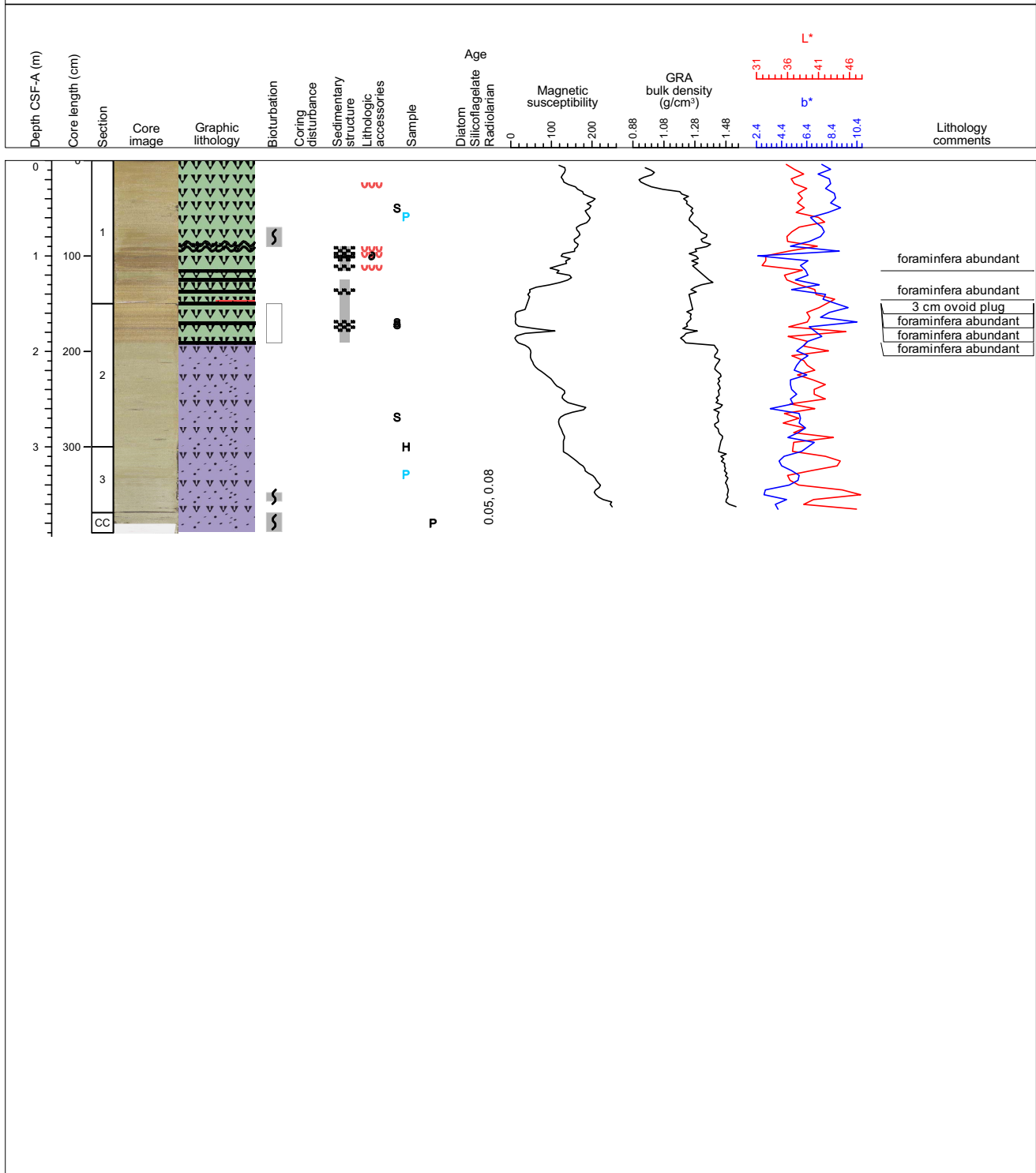


Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 1H, Interval 0.0-3.9m (CSF-A)

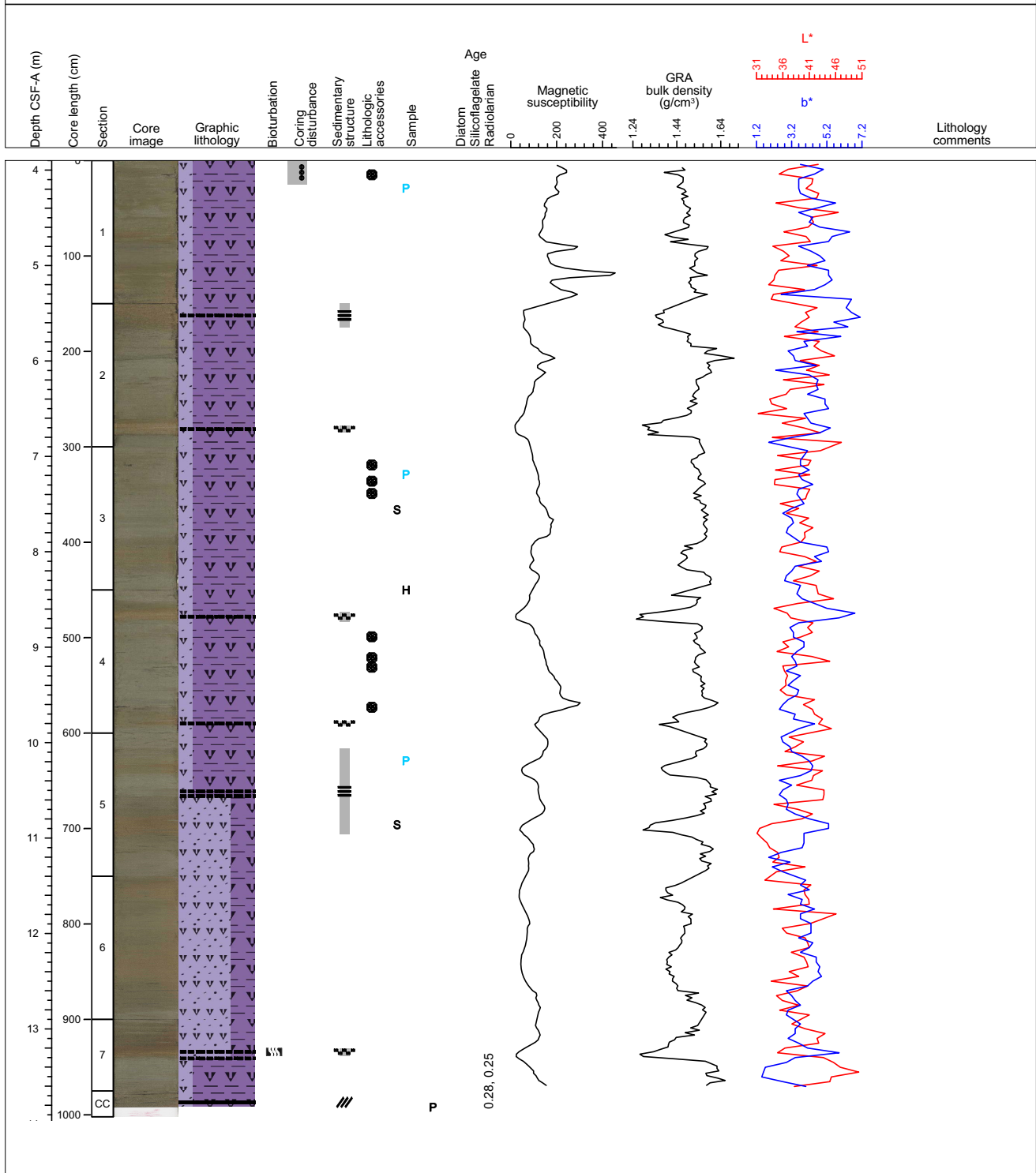
Major lithologies: Olive diatom ooze; olive, and dark olive grey nannofossil-rich diatomaceous ooze and dark greenish grey nannofossil-bearing diatom silt. There is a sharp transition from non-laminated diatom ooze to laminated nannofossil-rich diatom ooze. Laminae alternate between dark olive grey and dark greenish grey nannofossil-rich diatom ooze, and black fine ash laminae. There is a sharp boundary between laminated nannofossil-rich diatom ooze and nonlaminated nannofossil-rich diatom silt. Several dark fine ash layers and one dark grey ash plug occur. Bioturbation is slight throughout and includes mottles in even the laminated intervals. Drilling disturbances are absent except for the core catcher.



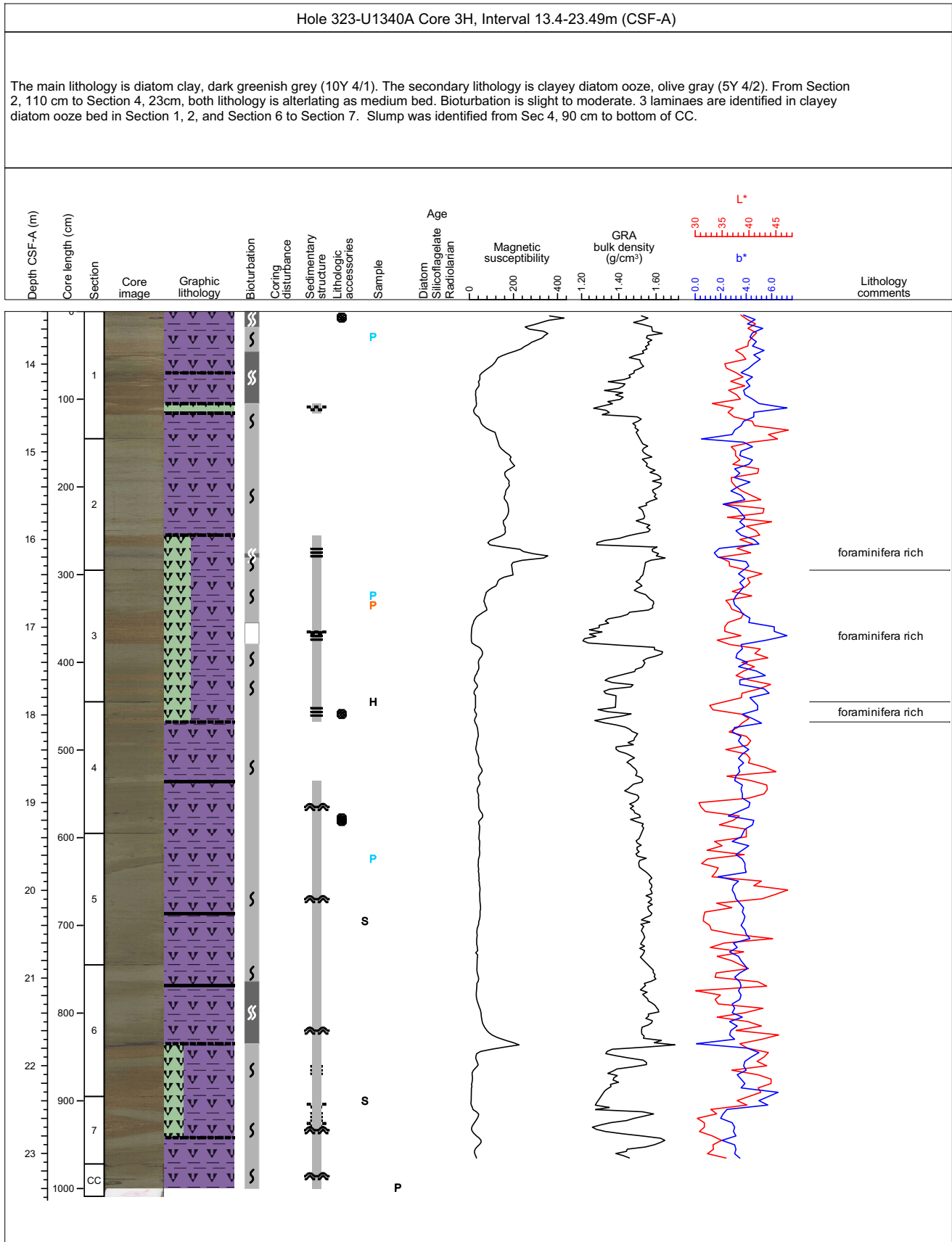
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 2H, Interval 3.9-13.92m (CSF-A)

Major lithologies: Olive diatom ooze; olive, and dark olive grey nannofossil-rich diatomaceous ooze and dark greenish grey nannofossil-bearing diatom silt. There is a sharp transition from non-laminated diatom ooze to laminated nannofossil-rich diatom ooze. Laminae alternate between dark olive grey and dark greenish grey nannofossil-rich diatom ooze, and black fine ash laminae. There is a sharp boundary between laminated nannofossil-rich diatom ooze and nonlaminated nannofossil-rich diatom silt. Several dark fine ash layers and one dark grey ash plug occur. Bioturbation is slight throughout and includes mottles in even the laminated intervals. Drilling disturbances are absent except for the core catcher.



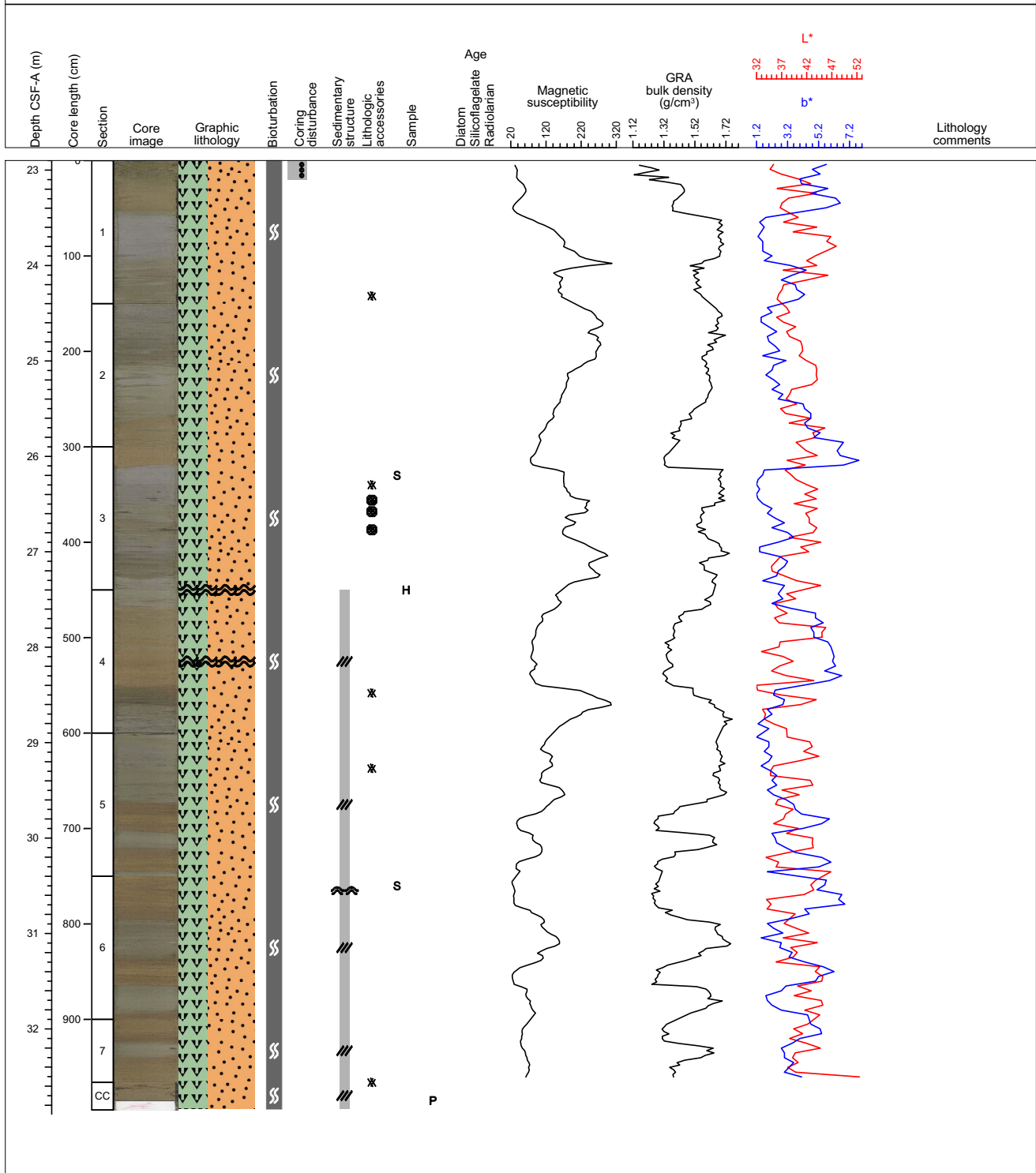
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 4H, Interval 22.9-32.85m (CSF-A)

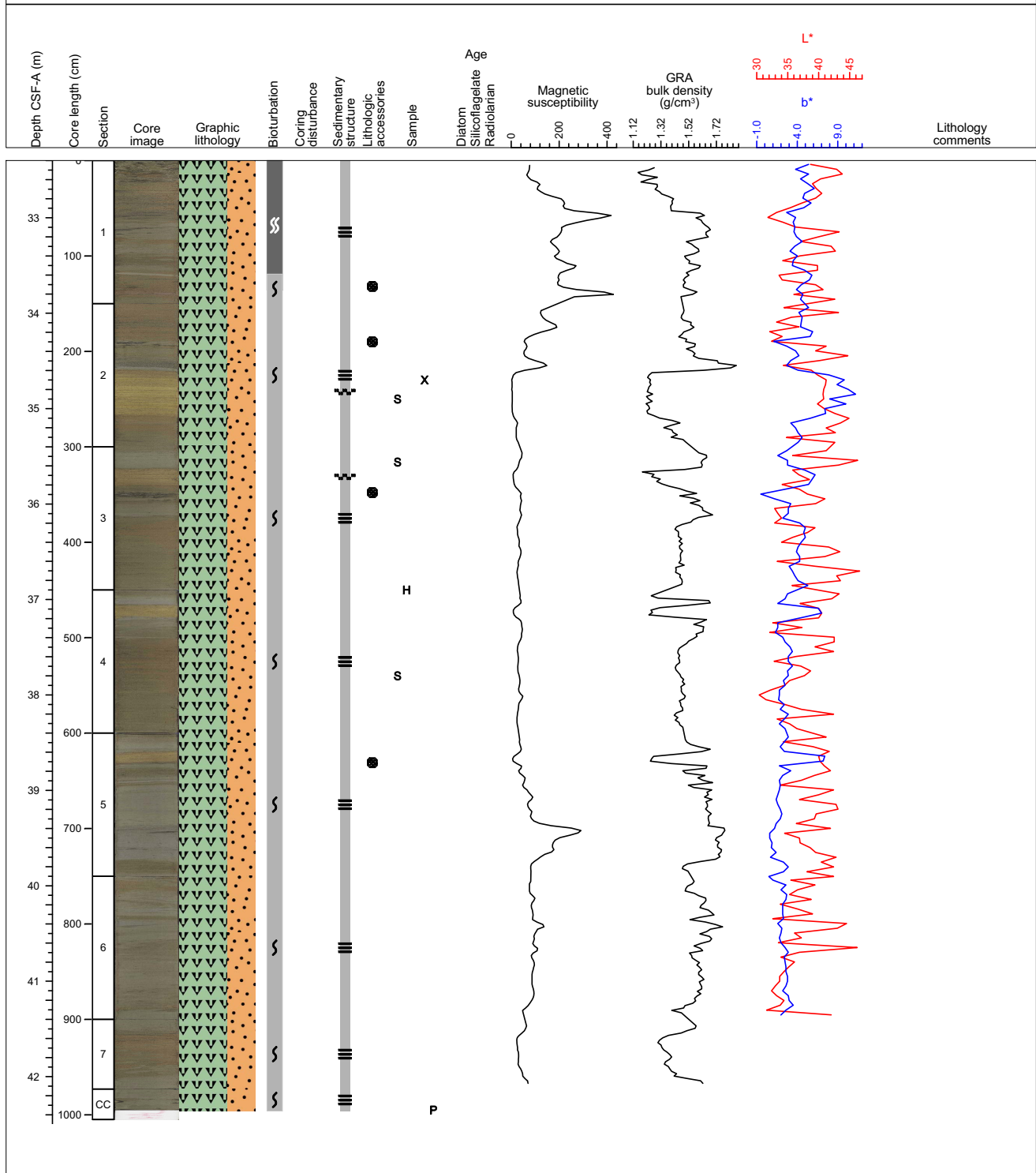
Major lithologies: interbedded dark greenish grey diatom silt and olive nannofossil-bearing diatom ooze. Lower diatom ooze boundary is generally sharp and tilted and grades upward into diatom silt. A folded bed occurs in the upper 30 cm of section 6. Mottles and chondrites occur throughout.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 5H, Interval 32.4-42.45m (CSF-A)

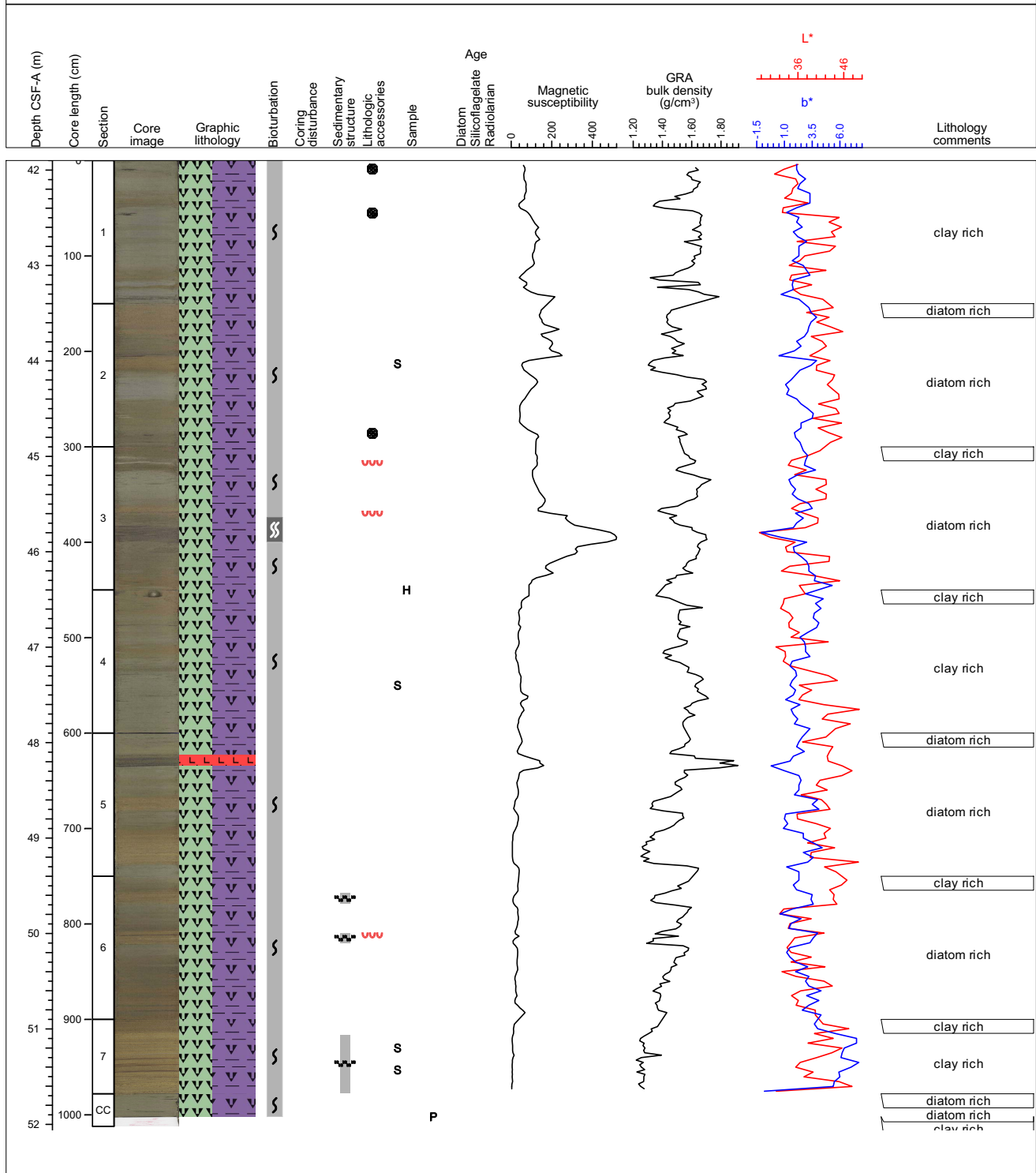
Major lithology is diatom ooze, olive grey (5Y 4/2). Secondary lithology is diatom rich silt, dark greenish grey (10Y 1/1). 3rd lithology is nanofossil bearing diatom ooze, olive (5Y 5/4). They occurred alternately. Through the core, slump was identified. Large pebble (>2cm, pumice) occurred in the Section 2. A layer of fractured pebbles occurred in Section 3. Bioturbation is slight.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 6H, Interval 41.9-52.02m (CSF-A)

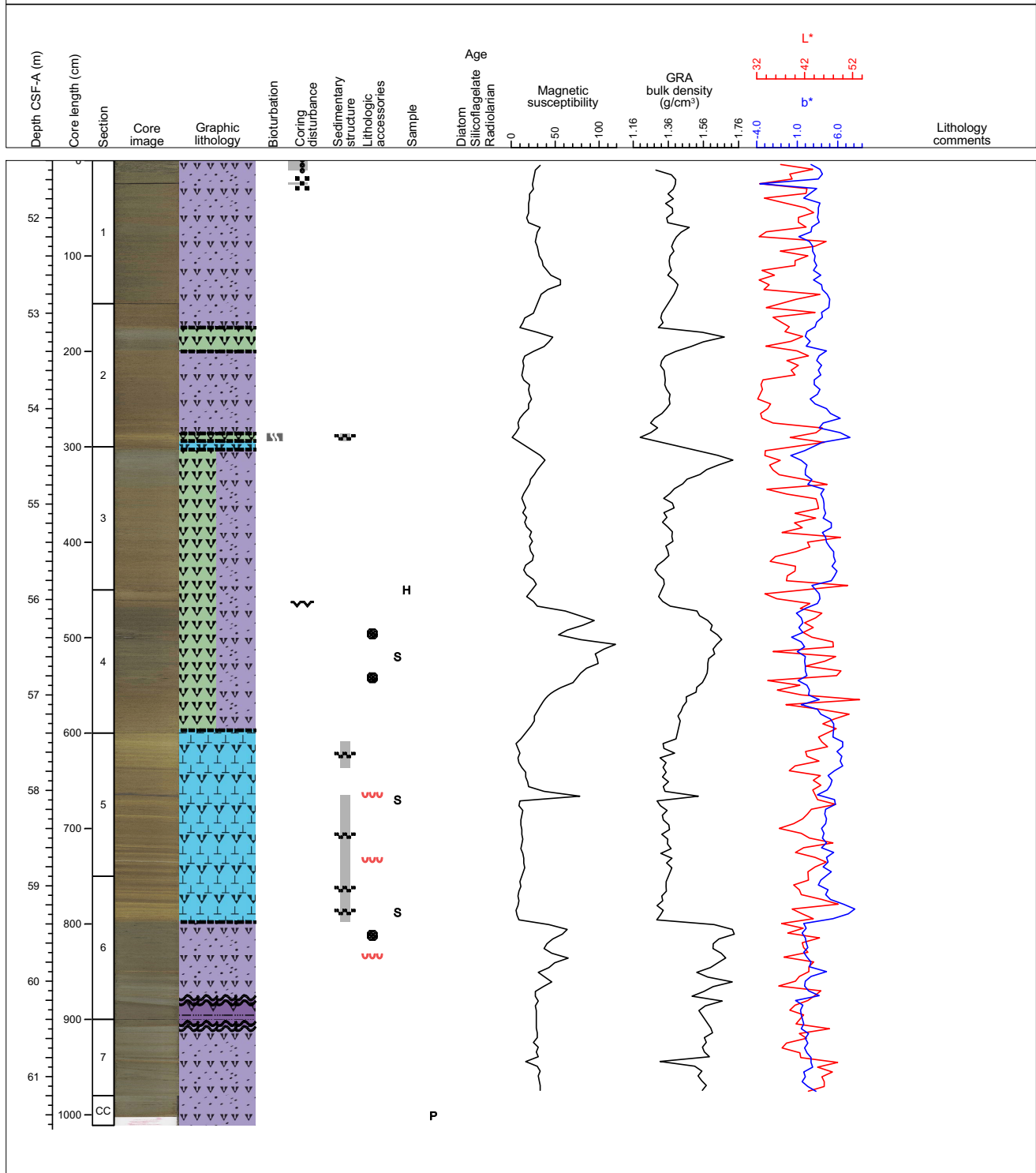
Major lithology is diatom clay. second lithology is diatom ooze which can be divided to two lithologies, diatom ooze with relatively more diatoms (olive grey, 5Y 4/2) and diatom ooze with relatively more clay (olive, 5Y 4/4). Olive diatom ooze occurred from Section 5 to Section 7. In the olive diatom ooze, laminae occurred. The red colored layer in the laminae was silicofragelate ooze. One black ash occurred in Section 5. Bioturbation was almost slight without laminae section. Small pebble (<1cm) occurred in Section 1 and 2.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 7H, Interval 51.4-61.51m (CSF-A)

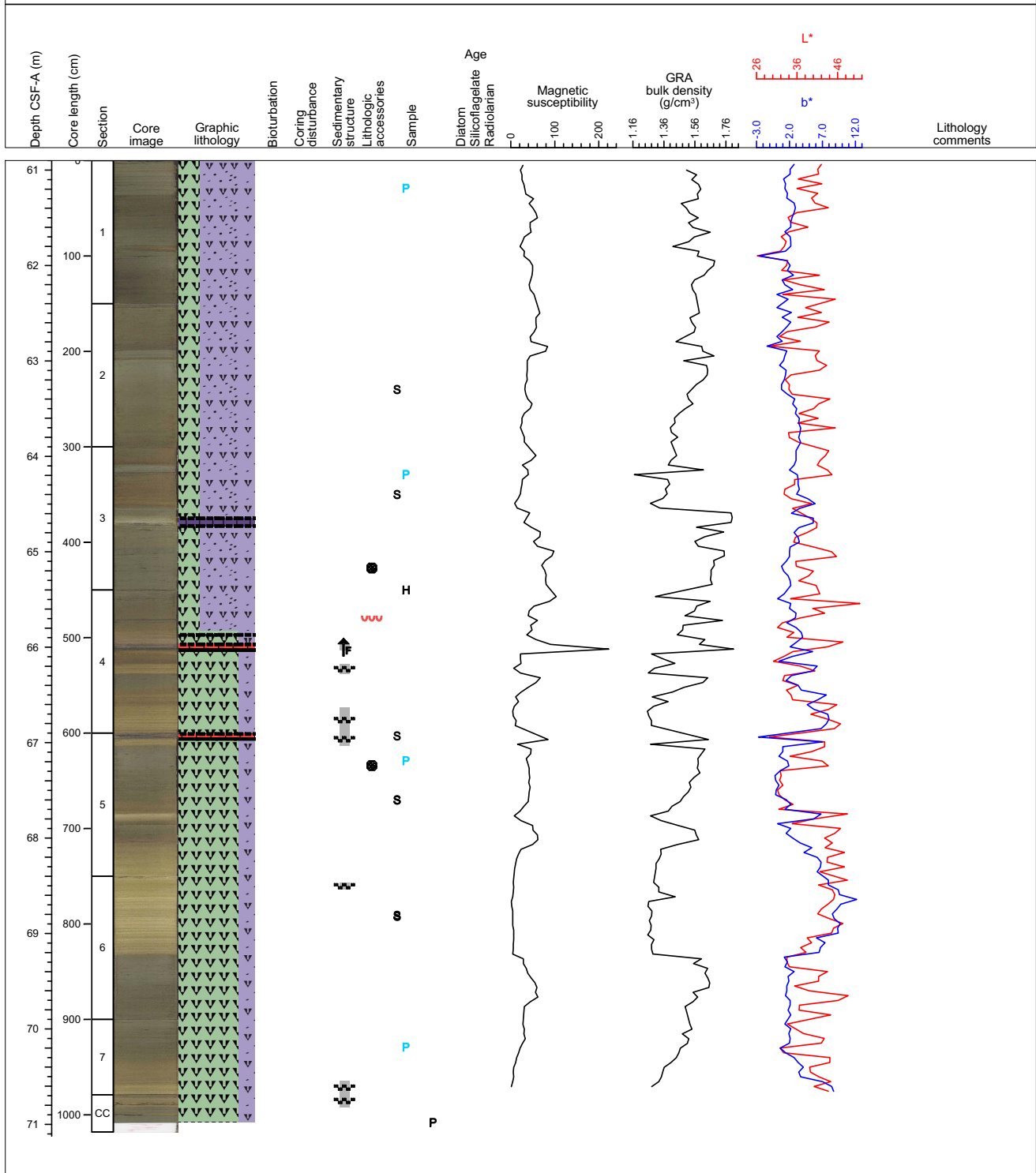
Major lithologies: Dark olive grey nannofossil and foraminifera-bearing diatom silt, olive grey diatom ooze, and olive nannofossil diatom ooze. Minor lithologies include dark greenish grey diatom silt and olive grey diatom silty clay. The major lithologies are interbedded in 30 to 100 cm beds. The nannofossil diatom ooze is commonly finely bedded. The minor lithologies are present only in sections 6 and 7 with high angle contacts between them suggesting slumping. Thin layers of volcanic ash are present in sections 5 and 6 and pebbles are common in section 4.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 8H, Interval 60.9-71.08m (CSF-A)

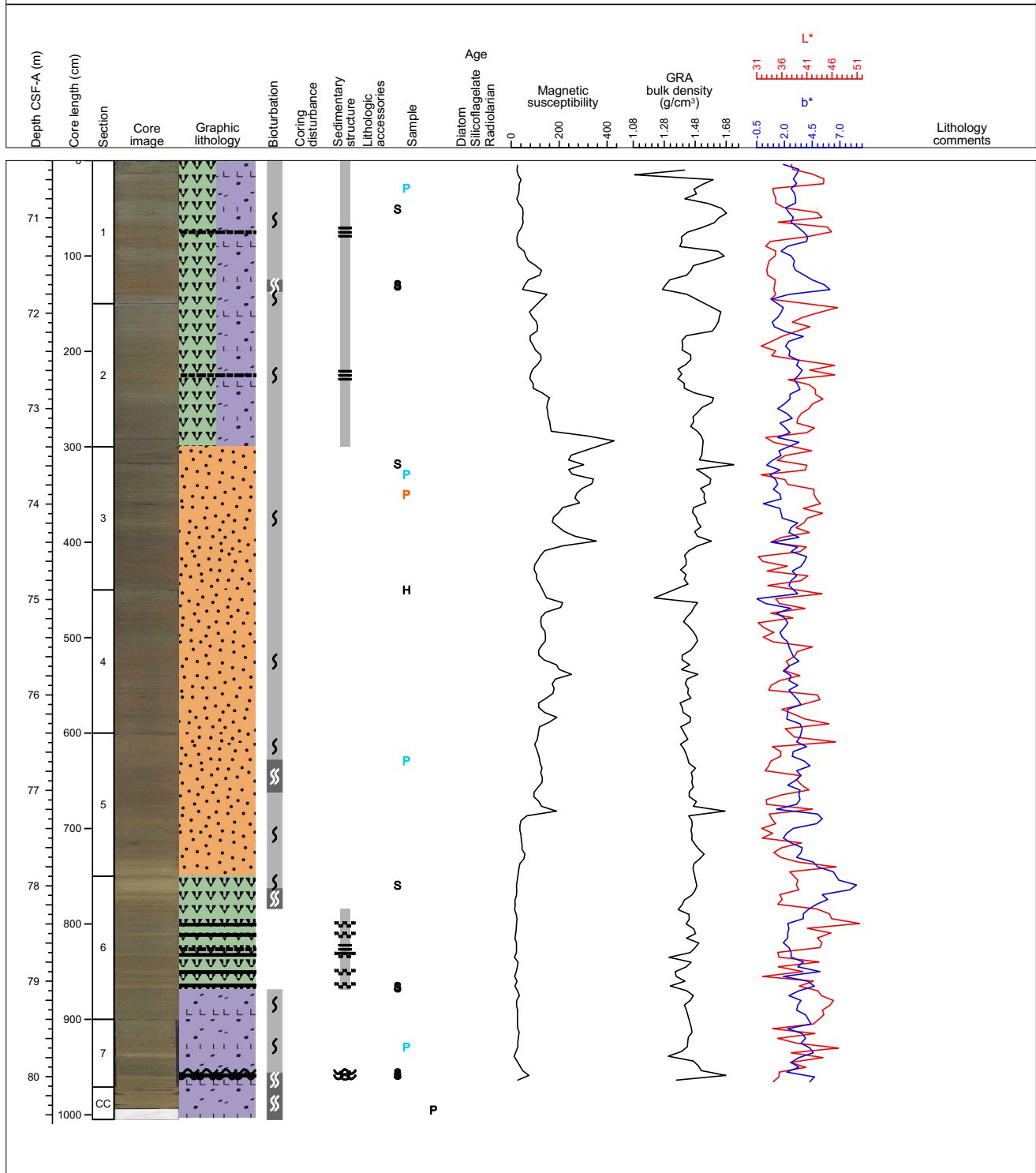
Major lithology is diatom rich silty fine ash, dark greenish grey (10Y 4/1). Secondary lithology is foraminifera bearing diatom ooze, olive (5Y 4/3). They alternated with sharp boundaries between them. Ash layers occurred in sections 4 and 5. Bioturbation is slight with mottling and chondrites burrows occurring. Clasts are found in section 5.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 9H, Interval 70.4-80.45m (CSF-A)

