



VALLEY AND RIDGE PROVINCE
The Valley and Ridge Province of northeastern New Jersey (fig. 1) trends northeast and contains Lower Cambrian through Upper Ordovician rocks of the Kittatinny Valley and the Piedmont. The Province is bounded to the west by the Delaware River, to the north by the New York State border, to the east by the New York State border, and to the south by the New York State border. The Province is divided into several sub-provinces, including the Kittatinny Valley, the Newark basin, and the Piedmont. The geology of the Province is characterized by a variety of rock types, including sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite. The Province is an important source of natural resources, including oil, gas, and coal.

NEW JERSEY HIGHLANDS
The New Jersey Highlands are a series of hills and mountains that run north-south through the central and eastern parts of New Jersey. The Highlands are composed of a variety of rock types, including sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite. The Highlands are an important source of natural resources, including oil, gas, and coal. The Highlands are also an important area for recreation and tourism.

Piedmont
The Piedmont is a region of rolling hills and mountains that runs east-west through the southern part of New Jersey. The Piedmont is composed of a variety of rock types, including sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite. The Piedmont is an important source of natural resources, including oil, gas, and coal. The Piedmont is also an important area for recreation and tourism.

LEGEND
The legend on the right side of the map provides a key for the various geological units and their characteristics. It includes a list of units with their names, symbols, and descriptions. The legend is organized into several sections, including the Valley and Ridge Province, the New Jersey Highlands, and the Piedmont. The legend is a key tool for interpreting the geological map.

BEDROCK GEOLOGIC MAP OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

By
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CROSS SECTIONS OF THE VALLEY AND RIDGE HIGHLANDS AND THE PIEDMONT GEOLOGIC REGIONS OF NORTHERN AND CENTRAL BEDROCK SHEETS, NEW JERSEY

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Bedrock within the Valley and Ridge Highlands and Piedmont geologic regions of New Jersey is depicted in the cross sections at depths of 8 to 11 m. The rocks here are complex, faulted, and generally well-sorted. The rocks are composed of a variety of rock types, including sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite. The rocks are an important source of natural resources, including oil, gas, and coal. The rocks are also an important area for recreation and tourism.

The cross sections show the geology of the Valley and Ridge Highlands and the Piedmont. The sections are labeled A through D, and each shows a different profile of the region. The geology is color-coded by rock type and formation, with various units labeled with letters and numbers. The sections are a key tool for interpreting the geological map.

CROSS SECTION REFERENCES
Bent, T.A., Etkin, W.E., Coyne, A.R., Grove, A.D., Holsen, D.J., MacLean, D.B., Beck, S.W., and Sorensen, J.L., and Sorensen, J.L., eds., 1980. Geology of the Washington State Department of Environmental Resources. Topographic and Stratigraphic Correlation of the Washington State Department of Environmental Resources. Washington State Department of Environmental Resources, Olympia, Washington, 230 p.

INDEX
The index on the right side of the map shows the location of the cross sections and the sources of the bedrock data. The index is organized into several sections, including the Valley and Ridge Province, the New Jersey Highlands, and the Piedmont. The index is a key tool for interpreting the geological map.

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