

Figure 2. Section of the island core created as a set of recurved spits adjacent to a former inlet. Below South Beach, near kilometer 16.



Figure 3. Section of the island core created as storm ridges wrapped around an older part of the island. Green Run Island, near kilometer 28.



Figure 4. Extensive overflow that covers the entire width of the island. Also shown are overflow channels and swales. North Assateague, near kilometer 4.



Figure 5. Overflow deposits on the seaward side of Fox Hills Level. Near kilometer 26.



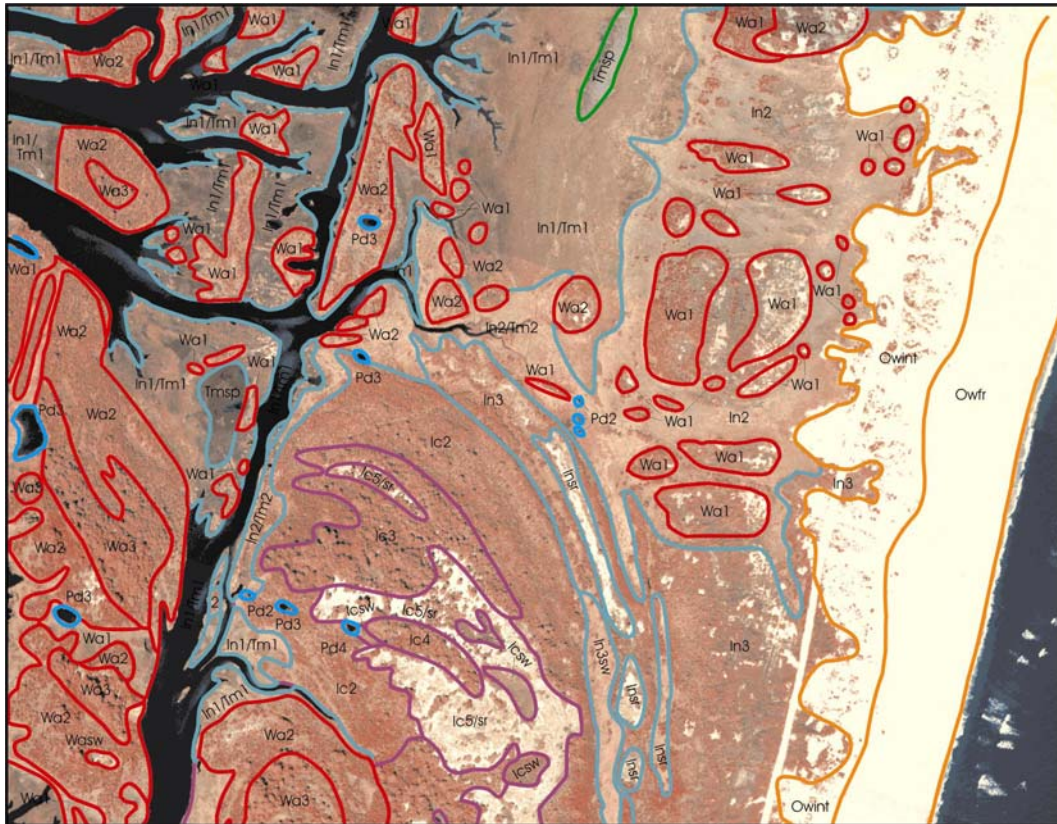


Figure 8. The low-lying section of the island at Little Level, site of a former inlet. Near kilometer 20.

