Summary Table: Characteristics of the Ecoregions of New England

Level IV Ecoregions

59a. Connecticut

59b. Lower Worcester

Connecticut

Plateau/Eastern

Southern New

England Coastal

Plains and Hills

59d. Boston Basin

59e. Narragansett/

59f. Gulf of Maine

59g. Long Island

59h. Gulf of Maine

82a. Aroostook

82c. Eastern Maine-

82d. Central Foothills

82e. Central Maine

82g. Downeast Coast

Level IV Ecoregions

Level IV Ecoregions

84a. Cape Cod/Long

82h. Penobscot

82f. Midcoast

Southern New

Brunswick Plains

Coastal Plain

Level IV Ecoregions

Bristol Lowland

Coastal Lowland

Sound Coastal

NORTHEASTERN COASTAL ZONE

Surficial and Bedrock

10-1106 (Mt. | Holocene alluvium. Quaternary deposits mostly

Jurassic basalt ridges.

and granitic gneiss.

associated with glacial lakes Hitchcock and

Middletown: lake silt and clay; kame delta gravel,

sand, and silt; lake delta sand and gravel; dune sand.

Some areas of sandy till. Jurassic and Triassic arkose

iltstone, sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with

Quaternary sandy till, ice-contact gravel, sand, and

schist, phyllite, quartz monzodiorite; Silurian biotite

granofels, sulfidic schist, and minor calc-silicate

Quaternary sandy till; ice-contact gravel, sand,

Ordovician schist, granofels, amphibolite, and gneiss;

evonian granite and schist; some Cambrian schist

and gneiss and Ordovician to Cambrian schistose

marble and dolomitic marble. Eastern CT, RI, and

MA: Precambrian gneiss, granitic gneiss, quartzite

aleozoic rhyolite, agglomerate, and tuff

evonian gneiss and schist.

hills; coastal beaches, bays, and tidal high point 691 / gravel, small areas of sandy till. Silurian to Ordovician | Endoaguepts, Eutrudepts,

Flat to irregular plains, with some low | Mostly 0-250, | Quaternary marine silt and clay, marine sand and

9 | Rolling plains with hills and some high | Mostly 100-600, | Quaternary sandy till, ice contact sand and gravel.

Local Relief

896 | Flat to rolling plains with some low hills. | Mostly 400-800, | Quaternary loamy till, ice-contact sand and gravel,

some lakes and many ponds, bogs, and 1600, with Cambrian weakly metamorphosed interbedded pelite

wetlands. Low to moderate gradient peak 2440 (Mt. | and sandstone; Devonian weakly metamorphosed

moraine with hummocks and short sub- 1000, peak to bedrock outcrops, some loamy till. Devonian and

gravel, cobble, and bedrock substrates. | hills over 1000 | Precambrian metavolcanic and metadsedimentary rocks.

200-700

200-600

bedrock substrates. Wetlands, including | Mostly 50-300, | to felsic metavolcanic rocks.

EASTERN GREAT LAKES LOWLANDS

ATLANTIC COASTAL PINE BARRENS

Local Relief

Local Relief

schist, and amphibolite; some Ordovician, Silurian, or

Ouaternary ice-contact sand and gravel, sandy till,

lake silt and clay, outwash sand and underlying lake

and conglomerate; some Precambrian gneiss and

calcareous metasandstone, quartzite, and phyllite;

rboniferous and Devonian granite; Ordovician to

gravel, sand, and silt; outwash gravel, sand, and silt;

saline or estuarine marsh deposits. Ordovician schist,

granofels, gneiss, and granitic gneiss. Devonian schist

Triassic arkose, Precambrian gneiss, quartzite, and

Silurian, and Ordovician granite; Devonian and

Silurian metapelite metasandstone granofels and

Surficial and Bedrock

Mostly 600- Quaternary loamy till, some sandy loamy till and areas Inceptisols (Endoaquepts),

Quaternary loamy till, sandy loamy till, and some sandy till; | Spodosols (Haplorthods),

on hills, attenuated drift with bedrock outcrops; numerous Inceptisols (Endoaquepts)

Quaternary till and marine deposits, sandy loamy till, Spodosols (Haplorthods),

schist. Some Permian granite in RI.

peak 1159 / lake sand and pebbles in Merrimack Valley. Devonian,

ome Permian biotite granite

peak to 1742 peat and swamp deposits. Silurian interbedded pelite,

1000, hills to of attenuated drift. Devonian, Ordovician, and some

interbedded pelite, sandstone, and limestone; Silurian

weakly metamorphosed calcareous pelite and lithic sandstone and conglomerate; Ordovician basaltic

eskers, kames, and drumlins. Silurian metamorphosed pelit

granite and quartz monzonite. Ordovician to Cambrian

amorphosed pelite and sandstone.

Mountain) / I interbedded sandstone and impure limestone; Devonian

metamorphosed pelite, Devonian granite.

granite: Ordovician metavolcanic rock

peaks to sandstone; Ordovician and Devonian metamorphosed

50-300, some Devonian mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, Ordovician to

Camden Hills | deposits, thin and discontinuous drift with bedrock

200-1000, outcrops. Ordovician metamorphosed pelite and

1375 (Mt. | calcareous sandstone, interbedded sandstone, and

Megunticook) / | impure limestone; Devonian granite, Ordovician mafie

Plains with hills; indented coastline with | Mostly 0-300, | Quaternary glaciomarine sand, silt and clay; kame fan | Spodosols (Haplohumods,

rocky headlands, coastal cliffs, peninsulas, | peak of 1530 | sand and gravel, kame moraine deposits of sand, gravel, | Haplorthods, Endoaquods),

Mostly 10-100, gravel, a few areas of till. Silurian and Devonian

a few hills to | metamorphosed pelite, sandstone, limestone and

Mostly 95-500. | Ouaternary lake silt and clay, marine clay and silt,

peaks to 1281/ marine delta sand and gravel. Ordovician limestone,

Mostly 0-150, Quaternary outwash sand and gravel, kame moraine

more of gravel, sand, silt, and clay.

high point | loose sandy till, outwash sand, gravel, and underlying

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quartzite, dolostone, and metasandstone.

Mostly 400- | Quaternary sandy loamy till, attenuated drift with

1675 (Kelly | Silurian metamorphosed calcareous sandstone,

and sandstone, Silurian and Devonian metamorphosed

alcareaous sandstone and impure limestone, Devonian

ciomarine silt and clay; eskers and kame terraces.

andstone, interbedded sandstone and impure limestor

filurian metamophosed pelite and sandstone; Devoniar

Mostly 0-300, | Quaternary glaciomarine silt and clay, till and marine | Spodosols (Haplorthods),

(Cadillac | and till; thin and discontinuous drift with many bedrock | Inceptisols (Epiaquepts,

Mtn.) / outcrops, Devonian granite, gabbro, diorite, Silurian and Eutrudepts), Entisols

Geology

Surficial and Bedrock

dolomite, shale, slate, phyllite, and marble; Cambrian

Surficial and Bedrock

Silurian and Devonian metamorphosed calcareous

(Mars Hill) / limestone, and dolostone.

deposits. Pennyslvanian sandstone, graywacke, shale,

Ouaternary marine silt and clay, sandy till, ice-contact | Entisols (Udipsamments).

sand and gravel. Precambrian to Cambrian argillite, Inceptisols (Dystrudepts,

recambrian gneiss, schist, quartzite, amphibolite, and Udorthents), Histosols

Quaternary sandy till; sandy loamy till; kame moraine | Entisols (Sulfaquents).

uartzites; Precambrian gneiss, schist, and amphibolite; Histosols (Haplohemists)

uartzite, conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone; some | Humaquepts, Endoaquepts)

and silt; sandy loamy till in west. Western CT:

lt. Devonian meladiorite, norite, mica and quartzose

granofels; Ordovician mica schist, amphibolite, gneiss

Soils

Common Soil Series

Hadley, Hinckley, Limerick,

ooski, Windsor, Wethersfield, Cheshire,

Elmwood, Scitico, Holyol

Wilbraham, Manchester,

Brookfield, Brimfield.

