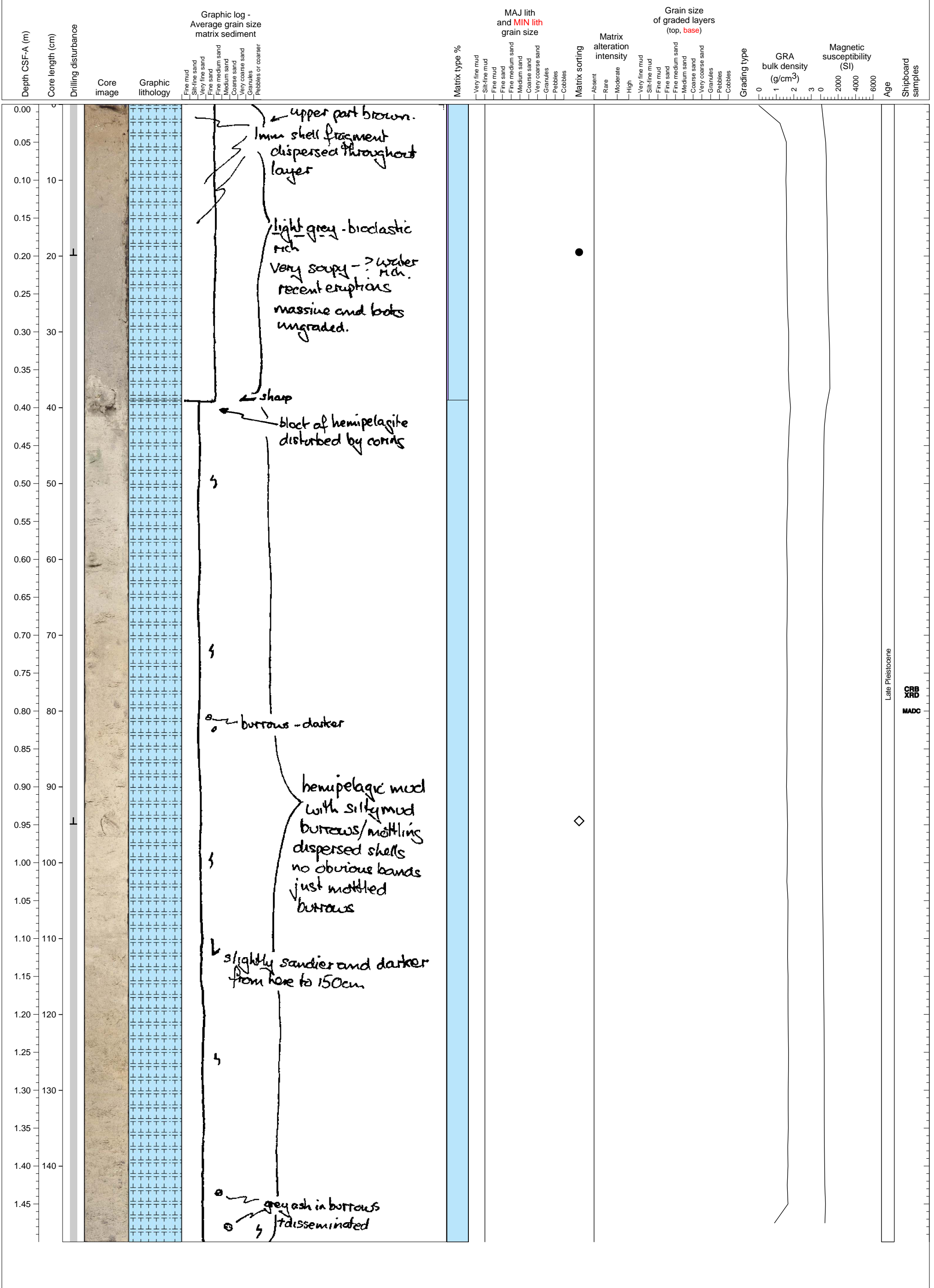
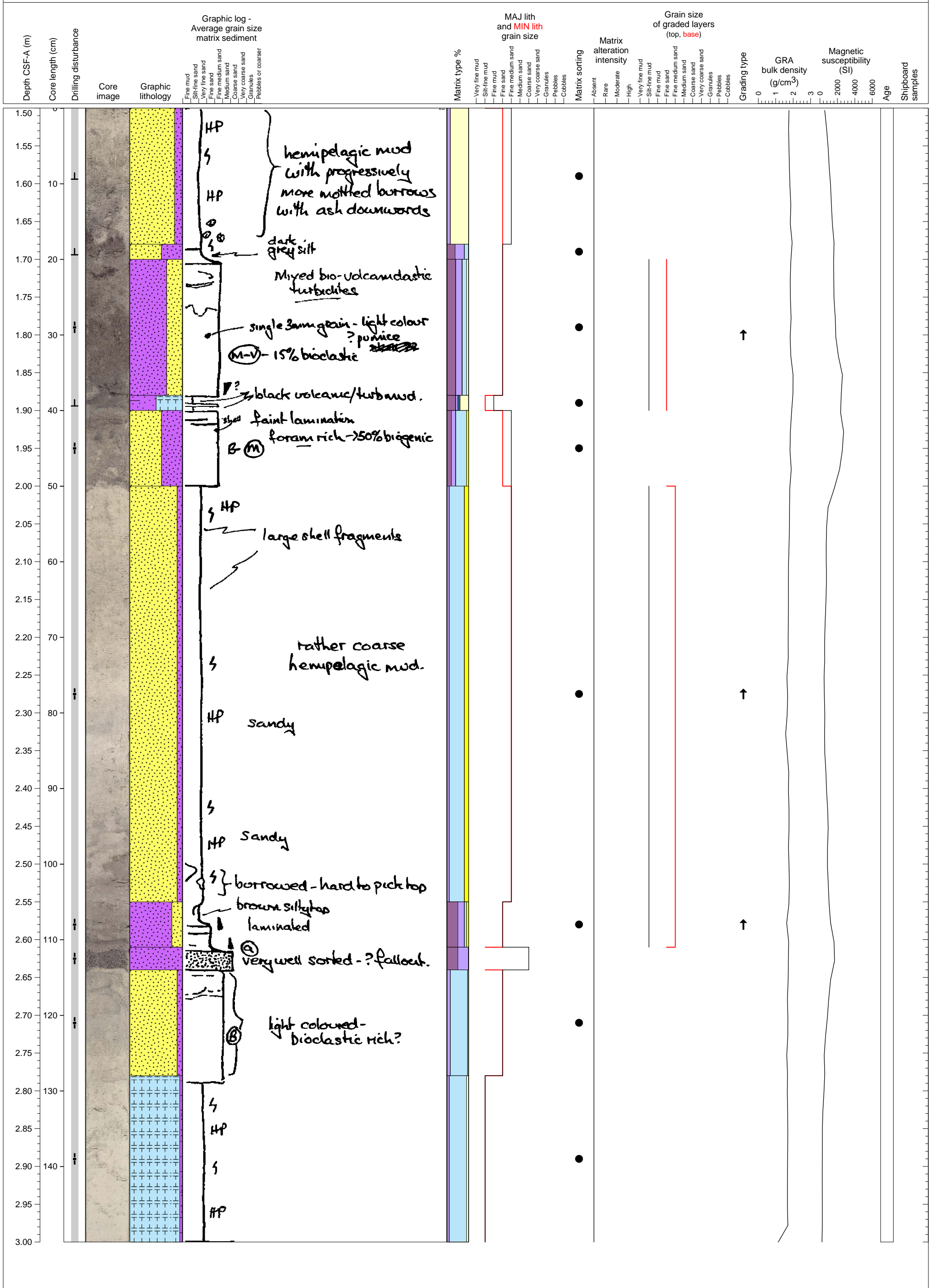


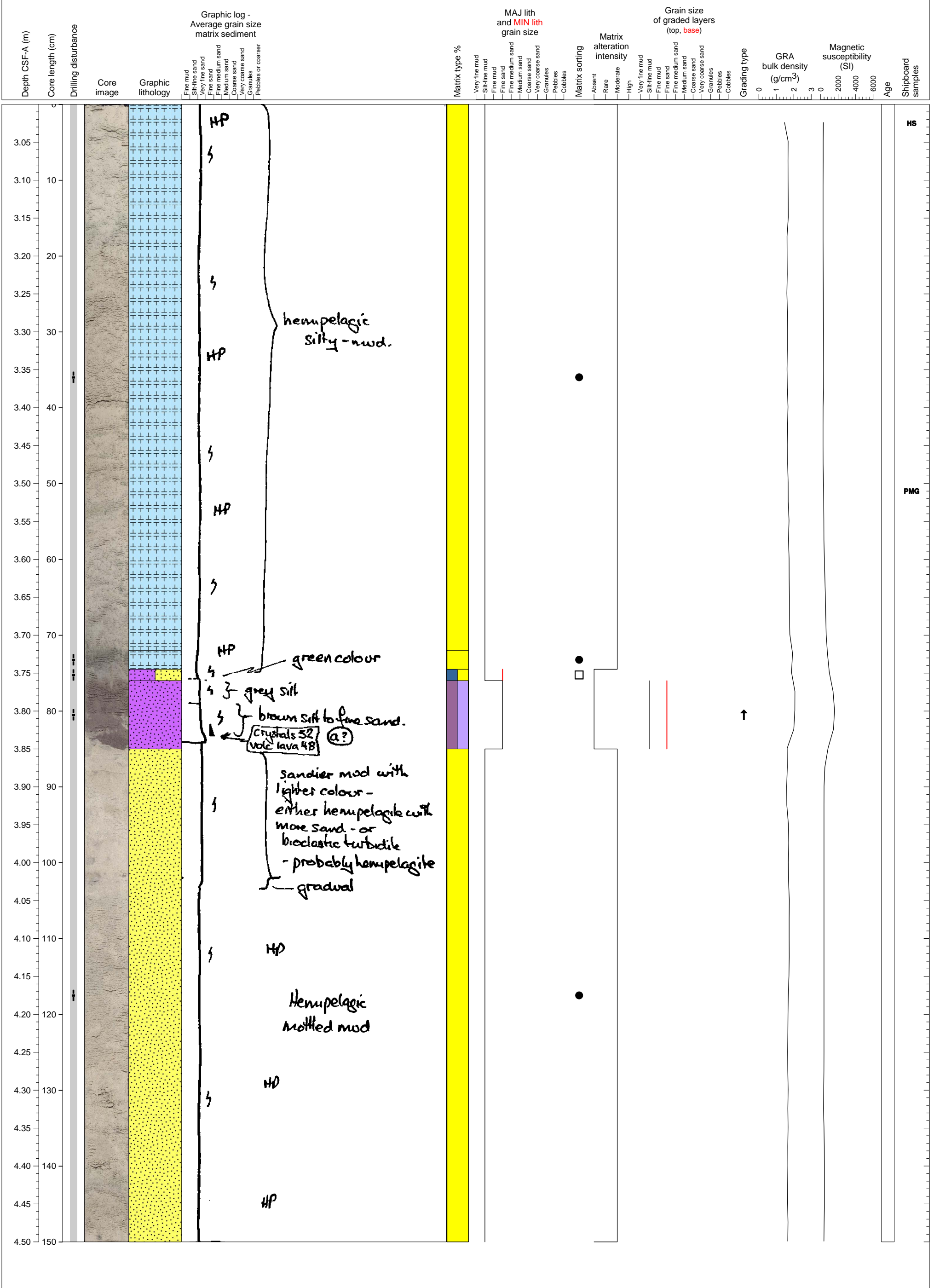
There are two calcareous ooze layer in this section which have clear boundary, but both layers consist of mostly biogenic carbonate.



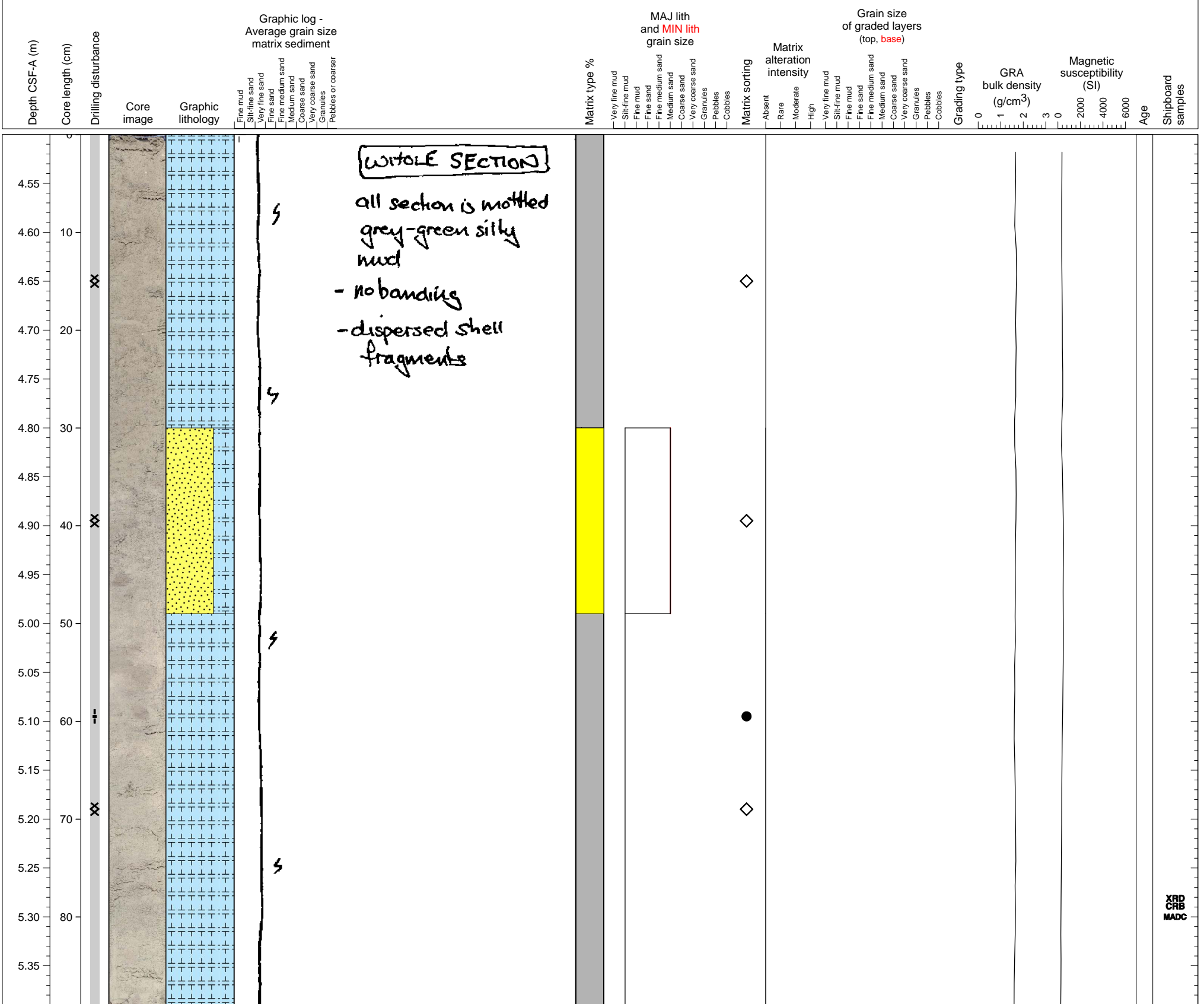
Two volcanoclastic turbidite units and a calcareous - volcanoclastic mixed sandy turbidite unit with coarse grained well sorted mafic tephra layer.



Hemipelagic sediments interlayering a pure volcanoclastic tephra or turbidite.

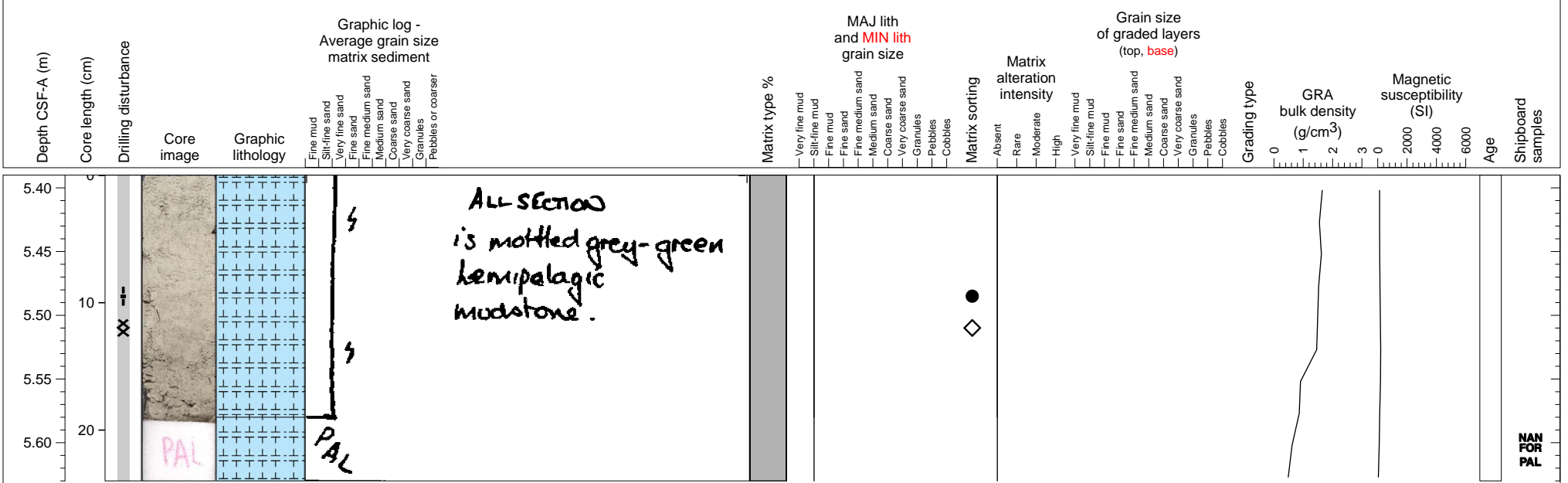


Hemipelagic clay.

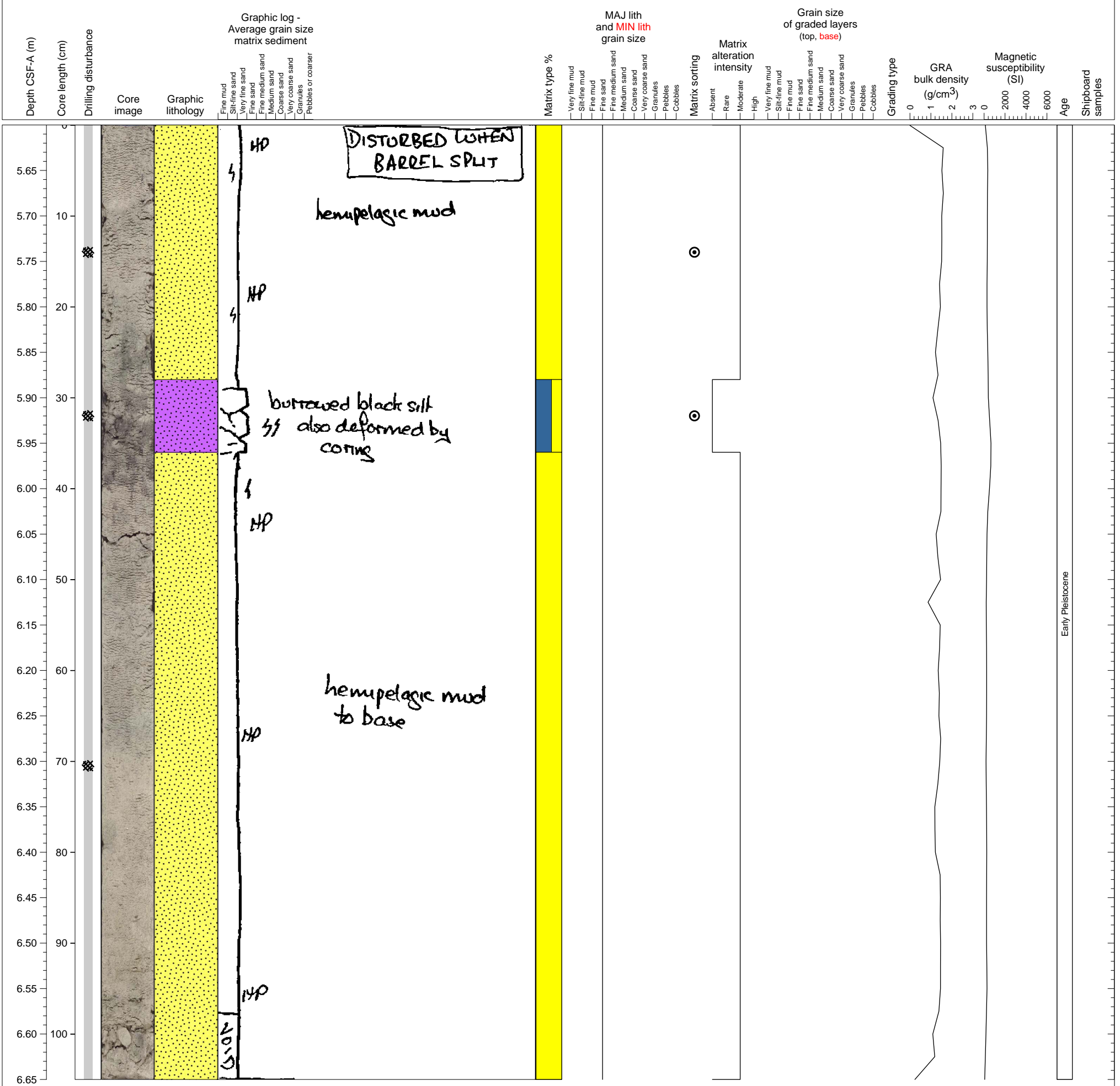


XRD
CRB
MADC

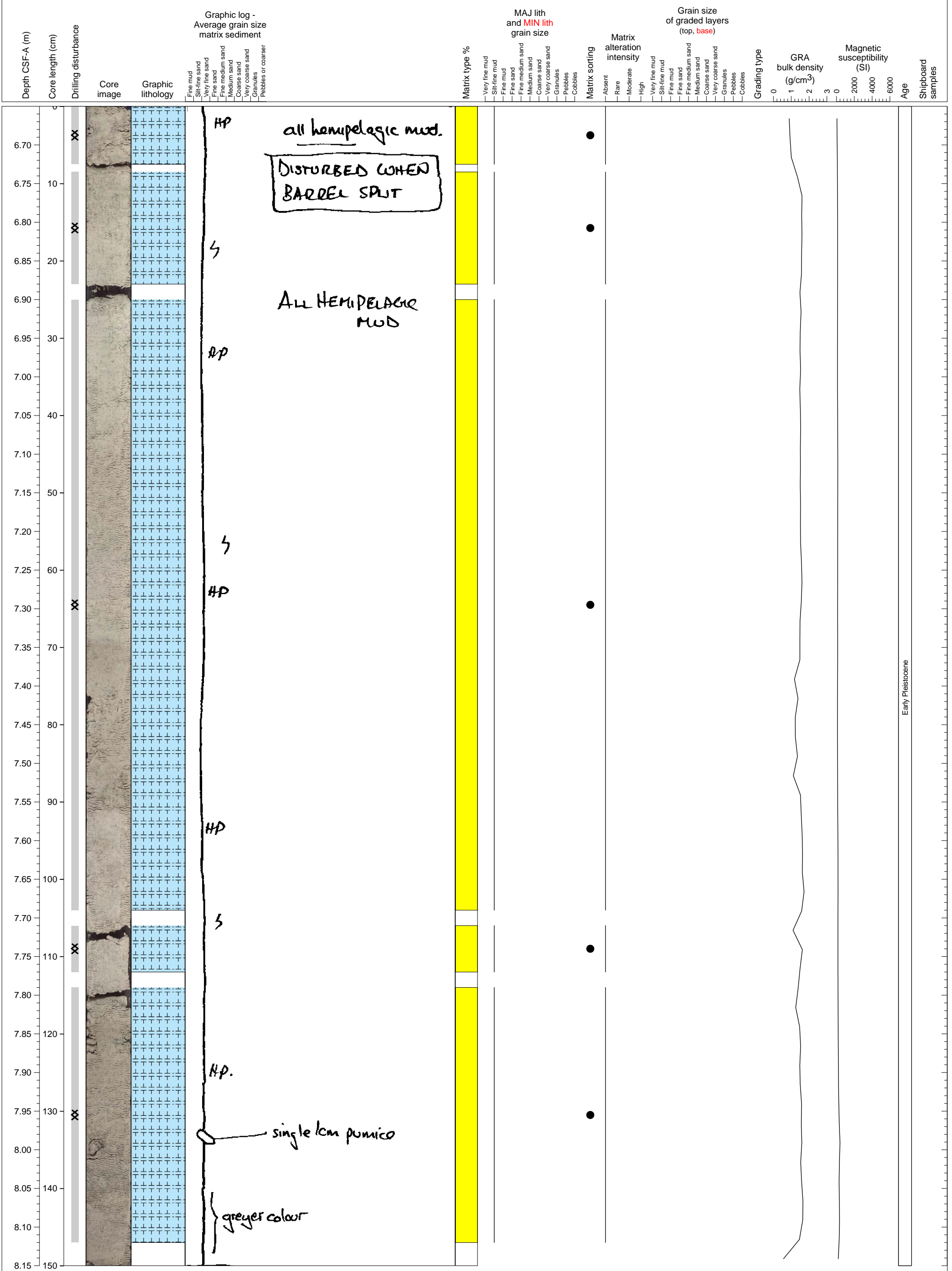
Hemipelagic clay. PAL sample from base of section.



Hemipelagic sediments interlayering volcanoclastic sand but severely disturbed by drilling.

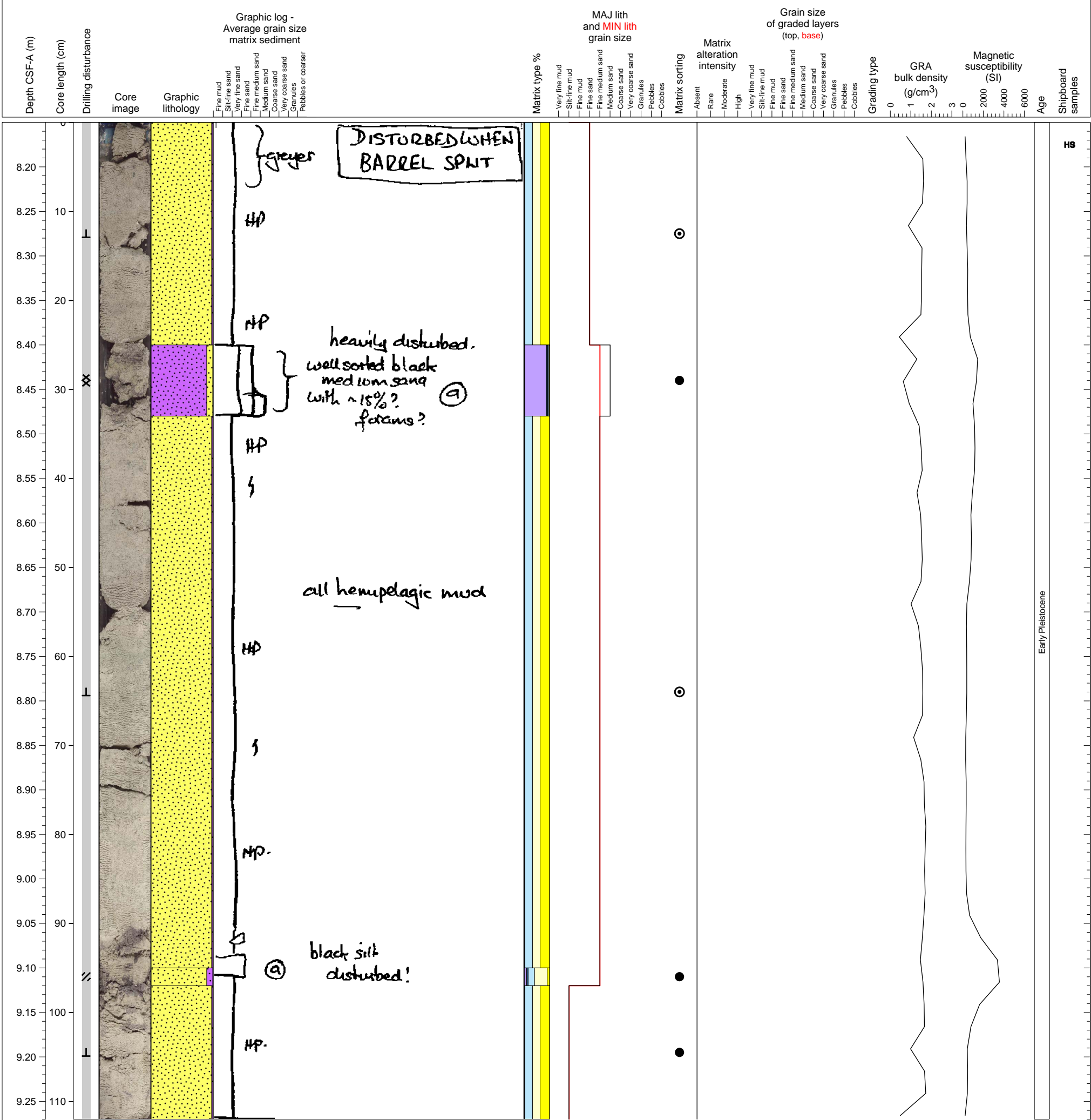


Hemipelagic clay with significant voids.

