Figure AF1. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: shell bed in the Vincentown Formation (47.7–48.3 ft; 14.5–14.7 m); Cretaceous/Paleogene boundary (60–62 ft; 18.3–18.9 m); transgressive surface in the Navesink I sequence (96.7–97.4 ft; 29.5–29.7 m).
Figure AF2. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: upper shoreface sediments from the Mount Laurel Formation (104–107 ft; 31.7–32.6 m); lower shoreface sediments from the Mount Laurel Formation (150–152 ft; 45.7–46.3 m); offshore sediments from the Wenonah Formation (192–194 ft; 58.5–59.1 m); part of the transgressive systems tract from the Marshalltown sequence (Marshalltown Formation; 212–214 ft; 64.5–65.2 m); contact between the Marshalltown and Englishtown formations (223.5–224.6 ft; 68.1–68.5 m).
Figure AF3. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: delta front deposits from the upper Englishtown Formation (234–236 and 244–246 ft; 71.3–71.9 and 74.4–75.0 m); offshore sediments from the upper Englishtown Formation (264–266 ft; 80.5–81.1 m); contact between the lower and upper parts of the Englishtown Formation (328–329.5 ft; 100.0–100.4 m).
Figure AF4. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: distal upper shoreface sediments from the lower Englishtown Formation (333–335 ft; 101.5–102.1 m); lower shoreface sediments from the lower Englishtown Formation (340–342 ft; 103.6–104.2 m); lower shoreface to offshore sediments from the Woodbury Formation (380–382 ft; 115.8–116.4 m); part of the transgressive systems tract (offshore facies) from the MeIII sequence (Marshalltown Formation; 380–382 ft; 115.8–116.4 m).
Figure AF5. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: inner neritic/lower shoreface deposits from the Merchantville Formation (390–392 ft; 118.9–119.5 m); middle neritic/offshore deposits from the Merchantville Formation (412–414 ft; 125.6–126.2 m); middle neritic sediments representing the maximum flooding surface from the Merchantville I sequence (424–426 ft; 129.2–129.8 m); middle neritic sediments from the Merchantville I sequence (431–433 ft; 131.4–132.0 m); contact between the Merchantville and Cheesequake formations (434–436 ft; 132.3–132.9 m).
Figure AF6. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: contact between the Cheesequake and Magothy formations (438.3–440.3 ft; 133.6–134.2 m); tidal channel sediments from the Magothy Formation (460–465.5 ft; 140.2–141.9 m).
Figure AF7. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Distributary channel sediments from the Magothy Formation (494–496 ft; 150.6–151.2 m). B. Tidal channel sediments from the Magothy Formation (510–513.3 ft; 155.4–156.5 m). C. Contact between the Magothy III and Magothy II sequences (522–524 ft; 159.1–159.7 m). D. Delta front sediments from the Magothy Formation (539–543 ft; 164.3–165.5 m).
Figure AF8. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Delta front sediments from the Magothy Formation (555.5–558.9 ft; 169.3–170.4 m). B. Contact between the Magothy and Raritan formations (572–574 ft; 174.3–175 m).
Figure AF9. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Marsh sediments from the Raritan Formation (612–614 ft; 186.5–187.1 m). B. Contact between the Raritan and Potomac formations (622–624 ft; 189.6–190.2 m).
Figure AF10. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Overbank/swamp sediments from the Potomac Formation (637–639 ft; 194.2–194.8 m). B. Fluvial channel sediments from the Potomac Formation (642–646 ft; 195.7–196.9 m). C. Fluvial sands from the Potomac Formation (672–674 ft; 204.8–205.4 m). D. Swamp sediments from the Potomac Formation (676.85–678.85 ft; 206.3–206.9 m).
Figure AF11. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Paleosol from the Potomac Formation (688–690 ft; 209.7–210.3 m). B. Paleosol from the Potomac Formation (702–704 ft; 214.0–214.6 m). C. Oxbow lake sediments from the Potomac Formation (706–708 ft; 215.2–215.8 m).
Figure AF12. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Fluvial sediments from the Potomac Formation (712–714 ft; 217.0–217.6 m). B. Paleosol from the Potomac Formation (748–750 ft; 228.0–228.6 m). C. Oxbow lake sediments from the Potomac Formation (752–754 ft; 229.2–229.8 m).
Figure AF13. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: fluvial sediments from the Potomac Formation (770–784 ft; 234.7–239.0 m).
Figure AF14. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Paleosol from the Potomac Formation (790–797.6 ft; 240.8–243.1 m). B. Possible debris flow sediments from the Potomac Formation (800–804 ft; 243.8–245.1 m).
Figure AF15. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole: fluvial channel sediments transitioning to overbank sediments from the Potomac Formation (810–825 ft; 246.9–251.5 m).
Figure AF16. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Paleosol from the Potomac Formation (848.6–854.6 ft; 258.7–260.5 m). B. Fluvial sediments from the Potomac Formation (900–906.55 ft; 274.3–276.3 m).
Figure AF17. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Overbank and oxbow lake sediments from the Potomac Formation (930–934 ft; 293.5–284.7 m). B. Channel to overbank soil and oxbow lake sediments from the Potomac Formation (954–966 ft; 290.8–294.4 m).
Figure AF18. Representative lithofacies from the Medford corehole. A. Braided stream sediments from the Potomac Formation (1020–1024 ft; 310.9–312.1 m). B. Braided stream sediments from the Potomac Formation (1047–1053 ft; 319.1–321.0 m).