

## A.1 Soils

To identify and map soils, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software was used to complete an overlay analysis of the georeferenced Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) data and the study area for soils (0.5-mile buffer of the proposed transmission line centerline). Given that this analysis is based on existing NRCS SSURGO mapping, some mapped series are classified as having a mesic temperature regime. The mesic temperature regime of soil taxonomy is no longer applied to soils in Maine, and soils previously mapped with a mesic temperature regime are now correlated to series with a frigid temperature regime. However, because SSURGO mapping was used as the basis for the transmission line corridor soils analysis, series with a mesic temperature regime are included in the mapping and descriptions of this appendix. The revised temperature regime classifications now used in Maine do not affect soil-based land use interpretations related to the Project. Soils for transmission line and Soil types occurring in the study area are listed in **Table A-1** and depicted on Figure A-1. In total, 189 soil types covering approximately 94,421 acres occur within the study area. A summary of soil types occurring within the study area follows **Table A-1** and Figure A-1.

**Table A-1. Soil Map Units in the Study Area and Project-Related Disturbance**

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Adams loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	AaB	2,424.8	12.6	<0.1	12.7
Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	AaC	2,617.4	13.4	<0.1	13.4
Adams loamy sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes	AaD	509.7	1.6	0.0	1.6
Adams very stony loamy sand, 5 to 20 percent slopes	AbD	174.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Abram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes	ABE	59.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	ACB	193.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	AdA	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agawam fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	AdB	236.4	1.5	0.0	1.5
Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	AdC	116.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adams loamy sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes	AdD	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adams-Colton association, steep	AED	80.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
Adams-Croghan association, strongly sloping	AFC	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allagash fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	AgA	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Allagash fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	AgB	27.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Allagash fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	AgC	23.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	BeB	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	BeC	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	BgB	344.2	1.2	0.0	1.2
Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	BgC	37.7	0.9	0.0	0.9
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	BhB	309.5	0.8	0.0	0.8
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	BhC	150.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	BkB	684.8	3.2	0.0	3.2
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes, very stony	BkC	1,831.6	11.1	<0.1	11.1
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	BkD	28.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Berkshire fine sandy loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes, very stony	BkE	239.3	1.0	0.0	1.0
Biddeford mucky peat, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Bo	65.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Boothbay silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	BoB	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boothbay silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	BoC	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brayton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	BpB	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brayton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	BrB	244.8	0.8	0.0	0.8
Brayton-Colonel association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	BSB	1,027.5	2.1	0.0	2.1
Brayton-Peacham-Markey association, gently sloping, very stony	BTB	941.2	3.8	0.0	3.8
Lamoine-Buxton complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	BuB	515.0	2.7	0.0	2.7
Lamoine-Buxton complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	BuB2	109.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Buxton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	BuC2	91.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bucksport and Markey soils	BW	152.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
Charles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Ca	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Charlton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	CfB	205.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	CfC2	248.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
Charlton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	CfD2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	CG	711.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
Charlton very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	ChB	332.7	3.1	0.0	3.1
Charlton very stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	ChC	943.4	1.6	0.1	1.8
Charlton very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	ChD	303.9	1.4	0.0	1.4
Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	CHD	652.5	3.6	<0.1	3.6
Chesuncook-Telos association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	CKC	548.7	2.8	0.0	2.8
Colonel fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	CnB	177.6	0.7	0.0	0.7
Colton gravelly sandy loam, dark materials, 8 to 15 percent slopes	CnC	290.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Colonel-Peru-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	CNC	2,203.5	8.3	<0.1	8.3
Colton gravelly sandy loam, dark materials, 15 to 25 percent slopes	CnD	131.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Colton gravelly sandy loam, dark materials, 25 to 45 percent slopes	CnE	152.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Colonel fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	CoB	47.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
Colonel-Pillsbury-Peru association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	CPB	1,933.1	5.7	<0.1	5.7
Colonel-Peru association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	CPC	2,941.8	11.4	<0.1	11.4
Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	CRB	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colton gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	CsC	24.9	0.8	0.0	0.8
Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	CSC	37.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Colton gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	CsD	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	CTC	707.7	2.3	<0.1	2.3

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Croghan loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	CuB	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	CVC	1,152.0	5.2	<0.1	5.2
Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	DEC	5,488.6	33.2	4.6	37.8
Danforth-Elliottsville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	DED	953.3	10.7	<0.1	10.8
Peru fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	DfB	866.1	4.3	<0.1	4.3
Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	DfC	355.8	2.3	0.0	2.3
Peru fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	DfD	22.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Peru fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	DgB	199.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	DgC	324.3	1.4	0.0	1.4
Peru fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	DgD	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	DMC	2,062.4	9.7	<0.1	9.7
Peru-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	DTC	3,134.4	15.6	<0.1	15.6
Dune land	Du	33.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
Elmwood fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	EmB	391.3	2.2	<0.1	2.3
Elliottsville-Monson complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	EMC	330.4	1.7	<0.1	1.7
Elmwood fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	EmC2	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elliottsville-Monson complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes, very stony	EMD	598.0	4.1	0.0	4.1
Elliottsville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky	EME	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes	ENE	305.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fryeburg silt loam	Fr	104.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
Gravel pits	Gp	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sand and gravel pits	GP	27.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
Hadley silt loam	Ha	514.8	1.5	<0.1	1.5
Hermon fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	HeC	13.2	0.2	0.0	0.2

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Hermon fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	HeD	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hartland very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	HfB	95.0	0.8	<0.1	0.8
Hartland very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	HfC2	96.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Hartland very fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	HfD2	24.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	HkB	200.0	1.2	0.0	1.2
Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	HkC	560.2	3.7	<0.1	3.7
Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	HkD	152.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
Hermon-Monadnock association, rolling, very stony	HMC	34.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Hermon-Monadnock association, steep, very stony	HME	17.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Hollis fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	HrB	247.8	2.1	0.0	2.1
Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	HrC	1,036.6	6.1	0.2	6.3
Hollis fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	HrD	363.2	4.0	11.2	15.2
Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	HsC	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hermon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	HSC	1,096.3	4.9	0.0	4.9
Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	HsD	28.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
Hermon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	HSD	130.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	HTC	1,280.7	6.4	<0.1	6.4
Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	HTD	559.4	5.4	<0.1	5.4
Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	LAC	992.8	4.7	<0.1	4.7
Hogback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	LAE	566.9	0.7	0.0	0.7
Lovewell-Cornish complex, occasionally flooded	Lc	1,912.5	7.3	<0.1	7.3
Leicester very stony fine sandy loam	Le	417.7	1.7	0.0	1.7
Charles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Lk	233.9	0.5	0.0	0.5

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Lyman-Rock outcrop-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	LmE	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lyman-Tunbridge-Abram complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	LNC	278.7	1.6	0.0	1.7
Lyman-Tunbridge-Abram complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, rocky	LNE	174.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	LTC	1,740.3	8.4	<0.1	8.4
Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	LTE	575.2	3.6	0.0	3.6
Lyman loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	LyB	293.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	LyC	1,064.1	5.8	0.0	5.8
Lyman loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	LzC	114.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
Lyman loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	LzE	153.3	1.2	0.0	1.2
Madawaska fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	MaB	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madawaska fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	MbB	45.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Madawaska-Allagash association, gently sloping	MDB	116.5	1.2	0.0	1.2
Marlow-Peru association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	MDD	222.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Melrose fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	MeB	254.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
Melrose fine sandy loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	MeC	378.1	1.5	0.0	1.5
Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	MeD	55.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Marlow-Peru-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	MED	1,656.4	8.0	<0.1	8.1
Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	MfC	213.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	MfD	115.9	0.7	0.0	0.7
Marlow-Peru association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	MGD	714.2	4.0	0.0	4.0
Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	MkB	78.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	MKC	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Merrimac fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	MkC2	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Merrimac fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	MkD2	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marlow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes	MLE	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	MMC	1,897.5	8.9	<0.1	8.9
Mixed alluvial land	Mn	105.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes	MNC	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monarda-Burnham complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	MOB	549.6	1.6	<0.1	1.6
Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	MTB	2,095.5	6.8	<0.1	6.9
Monson-Elliottsville-Knob Lock complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes, very rocky	MVC	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monson-Elliottsville-Knob Lock complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky	MVE	1,029.6	3.1	0.0	3.1
Naumburg loamy sand	Nb	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ninigret fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	NgB	1,204.5	7.2	<0.1	7.2
Naumburg-Searsport association	NS	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nicholville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	NvB	161.1	1.5	0.0	1.5
Nicholville silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	NvC	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peat and Muck	Pa	625.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Peru fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	PcB	112.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Peru fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	PdB	1,152.6	6.6	<0.1	6.6
Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	PdC	810.5	5.3	0.0	5.3
Plaisted gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	PgB	129.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pillsbury-Peacham association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	PPB	738.1	1.4	0.0	1.4
Pits, sand and gravel	Ps	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes	RRF	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	RSE	602.4	0.4	0.0	0.4

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Rock outcrop-Thorndike-Lyman association, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	RtC	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rock outcrop-Thorndike-Lyman association, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very stony	RtE	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rock outcrop-Ricker complex, 8 to 80 percent slopes	RTF	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	RUB	247.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Saco silt loam	Sa	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scantic silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Sc	938.7	2.8	0.0	2.8
Scantic silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	ScA	513.4	2.9	0.0	2.9
Skowhegan loamy fine sand	Sk	310.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Sunday loamy fine sand	Sn	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarboro fine sandy loam	So	772.3	4.3	0.0	4.3
Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	SRD	232.3	0.9	0.0	0.9
Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	SRE	645.8	1.3	0.0	1.3
Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	SSD	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stetson fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	StB	253.3	4.0	<0.1	4.0
Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	SUC	531.3	4.2	0.0	4.2
Suffield silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	SuC2	469.8	1.9	<0.1	1.9
Suffield silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	SuD2	283.1	1.3	0.0	1.3
Swanville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Sw	131.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	SWD	669.2	3.1	<0.1	3.1
Sutton loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	SxB	186.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
Sutton loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	SxC	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sutton very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	SyB	997.4	5.8	2.44	8.2
Swanville-Boothbay association, gently sloping	SYB	178.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
Sutton very stony loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	SyC	50.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Swanton fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	SzA	351.6	2.3	<0.1	2.4



Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Acres within Study Area	Temporary Impacts (acres)	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Impacts (acres)
Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	TCC	2,984.4	14.3	<0.1	14.3
Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	TEC	1,168.8	1.9	0.0	1.9
Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	TMB	1,756.8	6.5	<0.1	6.5
Tunbridge-Berkshire-Peru association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	TRC	533.4	2.9	0.0	2.9
Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	TuB	269.1	1.3	0.0	1.3
Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	TuC	70.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Udorthents-Urban land complex	Ud	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	W	3,378.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walpole fine sandy loam	Wa	1,089.2	3.1	0.0	3.1
Whately fine sandy loam	Wg	149.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
Winooski silt loam	Wn	267.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bucksport and Wonsqueak mucks, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WO	1,823.4	2.2	0.0	2.2
<b>Totals</b>		<b>94,421.3</b>	<b>407.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>

Notes: Gray shaded rows indicate soil types that are classified as prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance  
Sources: CMP 2020; NRCS 2020a; NRCS 2020b.

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Type
AaB	Adams loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes
AaC	Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes
AaD	Adams loamy sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes
AbD	Adams very stony loamy sand, 5 to 20 percent slopes
ABE	Abram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes
ACB	Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
Ada	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
ADB	Agawam fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
AdC	Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes
Add	Adams loamy sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes
AED	Adams-Colton association, steep
AFC	Adams-Croghan association, strongly sloping
AGA	Allagash fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
AGB	Allagash fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
AGC	Allagash fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
BeB	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
BeC	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
BgB	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
BgC	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
BhB	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
BhC	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
BkA	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
BkC	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes, very stony
BkD	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony
BkE	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes, very stony
Bo	Biddeford mucky peat, 0 to 3 percent slopes
BoB	Boothbay silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
BoC	Boothbay silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
BpB	Brayton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
BrB	Brayton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
BSB	Brayton-Colonel association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
BTB	Brayton-Peacham-Markey association, gently sloping, very stony
BuB	Lamoine-Buxton complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
BuB2	Lamoine-Buxton complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
BuC2	Buxton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
BW	Bucksport and Markey soils
Ca	Charles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded
CFB	Charlton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
CF2	Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
CFD2	Charlton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
CG	Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
CHB	Charlton very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
CHC	Charlton very stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
CHD	Charlton very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
CHD	Chesuncook-Elliottville-Telos association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony
CXC	Chesuncook-Telos association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony
CnB	Colonel fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
CnC	Colton gravelly sandy loam, dark materials, 8 to 15 percent slopes
CnC	Colonel-Peru-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
CnD	Colton gravelly sandy loam, dark materials, 15 to 25 percent slopes
CnE	Colton gravelly sandy loam, dark materials, 25 to 45 percent slopes
CoB	Colonel fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
CPB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Peru association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
CPD	Colonel-Peru association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
CRB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
CsC	Colton gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
CsC	Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
CsD	Colton gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes
CTC	Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
CuB	Croghan loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes
CVC	Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
DEC	Danforth-Elliottville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
DED	Danforth-Elliottville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes
DFB	Peru fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
DFC	Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
DFD	Peru fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
DgB	Peru fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
DgC	Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
DgD	Peru fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony
DMC	Peru-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
DTC	Peru-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
Du	Dune land
EmB	Elmwood fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
EMC	Elliottville-Monson complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
EMC2	Elmwood fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
EMD	Elliottville-Monson complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes, very stony
EME	Elliottville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky
ENE	Enchanted-Mahosusc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes
Fr	Fryburg silt loam

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Type
Gp	Gravel pits
GP	Sand and gravel pits
Ha	Hadley silt loam
HeC	Hermon fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
HeD	Hermon fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony
HfB	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
HfC2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
HfD2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
HkB	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
HkC	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
HkD	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
HMC	Hermon-Monadnock association, rolling, very stony
HME	Hermon-Monadnock association, steep, very stony
HrB	Hollis fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
HrC	Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
HrD	Hollis fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes
HsC	Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
HsC	Hermon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
HsD	Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes
HSD	Hermon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
HTC	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
HTD	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
LAC	Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
LAE	Hogback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes
Lc	Losewell-Cornish complex, occasionally flooded
Le	Leicester very stony fine sandy loam
Lk	Charles silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
LmE	Lyman-Rock outcrop-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes
LNC	Lyman-Tunbridge-Abram complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, rocky
LNE	Lyman-Tunbridge-Abram complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, rocky
LTC	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
LTE	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
LyB	Lyman loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky
LyC	Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes
LzC	Lyman loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky
LzE	Lyman loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky
MaB	Madawaska fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
MbB	Madawaska fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
MDB	Madawaska-Allagash association, gently sloping
MDD	Marlow-Peru association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony
MeB	Melrose fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
MeC	Melrose fine sandy loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes
MeD	Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
MED	Marlow-Peru-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
MfC	Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
MfD	Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony
MGD	Marlow-Peru association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony
MkB	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
MkC	Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes
MkC2	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
MkD2	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
MLE	Marlow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes
MfMC	Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes
Mh	Mixed alluvial land
MNC	Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes
MOB	Monarda-Burnham complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony
MTB	Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
MVC	Monson-Elliottville-Knob Lock complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes, very rocky
MVE	Monson-Elliottville-Knob Lock complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky
Nb	Naumburg loamy sand
NgB	Ninigret fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
NS	Naumburg-Searsport association
NvB	Nicholville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
NvC	Nicholville silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
Pa	Peat and Muck
PcB	Peru fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
PdB	Peru fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
PdC	Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
PgB	Plaisted gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
PPB	Pillsbury-Peacham association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
Ps	Pits, sand and gravel
RRF	Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes
RSE	Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
RtC	Rock outcrop-Thorndike-Lyman association, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
RtE	Rock outcrop-Thorndike-Lyman association, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very stony
RtF	Rock outcrop-Ricker complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes
RUB	Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes
Sa	Saco silt loam
Sc	Scantic silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Type
ScA	Scantic silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Sk	Skowhegan loamy fine sand
Sn	Sunday loamy fine sand
So	Scarboro fine sandy loam
SRD	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes
SRE	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes
SSD	Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes
StB	Stetson fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
SUC	Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
SUD2	Suffield silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
SuD2	Suffield silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
Sw	Swanville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
SWD	Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
SxB	Sutton loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
SxC	Sutton loam, 8 to 0 to 8 percent slopes
SyB	Sutton very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
SYB	Swanville-Boothbay association, gently sloping
SyC	Sutton very stony loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
SzA	Swanton fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
TCC	Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
TEC	Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
TMB	Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, rocky
TRC	Tunbridge-Berkshire-Peru association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
TuB	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky
TuC	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky
Ud	Udorthens-Urban land complex
W	Water
Wa	Walpole fine sandy loam
Wg	Whately fine sandy loam
Wn	Winooski silt loam
WO	Bucksport and Wonsqueak mucks, 0 to 2 percent slopes

