion. Traffic will eventually destroy the fragile organic Ricker soil. Restrictions may be necessary to protect the adjacent vegetation along trails by restricting traffic on special trails.

Wildlife

The Saddleback soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Ricker soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, American mountain ash, and mountain paper birch provide some cover and food for ruffed grouse, birds of prey, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban uses because of slope and depth to bedrock. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

SRE—Saddleback-Ricker complex, steep, very stony

Setting

Landform: Mountain
Description of areas: Areas are above 2,300 feet elevation and range from 30 to 100 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 30 to 90 days on Squaw Mountain, Barren Mountain, and Baker Mountain

Composition

Saddleback soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Ricker soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Saddleback Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes of mountains
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 25 to 60 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 5 inches—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 5 to 7 inches—light gray gravelly silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 12 inches—dark reddish brown grading to dark brown and brown gravelly silt loam

Figure 7.—Beautiful Lake Onawa is in the township of Elliottsville. Barren Mountain is in the background. The softwood growth at the top of Barren Mountain is in areas of Saddleback-Ricker complex, moderately steep, very stony and Saddleback-Ricker complex, steep, very stony.

• 12 to 15 inches—dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Bedrock
• 15 inches—metasandstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restricted layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Ricker Soil

Position on landscape: Intermingled with Saddleback soils on the sides of mountain above 2,300 feet
Parent material: Primarily organic material. Most profiles have a thin layer of mineral soil on the bedrock surface.
Slope range: 25 to 60 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: None, except for an occasional stone or boulder resting on bedrock.
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown mucky peat

Subsurface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—black muck
• 4 to 5 inches—dark gray channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 5 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid in organic material and moderate or moderately rapid in the mineral material
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Inclusions:
• Surplus soils, which are moderately well drained and have a dense substratum.
• Rock outcrop on nearly vertical slopes.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, steep slopes, and the very short growing season.

Woodland

The Saddleback soil has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir. The Ricker soil has moderate potential productivity for red spruce. The Ricker soil is a very shallow to bedrock organic soil and is more likely to have a windthrow problem. These soils have equipment limitations and a severe erosion hazard because of slope. Traffic on trails will eventually destroy the fragile organic Ricker soil. Restrictions may be necessary to protect the adjacent vegetation along trails by restricting traffic on special trails.

Wildlife

The Saddleback soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Ricker soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, American mountain ash and mountain paper birch provide some cover and food for ruffed grouse, birds of prey, and other wildlife species. The red berries of the American mountain ash are an excellent source of food for grouse in September and early October.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban uses because of slope and depth to bedrock. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

SUD—Surplus fine sandy loam, moderately steep, extremely stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Description of areas: Areas range from 50 to 130 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 30 to 90 days in the Greenville area above 2,300 feet in elevation on Baker Mountain and Squaw Mountain.

Composition

Surplus and similar soils: 85 percent
Contrasting inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Surplus soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till

Slope range: 15 to 30 percent
Slope features: Smooth and concave
Stones on surface: 3 to 15 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 4 inches—highly decomposed, black organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 4 to 6 inches—pinkish gray fine sandy loam

Subsoil
• 6 to 10 inches—dark reddish brown grading to reddish brown fine sandy loam
• 10 to 17 inches—dark yellowish brown, gravelly fine sandy loam
• 17 to 26 inches—light olive brown, mottled, gravelly sandy loam

Substratum
• 26 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm, gravelly sandy loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow to moderately slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2.5 feet, perched, October to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils similar to Surplus soil that have a silt loam surface layer.

Inclusions:
• Saddleback soil, well drained, shallow to bedrock, near the tops of slopes.
• Enchanted soil, well drained, near tops of slopes.
• Ricker soil, excessively drained, organic soil on bedrock, near the tops of slopes.

Use and Management

The major use of this soil is woodland and wildlife.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is very poorly suited to crops or pasture because of surface stoniness, seasonal wetness, moderately steep slopes, and short growing seasons with 30 to 90 frost free days.

Woodland

This soil has moderately high potential productivity for balsam fir and red spruce. Seasonal wetness and the moderately steep slopes of this unit limit equipment use. Wetness is a problem in the spring from thaw (usually late because of colder climate) through May and again in the fall from October to freezeup. Delaying harvesting on this soil until wetness is not a problem is recommended in order to protect the soil from erosion and sedimentation. Installing water bars is recommended to protect this soil from eroding.

Wildlife

This soil has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Mountain paper birch, balsam fir, American mountain ash, moosewood, and sorrel provide food and cover for moose and ruffed grouse, especially when the American mountain ash produces red berries in the fall. The ruffed grouse also feed on the sorrel.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for urban uses because of slope, the seasonal high water table, and the very slow or moderately slow permeability of the dense substratum, which results in a slow percolation rate. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

Sv—Swanville silt loam

Setting

Landform: Glaciomarine and glaciolacustrine plains
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 110 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area, in 5 out of 10 years

Composition

Swanville and similar soils: 90 percent
Inclusions: 10 percent

Characteristics of the Swanville Soil

Position on landscape: Nearly level areas on lower slopes
Parent material: Glaciomarine and glaciolacustrine deposits
Slope range: 0 to 3 percent
Slope features: Concave and smooth to slightly undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 16 inches—light olive gray to olive gray, mottled silt loam
- 16 to 21 inches—olive mottled, firm silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled firm, silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer and slow or moderately slow in the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 36 inches to firm substratum layer
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 to 3 feet, perched, October to June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils similar to Swanville with very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Boothbay soils, somewhat poorly drained, on small knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses for this soil are pasture and hay. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil is poorly suited to cultivated crops, but fair yields can be expected for hay and pasture. Wetness limits the use of this soil for pasture or hay until late into the spring, usually into the last of June.

Woodland

This soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine and red spruce. Equipment limitations and windthrow hazard are severe because of the seasonal high water table. This soil is limited by wetness from October to June. Woodland operations are best suited to the winter months when the ground is frozen or during the drier summer months of July, August, and September.

Wildlife

This soil has fair potential for openland wildlife habitat and for woodland wildlife habitat. Wetness limits plant selection mainly to grasses and sedges for wildlife. Quaking aspen, red maple, balsam fir, gray birch, sedges and grasses established naturally provide food and cover for snowshoe hare, ruffed grouse, migratory woodcock, deer, coyotes, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The seasonal high water table and a moderately slow or slow permeability, which results in a slow percolation rate, are the main limitations of this soil for this use. Offsite disposal may be needed if this soil is to be used for home sites. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

SW—Swanville-Wonsqueak association

Setting

Landform: Glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine plains and swamps.
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 3,000 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Swanville soil and similar soils: 60 percent
Wonsqueak soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Swanville Soil

Position on landscape: Nearly level areas on lower slopes
Parent material: Glaciomarine and glaciolacustrine deposits
Slope range: 0 to 3 percent
Slope features: Concave and smooth
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 16 inches—light olive gray to olive gray, mottled silt loam
- 16 to 21 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer and slow or moderately slow in the subsoil and substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 18 to 36 inches to firm substratum layer
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 foot to 3 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Wonsqueak Soil

Position on landscape: Depressions
Parent material: Mantle of organic soil material over loamy mineral material
Slope range: 0 to 1 percent
Slope features: Flat
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 4 inches—black muck

Subsoil
- 4 to 23 inches—very dark brown muck
- 23 to 31 inches—dark reddish brown muck

Substratum
- 31 to 65 inches—gray and light gray gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic layers and moderately slow to moderate in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, long, March through October
Depth to water table: From the surface to more than 6 feet below the surface, apparent, September to August

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils similar to Swanville that have a very fine sandy loam texture in the surface layer.

Inclusions:
- Charles soils, poorly drained, adjacent to streams.
- Boothbay soils, somewhat poorly drained, on small, slightly higher landscapes.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this unit are woodland and wildlife.

Cropland and Pasture

The Swanville soil is dominantly wooded in this unit. Although trees may be cleared for hay and pasture, this soil is poorly suited to crops and pasture. A seasonal high water table is the main limitation. The Wonsqueak soil in this unit may flood during the year for a long period of time, making areas of this soil unsuited to crops and pasture. The organic layers in the Wonsqueak soil lack bearing strength to support equipment.

Woodland

The Swanville soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine and white spruce. The potential productivity for black spruce is moderate on the Wonsqueak soil. These soils have severe limitations for equipment use because of wetness and poor trafficability when the soils are wet. Site disturbance from equipment use can occur from October through June, when soil wetness is a problem except when the ground is frozen. Windthrow hazard is severe on these soils because of the shallow rooting depth caused by wetness near the surface. The Wonsqueak soil is not suited to eastern white pine because there is a possibility of flooding for long periods during the year.

Wildlife

The Swanville soil, which is mainly wooded, has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat and fair potential for wetland wildlife because of wetness near the soil surface from October to June. The Wonsqueak soil is flooded occasionally in the spring and at times during the summer. It has good potential for wetland wildlife habitat. Vegetation growing on the Wonsqueak soil is shrubs with a few trees. This vegetation and flooding provide food and cover for migratory fowl, such as black ducks and wood ducks, shore birds, turtles, and frogs.

Urban land

The Swanville soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The water table near the soil surface in the fall through spring and the slow percolation rate limit this soil for this use. The Wonsqueak soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of the high water table, possibility of flooding, and low bearing strength of the organic material. The Wonsqueak soil is unsuited to this use. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

TeB—Telos silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 20 acres in size
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Telos soil and similar soil: 85 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Telos Soil

Position on landscape: Side slopes, usually downslope from a better drained soil
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope features: Slightly concave to slightly convex or undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 5 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 5 to 11 inches—brown silt loam
- 11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown grading to olive, mottled channery silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm, channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 13 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as the Telos soil.

Inclusions:
- Chesuncook soils, moderately well drained, on some convex areas.
- Monarda soils, poorly drained, in some concave areas.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this map unit are for pasture and grass hay. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This soil has severe limitations for pasture and grass hay. The major limitation is wetness caused by a perched water table about 1 foot below the surface. This can lower yields of grass hay and row crops. A row crop, such as potatoes, is not recommended on this soil because wetness delays planting.

Woodland

The potential productivity of this soil for eastern white pine is high, and for white spruce it is very high. This soil has moderate limitations for equipment and a moderate windthrow hazard because of wetness. Telos soil has a seasonal high water table during the spring and fall. Wetness can be a problem during the fall, especially in November. Delaying the use of equipment on this soil can prevent excessive disturbance to the surface and subsoil during spring thaw through May and early June.

Wildlife

This soil has good potential for openland wildlife habitat and for woodland wildlife habitat. Timothy, quackgrass, wild strawberries, goldenrod, dandelions, and balsam fir and red maple seedlings, planted or established through natural processes, provide food and cover in open areas and around edges for ruffed grouse, field sparrows, and deer.

Urban land

This soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields because of the seasonal high water table and slow or very slow percolation rate in the dense substratum. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

THC—Telos-Chesuncook association, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 300 acres.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Telos soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Chesuncook soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Telos Soil

Position on landscape: Lower concave slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Smooth and concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 1 to 3 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 11 inches—reddish brown grading to brown silt loam
- 11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown grading to olive, mottled, channery silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 13 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0.5 foot to 2 feet, perched, from October through June

Characteristics of the Chesuncook Soil

Position on landscape: Higher, more distinctly convex areas
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 5 to 15 percent
Slope features: Smooth and convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 1 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 18 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
- 18 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled, friable, gravelly loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown, very firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum, and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 15 to 26 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet, perched, March to May

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in this unit

Inclusions:
- Elliottsville soils, well drained, moderately deep to bedrock, on convex knolls
- Monarda soils, poorly drained, in drainageways

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Crops and pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, seasonal wetness, and slope. Stones may be removed from these soils for improved pasture and hay. Row crops are not recommended on the Telos soil even if stones are removed because of wetness from spring thaw until early June.

Woodland

The Telos soil has a high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce, and balsam fir. The Chesuncook soil has a very high productivity for eastern white pine. Although the erosion hazard is slight on these soils in wooded sites, erosion can occur in roadside ditches and on skid trails. Erosion can cause a significant siltation problem because of the higher clay and silt content of these soils. These soils are slippery when wet because of the higher clay content. Delaying the use of equipment is recommended on the somewhat poorly drained Telos soil from spring thaw through May to prevent excessive disturbance to the surface and subsoil. It is recommended that cutbanks along roads be graded to 3:1 instead of 2:1 to prevent sloughing during the spring thaw. Applying a gravel or ripped bedrock material to the surface of roads constructed in areas of Telos or Chesuncook soils will help to prevent slippage by equipment during the freeze and thaw period in the fall.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Red spruce, balsam fir, beech, white birch, viburnum, red maple, sugar maple, striped maple (moosewood), and raspberries provide food and cover for white-tail deer, moose, red squirrels, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Both Telos and Chesuncook soil have seasonal high water table and a very slow or slow percolation rate in the dense substratum. Raised beds can be designed to overcome these problems. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

TLC—Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, strongly sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 500 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Telos soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Chesuncook soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Elliottsville soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Telos Soil

Position on landscape: Downslope from the Elliottsville and Chesuncook soils
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 12 percent
Slope features: Concave and smooth
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
- 1 to 3 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
- 3 to 11 inches—reddish brown grading to strong brown silt loam
- 11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown grading to olive, mottled, channery silt loam

Substratum
- 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 13 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Chesuncook Soil

Position on landscape: On smooth, convex side slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 5 to 15 percent
Slope features: Smooth and slightly convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stones and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 1 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 18 inches—dark reddish brown silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam
• 18 to 21 inches—light olive brown, mottled, friable, gravelly loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—light olive brown, mottled, very firm gravelly loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 15 to 26 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet, perched, March to May

Characteristics of the Elliottsville Soil

Position on landscape: More distinctly convex and higher than the Chesuncook and Telos soils
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 5 to 15 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent stone and boulders
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 1 to 2 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 2 to 6 inches—dark reddish brown grading to strong brown silt loam
• 6 to 22 inches—yellowish brown grading to light olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
• 22 to 26 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 26 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in this unit.

Inclusions:
• Monson soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained, on more distinctly convex knolls.
• Monarda soils, poorly drained, in drainageways.
• Abram soils, very shallow to bedrock, excessively drained, on knolls similar to the Monson soil.
• Rock outcrop, on exposed knolls of bedrock.

Use and Management

The major use of these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Crops and pasture

These soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness, seasonal wetness, and slope. If the surface stones are removed, these soils can be used for improved pasture and hay. Row crops are not recommended on the Telos soil even if stones are removed because of wetness problems from spring thaw until early June.

Woodland

The Telos soil has high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce, and balsam fir. The Chesuncook and Elliottsville soils have very high potential for eastern white pine. Although the erosion hazard is slight on these soils in wooded sites, erosion can occur in roadside ditches and along skid trails. Erosion can cause a significant siltation problem because of the higher clay and silt content of these soils. These soils are slippery when wet because of the higher clay content. Delaying the use of equipment is recommended on the somewhat poorly drained Telos soil from spring thaw through May in order to prevent excessive disturbance to the surface and subsoil. It is recommended that cutbanks along roads be graded to 3:1 instead of 2:1 to help prevent sloughing during the spring thaw. If roads are constructed with Telos or Chesuncook soil materials, applying gravel or crushed rippable bedrock to the road surface is recommended to prevent slippage by trucks during the freeze and thaw cycle period in the fall. The Elliottsville soil has bedrock between 20 to 40 inches below the surface, and road location is restricted unless the bedrock is rippable to meet grade.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Red spruce, balsam fir, beech, white birch, viburnum, red maple, sugar maple, striped maple (moosewood) and raspberries provide food and cover for white-tail deer, moose, red squirrels, ruffed grouse, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Both Telos and Chesuncook soils have a wetness problem because of a seasonal high water table and a slow or very slow percolation rate in the dense substratum. The Elliottsville soil has bedrock between 20 to 40 inches below the surface. Raised beds can be designed to overcome these problems. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

TMB—Telos-Monarda association, gently sloping, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 500 acres
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Telos soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Monarda soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Telos Soil

Position on landscape: More distinctly convex and on the upper positions of concave slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 8 percent
Slope features: Smooth and convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 1 to 3 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 11 inches—reddish brown grading to brown silt loam
• 11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown grading to olive, mottled, channery silt loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 13 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Monarda Soil

Position on landscape: Lower than the Telos soil
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 8 percent
Slope features: Concave
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—dark grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 10 inches—grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam
• 10 to 14 inches—olive, mottled, firm channery silt loam

Substratum
• 14 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, very firm, channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer, moderately slow or moderate in the upper part of the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the dense substratum and lower part of the subsoil
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 12 to 24 inches to dense substratum

Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Extremely stony loam surface layer on the Monarda soil, mainly in the Shirley and Greenville area.

Inclusions:
- Burnham soils, very poorly drained, in small depressions.
- Monson soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained, on small knolls.
- Wonsqueak soils, very poorly drained, in small depressions and drainageways.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Crops and pasture

The Telos soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of surface stoniness and seasonal wetness. Stones on the Telos soil may be removed to improve pasture, but the poorly drained Monarda soil is usually too wet and is unsuited to this use.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce, and balsam fir. Although the erosion hazard is slight on these soils in wooded sites, erosion can occur in roadside ditches in the substratum of the Telos soils and along skid trails. Erosion can cause a significant siltation problem because of the higher clay and silt content of these soils. These soils are slippery when wet because of the higher clay content. Delaying the use of equipment on these soils from spring thaw through June and from October to freezeup in the fall is recommended to prevent excessive disturbance to the soil above the dense substratum. Cutbanks of less than 3:1 grade in the Telos soils have a potential of sloughing during spring thaw because of wetness and also because of the frozen ice crystals melting in the soil. This sloughing may add additional sediment load during runoff. If roads are constructed with Telos or Monarda soil materials, applying gravel or rippable bedrock material to the road surface is recommended to prevent slippage by equipment during the freeze and thaw period in the fall.

Wildlife

The Telos soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat, and the Monarda soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, cedar, white birch, red spruce, white spruce, red maple, quaking aspen, raspberries, striped maple (moosewood), and yellow birch provide food and cover for moose, ruffed grouse, red squirrel, owls, birds of prey, coyotes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The Telos soil has a seasonal high water table at 1 foot to 2 feet. The Monarda soil is poorly drained and is usually too wet for septic sewage disposal. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the limitations of the Telos soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

TNB—Telos-Monarda-Monson complex, undulating, very stony

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 300 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Telos soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Monarda soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Monson soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Telos Soil

Position on landscape: More distinctly convex and on the upper positions of concave slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 8 percent
Slope features: Smooth and convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—very dark brown, highly decomposed organic material

Surface mineral layer
• 1 to 3 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 3 to 11 inches—reddish brown grading to brown silt loam
• 11 to 21 inches—yellowish brown grading to olive, mottled, channery silt loam

Substratum
• 21 to 65 inches—olive, mottled, firm silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and very slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 13 to 21 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 1 foot to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Monarda Soil

Position on landscape: Lower slopes
Parent material: Dense glacial till
Slope range: 1 to 8 percent
Slope features: Concave or nearly level
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—dark grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 10 inches—grayish brown, mottled, channery silt loam
• 10 to 14 inches—olive, mottled, firm channery silt loam

Substratum
• 14 to 65 inches—olive mottled, very firm, channery silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer, moderately slow or moderate in the upper part of the subsoil, and very slow or slow in the dense substratum and lower part of the subsoil
Available water capacity: Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer: 12 to 24 inches to dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: 0 to 2 feet, perched, October to June

Characteristics of the Monson Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 8 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 2 to 4 inches—pinkish gray silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 9 inches—dark reddish brown grading to yellowish red silt loam
• 9 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 18 inches—slate bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low (10 to 15 inches in depth); moderate (15 to 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Extremely stony loam surface layer on the Monarda soil, mainly in the Shirley and Greenville area.
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Telos and Monson soils.

Inclusions:
• Burnham soils, very poorly drained, in small depressions and drainageways.
• Elliottsville soils, well drained, moderately deep, on small knolls in similar position as the Monson soil.
• Rock outcrop, exposed bedrock on knolls.
• Wonsqueak soils, very poorly drained, in small depressions and drainageways.

Use and Management

The major use for these soils is woodland. A few areas are used for pasture.

Crops and pasture

The Telos and Monson soils are very poorly suited to crops and pasture because of the surface stoniness and seasonal wetness of the Telos soils and droughtiness of the Monson soils. Stones may be removed on the Telos or Monson soils for improved pasture, but the poorly drained Monarda soil is usually too wet and is unsuited to this use.

Woodland

These soils have high potential productivity for eastern white pine, red spruce, and balsam fir. Although erosion hazard is slight on these soils in wooded sites, erosion can occur in roadside ditches in the substratum of the Telos soils and along skid trails. Erosion can cause significant siltation problems because of the higher clay and silt content of these soils. These soils are slippery during wet periods because of their higher clay content. Delaying the use of equipment on these soils is recommended from spring thaw through June and from October to freezeup in the fall to prevent excessive disturbance to the soil above the dense substratum. Cutbanks of less than 3:1 grade in the Telos soils have potential of sloughing during spring thaw because of wetness and also beause of the frozen ice crystals melting in the soil. This sloughing may add additional sediment load to runoff. Road location on the Monson soil is restricted by bedrock between a depth of 10 to 20 inches below the soil surface unless the hard bedrock is removed to meet grade.

Wildlife

The Telos soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat and the Monarda and Monson soils have poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, cedar, white birch, red spruce, white spruce, red maple, quaking aspen, raspberries, striped maple (moosewood), and yellow birch provide food and cover for moose, ruffed grouse, red squirrels, owls, birds of prey, coyotes, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are the seasonal high water table in the Telos soil at 1 foot to 2 feet and the depth to bedrock between 10 and 20 inches below the surface in the Monson soil. The Monarda soil is poorly drained and is usually too wet for septic sewage disposal. Raised beds can be designed to overcome the limitations of the Telos and Monson soils. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

ToC—Thorndike-Abram complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 80 acres in size. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Thorndike soil and similar soils: 55 percent
Abram soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Thorndike Soil

Position on landscape: Sides and tops of knolls and ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 18 inches—brown channery silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown very channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 18 inches—calcareous metasedimentary bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Abram Soil

Position on landscape: On sides and tops of knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex

Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 6 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam

Bedrock
• 6 inches—phyllite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate rapid
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have a more yellow color in the subsoil than the Thorndike soil.

Inclusions:
• Penquis soils, moderately deep, well drained soils, downslope from the Thorndike soils.
• Rock outcrop, exposed bedrock on knolls.
• Thorndike soils on small areas of 3 to 8 percent slopes.

Use and Management

The major use of these soils is hay and pasture. A few areas have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

The Thorndike soil in this unit has severe limitations for cropland because of depth to bedrock, slope, and low available water capacity. The Abram soil is unsuited to row crops because it is too droughty. This unit is best used for pasture and hay.

Woodland

The potential productivity of the Thorndike soil for white spruce is very high, and it is high for eastern white pine. The potential productivity for white spruce and eastern white pine on the Abram soil is moderately high. These soils have a moderate and severe windthrow hazard because of the shallow and very shallow depths to bedrock soil.

Wildlife

The Thorndike soil has fair potential for openland wildlife habitat and poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The Abram soil has very poor potential for wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy and clover can provide food for deer.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are fractured bedrock at 10 to 20 inches in the Thorndike soil and bedrock at less than 10 inches in the Abram soil. Offsite sewage disposal may be necessary. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

TRC—Thorndike-Abram complex, rolling, very stony

Setting

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 200 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Thorndike soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Abram soil and similar soils: 30 percent
Inclusions: 25 percent

Characteristics of the Thorndike Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 20 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
• 0 to 3 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
• 3 to 4 inches—pinkish gray channery silt loam

Subsoil
• 4 to 8 inches—yellowish red grading to brown channery silt loam
• 8 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown very channery silt loam

Bedrock
• 18 inches—calcareous metasedimentary bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Abram Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and sides of ridges on the more distinctly convex areas
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 0 to 20 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 2 inches—dark reddish brown, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral layer
- 2 to 6 inches—light brownish gray and grayish brown silt loam

Bedrock
- 6 inches—phyllite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderately rapid
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have a more yellow color in the subsoil than the Thorndike soil.

Inclusions:
- Penquis soils, moderately deep, well drained soils, downslope from the Thorndike soils.
- Small areas that have slopes greater than 20 percent.
- Rock outcrop, exposed bedrock on knolls.
- Monarda soils, poorly drained, in small depressions.

Use and Management

The major use of these soils is woodland. A few small areas are used for pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

The Thorndike soil in this unit is very poorly suited to cropland and pasture because of the surface stoniness, depth to bedrock and low and very low available water capability. The Abram soil is too droughty and is unsuited to row crops, pasture, and hay.

Woodland

The potential productivity for white spruce on the Thorndike soil is very high, and it is high for eastern white pine. The potential productivity for white spruce and eastern white pine is moderately high on the Abram soil. The Abram soil has a severe windthrow hazard because of the very shallow depth to bedrock.

Wildlife

These soils have poor and very poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Balsam fir, paper birch, white pine, cedar, sugar maple and red maple may provide food and cover for red squirrels, ruffed grouse, deer, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are fractured bedrock at 10 to 20 inches in the Thorndike soil and less than 10 inches to bedrock in the Abram soil. Offsite sewage disposal may be necessary. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

TSC—Thorndike-Penquis complex, rolling, very stony

Setting

Landform: Ridge
Description of areas: Areas range from 20 to 300 acres. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Thorndike soil and similar soils: 50 percent
Penquis soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Thorndike Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and side slopes of ridges and knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 25 percent

Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 3 inches—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 3 to 4 inches—pinkish gray channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 4 to 8 inches—yellowish red grading to brown channery silt loam
- 8 to 18 inches—dark yellowish brown very channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 18 inches—calcareous metasedimentary bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: On convex knolls and side slopes of ridges
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope range: 3 to 25 percent
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Up to 3 percent
Typical profile:

Organic layer
- 0 to 1 inch—black, highly decomposed organic material

Mineral surface layer
- 1 to 2 inches—grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 2 to 11 inches—dark brown and yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils similar to Thorndike or Penquis that have more yellow color in the subsoil, and a few areas that have over 10 percent clay in some subsurface horizon with soft rock fragments.

Inclusions:
- Abram soils, very shallow to bedrock, on more distinctly convex knolls.
- Soils on small slopes over 25 percent.
- Rock outcrop, exposed bedrock on knolls.

Use and Management

The major use of these soils is woodland. A few small areas are used for pasture.

Cropland and Pasture

The soils in this unit are very poorly suited to cropland and pasture. Small areas where surface stones and trees have been removed can be used for pasture and hay. Slope makes it difficult to use equipment safely.

Woodland

The potential productivity for eastern white pine is very high on the Penquis soil and high on the Thorndike soil. These soils have slight limitations for equipment except on the steeper slopes. The Thorndike soil has a moderate windthrow hazard because of the shallow depth to bedrock.

Wildlife

The Thorndike soil has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat and the Penquis soil has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Sugar maple, white ash, red spruce, paper birch, blackberries, raspberries, beech, cedar, and balsam fir provide cover and food for deer, ruffed grouse, red squirrel, chickadees, and other wildlife species.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are fractured bedrock at 10 to 20 inches in the Thorndike soil and at 20 to 40 inches in the Penquis soil. Raised beds can be designed to overcome this problem in the Penquis soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

TtB—Thorndike-Penquis-Abram complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 6 to 15 acres in size. The principal soils occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Thorndike soil and similar soils: 40 percent
Penquis soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Abram soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Characteristics of the Thorndike Soil

Position on landscape: On convex knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown channery silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 18 inches—brown channery silt loam grading to dark yellowish brown very channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 18 inches—calcareous metasedimentary bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Shallow, 10 to 20 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: Low
Depth to restrictive layer: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: On convex knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 11 inches—yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—calcareous metasiltstone bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Abram Soil

Position on landscape: On convex knolls
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 6 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam

Bedrock
- 6 inches—phyllite bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very shallow, less than 10 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Moderate rapid
Available water capacity: Very low
Depth to restrictive layer: 1 to 10 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have a more yellow color in the subsoil than the Thorndike or Penquis soils.

Inclusions:
- Small areas of rock outcrop, exposed bedrock on knolls.
- Howland soils, moderately well drained, on lower, convex slopes.

Use and Management

The major use of these soils is hay and pasture. A few have reverted to woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

This unit is best suited to hay and pasture. The very shallow Abram soil and the included rock outcrops severely limit this unit for row crops. The shallow to bedrock Thorndike soil and the moderately deep Penquis soil are moderately well suited to crops and pasture. Plants are usually stressed because of very low available water capacity in the Abram soil during July, August, and September.

Woodland

This unit is a complex pattern of soils consisting of the very shallow Abram soil, which has very low available water capacity for trees, and the moderately deep Penquis soil, which has high available water capacity for trees. The shallow Thorndike soil has low available water capacity. The potential productivity for eastern white pine on the Thorndike soil is high. It is very high on the Penquis soil and moderately high on the Abram soil. The Thorndike soil has a moderate windthrow hazard because of the shallow depth to bedrock, and the Abram soil has a severe windthrow hazard because of the very shallow depth to bedrock.

Wildlife

The Thorndike soil has fair potential for openland wildlife habitat and poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. The Penquis soil has good potential for both openland and woodland wildlife habitat. The Abram soil has very poor potential for openland wildlife habitat and woodland wildlife habitat. Plantings of timothy and clover can provide food for deer.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The main limitations are fractured bedrock at 10 to 20 inches in the Thorndike soil, 20 to 40 inches in the Penquis soil and less than 10 inches in the Abram soil. Raised beds can be designed to overcome this problem in the Penquis soil. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

UpB—Urban land-Penquis-Plaisted complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Glaciated uplands
Description of areas: Areas range from 8 to 105 acres in size. The principal soils and urban land occur as areas so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Urban land: 40 percent
Penquis soil and similar soils: 25 percent
Plaisted soil and similar soils: 20 percent
Inclusions: 15 percent

Urban land

Soils are mostly covered by asphalt, buildings, concrete, or other impervious surfaces.

Characteristics of the Penquis Soil

Position on landscape: Convex to concave, generally higher on the landscape than the Plaisted soil.
Parent material: Glacial till
Slope features: Undulating
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 7 inches—dark brown silt loam

Subsoil
- 7 to 11 inches—yellowish red silt loam
- 11 to 14 inches—dark yellowish brown silt loam
- 14 to 25 inches—olive brown channery silt loam

Substratum
- 25 to 32 inches—olive channery silt loam

Bedrock
- 32 inches—bedrock

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Characteristics of the Plaisted Soil

Position on landscape: Tops and upper side slopes of glaciated uplands
Parent material: Dense basal till
Slope features: Convex
Stones on surface: Nonstony
Typical profile:

Surface layer
• 0 to 7 inches—dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil
• 7 to 17 inches—reddish brown grading to strong brown to yellowish brown silt loam
• 17 to 28 inches—light olive brown and yellowish brown gravelly silt loam

Substratum
• 28 to 65 inches—olive and light olive brown gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate in the solum and moderately slow or slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: 20 to 30 inches to the dense substratum
Hazard of flooding: None
Depth to water table: A perched water table is just at the top or in the cracks of the dense substratum for short periods in March or April.

Included Areas

Similar soils:
• Soils that have subsoil colors which are not as red as those in the Penquis and Plaisted soils.

Inclusions:
• Small areas that have slopes of 8 to 15 percent.
• Howland soils, moderately well drained, in some small concave areas.
• Thorndike soils, shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained, on some higher knolls.
• Abram soils, very shallow to bedrock, excessively drained, on some higher knolls.

Use and Management

The major uses of this unit are urban land, lawns, gardens, and ornamental trees and shrubs.

Cropland and Pasture

The soils in this unit are not used for crops or pasture. The Penquis and Plaisted soils are well suited to grasses and to ornamental trees and shrubs for home and municipal landscaping.

Woodland

Trees are common in this unit along property borders and in small patches between the houses, asphalt driveways, streets, parking lots, commercial buildings, bridges, shopping centers, town and country buildings, churches, libraries, and other buildings. Commonly, trees such as sugar maple, green ash, red spruce, boxwood alder, red maple, Norway spruce, northern white cedar, paper birch, and shrubs grow on the Penquis and Plaisted soils.

Wildlife

Many local and introduced species of plants provide food and cover for gray squirrels, song birds, and mourning doves. Plan species on these soils include high bush cranberry, Russian olive, northern white cedar, red spruce, red maple, white pine, and Lombard poplar. Penquis and Plaisted soils are good for openland wildlife vegetation.

Urban land

The Penquis soil has bedrock between 20 to 40 inches and is severe for shallow excavations. Blasting is necessary to excavate this bedrock. The Plaisted soil has a dense substratum between 20 to 30 inches, and in an excavation this layer is compact enough to retain surface water or trap water because of the slow percolation rate. The Plaisted soil may have a thin layer of water present moving laterally just above the dense substratum for a few days in March and April during snowmelt. Directing surface drainage away from the basement foundations is recommended. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

WB—Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils

Landform: Depressions between glacial till ridges and hills, on flood plains and outwash plains.
Description of areas: Either one or both soils may occur in all areas. Areas are wooded or shrub swamps or have other wetland vegetation and range from 20 to 1,000 acres in size.
Frost-free period: About 128 days in the Dover-Foxcroft area and 101 days in the Greenville area, in 5 out of 10 years.

Composition

Wonsqueak soil and similar soils: 45 percent
Bucksport soil and similar soils: 35 percent
Inclusions: 20 percent

Characteristics of the Wonsqueak Soil

Position on landscape: Depressions
Parent material: Mantle of organic soil material over loamy mineral material

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent
Slope features: Flat and depressional with a restricted outlet
Stones on surface: None
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 4 inches—black muck

Subsoil
- 4 to 23 inches—very dark brown muck
- 23 to 31 inches—dark reddish brown muck

Substratum
- 31 to 65 inches—gray and light gray gravelly silt loam

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid in the organic layers and moderately slow or moderate in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, long, March to October
Depth to water table: From the surface layer to more than 6 feet below the surface layer, apparent, September to August

Characteristics of the Bucksport Soil

Position on landscape: Depressions
Parent material: Decomposed organic material
Slope range: 0 to 1 percent
Slope features: Flat
Stones on surface: None
Typical profile:

Surface layer
- 0 to 13 inches—black muck

Subsoil
- 13 to 28 inches—dark reddish brown muck

Substratum
- 28 to 65 inches—dark reddish brown to black muck

Depth class of soil over bedrock: Very deep, more than 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Available water capacity: High
Depth to restrictive layer: None
Hazard of flooding: Occasional, long, March to October
Depth to water table: From the surface layer to more than 6 feet below the surface layer, apparent, September to July

Included Areas

Similar soils:
- Soils that have mucky peat surface layers in small areas.

Inclusions:
- Burnham soils or Peacham soils, very poorly drained, near the edges of the uplands.
- Swanville soils, poorly drained, near the edges of glaciolacustrine deposits.
- Charles soils, poorly drained, on flood plain next to small streams.

Use and Management

The major uses for the soils in this unit are wildlife and woodland.

Cropland and Pasture

These soils are very poorly drained organic soils and are unsuited to crops and pasture. Vegetation growing in the Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils is dominantly woody material with some herbaceous plants.

Woodland

Wetness in these soils is a problem most of the year. These soils have low bearing strength for equipment because of their organic nature, and special measures are needed before equipment is used on them. The insulating effect of the organic materials in the soils may not allow the material to freeze hard enough in the winter to support heavy equipment. Vehicle traffic might break through the surface at other times of the year. Vegetation consists mainly of cedar, tamarack, balsam fir, black ash, elm, red maple, black spruce, some herbaceous vegetation, and sphagnum, which grow on these very poorly drained soils. The potential productivity for black spruce is moderate for these soils.

Wildlife

These soils have good potential for wetland wildlife habitat. Flooding on these soils provides temporary habitat for black ducks, wood ducks, and other migratory waterfowl.

Urban land

These soils have severe limitations for urban uses because of severe wetness and flooding. The Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils will not support equipment unless special measures are taken to overcome the low bearing strength of these soils. Follow state or local regulations when installing septic systems.

Prime Farmland

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forest land, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. The slope ranges mainly from 0 to 8 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

About 46,173 acres, or nearly 7 percent of the survey area, would meet the requirements for prime farmland if an adequate and dependable supply of irrigation water were available for some of the excessively drained soils, and if some of the somewhat poorly drained soils were drained. The prime farmland is mainly in the southern part of the survey area.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in table 5. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as wetness and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in table 4. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps at the back of this publication. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described under the heading "Detailed Soil Map Units."

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as woodland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; and for wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of sand and gravel, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Crops and Pasture

Albert Dow, district conservationist, and Chris Jones, agronomist, prepared this section.

General management needed for crops and pasture is suggested in this section. The estimated yields of the main crops and pasture plants are listed for each soil, the system of land capability classification used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is explained, and prime farmland is described.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil under the heading “Detailed Soil Map Units.” Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the University of Maine Cooperative Extension.

According to the 1987 Census of Agriculture, Piscataquis County had 13,054 acres of cropland. Of that total, 991 acres were in corn silage; 332 acres were in oats; 529 acres were in potatoes; 6,510 acres were in hay; 552 acres were in pasture; 772 acres were in unharvested crops, or cover crops; and 28 acres were in vegetables and fruit. Besides those census figures, there are over 300 acres of blueberry land.

About three-fourths of the farmland is upland soil or glacial till. Mostly these are moderately to very deep soils. About 8 percent of these are shallow to bedrock. Many of these till soils are sloping. Where there are row crops on these slopes, it is necessary to apply conservation practices to prevent erosion. Needed conservation practices include cross-slope farming, stripcropping, cover crops, crop rotations, and sometimes terraces.

The deep, fertile floodplains along the Piscataquis River make up about 5 percent of the county’s farmland. These are known in New England as intervales. Where row crops are grown on these soils, it is important to apply such conservation practices as cover crops, crop residue use, and crop rotations. Where there are flood channels or main currents during a flood, there needs to be a permanent vegetative cover to hold the soil from eroding. During flood season, the entire flood plain is susceptible to soil loss and to nutrient loss in areas where there is no vegetative cover. Livestock farmers who pasture intervale land should protect the river banks from damage by the livestock.

Adjoining the floodplains are mainly somewhat poorly drained lacustrine soils. Most of these have little slope. They are used mainly for pasture and hayland.

