

Figure 1. Section of Assateague Island showing all the primary map units. Near kilometer 16.



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



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



Figure 6. Low marsh (TM1) and high marsh (TM2) in typical settings on the bay side of a back-barrier washaround, and in the low section between the washaround and the island core. South of Pine Tree Island, near kilometer 23.



Figure 7. Typical tidal marsh occupying the sand bodies of the previous flood-tidal delta bayward of the historic Green Run Inlet. Middlemoor Islands, near kilometer 33.



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 12. Examples of ponds on Assateague Island. (A) Three ponds cutting across the high marsh on the bay side of Green Run Island. All three clearly were cut by channelized overwash flow. Pond (a) is connected to the brackish water of Chincoteague Bay by a narrow creek. (B) Similar ponds associated with older washarounds, and also created by vigorous storm overwash flow. The series of ponds labeled (e) illustrate the down-gradient connection by ground-water flow among ponds in a swale.



Figure 13. A diversity of ponds representing the entire range from completely fresh (PD4) to completely brackish or saline (PD1). Because all ponds on Assateague Island receive water from ground water, the salinity characteristics of the pond reflect the relative degree of protection from seawater overwash or flooding as related to geomorphology and position on the island.



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.



Figure 16. A complete, isolated overwash system that was active during the 1962 northeaster storm, showing the catchment area with tributary flow on the ocean side, convergence to a single deep channel, then deposition of transported sand and distributary flow on the bay side.



Figure 17. Ridge and swale sets created by storm overwash flow laterally around the higher section of the island core. Northern margin of Fox Hills Level, near kilometer 24.