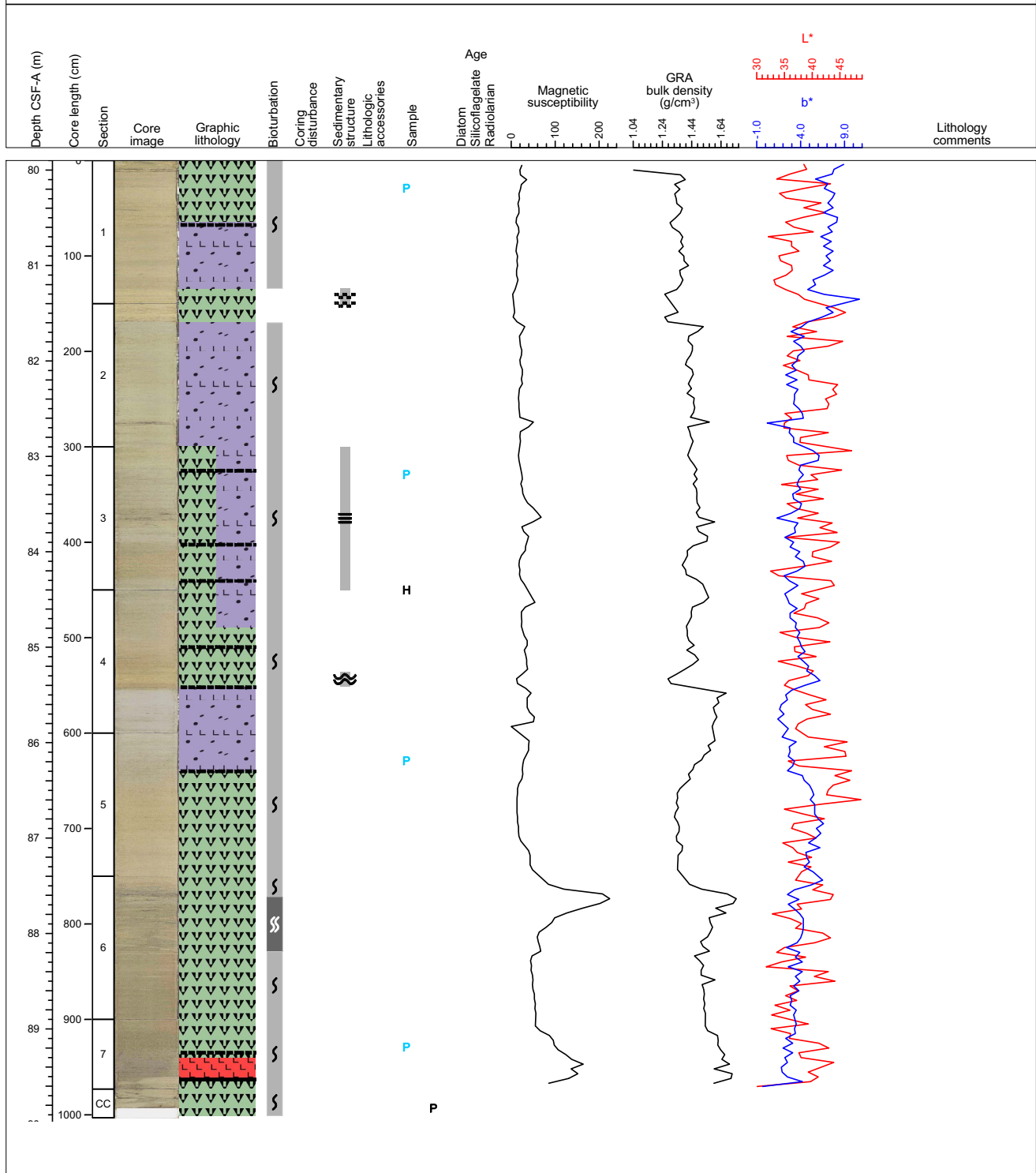
Major lithology: Greenish diatom ooze; minor lithology: greyish to greenish diatom silt; sometimes foraminifer-bearing and fine-ashy; boundaries between different beds usually gradual; several laminated intervals in section 6 with diatom ooze, foraminifer-rich diatom ooze and various amounts of fine ash; slight to absent bioturbation; no drilling disturbance



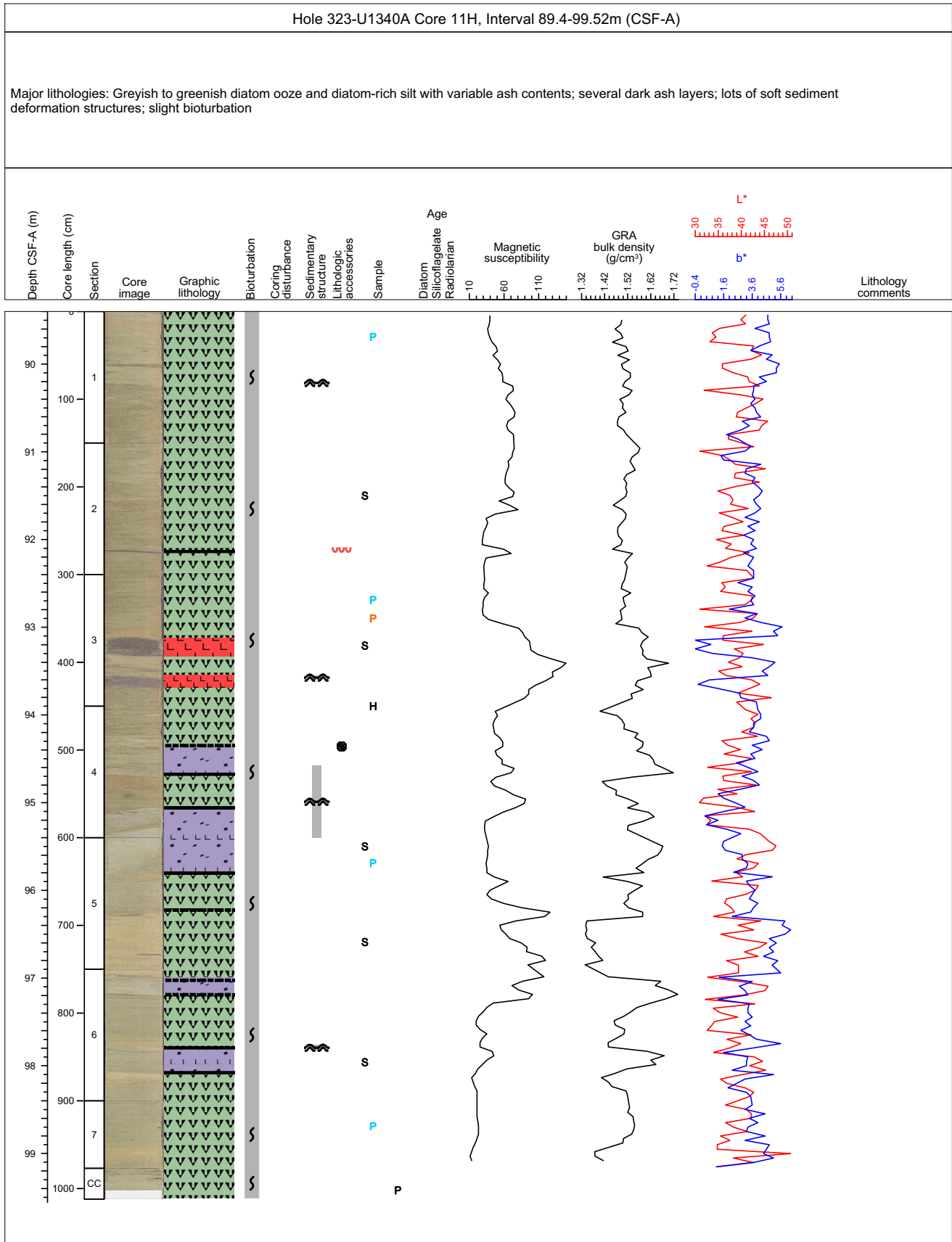
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 10H, Interval 79.9-89.93m (CSF-A)

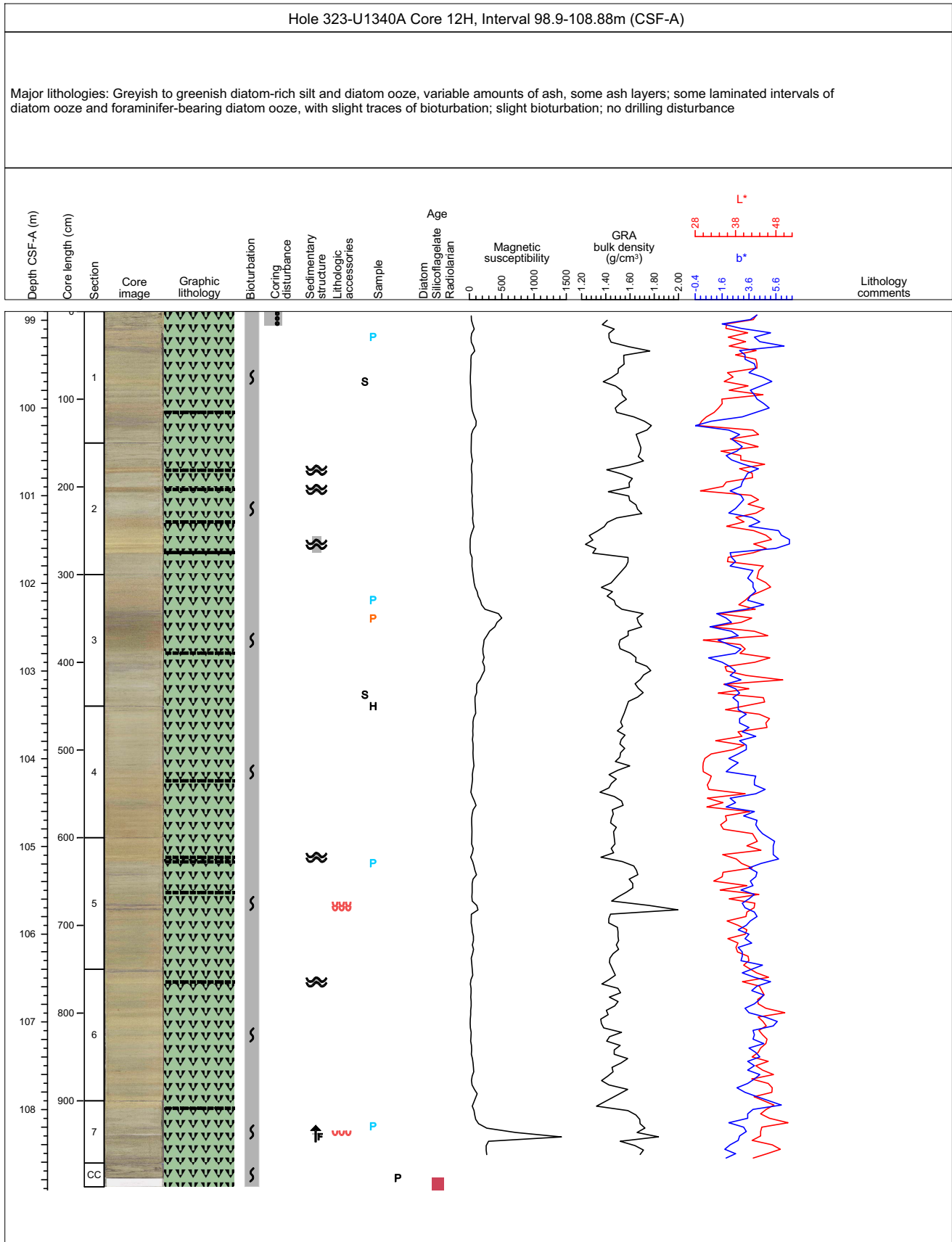
Major lithologies: Greyish to greenish diatom-rich fine-ashy silt and diatom ooze; sometimes foraminifer-bearing; mostly gradual boundaries; diatom-rich fine ash in section 7; laminated interval in sections 3 and 4, with foraminifer-rich diatom ooze, diatom ooze and variable amounts of fine ash; slight to absent bioturbation; no drilling disturbance



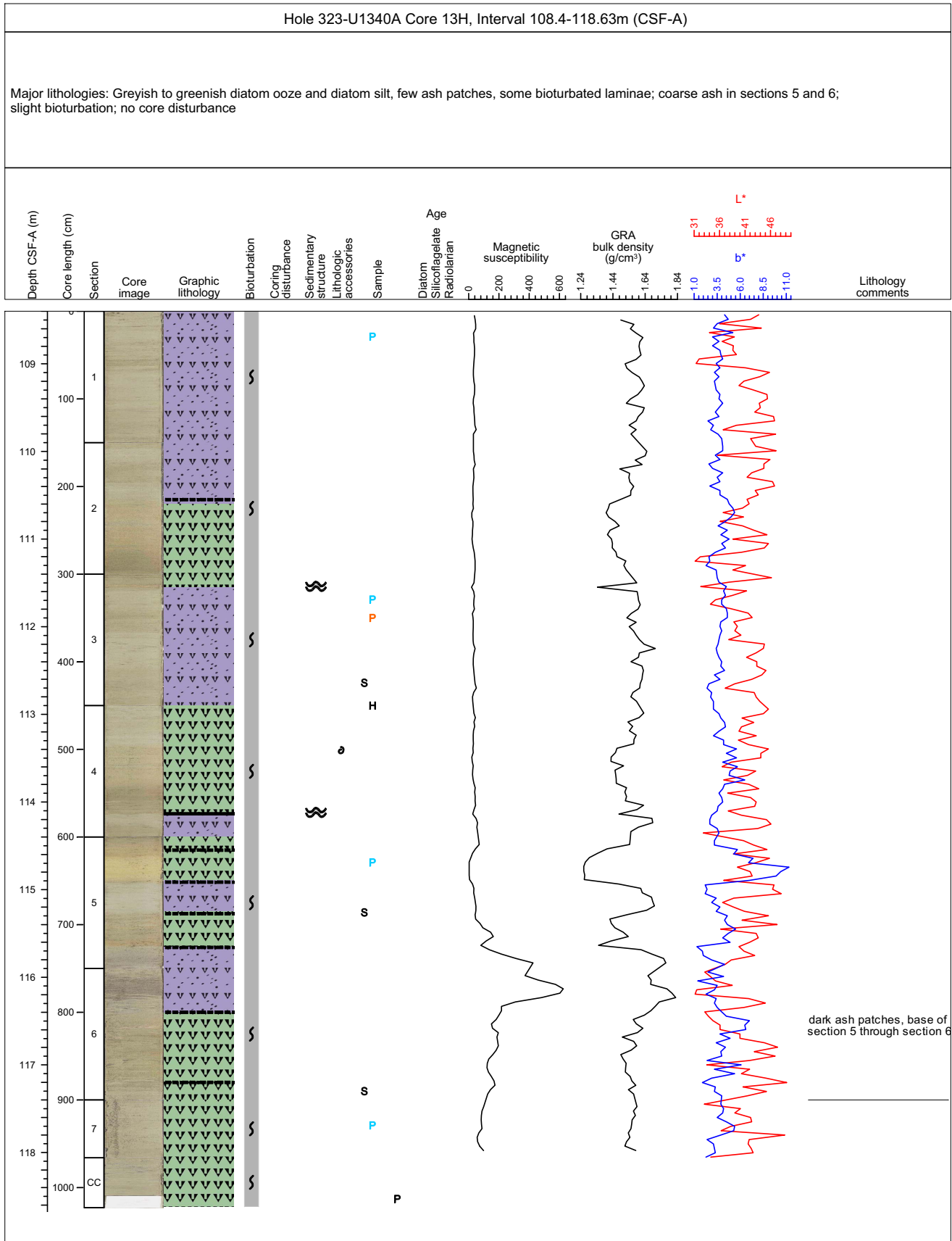
Core Photo



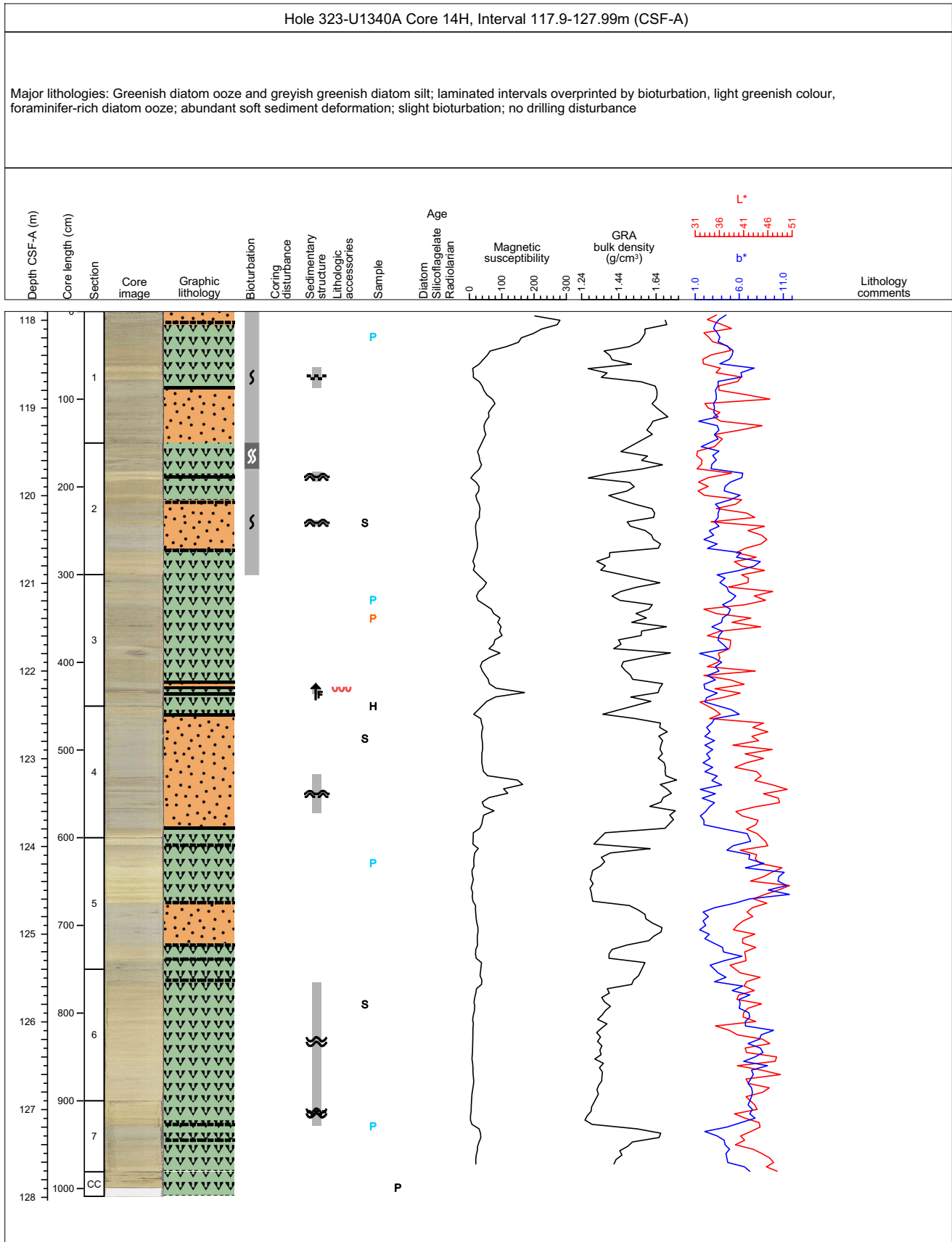
Core Photo



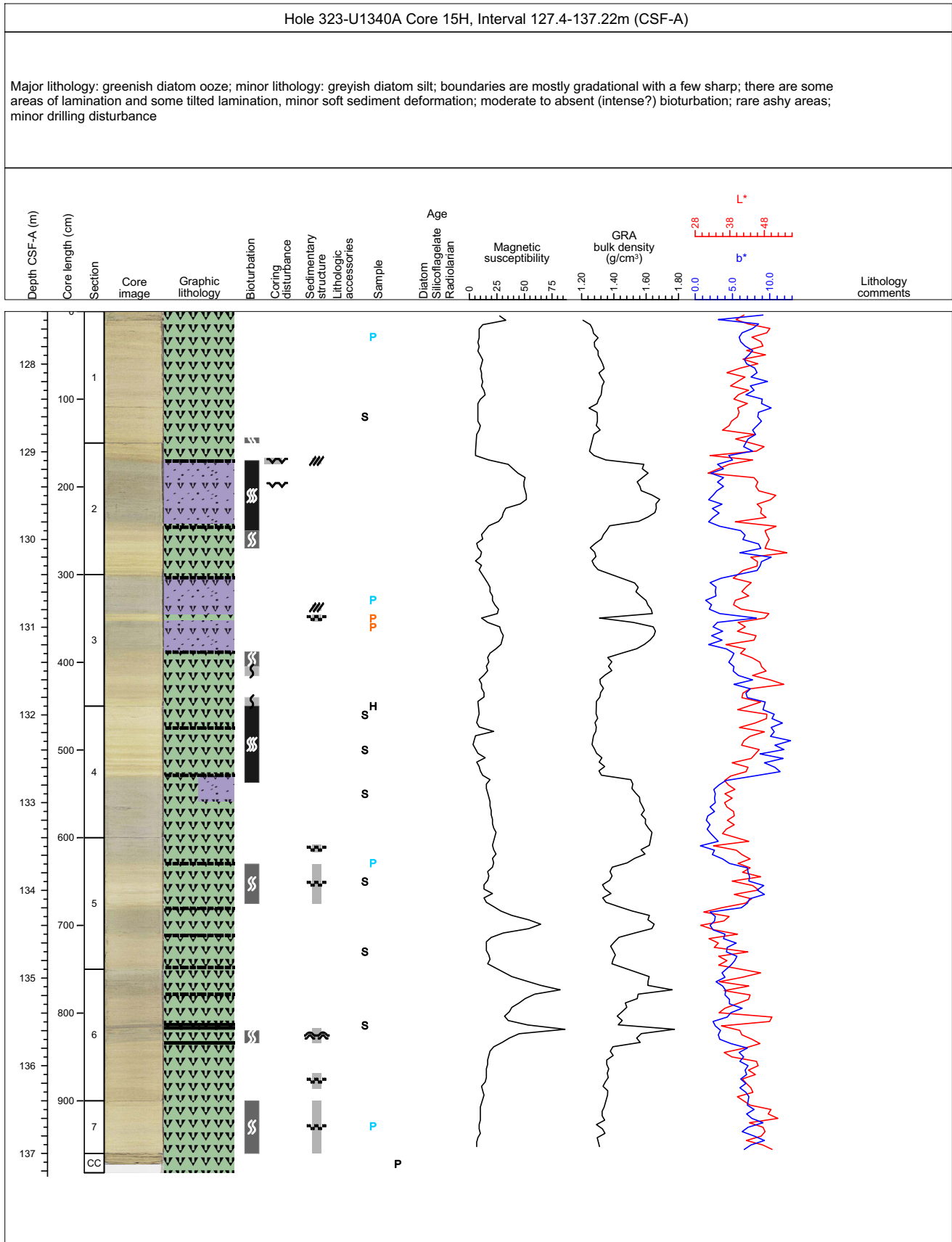
Core Photo



Core Photo



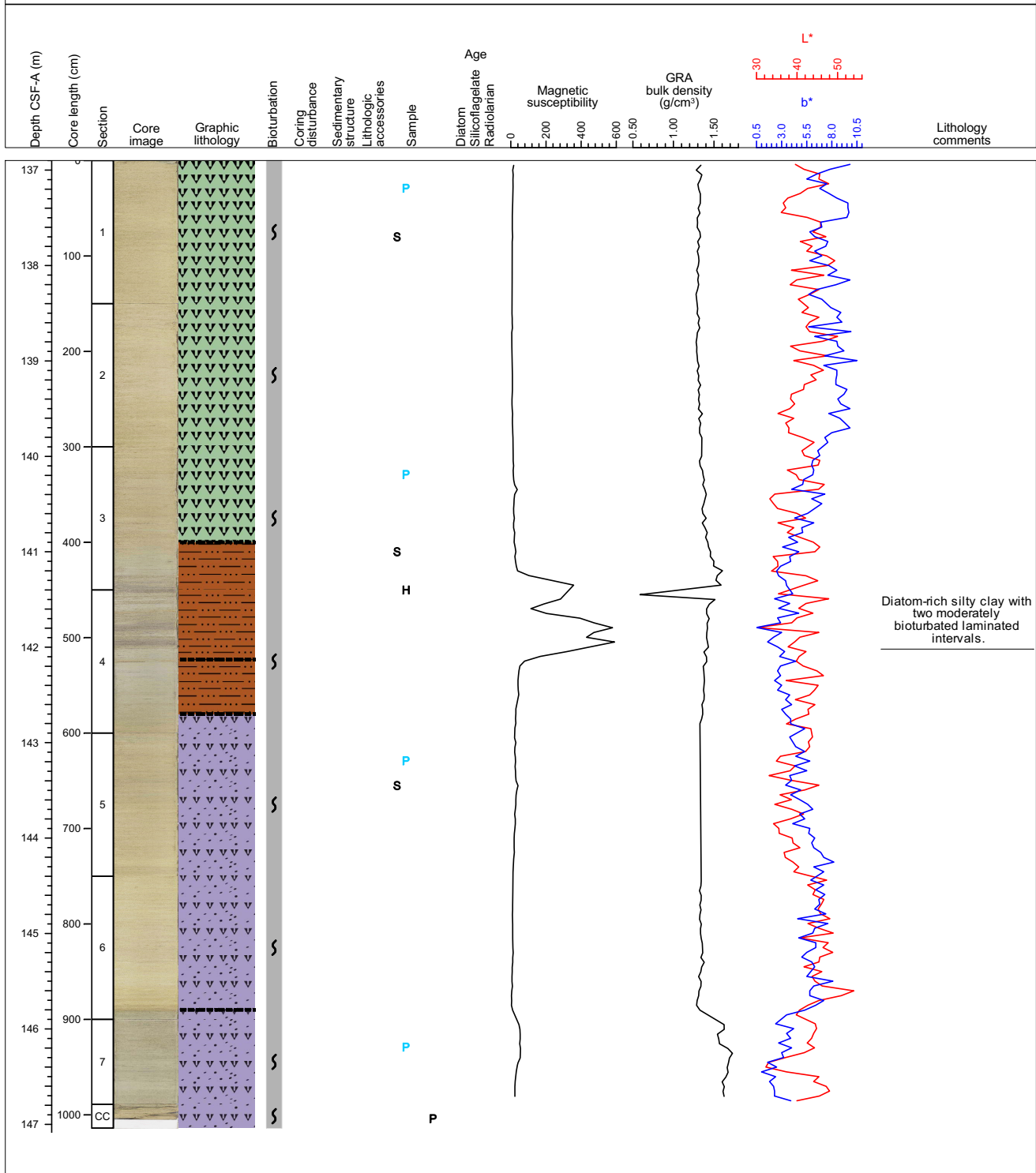
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 16H, Interval 136.9-147.04m (CSF-A)

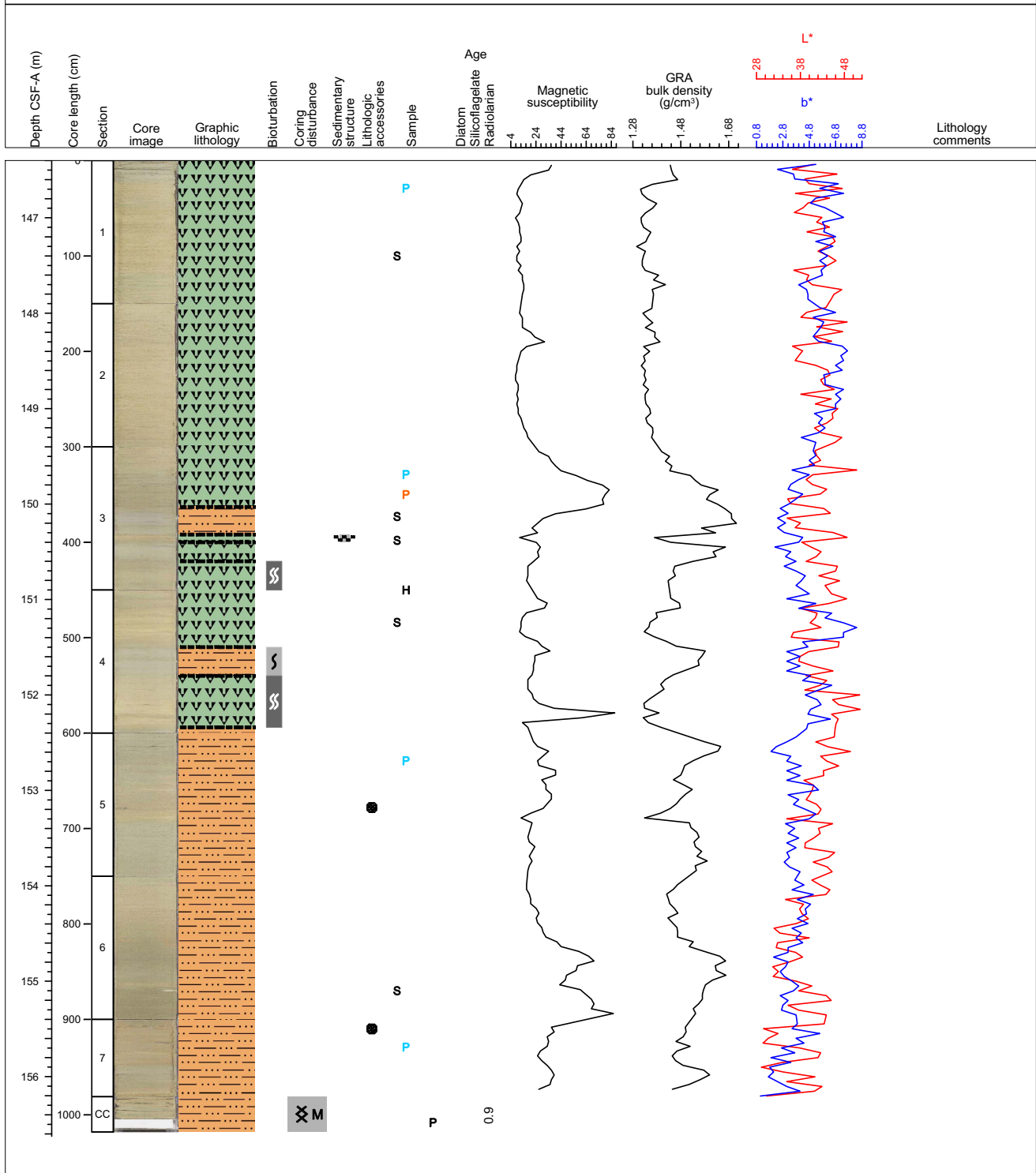
Major lithologies are olive gray diatom ooze and dark grey diatom silt and diatom -rich silty clay, with gradual contacts between units. There are two thin beds with moderately bioturbated laminated sediments.



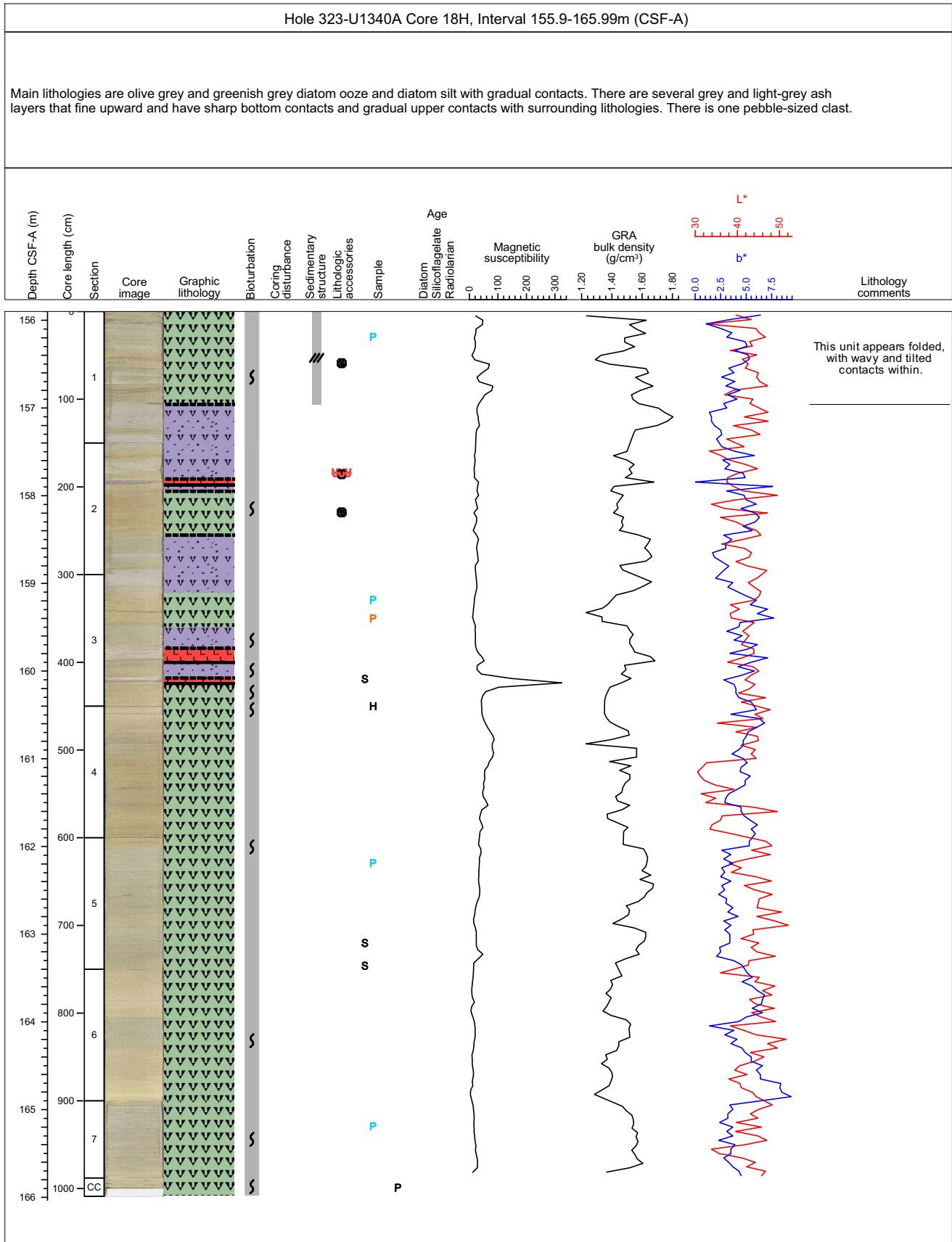
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 17H, Interval 146.4-156.58m (CSF-A)

Main lithologies are olive grey and dark greenish grey diatom ooze and diatom clayey silt with gradual contacts. There is an 8-cm-thick laminated interval in section 3. Bioturbation is not visible, slight or moderate.



