



Map showing the Appalachian Valley and Piedmont Regional Aquifer-System Analysis study area, physiographic provinces, and plate area.

**EXPLANATION**

**Description of hydrogeologic terranes**—The sequence of units is not intended to imply stratigraphic position. See plate 1 for stratigraphic position among geologic units in the hydrogeologic terranes.

- **Alluvium**—Includes geologic units that are predominantly alluvium, outwash, and stratified drift in and adjacent to the glacial margin in northern New Jersey and northern and eastern Pennsylvania.
- **Dolomite**—Includes geologic units that are predominantly dolomite, a combination of dolomite and sandstone or chert, and dolomite and limestone with as much as 70 percent limestone.
- **Limestone**—Includes geologic units that are predominantly limestone and limestone with less than 30 percent dolomite.
- **Argillaceous carbonate rock**—Includes geologic units that are predominantly clay-rich dolomite or limestone, as well as shale units that contain abundant calcite or magnesium calcite.
- **Siliciclastic rock**—Includes geologic units that are predominantly shale with little or no carbonate content, claystone, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate that consist of clay minerals, quartz grains, or siliceous rock fragments.
- **Undesignated**—Includes geologic units that are too varied in lithology to designate a terrane or are units that are commonly associated with the Blue Ridge, the New England, or the Piedmont Physiographic Provinces.

0 20 40 60 80 MILES  
0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETERS

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF HYDROGEOLOGIC TERRANES IN THE VALLEY AND RIDGE PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE IN THE EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES  
By  
E.F. Hollyday and G.E. Hileman  
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