Scituate, Montauk, Canton

Scituate, Montauk, Canton,

Woodbridge, Paxton,

Hollis, Windsor, Merrimac

Hinckley, Chatfield, Charlton

Windsor, Paxton, Newport,

Sudbury, Ridgebury,

Windsor, Merrimac,

Brockton, Newport,

Freetown, Swansea

Hinckley, Woodbridge,

Paxton, Hollis, Gloucest

NH, MA: Unadilla, Windsor,

Maybid, Eldridge, Boxford,

Swanton, Suffield, Ipswich,

Scitico, Scio, Ravnham.

Pawcatuck, Westbrook, M

Lyman, Abram, Naumburg dams, Croghan.

errimac, Westbrook,

Charlton, Hollis, Gloucester, Mesic.

Canton. In ME: Colton, Adams, Udic, Aquic

axton, Acton, Newfields,

Sebago, Lyman, Skerry, Brayton,

Common Soil Series

Caribou, Mapleton, Conant,

Thorndike, Winnecook,

Aurelie, Burnham, Daigle,

Perham, Telos, Monarda,

Monson, Thorndike,

Winnecook, Plaisted

Chesuncook, Telos,

Becket, Brayton

Plaisted, Howland

Monarda, Monson, Colonel

Brayton, Dixfield, Peacham,

Colonel, Hermon, Lyman,

Monson, Telos, Monarda,

Monarda, Scantic, Buxton,

Lyman, Tunbridge, Scantic, Frigid /

Lamoine, Dixfield, Brayton

anville, Boothbay,

Buxton, Biddeford, Abram

Lamoine, Buxton, Scantic,

Naskeag, Schoodic and rock

outcrop on some high granit

xfield, Hogback,

Rawsonville, Colton

Swanville, Biddeford

Bucksport Lamoine

Colonel, Tunbridge

Soils

St. Albans, Georgia

Massena, Vergennes

Farmington, Benson

Gloucester, Enfield.

Riverhead, Windsor,

On dunes, Hooksan.

Nantucket, Chilmark. In tidal

marshes, Westbrook, Ipswich.

Covington, Panton,

tockbridge, Agawam,

Missisquoi, Eldridge, Catde

Entisols (Quartzipsamments, | Carver, Eastchop, Plymouth, | Mesic / | 44-46 | 190-220 |

Boothbay, Wonsqueak,

Scantic, Chesuncook, Te

Common Soil Series

Elliottsville, Dixfield,

Dixfield, Brayton, Adams.

Colonel, Wonsqueak,

Bucksport, Burnham,

Dixfield, Lyman, Skerry,

Ilagash, Masardis, Stetson,

Dixfield, Westbury, Hermor

ontauk, Chatfield, Scituate,

Lamoine, Scantic, Buxton

Hinckley, Agawam,

Pawcatuck, Ipswich,

Charlton, Canton,

Gloucester, Matunuk

Scituate, Montauk, Canton, Udic, Aquic

Penwood, Hartford, Boxfor

Branford, Rippowam, Berlin

Woodbridge, Paxton, Hollis, Mesic /

Yalesville, Occum, Ludlow,

Mesic /

Udic

Udic, Aquic

Udic, Aquic

Frigid in

Udic, some

Udic, Aquic

Aquic, some

Udic, Aquic

Udic, Aquic

Aquic, Udic

Aquic, Udic

Mesic,

ome mino

Udic. some

Climate

Temperature / Precipitation | Frost Free | Mean Temperature

36-40 | 110-130 |

Order (Great Group)

dipsamments), Inceptisols

ystrudepts, Eutrudepts,

ntisols (Udifluvents.

Inceptisols (Dystrudepts)

Entisols (Udipsamments,

Entisols (Udipsamments).

Inceptisols (Dystrudepts.

Entisols (Udipsamments,

(Sulfihemists), Spodosols

Inceptisols (Dystrudepts).

(Haplorthods, Fragiaquods),

Order (Great Group)

Spodosols (Haplorthods),

Inceptisols (Eutrudepts)

Inceptisols (Humaquepts,

Inceptisols (Epiaguepts,

Endoaquepts, Eutrudepts)

Inceptisols (Epiaquepts,

Endoaguepts)

Eutrudepts, Humaquepts,

Humaquepts, Eutrudepts),

Spodosols (Haplorthods)

Order (Great Group)

ceptisols (Eutrudepts,

ndoagualfs, Epiagualfs)

Spodosols (Haplorthods).

Histisols (Haplosaprists)

Udipsamments), Inceptisols

Entisols (Udorthents),

Ifisols (Hapludalfs,

Histosols (Haplosaprists).

Endoaquods, Haplorthods)

Haplosaprists)

Climate

Frost Free | Mean Temperatur

Physiography

459 Level to rolling plains with some high

hills and ridges. Some ponds, small

gradient streams and larger rivers with

Open low hills and rolling, irregular

plains. Numerous glacial drumlins.

Ponds, small lakes, reservoirs, and

moderate gradient streams with si

sand, gravel, cobble, and bedrock

Irregular plains with some low hills.

Numerous glacial drumlins. Ponds

small lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands

are abundant. Low to moderate gradie

Flat to irregular plains, coastal areas

with estuaries, bays, islands, and

peninsulas. Low gradient streams and

Flat to gently rolling irregular plains;

islands; low gradient streams with silt

sand, and gravel substrates; numerou

wetlands, and some ponds and lakes.

coastal areas with bays, peninsulas, and

flats. Low gradient streams and several

large rivers with silt, sand, gravel, and

Flat to irregular plains, coastal beaches,

bays, and tidal flats. Low gradient

streams with silt, sand, and gravel

hills. Glacial drumlins are common.

Some ponds, small lakes, and wetlands.

ACADIAN PLAINS AND HILLS

Low and moderate gradient streams and

large rivers with sand, gravel, boulder,

Very few small lakes or ponds, and

some wetlands. Low gradient streams

and large rivers with silt, sand, gravel,

high hills, and some steep sideslopes;

streams with gravel, cobble, boulder,

Flat to rolling plains, a few areas with

hills and some high hills; numerous

gradient streams with gravel, cobble,

Hills and some rolling plains, ribbed

parallel ridges in the north, numerous

Moderate gradient streams with gravel,

numerous lakes and ponds, some large

river valleys. Low to moderate gradient

streams and mainstem rivers with

Rolling plains with hills, some high

hills, indented coastline with rocky

headlands, peninsulas, islands, bays.

estuaries, and pocket beaches. Some

with gravel, cobble, boulder, and

islands, bays, and isolated cobble

81 | Flat to gently rolling plains, a few low

bogs. Low gradient streams and

cobble, and bedrock substrates

mainstem river with sand, gravel,

Glaciated gently rolling plains of

mostly sandy and silty substrates.

elatively low relief with some hills.

Low-gradient streams and rivers with

Level to rolling plains, some steeper

slopes on moraines, islands, coastal

pays and inlets, dunes, beaches, tida

numerous small lakes and ponds.

flats, knob and kettle topography with

hills. Numerous wetlands including

riverine floodplains, fens, and domed

Physiography

beaches. Wetlands, some lakes, low to

moderate gradient streams with sand,

lakes, low to moderate gradient streams

many riverine and estuarine wetlands

gravel, cobble, boulder, and bedrock

large lakes and ponds, some wetlands.

moderate to large lakes, ponds, bogs

and wetlands. Low to moderate

boulder, and bedrock substrates.

Rolling plains with some hills,

and bedrock substrates.

cobble, and some bedrock substra Rolling plains and low hills, a few

and bedrock substrates

bedrock substrates.

some larger rivers; a few ponds and

and bedrock substrates.

streams with silt, sand, gravel, cobble,

wetlands are abundant. Low to

lakes, and reservoirs. Low to moderate

silt, sand, gravel, and cobble substrates.

