The core is characterized by dark greenish gray micaceous calcareous homogeneous v.f. sandy mud. Shell fragments and shells (gastropods and bivalves) are rare and scattered throughout. It contains also spotted burrows filled with biogenic clasts. A gastropod Zeacolpus vittatus is found in section 2 at 55 cm. A dark greenish gray calcareous v.f. muddy sand located in the upper and lower part of the core is a secondary lithology. The interval located at the bottom of the core contains common gastropods and bivalves throughout. The contacts between the different lithologies are gradational. The core is moderately bioturbated.
MUD, SANDY MUD

The core is characterized by greenish gray homogeneous micaceous mud to v.f.-f. sandy mud and dark greenish gray v.f.-f. sandy mud to mud. In addition, greenish gray f.-m. shelly sand with a shell bed and muddy shell hash are developed on top of the core. The lower boundary of the shell bed is sharp. Below the shell bed and shell hash is a gradual color and grain size change. Rare shell fragments of bivalve (Tawera) and gastropod (Sticrocolpus) are scattered throughout and abundant in Section 3. Burrows of small dark sand filled burrows and larger burrows (up to 4cm) exist. Ichnofabric index is 1 within the uppermost sand, shell bed and shell hash, while the index is 4 or 3 within underlying muds, sandy mud and muddy sand.
Core Photo

Hole U1354A Core 3H, Interval 13.3-14.04 m (core depth below seafloor)

SHELL HASH, SAND

The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray sandy shell hash containing poorly sorted vf-m (mostly f) sand and a trace amount of mud. Shells include fragments to complete valves of the bivalve Tawera fragments to complete gastropod (Stirocolpus) shells; echinoid spines, and benthic foraminifera. A secondary lithology is a dark greenish gray poorly sorted vf-m (mostly f) sand with common shell fragments and a trace amount of mud. The shell fragments are of the same sort as in the shell hash but smaller (<0.5 cm) in size. No distinct ichnofabric is observed. The sediment in this core probably represents in place material.

U1354A-4H NO RECOVERY
**Core Photo**

Hole U1354A Core 5H, Interval 14.3-14.74 m (core depth below seafloor)

**SHELL HASH, MUDDY SAND**

Only the CC was recovered. The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray shell hash containing minor amounts of poorly sorted vf-c (mostly f) angular to sub-rounded sand. Shells include fragments to complete valves of the bivalve Tawera; fragments to complete gastropod (Stirocolpus) shells; echinoid spines, benthic foraminifera, and a well rounded quartz pebble. A secondary lithology is a dark gray poorly sorted vf-f (mostly f) muddy sand with common shell fragments. The shell fragments are mostly bivalve and are small. No distinct ichnofabric is observed. The shell hash probably represents fall-in, but the muddy sand may represent in-place material.
The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray, micaceous calcareous mud, with a few percent silt sand. Shells particularly Stiracolpus and Tawera are common with rare venerids, the shells scattered throughout. Locally these form <10 cm thick shell-rich layers. Smear slide data indicate the lithology is almost a marl (i.e., nearly 30% CaCO3). The lower part of the core is dominated by very dark greenish gray well sorted silt to f (mostly f), micaceous, lithic sand. The sand has been partially fluidized by drilling. It contains rare broken small shells. Centimeter-thick sharp-based beds of sand occur in section 4. Transitional from the sand to the mud is a dark greenish gray silt sandy mud, 45 cm thick at the top of section 5. The upper 13 cm of the core is a shell hash consisting of broken shells of Tawera and Stiracolpus.
Core Photo

Hole U1354A Core 7H, Interval 24.8-31.38 m (core depth below seafloor)

SAND, SHELL HASH

The core is characterized by mostly very dark gray homogeneous quartz-rich very well-sorted very f (U)-f (L) sand and the shell hash in the core catcher. Abundant small (2-3mm) shell fragments are scattered with rare Sticrocolpus, Tawera and Chlamys. Some greenish gray to gray mud balls (<2cm diameter) are occasionally included. The interval from 80cm from the top of Section 5 to Section 6 is richer in shell fragments and mud chips. The lower part of Section 6 is richer in shell fragments. All sand is liquefied by drilling.
The core is dominated by dark greenish gray, micaceous, calcareous, very sandy mud which is more common toward the bottom of the core. It contains scattered common or rare shells (mostly Stirocolopus and Tawera), sometimes diffusely concentrated into <10 cm thick layers with a f sand matrix. Dark very sandy filled burrows may be present. The upper part of the core is more diverse, and includes mud with a few percent f sand, again with common to rare Stirocolopus shells throughout. Shell hash occurs at the top of the core and likely represents fall in, while a 5 cm thick greenish gray clayey mud occurs in section 2, 90-95 cm.

