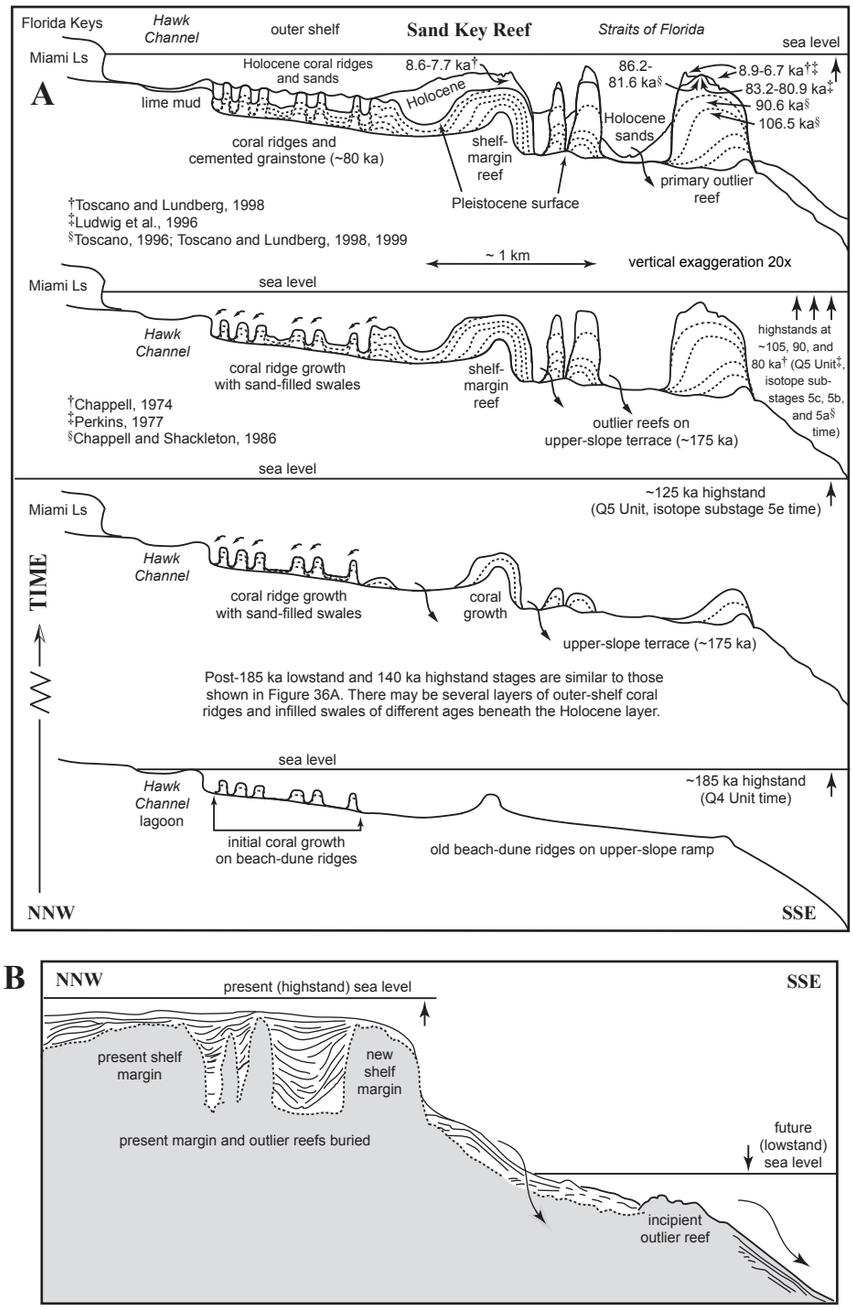
A
Florida Keys
Hawk Channel
outer shelf
Sand Key Reef
Straits of Florida
sea level
Miami Ls
Holocene coral ridges and sands
8.6-7.7 ka†
86.2-81.6 ka§
8.9-6.7 ka†‡
83.2-80.9 ka‡
90.6 ka§
106.5 ka§
lime mud
Holocene
Holocene sands
coral ridges and cemented grainstone (~80 ka)
shelf-margin reef
primary outlier reef
Pleistocene surface
†Toscano and Lundberg, 1998
‡Ludwig et al., 1996
§Toscano, 1996; Toscano and Lundberg, 1998, 1999
~ 1 km
vertical exaggeration 20x
Miami Ls
sea level
Hawk Channel
coral ridge growth with sand-filled swales
shelf-margin reef
highstands at ~105, 90, and 80 ka† (Q5 Unit‡, isotope sub-stages 5c, 5b, and 5a§ time)
†Chappell, 1974
‡Perkins, 1977
§Chappell and Shackleton, 1986
outlier reefs on upper-slope terrace (~175 ka)
sea level
~125 ka highstand (Q5 Unit, isotope substage 5e time)
Miami Ls
TIME
Hawk Channel
coral ridge growth with sand-filled swales
coral growth
upper-slope terrace (~175 ka)
Post-185 ka lowstand and 140 ka highstand stages are similar to those shown in Figure 36A. There may be several layers of outer-shelf coral ridges and infilled swales of different ages beneath the Holocene layer.
sea level
Hawk Channel lagoon
~185 ka highstand (Q4 Unit time)
initial coral growth on beach-dune ridges
old beach-dune ridges on upper-slope ramp
NNW
SSE
B
NNW
present (highstand) sea level
SSE
present shelf margin
new shelf margin
present margin and outlier reefs buried
future (lowstand) sea level
incipient outlier reef

Figure 108.