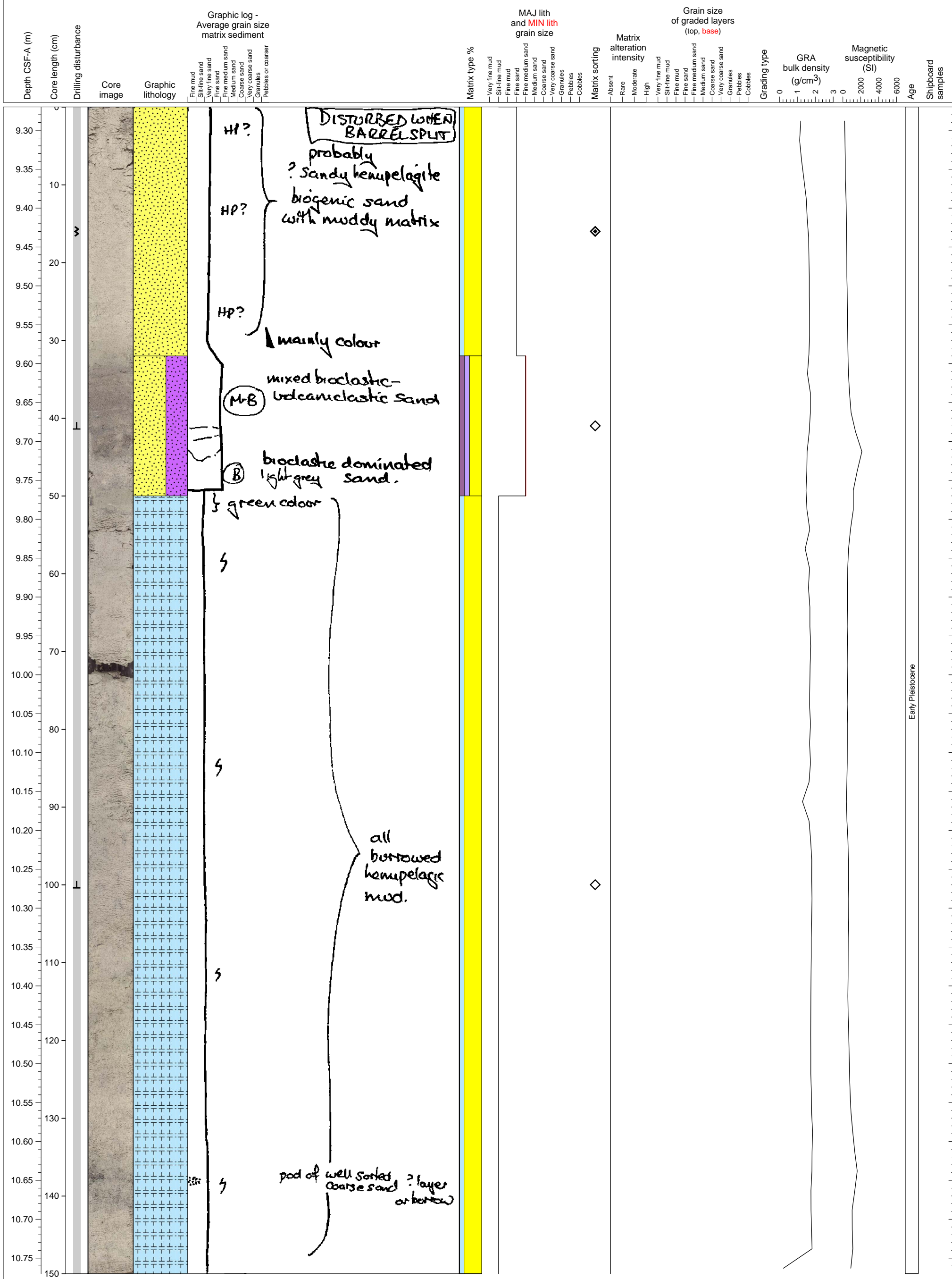


Early Pleistocene

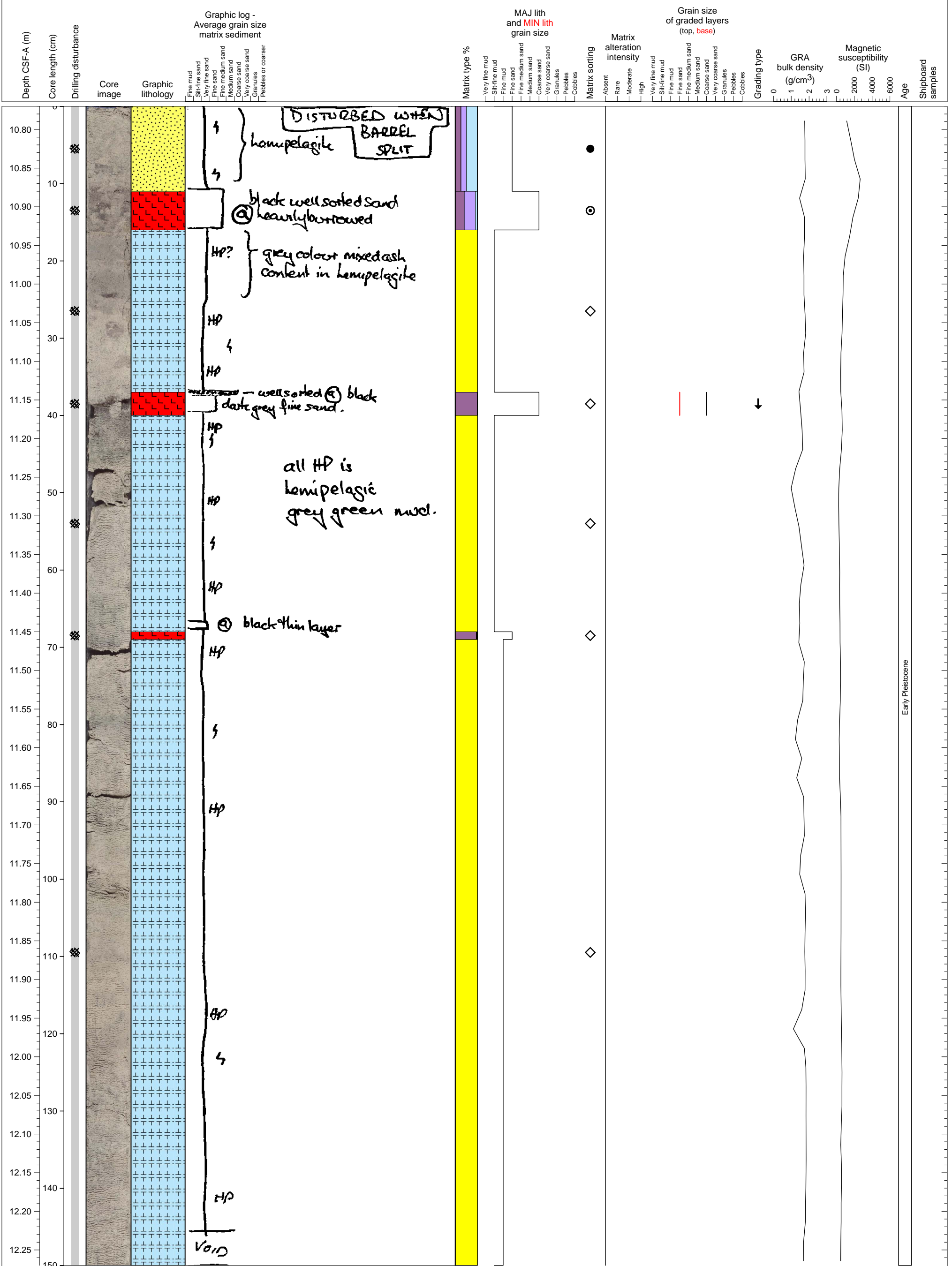
Hemipelagic calcareous sand interbed sorted crystal-rich (85 %) volcanic sand layer (severely disturbed by drilling).



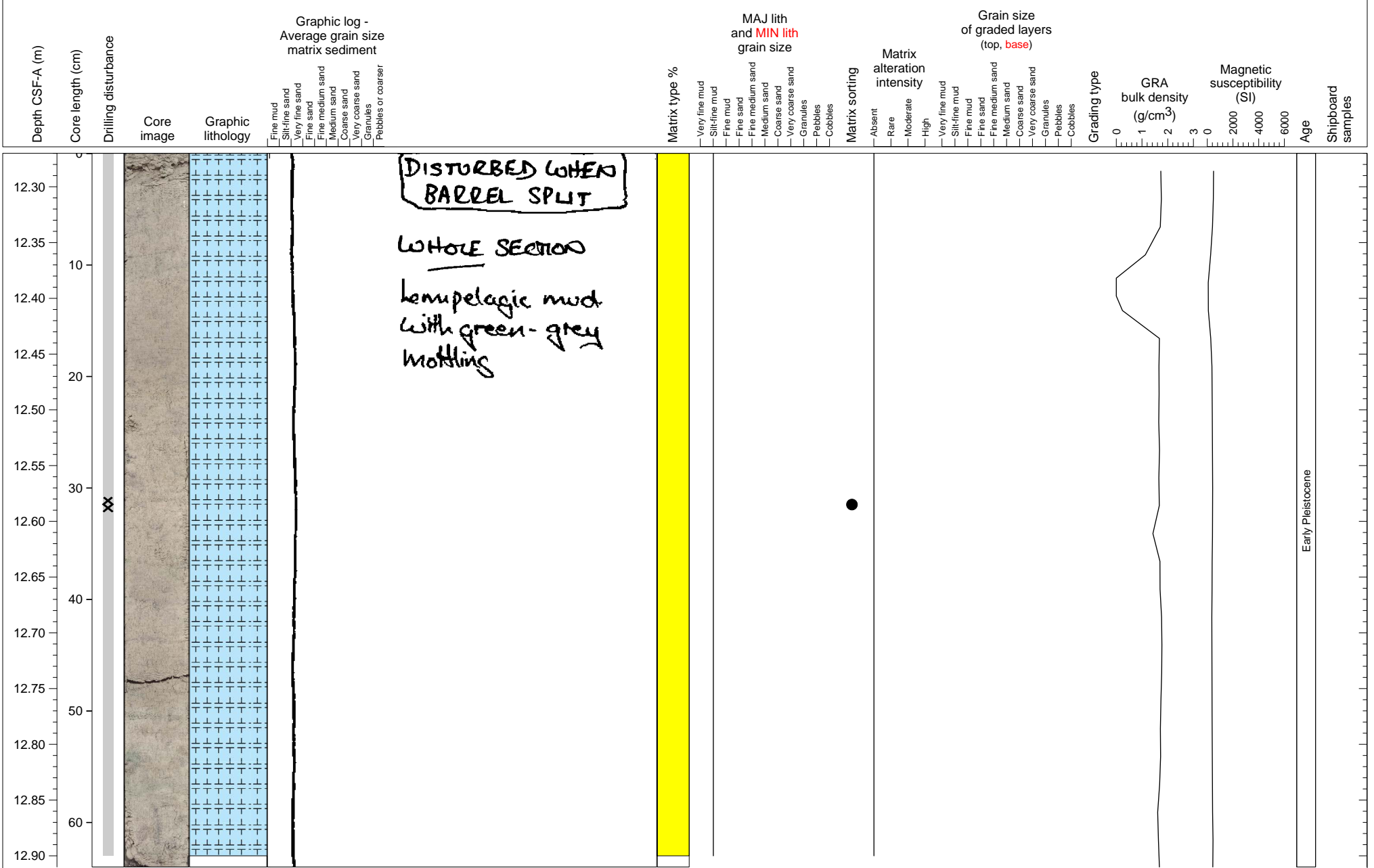
Hemipelagic clay with single 17 cm mixed bioclastic-volcaniclastic sand.



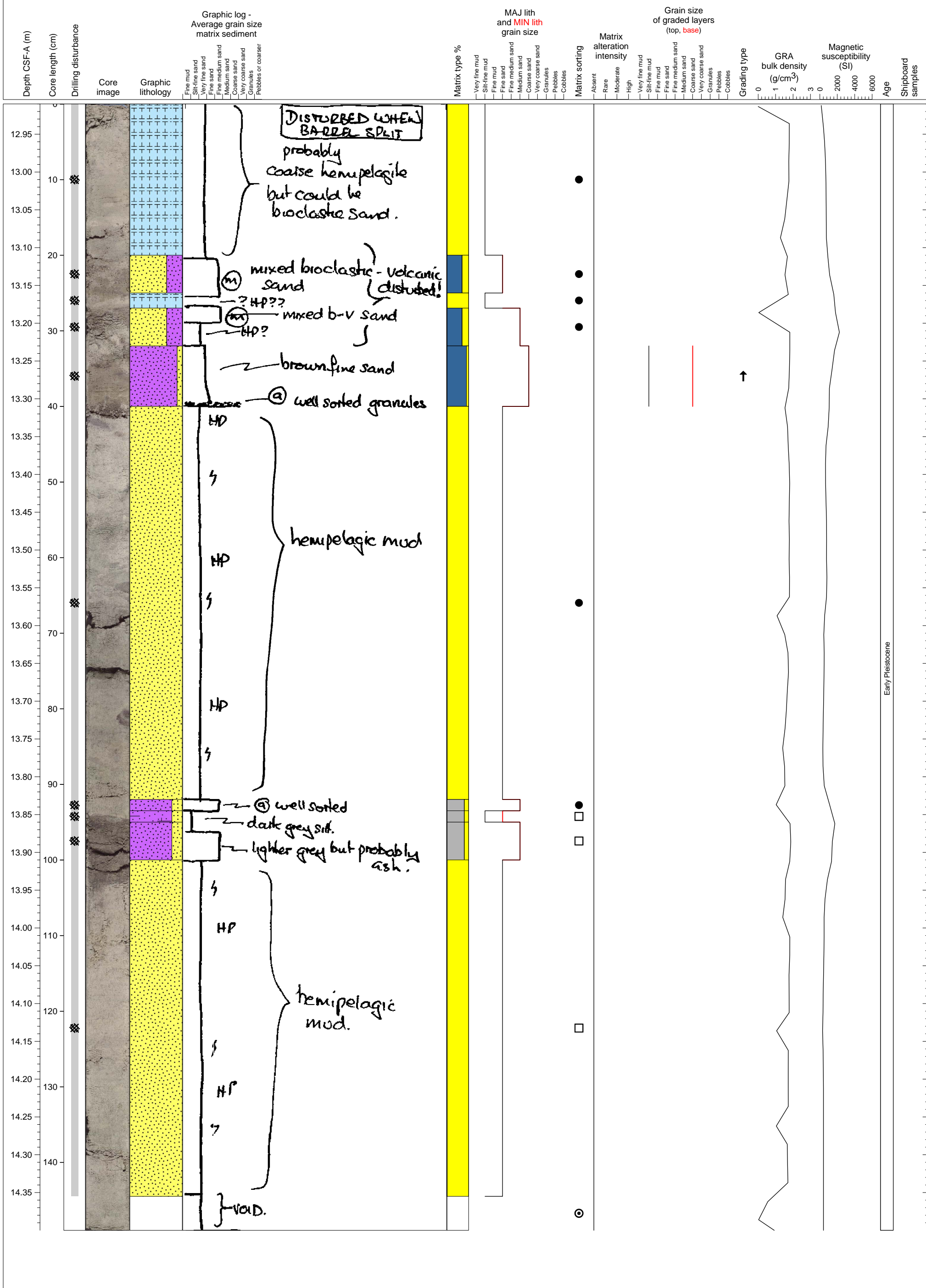
Dominantly hemipelagic unconsolidated mud and sand with intercalation of 3 volcanic ash layers. Bioturbation pervasive. Uppermost ash layer is basaltic. The middle ash layer is dacitic and lithic rich. The lowermost ash layer is also dacitic.



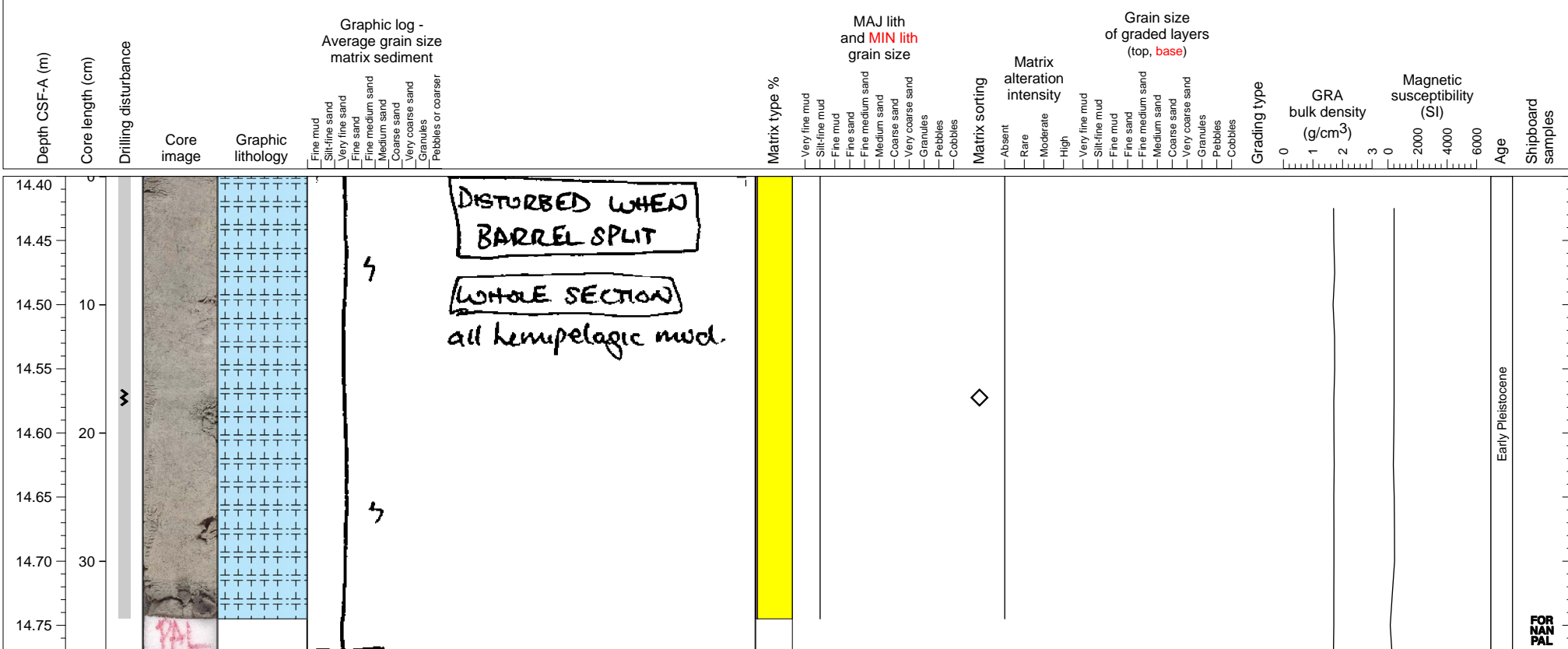
Hemipelagic mud.



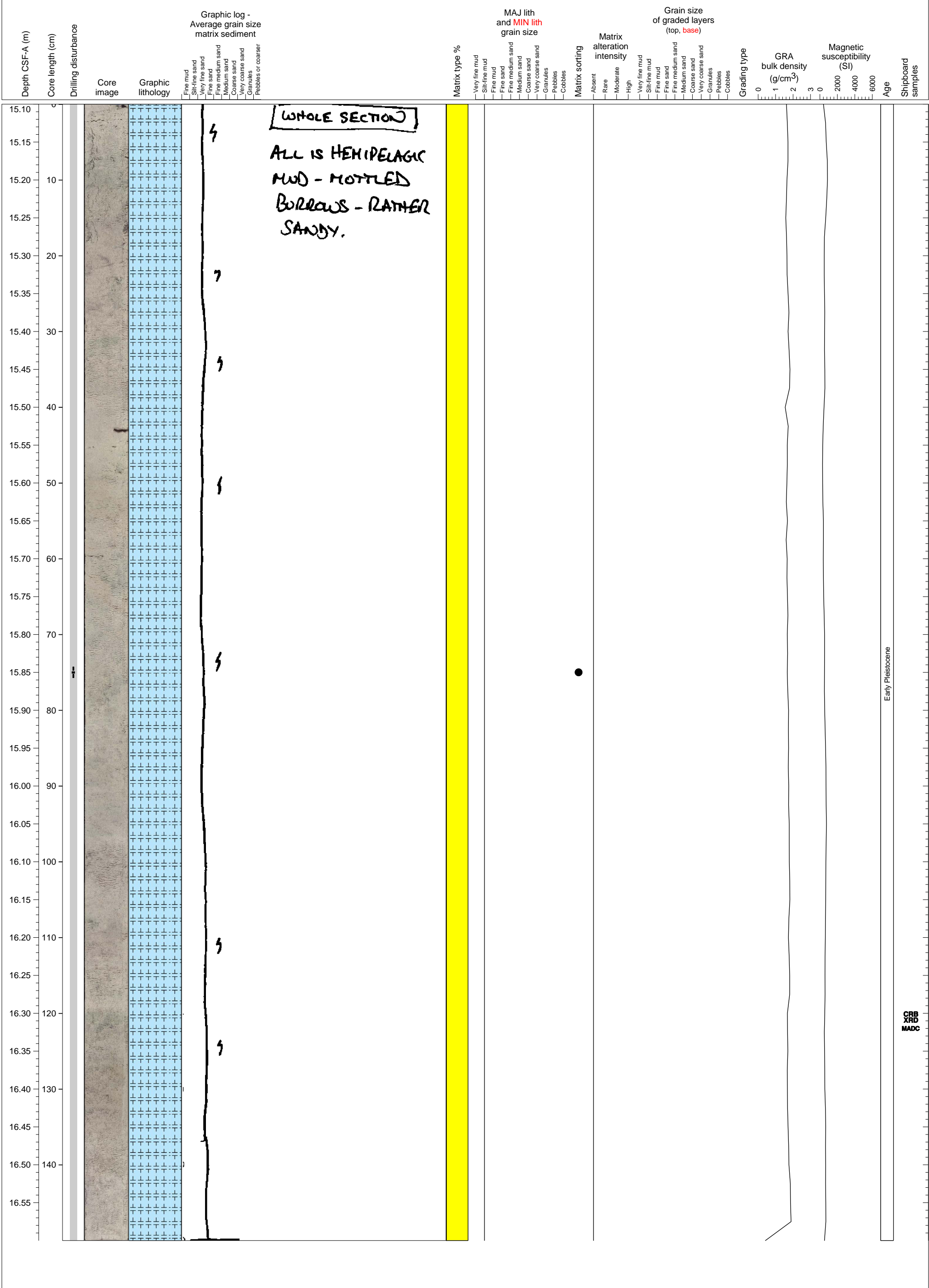
Hemipelagic sediments interlayering potential tephra layers but the core is highly disturbed during recovery.



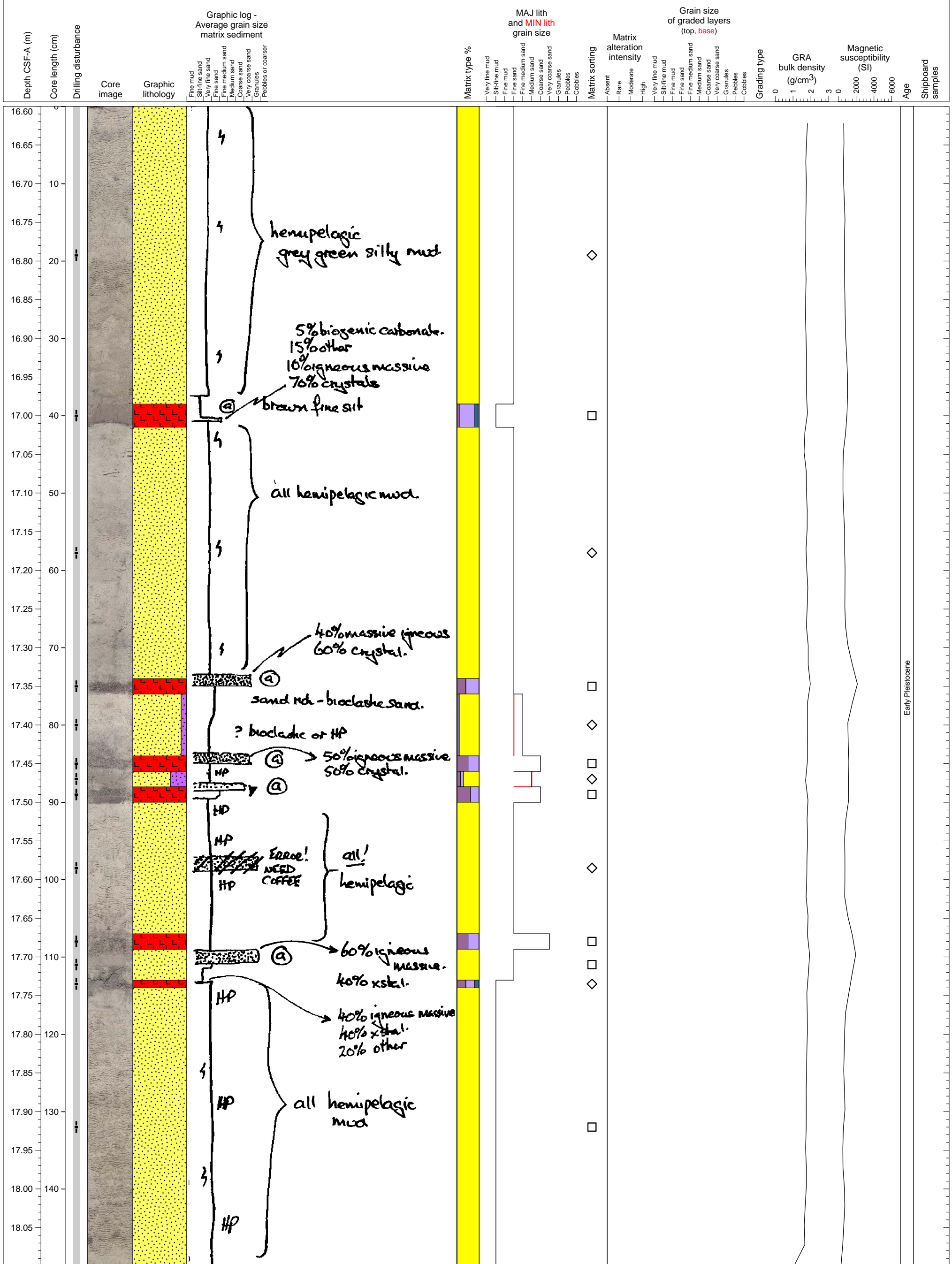
Hemipelagic mud.



Hemipelagic clay.

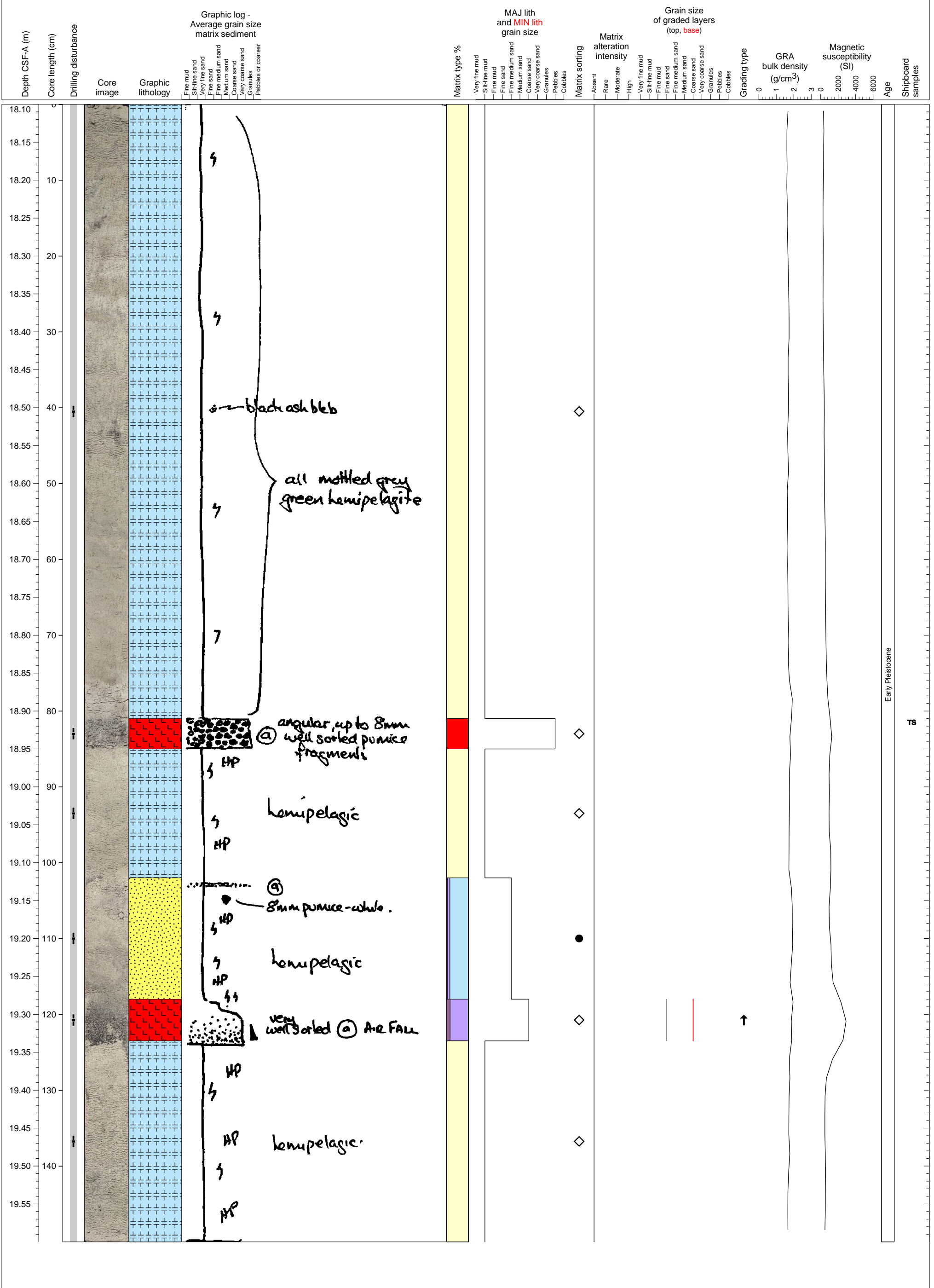


Hemipelagic sediments with thin ash layers, some coarse grained.

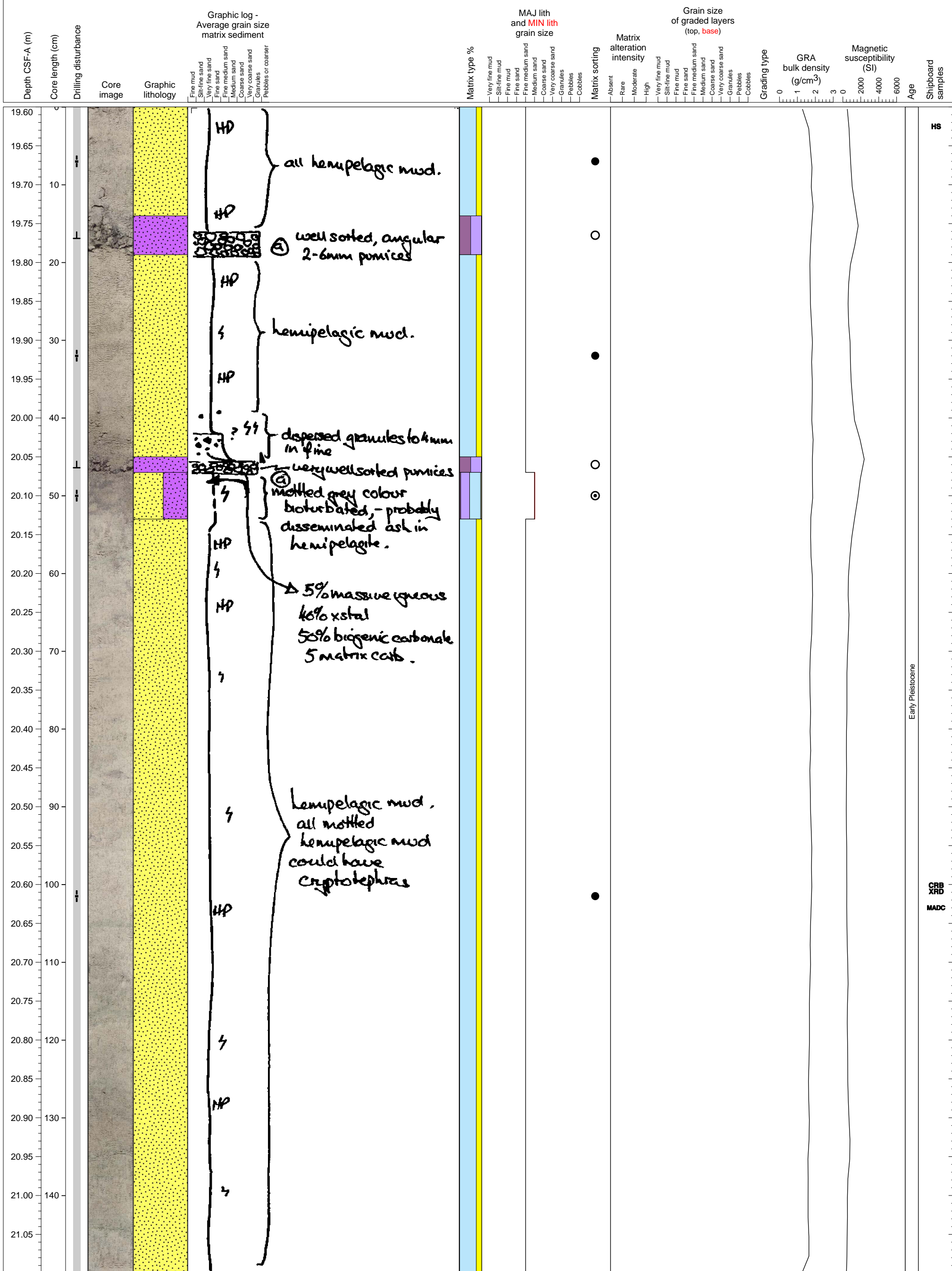


Hole 340-U1396A-3H Section 3, Top of Section: 18.1 CSF-A (m)

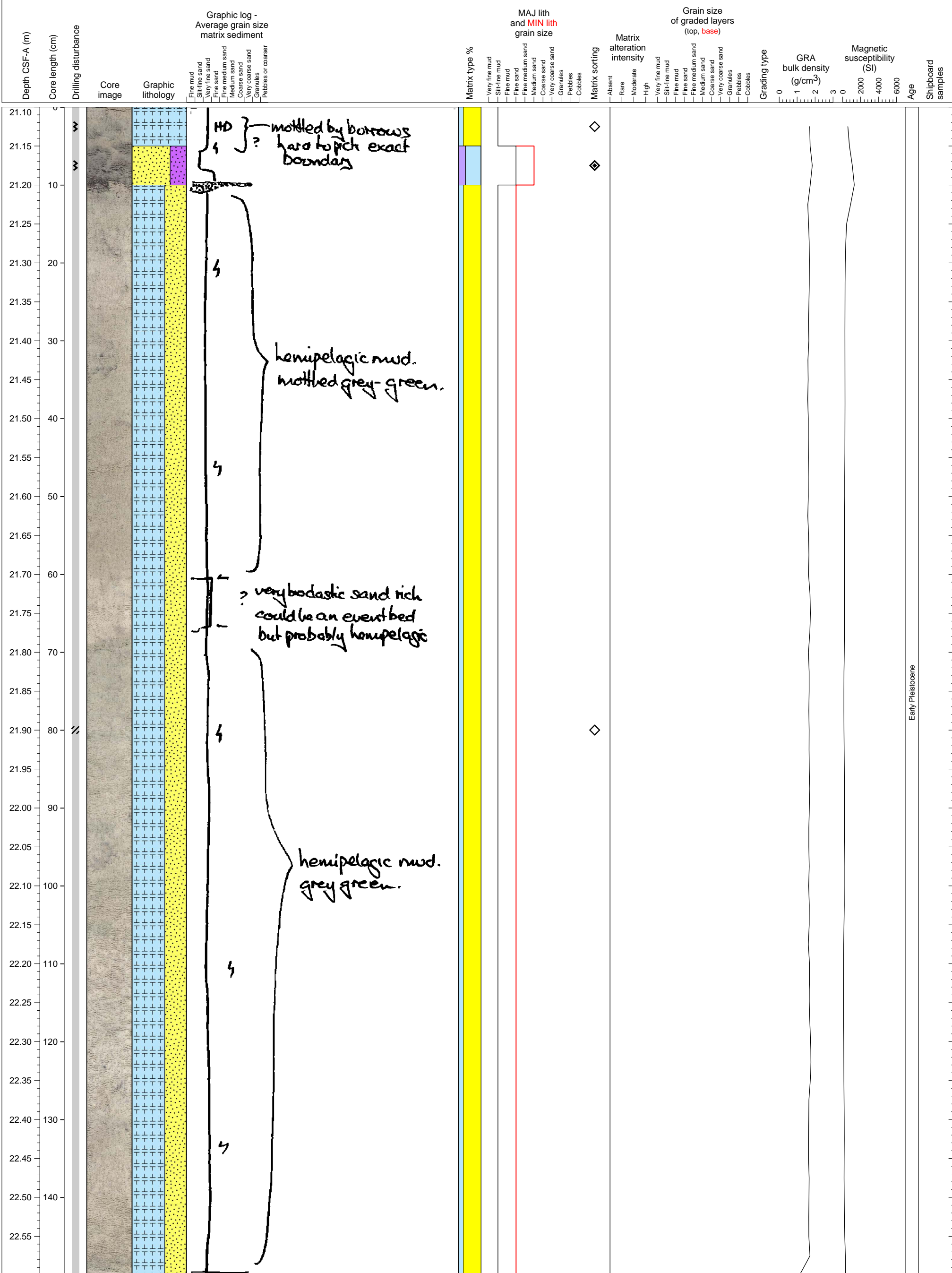
This section has two distinct ash layers at 81-85 and 118-123.5 cm. The upper layer has pebble size pumices, which would be a good marker around this area.