Hole U1354A Core 8H, Interval 31.3-38.19 m (core depth below seafloor)
MARL. SHELL HASH
The core is dominated by dark greenish gray, micaeous, silty marl. It contains scattered common or rare shells (mostly Stirocolpus and Tawera), sometimes diffusely concentrated into <10 cm thick layers. Burrows filled with v.f. sandy mud and gray clay-rich patches may be present. A soupy shell hash occurs at the top of the core and likely represents fall in.
Core Photo

Hole U1354A Core 10H, Interval 46.9-53.81 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, SANDY MUD, MUDDY SAND, SHELL HASH

The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray and dark gray, micaceous, silty mud in the upper half and lower part of the core. It contains scattered common or rare shells, sometimes diffusely concentrated into <15 cm thick layers. Section 1 contains a shell bed dominated by shell fragments of bivalves of different sizes (3 mm to 1 cm) with few gastropods present in it. Pockets of muddy v.f. sand may be present. A moderately bioturbated dark greenish gray v.f. sandy mud with gradational lower contact is a secondary lithology. It contains scattered rare shells (mostly bivalves), sometimes diffusely concentrated into <4 cm thick layers. It has a gradational lower contact into the mud. A third lithology is a dark greenish gray muddy v.f. sand with common tiny shell fragments and sharp lower contacts. The core contains a coarsening upward sequence from mud to muddy sand in the lower half of the core and a fining upward sequence from muddy sand to mud in the upper half.
### Core Photo

**Hole U1354A Core 11H, Interval 53.8-60.19 m (core depth below seafloor)**

**SHELL HASH, MUD, VERY FINE SAND**

The core is dominated by a shell hash in the lower half of the core made up of bivalves and gastropods shells and shell fragments. It likely represents fall in material. A dark greenish gray homogeneous clayey mud in the upper half of the core is a secondary lithology. It contains scattered common or rare shells (mostly bivalves), sometimes well preserved and shiny. The lower part is a shelly mud with a sharp lower contact. Below it is a 10-cm thick interval of gray homogeneous clayey mud with sharp upper and lower contacts. Below it is a dark greenish gray shelly f. sand.
Core Photo

Hole U1354A Core 12H, Interval 56.3-64.95 m (core depth below seafloor)

SANDY MUD, MUD

The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray homogeneous micaceous sandy mud (s.s. data). It contains scattered common or rare shells, sometimes diffusely concentrated into <10 cm thick layers. Patches of gray clay-rich mud or dark gray v.f. sandy mud may be present. A gray homogeneous clayey mud is a secondary lithology. It has gradational lower and upper contacts and may contain patches filled with the mud from above. It contains rare and scattered shells. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3) throughout except in the thickest interval of clayey mud.
**Core Photo**

Hole U1354A Core 13H, Interval 64.9-73.59 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, SANDY MUD, MUDY SAND

The core is dominated by a dark gray to dark greenish gray homogeneous silty mud in the upper and lower part of the core. It contains scattered common or rare shells, sometimes diffusely concentrated into layers. A dark greenish gray v.f. sandy mud is a secondary lithology. It fines upward due to the decreasing amount of bivalve shells fragments contained. It has a gradational upper contact. A dark greenish gray muddy v.f. sand with common shells is a third lithology. It is contorted in its lower part, with a sharp lower contact. The core is not bioturbated (ichnofabric index 1) except in the mud found in section 4 where there is moderate bioturbation (ichnofabric index 3). The upper half of the core fines upward from muddy sand to silty mud. The top 40 cm of the core are soupy.

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### Table of Core Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth CSF-A (m)</th>
<th>Core length (cm)</th>
<th>Graphic lithology</th>
<th>Coring disturbance</th>
<th>Sedimentary structure</th>
<th>Lithological accessories</th>
<th>Ichnofabric</th>
<th>Shipboard samples</th>
<th>Magnetic susceptibility (Instrument units)</th>
<th>Natural gamma radiation (cps)</th>
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**Graphic lithology:**
- **MUD**
- **SANDY MUD**
- **MUDDY SAND**

**Coring disturbance:**
- **Lithological accessories:**
- **Ichnofabric:**
- **Shipboard samples:**
- **Magnetic susceptibility (Instrument units):**
- **Natural gamma radiation (cps):**
- **b*:**
- **Color:**
Core Photo

Hole U1354A Core 14H, Interval 73.6-76.28 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD
The core is dominated by a greenish gray homogeneous silty mud. It contains scattered rare shells of gastropods (Maoricolpus roseus and Stirocolpus) and bivalves, sometimes diffusely concentrated into <5 cm thick layers. The shell fragments range in size from 2 to 10 mm. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3) throughout. The top 7 cm of the core are soupy.

