Hole U1354A Core 1H, Interval 0-3.83 m (core depth below seafloor) SANDY MUD, MUDDY SAND 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Core image Shipboard samples structure (Instrument units) (cps) 100.00 Ichnofabric 50.00 Graphic lithology Color ð ð s 10Y 4/1 100 н Pleistocene 200 s 10Y 4/1 2 НР 300 5GY 4/1 3 s

Hole U1354A Core 2H, Interval 3.8-12.53 m (core depth below seafloor) 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 (Stirocolpus) 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 Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Sore image Shipboard (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric 40.00 Graphic lithology Color 00 0 10Y 5/1 100 -5 -Н 10Y 5/1 200 6 -2 10Y 4/1 300 10Y 4/1 400 8 -500 10Y 4/1 600 10 -10Y 4/1 5 700 н s 10Y 4/1 800 -6 12 -10Y 4/1 CC

U1354A-4H NO RECOVERY

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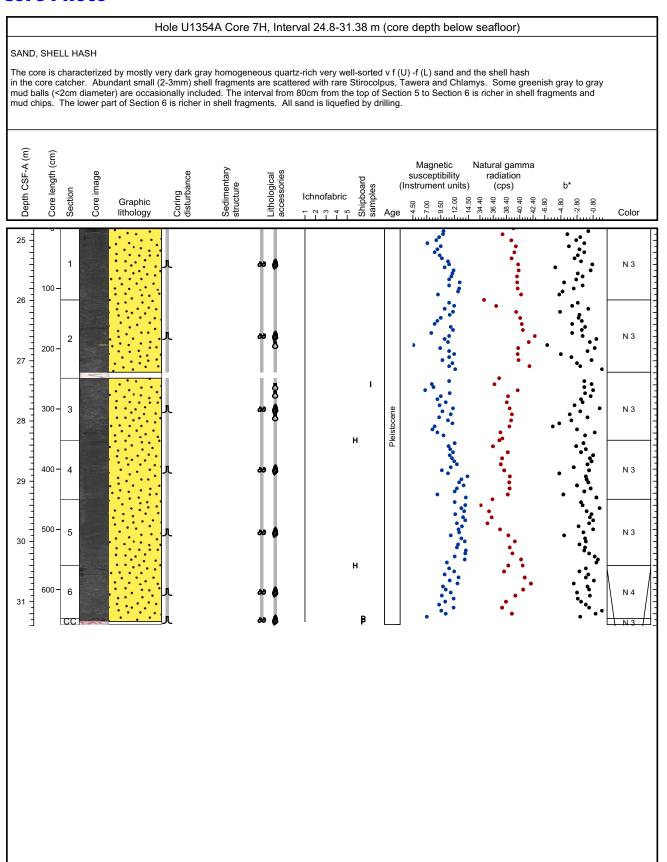
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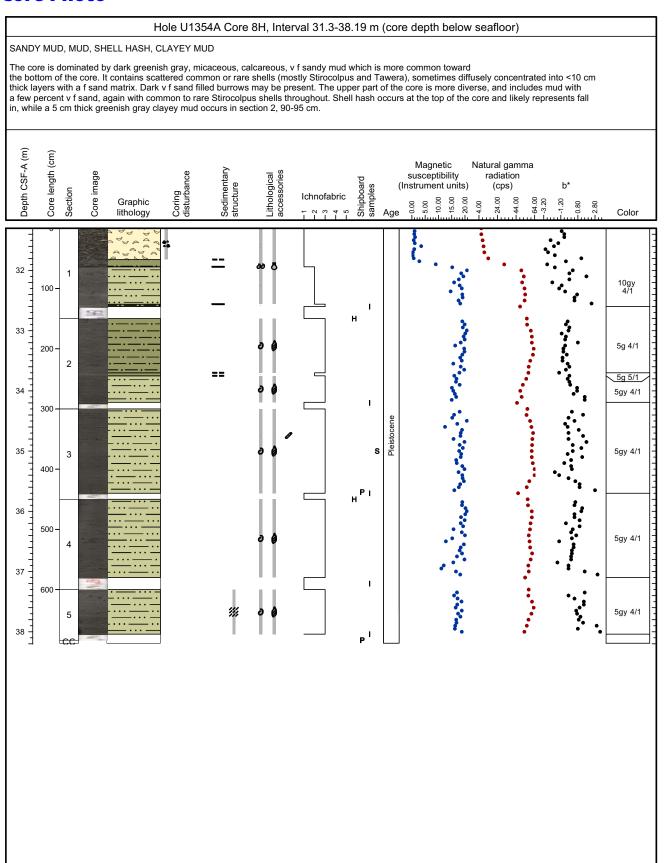
Hole U1354A Core 3H, Interval 13.3-14.04 m (core depth below seafloor) SHELL HASH, SAND The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray sandy shell hash containing poorly sorted vf-m (mostly f) sand and a trace amount of mud. Shells include fragments to complete valves of the bivalve Tawera fragments to 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary structure Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Sore image Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric 18.00 19.00 Graphic 20.00 Color lithology 5GY 4/1 14 CC

Proc. IODP | Volume 317

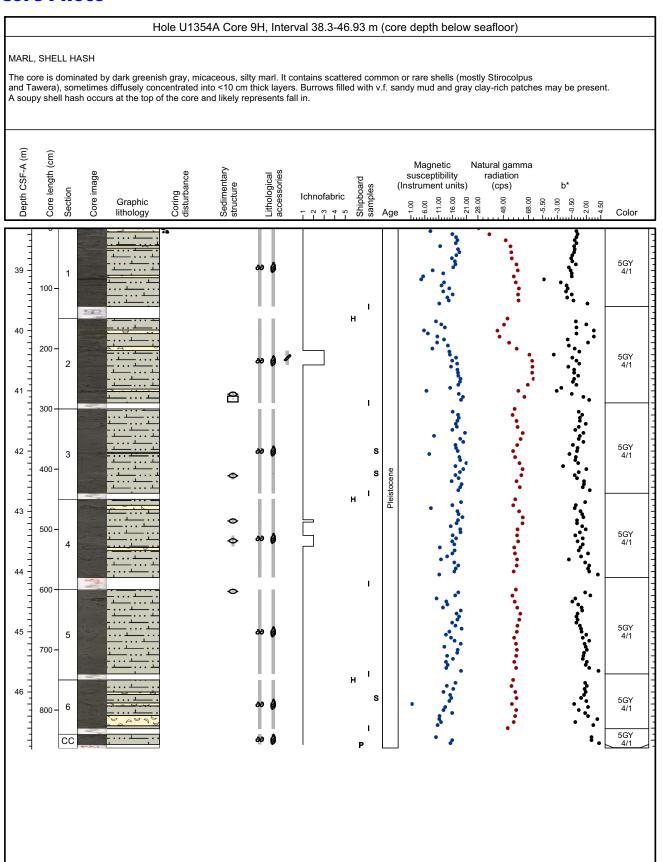
Hole U1354A Core 5H, Interval 14.3-14.74 m (core depth below seafloor) SHELL HASH, MUDDY SAND Only the CC was recovered. The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray shell hash containing minor amounts of poorly sorted vf-c (mostly f) angular to sub-rounded sand. Shells include fragments to complete 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary structure Coring disturbance Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Core image Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Graphic 9.00 lithology Color CC

Hole U1354A Core 6H, Interval 16.3-24.3 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SAND, SANDY MUD, SHELL HASH The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray, micaceous calcareous mud, with a few percent v f 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 v f 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 v f 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Sore image Shipboard structure (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Graphic 2.50 lithology Color 5GY 4/1 17 -100н 18 -200 5GY 4/1 2 300 5GY 4/1 20 400 Н 5GY 4/1 21 500 s 22 600 5 23 700 6