Hemipelagic sediments with possible pumice fall (?) layers.

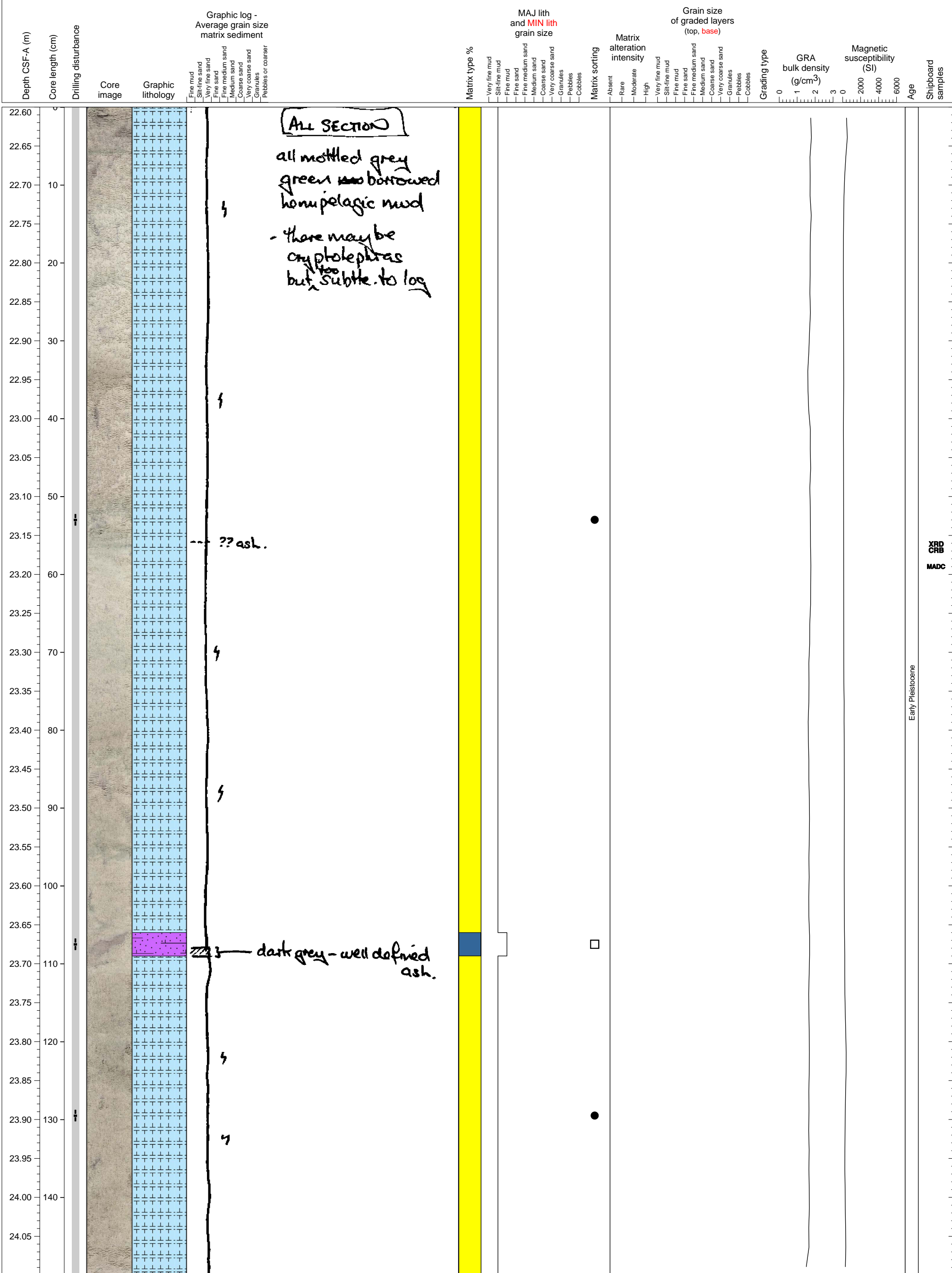


Mottled hemipelagic sediments with a thin mixture layer of bioclastics and volcaniclastic layer.

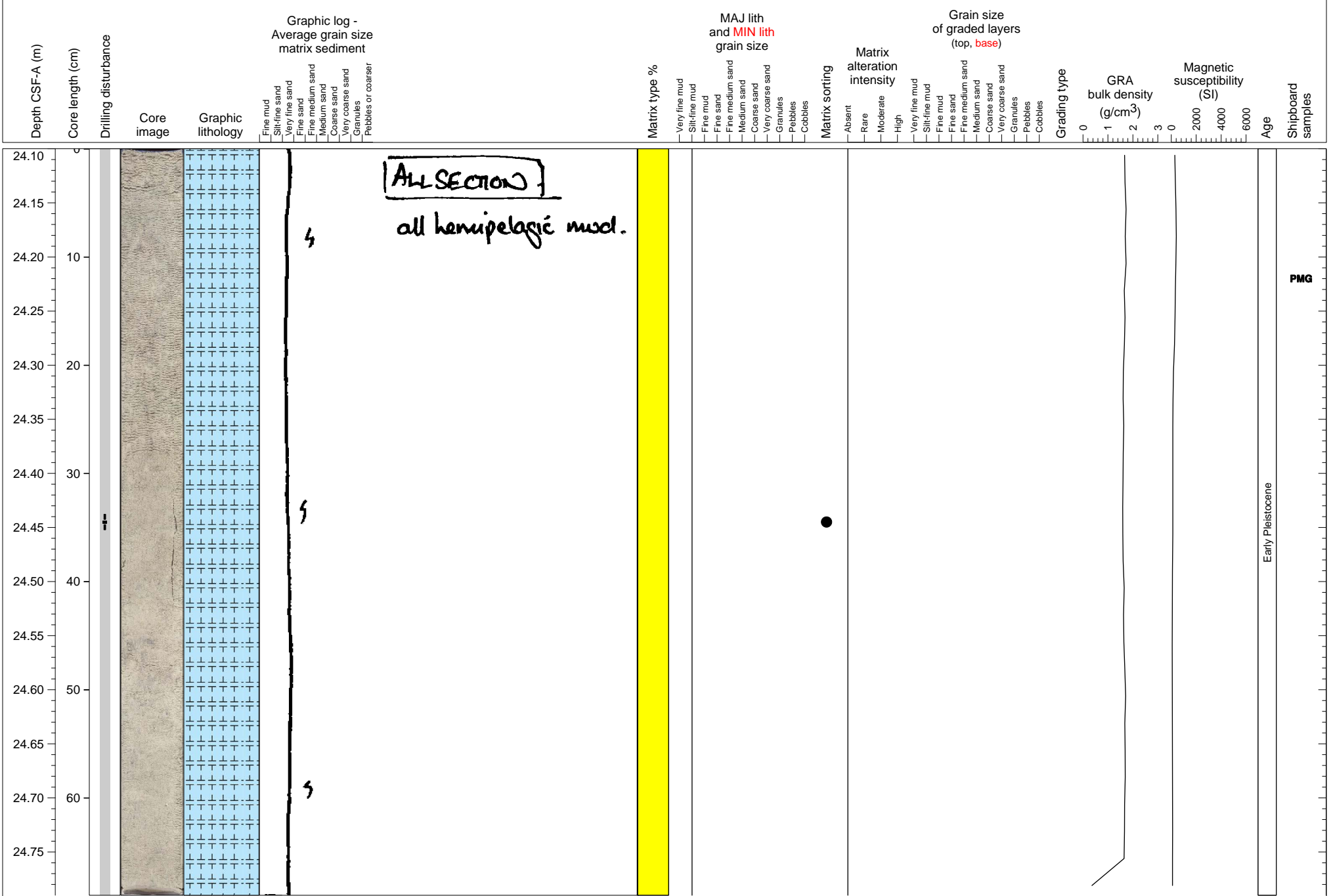


Early Pleistocene

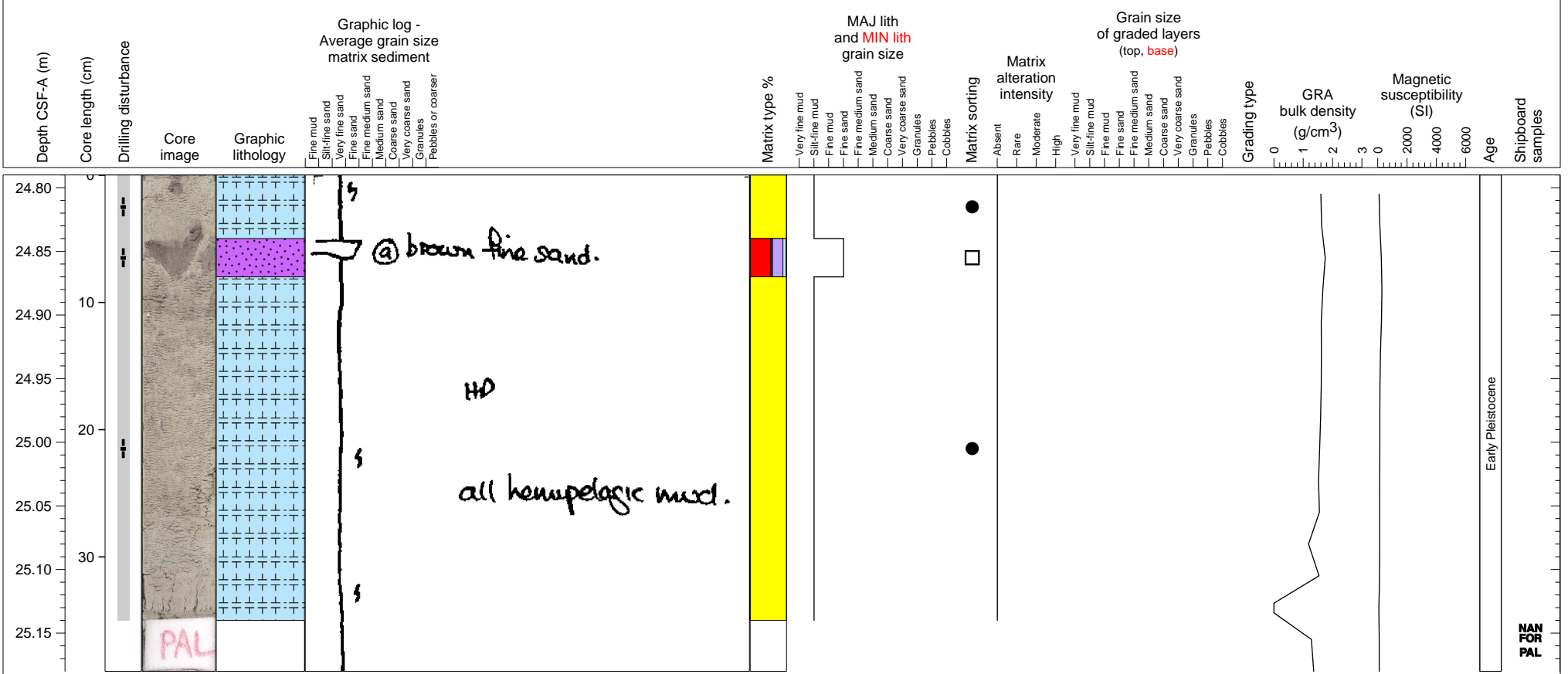
Hemipelagic clay with thin volcanoclastic mud layer.



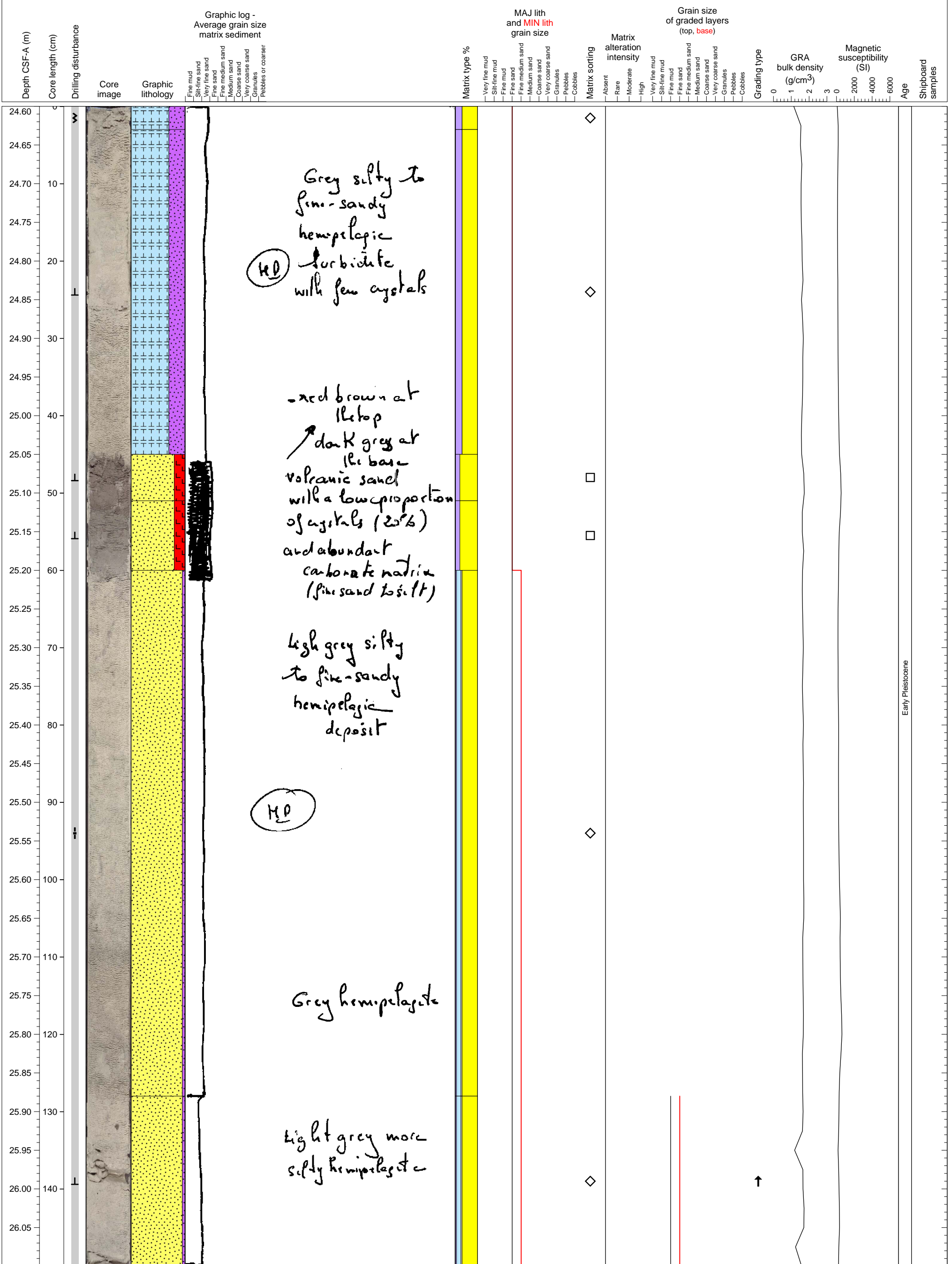
Hemipelagic clay.



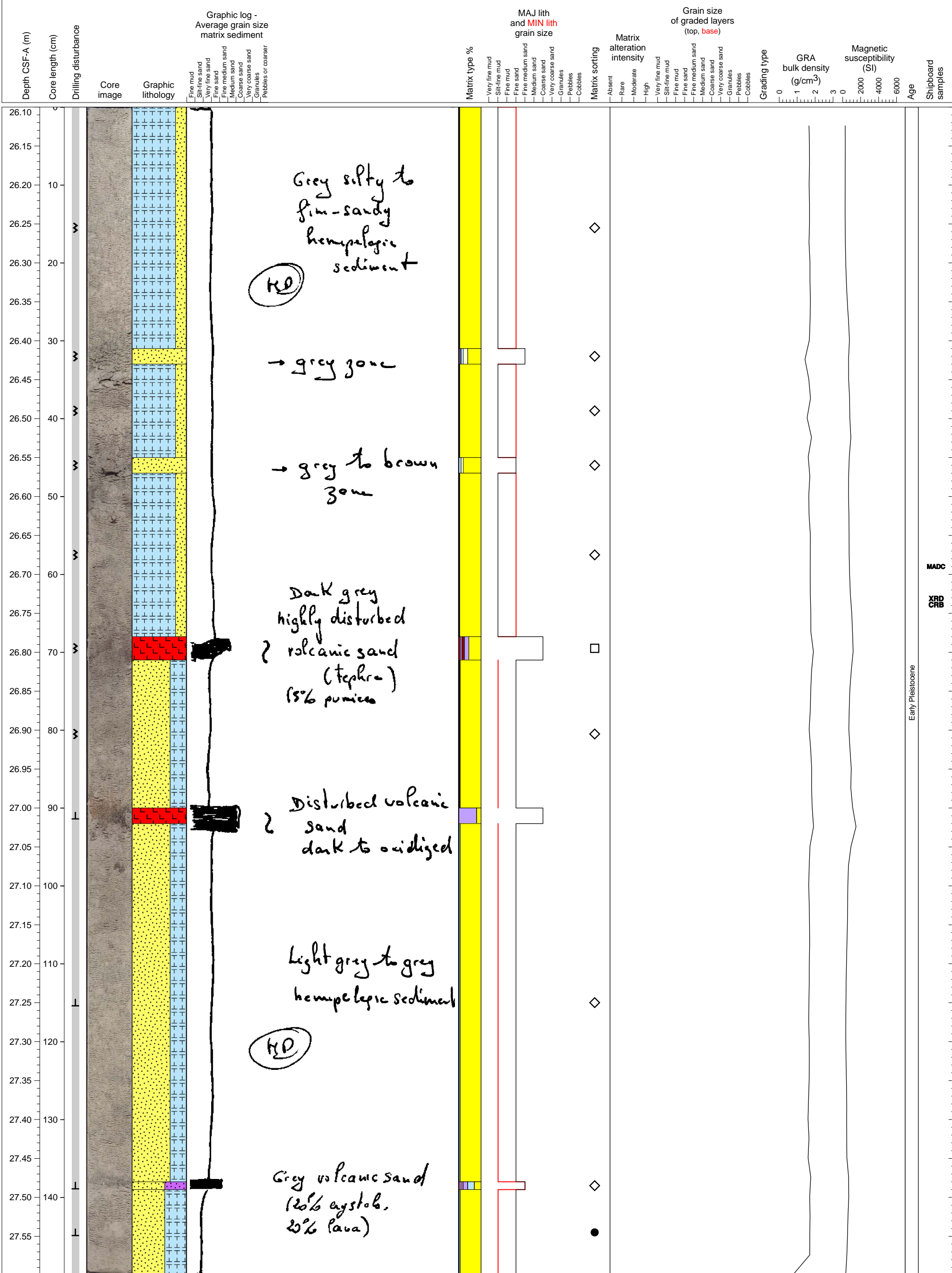
Hemipelagic clay with thin volcanoclastic fine sand layer.



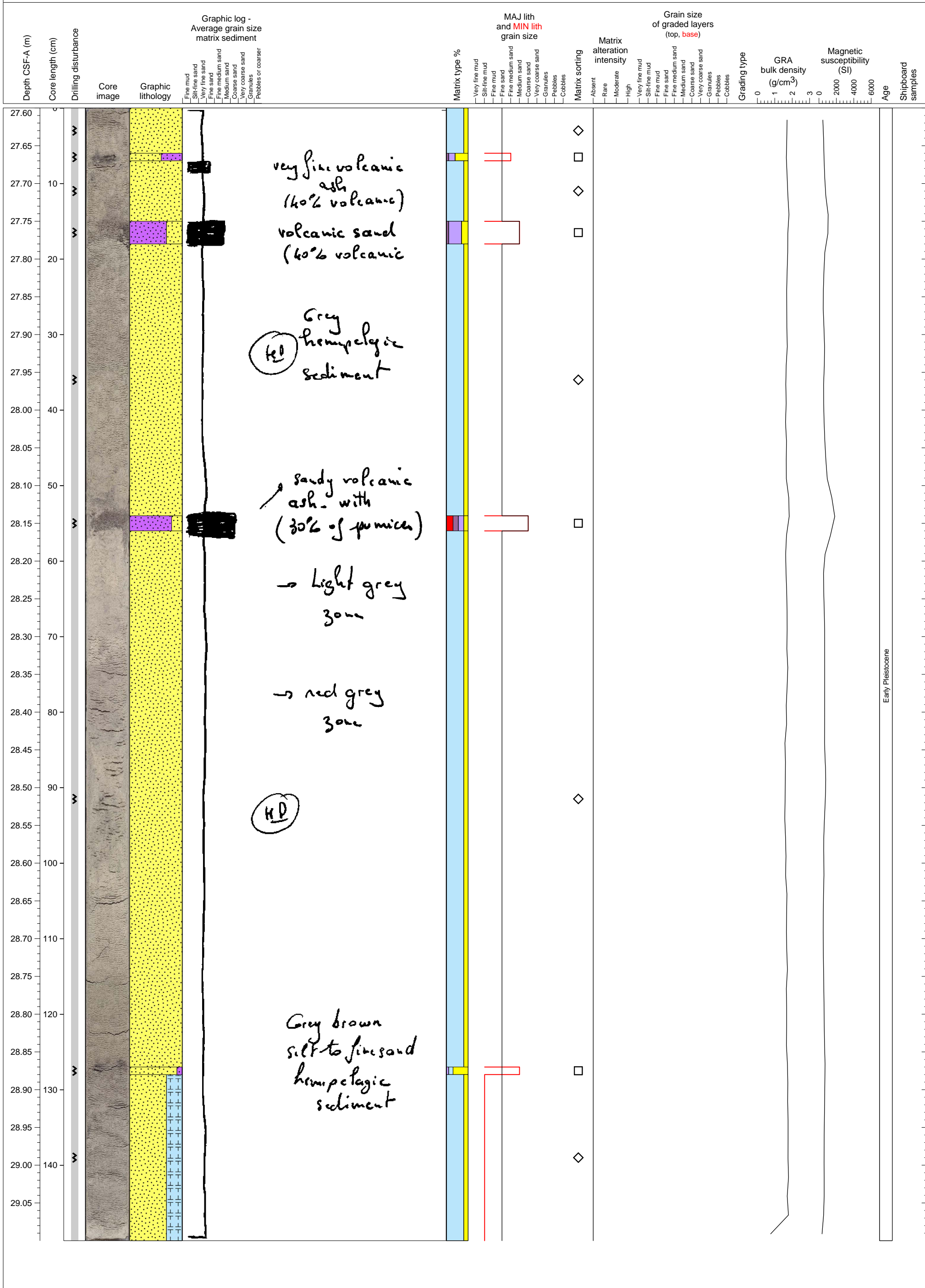
fine sandy helgic sediments with two ash layers.



hemipelagic fine sand to silt with couple of thin ashfall layers.

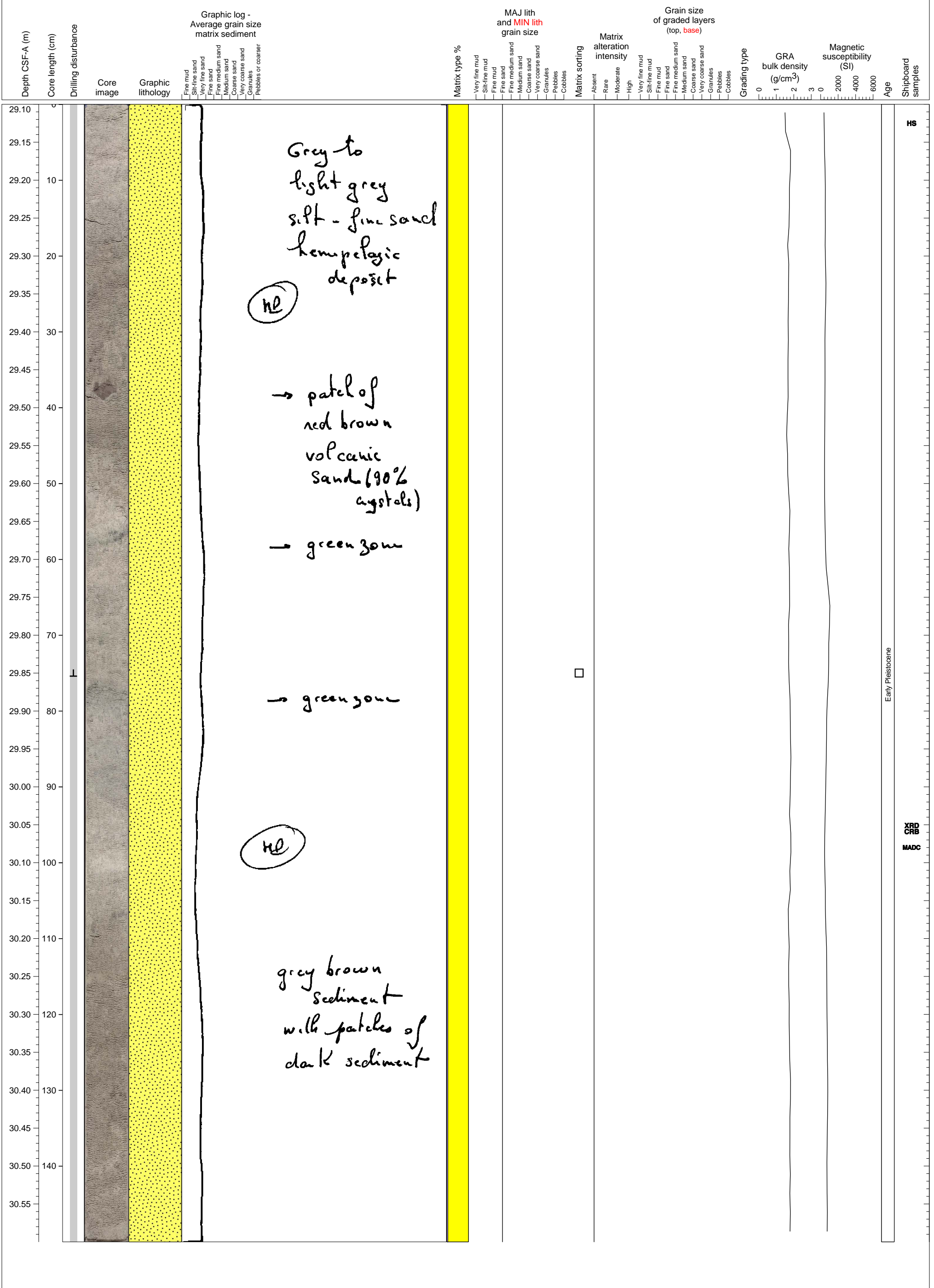


mottled hemipelagic sediment with intercalated volcanoclastic sand layers.