Along the Pleasant River in the Milo and Brownville areas, terraces of outwash soils predominate on the landscape. Two-thirds of these outwash soils need irrigation because of their coarse texture. These soils also need to be built up with organic matter, such as growing green manure crops and spreading livestock manure. Once organic matter has been added to these soils, they will retain nutrients more and will reduce the threat of nutrients and chemicals reaching the groundwater.

Yields

Yields on table 6a and table 6b are those that can be expected under a high level of management; and discussion of the potential yield for selected soils is the following.

Yields per acre (nonirrigated) on the glacial till soils range as follows:

- Grass Hay: 2 tons on the somewhat poorly drained Monarda soil to 4 tons on the well drained and moderately well drained soils.
- Grass legume hay: 2.5 tons on the somewhat excessively drained Thorndike soil to 4 tons on the well drained and moderately well drained soils.
- Potatoes: 240 cwt. on the somewhat poorly drained Telos soil to 345 cwt. on well drained soils such as Penquis.
- Corn silage: 14 tons on the somewhat excessively drained Thorndike soil to 29 tons on the well drained Penquis soil.

Yields per acre (nonirrigated) on the flood plain soils range as follows.

- Grass hay: 3 tons on the poorly drained Charles soil to 4.5 tons on the well drained Fryeburg soil.
- Grass legume hay: 2.5 tons on the poorly drained Charles soil to 4 tons on the well drained Fryeburg soil.
- Potatoes: 250 cwt. on somewhat poorly drained Cornish to 330 cwt. on the well drained Fryeburg soil.
- Corn silage: 18 tons on the Cornish soil to 26 tons on the Fryeburg soil.

Beans, potatoes and corn are not grown on poorly drained soils.

Yields per acre (nonirrigated) on the glaciolacustrine soils are:

- Grass hay: 3.0 tons on the poorly drained Swanville soil to 4.5 tons on the somewhat poorly drained Boothbay soil.
- Grass legume Hay: 4 tons on the somewhat poorly drained Boothbay soil.
- Corn silage: 22 tons on the somewhat poorly drained Boothbay soil.

Beans and potatoes and corn are not grown on poorly drained soils. Even Boothbay has limitations for commercial production of these crops.

Yields per acre (nonirrigated) on the outwash soils.

- Grass hay: 2.5 tons on the Masardis soil, which is somewhat excessively drained, to 3.5 tons on the Allagash soil, which is well drained.
- Grass legume hay: 3 tons on the Masardis soil, which is somewhat excessively drained, to 4.5 tons on the Allagash soil, which is well drained.
- Potatoes: 250 cwt. on the Masardis soil to 360 cwt. on the Allagash soil.
- Corn silage: 14 tons on the Masardis soil to 22 tons on the Allagash soil.

Plants

Corn silage grows on all soils except the poorly drained soils.

The most common grass grown for forage is timothy. Although it is widely suited, it does not compete well with alfalfa that is cut three times a year. Orchardgrass is a vigorous grass that has more potential for midsummer growth than do timothy or bromegrass. It is not as winter hardy as timothy or bromegrass and will not persist in wet soils. Smooth bromegrass is an excellent companion to alfalfa but does not withstand 3 cuttings very well and is not grown here much at this time.

Alfalfa is grown on a number of dairy farms. Yields on well drained soils are about 4.5 tons per acre. It will die out soon on poorly drained soils. Birdsfoot trefoil is grown less than alfalfa, perhaps because of its sensitivity to competition and to frost heaving the first year. On well drained soils, it is not as productive as alfalfa, but it exceeds alfalfa production on wetter soils.

Other legumes commonly grown include Ladino and native white clover. Their small root systems do not allow them to tolerate excessively drained soils. Red clover is a short-lived, easy-to-establish perennial legume that will grow on soils that are too acid or too wet for alfalfa. Alsike is commonly grown. It is suited to wet, acid soils.

Potatoes, dry beans, truck garden vegetables and strawberries produce well on all but the wet soils. They need irrigation on the excessively drained soils.

Blueberries grow on acid soils.

All grains grow best on well drained soils. Oats and rye are more tolerant of poor drainage than are barley and wheat. Soil suited to the production of potatoes and corn are also those best suited for cereal grains.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for woodland or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit. Only class and subclass are used in this survey.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by numerals I through VIII. The numerals indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class I soils have few limitations that restrict their use.

Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class IV soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class V soils are not likely to erode but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use.

Class VI soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation.

Class VII soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation.

Class VIII soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that nearly preclude their use for commercial crop production.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e, w, s,* or *c,* to the class numeral, for example, IIe. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c,* used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class I there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class V contains only the subclasses indicated by *w, s,* or *c* because the soils in class V are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, woodland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

Capability units are soil groups within a subclass. The soils in a capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity. Capability units are generally designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, IIe-4 and IIIe-6.

The capability classification of the map units in this survey area is given in the yields table.

Woodland Management and Productivity

James Spielman, forester, Natural Resources Conservation Service, helped to prepare this section.

Data for Piscataquis County, Maine, southern part is not available; the following is for the entire county of Piscataquis.

Over 97 percent of the land area of Piscataquis County, or approximately 2.5 million acres, is forested. Much of this forestland is capable of producing commercial forest products and is available for use as timberland. Of the total timberland, approximately 42 percent is in the spruce-balsam fir type, 43 percent is northern hardwood, 11 percent is aspen-birch, 2 percent is white pine/red pine, 0.5 percent is oak/hickory, and 1.5 percent is elm/ash/red maple.

In 1982, 55 percent of the timberland in the county was stocked with sawtimber size stands, 28 percent with pole size stands, and 17 percent with sapling and seedling size stands.

In 1995, 37 percent of the timberland in the county was stocked with sawtimber-size stands, 34 percent with pole stands, and 29 percent of sapling and seedling-size stands. About 0.3 percent is stocked (Griffeth & Alerich, 1996).

Ninety-three percent of all timberland in Piscataquis County is privately owned. Approximately 55 percent of this private timberland is owned by the forest industry. Private individuals and farmers own appropriately 13 percent, and the remaining 25 percent is owned by corporations, trusts, groups, and partners.

The economy of Piscataquis County is highly dependent upon its forest resources. Historically, strong demands have been placed on forests for lumber, fiber, water, energy, fish and wildlife, recreation, and scenery. Pressure on the forests of Piscataquis County to satisfy these demands has never been greater than they are today.

A variety of wood products is currently harvested from Piscataquis County timberlands. They include veneer logs, sawtimber, pulpwood, firewood, biomass chips for energy production, shingle stock, posts, poles, and rails.

Many opportunities exist to use forest management to improve forest health, protect threatened and endangered plants and animals, and to produce water, wildlife, recreation, timber, and aesthetic benefits.

Diverse markets and dwindling supplies of high quality wood are incentives for landowners to practice forestry. Opportunities exist on a variety of soils for management to produce white pine, red spruce, white spruce, black spruce, and balsam fir sawtimber. On deeper, better drained soils red pine, hybrid larch, sugar maple, white ash, yellow birch, and white birch are additional species to favor.

Table 7 can be used by woodland owners or forest managers in planning the use of soils for wood crops. Only those soils suitable for wood crops are listed. The table lists the ordination symbol for each soil. Soils assigned the same ordination symbol require the same general management and have about the same potential productivity.

The first part of the *ordination symbol*, a number, indicates the potential productivity of the soils for an indicator tree species. The number indicates the volume, in cubic meters per hectare per year, which the indicator species can produce in a pure stand under natural conditions. The number 1 indicates low potential productivity; 2 or 3, moderate; 4 or 5, moderately high; 6 to 8, high; and 9 or more, very high. The second part of the symbol, a letter, indicates the major kind of soil limitation. The letter *R* indicates steep slopes; *X*, stoniness or rockiness; *W*, excess water in or on the soil; *T*, toxic substances in the soil; *D*, restricted rooting depth; *C*, clay in the upper part of the soil; *S*, sandy texture; *F*, a high content of rock fragments in the soil; *L*, low strength; and *N*, snowpack. The letter *A* indicates that limitations or restrictions are insignificant. If a soil has more than one limitation, the priority is as follows: R, X, W, D, S, F, L, and N.

In the table, *slight, moderate,* and *severe* indicate the degree of the major soil limitations to be considered in management.

Erosion hazard is the probability that damage will occur as a result of site preparation and cutting where the soil is exposed along roads, skid trails, and fire lanes and in log-handling areas. Forests that have been burned or overgrazed are also subject to erosion. Ratings of the erosion hazard are based on the percent of the slope. A rating of *slight* indicates that no particular prevention measures are needed under ordinary conditions. A rating of *moderate* indicates that erosion-control measures are needed in certain silvicultural activities. A rating of *severe* indicates that special precautions are needed to control erosion in most silvicultural activities.

Equipment limitation reflects the characteristics and conditions of the soil that restrict use of the equipment generally needed in woodland management or harvesting. The chief characteristics and conditions considered in the ratings are slope, stones on the surface, rock outcrops, soil wetness, and texture of the surface layer. A rating of *slight* indicates that under normal conditions the kind of equipment and season of use are not significantly restricted by soil factors. Soil wetness can restrict equipment use, but the wet period does not exceed 1 month. A rating of *moderate* indicates that equipment use is moderately restricted because of one or more soil factors. If the soil is wet, the wetness restricts equipment use for a period of 1 to 3 months. A rating of *severe* indicates that equipment use is severely restricted either as to the kind of equipment that can be used or the season of use. If the soil is wet, the wetness restricts equipment use for more than 3 months.

Seedling mortality refers to the death of naturally occurring or planted tree seedlings, as influenced by the kinds of soil, soil wetness, or topographic conditions. The factors used in rating the soils for seedling mortality are texture of the surface layer, depth to a seasonal high water table and the length of the period when the water table is high, rock fragments in the surface layer, effective rooting depth, and slope aspect. A rating of *slight* indicates that seedling mortality is not likely to be a problem under normal conditions. Expected mortality is less than 25 percent. A rating of *moderate* indicates that some problems from seedling mortality can be expected. Extra precautions are advisable. Expected mortality is 25 to 50 percent. A rating of *severe* indicates that seedling mortality is a serious problem. Extra precautions are important. Replanting may be necessary. Expected mortality is more than 50 percent.

Windthrow hazard is the likelihood that trees will be uprooted by the wind because the soil is not deep enough for adequate root anchorage. The main restrictions that affect rooting are a seasonal high water table and the depth to bedrock, a fragipan, or other limiting layers. A rating of *slight* indicates that under normal conditions no trees are blown down by the wind. Strong winds may damage trees, but they do not uproot them. A rating of *moderate* indicates that some trees can be blown down during periods when the soil is wet and winds are moderate or strong. A rating of *severe* indicates that many trees can be blown down during these periods.

Plant competition ratings indicate the degree to which undesirable species are expected to invade and grow when openings are made in the tree canopy. The main factors that affect plant competition are depth to the water table and the available water capacity. A rating of *slight* indicates that competition from undesirable plants is not likely to prevent natural regeneration or suppress the more desirable species. Planted seedlings can become established without undue competition. A rating of *moderate* indicates that competition may delay the establishment of desirable species. Competition may hamper stand development, but it will not prevent the eventual development of fully stocked stands. A rating of *severe* indicates that competition can be expected to prevent regeneration unless precautionary measures are applied.

The *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a *site index* and as a *volume* number. The site index is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that woodland managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability.

The *volume*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important trees. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year, indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

The first species listed under *common trees* for a soil is the assigned indicator species for that soil. It is the one that determines the ordination class.

The species that is followed by an asterisk under *common trees* is the indicator species for that soil. It generally is the most common species on the soil and is the one that determines the ordination class.

Trees to plant are those that are suitable for commercial wood production.

Recreation

Peak Kenny State Park on Sebec Lake and Lily Bay State Park in Beaver Cove on Moosehead Lake offer recreational opportunities in the survey area. The many brooks, streams, lakes, ponds, and rivers provide fishing for trout, bass, salmon, and, on the Pleasant and Piscataquis Rivers, Atlantic salmon. Catch and release programs are especially encouraged with the fly fishermen. Swimming, water skiing, and other water activities are popular on Sebec Lake, Moosehead Lake, and the other local lakes.

In the mountains and hills, one can camp in the Big Wilson and hike the Appalachian Trail that runs through Blanchard, Monson, and Elliottsville. Many visitors travel to Lake Onawa to view the fall foliage and its reflection onto the water. Squaw Mountain, a ski area near Greenville, is open for skiing in the winter season; and in the summer and fall, visitors can take chair lift rides to view the spectacular scenery. Other attractions are the slate quarries in Monson and Brownville.

The soils of the survey area are rated in table 8 according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation are also important. Soils subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

In the table, the degree of soil limitation is expressed as slight, moderate, or severe. *Slight* means that soil properties are generally favorable and that limitations are minor and easily overcome. *Moderate* means that limitations can be overcome or alleviated by planning, design, or special maintenance. *Severe* means that soil properties are unfavorable and that limitations can be offset only by costly soil reclamation, special design, intensive maintenance, limited use, or a combination of these measures.

The information in the table can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for septic tank absorption fields in table 11 and interpretations for dwellings without basements and for local roads and streets in table 10.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The best soils have mild slopes and are not wet or subject to flooding during the period of use. The surface has few or no stones or boulders, absorbs rainfall readily but remains firm, and is not dusty when dry. Strong slopes and stones or boulders can greatly increase the cost of constructing campsites.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The best soils for picnic areas are firm when wet, are not dusty when dry, are not subject to flooding during the period of use, and do not have slopes or stones or boulders that increase the cost of shaping sites or of building access roads and parking areas.

Playgrounds require soils that can withstand intensive foot traffic. The best soils are almost level and are not wet or subject to flooding during the season of use. The surface is free of stones and boulders, is firm after rains, and is not dusty when dry. If grading is needed, the depth of the soil over bedrock or a firm, dense layer should be considered.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no cutting and filling. The best soils are not wet, are firm after rains, are not dusty when dry, and are not subject to flooding more than once a year during the period of use. They have moderate slopes and few or no stones or boulders on the surface.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. The best soils for use as golf fairways are firm when wet, are not dusty when dry, and are not subject to prolonged flooding during the period of use. They have moderate slopes and no stones or boulders on the surface. The suitability of the soil for tees or greens is not considered in rating the soils.

Wildlife Habitat

By Robert J. Wengrzynek, biologist, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the quality, amount, and distribution of habitat elements which provide food, shelter, and water. If any elements are missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, some wildlife species may become scarce or absent. The diversity and quality of habitat elements are closely related to land use; to the resulting kinds and patterns of vegetation; and to the distribution of wetlands, streams, and ponds. These, in turn, generally are related to the kinds and productivity of the soils, which have influenced land and water use patterns.

Although vegetation and land use patterns are important influences on the kind, distribution, and abundance of wildlife, soils are at least equally important. Browse, fruits, and forage produced on fertile soils are richer in protein, nutrients and trace elements than are plants grown on poorer soils. Nutrition affects survival, reproduction, and other physiological processes of wildlife in the same way as it affects those processes in domestic livestock and humans.

Soil nutrients are well known to affect the size and health of deer. Together with moisture, they can make browse more palatable and nutritious.

The reproductive success of some birds is related to the minerals in the soil. The weight and size of bones in animals and the quality of fur on furbearers are also related to diet, soil minerals, and soil fertility.

The soil type and nutrient level of soils and agricultural land use patterns are related. These factors combined are the main reason that wildlife is usually more abundant in areas of productive agriculture, such as the Piscataquis River Valley.

The predominantly forested land use pattern in Piscataquis County is not as diverse as some other areas of Maine. The climate is moderate to severe. The mixture of young hardwood and softwood forests and topographic type provides good to excellent habitat for most wildlife, particularly woodland species.

Abundant lakes, bogs, and some wetland areas, and scattered cropland, hayland, and pasture provide a variety of habitat elements for wildlife in some areas of the county. Forestland ownership and forest management patterns also vary enough to provide relatively diverse forested conditions for woodland wildlife habitat. Forest management practices, such as clear-cutting, reduce winter cover and food for deer, and they are among the most limiting factors for wildlife habitat. The same management techniques are allowing moose populations to increase.

Deer are moderately abundant in the southern part of the county. Populations in the north are lower because of the mountain terrain, a lack of habitat diversity, and more severe winter conditions. Moose and bear are found throughout the survey area.

Soils affect the type and quality of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. Wildlife habitat can be created or improved by maintaining the existing plant cover, by promoting the natural establishment of desirable plants, or by planting vegetation which is suitable for habitat and adapted to the climate.

In table 9, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. Knowledge of habitat and soil relationships can be used in planning farms, rural residences, parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other land management developments for wildlife; this information can be useful in selecting soils that are suitable for creating, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat and in determining the degree of management needed.

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor. A rating of *good* indicates that the element or kind of habitat is easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected. A rating of *fair* indicates that the element or kind of habitat can be established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results. A rating of *poor* indicates that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive. A rating of *very poor* indicates that restrictions for the element or kind of habitat are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture are also considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, barley, oats, and rye.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture are also considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are ryegrass, redtop, flat pea, vetch, bluegrass, switchgrass, timothy, trefoil, fescue, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture are also considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are goldenrod, wheatgrass, meadowrue, thistle, mustard, fescue, asters, hawkweed, ragweed, and milkweed.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, birch, maple, wild apple, alder, willow, hawthorn, viburnum, beech, birch, black raspberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated *good* are Russian-olive, dogwoods, autumn olive, mountainash, blueberry, raspberry, elderberry, highbush cranberry, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, white cedar, and tamarack.

Shrubs are bushy woody plants that produce fruit, buds, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and soil moisture. Examples of shrubs are elderberry, winterberry holly, arrowwood, and dogwoods.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, bulrushes, wildrice, cattails, rushes, and sedges.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobolink, hawk, deer, upland sandpiper, meadowlark, field sparrow, snowshoe hare, and woodchuck.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include ruffed grouse, woodcock, songbirds, woodpeckers, squirrels, coyote, red fox, raccoon, moose, deer, and bear.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, bittern, shore birds, muskrat, otter, mink, and beaver.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the estimated data and test data in the “Soil Properties” section.

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of 5 or 6 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about grain-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 or 6 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a seasonal high water table, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, earthfill, and topsoil; plan drainage systems, irrigation systems, ponds, terraces, and other structures for soil and water conservation; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

Table 10 shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect shallow excavations, dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, and lawns and landscaping. The limitations are considered *slight* if soil properties and site features are generally favorable for the indicated use and limitations are minor and easily overcome; *moderate* if soil properties or site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design, or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations; and *severe* if soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increases in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required. Special feasibility studies may be required where the soil limitations are severe.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for basements, graves, utility lines, open ditches, and other purposes. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. The ease of digging, filling, and compacting is affected by the depth to bedrock or a very firm dense layer; stone content; soil texture; and slope. The time of the year that excavations can be made is affected by the depth to a seasonal high water table and the susceptibility of the soil to flooding. The resistance of the excavation walls or banks to sloughing or caving is affected by soil texture and depth to the water table.

Dwellings and *small commercial buildings* are structures built on shallow foundations on undisturbed soil. The load limit is the same as that for single-family dwellings no higher than three stories. Ratings are made for small commercial buildings without basements, for dwellings with basements, and for dwellings without basements. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. A high water table, flooding, shrinking and swelling, and organic layers can cause the movement of footings. A high water table, depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, large stones, slope, and flooding affect the ease of excavation and construction. Landscaping and grading that require cuts and fills of more than 5 or 6 feet are not considered.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or stabilized soil material; and a flexible or rigid surface. Cuts and fills are generally limited to less than 6 feet. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, a high water table, flooding, large stones, and slope affect the ease of excavating and grading. Soil strength (as inferred from the engineering classification of the soil), shrink-swell potential, frost action potential, and depth to a high water table affect the traffic-supporting capacity.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Soil reaction, a high water table, depth to bedrock, and the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches affect plant growth. Flooding, wetness, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer affect trafficability after vegetation is established.

Sanitary Facilities

Table 11 shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, and sanitary landfills. The limitations are considered *slight* if soil properties and site features are generally favorable for the indicated use and limitations are minor and easily overcome; *moderate* if soil properties or site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design, or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations; and *severe* if soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increases in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required.

The table also shows the suitability of the soils for use as daily cover for landfill. A rating of *good* indicates that soil properties and site features are favorable for the use and good performance and low maintenance can be expected; *fair* indicates that soil properties and site features are moderately favorable for the use and one or more soil properties or site features make the soil less desirable than the soils rated good; and *poor* indicates that one or more soil properties or site features are unfavorable for the use and overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, or costly alteration.

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 72 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Permeability, a high water table, depth to bedrock, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Large stones and bedrock interfere with installation.

Unsatisfactory performance of septic tank absorption fields, including excessively slow absorption of effluent, surfacing of effluent, and hillside seepage, can affect public health. Ground water can be polluted if highly permeable sand and gravel or fractured bedrock is less than 4 feet below the base of the absorption field, if slope is excessive, or if the water table is near the surface. There must be unsaturated soil material beneath the absorption field to filter the effluent effectively. Many local ordinances require that this material be of a certain thickness.

Septic tank absorption fields should be designed and constructed in accordance with existing State of Maine subsurface wastewater disposal rules.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Lagoons generally are designed to hold the sewage within a depth of 2 to 5 feet. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water.

The table gives ratings for the natural soil that makes up the lagoon floor. The surface layer and, generally, 1 or 2 feet of soil material below the surface layer are excavated to provide material for the embankments. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, a high water table, depth to bedrock, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Excessive seepage resulting from rapid permeability in the soil or a water table that is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon causes a lagoon to function unsatisfactorily. Pollution results if seepage is excessive or if floodwater overtops the lagoon. A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope and bedrock can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor.

Sanitary landfills are areas where solid waste is disposed of by burying it in soil. There are two types of landfill—trench and area. In a trench landfill, the waste is placed in a trench. It is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. In an area landfill, the waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site.

Both types of landfill must be able to bear heavy vehicular traffic. Both types involve a risk of ground water pollution. Ease of excavation and revegetation should be considered.

The ratings in the table are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Permeability, depth to bedrock, a high water table, slope, and flooding affect both types of landfill. Texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, and soil reaction affect trench landfills. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, a limitation rated slight or moderate may not be valid. Onsite investigation is needed.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste.

Soil texture, wetness, coarse fragments, and slope affect the ease of removing and spreading the material during wet and dry periods. Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones or excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils are sticky or cloddy and are difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. The surface layer generally has the best workability, more organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

Construction Materials

Table 12 gives information about the soils as a source of roadfill, sand, gravel, and topsoil. The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as a source of roadfill and topsoil. They are rated as a *probable* or *improbable* source of sand and gravel. The ratings are based on soil properties and site features that affect the removal of the soil and its use as construction material. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed. Each soil is evaluated to a depth of 5 or 6 feet.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of 5 or 6 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed during excavating and spreading. Many soils have layers of contrasting suitability within their profile. The table showing engineering index properties provides detailed information about each soil layer. This information can help to determine the suitability of each layer for use as roadfill. The performance of soil after it is stabilized with lime or cement is not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. The thickness of suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, a high water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the engineering classification of the soil) and shrink-swell potential.

Soils rated *good* contain significant amounts of sand or gravel or both. They have at least 5 feet of suitable material, a low shrink-swell potential, few cobbles and stones, and slopes of 15 percent or less. Depth to the water table is more than 3 feet. Soils rated *fair* are more than 35 percent silt- and clay-sized particles and have a plasticity index of less than 10. They have a moderate shrink-swell potential, slopes of 15 to 25 percent, or many stones. Depth to the water table is 1 to 3 feet. Soils rated *poor* have a plasticity index of more than 10, a high shrink-swell potential, many stones, or slopes of more than 25 percent. They are wet and have a water table at a depth of less than 1 foot. They may have layers of suitable material, but the material is less than 3 feet thick.

Sand and *gravel* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In the table, only the probability of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material.

The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the engineering classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. Kinds of rock, acidity, and stratification are given in the soil series descriptions. Gradation of grain sizes is given in the table on engineering index properties.

A soil rated as a probable source has a layer of clean sand or gravel or a layer of sand or gravel that is up to 12 percent silty fines. This material must be at least 3 feet thick and less than 50 percent, by weight, large stones. All other soils are rated as an improbable source. Coarse fragments of soft bedrock, such as shale and siltstone, are not considered to be sand and gravel.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area.

Plant growth is affected by such properties as soil reaction, available water capacity, and fertility. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, a water table, rock fragments, and bedrock.

Soils rated *good* have friable, loamy material to a depth of at least 40 inches. They are free of stones and cobbles, have little or no gravel, and have slopes of less than 8 percent. They are naturally fertile or respond well to fertilizer, and are not so wet that excavation is difficult.

Soils rated *fair* are sandy soils, loamy soils that have a relatively high content of clay, soils that have only 20 to 40 inches of suitable material, soils that have an appreciable amount of gravel or stones, or soils that have slopes of 8 to 15 percent. The soils are not so wet that excavation is difficult.

Soils rated *poor* are very sandy or clayey, have less than 20 inches of suitable material, have a large amount of gravel or stones, have slopes of more than 15 percent, or have a seasonal high water table at or near the surface.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Water Management

Table 13 gives information on the soil properties and site features that affect water management. The degree and kind of soil limitations are given for pond reservoir areas; embankments, dikes, and levees; and aquifer-fed excavated ponds. The limitations are considered *slight* if soil properties and site features are generally favorable for the indicated use and limitations are minor and are easily overcome; *moderate* if soil properties or site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design, or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations; and *severe* if soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increase in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required.

This table also gives for each soil the restrictive features that affect drainage, terraces and diversions, and grassed waterways.

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones, boulders, or organic matter. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table and permeability of the aquifer. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Drainage is the removal of excess surface and subsurface water from the soil. How easily and effectively the soil is drained depends on the depth to bedrock or to other layers that affect the rate of water movement; permeability; depth to a high water table or depth of standing water if the soil is subject to ponding; slope; susceptibility to flooding; subsidence of organic layers; and the potential for frost action. Excavating and grading and the stability of ditchbanks are affected by depth to bedrock, large stones, slope, and the hazard of cutbanks caving. The productivity of the soil after drainage is adversely affected by extreme acidity. Availability of drainage outlets is not considered in the ratings.

Irrigation is the controlled application of water to supplement rainfall and support plant growth. The design and management of an irrigation system are affected by depth to the water table, the need for drainage, flooding, available water capacity, intake rate, permeability, erosion hazard, and slope. The construction of a system is affected by large stones and depth to bedrock. The performance of a system is affected by the depth of the root zone and soil reaction.

Terraces and diversions are embankments or a combination of channels and ridges constructed across a slope to control erosion and conserve moisture by intercepting runoff. Slope, wetness, large stones, and depth to bedrock affect the construction of terraces and diversions. A restricted rooting depth, a severe hazard of wind erosion or water erosion, an excessively coarse texture, and restricted permeability adversely affect maintenance.

Grassed waterways are natural or constructed channels, generally broad and shallow, that conduct surface water to outlets at a nonerosive velocity. Large stones, wetness, slope, and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan affect the construction of grassed waterways. Low available water capacity, restricted rooting depth, and restricted permeability adversely affect the growth and maintenance of the grass after construction.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey. The data and the estimates of soil and water features, listed in tables, are explained on the following pages.

Soil properties are determined by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow holes are dug, and borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine grain-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties shown in the tables include the range of grain-size distribution and Atterberg limits, the engineering classification, and the physical and chemical properties of the major layers of each soil. Pertinent soil and water features also are given.

Engineering Index Properties

Table 14 gives estimates of the engineering classification and of the range of index properties for the major layers of each soil in the survey area. Most soils have layers of contrasting properties within the upper 5 or 6 feet.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated. The range in depth and information on other properties of each layer are given for each soil series under the heading "Soil Series and Their Morphology."

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is as much as about 15 percent, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM 1993) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO 1986).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to grain-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of grain-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and *plasticity index* (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

The estimates of grain-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is omitted in the table.

Physical Properties

Table 15 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In table 15, the sand content is not estimated.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In table 15, the silt content is not estimated.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In table 15, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $^{1}/_{3}$- or $^{1}/_{10}$-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Permeability (K_{sat}) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term “permeability,” as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in inches per hour, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^{1}/_{3}$- or $^{1}/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In table 15, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in table 15 as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of several factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.

2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.

3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.

4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.

4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.

5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.

6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.

7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.

8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of rock fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Chemical Properties

Table 16 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable bases plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Water Features

Table 17 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group, the first letter is for bedrock that is cracked and pervious, and the second is for impervious bedrock, if known.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. Table 17 indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. Table 17 indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams or by runoff from adjacent slopes. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Soil Features

Table 18 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high,* is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (USDA 1975). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. Table 19 shows the classification of the soils in the survey area. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Spodosol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Orthod (*Orth*, meaning the central or most representative concept, plus *od*, from Spodosol.)

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Haplorthods (*Hapl*, meaning minimal horizonation, plus *orthod*, the suborder of the spodosols that has a horizon characterized by an accumulation of iron, aluminum, and organic carbon.)

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Haplorthods.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle size, mineral content, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile. The texture of the surface layer or of the substratum can differ with a series.

Samples of Allagash, Howland, Danforth, Elliottsville, Peacham, Penquis, Masardis, and Plaisted were taken at selected sites in this survey area and were analyzed in the laboratory. Three sites of Allagash and four sites of Howland were sampled (Rourke & Beek, 1971)). One site of Plaisted was sampled (Rourke & Schmidt, 1979). Two sites of Danforth, two sites of Elliottsville, two sites of Peacham, and five sites of Penquis were sampled (Rourke, 1997). Data obtained from these sites were used to aid in the classification of these soils.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small, three-dimensional area of soil that is typical of the series in the survey area, is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the “Soil Survey Manual” (USDA 1993). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in “Soil Taxonomy” (USDA 1975) and in “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (USDA 1992). Unless otherwise indicated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

The relationship of soil series to landscape position, parent material, and drainage is shown in table 20a and table 20b. The map units of each soil series are described in the section “Detailed Soil Map Units.”

Abram series

The Abram series consists of very shallow, excessively drained soils. These soils formed in a thin mantle of glacial till. Slopes range from 0 to 80 percent.

Abram soils are adjacent to Lyman, Penquis, Thorndike, and Tunbridge soils. Lyman and Thorndike soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Penquis and Tunbridge soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Abram silt loam, in a wooded area of Thorndike-Abram complex, rolling, very stony, in the township of Monson, near the top of Doe Hill, about 900 feet from the main road: lat. 45-15-52N; long. 69-32-05W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—2 to 6 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) (80 percent) and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) (20 percent) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel, 3 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stone; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

R—6 inches; phyllite bedrock

Range in Characteristics

Solum thickness ranges from 1 to 10 inches. Rock fragments are less than 35 percent. The soil ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 3 or 4.

The E horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 4 through 6, and chroma of 2. It has weak fine or medium granular structure. Consistence is very friable or friable.

The B horizon, where present, has a lower boundary within 5 inches from the mineral surface. It has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, with value and chroma of 4. It has weak or moderate, fine granular structure.

The bedrock layer is granite or phyllite.

Adams series

The Adams series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in glaciofluvial sands on outwash plains. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Adams soils are adjacent to Allagash and Masardis soils. Allagash soils are very deep and well drained. Masardis soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained and gravelly.

Typical pedon of Adams loamy fine sand, in a wooded area of Adams loamy fine sand, strongly sloping, in the township of Brownville, on the "Prairie" near the southwest corner of the middle field and 70 feet west of Route 11: lat. 45-22-13N; long. 69-02-31W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; very dark gray (5YR 3/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine and medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 4 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) loamy fine sand; single grain; loose; common very fine and few medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—4 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) loamy fine sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 9 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) loamy fine sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many medium, common very fine and fine and few coarse roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—9 to 13 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—13 to 26 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) sand; single grain; loose; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—26 to 39 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) fine sand; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—39 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 30 inches. Rock fragments, mostly gravel, range from 0 to 5 percent above a depth of 20 inches, and from 0 to 20 percent below 20 inches.

The 0 horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 2 or 3.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Structure is granular or is single-grain. Consistence is friable to loose. Reaction is very strongly acid or strongly acid.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR and value and chroma of 3. Texture is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, or fine sand. Structure is weak fine granular, or the horizon is single-grained. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 through 8. Texture is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, or sand. Structure is weak granular, or the horizon is single-grained. Consistence is very friable or loose. Massive, cemented bodies range from 0 to 5 percent of the exposed surface area of the Bs horizon. Reaction is very strongly acid through moderately acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 through 6. The texture is fine sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 through 6, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 through 6, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction is very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Allagash series

The Allagash series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains and terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent.

Allagash soils are adjacent to Adams and Masardis soils. Adams soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and sandy. Masardis soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and gravelly.

Typical pedon of Allagash very fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Allagash-Adams complex, strongly sloping in the northwest corner of the township of Brownville, 2 miles southwest of Katahdin Ironworks road: lat. 45-23-19N: long. 69-04-38W.

Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 7 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; friable; few very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—7 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) very fine sandy loam; moderate very fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—10 to 16 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) very fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; friable; many very fine, common fine, and few medium and coarse roots; few dark 1/16-inch to 1/2-inch dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) concretions; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—16 to 27 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—27 to 35 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

2C—35 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) fine sand; massive; very friable; few very fine roots; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Solum thickness ranges from 15 to 36 inches. Rock fragments range from 0 to 15 percent by volume above a depth of 40 inches. The soil ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid throughout.

Cultivated areas have an Ap horizon that has hue of 10YR, and value and chroma of 3 or 4.

The O horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate fine granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 2. It is very friable or friable.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 through 8. The B horizon is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or silt loam.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. It is very friable or friable. The BC horizon is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or silt loam.

The 2C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, or sand. It is massive or single grain and is loose or very friable.

Berkshire series

The Berkshire series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Slopes range from 3 to 45 percent.

Berkshire soils are adjacent to Lyman, Marlow, and Tunbridge soils. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Marlow soils are very deep, well drained, and have a dense substratum. Tunbridge soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Berkshire fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Berkshire-Lyman association, strongly sloping, very stony, in the northeast corner of the township of Sebec: lat. 45-17-27N; long. 69-03-50W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine, and common medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 4 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—4 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—8 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 15 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs—14 to 22 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine, and few medium roots; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; 3 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—22 to 34 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; massive; friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; 15 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; 3 percent stones; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—34 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; massive; friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; 20 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; 5 percent stones; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 33 inches. The surface horizon contains 5 to 20 percent gravel or channers, 0 to 5 percent cobbles, and 0 to 5 percent stones or boulders by volume. The B and C horizons contain 10 to 20 percent gravel or channers, 0 to 10 percent cobbles, and 0 to 5 percent stones. The soil ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid unless limed.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR, value and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 or 6. Texture of the Bs horizon is fine sandy loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. The B horizon has weak very fine or fine granular structure.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4.

The C horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 through 4. It ranges from sandy loam to loam in the fine-earth.

Boothbay series

The Boothbay series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine deposits. Slopes range from 3 to 8 percent.

Boothbay soils are adjacent to Charles, Cornish, Swanville and Wonsqueak soils. Charles and Cornish soils are poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained, respectively, and are on a flood plain. Swanville soils are very deep and poorly drained on nearly level sediments. Wonsqueak soils are very deep and very poorly drained and are in depressions.

Typical pedon of Boothbay silt loam, in a hayfield of

Boothbay silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes in the township of Dover-Foxcroft, north of East Dover and southwest of 4 corners in a hayfield: lat. 45-11-29N: long. 69-10-14W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown to dark brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many very fine, common fine, and few medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw1—7 to 9 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and few fine roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—9 to 12 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; few fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and few fine roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC1—12 to 17 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) silt loam; common coarse prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2), and medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottles; moderate thin platy structure; friable; common very fine roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC2—17 to 20 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) silt loam; common coarse faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; weak medium platy structure; firm; few very fine roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—20 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) silty clay loam; few medium distinct gray (5Y 5/1), and fine light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; strong coarse prismatic structure; very firm; few very fine roots; light gray (5Y 6/1) prism faces with few dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) oxide coatings; slightly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 27 inches. The soil ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid in the solum, and from moderately acid to neutral in the substratum.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. It has moderate, very fine to medium granular structure.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 through 6. It is silt loam or silty clay loam, but it includes one or more thin layers of very fine sandy loam. The B horizon has weak medium platy, weak or moderate, fine subangular blocky, or weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure. It has friable or firm consistence.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is silt loam or silty clay loam, but it includes one or more thin layers of very fine sandy loam. It has weak or moderate, thin to thick platy structure. It has friable or firm consistence.

The C horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 through 4. It is silt loam or silty clay loam. It has moderate, medium platy, or moderate or strong, coarse or very coarse prismatic structure. The C horizon has firm or very firm consistence.

Brayton series

The Brayton series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till derived mainly from granite, phyllite, and lesser amounts of slate. They are in depressions and on toe slopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 1 to 5 percent.

Brayton soils are adjacent to Colonel, Dixfield, and Peacham soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Brayton gravelly fine sandy loam in a wooded area of Colonel-Brayton-Dixfield association, gently sloping, very stony in the township of Medford, 1.3 miles east of Medford Hill Road on Paddy Hill Road and 100 feet south of road: lat. 45-14-08N; long. 68-52-12W.

Oa—0 to 3 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) highly decomposed organic material; strong medium granular structure; friable; many very fine, fine and medium, and common coarse roots; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

A—3 to 7 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) gravelly fine sandy loam; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine, and common medium and coarse roots; 20 percent gravel; 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg—7 to 14 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; few medium distinct brown (10YR 5/3) mottles; weak medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—14 to 23 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4), and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottles; weak medium platy structure; firm; few very fine roots; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd1—23 to 40 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; common coarse prominent olive (5Y 5/4) and medium distinct light olive gray (5Y 6/2) mottles; massive; firm; few 1/4- to 1/2-inch brown (7.5YR 4/4) partially weathered rock fragments; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; 10 percent stones; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cd2—40 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; many coarse prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), and common distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; massive; firm; 25 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid.

Range in Characteristics

The thickness of the solum ranges from 10 to 25 inches. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the A horizon and from strongly acid to slightly acid in the B and BC horizons. The Cd horizon ranges from moderately acid to neutral. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent by volume. Textures below the A horizon are mainly fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Consistence is very friable to firm in the solum and firm or very firm in the dense substratum.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 2.

The BC horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It has primary structure that is prismatic separating to platy, or the horizon is massive.