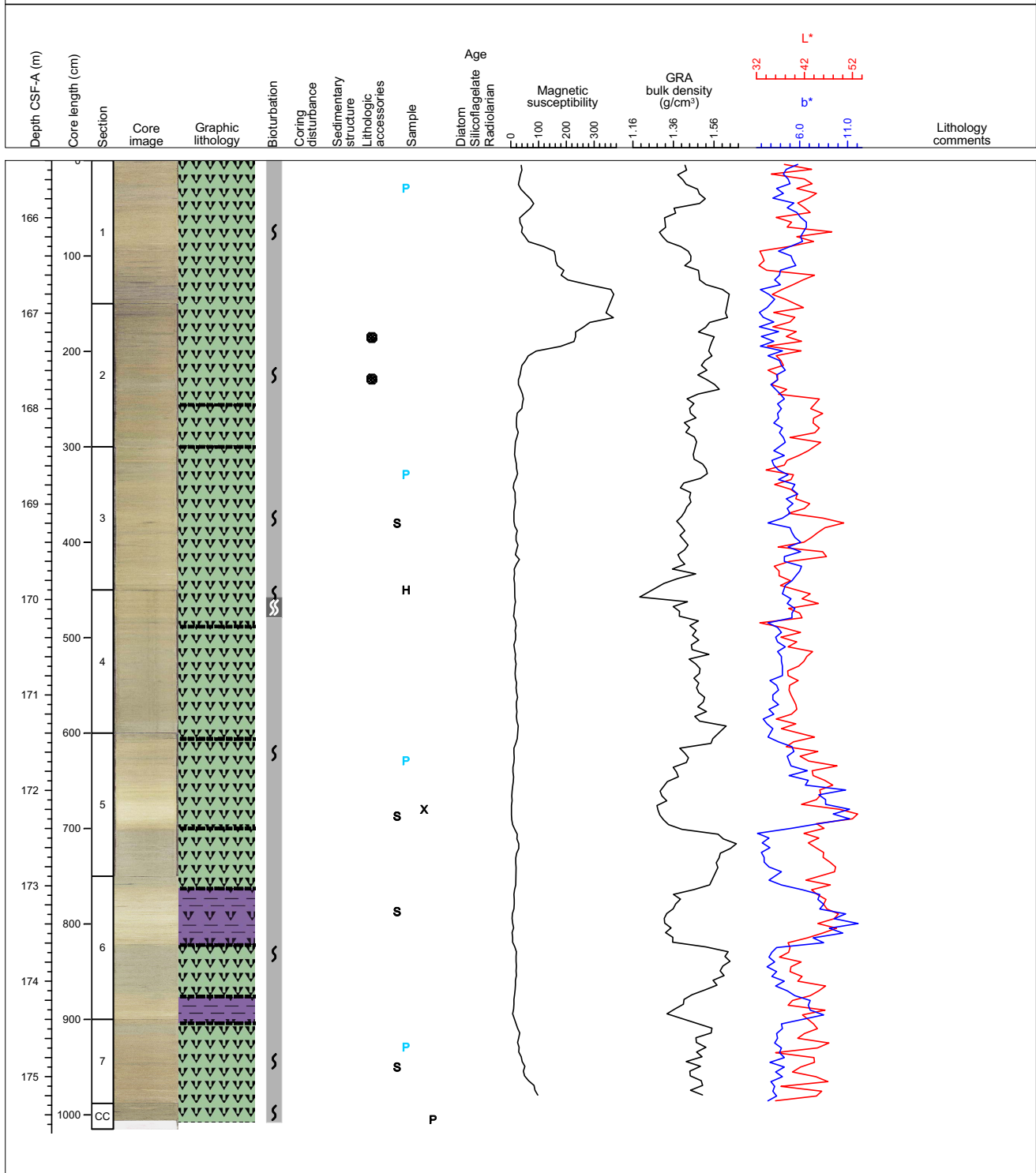
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 19H, Interval 165.4-175.55m (CSF-A)

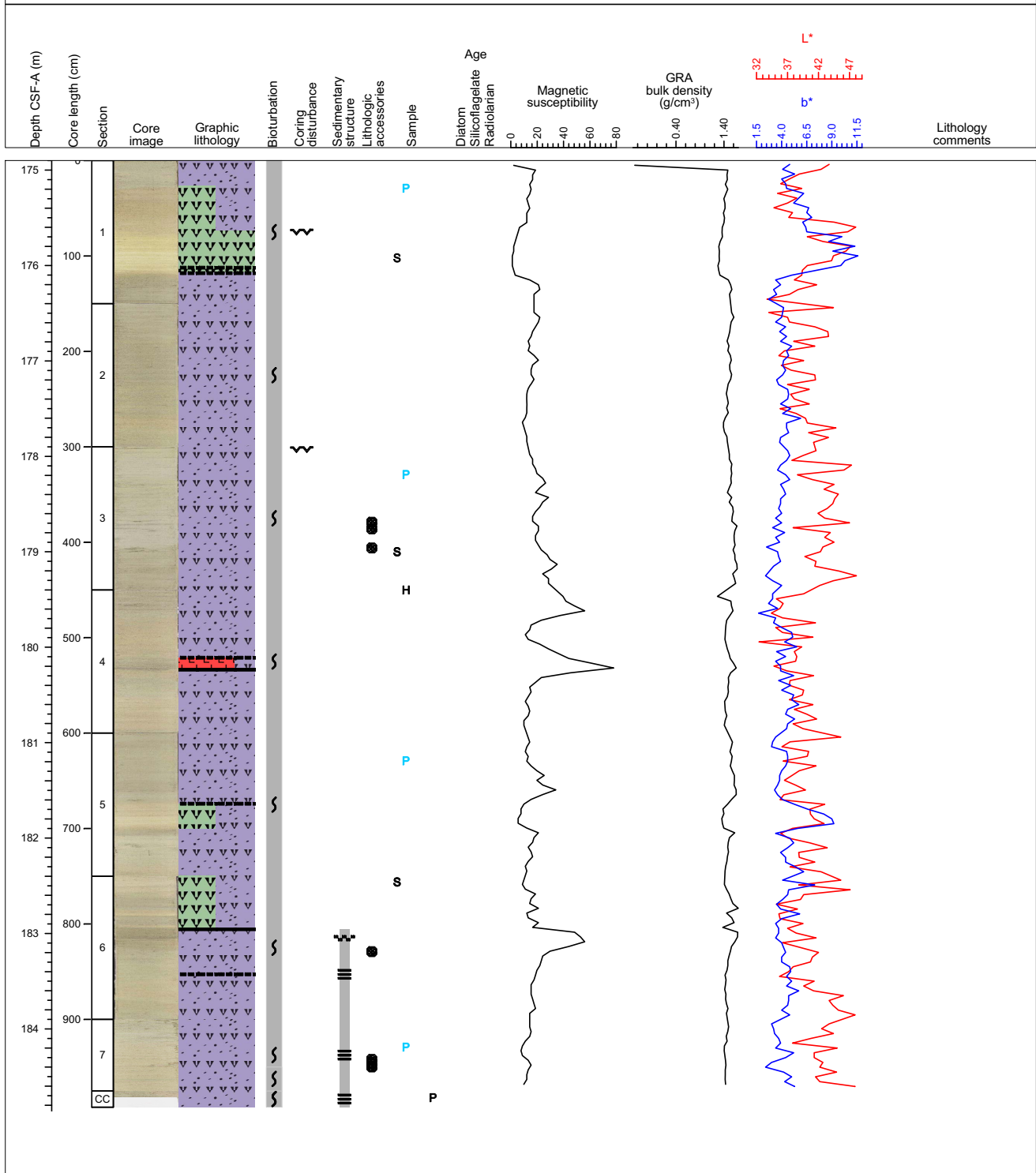
Major lithologies: very dark greenish grey diatomaceous ooze interbedded with dark olive grey nanofossil bearing diatom ooze and olive to olive grey diatom clay. The boundaries are gradational. Mottling is common throughout and ash occurs only as mottles. Bioturbation is moderate through much of the core and several olive intervals may have been laminated at one point but are now only mottled. Drilling disturbance is minimal.



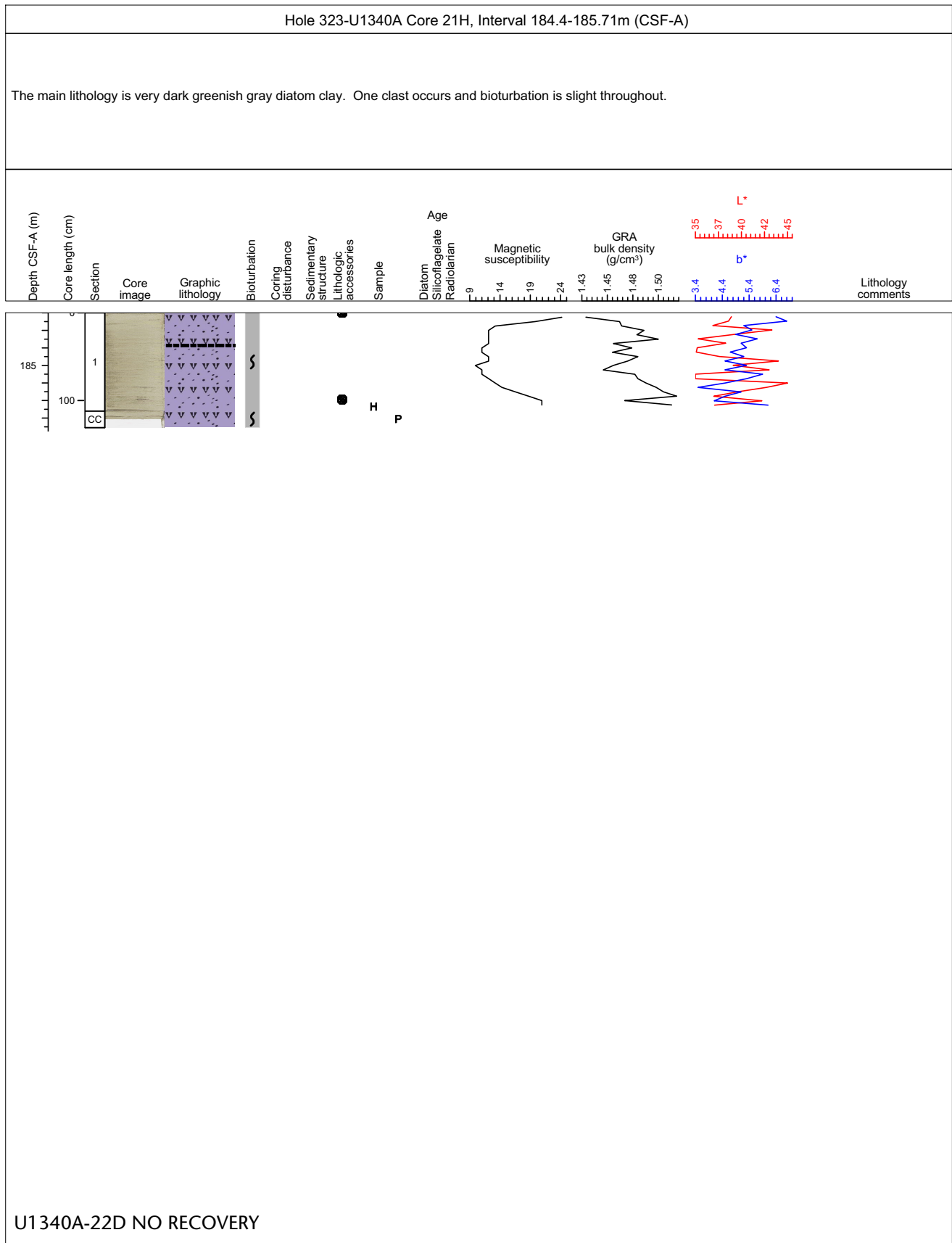
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 20H, Interval 174.9-184.82m (CSF-A)

Major lithologies: Alternating beds of olive nanofossil-bearing diatom ooze and very dark greenish grey diatom silt. All lithologies are separated by graded boundaries. One diffuse ash is found in section 4. Bioturbation is slight throughout with many mottles. Pebbles and granules are found in sections 3, 6, and 7. Drilling disturbance is minimal.



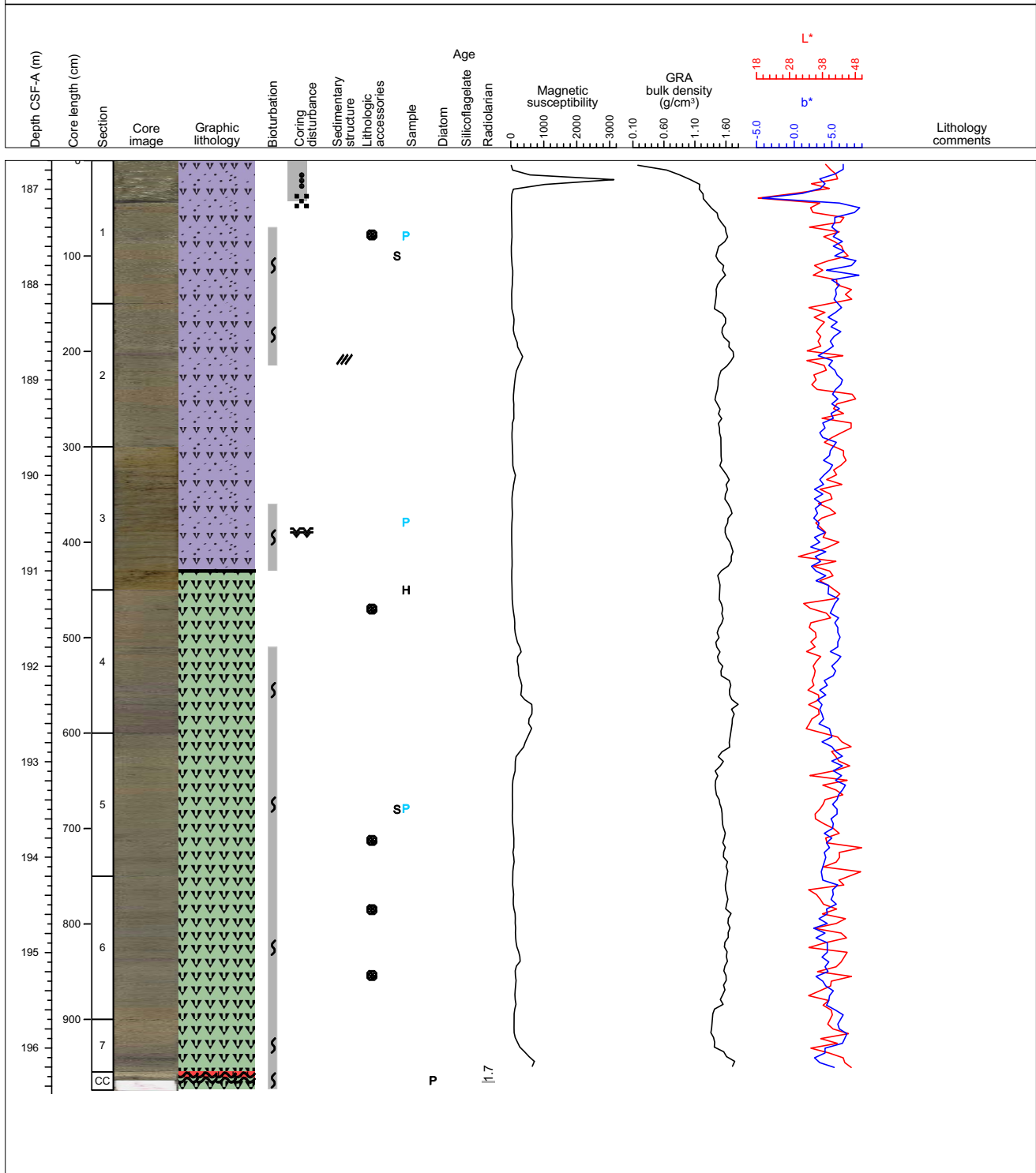
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 23H, Interval 186.7-196.44m (CSF-A)

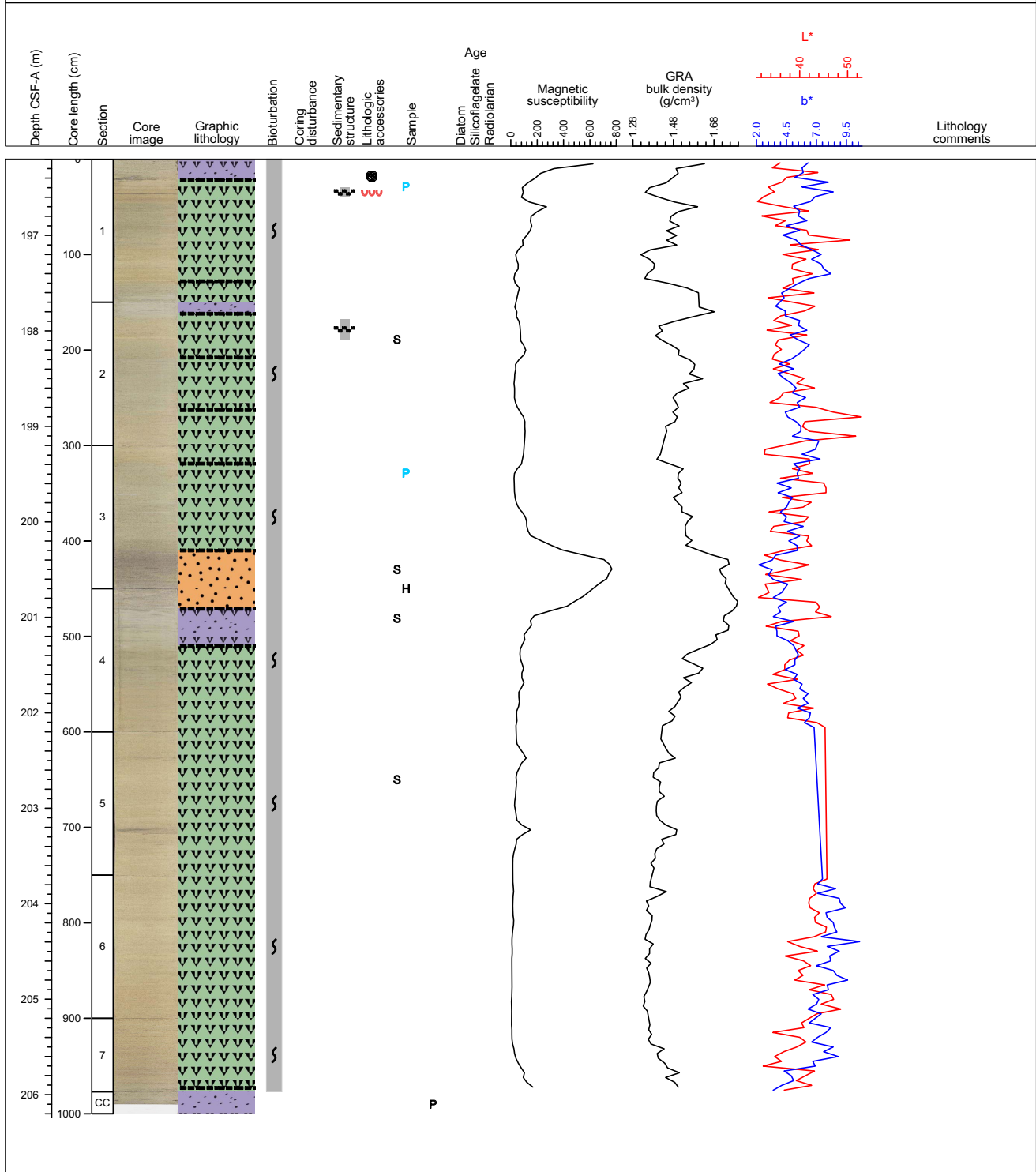
Major lithologies: very dark grey diatom silt and dark greenish grey diatom ooze are separated by a sharp change in texture in section 3. A grey fine ash is present in the core catcher. Pebbles and granules occur throughout and bioturbation is slight through most of the core. Drilling disturbances are minimal.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 24H, Interval 196.2-206.2m (CSF-A)

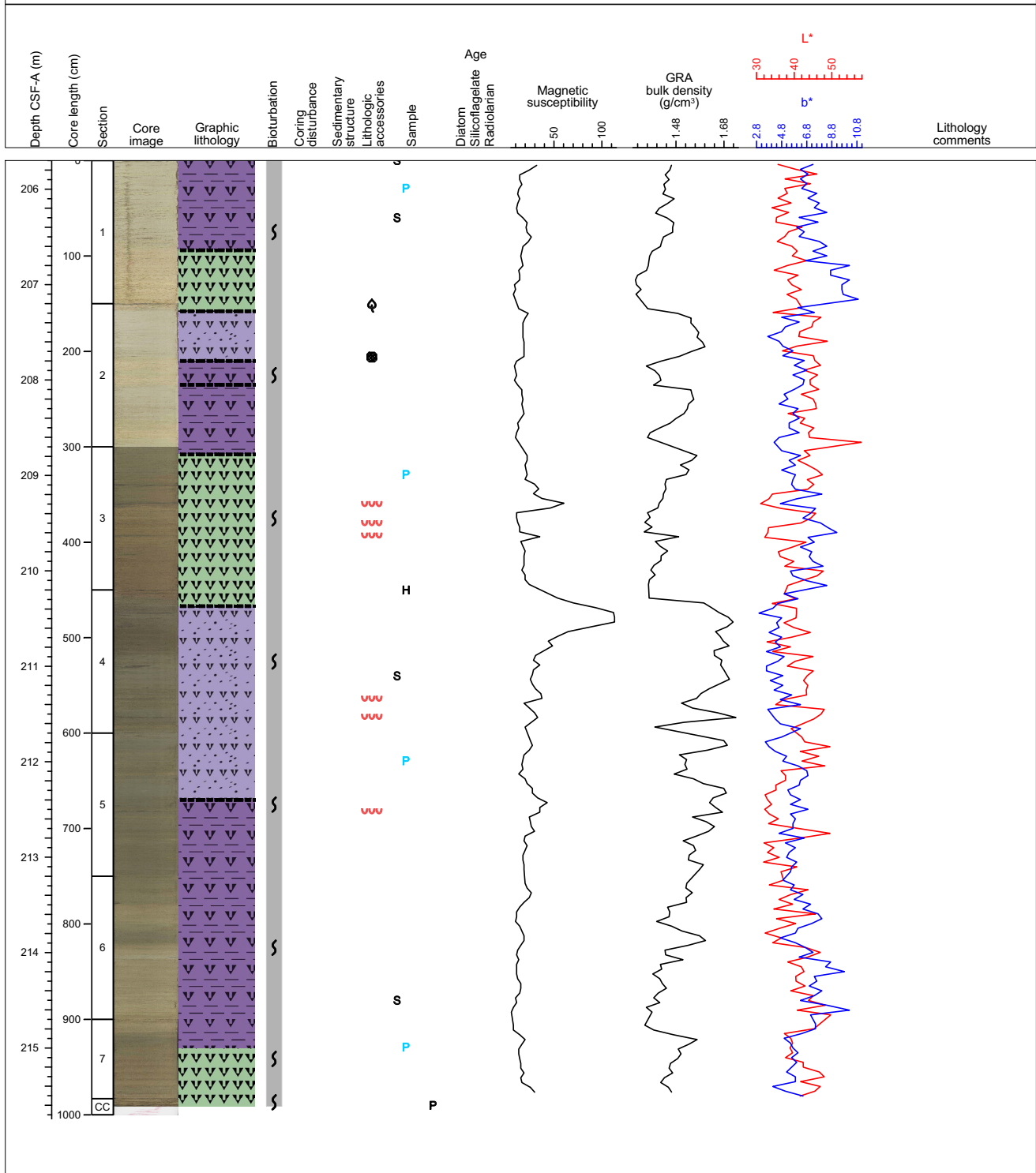
Major lithology is diatom ooze, olive brown (5Y 4/3). In Section 1 (30-40cm) and Section 2 (18-39cm), laminae occurred, but it is not clear. Secondary lithology is diatom silt. It is less than 20% in Core 24. In the bottom of Section 3, highly bioturbated spong spicule-bearing diatom-rich fine ashy silt occurred. Bioturbation is slight. A layer of pebbles (probably pumice) occurred in the top of section1.



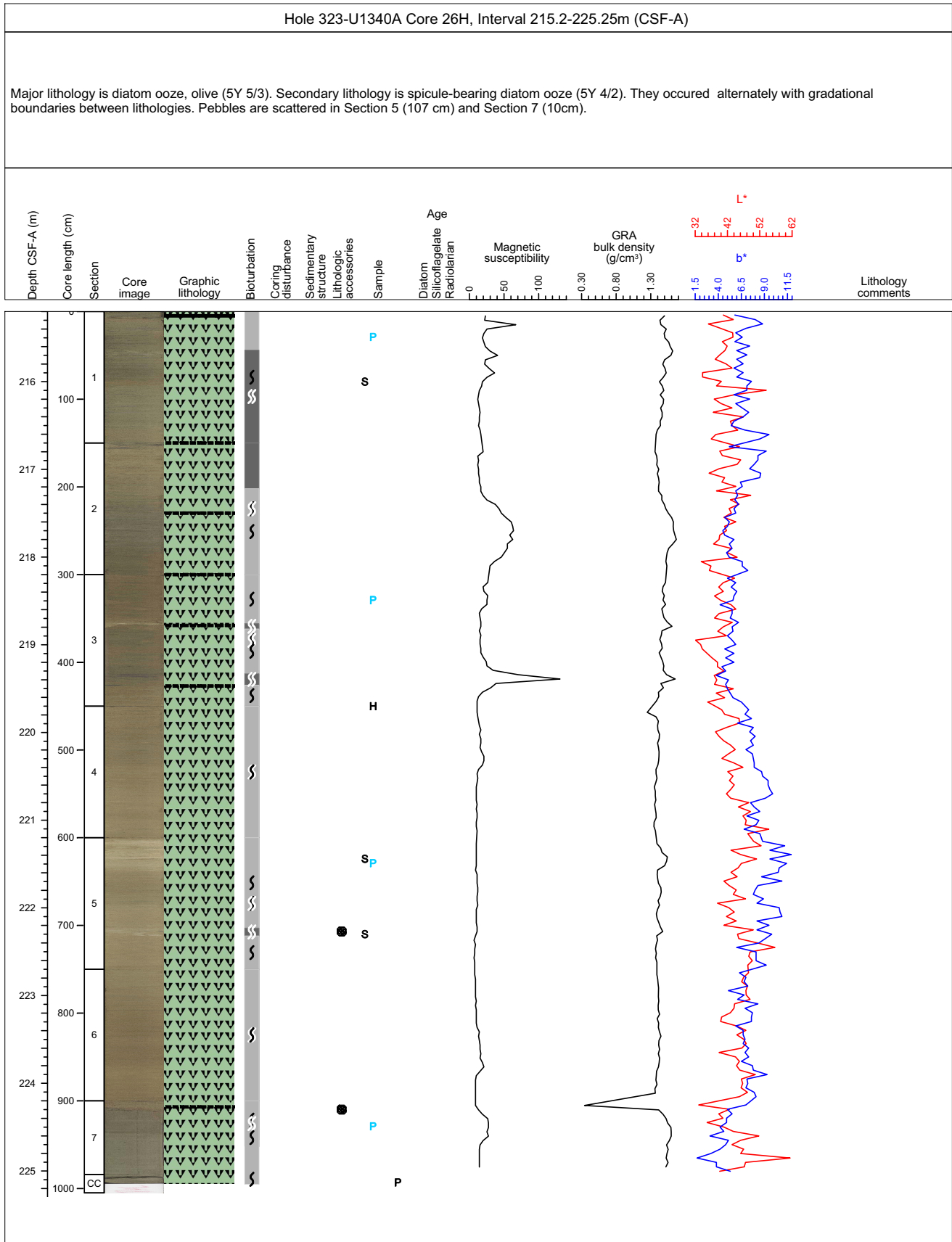
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 25H, Interval 205.7-215.7m (CSF-A)

Major lithology is spicule bearing-diatom ooze, olive (5Y 5/3). Secondary lithology is diatom silt, dark greenish olive (10Y 4/1). 3rd lithology is spicule-bearing diatom clay. They alternated with gradational boundaries between lithologies. Wood fragment occurred in the top of Section 2. Bioturbation is slight.



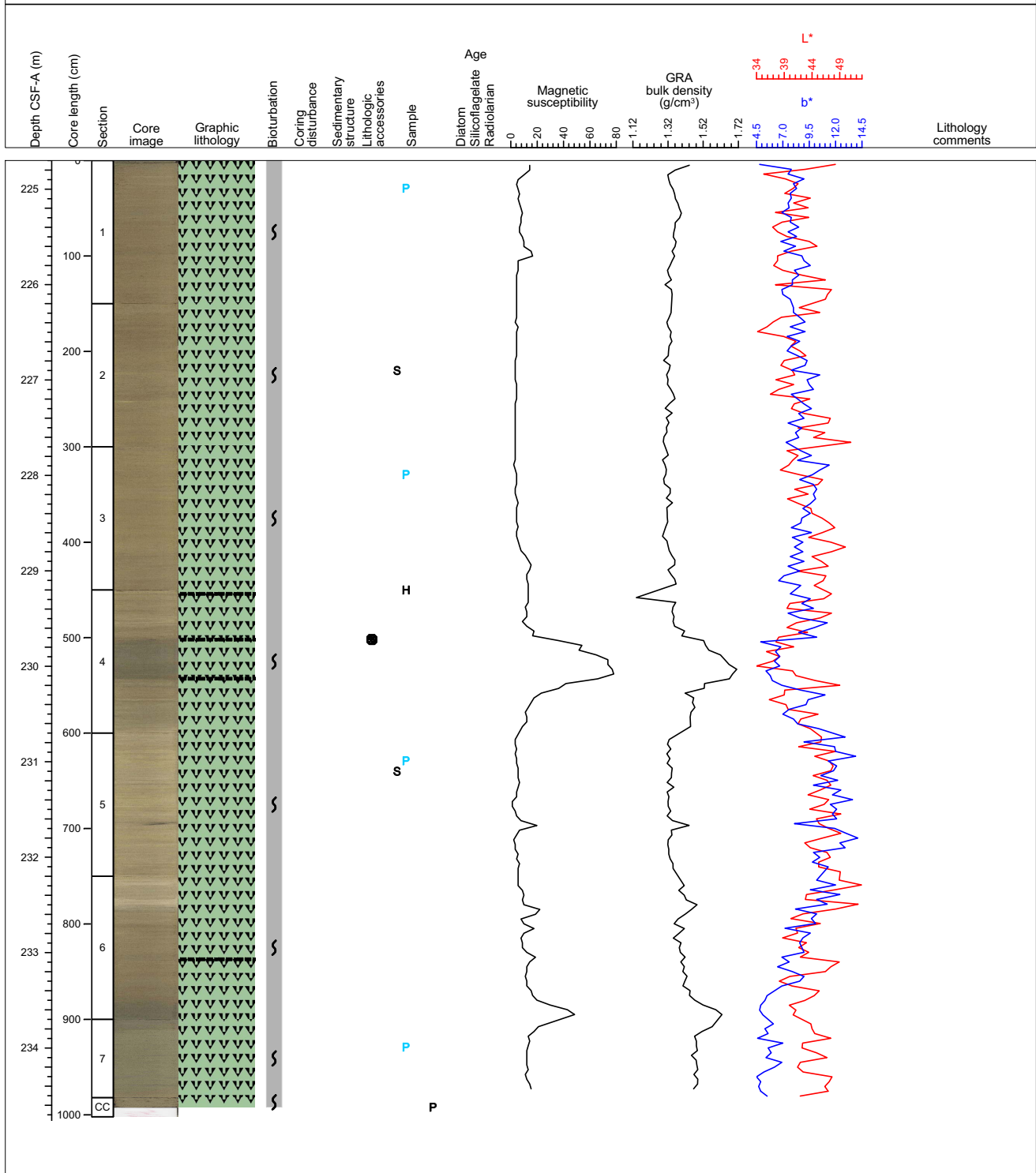
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 27H, Interval 224.7-234.72m (CSF-A)

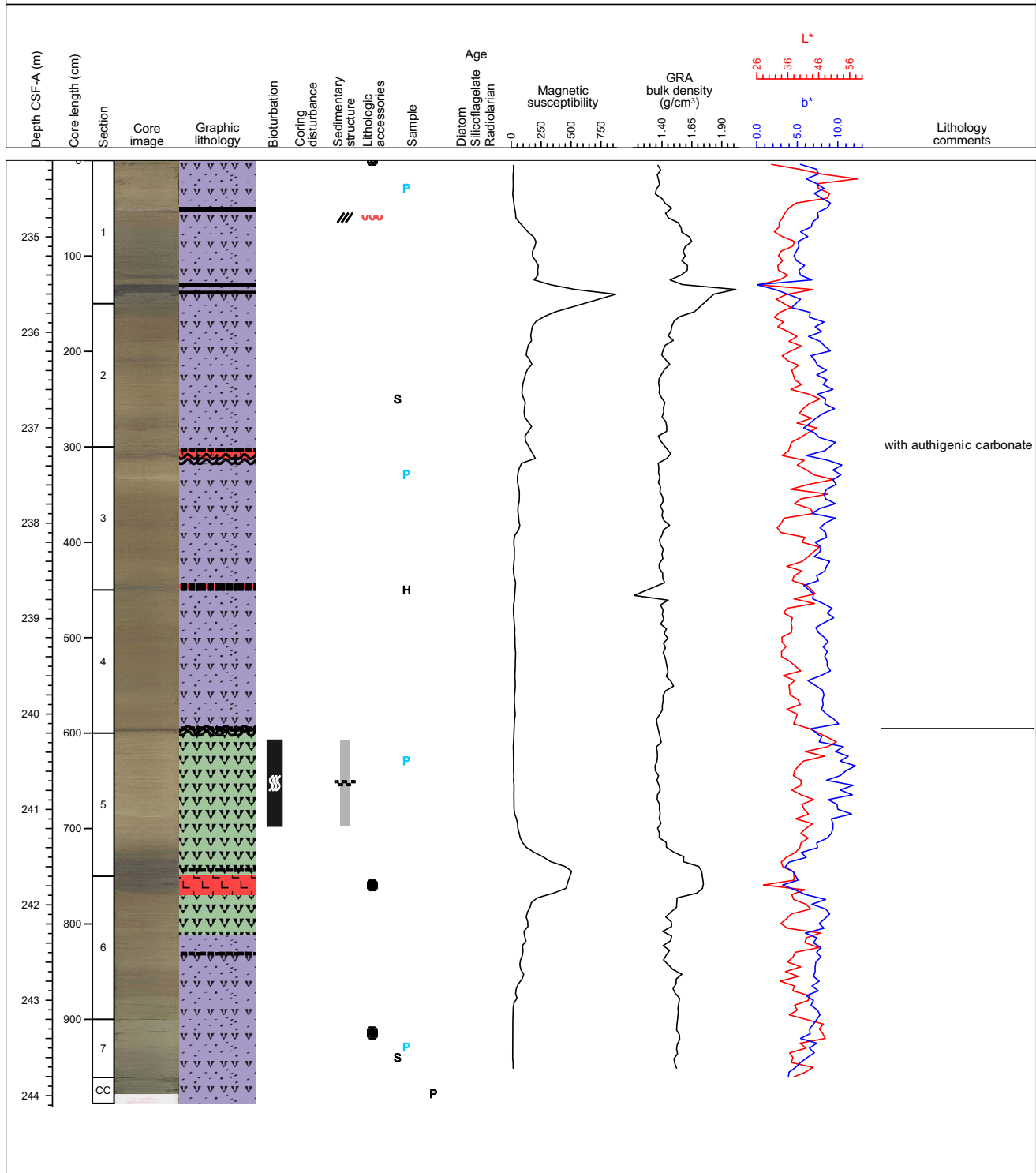
All diatom ooze, olive (5Y 4/3 and 5Y 5/3). Color change (light and dark) may be caused by silt and vitric grain contents, i.e.silt and vitric grain constents are higher in the light colored layer (5Y 5/3).Bioturbation is slight.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 28H, Interval 234.2-244.08m (CSF-A)

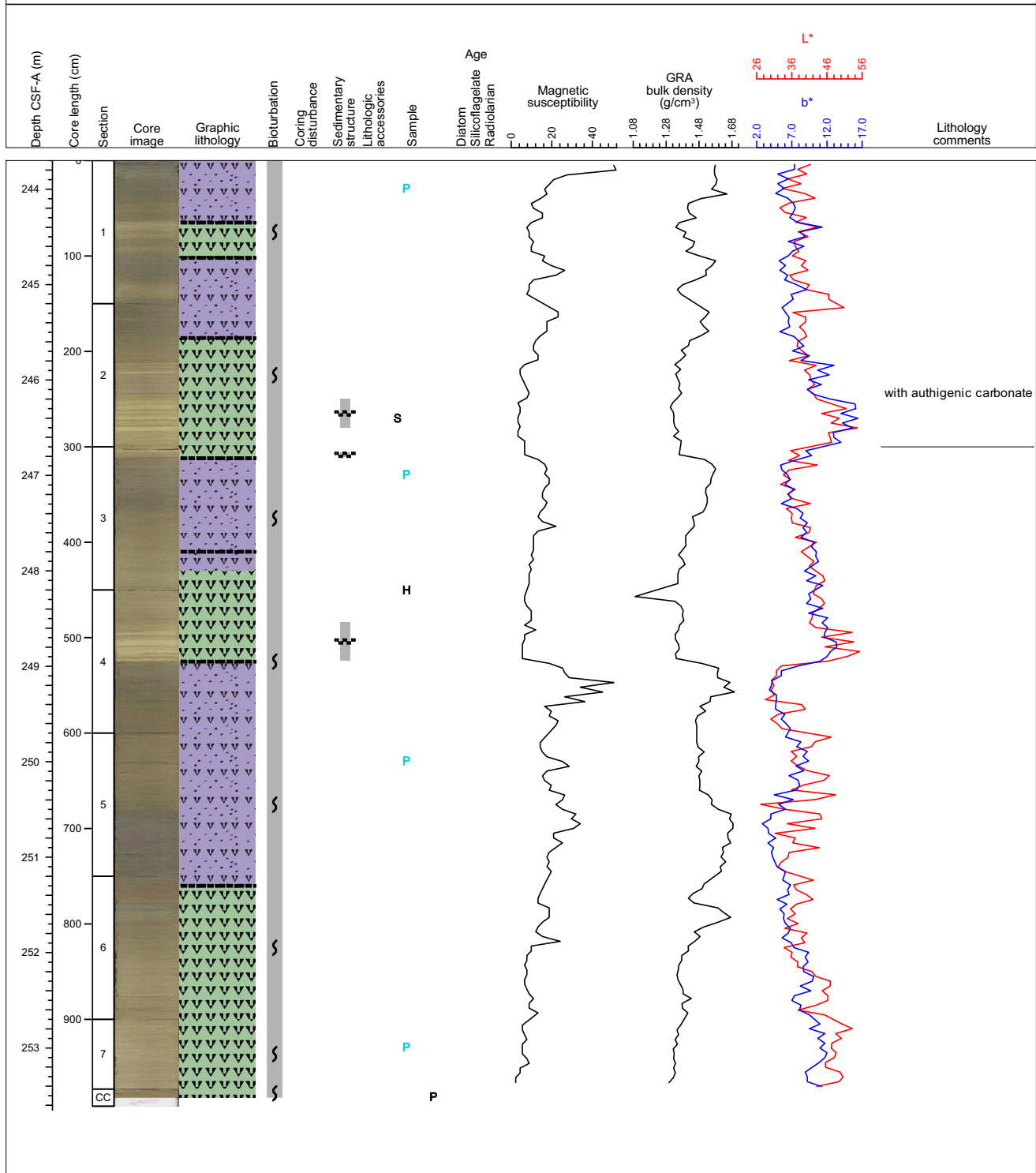
Major lithologies: olive grey and very dark greenish grey diatom silt. In the top 4 sections, the diatom silt contains authigenic carbonate, but does not in the lower 2 sections. Diatom silt grades into olive grey diatom ooze which then grades back into diatom silt. Five ash layers cut through the major lithologies and range in color from light grey to black. Chondrites is common and most of the core is slightly to strongly bioturbated. Laminations may have been disturbed by bioturbation. Foraminifera are visible throughout section three. Drilling disturbances are minimal.