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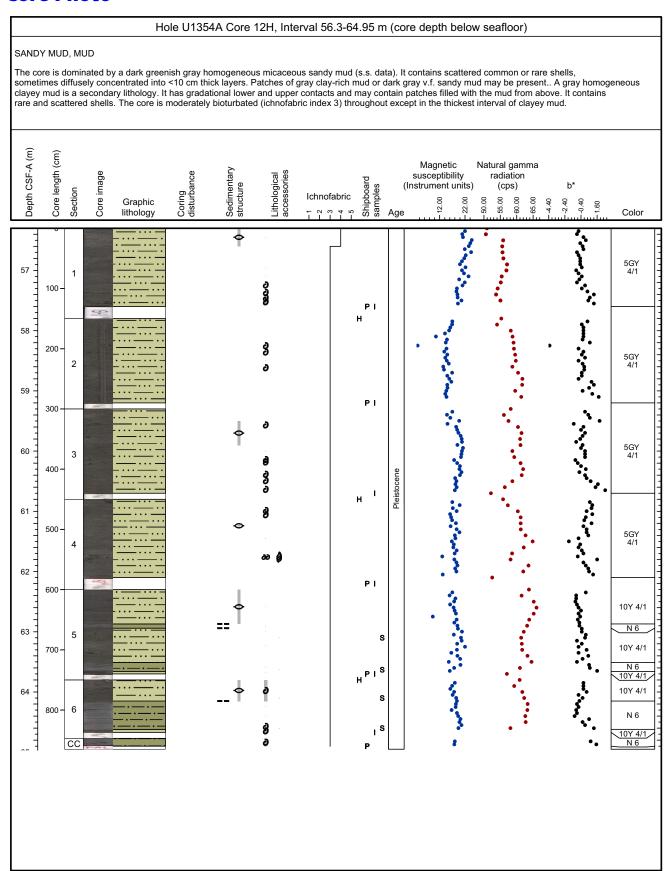


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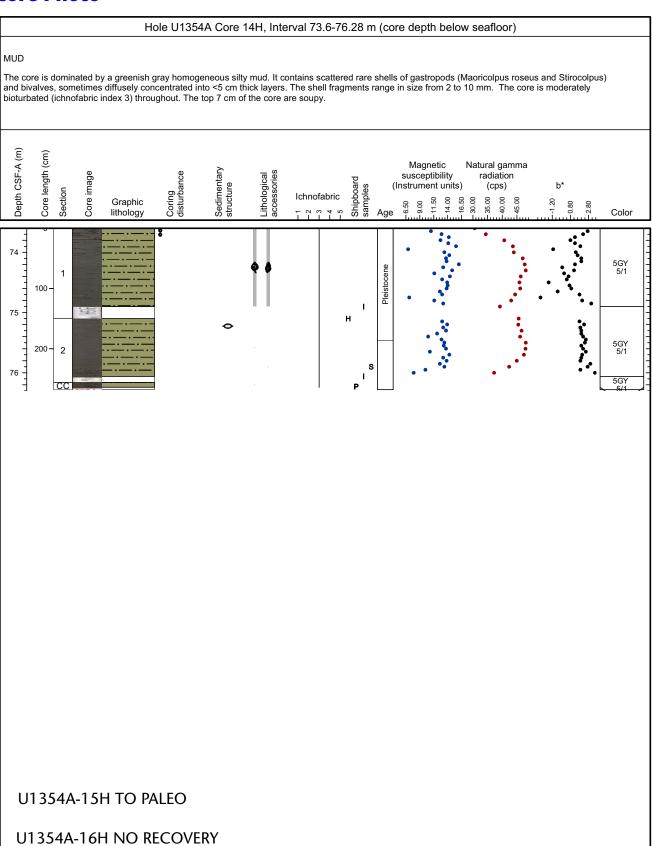
Core Photo

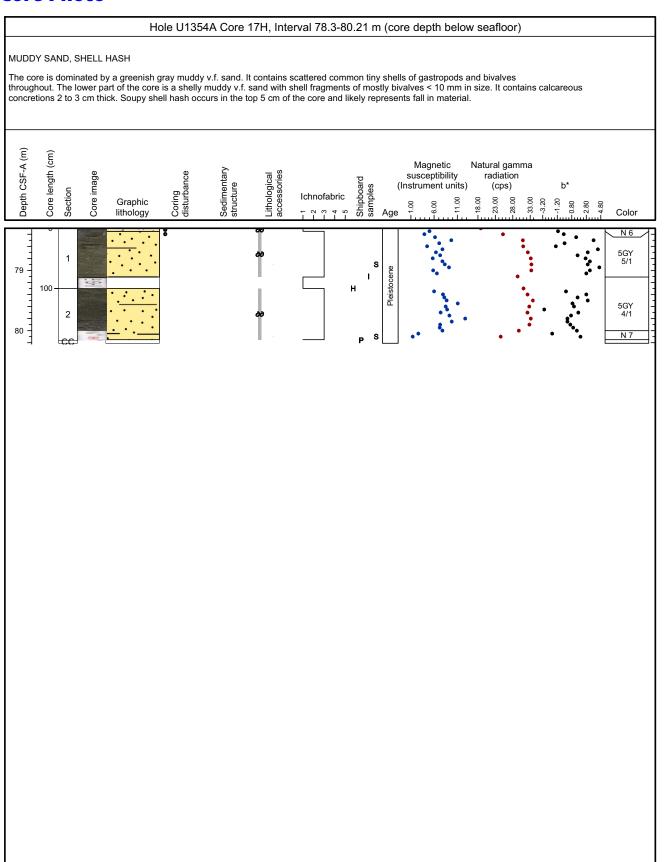
Hole U1354A Core 10H, Interval 46.9-53.81 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SANDY MUD, MUDDY SAND, SHELL HASH The core is dominated by a dark greenish gray and dark gray, micaceous, silty mud in the upper half and lower part of the core. It contains scattered common or rare shells, sometimes diffusely 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 hal Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Sore image Shipboard structure (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 10Y 4/1 s 100 н 200 49 -N 4 2 s РΙ 300 22 22 N 4 400 10Y 4/1 500 10Y 4/1 s 600 53 -10Y 4/1 5 10Y 4/1

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 Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Sore image Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric 26.00 Graphic 16.00 lithology Color 5GY 5/1 s 100 55 -5GY 4/1 200 2 56 ş 300 57 3 400 58 5GY 4/1 500 5GY 4/1