Bucksport series

The Bucksport series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in highly decomposed organic soil material more than 51 inches thick in depressions of ground moraines and glaciofluvial deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

Bucksport soils are adjacent to Masardis and Wonsqueak soils. Masardis soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and gravelly. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained, and have less than 51 inches of organic material over mineral materials.

Typical pedon of Bucksport muck in an area of Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, in the township of Dover-Foxcroft, about 0.25 mile north of Garland town line on Route 15 and 400 feet west of Route 15: lat. 45-07-07N, long. 69-07-12W.

Oa1—0 to 13 inches; black (10YR 2/1 broken face, 5YR 2/1 rubbed and pressed), muck; about 25 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; weak fine granular structure; slightly sticky; about 60 percent woody and 40 percent herbaceous fibers; 5 percent woody fragments; brown (10YR 5/3) sodium pyrophosphate test; many very fine, and common fine, medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride; clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—13 to 28 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2 broken face, 5YR 3/2 rubbed and pressed), muck; about 20 percent fiber, 15 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; about 60 percent woody and 40 percent herbaceous fibers; 15 percent woody fragments; brown (10YR 5/3) sodium pyrophosphate test; very strongly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride; clear smooth boundary.

Oa3—28 to 50 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) broken face, rubbed and pressed, muck; about 25 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; about 60 percent woody and 40 percent herbaceous fibers; 5 percent woody fragments; brown (10YR 5/3) sodium pyrophosphate test; very strongly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride; clear smooth boundary.

Oa4—50 to 65 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) broken face, black (5YR 2/1) rubbed and pressed, muck; about 15 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; nonsticky; about 60 percent woody and 40 percent herbaceous fibers; 5 percent woody fragments; brown (10YR 5/3) sodium pyrophosphate test; very strongly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride.

Range in Characteristics

The thickness of the organic material is greater than 51 inches. The content of woody fragments range from 0 to 20 percent throughout the soil and consists of twigs, branches, and stumps.

The surface tier has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is massive or has weak fine granular structure. Consistence is nonsticky or slightly sticky. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to strongly acid.

The subsurface and bottom tiers have hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid.

Burnham series

The Burnham series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till in depressions on uplands. Slopes range from 0 to1 percent.

Burnham soils are adjacent to Monarda, Telos, and Wonsqueak soils. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained organic soils with mineral material between 16 and 51 inches below the surface.

Typical pedon of Burnham muck in a wooded area of Monarda-Burnham association, very stony, in the township of Sangerville, 0.8 mile east of South Sangerville Road on West Road and 50 feet on north side of the road: lat. 45-07-58N; long. 69-19-34W.

Oa1—0 to 4 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck; moderate very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Oa2—4 to 13 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) muck; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; common very fine, and few fine and medium roots; slightly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg—13 to 18 inches; gray (N 5/0) channery silt loam; many coarse prominent olive (5Y 5/3) mottles; weak thick platy structure; firm; few very fine and fine roots; 10 percent channers and 5 percent cobbles; neutral; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cdg1—18 to 34 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) channery silt loam; many coarse prominent dark gray (N 4/0) and many medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; weak thick platy structure; firm; 15 percent channers and gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Cdg2—34 to 65 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) channery silt loam; many medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and many medium distinct gray (5Y 5/1) mottles; weak medium platy structure; firm; 20 percent channers; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

The thickness of the solum ranges from 5 to 17 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 35 percent throughout. Rock fragments are mainly channers and gravel, with some cobbles and stones. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction with the weighted average of clay between 10 and 18 percent in the series control section. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to slightly alkaline throughout the soil except for the 0 and A horizons, where present, which range from extremely acid to slightly acid.

The Oa and Oe horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate very fine, fine or medium granular structure or it is massive.

The A horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2. It has granular structure or it is massive. Consistence is very friable or friable.

The Eg horizon, where present, is neutral or has hue of 10YR through 5Y, value of 3 through 6 and chroma of 0 through 2. It is massive or has platy, granular or prismatic structure. It is slightly sticky and slightly plastic when wet, and friable or firm when moist.

The Bg horizon is neutral or has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 0 through 2. It has platy, granular, subangular blocky or prismatic structure. It is slightly sticky and slightly plastic when wet and friable or firm when moist.

The Cdg horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5Y through 5GY, value of 4 or 5 and chroma of 0 through 2. It has prismatic or platy structure or it is massive. It is slightly sticky and slightly plastic when wet, and firm or very firm when moist.

Charles series

The Charles series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in alluvial deposits in low positions on flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

Charles soils are adjacent to Boothbay, Cornish, Fryeburg, Lovewell, Swanville, and Wonsqueak soils. Boothbay soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained on lowland sediments. Cornish soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Lovewell soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Fryeburg soils are very deep and well drained. Swanville soils are very deep and poorly drained on nearly level sediments. Wonsqueak soils are very deep and very poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Charles silt loam in a wooded area of Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex in the township of Guilford, 2 miles north of Cemetery Road and 100 feet east of logging road: lat. 45-12-13N; long. 69-20-25W.

A—0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; few fine distinct dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) mottles; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cg1—8 to 12 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt loam; few fine prominent (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; weak medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cg2—12 to 17 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) silt loam; few fine and medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; massive; friable; few very fine roots; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cg3—17 to 21 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) very fine sandy loam; few fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) mottles; massive; friable; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cg4—21 to 48 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) silt loam; common fine and medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; massive; friable; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cg5—48 to 53 inches; dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) fine sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Ab—53 to 57 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam; massive; friable; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg—57 to 65 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) silt loam; few medium faint gray (5Y 5/1) and few medium distinct dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) mottles; massive; friable; slightly acid.

Range in Characteristics

The soil ranges from extremely acid through slightly acid throughout, unless limed.

The A horizon or Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR value of 3 and chroma of 1 or 2. Dry value is 6 or 7. Structure of the Ap or A horizon is moderate, fine, or medium granular.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y through 5GY, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loamy very fine sand, and below 40 inches, there are strata of silt loam to fine gravel with gravel ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The upper part of the C horizon has weak, fine or medium granular structure, or it is massive. The lower part of the C horizon is massive or single grain. Consistence ranges from loose to friable.

Chesuncook series

The Chesuncook series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till on the upper side slopes of ridges and till plains. Slopes range from 3 to 30 percent.

Chesuncook soils are adjacent to Elliottsville, Monson, and Telos soils. Elliottsville soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock. Monson soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Chesuncook silt loam, in a wooded area of Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, strongly sloping, very stony, in the township of Shirley, about 2.1 miles northwest of West Shirley Bog outlet: lat. 45-22-27N; long. 69-43-16W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (5YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, and few medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 4 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) silt loam; weak, very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, and few fine, medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and channers; 2 percent cobbles and 1 percent stones; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—4 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silt loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and channers; 3 percent cobbles and 1 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 11 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and channers; 3 percent cobbles and 1 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—11 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; 15 percent gravel and channers; 3 percent cobbles and 1 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—18 to 21 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly loam; common medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and few medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottles; weak medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 20 percent gravel and channers, 3 percent cobbles and 1 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd—21 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) gravelly loam; common coarse distinct light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; strong very course prismatic structure parting to weak very thick platy; very firm; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) faces of prisms which are separated by a thin layer of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6); 25 percent gravel and channers, 3 percent cobbles and 1 percent stones; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 26 inches. Texture in the B horizons is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam; and texture in the Cd is loam or silt loam in the fine earth. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 20 percent in the A, E, and B horizons, from 10 to 25 percent in the BC horizon, and from 10 to 30 percent in the Cd horizon. Rock fragments are mainly pebble size, with stones and cobbles ranging from 0 to 20 percent throughout the soil. The soil is extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the Cd horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 3. It has weak or moderate fine granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak very fine granular or weak thin platy structure. It is very friable or friable.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, and value and chroma of 2 to 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 through 8. The B horizon has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure, and is very friable or friable.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 through 4. It has weak or moderate fine granular, weak very fine or fine subangular blocky or weak medium platy structure. Consistence is friable or firm.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 4. The Cd horizon has weak very thick platy structure, or has very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak very thick platy. It is firm or very firm.

Colonel series

The Colonel series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till derived mainly from granite and phyllite. They are on hills and ridges. Slopes range from 1 to 15 percent.

Colonel soils are adjacent to Brayton, Dixfield, Lyman, Marlow, and Hermon soils. Hermon soils are somewhat excessively drained, very deep and bouldery. Brayton soils are poorly drained and very deep. Dixfield soils are moderately well drained and very deep. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Marlow soils are well drained and very deep.

Typical pedon of Colonel gravelly fine sandy loam in a wooded area of Colonel-Brayton-Dixfield association, gently sloping, very stony in the township of Wellington, about 2.9 miles west of Burdin Corner and about 150 feet on the south of the road: lat. 45-05-20N; long. 69-33-01W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) highly decomposed organic material; moderate very fine granular structure; friable; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 4 inches; pinkish gray (5YR 6/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—4 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots, and common medium and coarse roots; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 12 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine and medium, and common coarse roots; 20 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—12 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6), and few fine prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles;

moderate fine granular structure; friable; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; 20 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—18 to 19 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; common medium prominent olive gray (5Y 5/2), and brown (7.5YR 5/4) mottles; moderate medium platy structure; friable; common very fine and few fine roots; 15 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—19 to 65 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; common medium distinct olive gray (5Y 5/2) coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate thick platy; firm; 20 percent gravel; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 17 to 21 inches. Texture of the B and C horizon is most commonly fine sandy loam, but the range includes sandy loam and loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum. Rock fragments are mostly gravel, channers, and cobbles with a few stones, and range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the soil.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has moderate, very fine, or fine granular structure.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, with value of 3 and chroma of 2 or 3. It has weak fine granular structure and is very friable or friable.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR thru 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate, very fine through medium granular structure.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR and value and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. They have weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR thru 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 through 6. It has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure. The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 2 through 4. It has weak or moderate medium platy structure.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It has moderate thick platy or weak very coarse prismatic structure which may part to thick platy. It is firm or very firm.

Cornish series

The Cornish series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in alluvial sediments on floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

Cornish soils are adjacent to Boothbay, Charles, Fryeburg, and Lovewell soils. Boothbay soils are somewhat poorly drained and are on lowland sediments. Charles soils are very deep and poorly drained. Fryeburg soils are very deep and well drained. Lovewell soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Charles, Fryeburg, and Lovewell soils are on flood plains.

Typical pedon of Cornish silt loam, in a wooded area of Cornish-Charles-Fryeburg complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, in the township of Atkinson, 350 feet west of Sebec Station bridge and 100 feet on the south side of the Piscataquis River: lat. 45-12-16N; long. 69-04-24W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine common fine and few medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw1—10 to 14 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt loam; few fine and medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2), and fine prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottles; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine, medium, and coarse roots; thin (1/4-inch) black (10YR 2/1) discontinuous charcoal layer; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—14 to 33 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; common medium prominent light olive gray (5Y 6/2), and fine brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine, fine and medium roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—33 to 48 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam; common medium prominent dark brown (7.5YR), faint light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2), and distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; massive; friable; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg—48 to 65 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; many medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), and few fine strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; massive; friable; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 38 inches. The soil ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid throughout, unless limed.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3 and chroma of 2 or 3. Structure of the Ap horizon is weak or moderate, very fine, fine or medium granular. It is very friable or friable.

The Bw horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is silt loam or very fine sandy loam. Structure is weak or moderate, fine or medium granular or subangular blocky. Consistence is very friable or friable.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loamy very fine sand.

Danforth series

The Danforth series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till on upland. Slopes range from 3 to 25 percent.

Danforth soils are adjacent to Masardis, Peacham, and Wonsqueak soils. Masardis soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and gravelly. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Wonsqueak soils are very poorly drained organic soils and have mineral material between 16 and 51 inches below the surface.

Typical pedon of Danforth channery silt loam, in a wooded area of Danforth-Masardis-Peacham association, rolling, very stony in the township of Barnard Plt., about 4.4 miles north of Barnard Corner: lat. 45-21-30N; long. 69-09-53W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (5YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 4 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) channery silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; 20 percent channers, 5 percent flagstone and 2 percent stones; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—4 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) channery silt loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; few 1/8-inch concretions; 20 percent channers, 5 percent flagstones, and 2 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—6 to 10 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) very channery fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine and few medium and coarse roots; 25 percent channers, 10 percent flagstones, and 2 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—10 to 23 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very channery fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine and few medium and coarse roots; 25 percent channers, 10 percent flagstones, and 2 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—23 to 31 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) very channery fine sandy loam; massive; friable; few very fine roots; 30 percent channers, 10 percent flagstones, and 2 percent stones; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—31 to 52 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) very channery fine sandy loam; massive; friable; few very fine roots; 35 percent channers; 10 percent flagstones, and 5 percent stones; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—52 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) very channery sandy loam; massive; friable; 45 percent channers, 10 percent flagstones, and 2 percent stones; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Solum thickness ranges from 18 to 31 inches. Rock fragment content in individual horizon of the particle-size control section ranges from 15 to 65 percent, but the weighted average is more than 35 percent by volume. The rock fragment content of the upper 10 inches of the soil ranges from 5 to 55 percent. The soil ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to moderately acid in the C horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 2.5 and chroma of 1 or 2. It has moderate, very fine, fine or medium granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak very fine or fine granular or thin platy structure or it is massive.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. It has moderate or strong, fine or medium granular structure.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR with value and chroma of 3 or 4. It has weak or moderate very fine or fine granular structure and is very friable or friable. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR through 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 or 6. The Bs horizon is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate, very fine to medium granular structure, and is very friable or friable.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 through 6, and chroma of 4. It is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak fine granular structure or it is massive. It is very friable or friable.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction. It is single grain or massive. It is loose to friable.

Dixfield series

The Dixfield series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till derived mainly from granite and phyllite. They are on hills and ridges. Slopes range from 3 to 25 percent.

Dixfield soils are adjacent to Brayton, Colonel, Lyman, and Marlow soils. Brayton soils are very deep and poorly drained. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Marlow soils are very deep and well drained.

Typical pedon of Dixfield fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Dixfield-Colonel association, strongly sloping, very stony, in the township of Williamsburg, near the southern part of the wood lot owned by the Piscataquis County Soil and Water Conservation District: lat. 45-22-01N; long. 69-04-59W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 5 inches; pinkish gray (7.5R 6/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 11 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—11 to 17 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; 20 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 21 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) gravelly fine sandy loam; common coarse prominent light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and medium prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/3) mottles; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and few fine roots; 20 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd1—21 to 30 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly sandy loam; many medium prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) mottles; weak very thick platy structure; firm; common very fine roots between plates; 20 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Cd2—30 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; few fine faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and common coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; massive; firm; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 29 inches. Texture in the B and C horizons is most commonly fine sandy loam, but the range includes sandy loam and loam in the fine-earth fraction. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface and subsurface layers, and from very strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil and substratum. Rock fragments are predominantly gravel, channers, and cobbles with a few stones, and range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the soil.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, with value of 3 and chroma of 3 or 4. It has weak very fine or fine granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. It has weak or moderate very fine or fine granular structure.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 or 6. It has weak or moderate very fine or fine granular structure.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 or 6. It has weak, fine granular or weak, medium platy structure.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It has weak thick or very thick platy structure or the horizon is massive. It is firm or very firm.

Elliottsville series

The Elliottsville series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till on the crests and side slopes of ridges. Slopes range from 3 to 40 percent.

Elliottsville soils are adjacent to Chesuncook, Monson, Ricker, and Telos soils. Chesuncook soils are moderately well drained and very deep. Monson soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Ricker soils are excessively drained and are very shallow to bedrock. Telos soils are somewhat poorly drained and very deep.

Typical pedon of Elliottsville silt loam, in a wooded area of Elliottsville-Monson complex, strongly sloping, very stony in the township of Elliottsville, about 0.4 mile east on the Lake Onawa road and about 75 feet north of the road: lat. 45-21-49N; long. 69-25-32W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) highly decomposed organic material; weak very fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; common medium roots, and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 2 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) silt loam; weak very thin platy structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—2 to 3 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; 10 percent channers; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—3 to 6 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; 10 percent channers; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs2—6 to 8 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) channery silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, and common medium and coarse roots; 15 percent channers; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—8 to 22 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) channery silt loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; 20 percent channers; 10 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—22 to 26 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) channery silt loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; common very fine, fine and medium roots; 20 percent channers; 5 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

R—26 inches; slate bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Slate or metasandstone bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 25 inches. Texture in the Bs, BC, and C horizons is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. The weighted average of clay in the particle-size control section is 10 to 18 percent. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 35 percent by volume. Consistence is very friable or friable but ranges to firm in the C horizon. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to moderately acid in the C horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate, very thin to medium granular structure.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, and value and chroma of 3 or 4. It has weak or moderate fine granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 1 to 3. It has weak very fine granular or weak very thin platy structure.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR and value and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. The B horizons have weak or moderate very fine to medium granular or moderate medium subangular blocky structure.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. It has weak fine and medium granular, medium platy or very fine to medium subangular blocky structure.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 or 4. It has weak thin to thick platy structure or the horizon is massive.

Enchanted series

The Enchanted series consists of deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till on the crests and side slopes of mountains. They are cooler in summer and have about 50 inches of precipitation annually. Slope ranges from 15 to 80 percent.

Enchanted soils are adjacent to Ricker, Saddleback, and Surplus soils. Ricker soils are excessively drained and very shallow to bedrock. Saddleback soils are well drained and shallow to bedrock. Surplus soils are very deep, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Enchanted very gravelly silt loam, in a wooded area of Enchanted very gravelly silt loam, very steep, extremely stony, in the township of Beaver Cove, on the west side of Baker Mountain about 2,400 feet elevation: lat. 45-33-08N; long. 69-24-25W.

Oa—0 to 7 inches; black (5YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak very fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—7 to 11 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) very gravelly silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 30 percent gravel, 15 percent cobbles and 10 percent stones; extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

Bh—11 to 15 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) very gravelly silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; 40 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, 5 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

Bhs—15 to 34 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) very gravelly silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 40 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, 5 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs—34 to 43 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 30 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—43 to 52 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) very gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable to firm; few very fine roots; 30 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

R—52 inches; bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth of soil over bedrock ranges from 40 to 60 inches. Solum thickness ranges from 20 to 36 inches. Rock fragments range from 20 to 80 percent. The soil ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 2.5 and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure. It is very friable or friable.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak very fine or fine granular structure.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR and value and chroma of 2 to 4. It is silt loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate very fine or fine granular structure. It is very friable or friable.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR with value and chroma of 2 to 3. It is silt loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. It is silt loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate very fine or fine granular structure. It is very friable or friable.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It is sandy loam or loamy sand, and below 40 inches from the mineral surface it ranges to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. It is single grain or massive and ranges from loose to firm.

Fryeburg series

The Fryeburg series consists of very deep, well drained soils. They formed in alluvial sediment on flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

Fryeburg soils are adjacent to Charles, Cornish, and Lovewell soils. Charles soils are very deep and poorly drained. Cornish soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Lovewell soils are very deep and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Fryeburg silt loam, in a corn field located in the township of Sebec on the Frank Dow intervale: lat. 45-11-42N; long. 69-07-25W.

Ap1—0 to 4; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; moderate very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak very fine and fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and few fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw—11 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine roots; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—18 to 29 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; massive; very friable; few very fine roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

C2—29 to 38 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt loam; massive; very friable; few very fine roots; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

C3—38 to 46 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

C4—46 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 35 inches. Gravel content ranges from 0 to 5 percent by volume in the upper 40 inches. The soil ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid throughout, unless limed.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Ap horizon has weak to strong, very fine or fine granular structure. It is very friable or friable.

The Bw horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is silt loam or very fine sandy loam. The Bw horizon has weak very fine or fine granular structure. It is very friable or friable.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loamy very fine sand. The C horizon below 40 inches ranges from silt loam to fine gravel. The C horizon is massive or single grain. Consistence is loose to friable.

Hermon series

The Hermon series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till. Slopes range from 3 to 15 percent.

Hermon soils are adjacent to Colonel and Tunbridge soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Tunbridge soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock.

Typical pedon of Hermon gravelly fine sandy loam, in an area of Colonel-Hermon complex, rolling, extremely bouldery in the township of Guilford, on the south side of the Big Bennet Pond access road in a borrow pit, west from the Sebec Shore Road and about 0.1 miles NE of the Big Bennet Pond campsite: lat. 45-15-15N; long. 69-20-02W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 4 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam weak fine and very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 20 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 3 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—4 to 5 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; friable; 10 percent weakly cemented and massive; few very fine and fine roots; 20 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 3 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs1—5 to 8 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; 10 percent weakly cemented and massive; common very fine and fine roots; 20 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 3 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—8 to 12 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; 20 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 3 percent stones; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

BC—12 to 18 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) extremely gravelly coarse sand; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) stains; single grain; loose; common very fine roots; 45 percent gravel, 15 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—18 to 65 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 30 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones, common very fine roots; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

The E horizon ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid, the B horizon ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid, and the C horizon is strongly acid or moderately acid. Rock fragment content in individual horizons of the particle-size control section ranges from 15 to 70 percent, but the weighted average ranges from 35 to 65 percent. Boulders on the surface generally range from 3 to 5 feet in diameter but are much larger in some areas.

The E horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2. It has weak very fine or fine granular structure. It has very friable or friable consistence.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8. The B horizons are fine sandy loam, sandy loam or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction. They have weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure or are massive.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is loamy sand, sand, or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Howland series

The Howland series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till on the lower side slopes of ridges. Slopes range from 3 to 20 percent.

Howland soils are adjacent to Monarda, Penquis, Plaisted, and Thorndike soils. Penquis soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Thorndike soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Howland silt loam, in a wooded area of Plaisted-Howland-Penquis association, strongly sloping, very stony in the township of Medford, 100 feet south of Lake View Plantation town line and 20 feet west of logging trail: lat. 45-18-52N; long. 68-55-15W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 2 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; weak very thin platy structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—2 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—4 to 13 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—13 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC1—17 to 21 inches; light olive brown (2.5 5/4) gravelly silt loam; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; 1 percent stones; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC2—21 to 25 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly silt loam; common coarse faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) mottles; medium platy structure; friable; few very fine roots; 15 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; 1 percent stones; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cd—25 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; common coarse prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; weak coarse and very coarse prismatic structure; very firm; 20 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; 3 percent stone; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to dense till ranges from 20 to 33 inches. Texture of the solum is silt loam in the fine earth fraction. Coarse fragments in both solum and substratum range from 5 to 30 percent by volume. Reaction ranges from extremely acid through moderately acid in the solum, and from very strong acid through slightly acid in the substratum.

The Ap horizon, where present, has moist colors with 10YR hue, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. Structure is weak or moderate fine granular.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 to 3 and chroma of 2 to 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The B horizons have weak very fine or fine granular, or fine subangular blocky structure. Consistence is very friable or friable.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine earth fraction. Structure is platy or prismatic, or it may be massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Lovewell series

The Lovewell series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in alluvial sediments on flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

Lovewell soils are adjacent to Charles, Cornish, and Fryeburg soils. Charles soils are very deep and poorly drained. Cornish soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Fryeburg soils are very deep and well drained.

Typical pedon of Lovewell silt loam in a hay field of Cornish-Lovewell complex in the township of Milo, south of Billington Road and about 150 feet from the Piscataquis River: lat. 45-12-23N; long. 69-00-36W.

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; strong very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine roots; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine roots; less than 1 percent gravel; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw—11 to 21 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium platy structure; friable; common very fine roots; less than 1 percent gravel; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

C1—21 to 35 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) very fine sandy loam; few very distinct brown (10YR 5/3), common medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) and few medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; very friable; few very fine roots; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

C2—35 to 61 inches; dark olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) very fine sandy loam; many medium distinct olive gray (5Y 5/2) mottles; massive; friable; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

C3—61 to 65 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) very fine sandy loam; few medium distinct olive gray (5Y 5/2) mottles; massive; friable; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 30 inches. Gravel content ranges from 0 to 5 percent by volume to a depth of 40 inches, and from 0 to 20 percent below 40 inches. Mottles with chroma of 2 or less are between depths of 16 to 24 inches. The soil ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid, unless limed.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. Structure is weak to strong, very fine to medium granular. Consistence is very friable or friable.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is silt loam or very fine sandy loam. Structure is weak or moderate, fine or medium granular, or it is platy. Consistence is very friable or friable.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loamy very fine sand. Consistence is very friable or friable.

Lyman series

The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till on the crests and side slopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 3 to 75 percent.

Lyman soils are adjacent to Abram, Berkshire, Dixfield, Marlow, Colonel, and Tunbridge soils. Abram soils are excessively drained and very shallow to bedrock. Berkshire soils are well drained, very deep, and friable in the substratum. Dixfield soils are moderately well drained and very deep. Marlow soils are well drained and very deep. Colonel soils are somewhat poorly drained and very deep. Tunbridge soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock.

Typical pedon of Lyman fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Lyman-Tunbridge complex, moderately steep, very stony in the township of Willimantic, about 800 feet south of Lake Onawa Village: lat. 45-21-50N; long. 69-22-10W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine and medium, and few common roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—3 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, and few medium roots; 10 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 9 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, and few medium roots; 10 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—9 to 15 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine, fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—15 inches; granite bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Solum thickness ranges from 10 to 20 inches and corresponds to the depth to bedrock. Fragments smaller than 3 inches range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the soil. Fragments 3 to 10 inches in size range from 0 to 10 percent throughout. The soil ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The E horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, and value and chroma of 3 or less. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The B horizon is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock layer is granite or phyllite.

Marlow series

The Marlow series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till derived mainly from granite and phyllite. They are on the crests and side slopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 8 to 45 percent.

Marlow soils are adjacent to Berkshire, Colonel, Dixfield, and Lyman soils. Berkshire soils are very deep, well drained, and friable in the substratum. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock.

Typical pedon of Marlow fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Marlow-Lyman-Dixfield association, moderately steep, very stony in the township of Greenville, 1.1 miles from Sawyer Pond on loop road and in a cut on north side of road: lat. 45-29-8N; long. 69-2-50W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and common medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—3 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 8 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—8 to 19 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; 15 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—19 to 29 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd1—29 to 56 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak thick platy structure; firm; 20 percent gravel; 3 percent cobbles; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cd2—56 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; massive; very firm; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Solum thickness ranges from 18 to 30 inches. Rock fragments are dominantly gravel with some cobbles and a few stones, and range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the pedon. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 10YR, with value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 7.5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 6. The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture of the B and BC horizons is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is fine sandy loam, loam, or sandy loam. The Cd horizon has weak or moderate, thick platy structure, or it is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Masardis series

The Masardis series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains, eskers, and terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Masardis soils are adjacent to Adams, Allagash, Danforth, Bucksport, and Peacham soils. Adams soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and sandy. Allagash soils are very deep and well drained on terraces. Danforth soils are very deep and well drained on glacial till. Bucksport soils are very deep and very poorly drained organic material. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam on a 11 percent southeast-facing slope in a forested area in Abbot township, about 0.2 miles west of Maine Route 15 and about 800 feet south of Pipe Pond Road: lat. 45-11-29N; long. 69-27-52W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (5YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; 20 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; 15 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—4 to 6 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; 20 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—6 to 13 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; 30 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—13 to 19 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) very gravelly loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 50 percent gravel; moderately acid; diffuse wavy boundary.

C1—19 to 36 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 65 percent gravel; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

C2—36 to 43 inches; dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 40 percent gravel; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C3—43 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 65 percent gravel; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Solum thickness ranges from 15 to 38 inches. The solum textures between 10 and 17 inches are fine sandy loam to coarse sand, and from loamy sand to coarse sand below 17 inches. The substratum is loamy coarse sand, sand, or coarse sand. Rock fragment content averages 35 to 60 percent in the control section, but individual horizons range from 5 to 60 percent in the upper part of the solum and from 35 to 75 percent in the lower part of the solum and in the substratum. The soil ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 to 4.

The E horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 or 6.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or

5, and chroma of 4 or 6. It has weak very fine or fine granular structure or it is single grain. It is loose or very friable.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 or 3.

Monarda series

The Monarda series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till on lower positions of ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

Monarda soils are adjacent to Burnham, Howland, Monson, Ricker, and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Howland soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Monson soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Ricker soils are excessively drained and very shallow to bedrock. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Monarda channery silt loam in a wooded area of Telos-Monarda association, gently sloping, very stony in the township of Shirley, about 0.25 miles west of Elliottsville township line and 0.3 miles south of Little Wilson Stream: lat. 45-22-00N; long. 69-31-49W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine granular structure; friable; many very fine, fine, and medium, and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

A—2 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) channery silt loam; few medium distinct olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) and few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; 15 percent channers, 5 percent flagstones, and 1 percent stone; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg—4 to 10 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) channery silt loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and few medium faint light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; weak medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 20 percent channers, 5 percent flagstones, and 1 percent stone; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—10 to 14 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) channery silt loam; common medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and many coarse faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) mottles; weak thick platy structure; firm; few very fine roots; 20 percent channers and 2 percent flagstones; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cd—14 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) channery silt loam; common coarse distinct gray (5Y 5/1) and medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; strong very coarse prismatic structure; very firm; slightly sticky and slightly plastic; olive gray (5Y 5/2) faces of prisms which are separated by a thin layer of dark brown (7.5YR 4/4); 20 percent channers and 2 percent flagstones; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 24 inches. Rock fragments content ranges from 5 to 70 percent in the Eg horizon and A horizon, where present. The weighted average ranges from 5 to 35 percent in the B and C horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has moderate, fine or medium granular structure.

The A horizon and Ap horizon, where present, have hues of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 1 or 2. They have weak to strong, fine or medium granular structure and are very friable or friable. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid unless limed.

The Eg horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak thin or medium platy structure, or weak very fine granular structure. It is very friable to firm. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR through 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It is silt loam, loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak or moderate, thin to very thick platy or medium subangular blocky, or very fine to medium granular. It is friable or firm. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The BC horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak medium or thick platy or strong, very coarse prismatic separating to weak, medium to very thick platy. It is firm or very firm. Reaction is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

The Cd horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. It is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has strong, very coarse prismatic structure, or the horizon is massive. It is firm or very firm. Reaction is strongly acid to neutral.

Monson series

The Monson series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till on the crests and upper sideslopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 3 to 50 percent.

Monson soils are adjacent to Elliottsville, Monarda, Ricker and Telos soils. Elliottsville soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock. Monarda soils are poorly drained and very deep. Ricker soils are excessively drained and very shallow to bedrock. Telos soils are somewhat poorly drained and very deep.

Typical pedon of Monson silt loam, in a wooded area of Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, moderately steep, very stony, in the township of Shirley, about 2 miles northwest of West Shirley outlet: lat. 45-22-30N; long. 69-42-59W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) highly decomposed organic material; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, and medium roots, and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 4 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—4 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 9 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—9 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) channery silt loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, and medium and few coarse roots; some dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) Bh mixed with this horizon; 15 percent channers; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—18 inches; slate bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth of mineral soil over bedrock ranges from 10 to 20 inches. Texture in the B horizon is mainly silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction, with 10 to 18 percent clay. Rock fragments are predominantly slate and metasandstone, and the weighted average is less than 25 percent by volume. Consistence is very friable or friable. The soil ranges from extremely acid through moderately acid.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate, very fine to medium granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak very fine or fine granular or weak very thin platy structure.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 2 to 4. The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR and value and chroma of 2 to 3. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. The B horizons have weak or moderate very fine to medium granular or very fine subangular blocky structure.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 6. It has weak very fine or fine granular or very fine subangular blocky structure.

The bedrock is generally hard smooth slate with few fractures or is metasandstone.

Peacham series

The Peacham series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till with an organic surface layer less than 16 inches thick. They are in depressions on uplands. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

Peacham soils are adjacent to Brayton, Danforth, Masardis, and Wonsqueak soils. Brayton soils are poorly drained and very deep. Danforth soils are well drained, friable, and very deep. Masardis soils are somewhat excessively drained, gravelly, and very deep. Wonsqueak soils are very poorly drained, very deep, and have 16 to 51 inches or organic material.

Typical pedon of Peacham muck, in a wooded area of Brayton-Peacham association, extremely stony in the township of Guilford, on the Sebec Shore Road, 1.6 miles north of the Wharf Road, 0.15 miles east along access road, just off the southeast corner of Christmas tree field: lat. 45-13-05N; long. 69-17-59W.

Oa1—0 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) muck; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and common medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Oa2—5 to 13 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine roots; 5 percent cobbles and 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

A—13 to 14 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg—14 to 18 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; few fine faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) and few fine prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottles; weak thick platy structure; friable; very few very fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cdg1—18 to 35 inches; gray (5Y 5/1) gravelly fine sandy loam; many coarse prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles; weak thick platy structure; firm; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cdg2—35 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly loam; many coarse faint gray (5Y 5/1) and few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; weak thick platy structure; firm; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

The thickness of the solum and depth to dense basal till range from 10 to 20 inches. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to neutral throughout the soil. Rock fragments are mostly gravel and cobbles and range from 5 to 30 percent in the mineral horizons.

The O horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR , value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or their gravelly or mucky analogs.

The Bg horizon has hue of 10YR through 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cdg horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. It is massive or has weak, thin to thick, platy structure. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Penquis series

The Penquis series consists of moderately deep to bedrock, well drained soils. They formed in glacial till derived principally from weakly calcareous metamorphic rocks and phyllite. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent.

Penquis soils are adjacent to Abram, Howland, Plaisted, and Thorndike soils. Abram soils are very shallow to bedrock and excessively drained. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Thorndike soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Penquis silt loam, in a wooded area of Thorndike-Penquis complex, rolling, very stony, in the township of Sangerville, 0.3 miles east of the Flanders Road and about 200 feet south of the power line: lat. 45-02-15N; long. 69-01-33W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; moderate very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine and medium, and few coarse roots; 5 percent channers; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bs1—7 to 11 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs2—11 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and medium and few fine roots; 10 percent channers; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—14 to 25 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) channery silt loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 20 percent channers; some fragments can be crushed to very fine sand and silt; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—25 to 32 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) channery silt loam; weak thin platy structure; friable; few very fine and medium roots; 20 percent channers, 5 percent cobbles; some fragments crush to very fine sand and silt; few weathered rock fragments of olive (5Y 5/3); strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—32 inches; calcareous metasiltstone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches, and solum thickness ranges from 18 to 27 inches. The solum is typically silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The weighted average of clay is 4 to 10 percent, and that of silt is greater than 55 percent in the particle-size control section. Rock fragments are predominantly channers and cobbles with a few stones and range from 5 to 35 percent throughout the soil. Fragments that can be easily be crushed to silt and very fine sand are common. Stones cover up to 3 percent of the surface. Reaction in unlimed areas is very strongly acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR, with value and chroma of 3 or 4. It has granular structure and is very friable or friable. Wooded areas often have a thin O horizon over E or Bh horizons.

The E horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. It has granular or subangular blocky structure and is very friable or friable.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It has granular or subangular blocky structure and is very friable or friable.

The C horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It has platy or angular blocky structure. It is friable or firm.

The bedrock is phyllite, calcareous metasiltstone and metasandstone, or metalimestone.

Plaisted series

The Plaisted series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till derived mainly from metasandstone, phyllite, and slate. They are on the crests and upper sideslopes of ridges and hills. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent.

Plaisted soils are adjacent to Penquis, Howland, and Thorndike soils. Penquis soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Thorndike soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Plaisted silt loam, in a wooded area of Plaisted-Howland-Penquis association, strongly sloping, very stony in the township of Monson, 1,300 feet east of North Pond Brook and 75 feet north of the paved Elliottsville Road: lat. 45-20-43N; long. 69-28-15W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 1 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—4 to 7 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—7 to 9 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs3—9 to 19 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC—19 to 28 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4), and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) faces of peds, gravelly silt loam; weak medium and thick platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) channels from decayed roots; 10 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd—28 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3), light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) faces of peds, and olive (5Y 5/3) crushed, gravelly silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium and thick platy; firm; 15 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of solum and depth to basal till range from 20 to 30 inches. Texture of the fine-earth fraction is silt loam in the solum and silt loam or loam in the substratum. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent in the solum and from 10 to 35 percent in the substratum. Stones and cobbles range from 0 to 10 percent throughout the profile. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. It has weak or moderate, very fine to medium granular structure and is very friable or friable.

The E horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak, very fine or fine granular or weak, very thin platy structure.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. The B horizons have weak very fine or fine granular structure and are very friable or friable.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It has weak or moderate, thin to thick platy or weak very fine subangular blocky structure, or it is massive. It is very friable or friable.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. It has weak or moderate, thin to very thick platy structure, or very coarse prismatic structure parting to platy, or the horizon is massive. It is firm or very firm.

Ricker series

The Ricker series consists of very shallow, excessively drained soils. These soils formed in thin organic deposits underlain in most places by a thin mineral horizon over bedrock on the crests and sideslopes of mountains, ridges, and hills. Slopes range from 10 to 60 percent.

Ricker soils are adjacent to Elliottsville, Enchanted, Monson, Saddleback, and Surplus soils. Elliottsville soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock. Enchanted soils are well drained, deep to bedrock, and are located in similar positions as the Saddleback soils. Monson soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Surplus soils are moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained and are very deep. Saddleback soils are well drained, located on mountains above 2,300 feet in elevation where the summers are cold, and shallow to bedrock.

Typical pedon of Ricker mucky peat, in a wooded area of Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep in the township of Monson, 0.3 miles north of the Spectacle Ponds on Route 15, 1.5 miles southwest and south along the International Paper Company road, 0.2 miles southeast of the road onto the ridge: lat. 45-18-59-N; long. 69-33-52-W.

Oe—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) broken crushed and rubbed mucky peat; about 60 percent fiber, 35 percent rubbed; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine and medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Oa—2 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2/1) broken, crushed, and rubbed muck; about 30 percent fiber; 15 percent rubbed; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine, medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—4 to 5 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) channery silt loam; weak very thin platy structure; friable; few very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; 25 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—5 inches; slate bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

The depth to bedrock ranges from 1 to 10 inches. Rock fragments range from 0 to 50 percent in the mineral layer. The organic material is extremely acid, and the mineral layers are extremely acid or very strongly acid.

The Oi horizon, where present, and the Oe horizon have hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 2 to 4.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is dominantly silt loam in the fine-earth.

Saddleback series

The Saddleback series consists of shallow, well drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till at elevations above 2,300 feet where summers are cooler. Slopes range from 10 to 60 percent.