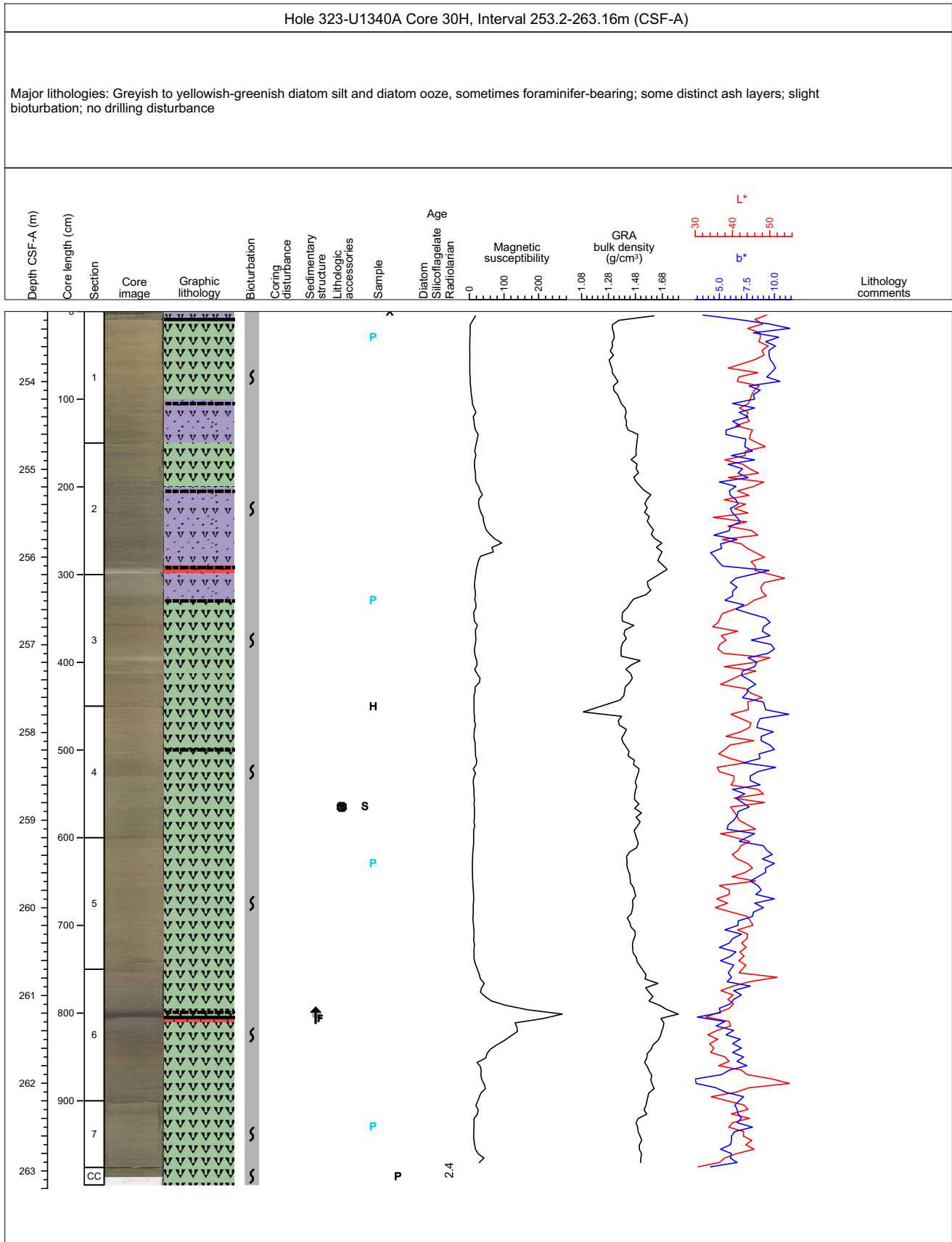
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 29H, Interval 243.7-253.61m (CSF-A)

Major lithology is diatom ooze, olive (5Y 5/3). Secondary lithology is diatom silt, olive grey (5Y 4/2). They occurred alternately. Sometimes (olive (5Y 5/3) and pale olive (5Y 6/3) laminations are recognized in the major lithology, but it is not clear. Bioturbation is slight.



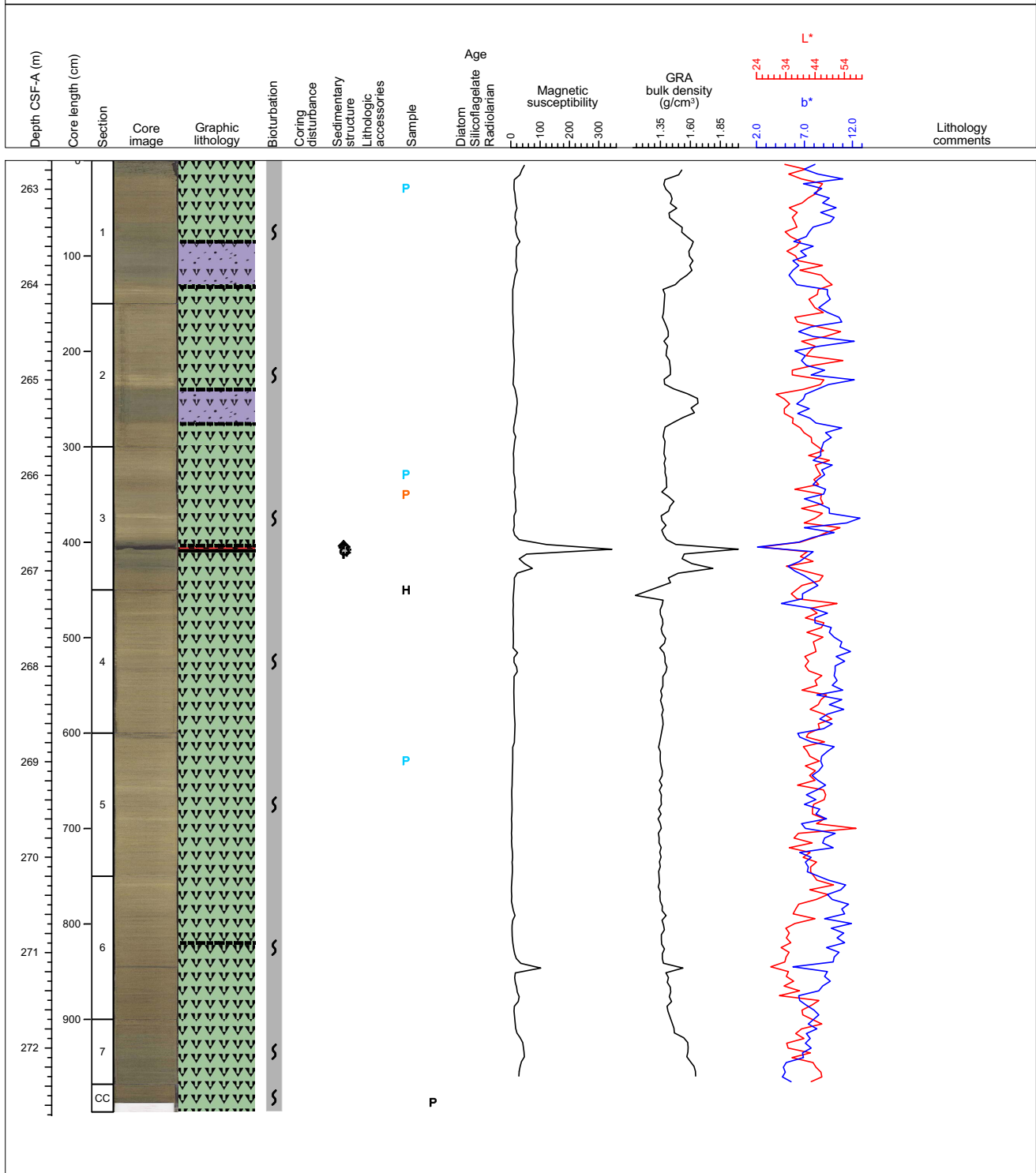
Core Photo



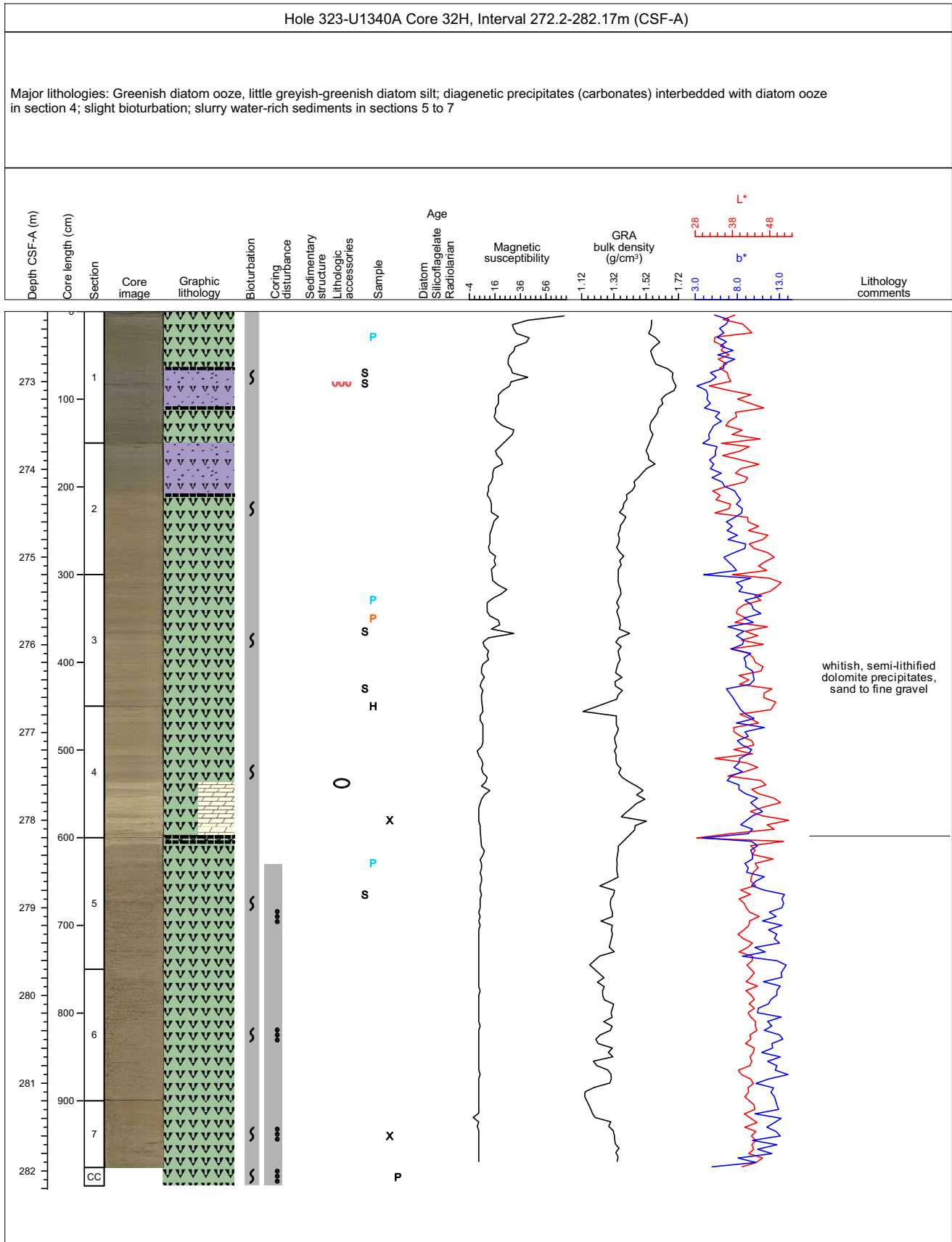
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 31H, Interval 262.7-272.67m (CSF-A)

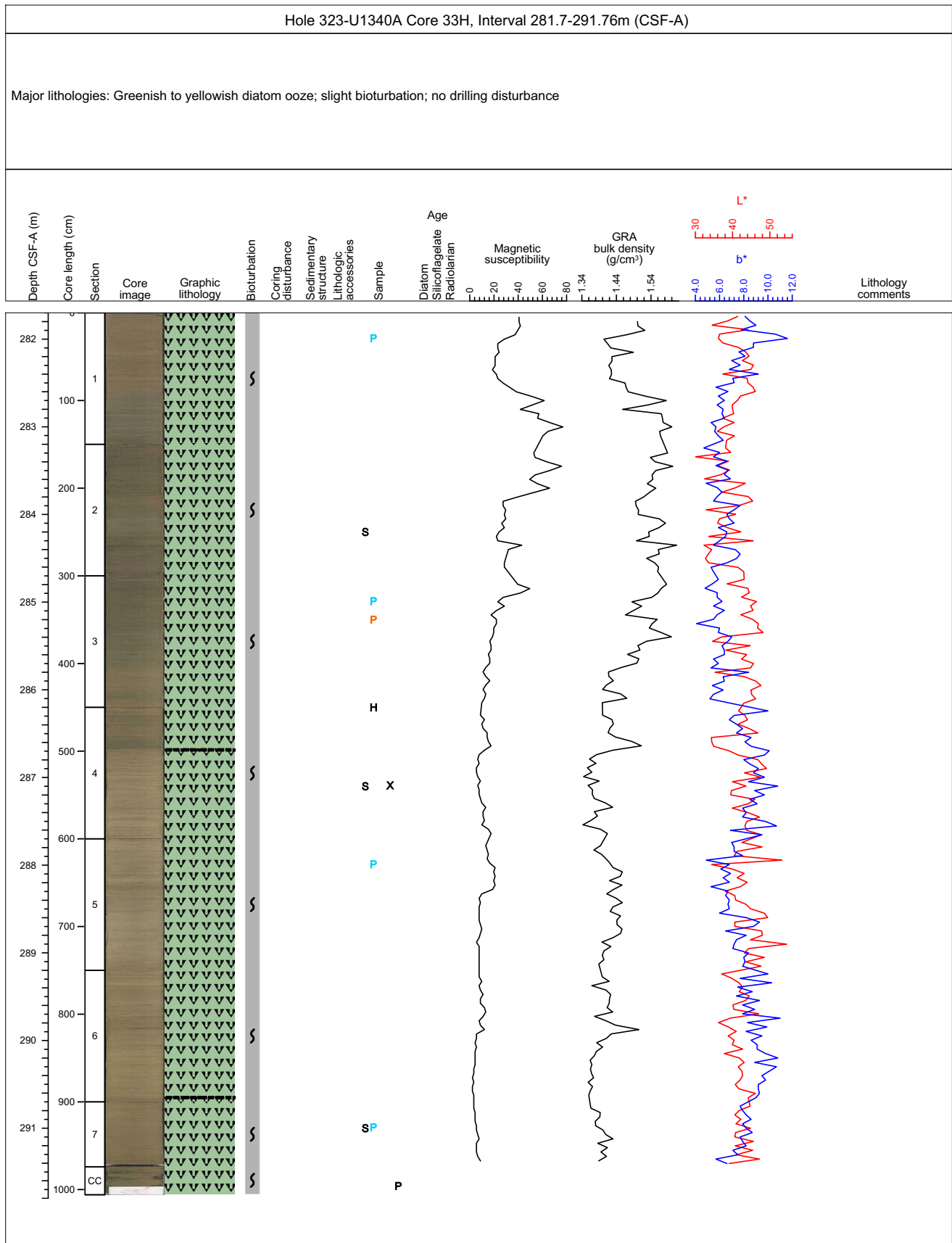
Major lithologies: Mostly greenish to yellowish light-greenish diatom ooze, little greyish-greenish diatom silt; little ash; slight bioturbation, maybe some formerly laminated parts; no drilling disturbance



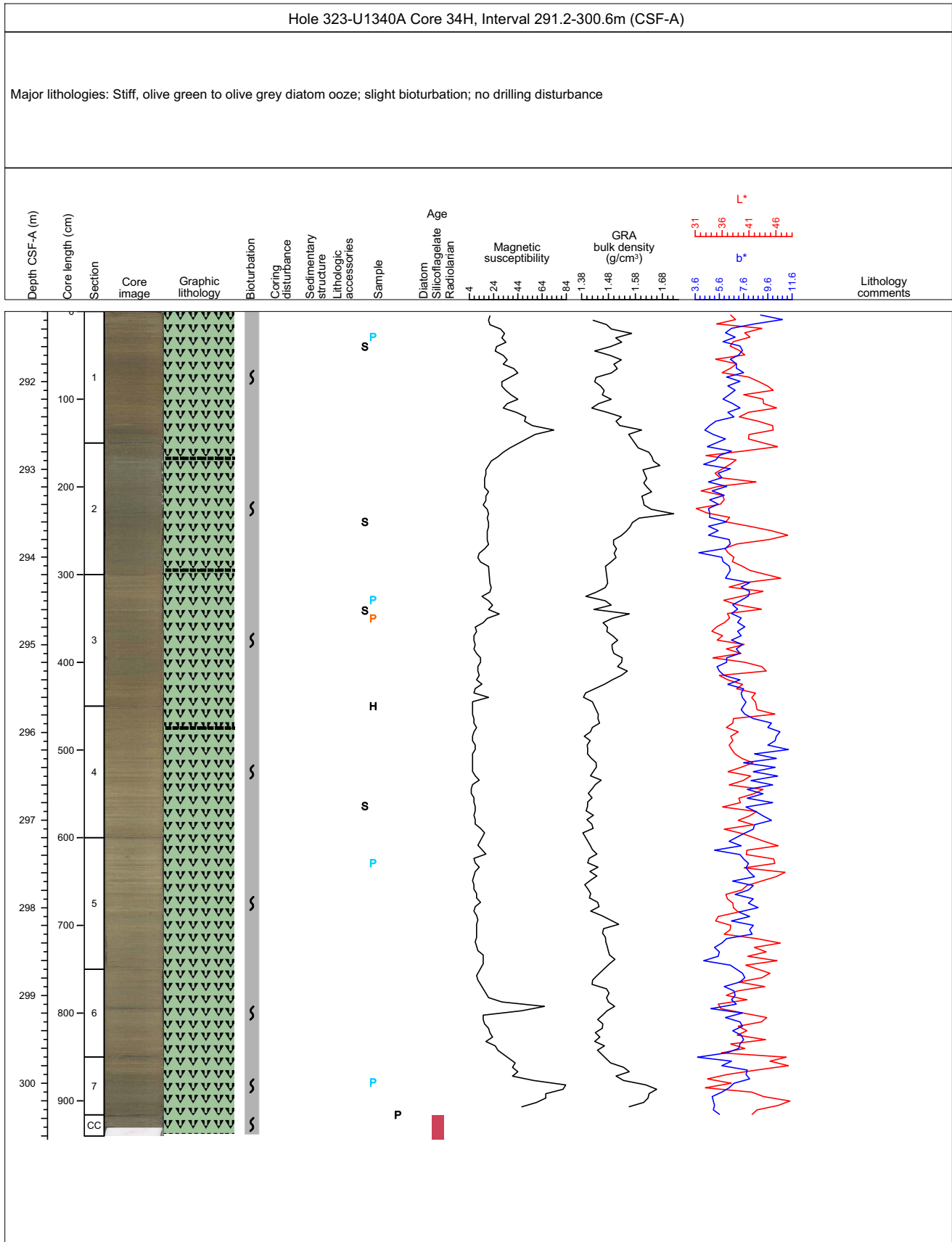
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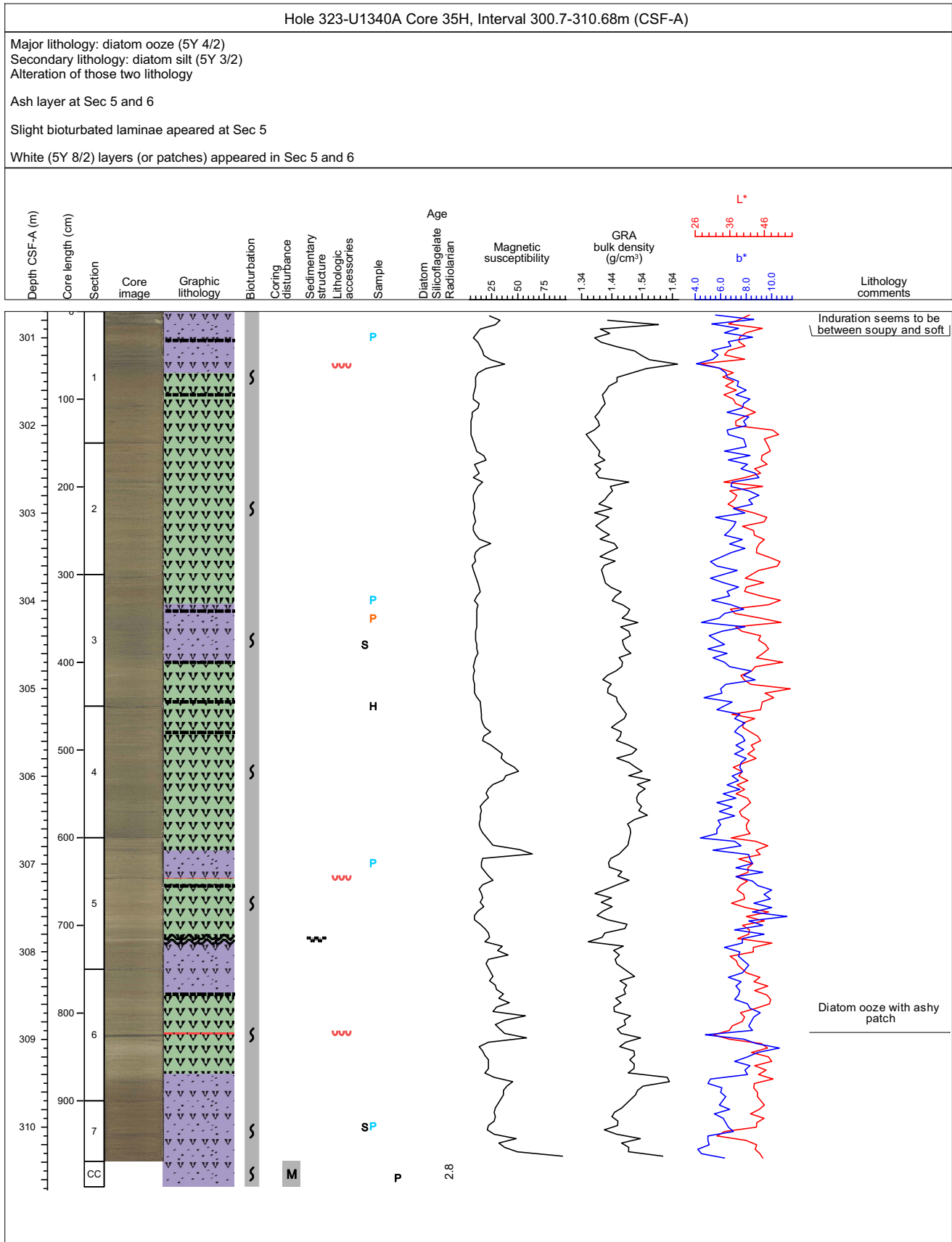
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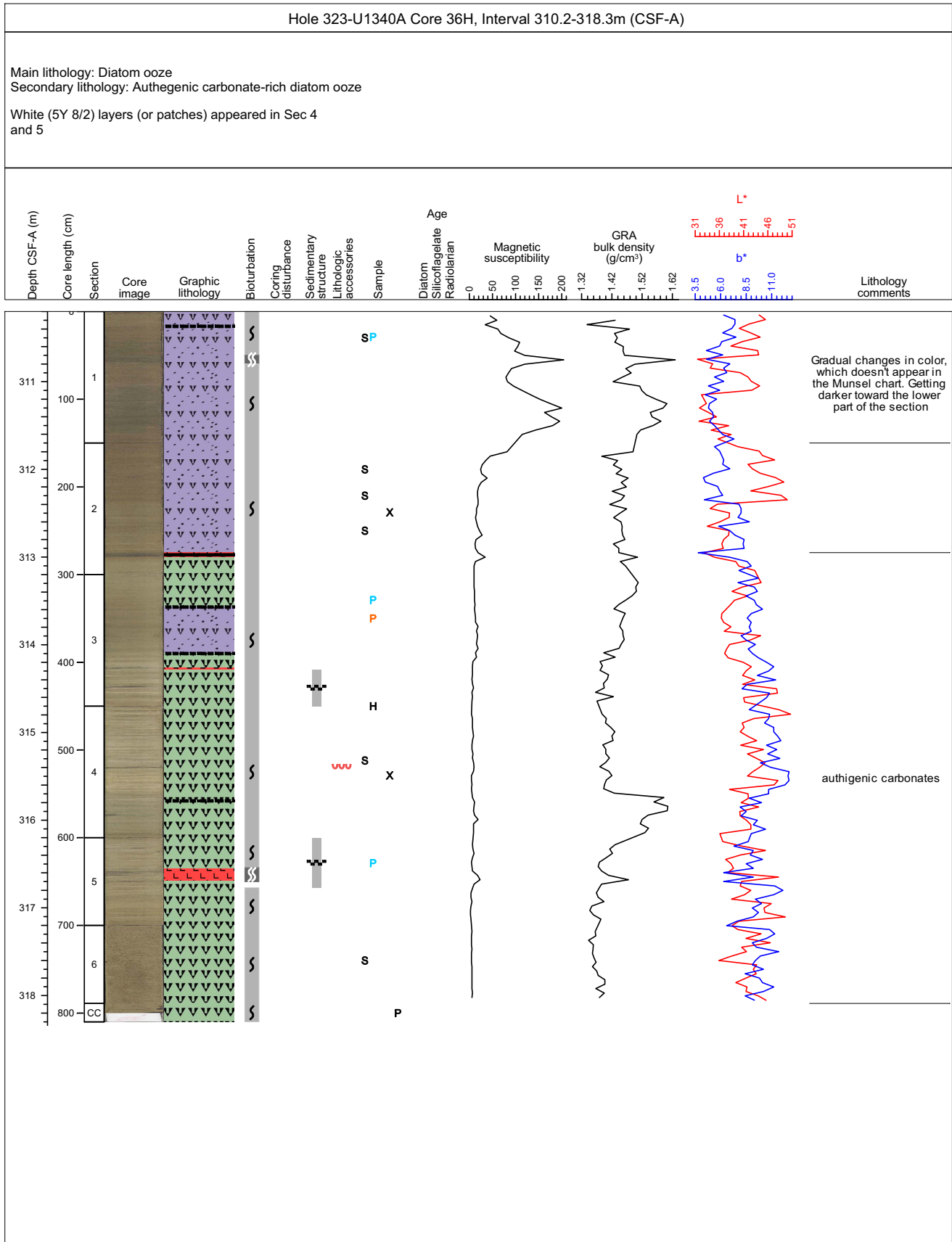
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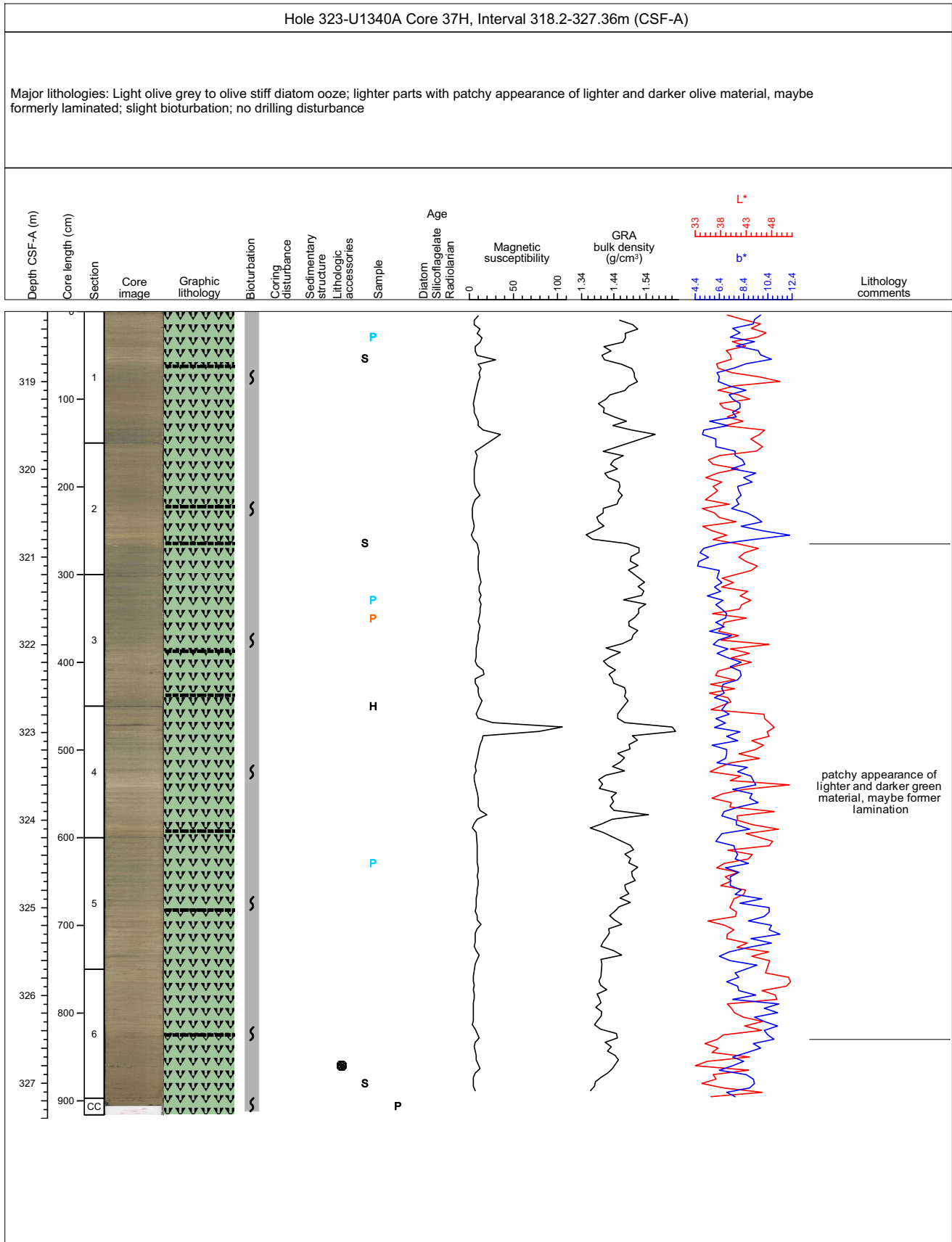
Core Photo



Core Photo



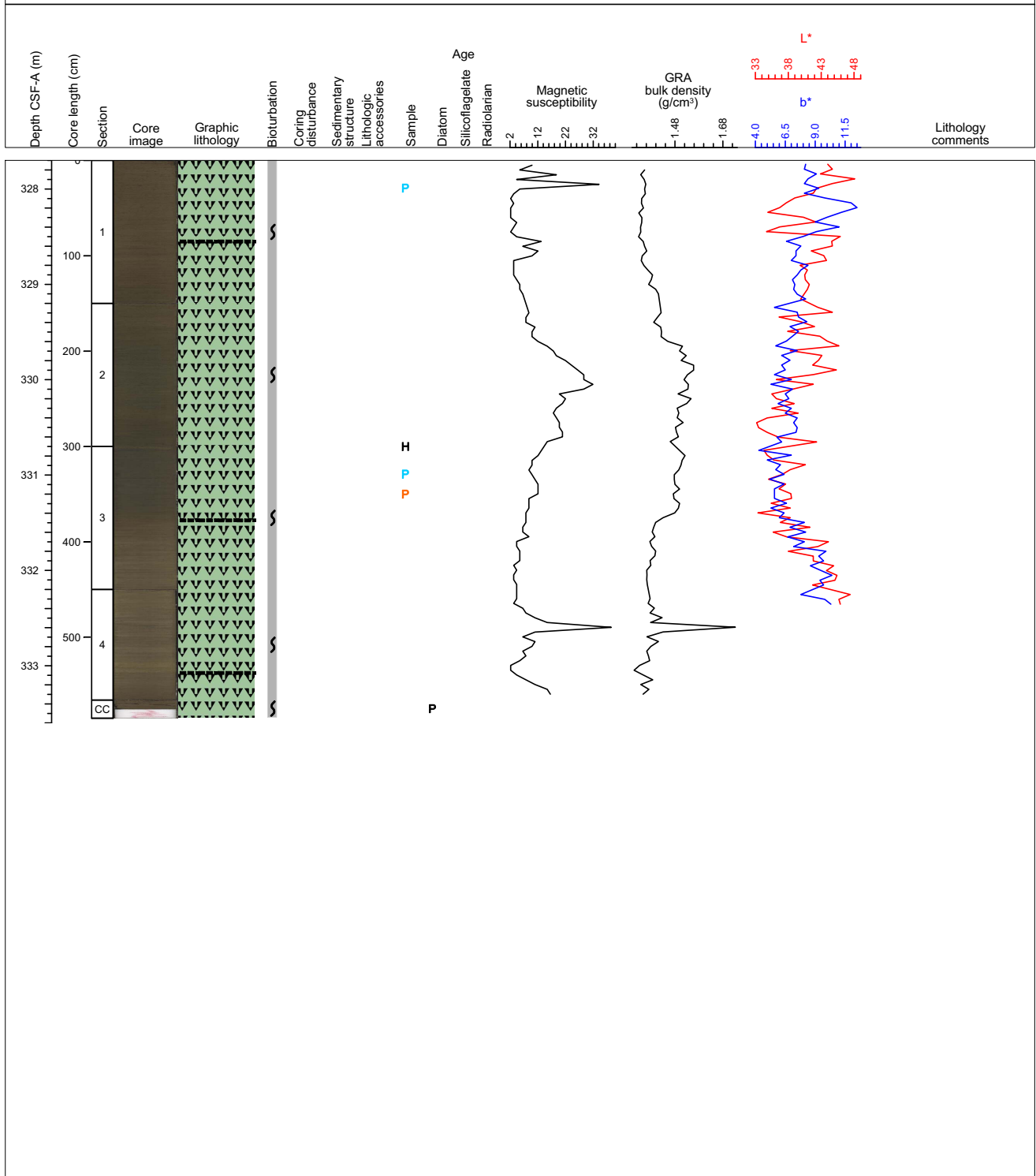
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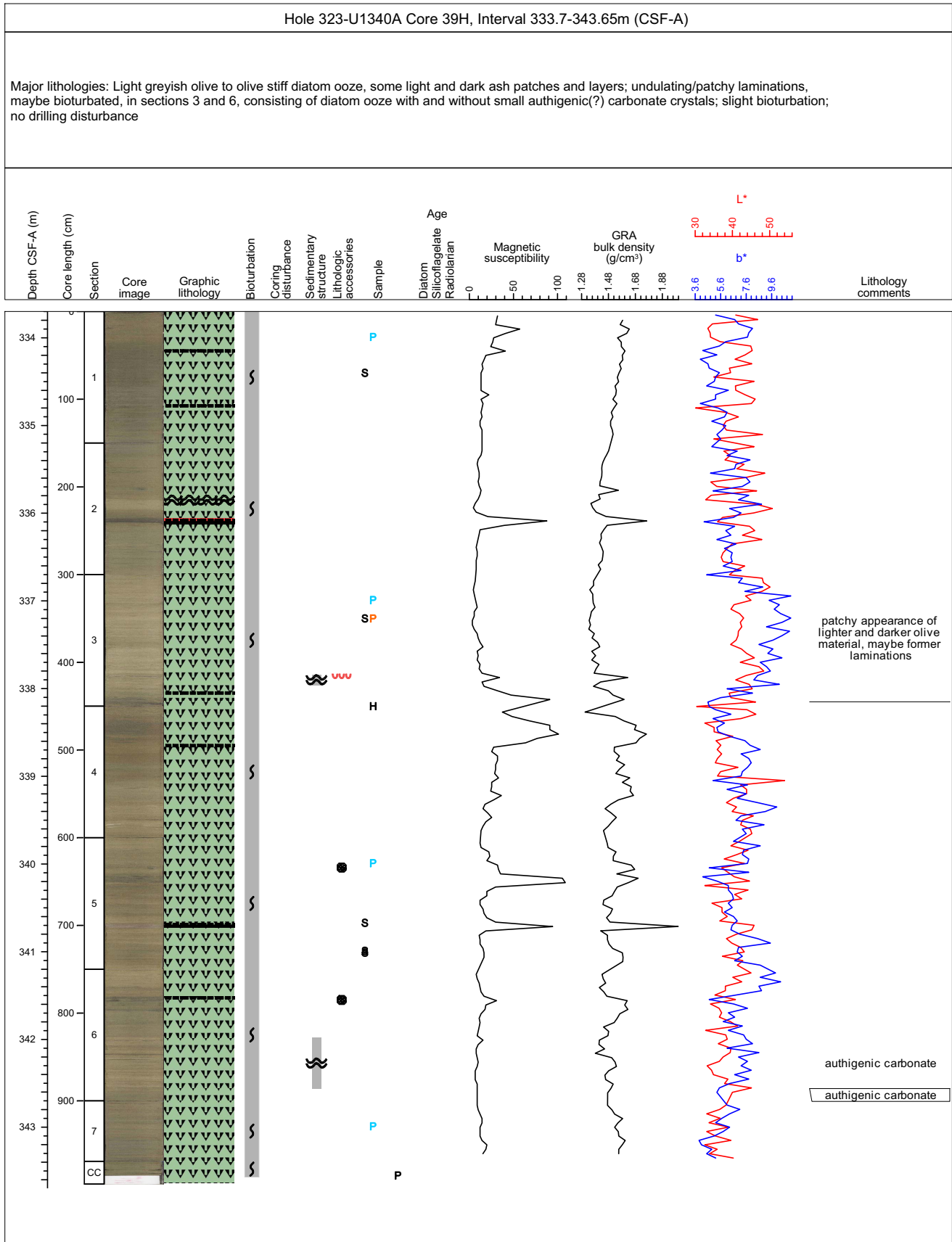
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 38H, Interval 327.7-333.55m (CSF-A)