U1354A-15H TO PALEO

U1354A-16H NO RECOVERY
MUDDY SAND, SHELL HASH

The core is dominated by a greenish gray muddy v.f. sand. It contains scattered common tiny shells of gastropods and bivalves throughout. The lower part of the core is a shelly muddy v.f. sand with shell fragments of mostly bivalves < 10 mm in size. It contains calcareous concretions 2 to 3 cm thick. Soupy shell hash occurs in the top 5 cm of the core and likely represents fall in material.
Core Photo

Hole U1354A Core 18H, Interval 80.2-80.38 m (core depth below seafloor)

SHELL HASH

Only the CC was recovered. The core is a shell hash of gastropods and bivalves < 10 mm in size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth CSF-A (m)</th>
<th>Core length (cm)</th>
<th>Graphic lithology</th>
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<th>Sedimentary Structure</th>
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</table>
The core is dominated by a greenish gray to very dark greenish gray homogeneous silty mud. It contains scattered common shells of gastropods and bivalves. A dark greenish gray f.-m. muddy sand is a secondary lithology. It contains common and scattered shell fragments of gastropods and bivalves. A greenish gray bioclastic f. sand is a third lithology. The core is not bioturbated except in the upper part where the bioturbation is moderate (ichnofabric index 3). A shell hash in the top 5 cm of the core is likely to be fall-in material.
MUDDY SAND, SANDY MUD, MUD, V.F. SAND

The core is characterized by dark greenish gray and very dark greenish gray lithologies. A primary lithology is a muddy v.f. sand containing scattered common or rare shells, sometimes diffusely concentrated into <10 cm thick layers. A v.f. sandy mud and a silty mud, both with scattered rare shells are a secondary and third lithology, respectively. A fourth lithology is a well sorted v.f. sand with common shell fragments of gastropods and bivalves. A fining upward sequence from v.f. sand to mud is present in the lower half of the core and a coarsening upward sequence from mud to muddy sand in the upper half of the core. The contacts between the various lithologies tend to be gradational. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3) throughout but in the v.f. sand where the index is 1.
The core is characterized by very dark greenish gray homogeneous silty mud containing scattered rare shells concentrated in the upper part of the core. The lower third of the core contains alternating very dark gray, well sorted, shelly v.f.-m. sand with very dark greenish gray v.f. sandy mud. The v.f.-m. sand and the v.f. sandy mud form 20- to 55-cm and 5- to 15-cm thick intervals respectively. In the shelly sand, the shell fragments account for the m. sand size particles. The core is not bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 1). The first 40 cm of the core are soupy.
Core Photo

Hole U1354B Core 3H, Interval 11.7-12.13 m (core depth below seafloor)

**SHELL HASH, MUD**

The core is characterized by shell hash and dark greenish gray homogeneous mud (with a few % v.f. sand). Most of the core is composed of shell hash intercalated with mud in the middle part. Within the shell hash, the upper one consists of coarser shell fragments, while the lower one contains smaller shells. Tawera, Sticrocolpus and other gastropods are common in the shell fragments. The core is not bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 1). The entire core is thought to be fall-in.
Core Photo

Hole U1354B Core 4H, Interval 12.1-17.69 m (core depth below seafloor)

SANDY MUD, SHELL HASH

The core is characterized by dark greenish gray micaceous, homogeneous, calcareous v.f.-f. (mostly v.f.) sandy mud. The shell hash on top of the core is assumed fall-in material and consists of shell fragments of Tawera, Stirocolpus, echinoid spine, and beach rock pebble (1 cm). No bioturbation is observed (ichnofabric index 1). The mud is slightly mottled in color (with dark gray clayey mud) and scattered shells and shell fragments (mostly Stirocolpus) common throughout the core. Some lens of shells and shell fragments (mostly Stirocolpus) are included locally; some of them bear clay-rich intervals. The mud is moderately to heavy bioturbated (ichnofabric index is 3 and 4).
Core Photo

Hole U1354B Core 5H, Interval 17.7-20.37 m (core depth below seafloor)

SANDY MARL, MARLY SAND

The core is characterized by dark greenish gray micaceous, homogeneous, v.f. - f. (mostly v.f.) sandy marl, marly v.f. - f. sand, marl and shell hash. The shell hash on top of the core is likely fall-in material and consists of the shell fragments of Tawera, Stirocolpus, and others. No bioturbation is observed in the shell hash (ichnofabric index is 1). The marly sand in the Section 2 fines upward into sandy marl (sections 1 and 2), then into marl in Section 1. Sandy marl and marly sand is rich in shells (mostly Stirocolpus) and scattered shell fragments. The ichnofabric index is 2.
Core Photo

Hole U1354B Core 6H, Interval 20.4-20.93 m (core depth below seafloor)

SHELL HASH, SAND
The core is characterized by shell hash on top and dark gray micaceous, homogeneous, v.f. - f. (mostly f.) sand. The shell hash represents fall-in material and consists of the shell fragments of Tawera, Stirocolpus, Ahiator elegans?, echinoid spines and others. The sand is quartz-rich and liquefied by drilling. No bioturbation is observed (ichnofabric index is 1).
The core consists of dark greenish gray, well sorted, micaceous, lithic, v f to fine (mostly fine) sand. Shells are common in section 1, interval 0-48 cm, and concentrated between 26-48 cm. The most commonly occurring shells are Stirocolpus and Tawera. The interval to 48 cm may represent flow-in. Otherwise shells are rare and typically broken. The sand is otherwise structureless.
MUD, SANDY MUD, SANDY CLAY, SHELLY MUD

