

SYSTEM	PERIOD	NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA	MARYLAND	SEISMIC STRATIGRAPHY
QUATERNARY	HOLOCENE	UNDIFFERENTIATED SUBGLACIAL DEPOSITS	COLUMBIA GROUP (UNDIVIDED)	
	PLEISTOCENE			
TERTIARY	PALEOCENE	CHESAPEAKE GR. (UNDIVIDED)	CHESAPEAKE GR. (UNDIVIDED)	
	Eocene	TPP	INNOARD	TPP
	Oligocene	PINEY POINT FM.	SANDSBY FM.	
	Miocene	NANJENNY FM.	SANDSBY FM.	
CRETACEOUS	UPPER	MARLBURG CLAY	MARLBURG CLAY	TUK
	LOWER	AQUIA FM.	AQUIA FM.	
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN	MENSAUCHE GROUP AND MASONIAN GROUP (UNDIVIDED)	MENSAUCHE GROUP AND MASONIAN GROUP (UNDIVIDED)	
	TRIASSIC	MAGOTHY FORMATION	MAGOTHY FORMATION	MARK 1
	JURASSIC	BARITON FORMATION	BARITON FORMATION	MARK 2
PALEOZOIC	POTOMAC FORMATION	POTOMAC GR.	POTOMAC GR.	MARK 3
	CRYSTALLINE BASIN	PATAPSCO, ARUNDEL, AND PATUXENT FORMATIONS (UNDIVIDED)	PATAPSCO, ARUNDEL, AND PATUXENT FORMATIONS (UNDIVIDED)	

Figure 4. Chart of stratigraphic nomenclature commonly used for Cenozoic and Mesozoic rocks in northern Virginia and southern Maryland Coastal Plain. (See COSSUNA CHART for Atlantic Coastal Plain, Jordan and Smith, 1983).

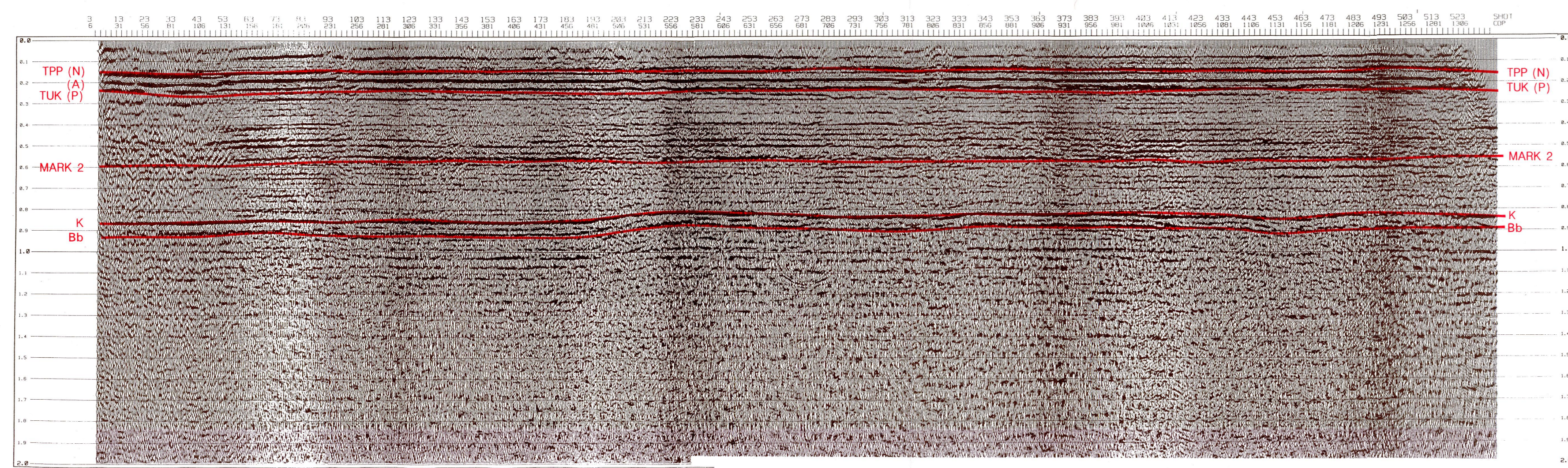


Figure 6. Virginia Tech seismic line at Smith Point, Va (modified from Dystart and others, 1983). N, Nanjeny Formation; A, Aquia Formation; P, Potomac Group; K, top of indurated zone; Bb, basement; vertical scale, two-way traveltine in seconds.