## Soil Type Key

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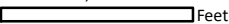
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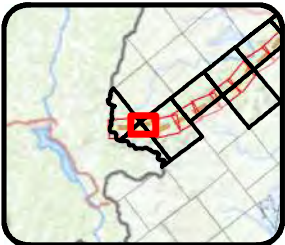
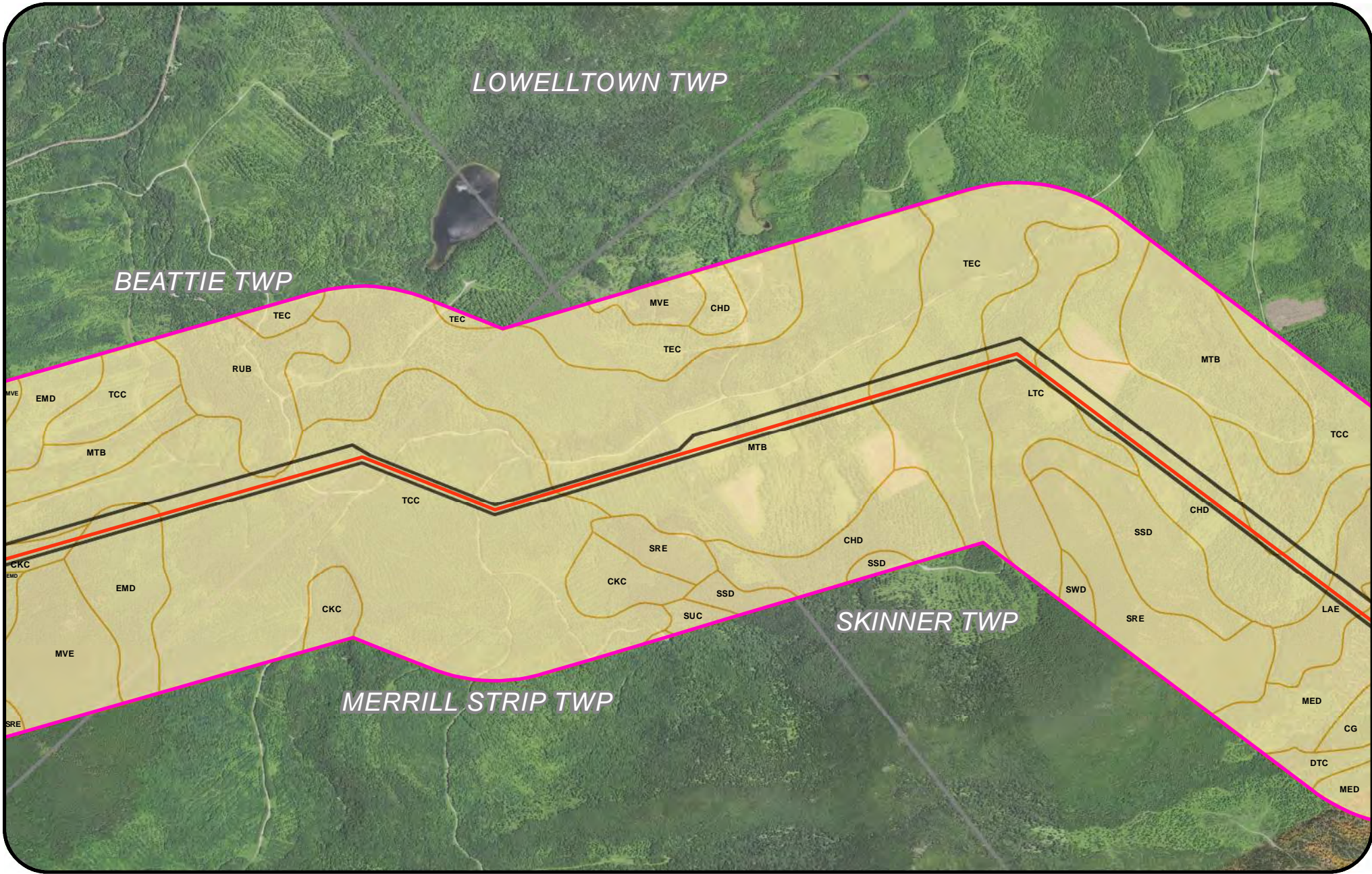
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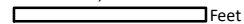
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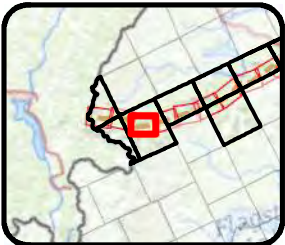
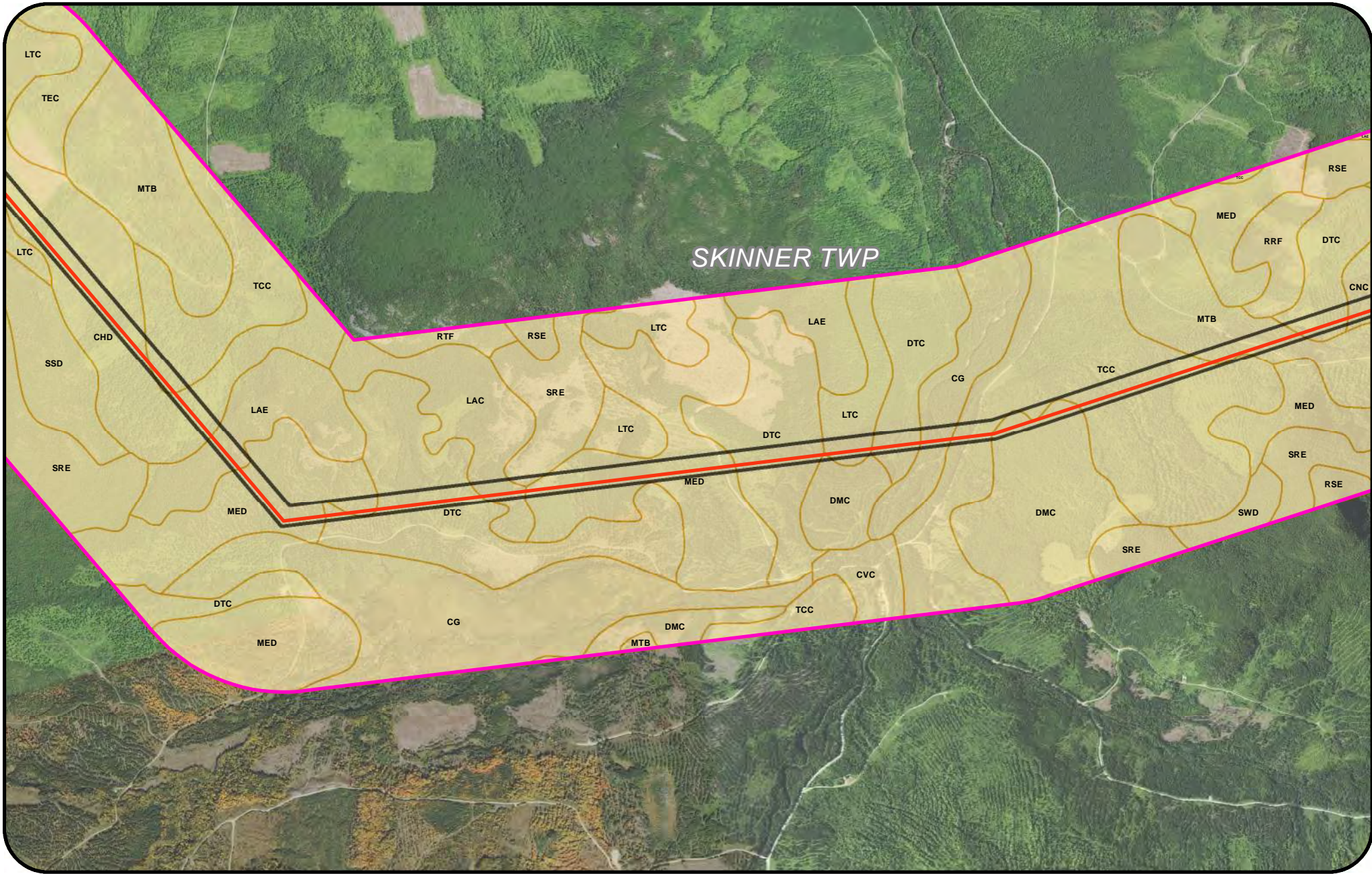
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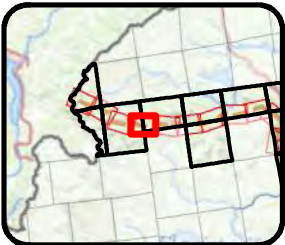
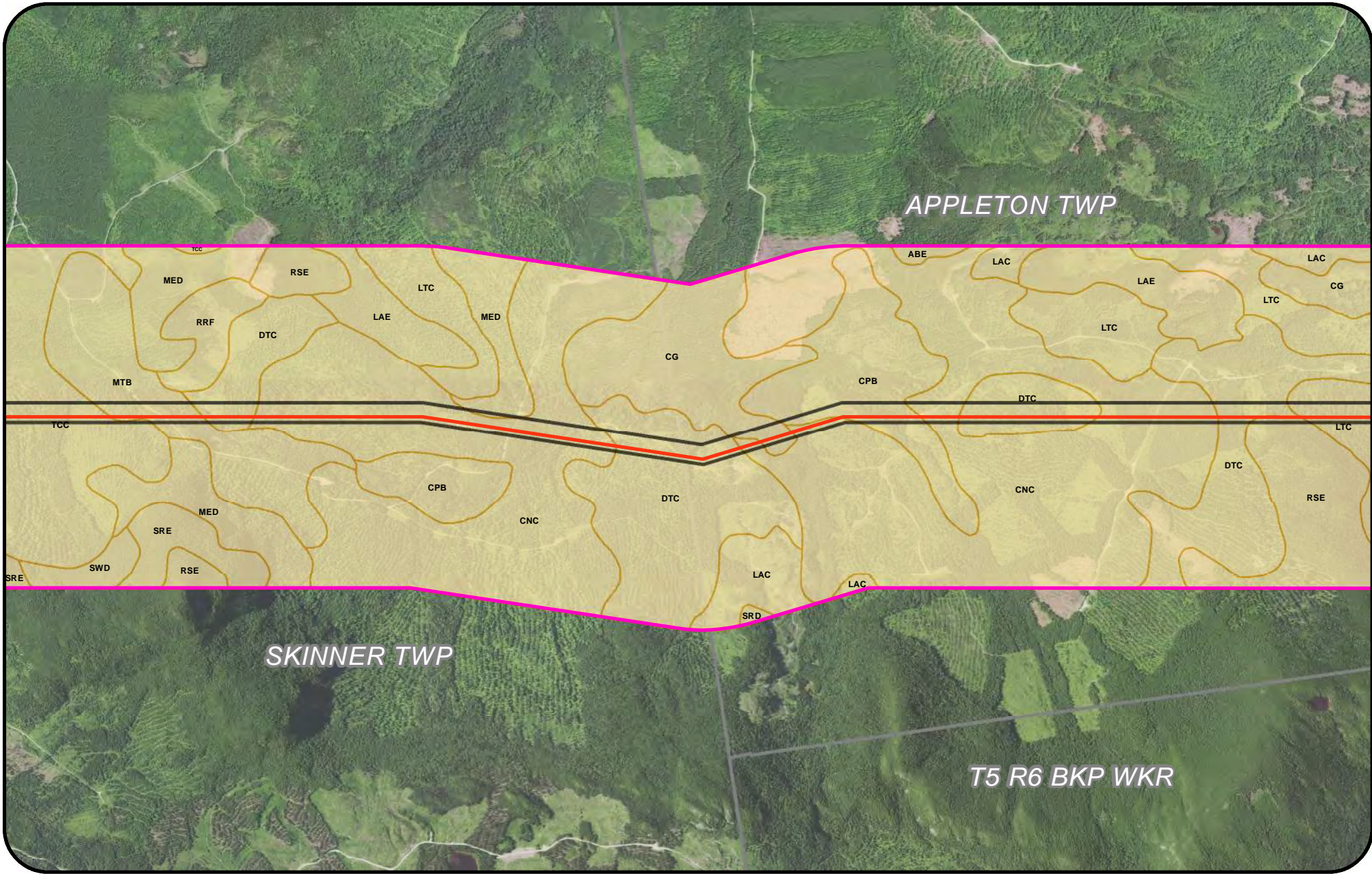
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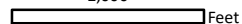
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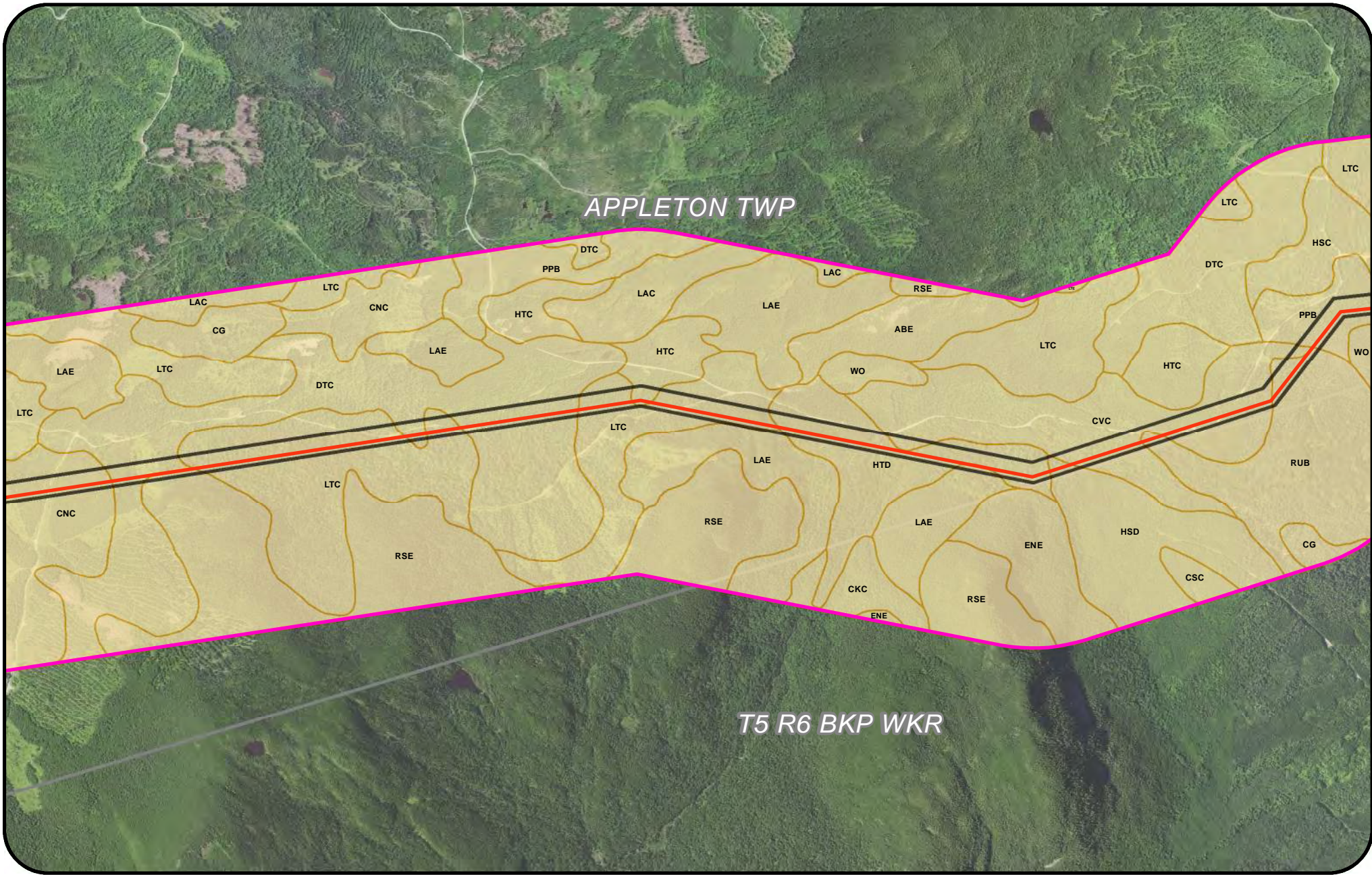
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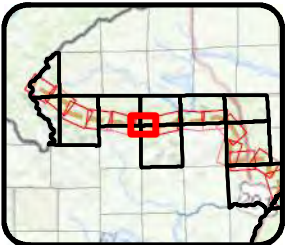
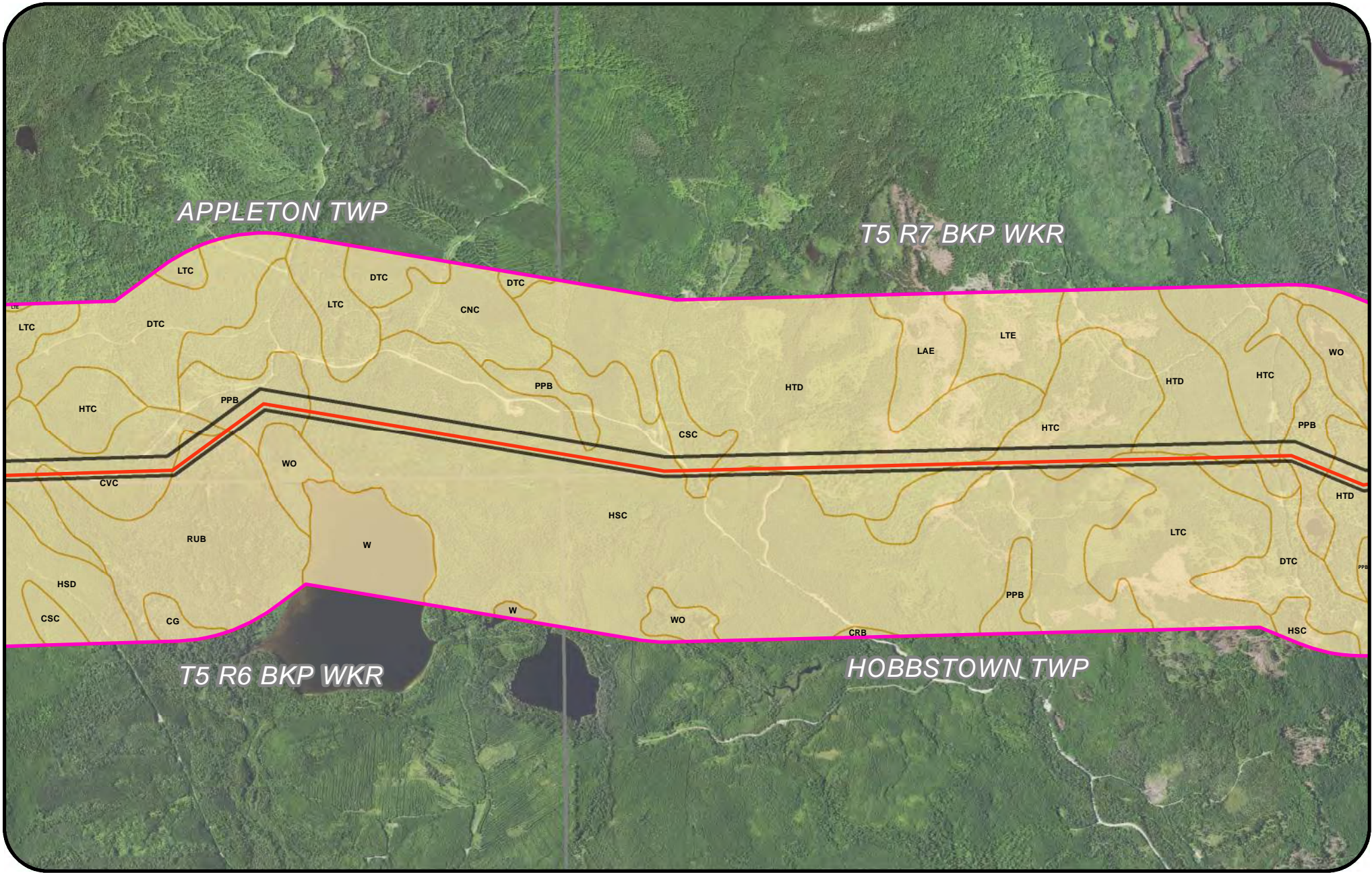


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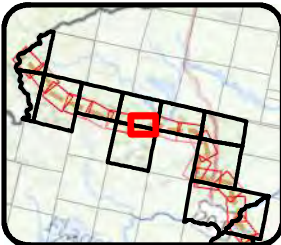
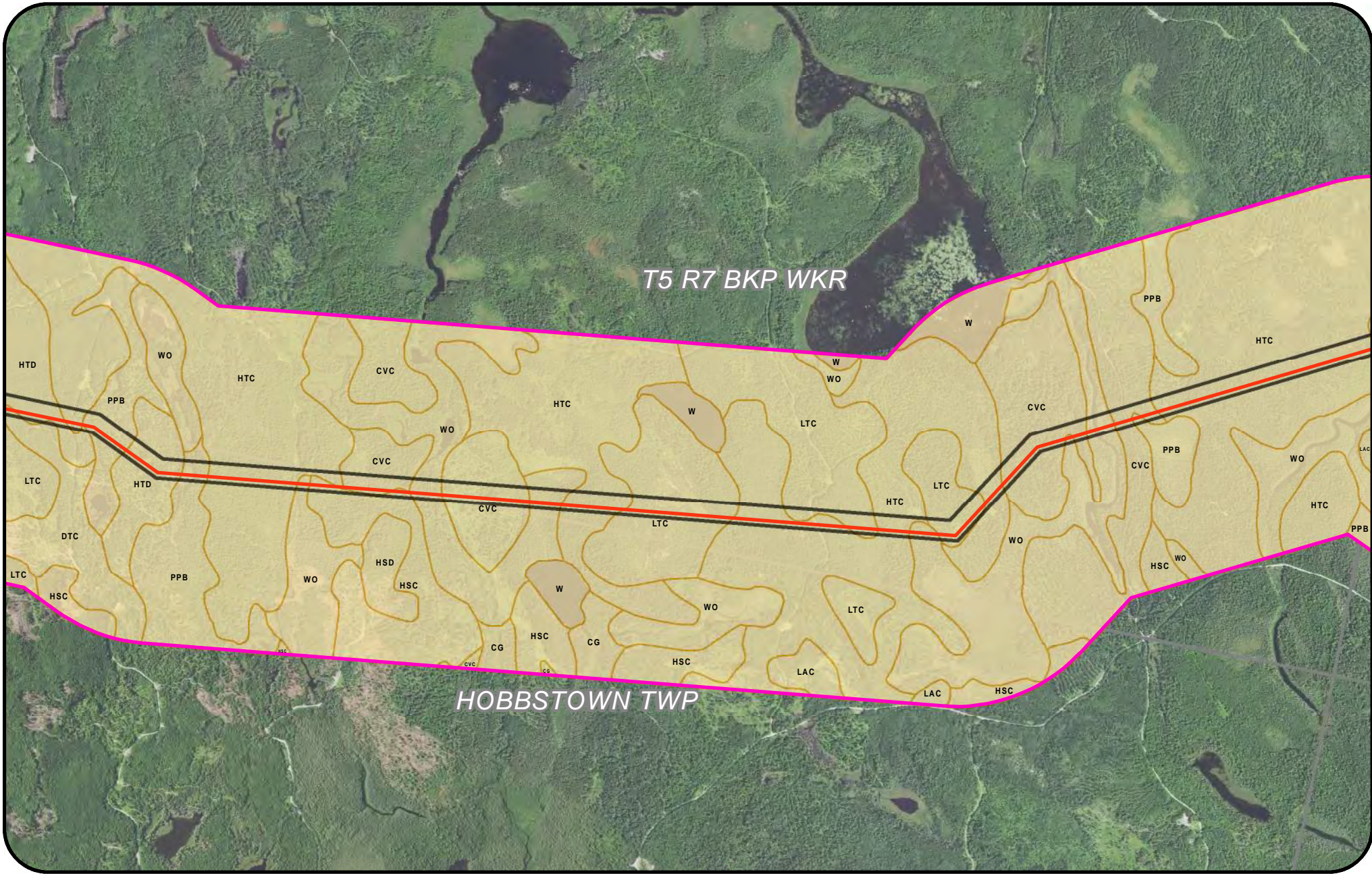
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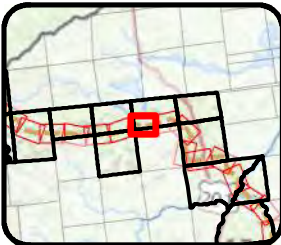
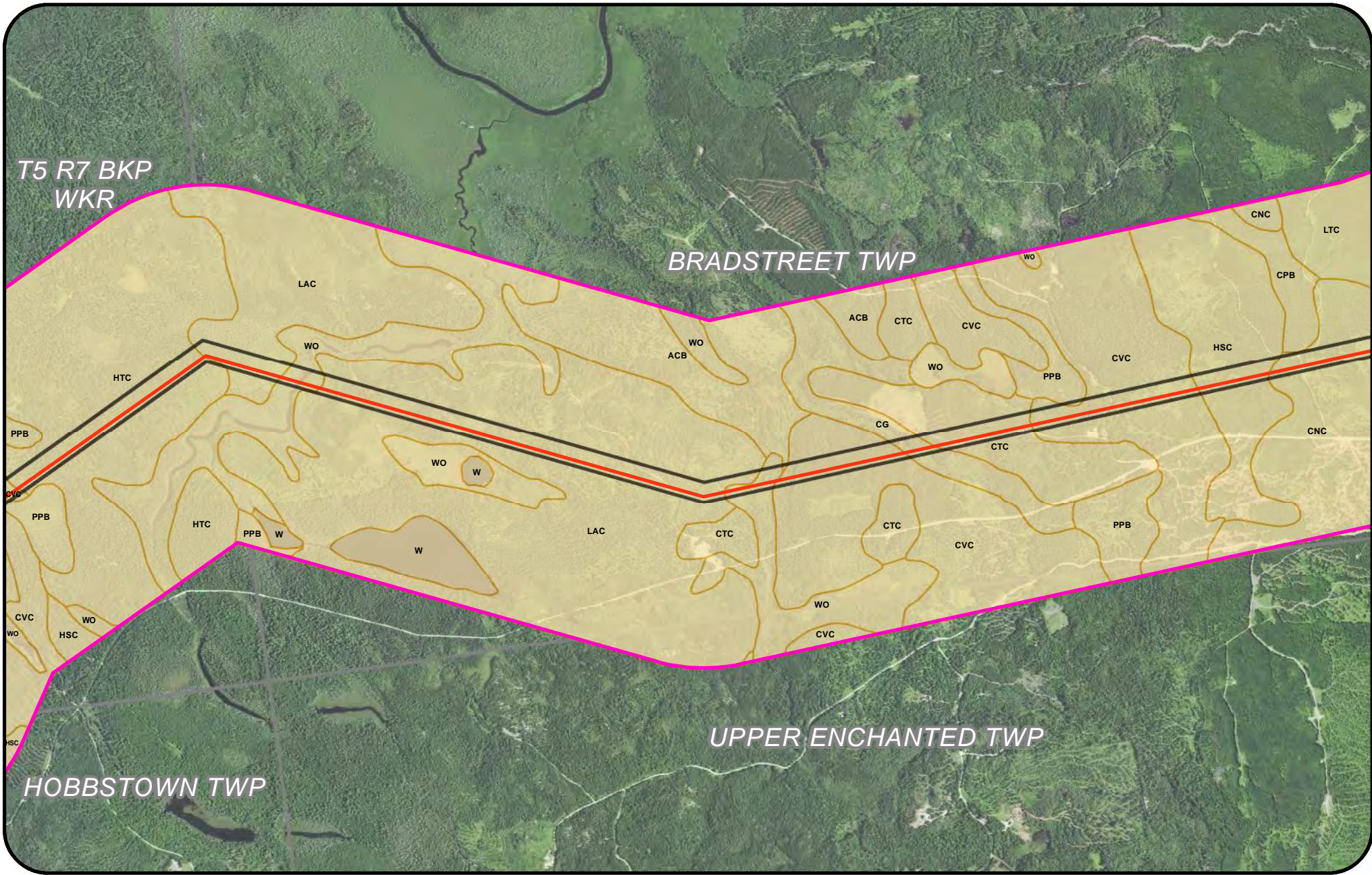
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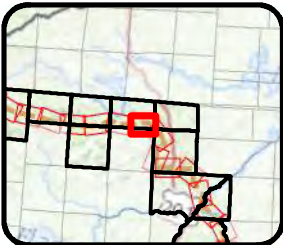
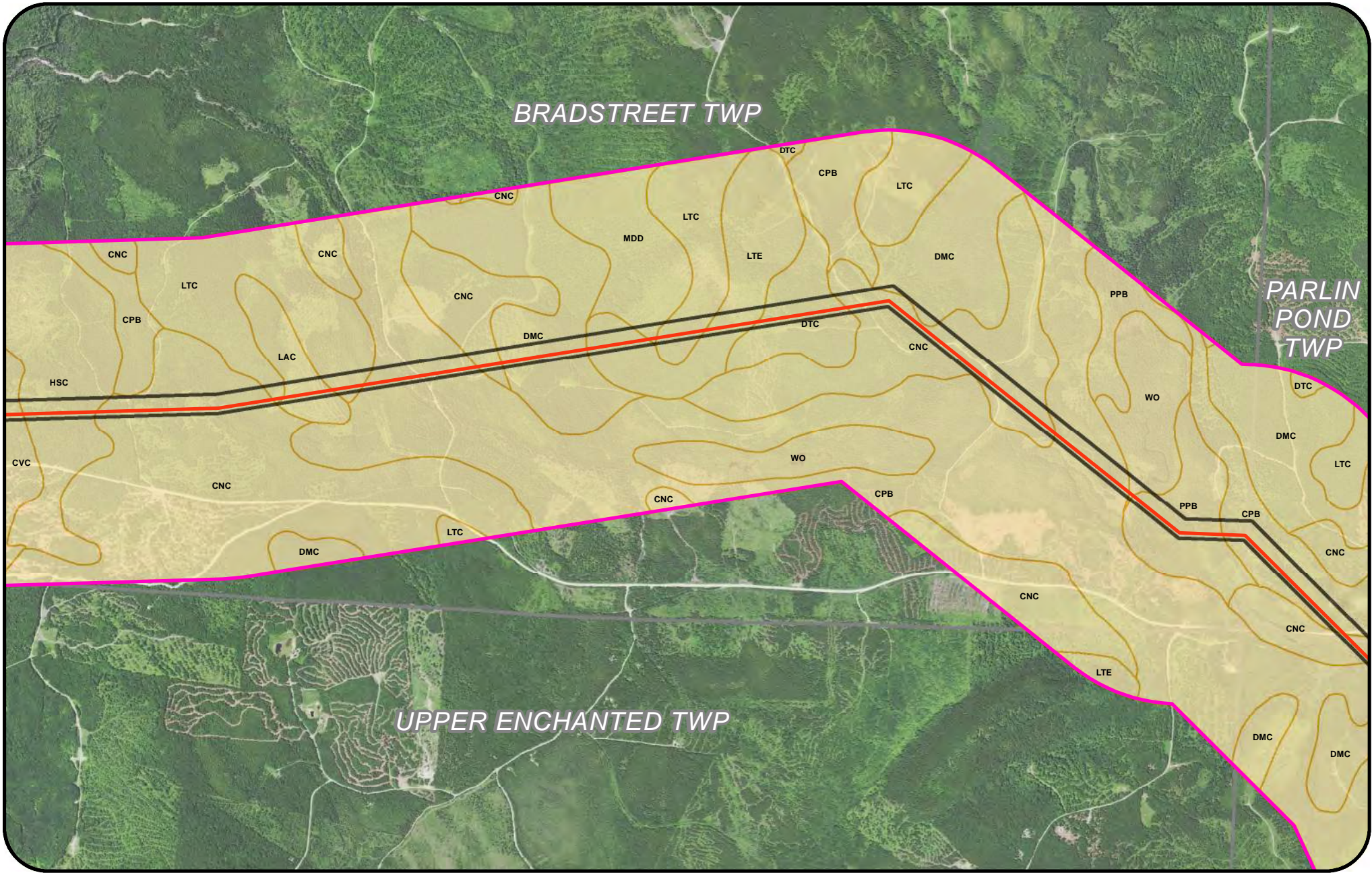