58.		NO:	RTHEASTERN	HIGH	ILANDS							Tary rabie. Charac	
]	Level IV Ecoregions	Area	Physiography	Elevation /	Geology Surficial and Bedrock	Order (Great Group)	Soils Common Soil Series	Temperature /			Mean Temperatu		Land Cover and Land Use
58a.	Taconic	(square miles)	Low mountains and high hills, gently	Local Relief (feet) 600-3816 /	Quaternary loamy till and sandy loamy till, valley	Inceptisols (Dystrudepts)	Taconic, Macomber,	Moisture Regimes	Mean annual (inches) 38-64		January min/ma July min/max (°) 10/28;	Southern-influenced forests with oaks and hickories on lower and drier slopes, including	Deciduous forest, some minor pasture
	Mountains		rounded to steep slopes, narrow valleys. Moderate to high gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobble-bottomed streams. Few to no lakes. Some springs and caves.	800-2000	bottom deposits of alluvium. Ordovician graphitic phyllite, schist, slate, quartzite, and some minor limestone, Cambrian metagraywacke and gneiss-cobble conglomerate.		Lanesboro, Dummerston, Nassau, Fullam	Udic, some Aquic			54/79	red oak, white oak, and chestnut oak, along with shagbark, bitternut, and pignut hickory. Northern hardwoods at middle and upper elevations and more mesic sites of sugar maple, beech, yellow birch, basswood. Some montane spruce-fir at highest elevations to the north. On summits in the south, pitch pine-scrub oak.	and cropland in narrow valleys. Forestry, recreation, hunting.
	Western New England Marble	732	Steep-sided valley with floodplains, terraces, and rolling to hilly terrain. Low to moderate gradient streams	500-1900 / Mostly 200- 400, some	Quaternary alluvium; ice-contact gravel, sand, and silt; lake silt and clay; ground moraine sandy loamy	Inceptisols (Eutrudepts, Dystrudepts, Endoaquepts), Entisols	Amenia, Pittsfield, Farmington, Stockbridge, Nellis, Copake, Groton,	Mesic / Udic, some Aquic	36-46	130-145	11/31; 58/82	Transition hardwood and northern hardwood forests, historically species-rich. Rich mesic forests with sugar maple, white ash, basswood, bitternut hickory, hophornbeam, alternate-leaved dogwood, maidenhair fern, blue cohosh, and wild leeks. Calcareous rock outcrops with	Mixed and deciduous forest, pasture and cropland, urban, suburban, and rural residential, rock quarries. Agriculture
	Valleys		with bedrock, boulder, cobble, and sandy substrates. Numerous springs, seeps, and wetlands. A few lakes and	hills to 900	marble, dolostone, limestone, quartzite, phyllite, and schist.	(Udifluvents)	Winooski, Hadley, Limerick	Aquic				ivory sedge, purple clematis, longleaf bluet, ebony spleenwort, roundleaf shadbush, and a few trees of white ash, hophornbeam, or eastern redcedar. On well-drained calcareous slopes or low ridges, sugar maple, chinkapin oak, white ash, shagbark hickory, hophornbeam, and	includes dairy, greenhouse and nursery products, hay and silage.
			reservoirs.									hackberry. Calcareous talus woodland with sugar maple, talus dogwood, downy arrowwood, and purple-flowering raspberries. On ledges and abandoned pastureland, eastern redcedar, hophornbeam, and hickories. In lowlands, calcareous red maple-tamarack swamps with red	
												maple, tamarack, black ash, and hemlock. Calcareous fens with inland sedge, yellow sedge, delicate sedge, grass-of-Parnassus, bog goldenrod, and scattered eastern white pine, tamarack, and shrubby cinquefoil. On floodplains, silver maple, cottonwood, American elm, sycamore, and ostrich fern, other wetland areas with red maple, black ash, yellow birch, northern white	
	Green Mountains/	3416	Low mountains and open low mountains, gently rounded to steep	600-3369 (Mt. Carmel)/	Quaternary thin and discontinuous sandy loamy till. Ordovician and Cambrian schist, phyllite, gneiss,	Spodosols (Haplorthods)	Lyman, Marlow, Peru, Tunbridge, Berkshire	Frigid / Udic, some	38-70	90-135	5/26; 53/75	cedar, willows, and skunk cabbage. On lower slopes, northern hardwood forest or mesic red oak-northern hardwood forests with sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch. Some northern hardwoods-hemlock-	Mostly deciduous and mixed forest, some evergreen forest, some pasture/hayland
	Berkshire Highlands		slopes, narrow valleys. Moderate to high gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobble-bottomed streams. Some natural	1000-2500	quartzite, some localized areas of calcareous or ultramafic bedrock. In southern part, Precambrian gneiss, quartzite, and amphibolite.		1 ciu, tunonage, Berksinie	Aquic			33/13	white pine forest. Some areas of rich northern hardwoods forest with sugar maple, white ash, basswood, butternut, and sweet birch. On mid-slopes and low summits, montane yellow birch-red spruce forests that include some sugar maple, red maple, and American	in valleys or on lower, flatter terrain. Forestry, recreation, wildlife habitat, sugar maple production, and in lower areas of
			lakes, mostly small ponds and larger reservoirs.									beech. On plateau wetlands, spruce-fir-tamarack swamp with red or black spruce, balsam fir, tamarack, red maple, and mountain-holly. At highest elevations, some subalpine balsam fir-birch forest, and a few small areas of spruce-fir at highest elevations not delineated in	less relief some livestock grazing and dairy farming. Some areas of public land (Green Mountain National Forest, state
	Lower Berkshire Hills	439	Open low mountains, gently rounded to some steep slopes. Moderate gradient,	800-2112 (Mt. Wilcox)/	Quaternary sandy loamy till. Precambrian and some lower Cambrian gneiss, granitic gneiss, schist,	Inceptisols (Dystrudepts), Spodosols (Haplorthods),	Bice, Millsite, Ashfield, Westminster, Tunbridge,	Frigid / Udic, some	48-54	140-155	12/29; 58/78	Ecoregion 58j. Northern hardwoods and transition hardwoods. Northern hardwoods-hemlock-white pine forest with hemlock, sugar maple, white ash, yellow birch, black cherry, paper birch, and	forests, state parks). Mostly deciduous and mixed forest, some woody wetlands. Forestry, recreation,
			bedrock, boulder, and cobble-bottomed streams. Some natural lakes and ponds.	600-1000	amphibolite, and quartzite.	Entisols (Udorthents)	Pillsbury, Peru, Marlow, Lyman, Berkshire, Boscawen	Aquic				aspen. Mesic forests with sugar maple, northern red oak, American beech, and white ash. On drier slopes, oak-hemlock-white pine forests with white oak, red oak, and chestnut oak, hemlock, white pine, along with some black birch and red maple. Hemlock-hardwood swamps with red maple, green ash, yellow birch, and hemlock; also some black spruce-	rural residential, wildlife habitat. Some public state forest land.
58e.	Berkshire	836	Hills and open low mountains, gently	400-1700 /	Quaternary sandy loamy till, some ice-contact sand and	Inceptisols (Dystrudepts,	Woodbridge, Hollis,	Mesic, some	45-51	150-165	14/34;	tamarack bogs. On small river floodplains, red maple, silver maple, sugar maple, black cherry, and American elm. Mix of northern, transition, and central hardwoods-conifer forests. Northern hardwoods-	Deciduous forest, hay/pasture, some
300.	Transition		rounded to some steep slopes. Moderate gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobblebottomed streams. Some natural lakes	600-1000	gravel. Devonian schist, micaceous quartzite, quartz schist, calcareous granofels, quartzose marble, granite, and gneiss; Ordovician to Cambrian schist, gneiss,	Eutrudepts), Spodosols (Haplorthods)	Charlton, Paxton, Chatfield, Shelburne, Millsite, Lyman, Buckland	Frigid / Udic			59/81	hemlock-white pine forest on dry to mesic mostly north facing slopes and ravines. Red oak-sugar maple transition forest on mesic mid-slopes with northern red oak, sugar maple beech, black birch, and some white pine and hemlock. Oak-hemlock-white pine forest with	mixed and evergreen forest, some urban land. Forestry, rural residential, tourism, recreation. Some public state forest and
			and ponds, and a few larger reservoirs.		amphibolite, and marble; Precambrian gneiss and schist.							white oak, chestnut oak, northern red oak, black birch, black cherry, and red maple, with some hemlock and white pine. Some ridgetop pitch pine-scrub oak woodland with pitch pine, northern red oak, black oak, and scarlet oak. On stream slopes and terraces, red maple, silver maple, American elm, basswood, sugar maple, shagbark hickory, and black cherry.	state park lands.