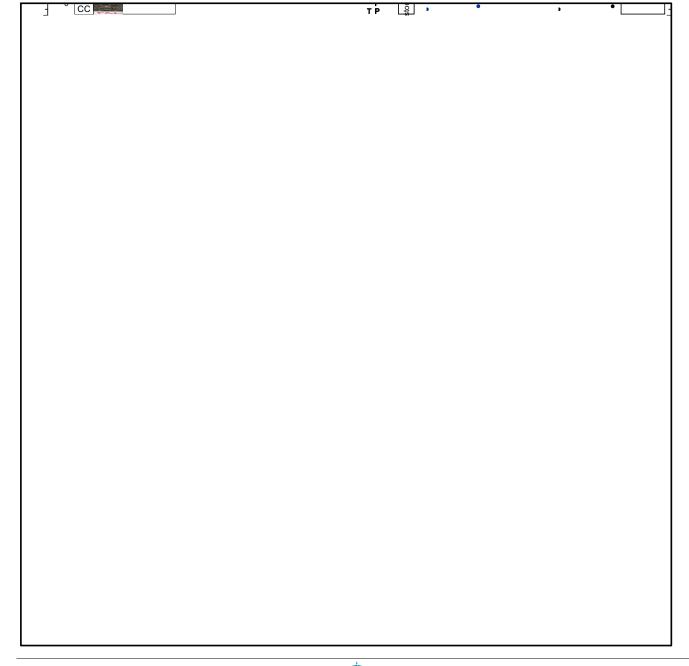


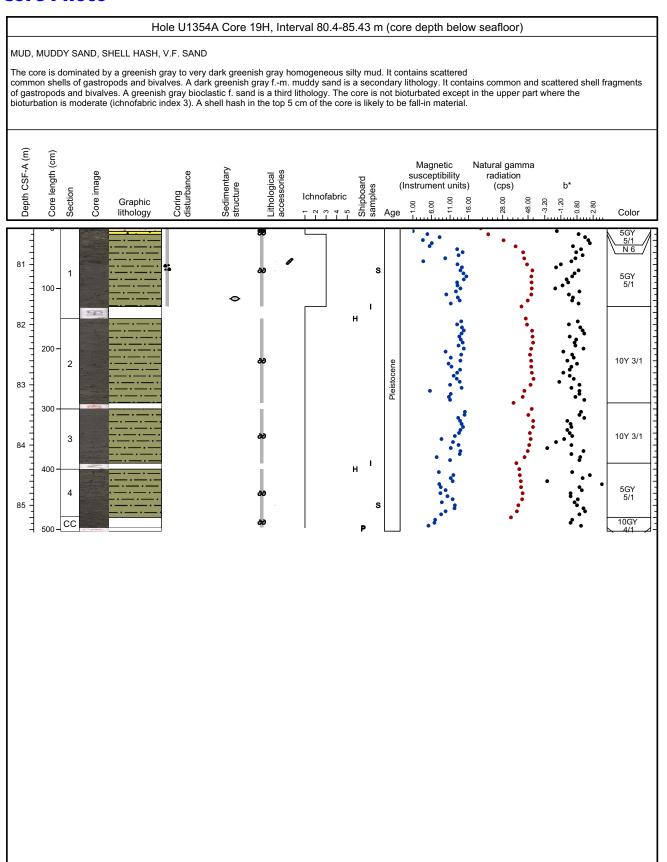
Hole U1354A Core 13H, Interval 64.9-73.59 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SANDY MUD, MUDDY SAND The core is dominated by a dark gray to dark greenish gray homogeneous silty mud in the upper and lower part of the core. It contains scattered common or rare shells, sometimes diffusely concentrated into 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Sore image Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 65 N 5 N 4 100 н s 200 67 N 4 2 10Y 4/1 300 68 -10Y 4/1 400 Н s 500 10Y 4/1 600 10Y 4/1 700 72 -10Y 4/1 6 800 -СС



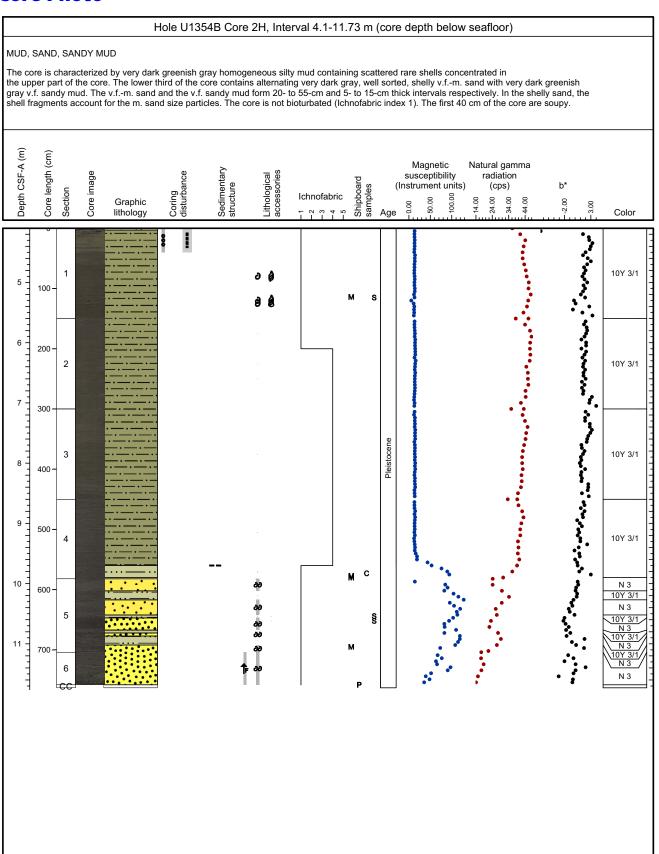


			H	ole U1354	4A Core 1	8H, Inte	erval 80.2-80.38 m (core depth below seafloor)
SHELL Only th		recove	red. The core	e is a shell h	ash of gastr	opods an	nd bivalves < 10 mm in size.
Depth CSF-A (m)	Core length (cm) Section	Core image	Graphic lithology	Coring disturbance	Sedimentary structure	Lithological accessories	Magnetic Natural gamma Susceptibility radiation Glastrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Guerra (lostrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Age 1. 2 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8



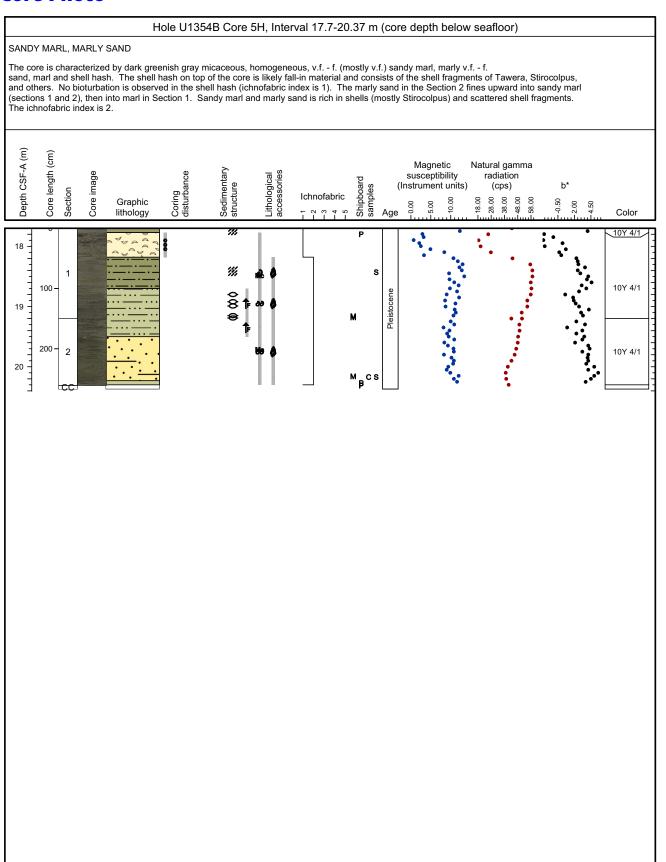


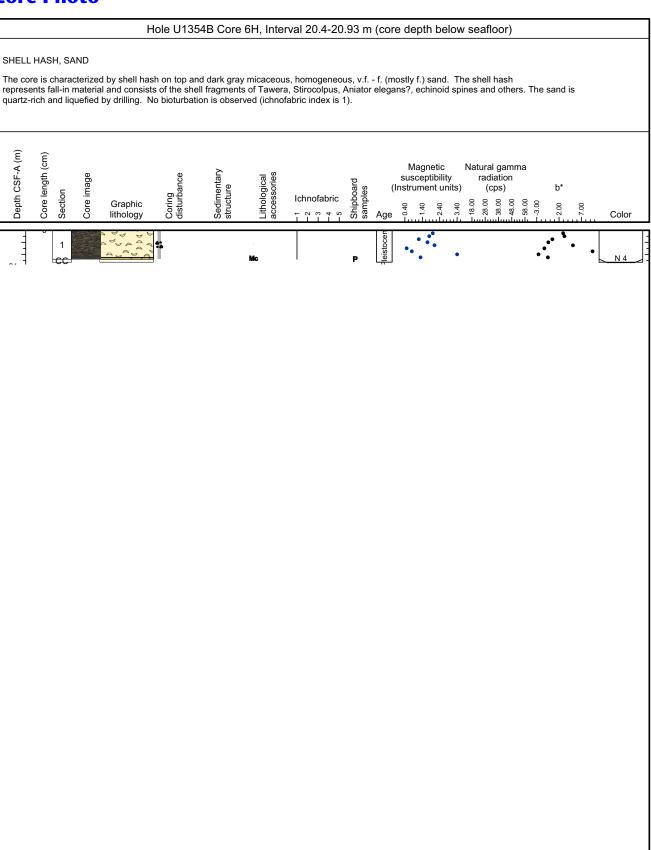
Hole U1354B Core 1H, Interval 0-4.14 m (core depth below seafloor) MUDDY SAND, SANDY MUD, MUD, V.F. SAND The core is characterized by dark greenish gray and very dark greenish gray lithologies. A primary lithology is a muddy v.f. sand containing scattered common or rare shells, sometimes diffusely concentrated 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 proposed to the production of the core and a production. The contests between the various lithologies to do to be greatering. 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples structure (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric 20.00 30.00 Graphic lithology Color 10Y 4/1 100 -Сs 200 10Y 4/1 2 300 s 10Y 4/1 3 10Y 3/1 400