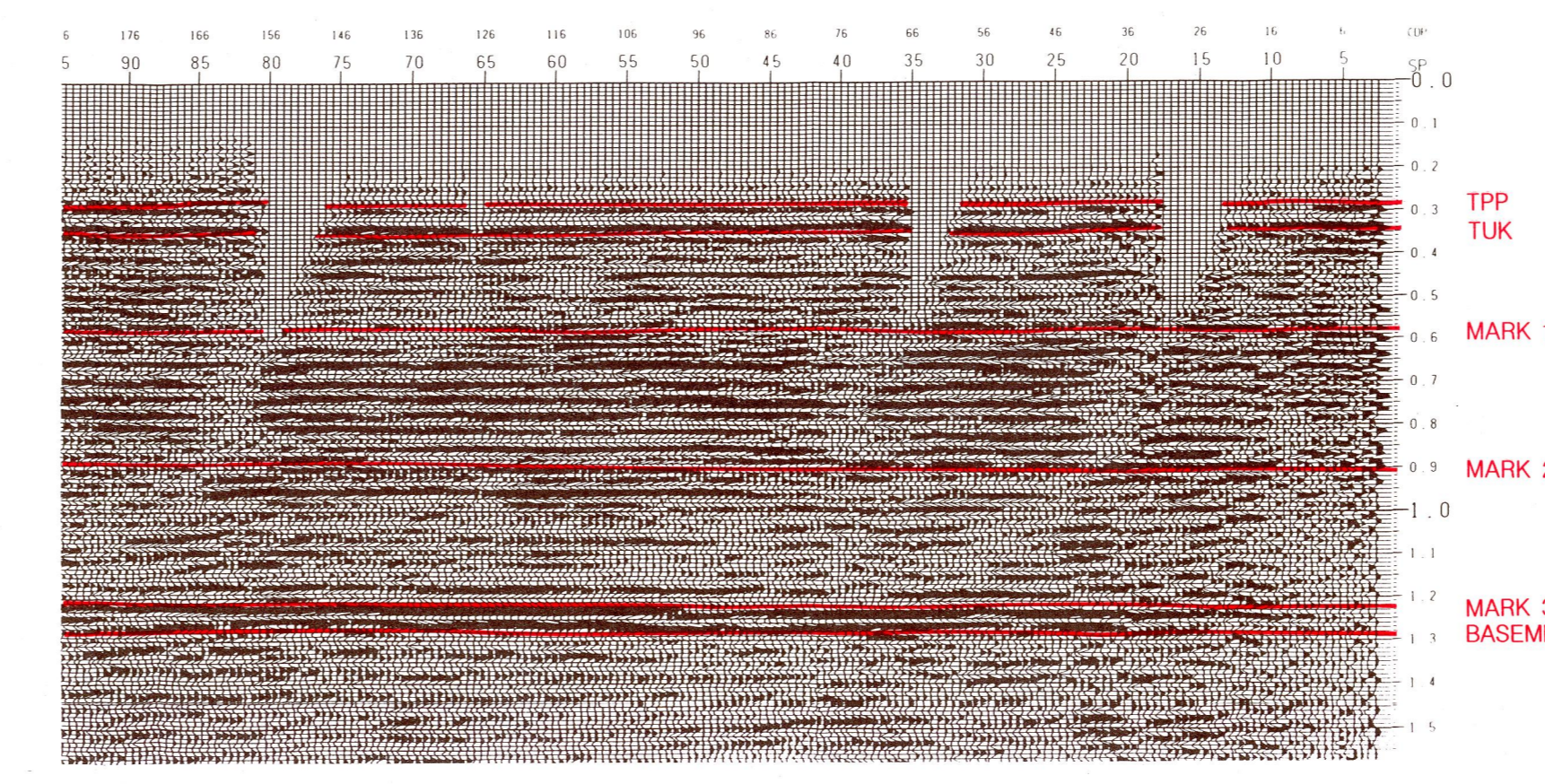


Figure 7. Virginia Tech seismic line 6 in vicinity of Crisfield, MD. TPP, Top of Piney Point Formation; TUK, Top of Upper Cretaceous; basement; vertical scale, two-way traveltine in seconds.