The core is dominated by dark greenish gray, micaceous, calcareous, very sandy mud. It contains scattered common or rare shells (mostly Stirocolpus and Tawera), sometimes concentrated into <10 cm thick layers with a very sandy matrix. A sharp, bioturbated contact exists in section 2, separating sandy mud from mud. Dark very sand filled burrows may be present. The upper part of the core is more diverse, and includes mud with a few percent very sand, again with common to rare Stirocolpus shells throughout. Shell hash occurs at the top of the core and likely represents fall in. The core is mostly moderately bioturbated.
MUD, SANDY MUD, SANDY CLAY, SHELLY MUD

The core is dominated by dark greenish gray, micaceous, calcareous, mud with a few percent v f sand. It contains scattered common shells (mostly Stirocolpus but also less common bivalves). Sometimes these are clustered or form diffuse beds. Gray clayey mud filled burrows occur infrequently. In section 3, is a 15 cm thick layer of clayey mud, the lower part appearing to be a bed, but is more diffuse in the mid and upper parts. A burrowed contact occurs at 144 cm in section 2. Above this depth, the core is either dark greenish gray, v f micaceous sandy mud or mud as described above, or dark greenish gray sandy clay with Stirocolpus shells. At the very top of the core is shelly mud which likely represents fall-in.
Core Photo

Hole U1354B Core 10H, Interval 41.5-50.34 m (core depth below seafloor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARL, MUD, SANDY MUD, SANDY MARL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The core is dominated by olive gray homogeneous marl, sometimes very stiff, with a minor amount of v f, well-sorted sand. A secondary lithology is a dark greenish gray homogeneous mud with trace amounts of slightly micaceous v f, well-sorted sand. A third lithology is a dark greenish gray homogeneous sandy calcareous sand. Sand is v f, well-sorted and slightly micaceous. A fourth lithology is an olive gray sandy marl with v f - f (mostly v f) sand with common small shell fragments and numerous sand-filled burrows. The homogeneous mud, sandy mud, and sandy marl all contain scattered common or rare shells (mostly Stirocolpus and Tawera), sometimes concentrated into &lt;10 cm thick layers with a v f - f sandy matrix and fragments up to 1 cm in diameter. A sharp, bioturbated contact exists in section 4, separating sandy mud from sandy marl. The core is mostly moderately bioturbated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The core consists of gray, greenish gray and dark greenish gray micaceous silty mud. Shells are rare and scattered throughout. The most commonly occurring shells are Stirocolpus and Tawera. Patches of dark gray clay-rich mud may be present. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index is 3). The top 18 cm of the core is soupy.
SANDY MUD, MUD

The core is characterized by greenish gray and dark greenish gray lithologies. A v.f. sandy mud is a slightly more dominant lithology than a homogeneous micaceous silty mud. Both lithologies contain common and scattered shell fragments throughout. The most commonly occurring shells are Stirocolpus (dominant) and Tawera. There are two fining upward sequences, one in the upper half and one in the lower half of the core, from v.f. sandy mud to silty mud. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3). The top 29 cm of the core is soupy.
Core Photo

Hole U1354B Core 13H, Interval 62.5-70.45 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, SANDY MARL, MUDY SAND

The core is characterized by a very dark greenish gray and dark greenish gray silty mud. It contains scattered rare or common shell fragments of bivalves. It contains bioturbated gradational upper contacts. Large burrows filled with muddy v.f. sand from above may be present. A dark greenish gray v.f. sandy marl with common scattered bivalves is a secondary lithology. A very- to dark greenish gray v.f. muddy sand with common bivalve and gastropod fragments is a third lithology. A 70 cm, well rounded burrowed limestone gravel is present in section 2. It is located just above a sharp contact between v.f. muddy sand above and silty mud below. There is a fining upward sequence from muddy sand to mud, spanning section 2 to 1. It also marked by a decreasing concentration of bioclasts up core. The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric index of 2) throughout.
The core is characterized by a dark greenish gray homogeneous silty mud. It contains rare and scattered shell fragments in the upper part of the core and common and scattered shell fragments of bivalves in the lower part. The most commonly occurring shells are Tawera (dominant) and Stirocolpus. Pockets of med. - crs. shelly sands may be present. A gray v.f - f. muddy sand (mostly v.f.) with common and scattered shell fragments of bivalves in the lowermost part of the core is a secondary lithology. The core is slightly bioturbated (ichnofabric index is 2). The top 58 cm of the core is soupy.
Core Photo

Hole U1354B Core 15H, Interval 73.5-77.3 m (core depth below seafloor)

SANDY MARL, SHELL HASH, MUD, MUDDY SAND

The core is characterized by a dark greenish gray v.f. sandy marl. It contains scattered rare and common shells and shell fragments of bivalves. A secondary lithology is a shell hash at the bottom of the core, likely to be flow-in material. A third lithology is a very dark greenish gray silty mud with rare and scattered shell fragments, mostly concentrated in section 1. A very dark greenish gray v.f. muddy sand with common gastropods is a fourth lithology. There is some cementation in the top most part of section 1 and in the lower part of section 3. The core is slightly bioturbated (ichnofabric index of 2-3, mostly 2).

