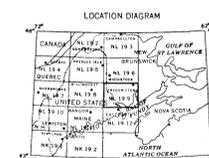


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE FREDERICTON 1° X 2° QUADRANGLE, MAINE

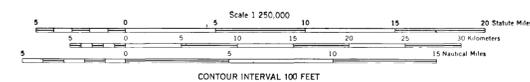
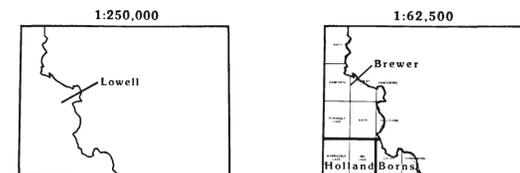
Compiled By :
Thomas V. Lowell, Maine Geological Survey

Area Compilers and Contributors :
Thomas Brewer, University of Massachusetts, Boston
William R. Holland, Robert G. Gerber, Inc.
Harold W. Borns, Jr., University of Maine at Orono

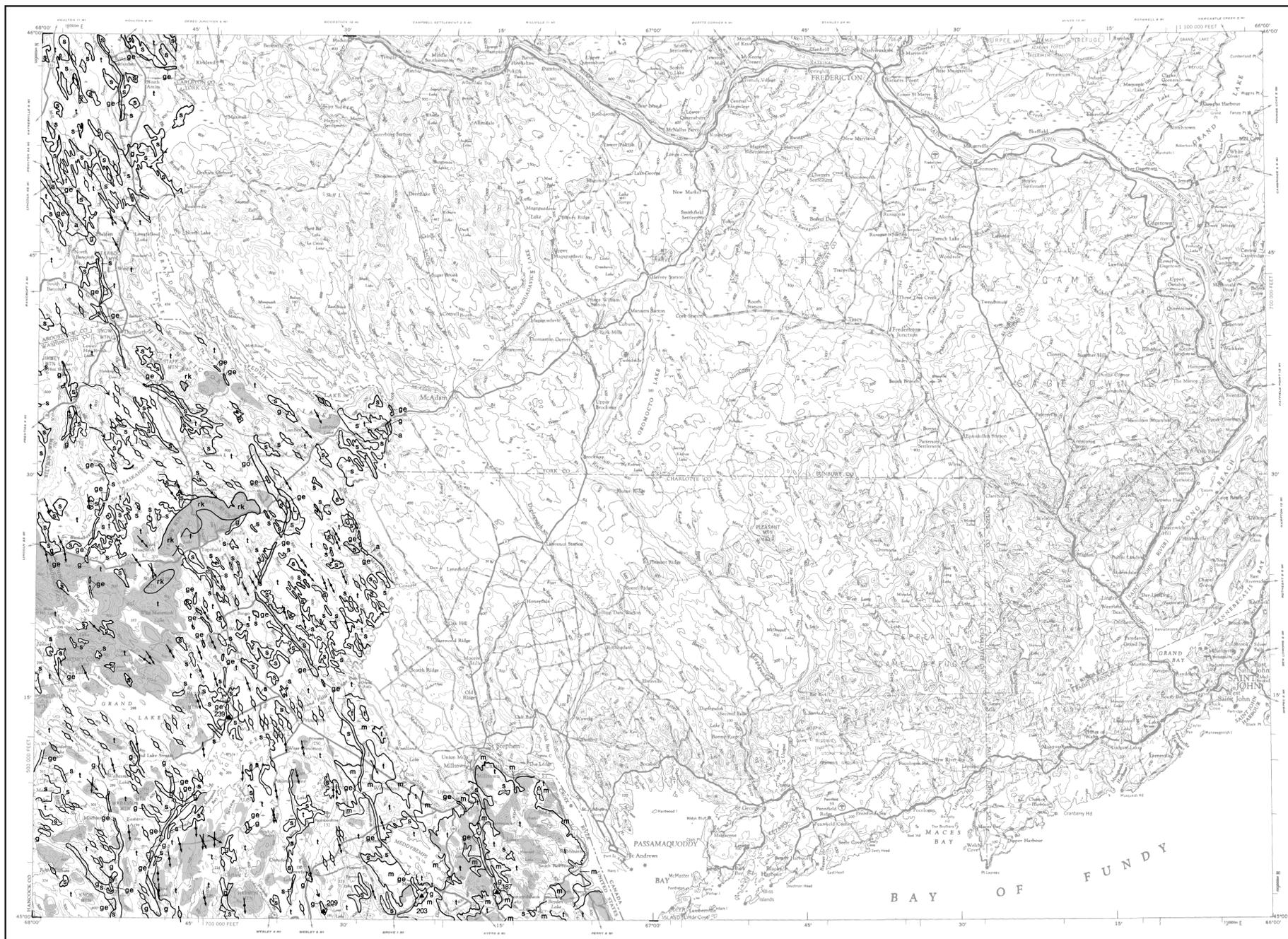
Maine Geological Survey
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
Augusta, Maine 04333
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COMPILATION RESPONSIBILITY