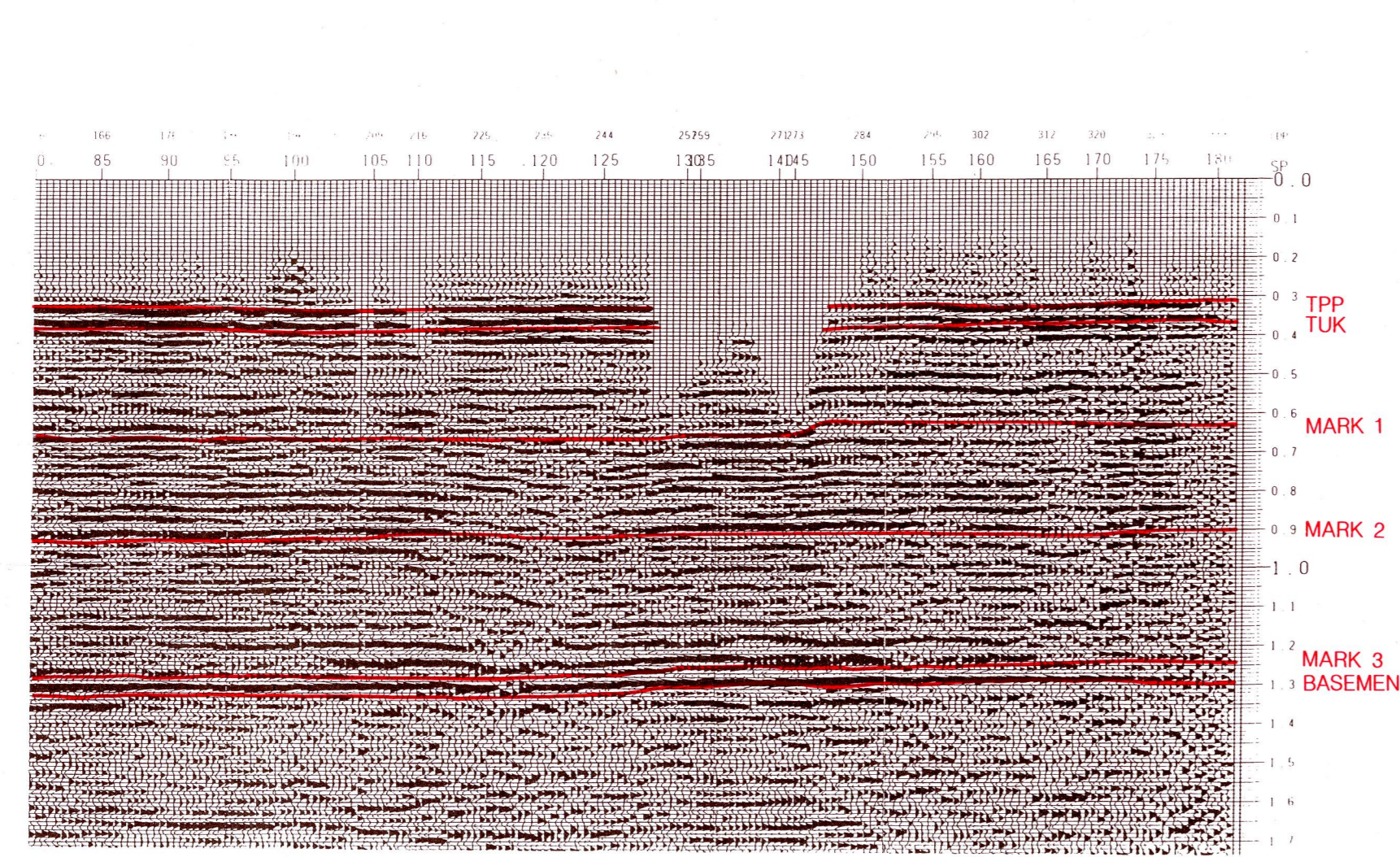


Figure 8. Virginia Tech seismic line 7. Explanation same as for Fig. 7; vertical scale, two-way traveltine in seconds.