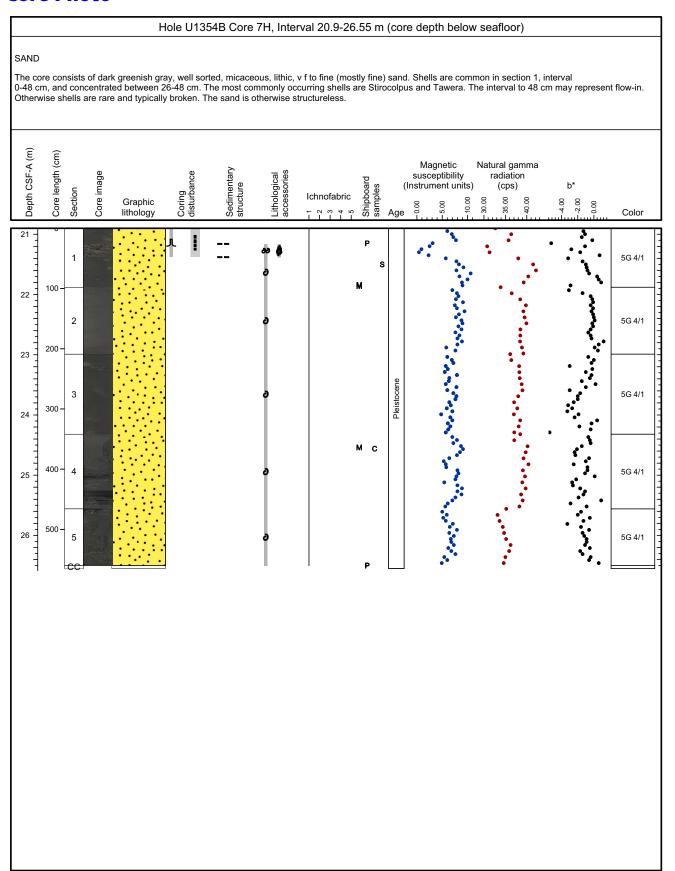


Hole U1354B Core 3H, Interval 11.7-12.13 m (core depth below seafloor) SHELL HASH, MUD The core is characterized by shell hash and dark greenish gray homogeneous mud (with a few % v.f. sand). Most of the core is composed of shell hash intercalated with mud in the middle part. Within the shell hash, the upper one consists of coarser shell fragments, while the lower one contains smaller shells. Tawera, Stirocolpus 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary structure Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Core image Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric 13.20 Graphic lithology Color 12 10Y 4/1

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 biroturbated (ichnofabric index is 3 and 4). Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Core image Shipboard structure (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Graphic 28.00 lithology Color 00% 13 -10Y 4/1 100 s 000 後000% 200 10Y 4/1 2 Pleistocene 300 10Y 4/1 16 -400 cs 10Y 4/1 500 -4 s



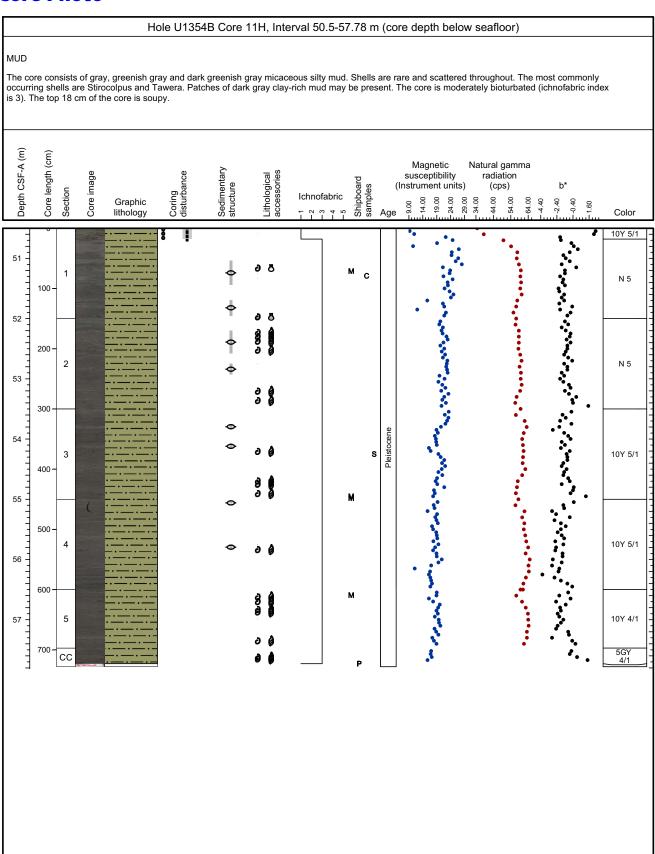




Hole U1354B Core 8H, Interval 26.6-33.5 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SANDY MUD, SANDY CLAY, SHELLY MUD The core is dominated by dark greenish gray, micaceous, calcareous, v f sandy mud. It contains scattered common or rare shells (mostly Stirocolpus and Tawera), sometimes concentrated into <10 cm thick layers with a v f - f sandy matrix. A sharp, bioturbated contact exists in section 2, separating sandy mud from mud. Dark v f sand filled burrows may be present. The upper part of the core is more diverse, and includes mud with a few percent v f 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples structure (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric 24.00 Graphic lithology Color 27 -5gy 4/1 1 100 -3 10Y 4/1 28 -10y 4/1 200 s 2 5gy 4/1 **%** 10y 4/1 300 Pleistocene сs 36 10y 4/1 400 500 10y 4/1 32 -600 10y 4/1 33 -5gy 4/1 CC

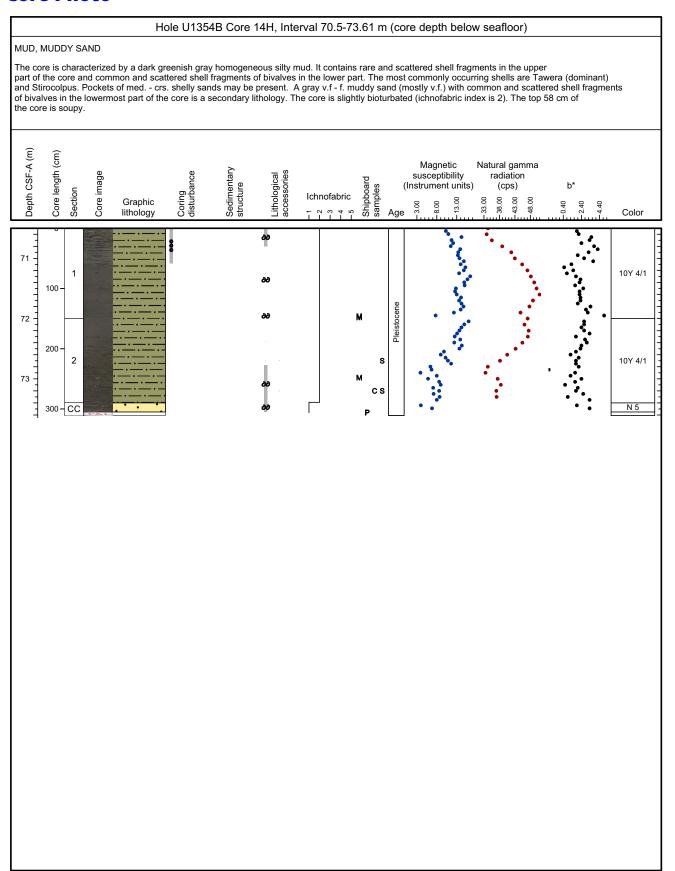
Hole U1354B Core 9H, Interval 33.5-41.51 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SANDY MUD, SANDY CLAY, SHELLY MUD The core is dominated by dark greenish gray, micaceous, calcareous, mud with a few percent v f sand. It contains scattered common shells (mostly Stirocolpus but also less common bivalves). Sometimes 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 Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Shipboard (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 34 -10Y 4/1 100-10GY 4/1 35 -200 2 10Y 4/1 сs 300 37 10Y 4/1 Pleistocene 400 38 -500 10Y 4/1 39 600 700 6 5GY 4/1 CC