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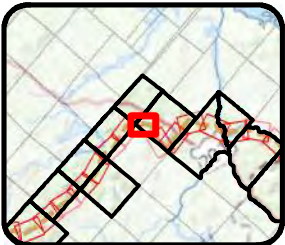
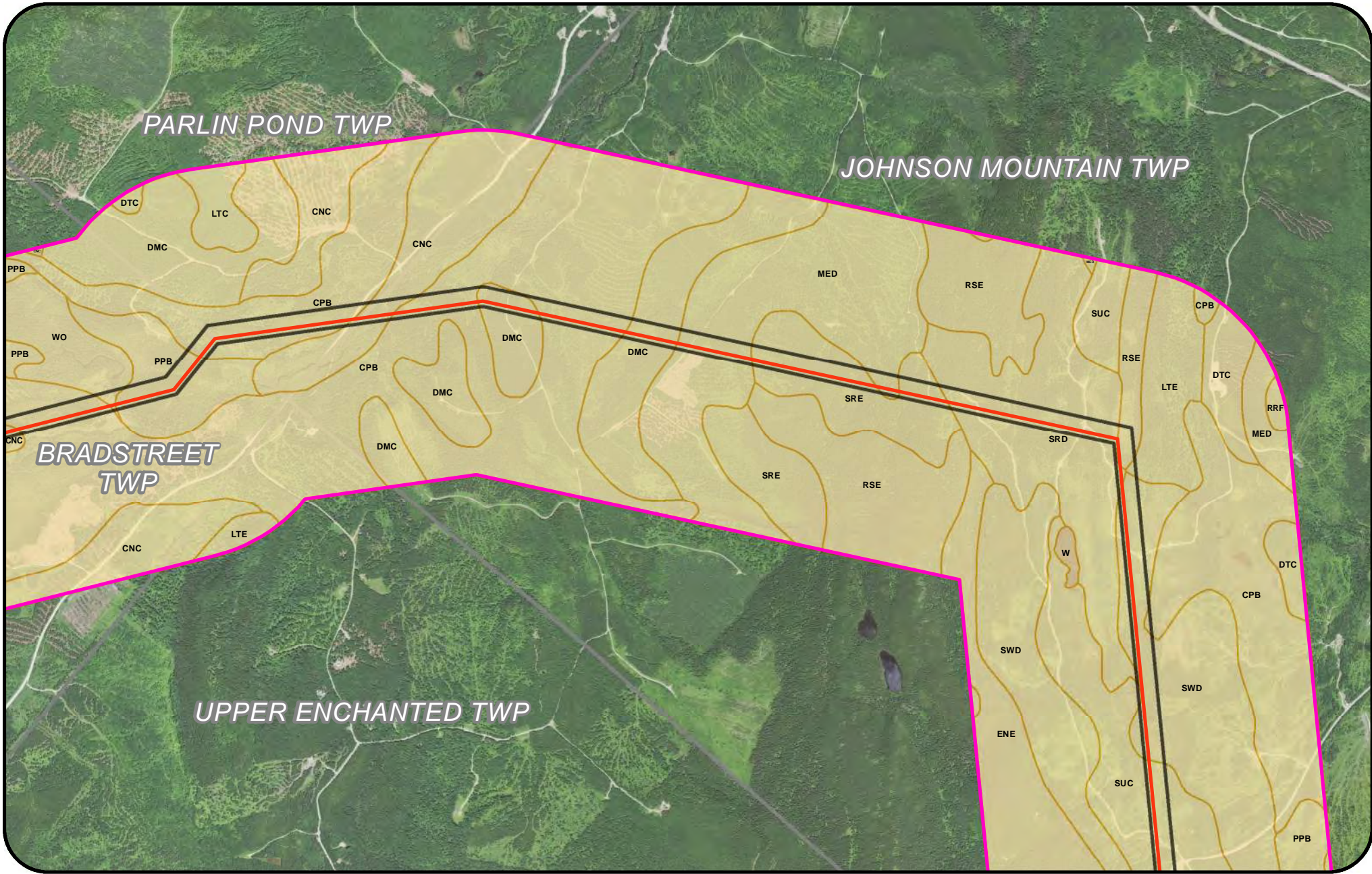
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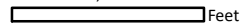
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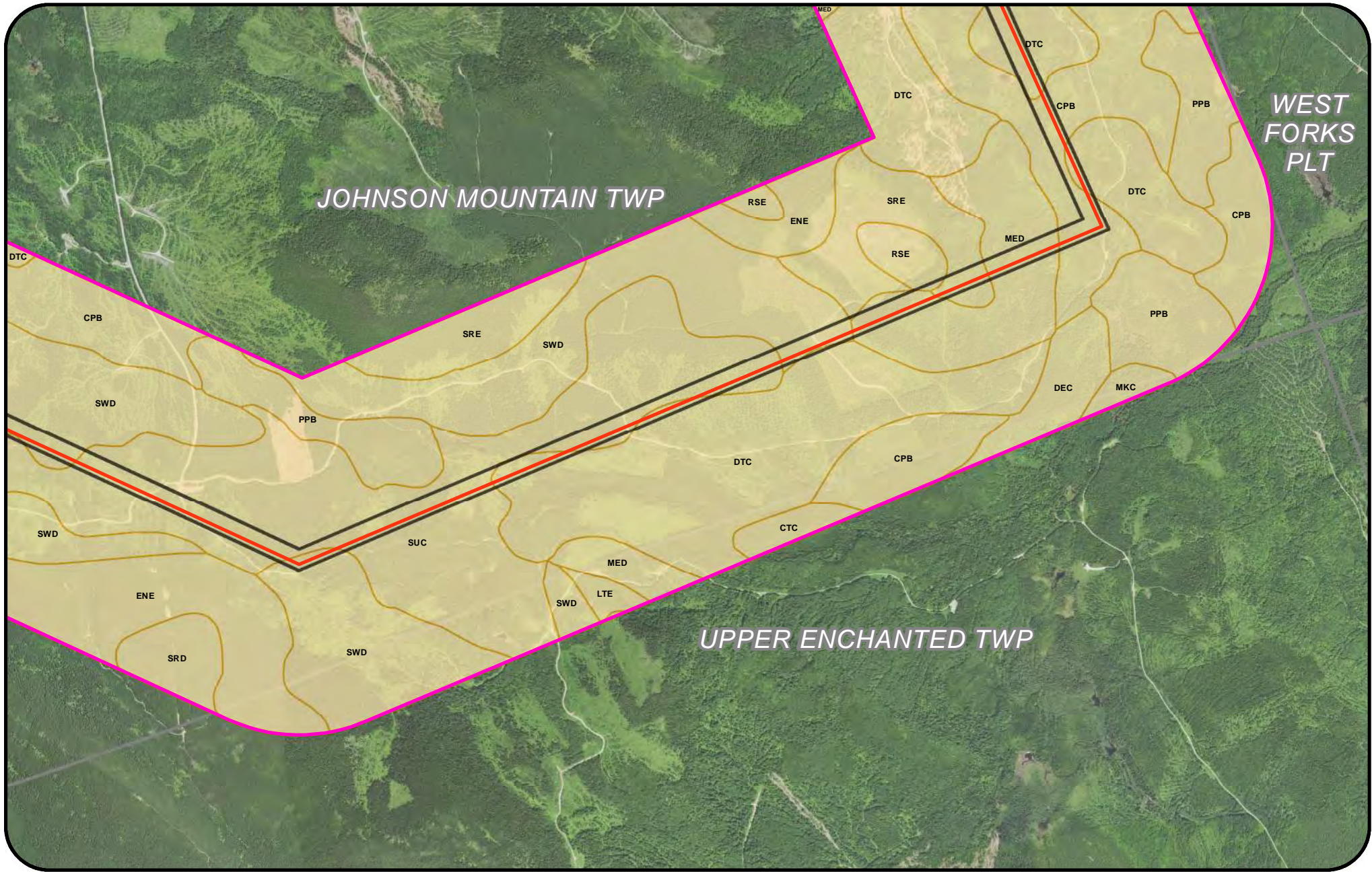
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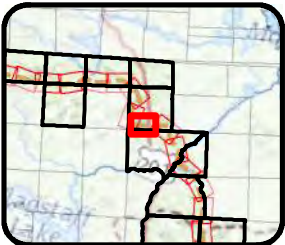
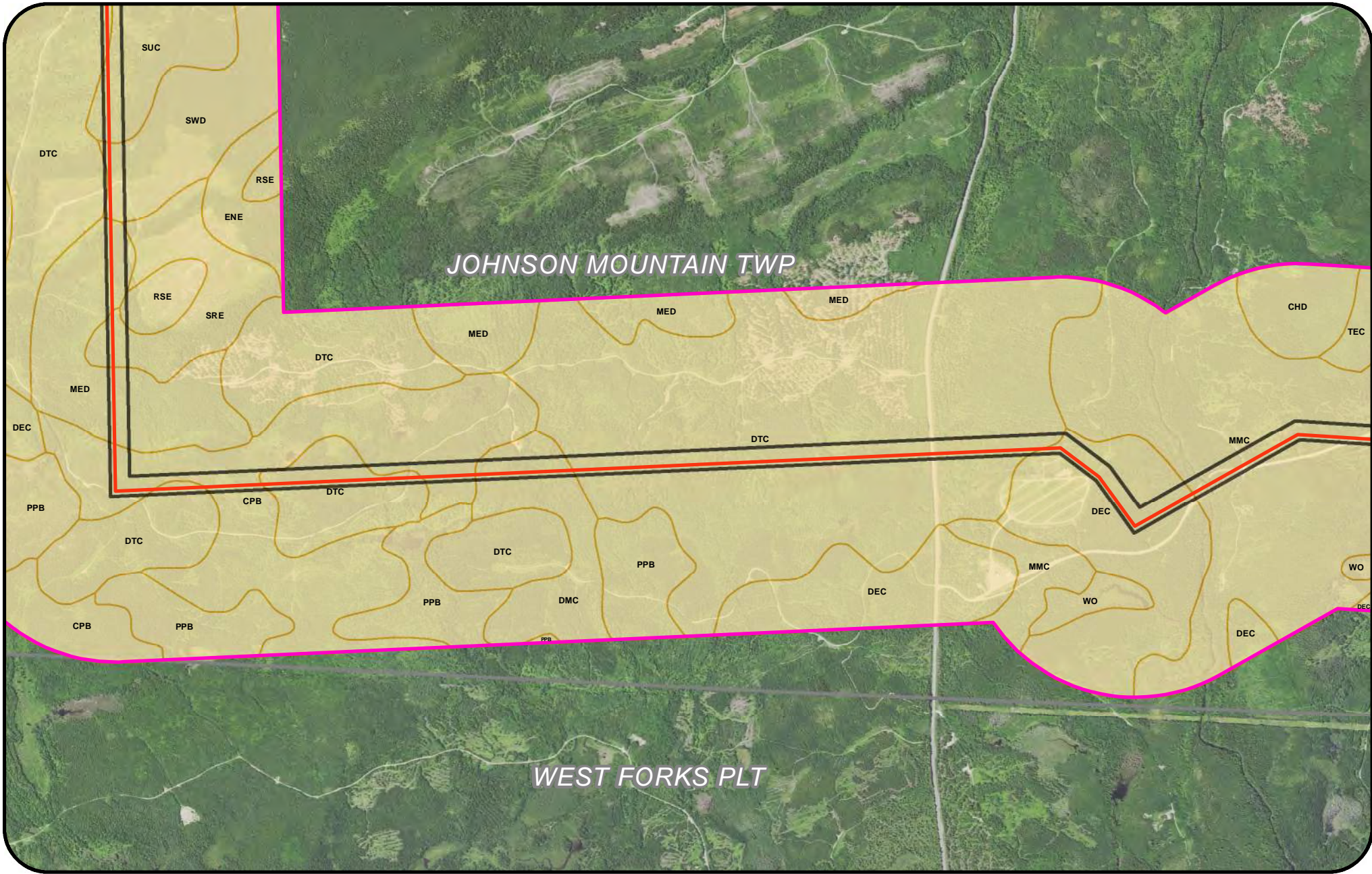


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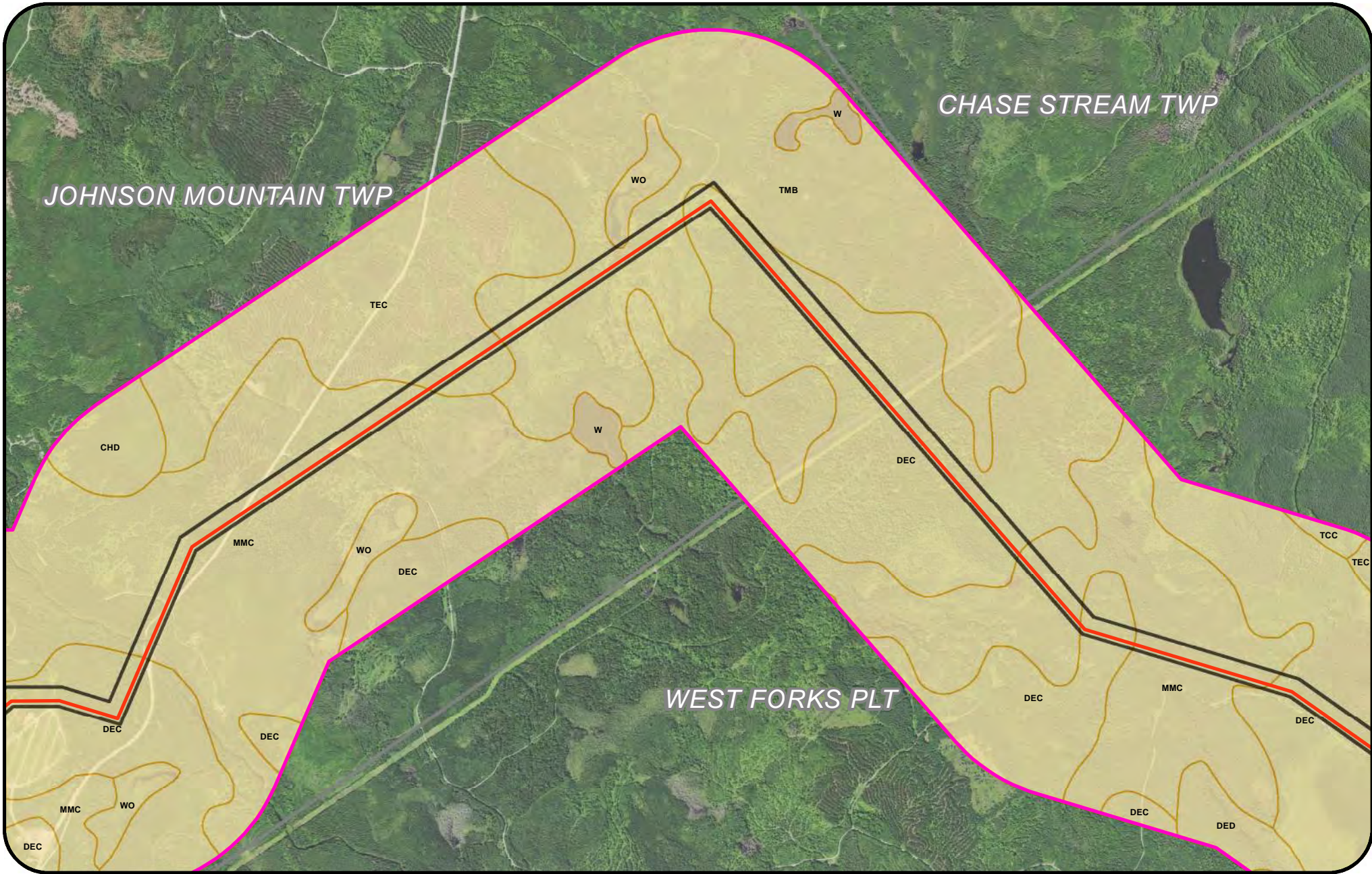
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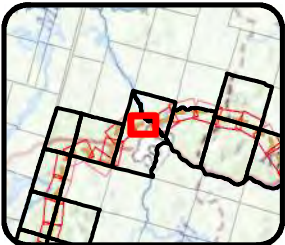
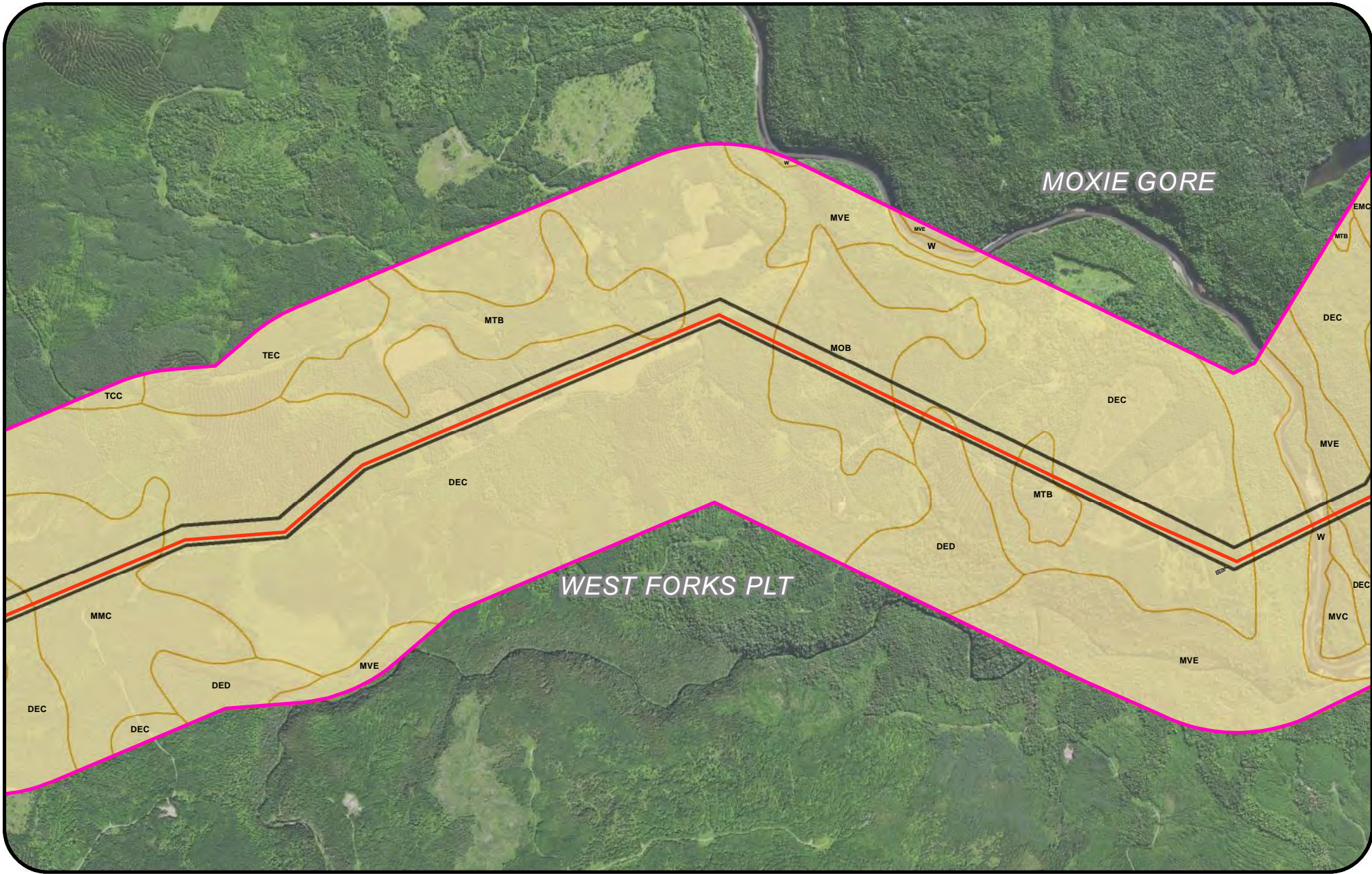


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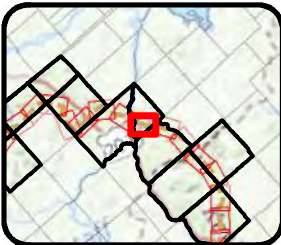
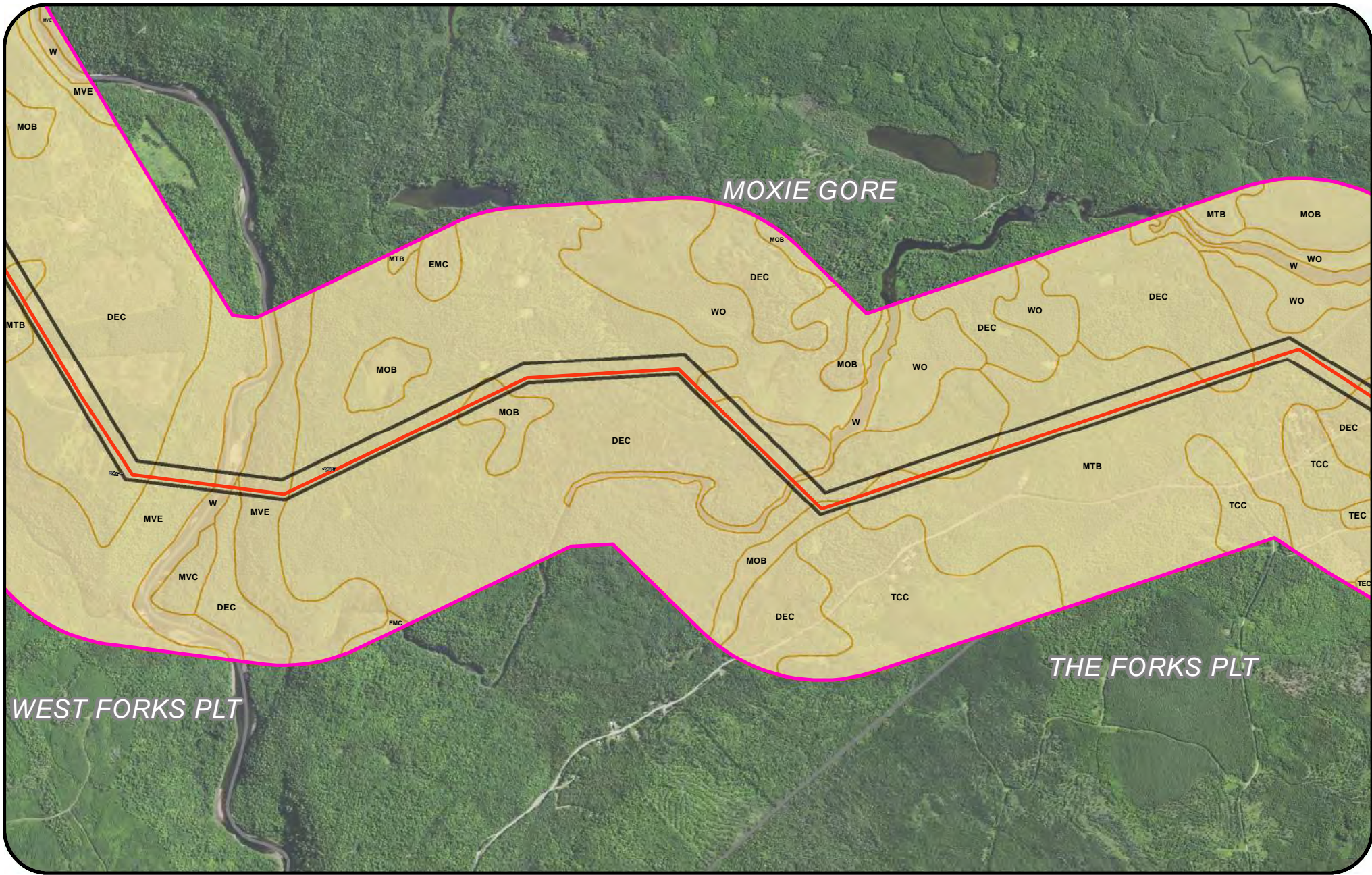


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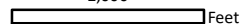
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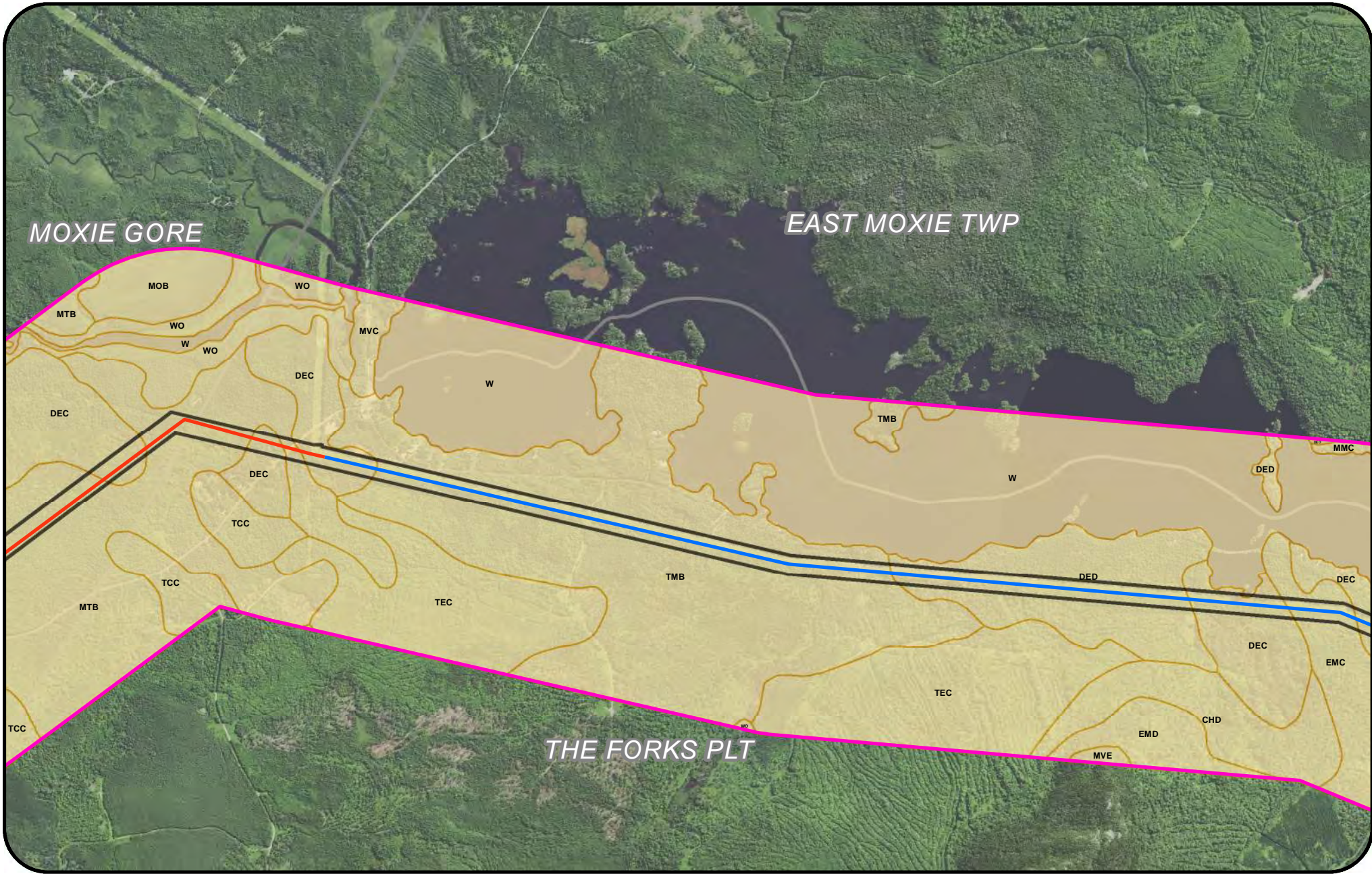
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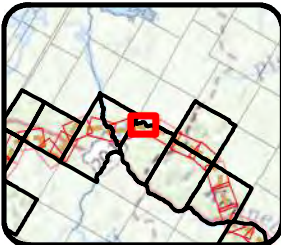