U1354C-1D DRILLED INTERVAL
The core is characterized by dark gray marl to muddy sand with gradual grain-size change. Micaceous, homogenous v.f sandy marl with slight color-motling on top, gradually changes into micaceous homogeneous marly v.f. sand down to 20 cm from the top of Section 2, showing fining-upward succession. Beneath there, v.f. sandy marl with rare scattered shells (Stirocolpus) is graded from marl in Sections 3 and 4, showing coarsening-upward. Underlying v.f. sandy marl at the interval 110-150 cm of Section 4 with common shells and shell fragments fines upward. V.f sandy marl with rare shells fragments in the upper part and v.f.-f. sandy marl with common shell fragments in the lower part of Section 5 together with shelly marly f. sand in core catcher shows overall fining-upward succession. Ichnofabric indicies are 2 and 3 without less bioturbated (ichnofabric index 1) core catcher.
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray mud with a few percent v f sand. Broken shell fragments are common and scattered throughout. Well rounded greywacke pebbles up to 4.5 cm diameter occur in section 2, at 30 cm and 45 cm, and section 4 at 123-126 cm. In the middle of the core is a dark greenish gray, v f to f (mostly v f) micaceous sandy marl with broken shell fragments. Much of the core is thought to represent out-of-place material. The only in situ portions occur between section 2, 66 cm and core 3 above 134 cm.
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 4X, Interval 78.1-84.42 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, SANDY MUD
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray homogenous calcareous mud with a trace to few percent v f sand. This lithology contains more concentrated shell fragments in discrete layers, which also contain poorly sorted sand mixed with shell fragments, up to 3 mm in size. Scattered shells (mostly Stiracolpus) are common to scattered in this lithology. A second lithology is a dark greenish gray sandy mud. Above 38 cm in section one, the mud is clay-rich. The sand is moderately to poorly sorted, mostly vf, and contains up to medium (L)-size grains (mostly bioclasts) with very common shell fragments (Stiracolpus, Tawera) up to 1.5 cm in size (concentrated @7-8 cm). In section 1, sandy marlstone concretions contain Crassostrea fragments. There is a sharp contact at 38 cm above which is found several well-rounded quartz pebbles and a bored carbonate fragment. Also common shell fragments are observed in this lithology.
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray mud with a few % vf sand. It contains rare scattered shells and is slightly calcareous and micaceous. Also contains numerous gray clay-rich mud layers, increasing in abundance below 100 cm in sect. 3. A second lithology is a greenish gray shelly muddy to sandy marl, which contains vf to f (mostly f) sand. Calcareous nodules common in this lithology. A third lithology is a dark gray moderately sorted vf-medium (mostly fine) v shelly muddy sand. A fourth lithology is a dark greenish gray poorly sorted vf-med shelly sandy mud. Shells are dominated by broken bivalves and Stiracolpus, Venerids. Additional minor lithologies include a gray well sorted, vf-f (mostly f) micaceous gray sand, a dark gray vf sandy clayey mud, and a dark gray poorly sorted, vf-coarse shelly sand. The core appears to be minimally bioturbated.
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray calcareous silty mud. Broken shell fragments are rare and scattered, sometimes forming diffuse beds 3-cm thick. When located below the muddy shell bed or the shelly sandy marl, it contains burrowed pockets of these lithologies in it. A dark greenish gray silty muddy shell bed is a secondary lithology. It contains mostly shell fragments of black bivalves (few gastropods) ranging in size from m.s to 15 mm. A dark greenish gray shelly sandy marl with common scattered shell fragments is a third lithology. The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 2).
The dominant lithology is a dark gray silty mud. Broken shell fragments of bivalves and gastropods are rare and scattered, sometimes forming diffuse beds 4-cm thick. Bivalves are dominating the macrofauna assemblage. The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 2).
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 8X, Interval 106.5-111.61 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, MARL, MUDDY SAND

The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray calcareous silty mud. Broken shell fragments of bivalves and gastropods are scattered rare and common, sometimes forming diffuse beds 15-cm thick. Bivalves are dominating the macrofauna assemblage. A dark greenish gray v.f. sandy marl is a secondary lithology. It contains rare or common scattered shells. A dark greenish gray muddy v.f. sand with scattered common shell fragments is a third lithology. Burrows filled with muddy v.f. sand and shell fragments may be present. The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 2).
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 9X, Interval 116.1-122.25 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, MARL, MUDDY SAND