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EXPLANATION

Geologic Unit	Materials	Topography	Origin
a	Stream alluvium (includes Holocene flood plain, stream terrace, and alluvial fan deposits)	Flat to gently sloping on flood plains and stream terraces; gently to moderately sloping on alluvial fans.	Deposited on flood plains and stream beds by postglacial streams.
s	Swamp, marsh, and bog deposits (includes both fresh-water and salt-water marshes)	Flat.	Formed by accumulation of sediments and organic material in depressions and other poorly drained areas.
b	Beach deposits	Gently to moderately sloping, with low ridges and mounds.	Includes beach sediments formed by wave and current action, and sand dunes derived from these deposits.
eb	Emerged beach deposits	Low ridges or sloping surfaces. May be associated with wave-cut benches on hillsides.	Formed by wave erosion of till or other materials during the late-glacial marine submergence of parts of southern Maine.
e	Eolian deposits	Dune ridges and mounds, or blanket deposit that conforms to surface of underlying unit.	Windblown sand. Derived from wind erosion of glacial sediments and deposited in late-glacial to postglacial time.
L	Lake-bottom deposits	Flat to gently sloping except where dissected by modern streams.	Composed of sediments that washed out of late Wisconsinan glacial ice and accumulated on the floors of glacial lakes. Map unit may also include a few non-glacial lake deposits.
m	Glaciomarine deposits (fine-grained facies)	Flat to gently sloping except where dissected by modern streams. Commonly has a branching network of steep-walled stream gullies.	Composed of glacial sediments that accumulated on the ocean floor. Formed during the late-glacial marine submergence of lowland areas in southern Maine.
ms	Glaciomarine deposits (coarse-grained facies)	Flat to moderately sloping. Steeper on ice-contact slopes and delta fronts. May be kettled where deposited over stagnant ice blocks.	Deposited where glacial meltwater streams and currents entered the sea. Includes glaciomarine deltas, subaqueous kames and fans (subaqueous outwash), and outwash that prograded into shallow marine waters and locally covered earlier glaciomarine silt and clay deposits.
go	Glacial outwash deposits	Flat to gently sloping. Steeper on ice-contact slopes and delta fronts. May be kettled where deposited over stagnant ice blocks.	Deposited by meltwater streams in front of the retreating late Wisconsinan ice margin. Includes non-marine outwash plains, deltas, and fans.
g	Ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (exclusive of eskers)	Flat-topped kame terraces and deltas which are locally kettled and bounded by steep sides, or hummocky terrain with numerous kames and kettles.	Deposited by meltwater streams adjacent to stagnant glacial ice.