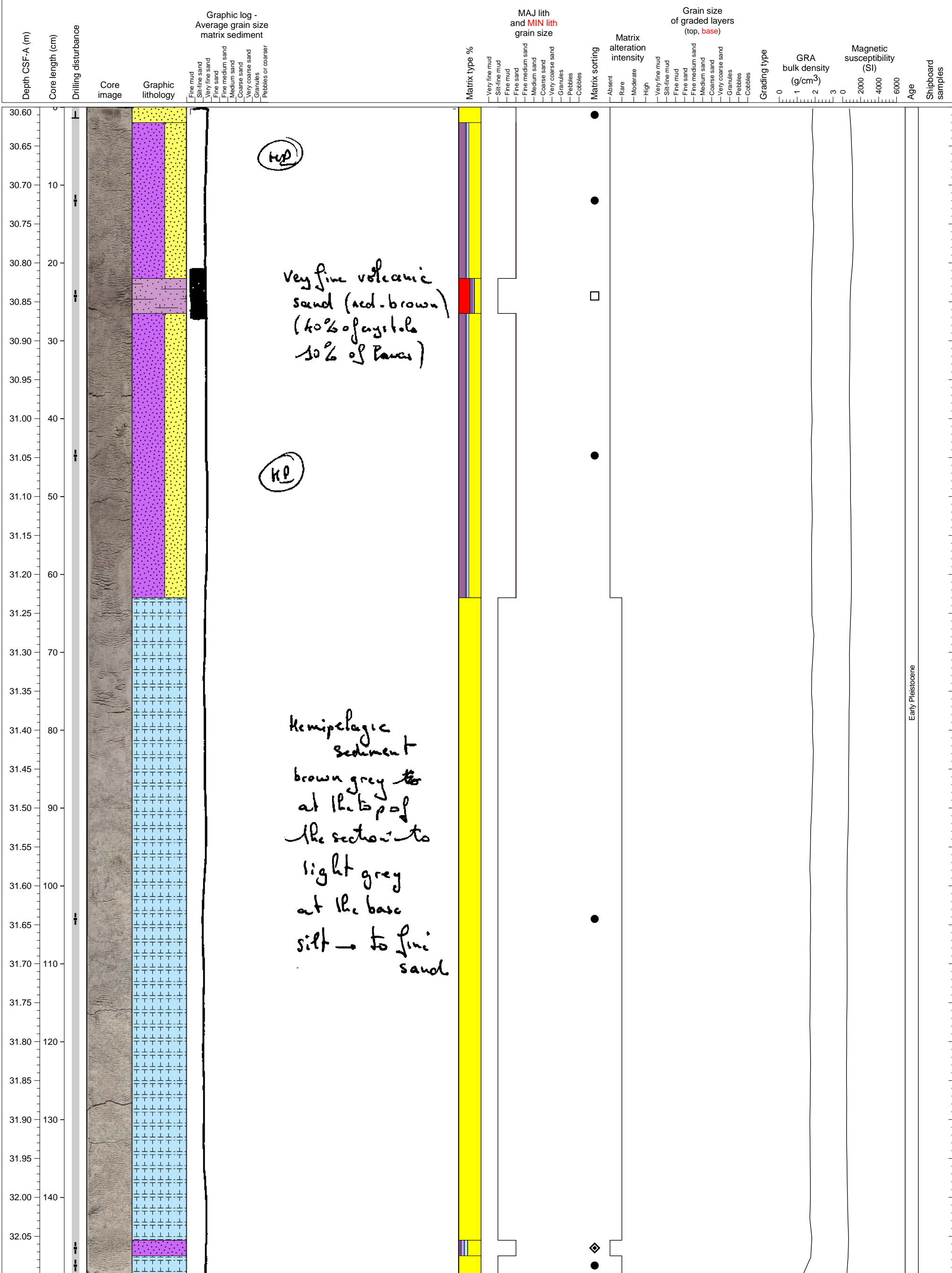


Early Pleistocene

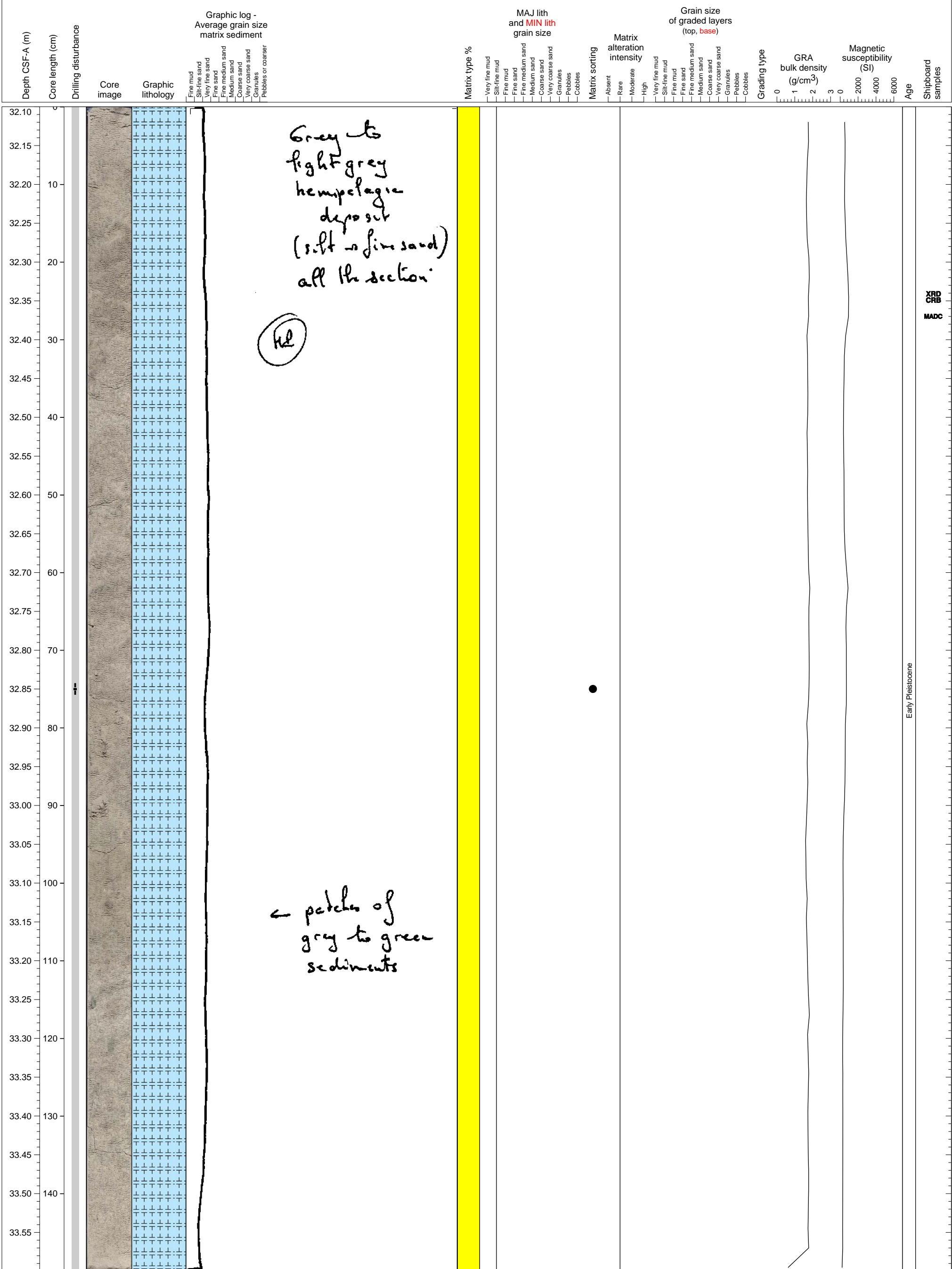
Hemipelagic sediment, slightly bioturbated.



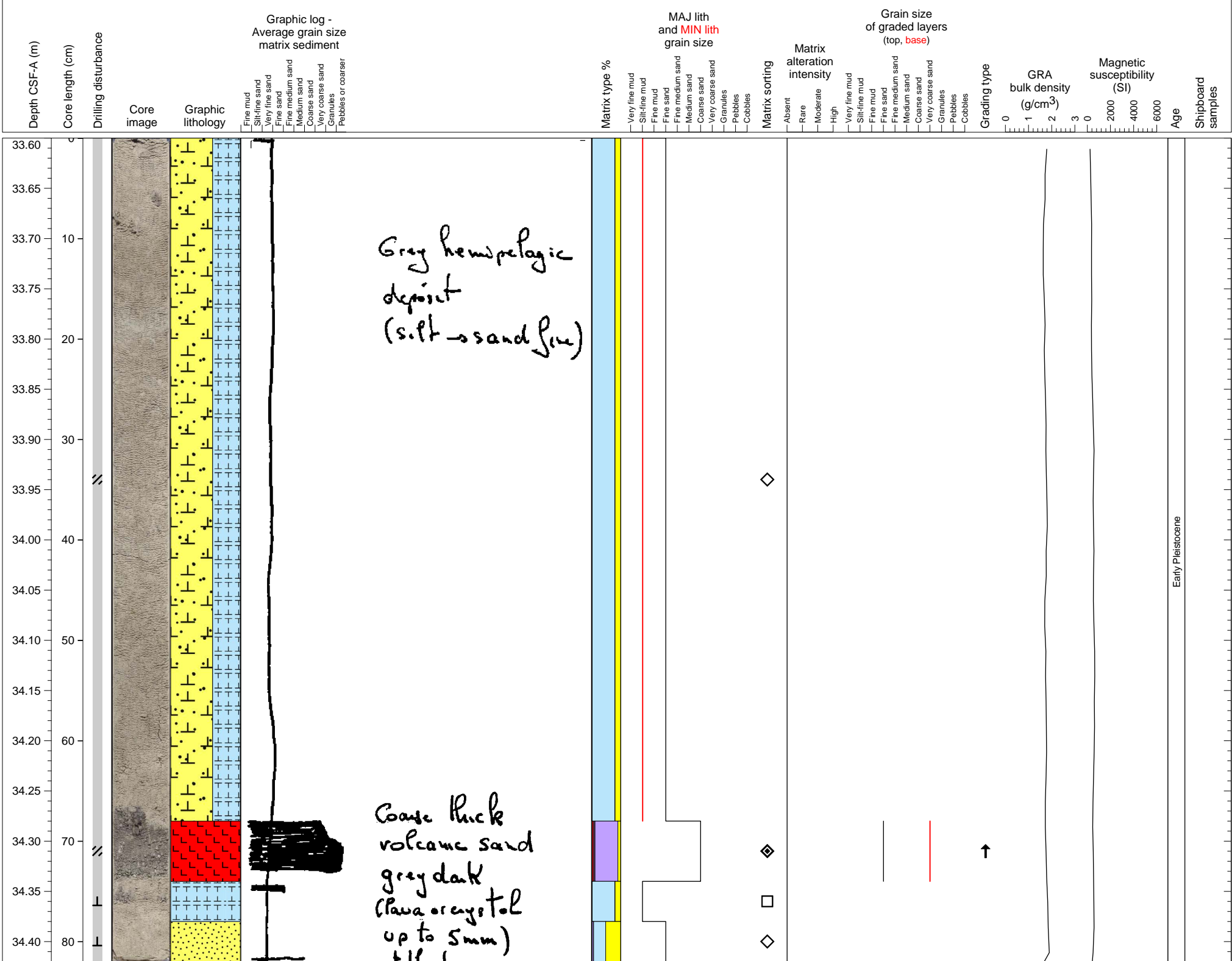
Hemipelagic clay overlain by a mixed volcanoclastic/bioclastic sand. Several thin ash/tephra units are present.



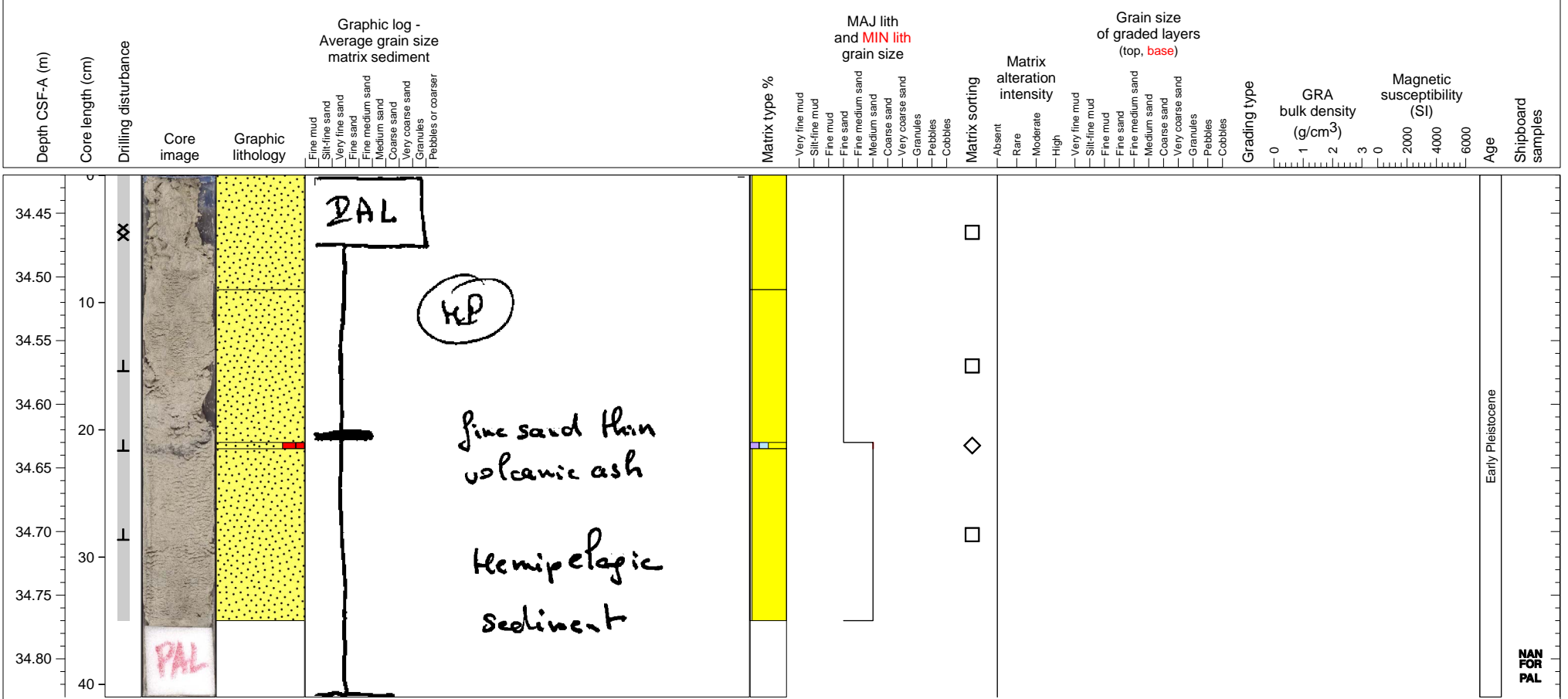
Hemipelagic clay layer with moderate bioturbation.



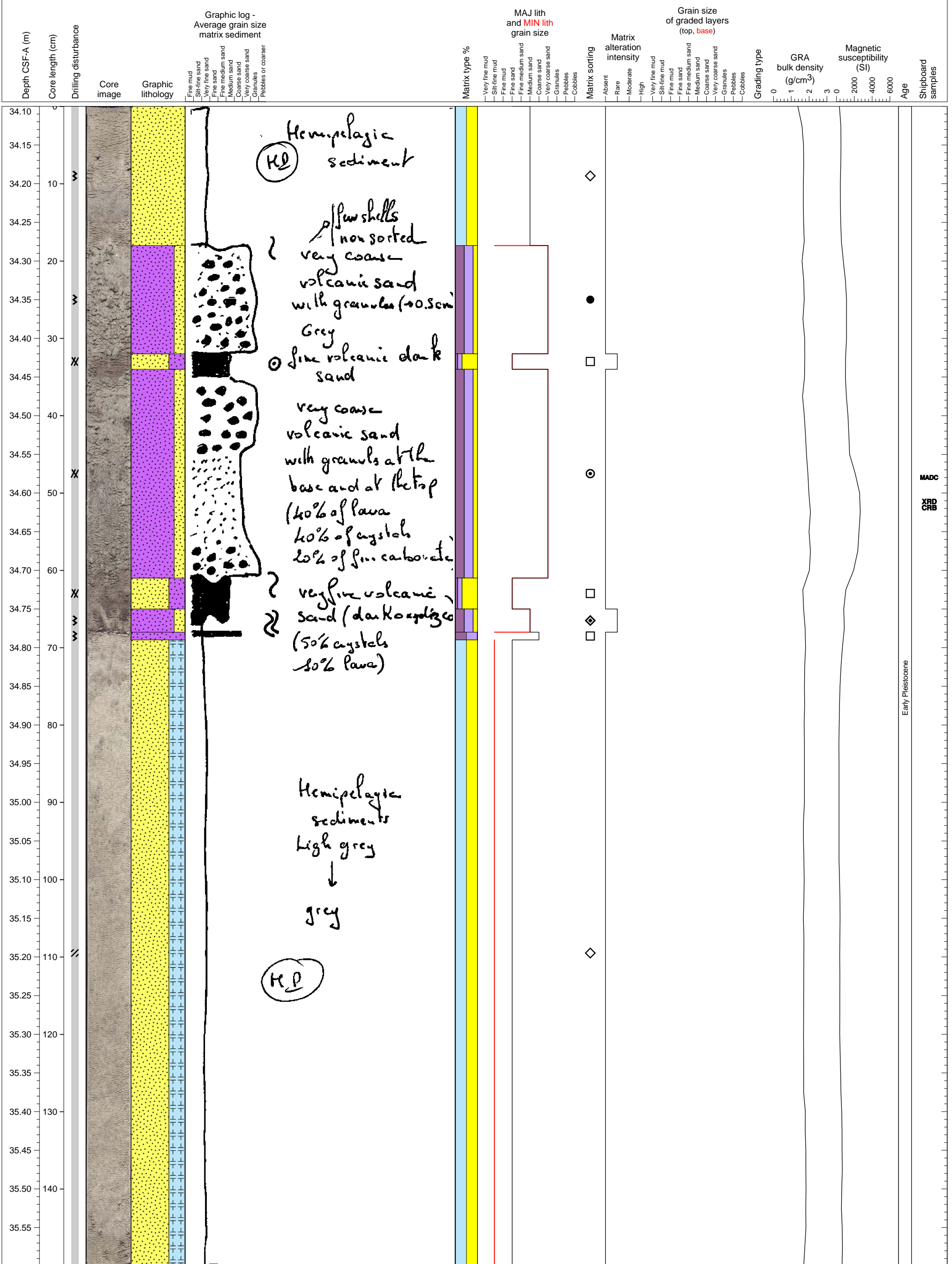
Hemipelagic sediments with intercalated ash layer



Sandy hemipelagic sediments with a single thin ash layer.

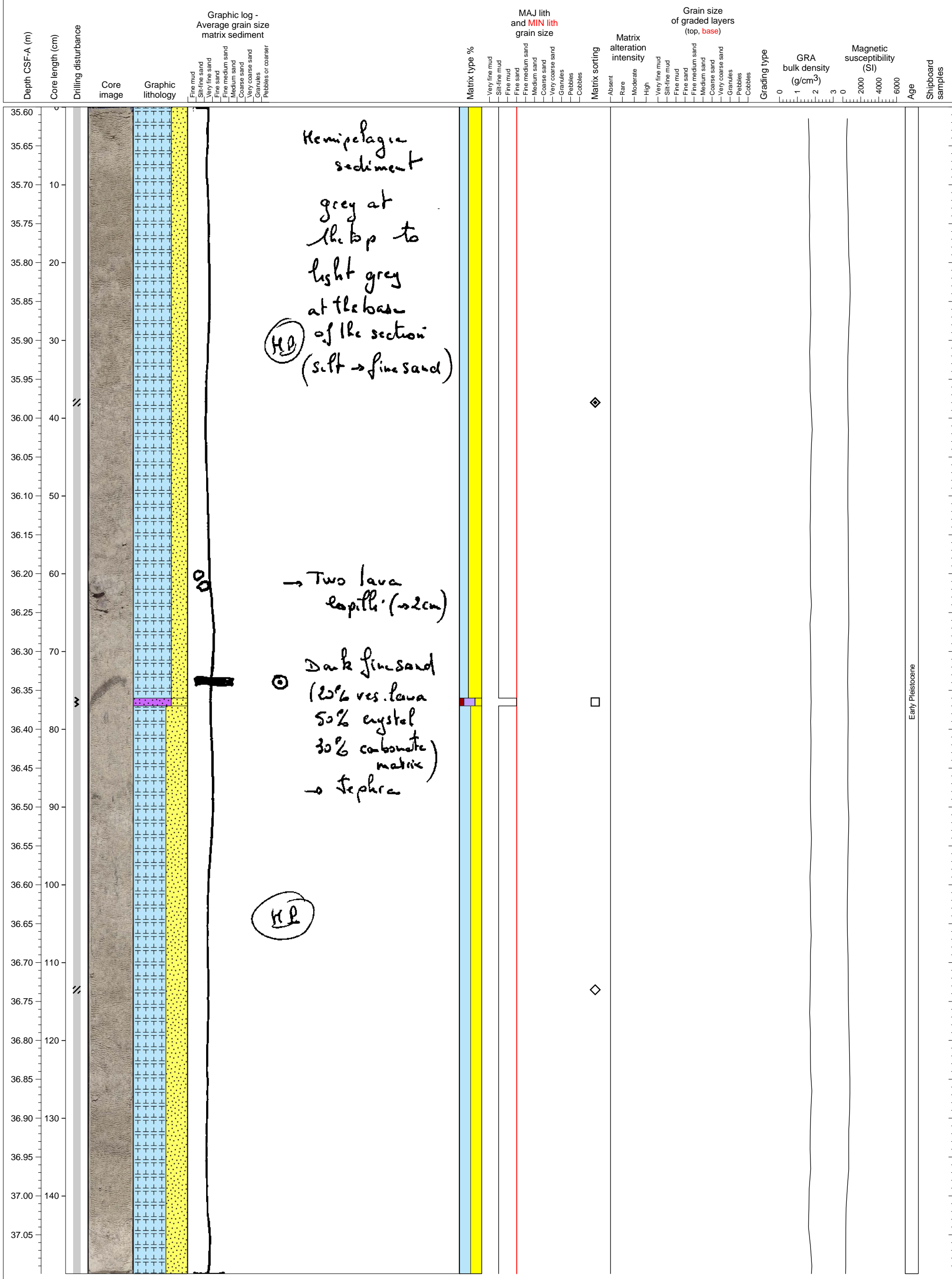


Mottled hemipelagic sediment with intercalated volcanoclastic sediment layers.



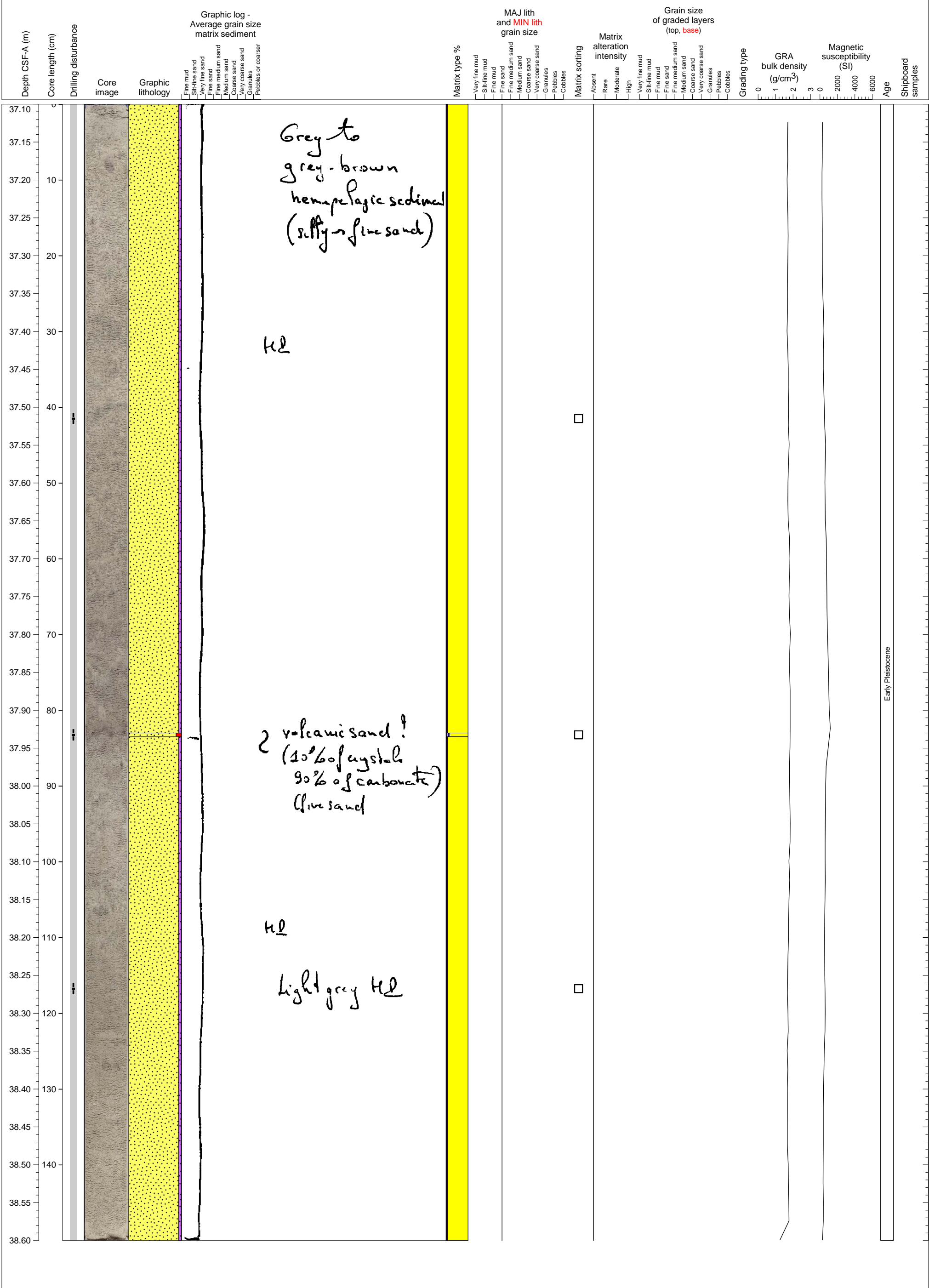
MADC
XRD
CRB
Early Pleistocene

Hemipelagic sediments with 1 tephra layer (hopefully).

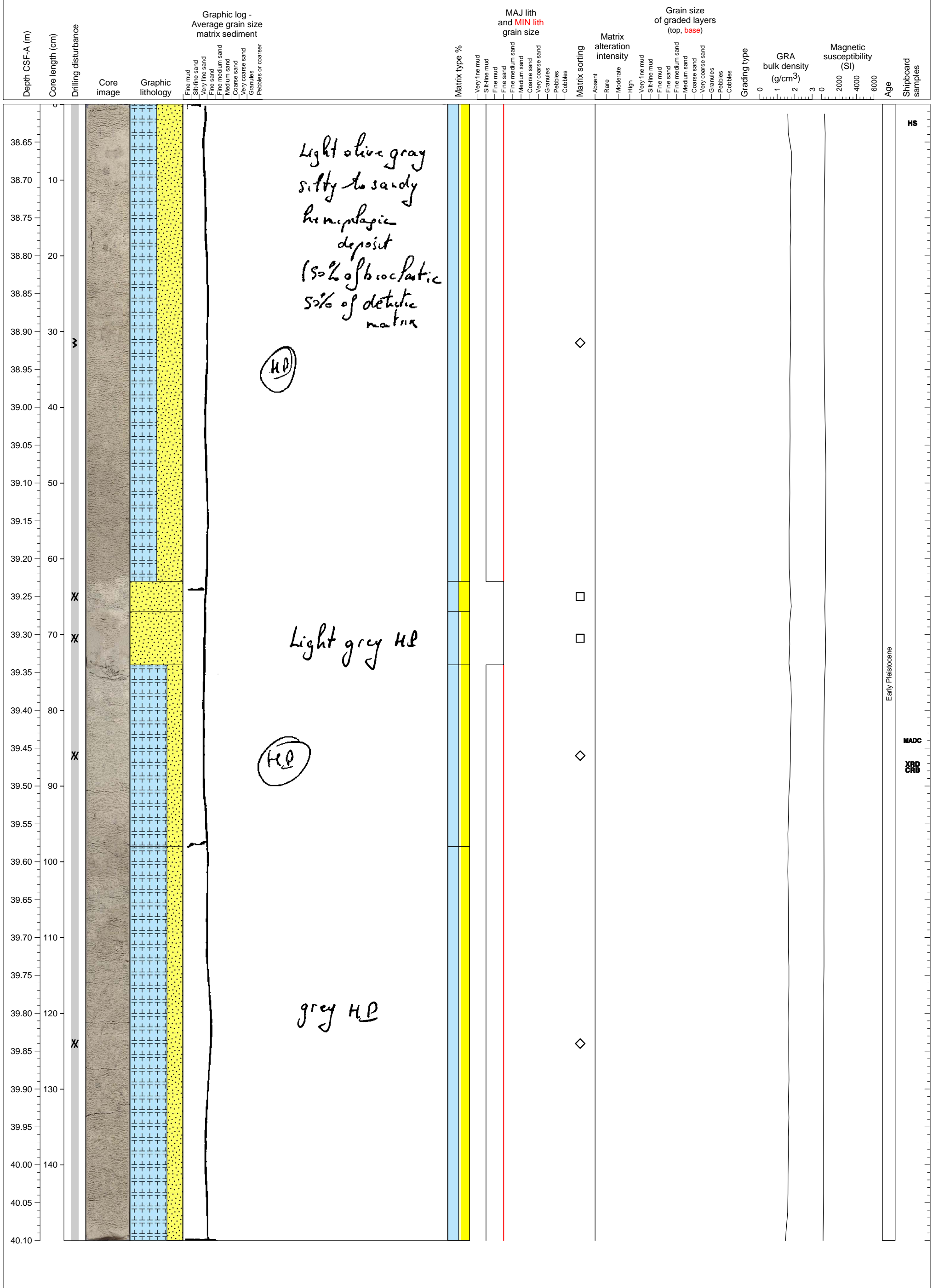


Early Pleistocene

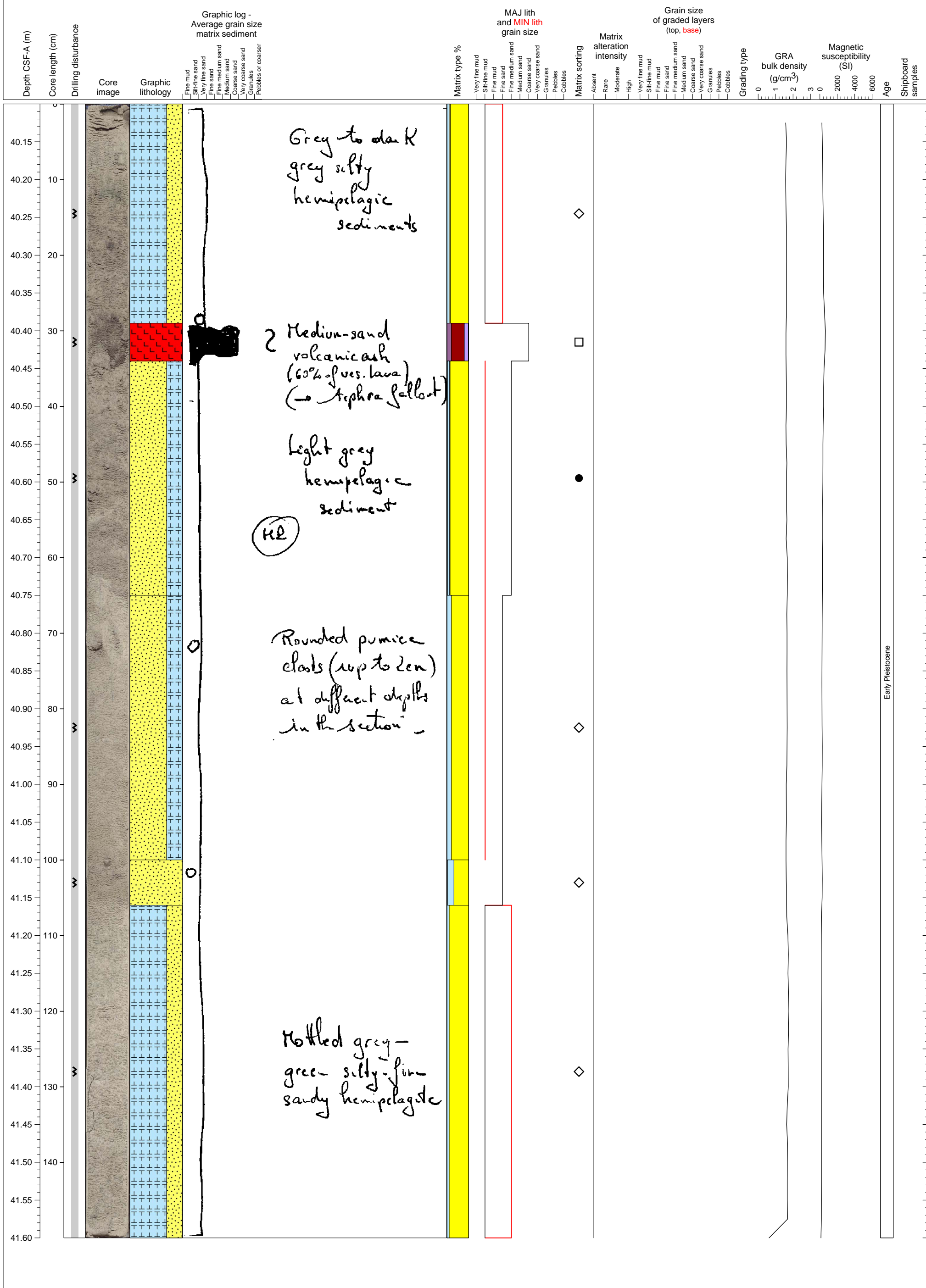
Sandy hemipelagic sediment with a single, very thin ash layer.



Mottled hemipelagic sediment.