The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray calcareous silty mud. Broken shell fragments of bivalves and gastropods are scattered rare and common, sometimes forming diffuse beds 15-cm thick. Bivalves are dominating the macrofauna assemblage. A dark greenish gray v.f. sandy marl is a secondary lithology. It contains rare or common scattered shells. A dark greenish gray muddy v.f. sand with scattered common shell fragments is a third lithology. Burrows filled with muddy v.f. sand and shell fragments may be present. The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 2).
MUD, MARL, SANDY MUD

The dominant lithology is a very dark greenish gray, dark greenish gray, dark gray to gray calcareous silty mud. It contains scattered and rare shell fragments of bivalves and gastropods throughout. Bivalves are dominating the macrofauna assemblage. A dark greenish gray v.f. sandy marl is a secondary lithology. It contains common scattered shell fragments ranging in size from v.f.s. to m.s. to a few mm (10 - 60 mm). The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 2).
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray to greenish gray homogeneous calcareous clayey mud in the upper and silty mud in the lower half of the core. It contains scattered rare and common shell fragments of bivalves and gastropods throughout, sometimes forming diffuse beds 20-cm thick. Bivalves are dominating the macrofauna assemblage. Gray mottling is present throughout the core. A dark greenish gray v.f. sandy marl is a secondary lithology. It contains common scattered shell fragments. Patches or thin layers of gray clay-rich mud may be present. Patches or thin layers of dark gray v.f. sandy mud may be present. These beds tend to have sharp lower contact and gradational upper contact. The core is moderately bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 3).
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 12X, Interval 144.7-153.03 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, MARL

The dominant lithology is a gray homogeneous calcareous silty mud. It contains scattered very rare shell fragments. It contains burrows filled with v.f. sandy marl. A dark greenish gray v.f. sandy marl is a secondary lithology. It contains common scattered shell fragments. It contains bioclastic clasts ranging in size from v.f. sand to m. sand (mostly m. sand). The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 2).
The core is characterized by dark greenish gray mud (clay-rich) in upper part and very dark greenish gray to dark greenish gray shelly muddy v.f.-m. sand in lower part. A bed of gray clay is intercalated in Section 1. Rare thin v.f. sandy beds and laminae showing normal grading with bioturbated boundaries are found in Sections 1 to 4 within mud. Through the interbedded transition of mud to muddy shelly sand in Sections 4 and 5, the core changes into poorly-sorted shelly muddy v.f.-m. sand in Sections 5, 6 and core catcher. Some muddier interval of 20cm thick (Section 5) and other thin muddier laminae (Section 6) are intercalated within shelly muddy sand. The mud is moderate to heavy bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 3 and 4), while bioturbation is rare in shelly muddy sand or shelly sandy mud (Ichnofabric index 1 and 2). The core is biscuiting in the mud and clay in interval of upper part.
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 14X, Interval 163.9-166.21 m (core depth below seafloor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth CSF-A (m)</th>
<th>Core length (cm)</th>
<th>Graphic lithology</th>
<th>Core disturbance</th>
<th>Sedimentary structure</th>
<th>Lithological accessories</th>
<th>Core image</th>
<th>Magnetic susceptibility (Instrument units)</th>
<th>Natural gamma radiation (cps)</th>
<th>Ichnofabric</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>164.00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>MUD, VERY FINE-FINE SAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>165.00</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray slightly sandy mud with a trace to minor % vf-f (mostly vf), well sorted slightly micaceous sand. Sand is both disseminated in the mud and more concentrated into burrows that are mostly a few mm in diameter but up to 2 cm (46-47 cm in section 1). It contains rare scattered, broken shell fragments (mostly bivalve). A second lithology is a dark gray clay-rich mud with intercalated normally graded sand laminations. Each lamination has a sharp base and is composed of vf-f (mostly f) well sorted dark gray sand, slightly micaceous, and of possible Torlesse provenance. Lonestones of angular graywacke clasts (5-7 mm dia) are present in both types of mud (Sect 1 at 23 and 47 cm). The core appears to be minimally bioturbated.</td>
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</table>
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 15X, Interval 173.5-181.06 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, CLAY, SANDY MUD, SAND

The core is dominated by dark greenish gray mud with a few percent v f sand. Variants occur that include thin bedded (a few cm thick) gray clay usually with heavy bioturbation (ichnofabric 4). Other lithologies include at the base of the core, bluish gray poorly sorted v f to crs sandy mud with abundant shells, and dark greenish gray well sorted v f laminated or massive sand. A burrowed contact exists at 25 cm in section 4. The upper centimeter of the core is soupy.
**Core Photo**

Hole U1354C Core 16X, Interval 183-183.23 m (core depth below seafloor)

