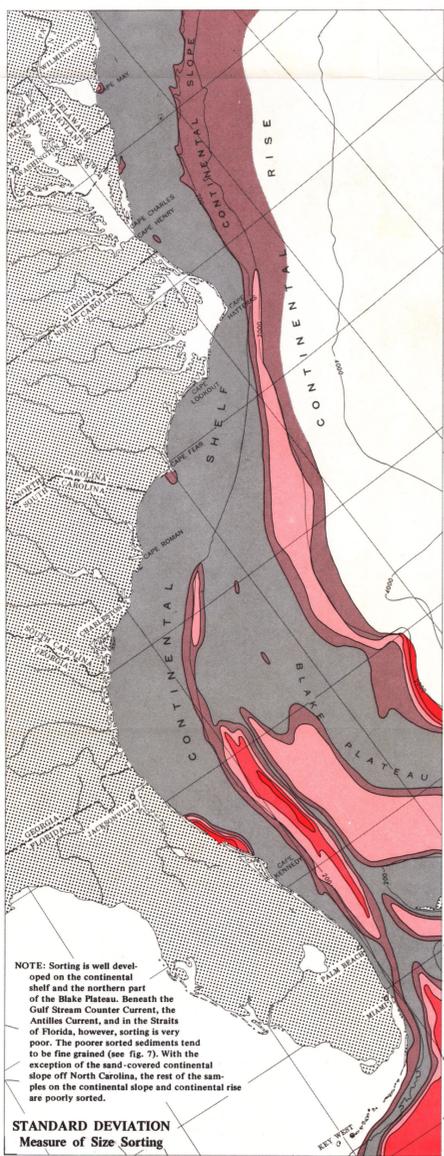
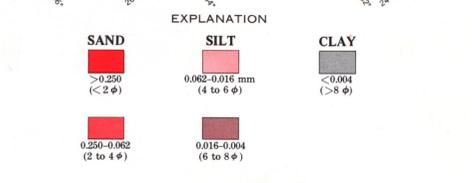
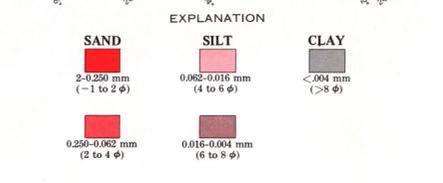
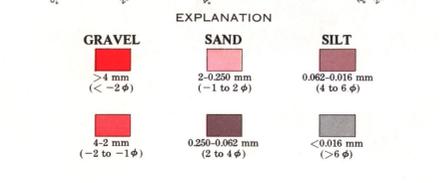
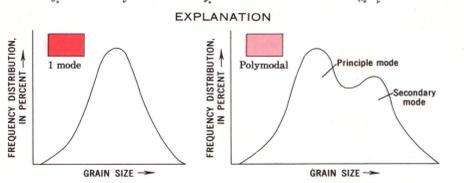
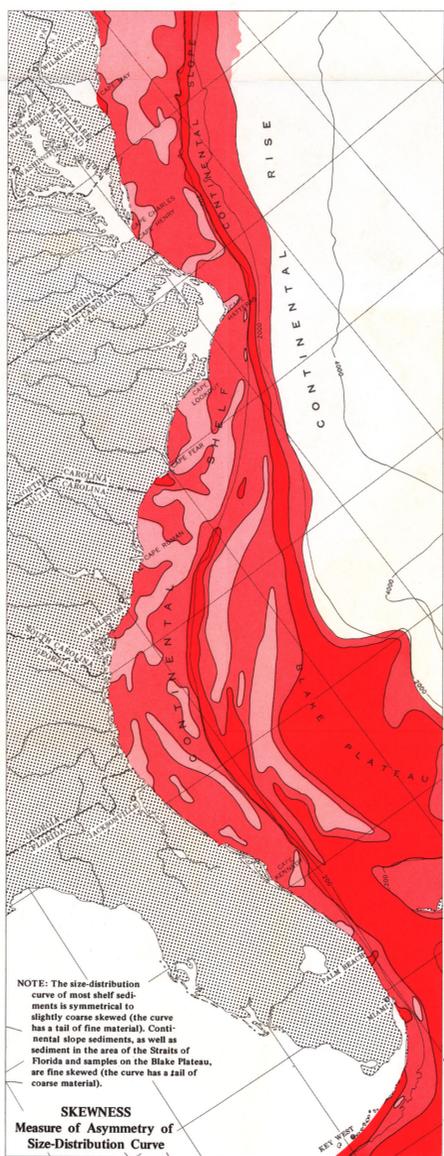
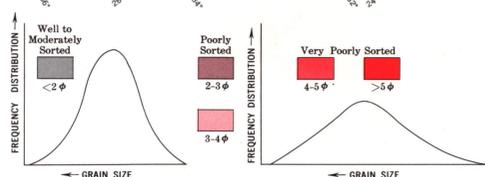