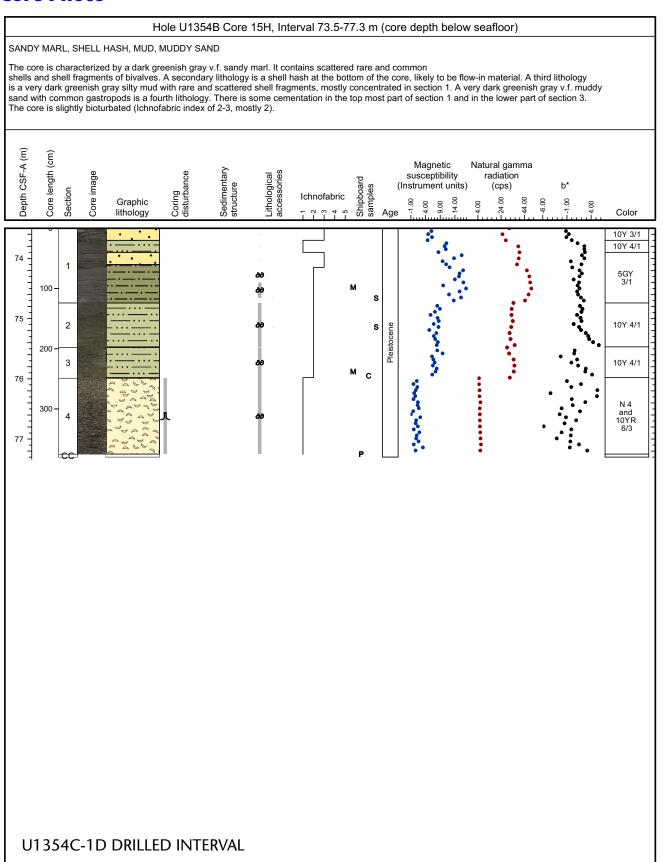
Hole U1354B Core 10H, Interval 41.5-50.34 m (core depth below seafloor) MARL, MUD, SANDY MUD, SANDY MARL The core is dominated by olive gray homogeneous marl, sometimes very stiff, with a minor amount of v f, well-sorted sand. A secondary lithology is a dark greenish gray homogeneous mud with trace amounts 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 <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 Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Natural gamma Magnetic Sedimentary structure Coring disturbance susceptibility radiation _ithological Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Graphic 12.00 Color lithology 10Y 4/1 42 100 5gy 4/1 43 200 5gy 4/1 44 300 45 3 5gy 4/1 400 46 5gy 4/1 500 36 5Y 4/2 600 48 5Y 4/2 700 49 800 6 5Y 4/2 сs 50 5Y 4/2 CC



Hole U1354B Core 12H, Interval 57.5-62.49 m (core depth below seafloor) 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Coring disturbance Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric 54.00 Graphic lithology Color N 5 58 s 10Y 5/1 100 59 -2 10Y 5/1 200 Pleistocene 300 М 3 С 10Y 4/1 61 400 s 62 -10Y 4/1 CC

Hole U1354B Core 13H, Interval 62.5-70.45 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SANDY MARL, MUDDY 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples b* (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 10Y 3/1 63 -МС 10Y 4/1 100-10Y 4/1 200 s Т s 300 66 -5GY 3/1 Pleistocene 400 500 5GY 3/1 600 5 700 5GY 3/1 6 70 5GY 3/1 СС

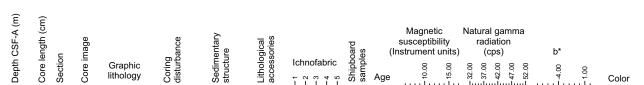


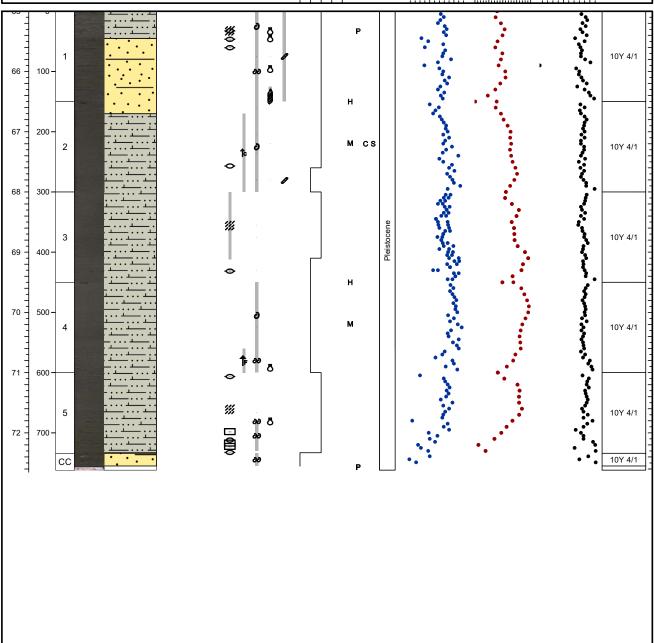


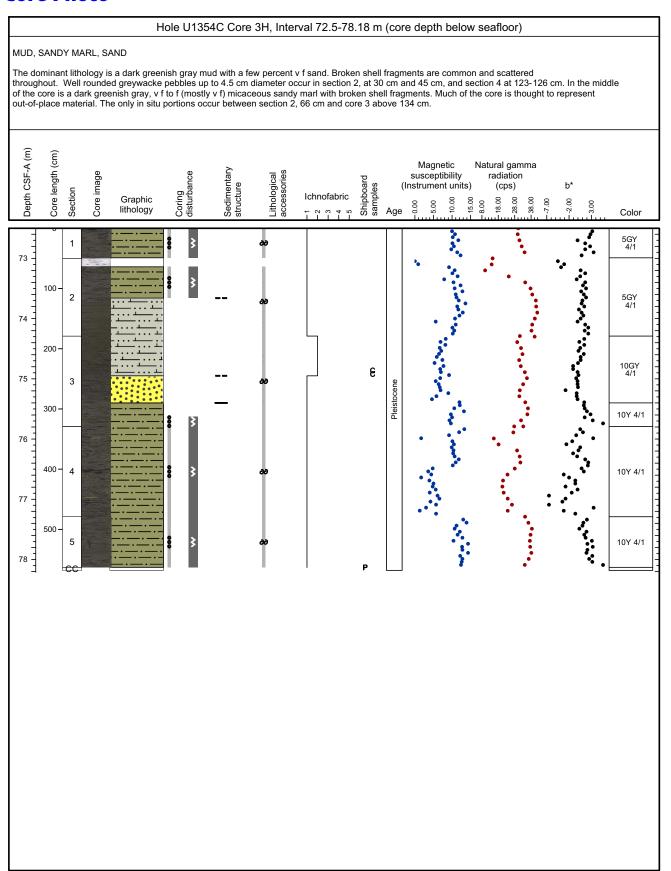
Hole U1354C Core 2H, Interval 65-72.62 m (core depth below seafloor)

SHELL HASH, SAND

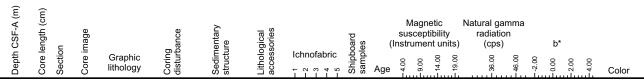
The core is characterized by dark gray marl to muddy sand with gradual grain-size change. Micaceous, homogenous v.f sandy marl with slight color-motling on top, gradually changes into micaceous homogeneous marly v.f. sand down to 20cm from the top of Section 2, showing fining-upward succession. Beneath 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 110-150cm of Section 4 with common shells and shell fragments fines upward. V.f sandy marl with rare shell 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 indecies are 2 and 3 without less bioturbated (ichnofabric index 1) core catcher.