58f.	Vermont Piedmont	1619	Hills and open low mountains. Some ponds, lakes, and reservoirs. Mostly moderate and a few high gradient	300-3150 (Mt. Ascutney) /	Quaternary sandy loamy till, some kame delta gravel, sand, and silt in river valleys. Devonian and Silurian schist, phyllite, crystalline limestone,	Inceptisols (Dystrudepts, Eutrudepts)	Woodstock, Colrain, Buckland, Vershire, Dummerston, Glover,	Frigid, some Mesic / Udic, some	36-50	100-130	6/27; 52/80	Northern hardwoods and transition hardwoods. Northern hardwoods of beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, along with red maple, white ash, and basswood. Some hemlock and hemlock-northern hardwood forests. On warmer southern and western slopes, mesic red	Deciduous and mixed forest, some evergreen forest, pasture/hayland. Forestry, rural residential, tourism,
			streams with bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel, and sandy substrates.	Mostly 500-900, some hills	calcareous granofels, quartzose marble, amphibolite, metapelite, and metawacke; Ordovician metavolcanics, greenstone, and quartzite; some Precambrian gneiss and		Macomber, Paxton, Woodbridge	Aquic				oak-northern hardwood forests. On warmer southern and western stopes, meste red oak-northern hardwood forests with red oak, sugar maple, basswood, beech, and hemlock. Some white pine-red oak-black oak forest. On drier ridgetops, red pine forest or woodland, and dry oak-hickory-northern hardwood forest with red oak, white oak, shagbark hickory,	recreation, some livestock grazing and dairy farming, maple syrup production, minor cropland in some river valleys with
				and steep valleys over 1500	amphibolite.							white pine, hophornbeam. Some small areas of spruce-fir forest on the highest peaks.	corn for silage, some vegetables and apple orchards.
	Worcester/ Monadnock	2336	Rolling plateau with hills and monadnocks. Numerous ponds, lakes, and reservoirs. Moderate gradient	500-2279 / Mostly 300-800,		Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Epiaquepts, Humaquepts)	Monadnock, Tunbridge, Berkshire, Lyman, Becket, Marlow, Peru, Skerry,	Frigid / Udic, some Aquic	38-50	115-145	9/31; 57/82	Mostly transition hardwoods and northern hardwoods. Dry red oak-white pine forest or oak-hemlock-white pine forests with white oak, red oak, and chestnut oak, hemlock, white pine, along with some black birch and red maple. Some Appalachian oak-hickory forest with red	Mixed forest, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, some pasture/hayland, woody wetlands, and urban. Forestry, rural
	Plateau		streams with bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel, and sandy substrates.	some hills over 1000	metapelite, and metasandstone; Ordovician granitic gneiss, amphibolite, schist, and tonalite; Cambrian and Precambrian gneiss and quartzite.		Pillsbury, Peacham					oak, white oak, black oak, pignut and shagbark hickories, and white pine. Red oak-sugar maple transition forest with northern red oak, sugar maple, beech, black birch, and some white pine and hemlock. Northern hardwoods-hemlock-white pine forest with hemlock, sugar maple, white ash, yellow birch, black cherry, paper birch, and aspen. Hemlock,	residential, tourism, recreation, wildlife habitat. Some small areas of public land (state forests, state parks).
												hemlock-white pine, and hemlock-northern hardwood forests. Hemlock-hardwood swamps with red maple, green ash, yellow birch, and hemlock; also some black spruce-tamarack bogs. On small river floodplains, red maple, silver maple, sugar maple, black cherry, and	
	Upper Montane/	1073	Glaciated rocky peaks, high mountains with steep slopes, ridges. High gradient	Mostly 2500-6288,	Quaternary surficial deposits mostly absent, some thin and discontinuous deposits of sandy loamy till separated	Spodosols (Humicryods, Haplocryods), Histosols	Enchanted, Saddleback, Mahoosuc, Ricker, Glebe,	Cryic, Frigid / Udic, some	52-86	40-70	-3/13; 44/56	American elm. At lower elevations, spruce-fir forests of red spruce, balsam fir, and heartleaf, paper, and yellow birches, with mountain ash, mountain holly, and creeping snowberry. At higher	Evergreen forest and some deciduous forest, shrubland and grassland, bare
	Alpine Zone		headwater streams with boulder, cobble, and bedrock substrates.	lower limit near 2000 in northern	by extensive bedrock outcrops. Jurassic granite, syenite; Devonian granite, pelite, sandstone, and other metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks; Silurian	(Cryofolists), Inceptisols (Cryaquepts)	Sisk, Surplus, Bemis	Aquic				elevations, subalpine forests, krummholz, and heath/krummholz communities with stunted balsam fir, some black spruce and heartleaf birch, Labrador tea, sheep laurel, black crowberry and rhodora. Alpine areas with low mat-forming shrubs, sedges, rushes, grasses,	rock. Recreation, wildlife habitat, some minor forestry. Many areas in public land (White Mountain National Forest, Green
58k.	Green Mountain	643	Hills and open low mountains. A few	Maine / 1500-3500 300-2100 /	quartzite, pelite, and sandstone; Cambrian schist, graywacke, melange. Quaternary loamy till, some kame delta sand and gravel.	Spodosols (Haplorthods),	Lyman, Marlow, Peru,	Frigid /	38-48	125-135	5/28;	mosses, and lichens, including diapensia, Bigelow's sedge, highland rush, Lapland rosebay, three-toothed cinquefoil, and alpine bilberry. Northern hardwood forests, hemlock-northern hardwood forests, and mesic red oak-	Mountain National Forest, Baxter State Park). Deciduous and mixed forest, hay and
	Foothills		ponds and lakes. Moderate gradient streams with bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel, and sandy substrates.	300-1000	Cambrian mica schist, phyllite, conglomerate, quartzite, and greenstone.	Inceptisols (Dystrudepts, Humaquepts, Epiaquepts)	Cabot, Missisquoi, Stowe, Woodstock, Adams, Roundabout	Udic, some Aquic			56/80	northern hardwood forests, with sugar maple, American beech, yellow birch, hemlock, and northern red oak. At lower elevations in the western areas, some mesic maple-ash-hickory-oak forest with sugar maple, white ash, red maple, shagbark hickory, northern red oak, and white oak; and on some hilltops and shallow-to-bedrock settings, some dry oak-hickory-	pastureland, some minor cropland, mostly corn for silage. Rural residential, dairy farming.
5 01	Nouthous	1560	Hills and open low mountains, some	Mostly 680-	Quaternary sandy loamy till, discontinuous in hilly	Inceptisols (Eutrudepts,	Buckland, Calais, Cabot,	Frigid /	36-50	100-140	2/24;	hophornbeam forest. Floodplains with silver maple-ostrich fern forest or sugar maple-ostrich fern forest. Northern hardwoods and some lowland spruce-fir. Northern hardwoods of beech, yellow	Mixed forest, deciduous forest, some
581.	Northern Piedmont	1309	rolling river valleys. Numerous ponds, lakes, and reservoirs. Mostly moderate and a few high gradient streams with	2500, peak 3348 (Signal Mtn.) /		Dystrudepts, Humaquepts), Spodosols (Haplorthods)	Glover, Marlow, Peru, Tunbridge, Lyman, Vershire, Dummerston	Udic, some Aquic	30-30	100-140	56/81	birch, and sugar maple, along with red maple, white ash, basswood, and some red spruce. Some hemlock and hemlock-northern hardwood forests. Some small areas of montane spruce-fir forest on the highest peaks. Wetlands include spruce-fir-tamarack, red maple-	evergreen forest; pasture/hayland, cropland with corn for silage, some vegetables, and oats; urban and rural
			bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel, and sandy substrates.	500-1500								black ash and some red maple-northern white cedar swamps.	residential. Forestry, dairy farming, livestock grazing, Christmas trees, maple syrup production, tourism and recreation.
	Quebec/New England Boundary Mountains	5567	Low to high glaciated mountains, moderately dissected, with gentle to steep slopes and narrow to broad	500-3419 / 400-1600	Quaternary sandy loamy till, sand and gravel outwash, and attenuated drift with bedrock outcrops. Cambrian and Ordovician low-grade metamorphosed	Spodosols (Haplorthods, Haplohumods), Inceptisols (Humaquepts,	Plaisted, Howland, Chesuncook, Hogback, Rawsonville, Marlow, Peru,	Frigid / Aquic, Udic	36-54, Deep winter	85-125	-3/21; 52/76	In lowlands, spruce-fir forests with red spruce, balsam fir, paper and yellow birch, and white pine; northern white cedar swamps and black spruce-larch bogs in poorly drained areas. At low and mid-elevations, northern hardwood forests with sugar maple, American beech, and	Deciduous forest, mixed forest, evergreen forest. Forestry, recreation, hunting, fishing, wildlife habitat, maple syrup