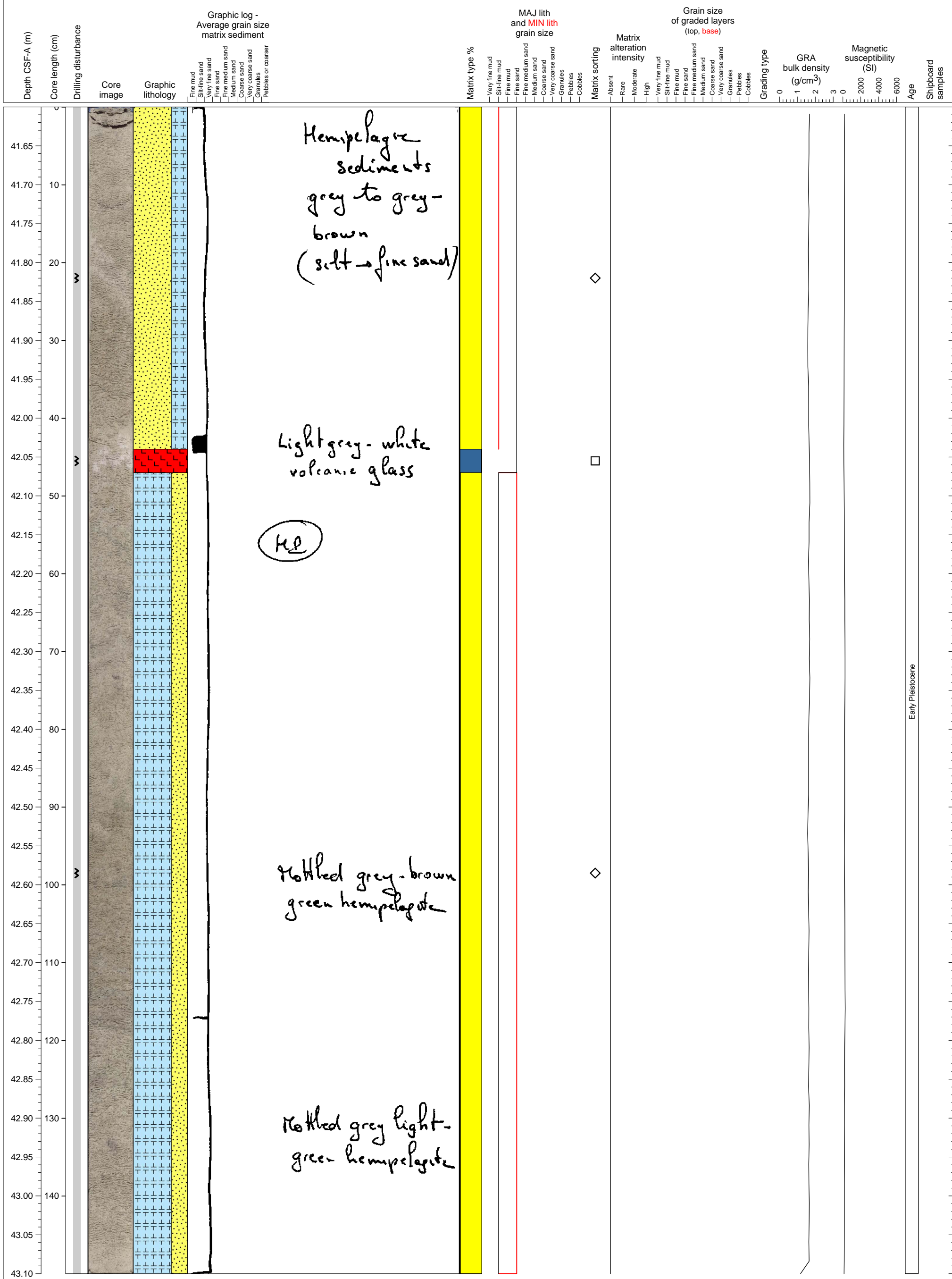


Hemipelagic sediments with 1 coarse grained ash layer.



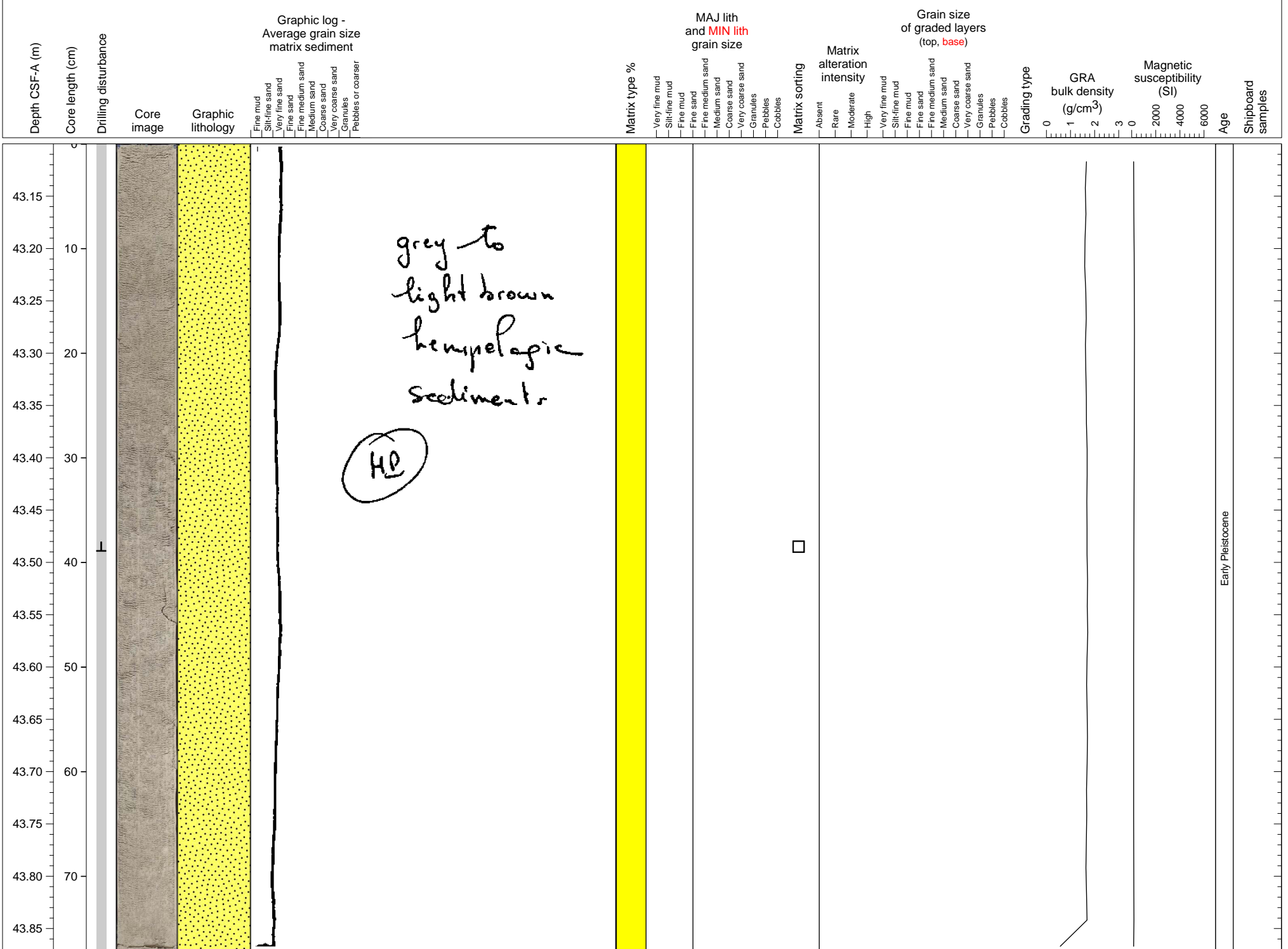
Early Pleistocene

Hemipelagic fines with 1 vitric ashfall layer.

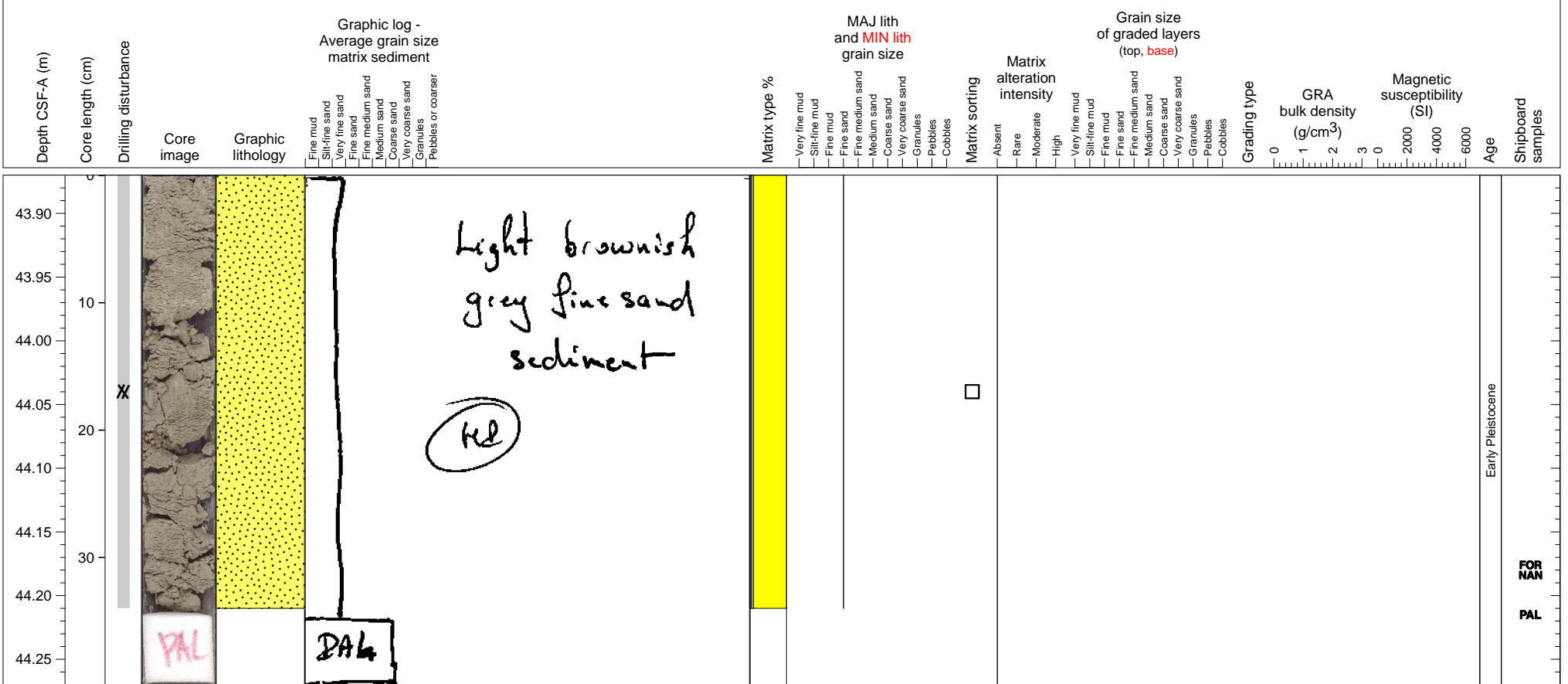


Early Pleistocene

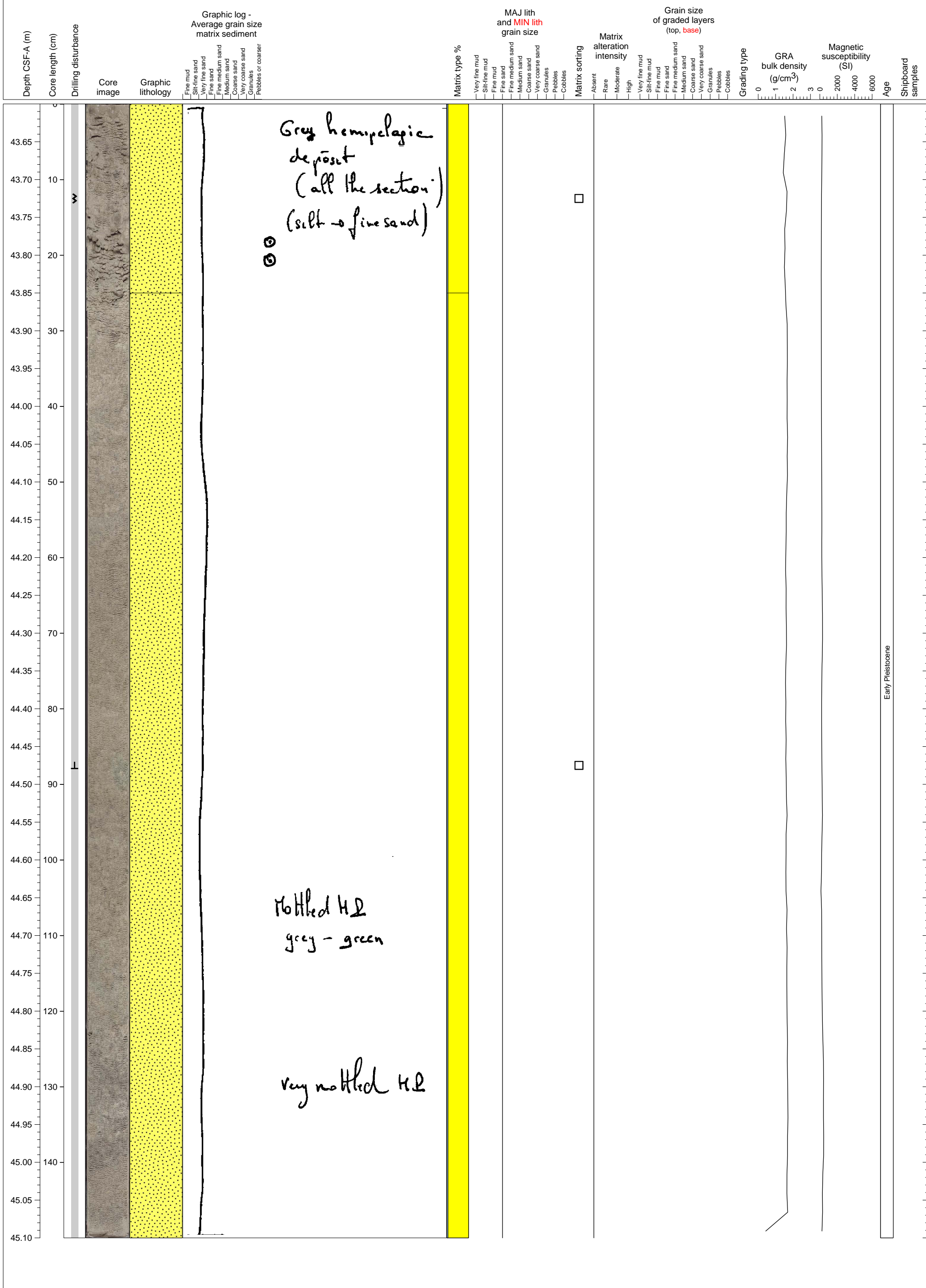
Sandy, mottled hemipelagic sediment.



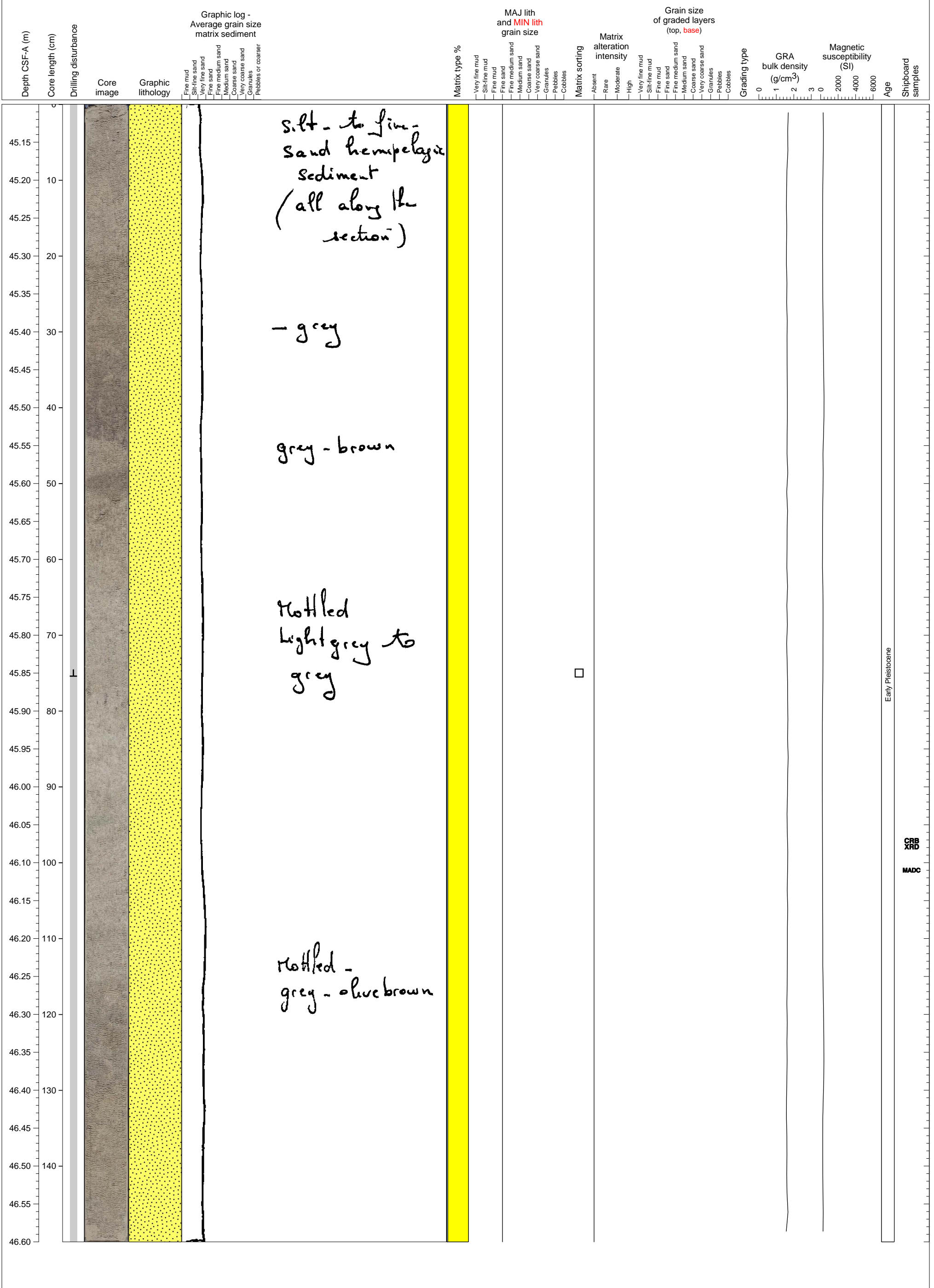
Sandy, mottled hemipelagic sediment.



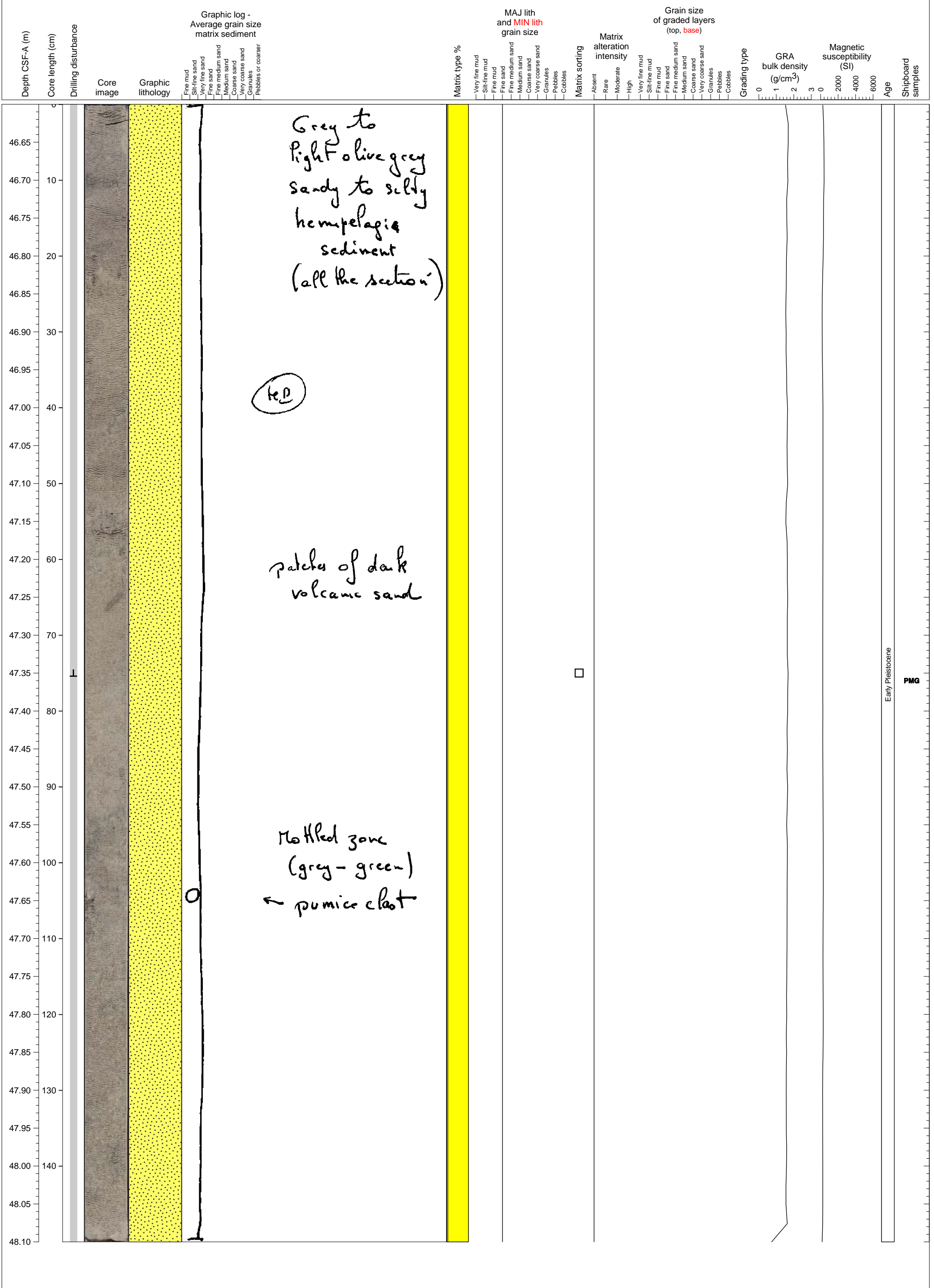
Mottled hemipelagic sediment, slightly bioturbated.



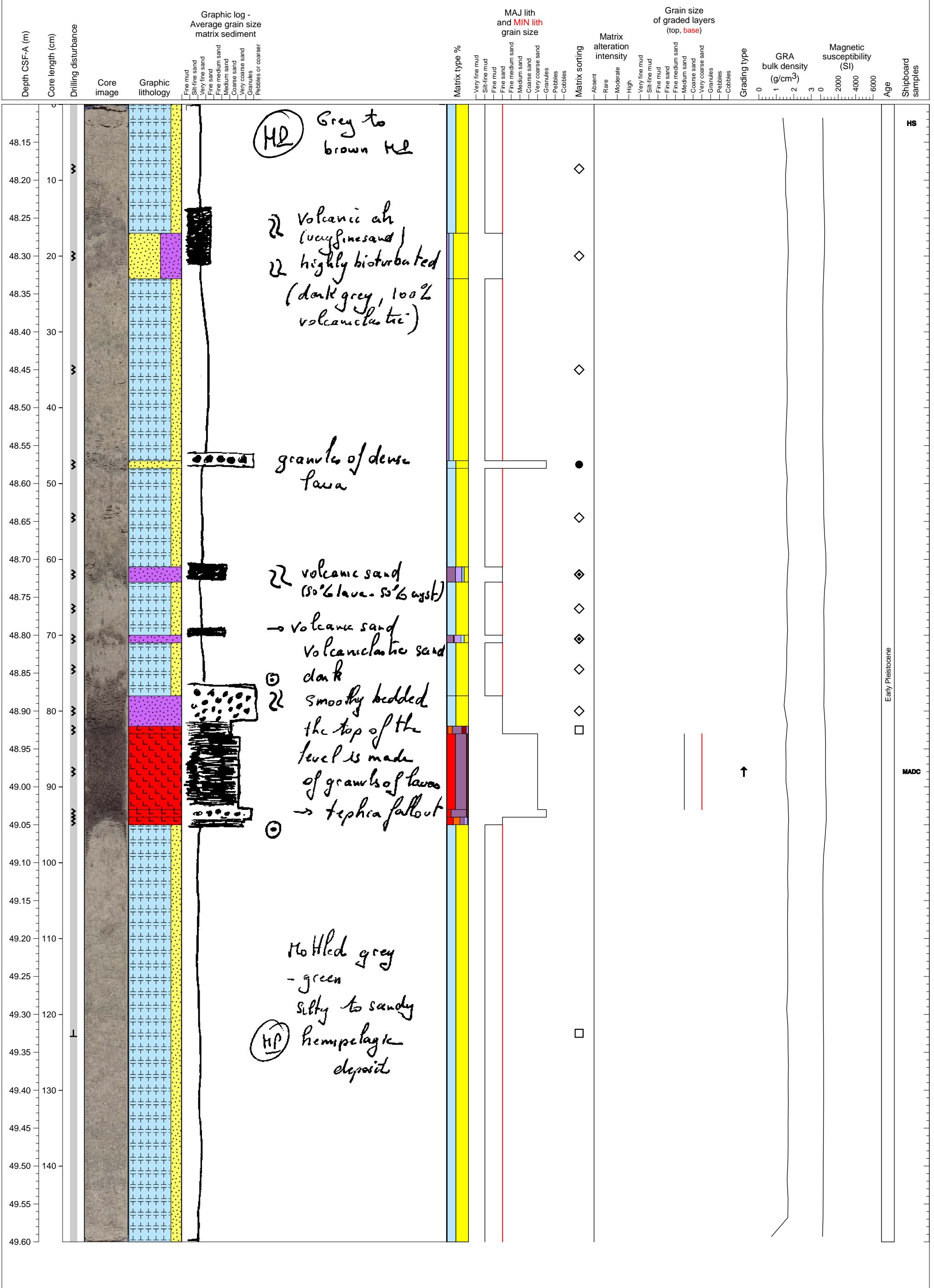
Sandy hemipelagic sediment, mottled colour.



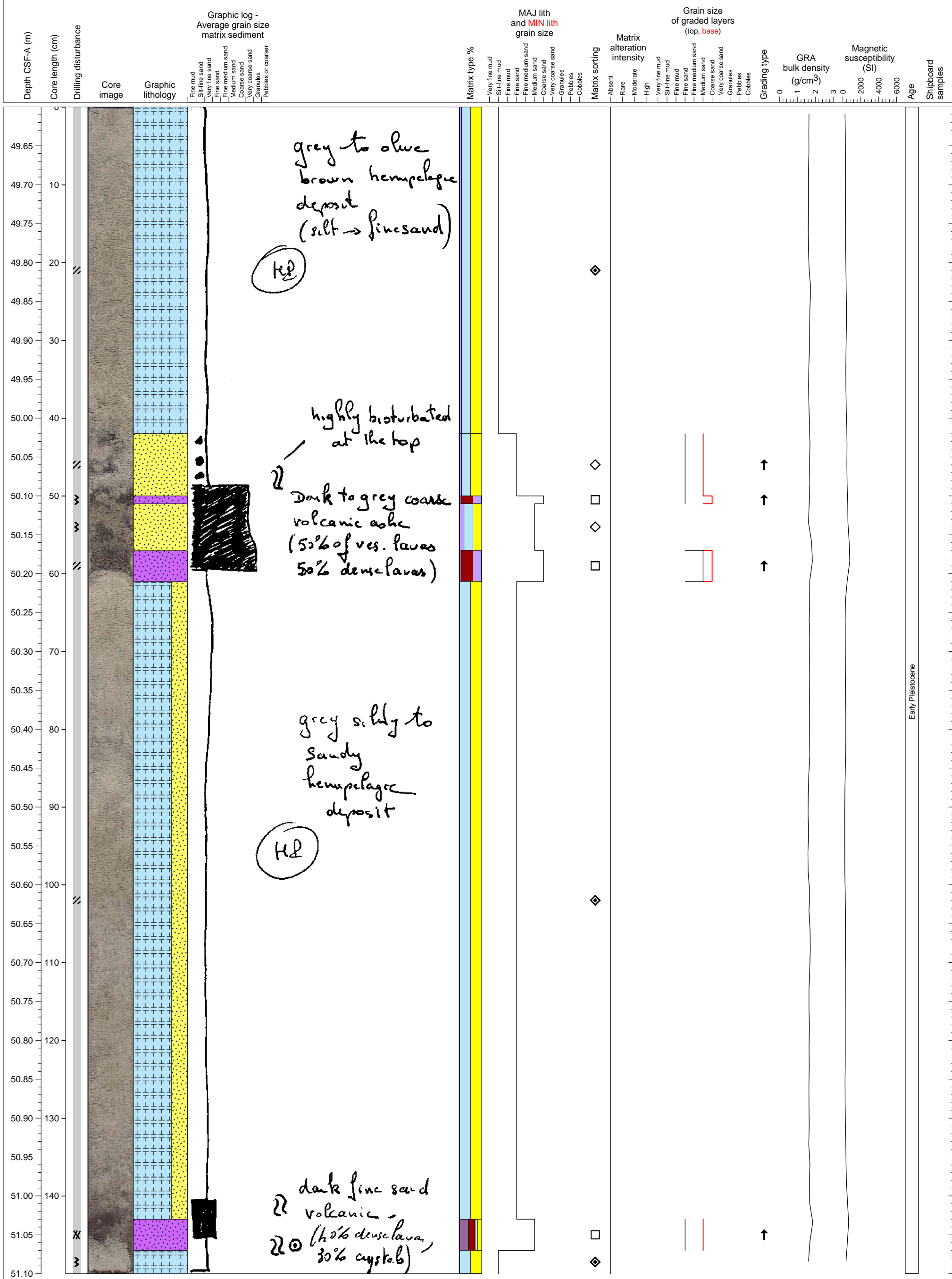
Sandy, mottled hemipelagic sediments with a single large (15 mm) pumice clast.



Hemipelagic fines with several thin ashfall or volcanic sand layers and ~15 cm thick lava/scoriaceous pyroclastic fall beds

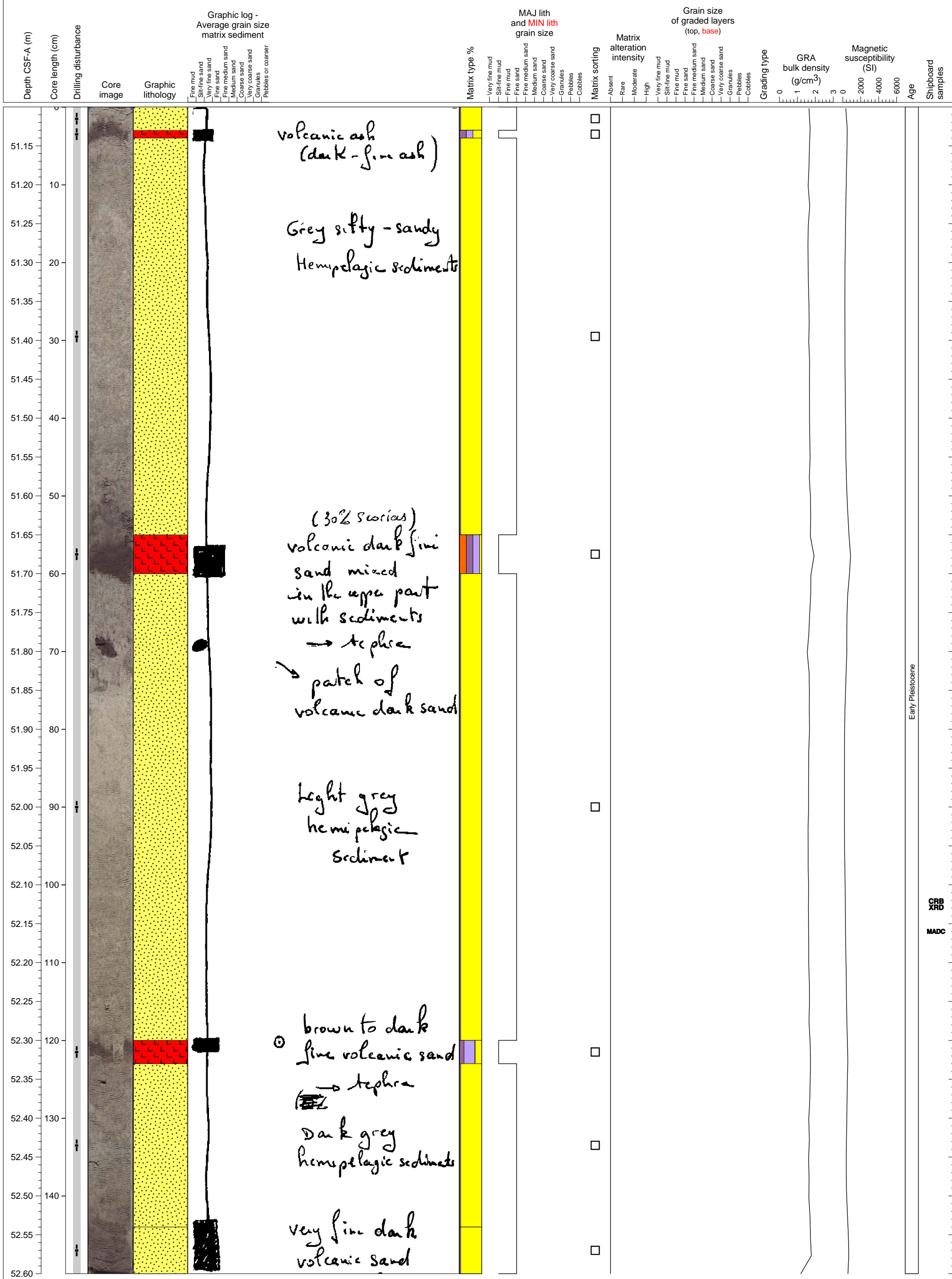


Hemipelagic sediments with intercalated tephra layers.



