High-backscatter, outcropping, early Tertiary/late Cretaceous coastal plain strata and associated reworked gravelly lag deposits. Low-backscatter, reworked Quaternary deposits are common (see Figure 10).

High-backscatter Pleistocene gravelly sand deposits.

Pleistocene fluvioglacial gravelly sands reworked into a series of low-amplitude, fine sand, transverse bedforms. Gravelly sand forms the high-backscatter lineations and fine sand is displayed as low-backscatter (see Figure 6).

Low-backscatter Holocene sand ridges (fine sand) with reworked, high-backscatter early Tertiary/late Cretaceous coastal plain strata and associated reworked gravelly lag deposits exposed in the troughs (see Figure 12).

Low-backscatter, low-amplitude, Holocene sand ridges (fine sand) with reworked, high-backscatter Pleistocene coarse sand exposed in the troughs.

Low-backscatter Holocene fine sand.

High-backscatter Holocene coarse sand.

Holocene deposit in Raritan Bay. Sediment textural data for this area are not available.

Holocene sand waves (see Figure 15).

Anthropogenic disposal material (dredge spoils and construction refuse) (see Figure 13).

Holocene (modern) silty deposit.

Contact
Long dash with question mark approximate location

Figure 5. Sidescan-sonar imagery collected within the New York Bight Apex, and geologic interpretation. High backscatter is represented by light tones, low backscatter by dark tones.