Major lithologies: Light greyish olive to olive, stiff diatom ooze; patchy appearance of lighter and darker olive material in sections 3 and 4, maybe former lamination; slight bioturbation; no drilling disturbance



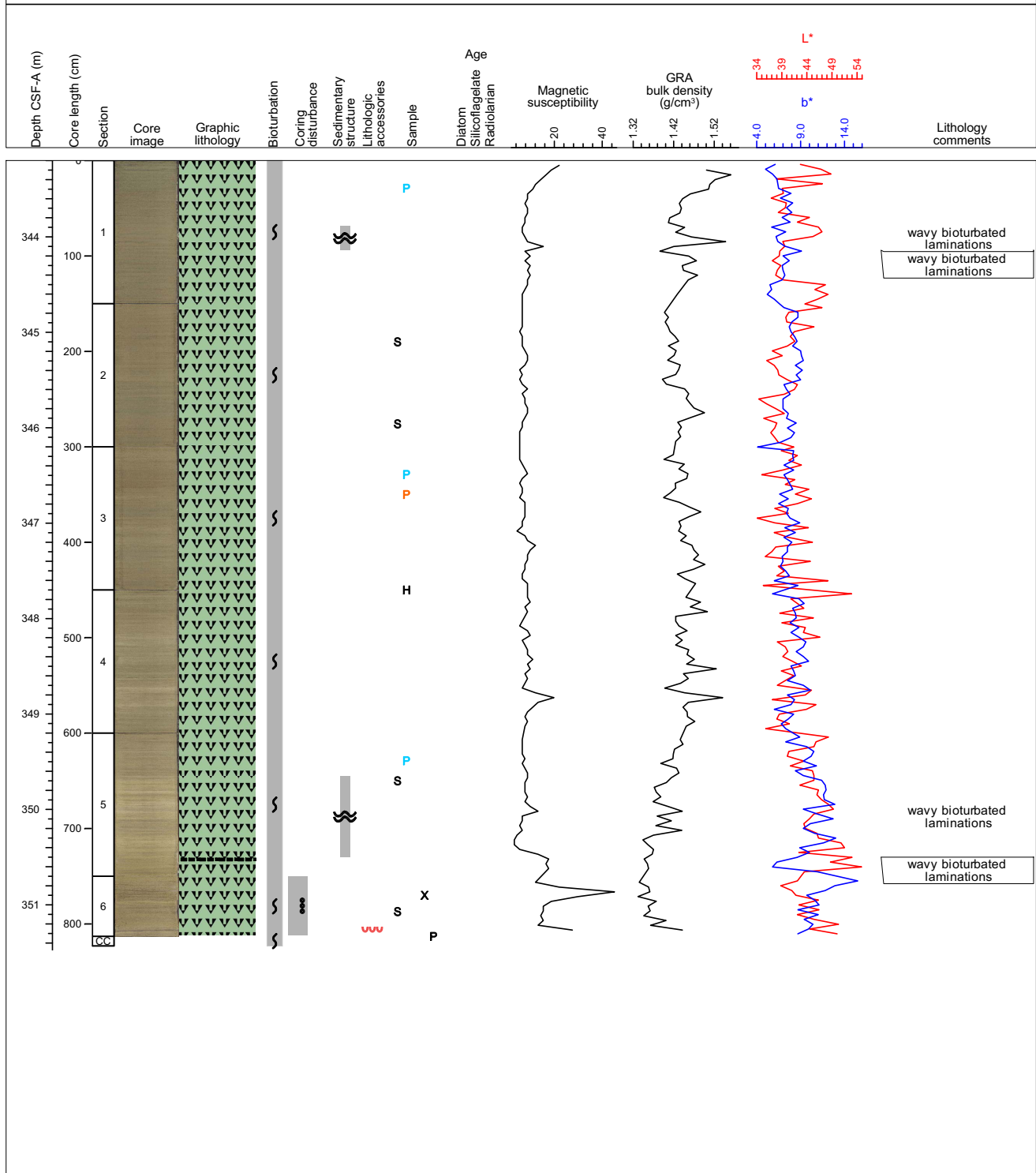
Core Photo



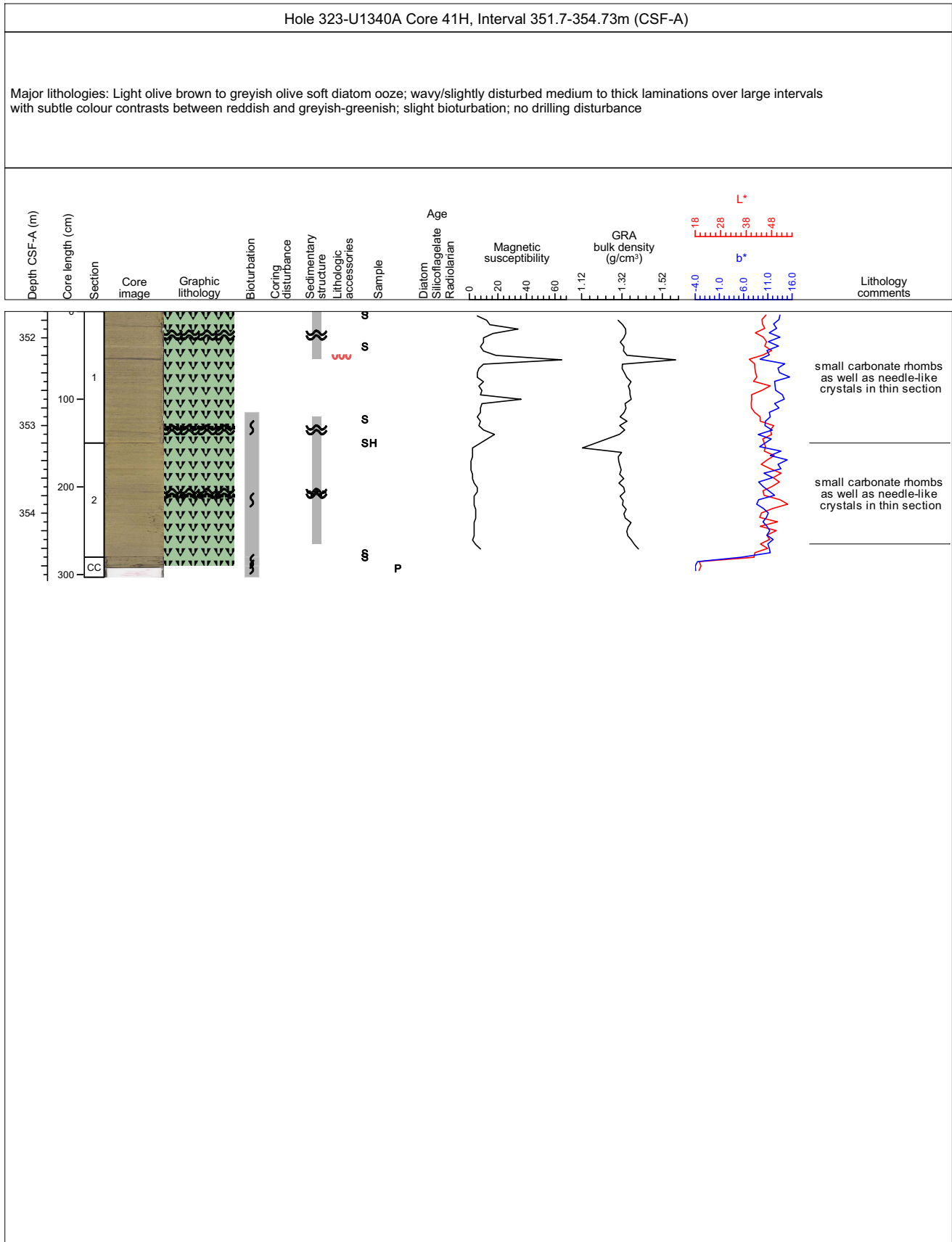
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 40H, Interval 343.2-351.43m (CSF-A)

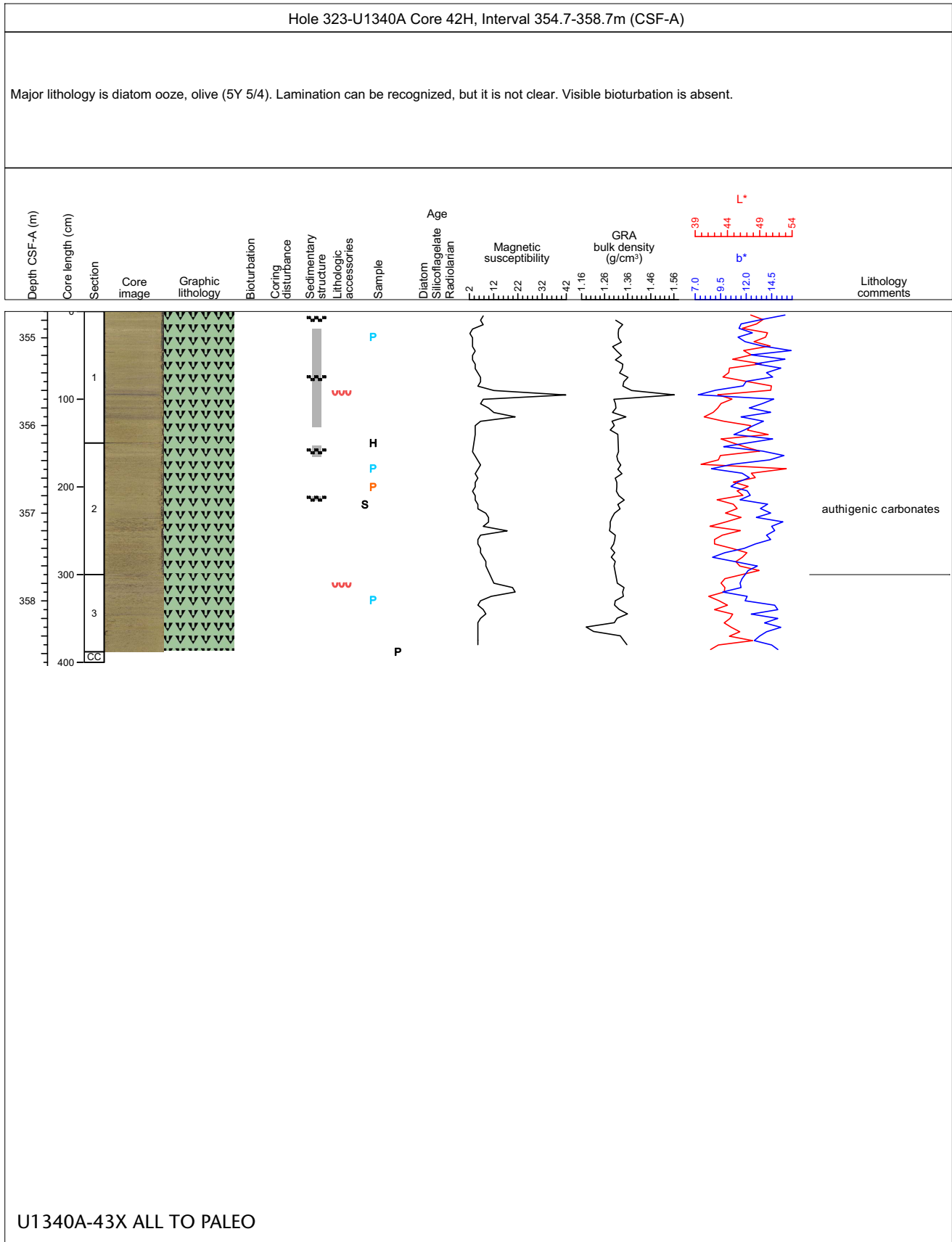
Light greyish olive to olive stiff diatom ooze, in section 6 light olive brown soft diatom ooze; wavy/patchy laminations of lighter and dark olive material in sections 1 and 5; slight bioturbation; slightly soupy sediment in section 6



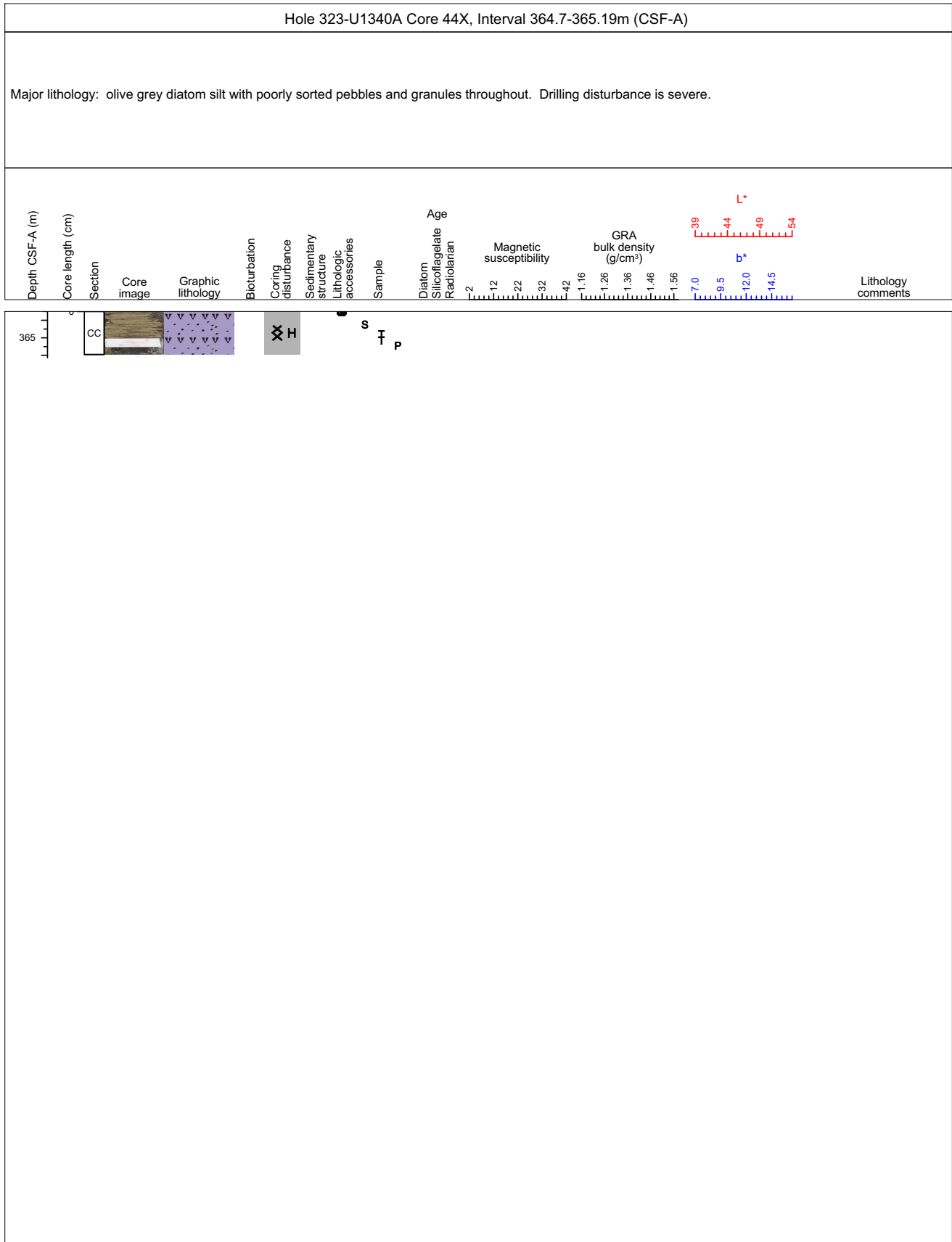
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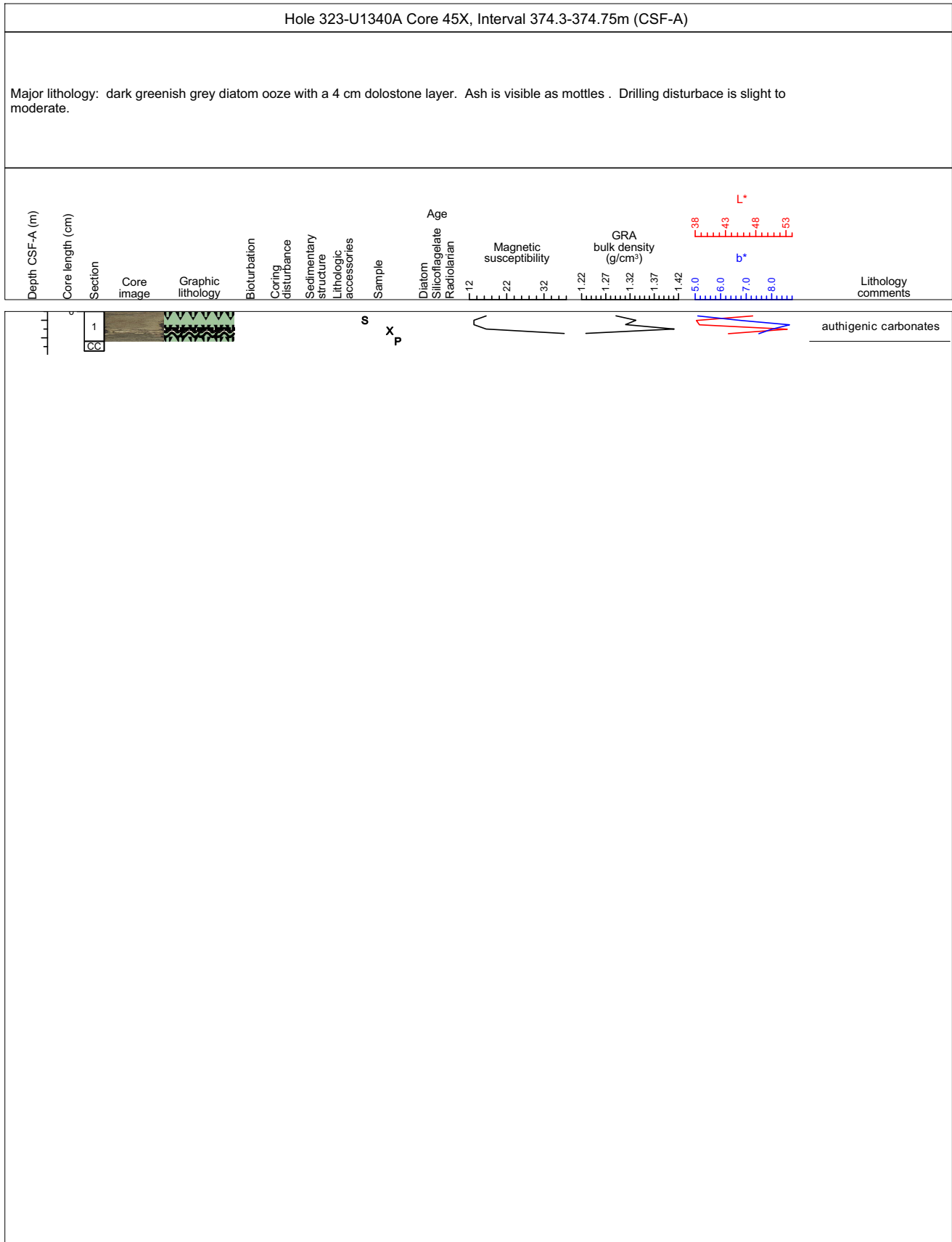
Core Photo



Core Photo



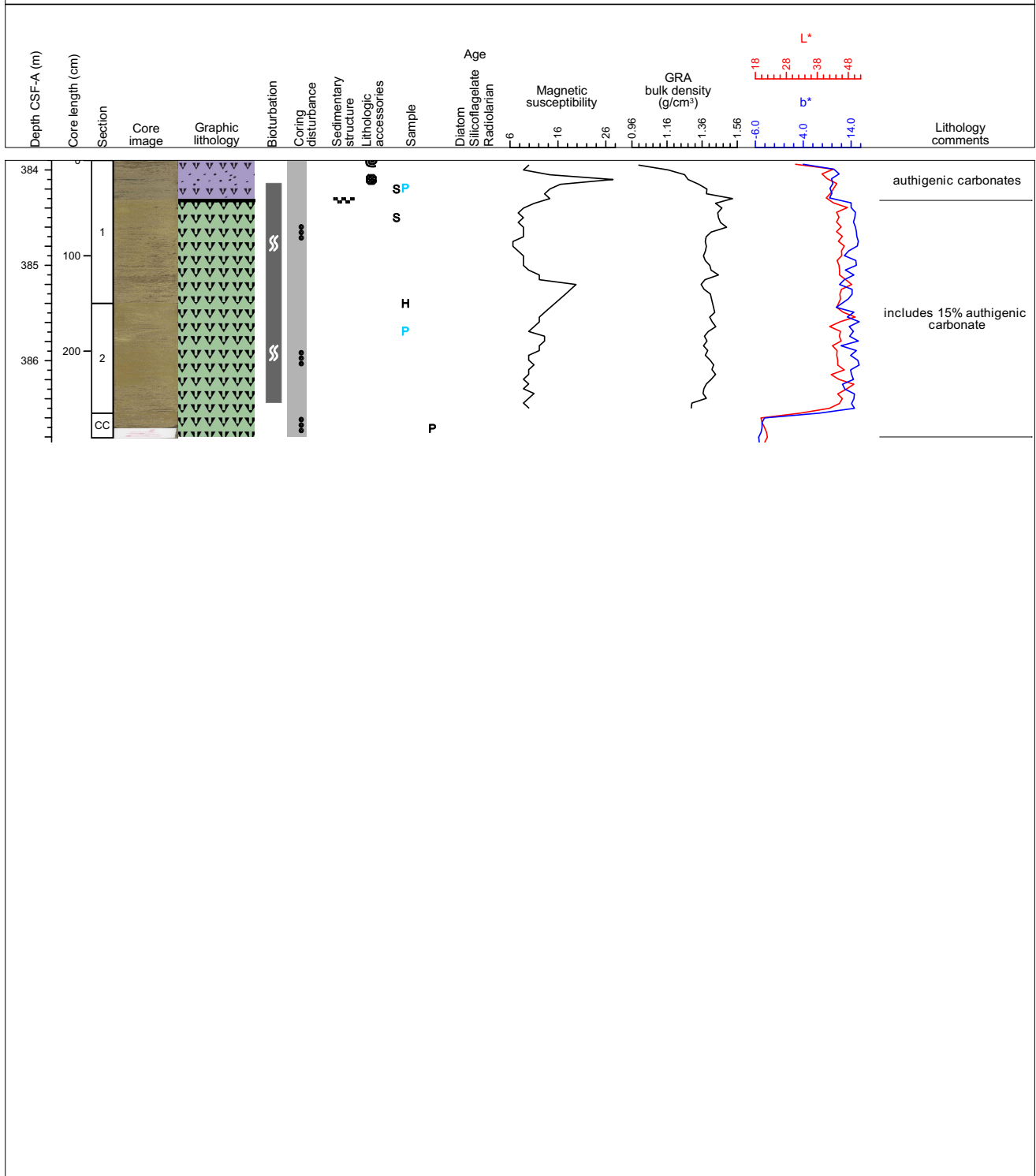
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 46X, Interval 383.9-386.81m (CSF-A)

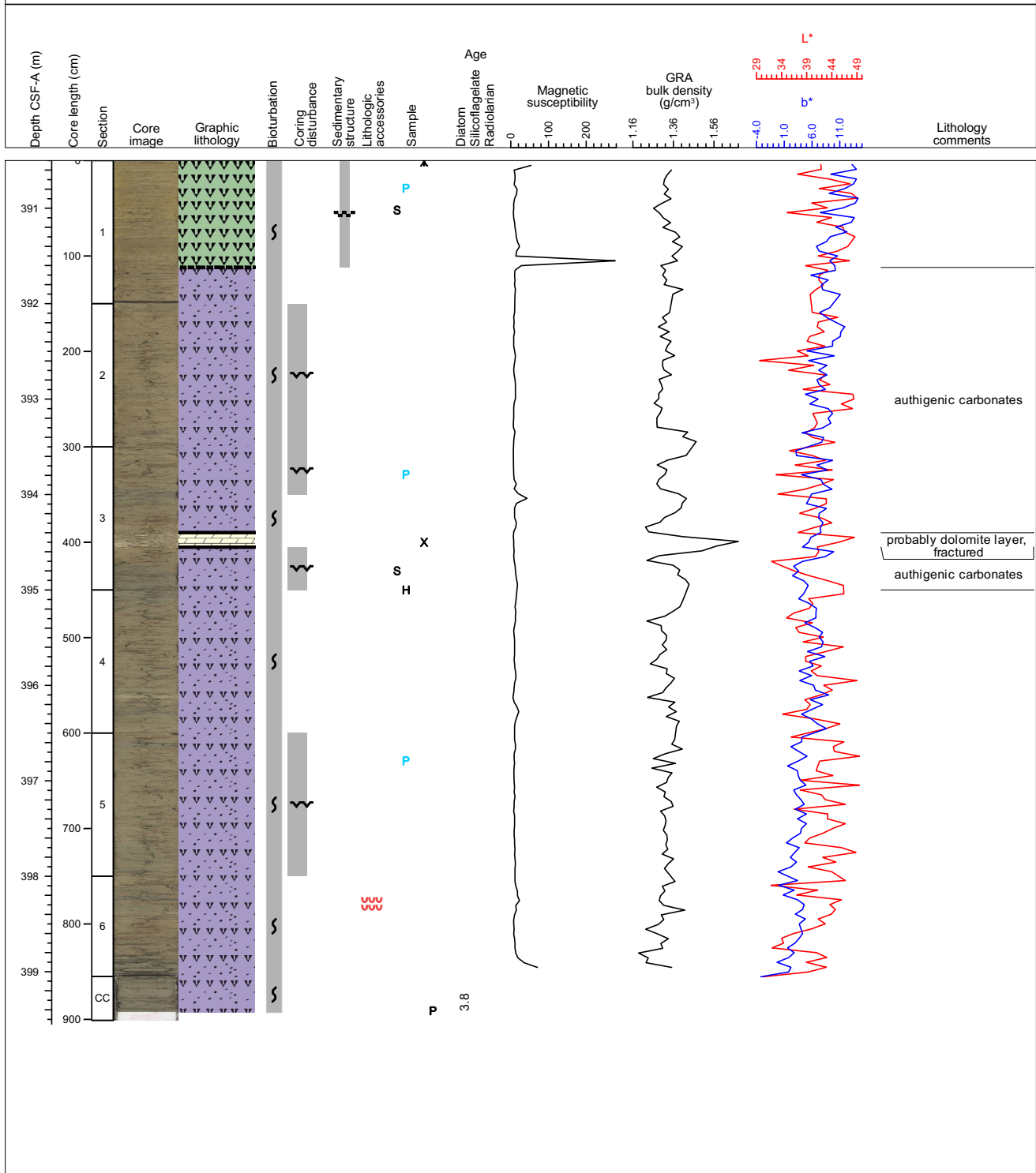
Major lithologies: dark greenish grey diatom clay and olive diatom ooze. A sharp boundary marked by 1 very light 1 mm thick layer is found between the two lithologies. The diatom ooze includes 15% dolomite. Bioturbation is present throughout often as sinuous vertical burrows. One dolomite pebble in the top 1 cm may have fallen in from a higher core. The entire core is soupy due to drilling disturbance.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 47X, Interval 390.5-399.51m (CSF-A)

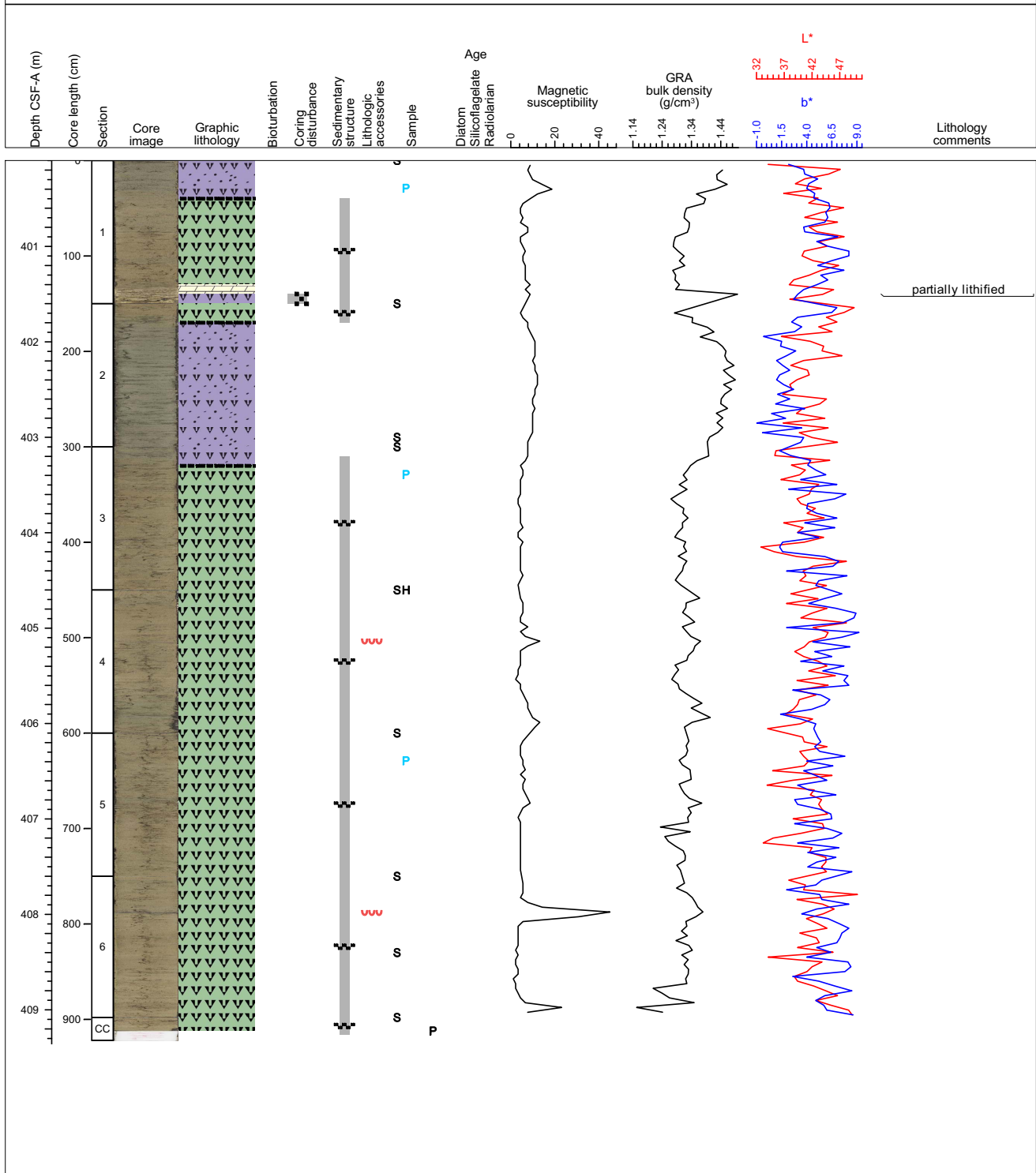
Major lithology is diatom silt, olive grey. Secondary lithology is diatom ooze, olive (5Y 4/4). Secondary lithology occurred in only Section 1. Unclear laminae is recognized in the secondary lithology. Crack occurred in the center of the core probably caused by drilling disturbance. In Section 3 (90-105), fractured dolomite layer occurred. Bioturbation is slight.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 48X, Interval 400.1-409.32m (CSF-A)

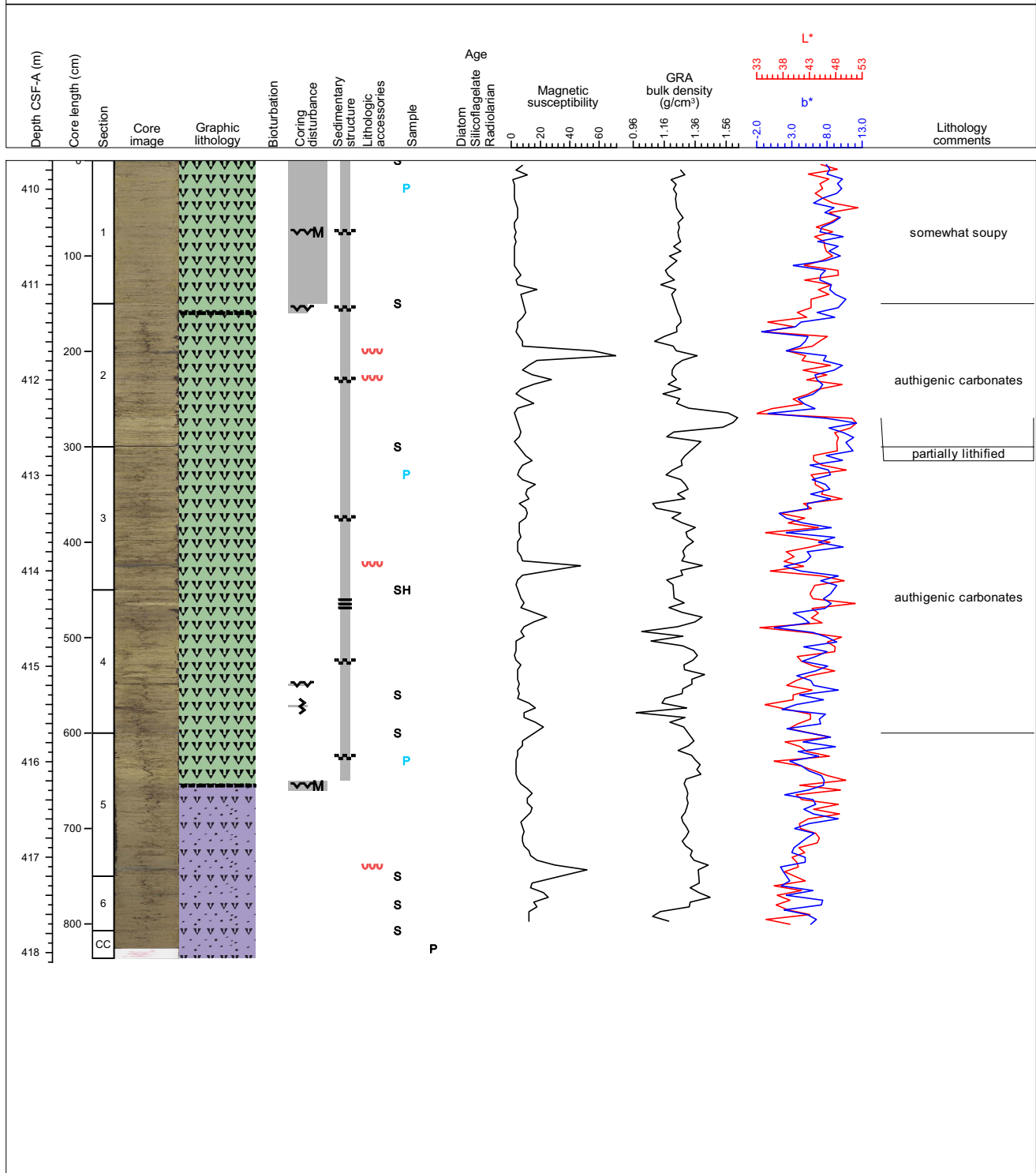
The main lithology is olive diatom ooze except for the top of section 1 and section 2 where the lithology is dark greenish gray diatom silt. The transition between major and minor lithology is gradual. The diatom ooze is faintly laminated while no visible lamination occurs in the diatom silt. A prominent dolomitized bed occurs at the bottom of section 1 and two ash layers were observed in sections 4 and 6.