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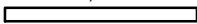
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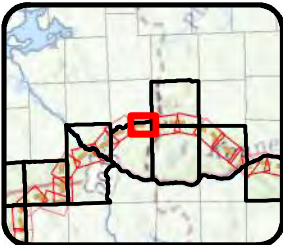
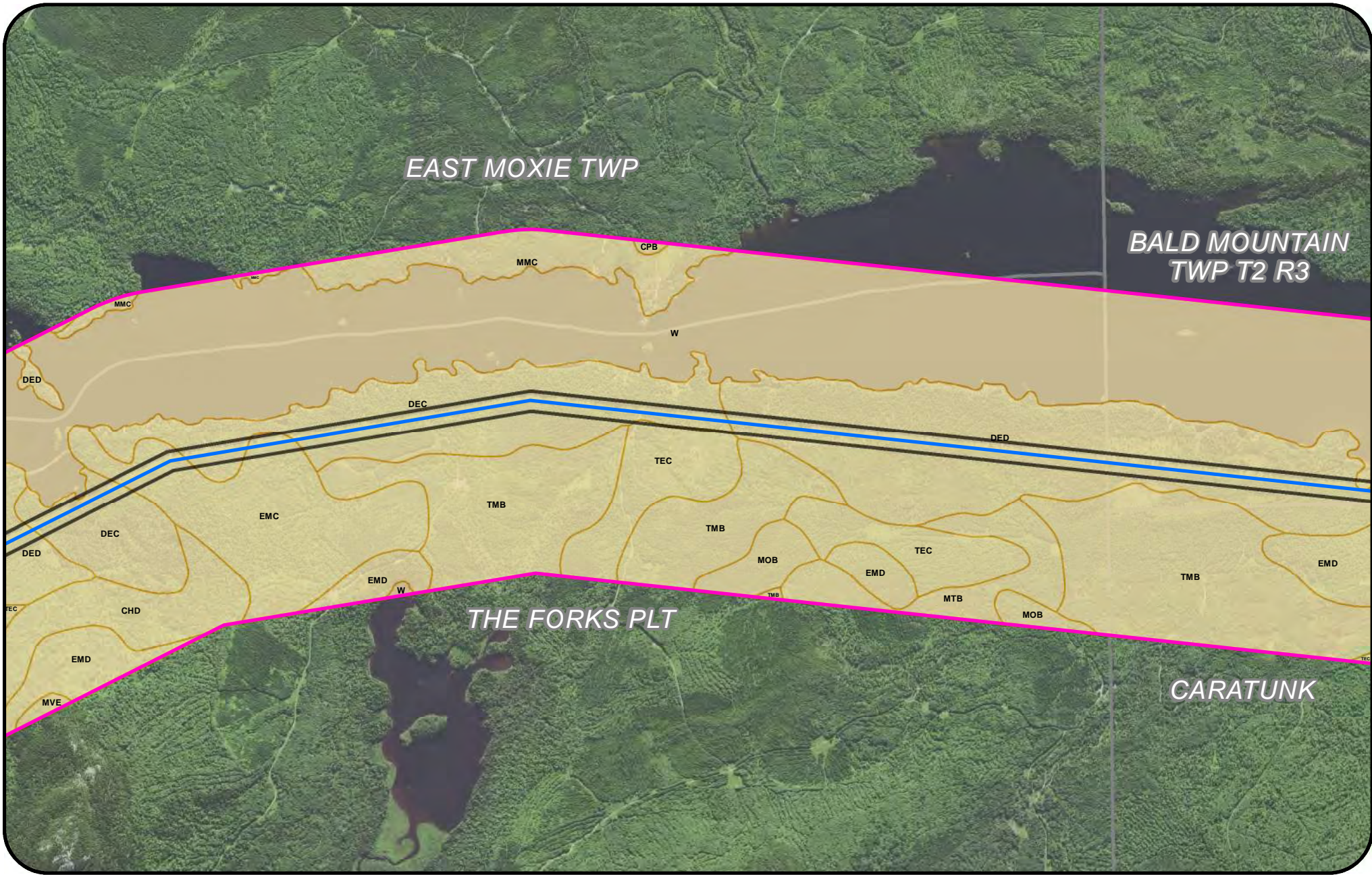
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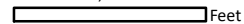
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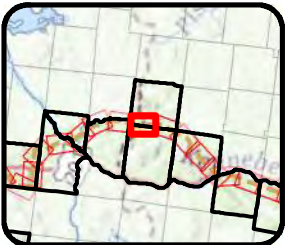
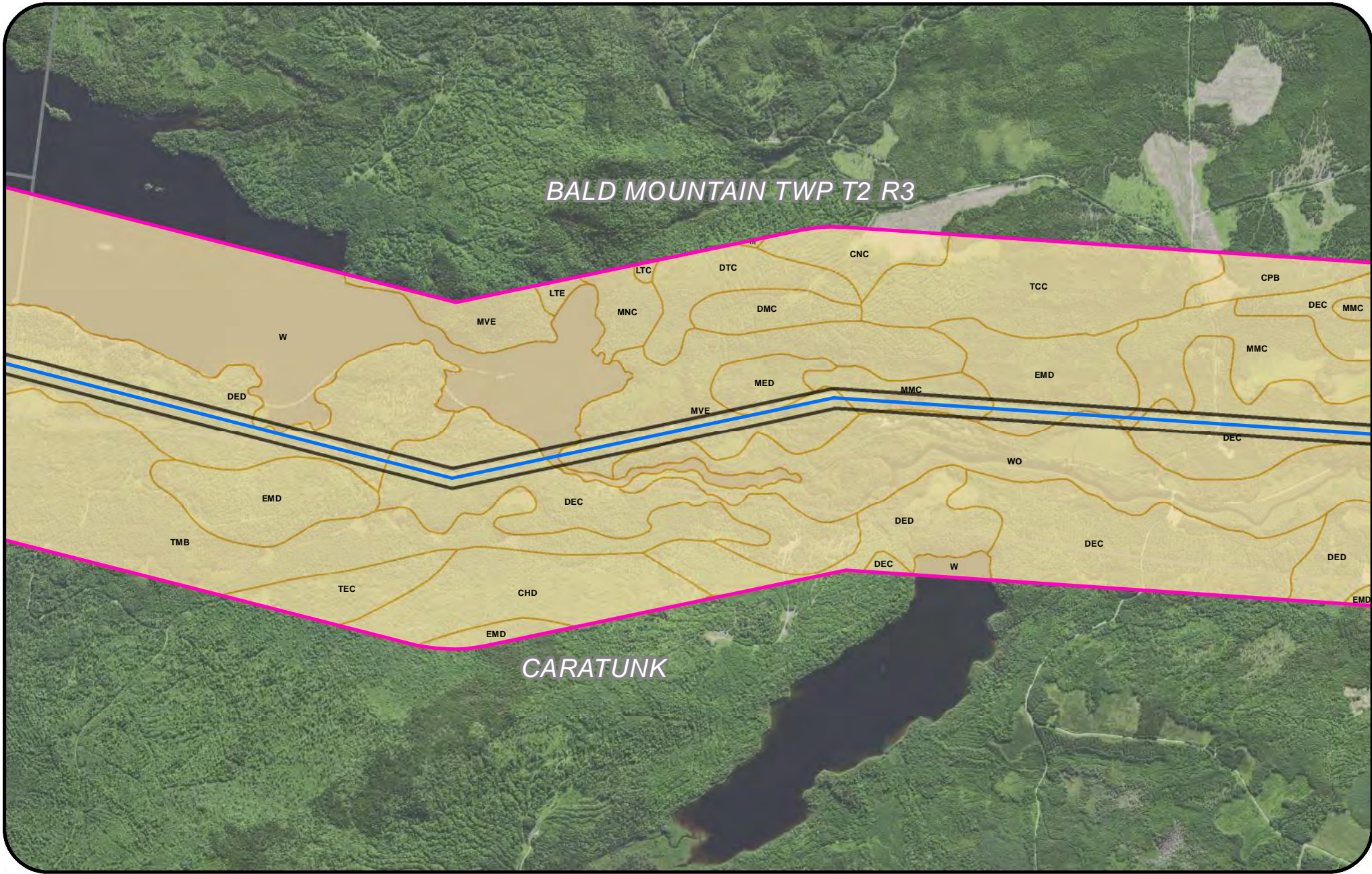
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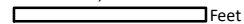
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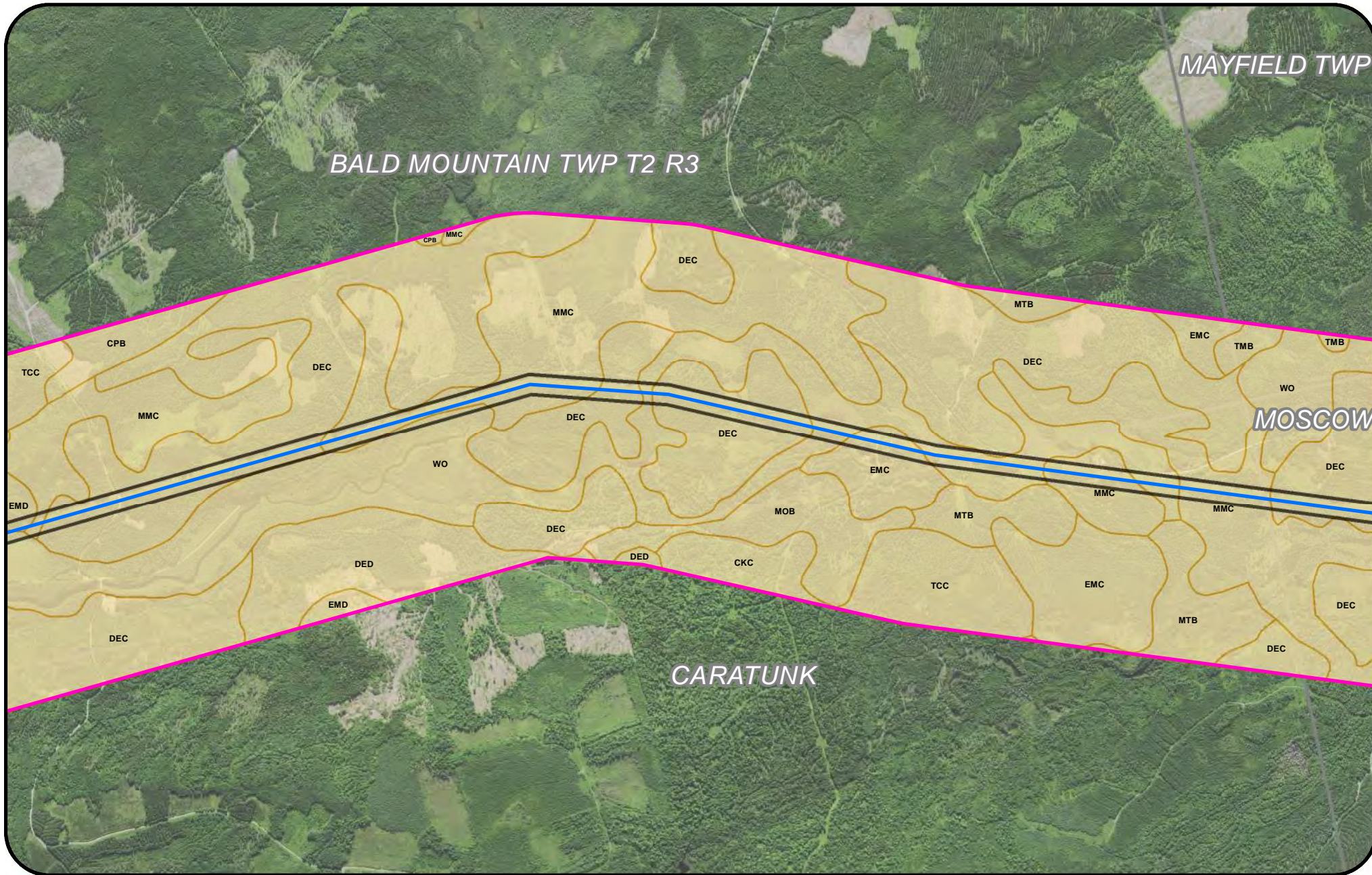
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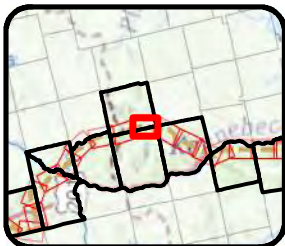


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MAYFIELD TWP

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CARATUNK



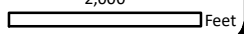
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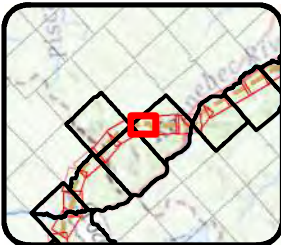
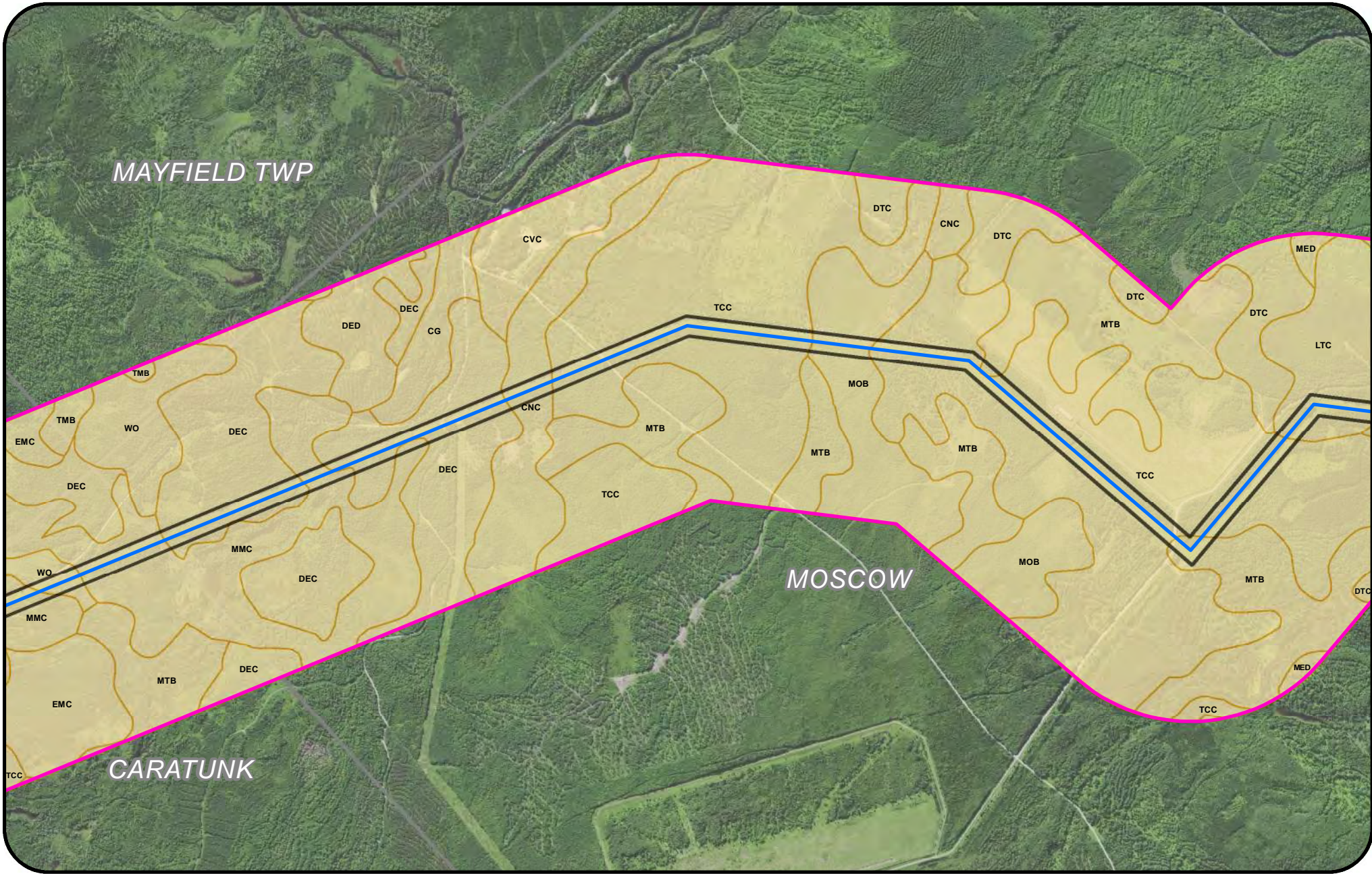
- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area



**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000





**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

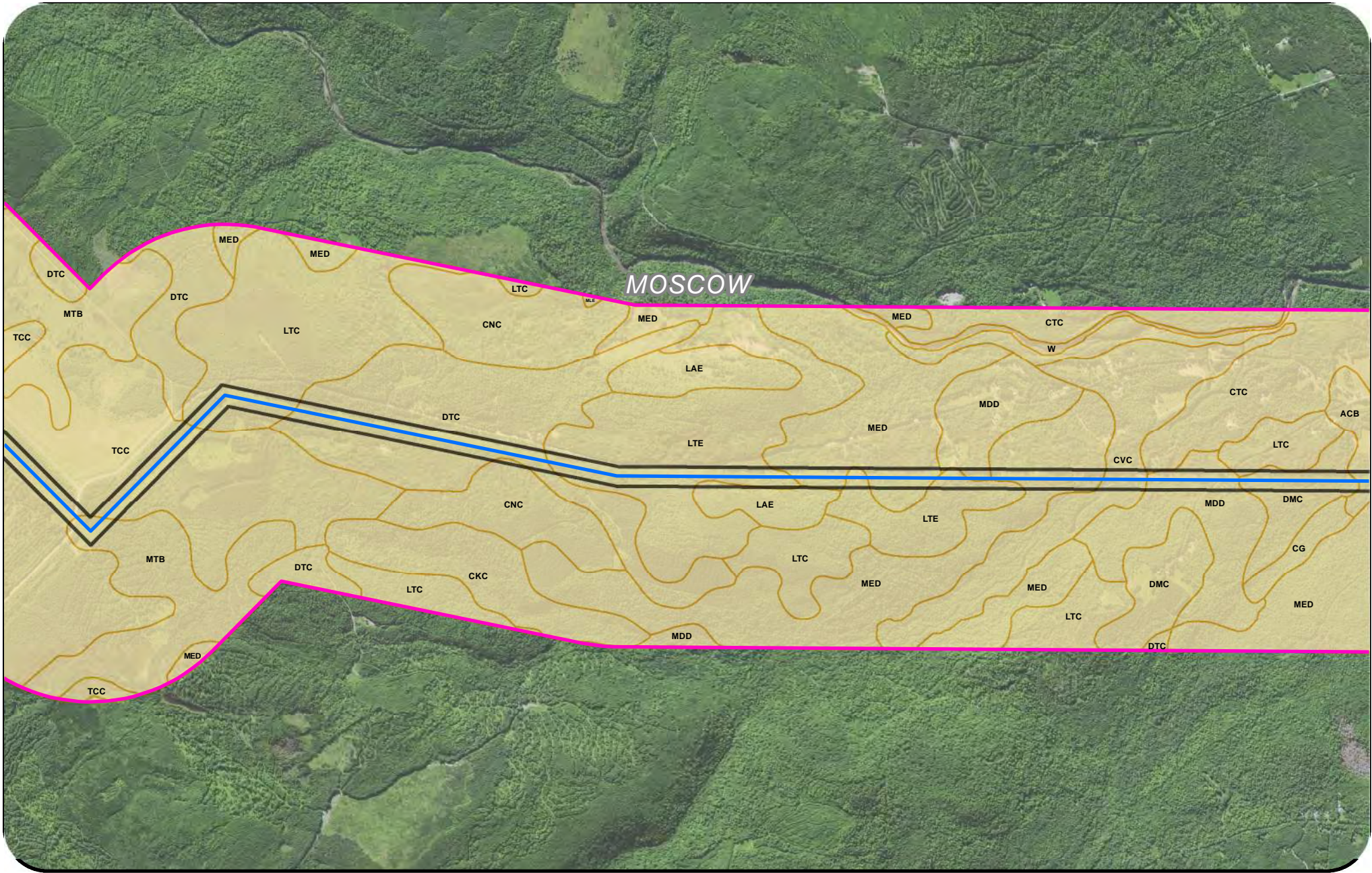


**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000

Feet





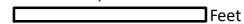
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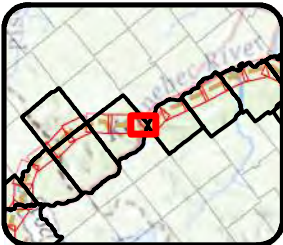
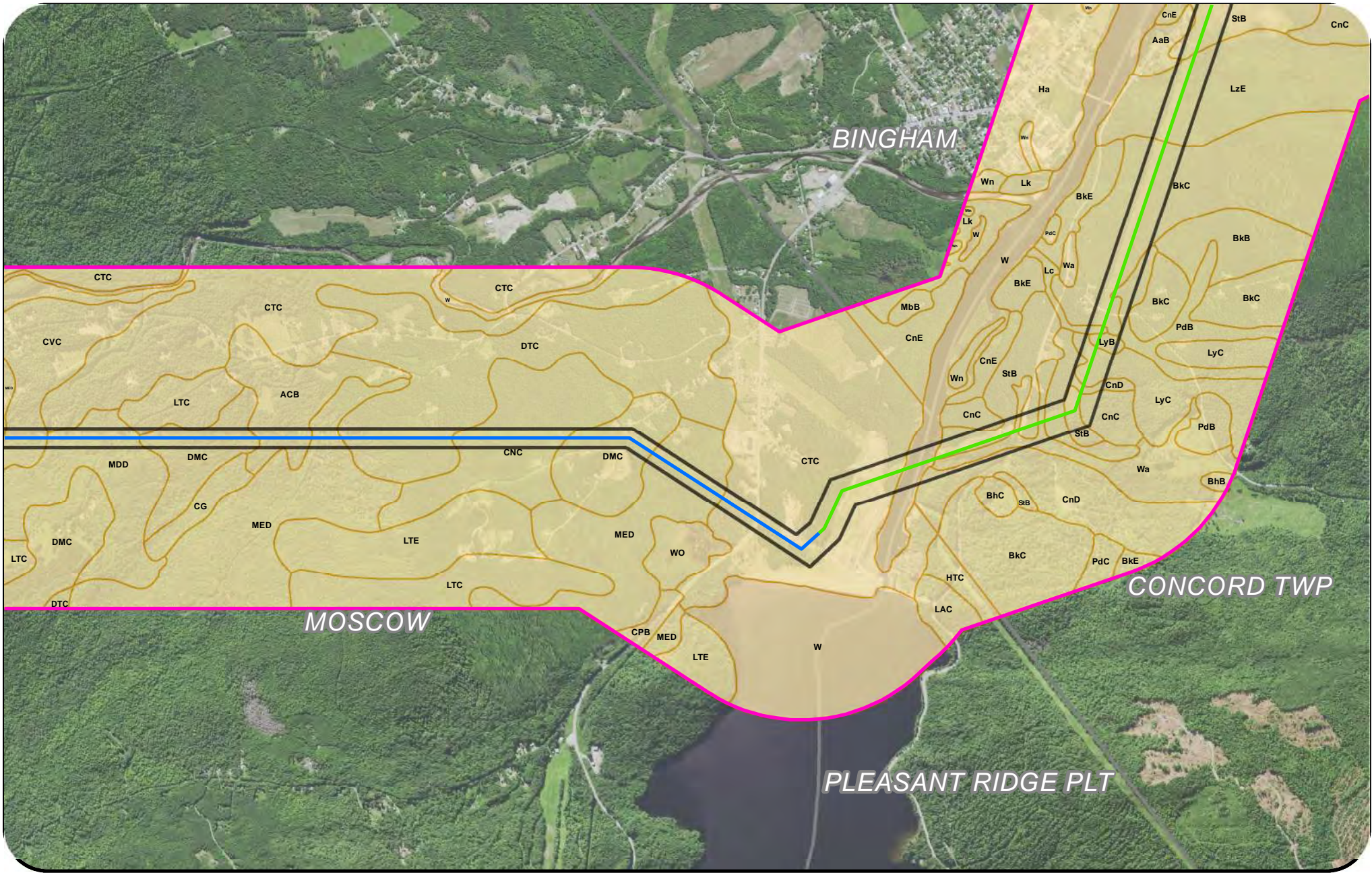
- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area



**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000





**Legend**

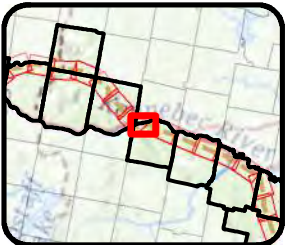
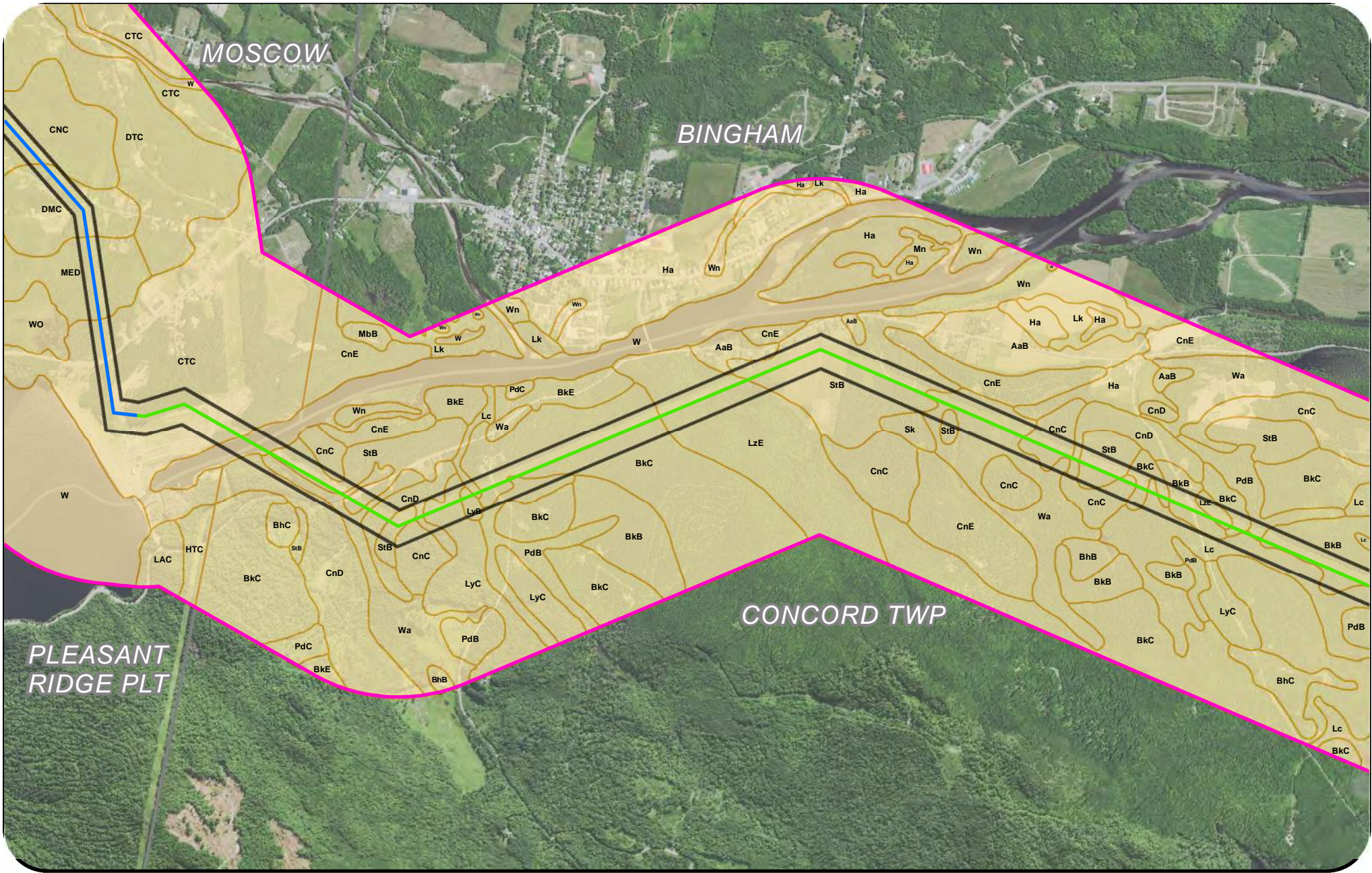
- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

