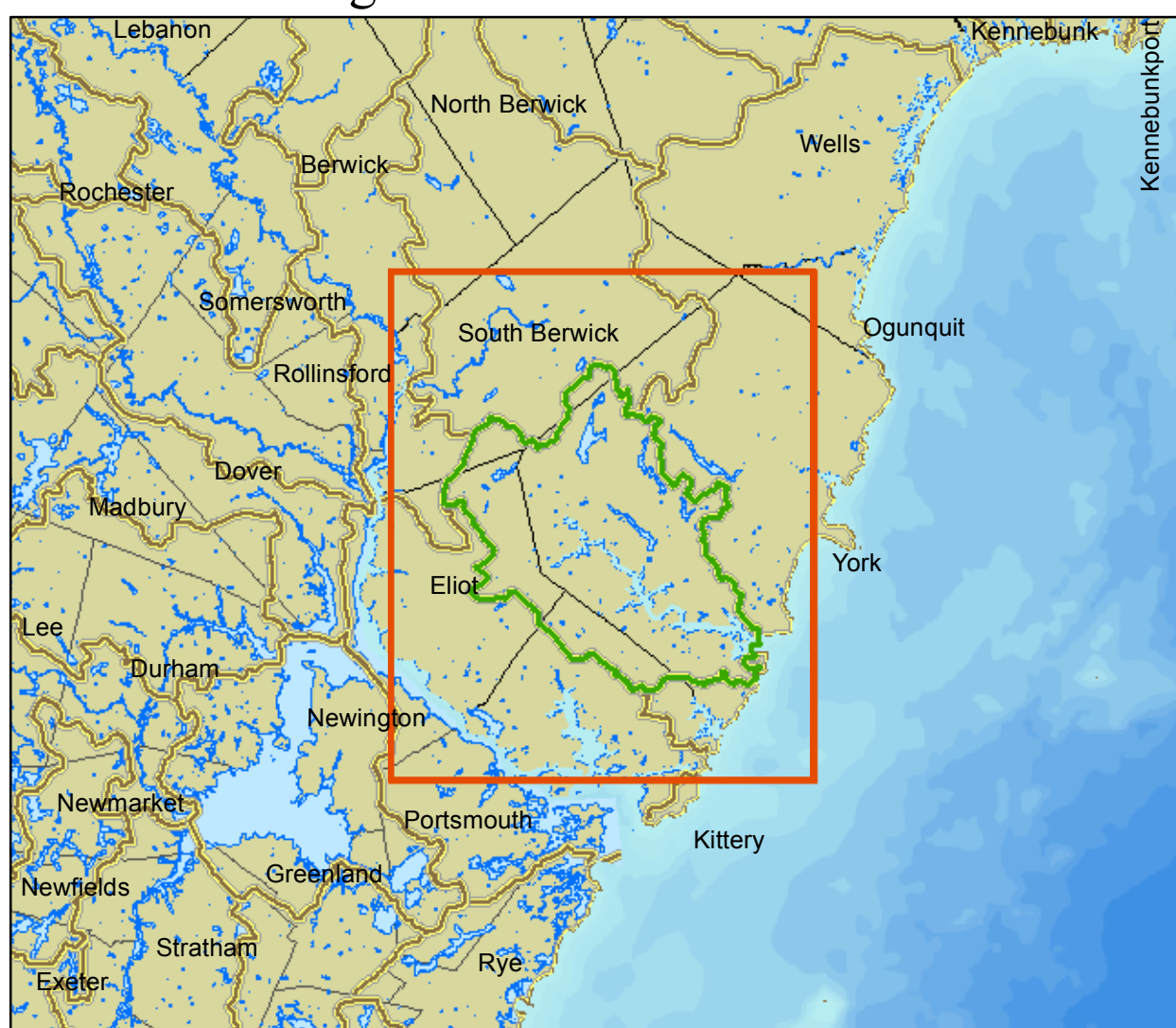





This map depicts riparian areas associated with major surface water features and important public water resources. This map does not depict all streams or wetlands known to occur on the landscape and should not be used as a substitute for on the ground surveys. This map should be used as a planning reference only and is intended to illustrate the natural hydrologic connections between surface water features. Protecting riparian habitats protects water quality, maintains habitat connections, and safeguards important economic resources including recreational and commercial fisheries.

- ## Regional View of Watersheds



A watershed includes all of the land that drains to a common waterbody. The areas within the watershed are linked ecologically by the water, sediment, nutrients, and pollutants that flow through them. For the purpose of mapping "hydrological units," watersheds are often grouped into larger drainages or divided into smaller ones depending on the map's scale. Drainage divides (shown on main map as yellow lines), are the smallest hydrological units and generally drain into small ponds, wetlands, or streams. These units are grouped into subwatersheds (HU12) and are represented on the inset map above by the yellow-brown outlines.