**MUD**

Only the core catcher was recovered. It consists of greenish gray (5G 6/1) calcareous poorly sorted v to crs sandy mud. Shells are abundant - usually bivalves including Pectens. Centimeter nodules are common.
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 17X, Interval 192.6-192.8 m (core depth below seafloor)

SAND

Only the core catcher was recovered. It consists of dark greenish gray well sorted v f to f (mostly f) sand. Shells are absent. The upper 7 cm consists of a calcareous nodule of equivalent lithology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth CSF-A (m)</th>
<th>Core length (cm)</th>
<th>Core image</th>
<th>Graphic lithology</th>
<th>Coring disturbance</th>
<th>Sedimentary structure</th>
<th>Lithological accessories</th>
<th>Ichnofabric</th>
<th>Shipboard samples</th>
<th>Magnetic susceptibility (Instrument units)</th>
<th>Natural gamma radiation (cps)</th>
<th>Color</th>
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<tr>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>10.80</td>
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<td>26.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
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</table>

Ichnofabric: P S L

Sedimentary structure: F

Lithological accessories: f v

Color: UDB 44

message openfile IMAGES/1354C17.PDF
Core Photo

Site U1354 core descriptions

Hole U1354C Core 18X, Interval 202.3-207.7 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, MUDDY SAND

The core is characterized by dominant dark gray homogeneous mud (clay-rich). Burrows of dark spot of <1.5mm are observed throughout. Scattered shell fragments (mostly bivalves) are rare, except the interval of 86-148cm in Section 1. Other shell-rich pockets/lenses are found locally. V.f. sand and v.f. sandy mud laminae showing upward fining are occasionally intercalated in Sections 2 and 3; some of them are bearing small fragments of bivalve shells in Section 3 and core catcher. The mud is heavy bioturbated (Ichnofabric Index 4). The core is biscuiting due to drilling disturbance.
### Core Photo

**Hole U1354C Core 19X, Interval 211.8-217.95 m (core depth below seafloor)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth CSF-A (m)</th>
<th>Core length (cm)</th>
<th>Graphic lithology</th>
<th>Coring disturbance</th>
<th>Sedimentary structure</th>
<th>Lithological accessories</th>
<th>Magnetic susceptibility (Instrument units)</th>
<th>Natural gamma radiation (cps)</th>
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<td>N 5</td>
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</table>

The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray homogeneous to faintly laminated mud, containing trace to minor amount of vf-f sand, becoming calcareous in section 4. Mud in the upper part of the core appears to be clay-rich, with notable clayey intervals. Faint color banding throughout sections 1 and 2 is probably due to biscuiting. Small shell fragments scattered throughout, with more concentrated intervals that also contains slightly more of sand. Shelly intervals become more concentrated below 40 cm in section 4. A secondary lithology is a dark greenish gray shelly sandy marl. The sand is poorly sorted and ranges from vf-m, mostly vf, with the coarser component mostly/completely bioclasts. There is incipient calcareous nodule formation throughout the core catcher. Color change in CC appears to be diagenetic, as there is no distinct textural change across the boundary. The core ranges from moderately to highly bioturbated.
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray shelly sandy marl. The sand is poorly sorted and ranges from vf-granular, mostly vf, with the coarser component mostly/completely bioclasts. Larger (>1 mm) shell fragments are common and are also poorly sorted, ranging from a few mm up to 6 mm. There is incipient calcareous nodule formation throughout the core catcher with two large sandy shelly marlstone concretions present. Color change at 17 cm in CC appears to be diagenetic, as there is no distinct textural change across the boundary. No distinct burrows could be seen.
**Site U1354 core descriptions**

The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray mud with a few percent v.f sand. Shells are common and scattered throughout. Typically these are bivalves with lesser bivalves. Subordinate lithologies include dark greenish gray clay, gray clayey mud, dark greenish gray sandy mud, and grayish green muddy sand. Shells are variously scattered and are common throughout these lithologies. A burrowed unconformity occurs in section 5 at 32 cm where sandy mud grading up to mud rests on clay, the burrows extending down to 50 cm (18 cm below the contact).

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**Core Photo**

Hole U1354C Core 21X, Interval 231-240.82 m (core depth below seafloor)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Depth CSF-A (m)</th>
<th>Core length (cm)</th>
<th>Graphic lithology</th>
<th>Coring disturbance</th>
<th>Sedimentary structure</th>
<th>Lithological accessories</th>
<th>Magnetic susceptibility (Instrument units)</th>
<th>Natural gamma radiation (cps)</th>
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</table>

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**Graphic lithology**

- **CC**: Core Control
- **M**: Muddy Clay
- **S**: Sandy Clay
- **P**: Peat
- **I**: Illitic Clay
- **H**: Humic Clay
- **B**: Bioturbated Clay
- **S**: Shell Clay
- **M**: Muddy Sand
- **C**: Carbonate

---

**Lithological accessories**

- **CLAY**: Clay
- **CLAYEY MUD**: Clayey Mud
- **MUDDY SAND**: Muddy Sand
- **SANDY MUD**: Sandy Mud
- **MUD**: Mud