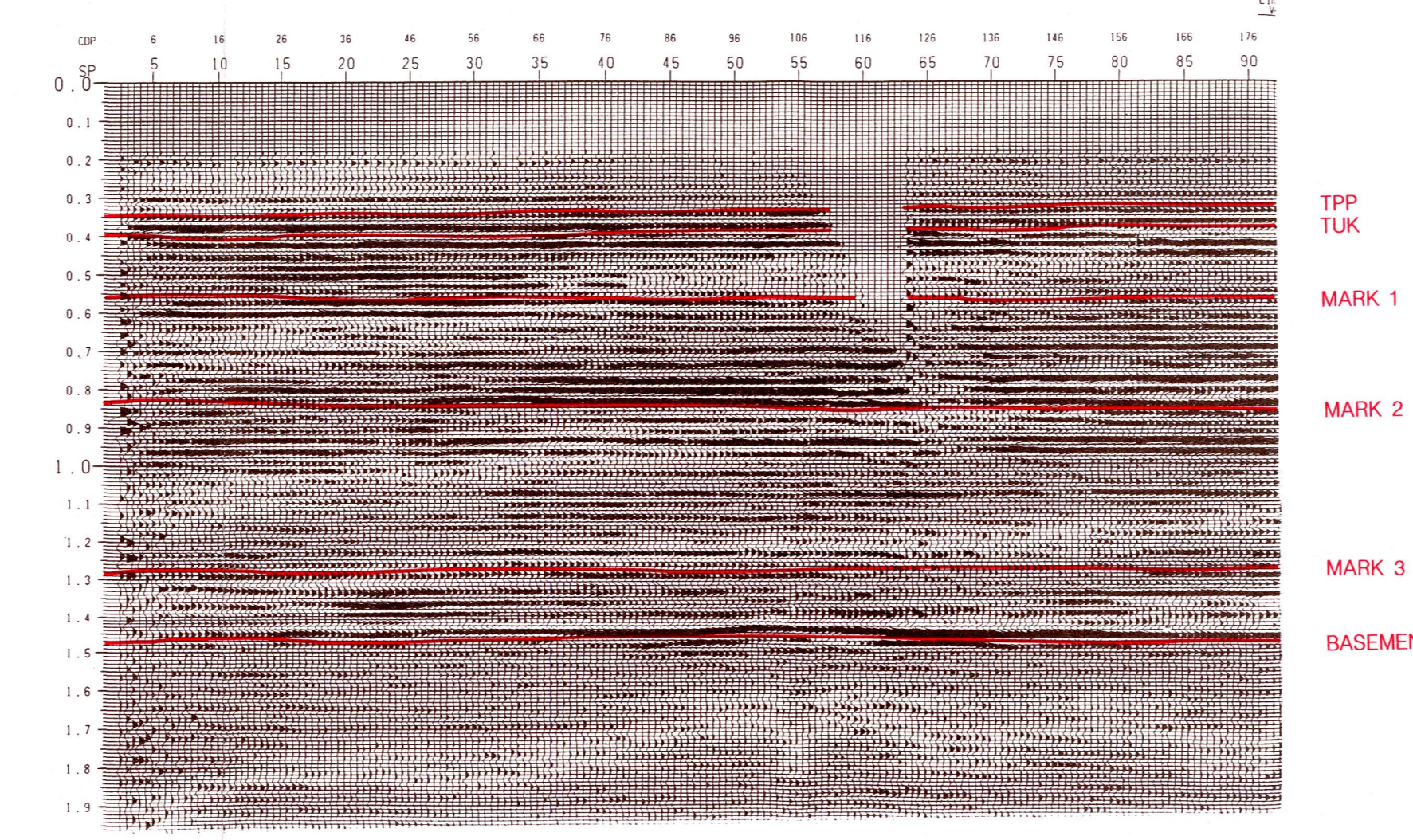


Figure 9. Virginia Tech seismic line 13. Explanation same as for Fig. 7; vertical scale, two-way traveltine in seconds.

