



Explanation

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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).
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High-backscatter Pleistocene gravelly sand deposits.
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Pleistocene fluvio-glacial 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).
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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).
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Low-backscatter, low-amplitude, Holocene sand ridges (fine sand) with reworked, high-backscatter Pleistocene coarse sand exposed in the troughs.
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Low-backscatter Holocene fine sand.
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High-backscatter Holocene coarse sand.
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Holocene deposit in Raritan Bay. Sediment textural data for this area are not available.
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Holocene sand waves (see Figure 15).
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Anthropogenic disposal material (dredge spoils and construction refuse) (see Figure 13).
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Holocene (modern) silty deposit.
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Contact
Long dash with question mark approximate location

Figure 2. 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. From Schwab et. al, 2000.