  
**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
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**Legend**

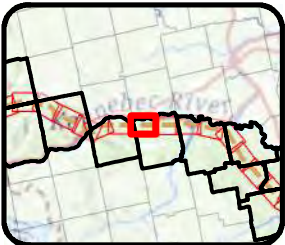
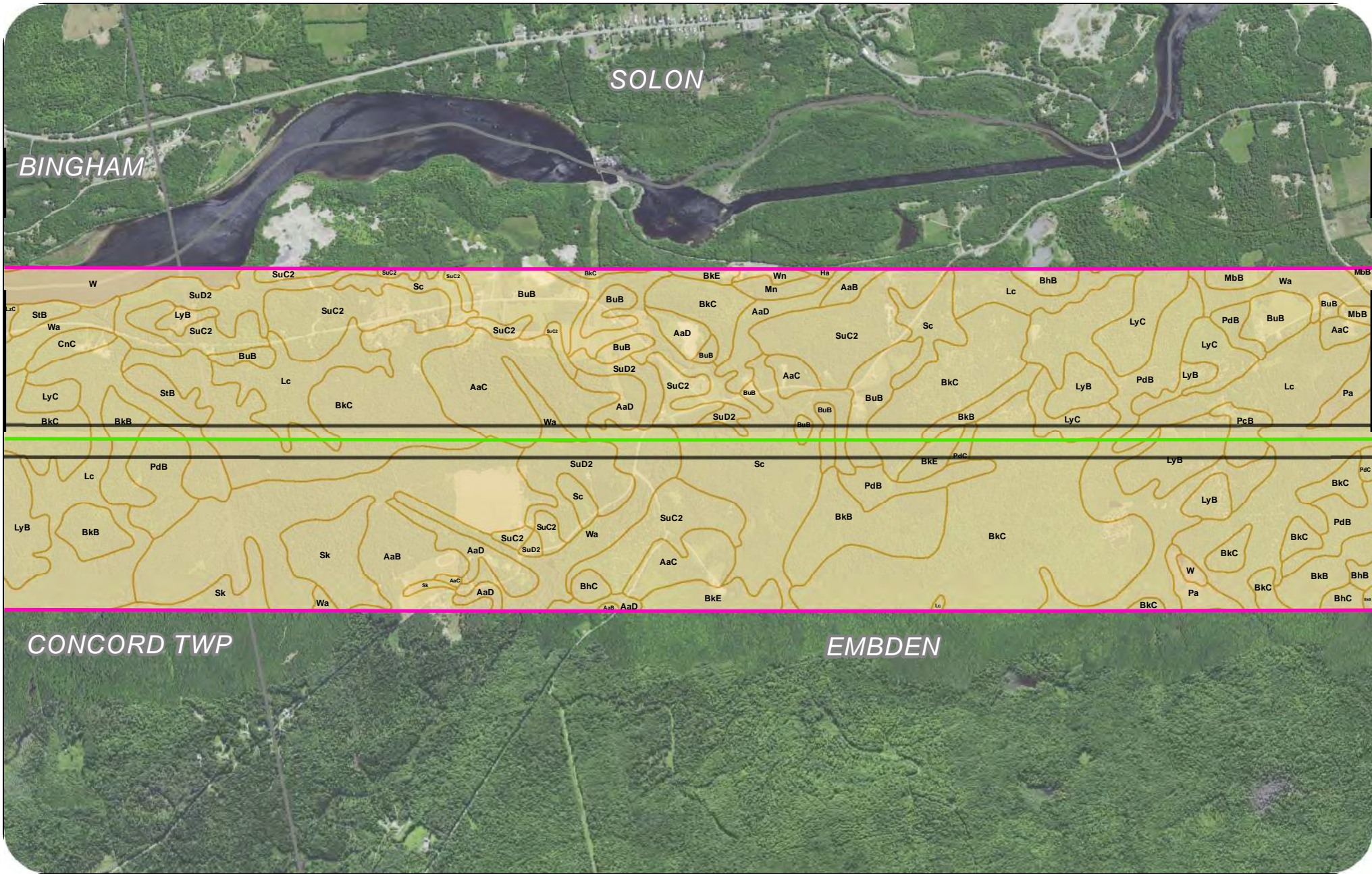
- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
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**CENTRAL MAINE  
POWER**





**Legend**

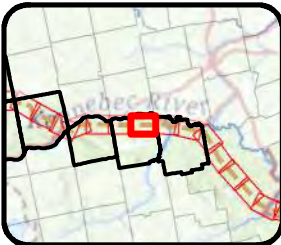
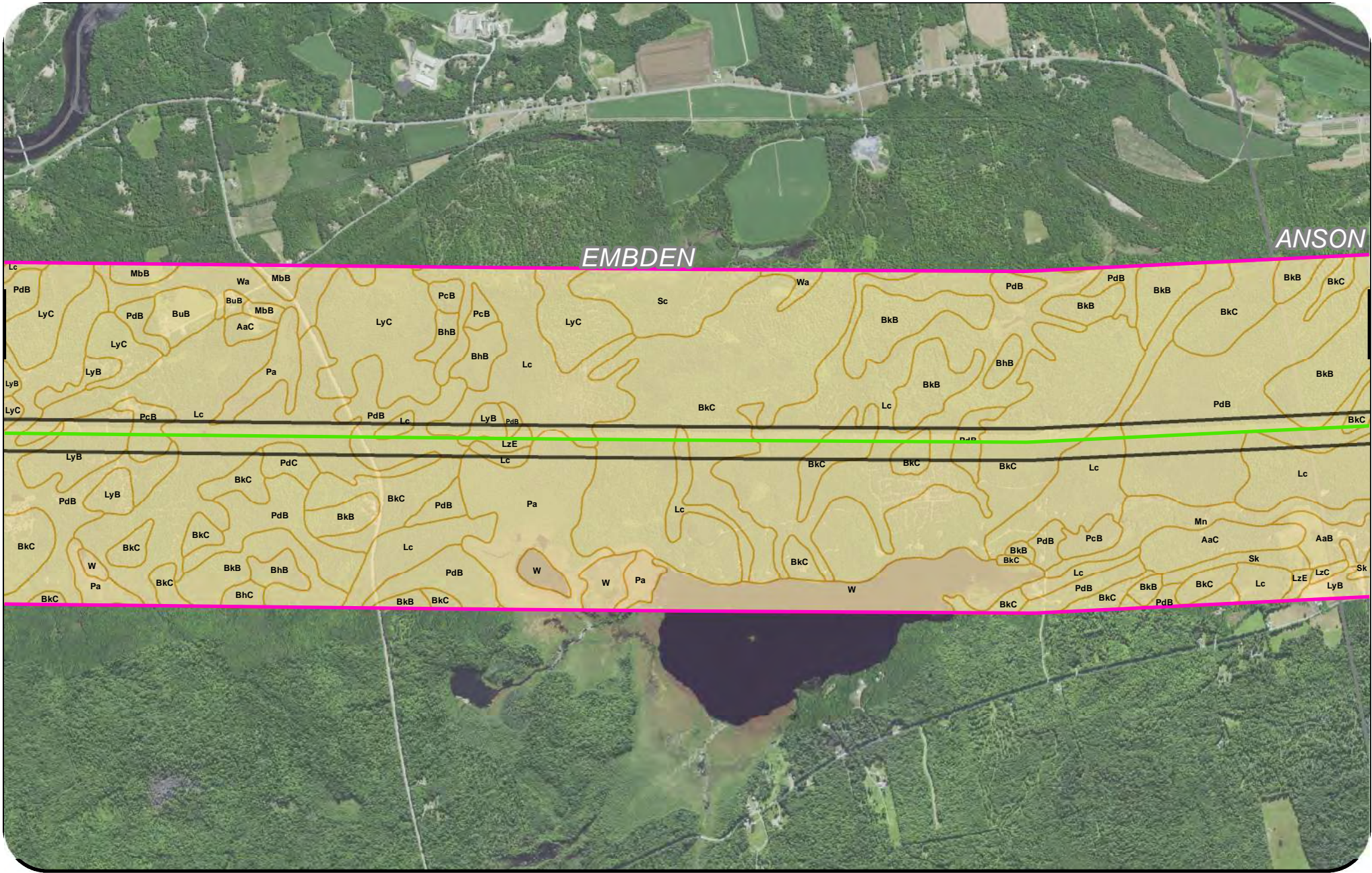
	Segment 1		Soils
	Segment 2		Half Mile Buffer
	Segment 3		Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000

Feet

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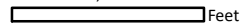
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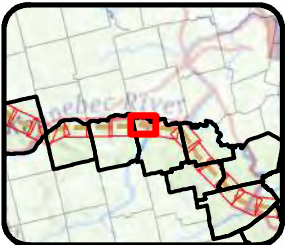
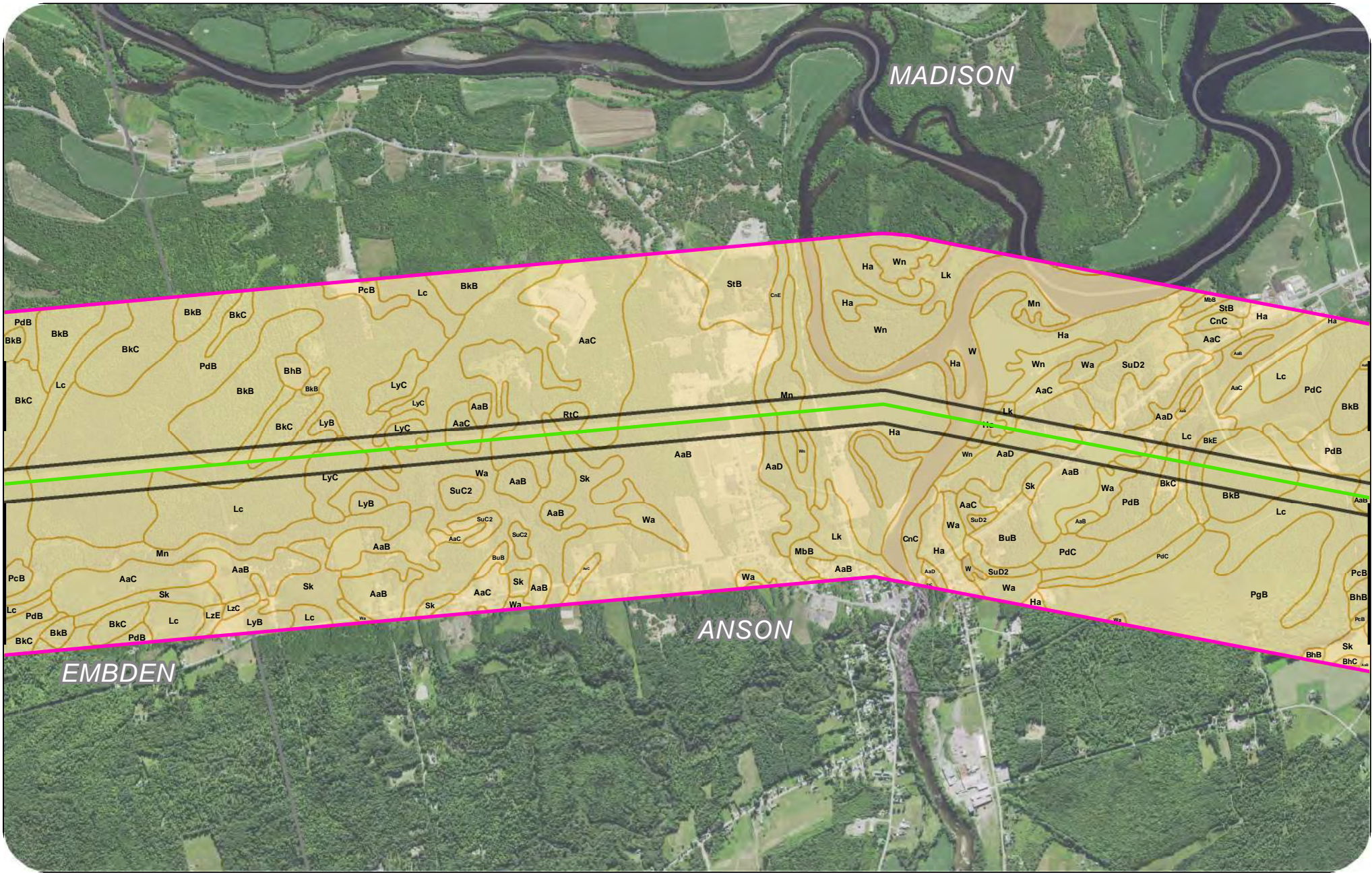
- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area



**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000



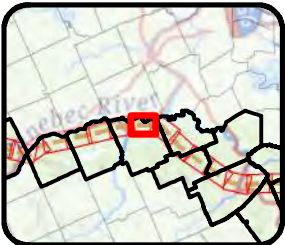
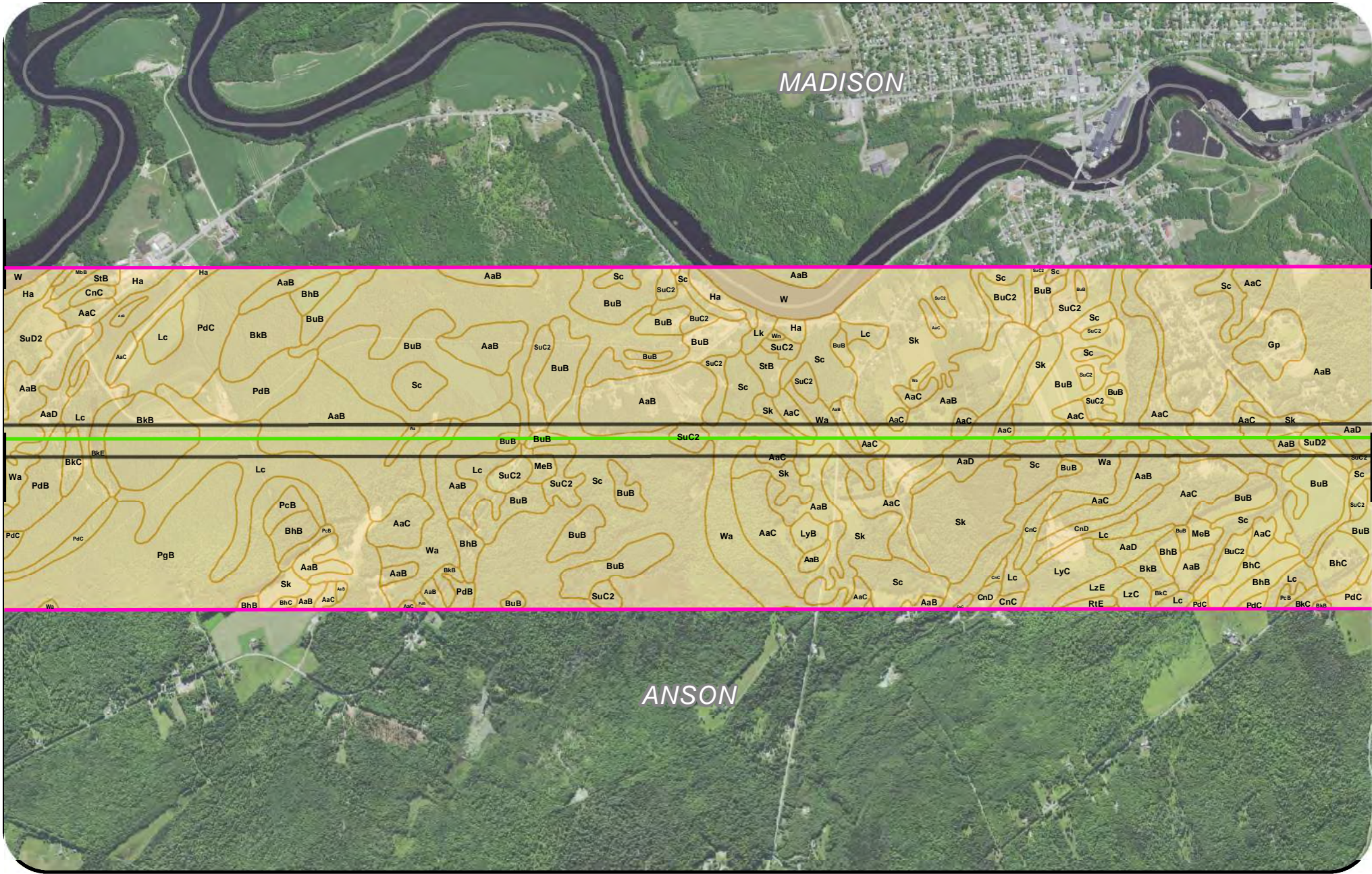


**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
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**CENTRAL MAINE POWER**  
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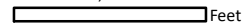
**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area



**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

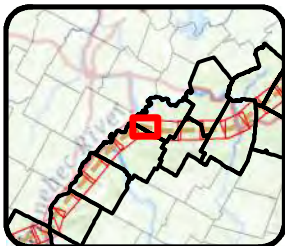
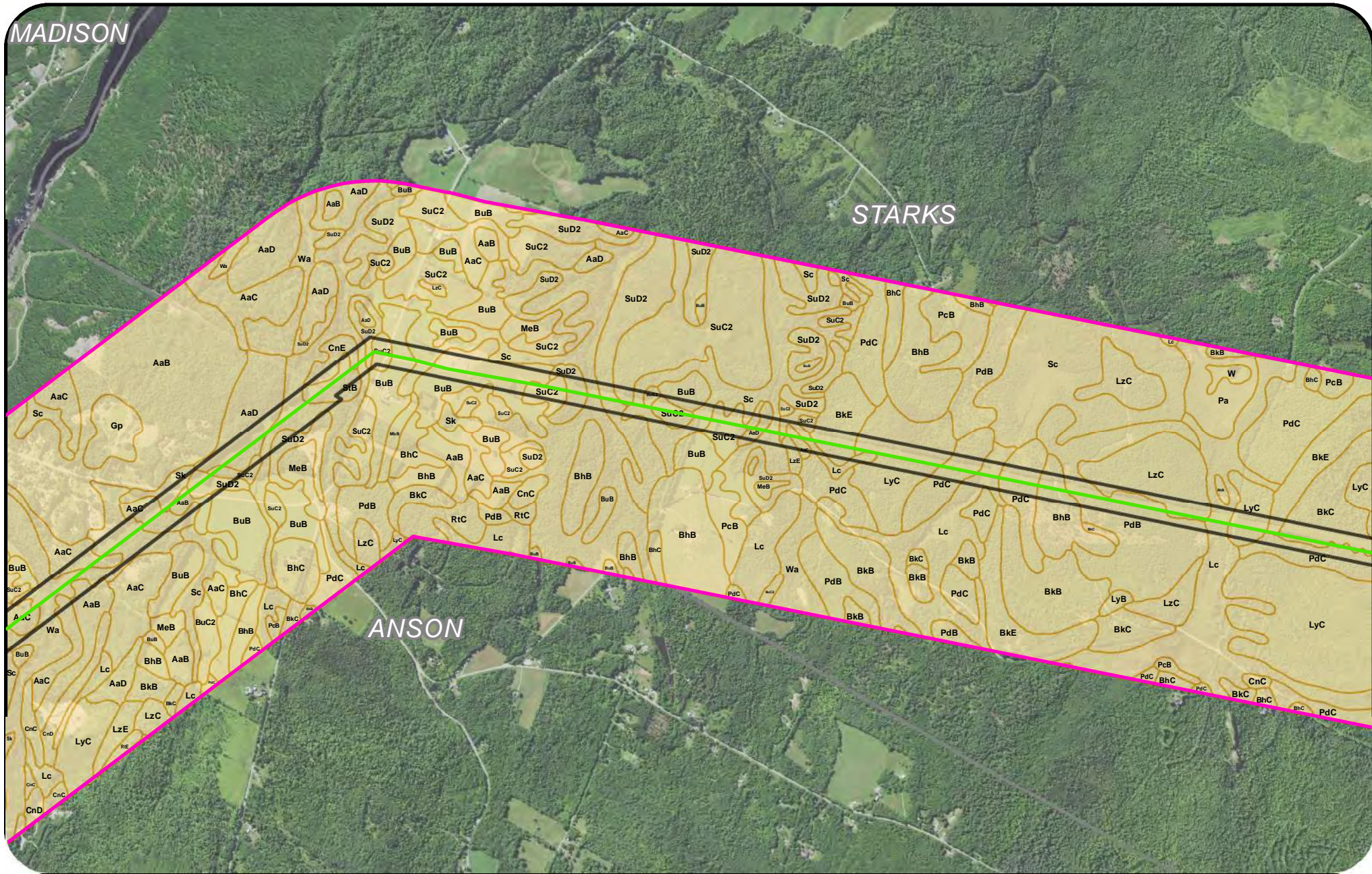
Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
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MADISON

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ANSON



**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

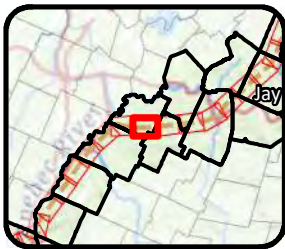
**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000



Feet





**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area



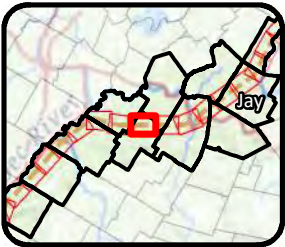
**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
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Feet





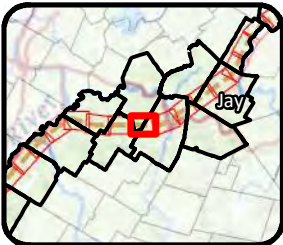


**Legend**

- Segment 1 (orange line)
- Segment 2 (blue line)
- Segment 3 (green line)
- Soils (yellow/orange area)
- Half Mile Buffer (pink area)
- Project Area (black outline)

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
**Figure 6**  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
 2,000 Feet





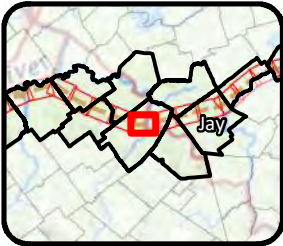
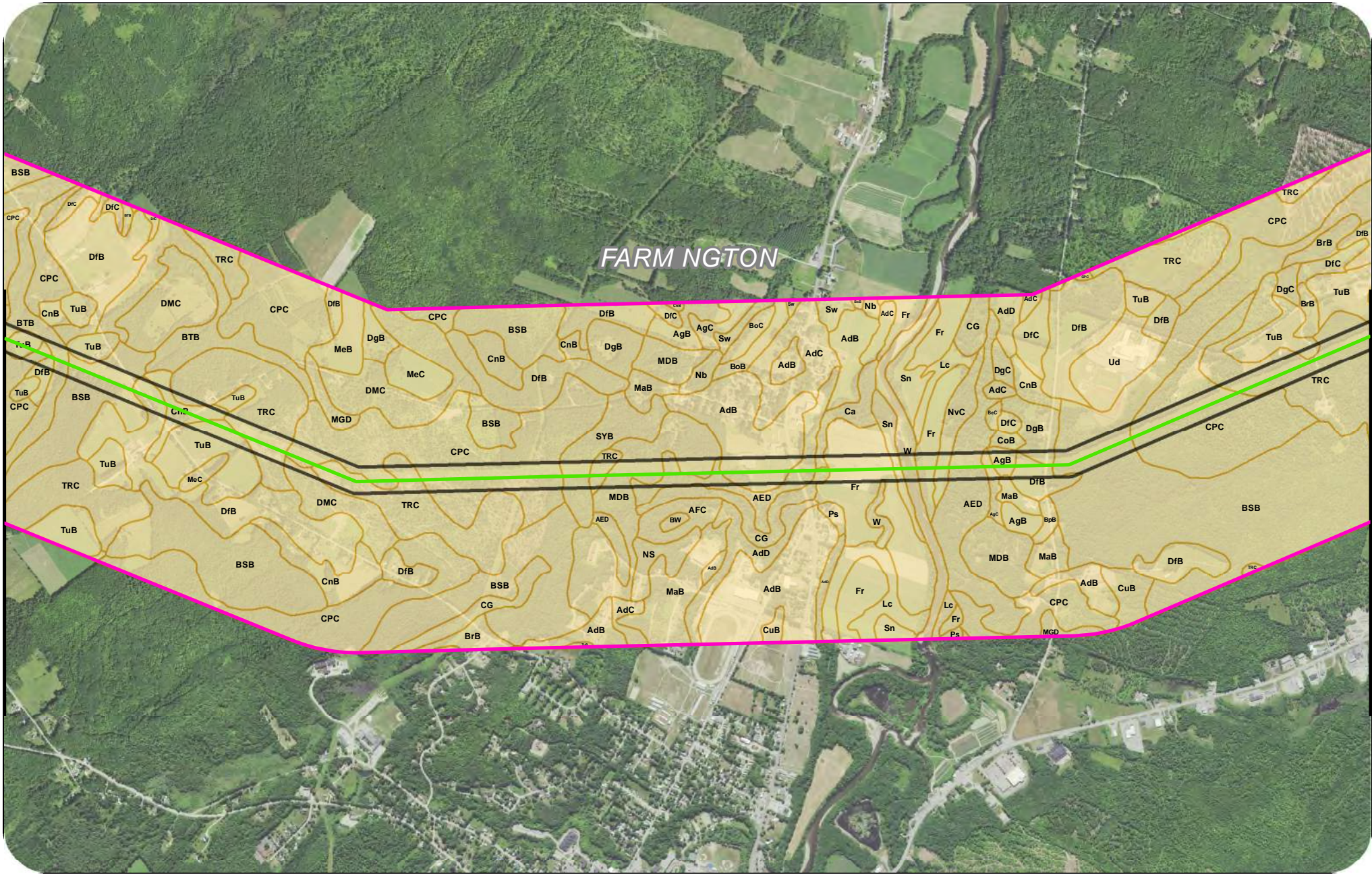
**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
 2,000