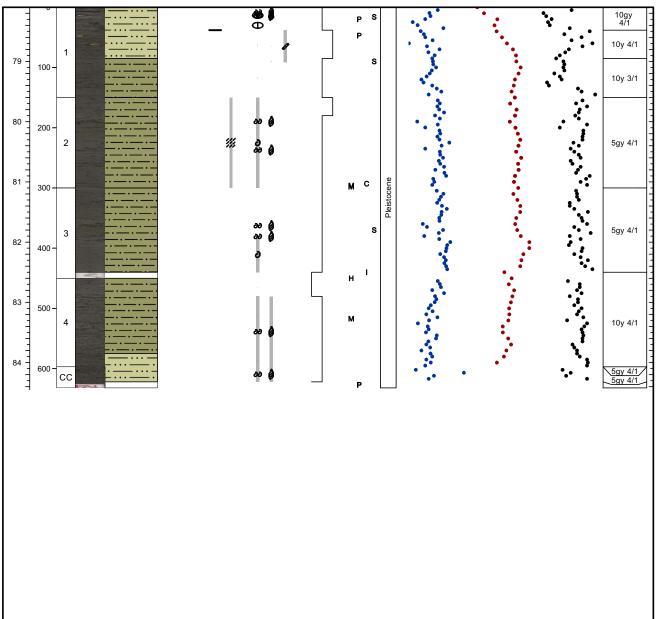






Hole U1354C Core 4X, Interval 78.1-84.42 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SANDY MUD The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray homogenous calcareous mud with a trace to few percent v f sand. This lithology contains more concentrated shell fragments in discrete layers, which also contain poorly 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.

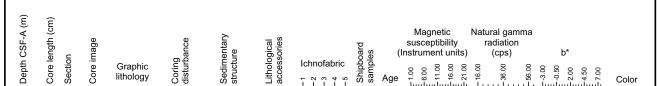


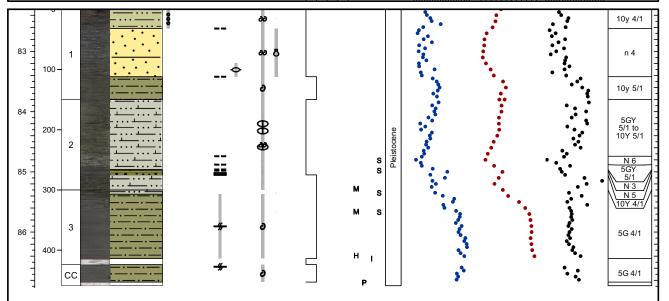


Hole U1354C Core 5X, Interval 82.3-86.89 m (core depth below seafloor)

MUD, MARL, MUDDY SAND, SANDY MUD, MEDIUM-COARSE SAND, VERY FINE-FINE SAND

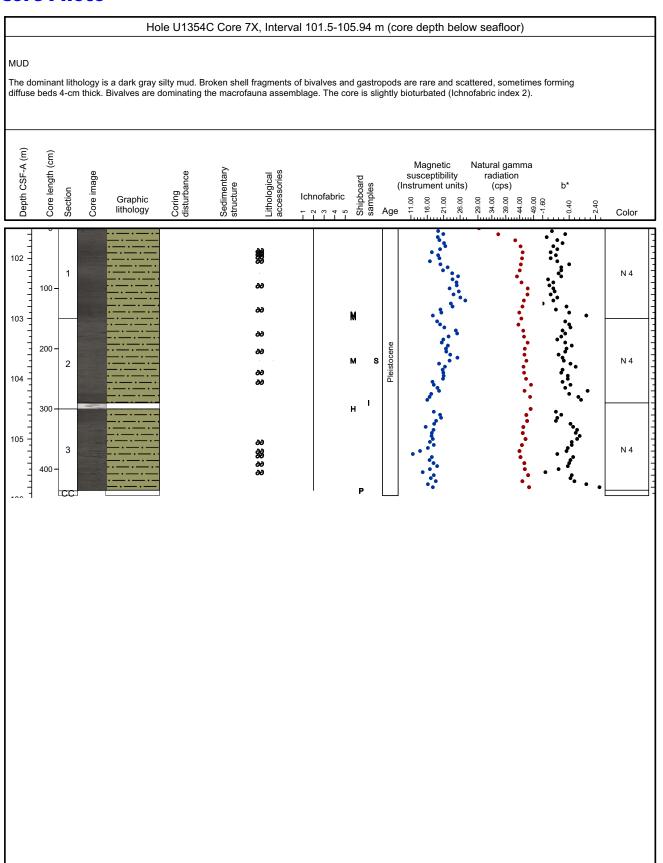
The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray mud with a few % vf sand. It contains rare scattered shells and is slightly calcareous and micaceous. Also contains numerous gray clay-rich mud layers, increasing in abundance below 100 cm in sect. 3. A second lithology is a greenish gray shelly muddy to 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.





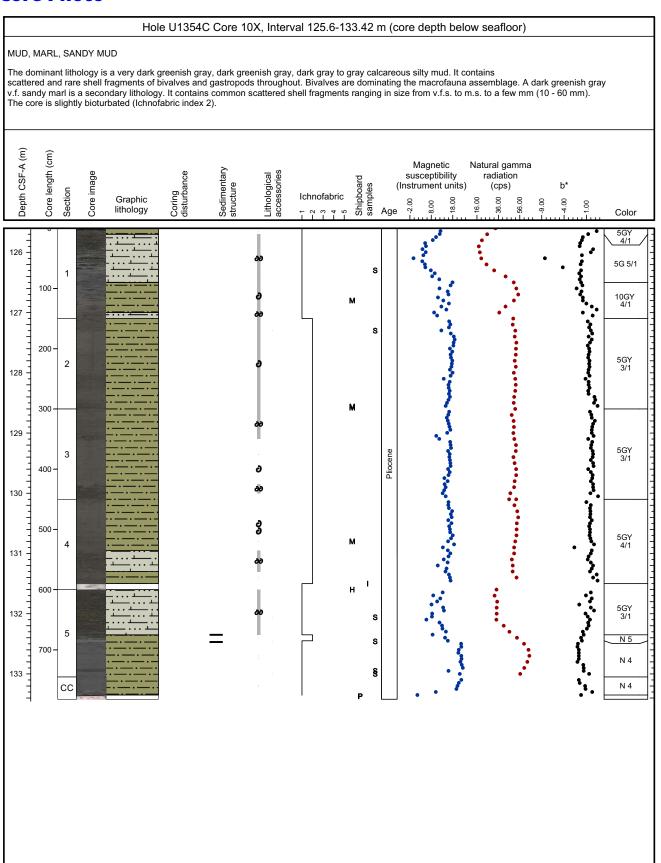


Hole U1354C Core 6X, Interval 91.9-97.81 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, SHELL BED, MARL, MUDDY SAND The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray calcareous silty mud. Broken shell fragments are rare and scattered, sometimes forming diffuse beds 3-cm thick. When located below the muddy shell bed 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). Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Core image Shipboard samples structure (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 92 100 10Y 4/1 10Y 4/1 ş 200 5GY 4/1 300 5GY 4/1 400 s 10Y 4/1 500 s СС 10Y 4/1

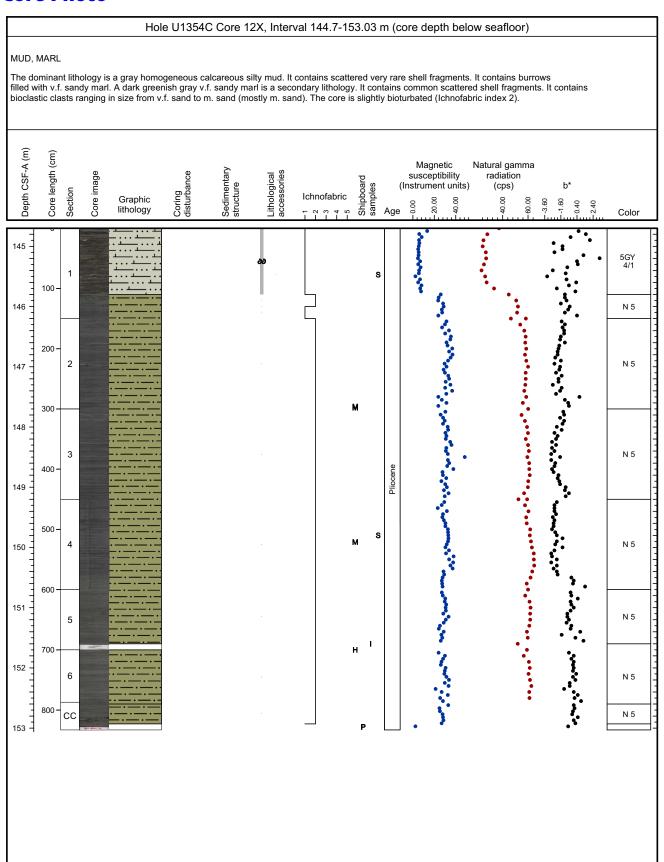


Hole U1354C Core 8X, Interval 106.5-111.61 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, MARL, MUDDY SAND The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray calcareous silty mud. Broken shell fragments of bivalves and gastropods are scattered rare and common, sometimes forming diffuse beds 15-cm thick. Bivalves are 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 shelf fragments may be present. The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples structure (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 107 -5GY 4/1 1 100 -108 -200 5GY 4/1 s 2 300 110 -5GY 4/1 3 400 н 5GY 4/1 s cc 500 -