Saddleback soils are adjacent to Enchanted, Ricker, and Surplus soils. Enchanted soils are deep to bedrock, well drained, and have more rock fragments. Ricker soils are thin organic soils on bedrock. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Saddleback gravelly silt loam, in a wooded area of Saddleback-Ricker complex, steep, in the township of Big Squaw, above midstation, on the main ski lift at Squaw Mountain Ski Resort: lat. 45-29-41N; long. 69-42-46W.

Oa—0 to 5 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—5 to 7 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) gravelly silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh1—7 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) gravelly silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh2—10 to 12 inches; dark brown and brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs—12 to 15 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; friable; few very fine roots; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—15 inches; metasandstone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout. Texture in the B horizon is silt loam, fine sandy loam, and sandy loam in the fine earth fraction. The soil ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The 0 horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 2. It has weak or moderate fine granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak very fine or fine granular structure.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 4. It has weak very fine or fine granular structure.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. It has weak very fine or fine granular structure, or it is massive.

The bedrock layer is metasandstone or phyllite.

Surplus series

The Surplus series consists of very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till on the sideslopes of mountains above 2,300 feet where summers are cooler. Slopes range from 15 to 30 percent.

Surplus soils are adjacent to Enchanted, Ricker, and Saddleback soils. Enchanted soils are deep to bedrock, well drained, and have more rock fragments. Ricker soils are excessively drained and very shallow to bedrock. Saddleback soils are well drained and shallow to bedrock.

Typical pedon of Surplus fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Surplus fine sandy loam, moderately steep, extremely stony, in the township of Beaver Cove, on the side of Baker Mountain about 2,430 feet elevation: lat. 45-33-31N; long. 69-24-01W.

Oa—0 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—4 to 6 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 6 percent gravel, 4 percent cobbles and 2 percent stones; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—6 to 7 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 6 percent gravel, 4 percent cobbles, and 2 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—7 to 10 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine and medium and few coarse roots; 6 percent gravel, 4 percent cobbles, and 2 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—10 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine and medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel, 4 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 26 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly sandy loam; common medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottles; weak medium platy structure; friable; few very fine, fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel, 4 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—26 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; common medium distinct light gray (5Y 6/1) and common medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles weak thick platy structure; firm; 20 percent gravel, 3 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 30 inches. Content of rock fragments ranges from 3 to 30 percent throughout. The soil ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum, and it is very strongly acid or strongly acid in the Cd horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 2 or 2.5, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak or moderate fine or very fine granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 2. It has weak, very fine, or fine granular structure.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR and value and chroma of 2 to 3. It is silt loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure. It is very friable or friable.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. It is silt loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate fine granular or thin platy structure. It is very friable or friable.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate medium platy structure and is friable or firm.

The Cd horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. It is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak medium or thick platy structure. It is firm or very firm.

Swanville series

The Swanville series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

Swanville soils are adjacent to Boothbay, Charles, and Wonsqueak soils. Boothbay soils are very deep sediments and somewhat poorly drained. Charles soils are poorly drained alluvial soils on adjacent flood plains. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, have 16 to 51 inches of organic material, and are very poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Swanville silt loam, in a wooded area of Boothbay-Swanville association, gently sloping in the township of Dover-Foxcroft, 330 yards northeast of ME Route 15, 0.25 mile north of Alder Stream Bridge: lat. 45-09-47N; long. 69-10-02W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) highly decomposed organic material; weak very fine and fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Ap—1 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, common fine and few medium and coarse roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg1—7 to 10 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) silt loam; common medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) mottles; weak medium platy structure; friable; few fine and very fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bg2—10 to 16 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) silt loam; many medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and common medium faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) mottles; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and common fine roots; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—16 to 21 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) silt loam on peds and matrix; many medium distinct light gray (5Y 6/2) and many medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottles; weak thick platy structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; firm; few very fine and fine roots; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C1—21 to 60 inches; (5Y 4/3) silt loam on peds and matrix, gray (5Y 5/1) faces of prisms; common coarse prominent gray (N 5/0), common medium faint olive (5Y 4/4), and prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; strong very coarse prismatic structure parting to very thick platy; firm; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—60 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) silt loam; few fine distinct gray (5Y 5/1) mottles; massive; friable; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 36 inches. The soil is very strongly acid to neutral in the solum and moderately acid to neutral in the C horizon.

The Ap horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2. It has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure.

The B and BC horizons have hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam, silt loam, and silty clay loam. Structure is weak or moderate, medium or thick platy, fine subangular blocky, or fine granular. Consistence is friable or firm.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is silt loam or silty clay loam, and includes thin layers that range from silt to fine sand. The C horizon has weak to strong, medium to very thick platy, or strong very coarse prismatic structure, or it is massive. It has friable or firm consistence.

Telos series

The Telos series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in dense glacial till on lower sideslopes and smooth areas of ridges. Slopes range from 1 to 25 percent.

Telos soils are adjacent to Chesuncook, Elliottsville, Monarda, and Monson soils. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Elliottsville soils are well drained and moderately deep to bedrock. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock.

Typical pedon of Telos silt loam, in a wooded area of Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, strongly sloping, very stony in the township of Shirley, about 1.5 miles north of West Shirley bog outlet: lat. 45-22-38N; long. 69-41-38W.

Oa—0 to 1 inch; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) highly decomposed organic material; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 3 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2) silt loam; weak very thin platy structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—3 to 5 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent channers; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—5 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—11 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) channery silt loam; few fine prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; 20 percent channers; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 21 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) channery silt loam; few medium prominent brown (7.5YR 5/4), and fine prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; weak medium platy structure; friable; few very fine roots; 25 percent channers; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—21 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) channery silt loam; common medium faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) mottles; strong very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak very thick platy; firm; 25 percent channers; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum ranges from 13 to 21 inches. Texture in the B and BC horizons of the fine-earth fraction is mainly silt loam and loam. Texture in the Cd horizon is mainly channery silt loam and channery loam. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 25 percent in the solum and from 5 to 25 percent in the Cd horizon. The soil is extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid to slightly acid in the Cd horizon. Mottles start within 15 inches of the mineral soil surface.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 2. It has weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 3. It has weak or moderate, fine granular structure.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. It has weak fine granular structure or weak very thin platy structure.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The B horizons have weak fine subangular blocky structure or weak or moderate, very fine or fine granular structure.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 and chroma of 3 or 4. It has weak medium or thick platy structure.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. It has strong very coarse prismatic structure parting to medium to very thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Thorndike series

The Thorndike series consists of shallow to bedrock, somewhat excessively drained soils. They formed in a thin mantle of glacial till overlying fractured calcareous metasedimentary or phyllite bedrock. Slopes range from 3 to 25 percent.

Thorndike soils are adjacent to Abram, Howland, Penquis, and Plaisted soils. Abram soils are very shallow to bedrock and excessively drained. Howland soils are moderately well drained and very deep. Penquis soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained.

Typical pedon of Thorndike channery silt loam, in a wooded area of Thorndike-Penquis complex, rolling, very stony, in the township of Sangerville, northeast of Center Pond: lat. 45-08-03N; long. 69-17-57W.

Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine, common medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 4 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) channery silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine roots; 30 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—4 to 6 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) channery silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 30 percent channers; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—6 to 8 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) channery silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine and medium roots; 30 percent channers; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—8 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very channery silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 40 percent channers; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

R—18 inches; calcareous metasedimentary bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

The solum ranges from 10 to 20 inches thick, and corresponds to the depth to bedrock. Rock fragments are dominantly slate or phyllite, and the weighted average ranges from 35 to 80 percent of the soil by volume. The B horizon is typically a silt loam but includes loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has weak or moderate very fine, fine, or medium granular structure and very friable or friable consistence. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid, unless limed.

The Ap horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 2 or 3.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4 or 6. The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 or 6.

The bedrock is calcareous metasedimentary or phyllite bedrock.

Tunbridge series

The Tunbridge series consists of moderately deep to bedrock, well drained soils. These soils formed in glacial till on the crests and sideslopes of ridges and hills. Slopes range from 8 to 60 percent.

Tunbridge soils are adjacent to Abram, Berkshire, Hermon, Lyman, and Marlow soils. Abram soils are excessively drained and very shallow to bedrock. Berkshire soils are well drained, very deep, and friable in the substratum. Hermon soils are somewhat excessively drained, very deep, bouldery glacial till and loose in the substratum. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and shallow to bedrock. Marlow soils are well drained and very deep.

Typical pedon of Tunbridge fine sandy loam, in a wooded area of Lyman-Tunbridge complex, moderately steep, very stony, in the town of Willimantic, about 750 feet south of Lake Onawa village: lat. 45-21-51N; long. 69-22-09W.

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (10YR 2/1) highly decomposed organic material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine and medium, and common coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—3 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs1—5 to 8 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel, 2 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—8 to 16 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel, 3 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—16 to 25 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent gravel, 3 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stone; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—25 to 33 inches; olive (5Y 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 20 percent gravel, 3 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—33 inches; granite bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 38 inches. The depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and from strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum. Rock fragments are mostly gravel, channers, and cobbles and range from 5 to 35 percent throughout the soil.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR, and value and chroma of 3 or less. The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, and value and chroma of 4 or more. The Bs horizon has fine sandy loam, sandy loam, and silt loam textures in the fine-earth.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The BC horizon commonly has fine sandy loam and sandy loam textures, and it has silt loam in some pedons in the fine-earth.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. The C horizon has fine sandy loam or sandy loam, and it has silt loam in some pedons in the fine-earth.

Bedrock is phyllite or granite.

Wonsqueak series

The Wonsqueak series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in highly decomposed organic soil material less than 51 inches thick over mineral materials. These soils are in depressions between glacial till ridges and hills, on flood plains, deltas and outwash plains. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

Wonsqueak soils are adjacent to Boothbay, Bucksport, Burnham, Charles, Danforth, Peacham, and Swanville soils. Boothbay soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained, and Swanville soils are very deep and poorly drained on lowland sediments. Bucksport soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils that have more than 51 inches of organic material. Burnham and Peacham soils are very deep, very poorly drained, and are stony on uplands. Charles soils are very deep, poorly drained, and are on silty alluvial land. Danforth soils are very deep and well drained on uplands.

Typical pedon of Wonsqueak muck, in a wooded area of Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils in the township of Atkinson, past Malcolm Doore’s farm on gravel road, 15 yards northeast of telephone pole #363: lat. 45-07-19N; long. 69-05-19W.

Oa1—0 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2/1), broken-face and rubbed, muck; about 10 percent fiber, less than 5 percent rubbed; weak fine granular structure; nonsticky; brown to dark brown (10YR 4/3) sodium pyrophosphate test; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; moderately acid in 0.01M calcium chloride; clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—4 to 23 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) broken face, black (10YR 2/1) rubbed, muck; about 25 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; nonsticky; 15 percent woody fragments; brown (10YR 5/3) sodium pyrophosphate test; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; strongly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride; gradual smooth boundary.

Oa3—23 to 31 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) broken face, black (5YR 2.5/1) rubbed, muck; about 25 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; nonsticky; 15 percent woody fragments; pale brown (10YR 6/3) sodium pyrophosphate test; strongly acid in 0.01M calcium chloride; abrupt wavy boundary.

C1g—31 to 33 inches; gray (5Y 5/1) gravelly silt loam; massive; slightly sticky, nonplastic; 15 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

C2g—33 to 65 inches; gray (5Y 6/1) gravelly silt loam; massive; slightly sticky, nonplastic; 15 percent gravel; less than 5 percent cobbles; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

The thickness of the organic soil material and the depth to the mineral substratum ranges from 16 to 51 inches. The content of woody fragments in the organic material ranges from 0 to 20 percent.

The surface tier has hue of 5YR or 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. It is massive or has weak fine granular structure. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The subsurface and bottom tiers have hue of 5YR or 10YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Reaction ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The C horizon has hue of 5Y to 5GY, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. It is dominantly silt loam but ranges from fine sandy loam to silty clay loam in the fine earth fraction. The content of rock fragments ranges from 0 to 20 percent. Rock fragments are mostly gravel size. Reaction ranges from moderately acid to neutral.

Formation of the Soils

This section relates the major processes and factors of soil formation to the soils in the survey area.

Soil Morphology

By Robert V. Rourke, senior soil scientist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

The soils of Piscataquis County, Maine have several types of morphology as a result of the weathering pathways to which they have been exposed. As deposition of parent material took place, several soil-forming factors interacted to form soil horizons. The soil forming factors common to this survey area fall into broad categories: organic matter accumulation; organic matter transformation and translocation; illuviation of organic matter, iron, and aluminum; reduction or oxidation of iron; weathering of primary minerals to form secondary minerals; and the formation of soil structure. These processes result in the morphologic patterns associated with the soils of the soil survey area.

Organic matter accumulation forms O horizons. The degree of decomposition determines the type of O horizon formed. The least decomposed material forms the Oi, intermediate decomposition forms the Oe, and highly decomposed organic matter forms the Oa. Any of these organic soil horizons or layers may be above mineral soil horizons, or they may have sufficient depth to have formed an organic soil. Organic horizons above mineral soils are associated with forested conditions. Organic soils are frequently in wet areas.

When organic matter is biologically mixed into the surface mineral soil it forms an A horizon. This horizon is mineral, but the organic matter causes it to have a dark color. This mineral horizon usually has moderate soil structure as a result of the effect of plant roots and microorganisms, both of which have cementing agents that hold individual soil particles together to form structural units. This soil structure is usually fairly strong and will withstand handling. The structural units open the soil to rain and air because of the porosity that forms. The structure also contributes to the consistence of the horizon by making it friable or in some instances very friable. Soil structure in the A is usually granular but may occasionally be subangular blocky. This horizon is often associated with the wetter mineral soils of the county.

Some soils have a gray mineral layer just under the organic or A horizon that is the result of leaching of organic matter, iron, and aluminum from the surface soil. The color of this horizon is the color of the uncoated minerals found in it. It is called an E horizon. The horizon may be thick or thin, and in forest-covered soils it is often discontinuous as a result of disturbance created from tree uprooting. Soil structure in the E horizon ranges from platy to granular, and at times is structureless (massive or single grain). It usually has a friable, very friable, or loose consistence.

The soil horizon in which there is color, structural development, or illuvial deposition that is beneath one of the surface horizons is the B horizon. This horizon frequently has accumulations of iron, aluminum, and organic acids that have leached from the upper mineral or organic horizons. The B may also have formed without illuviation as a result of either soil structure or color formation. Regardless, it has changed in appearance and properties from the parent material as a result of soil development. It is possible to describe horizons such as E/B or B/E, in which both horizons are observed as a result of mixing.

The letter that is first indicates the horizon character that predominates. The various B horizons can be separated based on their origin by the use of subscripts following the capital letter designate. In a B horizon in which significant amounts of illuviation has occurred, the designations will be Bh, Bhs, or Bs, depending upon the amount and type of movement that has happened. An horizon high in illuvial organic matter may be either “h” or “hs,” with the “hs” also having a significant sesquioxide component. An “s” designate indicates that most of the illuviation is considered to be oxides of iron and aluminum. In an horizon in which the only development is soil structure or color, the designate “w” is used with the B. If the B horizon is one that has undergone reduction because of water saturation, it is written as Bg. The Bg horizon is usually gray in color with mottles of brighter colors, which are zones of iron oxidation (redox concentrations). In the event that the B has a browner color with gray mottles (redox depletions), the horizon subscript “g” is generally not used, but the redox depletions are a strong indicator that the horizon goes through annual periods of saturation of sufficient length that it is oxygen depleted, resulting in the reduction of iron to the mobile ferrous state. The reduced iron can then be concentrated in some other part of the horizon or leached from the soil. All of these B horizons are able to stand alone and are not considered to be transitional from one type of horizon to another. Any of these B horizons can be found in the various Piscataquis County soils, but not all will be found in any one soil.

Frequently the O, A, E, and at least the upper portion of the B horizon are mixed into a single horizon called the Ap. This horizon is used to designate any mixed surface mineral horizon created as a result of plowing or pasturing. The possibility exists that the Ap may be predominantly of B materials but the designate Ap is used. If the O horizon soil is plowed it is called an Op; however, if the surface-mixed horizon meets the mineral soil definition after the incorporation of the O, it is an Ap.

Transitional horizons may be described between the B and the C horizons. These horizons are called BC or CB horizons. The capital letter that is first is the predominant soil character seen, but the horizon has some of the features that may be observed in the second horizon designate.

The area of the soil that has undergone little weathering is called the C horizon. It is not present in all soils but is common in deep soils of glacial till, outwash, and marine or lacustrine sediment origin. This horizon may be gleyed Cg, indicating saturation with water of low oxygen content, or it may be compressed by glacial weight into a dense slowly permeable zone and be designated as a Cd. The Cd horizon frequently has two soil structures present, with the smallest often being platy, which is contained within a larger prismatic structural unit. Occasionally, the C is relatively loose and porous, as in sandy alluvial deposits. In all instances, it has been weathered and altered slightly from its deposited form. Marine sediments frequently have more than 40 percent clay in the substratum and angular blocky structure within prismatic structures. They are dense and slowly pervious to water movement. Lacustrine sediments are lower in clay and may have platy structure but they have similar water movement characteristics.

A mineral soil horizon is not always developed in materials similar to those in the horizon above it. If it is different in lithology or origin, it is preceded by an arabic number beginning with 2. If the arabic number has been used in the soil description indicating a different material higher in the soil profile, and there is another change at greater depths compared to the immediate overlying horizon, it will be preceded by the next higher arabic number, thus indicating the change.

Occasionally, bedrock will be encountered within the area of the soil investigation. Bedrock is given a designation of R. If it is considered to be of different origin than the soil above, it will be written so as to have the appropriate arabic predecessor. An example of the use of an arabic predecessor would be the presence of a soil developed from granitic materials above slate bedrock. The slate would have an arabic number ahead of the R higher than the number of the horizon above the bedrock.

Factors of Soil Formation

Soil forms through the interaction of five major factors—climate, parent material, plant and animal life, topography, and time. Each of these factors influences the soil-forming processes differently from place to place. In some areas, one factor dominates the formation of a soil and determines most of its properties. The differing effects of each of the five factors causes local variations among the soils in the survey area.

Climate

Climate influences the weathering process and the vegetation, which in turn further modifies the soil-forming processes. Climatic data for the survey area are given in the section, “General Nature of the Survey Area.”

Rainfall influences soil formation through its effects on erosion and on leaching and chemical reactions. Many constituents are leached in varying amounts from the soil, including soluble salts and the basic ions of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium, which are released through the weathering of minerals. In the course of a year, water percolating through the soil can remove, via solution, several tons of minerals per square mile. As a result of this leaching, the soils in the survey area generally are slightly acid to extremely acid.

Physical weathering through alternating periods of freezing and thawing takes place from fall to spring. It helps to granulate soil material and break down rock fragments. The freezing and thawing improve soil structure in soils that have been compacted by heavy equipment.

The survey area is at a latitude directly north of the midpoint between the North Pole and the Equator. As a result, the soils in the area are more highly weathered and deeper that the soils in polar regions. They are not so highly weathered or so deep, however, as most soils in tropical latitudes, where climate commonly masks the influence of different kinds of parent material.

Parent Material

The parent material of the soils in the survey area and the landscape features in the area have resulted largely from the Wisconsin Glaciation. The soils in the area formed mainly in glacial till, glaciofluvial deposits, glaciolacustrine sediments, organic material, and recent alluvium.

Soils that formed in friable glacial till, such as Danforth soils, show evidence of the gouging and scraping of the glacier that deposited this material across the landscape. Plaisted, Howland, and Monarda soils formed in dense, compact glacial till derived mainly from phyllite, slate, and weakly calcareous metamorphic rocks with some granite. Plaisted and Howland soils are on ridges. Monarda soils are in depressions on the ridges.

Glaciofluvial deposits are stratified sandy, loamy, or gravelly material on outwash plains, terraces, and eskers. This material was picked up by the glacier and then was sorted and deposited by glacial meltwater. Adams, Masardis, and Allagash soils formed dominantly in glaciofluvial deposits. In some areas, they formed in postglacial alluvial deposits.

Marine and glaciolacustrine sediments were deposited in quiet bodies of water. Boothbay and Swansville soils formed in areas where these sediments consist of silt, clay, and very fine sand.

Recent alluvium is postglacial material deposited along streams and rivers. Charles, Cornish, Fryeburg, and Lovewell soils formed in this material.

Organic material accumulated in depressions that were ponded and subsequently became filled with plant remains. Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils formed in highly decomposed plant material derived from mosses, grasses, other herbaceous plants, and woody plants. Wonsqueak soils formed in organic material that is as much as 51 inches deep over mineral material.

Plant and Animal Life

Living plants and animals in a mineral soil and the decaying remains of plants and animals are features that distinguish the soil from its parent material. Plants generally supply the organic matter that gives color to the surface layer. Generally, in poorly drained and very poorly drained soils, thicker layers of organic matter are on the surface.

Decaying plants and animals supply nutrients to the soil. Trees and other plants take up nutrients and store them in leaves, stems, and roots. When they die, the trees and other plants are acted on by bacteria or fungi, and thus the nutrients are returned to the soil. Fungi produce some of the organic acids in Adams, Danforth, Plaisted, and other soils, especially where the soils have not been plowed.

Earthworms, insects, rodents, and other animals that live in the soil help to mix the soil layer. Earthworms help to aerate and granulate the soil and decompose organic matter.

Human activities also change the soil. Plowing mixes the layers in the soil. In some areas, compact, impermeable layers have formed because of plowing or the use of machinery. Accelerated erosion in some cultivated areas has resulted in the loss of the original surface layer. Some soils have become less acid because lime and fertilizer have been applied for long periods. Where drainage systems have been installed, the soil has commonly become more aerated and warmer, and the organic matter content in the surface layer has decreased.

Topography

The influence of topography on soil formation in the survey area is evident in areas where different soils formed in the same kind of parent material and under the same climatic conditions but where topography and drainage are different. Chesuncook, Monarda, and Telos soils, for example, formed in compact glacial till. The poorly drained Monarda soils are in depressions and in areas on the lower parts of ridges where slopes are mainly concave. The somewhat poorly drained Telos soils are in areas on the middle parts of ridges where slopes generally are slightly concave. The moderately well drained Chesuncook soils are in areas on the upper parts of ridges where slopes are mainly convex.

Time

The degree of horizon development, or maturity, in a soil commonly reflects the length of time that the parent material has been in place. In this survey area, the formation of most soils in the uplands began with the retreat of the last glacier about 13,500 years ago.

Most of the soils on flood plains are continually being reworked and are therefore immature. They may have layers that are not well defined, their colors vary only slightly, and their structure is weak. Charles, Cornish, and Lovewell soils are examples.

Some soils show evidence of change and maturity, such as the formation of a distinct dark reddish brown layer. This layer indicates the accumulation of organic matter and of iron and aluminum oxides over a long period. Danforth soils have such a layer.

Soil Survey Procedures

Prior to field mapping of this survey area, general field investigations were made to determine the patterns of landforms. Spot checks of various soils in the field were made. Where available, surficial and bedrock geology maps were used to correlate landforms and the individual soil sites.

Field mapping was done primarily by soil scientists making traverses on foot. The traverses were made at intervals of one-half mile or less, depending on the complexity of the topography and soil patterns. Broadly defined areas were traversed at intervals of one-half mile or more. Some areas of high variability are along streams and in river valleys.

Soil examinations along the traverses were made at intervals of 100 to 800 yards, depending on the landscape and the soil patterns. Broadly defined areas were examined at wider intervals. The soil material was examined with the aid of a shovel or bucket auger to a depth of about 5 feet or to bedrock or a hardpan within a depth of 5 feet. The pedons described as typical are observed and studied in pits. Some of these pedons were sampled for laboratory analysis.

All information about the soils was recorded on aerial photographs. These photographs were at a scale of 1:24,000. The final publication scale is also 1:24,000. Surface drainage features also were recorded on the aerial photographs. Cultural features are from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5- and 15-minute topographic maps.

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Glossary

ABC soil. A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

Ablation till. Loose, permeable till deposited during the final downwasting of glacial ice. Lenses of crudely sorted sand and gravel are common.

AC soil. A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Area reclaim (in tables). An area difficult to reclaim after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Aspect. The direction in which a slope faces.

Association, soil. A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 40-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 2.4
Low	2.4 to 3.2
Moderate	3.2 to 5.2
High	more than 5.2

Bajada. A broad alluvial slope extending from the base of a mountain range out into a basin and formed by coalescence of separate alluvial fans.

Basal till. Compact glacial till deposited beneath the ice.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Bedding system. A drainage system made by plowing, grading, or otherwise shaping the surface of a flat field. It consists of a series of low ridges separated by shallow, parallel dead furrows.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bedrock-controlled topography. A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.

Bench terrace. A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum. Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Bottom land. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to flooding.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Brush management. Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena. A sequence, or “chain,” of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material but have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Cement rock. Shaly limestone used in the manufacture of cement.

Channery soil material. Soil material that is, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

Cirque. A semicircular, concave, bowllike area that has steep faces primarily resulting from glacial ice and snow abrasion.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron, manganese, and clay because of the chemical reduction of iron and manganese and the removal of iron, manganese, and clay. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Clay film. A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Claypan. A slowly permeable soil horizon that contains much more clay than the horizons above it. A claypan is commonly hard when dry and plastic or stiff when wet.

Climax plant community. The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.

Coarse fragments. If round, mineral or rock particles 2 millimeters to 25 centimeters (10 inches) in diameter; if flat, mineral or rock particles (flagstone) 15 to 38 centimeters (6 to 15 inches) long.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobbly soil material. Material that is 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.

Colluvium. Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Compact substratum. The dense zone underlying the solum.

Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concretions. Cemented bodies with crude internal symmetry organized around a point, a line, or a plane. They typically take the form of concentric layers visible to the naked eye. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up concretions. If formed in place, concretions of iron oxide or manganese oxide are generally considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Congeliturbate. Soil material disturbed by frost action.

Conglomerate. A coarse grained, clastic rock composed of rounded or subangular rock fragments more than 2 millimeters in diameter. It commonly has a matrix of sand and finer textured material. Conglomerate is the consolidated equivalent of gravel.

Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage. A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.

Consistence, soil. Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section. The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Corrosion. Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Cropping system. Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Crop residue management. Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cross-slope farming. Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.

Cutbanks cave (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Deferred grazing. Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Dense layer (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Depth to rock (in tables). Bedrock is too near the surface for the specified use.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Divided-slope farming. A form of field stripcropping in which crops are grown in a systematic arrangement of two strips, or bands, across the slope to reduce the hazard of water erosion. One strip is in a close-growing crop that provides protection from erosion, and the other strip is in a crop that provides less protection from erosion. This practice is used where slopes are not long enough to permit a full stripcropping pattern to be used.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained,* and *very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drumlin. A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact glacial till. The longer axis is parallel to the path of the glacier and commonly has a blunt nose pointing in the direction from which the ice approached.

Duff. A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation. A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian soil material. Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.

Ephemeral stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation. A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion pavement. A layer of gravel or stones that remains on the surface after fine particles are removed by sheet or rill erosion.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Synonym: scarp.

Esker. A narrow, winding ridge of stratified gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream flowing in a tunnel beneath a glacier.

Excess fines (in tables). Excess silt and clay in the soil. The soil does not provide a source of gravel or sand for construction purposes.

Extrusive rock. Igneous rock derived from deep-seated molten matter (magma) emplaced on the earth's surface.

Fallow. Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.

Fast intake (in tables). The rapid movement of water into the soil.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat). The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity*.

Fill slope. A sloping surface consisting of excavated soil material from a road cut. It commonly is on the downhill side of the road.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

First bottom. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.

Flaggy soil material. Material that is, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Foot slope. The inclined surface at the base of a hill.

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Fragile (in tables). A soil that is easily damaged by use or disturbance.

Fragipan. A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Frost action (in tables). Freezing and thawing of soil moisture. Frost action can damage roads, buildings and other structures, and plant roots.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Glacial drift. Pulverized and other rock material transported by glacial ice and then deposited. Also, the sorted and unsorted material deposited by streams flowing from glaciers.

Glacial outwash. Gravel, sand, and silt, commonly stratified, deposited by glacial meltwater.

Glacial till. Unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand, and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice.

Glaciofluvial deposits. Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur as kames, eskers, deltas, and outwash plains.

Glaciolacustrine deposits. Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are interbedded or laminated.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that is 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Green manure crop (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock. Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hardpan. A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

High-residue crops. Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

Hill. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline; hillsides generally have slopes of more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and is dependent on local usage.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the "Soil Survey Manual." The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Igneous rock. Rock formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock. Examples are andesite, basalt, and granite.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil. A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity. The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate. The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2 .... very low
0.2 to 0.4 .... low
0.4 to 0.75 .... moderately low
0.75 to 1.25 ....moderate
1.25 to 1.75 .... moderately high
1.75 to 2.5 .... high
More than 2.5 .... very high

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical reduction and removal, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Kame. An irregular, short ridge or hill of stratified glacial drift.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

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

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Fine grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Metamorphic rock. Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. An area that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Moraine. An accumulation of earth, stones, and other debris deposited by a glacier. Some types are terminal, lateral, medial, and ground.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few, common,* and *many;* size—*fine, medium,* and *coarse;* and contrast—*faint, distinct,* and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium,* from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse,* more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Mountain. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range.

Muck. Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. Cemented bodies lacking visible internal structure. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up nodules. If formed in place, nodules of iron oxide or manganese oxide are considered types of redoximorphic concentrations.

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Outwash plain. A landform of mainly sandy or coarse textured material of glaciofluvial origin. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.

Pan. A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan*.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called "a soil." A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The downward movement of water through the soil.

Percs slowly (in tables). The slow movement of water through the soil adversely affects the specified use.

Permafrost. Layers of soil, or even bedrock, occurring in arctic or subarctic regions, in which a temperature below freezing has existed continuously for a long time.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as "saturated hydraulic conductivity," which is defined in the "Soil Survey Manual." In line with conventional usage in the engineering profession and with traditional usage in published soil surveys, this rate of flow continues to be expressed as "permeability." Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Extremely slow	0.0 to 0.0015 inch
Very slow	0.0015 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poor filter (in tables). Because of rapid or very rapid permeability, the soil may not adequately filter effluent from a waste disposal system.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Poor outlets (in tables). Refers to areas where surface or subsurface drainage outlets are difficult or expensive to install.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Extremely acid	3.6 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8

Redoximorphic concentrations. Nodules, concretions, soft masses, pore linings, and other features resulting from the accumulation of iron or manganese oxide. An indication of chemical reduction and oxidation resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic depletions. Low-chroma zones from which iron and manganese oxide or a combination of iron and manganese oxide and clay has been removed. These zones are indications of the chemical reduction of iron resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic concentrations, redoximorphic depletions, reduced matrices, a positive reaction to alpha,alpha-dipyridyl, and other features indicating the chemical reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds resulting from saturation.

Reduced matrix. A soil matrix that has low chroma in situ because of chemically reduced iron (Fe II). The chemical reduction results from nearly continuous wetness. The matrix undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after exposure to air as the iron is oxidized (Fe III). A type of redoximorphic feature.

Regolith. The unconsolidated mantle of weathered rock and soil material on the earth's surface; the loose earth material above the solid rock.

Relief. The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

Residuum (residual soil material). Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as consolidated rock disintegrated in place.

Rill. A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill generally is a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.

Road cut. A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sapric soil material (muck). The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saprolite. Unconsolidated residual material underlying the soil and grading to hard bedrock below.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Scarification. The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.

Second bottom. The first terrace above the normal flood plain (or first bottom) of a river.

Sedimentary rock. Rock made up of particles deposited from suspension in water. The chief kinds of sedimentary rock are conglomerate, formed from gravel; sandstone, formed from sand; shale, formed from clay; and limestone, formed from soft masses of calcium carbonate. There are many intermediate types. Some wind-deposited sand is consolidated into sandstone.

Seepage (in tables). The movement of water through the soil. Seepage adversely affects the specified use.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shale. Sedimentary rock formed by the hardening of a clay deposit.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silica-sesquioxide ratio. The ratio of the number of molecules of silica to the number of molecules of alumina and iron oxide. The more highly weathered soils or their clay fractions in warm-temperate, humid regions, and especially those in the tropics, generally have a low ratio.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone. Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are generally as follows, except in broadly-defined map units:

Nearly level	0 to 3 percent
Gently sloping	3 to 8 percent
Strongly sloping	8 to 15 percent
Moderately steep	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

Classes for complex slopes are generally as follows, except in broadly-defined map units:

Nearly level	0 to 3 percent
Undulating	3 to 8 percent
Rolling	8 to 15 percent
Hilly	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

Slope (in tables). Slope is great enough that special practices are required to ensure satisfactory performance of the soil for a specific use.

Slow intake (in tables). The slow movement of water into the soil.

Slow refill (in tables). The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted permeability in the soil.

Small stones (in tables). Rock fragments less than 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter. Small stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stone line. A concentration of coarse fragments in a soil. Generally, it is indicative of an old weathered surface. In a cross section, the line may be one fragment or more thick. It generally overlies material that weathered in place and is overlain by recent sediment of variable thickness.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stripcropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grained* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Stubble mulch. Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Technically, the E horizon. Generally refers to a leached horizon lighter in color and lower in content of organic matter than the overlying surface layer.

Summer fallow. The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Talus. Fragments of rock and other soil material accumulated by gravity at the foot of cliffs or steep slopes.

Terminal moraine. A belt of thick glacial drift that generally marks the termination of important glacial advances.

Terrace. An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geologic). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

Thin layer (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.

Till plain. An extensive area of nearly level to undulating soils underlain by glacial till.

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toe slope. The outermost inclined surface at the base of a hill; part of a foot slope.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Tuff. A compacted deposit that is 50 percent or more volcanic ash and dust.

Unstable fill (in tables). Risk of caving or sloughing on banks of fill material.

Upland. Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Valley fill. In glaciated regions, material deposited in stream valleys by glacial meltwater. In nonglaciated regions, alluvium deposited by heavily loaded streams.

Variegation. Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Varve. A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Water table. The upper limit of the soil of underlying rock material that is wholly saturated with water.

Water table, apparent. A thick zone of water in the soil. An apparent water table is indicated by the level at which water stands in an uncased bore after adequate time is allowed for adjustment in the surrounding soil.

Water table, perched. A water table standing above an unsaturated zone. In places, an upper or perched water table is separated from a lower one by a dry zone.

Weathering. All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.

Well graded. Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Tables

Table 1.--Temperature and Precipitation

(Recorded in the period 1975-90 at TAPS Station 87083, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine)

Month	Temperature						Precipitation			
				2 years in 10 will have--				2 years in 10 will have--		
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average daily	Maximum temperature higher than--	Minimum temperature lower than--	Average number of growing degree days*	Average	Less than--	More than--	Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Units	In	In	In	
January-----	23.6	1.9	12.7	49	-24	0	3.85	2.27	5.26	7
February----	28.3	6.1	17.2	49	-16	1	2.55	1.70	3.33	5
March-------	37.5	16.6	27.0	65	-13	11	2.95	1.98	3.83	6
April-------	49.7	29.5	39.6	78	12	80	4.07	2.43	5.53	8
May---------	64.4	40.1	52.2	90	25	331	4.10	2.03	5.89	8
June--------	71.9	48.2	60.0	91	34	561	4.09	2.19	5.77	9
July--------	78.6	54.4	66.5	92	31	818	3.76	2.18	5.16	7
August------	76.5	52.2	64.3	91	36	754	4.09	2.44	5.57	7
September---	67.2	42.7	55.0	85	27	434	4.03	2.33	5.55	6
October-----	54.9	33.4	44.1	77	19	168	4.18	2.15	5.95	7
November----	41.5	24.6	33.0	65	4	31	4.04	2.74	5.23	8
December----	27.4	8.8	18.1	51	-18	1	3.50	2.29	4.60	7
Yearly:										
Average---	51.8	29.9	40.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme---	93	-29	---	93	-25	---	---	---	---	---
Total-----	---	---	---	---	---	3,190	45.20	36.46	50.21	85

Table 1.--Temperature and Precipitation--continued

(Recorded in the period 1975-90 at TAPS Station 3353, Greenville, Maine)

Month	Temperature						Precipitation			
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average daily	2 years in 10 will have-- Maximum temperature higher than--	2 years in 10 will have-- Minimum temperature lower than--	Average number of growing degree days*	Average	2 years in 10 will have-- Less than--	2 years in 10 will have-- More than--	Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Units	In	In	In	
January-----	22.7	2.4	12.6	48	-25	0	3.47	1.53	5.13	7
February----	26.1	2.6	14.4	47	-27	0	3.11	1.75	4.31	6
March-------	35.7	13.5	24.6	61	-16	4	3.07	1.84	4.18	7
April-------	47.9	26.1	37.0	74	5	44	3.18	2.01	4.24	7
May---------	62.1	36.7	49.4	87	19	302	3.34	2.30	4.30	8
June--------	72.4	46.7	59.5	91	30	583	3.75	2.43	4.95	8
July--------	77.1	51.7	64.4	92	34	754	4.00	2.46	5.38	8
August------	74.7	49.7	62.2	91	34	687	3.76	2.29	5.08	7
September---	66.5	42.1	54.3	86	25	419	3.51	2.01	4.85	6
October-----	54.9	33.9	44.4	78	16	177	3.92	2.46	5.24	7
November----	40.0	24.8	32.4	64	1	26	4.78	3.07	6.32	8
December----	26.4	9.4	17.9	50	-19	2	3.66	2.09	5.06	6
Yearly:										
Average---	50.5	28.3	39.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme---	96	-42	---	93	-29	---	---	---	---	---
Total-----	---	---	---	---	---	2,998	43.56	35.23	49.55	85

* A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (50 degrees F).

Table 2.--Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall

(Recorded in the period 1975-1990 at Frost Station 87083, Dover-Foxcroft. During the recording period, four days are missing, three in spring and one in fall.)

Probability	Temperature: 24 ^{o}F or lower	Temperature: 28 ^{o}F or lower	Temperature: 32 ^{o}F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	May 2	May 15	May 26
2 years in 10 later than--	April 28	May 10	May 22
5 years in 10 later than--	April 21	May 2	May 15
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	October 5	September 15	September 9
2 years in 10 earlier than--	October 9	September 30	September 14
5 years in 10 earlier than--	October 18	October 8	September 25

Table 2.--Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall--Continued

(Recorded in the period 1941-1970 at Frost Station 3353, Greenville. Two years from 1941 to 1970 have 25 days or more missing data.)