Early Pleistocene

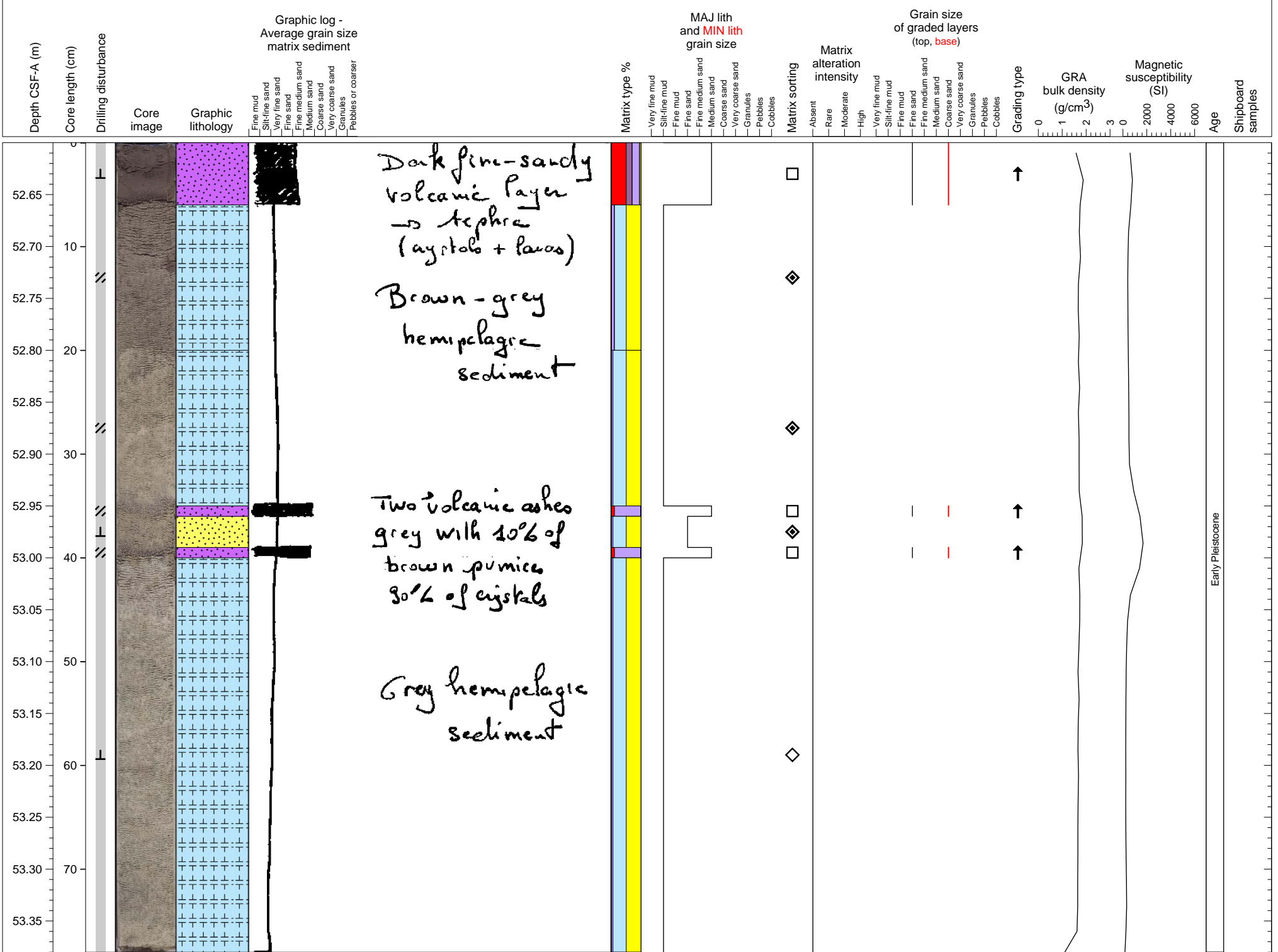
Sandy mottled hemipelagic sediments with four ash layers.



Early Pleistocene

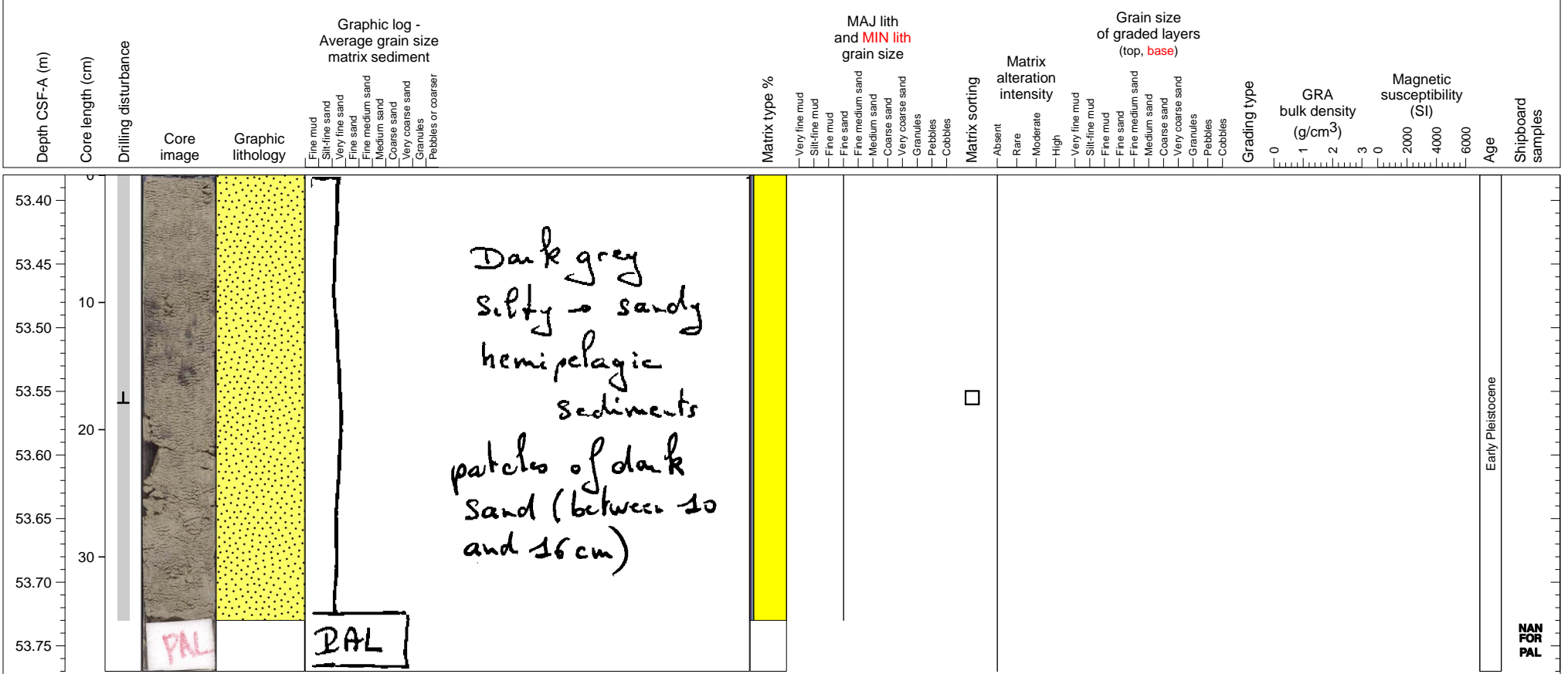
CRB XRD
MADC

Hemipelagic sediments with intercalation of tephra layers.

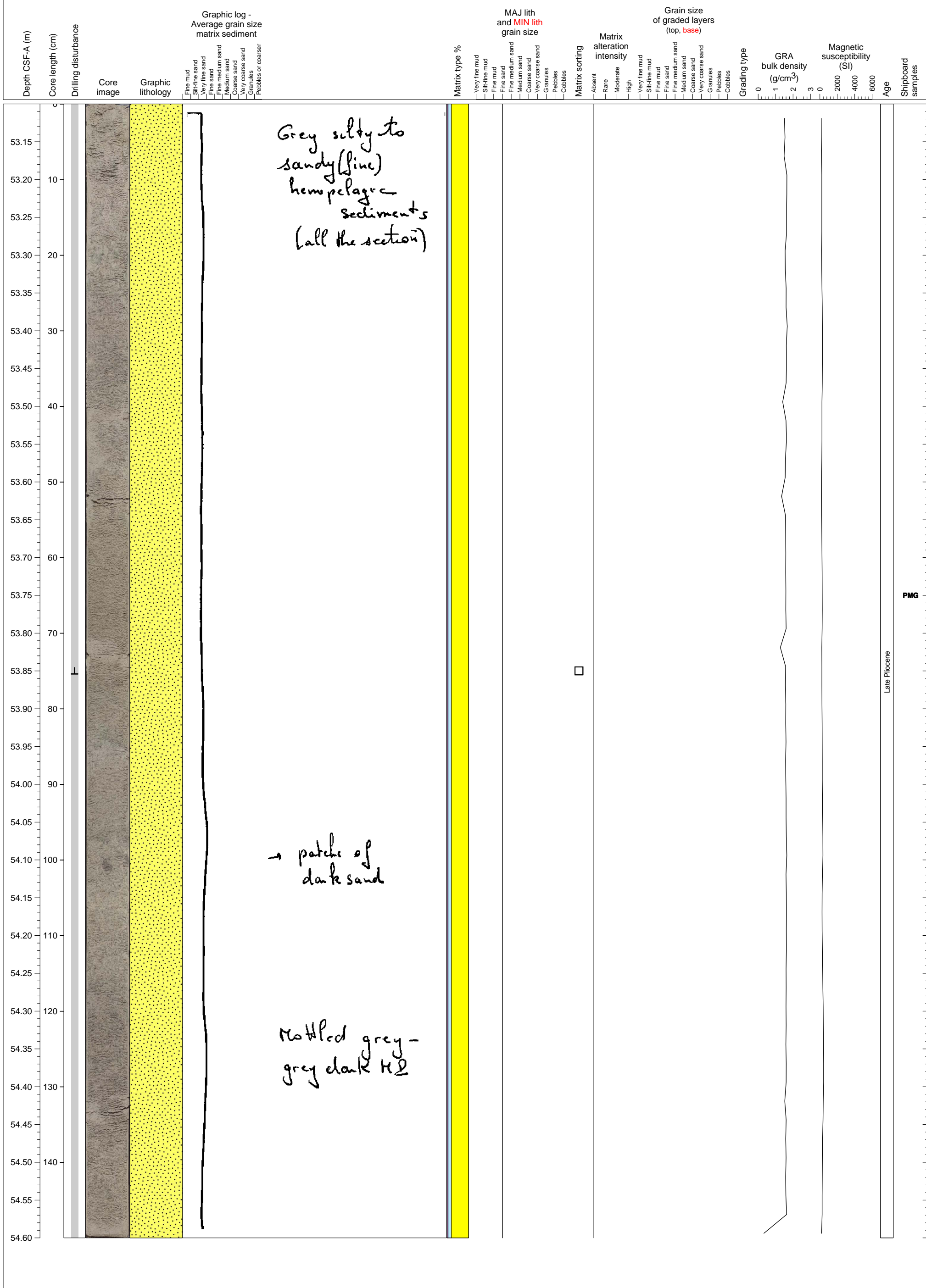


Early Pleistocene

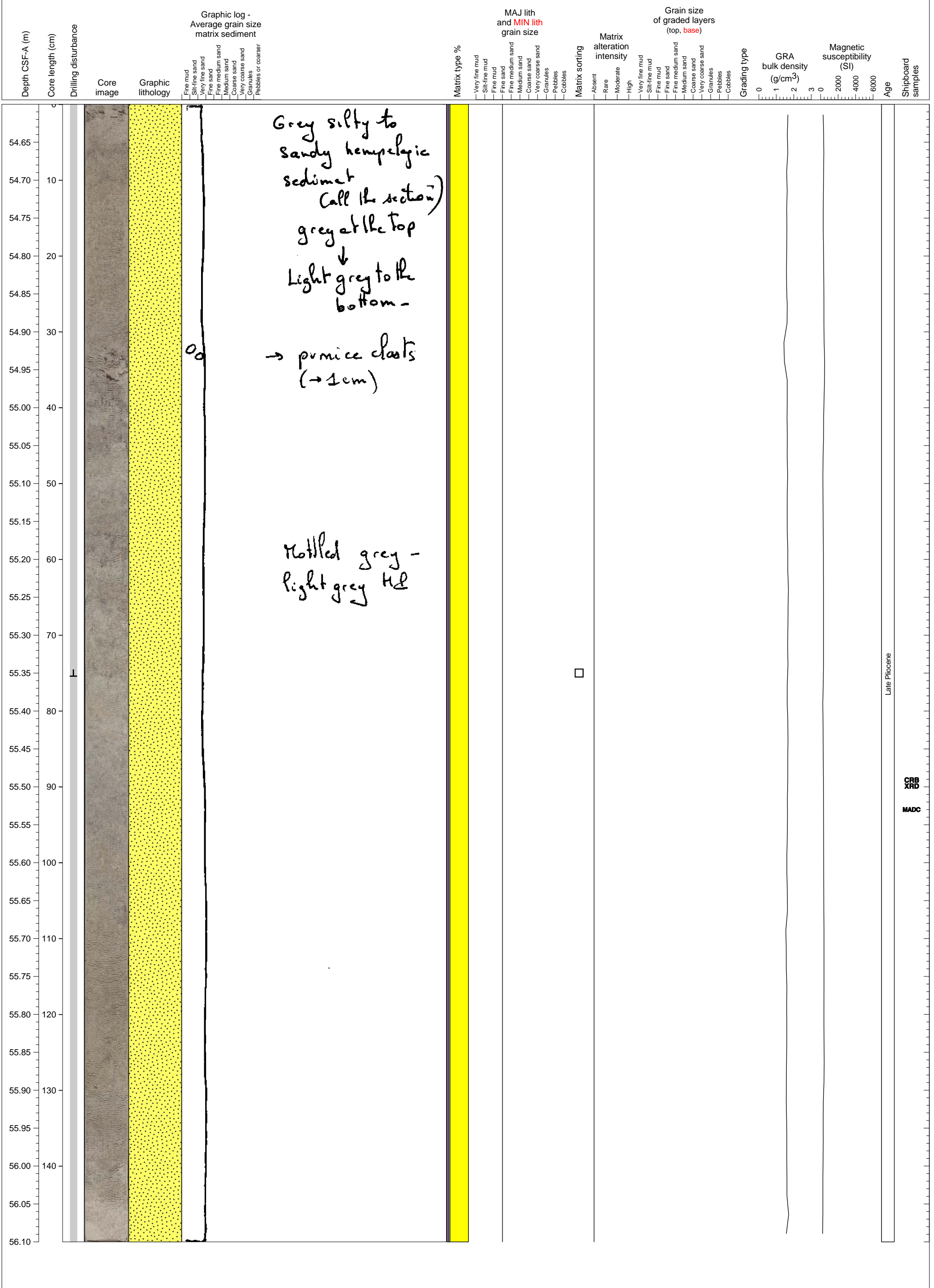
Sandy hemipelagic sediment, moderately bioturbated.



Sandy hemipelagic sediment



Sandy hemipelagic sediment, with a single large pumice clast (25 mm).



Grey silty to sandy hemipelagic sediment (call the section) grey at the top
 ↓
 Light grey to the bottom -

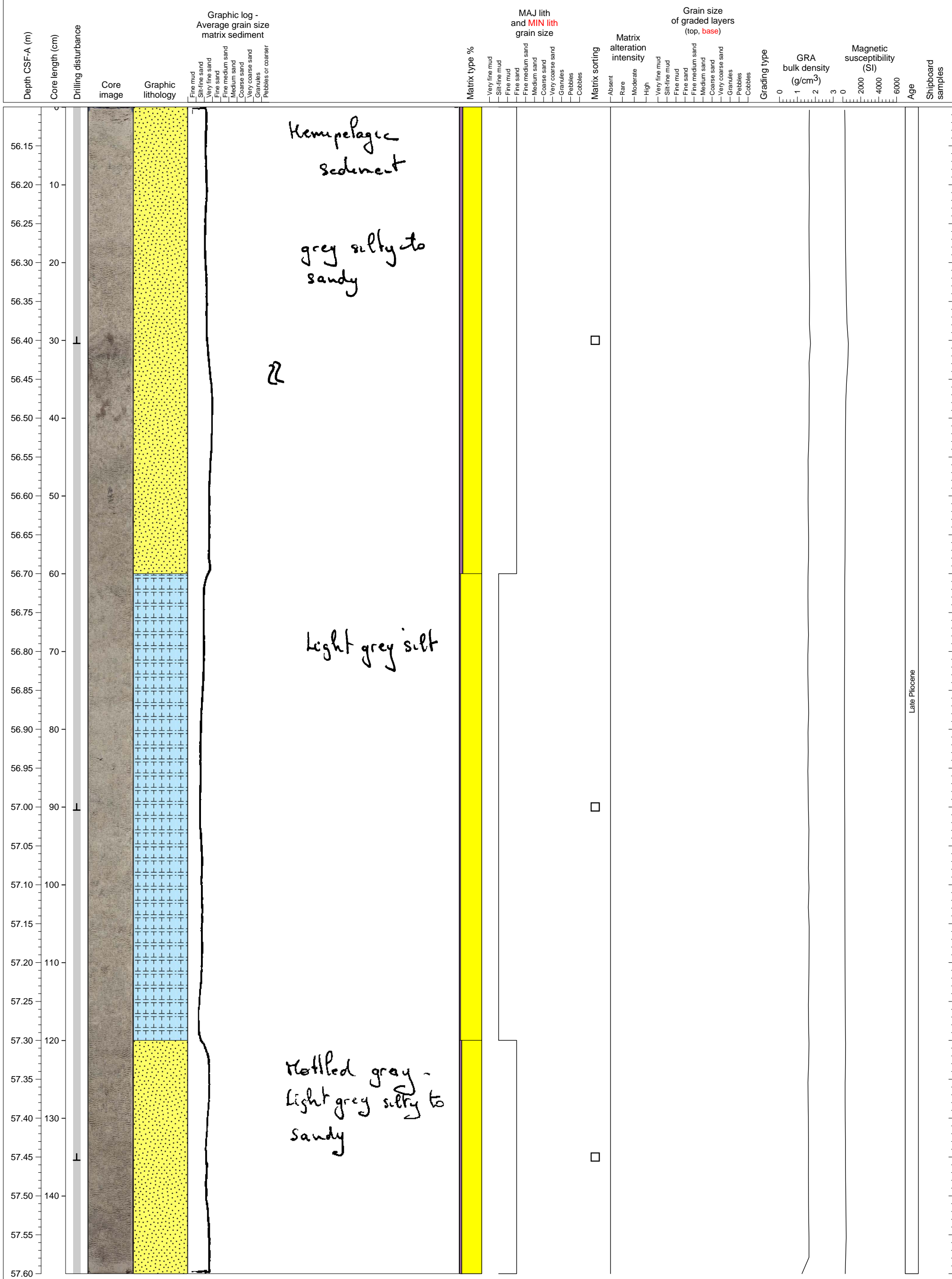
→ pumice clasts (→ 1cm)

Mottled grey - light grey HL

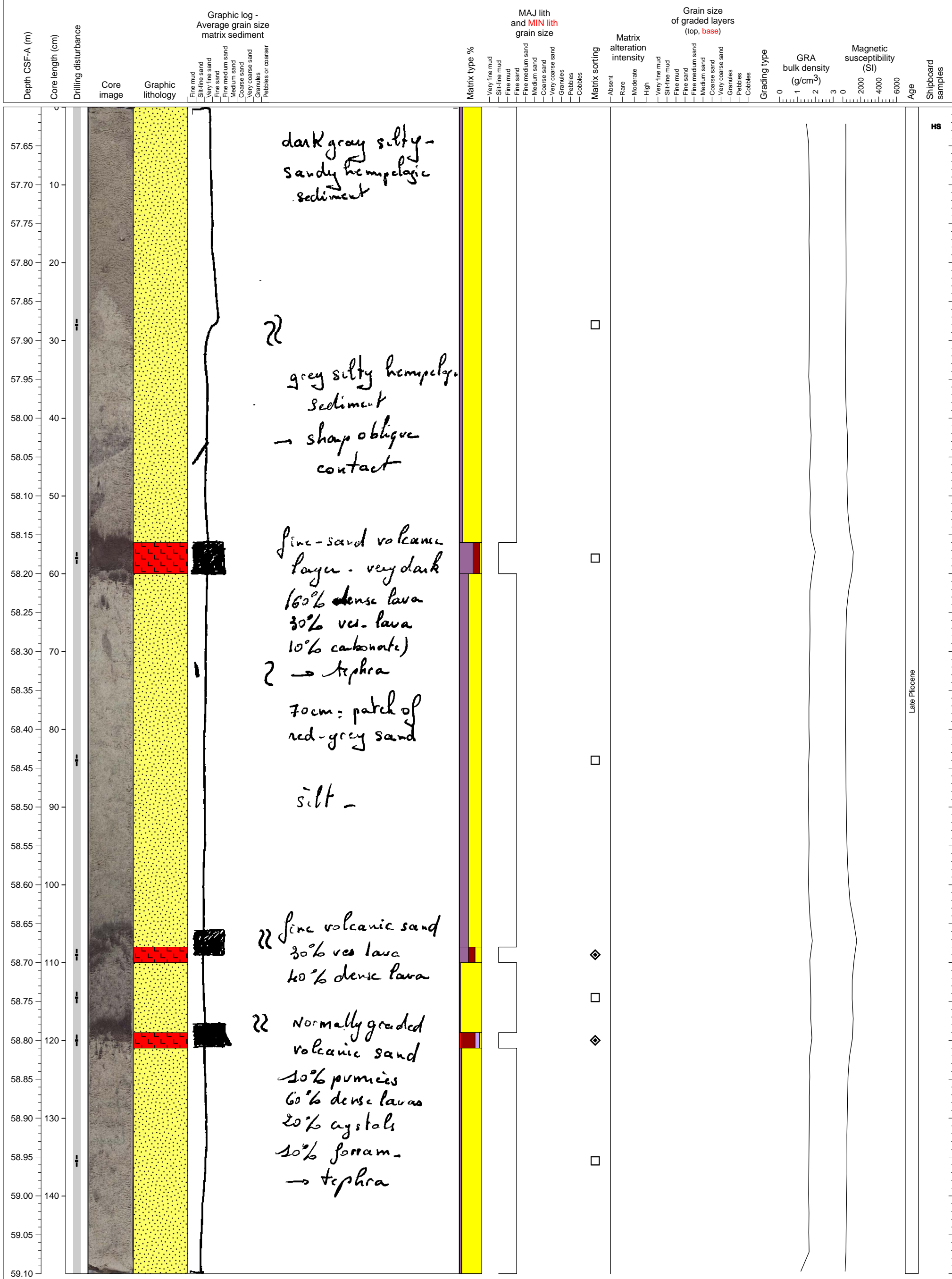
Late Pliocene

CRB XRD
MADC

Sandy hemipelagic sediments. Slightly finer grained middle section.



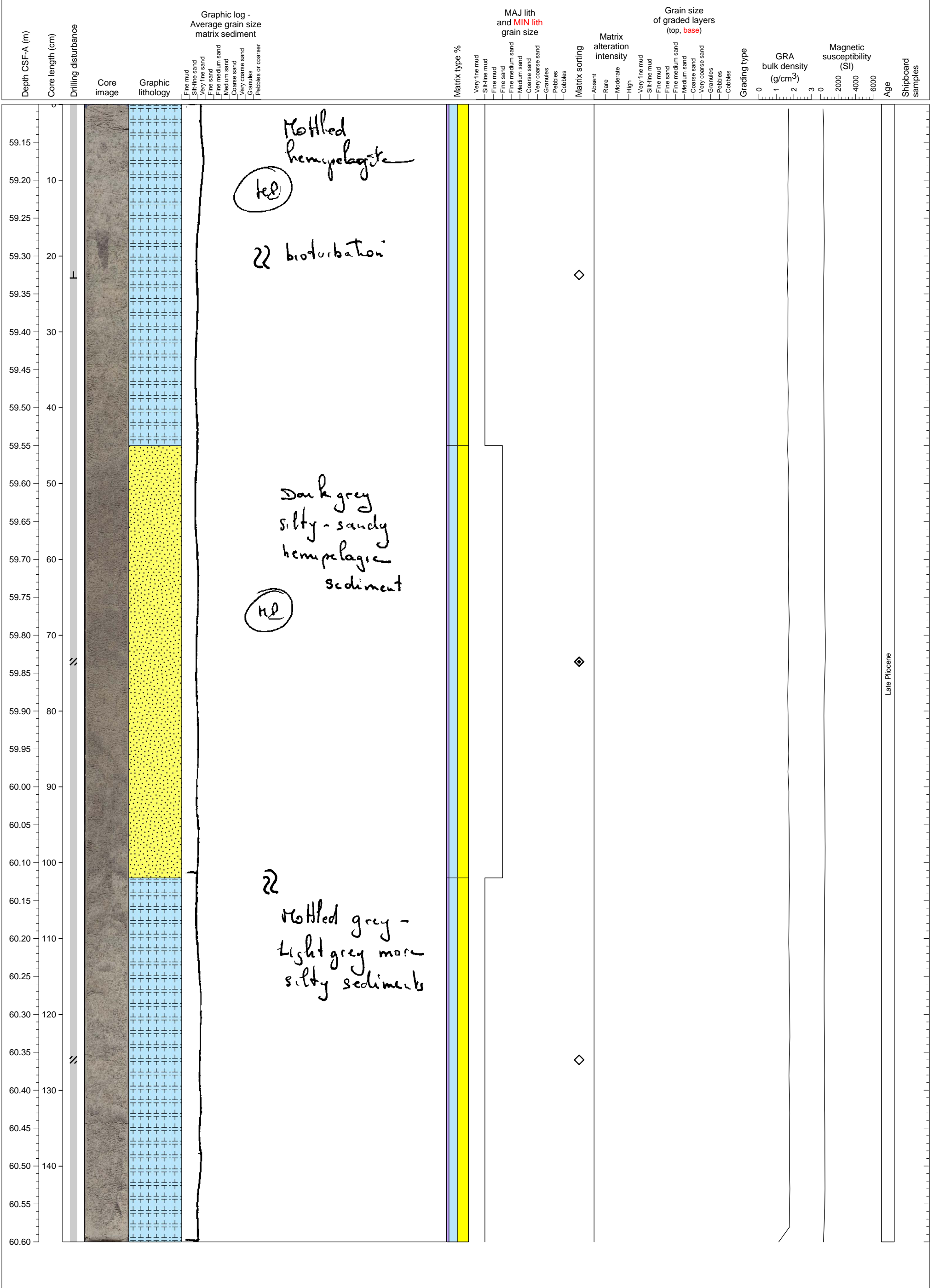
Sandy hemipelagic sediments with three ash layers.