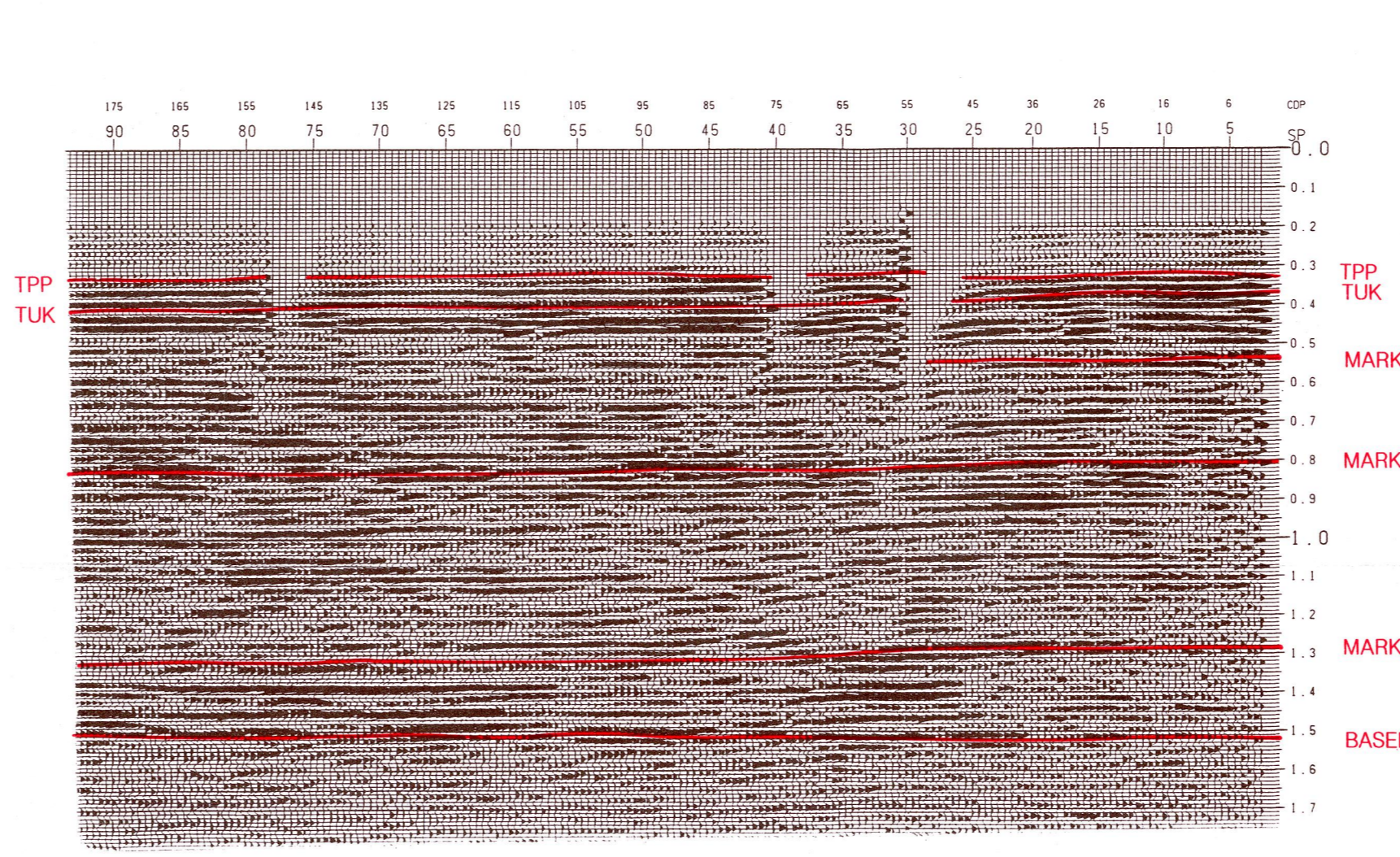


Figure 10. Virginia Tech seismic line 11. Explanation same as for Fig. 7; vertical scale, two-way traveltine in seconds.