Probability	Temperature		
	24 °F or lower	28 °F or lower	32 °F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	May 27	June 5	June 18
2 years in 10 later than--	May 20	May 30	June 12
5 years in 10 later than--	May 6	May 17	June 1
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	October 1	September 11	August 31
2 years in 10 earlier than--	October 6	September 16	September 3
5 years in 10 earlier than--	October 14	September 24	September 10

Table 3.--Growing Season

Recorded in the period 1975-90 at Dover-Foxcroft, ME 87083.
Note: 3 years from 1975-1990 have 25 days or more missing data.

Probability	Daily minimum temperature during growing season		
	Higher than 24 °F	Higher than 28 °F	Higher than 32 °F
	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10	152	135	107
8 years in 10	159	141	115
5 years in 10	171	154	131
2 years in 10	183	167	146
1 year in 10	189	173	154

Recorded in the period 1941-70 at Greenville, ME 3353.
Note: 2 years from 1941-1970 have 25 days or more missing data.

	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10	121	105	80
8 years in 10	128	112	87
5 years in 10	143	125	101
2 years in 10	158	139	114
1 year in 10	166	146	121

Table 4.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
AdB	Adams loamy fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1,494	0.2
AEC	Adams loamy fine sand, strongly sloping	2,210	0.3
AFD	Adams-Allagash complex, hilly	531	*
AgB	Allagash very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	878	0.1
AgC	Allagash very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	875	0.1
AHC	Allagash-Adams complex, strongly sloping	1,099	0.2
BeB	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	633	*
BFC	Berkshire-Lyman association, strongly sloping, very stony	3,928	0.6
BFD	Berkshire-Lyman association, moderately steep, very stony	1,863	0.3
BhB	Boothbay silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1,612	0.2
BOB	Boothbay-Swanville association, gently sloping	10,854	1.6
BP	Brayton-Peacham association, extremely stony	8,638	1.3
CC	Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex	6,405	0.9
CeB	Chesuncook silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1,136	0.2
CeC	Chesuncook silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	286	*
CFD	Chesuncook-Elliottsville-telos association, moderately steep, very stony	7,027	1.0
CHD	Chesuncook-Telos association, moderately steep, very stony	2,477	0.4
CoB	Colonel gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	332	*
CPB	Colonel-Brayton-Dixfield association, gently sloping, very stony	67,055	9.8
CQB	Colonel-Brayton-Lyman complex, undulating, very stony	8,714	1.3
CRC	Colonel-Hermon complex, rolling, extremely bouldery	3,119	0.5
CsB	Cornish-Charles-Fryeburg complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1,072	0.2
Cv	Cornish-Lovewell complex	884	0.1
DaB	Danforth channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	965	0.1
DBC	Danforth channery silt loam, strongly sloping, very stony	13,406	2.0
DBD	Danforth channery silt loam, moderately steep, very stony	2,283	0.3
DEC	Danforth-Masardis-Peacham association, rolling, very stony	25,698	3.7
DfB	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	280	*
DXC	Dixfield-Colonel association, strongly sloping, very stony	20,557	3.0
DYC	Dixfield-Colonel-Lyman association, strongly sloping, very stony	32,117	4.7
EcB	Elliottsville-Chesuncook complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	870	0.1
EMC	Elliottsville-Monson complex, strongly sloping, very stony	4,481	0.7
EMD	Elliottsville-Monson complex, moderately steep, very stony	6,221	0.9
END	Enchanted very gravelly silt loam, moderately steep, extremely stony	413	*
ENE	Enchanted very gravelly silt loam, very steep, extremely stony	2,003	0.3
Fr	Fryeburg silt loam	734	0.1
HoB	Howland silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2,413	0.4
HRB	Howland-Monarda association, gently sloping, very stony	44,967	6.5
LAD	Lyman-Abram complex, moderately steep, very stony	3,472	0.5
LAE	Lyman-Abram complex, very steep, very stony	1,427	0.2
LTD	Lyman-Tunbridge complex, moderately steep, very stony	5,346	0.8
LTE	Lyman-Tunbridge complex, steep, very stony	521	*
MaC	Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	263	*
MDD	Marlow-Dixfield association, moderately steep, very stony	3,812	0.6
MLE	Marlow-Lyman-Berkshire association, steep, very stony	1,076	0.2
MND	Marlow-lyman-Dixfield association, moderately steep, very stony	5,542	0.8
MrB	Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	631	*
MSC	Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, strongly sloping	2,769	0.4
MTE	Masardis-Adams complex, steep	1,390	0.2
MvB	Monarda silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	720	0.1
MW	Monarda-Burnham association, very stony	28,519	4.2
MXB	Monarda-Howland-Thorndike complex, undulating, very stony	18,226	2.7
MYD	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, moderately steep, very stony	25,412	3.7
MYE	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, steep, very stony	14,465	2.1
PeB	Penquis-Plaisted complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6,617	1.0
PeC	Penquis-Plaisted complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3,157	0.5
PFC	Penquis-Plaisted-Berkshire complex, rolling, very stony	5,310	0.8
PhB	Penquis-Thorndike complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4,024	0.6
PhC	Penquis-Thorndike complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1,226	0.2
Ps	Pits, sand and gravel	454	*
PtB	Plaisted silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1,435	0.2
PtC	Plaisted silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1,104	0.2

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
PWC	Plaisted-Howland-Penquis association, strongly sloping, very stony	46,867	6.8
PWD	Plaisted-Penquis-Howland association, moderately steep, very stony	3,242	0.5
ROD	Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, moderately steep	5,059	0.7
SRD	Saddleback-Ricker complex, moderately steep, very stony	951	0.1
SRE	Saddleback-Ricker complex, steep, very stony	360	*
SUD	Surplus fine sandy loam, moderately steep, extremely stony	601	*
Sv	Swanville silt loam	422	*
SW	Swanville-Wonsqueak association	6,440	0.9
TeB	Telos silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	699	0.1
THC	Telos-Chesuncook association, strongly sloping, very stony	15,377	2.2
TLC	Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, strongly sloping, very stony	28,818	4.2
TMB	Telos-Monarda association, gently sloping, very stony	35,938	5.2
TNB	Telos-Monarda-Monson complex, undulating, very stony	24,176	3.5
ToC	Thorndike-Abram complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2,483	0.4
TRC	Thorndike-Abram complex, rolling, very stony	8,270	1.2
TSC	Thorndike-Penquis complex, rolling, very stony	13,382	1.9
TtB	Thorndike-Penquis-Abram complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4,043	0.6
UpB	Urban land-Penquis-Plaisted complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	429	*
W	Water, bodies less than 40 acres in size	4,080	0.6
WB	Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils	30,915	4.5
	Total	660,000	96.1

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.--Prime Farmland

(Only the soils considered prime farmland are listed. Urban or built-up areas of the soils listed are not considered prime farmland. If a soil is prime farmland only under certain conditions, the conditions are specified in parentheses after the soil name.)

Map symbol	Soil name
AdB	Adams loamy fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes (Prime farmland if irrigated)
AEC	Adams loamy fine sand, strongly sloping (Prime farmland if irrigated)
AgB	Allagash very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
AHC	Allagash-Adams complex, strongly sloping
BhB	Boothbay silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
BOB	Boothbay-Swanville association, gently sloping (Prime farmland if drained)
CeB	Chesuncook silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
CoB	Colonel gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
CsB	Cornish-Charles-Fryeburg complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
Cv	Cornish-Lovewell complex (Prime farmland if drained)
DaB	Danforth channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
DfB	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
EcB	Elliottsville-Chesuncook complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
Fr	Fryeburg silt loam
HoB	Howland silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
MrB	Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes (Prime farmland if irrigated)
MSC	Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, strongly sloping (Prime farmland if irrigated)
PeB	Penquis-Plaisted complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
PhB	Penquis-Thorndike complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
PtB	Plaisted silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
TeB	Telos silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (Prime farmland if drained)
TtB	Thorndike-Penquis-Abram complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes (Prime farmland if irrigated)

Table 6a.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Hay and Pasture

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil.)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM
AdB:					
Adams	3s	---	3.00	4.00	4.50
AEC:					
Adams	4e	---	---	---	---
AFD:					
Adams	6e	---	---	---	---
Allagash	4e	---	---	---	---
AgB:					
Allagash	2e	4.50	3.50	4.50	8.50
AgC:					
Allagash	3e	4.00	3.50	4.00	7.50
AHC:					
Allagash	3e	---	---	---	---
Adams	4e	---	---	---	---
BeB:					
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---	4.00
BFC:					
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---	---
Lyman	6s	---	---	---	---
BFD:					
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---	---
Lyman	7s	---	---	---	---
BhB:					
Boothbay	2w	4.00	4.50	4.00	7.70
BOB:					
Boothbay	2w	---	---	---	---
Swanville	4w	---	---	---	---
BP:					
Brayton	7s	---	---	---	---
Peacham	7s	---	---	---	---
CC:					
Charles	4w	---	---	---	---
Cornish	3w	---	---	---	---
Wonsqueak	7w	---	---	---	---

Table 6a.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Hay and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM
CeB:					
Chesuncook	2w	4.50	4.00	4.00	7.50
CeC:					
Chesuncook	3e	4.00	3.50	3.50	7.00
CFD:					
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---	---
Telos	6s	---	---	---	---
CHD:					
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---	---
Telos	6s	---	---	---	---
CoB:					
Colonel	3w	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.50
CPB:					
Colonel	6s	---	---	---	---
Brayton	7s	---	---	---	---
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---	---
CQB:					
Colonel	6s	---	---	---	---
Brayton	7s	---	---	---	---
Lyman	6s	---	---	---	---
CRC:					
Colonel	7s	---	---	---	---
Hermon	7s	---	---	---	---
CsB:					
Cornish	3w	---	3.50	3.50	7.00
Charles	4w	---	3.00	2.50	4.80
Fryeburg	2e	---	4.50	4.50	8.50
Cv:					
Cornish	3w	---	3.50	3.50	7.00
Lovewell	2w	---	4.50	4.50	8.50
DaB:					
Danforth	2e	4.00	3.50	3.50	6.70
DBC:					
Danforth	6s	---	---	---	---

Table 6a.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Hay and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM
DBD:					
Danforth	6s	---	---	---	---
DEC:					
Danforth	6s	---	---	---	---
Masardis	4s	---	---	---	---
Peacham	7s	---	---	---	---
DfB:					
Dixfield	2w	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.00
DXC:					
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---	---
Colonel	6s	---	---	---	---
DYC:					
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---	---
Colonel	6s	---	---	---	---
Lyman	6s	---	---	---	---
EcB:					
Elliottsville	2e	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.20
Chesuncook	2w	4.50	4.00	4.00	7.50
EMC:					
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---	---
Monson	6s	---	---	---	---
EMD:					
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---	---
Monson	6s	---	---	---	---
END:					
Enchanted	7s	---	---	---	---
ENE:					
Enchanted	7s	---	---	---	---
Fr:					
Fryeburg	1	4.50	4.50	4.50	8.50
HoB:					
Howland	2w	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00
HRB:					
Howland	6s	---	---	---	---
Monarda	7s	---	---	---	---

Table 6a.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Hay and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM
LAD:					
Lyman	6s	---	---	---	---
Abram	7s	---	---	---	---
LAE:					
Lyman	7s	---	---	---	---
Abram	7s	---	---	---	---
LTD:					
Lyman	7s	---	---	---	---
Tunbridge	6s	---	---	---	---
LTE:					
Lyman	7s	---	---	---	---
Tunbridge	7s	---	---	---	---
MaC:					
Marlow	3e	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00
MDD:					
Marlow	6s	---	---	---	---
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---	---
MLE:					
Marlow	7s	---	---	---	---
Lyman	7s	---	---	---	---
Berkshire	7s	---	---	---	---
MND:					
Marlow	6s	---	---	---	---
Lyman	7s	---	---	---	---
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---	---
MrB:					
Masardis	3s	3.50	2.50	3.00	5.70
MSC:					
Masardis	4s	---	---	---	---
MTE:					
Masardis	7s	---	---	---	---
Adams	7e	---	---	---	---
MvB:					
Monarda	4w	---	2.00	---	4.50

Table 6a.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Hay and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM
MW:					
Monarda	7s	---	---	---	---
Burnham	7s	---	---	---	---
MXB:					
Monarda	7s	---	---	---	---
Howland	6s	---	---	---	---
Thorndike	6s	---	---	---	---
MYD:					
Monson	6s	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---	---
Ricker	6s	---	---	---	---
MYE:					
Monson	7s	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville	7s	---	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---	---
PeB:					
Penquis	2e	4.50	4.00	4.00	8.50
Plaisted	2e	4.50	---	4.00	7.50
PeC:					
Penquis	3e	4.00	3.50	3.50	8.50
Plaisted	3e	4.00	3.50	3.50	7.00
PFC:					
Penquis	6s	---	---	---	---
Plaisted	6s	---	---	---	---
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---	---
PhB:					
Penquis	2e	4.50	4.00	4.00	8.50
Thorndike	2e	4.00	---	3.00	5.70
PhC:					
Penquis	3e	4.00	3.00	3.00	7.50
Thorndike	3e	3.50	---	2.50	5.70
Ps:					
Pits	8s	---	---	---	---

Table 6a.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Hay and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM
PtB:					
Plaisted	2e	4.50	---	4.00	7.50
PtC:					
Plaisted	3e	4.00	---	3.50	7.00
PWC:					
Plaisted	6s	---	---	---	---
Howland	6s	---	---	---	---
Penquis	6s	---	---	---	---
PWD:					
Plaisted	6s	---	---	---	---
Penquis	6s	---	---	---	---
Howland	6s	---	---	---	---
ROD:					
Ricker	7s	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	8s	---	---	---	---
SRD:					
Saddleback	7s	---	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---	---
SRE:					
Saddleback	7s	---	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---	---
SUD:					
Surplus	7s	---	---	---	---
Sv:					
Swanville	4w	---	3.00	---	5.00
SW:					
Swanville	4w	---	---	---	---
Wonsqueak	7w	---	---	---	---
TeB:					
Telos	3w	---	---	4.00	7.50
THC:					
Telos	6s	---	---	---	---
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---	---

Table 6a.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Hay and Pasture--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM
TLC:					
Telos	6s	---	---	---	---
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---	---
TMB:					
Telos	6s	---	---	---	---
Monarda	7s	---	---	---	---
TNB:					
Telos	6s	---	---	---	---
Monarda	7s	---	---	---	---
Monson	6s	---	---	---	---
ToC:					
Thorndike	3e	2.50	---	2.50	5.70
Abram	7s	---	---	---	---
TRC:					
Thorndike	6s	---	---	---	---
Abram	7s	---	---	---	---
TSC:					
Thorndike	6s	---	---	---	---
Penquis	6s	---	---	---	---
TtB:					
Thorndike	2e	4.00	---	3.00	5.70
Penquis	2e	4.50	4.00	4.00	8.50
Abram	7s	---	---	---	---
UpB:					
Urban land	8s	---	---	---	---
Penquis	2e	4.50	4.00	4.00	8.50
Plaisted	2e	4.50	---	4.00	7.50
W:					
Water	---	---	---	---	---
WB:					
Wonsqueak	7w	---	---	---	---
Bucksport	7w	---	---	---	---

Table 6b.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil.)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn silage	Oats	Irish potatoes
		Tons	Bu	Cwt
AdB:				
Adams	3s	16.00	50.00	260.00
AEC:				
Adams	4e	---	---	---
AFD:				
Adams	6e	---	---	---
Allagash	4e	---	---	---
AgB:				
Allagash	2e	22.00	80.00	360.00
AgC:				
Allagash	3e	20.00	60.00	300.00
AHC:				
Allagash	3e	---	---	---
Adams	4e	---	---	---
BeB:				
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---
BFC:				
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---
Lyman	6s	---	---	---
BFD:				
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---
Lyman	7s	---	---	---
BhB:				
Boothbay	2w	22.00	55.00	270.00
BOB:				
Boothbay	2w	---	---	---
Swanville	4w	---	---	---
BP:				
Brayton	7s	---	---	---
Peacham	7s	---	---	---

Table 6b.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn silage	Oats	Irish potatoes
		Tons	Bu	Cwt
CC:				
Charles	4w	---	---	---
Cornish	3w	---	---	---
Wonsqueak	7w	---	---	---
CeB:				
Chesuncook	2w	18.00	55.00	270.00
CeC:				
Chesuncook	3e	16.00	50.00	240.00
CFD:				
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---
Telos	6s	---	---	---
CHD:				
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---
Telos	6s	---	---	---
CoB:				
Colonel	3w	16.00	---	---
CPB:				
Colonel	6s	---	---	---
Brayton	7s	---	---	---
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---
CQB:				
Colonel	6s	---	---	---
Brayton	7s	---	---	---
Lyman	6s	---	---	---
CRC:				
Colonel	7s	---	---	---
Hermon	7s	---	---	---
CsB:				
Cornish	3w	18.00	55.00	250.00
Charles	4w	---	---	---
Fryeburg	2e	25.00	---	320.00
Cv:				
Cornish	3w	18.00	55.00	250.00
Lovewell	2w	25.00	77.00	310.00

Table 6b.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn silage	Oats	Irish potatoes
		Tons	Bu	Cwt
DaB:				
Danforth	2e	17.00	65.00	280.00
DBC:				
Danforth	6s	---	---	---
DBD:				
Danforth	6s	---	---	---
DEC:				
Danforth	6s	---	---	---
Masardis	4s	---	---	---
Peacham	7s	---	---	---
DfB:				
Dixfield	2w	20.00	55.00	270.00
DXC:				
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---
Colonel	6s	---	---	---
DYC:				
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---
Colonel	6s	---	---	---
Lyman	6s	---	---	---
EcB:				
Elliottsville	2e	20.00	55.00	275.00
Chesuncook	2w	18.00	55.00	270.00
EMC:				
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---
Monson	6s	---	---	---
EMD:				
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---
Monson	6s	---	---	---
END:				
Enchanted	7s	---	---	---
ENE:				
Enchanted	7s	---	---	---
Fr:				
Fryeburg	1	26.00	70.00	330.00
HoB:				
Howland	2w	18.00	60.00	290.00

Table 6b.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn silage	Oats	Irish potatoes
		Tons	Bu	Cwt
HRB:				
Howland	6s	---	---	---
Monarda	7s	---	---	---
LAD:				
Lyman	6s	---	---	---
Abram	7s	---	---	---
LAE:				
Lyman	7s	---	---	---
Abram	7s	---	---	---
LTD:				
Lyman	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge	6s	---	---	---
LTE:				
Lyman	7s	---	---	---
Tunbridge	7s	---	---	---
MaC:				
Marlow	3e	20.00	50.00	290.00
MDD:				
Marlow	6s	---	---	---
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---
MLE:				
Marlow	7s	---	---	---
Lyman	7s	---	---	---
Berkshire	7s	---	---	---
MND:				
Marlow	6s	---	---	---
Lyman	7s	---	---	---
Dixfield	6s	---	---	---
MrB:				
Masardis	3s	14.00	50.00	250.00
MSC:				
Masardis	4s	---	---	---
MTE:				
Masardis	7s	---	---	---
Adams	7e	---	---	---

Table 6b.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn silage	Oats	Irish potatoes
		Tons	Bu	Cwt
MvB:				
Monarda	4w	---	---	---
MW:				
Monarda	7s	---	---	---
Burnham	7s	---	---	---
MXB:				
Monarda	7s	---	---	---
Howland	6s	---	---	---
Thorndike	6s	---	---	---
MYD:				
Monson	6s	---	---	---
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---
Ricker	6s	---	---	---
MYE:				
Monson	7s	---	---	---
Elliottsville	7s	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
PeB:				
Penquis	2e	29.00	75.00	345.00
Plaisted	2e	18.00	75.00	330.00
PeC:				
Penquis	3e	22.00	70.00	300.00
Plaisted	3e	16.00	70.00	270.00
PFC:				
Penquis	6s	---	---	---
Plaisted	6s	---	---	---
Berkshire	6s	---	---	---
PhB:				
Penquis	2e	29.00	75.00	345.00
Thorndike	2e	16.00	---	---
PhC:				
Penquis	3e	20.00	55.00	280.00
Thorndike	3e	14.00	---	---
Ps:				
Pits	8s	---	---	---

Table 6b.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn silage	Oats	Irish potatoes
		Tons	Bu	Cwt
PtB:				
Plaisted	2e	18.00	75.00	330.00
PtC:				
Plaisted	3e	16.00	70.00	270.00
PWC:				
Plaisted	6s	---	---	---
Howland	6s	---	---	---
Penquis	6s	---	---	---
PWD:				
Plaisted	6s	---	---	---
Penquis	6s	---	---	---
Howland	6s	---	---	---
ROD:				
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	8s	---	---	---
SRD:				
Saddleback	7s	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
SRE:				
Saddleback	7s	---	---	---
Ricker	7s	---	---	---
SUD:				
Surplus	7s	---	---	---
Sv:				
Swanville	4w	---	---	---
SW:				
Swanville	4w	---	---	---
Wonsqueak	7w	---	---	---
TeB:				
Telos	3w	18.00	80.00	240.00
THC:				
Telos	6s	---	---	---
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---

Table 6b.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn silage	Oats	Irish potatoes
		Tons	Bu	Cwt
TLC:				
Telos	6s	---	---	---
Chesuncook	6s	---	---	---
Elliottsville	6s	---	---	---
TMB:				
Telos	6s	---	---	---
Monarda	7s	---	---	---
TNB:				
Telos	6s	---	---	---
Monarda	7s	---	---	---
Monson	6s	---	---	---
ToC:				
Thorndike	3e	14.00	40.00	240.00
Abram	7s	---	---	---
TRC:				
Thorndike	6s	---	---	---
Abram	7s	---	---	---
TSC:				
Thorndike	6s	---	---	---
Penquis	6s	---	---	---
TtB:				
Thorndike	2e	16.00	45.00	270.00
Penquis	2e	29.00	75.00	345.00
Abram	7s	---	---	---
UpB:				
Urban land	8s	---	---	---
Penquis	2e	29.00	75.00	345.00
Plaisted	2e	18.00	75.00	330.00
W:				
Water	---	---	---	---
WB:				
Wonsqueak	7w	---	---	---
Bucksport	7w	---	---	---

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
AdB:										
Adams	8S	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern White Pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American Beech	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	61	3	
AEC:										
Adams	8S	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern White pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	61	3	
AFD:										
Adams	8S	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	61	3	
Allagash	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	European larch, Scotch pine, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red pine	71	9	
							red spruce	---	---	
							white spruce	52	8	
AgB:										
Allagash	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	European larch, Scotch pine, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red pine	71	9	
							red spruce	---	---	
							white spruce	52	8	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
AgC:										
Allagash	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	European larch, Scotch pine, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red pine	71	9	
							red spruce	---	---	
							white spruce	52	8	
AHC:										
Allagash	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	European larch, Scotch pine, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red pine	71	9	
							red spruce	---	---	
							white spruce	52	8	
Adams	8S	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	61	3	
BeB:										
Berkshire	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							paper birch	60	4	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	50	8	
							sugar maple	52	2	
							white ash	62	3	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
BFC:										
Berkshire	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							paper birch	60	4	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	50	8	
							sugar maple	52	2	
							white ash	62	3	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Lyman	7D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
BFD:										
Berkshire	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							paper birch	60	4	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	50	8	
							sugar maple	52	2	
							white ash	62	3	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Lyman	7D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
BhB:										
Boothbay	8A	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine, white spruce
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	56	4	
							red maple	56	2	
							red spruce	---	---	
							white spruce	55	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
BOB:										
Boothbay	8A	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine, white spruce
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	56	4	
							red maple	56	2	
							red spruce	---	---	
							white spruce	55	9	
Swanville	7W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, red spruce
							red maple	50	2	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	50	8	
BP:										
Brayton	8X	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	67	3	black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							black spruce	---	---	
							red maple	65	8	
							paper birch	60	4	
							balsam fir	68	9	
							red spruce	50	8	
							tamarack	60	4	
							white spruce	48	7	
Peacham	3X	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Red maple	60	3	---
							black spruce	---	---	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							eastern white pine	---	---	
							red spruce	---	---	
							tamarack	---	---	
CC:										
Charles	7W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	60	2	European larch, black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							black spruce	50	3	
							red maple	55	7	
							balsam fir	50	7	
							red spruce	40	6	
							tamarack	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
CC:										
Cornish	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	65	2	European larch, black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							balsam fir	55	8	
							red maple	57	8	
							gray birch	---	---	
							American elm	---	2	
							red spruce	45	7	
Wonsqueak	2W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Black spruce	20	2	---
							balsam fir	---	---	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							tamarack	---	---	
CeB:										
Chesuncook	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
CeC:										
Chesuncook	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
CFD:										
Chesuncook	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns					Potential productivity			Trees to manage
		Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	
									cu m/ha	
CFD:										
Elliottsville-----------	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine--	69	9	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir----------	55	8	
							American beech------	55	2	
							paper birch---------	55	4	
							red spruce----------	47	7	
							sugar maple---------	55	2	
							white spruce--------	55	9	
							yellow birch--------	55	2	
Telos-------------------	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine--	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir----------	53	7	
							red maple-----------	55	2	
							red spruce----------	44	6	
							white spruce--------	55	9	
CHD:										
Chesuncook--------------	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine--	69	9	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir----------	55	8	
							red maple-----------	55	2	
							red spruce----------	47	7	
							sugar maple---------	55	2	
Telos-------------------	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine--	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir----------	53	7	
							red maple-----------	55	2	
							red spruce----------	44	6	
							white spruce--------	55	9	
CoB:										
Colonel-----------------	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine--	64	8	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack
							balsam fir----------	54	7	
							paper birch---------	55	4	
							red maple-----------	64	3	
							red spruce----------	45	7	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
CPB:										
Colonel-----------------	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine--	64	8	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack
							balsam fir----------	54	7	
							paper birch---------	55	4	
							red maple-----------	64	3	
							red spruce----------	45	7	
Brayton-----------------	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Eastern white pine--	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							black spruce--------	---	---	
							balsam fir----------	68	9	
							paper birch---------	60	4	
							red maple-----------	65	3	
							red spruce----------	50	8	
							tamarack------------	60	4	
							white spruce--------	48	7	
Dixfield----------------	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine--	70	9	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine
							balsam fir----------	64	9	
							paper birch---------	62	5	
							red spruce----------	54	8	
							sugar maple---------	62	3	
CQB:										
Colonel-----------------	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine--	64	8	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack
							balsam fir----------	54	7	
							paper birch---------	55	4	
							red maple-----------	64	3	
							red spruce----------	45	7	
Brayton-----------------	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Eastern white pine--	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							black spruce--------	---	---	
							balsam fir----------	68	9	
							paper birch---------	60	4	
							red maple-----------	65	3	
							red spruce----------	50	8	
							tamarack------------	60	4	
							white spruce--------	48	7	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
CQB:										
Lyman	7D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
CRC:										
Colonel	8X	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	64	8	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack
							balsam fir	54	7	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red maple	64	3	
							red spruce	45	7	
Hermon	7X	Slight	Severe	Severe	Slight	Slight	Eastern white pine	59	7	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
							red pine	59	7	
							red spruce	46	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	45	7	
CsB:										
Cornish	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	65	8	European larch, black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American elm			
							gray birch	---	---	
							red maple	57	2	
							red spruce	45	7	
Charles	7W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	60	7	European larch, black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							black spruce	50	3	
							balsam fir	50	7	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	40	6	
							tamarack	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
CsB:										
Fryeburg	10A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	75	10	European larch, Japanese larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	65	9	
							American elm	---	---	
							gray birch	---	---	
							northern red oak	---	---	
							red maple	62	3	
							red spruce	55	9	
							white spruce	65	10	
Cv:										
Cornish	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	65	8	European larch, black spruce, red spruce, tamarack
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American elm	---	---	
							gray birch	---	---	
							red maple	57	2	
							red spruce	45	7	
Lovewell	10A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	75	10	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	65	9	
							American elm	---	---	
							red maple	62	3	
							red spruce	55	9	
							white spruce	65	10	
DaB:										
Danforth	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	65	8	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							beech	55	2	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red maple	65	3	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							yellow birch	55	2	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
DBC:										
Danforth	8X	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	65	8	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							beech	55	2	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red maple	65	3	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							yellow birch	55	2	
DBD:										
Danforth	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	65	8	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							beech	55	2	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red maple	65	3	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							yellow birch	55	2	
DEC:										
Danforth	8X	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	65	8	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							beech	55	2	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red maple	65	3	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Masardis	7S	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	60	7	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							eastern arborvitae	55	6	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red pine	52	6	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	48	7	
							yellow birch	55	2	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
DEC:										
Peacham	3X	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Red maple	60	3	---
							black spruce	---	---	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							eastern white pine	---	---	
							red spruce	---	---	
							tamarack	---	---	
DfB:										
Dixfield	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	70	9	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine
							balsam fir	64	9	
							paper birch	62	5	
							red spruce	54	8	
							sugar maple	62	3	
							white spruce	64	10	
DXC:										
Dixfield	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	70	9	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine
							balsam fir	64	9	
							red spruce	54	8	
							sugar maple	62	3	
Colonel	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	64	8	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack
							balsam fir	54	7	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red maple	64	3	
							red spruce	45	7	
DYC:										
Dixfield	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	70	9	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine
							balsam fir	64	9	
							red spruce	54	8	
							sugar maple	62	3	
Colonel	8W	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	64	8	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack
							balsam fir	54	7	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red maple	64	3	
							red spruce	45	7	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
DYC:										
Lyman	7D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	55	9	
EcB:										
Elliottsville	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American beech	55	2	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	67	10	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Chesuncook	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
EMC:										
Elliottsville	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American beech	55	2	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Monson	7D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	52	7	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	58	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
EMD:										
Elliottsville	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American beech	55	2	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Monson	7R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	52	7	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	58	9	
END:										
Enchanted	4X	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Slight	Slight	Balsam fir	30	4	red spruce
							American mountainash	---	---	
							mountain maple	---	---	
							mountain paper birch	---	---	
							red spruce	30	4	
							striped maple	---	---	
							yellow birch	---	---	
ENE:										
Enchanted	4R	Severe	Severe	Severe	Slight	Slight	Balsam fir	30	4	red spruce
							American mountainash	---	---	
							mountain maple	---	---	
							mountain paper birch	---	---	
							red spruce	30	4	
							striped maple	---	---	
							yellow birch	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
Fr:										
Fryeburg	10A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	75	10	European larch, Japanese larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	65	9	
							American elm	---	---	
							gray birch	---	---	
							northern red oak	---	---	
							red maple	62	3	
							red spruce	55	9	
							white spruce	65	10	
HoB:										
Howland	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	67	8	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
							black spruce	46	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red spruce	41	6	
							white spruce	60	10	
HRB:										
Howland	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	67	8	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
							black spruce	46	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red spruce	41	6	
							white spruce	60	10	
Monarda	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
							black spruce	44	3	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							balsam fir	45	6	
							paper birch	60	4	
							quaking aspen	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	53	8	
LAD:										
Lyman	7D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
LAD:										
Abram	5D	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Slight	Eastern white pine	48	5	jack pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							eastern hophornbeam	---	---	
							balsam fir	33	4	
							gray birch	---	---	
							jack pine	---	---	
							paper birch	40	3	
							red spruce	34	4	
							white spruce	37	5	
LAE:										
Lyman	7R	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
							balsam fir	60	8	
Abram	5R	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Slight	Eastern white pine	48	5	jack pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							eastern hophornbeam	---	---	
							balsam fir	33	4	
							gray birch	---	---	
							paper birch	40	3	
							red spruce	34	4	
							white spruce	37	5	
LTD:										
Lyman	2D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
LTD:										
Tunbridge	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Slight	Eastern white pine	68	8	Scotch pine, balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							northern red oak	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red spruce	50	8	
							sugar maple	60	3	
							white ash	65	3	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
LTE:										
Lyman	7R	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
Tunbridge	8R	Severe	Severe	Slight	Slight	Slight	Eastern white pine	68	8	Scotch pine, balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							northern red oak	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red spruce	50	8	
							sugar maple	60	3	
							white ash	65	3	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
MaC:										
Marlow	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	66	8	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	58	8	
							American beech	60	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	48	7	
							sugar maple	60	3	
							white ash	67	3	
							white spruce	60	10	
							yellow birch	60	3	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
MDD:										
Marlow	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	66	8	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	58	8	
							American beech	60	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	48	7	
							sugar maple	60	3	
							white ash	67	3	
							white spruce	60	10	
							yellow birch	60	3	
Dixfield	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine
							balsam fir	64	9	
							red spruce	54	8	
							sugar maple	62	3	
MLE:										
Marlow	8R	Severe	Severe	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	66	8	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	58	8	
							American beech	60	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	48	7	
							sugar maple	60	3	
							white ash	67	3	
							white spruce	60	10	
							yellow birch	60	3	
Lyman	7R	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine,red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
MLE:										
Berkshire	9R	Severe	Severe	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	72	9	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							paper birch	60	4	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	50	8	
							sugar maple	52	2	
							white ash	62	3	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
MND:										
Marlow	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	66	8	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	58	8	
							American beech	60	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red pine	65	8	
							red spruce	48	7	
							sugar maple	60	3	
							white ash	67	3	
							white spruce	60	10	
							yellow birch	60	3	
Lyman	7D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	56	7	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	60	8	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	50	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
Dixfield	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	70	9	European larch, black spruce, eastern white pine
							balsam fir	64	9	
							red spruce	54	8	
							sugar maple	62	3	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
MrB:										
Masardis	7S	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	60	7	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							eastern arborvitae	55	6	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red pine	52	6	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	48	7	
							yellow birch	55	2	
MSC:										
Masardis	7S	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	60	7	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							eastern arborvitae	55	6	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	5	
							red pine	52	6	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	48	7	
							yellow birch	55	2	
MTE:										
Masardis	7R	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	60	7	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							eastern arborvitae	55	6	
							balsam fir	55	8	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red pine	52	6	
							red spruce	45	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	48	7	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Adams	8R	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, red pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							American beech	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	61	3	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
MvB:										
Monarda	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
							black spruce	44	3	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							balsam fir	45	6	
							paper birch	60	4	
							quaking aspen	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	53	8	
MW:										
Monarda	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
							black spruce	44	3	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							balsam fir	45	6	
							paper birch	60	4	
							quaking aspen	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	53	8	
Burnham	4W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	41	4	black spruce
							eastern arborvitae	44	6	
							American elm	48	---	
							red maple	54	2	
							white spruce	44	6	
MXB:										
Monarda	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
							black spruce	44	3	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							balsam fir	45	6	
							paper birch	60	4	
							quaking aspen	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	53	8	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu ft/ac	
MXB:										
Howland	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	67	8	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
							black spruce	46	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red spruce	41	6	
							white spruce	60	10	
Thorndike	8D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine
							paper birch	56	9	
							red spruce	46	7	
							white spruce	56	9	
MYD:										
Monson	7R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	52	7	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	58	9	
Elliottsville	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	69	9	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American beech	55	2	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Ricker	2D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Slight	Red spruce	20	2	---
							paper birch	---	---	
							balsam fir	20	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
MYE:										
Monson	7R	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	52	7	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	58	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
MYE:										
Elliottsville	9R	Severe	Severe	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	69	9	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American beech	55	2	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
Ricker	2R	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Slight	Red spruce	20	2	---
							paper birch	---	---	
							balsam fir	20	4	
							yellow birch	---	---	
PeB:										
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
Plaisted	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	62	5	
							red pine	66	8	
							red spruce	47	7	
							white spruce	58	9	
PeC:										
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
PeC:										
Plaisted----------------	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine--	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch---------	62	5	
							red pine------------	66	8	
							red spruce----------	47	7	
							white spruce--------	58	9	
PFC:										
Penquis-----------------	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine--	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir----------	---	---	
							paper birch---------	---	---	
							red maple-----------	---	---	
							sugar maple---------	---	---	
							white ash-----------	---	---	
							white spruce--------	50	8	
							yellow birch--------	---	---	
Plaisted----------------	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine--	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch---------	62	5	
							red pine------------	66	8	
							red spruce----------	47	7	
							white spruce--------	58	9	
Berkshire---------------	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Eastern white pine--	72	9	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir----------	60	8	
							paper birch---------	60	4	
							red pine------------	65	8	
							red spruce----------	50	8	
							sugar maple---------	52	2	
							white ash-----------	62	3	
							white spruce--------	55	9	
							yellow birch--------	55	2	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
PhB:										
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
Thorndike	8D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	56	4	
							red spruce	46	7	
							white spruce	56	9	
PhC:										
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
Thorndike	8D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	56	4	
							red spruce	46	7	
							white spruce	56	9	
Ps:										
Pits	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PtB:										
Plaisted	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	62	4	
							red pine	66	8	
							red spruce	47	7	
							white spruce	58	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
PtC:										
Plaisted	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	62	5	
							red pine	66	8	
							red spruce	47	7	
							white spruce	58	9	
PWC:										
Plaisted	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	62	5	
							red pine	66	8	
							red spruce	47	7	
							white spruce	58	9	
Howland	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	67	8	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
							black spruce	46	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red spruce	41	6	
							white spruce	60	10	
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
PWD:										
Plaisted	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	62	5	
							red pine	66	8	
							red spruce	47	7	
							white spruce	58	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
PWD:										
Penquis	9R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
Howland	8R	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	67	8	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
							black spruce	46	3	
							paper birch	65	5	
							red spruce	41	6	
							white spruce	60	10	
ROD:										
Ricker	2D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Slight	Red spruce	20	2	
							paper birch	---	---	
							balsam fir	20	4	
							yellow birch	---	---	
Rock outcrop	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SRD:										
Saddleback	4R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Balsam fir	36	4	red spruce, white spruce
							American mountainash	---	---	
							mountain maple	---	---	
							mountain paper birch	45	3	
							red spruce	35	5	
							striped maple	---	---	
							yellow birch	45	2	
Ricker	2D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Slight	Red spruce	20	2	---
							paper birch	---	---	
							balsam fir	20	4	
							yellow birch	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
SRE:										
Saddleback	4R	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Balsam fir	36	4	red spruce, white spruce
							American mountainash	---	---	
							mountain maple	---	---	
							mountain paper birch	45	3	
							red spruce	35	5	
							striped maple	---	---	
							yellow birch	45	2	
Ricker	2R	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Slight	Red spruce	20	2	---
							paper birch	---	---	
							balsam fir	20	4	
							yellow birch	---	---	
SUD:										
Surplus	4R	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Balsam fir	30	4	red spruce
							American mountainash	---	---	
							mountain paper birch	---	---	
							red spruce	30	4	
Sv:										
Swanville	7W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, red spruce
							red maple	50	2	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	50	8	
SW:										
Swanville	7W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, red spruce
							red maple	50	2	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	50	8	
Wonsqueak	2W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Black spruce	20	2	---
							balsam fir	---	---	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							tamarack	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
TeB:										
Telos	8W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	53	7	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	44	6	
							white spruce	55	9	
THC:										
Telos	8W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
							bslsam fir	53	7	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	44	6	
							white spruce	55	9	
Chesuncook	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
TLC:										
Telos	8W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	53	7	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	44	6	
							white spruce	55	9	
Chesuncook	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	69	9	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Windthrow hazard	Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
TLC:										
Elliottsville	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Eastern white pine	69	9	European larch, eastern white pine, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
							balsam fir	55	8	
							American beech	55	2	
							paper birch	55	4	
							red spruce	47	7	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	55	9	
							yellow birch	55	2	
TMB:										
Telos	8W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	53	7	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	44	6	
							white spruce	55	9	
Monarda	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
							black spruce	44	3	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							balsam fir	45	6	
							paper birch	60	4	
							quaking aspen	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	53	8	
TNB:										
Telos	8W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Eastern white pine	67	8	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	53	7	
							red maple	55	2	
							red spruce	44	6	
							white spruce	55	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
TNB:										
Monarda	8W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
							black spruce	44	3	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							balsam fir	45	6	
							paper birch	60	4	
							quaking aspen	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							red spruce	40	6	
							sugar maple	55	2	
							white spruce	53	8	
Monson	7D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Eastern white pine	58	7	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
							balsam fir	52	7	
							red spruce	40	6	
							white spruce	58	9	
ToC:										
Thorndike	8D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	56	4	
							red spruce	46	7	
							white spruce	56	9	
Abram	5D	Slight	Slight	Severe	Severe	Slight	Eastern white pine	48	5	jack pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							eastern hophornbeam	---	---	
							balsam fir	33	4	
							gray birch	---	---	
							paper birch	40	3	
							red spruce	34	4	
							white spruce	37	5	
TRC:										
Thorndike	8D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine
							paper birch	56	9	
							red spruce	46	7	
							white spruce	56	9	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
TRC:										
Abram	5D	Slight	Slight	Severe	Severe	Slight	Eastern white pine	48	5	jack pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							eastern hophornbeam	---	---	
							balsam fir	33	4	
							gray birch	---	---	
							paper birch	40	3	
							red spruce	34	4	
							white spruce	37	5	
TSC:										
Thorndike	8D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine
							paper birch	56	4	
							red spruce	46	7	
							white spruce	56	9	
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
TtB:										
Thorndike	8D	Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine	62	8	eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	56	4	
							red spruce	46	7	
							white spruce	56	9	
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordi-nation symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Equip-ment limita-tion	Seedling mortal-ity	Wind-throw hazard	Plant competi-tion	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
TtB:										
Abram	5D	Slight	Slight	Severe	Severe	Slight	Eastern white pine	48	5	jack pine
							eastern hemlock	---	---	
							eastern hophornbeam	---	---	
							balsam fir	33	4	
							gray birch	---	---	
							paper birch	40	3	
							red spruce	34	4	
							white spruce	37	5	
UpB:										
Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penquis	9A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	70	9	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
							balsam fir	---	---	
							paper birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							sugar maple	---	---	
							white ash	---	---	
							white spruce	50	8	
							yellow birch	---	---	
Plaisted	8A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern white pine	66	8	European larch, eastern white pine, white spruce
							paper birch	62	5	
							red pine	66	8	
							red spruce	47	7	
							white spruce	58	9	
W:										
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WB:										
Wonsqueak	2W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Black spruce	20	2	---
							balsam fir	---	---	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							tamarack	---	---	