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 shelf fragments may be present. The core is slightly bioturbated (Ichnofabric Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Sedimentary structure Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color Pleistocer 5GY 3/1 100 s 118 200 5GY 3/1 2 s 300 5GY 3/1 120 -400 121 500 5GY 4/1 5GY 4/1 CC 600 -

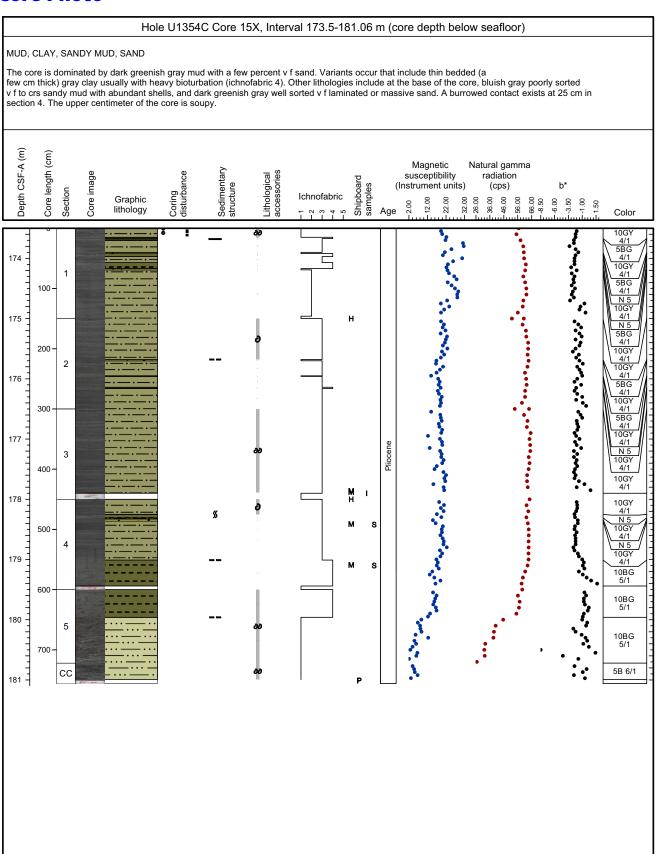


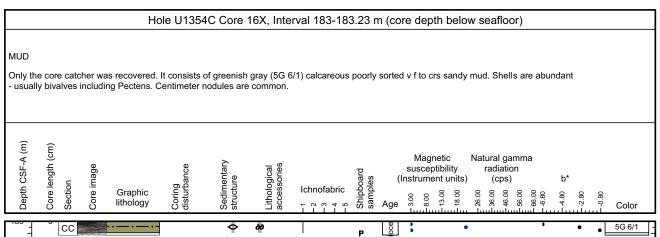
Hole U1354C Core 11X, Interval 135.1-145 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, MARL The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray to greenish gray homogeneous calcareous clayey mud in the upper and silty mud in the lower half of the core. It contains scattered rare and common shell fragments of bivalves 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. sandams common scattered shell magnisms. Fatches of unificacy or gray day-fich flud flay be present. Patches or thin layers of dark gray v.f. sanday mud may be present. These beds tend to have sharp lower contact and gradational upper contact. The core is moderately bioturbated (Ichnofabric index 3). Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Lithological accessories susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic 52.00 lithology Color 5GY 5/1 136 -100 137 200 5GY 5/1 2 111 138 -300 5GY 5/1 34 139 -400 5/1 N 6 Pliocene 140 500 **‰** 5GY 5/1 600 3% 10Y 5/1 700 10Y 4/1 Н 143 800 -**%** 10Y 5/1 7 10Y 5/1 900 -10Y 5/1 CC

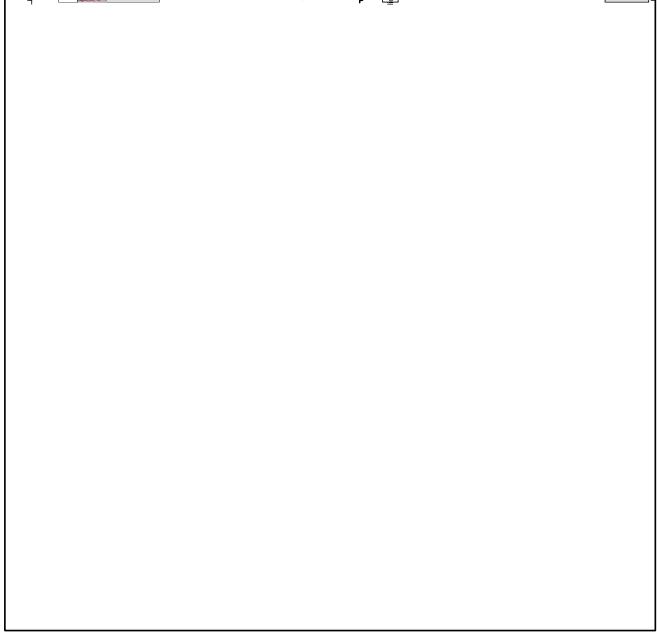


Hole U1354C Core 13X, Interval 154.3-163.09 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, MUDDY SAND The core is characterized by dark greenish gray mud (clay-rich) in upper part and very dark greenish gray to dark greenish gray shelly muddy v.f. -m. sand in lower part. A bed of gray clay is intercalated in Section 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 muddler 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 incex 3 and 4), while bioturbation is rare in shelly muddy sand or shelly sandy mud (Ichnofabric index 1 and 2). The core is biscuitting in the mud and clay in terval of upper part. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic 44.00 lithology Color s N 4 155 100-200 5GY 4/1 157 s М 300 5GY 4/1 158 400 Pliocene 159 -10Y 4/1 500 s 160 н 600 5GY 4/1 5 700 10Y 4/1 10Y 4/1 162 -6 800 -8 10Y 4/1 Φ CC 163 -

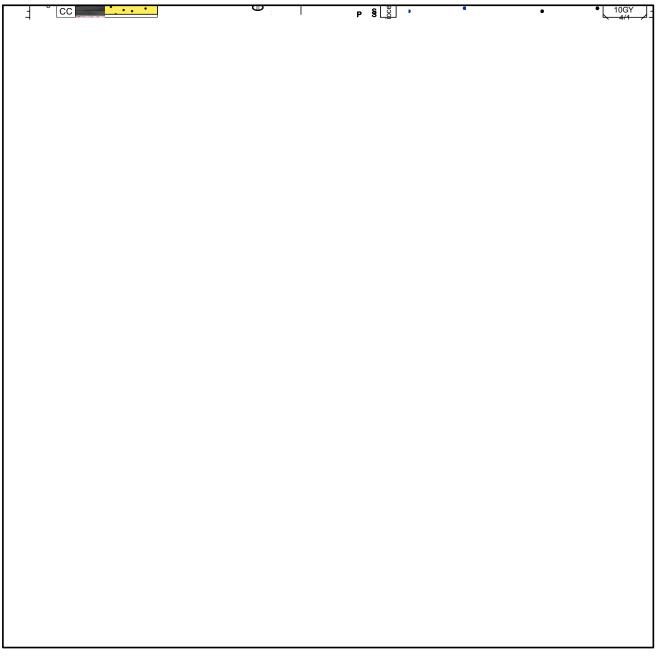
Hole U1354C Core 14X, Interval 163.9-166.21 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, VERY FINE-FINE SAND The dominant lithology is a dark greenish gray slightly sandy mud with a trace to minor % vf-f (mostly vf), well sorted slightly micaceous sand. Sand is both disseminated in the mud and more concentrated 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Coring disturbance Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Core image Shipboard samples structure (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Graphic 55.00 lithology Color 164 5G 5/1 10GY 4/1 100 ıs 10GY 4/1 200 166 -