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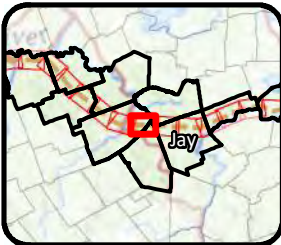
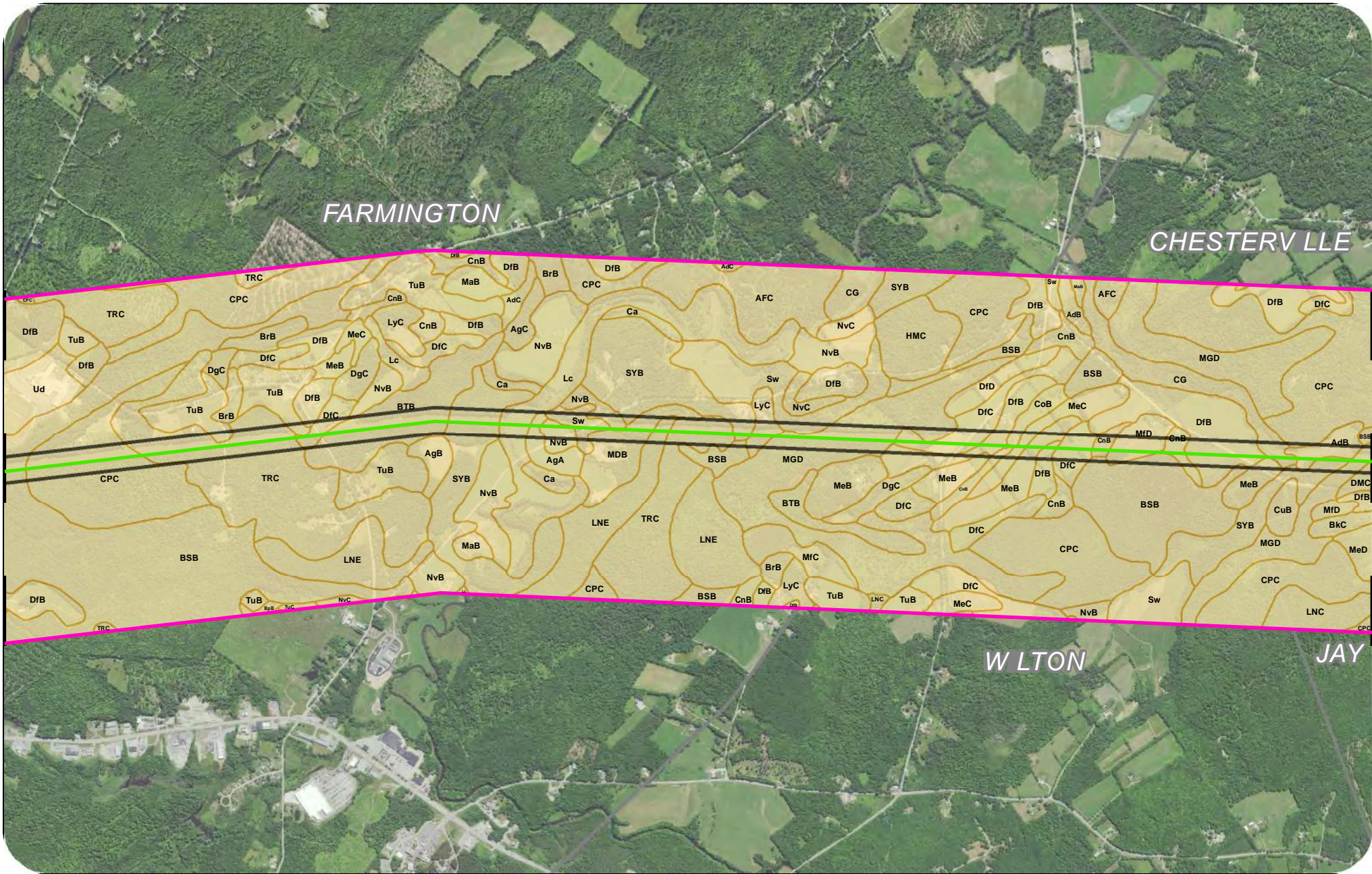


**Legend**

	Segment 1		Soils
	Segment 2		Half Mile Buffer
	Segment 3		Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
 2,000

**CENTRAL MAINE POWER**



**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**

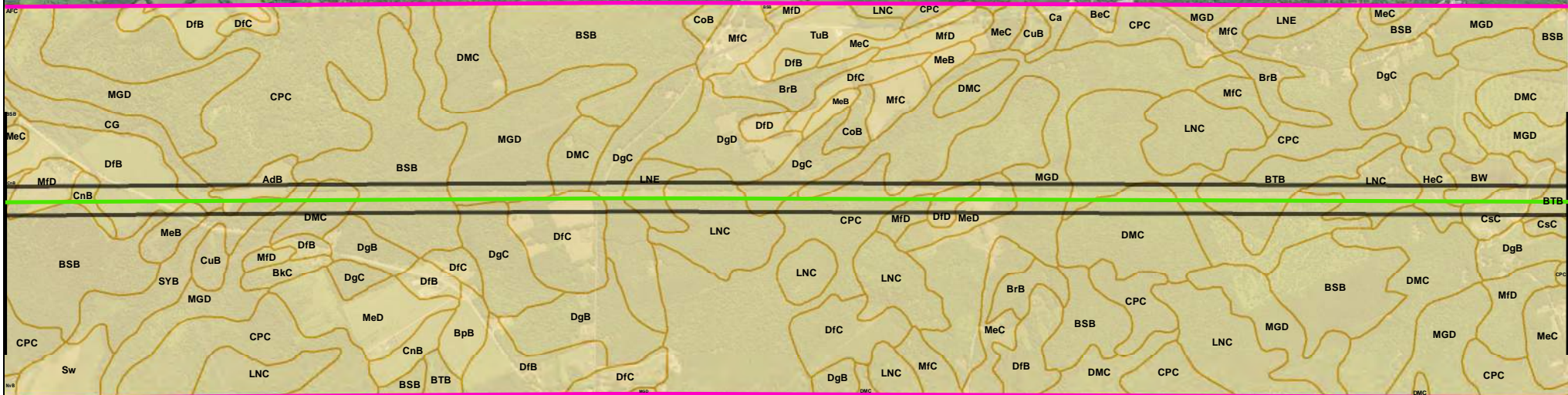
**Figure 6**

Soil Types Mapbook  
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Feet

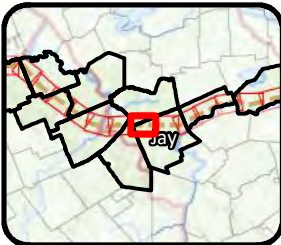
CENTRAL MAINE  
POWER

CHESTERVILLE



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Legend

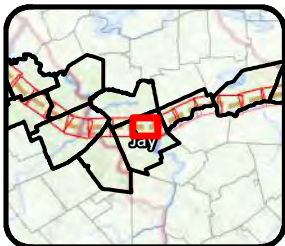
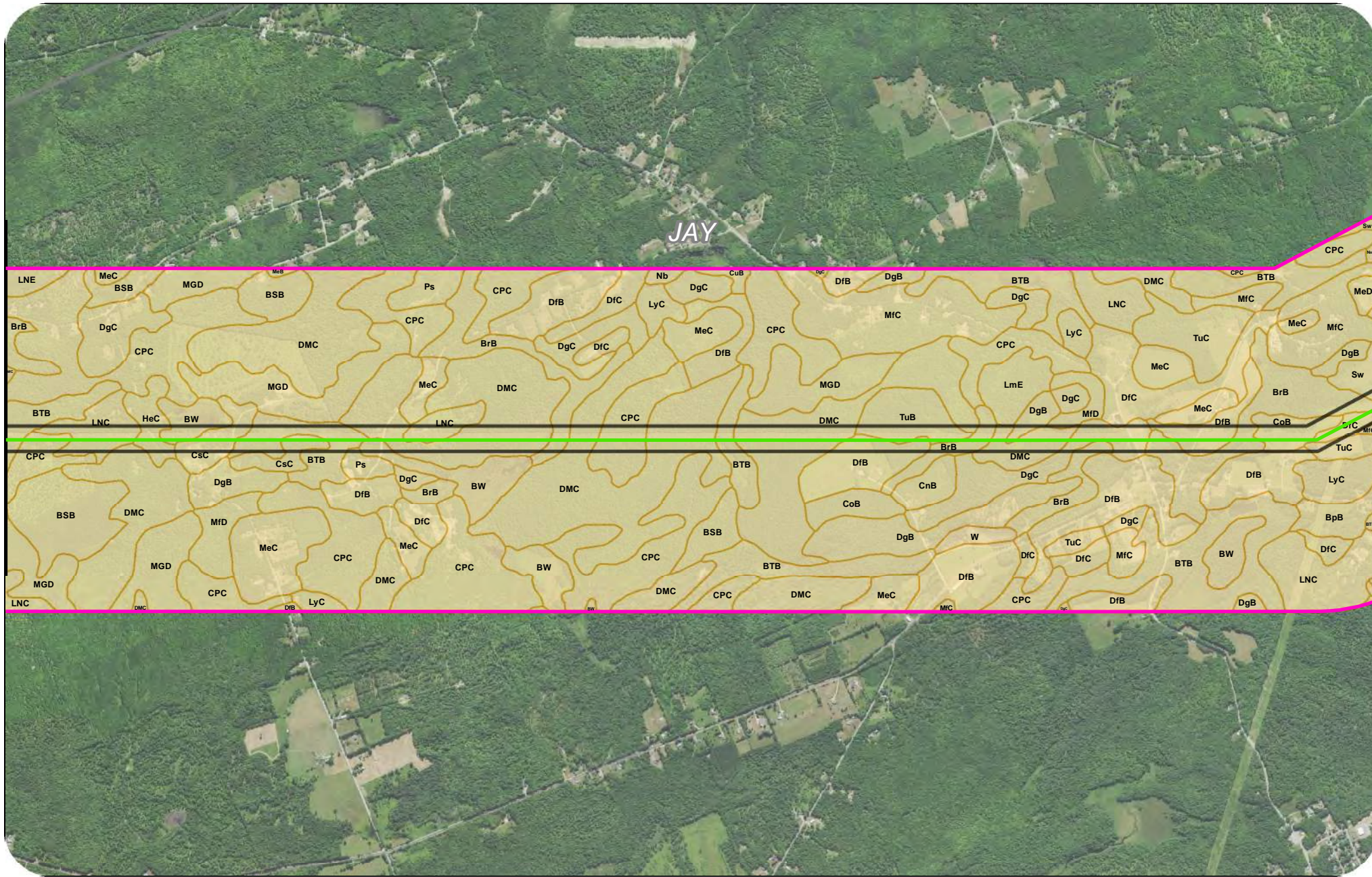
-  Segment 1
-  Segment 2
-  Segment 3
-  Soils
-  Half Mile Buffer
-  Project Area



New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000





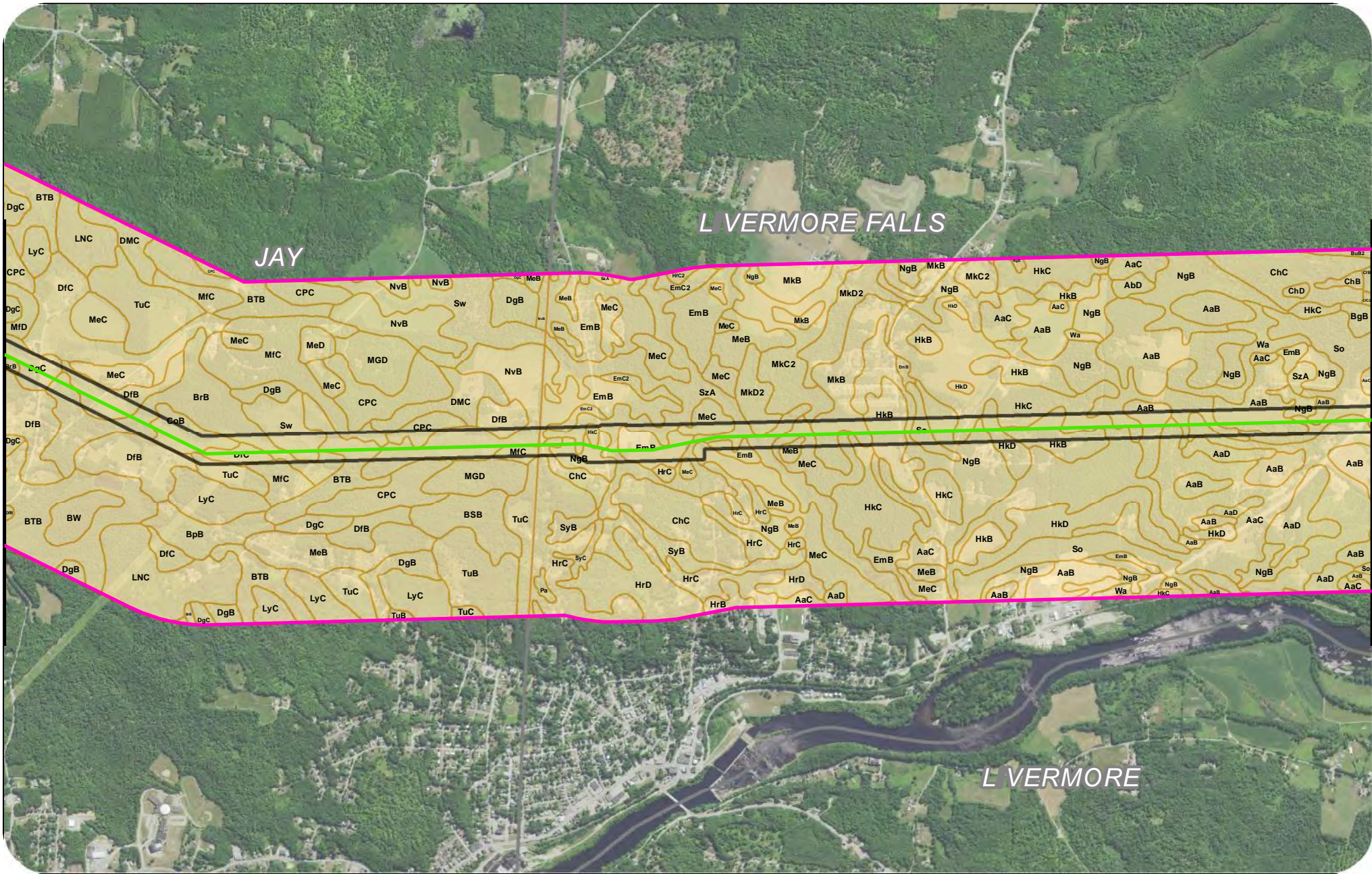
**Legend**

	Segment 1		Soils
	Segment 2		Half Mile Buffer
	Segment 3		Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000



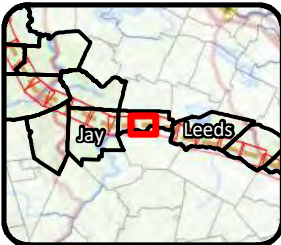
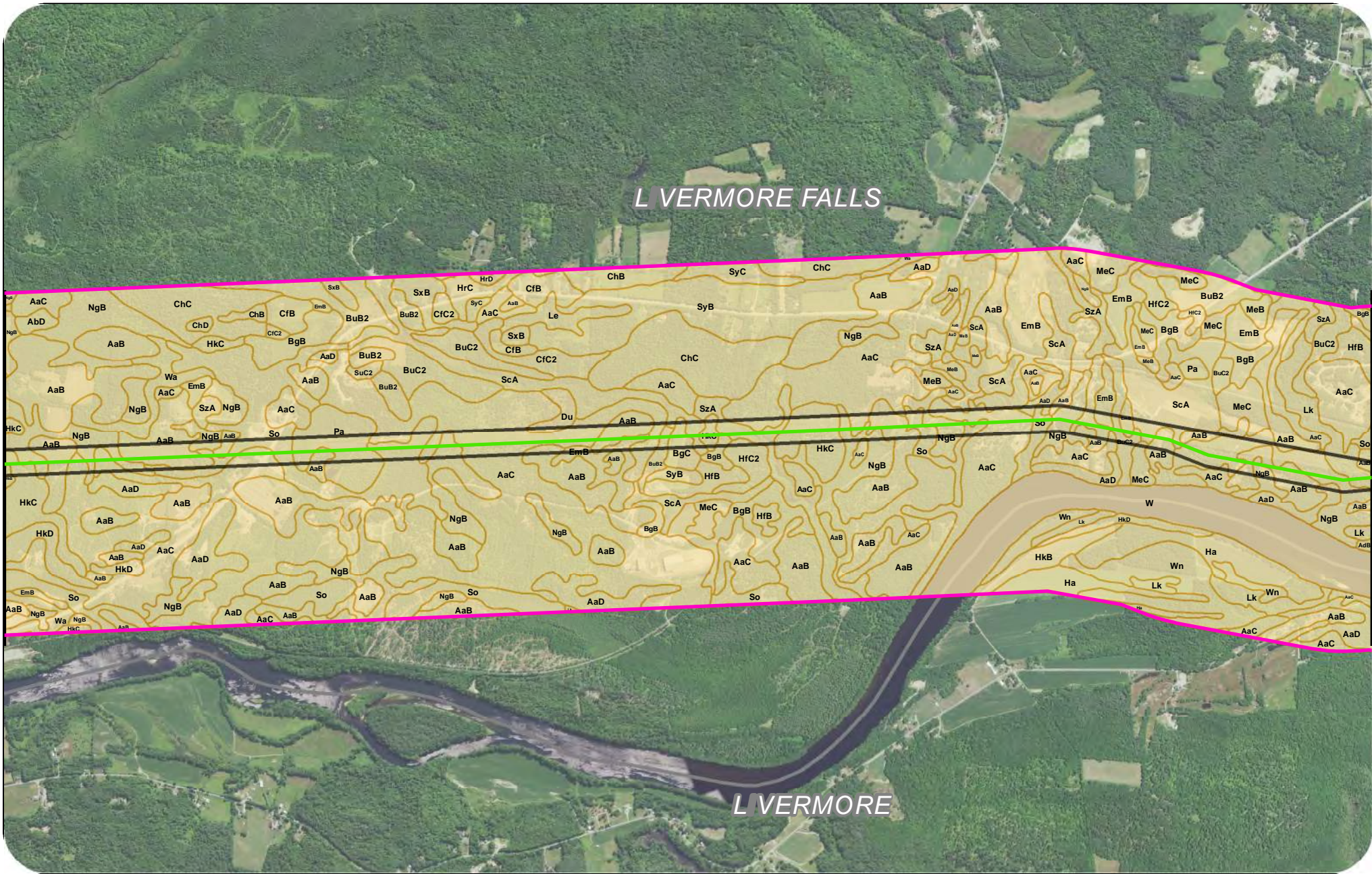


**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
 2,000

CENTRAL MAINE  
POWER



**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area



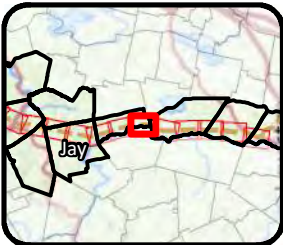
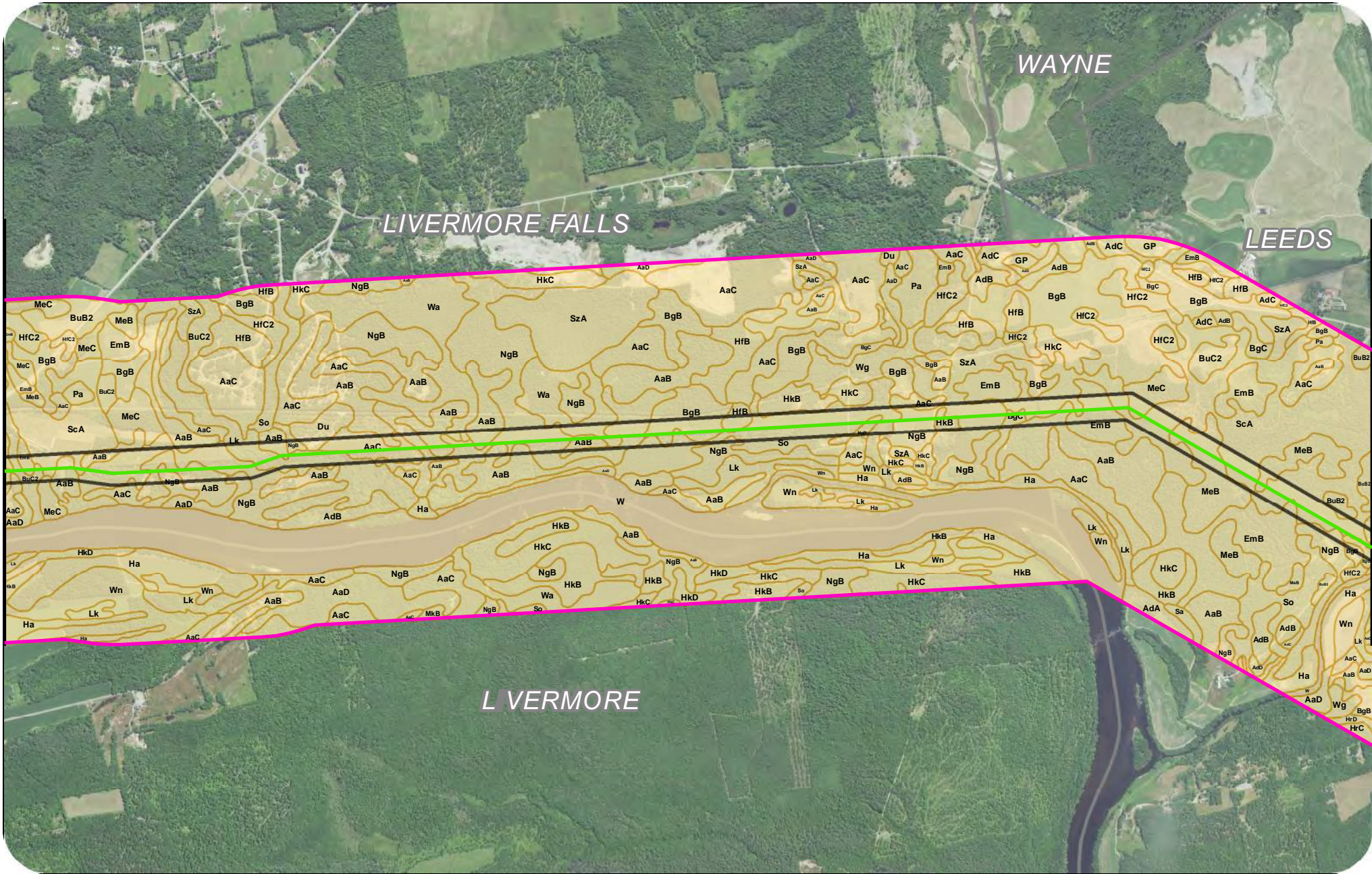
**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000

Feet





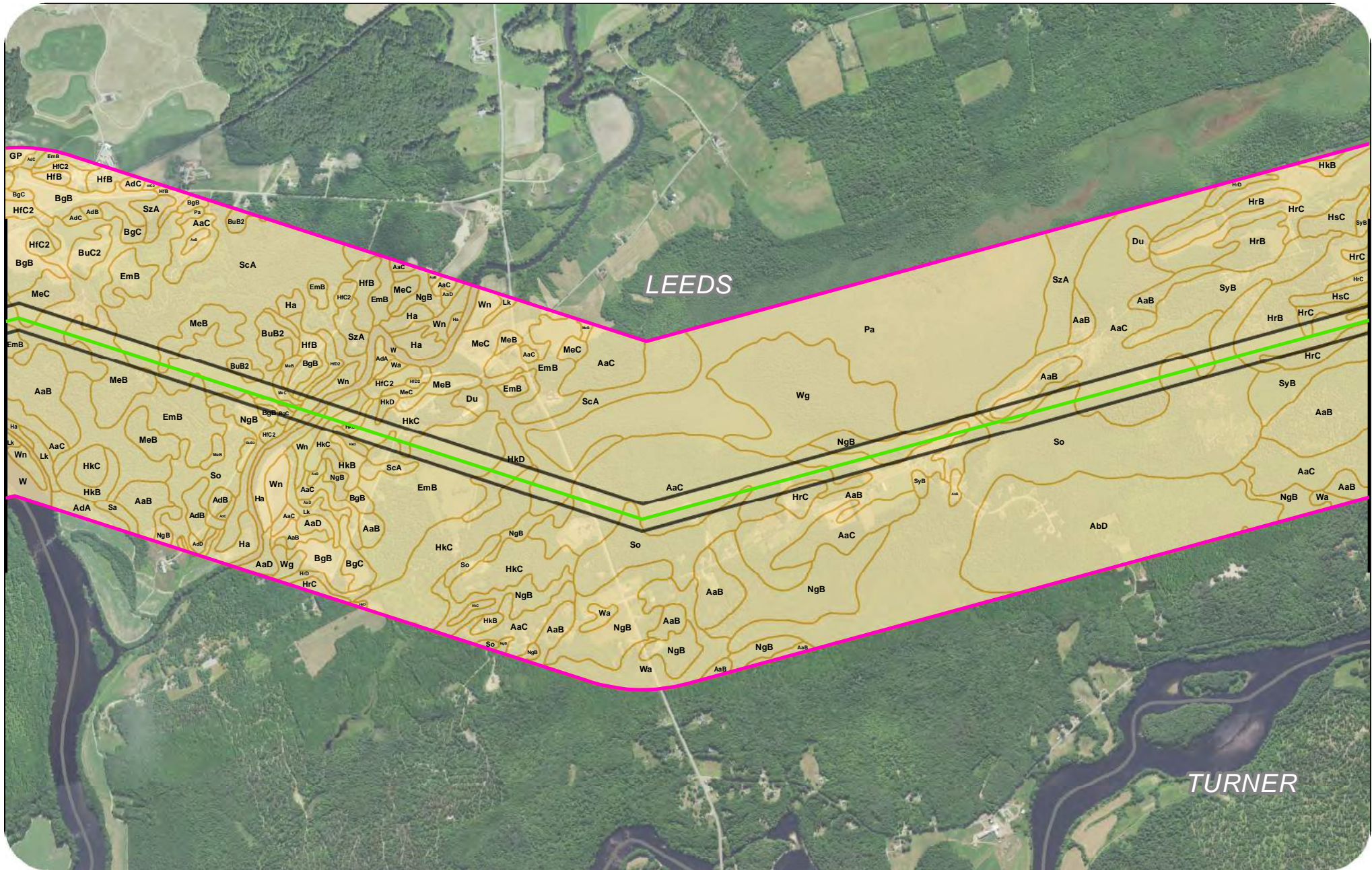


**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
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CENTRAL MAINE  
POWER

