Three main kinds of clayey deposits have been identified in the study area:

1. **Clayey silt (presumably rich in iron oxides):** This type of clay is often associated with marine deposits and can be found in areas nearby the coast. Its presence is indicated by a dark color and a high plasticity index.

2. **Clayey silt over sand:** These deposits are usually found in areas where the sea level was higher during the Pleistocene epoch. The sand layer usually represents the material eroded from the continental shelves and transported to the shore by the waves.

3. **Sand with interbedded flowtill:** This type of deposit is found in areas where the glacier margin was close to the sea. The sand layer is usually overlain by a layer of till, which is a mixture of sand, silt, and gravel, and can be used for construction purposes.

**Additional Observations:**
- The geologist observed a section of well-stratified glaciomarine seafloor mud (Presumpscot Formation) near the northeast end of Bear River valley. This area is characterized by a thick layer of sand and gravel, with occasional thin layers of clay.
- In the southeast part of the study area, a section of glaciomarine delta west of Dolby Pond, Kennebec River valley, was observed. This area is characterized by a thick layer of sand and gravel, with occasional thin layers of clay.
- In the west, a section of glaciomarine delta Columbia Falls was observed. This area is characterized by a thick layer of sand and gravel, with occasional thin layers of clay.

**Uses of Materials Maps:**
- Surficial materials maps are often best used in conjunction with other related maps such as surficial geology maps or significant sand and gravel aquifer maps. Refer to the list of related publications below at left.
- Mapping surficial materials provides a valuable tool for locating new roads, excavating foundations and utility lines, or siting new homes. The data shown here may be used for a variety of purposes by landowners, planners, teachers, or anyone else wanting to know what lies beneath the land surface. For example, it may help in the planning and development of new neighborhoods or in the development of new construction projects.