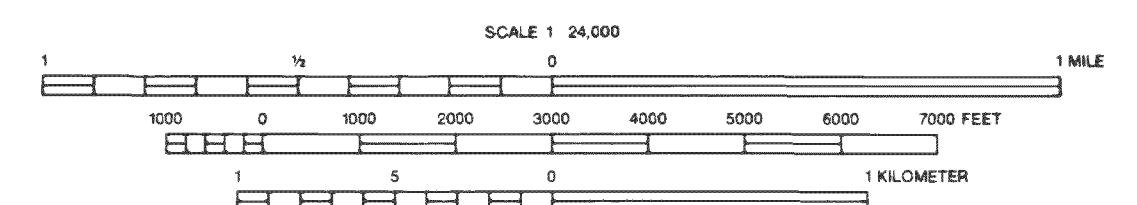


COASTAL MARINE GEOLOGIC ENVIRONMENTS
OF THE
GARDINER NE QUADRANGLE, MAINE

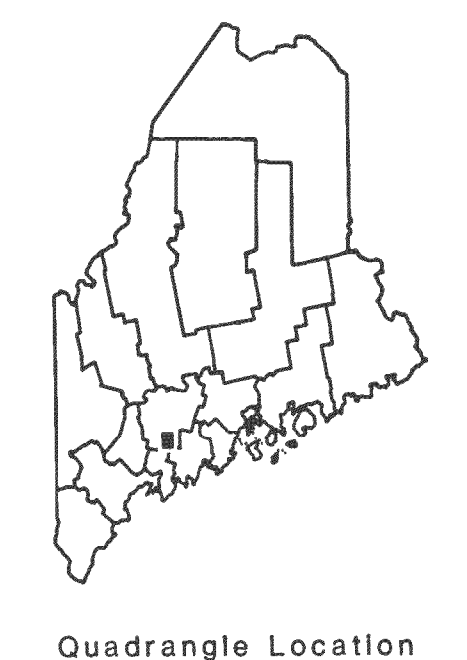
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SUPRATIDAL ENVIRONMENTS

Environments just above the highest high water datum, but under the partial influence of marine processes and forces.

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| <p>Sd Dunes and Vegetated Beach Ridges
Unconsolidated sand or gravel deposits capping beach environments. Dunes are subject to storm waves and winds, while gravel beach ridges are subject only to storm wash. Each may be vegetated with salt-tolerant vegetation.</p> <p>Sw Fresh-Brackish Water
Ponded water behind beach ridges, man-made constrictions on former tidal embayments, or on marsh surfaces transitional between upland and salt marsh environments. Salinity of the water is less than 5 parts per thousand (ppt).</p> | <p>Sm Fresh-Brackish Marsh
Water-saturated, organic-rich sediments characterized by broad-leaved vegetation tolerant of constant submergence in fresh water. Salinity of interstitial water is less than 5 ppt.</p> <p>Sz Man-Made Land
Structures or fill emplaced by man in the nearshore environment.</p> <p>Sx Landslide Excavation and Deposits
Natural excavation into shoreline upland slopes created by large-scale slumping or sliding of bank material and the resulting deposits at the base of the slopes.</p> | <p>Se Eolian Flat
Partially vegetated sand flats adjacent to dune fields. Subject to generally northwest winds and occasional storm flooding.</p> <p>Sf Washover Flat
Sand deposits covering salt marshes behind inlet mouths which originate from storm washover or inlet delta deposits on salt marshes. Subject to storm washover and spring tide flooding.</p> <p>Sr Fluvial Marsh
Vegetated river floodplain and bank environments. Characterized by freshwater pond vegetation such as pond lilies, reeds, and wild rice. Subject to daily tidal flooding as well as inundation during high river discharge periods.</p> |
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INTERTIDAL ENVIRONMENTS

Environments between the highest high water datum and the lowest low water datum subject to twice daily tidal flooding and all other marine forces.