-  Main Map Extension  
 Selected Town or Area  
 Subwatersheds  
 1 inch = 4 miles

A 3D cross-sectional diagram of the water cycle. It shows a landscape with a green hill and a blue lake. Arrows indicate the following processes: Precipitation (downward arrows from the sky), Overland Runoff (down the slope of the hill into the lake), Infiltration (downward arrows from the surface into the ground), Transpiration (upward arrows from the hill), Evaporation (upward arrows from the lake), and Ground Water (labeled in the subsurface with arrows showing flow). The ground is depicted in brown, and the water bodies in blue.

Precipitation is the source of all water. Surface water and ground water are related. Drinking water can come from either source. Ground contaminants can affect both. The relationship between ground water and surface water is part of the **hydrologic cycle**. **Precipitation** that falls from the atmosphere as rain or snow reaches the land surface and recharges rivers, lakes, wetlands, and other surface bodies of water directly through **overland runoff**. Surface water also seeps into the ground through **infiltration** and eventually reaches the ground water, or through **evaporation**, returns to the atmosphere. Water evaporates from leaves and stems of plants through **transpiration**.

Maine's Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act is intended to protect water quality, conserve wildlife habitat, and preserve the natural beauty of Maine's shoreline areas. Successful implementation requires local awareness of and appreciation for surface water resources and effective enforcement of setback and buffer requirements.

At a minimum, Maine's shoreland zones include all land within

- 250 feet of the high-water line of any pond over 10 acres, any river that drains at least 25 square miles, and all tidal waters and saltwater marshes;
- 250 feet of a freshwater wetland over 10 acres (except "forested" wetlands); and
- 75 feet of a stream that is either an outlet stream of a great pond, or located below the confluence of two perennial streams as depicted on a USGS topographic map.

*Shoreland zoning encourages towns to provide greater protection to their local water resources by applying shoreland zone protections to additional resource types such as smaller streams and wetlands, and rare terrestrial features. For specific guidance regarding Maine's Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act contact the Dept. of Environmental Protection Shoreland Zoning Unit: 207-287-3901 (Augusta), 207-822-6300 (Portland), 207-941-4116 (Bangor). [www.maine.gov/dep/blw/docstand/szpage.htm](http://www.maine.gov/dep/blw/docstand/szpage.htm)*

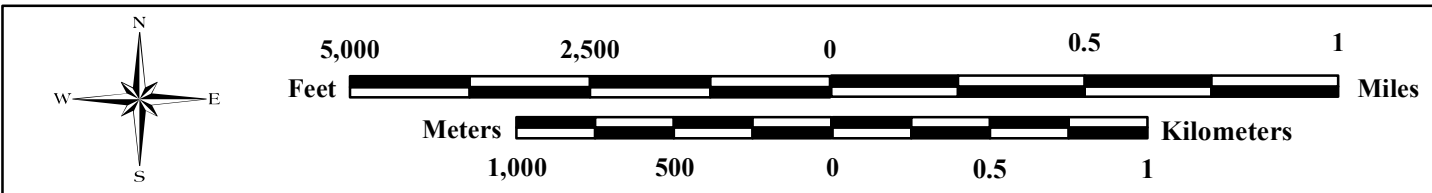
<b>DATA SOURCE INFORMATION</b>	
<b>TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES</b>	<b>SHELLFISH</b>
Main Office of GIS (2013), <i>metp2d4</i>	Softshell clams, hard clams
<b>ROADS</b>	<b>RIPARIAN BUFFERS</b>
Main Office of GIS, Maine Department of Transportation (2015), <i>medtpub</i>	(2011)
<b>HYDROLOGY</b>	<b>WELLS, WELL BUFFERS</b>
USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (Maine 2012)	Main Office of GIS, Maine Department of Human Services-Drinking Water (2011), <i>wells, wellsbuf</i>
<b>USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (Maine 2012)</b>	<b>AQUICERS</b>
Main Office of GIS, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (2015), <i>perennial_change</i> 2012	Main Office of GIS, Maine Geological Survey (2011), <i>aquifer polygons</i>
<b>NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY</b>	<b>DRAINAGE DIVIDES</b>
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (2015), <i>NWI</i>	Main Office of GIS (1994), <i>medriv</i>
	<b>BROOK TROUT HABITAT</b>
	Main Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (2011)

#### DATA SOURCE CONTACT INFORMATION

Maine Office of GIS: <http://www.maine.gov/megis/>  
Maine Natural Areas Program: <http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap/index.html>  
Maine Department of Marine Resources: <http://www.maine.gov/dmr/>  
Maine Department of Transportation: <http://www.maine.gov/dot/>  
Maine Geological Survey: <http://www.maine.gov/doc/nrimc/mgs.htm>  
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife: <http://www.maine.gov/fwf/wildlife/index.htm>

## DIGITAL DATA REQUEST

To request digital data for a town or organization, please visit our website:  
[http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the\\_maps/gis\\_data\\_request.html](http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the_maps/gis_data_request.html)



Scale: 1:24,000  
Projection: UTM 19  
Datum: NAD 1983