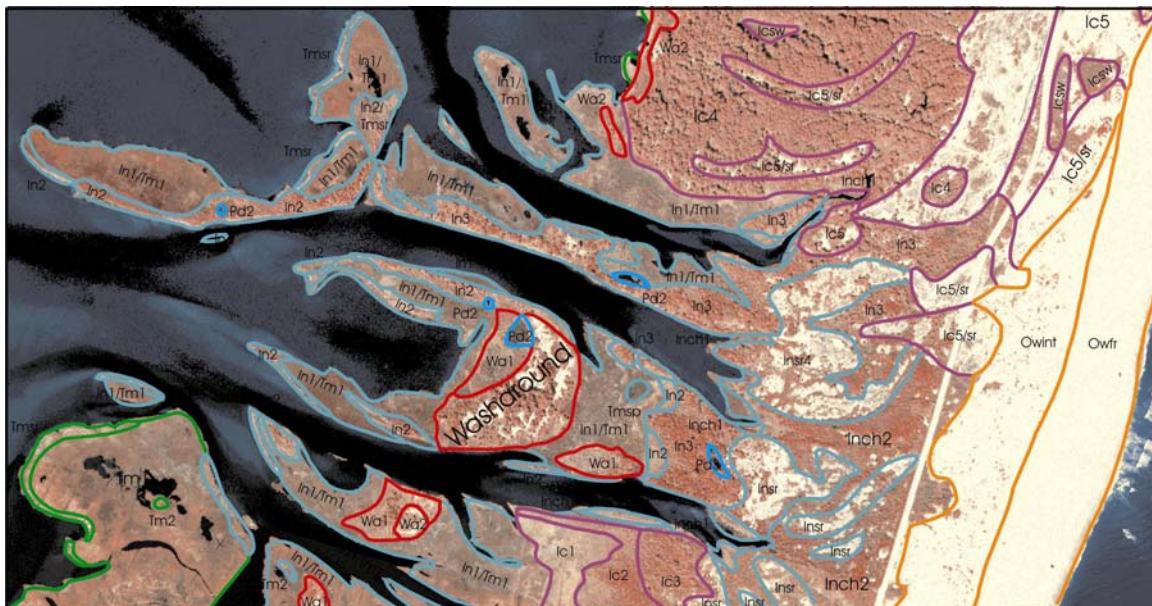


Figure 9. Clearly defined tidal channels of a former inlet below South Beach, possibly the historic Sinepuxent Inlet. Near kilometer 16.