	Widultains		U-shaped valleys. Moderate to high gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobblebottomed streams. Numerous small to large lakes, abundant wetlands.		pelite, sandstone, and limestone; Devonian weakly metamorphosed pelite and sandstone, Devonian granite and granodiorite, Precambrian gneiss.	Endoaquepts)	Lyman, Cabot, Dixfield, Telos, Monson, Monarda, Peacham, Colonel, Hermon, Pillsbury, Colton		snowpack			yellow birch. High-elevation spruce-fir forest with red spruce, balsam fir, heartleaf, paper, and yellow birches, and understory plants including striped and mountain maple, velvet-leaf blueberry, bunchberry, creeping snowberry, wood ferns, northern wood sorrel, Canada mayflower, and abundant mosses and liverworts. Some areas of fir-birch subalpine forest	production. Small industrial and tourist villages.
	White Mountain	897	Rolling to rugged plateau with foothills, monadnocks, and low mountains.	500-3240 (Smarts	Quaternary sandy till and sandy loamy till, discontinuous in hilly areas. Silurian quartzite,	Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Haplaquepts,	Marlow, Peru, Tunbridge, Lyman, Hermon,	Frigid / Udic, some	36-50	115-135	5/26; 54/79	with balsam fir, heartleaf birch, and mountain ash. Northern hardwoods and some lowland spruce-fir. Northern hardwoods of beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, along with red maple, white ash, and basswood. Lowland spruce-	Mixed forest, deciduous forest, some evergreen forest, some minor areas
	Foothills		Mostly small ponds and lakes. Moderate to high gradient streams with bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel, and	Mtn.) / 600-1700	metapelite, schist, metasandstone, and metavolcanics; Devonian biotite granite, granodiorite, tonalite, and metavolcanics; Ordovician tonalite, diorite, granodiorite,	Endoaquepts, Epiaquepts)	Monadnock, Berkshire, Adams, Becket, Pillsbury, Sunapee, Lyme, Moosilauke	Aquic			34/17	fir with red spruce and balsam fir, with paper birch and yellow birch. Some hemlock and hemlock-northern hardwood forests. Some small areas of montane spruce-fir forest on the highest peaks. Wetlands include black spruce, red maple, and northern hardwood-black ash-	of pasture/hayland. Forestry, rural residential, maple syrup production, tourism and recreation, wildlife habitat.
	Northern	295	sandy substrates. Narrow river valley with bottomland floodplain and terraces in glacial lake	300-1050 / 50-300	granite, metabasalt and other metavolcanics. Quaternary lake silt and clay; kame delta gravel, sand, and silt. Devonian metawacke, schist,	Inceptisols (Dystrudepts, Endoaquepts), Entisols	In north: Adams, Ondawa, Podunk, Rumney, Groveton,	Frigid in north, Mesic	34-40	100-150	4/26; 52/78	conifer swamps. Dry to mesic Appalachian oak-hickory forest with white, black, and red oaks, shagbark and pignut hickories, white pine, black birch, and red maple. Rich sugar maple-oak-hickory	Cropland and pasture, orchards, mixed forest, woody wetlands, urban, rural
	Connecticut Valley		plain. Large river with silt, sand, gravel, and cobble substrates. Some wetlands and reservoirs.		phyllite, metasandstone, and metavolcanics; Silurian metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks; Ordovician tonalite, diorite, granodiorite, granite, and	(Udipsamments, Udifluvents), Spodosols (Haplorthods)	Nicholville. In south: Windsor, Hadley, Unadilla, Merrimac, Winooski,	in south / Udic, Aquic				terrace forest with sugar maple, white ash, green ash, basswood, butternut, hemlock, red oak, white oak, shagbark hickory, birches, and red maple. Northern hardwoods of beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, along with red maple, white ash, and basswood. Some	residential, tourism, transportation corridor, sand and gravel mining.
					metavolcanics.		Limerick, Hitchcock, Dartmouth					hemlock and hemlock-northern hardwood forests. Historically, some small areas of pine-oak-heath sandplain forest with pitch pine, white pine, red maple, and black and red oaks. Wetland communities of alder swamps, cattail marshes, sedge meadows, and floodplain forests of silver maple-ostrich fern.	
	White Mountains/ Blue Mountains	2029	Low to moderately high glaciated mountains, greatly dissected, with steep slopes and narrow valleys. High	1000-3475 / 1000-2400	Quaternary sandy till and sandy loamy till, mostly thin and discontinuous deposits separated by extensive bedrock outcrops. Jurassic granite, biotite granite,	Spodosols (Haplorthods, Haplohumods), Inceptisols (Endoaquepts, Epiaquepts)	Monadnock, Berkshire, Sunapee, Peru, Lyme, Pillsbury, Tunbridge,	Frigid / Udic, some Aquic	40-62, Deep winter	125-155	6/27; 56/79	Mostly northern hardwood forests of sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch. At lower elevations, hemlock-beech-red oak-white pine forests, and hemlock forests with eastern hemlock, red spruce, red oak, and red maple. At highest elevations, some subalpine	Deciduous forest and mixed forest. Recreation, tourism, hunting, fishing, forestry, wildlife habitat, public lands
			gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobble- bottomed streams. Few to no lakes.		syenite; Devonian granite, granodiorite, pelite, sandstone, and other metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks; Silurian quartzite, pelitic schist, and metasandstone;	(Endoaquepts, Epiaquepts)	Marlow, Lyman, Dixfield, Hogback, Rawsonville	Aquic	snowpack			balsam fir-birch forest, and a few small areas of spruce-fir and subalpine flora at highest elevations not delineated in Ecoregion 58j.	(White Mountain National Forest).
58q.	Sunapee Uplands	1151	Rolling plateau with hills and monadnocks. Numerous ponds, lakes,	400-3165 (Monadnock		Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Endoaquepts)	Marlow, Berkshire, Tunbridge, Lyman, Becket,	Frigid / Udic, some	40-50	95-150	8/29; 55/80	Mix of northern and transition hardwood-conifer forests and some lowland spruce-fir forest. Northern hardwoods of beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, along with red maple, white	Mixed forest, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, some minor pasture/hayland.
			and reservoirs. Moderate and some high gradient streams with bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel, and sandy substrates.		Ordovician granite, granodiorite, and tonalite; some Silurian schist, metapelite, and metasandstone.		Monadnock, Sunapee, Lyme	Aquic				ash, and basswood. Some dry red oak-white pine forest and semi-rich mesic red oak-sugar maple forest with northern red oak, sugar maple, beech, black birch, and some white pine. Hemlock forests, hemlock-beech-northern hardwood forests, and hemlock-beech-oak-pine	Forestry, rural residential, recreation, tourism, hunting and fishing, wildlife habitat. Some small areas of public land
												forest with hemlock, American beech, northern red oak, and white pine. Some lowland spruce-fir with red spruce, balsam fir, and paper and yellow birches. A few small areas of montane spruce-fir forest on the highest peaks. Low wetlands include black spruce, red maple, and some inland Atlantic white cedar swamps. On small river floodplains, red	(state forests and state parks).
	Sebago-Ossipee	2315	Glaciated rolling plains with hills and some low mountains. Moderate to high	Mostly 300- 1200, peaks	Quaternary sandy till, ice-contact sand and gravel in kames and eskers. Carboniferous granite, Devonian	Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Endoaquepts)	Monadnock, Lyman, Dixfield, Becket, Hermon,	Frigid / Udic, some	38-62	Mostly 115-125,	5/29; 54/80	maple, silver maple, sugar maple, black cherry, and American elm. Mostly transitional white pine-mixed hardwood forests. White pine-mixed conifer forest with white pine, red spruce, hemlock, and red maple; red oak-northern hardwoods-white	Deciduous forest, mixed forest, evergreen forest, large areas of open water, scattered