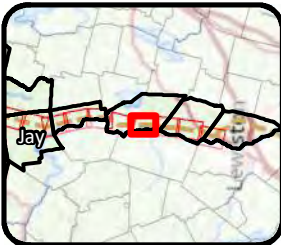
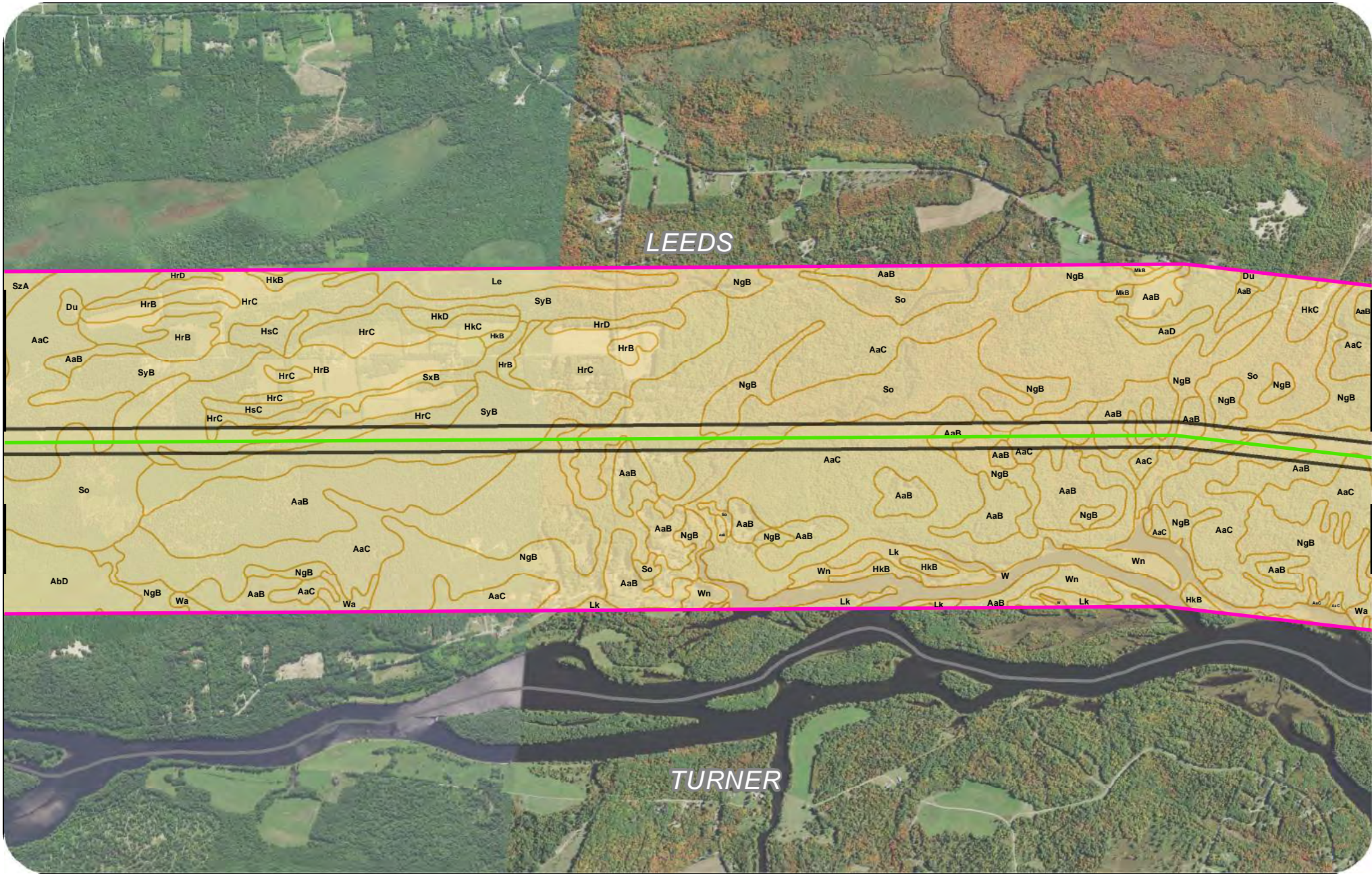


**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000



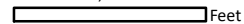
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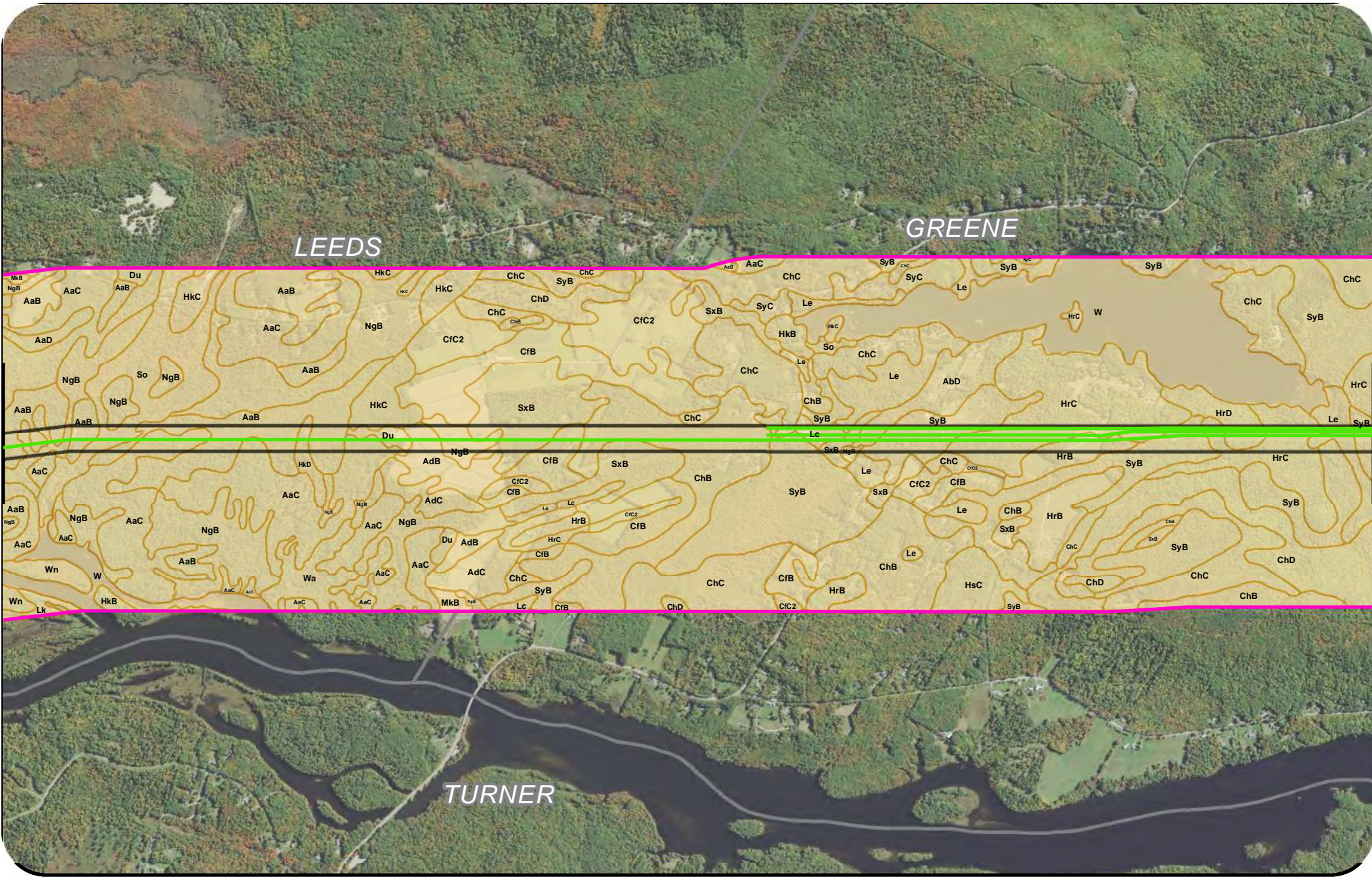
- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area



**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000





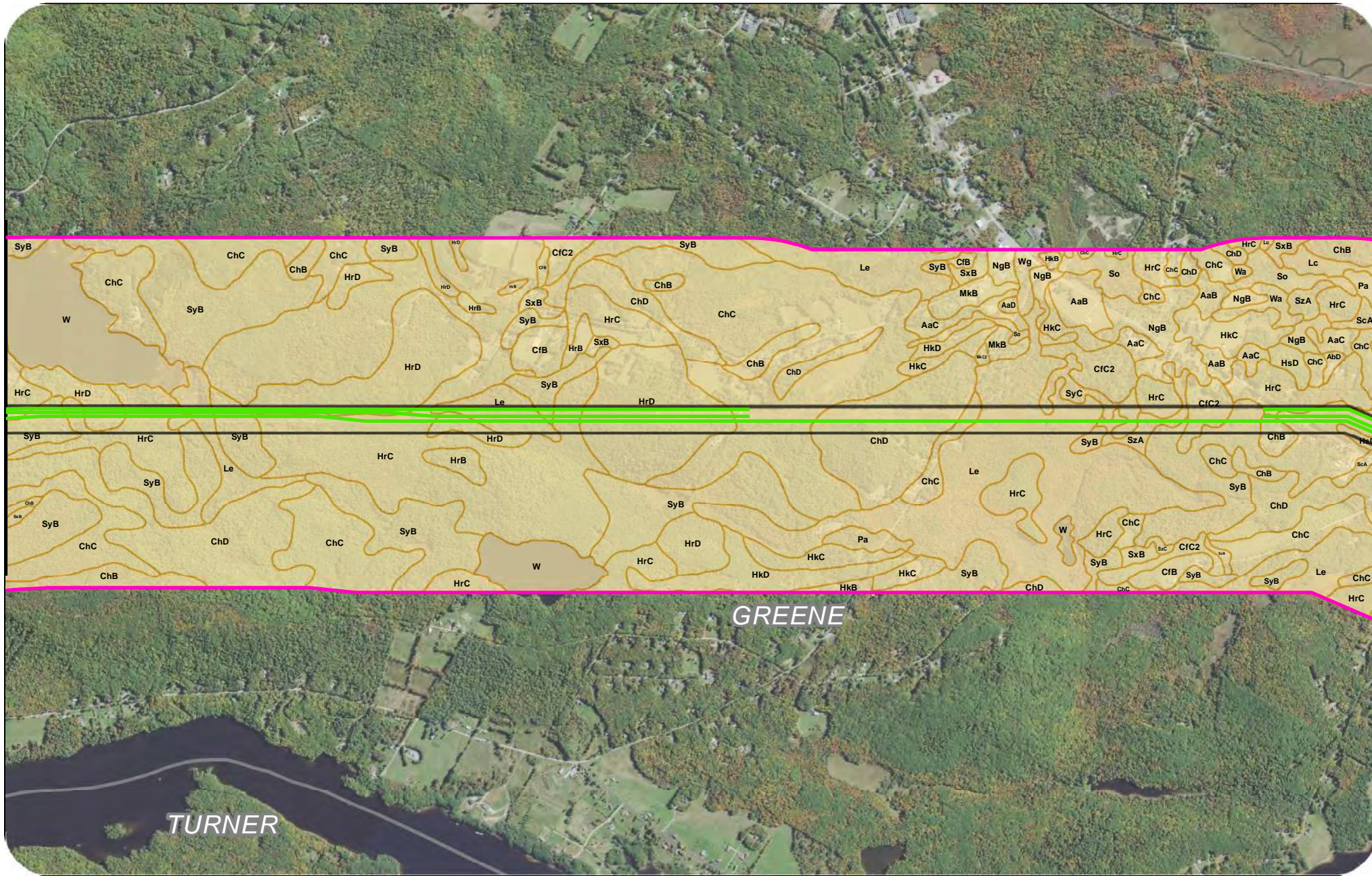
**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

  
**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 6  
 Soil Types Mapbook  
 2,000  
 Feet



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**Legend**

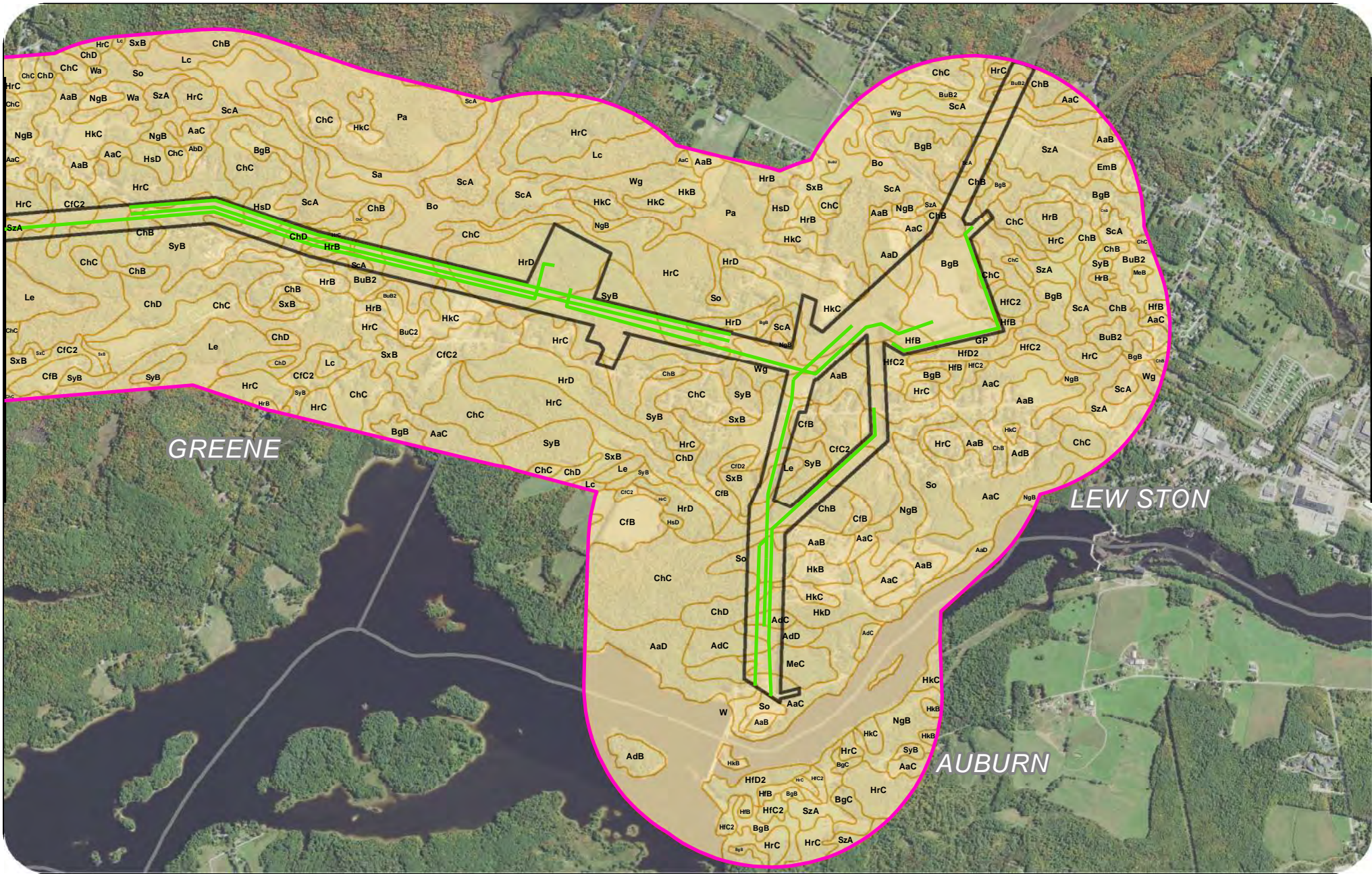
- ▬ Segment 1
   Soils
- ▬ Segment 2
   Half Mile Buffer
- ▬ Segment 3
   Project Area

**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000

Feet





**Legend**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Soils
- Half Mile Buffer
- Project Area

**New England  
Clean Energy  
Connect**

Figure 6  
Soil Types Mapbook  
2,000



Feet



## A.2 Summary Descriptions of Soils

### Abram Sandy Loam – *Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods*

Abram soils are very shallow, excessively drained soils formed in a thin glacial till on ridges and mountains. Depth to bedrock is less than 10 inches and there is no seasonal high-water table between the bedrock and the surface. Abram soils are hydrologic group D soils. Slopes range from 0 to 80 percent.

### Adams Loamy Sand – *Sandy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Adams soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacio-fluvial or glaciolacustrine sands on outwash plains, deltas, lake plains, moraines, terraces, and eskers. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and Adams soils do not have a seasonal high-water table within 40 inches. Adams soils are hydrologic group A soils. Slopes within the program area range from 0 to 40 percent, with slopes greater than 8 percent classified as potentially highly erodible land.

Adams-Colton Association

### The Adams-Colton

Association soils map unit is comprised of Adams and Colton soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Adams soils are described above and Colton soils are described below.

### Adams-Croghan Association

The Adams-Croghan Association soils map unit is comprised of Adams and Croghan soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Adams soils are described above and Croghan soils are described below.

### Agawam Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, active, mesic Typic Dystrudepts*

Agawam soils are very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy, water deposited materials on outwash plains and high stream terraces. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Agawam soils do not have a seasonal water table within 40 inches and are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent, with slopes greater than 8 percent classified as potentially highly erodible land.

### Allagash Very Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Allagash soils are very deep well drained soils formed in glacio-fluvial deposits on outwash plains and stream terraces. The seasonal high-water table is greater than 40 inches from the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Allagash soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 35 percent, with slopes less than 8 percent classified as potentially highly erodible land, and slopes of 5 to 15 percent as highly erodible land.

### Belgrade Very Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-silty, mixed, active, mesic aquic Dystric Eutrudepts*

Belgrade soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in glacio-lacustrine parent materials on terraces. The seasonal high-water table is 16 to 40 inches from the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Belgrade soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes within the program area range from 0 to 25 percent and are highly erodible land.

### Bemis Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam - *Loamy, mixed, active, acid, shallow Aeric Cryaquepts*

Bemis soils consist of very deep, poorly drained soils on smooth, concave positions in valleys at higher elevations that form in dense glacial till. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

Berkshire Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Berkshire soils consist of very deep, well drained soils formed in till on glaciated uplands. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and there is no seasonal high-water table from 16 to 40 inches.

Berkshire soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 5 to 75 percent, with slopes less than 15 percent classified as potentially highly erodible land and slopes greater than 15 percent classified as highly erodible land.

Biddeford Silt Loam – *Fine, illitic, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts*

Biddeford soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in glacio-lacustrine or glacio-marine deposits on coastal lowlands and river valleys. Some areas have an organic surface horizon. As hydric soils, the seasonal high-water table is at the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches.

Biddeford soils are hydrologic group D soils. Slopes are nearly level.

Boothbay Silt Loam – *Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid aquic Dystric Eutrudepts*

Boothbay soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in glacio-lacustrine and glacio-marine parent materials on lake and marine plains. Depth to the seasonal high-water table is 16 to 40 inches, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Boothbay soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 3 to 45 percent, and are potentially highly erodible land where slopes are less than 15 percent and highly erodible land where slopes exceed 15 percent.

Brayton Fine Sandy Loam – *Loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, frigid, shallow Aeric Endoaquepts*

Brayton soils are very deep, poorly drained soils formed in dense glacial till in depressions and on toeslopes. As hydric soils, Brayton soils have a seasonal high-water table that is at or near the surface.

Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and Brayton soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent and are potentially highly erodible land.

Brayton-Colonel Association

The Brayton and Colonel Association map unit is comprised of Brayton and Colonel soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Brayton soils are described above and Colonel soils are described below.

Brayton-Peacham-Markey Association

The Brayton, Peacham, and Markey Association map unit is comprised of Brayton and Markey soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Brayton soils are described above and Markey and Peacham soils are both described below.

Bucksport – *Euic, frigid Typic Haplosaprists*

Bucksport soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in well decomposed organic materials more than 51 inches thick over glacial till or glaciofluvial deposits. Slopes are nearly level and bedrock is greater than 60 inches.

Bucksport and Markey Complex

The Bucksport and Markey Complex map unit is comprised of Bucksport and Markey soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Bucksport soils are described above and Markey soils are described below.

Bucksport and Wonsqueak Mucks

The Bucksport and Wonsqueak Mucks map unit is comprised of Bucksport and Wonsqueak soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Bucksport soils are described above and Wonsqueak soils are described below.



Burnham – *Loamy, mixed, superactive, nonacid, frigid, shallow Histic Humaquepts*

Burnham soils consist of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in dense glacial till in depressions. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the water table is at or near the surface. Burnham soils are hydrologic group D soils. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

Buxton Silt Loam – *Fine, illitic, frigid aquic Dystric Eutrudepts*

Buxton soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in glacio-lacustrine and glacio-marine parent materials on coastal lowlands and river valleys. Depth to the seasonal high-water table is 16 to 40 inches, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Buxton soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes within the program area range from 5 to 50 percent, and are potentially highly erodible land where slopes are less than 8 percent and highly erodible land where slopes exceed 8 percent.

Charles Silt Loam – *Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, nonacid, frigid Aeris Fluvaquents*

Charles soils are very deep, poorly drained soils formed in alluvial deposits on flood plains. The seasonal high-water table is within 7 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Charles soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak Complex

The Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak Complex map unit is comprised of areas of Charles, Cornish and Wonsqueak soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Charles soils are described above and Cornish and Wonsqueak soils are both described below.

Charles-Medomak-Cornish Association

The Charles-Medomak-Cornish Association map unit is comprised of areas of Charles, Medomak and Cornish soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Charles soils are described above and Medomak and Cornish soils are both described below.

Charlton Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Dystrudepts* Charlton soils are very deep, well drained loamy soils formed in glacial till on till plains and hills. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Charlton soils are hydrologic group B soils, and slopes range from 0 to 50 percent. Slopes less than 15 percent are classified as potentially highly erodible land and slopes greater than 15 percent are classified as highly erodible land.

Chesuncook Silt Loam - *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods*

Chesuncook soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in dense glacial till on till plains, hills, and mountains. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent, and depth to bedrock is greater than 65 inches.

Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos Association

The Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos Association map unit is comprised of areas of Chesuncook, Elliottsville and Telos soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Chesuncook soils are described above and Elliottsville and Telos soils are both described below.

Chesuncook-Telos Association

The Chesuncook-Telos Association map unit is comprised of areas of Chesuncook and Telos soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Chesuncook soils are described above and Telos soils are described below.

Colonel Fine Sandy Loam – *Loamy, isotic, frigid, shallow Aquic Haplorthods*

Colonel soils are somewhat poorly drained soils formed in basal till on drumlins and till ridges. A

hardpan is present 10 to 20 inches from the surface, and depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches from the surface. The seasonal high-water table occurs above the hardpan, approximately 7 to 16 inches from the surface. Colonel soils are hydrologic group C soils, with slopes that range from 0 to 35 percent.

#### Colonel-Peru-Pillsbury Association

The Colonel-Peru-Pillsbury Association map unit is comprised of areas of Colonel, Peru, and Pillsbury soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Colonel soils are described above and Peru and Pillsbury are both described below.

#### Colonel-Pillsbury-Peru Association

The Colonel-Pillsbury-Peru Association map unit is comprised of areas of Colonel, Pillsbury, and Peru soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Colonel soils are described above and Pillsbury and Peru are both described below.

#### Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury Association

The Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury Association map unit is comprised of areas of Colonel, Skerry and Pillsbury soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Colonel soils are described above and Skerry and Pillsbury are both described below.

#### Colton Gravelly Loamy Coarse Sand – Sandy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Colton soils are very deep, excessively drained soils formed in glacio-fluvial deposits of terraces, kames, eskers, and outwash plains. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Colton soils are hydrologic group A soils. Slopes range from 5 to 70 percent and are potentially highly erodible land.

#### Colton-Adams Association

The Colton-Adams Association soils map unit is comprised of Colton and Adams soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Adams and Colton soils are described above.

#### Colton-Hermon Association

The Colton-Hermon Association soils map unit is comprised of Colton and Hermon soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Colton soils are described above and Hermon soils are described below.

#### Cornish – *Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts*

Cornish soils are very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvial deposits on flood plains. There is a seasonal high-water table between 7 and 16 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Cornish soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

#### Croghan Loamy Sand – *Sandy, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods*

Croghan soils consist of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in deltaic or glacio-fluvial deposits on terraces and sand plains. There is a seasonal high-water table within approximately 30 inches of the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Croghan soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

#### Danforth – *Loamy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Danforth soils consist of very deep, well drained soils that form in glacial till on till plains and ridges. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent.