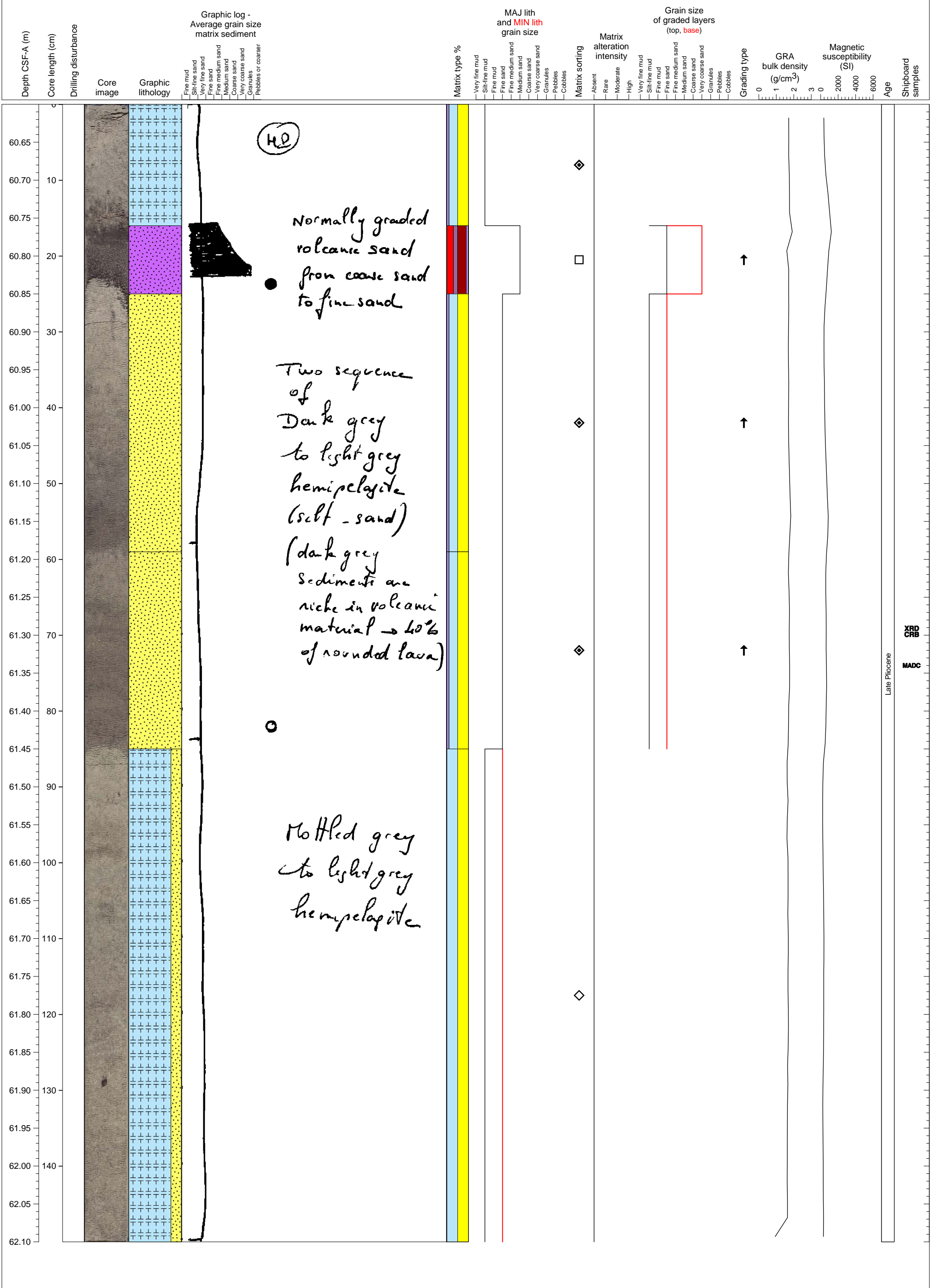
Late Pliocene

HS

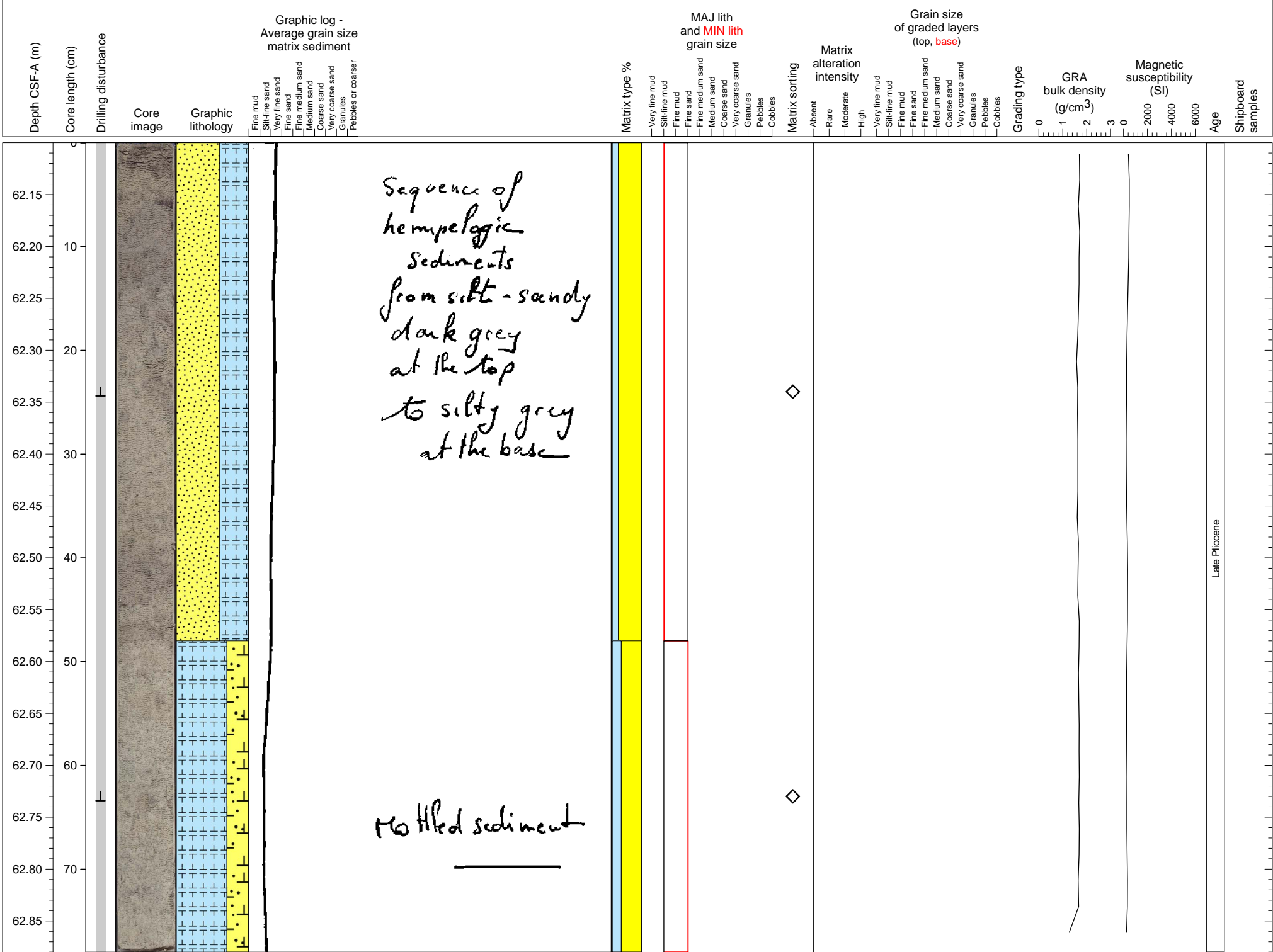
Hemipelagic sediments



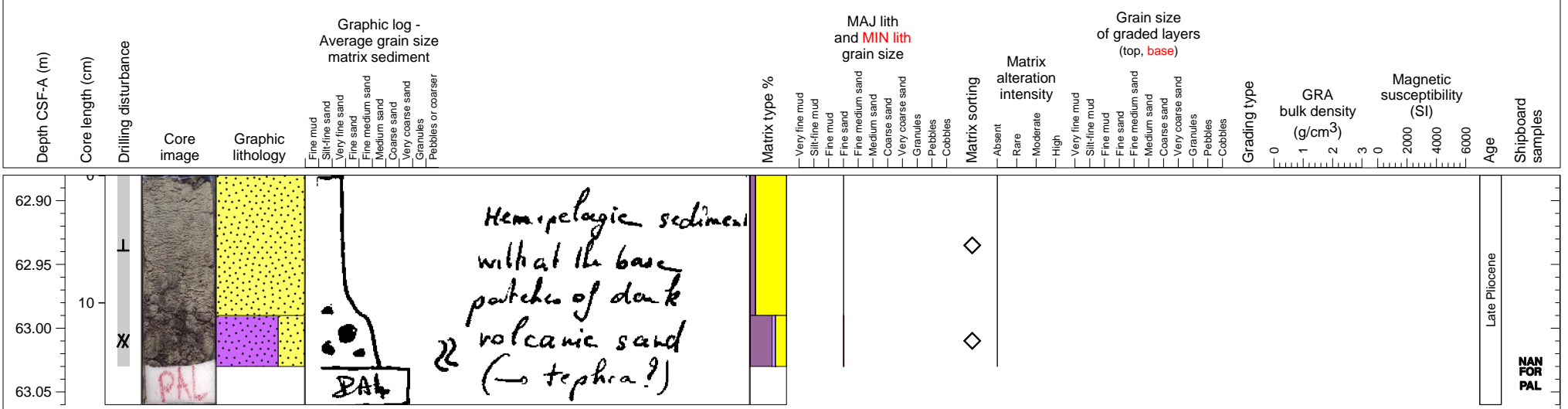
Hemipelagic sediments with intercalated 1 volcanic ash layer.



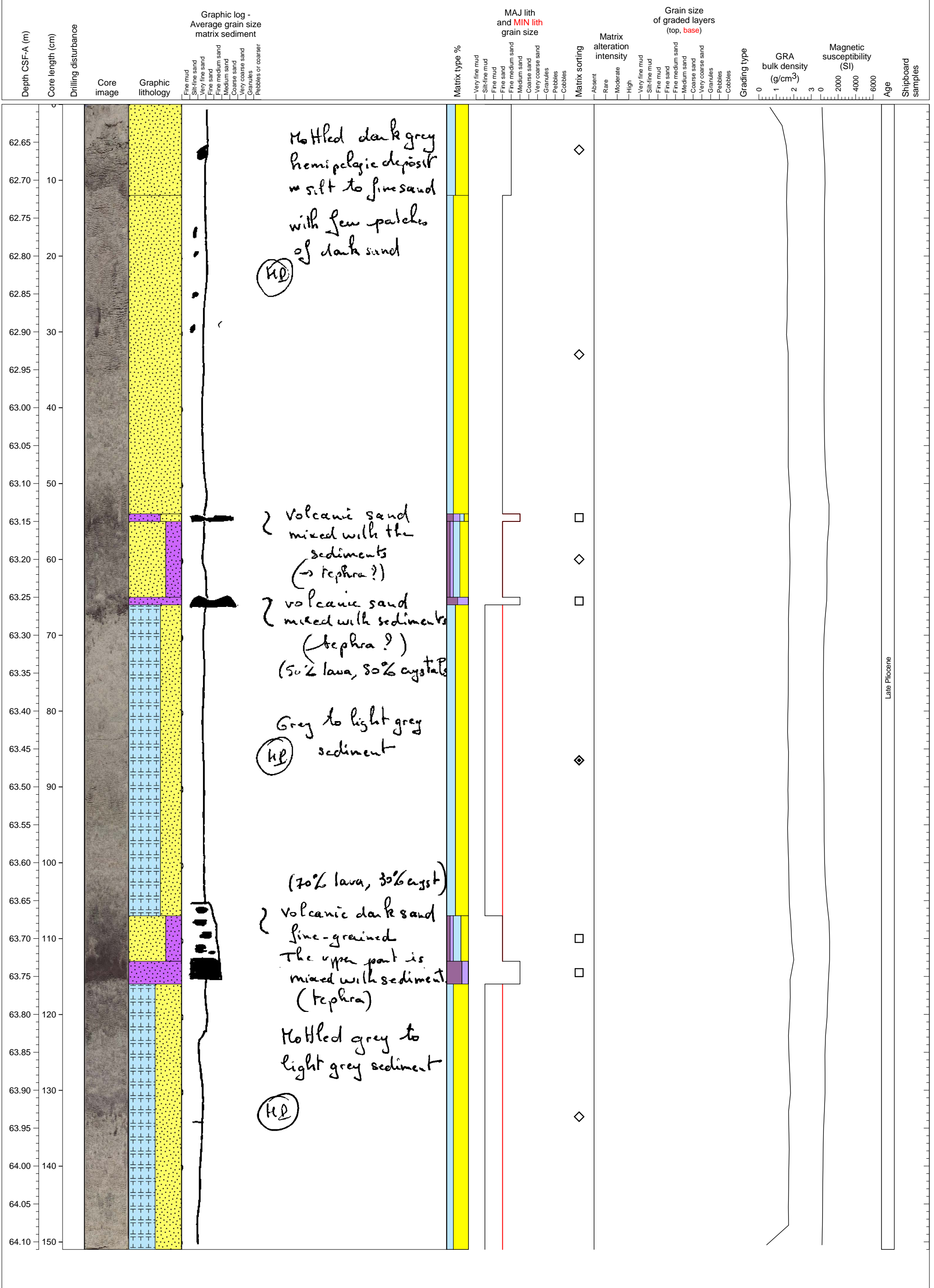
Bioturbated hemipelagic fines.



Sandy hemipelagic sediment with patches of volcanoclastic sand at base.

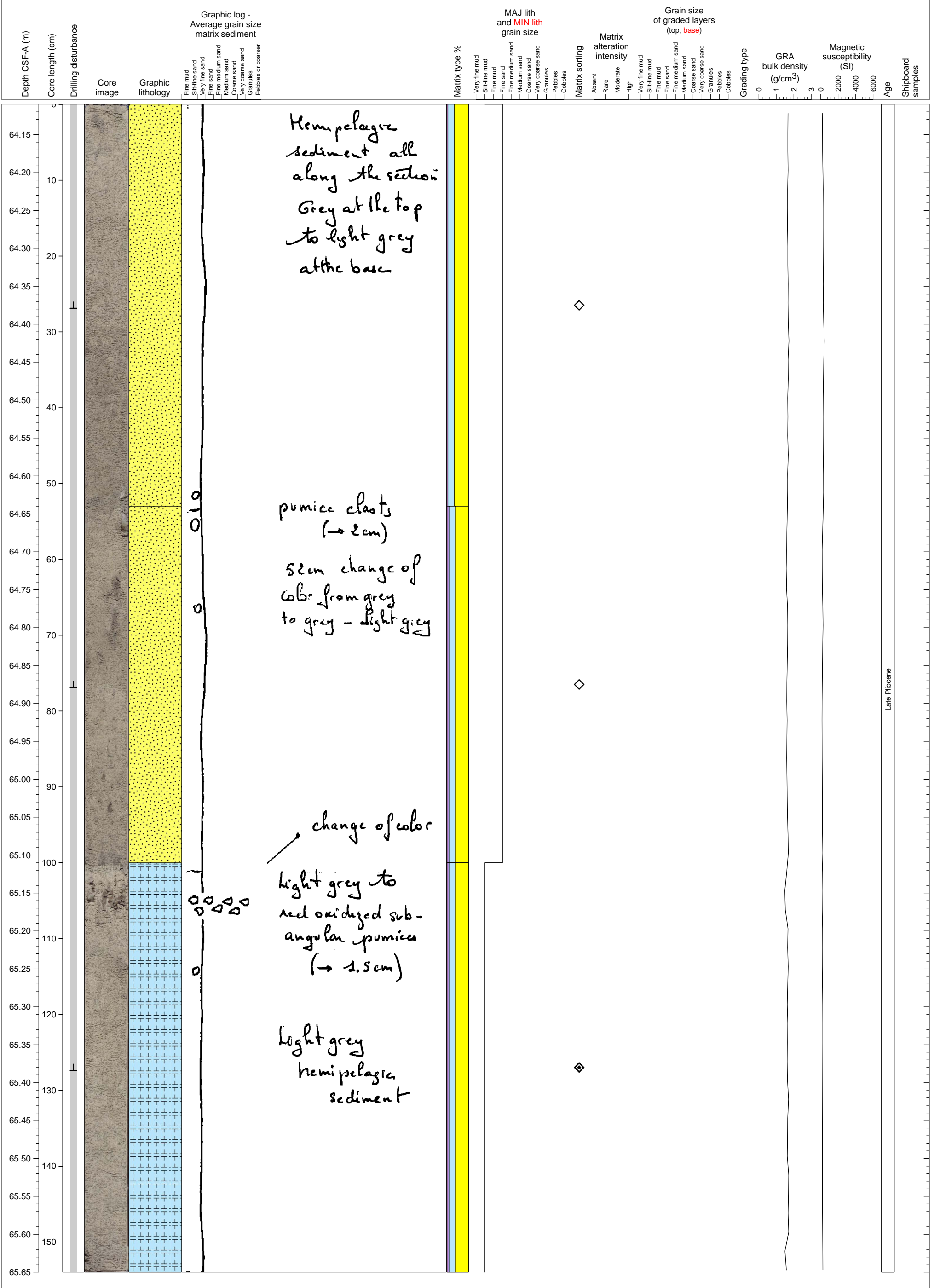


Hemipelagic sediments with intercalated volcanic tephra layers, bioturbation.

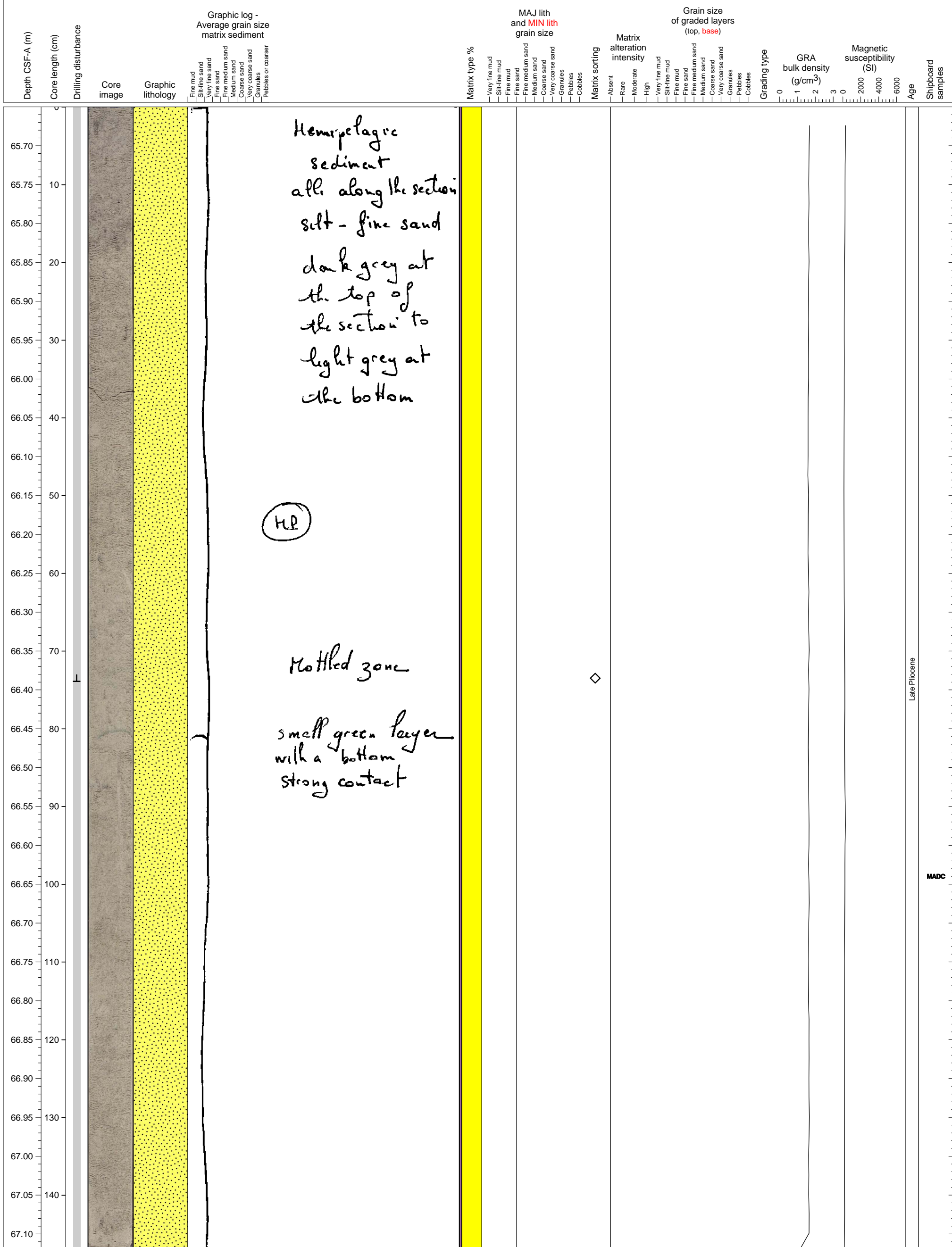


Late Pliocene

Bioturbated hemipelagic sediments, mottled.



Sandy hemipelagic sediment with a single pumice clast (13 mm).



Hemipelagic sediment all along the section silt-fine sand dark grey at the top of the section to light grey at the bottom

HP

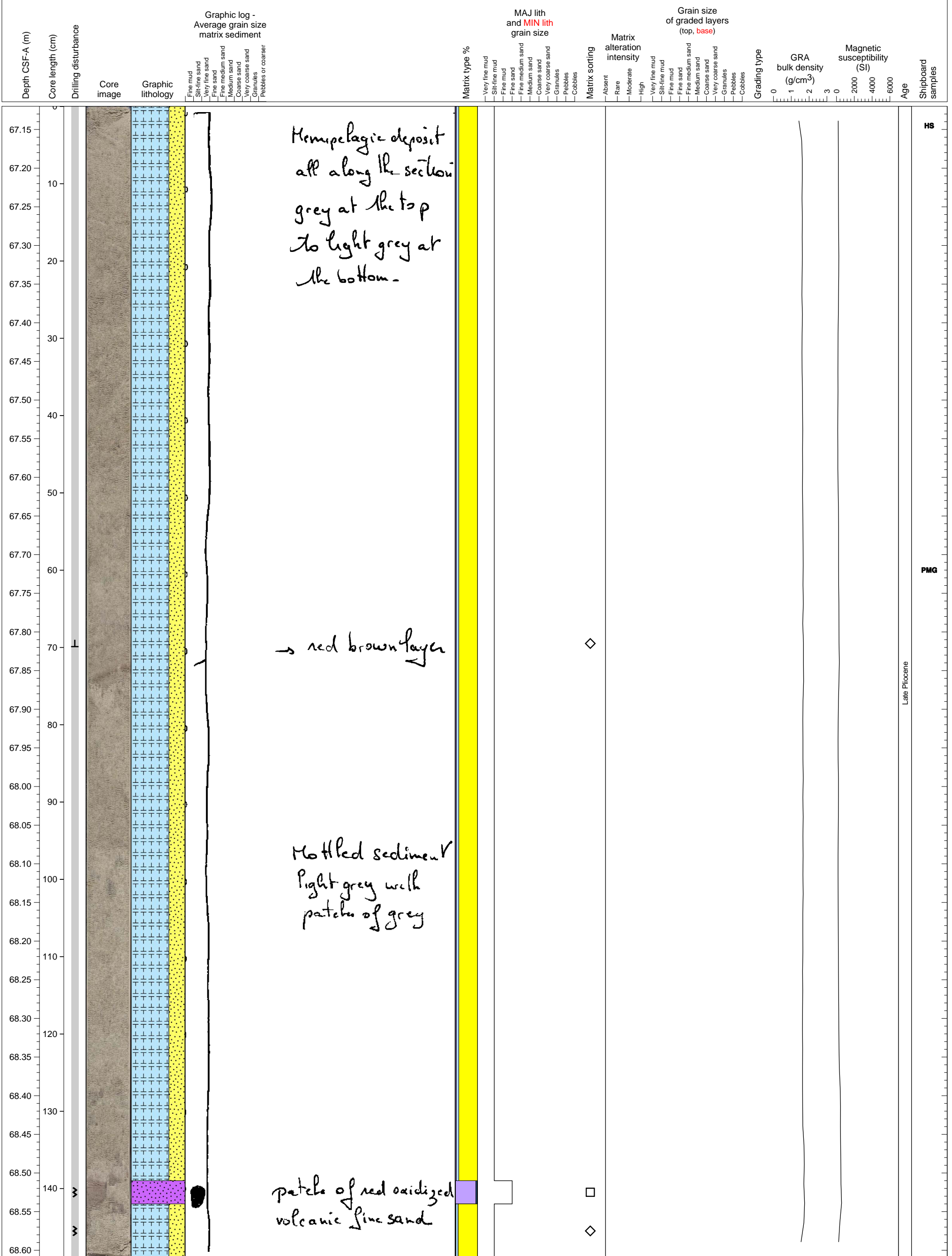
Mottled zone

small green layer with a bottom strong contact

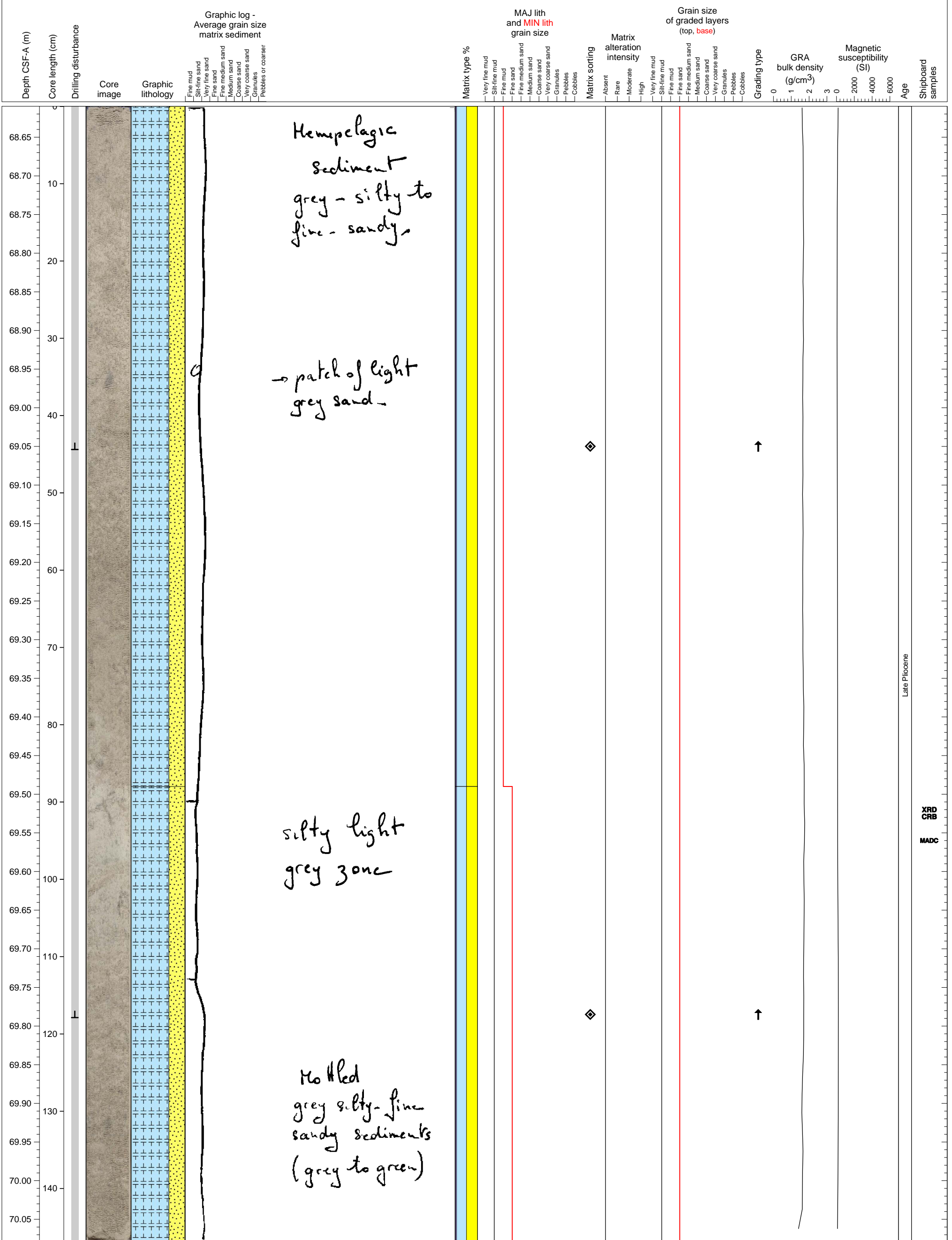
Late Pliocene

MADC

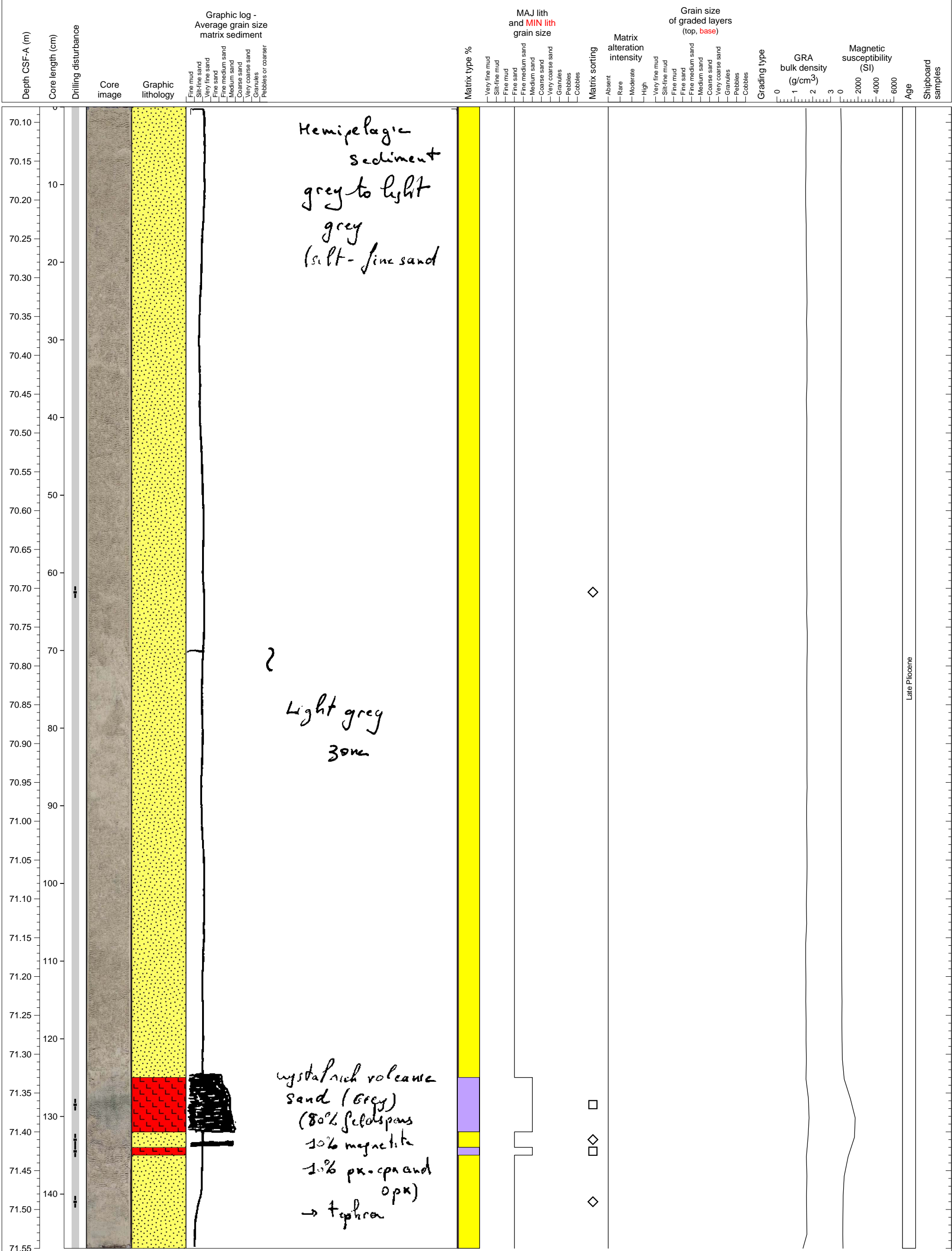
Hemipelagic fines.



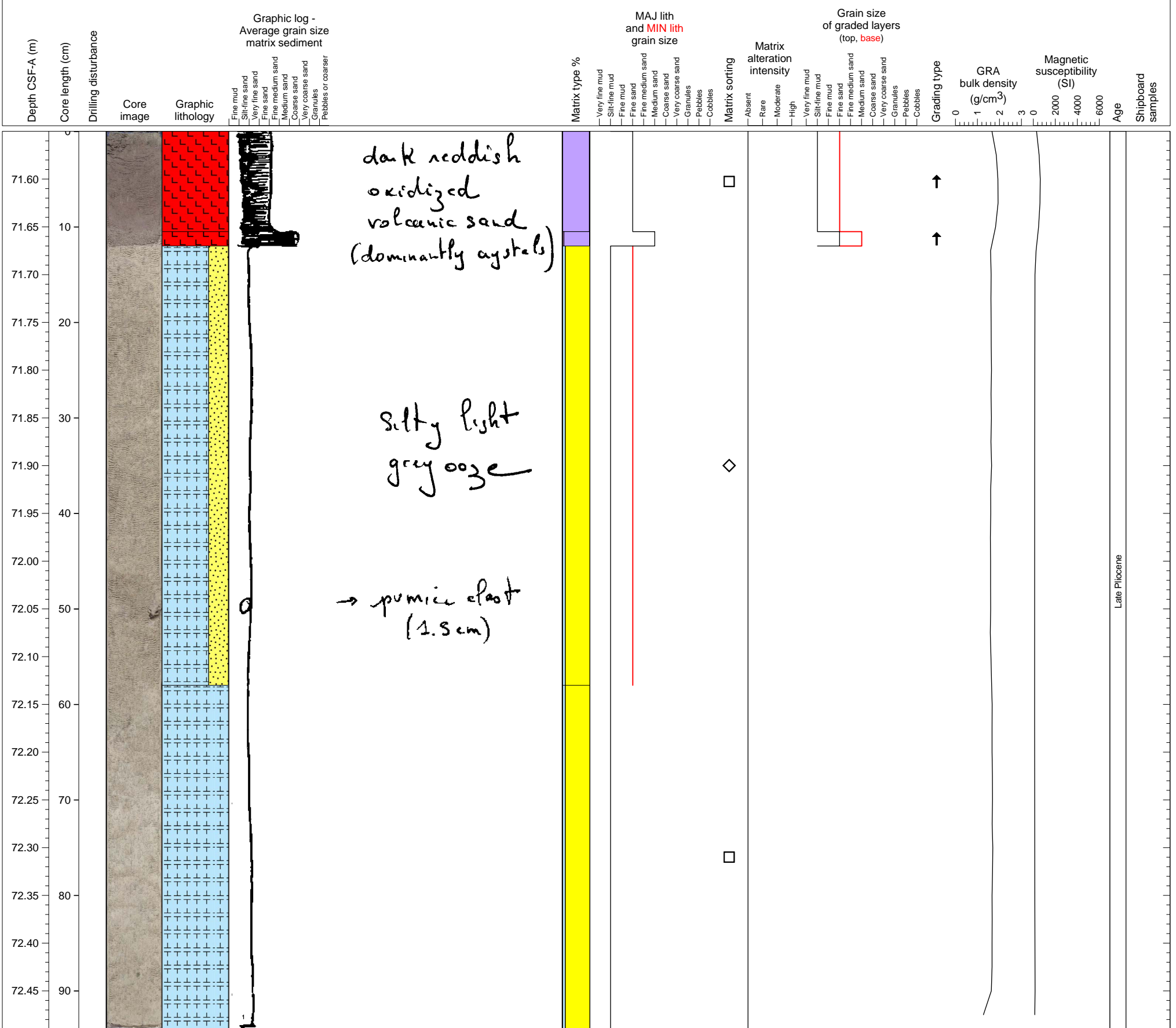
Weakly graded fine grained hemipelagic sediments.



