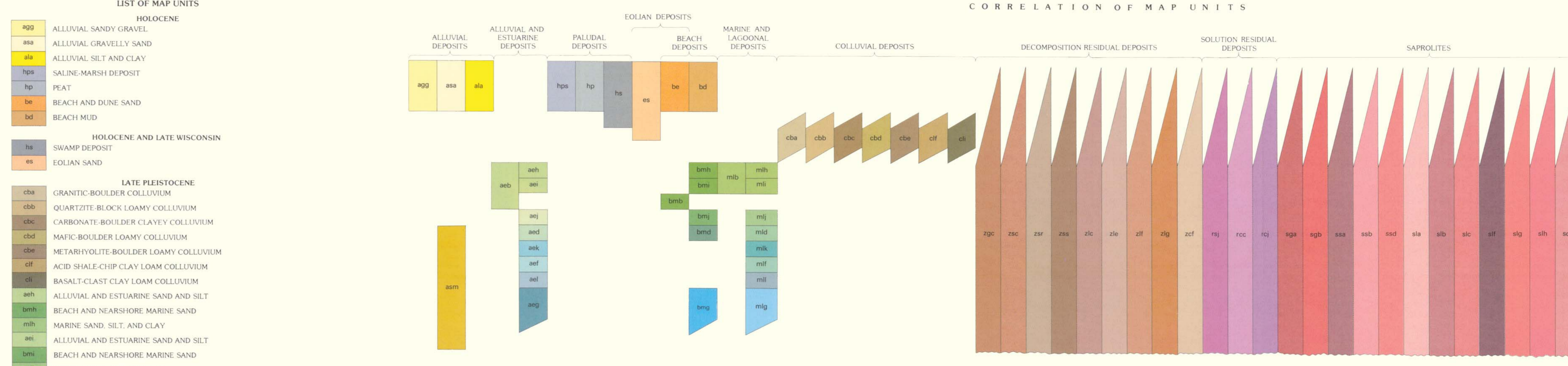


CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



INDEX TO INTERNATIONAL MAP OF THE WORLD
1:10,000,000 (1:6,250,000) QUADRANGLE
Showing location of the Chesapeake Bay 4° x 6° Quadrangle in red (U.S. Geological Survey), and the Chesapeake Bay 4° x 6° Quadrangle in yellow (International Geographical Union).

Table with columns for 'TENTATIVE CORRELATION OF QUATERNARY AND UPPER PLEISTOCENE STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS OF THE ATLANTIC PLAIN IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY QUADRANGLE'. It lists units like Carolina Bay, Atlantic Coastal Plain, and various Quaternary and Pleistocene units with their respective symbols and descriptions.

Table with columns for 'AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY'. It lists various states and their corresponding geological survey agencies, such as Maryland Geological Survey, Virginia Geological Survey, and Pennsylvania Geological Survey.

NOTE 1: This map is the product of international cooperation. Following a regional survey of the State complex with the coordinator to establish a map with related matters, separate Quaternary maps and map explanations of the part of each State included in the quadrangle were prepared by the State complex. These maps and explanations were then assembled and integrated, and supplemented by the editors to produce the quadrangle map and map explanation. Problems relating to the quadrangle map and map explanation were resolved by additional meetings as well as by correspondence. The final map was prepared by T. C. Cleaves, Maryland Geological Survey, and G. H. Baskin, North Carolina Survey. The correlation chart in this map was prepared by G. M. Richmond with the cooperation of G. R. Baskin, North Carolina Survey, and R. B. Moore, U.S. Geological Survey. The other diagrams were prepared by the editors. The complex received the final print prior to its distribution for publication.

NOTE 2: The Pleistocene boundary is defined by joint resolution of the International Union for Quaternary Research (IUQAR) Session 1-10 in 1967. The Quaternary boundary is defined by the International Geographical Union (IGU) Working Group on the Pleistocene Boundary and the Working Group on the Quaternary Boundary (WGB) in 1978. The Quaternary boundary is defined by the WGB in 1978. The Quaternary boundary is defined by the WGB in 1978. The Quaternary boundary is defined by the WGB in 1978.

NOTE 3: The Pleistocene boundary is defined by joint resolution of the International Union for Quaternary Research (IUQAR) Session 1-10 in 1967. The Quaternary boundary is defined by the International Geographical Union (IGU) Working Group on the Pleistocene Boundary and the Working Group on the Quaternary Boundary (WGB) in 1978. The Quaternary boundary is defined by the WGB in 1978. The Quaternary boundary is defined by the WGB in 1978.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

HOLOCENE
900 ALLUVIAL SANDY GRAVEL - Light gray to dark brown, poorly sorted, sandy pebbles to boulders, grades upward into silty clay. Includes some angular, moderately to well-sorted micaceous sand and gravel, and some pebbles. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSIN

901 BEACH AND NEARSHORE MARINE SAND - Light to dark gray, fine to coarse sand and silt, locally silty. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in beach ridges, dunes, and nearshore areas. Thickness 1-10 m.

LATE PLEISTOCENE

902 GRANITIC BOULDER COLLUVIUM - Pale to dark brown, well-sorted, pebbles to boulders, grades upward into silty clay. Includes some angular, moderately to well-sorted micaceous sand and gravel, and some pebbles. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY

903 CLAYEY SANDY GRAVEL DECOMPOSITION RESIDUUM - Yellowish-brown to dark red, poorly sorted, sandy pebbles to boulders, grades upward into silty clay. Includes some angular, moderately to well-sorted micaceous sand and gravel, and some pebbles. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

QUATERNARY

904 THIS SILTY CLAY SAPROLITE ON SERPENTINE - Pale greenish-gray to light gray, silty clay, locally silty. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

QUATERNARY

905 CLAYEY SILTY AND SANDY SAPROLITE - LIGHT UNDIFFERENTIATED - Pale yellowish-brown to light gray, silty clay, locally silty. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

CONTACT

MARINE SAND - Silty, locally stratified, generally marly (based especially in Atlantic Coastal Plain). 100 to many thousands of years old. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN

Quaternary deposits of the Atlantic Coastal Plain (through stage 6) are subdivided into three major depositional facies (1) sand of barrier, barrier bank and dune facies; (2) silt of nearshore, nearshore, and dune facies; and (3) silt of nearshore, nearshore, and dune facies. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

EARLY PLEISTOCENE

906 ALLUVIAL AND ESTUARINE SAND AND SILT (part of Sand Ridge Formation of Oakes and Coch 1973) - Yellowish-brown to light gray, silty clay, locally silty. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE TO PLEISTOCENE

907 BEACH AND NEARSHORE MARINE SAND (part of Sand Ridge Formation of Oakes and Coch 1973) - Yellowish-brown to light gray, silty clay, locally silty. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE TO PLEISTOCENE

908 LOAMY DECOMPOSITION RESIDUUM AND GRAVELLY SAND - Dark brown to black, decomposed, silty clay, locally silty. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.

MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE TO PLEISTOCENE

909 BEACH AND NEARSHORE MARINE SAND (part of Sand Ridge Formation of Oakes and Coch 1973) - Yellowish-brown to light gray, silty clay, locally silty. Includes some pebbles and shells. Deposits in flood plains, alluvial fans, and terraces. Thickness 1-10 m.