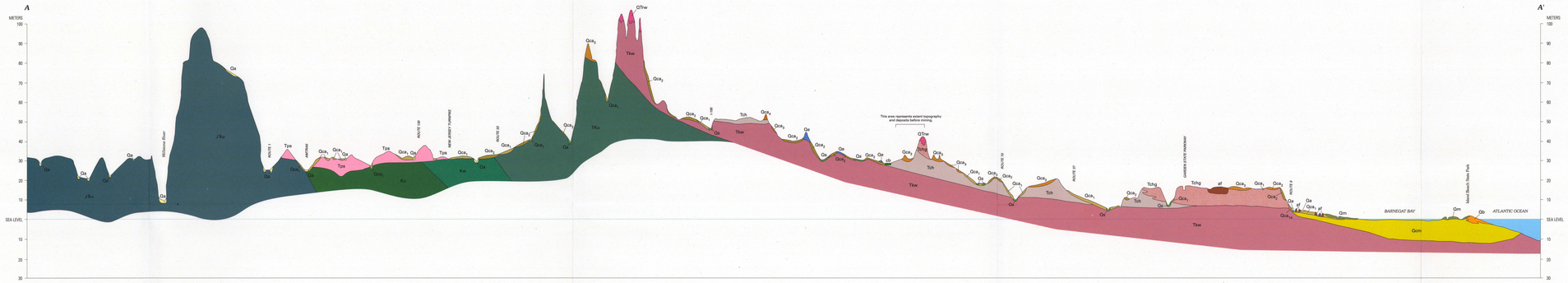
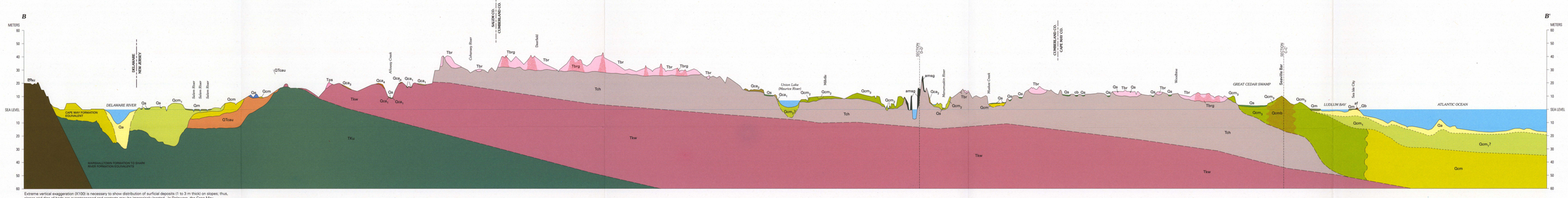
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Prepared in cooperation with the
NEW JERSEY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

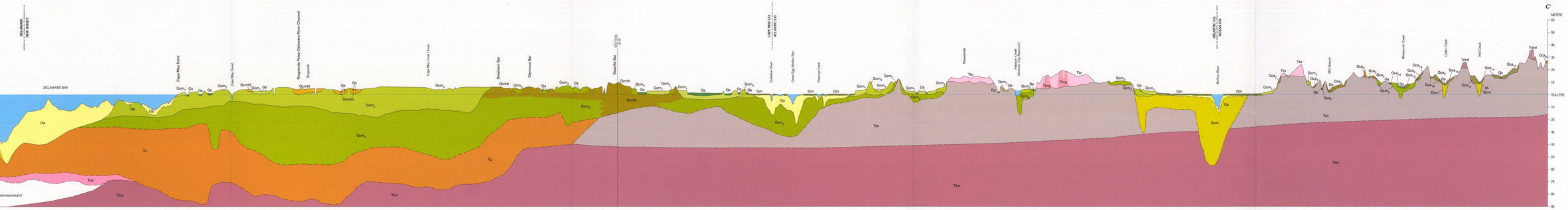
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS SERIES
MAP I-2540-D (SHEET 3 OF 3)
Explanatory pamphlet accompanies map



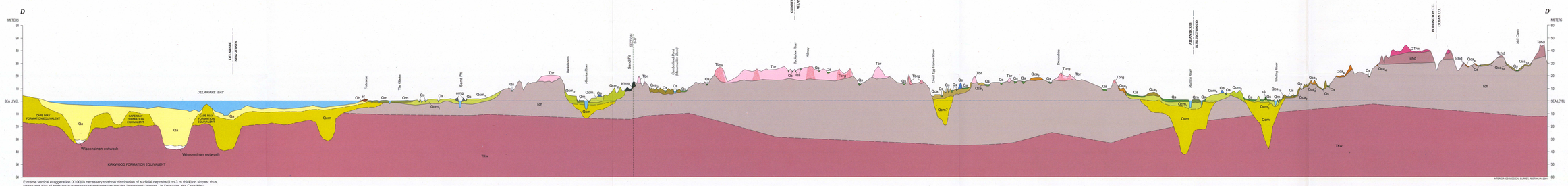
Extreme vertical exaggeration (X100) is necessary to show distribution of surficial deposits (1 to 3 m thick) on slopes; thus, slopes and dips of beds are oversteepened and contacts may be imprecisely located. Most thin colluvial and alluvial units north of the inner edge of the bedrock contact with the Cretaceous rocks are not shown because of their thin, patchy distribution and difficulty in portraying them, even with 100X vertical exaggeration.



Extreme vertical exaggeration (X100) is necessary to show distribution of surficial deposits (1 to 3 m thick) on slopes; thus, slopes and dips of beds are oversteepened and contacts may be imprecisely located. In Delaware, the Cape May Formation (Qcm) is equivalent to the Lynch Heights and Scotts Corners Formations as shown by Ramsey (1993). See Newell and others (1995) for drill-hole locations and subsurface data.



Extreme vertical exaggeration (X100) is necessary to show distribution of surficial deposits (1 to 3 m thick) on slopes; thus, slopes and dips of beds are oversteepened and contacts may be imprecisely located. In Delaware, the Pensauken Formation (Tps) may be equivalent to the Columbia Formation, the unnamed formation beneath Cape May Formation (Tu) is equivalent to the Beaverdam Formation, and the Cape May Formation (Qcm) is equivalent to the Lynch Heights and Scotts Corners Formations as shown by Ramsey (1993). See Newell and others (1995) for drill-hole locations and subsurface data.



Extreme vertical exaggeration (X100) is necessary to show distribution of surficial deposits (1 to 3 m thick) on slopes; thus, slopes and dips of beds are oversteepened and contacts may be imprecisely located. In Delaware, the Cape May Formation (Qcm) is equivalent to the Lynch Heights and Scotts Corners Formations as shown by Ramsey (1993). Wisconsinan outwash in Delaware Bay consists of Delaware terrace deposits (of the Rockaway Formation of Stone and others, 1995) (Qrd) and the fluvial deposits at Van Sciver Lake (Qvl). See Newell and others (1995) for drill-hole locations and subsurface data.

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

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2000

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