Geologic Unit	Materials	Topography	Origin
ge	Eskers	Individual or multiple ridges. Complex eskers may have anastomosing patterns and be gradational with other types of ice-contact deposits.	Chiefly deposited by meltwater streams flowing in tunnels within or beneath the late Wisconsinan ice sheet. Map unit also includes small undifferentiated areas of units "g" and "go".
sm	Stagnation moraine	Mostly till, but also includes variable percentages of undifferentiated sand and gravel.	Deposited during the dissipation of stagnant glacial ice.
em	End moraines	Till or sand and gravel. May be very bouldery. Commonly interbedded with or overlain by glaciomarine sediments in areas that experienced late-glacial marine submergence. Only the largest end moraines and some dense clusters of smaller ones are shown here as a separate unit (em). Elsewhere, short lines mark the crests of moraine ridges, which are locally so numerous that only selected individuals are represented.	Deposited in the marginal zone of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet, by glacial ice and/or meltwater flowing out of the ice.
rm	Ribbed moraine	Till is the principal constituent, but stratified sediments are present in some of the deposits.	Origin uncertain. Deposited either at the margin of or beneath the late Wisconsinan ice sheet.
t	Till	Heterogeneous mixture of sand, silt, clay and stones. May include many boulders. Generally massive, but in many places contains beds and lenses of variably washed and stratified sediments.	Deposited directly by glacial ice.
td	Thin drift, undifferentiated	Area of many bedrock outcrops and/or near-surface bedrock where the surficial materials have not been mapped.	Commonly the result of non-deposition of glacial sediments, but the surficial materials in some coastal areas have been largely removed by marine erosion in late-glacial time.
rk	Bedrock	Area of extensive bedrock outcrop, or where the bedrock has only a thin cover of soil and vegetation. Surficial deposits are essentially absent. Particularly common on the ridge crests and steeper slopes of mountainous areas.	Same as other thin-drift areas.

GEOLOGIC SYMBOLS

	Contact	Boundary between adjacent map units.
	Moraine ridge	Lines mark the crests of individual end moraines. Symbol also is used in conjunction with unit rm to show orientation of drift ridges of uncertain origin.
	Glacial striation locality	Includes striations, grooves, drag-and-tails, and other types of ice-flow indicators on bedrock outcrops. Dot indicates point of observation. Arrow-head is omitted where ice-flow direction is uncertain. Flags indicate older trends.
	Glacially streamlined landform	Symbol shows long-axis orientation of drumlins, fluted till ridges, roches moutonnees, and other hills that have been elongated parallel to the flow of glacial ice.
	Cirque	Steep-walled, semicircular bedrock basin formed by glacial erosion in high mountainous areas.
	Meltwater channel	Channel eroded by glacial meltwater streams. Arrow indicates known or inferred direction of stream flow.
	Glaciomarine delta	Number indicates surveyed altitude (in feet) of contact between topset and foreset beds, or of meltwater channel on delta surface, which approximately marks position of sea level in late-glacial time.
	Glaciolacustrine delta	Number indicates approximate altitude (in feet) of former glacial-lake surface.
	Delta of uncertain origin	Delta formed near limit of late-glacial marine submergence. Number indicates approximate altitude (in feet) of contact between topset and foreset beds.

SITES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

● Location of special site

This list includes locations of important stratigraphic sections of Pleistocene deposits in Maine, and places where good examples of certain glacial features can be seen. The sites were selected partly on the basis of accessibility, ease of observation, and relative preservation. Some features, such as eskers and Doherty moraines, are so numerous that only a few of the best examples are included here.

Site	Town	Name/Description	Principal References
No sites identified on this map.			

RADIOCARBON-DATED SITES

Explanation of symbols used to designate sites on the map:

- Material in place between late Wisconsinan tills.
- Material that predates or is contemporaneous with the advance of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet.
- Material that postdates or is contemporaneous with the recession of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet.
- Material that approximately dates the onlap of the sea during the late-glacial marine submergence.
- Material that approximately dates the offlap of the sea.

Site	Name/Town	Date (yr B.P.)	Laboratory No.	Material	Reference
No sites identified on this map.					

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