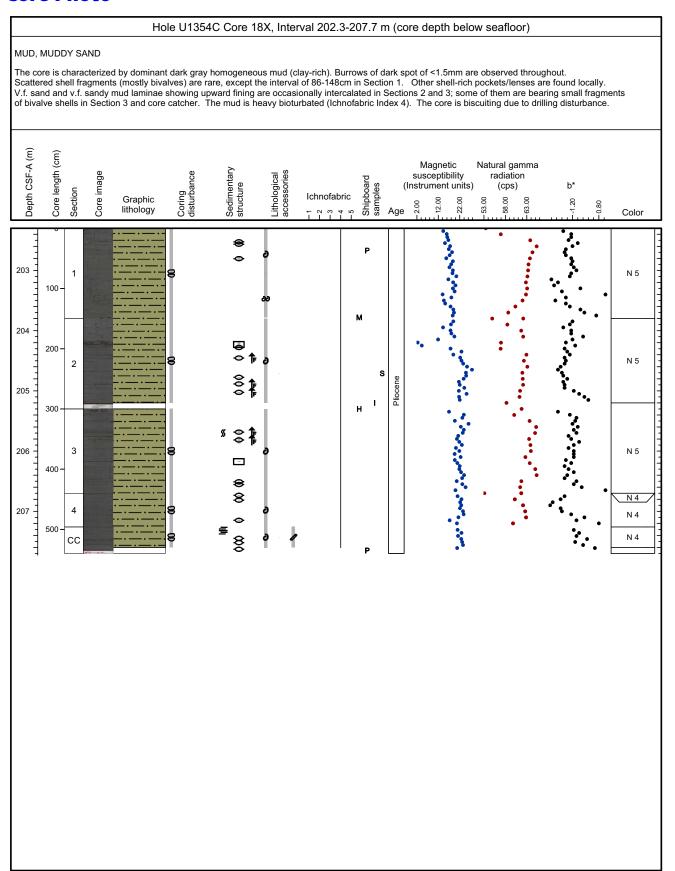




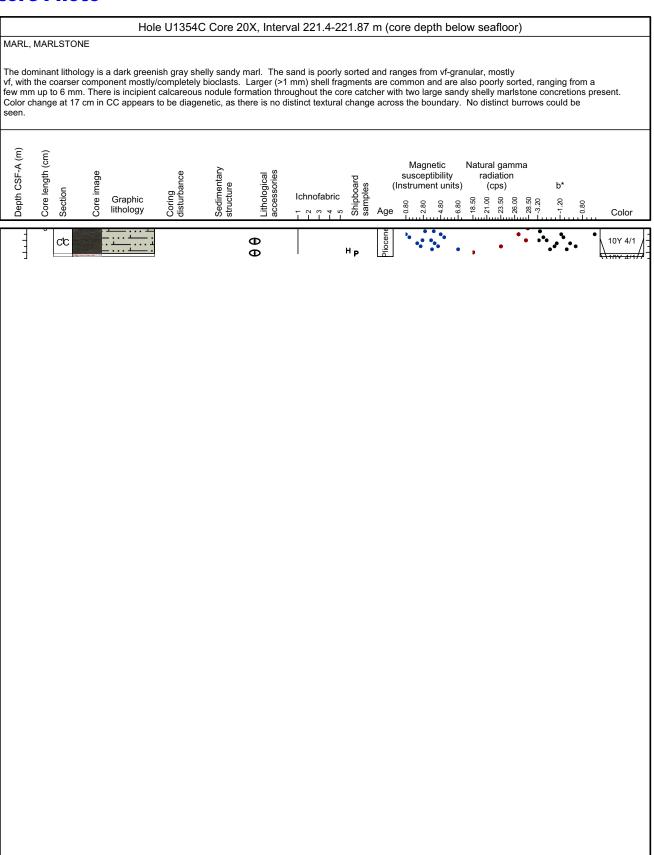


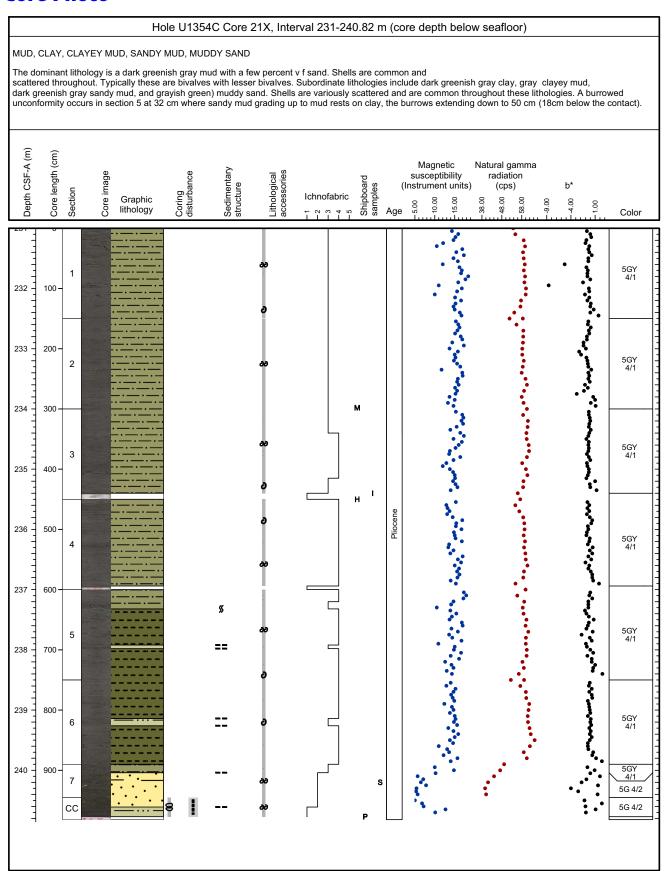
Hole U1354C Core 17X, Interval 192.6-192.8 m (core depth below seafloor)									
SAND Only the core catcher was recovered. It consists of darl greenish gray well sorted v f to f (mostly f) sand. Shells are absent. The upper 7 cm consists of a calcareous nodule of equivalent lithology.									
Depth CSF-A (m)	Core length (cm) Section	Core image	Graphic lithology	Coring disturbance	Sedimentary structure	Lithological accessories	Ichnofabric	Shipboard samples	Magnetic Natural gamma susceptibility radiation (Instrument units) (cps) b* Age 2 2 2 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8





Hole U1354C Core 19X, Interval 211.8-217.95 m (core depth below seafloor) MUD, MARL 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 vf 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. Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Coring disturbance Lithological accessories Sedimentary susceptibility radiation Core image Shipboard samples structure (Instrument units) (cps) b* Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 212 -5GY 3/1 22 22 22 N 5 100 213 -5GY 3/1 200 214 5gy 4/1 Pliocene н 300 215 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 s 5GY 4/1 400 216 -5gy 4/1 500 217 s 10y 4/1 10Y 4/1 CC 600 -N 5





Hole U1354C Core 22X, Interval 240.5-247.46 m (core depth below seafloor) SANDY 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 Depth CSF-A (m) Core length (cm) Magnetic Natural gamma Coring disturbance susceptibility radiation Shipboard samples (Instrument units) (cps) Ichnofabric Graphic lithology Color 241 10Y 4/1 100 -242 200 2 10Y 4/1 243 300 10Y 4/1 Pliocene 244 N 5 400 245 -Н N 5 500 246 10Y 4/1 600 5 10Y 4/1 247 СС 5PB