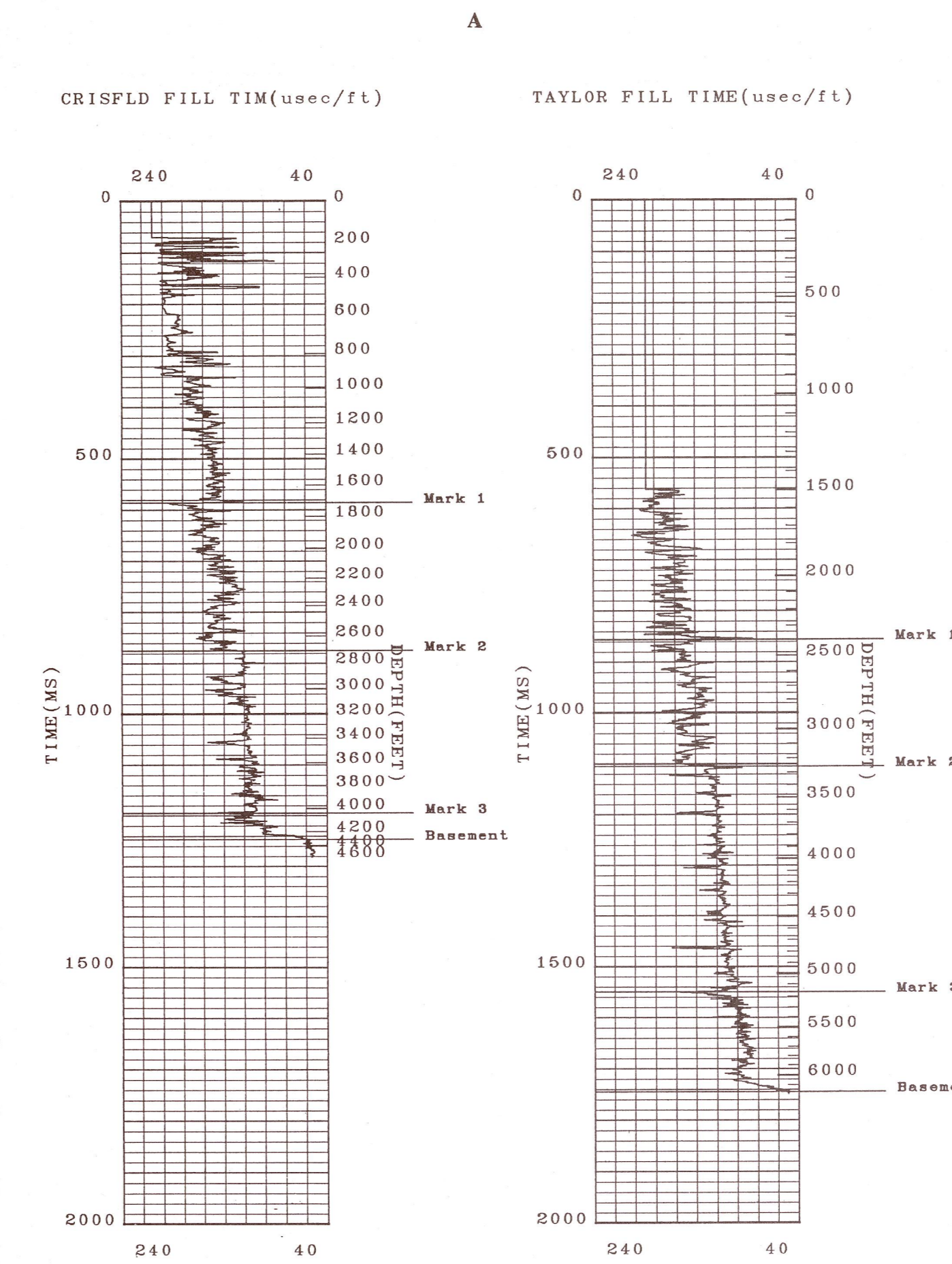


Figure 5. A. Fill-time velocity traces derived from the sonic logs of the Crisfield and Taylor wells, indicating positions of abrupt velocity changes, designated Mark 1, Mark 2, Mark 3, and basement.