	Hills and Plains		gradient streams, with sand, gravel, cobble, boulder, and bedrock substrates. Numerous lakes including large lakes	to 2875 / 250-1800	granite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite; Devonian interbedded metamorphosed pelite, sandstone, and some limestone; Silurian pelitic schist and metasandstone;	(Endoaquepts)	Adams, Skerry, Colonel, Brayton	Aquic		some areas to 145	J-7/UV	pine forest; beech-birch-maple forest with American beech, yellow birch, sugar maple, and some paper birch and striped maple; oak-pine forest with red oak, white pine, and red maple; red pine-white pine-balsam fir forest; some pitch pine-scrub oak woodland and	pastureland and small areas of cropland, particularly along the Saco River near Fryeburg, ME. Rural residential, tourism,
			Sebago and Winnipesaukee, and many lake- and stream-associated wetlands.		Cretaceous granite and basalt.							silver maple floodplain forest.	recreation, forestry, wildlife habitat. Sebago Lake provides drinking water for 15% of Maine's population.
58s.	Western Maine Foothills	1120	Foothills and open low mountains. Moderate to high gradient streams, with gravel, cobble, boulder, and bedrock substrates. Some widely scattered small	400-3187 / 400-2000	Quaternary sandy till and attenuated drift in southern portion, sandy loamy till and attenuated drift in the north. Devonian and Silurian moderately to highly metamorphosed pelite and sandstone, Devonian	Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Endoaquepts)	Dixfield, Marlow, Colonel, Lyman, Skerry, Becket, Hermon, Monadnock, Brayton	Frigid / Udic, Aquic	40-48	145-155	7/27; 57/80	At low and mid-elevations, northern hardwood forests with sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch; red oak-northern hardwoods-white pine forests; white pine-mixed conifer forest with white pine, red spruce, hemlock, and red maple; hemlock forests with eastern hemlock red spruce red oak and red maple; cove forests of sugar maple, yellow hirch	Deciduous forest, mixed forest, evergreen forest. Forestry, pulp and paper production, recreation, some narrow areas of pasture and cropland mostly adjacent to
FO	Unnow C4 T 1	222	to medium-sized lakes and wetlands.	000 1500 /	granodiorite and quartz diorite.	Spodosole (Harland 1)	Brayton Daigle Aurelie Burnham	Epin:1/	26 20	90-100	5/10	hemlock, red spruce, red oak, and red maple; cove forests of sugar maple, yellow birch, basswood, and ash. A few small high-elevation areas with red spruce, balsam fir, and some birches. Spruce-fir forest with red and black spruce, balsam fir, some porthern hardwoods of sugar	of pasture and cropland mostly adjacent to larger rivers. Deciduous forest, mixed forest, evergreen
	Upper St. John Wet Flats	333	Gently rolling plateau with some low hills, lightly to moderately dissected. Extensive wetlands, including ribbed fens, gently convex bogs, and beaver	900-1500 / 100-300	Quaternary loamy stagnation till, locally organic, silty or clayey, some minor areas of attenuated drift. Devonian and some Ordovician weakly metamorphosed pelite and sandstone.	Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Endoaquepts, Humaquepts), Histosols (Haplosaprists)	Daigle, Aurelie, Burnham, Wonsqueak, Bucksport	Frigid / Aquic, some Udic	36-39, Deep winter snowpack	70-100	-5/19; 50/77	Spruce-fir forest with red and black spruce, balsam fir, some northern hardwoods of sugar maple and yellow birch, early successional areas with poplar, birch, aspen, and red maple. Northern white cedar swamps with northern white cedar, black spruce, red maple, brown ash, balsam fir, and sphagnum mosses. Low sedge fens, sedge-heath fens, black spruce	Deciduous forest, mixed forest, evergreen forest. Forestry, hunting, fishing, recreation, wildlife habitat.
			flowages. Moderate gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobble-bottomed streams. Few lakes.			/			, , puok			bogs, and black spruce-heath barrens.	
	Moosehead- Churchill Lakes	1590	Rolling plains and low hills, mostly broad valleys, numerous large lakes, and some large wetlands and peatlands.	Mostly 900- 1400, peak to 2104 /	Quaternary loamy till and some sandy loamy till. Devonian weakly metamorphosed pelite and sandstone, Devonian and Ordovician mafic to felsic volcanic rocks,	Inceptisols (Endoaquepts), Spodosols (Haplorthods), Histosols (Haplosaprists)	Aurelie, Burnham, Daigle, Telos, Monarda, Monson, Chesuncook, Bucksport,	Frigid / Aquic, Udic	34-40	95-115	-2/21; 52/78	Spruce-fir forests in cooler settings with red spruce, balsam fir, paper birch, and yellow birch. Northern hardwood forests with sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch. Some small areas of white pine-mixed conifer forest. Northern white cedar swamps and	Extensive regenerating forest, mixed forest, evergreen forest, deciduous forest, scrub/shrub. Large areas of open water.
			Moderate and some low gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobble-bottomed streams.	200-500	Cambrian melange.		Wonsqueak					black spruce-larch bogs in poorly drained areas.	Forestry, recreation, hunting, fishing, wildlife habitat.
58v.	St. John Uplands	3644	Open moderate hills and rolling uplands, some steep sideslopes and narrow valleys. Moderate gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobble-bottomed	800-2490 / 300-1000	Quaternary sandy loamy till and loamy till, generally thin drift. Devonian and Silurian weakly metamorphosed pelite and sandstone, Ordovician mafic to felsic volcanics.	Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Endoaquepts), Histosols (Udifolists)	Daigle, Aurelie, Elliottsville, Telos, Thorndike, Chesuncook, Monarda, Monson, Knob Lock	Frigid / Udic, Aquic	36-46, Deep winter	90-110	-4/21; 51/78	Spruce-northern hardwoods and spruce-fir forests with red spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, paper birch, and yellow birch. Northern hardwood forests with sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch.	Mixed forest, evergreen forest, deciduous forest, scrub/shrub. Forestry, recreation, hunting, fishing, wildlife habitat.
	International	718	streams. Rolling to flat plateau, some open hills, a few small ponds, some wetlands.	800-1915 / 200-600	Quaternary loamy till, attenuated drift, stagnation moraines, some glacial outwash sands and gravels.	Spodosols (Haplorthods), Inceptisols (Endoaquepts,	Telos, Thorndike, Daigle, Chesuncook, Aurelie,	Frigid / Udic, Aquic	snowpack 35-46, Deep	90-110	-5/18; 51/76	Spruce-fir forests with red spruce, white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, paper birch, and yellow birch. Northern hardwood forests on hillslopes with sugar maple, American beech,	Mixed forest, evergreen forest, deciduous forest, scrub/shrub. Forestry, recreation,
	Boundary Plateau Taconic Footbills	127	Moderate gradient, bedrock, boulder, and cobble-bottomed streams. Hills and open low mountains, mostly	350-1000 /		Humaquepts) Inceptisols (Dystrudepts,	Burnham, Elliottsville, Monarda, Monson Nassau. Dutchess, Taconic.	Mesic, some	winter snowpack	135-140	10/30;	yellow birch. Northern nartwood forests on hillstopes with sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch. Some black spruce bogs, sedge-heath fens, and northern white cedar swamps. Southern-influenced forests with oaks and hickories on lower and drier slopes, including red	hunting, fishing, wildlife habitat. Deciduous and mixed forest, hay/
Sox.	Taconic Foothills	12/	gently rounded slopes, narrow to broad valleys. Some ponds, lakes, and reservoirs. Moderate gradient streams with bedrock,	50-500	kame delta gravel, sand, and silt in low valleys south of Lake Bomoseen. Ordovician slate and graywacke; Cambrian quartzite, slate, phyllite, arkose, and	Inceptisols (Dystrudepts, Eutrudepts), Entisols (Udorthents)	Nassau, Dutchess, Taconic, Hubbardton, Macomber, Bomoseen, Pittstown	Mesic, some Frigid / Udic, some Aquic	JU-37	133-14U	10/30; 57/80	Southern-influenced forests with oaks and hickories on lower and drier slopes, including red oak, white oak, and chestnut oak, along with shagbark, bitternut, and pignut hickory. Red maple, white pine, and sugar maple on old farm fields. Some northern hardwoods at upper elevations and more mesic sites of sugar maple, beech, yellow birch, basswood.	pastureland, cropland, woody wetlands. Rural residential, livestock grazing, dairy products, some forestry.
			cobble, gravel, sandy and silty substrates.		graywacke.								
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Climate