Table 7.--Forestland Management and Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns: Erosion hazard	Management concerns: Equipment limitation	Management concerns: Seedling mortality	Management concerns: Windthrow hazard	Management concerns: Plant competition	Potential productivity: Common trees	Potential productivity: Site index	Potential productivity: Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
									cu m/ha	
WB:										
Bucksport	2W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Black spruce	25	2	---
							balsam fir	30	4	
							eastern arborvitae	---	---	
							gray birch	---	---	
							red maple	---	---	
							tamarack	---	---	

Table 8.--Recreational Development

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
AdB:					
Adams	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Slight	Severe: droughty
AEC:					
Adams	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Slight	Severe: droughty
AFD:					
Adams	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope droughty
Allagash	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: erodes easily	Severe: slope
AgB:					
Allagash	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope small stones	Severe: erodes easily	Moderate: droughty
AgC:					
Allagash	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: erodes easily	Moderate: slope droughty
AHC:					
Allagash	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: erodes easily	Moderate: slope droughty
Adams	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Slight	Severe: droughty
BeB:					
Berkshire	Moderate: large stones small stones	Moderate: large stones small stones	Severe: large stones small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones small stones
BFC:					
Berkshire	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope	Slight	Moderate: large stones small stones
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Slight	Severe: depth to rock
BFD:					
Berkshire	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
BFD:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
BhB:					
Boothbay	Severe: wetness	Moderate: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
BOB:					
Boothbay	Severe: wetness	Moderate: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
Swanville	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
BP:					
Brayton	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
Peacham	Severe: large stones percs slowly ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding
CC:					
Charles	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: flooding wetness
Cornish	Severe: flooding wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: flooding wetness
Wonsqueak	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness
CeB:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
CeC:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly slope	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness
CFD:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
CFD:					
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope
Telos	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope
CHD:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope
Telos	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness
CoB:					
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Moderate: small stones wetness	Severe: small stones wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: small stones wetness
CPB:					
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Moderate: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
Brayton	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
Dixfield	Moderate: large stones small stones	Moderate: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
CQB:					
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Moderate: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
Brayton	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones depth to rock	Slight	Severe: depth to rock
CRC:					
Colonel	Severe: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: large stones wetness	Moderate: large stones slope small stones

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
CRC:					
Hermon	Severe: large stones	Severe: large stones	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: large stones	Severe: large stones droughty
CsB:					
Cornish	Severe: flooding wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: flooding wetness
Charles	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: flooding wetness
Fryeburg	Severe: flooding	Slight	Moderate: slope	Slight	Moderate: flooding
Cv:					
Cornish	Severe: flooding wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: flooding wetness
Lovewell	Severe: flooding	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: flooding wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: flooding wetness
DaB:					
Danforth	Moderate: small stones	Moderate: small stones	Severe: small stones	Slight	Moderate: small stones
DBC:					
Danforth	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
DBD:					
Danforth	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope
DEC:					
Danforth	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Masardis	Moderate: slope small stones	Moderate: slope small stones	Severe: slope small stones	Slight	Severe: droughty
Peacham	Severe: large stones percs slowly ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
DfB:					
Dixfield	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
DXC:					
Dixfield	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope wetness	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Moderate: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
DYC:					
Dixfield	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope wetness	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Moderate: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Slight	Severe: depth to rock
EcB:					
Elliottsville	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope small stones depth to rock	Slight	Moderate: depth to rock
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
EMC:					
Elliottsville	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Monson	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Severe: depth to rock
EMD:					
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
EMD:					
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
END:					
Enchanted	Severe: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: large stones	Severe: large stones slope
ENE:					
Enchanted	Severe: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope
Fr:					
Fryeburg	Severe: flooding	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate: flooding
HoB:					
Howland	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: slope small stones wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones
HRB:					
Howland	Moderate: large stones small stones	Moderate: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
LAD:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LAE:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
LAE:					
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LTD:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Tunbridge	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Moderate: large stones small stones droughty
LTE:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Tunbridge	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: slope	Moderate: large stones small stones droughty
MaC:					
Marlow	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Severe: slope	Slight	Moderate: slope
MDD:					
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope
Dixfield	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope
MLE:					
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Berkshire	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: slope	Severe: slope

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
MND:					
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope
Dixfield	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
MrB:					
Masardis	Moderate: small stones	Moderate: small stones	Severe: small stones	Slight	Severe: droughty
MSC:					
Masardis	Moderate: slope small stones	Moderate: slope small stones	Severe: slope small stones	Slight	Severe: droughty
MTE:					
Masardis	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope small stones	Severe: slope	Severe: slope droughty
Adams	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope droughty
MvB:					
Monarda	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
MW:					
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
MW:					
Burnham	Severe: percs slowly ponding	Severe: excess humus ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: excess humus ponding	Severe: excess humus ponding
MXB:					
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
Howland	Moderate: large stones small stones	Moderate: large stones wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
MXB:					
Thorndike	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Severe: small stones depth to rock
MYD:					
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope
Ricker	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus fragile	Severe: excess humus slope thin layer
MYE:					
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Ricker	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope fragile	Severe: excess humus slope thin layer
PeB:					
Penquis	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: depth to rock
Plaisted	Moderate: percs slowly	Moderate: percs slowly	Moderate: slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones
PeC:					
Penquis	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Slight	Moderate: slope depth to rock
Plaisted	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Severe: slope	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
PFC:					
Berkshire	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones small stones
Penquis	Moderate: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: large stones slope small stones	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Plaisted	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
PhB:					
Penquis	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: depth to rock
Thorndike	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Slight	Severe: small stones depth to rock
PhC:					
Penquis	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Slight	Moderate: slope depth to rock
Thorndike	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: slope small stones depth to rock	Slight	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Ps:					
Pits	Severe: small stones too sandy	Severe: small stones too sandy	Severe: small stones too sandy	Severe: small stones too sandy	Severe: small stones droughty
PtB:					
Plaisted	Moderate: percs slowly	Moderate: percs slowly	Moderate: slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones
PtC:					
Plaisted	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Severe: slope	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope
PWC:					
Howland	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope wetness	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: large stones slope small stones

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
PWC:					
Plaisted	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Penquis	Moderate: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: large stones slope small stones	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
PWD:					
Penquis	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope
Plaisted	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope
Howland	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope
ROD:					
Ricker	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus fragile	Severe: excess humus slope thin layer
Rock outcrop	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Moderate: slope	Severe: depth to rock
SRD:					
Saddleback	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus fragile	Severe: excess humus slope thin layer
SRE:					
Saddleback	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope fragile	Severe: excess humus slope thin layer

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
SUD:					
Surplus	Severe: large stones slope wetness	Severe: large stones percs slowly slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope
Sv:					
Swanville	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
SW:					
Swanville	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
Wonsqueak	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness
TeB:					
Telos	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
THC:					
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate	Moderate: slope wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: slope small stones
TLC:					
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: slope small stones
Elliottsville	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
TMB:					
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
TNB:					
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: large stones small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: large stones small stones	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness
Monson	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones small stones	Slight	Severe: depth to rock
ToC:					
Thorndike	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: slope small stones depth to rock	Slight	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope small stones depth to rock	Slight	Severe: depth to rock
TRC:					
Thorndike	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Severe: depth to rock
TSC:					
Thorndike	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Penquis	Moderate: large stones slope small stones	Moderate: large stones slope small stones	Severe: large stones slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
TtB:					
Thorndike	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Slight	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Penquis	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock	Slight	Severe: depth to rock

Table 8.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
UpB:					
Urban Land	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable
Penquis	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: depth to rock
Plaisted	Moderate: percs slowly	Moderate: percs slowly	Moderate: slope small stones	Slight	Moderate: large stones
W:					
Water	---	---	---	---	---
WB:					
Wonsqueak	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness
Bucksport	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
AdB:												
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
AEC:												
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
AFD:												
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Allagash	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
AgB:												
Allagash	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
AgC:												
Allagash	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
AHC:												
Allagash	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
BeB:												
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
BFC:												
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
BFD:												
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
BhB:												
Boothbay	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
BOB:												
Boothbay	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Swanville	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---
BP:												
Brayton	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---
Peacham	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	---
CC:												
Charles	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---
Cornish	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	---
Wonsqueak	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---
CeB:												
Chesuncook	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
CeC:												
Chesuncook	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
CFD:												
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
CHD:												
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
CoB:												
Colonel	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
CPB:												
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Brayton	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
CQB:												
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Brayton	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
CRC:												
Colonel	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
CsB:												
Cornish	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	---
Charles	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---
Fryeburg	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Cv:												
Cornish	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	---
Lovewell	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
DaB:												
Danforth	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
DBC:												
Danforth	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
DBD:												
Danforth	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
DEC:												
Danforth	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Masardis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	---
Peacham	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	---
DfB:												
Dixfield	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
DXC:												
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
DYC:												
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
EcB:												
Elliottsville	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Chesuncook	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
EMC:												
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
EMD:												
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
END:												
Enchanted	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	---
ENE:												
Enchanted	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Fr:												
Fryeburg	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
HoB:												
Howland	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	---
HRB:												
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Monarda	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
LAD:												
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---
LAE:												
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---
LTD:												
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Tunbridge	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
LTE:												
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Tunbridge	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
MaC:												
Marlow	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
MDD:												
Marlow	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
MLE:												
Marlow	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
MND:												
Marlow	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Lyman	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
MrB:												
Masardis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	---
MSC:												
Masardis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	---
MTE:												
Masardis	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Adams	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
MvB:												
Monarda	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
MW:												
Monarda	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---
Burnham	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
MXB:												
Monarda	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Thorndike	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
MYD:												
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	---
MYE:												
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Elliottsville	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	---
PeB:												
Penquis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Plaisted	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
PeC:												
Penquis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Plaisted	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
PFC:												
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Penquis	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
PhB:												
Penquis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Thorndike	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor	---
PhC:												
Penquis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Thorndike	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor	---
Ps:												
Pits	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
PtB:												
Plaisted	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
PtC:												
Plaisted	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
PWC:												
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Penquis	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
PWD:												
Penquis	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
ROD:												
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Rock outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
SRD:												
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	---
SRE:												
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	---
SUD:												
Surplus	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Sv:												
Swanville	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---
SW:												
Swanville	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---
Wonsqueak	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---
TeB:												
Telos	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
THC:												
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
TLC:												
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
TMB:												
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Monarda	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
TNB:												
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
Monarda	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	---
ToC:												
Thorndike	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor	---
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---
TRC:												
Thorndike	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---
TSC:												
Thorndike	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
Penquis	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor	---
TtB:												
Thorndike	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor	---
Penquis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---
UpB:												
Urban land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penquis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
Plaisted	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	---
W:												
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 9.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife	Rangeland wildlife
WB:												
Wonsqueak	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---
Bucksport	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---

Table 10.--Building Site Development

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
AdB:						
Adams	Severe: cutbanks cave	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Slight	Severe: droughty
AEC:						
Adams	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: droughty
AFD:						
Adams	Severe: slope cutbanks cave	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope droughty
Allagash	Severe: slope cutbanks cave	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
AgB:						
Allagash	Severe: cutbanks cave	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: droughty
AgC:						
Allagash	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: slope droughty
AHC:						
Allagash	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: slope droughty
Adams	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: droughty
BeB:						
Berkshire	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: large stones small stones
BFC:						
Berkshire	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: large stones small stones
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
BFD:						
Berkshire	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
BhB:						
Boothbay	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: wetness
BOB:						
Boothbay	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: wetness
Swanville	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
BP:						
Brayton	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
Peacham	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: frost action ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding
CC:						
Charles	Severe: wetness cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding frost action wetness	Severe: flooding wetness
Cornish	Severe: wetness cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding frost action	Moderate: flooding wetness
Wonsqueak	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding frost action wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness
CeB:						
Chesuncook	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Moderate: frost action wetness	Moderate: wetness
CeC:						
Chesuncook	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope wetness	Moderate: slope wetness
CFD:						
Chesuncook	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Telos	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: frost action slope	Severe: slope

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
CHD:						
Chesuncook	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Telos	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: frost action slope	Severe: slope wetness
CoB:						
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: small stones wetness
CPB:						
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones small stones
Brayton	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
Dixfield	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones small stones
CQB:						
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones small stones
Brayton	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
CRC:						
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Hermon	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: large stones slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: large stones slope	Severe: large stones droughty
CsB:						
Cornish	Severe: wetness cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding frost action	Moderate: flooding wetness
Charles	Severe: wetness cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding frost action wetness	Severe: flooding wetness

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
CsB:						
Fryeburg	Severe: cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding frost action	Moderate: flooding
Cv:						
Cornish	Severe: wetness cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding frost action	Moderate: flooding wetness
Lovewell	Severe: wetness cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding frost action	Moderate: flooding wetness
DaB:						
Danforth	Severe: cutbanks cave	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: small stones droughty
DBC:						
Danforth	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
DBD:						
Danforth	Severe: slope cutbanks cave	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
DEC:						
Danforth	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Masardis	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: droughty
Peacham	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: frost action ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding
DfB:						
Dixfield	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: wetness
DXC:						
Dixfield	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones small stones

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
DYC:						
Dixfield	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Colonel	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: large stones small stones
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
EcB:						
Elliottsville	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Moderate: frost action depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock
Chesuncook	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Moderate: frost action wetness	Moderate: wetness
EMC:						
Elliottsville	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope depth to rock	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Monson	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
EMD:						
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
END:						
Enchanted	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope
ENE:						
Enchanted	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: large stones slope
Fr:						
Fryeburg	Severe: cutbanks cave	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding frost action	Moderate: flooding

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
HoB:						
Howland	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Moderate: frost action wetness	Moderate: large stones
HRB:						
Howland	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Moderate: frost action wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
LAD:						
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
LAE:						
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
LTD:						
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
Tunbridge	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: large stones small stones droughty
LTE:						
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
Tunbridge	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: large stones small stones droughty
MaC:						
Marlow	Moderate: slope dense layer	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: slope

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
MDD:						
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Dixfield	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: frost action slope	Severe: slope
MLE:						
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
Berkshire	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
MND:						
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Dixfield	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: frost action slope	Severe: slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
MrB:						
Masardis	Severe: cutbanks cave	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Slight	Severe: droughty
MSC:						
Masardis	Severe: cutbanks cave	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: droughty
MTE:						
Masardis	Severe: slope cutbanks cave	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope droughty
Adams	Severe: slope cutbanks cave	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope droughty
MvB:						
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
MW:						
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
MW:						
Burnham	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: frost action ponding	Severe: excess humus ponding
MXB:						
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
Howland	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Moderate: frost action wetness	Moderate: large stones small stones
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock
MYD:						
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Ricker	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: low strength slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: low strength slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope thin layer
MYE:						
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Ricker	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: low strength slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: low strength slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope thin layer
PeB:						
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Moderate: frost action depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock
Plaisted	Moderate: dense layer	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: large stones
PeC:						
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
PeC:						
Plaisted	Moderate: slope dense layer	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: large stones slope
PFC:						
Berkshire	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: large stones small stones
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope depth to rock	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
Plaisted	Moderate: slope dense layer	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
PhB:						
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Moderate: frost action depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock
PhC:						
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Ps:						
Pits	Severe: cutbanks cave	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe: small stones droughty
PtB:						
Plaisted	Moderate: dense layer	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: large stones
PtC:						
Plaisted	Moderate: slope dense layer	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope	Moderate: large stones slope

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
PWC:						
Howland	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope, wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action, slope, wetness	Moderate: large stones, slope, small stones
Plaisted	Moderate: slope, dense layer	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action, slope	Moderate: large stones, slope, small stones
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope, depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action, slope, depth to rock	Moderate: large stones, slope, small stones
PWD:						
Penquis	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Plaisted	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
Howland	Severe: slope, wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope, wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
ROD:						
Ricker	Severe: excess humus, slope, depth to rock	Severe: low strength, slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: low strength, slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: excess humus, slope, thin layer
Rock outcrop	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
SRD:						
Saddleback	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: excess humus, slope, depth to rock	Severe: low strength, slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: low strength, slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: excess humus, slope, thin layer
SRE:						
Saddleback	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: excess humus, slope, depth to rock	Severe: low strength, slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: low strength, slope, depth to rock	Severe: slope, depth to rock	Severe: excess humus, slope, thin layer

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
SUD:						
Surplus	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: frost action slope	Severe: slope
Sv:						
Swanville	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
SW:						
Swanville	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
Wonsqueak	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding frost action wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness
TeB:						
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: wetness
THC:						
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: slope wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope wetness	Moderate: slope small stones
TLC:						
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: slope wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope wetness	Moderate: slope small stones
Elliottsville	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope depth to rock	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
TMB:						
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: wetness
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
TNB:						
Telos	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action	Moderate: wetness
Monarda	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: frost action wetness	Severe: wetness
Monson	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
ToC:						
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
TRC:						
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
TSC:						
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope	Moderate: frost action slope depth to rock	Moderate: large stones slope small stones
TtB:						
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: small stones depth to rock
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Moderate: frost action depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock
UpB:						
Urban land	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Moderate: slope depth to rock	Moderate: frost action depth to rock	Moderate: depth to rock

Table 10.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
UpB:						
Plaisted	Moderate: dense layer	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope	Moderate: frost action	Moderate: large stones
W:						
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---
WB:						
Wonsqueak	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding frost action wetness	Severe: excess humus wetness
Bucksport	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding low strength wetness	Severe: flooding frost action wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding wetness

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
AdB:					
Adams	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage too sandy
AEC:					
Adams	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage too sandy
AFD:					
Adams	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope too sandy	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: seepage slope too sandy
Allagash	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope too sandy	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
AgB:					
Allagash	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
AgC:					
Allagash	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
AHC:					
Allagash	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
Adams	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage too sandy
BeB:					
Berkshire	Moderate: percs slowly	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Fair: small stones
BFC:					
Berkshire	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Fair: slope small stones
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: seepage depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
BFD:					
Berkshire	Severe: slope	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
BhB:					
Boothbay	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
BOB:					
Boothbay	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Swanville	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
BP:					
Brayton	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
Peacham	Severe: percs slowly ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Poor: ponding
CC:					
Charles	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Poor: wetness
Cornish	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Poor: wetness
Wonsqueak	Severe: flooding percs slowly wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding seepage	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Poor: wetness
CeB:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Fair: small stones wetness
CeC:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Fair: slope small stones wetness

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
CFD:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Poor: slope
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Telos	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Poor: slope wetness
CHD:					
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Poor: slope
Telos	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Poor: slope wetness
CoB:					
Colonel	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
CPB:					
Colonel	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Brayton	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
Dixfield	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Poor: small stones
CQB:					
Colonel	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Brayton	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: seepage depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
CRC:					
Colonel	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
CRC:					
Hermon	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
CsB:					
Cornish	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Poor: wetness
Charles	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Poor: wetness
Fryeburg	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding seepage	Severe: flooding seepage	Severe: flooding	Fair: thin layer
Cv:					
Cornish	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Poor: wetness
Lovewell	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding wetness	Fair: wetness
DaB:					
Danforth	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones
DBC:					
Danforth	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones
DBD:					
Danforth	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: seepage slope small stones
DEC:					
Danforth	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones
Masardis	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
Peacham	Severe: percs slowly ponding	Severe: excess humus large stones ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Poor: ponding

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
DfB:					
Dixfield	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Fair: small stones wetness
DXC:					
Dixfield	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Poor: small stones
Colonel	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
DYC:					
Dixfield	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Poor: small stones
Colonel	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: seepage depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
EcB:					
Elliottsville	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Fair: small stones wetness
EMC:					
Elliottsville	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
Monson	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
EMD:					
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
END:					
Enchanted	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
ENE:					
Enchanted	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
Fr:					
Fryeburg	Severe: flooding	Severe: flooding seepage	Severe: flooding seepage	Severe: flooding	Fair: thin layer
HoB:					
Howland	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Fair: small stones wetness
HRB:					
Howland	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Fair: small stones wetness
Monarda	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
LAD:					
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: seepage depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
LAE:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
LTD:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Tunbridge	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: area reclaim slope
LTE:					
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
LTE:					
Tunbridge	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: area reclaim slope
MaC:					
Marlow	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope wetness	Fair: slope small stones wetness
MDD:					
Marlow	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Poor: slope
Dixfield	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Poor: slope small stones
MLE:					
Marlow	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Poor: slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Berkshire	Severe: slope	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: slope
MND:					
Marlow	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Poor: slope
Dixfield	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Poor: slope small stones
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
MrB:					
Masardis	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
MSC:					
Masardis	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage too sandy	Severe: seepage	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
MTE:					
Masardis	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope too sandy	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
Adams	Severe: slope poor filter	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage slope too sandy	Severe: seepage slope	Poor: seepage slope too sandy
MvB:					
Monarda	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
MW:					
Monarda	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
Burnham	Severe: percs slowly ponding	Severe: excess humus seepage ponding	Severe: ponding	Severe: ponding	Poor: small stones ponding
MXB:					
Monarda	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
Howland	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: wetness	Fair: small stones wetness
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: seepage small stones depth to rock
MYD:					
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
MYE:					
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Elliottsville	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope
PeB:					
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly	Moderate: seepage slope	Slight	Slight	Fair: small stones
PeC:					
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Fair: slope small stones
PFC:					
Berkshire	Moderate: percs slowly slope	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Fair: slope small stones
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Fair: slope small stones
PhB:					
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: seepage small stones depth to rock
PhC:					
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
PhC:					
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: seepage small stones depth to rock
Ps:					
Pits	Severe: poor filter	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage too sandy	Slight	Poor: seepage small stones too sandy
PtB:					
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly	Moderate: seepage slope	Slight	Slight	Fair: small stones
PtC:					
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Fair: slope small stones
PWC:					
Howland	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Fair: slope small stones wetness
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Moderate: slope	Fair: slope small stones
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
PWD:					
Penquis	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Poor: slope
Howland	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope	Poor: slope
ROD:					
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope
Rock outcrop	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: slope depth to rock

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
SRD:					
Saddleback	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope
SRE:					
Saddleback	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: excess humus slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope
SUD:					
Surplus	Severe: percs slowly slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Severe: slope wetness	Poor: slope small stones wetness
Sv:					
Swanville	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
SW:					
Swanville	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Wonsqueak	Severe: flooding percs slowly wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding seepage	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Poor: wetness
TeB:					
Telos	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
THC:					
Telos	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Fair: slope small stones wetness

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
TLC:					
Telos	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Severe: slope	Severe: wetness	Moderate: slope wetness	Fair: slope small stones wetness
Elliottsville	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
TMB:					
Telos	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Monarda	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
TNB:					
Telos	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: wetness
Monarda	Severe: percs slowly wetness	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: wetness	Severe: wetness	Poor: small stones wetness
Monson	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
ToC:					
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: seepage small stones depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
TRC:					
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: seepage small stones depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
TSC:					
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: seepage small stones depth to rock

Table 11.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
TSC:					
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
TtB:					
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: seepage small stones depth to rock
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: seepage depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: depth to rock
UpB:					
Urban land	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable
Penquis	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: depth to rock	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Plaisted	Severe: percs slowly	Moderate: seepage slope	Slight	Slight	Fair: small stones
W:					
Water	---	---	---	---	---
WB:					
Wonsqueak	Severe: flooding percs slowly wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding seepage	Severe: flooding wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Poor: wetness
Bucksport	Severe: flooding percs slowly wetness	Severe: excess humus flooding seepage	Severe: excess humus flooding seepage wetness	Severe: flooding seepage wetness	Poor: excess humus flooding wetness

Table 12.--Construction Materials

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
AdB:				
Adams	Good	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Poor: too sandy
AEC:				
Adams	Good	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Poor: too sandy
AFD:				
Adams	Fair: slope	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Poor: slope too sandy
Allagash	Fair: slope	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim slope
AgB:				
Allagash	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim
AgC:				
Allagash	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim
AHC:				
Allagash	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim
Adams	Good	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Poor: too sandy
BeB:				
Berkshire	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
BFC:				
Berkshire	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Lyman	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
BFD:				
Berkshire	Fair: slope	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Lyman	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
BhB:				
Boothbay	Fair: low strength wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Fair: area reclaim

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
BOB:				
Boothbay	Fair: low strength wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Fair: area reclaim
Swanville	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: wetness
BP:				
Brayton	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
Peacham	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim excess humus small stones
CC:				
Charles	Poor: wetness	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Poor: wetness
Cornish	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Good
Wonsqueak	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: excess humus wetness
CeB:				
Chesuncook	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
CeC:				
Chesuncook	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
CFD:				
Chesuncook	Fair: slope wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Elliottsville	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Telos	Fair: slope wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
CHD:				
Chesuncook	Fair: slope wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Telos	Fair: slope wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
CoB:				
Colonel	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
CPB:				
Colonel	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Brayton	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
Dixfield	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
CQB:				
Colonel	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Brayton	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
Lyman	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
CRC:				
Colonel	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Hermon	Fair: large stones	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones too sandy
CsB:				
Cornish	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Good
Charles	Poor: wetness	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Poor: wetness
Fryeburg	Good	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Fair: too sandy
Cv:				
Cornish	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Good
Lovewell	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Fair: too sandy

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
DaB:				
Danforth	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones
DBC:				
Danforth	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones
DBD:				
Danforth	Fair: slope	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim slope small stones
DEC:				
Danforth	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Masardis	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones too sandy
Peacham	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim excess humus small stones
DfB:				
Dixfield	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
DXC:				
Dixfield	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Colonel	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
DYC:				
Dixfield	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Colonel	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Lyman	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
EcB:				
Elliottsville	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Chesuncook	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
EMC:				
Elliottsville	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Monson	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
EMD:				
Elliottsville	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Monson	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
END:				
Enchanted	Fair: slope thin layer depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: area reclaim slope small stones
ENE:				
Enchanted	Poor: slope	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: area reclaim slope small stones
Fr:				
Fryeburg	Good	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Fair: too sandy
HoB:				
Howland	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
HRB:				
Howland	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Monarda	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
LAD:				
Lyman	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
LAE:				
Lyman	Poor: slope depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
LAE:				
Abram	Poor: slope depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
LTD:				
Lyman	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Tunbridge	Poor: area reclaim	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
LTE:				
Lyman	Poor: slope depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Tunbridge	Poor: area reclaim slope	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
MaC:				
Marlow	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
MDD:				
Marlow	Fair: slope	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Dixfield	Fair: slope wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim slope small stones
MLE:				
Marlow	Poor: slope	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Lyman	Poor: slope depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Berkshire	Poor: slope	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
MND:				
Marlow	Fair: slope	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
MND:				
Dixfield	Fair: slope wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim slope small stones
Lyman	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
MrB:				
Masardis	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones too sandy
MSC:				
Masardis	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones too sandy
MTE:				
Masardis	Poor: slope	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones too sandy
Adams	Poor: slope	Probable	Improbable: too sandy	Poor: slope too sandy
MvB:				
Monarda	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
MW:				
Monarda	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
Burnham	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
MXB:				
Monarda	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
Howland	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Thorndike	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: small stones depth to rock

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
MYD:				
Monson	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Elliottsville	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Ricker	Poor: area reclaim thin layer	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope
MYE:				
Monson	Poor: slope depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock
Elliottsville	Poor: slope depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Ricker	Poor: area reclaim slope thin layer	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope
PeB:				
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Plaisted	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
PeC:				
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Plaisted	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
PFC:				
Berkshire	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Plaisted	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
PhB:				
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Thorndike	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: small stones depth to rock

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
PhC:				
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Thorndike	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Ps:				
Pits	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: area reclaim small stones too sandy
PtB:				
Plaisted	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
PtC:				
Plaisted	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
PWC:				
Howland	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Plaisted	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
PWD:				
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Plaisted	Fair: slope	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
Howland	Fair: slope wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones
ROD:				
Ricker	Poor: area reclaim thin layer	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim excess humus slope
Rock outcrop	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope depth to rock
SRD:				
Saddleback	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope small stones depth to rock

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
SRD:				
Ricker	Poor: area reclaim, thin layer	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim, excess humus, slope
SRE:				
Saddleback	Poor: slope, depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: slope, small stones, depth to rock
Ricker	Poor: area reclaim, slope, thin layer	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim, excess humus, slope
SUD:				
Surplus	Fair: slope, wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim, slope, small stones
Sv:				
Swanville	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: wetness
SW:				
Swanville	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: wetness
Wonsqueak	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: excess humus, wetness
TeB:				
Telos	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim, small stones
THC:				
Telos	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim, small stones
Chesuncook	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
TLC:				
Telos	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim, small stones
Chesuncook	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Elliottsville	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
TMB:				
Telos	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Monarda	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
TNB:				
Telos	Fair: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones
Monarda	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: area reclaim small stones wetness
Monson	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
ToC:				
Thorndike	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
TRC:				
Thorndike	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Abram	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock
TSC:				
Thorndike	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
TtB:				
Thorndike	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: thin layer	Improbable: thin layer	Poor: small stones depth to rock
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Abram	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones depth to rock

Table 12.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
UpB:				
Urban land	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable
Penquis	Poor: depth to rock	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
Plaisted	Good	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: small stones
W:				
Water	---	---	---	---
WB:				
Wonsqueak	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess fines	Improbable: excess fines	Poor: excess humus wetness
Bucksport	Poor: wetness	Improbable: excess humus	Improbable: excess humus	Poor: excess humus wetness

Table 13.--Water Management

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
AdB:							
Adams	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
AEC:							
Adams	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
AFD:							
Adams	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
Allagash	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope droughty	Limitation: erodes easily slope too sandy	Limitation: erodes easily slope droughty
AgB:							
Allagash	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope droughty	Limitation: erodes easily too sandy	Limitation: erodes easily droughty
AgC:							
Allagash	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope droughty	Limitation: erodes easily slope too sandy	Limitation: erodes easily slope droughty
AHC:							
Allagash	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope droughty	Limitation: erodes easily slope too sandy	Limitation: erodes easily slope droughty
Adams	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
BeB:							
Berkshire	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones	Limitation: large stones droughty

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
BFC:							
Berkshire	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
BFD:							
Berkshire	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
BhB:							
Boothbay	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
BOB:							
Boothbay	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
Swanville	Slight	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily rooting depth wetness
BP:							
Brayton	Moderate: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: wetness droughty	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
Peacham	Slight	Severe: piping ponding	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly ponding	Limitation: large stones ponding droughty	Limitation: large stones rooting depth ponding	Limitation: large stones wetness droughty
CC:							
Charles	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding frost action cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
Cornish	Moderate: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding frost action cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
CC:							
Wonsqueak	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
CeB:							
Chesuncook	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
CeC:							
Chesuncook	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
CFD:							
Chesuncook	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Telos	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: rooting depth slope wetness
CHD:							
Chesuncook	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Telos	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: rooting depth slope wetness
CoB:							
Colonel	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
CPB:							
Colonel	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
Brayton	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope wetness droughty	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
CPB:							
Dixfield	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
CQB:							
Colonel	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
Brayton	Moderate: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: wetness droughty	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
Lyman	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock droughty
CRC:							
Colonel	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: rooting depth slope wetness
Hermon	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope too sandy	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
CsB:							
Cornish	Moderate: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding frost action cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
Charles	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding frost action cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
Fryeburg	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Cv:							
Cornish	Moderate: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding frost action cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
Lovewell	Moderate: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding frost action cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
DaB:							
Danforth	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: too sandy	Limitation: droughty
DBC:							
Danforth	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy	Limitation: slope droughty
DBD:							
Danforth	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy	Limitation: slope droughty
DEC:							
Danforth	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy	Limitation: slope droughty
Masardis	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope too sandy	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
Peacham	Slight	Severe: piping ponding	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly ponding	Limitation: large stones ponding droughty	Limitation: large stones rooting depth ponding	Limitation: large stones wetness droughty
DfB:							
Dixfield	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
DXC:							
Dixfield	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Colonel	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
DYC:							
Dixfield	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Colonel	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
DYC:							
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
EcB:							
Elliottsville	Moderate: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Chesuncook	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
EMC:							
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
EMD:							
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
END:							
Enchanted	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: large stones seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope	Limitation: large stones slope too sandy	Limitation: large stones slope
ENE:							
Enchanted	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: large stones seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope	Limitation: large stones slope too sandy	Limitation: large stones slope
Fr:							
Fryeburg	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
HoB:							
Howland	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
HRB:							
Howland	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
Monarda	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
LAD:							
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
LAE:							
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
LTD:							
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
Tunbridge	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
LTE:							
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
Tunbridge	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
MaC:							
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
MDD:							
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Dixfield	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
MLE:							
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
Berkshire	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
MND:							
Marlow	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Dixfield	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Lyman	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock droughty
MrB:							
Masardis	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones too sandy	Limitation: large stones droughty
MSC:							
Masardis	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope too sandy	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
MTE:							
Masardis	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope too sandy	Limitation: large stones slope droughty

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
MTE:							
Adams	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: seepage piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
MvB:							
Monarda	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
MW:							
Monarda	Slight	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
Burnham	Slight	Severe: piping ponding	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly ponding	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth ponding	Limitation: percs slowly ponding	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
MXB:							
Monarda	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
Howland	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: large stones seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope droughty	Limitation: large stones depth to rock	Limitation: large stones droughty
MYD:							
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
MYE:							
Monson	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
MYE:							
Elliottsville----------	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Ricker-----------------	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
PeB:							
Penquis----------------	Moderate: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock
Plaisted---------------	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
PeC:							
Penquis----------------	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
Plaisted---------------	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
PFC:							
Berkshire--------------	Severe: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
Penquis----------------	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
Plaisted---------------	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
PhB:							
Penquis----------------	Moderate: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
PhB:							
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones depth to rock	Limitation: large stones depth to rock
PhC:							
Penquis	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
Thorndike	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock
Ps:							
Pits	Severe: seepage	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake droughty	Limitation: large stones too sandy	Limitation: large stones droughty
PtB:							
Plaisted	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth
PtC:							
Plaisted	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
PWC:							
Howland	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Plaisted	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Penquis	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
PWD:							
Penquis	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
Plaisted	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
PWD:							
Howland	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
ROD:							
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
Rock outcrop	Severe: slope depth to rock	Slight	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
SRD:							
Saddleback	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
SRE:							
Saddleback	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock
Ricker	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
SUD:							
Surplus	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: large stones slope wetness	Limitation: large stones slope wetness
Sv:							
Swanville	Slight	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily rooting depth wetness
SW:							
Swanville	Slight	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily rooting depth wetness
Wonsqueak	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for-- Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Features affecting-- Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
TeB:							
Telos	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
THC:							
Telos	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
TLC:							
Telos	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
Chesuncook	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope
Elliottsville	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
TMB:							
Telos	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
Monarda	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
TNB:							
Telos	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: rooting depth wetness
Monarda	Moderate: slope	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: no water	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: wetness
Monson	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
ToC:							
Thorndike	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
TRC:							
Thorndike	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
Abram	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
TSC:							
Thorndike	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: large stones seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope droughty	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
Penquis	Severe: slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
TtB:							
Thorndike	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: seepage	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones depth to rock	Limitation: large stones depth to rock
Penquis	Moderate: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock
Abram	Severe: depth to rock	Severe: thin layer	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
UpB:							
Urban land	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable	Limitation: variable
Penquis	Moderate: seepage slope depth to rock	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock
Plaisted	Moderate: seepage slope	Severe: piping	Severe: no water	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth slope	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly rooting depth