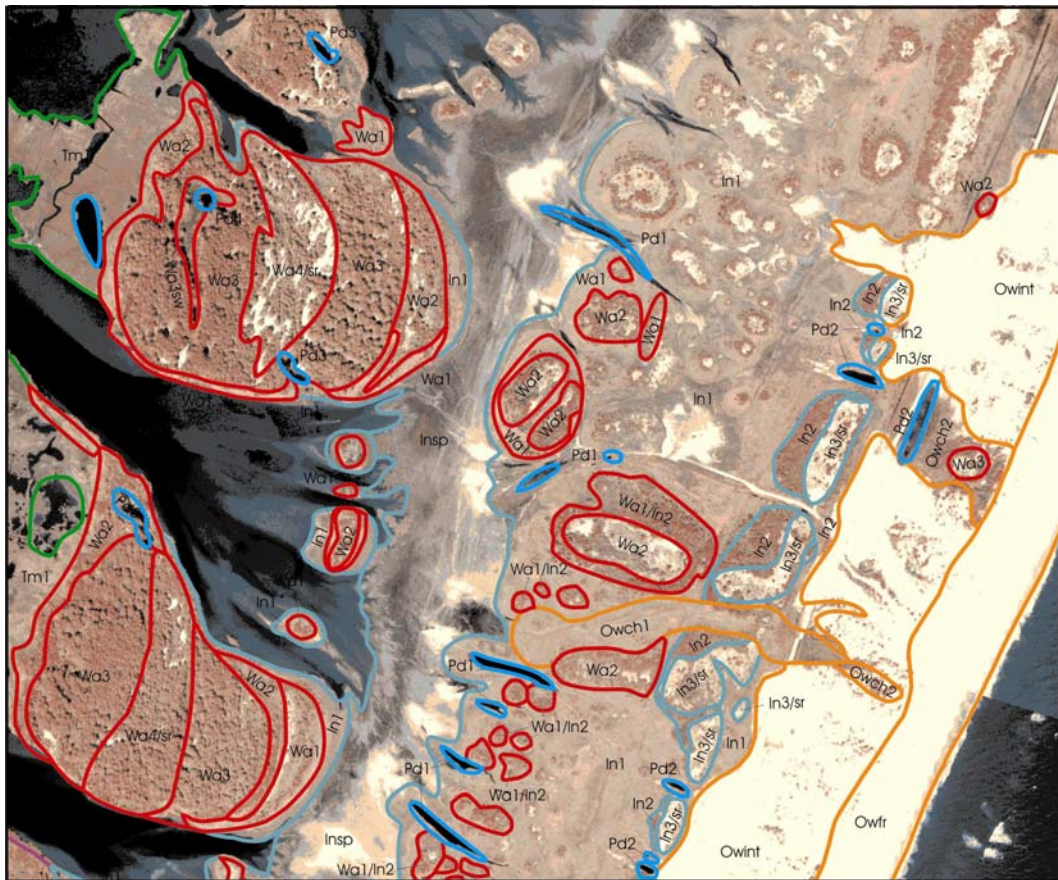


Figure 10. Large washarounds on the bay side and smaller washarounds in the center of Fox Hills Level. Near kilometer 27.

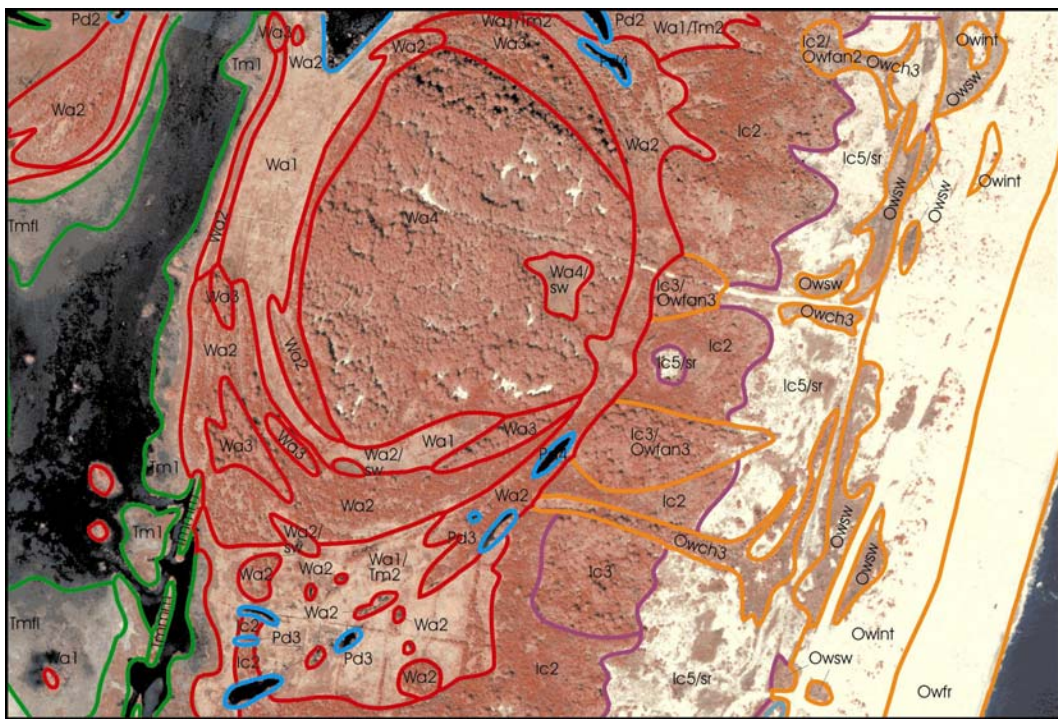


Figure 11. An older large washaround sitting behind the present island core. Near kilometer 19.





Figure 14. Ocean-side swales that receive seawater overwash intermittently. Classified as IC3sw or IC2sw depending upon the relative frequency of inundation by seawater. These swales have a unique salt-tolerant grass community dominated by *Spartina patens*, *Distichlis*, and *Juncus*. Near kilometer 29.



Figure 15. Inlet-closure ridges and intervening swales at the former Green Run Inlet. Near kilometer 33.