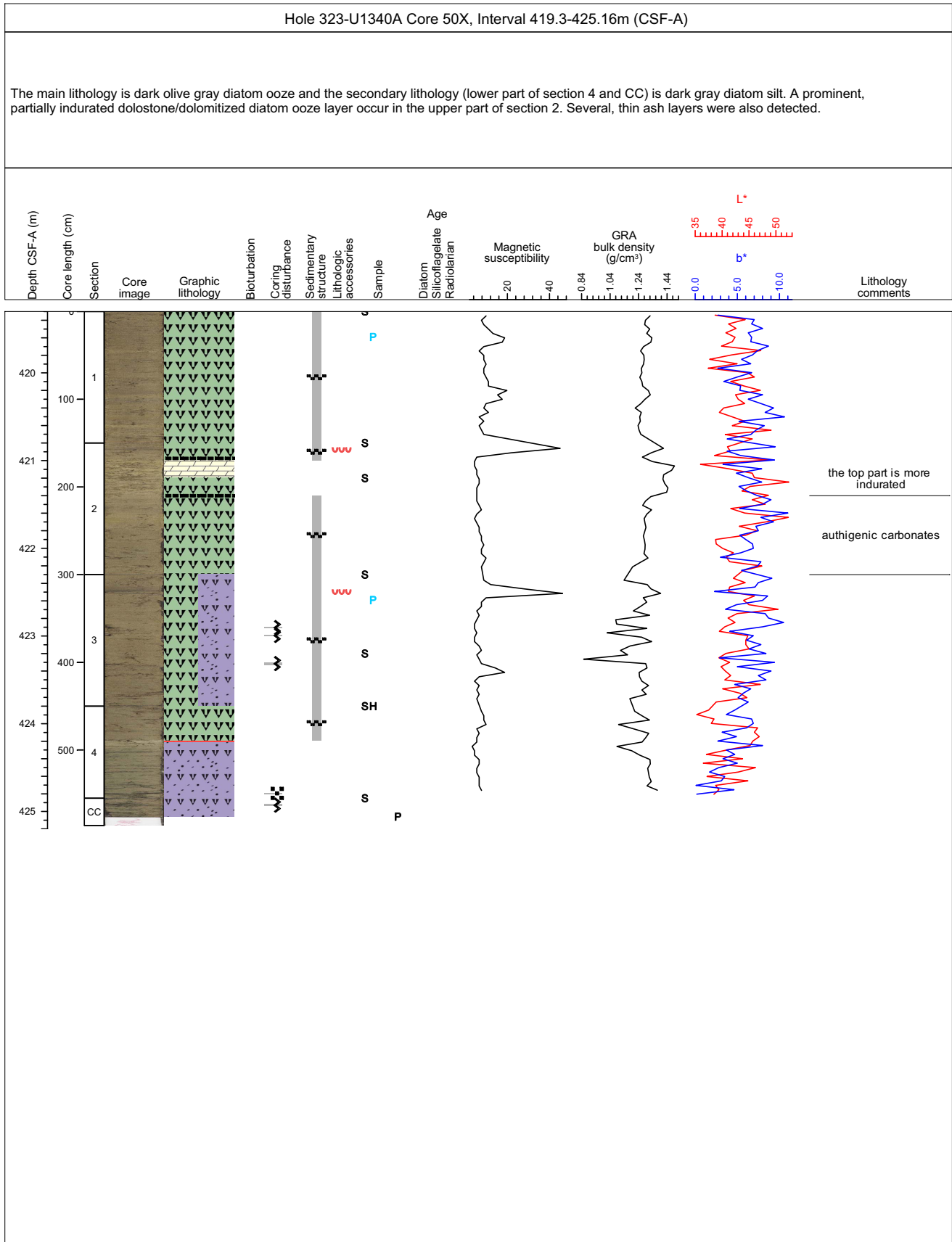
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 49X, Interval 409.7-418.06m (CSF-A)

The main lithologies are: more or less dolomitized olive diatom ooze and dark greenish gray spicule-rich diatom silt with the latter occurring only in sections 1, 5 and CC. Both lithologies show faint to well preserved lamination and laminae are green, dark and often white colored with the white colored ones being composed of monospecific diatom assemblages. A poorly lithified dolostone bed occurs at the bottom of section 2 and three ash layers in sections 3 and 4.



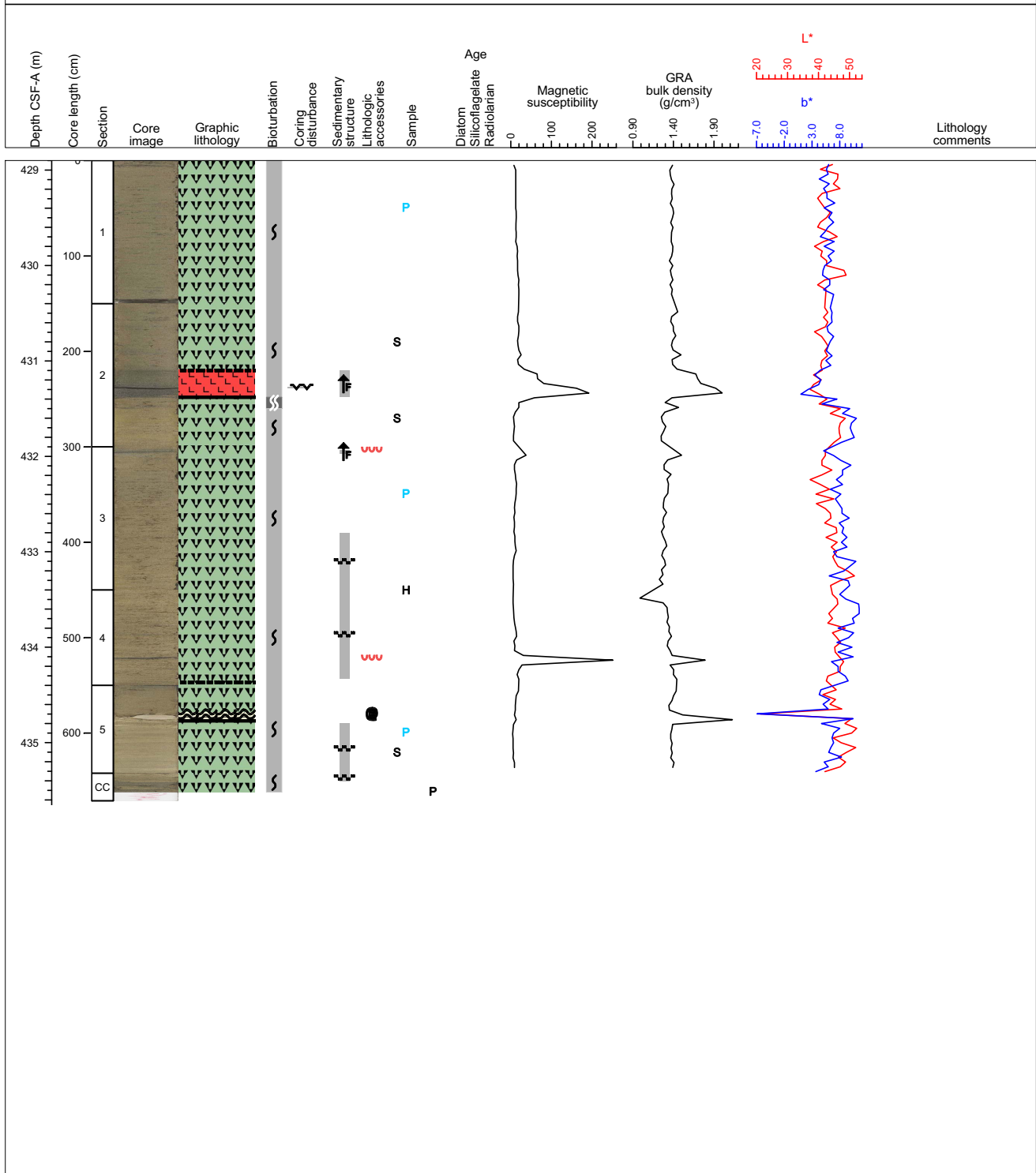
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 51X, Interval 428.9-435.61m (CSF-A)

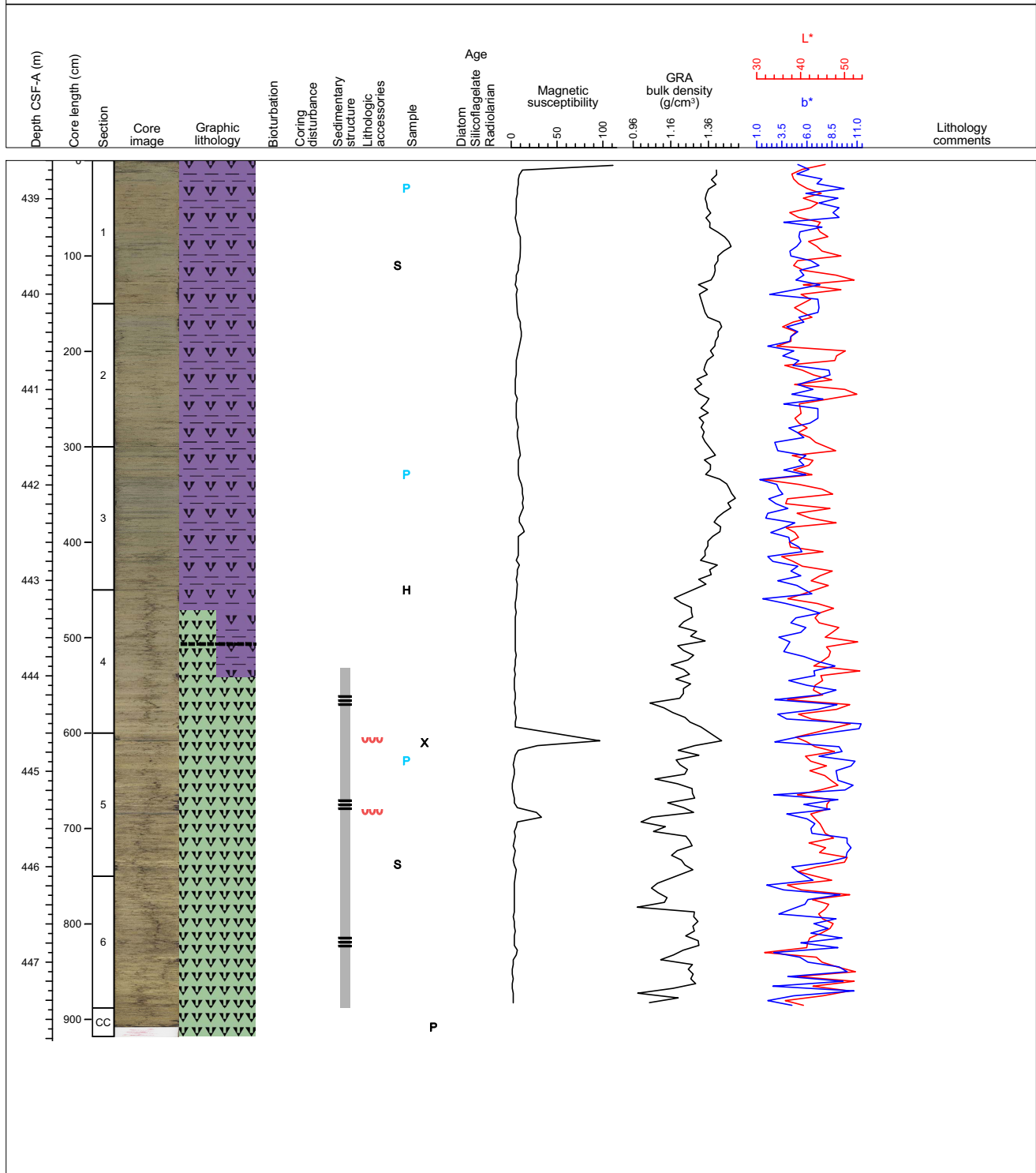
Major lithology is diatom ooze, olive (5Y 4/4) (diatom >85%). Secondary lithology is diatom ooze, olive grey (5Y 4/2) containing some siliciclastic components. 3rd lithology is diatom ooze, olive (5Y 5/3) (diatom > 85%) . Faint laminae occurred in 3rd lithology. Major lithology occurred from the middle depth of Section 2 to Section 4. Secondary lithology occurred from the top of Section 1 to the middle depth of Section 2. 3rd lithology occurred in Section 6 and CC. Faint laminae occurred in 3rd lithology. Dolomite layer including dolomite nodule occurred in Section 5. Bioturbation is slight.



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 52X, Interval 438.6-447.78m (CSF-A)

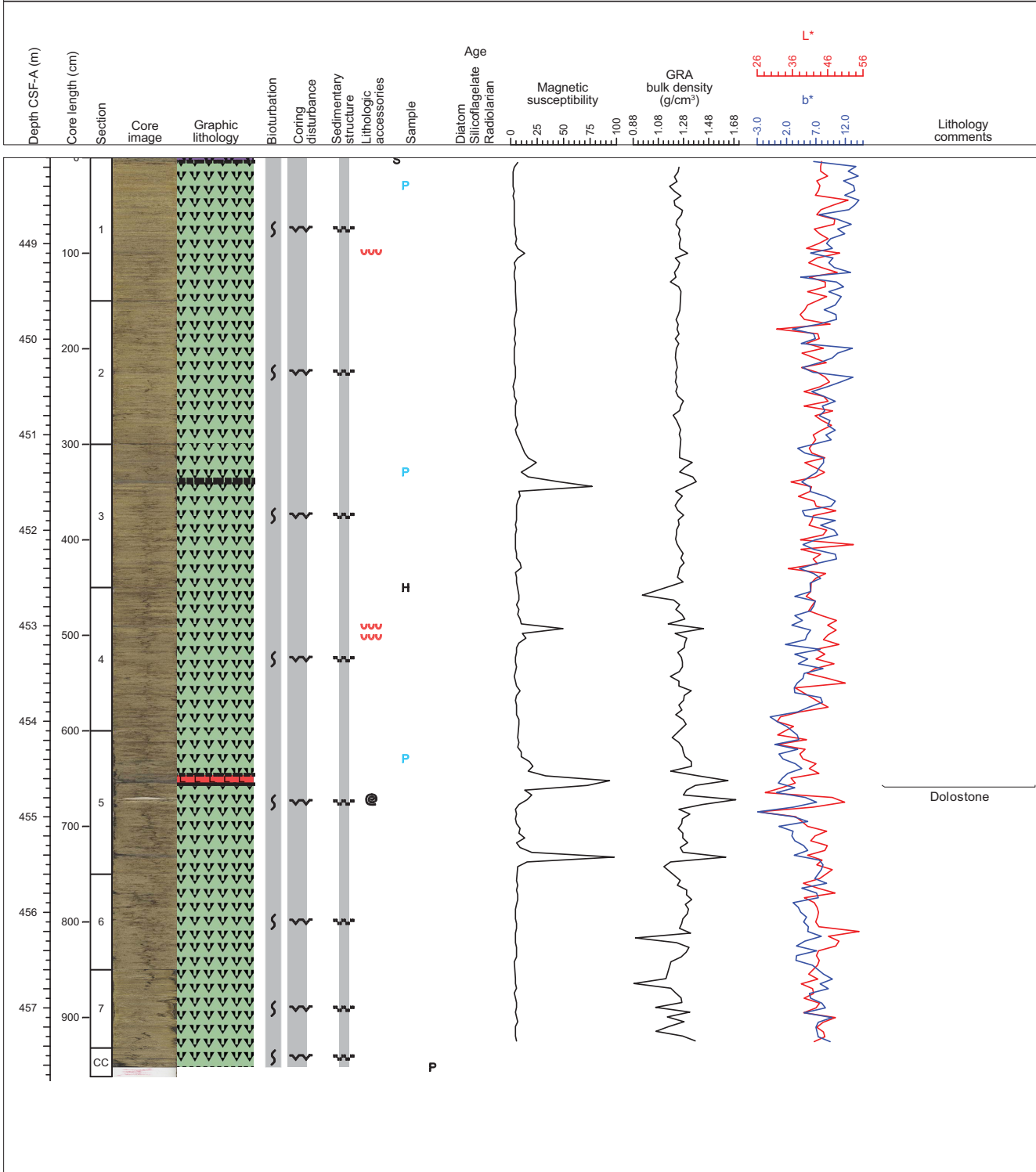
Major lithologies: dark greenish grey diatom clay and alternating thin beds of olive diatom ooze and light olive grey diatom ooze composed primarily of *Liolona pacificum*. The boundary between diatom clay and diatom ooze is gradational and occurs over more than 50 cm. Two 1 cm thick ash layers occur in section 5. Bioturbation is not apparent. The entire core is slightly to moderately disturbed.



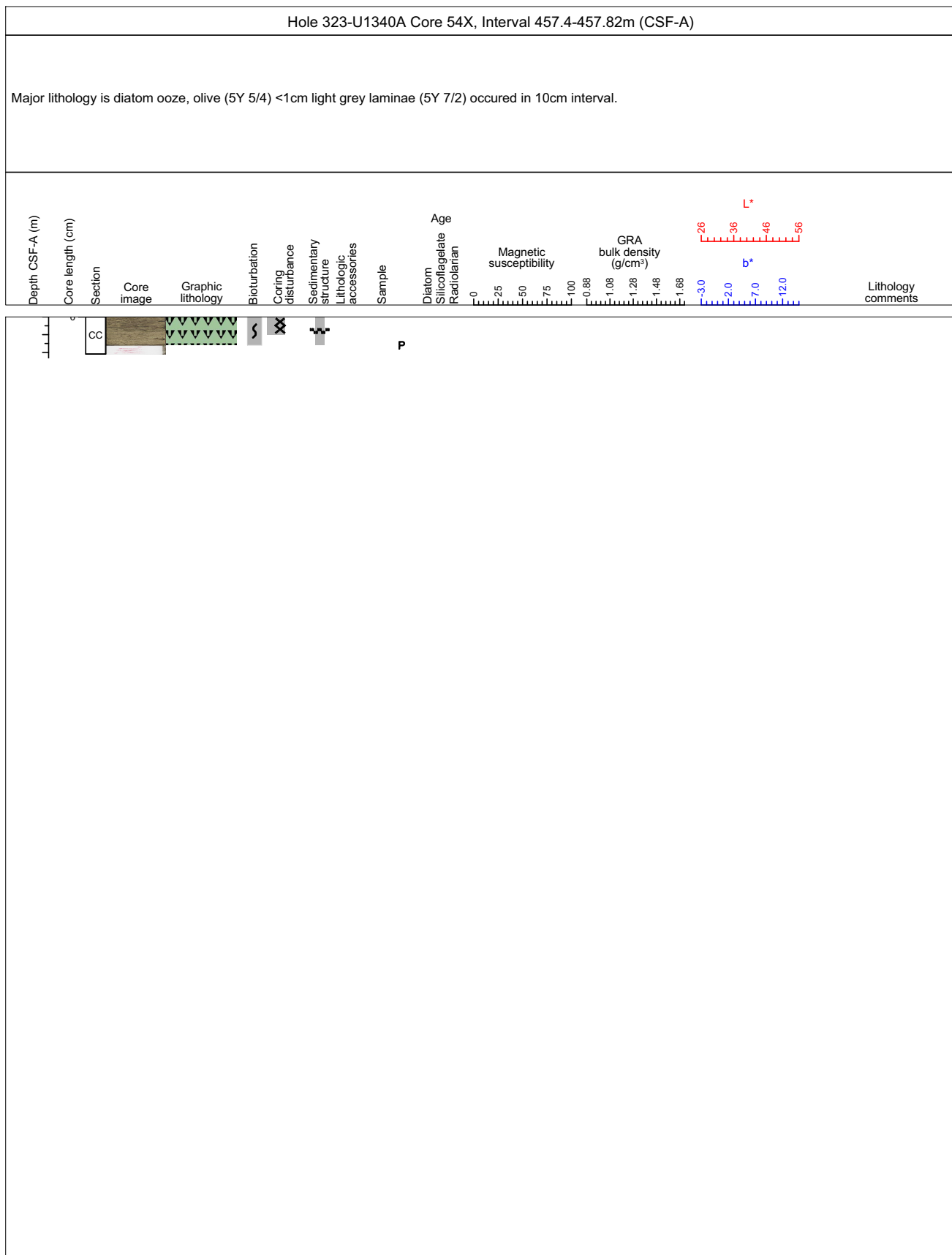
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 53X, Interval 448.1-457.72m (CSF-A)

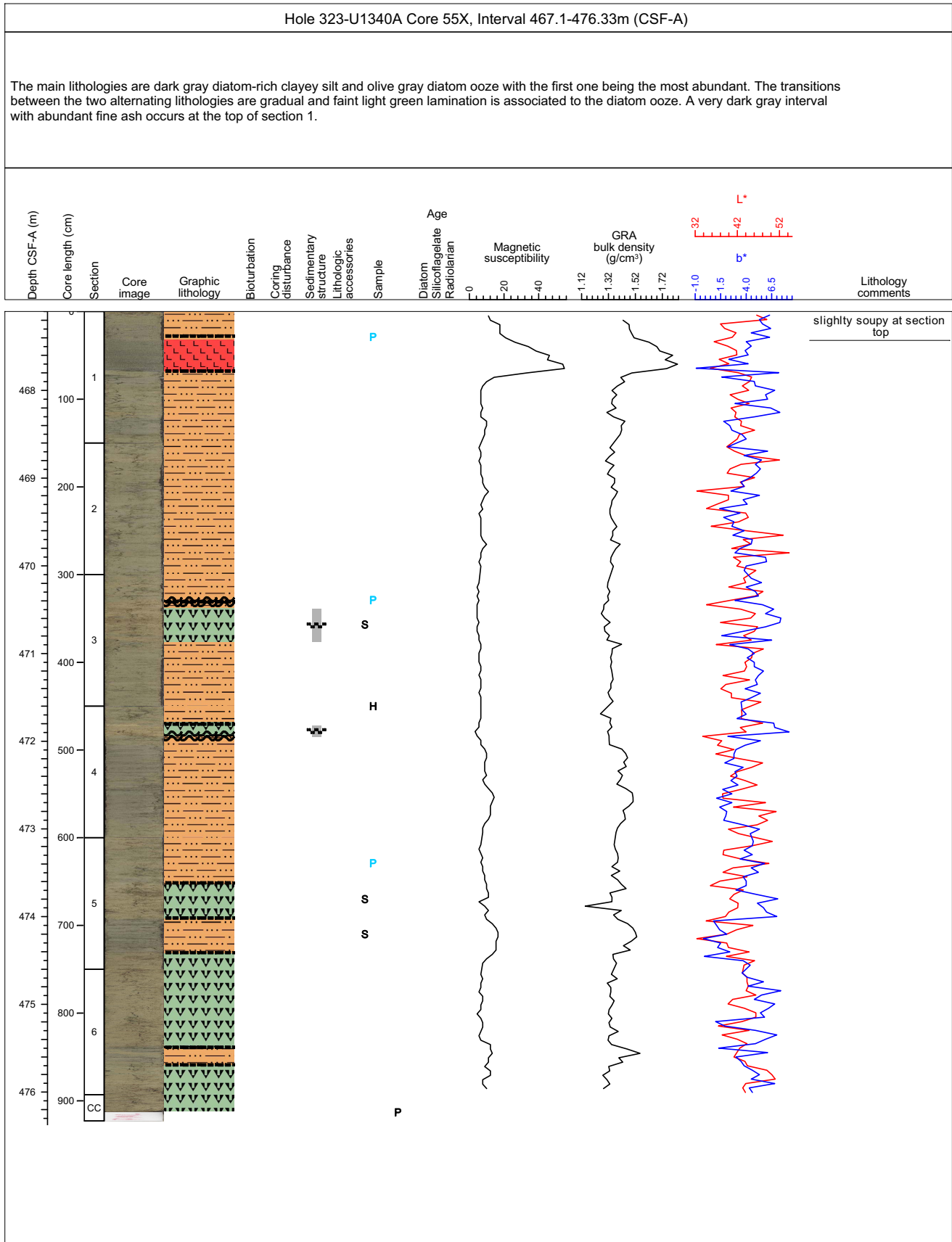
Major lithology is diatom ooze, olive (5Y 5/4). Faint white laminae (light grey 5Y 7/2) occurred from Section 1 to Section 6 (<1cm thickness, 2-10cm interval). In section 7 and CC, mm scale laminae is recognized. Second lithology is diatom clay (5Y 4/2). It occurred in only the top of Section 1. Dolomite nodule occurred in Section 5 (71-74 cm).



Core Photo



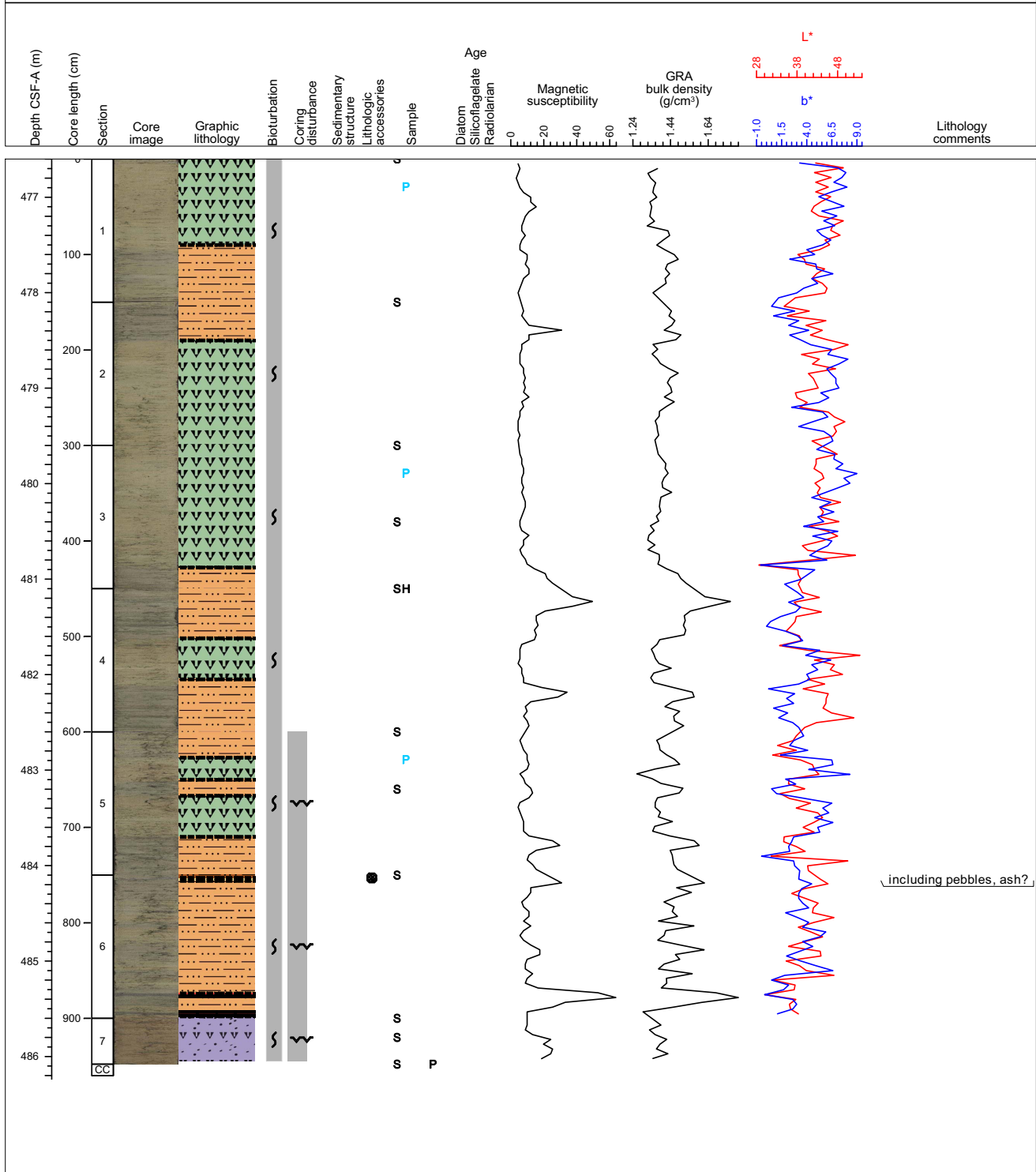
Core Photo



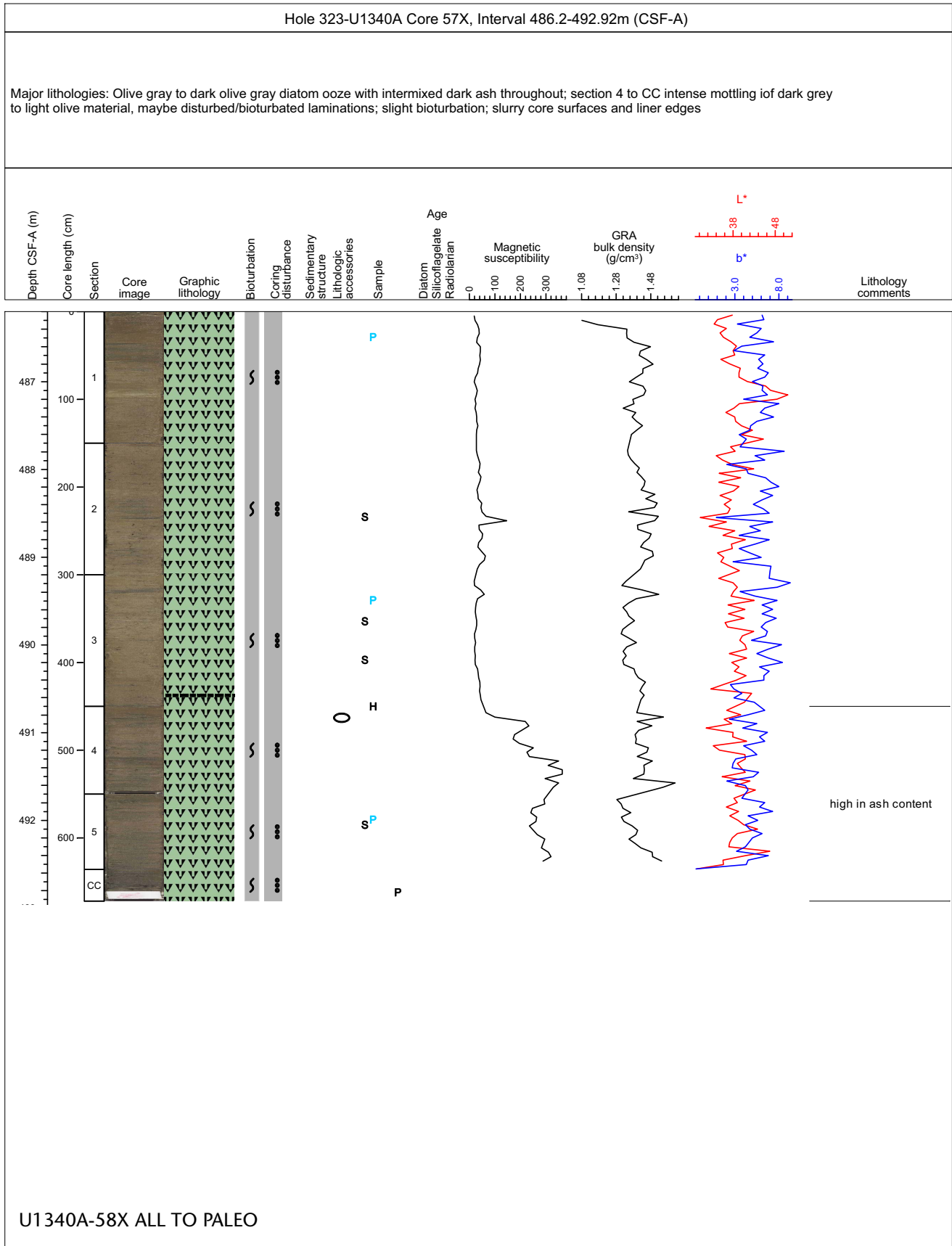
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 56X, Interval 476.6-486.2m (CSF-A)

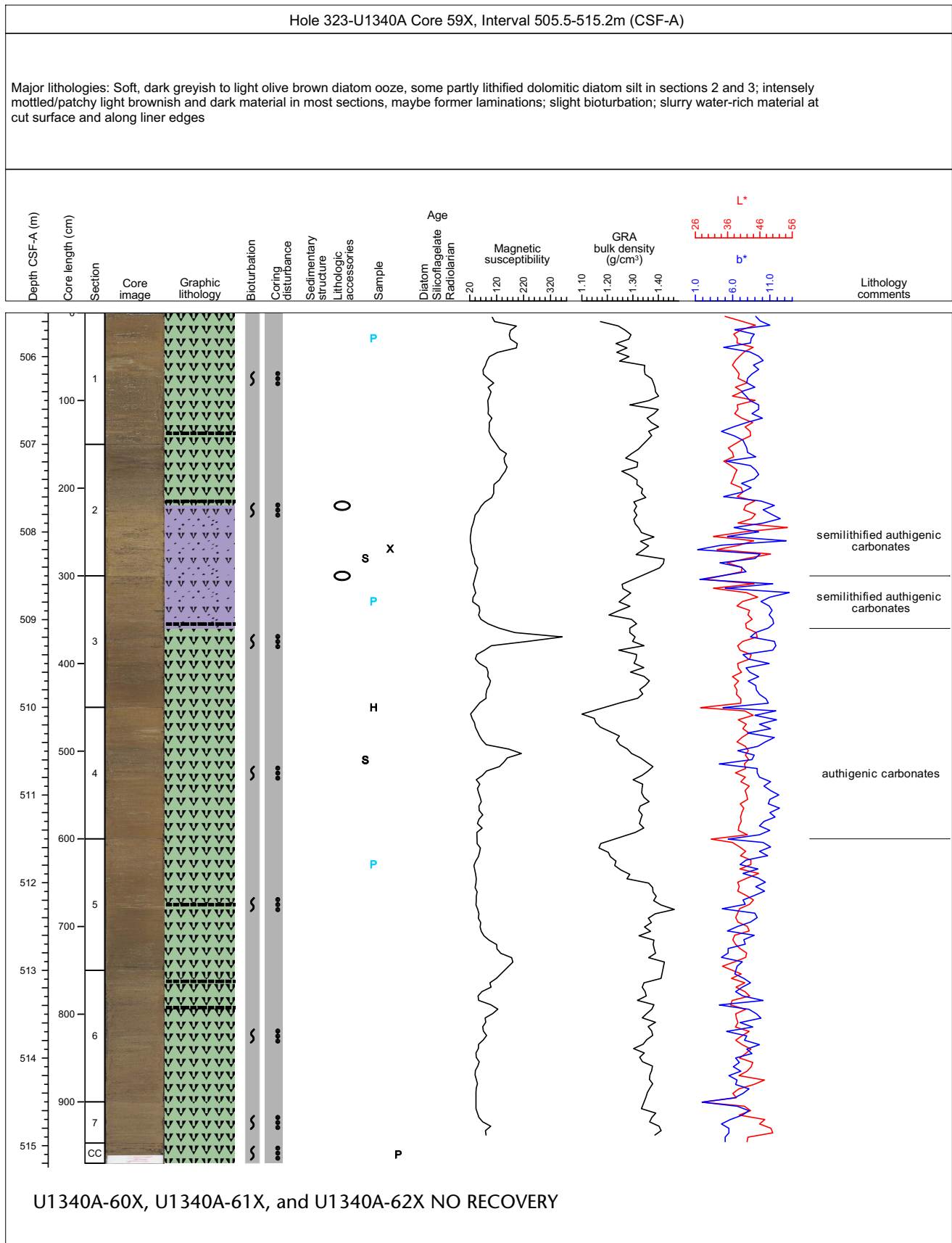
Major lithology is diatom ooze, olive grey (5Y 4/2). Secondary lithology is diatom rich silty clay, dark greenish grey (10Y 4/2). They occurred alternately. 3rd lithology is diatom silt, olive (5Y 4/3). It occurred in Section 7. Faint laminae was recognized in the 3rd lithology. In the top of Section 6, sandy layer including white pebbles occurred. In Section 6, 2 black ash layers occurred. Bioturbation is slight.