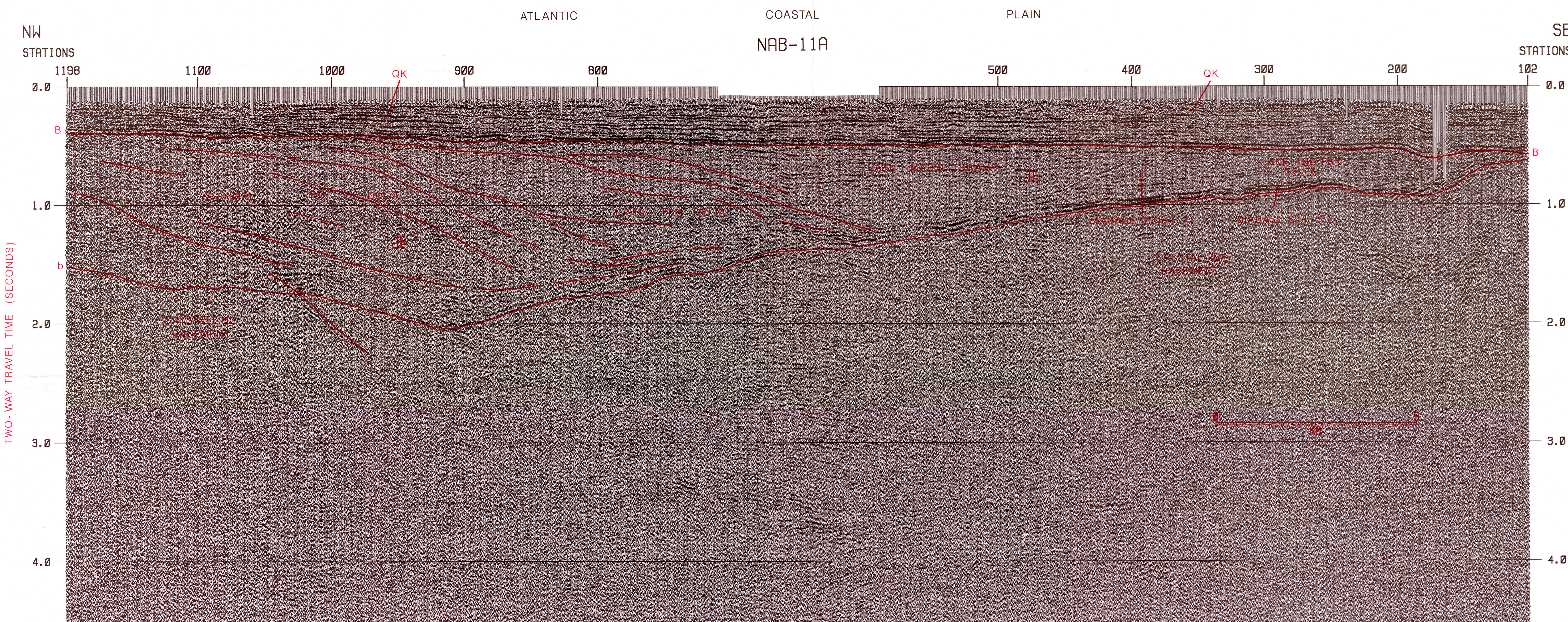


Figure 11. VDMR/Virginia Tech seismic line NAB-11A, showing generalized interpretation of major depositional environments. Vertical scale, two-way traveltine in seconds. Interpretation from Milici and others (1991) and Pappano (1992). OK, Quaternary through Cretaceous strata; JB, Jurassic and Triassic strata.