Table 13.--Water Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
W:							
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WB:							
Wonsqueak	Severe: seepage	Severe: piping wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
Bucksport	Severe: seepage	Severe: excess humus wetness	Severe: slow refill	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: wetness	Limitation: wetness

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
AdB:												
Adams-----------	0-8	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	45-85	5-40	0-14	NP
	8-26	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3, A-1, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	26-65	Fine sand, coarse sand, gravelly sand	SP-SM, SP, SW-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3	---	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
AEC:												
Adams-----------	0-4	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	45-85	5-40	0-14	NP
	4-26	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	26-65	Fine sand, coarse sand, gravelly sand	SP, SW-SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	---	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
AFD:												
Adams-----------	0-4	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	45-85	5-40	0-14	NP
	4-26	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	26-65	Fine sand, coarse sand, gravelly sand	SP, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-3, A-2	---	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
Allagash--------	0-7	Very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	40-90	15-44	NP-9
	7-35	Fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-100	30-90	15-40	NP-7
	35-65	Fine sand, loamy fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3	0	0	85-100	75-100	35-85	5-35	0-14	NP
AgB:												
Allagash--------	0-8	Very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	40-90	15-44	NP-9
	8-35	Fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-100	30-90	15-40	NP-7
	35-65	Fine sand, loamy fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3	0	0	85-100	75-100	35-85	5-35	0-14	NP
AgC:												
Allagash--------	0-8	Very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	40-90	15-44	NP-9
	8-35	Fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-100	30-90	15-40	NP-7
	35-65	Fine sand, loamy fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	85-100	75-100	35-85	5-35	0-14	NP

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
AHC:												
Allagash	0-7	Very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	40-90	15-44	NP-9
	7-35	Fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	60-100	30-90	15-40	NP-7
	35-65	Fine sand, loamy fine sand, sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	85-100	75-100	35-85	5-35	0-14	NP
Adams	0-4	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	45-85	5-40	0-14	NP
	4-26	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	26-65	Fine sand, coarse sand, gravelly sand	SP, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	---	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
BeB:												
Berkshire	0-4	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	1-5	15-25	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	15-50	NP-10
	4-34	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	15-50	NP-10
	34-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	15-20	NP-6
BFC:												
Berkshire	0-4	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	1-5	15-25	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	15-50	NP-10
	4-34	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	15-50	NP-10
	34-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	15-20	NP-6
Lyman	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
BFD:												
Berkshire-------	0-4	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	1-5	15-25	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	15-50	NP-10
	4-34	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	15-50	NP-10
	34-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	15-20	NP-6
Lyman-----------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BhB:												
Boothbay--------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	60-90	20-40	3-15
	7-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	65-100	20-40	3-15
	20-65	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	65-100	20-40	3-15
BOB:												
Boothbay--------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	60-90	20-40	3-15
	7-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	65-100	20-40	3-15
	20-65	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	65-100	20-40	3-15
Swanville-------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-90	20-40	3-15
	7-21	Silt loam, silty clay loam, very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-100	20-40	3-15
	21-65	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-100	20-40	3-15
BP:												
Brayton---------	0-7	Extremely stony gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	5-25	5-30	65-95	55-90	35-90	20-80	15-30	NP-10
	7-23	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	65-95	55-90	35-90	20-80	15-30	NP-10
	23-65	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-10	0-10	65-95	55-90	35-85	20-70	15-30	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
BP:												
Peacham---------	0-13	Extremely stony muck	PT	A-8	5-25	10-30	80-95	75-90	75-85	70-80	---	---
	13-18	Silt loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
	18-65	Silt loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
CC:												
Charles---------	0-8	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	8-48	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15
	48-65	Stratified silt loam to sand and gravel	ML, SP-SM, SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	40-90	5-80	0-14	NP
Cornish---------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	10-33	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	33-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15
Wonsqueak-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-31	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	31-65	Silt loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL, ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	15-40	NP-20
CeB:												
Chesuncook------	0-6	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-5	85-95	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-40	NP-10
	6-21	Silt loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	15-30	NP-8
CeC:												
Chesuncook------	0-6	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-5	85-95	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-40	NP-10
	6-21	Silt loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	15-30	NP-8

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CFD:												
Chesuncook------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	4-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	15-30	NP-8
Elliottsville---	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	2-22	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	22-26	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Telos-----------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	3-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, CL, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-30	NP-8
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	15-25	NP-5
CHD:												
Chesuncook------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	4-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	15-30	NP-8
Telos-----------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	3-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-30	NP-8
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	15-25	NP-5

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CoB:												
Colonel---------	0-5	Gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-5	1-10	75-85	60-75	35-70	20-55	15-25	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	19-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
CPB:												
Colonel---------	0-4	Very stony gravelly fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	4-19	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	19-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
Brayton---------	0-7	Very stony gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	65-95	55-90	35-90	20-80	15-30	NP-10
	7-23	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	65-95	55-90	35-90	20-80	15-30	NP-10
	23-65	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	65-95	55-90	35-85	20-70	15-30	---
Dixfield--------	0-5	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	5-21	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
CQB:												
Colonel---------	0-4	Very stony gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	4-19	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	19-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CQB:												
Brayton----------	0-7	Very stony gravelly fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	65-95	55-90	35-90	20-80	15-30	NP-10
	7-23	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	65-95	55-90	35-90	20-80	15-30	NP-10
	23-65	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	65-95	55-90	35-85	20-70	15-30	---
Lyman------------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-4, A-2	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CRC:												
Colonel----------	0-4	Extremely bouldery gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-25	5-30	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	4-19	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	19-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
Hermon-----------	0-4	Extremely bouldery gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	15-40	NP-10
	4-12	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very gravelly coarse sandy loam	SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-15	5-30	70-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	15-40	NP-10
	12-18	Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam	GM, SP-SM, GP-GM, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	15-40	NP-10
	18-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GP-GM, SM, GM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CsB:												
Cornish---------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	10-33	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	33-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15
Charles---------	0-8	Silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	8-48	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15
	48-65	Stratified silt loam to sand and gravel	ML, SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3, A-1, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	40-90	5-80	0-14	NP
Fryeburg--------	0-11	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	11-18	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	18-46	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15
	46-65	Stratified silt loam to sand and gravel	ML, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2, A-3	0	0	90-100	75-100	40-90	5-80	0-14	NP
Cv:												
Cornish---------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	10-33	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	33-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15
Lovewell--------	0-11	Silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	11-21	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	21-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DaB:												
Danforth--------	0-8	Channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	1-10	60-85	55-80	50-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	8-31	Very channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, SW-SM, GW-GM, SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	10-30	15-40	NP-8
	31-65	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very channery loamy sand	GW-GM, SM, GM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	5-30	15-40	NP-8
DBC:												
Danforth--------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-90	55-85	50-85	30-75	15-40	NP-8
	4-6	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM, GM, SW-SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	45-90	35-85	20-85	10-75	15-40	NP-8
	6-31	Very channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	GW-GM, GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	10-30	15-40	NP-8
	31-65	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very channery loamy sand	GM, SW-SM, GW-GM, SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	5-30	15-40	NP-8
DBD:												
Danforth--------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-90	55-85	50-85	30-75	15-40	NP-8
	4-6	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM, SW-SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-15	45-90	35-85	20-85	10-75	15-40	NP-8
	6-31	Very channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, SP-SM, GW-GM, SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	10-30	15-40	NP-8
	31-65	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very channery loamy sand	GM, SW-SM, GW-GM, SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	5-30	15-40	NP-8

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification Unified	Classification AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DEC:												
Danforth--------	0-4	Channery very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-90	55-85	50-85	30-75	15-40	NP-8
	4-6	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	GM, SW-SM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-5	0-15	45-90	35-85	20-85	10-75	15-40	NP-8
	6-31	Very channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, SP-SM, GW-GM, SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	10-30	15-40	NP-8
	31-65	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very channery loamy sand	GW-GM, GM, SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	5-30	15-40	NP-8
Masardis--------	0-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0	0-5	60-85	50-75	30-75	15-70	15-40	NP-6
	3-13	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly coarse sandy loam, silt loam	ML, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2, A-3	0-1	0-10	40-95	30-90	15-90	5-80	0-14	NP
	13-19	Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy fine sand	GP, SP, GP-GM, SM	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-50	1-15	0-14	NP
	19-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, very gravelly loamy coarse sand	GP, SP-SM, GP-GM, SP	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP
Peacham---------	0-13	Extremely stony muck	PT	A-8	5-25	10-30	80-95	75-90	75-85	70-80	---	---
	13-18	Silt loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
	18-65	Silt loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DfB:												
Dixfield--------	0-5	Fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-5	85-95	80-90	50-85	25-70	15-25	NP-10
	5-21	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
DXC:												
Dixfield--------	0-5	Very stony fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	5-21	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
Colonel---------	0-4	Very stony gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	4-19	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	19-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
DYC:												
Dixfield--------	0-5	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	5-21	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
Colonel---------	0-4	Very stony channery fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	4-19	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	19-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DYC:												
Lyman	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EcB:												
Elliottsville	0-6	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-90	65-90	45-80	15-40	NP-8
	6-22	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	22-26	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chesuncook	0-6	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-5	85-95	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-40	NP-10
	6-21	Silt loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	15-30	NP-8
EMC:												
Elliottsville	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	2-22	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	22-26	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Monson	0-4	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	4-9	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	9-18	Channery silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
EMD:												
Elliottsville---	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	2-22	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	22-26	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Monson----------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	4-9	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	9-18	Channery silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
END:												
Enchanted-------	0-11	Extremely stony very gravelly silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25	10-60	65-95	55-85	40-85	25-75	15-40	NP-10
	11-43	Channery fine sandy loam, gravelly silt loam, cobbly sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-10	5-25	60-95	50-85	30-85	15-75	15-40	NP-7
	43-52	Very gravelly fine sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam, extremely cobbly coarse sand	GW-GM, SM, GM, SW-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3	1-10	10-55	35-80	25-70	10-60	1-35	15-20	NP-4
	52-56	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ENE:												
Enchanted-------	0-11	Extremely stony very gravelly silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25	10-60	65-95	55-85	40-85	25-75	15-40	NP-10
	11-43	Channery fine sandy loam, gravelly silt loam, cobbly sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-4, A-2	1-10	5-25	60-95	50-85	30-85	15-75	15-40	NP-7
	43-52	Very gravelly fine sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam, extremely cobbly coarse sand	GW-GM, SM, GM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	1-10	10-55	35-80	25-70	10-60	1-35	15-20	NP-4
	52-56	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fr:												
Fryeburg--------	0-11	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	11-18	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	15-40	NP-15
	18-46	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	60-95	15-40	NP-15
	46-65	Stratified silt loam to sand and gravel	ML, SP-SM, SM	A-2, A-3, A-1, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	40-90	5-80	0-14	NP
HoB:												
Howland---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-25	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	25-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
HRB:												
Howland---------	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	2-25	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	25-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
HRB:												
Monarda----------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-10	65-95	55-95	40-95	25-70	15-40	NP-10
	4-14	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
LAD:												
Lyman------------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abram------------	0-6	Very stony silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	50-90	30-85	15-35	NP-5
	6-10	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LAE:												
Lyman------------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-4, A-2	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abram------------	0-6	Very stony silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	50-90	30-85	15-35	NP-5
	6-10	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LTD:												
Lyman------------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-4, A-2	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
LTD:												
Tunbridge-------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-25	55-100	50-95	35-90	20-60	15-20	NP-2
	3-25	Silt loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	15-50	NP-6
	25-33	Silt loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	15-20	NP-2
	33-37	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LTE:												
Lyman-----------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tunbridge-------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-25	55-100	50-95	35-90	20-60	15-20	NP-2
	3-25	Silt loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-5, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	15-50	NP-6
	25-33	Silt loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	15-20	NP-2
	33-37	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MaC:												
Marlow----------	0-7	Fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-10	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-30	NP-10
	7-29	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1-b, A-4, A-2	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	15-30	NP-10
	29-65	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	15-30	NP-10
MDD:												
Marlow----------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-30	NP-10
	3-29	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1-b, A-4, A-2	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	15-30	NP-10
	29-65	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1-b, A-4, A-2	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	15-30	NP-10

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MDD:												
Dixfield--------	0-5	Very stony fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	5-21	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
MLE:												
Marlow----------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-30	NP-10
	3-29	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1-b, A-4, A-2	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	15-30	NP-10
	29-65	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	15-30	NP-10
Lyman-----------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berkshire-------	0-4	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	1-5	15-25	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	15-50	NP-10
	4-34	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	15-50	NP-10
	34-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	15-20	NP-6
MND:												
Marlow----------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-30	NP-10
	3-29	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1-b, A-4, A-2	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	15-30	NP-10
	29-65	Fine sandy loam, loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-1-b, A-4, A-2	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	15-30	NP-10

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MND:												
Lyman-----------	0-3	Very stony fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	---	5-20	65-95	60-90	35-80	15-75	15-30	NP-6
	3-15	Loam, channery fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	---	0-20	65-95	60-90	35-85	20-80	15-30	NP-4
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dixfield--------	0-5	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	5-21	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	15-25	NP-10
MrB:												
Masardis--------	0-8	Gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0-5	60-85	50-75	30-75	15-70	15-40	NP-6
	8-13	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly coarse sandy loam, silt loam	GP-GM, SP-SM, ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0-1	0-10	40-95	30-90	15-90	5-80	0-14	NP
	13-19	Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy fine sand	GP-GM, GP, SM, SP	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-50	1-15	0-14	NP
	19-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, very gravelly loamy coarse sand	GP-GM, SP, GP, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MSC:												
Masardis--------	0-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	60-85	50-75	30-75	15-70	15-40	NP-6
	3-13	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly coarse sandy loam, silt loam	GP-GM, SP-SM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4, A-3	0-1	0-10	40-95	30-90	15-90	5-80	0-14	NP
	13-19	Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy fine sand	GP-GM, GP, SM, SP	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-50	1-15	0-14	NP
	19-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, very gravelly loamy coarse sand	GP-GM, SP, GP, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP
MTE:												
Masardis--------	0-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0	0-5	60-85	50-75	30-75	15-70	15-40	NP-6
	3-13	Gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly coarse sandy loam, silt loam	GP-GM, SP-SM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2, A-3	0-1	0-10	40-95	30-90	15-90	5-80	0-14	NP
	13-19	Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy fine sand	GP-GM, GP, SM, SP	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-50	1-15	0-14	NP
	19-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, very gravelly loamy coarse sand	GP-GM, SP, GP, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP
Adams-----------	0-4	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4, A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	45-85	5-40	0-14	NP
	4-26	Loamy sand, sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	26-65	Fine sand, coarse sand, gravelly sand	SP, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-3, A-2	---	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MvB:												
Monarda---------	0-4	Channery silt loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-1	0-5	85-95	75-95	55-95	30-85	15-45	NP-10
	4-14	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
MW:												
Monarda---------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-10	65-95	55-95	40-95	25-70	15-40	NP-10
	4-14	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
Burnham---------	0-13	Very stony muck	PT	A-8	1-5	0-10	100	90-95	90-95	80-85	0-14	---
	13-18	Channery silt loam, loam, gravelly loam	CL-ML, CL, ML, SM	A-4	0-10	0-15	70-100	60-90	50-90	45-85	15-30	NP-10
	18-65	Channery silt loam, loam, gravelly loam	CL, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0-10	0-15	70-100	60-90	50-90	45-85	15-30	NP-10
MXB:												
Monarda---------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-10	65-95	55-95	40-95	25-70	15-40	NP-10
	4-14	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
Howland---------	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	2-25	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	25-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MXB:												
Thorndike-------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-20	55-90	45-85	40-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	4-18	Channery silt loam, very channery silt loam, extremely channery loam	GP-GM, SM, GM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	1-5	10-40	30-80	20-70	15-60	10-50	15-40	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MYD:												
Monson----------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	4-9	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	9-18	Channery silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville---	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	2-22	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	22-26	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-2	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Muck	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Very channery coarse sand, very channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	5-9	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MYE:												
Monson----------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	4-9	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	9-18	Channery silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville---	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	2-22	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	22-26	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-2	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Muck	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Very channery coarse sand, very channery silt loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	5-9	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PeB:												
Penquis---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plaisted--------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
PeC:												
Penquis---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plaisted--------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
PFC:												
Penquis---------	0-7	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plaisted--------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	3-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
Berkshire-------	0-4	Very stony fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	1-5	15-25	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	15-50	NP-10
	4-34	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	15-50	NP-10
	34-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	15-20	NP-6

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
PhB:												
Penquis---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thorndike-------	0-7	Channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	55-90	45-85	40-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	7-18	Channery silt loam, extremely channery loam, very channery silt loam	GM, GP-GM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	10-40	30-80	20-70	15-60	10-50	15-40	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PhC:												
Penquis---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thorndike-------	0-7	Channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	55-90	45-85	40-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	7-18	Channery silt loam, extremely channery loam, very channery silt loam	GP-GM, GM, SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	1-5	10-40	30-80	20-70	15-60	10-50	15-40	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ps:												
Pits------------	0-6	Extremely gravelly sand	GP, GW	A-1	---	0-25	10-25	5-25	0-15	0-5	0-14	NP
	6-60	Extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly coarse sand	GP, GW, SW, SP	A-1	---	0-25	10-55	5-50	0-15	0-5	0-14	NP

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
PtB:												
Plaisted--------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
PtC:												
Plaisted--------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
PWC:												
Plaisted--------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	3-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
Howland---------	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	2-25	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	25-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
Penquis---------	0-7	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
PWD:												
Plaisted	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	3-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
Penquis	0-7	Very stony silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Howland	0-2	Very stony silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	2-25	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	25-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
ROD:												
Ricker	0-2	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Muck	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Very channery coarse sand, very channery silt loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	5-9	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock Outcrop	0-4	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SRD:												
Saddleback	0-7	Very stony gravelly silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	15-35	NP-6
	7-15	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-1, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	15-30	NP-6
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
SRD:												
Ricker	0-2	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Muck	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Very channery coarse sand, very channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	5-9	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SRE:												
Saddleback	0-7	Very stony gravelly silt loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	15-35	NP-6
	7-15	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	15-30	NP-6
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker	0-2	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2-4	Muck	PT	A-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-5	Very channery coarse sand, very channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	5-9	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUD:												
Surplus	0-6	Extremely stony fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25	5-25	70-95	65-95	45-90	25-85	15-35	NP-10
	6-26	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-85	15-30	NP-10
	26-65	Sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	60-95	60-95	35-90	25-70	15-25	NP-8
Sv:												
Swanville	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-90	20-40	3-15
	7-21	Silt loam, silty clay loam, very fine sandy loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-100	20-40	3-15
	21-65	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-100	20-40	3-15

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
SW:												
Swanville-------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-90	20-40	3-15
	7-21	Silt loam, silty clay loam, very fine sandy loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-100	20-40	3-15
	21-65	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-100	20-40	3-15
Wonsqueak-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-31	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	31-65	Silt loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL, ML, SM	A-2, A-6, A-4	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	15-40	NP-20
TeB:												
Telos-----------	0-5	Silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-90	50-90	30-80	15-40	NP-10
	5-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, CL, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-30	NP-8
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	15-25	NP-5
THC:												
Telos-----------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	3-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-30	NP-8
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	15-25	NP-5
Chesuncook------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	4-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	15-30	NP-8

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
TLC:												
Telos-----------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	3-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, CL, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-30	NP-8
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	15-25	NP-5
Chesuncook------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	4-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	15-30	NP-8
Elliottsville---	0-2	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	2-22	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	22-26	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TMB:												
Telos-----------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	3-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-30	NP-8
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	15-25	NP-5

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
TMB:												
Monarda---------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-10	65-95	55-95	40-95	25-70	15-40	NP-10
	4-14	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
TNB:												
Telos-----------	0-3	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	15-40	NP-10
	3-21	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, CL, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	15-30	NP-8
	21-65	Gravelly loam, gravelly silt loam, silt loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	15-25	NP-5
Monarda---------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-10	65-95	55-95	40-95	25-70	15-40	NP-10
	4-14	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	15-30	NP-10
Monson----------	0-4	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	4-9	Silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-40	NP-8
	9-18	Channery silt loam, channery loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	15-30	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ToC:												
Thorndike-------	0-7	Channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	55-90	45-85	40-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	7-18	Channery silt loam, extremely channery loam, very channery silt loam	GP-GM, SM, GM, SP-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	1-5	10-40	30-80	20-70	15-60	10-50	15-40	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abram-----------	0-6	Silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-15	65-95	60-95	55-95	45-85	15-35	NP-5
	6-10	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TRC:												
Thorndike-------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-20	55-90	45-85	40-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	4-18	Channery silt loam, very channery silt loam, extremely channery loam	GP-GM, GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	1-5	10-40	30-80	20-70	15-60	10-50	15-40	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abram-----------	0-6	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	50-90	30-85	15-35	NP-5
	6-10	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TSC:												
Thorndike-------	0-4	Very stony channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-20	55-90	45-85	40-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	4-18	Channery silt loam, very channery silt loam, extremely channery loam	GP-GM, SM, GM, SP-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	1-5	10-40	30-80	20-70	15-60	10-50	15-40	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penquis---------	0-7	Very stony silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
TtB:												
Thorndike--------	0-7	Channery silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	55-90	45-85	40-80	30-70	15-40	NP-8
	7-18	Channery silt loam, extremely channery loam, very channery silt loam	GP-GM, GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-4, A-2	1-5	10-40	30-80	20-70	15-60	10-50	15-40	NP-8
	18-22	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penquis----------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abram------------	0-6	Silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-15	65-95	60-95	55-95	45-85	15-35	NP-5
	6-10	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UpB:												
Urban land-------	0-6	Variable			---	---	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
UpB:												
Penquis----------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	80-95	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-14	Silt loam, channery silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-40	NP-4
	14-32	Channery silt loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	60-95	55-95	50-95	40-85	15-20	NP-4
	32-36	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plaisted---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	15-40	NP-4
	7-28	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	15-30	NP-4
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	15-20	NP-4
W:												
Water------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
WB:												
Wonsqueak-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	4-31	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
	31-65	Silt loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, ML, CL, SM	A-2, A-6, A-4	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	15-40	NP-20
Bucksport-------	0-13	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	13-28	Muck,	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---
	28-65	Muck,	PT	A-8	0	0	---	---	---	---	0-14	---

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
AdB:												
Adams	0-8	0-5	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	8-26	0-5	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	26-65	0-5	1.20-1.50	20-100	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
AEC:												
Adams	0-4	0-5	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	4-26	0-5	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	26-65	0-5	1.20-1.50	20-100	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
AFD:												
Adams	0-4	0-5	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	4-26	0-5	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	26-65	0-5	1.20-1.50	20-100	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
Allagash	0-7	3-13	0.95-1.25	0.6-2	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.37	.37	3	3	86
	7-35	2-12	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.10-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.28			
	35-65	2-5	1.35-1.65	6-20	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
AgB:												
Allagash	0-8	3-13	0.95-1.25	0.6-2	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.37	.37	3	3	86
	8-35	2-12	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.10-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.28			
	35-65	2-5	1.35-1.65	6-20	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
AgC:												
Allagash	0-8	3-13	0.95-1.25	0.6-2	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.37	.37	3	3	86
	8-35	2-12	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.10-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.28			
	35-65	2-5	1.35-1.65	6-20	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
AHC:												
Allagash	0-7	3-13	0.95-1.25	0.6-2	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.37	.37	3	3	86
	7-35	2-12	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.10-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.28			
	35-65	2-5	1.35-1.65	6-20	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28			
Adams	0-4	0-5	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	4-26	0-5	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	26-65	0-5	1.20-1.50	20-100	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
BeB:												
Berkshire	0-4	3-10	1.10-1.15	0.6-6	0.06-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.20	.24	5	8	0
	4-34	3-10	1.15-1.30	0.6-6	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	34-65	1-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-6	0.10-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.24	.28			
BFC:												
Berkshire	0-4	3-10	1.10-1.15	0.6-6	0.06-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.20	.24	5	8	0
	4-34	3-10	1.15-1.30	0.6-6	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	34-65	1-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-6	0.10-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.24	.28			
Lyman	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
BFD:												
Berkshire	0-4	3-10	1.10-1.15	0.6-6	0.06-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.20	.24	5	8	0
	4-34	3-10	1.15-1.30	0.6-6	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	34-65	1-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-6	0.10-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.24	.28			
Lyman	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
BhB:												
Boothbay	0-7	10-25	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.22-0.30	0.0-2.9	3.0-6.0	.32	.32	3	5	56
	7-20	18-35	1.20-1.50	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	20-65	18-35	1.55-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.49	.49			
BOB:												
Boothbay	0-7	10-25	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.22-0.30	0.0-2.9	3.0-6.0	.32	.32	3	5	56
	7-20	18-35	1.20-1.50	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	20-65	18-35	1.55-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.49	.49			
Swanville	0-7	10-35	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.22-0.35	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	7-21	18-35	1.20-1.70	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	21-65	18-35	1.55-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.49	.49			
BP:												
Brayton	0-7	4-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.15	.28	3	8	0
	7-23	4-10	1.40-1.65	0.6-2	0.12-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	23-65	4-10	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
Peacham	0-13	---	0.30-0.50	0.2-6	0.30-0.40	0.0-2.9	20-60	---	---	2	8	0
	13-18	3-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-2	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	18-65	3-10	1.80-2.00	0.0015-0.2	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
CC:												
Charles	0-8	2-18	0.90-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	5.0-10	.32	.32	5	3	86
	8-48	2-18	1.00-1.50	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	48-65	0-3	1.20-1.50	0.6-20	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.20	---			
Cornish	0-10	2-17	0.95-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.32	.32	5	3	86
	10-33	2-15	0.95-1.45	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	33-65	2-10	1.10-1.50	0.6-2	0.18-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49			
Wonsqueak	0-4	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---	2	8	0
	4-31	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---			
	31-65	5-30	1.50-1.70	0.2-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49			
CeB:												
Chesuncook	0-6	5-15	0.70-1.20	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	6-21	10-18	0.90-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.38	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
CeC:												
Chesuncook	0-6	5-15	0.70-1.20	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	6-21	10-18	0.90-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.38	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
CFD:												
Chesuncook----------	0-4	5-15	0.70-0.90	0.6-2	0.18-0.29	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	4-21	10-18	0.70-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Elliottsville-------	0-2	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.32	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28	2	8	0
	2-22	10-18	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	22-26	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Telos---------------	0-3	5-13	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	3-21	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
CHD:												
Chesuncook----------	0-4	5-15	0.70-0.90	0.6-2	0.18-0.29	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	4-21	10-18	0.70-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Telos---------------	0-3	5-13	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	3-21	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
CoB:												
Colonel-------------	0-5	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.17	.20	2	7	38
	5-19	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.24	.28			
	19-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
CPB:												
Colonel-------------	0-4	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	2	8	0
	4-19	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	19-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Brayton-------------	0-7	4-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	3	8	0
	7-23	4-10	1.40-1.65	0.6-2	0.12-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	23-65	4-10	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
Dixfield------------	0-5	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	3	8	0
	5-21	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	21-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
CQB:												
Colonel-------------	0-4	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	2	8	0
	4-19	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	19-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Brayton-------------	0-7	4-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.28	3	8	0
	7-23	4-10	1.40-1.65	0.6-2	0.12-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	23-65	4-10	1.70-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
Lyman---------------	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
CRC:												
Colonel-------------	0-4	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.15	.20	2	8	0
	4-19	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	19-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Hermon--------------	0-4	2-6	0.85-1.20	2-20	0.05-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	5	8	0
	4-12	2-6	0.85-1.20	2-20	0.06-0.14	0.0-2.9	3.0-7.0	.10	.15			
	12-18	2-7	0.85-1.30	2-20	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	18-65	1-4	1.10-1.70	6-20	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
CsB:												
Cornish-------------	0-10	2-17	0.95-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.32	.32	5	3	86
	10-33	2-15	0.95-1.45	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	33-65	2-10	1.10-1.50	0.6-2	0.18-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49			
Charles-------------	0-8	2-18	0.90-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	5.0-10	.32	.32	5	3	86
	8-48	2-18	1.00-1.50	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	48-65	0-3	1.20-1.50	0.6-20	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.20	---			
Fryeburg------------	0-11	2-13	1.10-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	11-18	2-13	0.90-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	18-46	2-13	1.00-1.40	0.6-2	0.18-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	46-65	0-3	1.30-1.50	0.6-20	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	---			
Cv:												
Cornish-------------	0-10	2-17	0.95-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.32	.32	5	3	86
	10-33	2-15	0.95-1.45	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	33-65	2-10	1.10-1.50	0.6-2	0.18-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49			
Lovewell------------	0-11	2-14	0.95-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.35	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.32	.32	5	3	86
	11-21	2-15	0.95-1.40	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	21-65	2-10	1.10-1.50	0.6-2	0.18-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49			
DaB:												
Danforth------------	0-8	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.28	5	8	0
	8-31	1-10	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.20			
	31-65	1-10	1.20-1.50	2-20	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20			
DBC:												
Danforth------------	0-4	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	5	8	0
	4-6	3-10	1.00-1.40	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.17	.20			
	6-31	1-10	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.20			
	31-65	1-10	1.20-1.50	2-20	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20			
DBD:												
Danforth------------	0-4	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	5	8	0
	4-6	3-10	1.00-1.40	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.17	.20			
	6-31	1-10	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.20			
	31-65	1-10	1.20-1.50	2-20	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20			
DEC:												
Danforth------------	0-4	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	5	8	0
	4-6	3-10	1.00-1.40	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.17	.20			
	6-31	1-10	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.15	.20			
	31-65	1-10	1.20-1.50	2-20	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
DEC:												
Masardis------------	0-3	5-12	0.85-1.15	2-6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	2	7	38
	3-13	5-12	0.90-1.20	2-6	0.06-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	13-19	1-8	1.00-1.40	6-100	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.20			
	19-65	0-5	1.40-1.70	6-100	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17			
Peacham-------------	0-13	---	0.30-0.50	0.2-6	0.30-0.40	0.0-2.9	20-60	---	---	2	8	0
	13-18	3-10	1.20-1.40	0.6-2	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
	18-65	3-10	1.80-2.00	0.0015-0.2	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	---	.28	.32			
DfB:												
Dixfield------------	0-5	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.20	.20	3	3	86
	5-21	3-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	21-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
DXC:												
Dixfield------------	0-5	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	3	8	0
	5-21	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	21-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Colonel-------------	0-4	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	2	8	0
	4-19	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	19-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
DYC:												
Dixfield------------	0-5	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	3	8	0
	5-21	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	21-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Colonel-------------	0-4	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	2	8	0
	4-19	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	19-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Lyman---------------	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
EcB:												
Elliottsville-------	0-6	5-15	0.90-1.10	0.6-2	0.22-0.35	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	2	5	56
	6-22	10-18	1.10-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.28	.32			
	22-26	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Chesuncook----------	0-6	5-15	0.70-1.20	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	6-21	10-18	0.90-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.38	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
EMC:												
Elliottsville-------	0-2	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.32	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28	2	8	0
	2-22	10-18	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	22-26	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Monson--------------	0-4	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	1	8	0
	4-9	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	9-18	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.32			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
EMD:												
Elliottsville	0-2	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.32	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28	2	8	0
	2-22	10-18	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	22-26	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Monson	0-4	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	1	8	0
	4-9	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	9-18	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.32			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
END:												
Enchanted	0-11	1-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-6	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	3	8	0
	11-43	1-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-6	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	43-52	1-10	1.00-1.30	6-100	0.02-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.10	.20			
	52-56	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
ENE:												
Enchanted	0-11	1-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-6	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	3	8	0
	11-43	1-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-6	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	43-52	1-10	1.00-1.30	6-100	0.02-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.10	.20			
	52-56	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Fr:												
Fryeburg	0-11	2-13	1.10-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	11-18	2-13	0.90-1.35	0.6-2	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	18-46	2-13	1.00-1.40	0.6-2	0.18-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	46-65	0-3	1.30-1.50	0.6-100	0.04-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	---			
HoB:												
Howland	0-7	1-10	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	7-25	1-10	0.90-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	25-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
HRB:												
Howland	0-2	1-10	0.90-1.30	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.24	3	8	0
	2-25	1-10	0.80-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.5-6.0	.24	.28			
	25-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Monarda	0-4	10-18	1.00-1.30	0.6-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	4-14	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.2-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
LAD:												
Lyman	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Abram	0-6	1-10	0.90-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.28	1	8	0
	6-10	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
LAE:												
Lyman	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
LAE:												
Abram----------------	0-6	1-10	0.90-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.28	1	8	0
	6-10	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
LTD:												
Lyman----------------	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Tunbridge------------	0-3	5-9	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24	2	8	0
	3-25	3-9	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	3-7	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	33-37	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
LTE:												
Lyman----------------	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Tunbridge------------	0-3	5-9	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24	2	8	0
	3-25	3-9	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	3-7	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	33-37	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
MaC:												
Marlow---------------	0-7	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.24	.24	3	3	86
	7-29	3-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	29-65	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24			
MDD:												
Marlow---------------	0-3	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24	3	3	86
	3-29	3-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	29-65	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24			
Tunbridge------------	0-3	5-9	0.80-1.20	0.6-6	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.24	2	8	0
	3-25	3-9	1.20-1.40	0.6-6	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	25-33	3-7	1.20-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	33-37	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
MaC:												
Marlow---------------	0-7	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.24	.24	3	3	86
	7-29	3-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	29-65	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24			
MDD:												
Marlow---------------	0-3	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24	3	3	86
	3-29	3-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	29-65	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24			
Dixfield-------------	0-5	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	3	8	0
	5-21	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	21-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
MLE:												
Marlow	0-3	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24	3	3	86
	3-29	3-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	29-65	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24			
Lyman	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Berkshire	0-4	3-10	1.10-1.15	0.6-6	0.06-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.20	.24	5	8	0
	4-34	3-10	1.15-1.30	0.6-6	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	34-65	1-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-6	0.10-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.24	.28			
MND:												
Marlow	0-3	3-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24	3	3	86
	3-29	3-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	29-65	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.24			
Lyman	0-3	2-10	0.75-1.20	2-6	0.13-0.24	0.0-2.9	---	.20	.28	1	---	---
	3-15	2-10	0.90-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.28	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Dixfield	0-5	3-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	3	8	0
	5-21	3-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	21-65	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
MrB:												
Masardis	0-8	5-12	0.85-1.15	2-6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	2	7	38
	8-13	5-12	0.90-1.20	2-6	0.06-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	13-19	1-8	1.00-1.40	6-100	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.20			
	19-65	0-5	1.40-1.70	6-100	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17			
MSC:												
Masardis	0-3	5-12	0.85-1.15	2-6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	2	7	38
	3-13	5-12	0.90-1.20	2-6	0.06-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	13-19	1-8	1.00-1.40	6-100	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.20			
	19-65	0-5	1.40-1.70	6-100	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17			
MTE:												
Masardis	0-3	5-12	0.85-1.15	2-6	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	2	7	38
	3-13	5-12	0.90-1.20	2-6	0.06-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	13-19	1-8	1.00-1.40	6-100	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.10	.20			
	19-65	0-5	1.40-1.70	6-100	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17			
Adams	0-4	0-5	1.00-1.30	6-20	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	4-26	0-5	1.10-1.45	6-20	0.03-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	26-65	0-5	1.20-1.50	20-100	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
MvB:												
Monarda	0-4	10-18	1.00-1.30	0.6-6	0.17-0.32	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	2	5	56
	4-14	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.2-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
MW:												
Monarda-------------	0-4	10-18	1.00-1.30	0.6-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	4-14	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.2-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
Burnham-------------	0-13	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.32-0.42	---	25-70	---	---	2	8	0
	13-18	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.35	0.0-2.9	0.5-10	.28	.32			
	18-65	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
MXB:												
Monarda-------------	0-4	10-18	1.00-1.30	0.6-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	4-14	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.2-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
Howland-------------	0-2	1-10	0.90-1.30	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.24	3	8	0
	2-25	1-10	0.80-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.5-6.0	.24	.28			
	25-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Thorndike-----------	0-4	5-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.28	1	8	0
	4-18	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.24			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
MYD:												
Monson--------------	0-4	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	1	8	0
	4-9	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	9-18	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.32			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Elliottsville-------	0-2	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.32	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28	2	8	0
	2-22	10-18	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	22-26	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-2	---	0.07-0.30	2-6	0.45-0.65	0.0-2.9	---	---	---	1	7	38
	2-4	---	0.15-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	---	---			
	4-5	3-18	1.35-1.80	0.6-6	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.49	.55			
	5-9	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
MYE:												
Monson--------------	0-4	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	1	8	0
	4-9	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	9-18	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.32			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Elliottsville-------	0-2	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.32	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28	2	8	0
	2-22	10-18	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	22-26	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-2	---	0.07-0.30	2-6	0.45-0.65	0.0-2.9	---	---	---	1	7	38
	2-4	---	0.15-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	---	---			
	4-5	3-18	1.35-1.80	0.6-6	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.49	.55			
	5-9	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
PeB:												
Penquis-------------	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.26-0.32	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	5	56
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Plaisted------------	0-7	1-10	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.20	.20	3	5	56
	7-28	1-10	0.90-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
PeC:												
Penquis-------------	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.26-0.32	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	5	56
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Plaisted------------	0-7	1-10	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.20	.20	3	5	56
	7-28	1-10	0.90-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
PFC:												
Penquis-------------	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.22-0.28	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.28	.32	2	8	0
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Plaisted------------	0-3	1-10	0.90-1.30	0.6-2	0.20-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.20	3	8	0
	3-28	1-10	0.80-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.5-6.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Berkshire-----------	0-4	3-10	1.10-1.15	0.6-6	0.06-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.20	.24	5	8	0
	4-34	3-10	1.15-1.30	0.6-6	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	---	.32	.37			
	34-65	1-10	1.30-1.60	0.6-6	0.10-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.24	.28			
PhB:												
Penquis-------------	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.26-0.32	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	5	56
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Thorndike-----------	0-7	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.28	1	7	38
	7-18	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.17	.24			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
PhC:												
Penquis-------------	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.26-0.32	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	5	56
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Thorndike-----------	0-7	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.28	1	7	38
	7-18	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.17	.24			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Ps:												
Pits----------------	0-6	0-1	---	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.1	.02	---	--	8	0
	6-60	0-1	---	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	---	.02	---			
PtB:												
Plaisted------------	0-7	1-10	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.20	.20	3	5	56
	7-28	1-10	0.90-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
PtC:												
Plaisted------------	0-7	1-10	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.20	.20	3	5	56
	7-28	1-10	0.90-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
PWC:												
Plaisted------------	0-3	1-10	0.90-1.30	0.6-2	0.20-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.20	3	8	0
	3-28	1-10	0.80-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.5-6.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Howland-------------	0-2	1-10	0.90-1.30	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.24	3	8	0
	2-25	1-10	0.80-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.5-6.0	.24	.28			
	25-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Penquis-------------	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.22-0.28	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.28	.32	2	8	0
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
PWD:												
Plaisted------------	0-3	1-10	0.90-1.30	0.6-2	0.20-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.20	3	8	0
	3-28	1-10	0.80-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.5-6.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Penquis-------------	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.22-0.28	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.28	.32	2	8	0
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Howland-------------	0-2	1-10	0.90-1.30	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.24	3	8	0
	2-25	1-10	0.80-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.32	0.0-2.9	0.5-6.0	.24	.28			
	25-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
ROD:												
Ricker--------------	0-2	---	0.07-0.30	2-6	0.45-0.65	0.0-2.9	---	---	---	1	7	38
	2-4	---	0.15-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	---	---			
	4-5	3-18	1.35-1.80	0.6-6	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.49	.55			
	5-9	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop--------	0-4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	8	0
SRD:												
Saddleback----------	0-7	1-5	1.00-1.20	0.6-2	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	1	8	0
	7-15	2-10	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
SRD:												
Ricker--------------	0-2	---	0.07-0.30	2-6	0.45-0.65	0.0-2.9	---	---	---	1	7	38
	2-4	---	0.15-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	---	---			
	4-5	3-18	1.35-1.80	0.6-6	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.49	.55			
	5-9	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
SRE:												
Saddleback----------	0-7	1-5	1.00-1.20	0.6-2	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	1	8	0
	7-15	2-10	0.80-1.10	0.6-2	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	15-19	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker--------------	0-2	---	0.07-0.30	2-6	0.45-0.65	0.0-2.9	---	---	---	1	7	38
	2-4	---	0.15-0.60	2-6	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	---	---	---			
	4-5	3-18	1.35-1.80	0.6-6	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	---	.49	.55			
	5-9	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
SUD:												
Surplus-------------	0-6	3-10	0.90-1.10	0.6-2	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.32	3	8	0
	6-26	3-10	1.20-1.50	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	26-65	3-15	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.6	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Sv:												
Swanville-----------	0-7	10-35	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.22-0.35	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	7-21	18-35	1.20-1.70	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	21-65	18-35	1.55-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.49	.49			
SW:												
Swanville-----------	0-7	10-35	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.22-0.35	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	7-21	18-35	1.20-1.70	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	21-65	18-35	1.55-2.00	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.49	.49			
Wonsqueak-----------	0-4	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---	2	8	0
	4-31	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---			
	31-65	5-30	1.50-1.70	0.2-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49			
TeB:												
Telos---------------	0-5	5-13	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.20-0.35	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	5-21	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
THC:												
Telos---------------	0-3	5-13	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	3-21	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Chesuncook----------	0-4	5-15	0.70-0.90	0.6-2	0.18-0.29	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	4-21	10-18	0.70-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
TLC:												
Telos---------------	0-3	5-13	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	3-21	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
TLC:												
Chesuncook----------	0-4	5-15	0.70-0.90	0.6-2	0.18-0.29	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	4-21	10-18	0.70-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Elliottsville-------	0-2	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.32	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28	2	8	0
	2-22	10-18	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	22-26	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
TMB:												
Telos---------------	0-3	5-13	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	3-21	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Monarda-------------	0-4	10-18	1.00-1.30	0.6-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	4-14	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.2-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
TNB:												
Telos---------------	0-3	5-13	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	3	8	0
	3-21	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Monarda-------------	0-4	10-18	1.00-1.30	0.6-6	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-8.0	.20	.28	2	8	0
	4-14	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.2-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.0015-0.2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
Monson--------------	0-4	5-15	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	1	8	0
	4-9	10-18	1.30-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	9-18	10-18	1.40-1.70	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.32			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
ToC:												
Thorndike-----------	0-7	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.28	1	7	38
	7-18	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.17	.24			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Abram---------------	0-6	1-6	0.90-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.37	1	5	56
	6-10	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
TRC:												
Thorndike-----------	0-4	5-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.28	1	8	0
	4-18	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.24			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Abram---------------	0-6	1-10	0.90-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.28	1	8	0
	6-10	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
TSC:												
Thorndike-----------	0-4	5-10	0.90-1.20	0.6-2	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.28	1	8	0
	4-18	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.17	.24			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 15.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea-bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
TSC:												
Penquis	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.22-0.28	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.28	.32	2	8	0
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
TtB:												
Thorndike	0-7	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.20	.28	1	7	38
	7-18	5-10	1.00-1.30	0.6-2	0.09-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.17	.24			
	18-22	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Penquis	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.26-0.32	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	5	56
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Abram	0-6	1-6	0.90-1.10	2-6	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.37	1	5	56
	6-10	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
UpB:												
Urban land	0-6	---	---	---	0.00-0.00	---	---	---	---	--	---	---
Penquis	0-7	4-10	0.70-1.00	0.6-2	0.26-0.32	0.0-2.9	3.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	5	56
	7-14	4-10	0.90-1.50	0.6-2	0.21-0.40	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.37	.43			
	14-32	4-10	1.00-1.60	0.6-2	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.32	.37			
	32-36	---	---	0.01-20	---	---	---	---	---			
Plaisted	0-7	1-10	0.80-1.30	0.6-2	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.20	.20	3	5	56
	7-28	1-10	0.90-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	28-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.06-0.6	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
W:												
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---
WB:												
Wonsqueak	0-4	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---	2	8	0
	4-31	---	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---			
	31-65	5-30	1.50-1.70	0.2-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49			
Bucksport	0-13	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	80-99	---	---	3	8	0
	13-28	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	80-99	---	---			
	28-65	0-0	0.10-0.30	0.2-6	0.20-0.50	---	80-90	---	---			