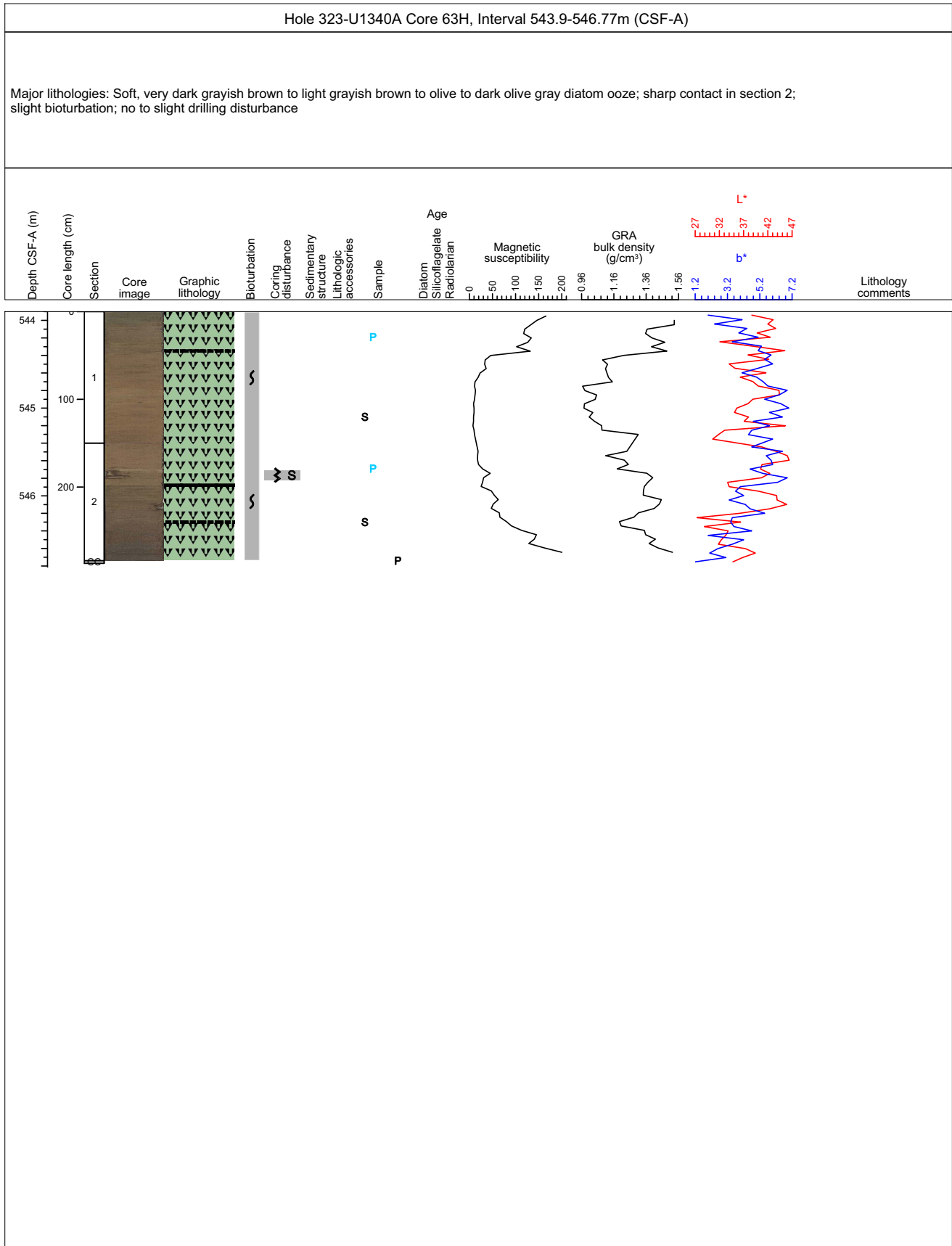
Core Photo



Core Photo



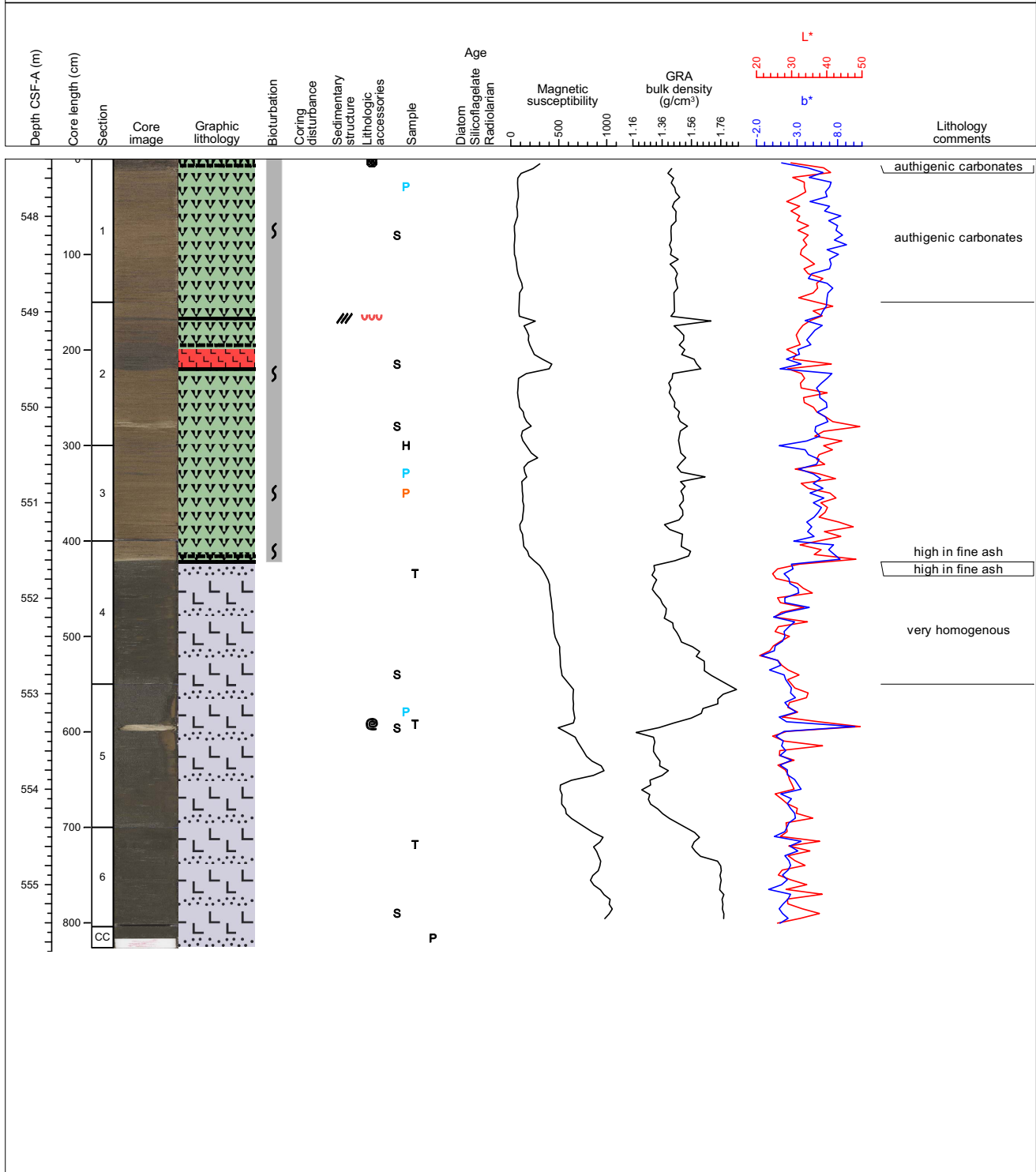
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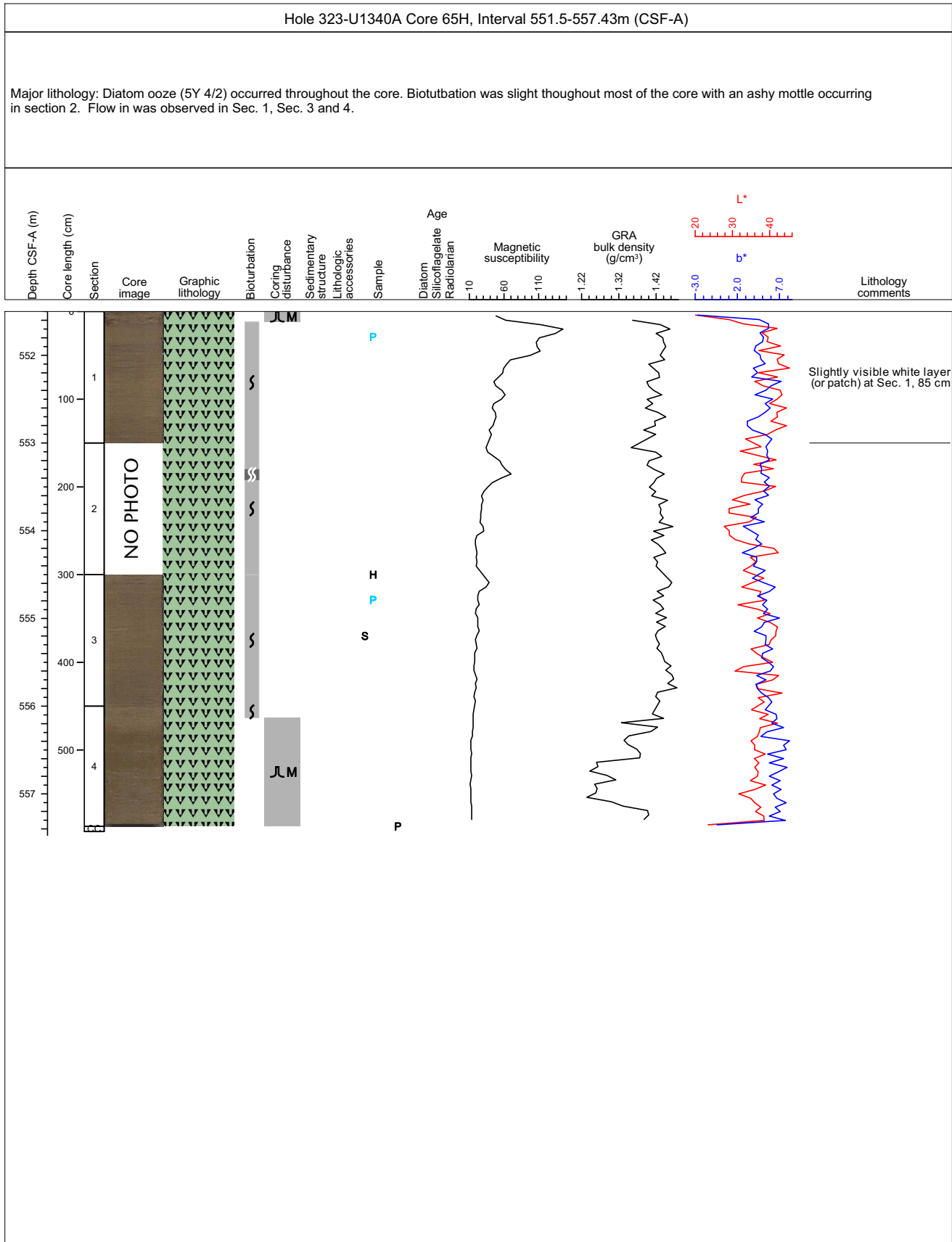
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 64H, Interval 547.4-555.66m (CSF-A)

Major lithologies: Dark to light grayish olive diatom ooze with some ash layers and patches, slight bioturbation, down to section 4, 22 cm. Further downcore: Black water-rich homogenous diatom-bearing sponge spicule-rich coarse-ashy sand, without bioturbation, slurry disturbance, with light gray round mud clast in section 5



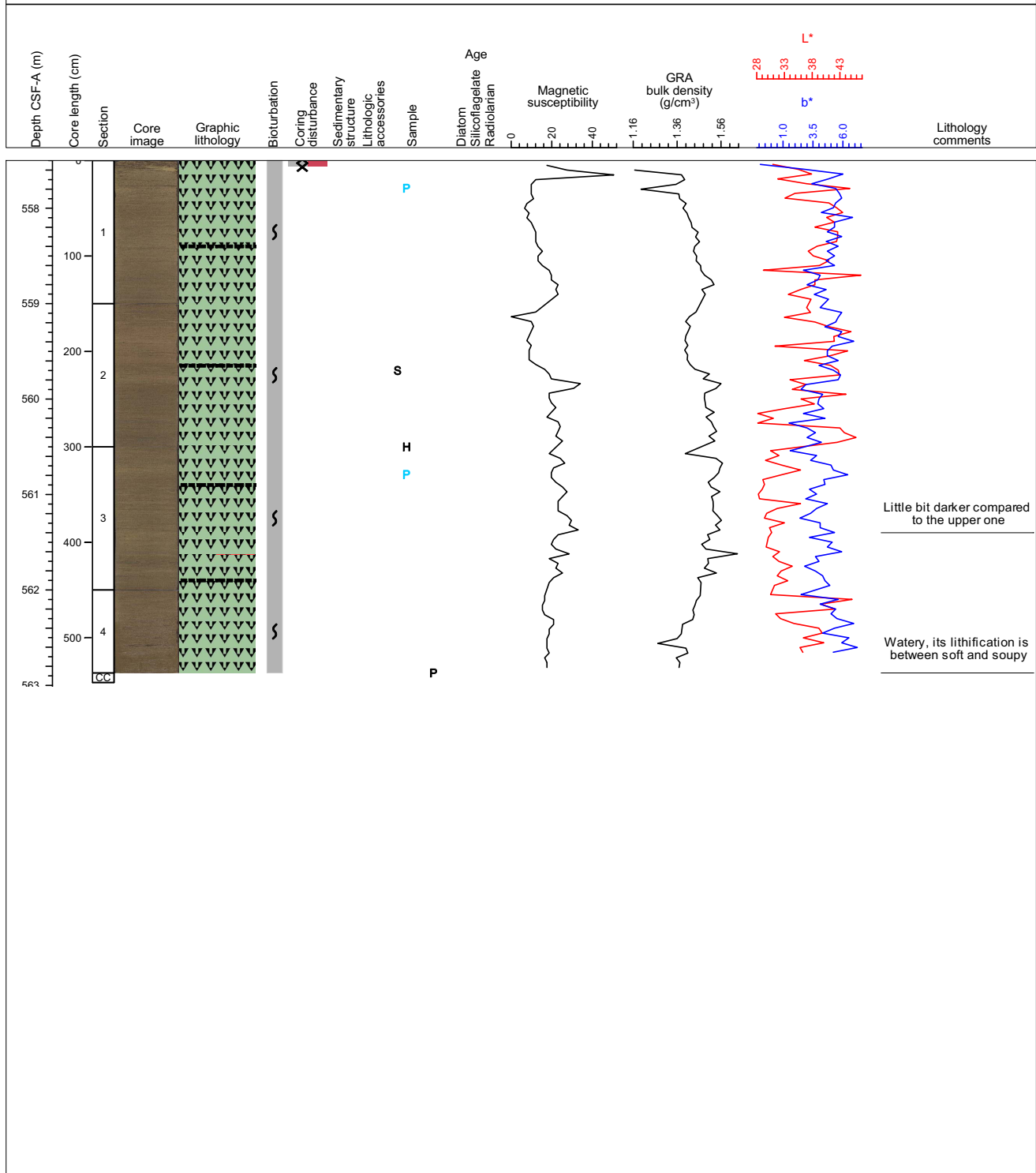
Core Photo



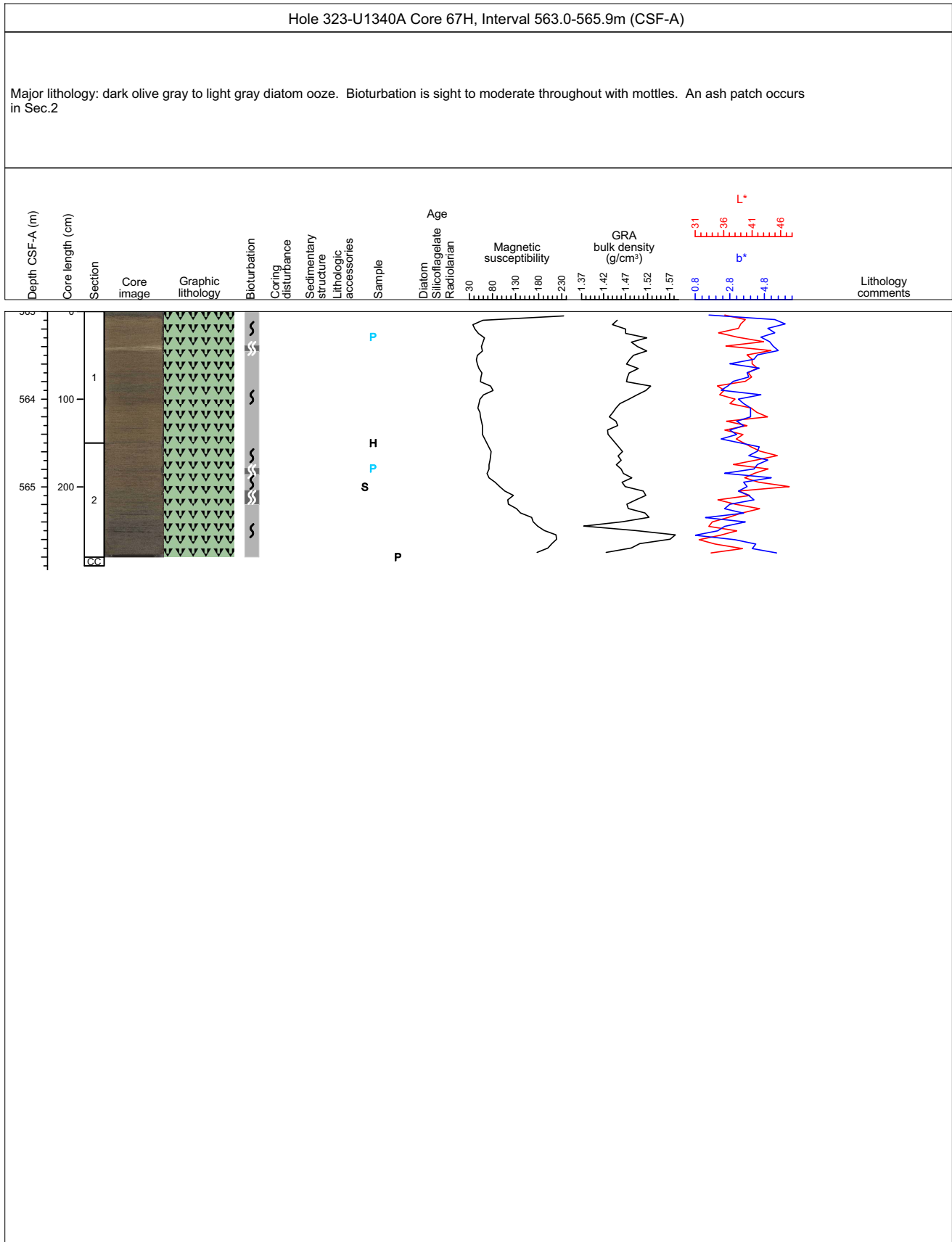
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 66H, Interval 557.5-562.97m (CSF-A)

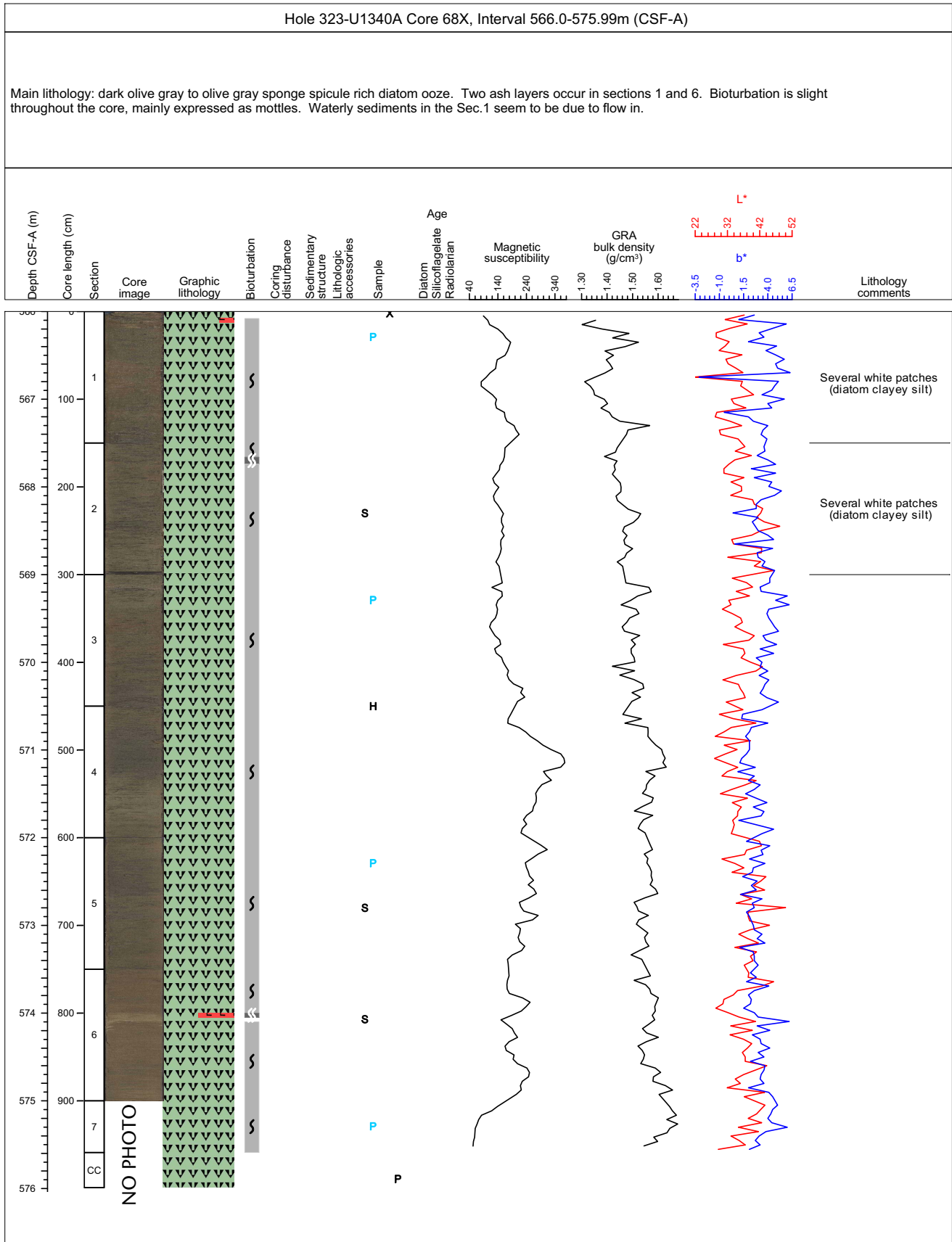
Major lithology: dark olive gray, olive gray and olive sponge spicule-bearing authigenic carbonate-rich diatom ooze. An ash layer occurred in section 3 with gradational upper and lower boundaries. Bioturbation is slight throughout with several ashy patches in Sec. 3. Drilling disturbance occurred at the top of the Sec. 1 where the sediment is fragmented into pieces.



Core Photo



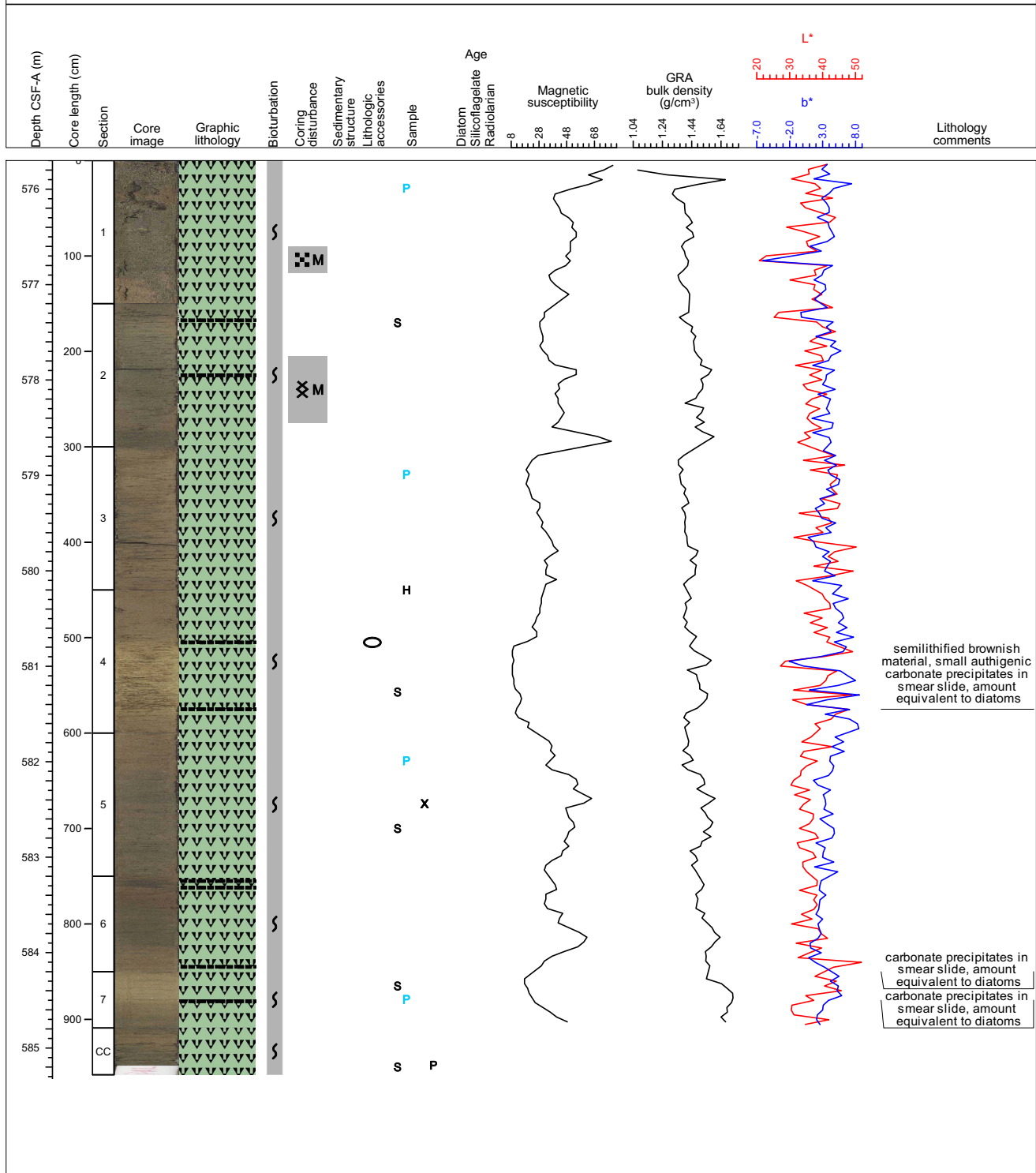
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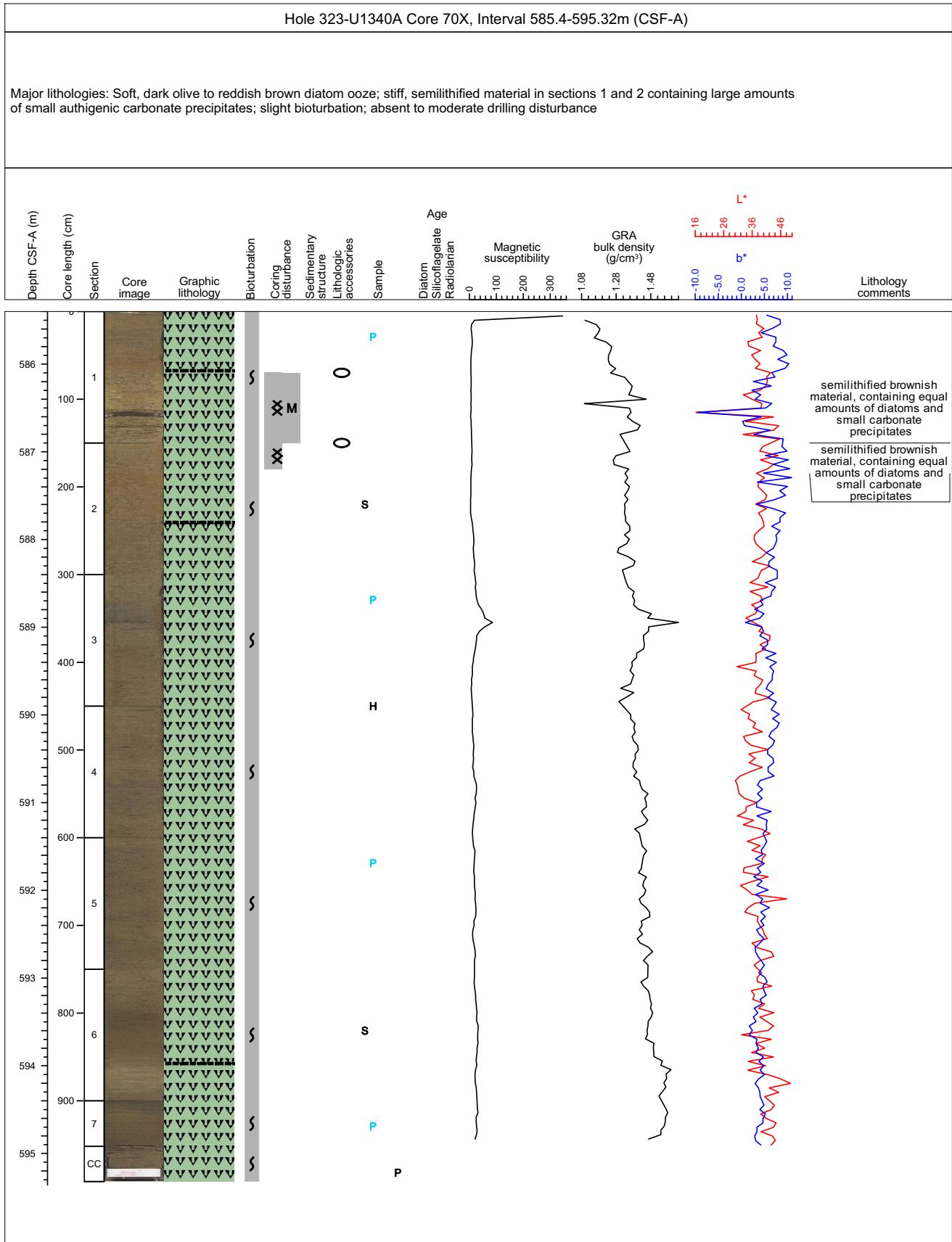
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 69X, Interval 575.7-585.28m (CSF-A)

Major lithologies: Soft, dark and light grayish olive to reddish brown diatom ooze, minor sponge spicule-bearing diatom ooze; semilithified interval in section 4 and light olive interval in section 7, both containing diatom ooze with large amounts of authigenic carbonate precipitates; slight bioturbation; mostly slight, sometimes moderate drilling disturbance



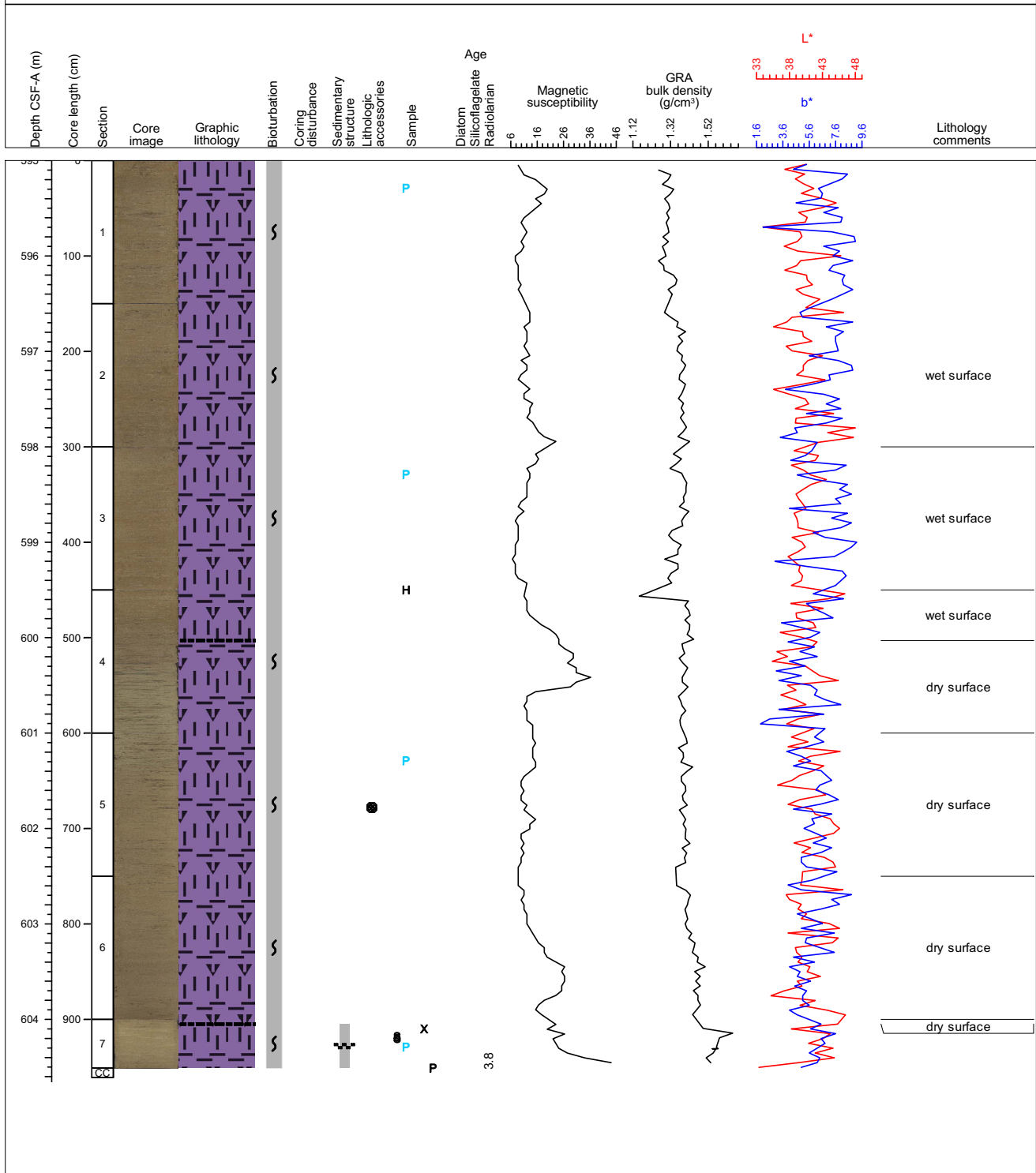
Core Photo



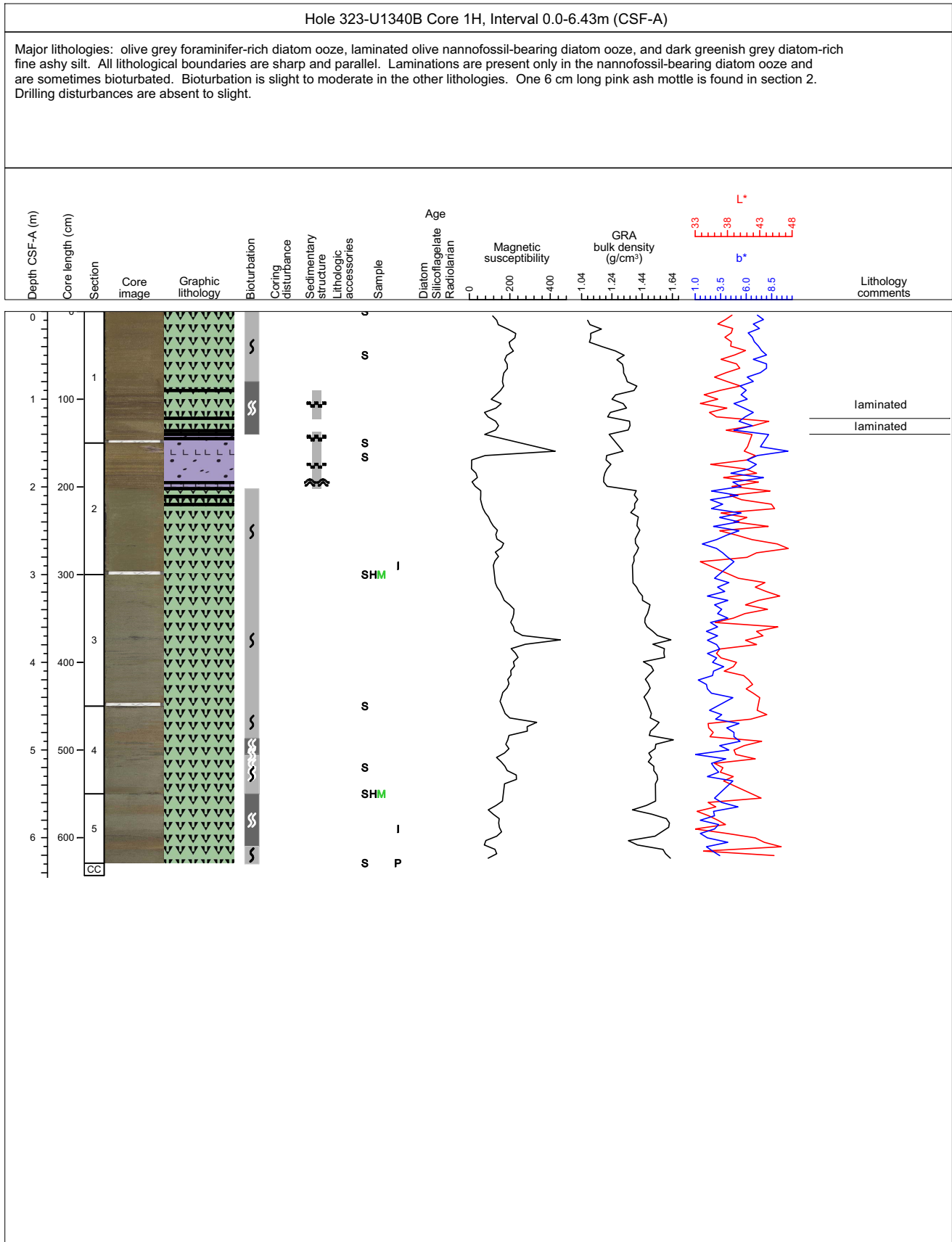
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340A Core 71X, Interval 595.0-604.61m (CSF-A)

Major lithology is spicule diatom clay, olive (5Y 4/3) (from Section 1 to Section 4) to olive grey (5Y 4/2) (from Section 4 to Section 6). Color change is probably caused by water content. That is, the water content is higher in Section 1 to Section 4, compared to the deeper section. Second lithology is laminated spicule diatom clay. The faint laminae, olive (5Y 5/4) and light olive grey (5Y 6/2) was recognized. The lithology of the light laminae is spicule-diatom ooze. One pebble occurred in Section 5. 1-2 mm white patch probably containing spicule scattered through the core. Bioturbation is slight.