Climate

| Temperature / | Precipitation | Frost Free | Mean Temperature

Moisture | Mean annual | Mean annual | January min/n

Regimes (inches) (days) July min/max (°

Temperature / Precipitation | Frost Free | Mean Temperature

Moisture | Mean annual | Mean annual | January min/m

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Natural Vegetation

Mostly central and transition hardwoods. Mixed oak and oak-conifer forests including northern red oak-black oak-chestnut oak forest, oak-hemlock-white pine forest, and red

asswood, bitternut hickory, and hophornbeam. On seasonally wet areas, red maple-pin

ops and some areas of sandy xeric outwash. On traprock ridges, pignut hickory-white ash orest, and some areas of chestnut oak; on traprock ledges, some eastern redcedar woodland.

loodplains, silver maple, eastern cottonwood. Dry riverside bluffs with scrub oak,

that also include some black birch, black cherry, and red maple. Mesic forests with suga maple, northern red oak, American beech, and white ash. Some northern hardwoodshemlock-white pine forest. Swamps with red maple, green ash, hemlock, or Atlantic white edar. On small river floodplains, pin oak-green ash forest with some swamp white oak

Appalachian oak-pine forests with various combinations of red, white, scarlet, black,

or chestnut oaks, white pine, red maple, hickories, and other central or some transition

forests that also include some black birch, black cherry, and red maple. A few areas of mesic | lands,

forests with sugar maple, northern red oak, American beech, and white ash. Swamps with red naple, green ash, hemlock or Atlantic white cedar. On small river floodplains, pin oak-green

and eastern redcedar, and maritime dunes with beach grass, seaside goldenrod, and beach

pea. Salt marshes with saltwater cord-grass, saltmarsh hay, and spikegrass. Much of the getation on the Boston Harbor islands and in other parts of the ecoregion is exotic.

or chestnut oaks white pine red maple hickories and other central or some transition

hardwoods. Coastal forests may have dense shrub layer and vines. Some maritime oak-

shrubs of alder, highbush blueberry, buttonbush, and winterberry. Bogs with leatherleaf, highbush blueberry, rhododendron, or bog laurel. On small river floodplains, pin oak-green ash forest with some swamp white oak, American sycamore, red maple, and American elm. Some minor beach strand or low dunes with beach grass, beach pea, and seaside goldenrod. Saltmarshes with saltmeadow and smooth cordgrass, spike-grass, and saltmarsh rush.

other central or northern hardwoods. Coastal forests may have dense shrub layer and

vines. Swamps with red maple or Atlantic white cedar. Bogs with pitch pine, highbush

and bayberry. Sand dune grasslands with beach grass, beach pea, red raspberry, seaside goldenrod, and beach heather. Saltmarshes with saltmeadow and smooth cordgrass, spike-

creek borders, smooth cordgrass. In high marshes, saltmeadow cordgrass, spikegrass.

with hemlock, sugar maple, white ash, yellow birch, beech, black cherry, red oak, and

white pine. On some ridge and hilltops, chestnut oak occurs. Floodplain forests with silver

Natural Vegetation

own and green ash, and balsam fir. Some silver maple floodplain forests in the southwest. hal

and some white pine; northern white cedar swamps with northern white cedar, black spruce

Mostly transitional white pine-mixed hardwoods forest ecosystems. White pine-mixed

pine, red maple, and paper birch; silver maple floodplain forest with silver maple, red

white pine, hemlock, and some northern white cedar; oak-pine forest with red oak, red

naple, and white pine; beech-birch-maple forest; minor areas of maritime spruce-fir and

pitch pine woodland in the southwest. On highest hills, subalpine heath-krummholz and

Natural Vegetation

Natural Vegetation

pine, and American holly. Coastal forests may have dense shrub layer and vines including

scarlet oak, black oak, holly, sassafras, black gum, black cherry, and red maple. Maritime

lowbush blueberry. Sand dune grasslands with beach grass, beach pea, seaside goldenrod, and beach heather. Beach strand with sea-rocket, dune grass, beach pea, and seabeach orache. Saltmarshes with saltmeadow and smooth cordgrass, spike-grass, and saltmarsh rush.

aster, and bayberry. Sandplain heathlands with scrub oak, black huckleberry, bearberry, and land.

blueberry. Dune woodlands with pitch pine, beach heather, and bearberry. Sandplain

cedar and spruce bogs with northern white cedar, black spruce, and red spruce. Wet

conifer forest with white pine, red spruce, hemlock, and red maple; red oak-northern

grass, and saltmarsh rush.

naple. American elm. and green ash.

and a variety of herbs and shrubs.

naple, elm, black ash, and some bur oak.

naple, red and bur oak, and black ash.

pickerelweed, and bulrush.

blueberry, maleberry, and mountain holly. Dune woodlands with pitch pine, beach plum.

drained moraines, shrubs of northern bayberry, beach plum, poison ivy, beach rose, winged fishing. sumac. On low dunes, American beach grass, beach pea, seaside goldenrod. On low marshes and

sh forest with some swamp white oak, American sycamore, red maple, and American eln

American sycamore, red maple, and American elm.

pak-sugar maple transition forest. Some rich mesic forests with sugar maple, white ash, with hay, corn for silage, nursery and

pak forest with swamp white oak, pin oak, red maple, and blackgum. On poorly drained grazing, some poultry, vegetables,

Appalachian oak-pine forests with various combinations of red, white, scarlet, black, or Deciduous forest, some mixed and

chestnut oaks, white pine, red maple, hickories, and other central and transition hardwoods. evergreen forest, minor areas of

On shallow dry rocky soils on upper slopes, chestnut oak, northern red oak, black oak, and pasture/hayland. Rural residential,

some pitch pine. Oak-hickory forests with northern red oak, white oak, pignut hickory, forestry, some livestock grazing. Some shagbark hickory, or mockernut hickory. On midslopes, oak-hemlock-white pine forests small areas of public state forest land

hardwoods. On shallow dry rocky soils on upper slopes, chestnut oak, northern red oak. I and some minor cropland, some mixed

black oak, and some pitch pine. Oak-hickory forests with northern red oak, white oak, pignut | and evergreen forest, woody wetlands

hickory, shagbark hickory, or mockernut hickory. On midslopes, oak-hemlock-white pine | Some public state forest and state park