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
AdB:				
Adams----------------	0-8	12-26	3.0-9.0	3.6-5.5
	8-26	10-23	2.0-4.0	4.5-6.0
	26-65	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.5
AEC:				
Adams----------------	0-4	12-26	3.0-9.0	3.6-5.5
	4-26	10-23	2.0-4.0	4.5-6.0
	26-65	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.5
AFD:				
Adams----------------	0-4	12-26	3.0-9.0	3.6-5.5
	4-26	10-23	2.0-4.0	4.5-6.0
	26-65	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.5
Allagash-------------	0-7	6.0-16	---	4.5-6.5
	7-35	4.0-15	---	4.5-6.5
	35-65	2.0-6.0	---	4.5-6.5
AgB:				
Allagash-------------	0-8	6.0-16	---	4.5-6.5
	8-35	4.0-15	---	4.5-6.5
	35-65	2.0-6.0	---	4.5-6.5
AgC:				
Allagash-------------	0-8	6.0-16	---	4.5-6.5
	8-35	4.0-15	---	4.5-6.5
	35-65	2.0-6.0	---	4.5-6.5
AHC:				
Allagash-------------	0-7	6.0-16	---	4.5-6.5
	7-35	4.0-15	---	4.5-6.5
	35-65	2.0-6.0	---	4.5-6.5
Adams----------------	0-4	12-26	3.0-9.0	3.6-5.5
	4-26	10-23	2.0-4.0	4.5-6.0
	26-65	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.5
BeB:				
Berkshire------------	0-4	---	---	3.6-6.0
	4-34	---	---	3.6-6.0
	34-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
BFC:				
Berkshire------------	0-4	---	---	3.6-6.0
	4-34	---	---	3.6-6.0
	34-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
Lyman----------------	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
BFD:				
Berkshire	0-4	---	---	3.6-6.0
	4-34	---	---	3.6-6.0
	34-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---
BhB:				
Boothbay	0-7	---	5.0-15	4.5-6.5
	7-20	4.0-9.0	---	4.5-7.3
	20-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
BOB:				
Boothbay	0-7	---	5.0-15	4.5-6.5
	7-20	4.0-9.0	---	4.5-7.3
	20-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
Swanville	0-7	4.0-14	---	4.5-7.3
	7-21	3.0-8.0	---	4.5-7.3
	21-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
BP:				
Brayton	0-7	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	7-23	3.0-13	---	5.1-6.5
	23-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
Peacham	0-13	---	---	4.5-7.3
	13-18	---	---	4.5-7.3
	18-65	---	---	4.5-7.3
CC:				
Charles	0-8	---	4.0-14	3.6-6.5
	8-48	---	1.0-4.0	3.6-6.5
	48-65	---	1.0-4.0	3.6-6.5
Cornish	0-10	4.0-11	---	4.5-6.5
	10-33	1.0-4.0	---	4.5-6.5
	33-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
Wonsqueak	0-4	---	20-50	4.5-6.5
	4-31	20-50	---	4.5-6.5
	31-65	1.0-3.0	---	5.6-7.3
CeB:				
Chesuncook	0-6	---	9.0-19	3.6-6.0
	6-21	---	2.0-14	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
CeC:				
Chesuncook	0-6	---	9.0-19	3.6-6.0
	6-21	---	2.0-14	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
CFD:				
Chesuncook	0-4	---	10-15	3.6-6.0
	4-21	---	2.0-14	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Elliottsville	0-2	---	6.0-13	3.6-5.5
	2-22	---	2.0-15	3.6-5.5
	22-26	---	1.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
	26-30	---	---	---
Telos	0-3	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	3-21	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
CHD:				
Chesuncook	0-4	---	10-15	3.6-6.0
	4-21	---	2.0-14	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Telos	0-3	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	3-21	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
CoB:				
Colonel	0-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.6-6.5
	5-19	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.5
	19-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
CPB:				
Colonel	0-4	---	4.0-8.0	3.6-5.5
	4-19	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5
	19-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
Brayton	0-7	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	7-23	3.0-13	---	5.1-6.5
	23-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
Dixfield	0-5	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	5-21	1.0-10	---	4.5-6.5
	21-65	0.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
CQB:				
Colonel	0-4	---	4.0-8.0	3.6-6.5
	4-19	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5
	19-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
Brayton	0-7	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	7-23	3.0-13	---	5.1-6.5
	23-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
CRC:				
Colonel	0-4	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-6.5
	4-19	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5
	19-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
Hermon	0-4	---	2.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	4-12	---	2.0-4.0	3.6-5.5
	12-18	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	18-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0
CsB:				
Cornish	0-10	4.0-11	---	4.5-6.5
	10-33	1.0-4.0	---	4.5-6.5
	33-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
Charles	0-8	---	4.0-14	3.6-6.5
	8-48	---	1.0-4.0	3.6-6.5
	48-65	---	1.0-4.0	3.6-6.5
Fryeburg	0-11	3.0-15	---	5.1-6.5
	11-18	2.0-5.0	---	5.1-6.5
	18-46	1.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5
	46-65	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
Cv:				
Cornish	0-10	4.0-11	---	4.5-6.5
	10-33	1.0-4.0	---	4.5-6.5
	33-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
Lovewell	0-11	4.0-11	---	4.5-6.5
	11-21	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.5
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
DaB:				
Danforth	0-8	---	5.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	8-31	---	2.0-3.0	3.6-5.5
	31-65	---	0.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
DBC:				
Danforth	0-4	---	4.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	4-6	---	3.0-4.0	3.6-5.5
	6-31	---	2.0-3.0	3.6-5.5
	31-65	---	0.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
DBD:				
Danforth	0-4	---	4.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	4-6	---	3.0-4.0	3.6-5.5
	6-31	---	2.0-3.0	3.6-5.5
	31-65	---	0.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
DEC:				
Danforth	0-4	---	4.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	4-6	---	3.0-4.0	3.6-5.5
	6-31	---	2.0-3.0	3.6-5.5
	31-65	---	0.0-3.0	4.5-6.0

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
DEC:				
Masardis	0-3	---	6.0-15	3.6-6.0
	3-13	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	13-19	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	19-65	---	0.0-1.0	4.5-6.0
Peacham	0-13	---	---	4.5-7.3
	13-18	---	---	4.5-7.3
	18-65	---	---	4.5-7.3
DfB:				
Dixfield	0-5	---	3.0-8.0	3.6-5.5
	5-21	1.0-6.0	---	4.5-6.5
	21-65	0.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
DXC:				
Dixfield	0-5	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	5-21	1.0-10	---	4.5-6.5
	21-65	0.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Colonel	0-4	---	4.0-8.0	3.6-6.5
	4-19	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5
	19-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
DYC:				
Dixfield	0-5	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	5-21	1.0-10	---	4.5-6.5
	21-65	0.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Colonel	0-4	---	4.0-8.0	3.6-6.5
	4-19	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5
	19-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---
EcB:				
Elliottsville	0-6	---	8.0-15	3.6-5.5
	6-22	---	2.0-15	3.6-5.5
	22-26	---	1.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
	26-30	---	---	---
Chesuncook	0-6	---	9.0-19	3.6-6.0
	6-21	---	2.0-14	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
EMC:				
Elliottsville	0-2	---	6.0-13	3.6-5.5
	2-22	---	2.0-15	3.6-5.5
	22-26	---	1.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
	26-30	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
EMC:				
Monson----------------	0-4	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	4-9	---	8.0-15	3.6-6.0
	9-18	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
EMD:				
Elliottsville--------	0-2	---	6.0-13	3.6-5.5
	2-22	---	2.0-15	3.6-5.5
	22-26	---	1.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
	26-30	---	---	---
Monson----------------	0-4	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	4-9	---	8.0-15	3.6-6.0
	9-18	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
END:				
Enchanted------------	0-11	---	2.0-3.0	3.6-5.5
	11-43	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	43-52	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	52-56	---	---	---
ENE:				
Enchanted------------	0-11	---	2.0-3.0	3.6-5.5
	11-43	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	43-52	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	52-56	---	---	---
Fr:				
Fryeburg-------------	0-11	3.0-15	---	5.1-6.5
	11-18	2.0-5.0	---	5.1-6.5
	18-46	1.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5
	46-65	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
HoB:				
Howland--------------	0-7	---	5.0-12	3.6-6.0
	7-25	---	1.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
HRB:				
Howland--------------	0-2	---	3.0-11	3.6-6.0
	2-25	---	1.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Monarda--------------	0-4	---	2.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	4-14	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0
	14-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3
LAD:				
Lyman----------------	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
LAD:				
Abram	0-6	---	3.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	6-10	---	---	---
LAE:				
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---
Abram	0-6	---	3.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	6-10	---	---	---
LTD:				
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---
Tunbridge	0-3	20-50	5.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	3-25	5.0-15	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	25-33	---	---	5.1-6.5
	33-37	---	---	---
LTE:				
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---
Tunbridge	0-3	20-50	5.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	3-25	5.0-15	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	25-33	---	---	5.1-6.5
	33-37	---	---	---
MaC:				
Marlow	0-7	---	---	3.6-6.0
	7-29	---	---	3.6-6.0
	29-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
MDD:				
Marlow	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-29	---	---	3.6-6.0
	29-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
Dixfield	0-5	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	5-21	1.0-10	---	4.5-6.5
	21-65	0.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
MLE:				
Marlow	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-29	---	---	3.6-6.0
	29-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
MLE:				
Berkshire	0-4	---	---	3.6-6.0
	4-34	---	---	3.6-6.0
	34-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
MND:				
Marlow	0-3	---	---	3.6-5.5
	3-29	---	---	3.6-6.0
	29-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
Lyman	0-3	---	---	3.6-6.0
	3-15	---	---	3.6-6.0
	15-19	---	---	---
Dixfield	0-5	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	5-21	1.0-10	---	4.5-6.5
	21-65	0.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
MrB:				
Masardis	0-8	---	6.0-15	3.6-6.0
	8-13	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	13-19	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	19-65	---	0.0-1.0	4.5-6.0
MSC:				
Masardis	0-3	---	6.0-15	3.6-6.0
	3-13	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	13-19	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	19-65	---	0.0-1.0	4.5-6.0
MTE:				
Masardis	0-3	---	6.0-15	3.6-6.0
	3-13	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	13-19	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	19-65	---	0.0-1.0	4.5-6.0
Adams	0-4	12-26	3.0-9.0	3.6-5.5
	4-26	10-23	2.0-4.0	4.5-6.0
	26-65	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.5
MvB:				
Monarda	0-4	---	3.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	4-14	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0
	14-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3
MW:				
Monarda	0-4	---	2.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	4-14	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0
	14-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3
Burnham	0-13	---	12-44	3.6-6.5
	13-18	3.0-14	---	5.1-7.8
	18-65	3.0-5.0	---	5.1-7.8

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
MXB:				
Monarda	0-4	---	2.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	4-14	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0
	14-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3
Howland	0-2	---	3.0-11	3.6-6.0
	2-25	---	1.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Thorndike	0-4	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	4-18	---	2.0-13	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
MYD:				
Monson	0-4	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	4-9	---	8.0-15	3.6-6.0
	9-18	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
Elliottsville	0-2	---	6.0-13	3.6-5.5
	2-22	---	2.0-15	3.6-5.5
	22-26	---	1.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
	26-30	---	---	---
Ricker	0-2	---	---	3.6-4.4
	2-4	---	---	3.6-4.4
	4-5	---	---	3.6-5.0
	5-9	---	---	---
MYE:				
Monson	0-4	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	4-9	---	8.0-15	3.6-6.0
	9-18	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
Elliottsville	0-2	---	6.0-13	3.6-5.5
	2-22	---	2.0-15	3.6-5.5
	22-26	---	1.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
	26-30	---	---	---
Ricker	0-2	---	---	3.6-4.4
	2-4	---	---	3.6-4.4
	4-5	---	---	3.6-5.0
	5-9	---	---	---
PeB:				
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Plaisted	0-7	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	7-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
PeC:				
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Plaisted	0-7	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	7-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
PFC:				
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Plaisted	0-3	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	3-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Berkshire	0-4	---	---	3.6-6.0
	4-34	---	---	3.6-6.0
	34-65	---	---	3.6-6.0
PhB:				
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Thorndike	0-7	---	5.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	7-18	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
PhC:				
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Thorndike	0-7	---	5.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	7-18	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
Ps:				
Pits	0-6	---	---	---
	6-60	---	---	---
PtB:				
Plaisted	0-7	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	7-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
PtC:				
Plaisted	0-7	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	7-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
PWC:				
Plaisted	0-3	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	3-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Howland	0-2	---	3.0-11	3.6-6.0
	2-25	---	1.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
PWD:				
Plaisted	0-3	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	3-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Howland	0-2	---	3.0-11	3.6-6.0
	2-25	---	1.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
ROD:				
Ricker	0-2	---	---	3.6-4.4
	2-4	---	---	3.6-4.4
	4-5	---	---	3.6-5.0
	5-9	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	0-4	---	---	---
SRD:				
Saddleback	0-7	---	4.0-10	3.6-5.5
	7-15	---	2.0-13	3.6-5.5
	15-19	---	---	---
Ricker	0-2	---	---	3.6-4.4
	2-4	---	---	3.6-4.4
	4-5	---	---	3.6-5.0
	5-9	---	---	---
SRE:				
Saddleback	0-7	---	4.0-10	3.6-5.5
	7-15	---	2.0-13	3.6-5.5
	15-19	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
SRE:				
Ricker	0-2	---	---	3.6-4.4
	2-4	---	---	3.6-4.4
	4-5	---	---	3.6-5.0
	5-9	---	---	---
SUD:				
Surplus	0-6	---	4.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	6-26	---	1.0-10	3.6-5.5
	26-65	---	0.0-2.0	4.5-5.5
Sv:				
Swanville	0-7	4.0-14	---	4.5-7.3
	7-21	3.0-8.0	---	4.5-7.3
	21-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
SW:				
Swanville	0-7	4.0-14	---	4.5-7.3
	7-21	3.0-8.0	---	4.5-7.3
	21-65	2.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3
Wonsqueak	0-4	---	20-50	4.5-6.5
	4-31	20-50	---	4.5-6.5
	31-65	1.0-3.0	---	5.6-7.3
TeB:				
Telos	0-5	---	10-20	3.6-6.0
	5-21	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	21-65	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
THC:				
Telos	0-3	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	3-21	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
Chesuncook	0-4	---	10-15	3.6-6.0
	4-21	---	2.0-14	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
TLC:				
Telos	0-3	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	3-21	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
Chesuncook	0-4	---	10-15	3.6-6.0
	4-21	---	2.0-14	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
Elliottsville	0-2	---	6.0-13	3.6-5.5
	2-22	---	2.0-15	3.6-5.5
	22-26	---	1.0-3.0	4.5-6.0
	26-30	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
TMB:				
Telos----------------	0-3	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	3-21	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
Monarda--------------	0-4	---	2.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	4-14	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0
	14-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3
TNB:				
Telos----------------	0-3	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	3-21	---	1.0-2.0	3.6-6.0
	21-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5
Monarda--------------	0-4	---	2.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	4-14	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0
	14-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3
Monson---------------	0-4	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	4-9	---	8.0-15	3.6-6.0
	9-18	---	2.0-10	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
ToC:				
Thorndike------------	0-7	---	5.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	7-18	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
Abram----------------	0-6	---	4.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	6-10	---	---	---
TRC:				
Thorndike------------	0-4	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	4-18	---	2.0-13	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
Abram----------------	0-6	---	3.0-5.0	3.6-5.5
	6-10	---	---	---
TSC:				
Thorndike------------	0-4	---	3.0-6.0	3.6-6.0
	4-18	---	2.0-13	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---
Penquis--------------	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
TtB:				
Thorndike------------	0-7	---	5.0-7.0	3.6-6.0
	7-18	---	2.0-5.0	3.6-6.0
	18-22	---	---	---

Table 16.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH
TtB:				
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Abram	0-6	---	4.0-6.0	3.6-5.5
	6-10	---	---	---
UpB:				
Urban land	0-6	---	---	---
Penquis	0-7	---	3.0-15	4.5-6.0
	7-14	---	1.0-8.0	4.5-6.0
	14-32	0.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0
	32-36	---	---	---
Plaisted	0-7	---	6.0-13	3.6-6.0
	7-28	---	2.0-8.0	3.6-6.0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5
W:				
Water	---	---	---	---
WB:				
Wonsqueak	0-4	---	20-50	4.5-6.5
	4-31	20-50	---	4.5-6.5
	31-65	1.0-3.0	---	5.6-7.3
Bucksport	0-13	---	20-50	4.5-5.5
	13-28	---	20-50	4.6-6.0
	28-65	20-50	---	4.5-6.0

Table 17.--Water Features

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
AdB:									
Adams	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
AEC:									
Adams	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
AFD:									
Adams	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
AFD:									
Allagash------------------	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
AgB:									
Allagash------------------	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
AgC:									
Allagash------------------	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
AHC:									
Allagash	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
BeB:									
Berkshire	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
BFC:									
Berkshire	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
BFC:									
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
BFD:									
Berkshire	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
BhB:									
Boothbay	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
BOB:									
Boothbay	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Swanville	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
BP:									
Brayton	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Peacham	D								
		January	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		July	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		August	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		September	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		October	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		November	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
CC:									
Charles	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		August	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Cornish	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Wonsqueak	D								
		January	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		April	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		May	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		September	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		October	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		November	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
CeB:									
Chesuncook	C								
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
CeC:									
Chesuncook	C								
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
CFD:									
Chesuncook	C								
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Telos	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
CHD:									
Chesuncook	C								
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Telos	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
CoB:									
Colonel	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
CPB:									
Colonel	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Brayton	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Dixfield	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
CQB:									
Colonel	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
CQB:									
Brayton	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
CRC:									
Colonel	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Hermon	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
CsB:									
Cornish	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Charles	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		June	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		August	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Fryeburg	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Cv:									
Cornish	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Cv:									
Lovewell------------------	B								
		January	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
DaB:									
Danforth------------------	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
DBC:									
Danforth------------------	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
DBD:									
Danforth	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
DEC:									
Danforth	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Masardis	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
DEC:									
Peacham	D								
		January	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		July	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		August	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		September	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		October	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		November	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
DfB:									
Dixfield	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
DXC:									
Dixfield	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Colonel	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
DYC:									
Dixfield	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
DYC:									
Colonel	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
EcB:									
Elliottsville	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Chesuncook	C								
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
EMC:									
Elliottsville	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Monson	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
EMD:									
Elliottsville	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Monson	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
END:									
Enchanted	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
ENE:									
Enchanted	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Fr:									
Fryeburg	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
HoB:									
Howland	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
HRB:									
Howland-------------------	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Monarda-------------------	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
LAD:									
Lyman---------------------	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Abram---------------------	D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table Upper limit	Water table Lower limit	Ponding Surface water depth	Ponding Duration	Ponding Frequency	Flooding Duration	Flooding Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
LAE:									
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Abram	D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
LTD:									
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge	C								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
LTE:									
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Tunbridge	C								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MaC:									
Marlow	C								
		March	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
MDD:									
Marlow	C								
		March	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Dixfield	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
MLE:									
Marlow	C								
		March	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Berkshire	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MND:									
Marlow	C								
		March	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Lyman	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
MND:									
Dixfield------------------	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
MrB:									
Masardis------------------	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MSC:									
Masardis------------------	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MTE:									
Masardis------------------	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
MTE:									
Adams	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MvB:									
Monarda	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
MW:									
Monarda	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Burnham	D								
		January	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		February	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		March	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		July	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		September	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		October	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		November	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.5	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
MXB:									
Monarda	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Howland	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Thorndike	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MYD:									
Monson	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
MYD:									
Elliottsville	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MYE:									
Monson	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
MYE:									
Elliottsville	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
PeB:									
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
PeC:									
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
PFC:									
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Berkshire	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
PhB:									
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Thorndike	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
PhC:									
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Thorndike	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Ps:									
Pits	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
PtB:									
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
PtC:									
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
PWC:									
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Howland	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
PWD:									
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
PWD:									
Penquis-------------------	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Howland-------------------	C								
		January	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.5-2.0	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
ROD:									
Ricker--------------------	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop--------------	D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
SRD:									
Saddleback----------------	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
SRE:									
Saddleback----------------	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker--------------------	A								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
SUD:									
Surplus	C								
		January	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
Sv:									
Swanville	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
SW:									
Swanville	C								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Wonsqueak	D								
		January	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		April	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		May	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		September	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		October	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		November	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
TeB:									
Telos	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
THC:									
Telos	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Chesuncook	C								
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
TLC:									
Telos	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Chesuncook	C								
		March	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.5-2.0	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
TLC:									
Elliottsville	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
TMB:									
Telos	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Monarda	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Telos	C								
		January	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
TMB:									
Monarda	D								
		January	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		June	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-1.0	1.0-2.0	---	---	None	---	None
Monson	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
ToC:									
Thorndike	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Abram	D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
TRC:									
Thorndike	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Abram	D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
TSC:									
Thorndike	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
TtB:									
Thorndike	C/D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Abram	D								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
UpB:									
Urban land	---								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 17.--Water Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
UpB:									
Penquis	B								
		January	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		February	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		March	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		April	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		May	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		June	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		July	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		August	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		September	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		October	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		November	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
		December	6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Plaisted	C								
		March	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
		April	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	---	---	None	---	None
W:									
Water	---								
		Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
WB:									
Wonsqueak	D								
		January	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		April	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		May	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		September	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		October	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		November	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
Bucksport	D								
		January	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		April	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		May	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		June	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		July	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		August	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		September	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		October	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Long	Rare
		November	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0.0-0.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 18.--Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In			
AdB:					
Adams	---	---	Low	Low	High
AEC:					
Adams	---	---	Low	Low	High
AFD:					
Adams	---	---	Low	Low	High
Allagash	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
AgB:					
Allagash	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
AgC:					
Allagash	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
AHC:					
Allagash	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Adams	---	---	Low	Low	High
BeB:					
Berkshire	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
BFC:					
Berkshire	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
BFD:					
Berkshire	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
BhB:					
Boothbay	Firm substratum	18-27	High	Moderate	Moderate
BOB:					
Boothbay	Firm substratum	18-27	High	Moderate	Moderate
Swanville	Firm substratum	18-36	High	High	Low
BP:					
Brayton	Dense material	10-25	High	High	Moderate
Peacham	---	---	High	Moderate	High
CC:					
Charles	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Cornish	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Wonsqueak	---	---	High	Moderate	Moderate

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In			
CeB:					
Chesuncook	Dense material	18-26	Moderate	Low	Moderate
CeC:					
Chesuncook	Dense material	18-26	Moderate	Low	Moderate
CFD:					
Chesuncook	Dense material	18-26	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Elliottsville	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Telos	Dense material	13-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
CHD:					
Chesuncook	Dense material	18-26	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Telos	Dense material	13-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
CoB:					
Colonel	Dense material	17-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
CPB:					
Colonel	Dense material	17-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Brayton	Dense material	10-25	High	High	Moderate
Dixfield	Dense material	18-29	High	Moderate	Moderate
CQB:					
Colonel	Dense material	17-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Brayton	Dense material	10-25	High	High	Moderate
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
CRC:					
Colonel	Dense material	17-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Hermon	---	---	Low	Low	High
CsB:					
Cornish	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Charles	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Fryeburg	---	---	High	Low	Moderate
Cv:					
Cornish	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Lovewell	---	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
DaB:					
Danforth	---	---	Moderate	Low	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In			
DBC:					
Danforth	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
DBD:					
Danforth	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
DEC:					
Danforth	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
Masardis	---	---	Low	Low	Moderate
Peacham	Dense material	10-20	High	Moderate	High
DfB:					
Dixfield	Dense material	18-29	High	Moderate	Moderate
DXC:					
Dixfield	Dense material	18-29	High	Moderate	Moderate
Colonel	Dense material	17-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
DYC:					
Dixfield	Dense material	18-29	High	Moderate	Moderate
Colonel	Dense material	17-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
EcB:					
Elliottsville	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Chesuncook	Dense material	18-26	Moderate	Low	Moderate
EMC:					
Elliottsville	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Monson	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
EMD:					
Elliottsville	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Monson	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
END:					
Enchanted	Bedrock (lithic)	40-60	Moderate	Low	High
ENE:					
Enchanted	Bedrock (lithic)	40-60	Moderate	Low	High
Fr:					
Fryeburg	---	---	High	Low	Moderate
HoB:					
Howland	Dense material	20-33	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top		Uncoated steel	Concrete
HRB:					
Howland	Dense material	20-33	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Monarda	Dense material	12-24	High	High	High
LAD:					
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Abram	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	Low	High
LAE:					
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Abram	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	Low	High
LTD:					
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Tunbridge	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	High	High
LTE:					
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Tunbridge	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	High	High
MaC:					
Marlow	Dense material	18-30	Moderate	Low	Moderate
MDD:					
Marlow	Dense material	18-30	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Dixfield	Dense material	18-29	High	Moderate	Moderate
MLE:					
Marlow	Dense material	18-30	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Berkshire	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
MND:					
Marlow	Dense material	18-30	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Lyman	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Dixfield	Dense material	18-29	High	Moderate	Moderate
MrB:					
Masardis	---	---	Low	Low	Moderate
MSC:					
Masardis	---	---	Low	Low	Moderate
MTE:					
Masardis	---	---	Low	Low	Moderate
Adams	---	---	Low	Low	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top		Uncoated steel	Concrete
MvB:					
Monarda	Dense material	12-24	High	High	High
MW:					
Monarda	Dense material	12-24	High	High	High
Burnham	Dense material	5-17	High	High	Moderate
MXB:					
Monarda	Dense material	12-24	High	High	High
Howland	Dense material	20-33	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Thorndike	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Moderate	High
MYD:					
Monson	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Elliottsville	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	High	High
MYE:					
Monson	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Elliottsville	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	High	High
PeB:					
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
PeC:					
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
PFC:					
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
Berkshire	---	---	Moderate	Low	High
PhB:					
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Thorndike	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Moderate	High
PhC:					
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Thorndike	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Moderate	High

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In			
Ps:					
Pits	---	---	None	---	---
PtB:					
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
PtC:					
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
PWC:					
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
Howland	Dense material	20-33	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
PWD:					
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Howland	Dense material	20-33	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
ROD:					
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	High	High
Rock outcrop	Bedrock (lithic)	0-0	None	---	---
SRD:					
Saddleback	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	High	High
SRE:					
Saddleback	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	High	High
SUD:					
Surplus	Dense material	20-30	High	Moderate	High
Sv:					
Swanville	Firm substratum	18-36	High	High	Low
SW:					
Swanville	Firm substratum	18-36	High	High	Low
Wonsqueak	---	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
TeB:					
Telos	Dense material	13-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
THC:					
Telos	Dense material	13-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Chesuncook	Dense material	18-26	Moderate	Low	Moderate

Table 18.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In			
TLC:					
Telos	Dense material	13-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Chesuncook	Dense material	18-26	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Elliottsville	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Low	Moderate
TMB:					
Telos	Dense material	13-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Monarda	Dense material	12-24	High	High	High
TNB:					
Telos	Dense material	13-21	High	Moderate	Moderate
Monarda	Dense material	12-24	High	High	High
Monson	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Low	High
ToC:					
Thorndike	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Moderate	High
Abram	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	Low	High
TRC:					
Thorndike	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Moderate	High
Abram	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	Low	High
TSC:					
Thorndike	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Moderate	High
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
TtB:					
Thorndike	Bedrock (lithic)	10-20	Moderate	Moderate	High
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Abram	Bedrock (lithic)	1-10	Low	Low	High
UpB:					
Urban land	---	---	None	---	---
Penquis	Bedrock (lithic)	20-40	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Plaisted	Dense material	20-30	Moderate	Low	High
W:					
Water	---	---	---	---	---
WB:					
Wonsqueak	---	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Bucksport	---	---	High	Moderate	High

Table 19.--Classification of the Soils

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Abram	Loamy, mixed, acid, frigid Lithic Udorthents
Adams	Sandy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Allagash	Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Berkshire	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Boothbay	Fine-silty, mixed, frigid Aquic Dystric Eutrochrepts
Brayton	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Bucksport	Euic Typic Borosaprists
Burnham	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Charles	Coarse-silty, mixed, nonacid, frigid Aeric Fluvaquents
Chesuncook	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Colonel	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Cornish	Coarse-silty, mixed, frigid Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts
Danforth	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Dixfield	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Elliottsville	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Enchanted	Loamy-skeletal, mixed Typic Humicryods
Fryeburg	Coarse-silty, mixed, frigid Fluventic Dystrochrepts
Hermon	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Howland	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Lovewell	Coarse-silty, mixed, frigid Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts
Lyman	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Marlow	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
Masardis	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Monarda	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Monson	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Peacham	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Penquis	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Plaisted	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
Ricker	Dysic Lithic Borofolists
Saddleback	Loamy, mixed Lithic Humicryods
Surplus	Coarse-loamy, mixed Aquic Haplocryods
Swanville	Fine-silty, mixed, nonacid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Telos	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Thorndike	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Tunbridge	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Wonsqueak	Loamy, mixed, euic Terric Borosaprists

Table 20a.--Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage

Parent Material	Excessively drained	Somewhat excessively drained	Well drained
SOILS ON UPLANDS			
Very shallow organic material	Ricker		
Very shallow, medium-textured glacial till derived mainly from phyllite and granite	Abram		
Shallow, medium-textured glacial till derived mainly from calcareous metasedimentary and phyllite		Thorndike	
Moderately deep, medium-textured glacial till derived from calcareous metasedimentary and phyllite			Penquis
Shallow, moderately coarse-textured glacial till derived from granite and phyllite		Lyman	
Moderately deep, moderately coarse-textured glacial till derived from granite and phyllite			Tunbridge
Very deep, moderately coarse-textured glacial till derived from granite and phyllite		Hermon	Berkshire
Very deep, medium-textured till derived from slate and other dark metamorphic rocks			Danforth

Table 20a.--Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage--Continued

Parent Material	Excess-ively drained	Somewhat excessively drained	Well drained
SOILS ON UPLANDS			
Shallow, medium-textured glacial till 10-18% clay) derived from slate and other metamorphic rocks		Monson	
Moderately deep, medium-textured glacial till (10-18% clay) derived from slate and other metamorphic rocks.			Elliottsville
SOILS ON OUTWASH			
Very deep, medium-textured material over gravelly coarse-textured material		Masardis	
Very deep, coarse-textured material		Adams	
Very deep, medium-textured material over coarse-textured material			Allagash

Table 20b.--Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage

Parent Material	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
SOILS ON UPLANDS					
Very deep, medium-textured, compact glacial till derived from metasandstone, phyllite, and slate	Plaisted	Howland			
Very deep, medium-textured compact glacial till (10-18% clay) derived from slate and other dark metamorphic rocks		Chesuncook	Telos	Monarda	Burnham
Very deep, moderately coarse-textured compact glacial till derived from granite and phyllite	Marlow	Dixfield	Colonel	Brayton	Peacham
SOILS ON LACUSTRINE AND MARINE SEDIMENTS					
Very deep, fine-textured material				Boothbay	Swanville
SOILS ON FLOOD PLAINS					
Very deep, medium-textured material over coarse-textured material	Fryeburg				
Very deep, medium-textured material		Lovewell	Cornish	Charles	

Table 20b.--Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage--Continued

Parent Material	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
SOILS IN SWAMPS AND BOGS					
Very deep, well decomposed, herbaceous, mossy or woody fiber					Bucksport
Moderately deep, well decomposed, herbaceous, mossy, or woody fiber					Wonsqueak
SOILS ON UPLANDS IN CRYIC TEMPERATURE REGIME					
Very deep, medium-textured, compact glacial till		Surplus	Surplus		
Shallow, medium-textured glacial till	Saddle-back				
Deep, medium-textured till	Enchanted				

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