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**Shipboard samples**

- **Age**: Stratigraphic Age

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**Ichnofabric**

- **Natural gamma radiation (cps)**
- **Magnetic susceptibility (Instrument units)**
- **b***

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**Color**

- **5G 4/1**: Greenish Gray
- **5G 4/2**: Grayish Green

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SANDY MUD, MUD, MUDDY SAND, V.F. SAND
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray micaceous homogeneous v.f.-f. sandy mud. It contains common scattered shell fragments of bivalves and barnacles throughout and dark bioclastic sand. The shells are partially dissolved. Burrows filled with muddy v.f.-f. sand may be present. Bivalves dominate the macrofauna assemblage. A dark homogeneous, heavily bioturbated, mud is a secondary lithology. It contains rare scattered shell fragments of bivalves. The concentration of shell fragments increase down core. Burrows filled with v.f. sandy mud from above are present. A dark greenish gray muddy v.f.-f. sand with abundant shell fragments is a third lithology. The shells are partly dissolved. A 5-cm thick layer of bioclastic f. sand is present in section 5. A 7-cm thick layer of bluish gray bioclastic v.f.-f. sand is located at the bottom of the core. It contains calcareous concretions. The core is slightly biscuited. The core is heavily bioturbated (Ichnofabric ind...
MARL

The dominant lithology is a very dark greenish gray slightly micaceous, moderately well sorted, v.f. sandy marl. Shells are common and scattered throughout, dominated by bivalves. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3).

U1354C-24X NO RECOVERY
**Core Photo**

Hole U1354C Core 25X, Interval 269.3-269.54 m (core depth below seafloor)

**SANDY MUD**

The dominant lithology is a very dark greenish gray micaceous, moderately well sorted, v.f.-f. (mostly v.f.) sandy marl. Shells are common and scattered throughout, dominated by bivalves. The core is moderately bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 3).
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 26X, Interval 278.9-280.78 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, SANDY MUD

The dominant lithology is a gray homogenous silty mud. Shells are rare and scattered throughout, dominated by bivalves. A very dark greenish gray calcareous micaceous, moderately well sorted, v.f.-f. (mostly v.f.) sandy mud is a secondary lithology. Shells are common and scattered throughout, dominated by bivalves. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3).
**Core Photo**

Hole U1354C Core 27X, Interval 288.5-293.37 m (core depth below seafloor)

**MUD, SANDY MUD**

The dominant lithology is a gray slightly micaceous homogeneous silty mud. It contains rare scattered shell fragments of bivalves, sometimes forming diffuse beds 3-cm thick. Gray clay-rich layers and burrows filled with sandy mud may be present. Bivalves are dominating the macrofauna assemblage. A gray to dark greenish gray v.f. sandy mud is a secondary lithology. It contains common or rare scattered shell fragments of bivalves, sometimes forming diffuse beds 9-cm thick. The core is moderately bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 1-3, mostly 3).
Core Photo

Hole U1354C Core 28X, Interval 298.1-299.71 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUDDY SAND, MUD
The dominant lithology is a very dark greenish gray micaceous, moderately well sorted, v.f.-f. muddy sand. It contains common scattered shell fragments of bivalves throughout, sometimes forming diffuse beds 10-cm thick. Bivalves dominate the macrofauna assemblage. Fragments are mostly large. A gray micaceous homogeneous silty mud is a secondary lithology. It has an upper gradational contact into the overlying muddy sand. It contains burrows filled with v.f. muddy sand from above. The core is moderately bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 3).
MUDDY SAND

The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray micaceous muddy v.f. sand. It contains common scattered shell fragments of bivalves throughout. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3).
MUDDY SAND

The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray micaceous moderately well sorted muddy v.f. sand. It contains common scattered shell fragments of bivalves in the upper half and rare scattered shell fragments in the lower half of the core. The bioclasts are large. Bivalves dominate the macrofauna assemblage. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3).
**Core Photo**

Hole U1354C Core 31X, Interval 326.6-326.83 m (core depth below seafloor)

SANDY MUD, MUD

Only the CC was recovered. The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray micaceous v.f. sandy mud. It contains rare scattered shell fragments of bivalves. A dark greenish gray shelly mud is a secondary lithology. The core is not bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 1).
MUDDY SAND

The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray micaceous moderately well sorted v.f. muddy sand. It contains rare scattered shell fragments of bivalves throughout. Fragments range in size from mm to 15 mm. The core is moderately bioturbated (ichnofabric index 3).

U1354C-33X TO PALEO
U1354C-34X NO RECOVERY
U1354C-35X NO RECOVERY
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray micaceous moderately well sorted v.f. muddy sand. It contains rare scattered shell fragments of bivalves throughout. Fragments range in size from mm to 15 mm. The bottom of the core is indurated, possibly calcareous concretions. The core is moderately bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 3).