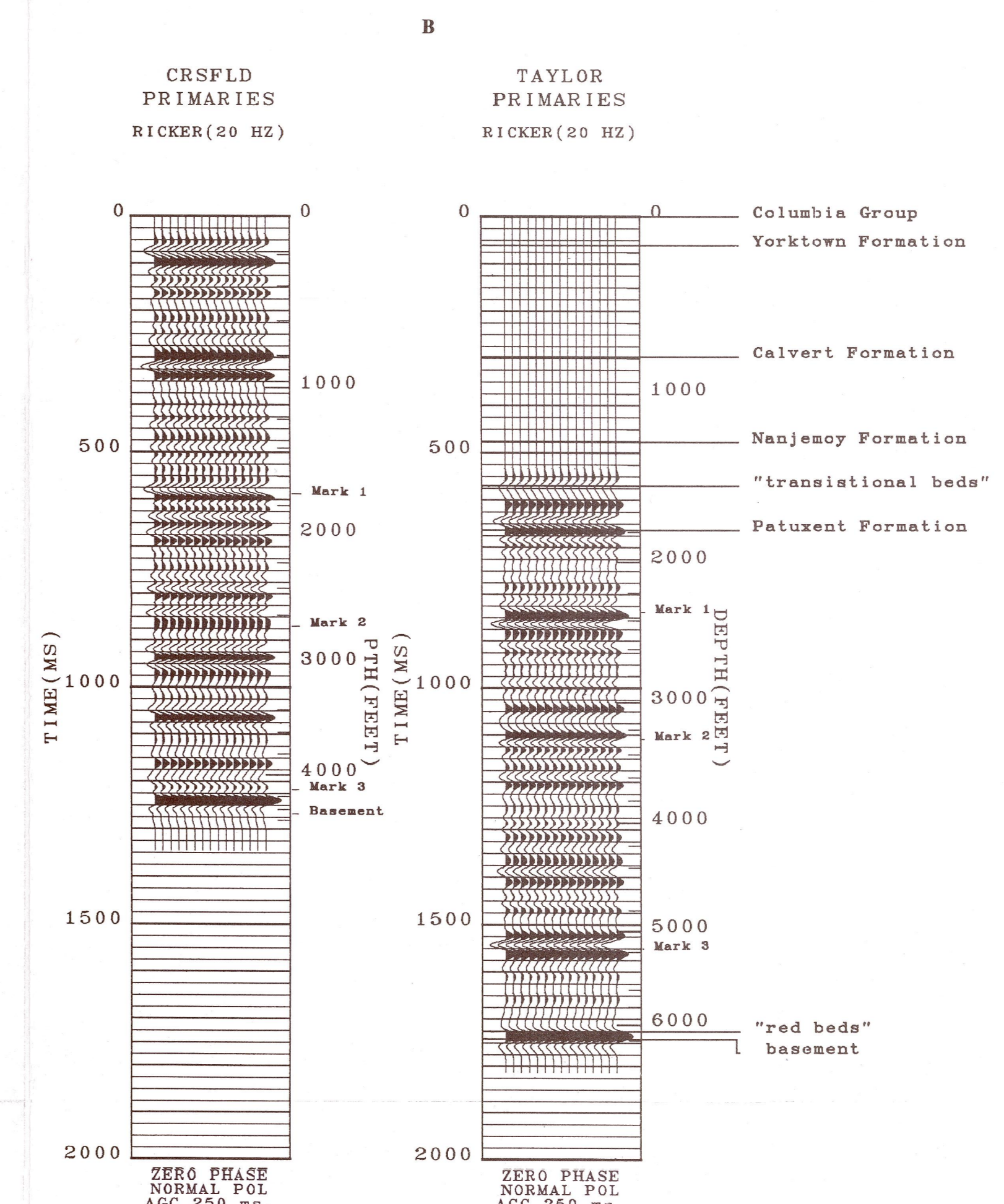


Figure 5. B. Primary reflectors calculated from fill-time velocity traces and 30-Hz Ricker wavelet in the Crisfield and Taylor wells, indicating positions of Mark 1, Mark 2, and Mark 3. AGC, automatic gain control.