### Danforth-Elliottsville Association

The Danforth-Elliottsville Association map unit is comprised of Danforth and Elliottsville soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Danforth soils are described above and Elliottsville soils are described below.

### Dune Land

Dune lands include areas of windblown sands, generally located at the edge of waterbodies. Elmwood Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over clayey, mixed over illitic, superactive, frigid Aquic Dystric Eutrudepts*

Elmwood soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in a thin layer of loamy outwash materials deposited over clayey marine or lacustrine deposits on lake plains, marine plains, outwash plains, and deltas. There is a seasonal high-water table within 16 to 40 inches of the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Elmwood soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent.

### Elliottsville Silt Loam - *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Elliottsville soils are moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in glacial till on till plains, hills, ridges and mountains. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface and depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Slopes range from 5 to 65 percent.

### Elliottsville-Monson Complex

The Elliottsville-Monson Association map unit is comprised of Elliottsville and Monson soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Elliottsville soils are described above and Monson soils are described below.

### Fryeburg Silt Loam – *Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Fluventic Dystrudepts*

Fryeburg soils are very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvial deposits on flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Fryeburg soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

### Hadley Silt Loam – *Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, nonacid, mesic Typic Udifluvents*

Hadley soils are very deep well drained soils formed in silty alluvium on flood plains. Hadley soils are hydrologic group B soils, with a depth to bedrock greater than 60 inches. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

### Hartland Very Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-silty, mixed, active, mesic Dystric Eutrudepts*

Hartland soils consist of very deep, well drained soils on terraces and glacial lake plains formed in silty eolian or glaciolacustrine deposits. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and there is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface. Hartland soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 50 percent, with slopes less than 8 percent potentially highly erodible land and slopes greater than 8 percent highly erodible land.

### Hermon Fine Sandy Loam – *Sandy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Hermon soils very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils on upland till plains, hills, and ridges. Hermon soils have formed in ablation till. There is no seasonal high-water table and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Hermon soils are hydrologic group A soils. Slopes within the program area range from 0 to 60 percent, and are potentially highly erodible land.

### Hermon-Monadnock Association

The Hermon-Monadnock Association map unit is comprised of Hermon and Monadnock soils that form a

pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Hermon soils are described above and Monadnock soils are described below.

#### Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry Association

The Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry Association map unit is comprised of Hermon, Rawsonville, and Skerry soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Hermon soils are described above and Rawsonville and Skerry soils are both described below.

#### Hermon-Skerry Association

The Hermon-Skerry Association map unit is comprised of Hermon and Skerry soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Hermon soils are described above and Skerry soils are described below.

#### Hinckley Gravelly Sandy Loam – *Sandy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Udorthents*

Hinckley soils consist of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in water-sorted materials, and are located on terraces, outwash plains, deltas, kames, and eskers. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Hinckley soils are hydrologic group A soils with slopes that range from 0 to 60 percent, and are potentially highly erodible land.

#### Hogback Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam – *Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplohumods*

Hogback soils consist of shallow, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy till. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock ranges from 10 to 20 inches. Slopes range from 5 to 70 percent.

#### Hogback-Abram Complex

The Hogback-Abram Complex map unit is comprised of Hogback and Abram soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Hogback and Abram soils are both described above.

#### Hogback-Rawsonville Complex

The Hogback-Rawsonville Complex map unit is comprised of Hogback and Rawsonville soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Hogback soils are described above and Rawsonville soils are described below.

#### Hollis Fine Sandy Loam – *Loamy, mixed, active, mesic Lithic Dystrudepts*

Hollis soils are shallow, well drained to somewhat excessively drained soils formed in a thin mantle of ablation till derived mainly from gneiss, schist, and granite on bedrock-controlled hills and ridges. Some areas have many rock outcrops. There is no seasonal high-water table and depth to bedrock is within 20 inches of the surface. Hollis soils are hydrologic group C and D soils with slopes that range from 0 to 60 percent. Hollis soils are potentially highly erodible land where slopes are less than 8 percent, and highly erodible land where slopes are greater than 8 percent.

#### Knob Lock – *Dysic, frigid Lithic Udifolists*

Knob Lock soils consist of very shallow, well drained through excessively drained organic soils on mountains and hills. There is no seasonal high-water table and depth to bedrock ranges from 3 to 20 inches. Slopes range from 3 to 80 percent.

#### Lamoine – *Frigid Aeris Haplaquepts*

Lamoine soils are lower to intermediate, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in lowlands. The depth to

bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and a seasonal (November – June) perched water table is present from 0.5 to 2.0 feet. Lamoine soils are hydrologic group D soils, with slopes that range from 0 to 15 percent.

#### Lamoine-Buxton Complex

The Lamoine-Buxton Complex map unit is comprised of areas of Lamoine and Buxton soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Lamoine and Buxton soils are both described above.

#### Leicester Fine Sandy Loam – Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, acid, mesic Aeric Endoaquepts

Leicester soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in friable till. They are located in nearly level or gently sloping drainage ways and on foot-slope and toe-slope positions on hills. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table is within 12 inches of the surface. Leicester soils are hydrologic group C soils and slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

#### Limerick Silt Loam – Coarse-silty, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts

Limerick soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in recent alluvium on floodplains. The seasonal high-water table is within 12 inches of the surface, and bedrock is deeper than 60 inches of the surface. Limerick soils are hydrologic group C soils with nearly level slopes.

#### Lovewell – Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts

Lovewell soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in alluvial sediments on flood plains. There is a seasonal high-water table from 16 to 40 inches from the surface, and the depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Lovewell soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

#### Lovewell-Cornish Complex

The Lovewell-Cornish Complex map unit is comprised of areas of Lovewell and Cornish soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Lovewell and Cornish soils are both described above.

#### Lyman Fine Sandy Loam – Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods

Lyman soils are shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in ablation till on rocky hills, mountains, and high plateaus. Some map units have many rock outcrops. There is no seasonal high-water table, and depth to bedrock is typically 10 to 20 inches of the surface. Lyman soils are hydrologic group C and D soils with slopes that range from 5 to 80 percent. Lyman soils are potentially highly erodible land where slopes are less than 8 percent, and highly erodible land where slopes are greater than 8 percent.

#### Lyman-Rock Outcrop-Tunbridge Complex

The Lyman-Rock Outcrop-Tunbridge Complex map unit is comprised of Lyman and Tunbridge soils, and rock outcrops that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Lyman soils are described above and Tunbridge soils are described below.

#### Lyman-Tunbridge-Abram Complex

The Lyman-Tunbridge-Abram Complex map unit is comprised of areas of Lyman, Tunbridge, and Abram soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Lyman and Abram soils are both described above and Tunbridge soils are described below.

#### Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop

The Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop map unit is comprised of Lyman and Tunbridge soils, and rock outcrops that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Lyman soils are described above, and Tunbridge soils are described below.

Madawaska Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods*

Madawaska soils consist of very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacio-fluvial deposits on outwash plains and stream terraces. The seasonal high-water table is 16 to 40 inches below the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Madawaska soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent and are potentially highly erodible land.

Madawaska-Allagash Association

The Madawaska-Allagash Association map unit is comprised of areas of Madawaska and Allagash soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Madawaska and Allagash soils are both described above.

Made Land – *Udorthents*

Made land includes human-altered areas comprised of fill materials. The properties and characteristics of these soils are highly variable.

Markey – *Sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, euic, frigid Terric Haplosaprists*

Markey soils are very deep, very poorly drained organic soils. These soils have formed in thick organic materials over sandy deposits in depressions. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the water table is usually or always at the surface.

Marlow Very Stony Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods*

Marlow soils consist of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy till on drumlins and glaciated uplands. Marlow soils are moderately deep to densic contact. There is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Marlow soils are in hydrologic group C. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent, with slopes less than 15 percent potentially highly erodible land and slopes greater than 15 percent highly erodible land.

Marlow-Berkshire Very Stony Fine Sandy Loam

The Marlow-Berkshire map unit is comprised of areas of Marlow and Berkshire soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Marlow and Berkshire soils are both described above.

Marlow-Peru Association

The Marlow-Peru Association map unit is comprised of areas of Marlow and Peru soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Marlow soils are described above and Peru soils are described below.

Marlow-Peru-Rawsonville Association

The Marlow-Peru-Rawsonville Association map unit is comprised of areas of Marlow, Peru, and Rawsonville soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Marlow soils are described above and Peru and Rawsonville soils are both described below.

Masardis and Masardis Variant Fine Sandy Loam – *Sandy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Masardis soils consist of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glaciofluvial or ice contact deposits. Depth to bedrock is deeper than 60 inches and there is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface. Slopes range from 0 to 80 percent.

Masardis-Danforth-Peacham Association

The Masardis-Danforth-Peacham Association map unit is comprised of areas of Masardis, Danforth, and

Peacham soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Masardis and Danforth soils are both described above and Peacham soils are described below.

Medomak Silt Loam – *Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, nonacid, frigid Fluvaquentic Humaquepts*

Medomak soils consist of very deep, very poorly drained hydric soils formed in alluvial deposits on flood plains. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table is less than 12 inches from the surface. Medomak soils are hydrologic group D soils and slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

Melrose Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over clayey, mixed over illitic, superactive, frigid Oxyaquic Dystrudepts*

Melrose soils consist of very deep; well drained soils formed in a thin layer of loamy outwash materials over clayey marine or lacustrine deposits. Melrose soils are located on lake and marine plains, outwash plains, and deltas. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and there is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface. Melrose soils are hydrologic group C soils, and are potentially highly erodible land. Slopes range from 0 to 50 percent.

Merrimac Fine Sandy Loam – *Sandy, mixed, mesic Typic Dystrudepts*

Merrimac soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial outwash on terraces and plains and other glacio-fluvial landforms. There is no seasonal high-water table, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches from the surface. Merrimac soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 35 percent and are potentially highly erodible land.

Mixed Alluvial Land

Mixed alluvial land includes soils that have formed in alluvial deposits along river floodplains.

Monadnock – *Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

The Monadnock soils are very deep, well drained soils that formed in a loamy mantle overlying sandy glacial till on upland hills, plains, and mountain side slopes. Depth to bedrock is deeper than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table is deeper than 40 inches from the surface. Monadnock soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Monarda Silt Loam – *Loamy, mixed, active, acid, frigid, shallow Aeric Endoaquepts*

Monarda soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in dense glacial till on lower slopes or in slight depressions on till plains. They are shallow to densic contact. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table is within 12 inches of the surface. Monarda soils are hydrologic group D soils, and slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

Monarda-Burnham Complex

The Monarda and Burnham map unit is comprised of areas of Monarda and Burnham soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Monarda and Burnham soils are both described above.

Monarda-Telos Complex

The Monarda and Telos map unit is comprised of areas of Monarda and Telos soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Monarda soils are described above and Telos soils are described below.

Monson Silt Loam – *Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods*

Monson soils are shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that form in glacial till on knolls of till plains, and on hills, ridges, and mountains. Depth to bedrock is 10 to 20 inches, and there is no seasonal high-water table. Slopes range from 5 to 60 percent.

### Monson-Elliottsville-Knob Lock Complex

The Monson-Elliottsville-Knob Lock map unit is comprised of areas of Monson, Elliottsville, and Knob Lock soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Monson, Elliottsville, and Knob Lock soils are each described above.

### Naumburg Sand – *Sandy, isotic, frigid Typic Endoaquods*

Naumburg soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in sandy deltaic or glaciofluvial deposits on sand plains and terraces. Naumburg soils are located at topographically low positions on the landscape. The seasonal high-water table is typically within 12 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Naumburg soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes are nearly level.

### Nicholville Silt Loam – *Coarse-silty, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods*

Nicholville soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in wind or water deposited material having a high content of silt and very fine sand. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table occurs from 16 to 40 inches. Nicholville soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 through 60 percent.

### Ninigret Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Dystrudepts*

Ninigret soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy over sandy and gravelly glacial outwash. Ninigret soils are formed on glaciofluvial landforms, and are typically found in slight depressions and broad drainage ways. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal highwater table is from 16 to 40 inches. Ninigret soils are hydrologic group B soils, and are potentially highly erodible land. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

### Paxton Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Dystrudepts*

Paxton soils are very deep, well drained loamy soils formed in dense basal till. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and there is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface. Densic contact is moderately deep. Paxton soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 45 percent, with slopes less than 15 percent being potentially highly erodible land and slopes greater than 15 percent being highly erodible land.

### Peat and Muck

The Peat and Muck map unit is comprised of thick organic deposits formed as a result of continuous or nearly continuous saturation. This map unit is located in wetlands and depressions on the landscape, and has not been correlated to a specific soil series.

### Peacham – *Loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, frigid, shallow Histic Humaquepts*

The Peacham soils are very poorly drained soils in depressions and drainage-ways on glaciated uplands formed in organic materials less than 16 inches thick underlain by dense, loamy till. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table is at the surface most or all of the time. Peacham soils are hydrologic group D soils. Slopes range from 0 to 10 percent.

### Peru Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods*

Peru soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in dense loamy glacial till. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table is from 16 to 40 inches. Peru soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 35 percent and are potentially highly erodible land.

### Peru-Colonel-Marlow Association

The Peru-Colonel-Marlow map unit is comprised of areas of Peru, Colonel, and Marlow soils that form a



pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Peru, Colonel, and Marlow soils are each described above.

#### Peru-Colonel-Rawsonville Association

The Peru-Colonel-Rawsonville map unit is comprised of areas of Peru, Colonel, and Rawsonville soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Peru, Colonel, and Rawsonville soils are each described above.

#### Peru-Marlow Association

The Peru and Marlow map unit is comprised of areas of Peru and Marlow soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Peru and Marlow soils are both described above.

Pillsbury Cobbly Loam – *Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, acid, frigid Humic Endoaquepts*  
Pillsbury soils are moderately deep to a dense substratum and very deep to bedrock soils that form in loamy lodgment till in glaciated uplands and lowlands. Depth to bedrock is greater than 65 inches, and there is no seasonal high-water table. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

#### Pillsbury-Peacham Association

The Pillsbury and Peacham map unit is comprised of areas of Pillsbury and Peacham soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Pillsbury and Peacham soils are both described above.

#### Pits, Sand and Gravel – *Udorthents*

Gravel pits are human-altered areas, usually within sandy textured glacial outwash or ice-contact deposits. Soils within these areas have been excavated and cut, typically for the purpose of sand and gravel extraction.

Podunk Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, frigid Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts*  
Podunk soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in recent alluvium on floodplains. The seasonal high-water table is typically within 16 to 40 inches of the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Podunk soils are hydrologic group B soils with nearly level slopes.

Rawsonville Very Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplohumods*  
Rawsonville soils are moderately deep, well drained soils that form in loamy till on glaciated uplands. Depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches, and there is no seasonal high-water table. Slopes range from 3 through 70 percent.

#### Ricker – *Dysic Lithic Cryofolists*

Ricker soils are shallow to very shallow and well drained to excessively well drained organic soils that form in thin organic deposits underlain in most places by a very thin mineral horizon over bedrock on mountains and hills. Depth to bedrock is within 20 inches of the surface. Slopes range from 5 to 80 percent.

#### Ricker-Saddleback-Rock Outcrop Complex

The Ricker, Saddleback, and Rock Outcrop map unit is comprised of areas of Ricker, Saddleback, and Rock Outcrop soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Ricker soils are described above and Saddleback soils are described below.

Ridgebury Fine Sandy Loam – *Loamy, mixed, active, acid, mesic, shallow Aeris Endoaquepts*  
Ridgebury soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in till derived mainly from granite,

gneiss, and schist. Densic contact is typically 14 to 19 inches, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. The seasonal high-water table is within 12 inches of the surface. Ridgebury soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

#### Rock Outcrop-Thorndike-Lyman Association

The Rock Outcrop, Thorndike, and Lyman map unit is comprised of areas of Rock Outcrop, Thorndike, and Lyman soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Lyman soils are described above and Thorndike soils are described below.

#### Roundabout – Frigid Aeris Haplaquepts

Roundabout soils are poorly drained soils that form in depressions and lowlands. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and a perched water table is present at 0.5 to 1.5 feet from November through May or during periods of excessive precipitation. Roundabout soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 10 percent.

#### Roundabout-Croghan Association

The Roundabout and Croghan map unit is comprised of areas of Roundabout and Croghan soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Roundabout and Croghan soils are both described above.

#### Saddleback Fine Sandy Loam – Loamy, isotic Lithic Humicryods

Saddleback soils are shallow, well drained soils that form in glacial till on mountains. Depth to bedrock ranges from 10 to 20 inches, and slopes range from 3 to 80 percent.

#### Saddleback-Ricker Complex

The Saddleback and Ricker map unit is comprised of areas of Saddleback and Ricker soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Saddleback and Ricker soils are both described above.

#### Scantic Silt Loam – Fine, illitic, nonacid, frigid Typic Epiaquepts

Scantic soils consist of very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in glacio-marine or glaciolacustrine deposits on coastal lowlands and river valleys. The seasonal high-water table is within 12 inches of the surface and bedrock is deeper than 60 inches. Scantic soils are in soil hydrologic group D, and have slopes that range from 0 to 10 percent.

#### Scarboro Fine Sandy Loam – Sandy, mixed, mesic Histic Humaquepts

Scarboro soils are very deep, very poorly drained hydric soils in sandy glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains, deltas, and terraces. They are nearly level soils in depressions. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the water table is at or near the surface. Scarboro soils are hydrologic group D soils. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

#### Scio Silt Loam – Coarse-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Dystrudepts

Scio soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in eolian, lacustrine, or alluvial sediments dominated by silt and very fine sand. These soils are on terraces, old alluvial fans, and in upland basins. Scio soils have a seasonal high-water table from 16 to 40 inches from the surface and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Scio soils are hydrologic group B and C soils, depending on slope. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent, with slopes less than 8 percent being potentially highly erodible land, and slopes greater than 8 percent being highly erodible land.

#### Sisk Silt Loam – Coarse-loamy, isotic Oxyaquic Humicryods

Sisk soils are very deep, well drained soils that form in dense glacial till in high elevation valleys and on

side slopes of mountains. Stones and boulders typically cover from 0 to 15 percent of the surface. Slopes range from 10 to 60 percent.

Skerry Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods*

Skerry soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy materials over dense, sandy glacial till on drumlins and glaciated uplands. The depth to hardpan generally ranges from 20 to 38 inches. Bedrock depth is greater than 60 inches, and the seasonal high-water table typically occurs above the hardpan between 16 and 40 inches. Skerry soils are hydrologic group C soils, with slopes that range from 0 to 25 percent.

Skowhegan Loamy Fine Sand – *Sandy, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods*

Skowhegan soils are very deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains and stream terraces. Bedrock is greater than 60 inches from the surface, and the seasonal high-water table often occurs 12 to 24 inches from the surface. Skowhegan soils are hydrologic group B soils with slopes that range from 0 to 10 percent.

Stetson Fine Sandy Loam – *Sandy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Stetson soils are very deep, well drained, and somewhat excessively drained soils on outwash plains, terraces, kames, and eskers. These soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits derived mainly from slate, shale, and phyllite, with lesser amounts of gneiss, granite, and limestone. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and there is no seasonal high-water table within 40 inches of the surface. Stetson soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Suffield Silt Loam – *Coarse-silty over clayey, mixed, active, mesic Dystric Eutrudepts*

Suffield soils consist of very deep, well drained soils formed in lacustrine or marine sediments, located primarily on gently sloping to very steep dissected plains. There is no water table within 40 inches of the surface and bedrock is deeper than 60 inches. Suffield soils are hydrologic group C soils, and are highly erodible land. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent.

Sulfaquents – *Sulfaquents*

In Maine, sulfaquents are poorly drained to very poorly drained hydric soils of estuarine wetlands and tidal marshes. These soils may form in a variety of parent materials, but are typically formed in glaciomarine deposits. Sulfaquent map units have not been correlated to the series level of Soil Taxonomy.

Sulfihemists – *Sulfihemists*

In Maine, sulfihemists are very poorly drained hydric soils with an organic surface horizon in estuarine wetlands and salt marshes. These soils may form in a variety of parent materials, but are typically formed in glaciomarine deposits. Sulfihemist map units have not been correlated to the series level of Soil Taxonomy.

Sunday Loamy Fine Sand – *Mixed, frigid Typic Udipsamments*

Sunday soils are very deep, excessively drained soils form in sandy alluvial deposits on floodplains. Flooding varies from once or twice a year to once in 10 years. Bedrock is deeper than 60 inches. Slopes are nearly level.

Surplus Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, isotic Aquic Haplocryods*

Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that form in dense till on mountain side slopes. Stones and boulders typically cover 0 to 15 percent of the surface. Depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent.

#### Surplus-Bemis Association

The Surplus and Bemis map unit is comprised of areas of Surplus and Bemis soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Surplus and Bemis soils are both described above.

#### Surplus-Sisk Association

The Surplus and Sisk map unit is comprised of areas of Surplus and Sisk soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Surplus and Sisk soils are both described above.

#### Sutton Loam – *Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Dystrudepts*

Sutton soils are very deep, moderately well drained loamy soils formed in till. They are nearly level to strongly sloping soils on plains, low ridges, and hills, typically on lower slopes and in slight depressions. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and there is a seasonal high-water table from 16 to 40 inches. Sutton soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

#### Swanton Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over clayey, mixed over illitic, superactive, nonacid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts*

Swanton soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in a thin mantle of loamy outwash materials over clayey marine or lacustrine deposits on lake and marine plains, and outwash plains and deltas. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and there is a seasonal high-water table within 12 inches of the surface. Swanton soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 10 percent.

#### Swanville Silt Loam – *Fine-silty, mixed, active, nonacid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts*

Swanville soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine deposits on lake and marine plains. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and the seasonal highwater table is within 12 inches of the surface. Swanville soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 10 percent.

#### Swanville-Boothbay Association

The Swanville-Boothbay Association includes map units of Swanville and Boothbay soils that form a pattern on the landscape that cannot be differentiated at the mapped scale. Swanville and Boothbay soils are both described above.

#### Telos Silt Loam – *Loamy, isotic, frigid, shallow Aquic Haplorthods*

Telos soils are shallow to dense lodgement till and very deep to bedrock, somewhat poorly drained soils that form in till on till plains, hills, and ridges. Bedrock is deeper than 60 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent.

#### Telos-Chesuncook Association

The Telos-Chesuncook Association includes map units of Telos and Chesuncook soils that form a pattern on the landscape that cannot be differentiated at the mapped scale. Telos and Chesuncook soils are both described above.

#### Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville Association

The Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville Association includes map units of Telos, Chesuncook, and Elliottsville soils that form a pattern on the landscape that cannot be differentiated at the mapped scale. Telos, Chesuncook, and Elliottsville soils are each described above.

#### Telos-Monarda-Monson Association

The Telos-Monarda-Monson Association includes map units of Telos, Monarda, and Monson soils that

form a pattern on the landscape that cannot be differentiated at the mapped scale. Telos, Monarda, and Monson soils are each described above.

Thorndike Silt Loam – *Loamy-skeletal, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods*

Thorndike soils are shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial till on hills and mountains. The depth to bedrock ranges from 10 to 20 inches, and there is no seasonal high-water table. Thorndike soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 45 percent.

Tunbridge – *Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods*

Tunbridge soils consist of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands formed in loamy glacial till. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches, and there is no seasonal high-water table. Tunbridge soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 75 percent, and are potentially highly erodible land.

Tunbridge-Berkshire-Peru Association

The Tunbridge-Berkshire-Peru Association includes map units of Tunbridge, Berkshire and Peru soils that form a pattern on the landscape that cannot be differentiated at the mapped scale. Tunbridge, Berkshire and Peru soils are each described above.

Tunbridge-Lyman Complex

The Tunbridge-Lyman Complex is comprised of areas of Tunbridge and Lyman soils that form a pattern on the landscape that is too intermingled to differentiate at the mapped scale. Tunbridge soils are described below and Lyman soils are described above.

Udorthents – *Udorthents*

Udorthents are human-altered soils such filled land, and stripped/cut areas. The properties and characteristics of these soils are highly variable.

Udorthents-Urban Land Complex – *Udorthents*

The Udorthents-Urban Land Complex map unit includes areas of Udorthents (described above) and urban land in a pattern that is too mixed to differentiate at the mapped scale. This map unit corresponds to human-altered soils and developed areas.

Urban Land

Urban land includes developed areas where soils have been altered.

Walpole Fine Sandy Loam – *Sandy, mixed, mesic Aeric Endoaquepts*

Walpole soils are very deep, poorly drained hydric soils formed in outwash in low-lying positions on terraces and plains. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches and the seasonal high-water table is within 12 inches of the surface. Walpole soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

Whately Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy over clayey, mixed over illitic, superactive, nonacid, frigid Mollic Epiaquepts*

Whately soils are very deep, very poorly drained hydric soils formed in thin loamy outwash over clayey marine or lacustrine deposits on lakes and marine plains, and outwash plains and deltas. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and there is a water table at or near the surface. Whately soils are hydrologic group D soils. Slopes are generally less than 5 percent.

Winooski Silt Loam – *Coarse-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquent Dystrudepts*

Winooski soils are very deep, moderately well drained, and have formed in alluvial material on nearly

level floodplains. The seasonal high-water table is 16 to 40 inches below the surface, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Winooski soils are hydrologic group B soils. Slopes are nearly level.

Wonsqueak Mucky Peat – *Loamy, mixed, euic, frigid Terric Haplosaprists*

Wonsqueak soils are very deep; very poorly drained hydric soils formed in well decomposed (sapric) organic soil materials over loamy mineral material. Wonsqueak soils form in depressions in a variety of surficial deposits. Surface horizons are frequently saturated by shallow groundwater, and depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches. Slopes are nearly level to less than 5 percent.

Woodbridge Fine Sandy Loam – *Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Dystrudepts*

Woodbridge soils are very deep, moderately well drained loamy soils formed in dense till. They are nearly level to moderately steep soils on till plains, hills, and drumlins. The depth to bedrock is greater than 60 inches, and there is a seasonal high-water table from 16 to 40 inches. A hardpan is present from 20 to 40 inches. Woodbridge soils are hydrologic group C soils. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent and are potentially highly erodible land.