Most natural vegetation removed. Some oak-hickory forest or white pine-oak forest with Urban and suburban, a few small

white red black and scarlet oaks. Some maritime shrubland with huckleberry, bayberry, areas of deciduous forest, emergent

Appalachian oak-pine forests with various combinations of red, white, scarlet, black, post, Deciduous and mixed forest, woody

holly woodland with scarlet oak, black oak, holly, sassafras, black cherry, red maple, and scattered minor hay/pasture land.

some pitch pine and eastern redcedar. Swamps with red maple or Atlantic white cedar, or Some coastal tourism and sport and

On uplands, Appalachian oak-pine forests with red, white, and black oaks, with occasional Deciduous and mixed forest, urban,

scarlet or chestnut oaks to the south, white pine, sugar maple, red maple, hickories, and suburban, and rural residential, some

On uplands, Appalachian oak-pine forests with various combinations of red, white, scarlet, Deciduous forest, urban, suburban,

black, or chestnut oaks, white pine, red maple, hickories, and other central hardwoods. Coastal | and rural residential, woody wetland

forests may have dense shrub layer and vines. Some mesic forests with northern red oak, white emergent herbaceous wetlands, some

oak, American beech, tulip tree, and flowering dogwood. On coastal bluffs, pitch pine, eastern pasture and minor cropland, coastal

redcedar, post oak, and hickories with some northern bayberry and seaside goldenrod. On well-

Mesic to dry Appalachian oak-pine forests with various combinations of red, white, and Deciduous and mixed forest, urban.

hickories, and other central or northern hardwoods. Some hemlock-hardwood-pine forest pasture and minor cropland.

Beech-birch-maple forest with beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, with hemlock, red Cropland and pasture, mixed and

Spruce-fir-broom moss forest with red spruce, balsam fir, and hemlock; beech-birch-maple forest | Mixed forest, deciduous forest,

naple, white ash, and paper birch; spruce-northern hardwoods forest of red spruce, yellow | deciduous forest, urban and rural

pirch, balsam fir, and some white pine. Successional balsam fir and large-toothed aspen residential, some forestry. Principal

with beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, with hemlock, red maple, white ash, and paper birch; evergreen forest, some wetlands and

spruce-northern hardwoods forest of red spruce, yellow birch, balsam fir, and some white pine; open water. Some pasture and mino

white pine-mixed conifer forest with white pine, red spruce, red pine, hemlock, and red maple; | cropland, particularly in the north on wet flats, spruce-fir-cinnamon fern forest with red or black spruce, red maple, and balsam in the Fort Kent-Madawaska area.

fir; northern white cedar swamps with northern white cedar, black spruce and a variety of herbs | Forestry, pulp and paper production

and shrubs. On floodplains: balsam poplar floodplain forests with balsam poplar, American elm, | fishing, hunting, recreation, wildlife

Spruce-fir-broom moss forest with red spruce, balsam fir, and hemlock; beech-birch-maple | Mixed forest, deciduous forest,

forest with beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, along with some hemlock, red maple, evergreen forest, wetlands, open

and red maple; spruce-northern hardwoods forest of red spruce, yellow birch, balsam fir, (Passamaquoddy, Penobscot).

Spruce-fir-broom moss forest with red spruce, balsam fir, and hemlock; beech-birch-maple | Mixed forest, deciduous forest,

birch; white pine-mixed conifer forest with white pine, red spruce, red pine, hemlock, and residential. Forestry, fishing, hunting, red maple; spruce-northern hardwoods forest of red spruce, yellow birch, balsam fir, and recreation, some rock quarries and

nardwoods-white pine forest; beech-birch-maple forest; oak-pine forest with red oak, white | silage corn, potatoes, and hay. Urbar

pitch pine woodlands on islands and peninsulas; freshwater tidal marshes with wild rice. Tourism, shipbuilding, commercial

larch. Spruce-northern hardwoods forest with maple, beech, and birch in the interior. Red forest, woody wetlands, cropland

spruce-mixed conifer woodland, black spruce woodland, jack pine woodland, and some of lowbush blueberries. Tourism,

Spruce-fir-northern hardwoods forests, some white pine-mixed hardwoods forests. Wooded | Mixed forest, evergreen forest, wood

neadows and fens with grasses and sedges, shrub thickets of willow or alder, and shrub suburban in the south near Bangor.

neaths of rhodora, leatherleaf, and Labrador tea. Along streams and rivers, red maple, silver | Forestry, wildlife habitat, fishing and

Prior to European settlement, valley clayplain forest of red maple, beech, hemlock, swamp | Hay and pasture land, cropland.

white oak, bur oak, white oak, ash, and shagbark hickory. Small areas of pine-oak-heath deciduous forest, and urban and

andplain forest with black oak, red oak, white pine, pitch pine, and red maple. Floodplain residential land. Major agricultural

forests with silver maple, green ash, and sensitive fern. On hills, northern hardwood forests | products include hay, corn for silage of beech, yellow birch, sugar maple, and hemlock. Some limestone bluff cedar-pine forest milk and dairy products, livestock,

with northern white cedar, red pine, white pine, hophornbeam, and hemlock. On clifftops, | nursery and greenhouse products,

some eastern redcedar woodland. Dry oak forests of red oak, white oak, white pine, and heath | some vegetables, small fruits, and

Forests and woodlands with pitch pine, black oak, chestnut oak, white oak, black huckleberry | Evergreen forest, mixed forest,

and blueberry. Coastal forests of scarlet oak, black oak, post oak, beech, red maple, pitch and residential land, wetlands

greenbrier, poison ivy, Virginia creeper, or grape. Some swamps and bogs with Atlantic white | recreation, some commercial and

cedar, pitch pine, red maple, highbush blueberry, and leatherleaf. Maritime woodlands of sport fishing. Public land (Cape Cod

shrubland of huckleberry, bayberry, eastern redcedar, black cherry, beach plum, and lowbush | Monomoy National Wildlife Refuges

grassland with little bluestem, Pennsylvania sedge, poverty grass, bearberry, scrub oak, stiff Correllus State Forests), and military

shrubs. Dry oak forests with red oak, shagbark hickory, hophornbeam, and sugar maple. apple orchards.

forest with beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple, along with hemlock, red maple, and paper evergreen forest, some rural

11/30; Red oak-northern hardwoods-white pine forest with red oak, red maple, sugar maple, beech, Deciduous forest, mixed forest,

11/30; Maritime spruce-fir forest along coast with red spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, and eastern Mixed forest, evergreen forest, deciduous

and paper birch; spruce-fir-cinnamon fern forest with red or black spruce, red maple, and water. Forestry, fishing, hunting,

balsam fir; white pine-mixed conifer forest with white pine, red spruce, red pine, hemlock, recreation, wildlife habitat, tribal lands

black oaks, some scarlet or chestnut oaks to the south, white pine, sugar maple, red maple, suburban, and rural residential, some

American hazelnut, gray birch, and aspen. Some pitch pine and scrub oaks occur on ridge some woody wetlands.

Land Cover and Land Use

greenhouse products, dairy, livestock

sweet corn, potatoes, and tobacco,

residential, cranberry bogs, some

pasture and minor cropland, coastal

Land Cover and Land Use

crops are potatoes, oats, hay,

pastureland, some minor cropland with

and rural residential with a dense road

fishing and lobstering, some rock

hunting, recreational and commercial

fishing and lobstering, some forestry, and

hunting, some tribal land (Penobscot).

Land Cover and Land Use

Land Cover and Land Use

National Seashore, Mashpee and

I Myles Standish and Manual F.

quarries and mining, cement

network. Some forestry.

resorts and tourism, commercial

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