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| <p>M1 High Salt Marsh
Organic-rich sediments densely vegetated primarily with the salt marsh grass <i>Spartina patens</i> (salt-meadow grass). High salt marshes are at the same level as mean high water.</p> <p>M2 Low Salt Marsh
Mud or silty sand embankments sparsely to densely vegetated by the salt marsh grass <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> (salt cord-grass). Low salt marsh exists between mean tide level and mean high water.</p> <p>M3 Marsh Levee
Channel-margin sediments vegetated with salt-meadow grass which exist up to several tens of centimeters above the salt marsh surface. The marsh levee consists of sandy silt or silt-size sediment deposited from flood waters rising above channel margins, either from high river discharge into estuarine embayments or from storm-surge influenced flood tides from the ocean.</p> <p>M4 Salt Pannes and Salt Ponds
Salt-water filled, non-vegetated depressions on the high salt marsh surface (salt pannes) or salt-water filled depressions anywhere in the intertidal zone (i.e. tidal pools). Salt pannes may be dry and covered with algae during late summer months.</p> | <p>B5 Low-Energy Beach
Beaches consisting of a wide variety of sediment sizes which are protected from high wave energy. Sediment characteristics are dependent upon sediment source, which is usually from upland scarps immediately shoreward of the beach. Low-energy beaches may exhibit growth of salt marsh grass when there is little sediment movement.</p> <p>Br Boulder Ramp
Sloping surfaces in the lower intertidal zone veneered by large boulders. This environment is seaward of gravel or boulder beaches on high wave energy shorelines. Boulders are remnant lag deposits of eroded glacial tills. Boulder movement is limited to periods of intense storm wave activity.</p> <p>Bw Washover Fan
Fan-shaped deposits of gravel located behind gravel beach ridges and covering portions of marshes. Few washovers have been recognized as mappable units on sand beaches. Washover fans are deposited by storm waves. Fan sediment is derived from the beach itself.</p> <p>Ba Spits
Partially submerged beach ridges which extend offshore into open water. This includes tombolos (spits joining an island with the mainland).</p> | <p>F3 Mussel Bar
Low mounds of living mussels, <i>Mytilus edulis</i>, and/or disarticulated and broken mussel shells accumulated by wave shoaling. Mussel bars generally occur at the mouths of estuaries or embayments at tidal channel margins where nutrient-laden oceanic waters first flood flat environments. Mussel bars accumulate on intertidal flats.</p> <p>F4 Channel Levee
Linear accumulations of sediment along margins of tidal channels built several tens of centimeters above the surrounding intertidal flats. Channel levees are constructed from sediment deposited on the flat as the tide rises above the channel margins.</p> <p>F5 Algal Flats
High, coarse and fine-grained intertidal flats covered with the green algae, <i>Enteromorpha erecta</i>.</p> <p>F6 Veneered Ramp
Former boulder ramps presently covered by fine-grained sediment settling out of the water column.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Miscellaneous Environment</p> <p>M Ledge
Subaerially or subaqueously exposed bedrock.</p> <p>Mc Fluvial-Estuarine Channel
Transitional channel between river and estuarine channels. The fluvial, tidal fluvial, or estuarine state depends upon the volume of river discharge entering the estuarine basin.</p> <p>Mp Point or Lateral Bars
Accumulations of sediment adjacent to intertidal channel margins at channel bends (point bars) or along straight segments (lateral bars).</p> <p>Ms Swash Bars
Accumulations of sediment which occur where waves shoal onto intertidal flats.</p> <p>Mf Flood-Tidal Delta
Lobe bars of sediment which accumulate landward of an inlet separating a back-barrier estuary or lagoon from open-ocean water.</p> <p>Me Ebb-Tidal Delta
Lobe bars of sediment which accumulate seaward of an inlet separating a back-barrier estuary or lagoon from open-ocean water.</p> <p>Md Fan Delta
Coarse-grained, fan-shaped deposits which accumulate on intertidal flats where upland streams drain onto high tidal-range shorelines.</p> <p>Mi Spillover Lobes
Lobe bars of sediment which extend from flood-tidal deltas into estuarine or tidal channel areas.</p> |
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SUBTIDAL ENVIRONMENTS

Environments existing below lowest low water and subject to tidal current forces and wave-generated current forces.

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| <p>Fm Mud Flat
Fine-grained subtidal flats.</p> <p>Fc Coarse-Grained Flat
Coarse-grained subtidal flats.</p> <p>Fe Eelgrass Flat
Fine-grained and coarse-grained, shallow subtidal (low intertidal) flats which support dense stands of eelgrass (<i>Zostera marina</i>).</p> <p>Fs Seaweed Community
Coarse-grained subtidal flats and bedrock ledges which support seaweed growth.</p> <p>Fu Upper Shoreface
The inner subtidal slope which extends seaward from large exposed sand beaches where sediments are actively transported by bottom currents generated by storm waves. The upper shoreface is a sandy environment of constant wave shoaling under normal wave conditions.</p> <p>Fp Lower Shoreface
The outer subtidal slope which extends seaward from the upper shoreface. The lower shoreface is affected only by currents generated by storm waves. Lower shoreface sediments grade from sand to mud in a seaward direction.</p> | <p>C1 High-Velocity Tidal Channel
Tidal channels where maximum flow velocities probably exceed 2 meters per second (mps).</p> <p>C2 Medium-Velocity Tidal Channel
Tidal channels where maximum flow velocities probably attain values between 1 and 2 mps.</p> <p>C3 Low-Velocity Tidal Channel
Tidal channels where maximum flow velocities probably do not exceed 1 mps.</p> <p>C4 Estuarine Channel
Tidal channels where ocean and river waters mix. Estuarine water salinities range between 0.5 ppt and 30 ppt.</p> <p>C5 Estuarine Flood Channel
Estuarine tidal channels where flood-tide current velocities greatly exceed velocities attained during ebb tide.</p> <p>C6 Estuarine Ebb Channel
Estuarine tidal channels where ebb-tide current velocities greatly exceed velocities attained during flood tide.</p> <p>C7 Inlet Channel
High current-velocity channels cut through barrier beaches and connecting back barrier estuaries or lagoons with the open ocean.</p> <p>C8 Dredged Channel
Man-made, artificially-deepened or widened tidal channel.</p> | <p>Cs Channel Slope
Gently to moderately sloping wall margins of large tidal channels. Channel slopes are confined to channel wall margins composed of sediment.</p> <p>Cd Abandoned Tidal Channel
Former tidal channel no longer carrying flow sufficient to erode the channel floor or margin walls. Abandoned channels usually occur in salt marsh tracts where meandering of the central drainage channel cuts off former channel segments.</p> <p>Cf Tidal Fluvial Channel
Lower portions of river channels under tidal influence but not carrying estuarine waters.</p> <p>LC Tidal Creeks
Small tidal channels draining salt marshes or intertidal mud flats.</p> <p>F Marsh Drainage Ditch
Man-made, rectilinear ditches dug into marshes to facilitate marsh surface drainage.</p> <p>~ Approximate transition boundary between estuarine and marine (30 ppt salinity) waters and between estuarine and river (0.5 ppt) waters.</p> <p>--- Unit boundary.</p> <p>---- Approximate unit boundary.</p> |
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