NOTE: The distribution patterns closely resemble those of the mean grain size. The shelf is covered with sand; the continental slope is covered with silt; and the continental rise is covered with clay. The area beneath the Gulf Stream Counter Current, as well as beneath the Antilles Current and the deeper portions of the Straits of Florida, is covered with silt and clay.



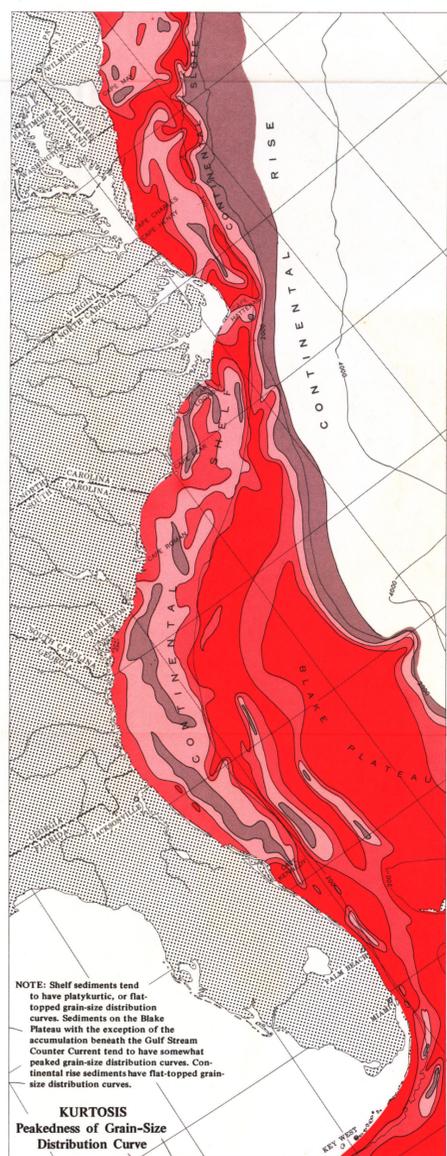
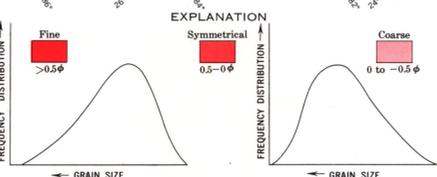
NOTE: Sorting is well developed on the continental shelf and the northern part of the Blake Plateau. Beneath the Gulf Stream Counter Current, the Antilles Current, and in the Straits of Florida, however, sorting is very poor. The poorer sorted sediments tend to be fine grained (see fig. 7). With the exception of the sand-covered continental slope off North Carolina, the rest of the samples on the continental slope and continental rise are poorly sorted.

STANDARD DEVIATION
Measure of Size Sorting



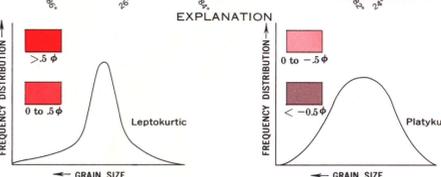
NOTE: The size-distribution curve of most shelf sediments is symmetrical to slightly coarse skewed (the curve has a tail of fine material). Continental slope sediments, as well as sediment in the area of the Straits of Florida and samples on the Blake Plateau, are fine skewed (the curve has a tail of coarse material).

SKEWNESS
Measure of Asymmetry of Size-Distribution Curve



NOTE: Shelf sediments tend to have platykurtic, or flat-topped grain-size distribution curves. Sediments on the Blake Plateau with the exception of the accumulation beneath the Gulf Stream Counter Current tend to have somewhat peaked grain-size distribution curves. Continental rise sediments have flat-topped grain-size distribution curves.

KURTOSIS
Peakedness of Grain-Size Distribution Curve



MAPS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STATISTICAL MEASURES OF SURFICIAL SEDIMENTS ON THE CONTINENTAL MARGIN FROM NEW JERSEY TO SOUTHERN FLORIDA