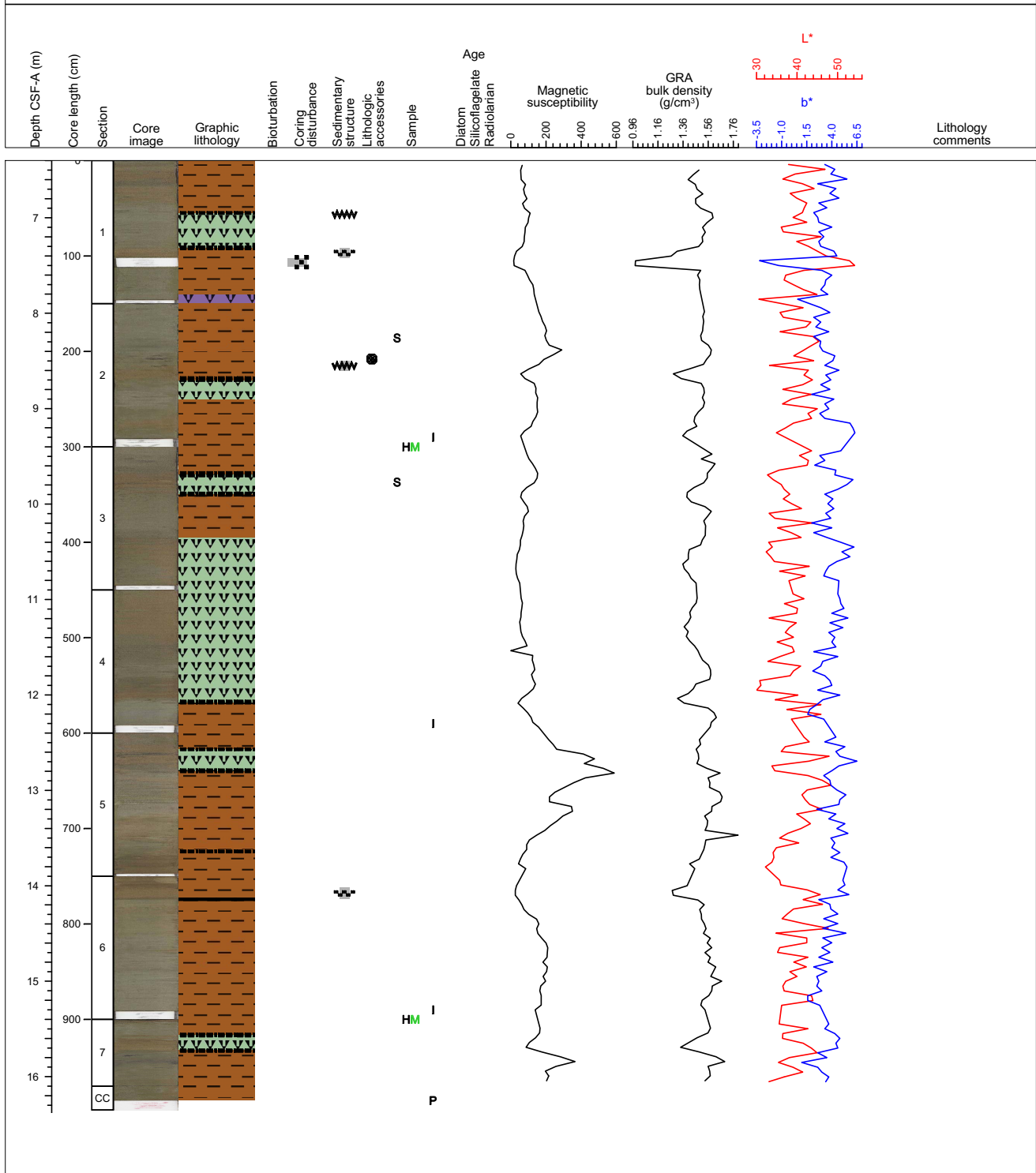
Core Photo



Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340B Core 2H, Interval 6.4-16.35m (CSF-A)

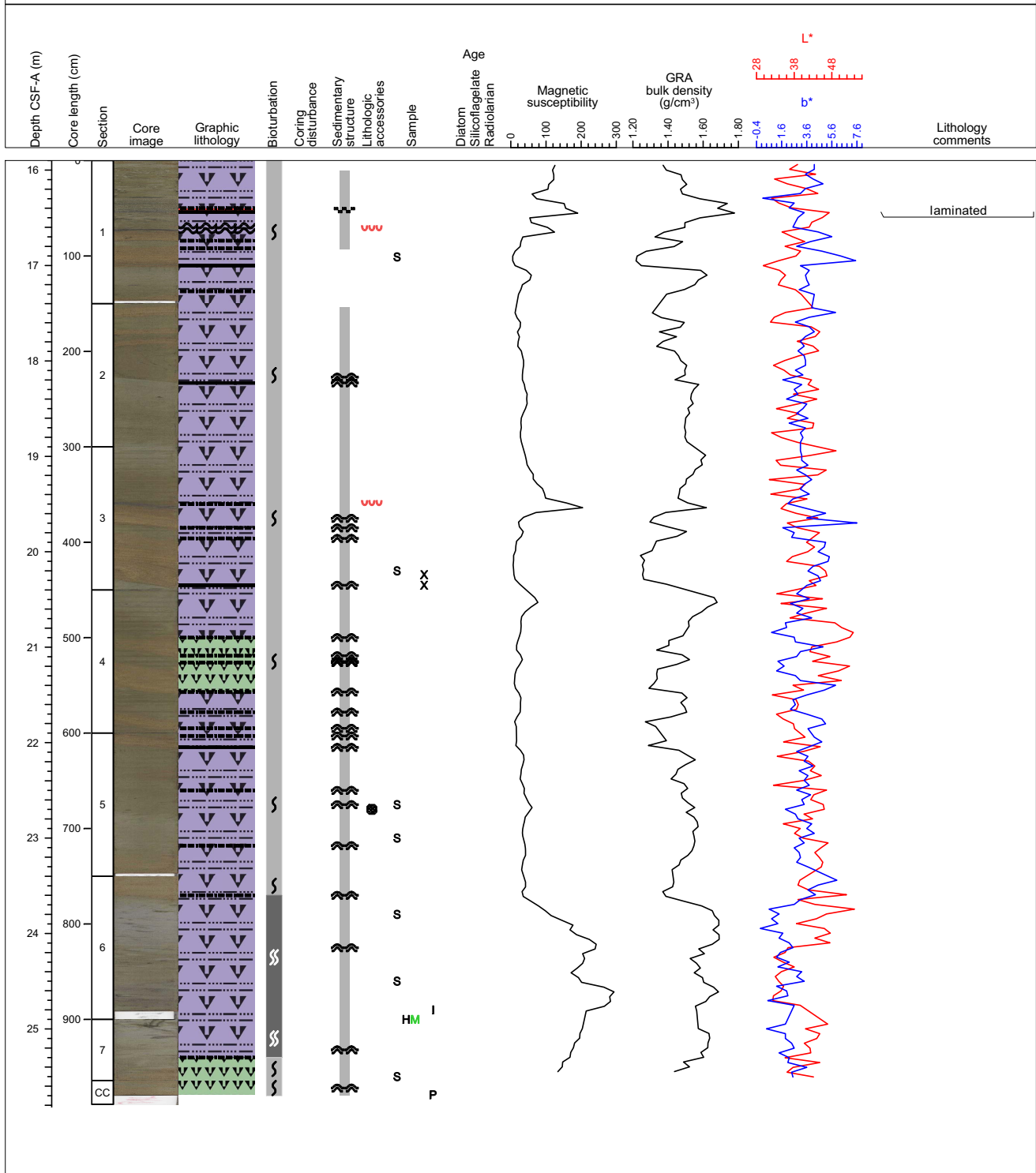
Two main lithologies alternate in this core: dark gray diatom rich clay and olive gray, often fine-laminated olive gray nannofossil-rich diatom ooze. The thickness of the alternating beds ranges between 20 cm to more than 1 m. The boundaries between the alternating lithologies are gradual and mottled bioturbated (mainly planolites). A few subangular gravel-size clasts were observed in the middle portion of section 2.



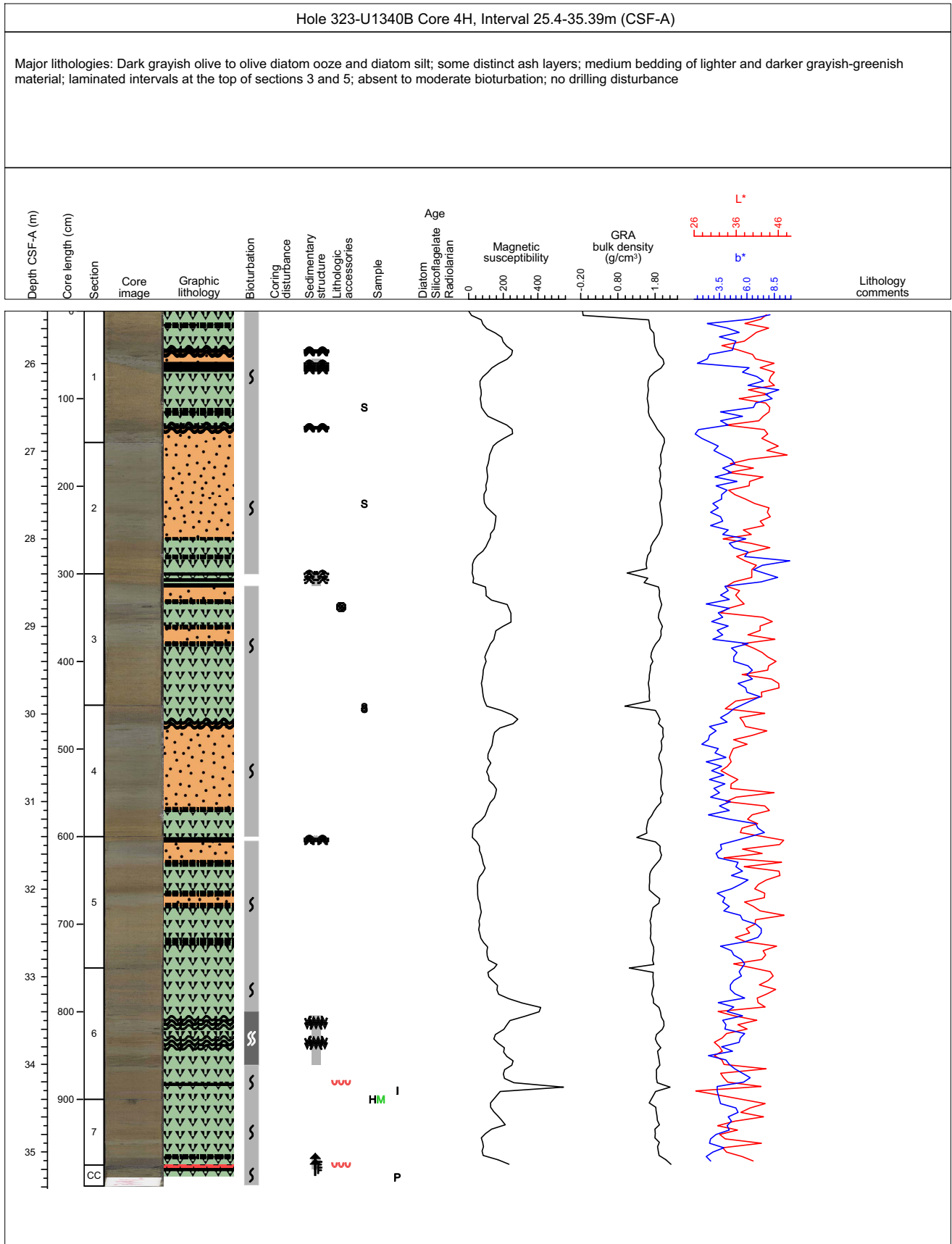
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340B Core 3H, Interval 15.9-25.79m (CSF-A)

Major lithology is spicule-bearing diatom ooze, olive (5Y 4/3). Secondary lithology is diatom clayey silt, dark greenish grey (10Y 4/1). 3rd lithology is foraminifer-bearing diatom ooze, olive (5Y 4/4). In the 3rd lithology, faint to clear laminae were recognized. From Section 2 to CC, slump occurred. Laminated ash layer occurred in Section 1 (50-54cm). Bioturbation is slight to moderate. In Section 6, scattered burrows.



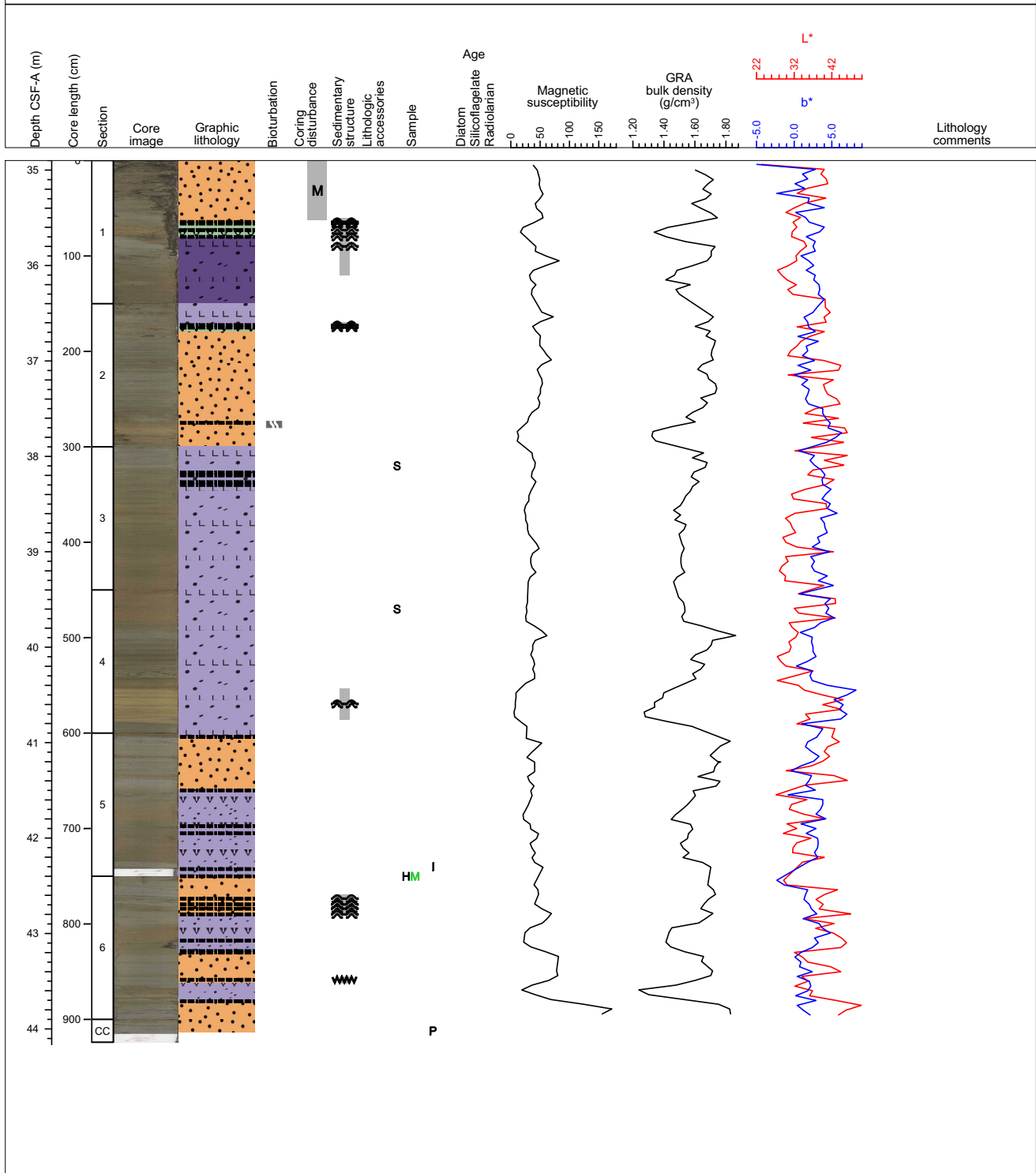
Core Photo



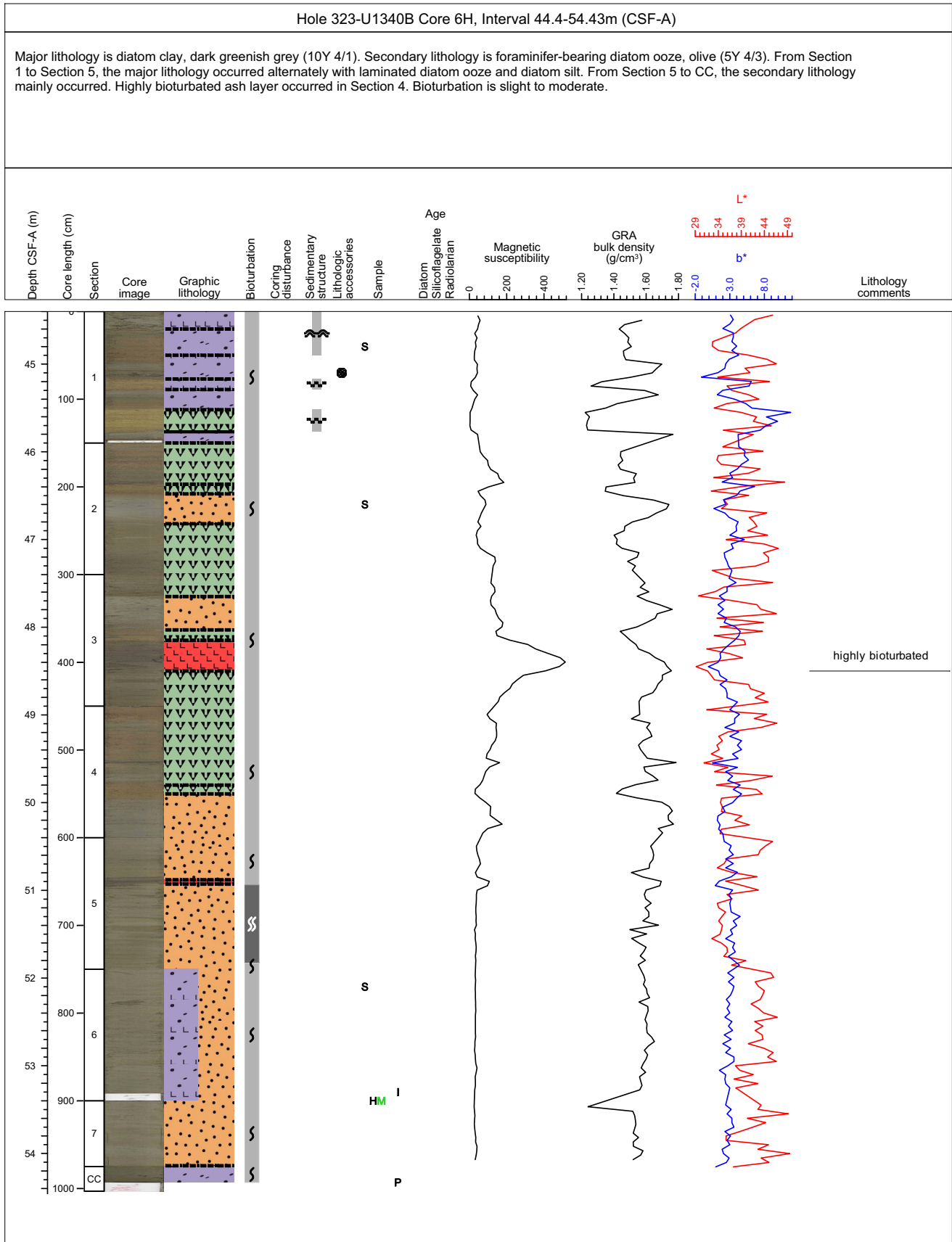
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340B Core 5H, Interval 34.9-44.14m (CSF-A)

The main lithologies are dark gray diatom-bearing silt fine ash to diatom-bearing silt, the secondary lithologies are olive gray diatom-rich silt and diatom ooze, the latter being lighter in color and laminated. The boundaries between the two lithologies are often tilted and the transitions gradual and bioturbated.



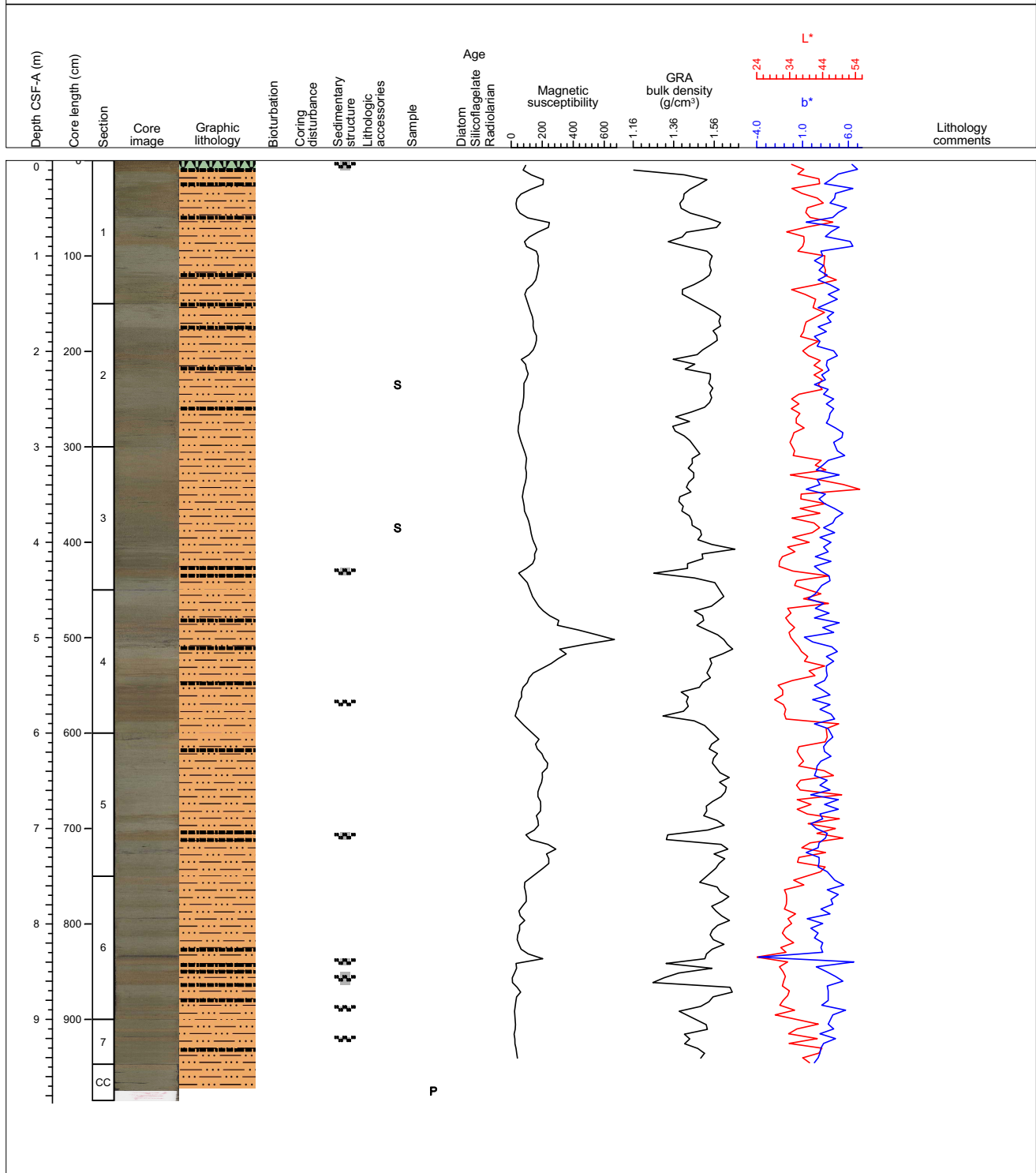
Core Photo



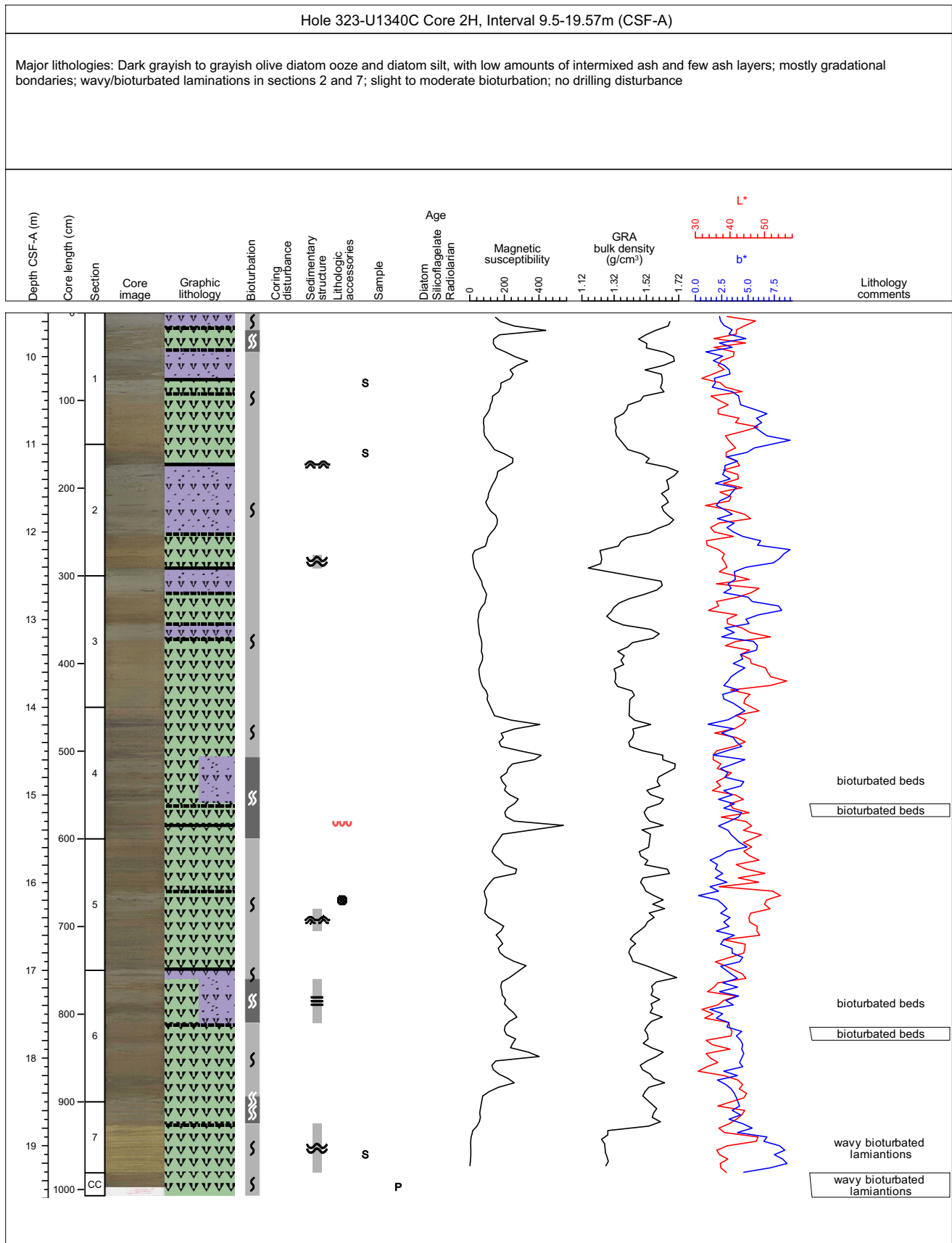
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340C Core 1H, Interval 0.0-9.85m (CSF-A)

Main lithology is a diatom-rich clayey silt (10Y 5/3 and 5Y 4/3). There are several faintly laminated layers and two thin black ash layers. Bioturbation is slight, though moderate in some intervals.



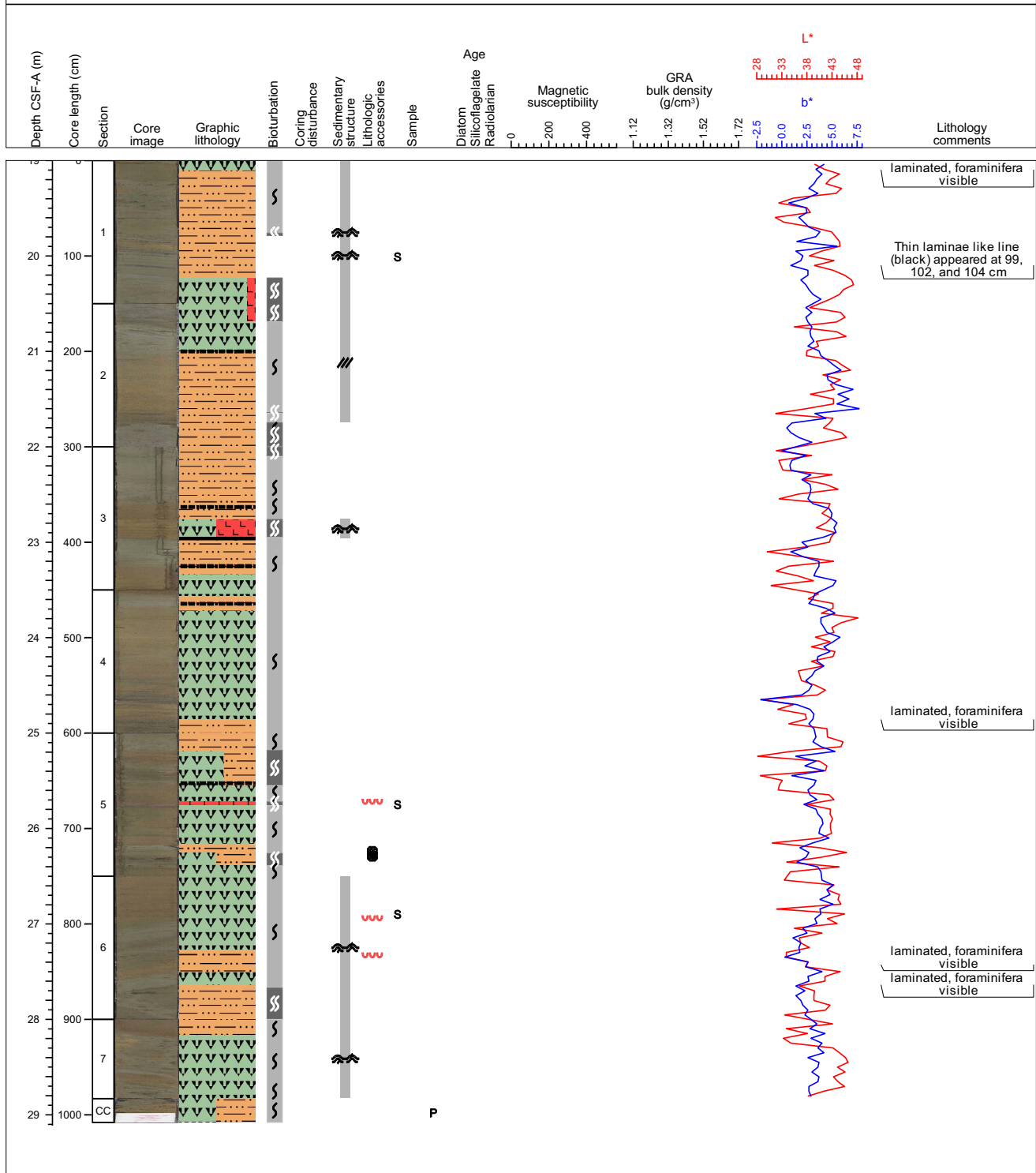
Core Photo



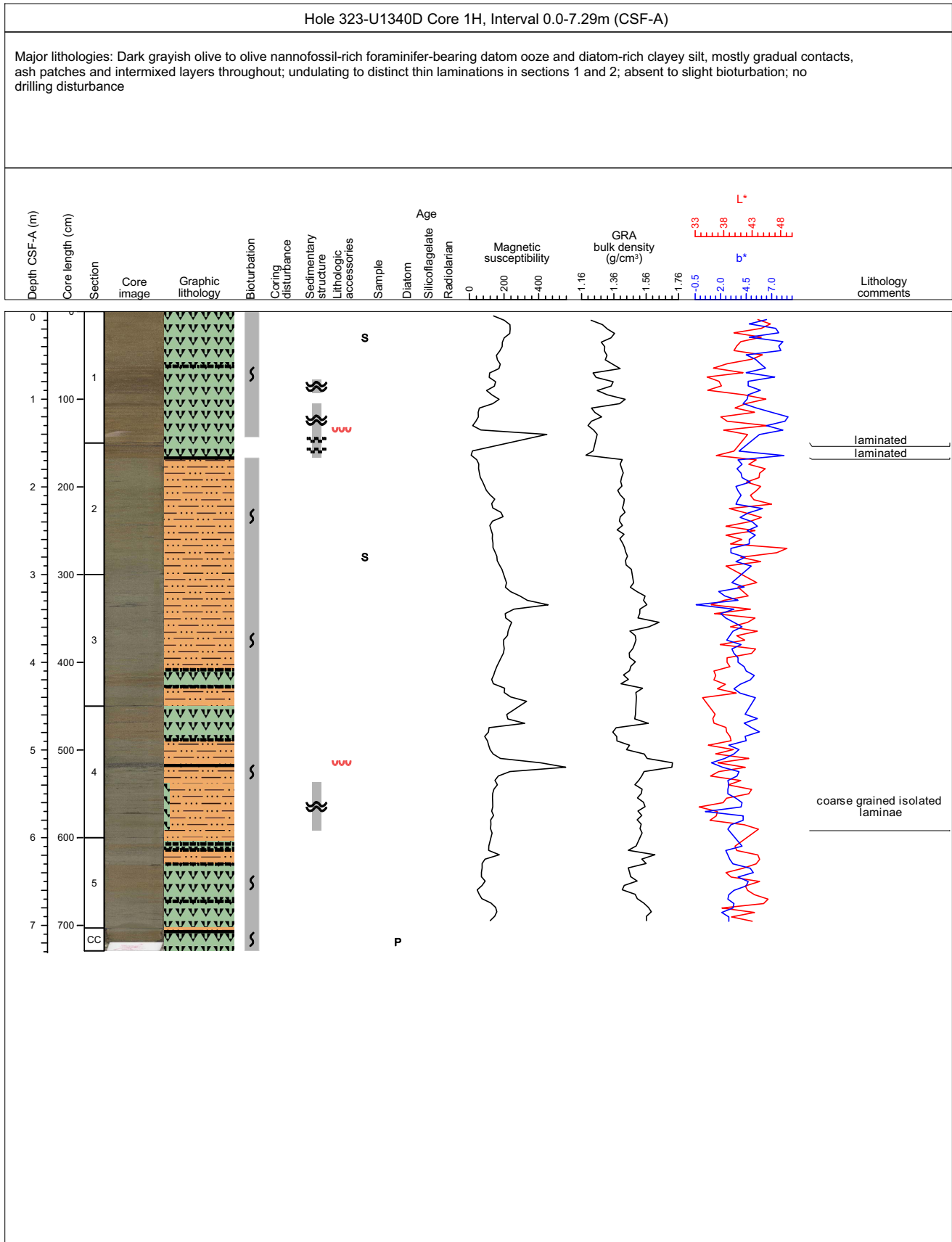
Core Photo

Hole 323-U1340C Core 3H, Interval 19.0-29.08m (CSF-A)

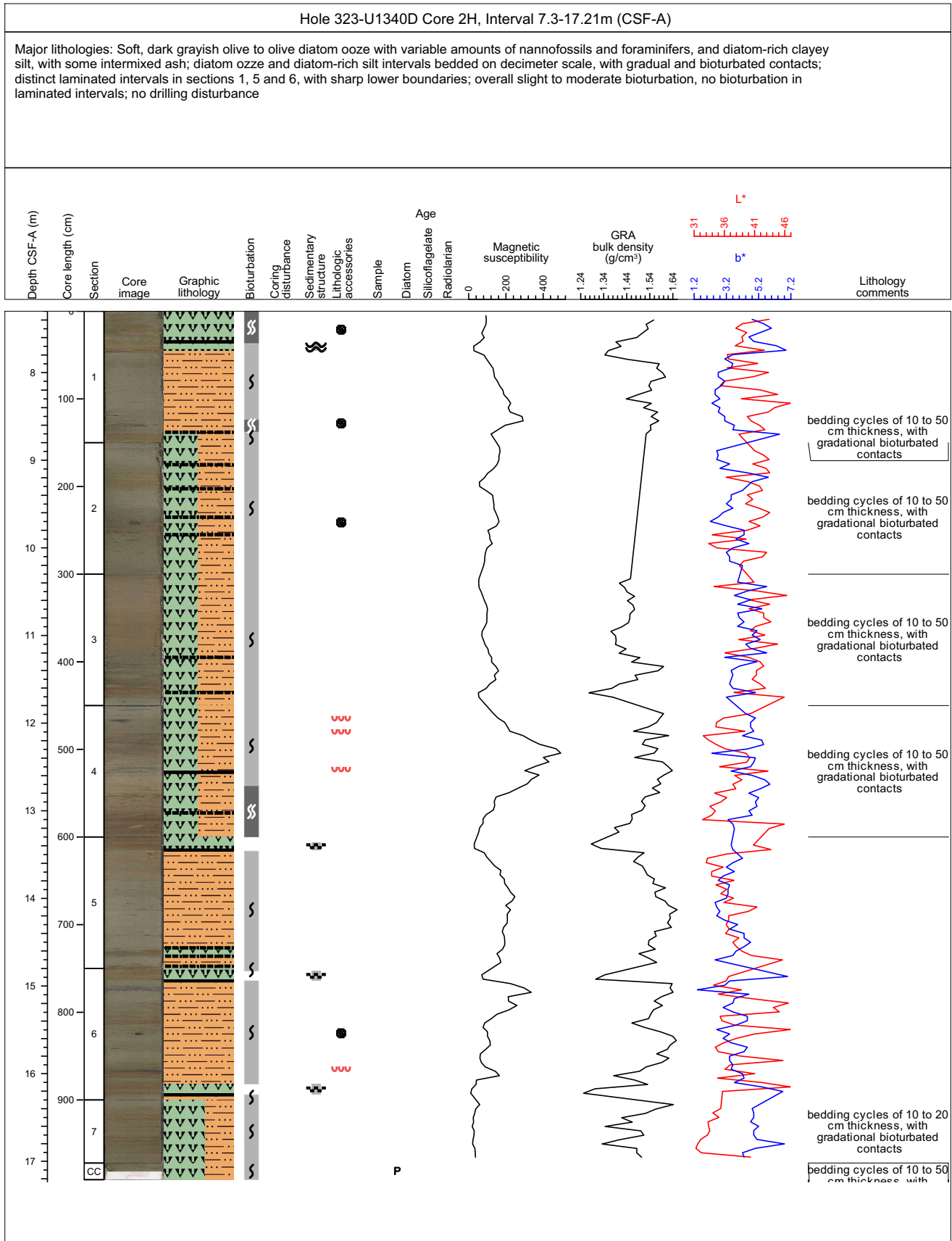
Major lithology is diatom-rich clayey silt, dark greenish grey (10Y 4/1) to olive (5Y 4/3). Olive one is more diatom rich. Secondary lithology is diatom ooze, olive (5Y 4/4). In this lithology, foraminifera-rich laminae occurred. The laminae occurred in Section 1, 3, 5 and 7. Bioturbation is slight to moderate.



Core Photo



Core Photo



Core Photo