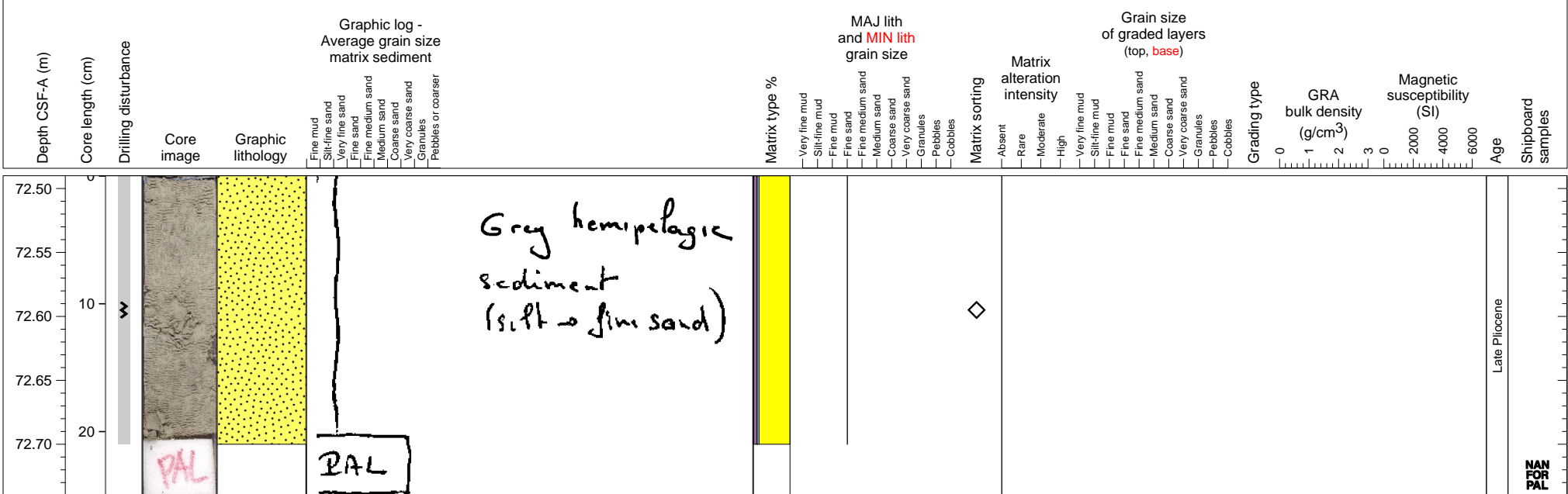
Sandy hemipelagice sand with two ash layers, one of which is a thick, crystal rich ash fall containing magnetite.



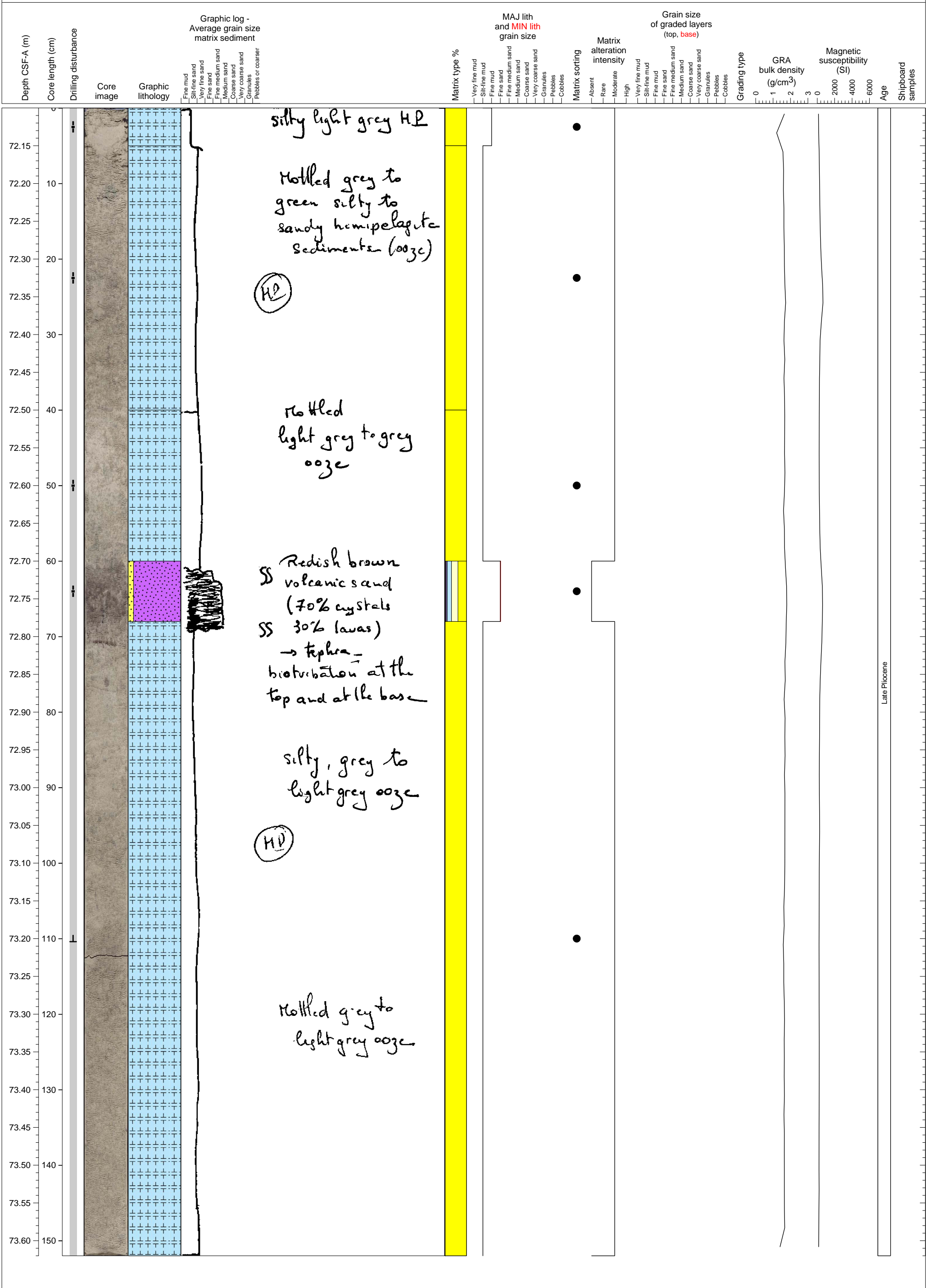
Hemipelagic fines, top capped with crystal rich ash fall layer (12 cm thick).



Sandy hemipelagic sediment.

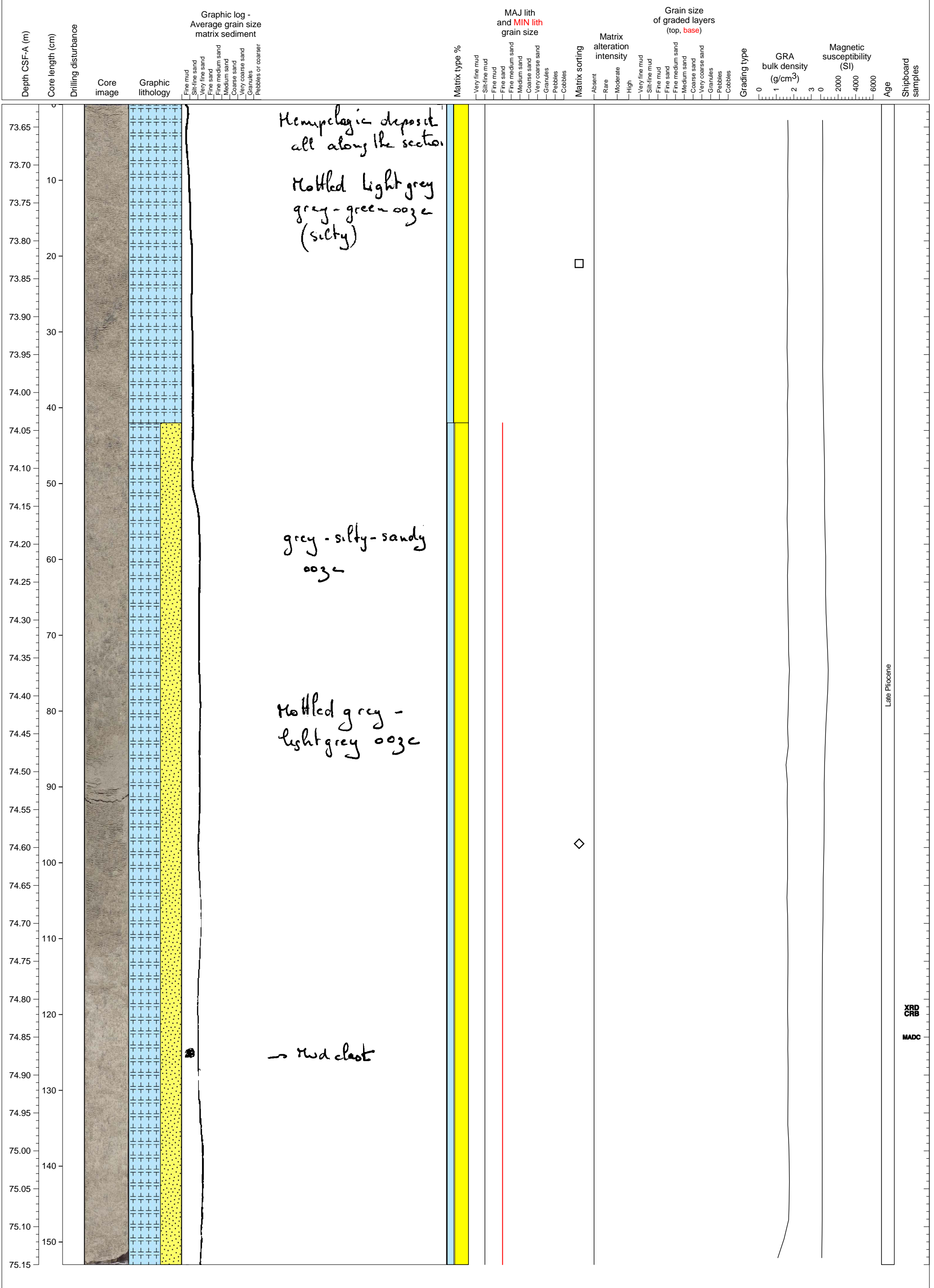


Hemipelagic sediments interlayering a potential turbidite layer



Late Pliocene

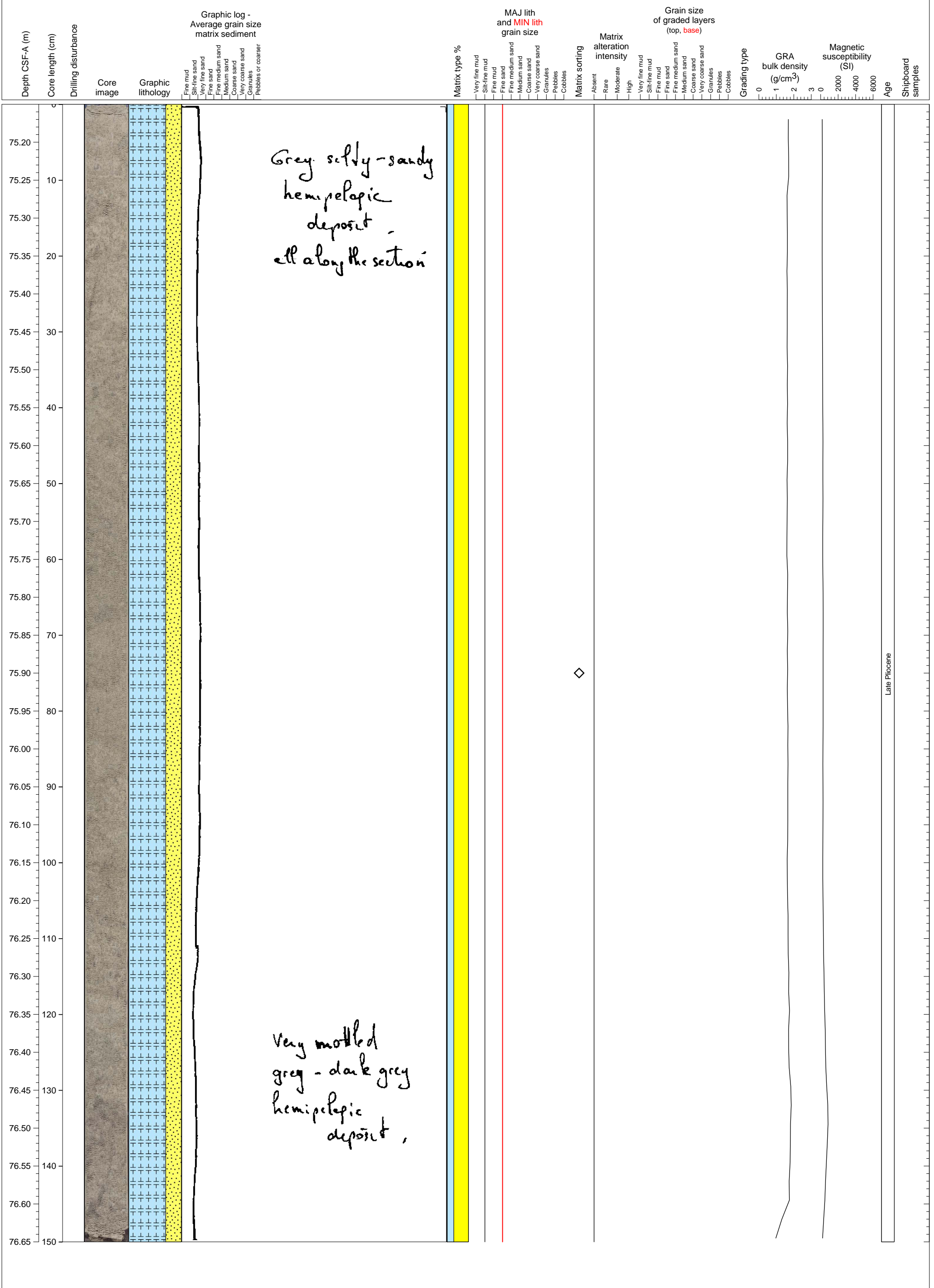
Hemipelagic Mud



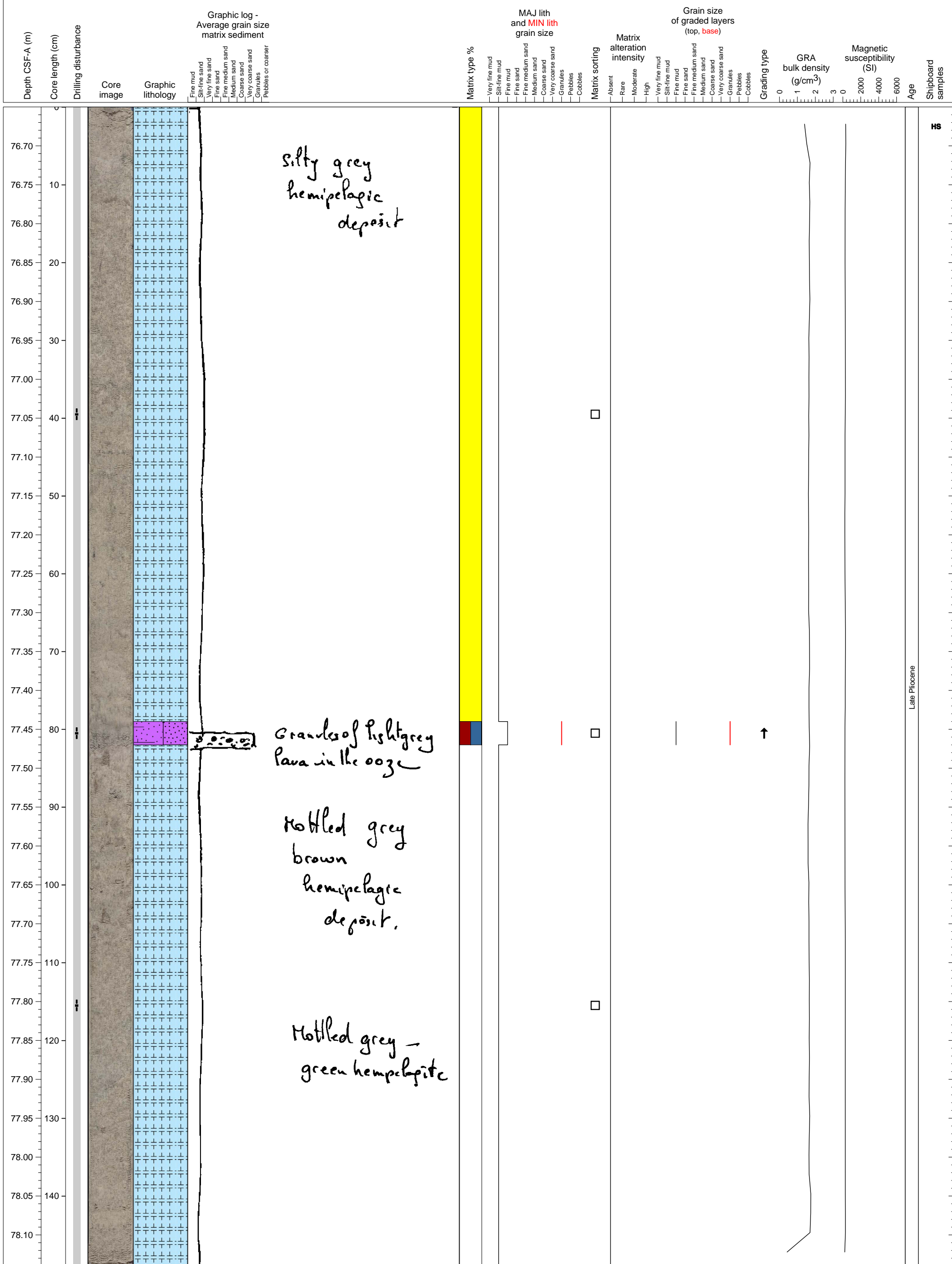
Late Pliocene

XRD
CRB
MADC

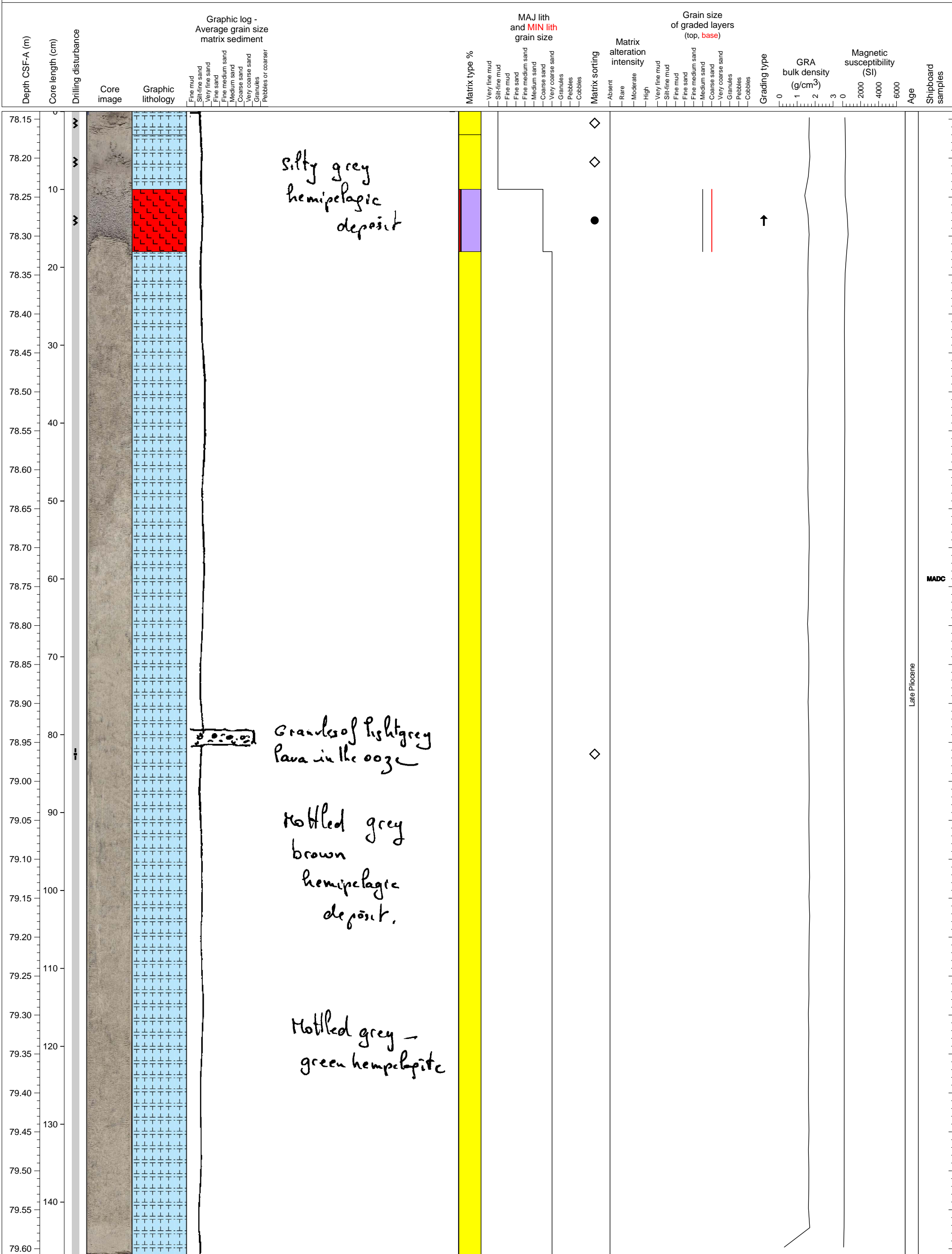
Mottled, bioturbated hemipelagic fines.



Hemipelagite with normally graded volcanoclastic fallout unit.



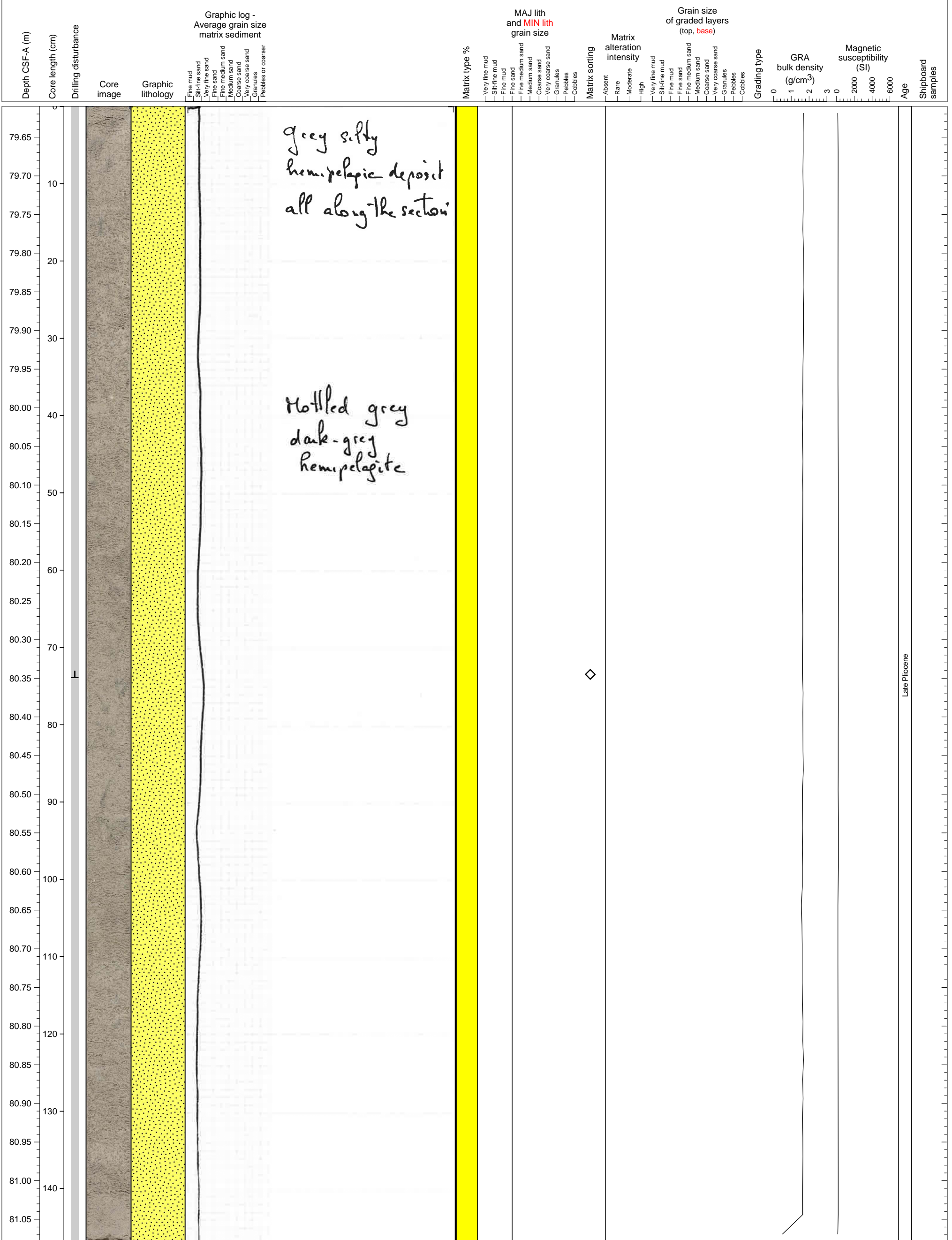
This section has one normally-graded ash layer, which is mostly consist of crystals of plagioclase and pyroxene.



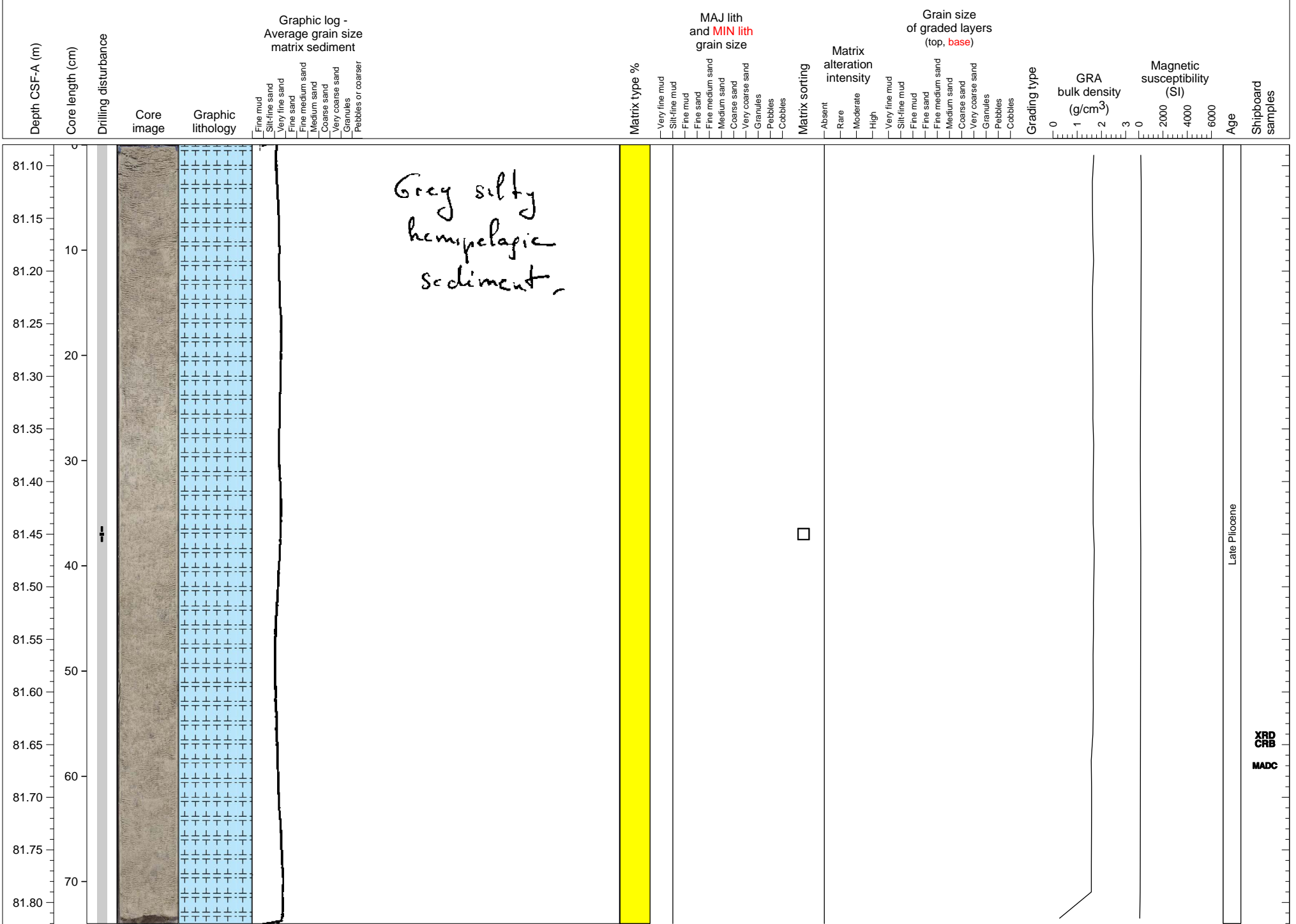
MADC

Late Pliocene

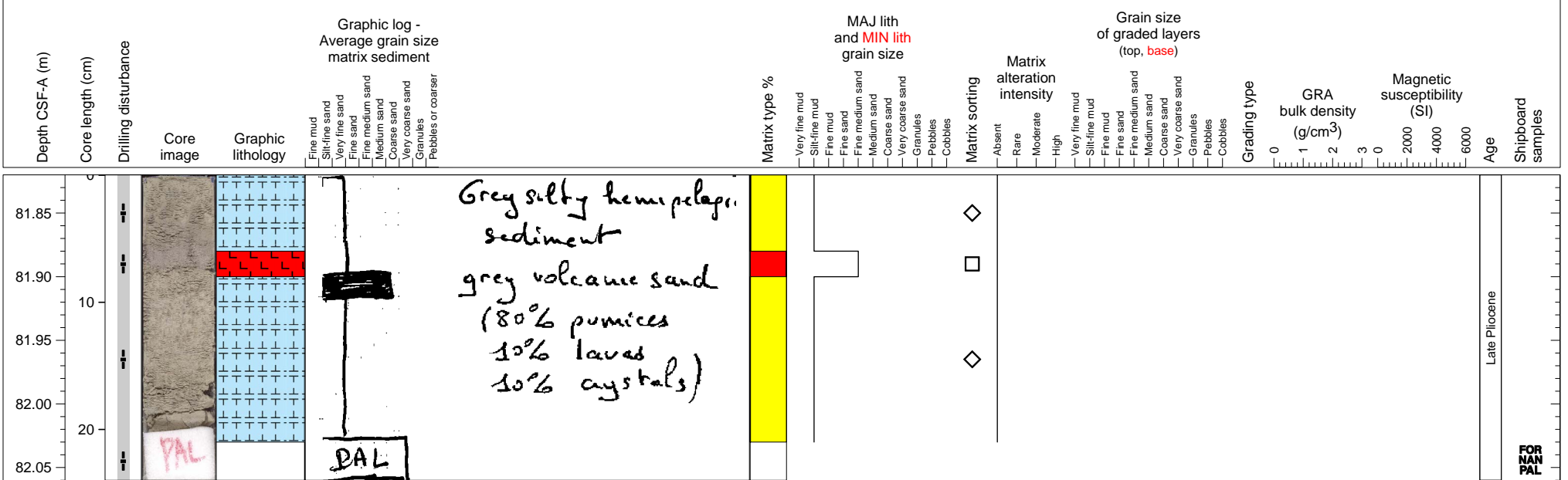
Sandy hemipelagic sediment.



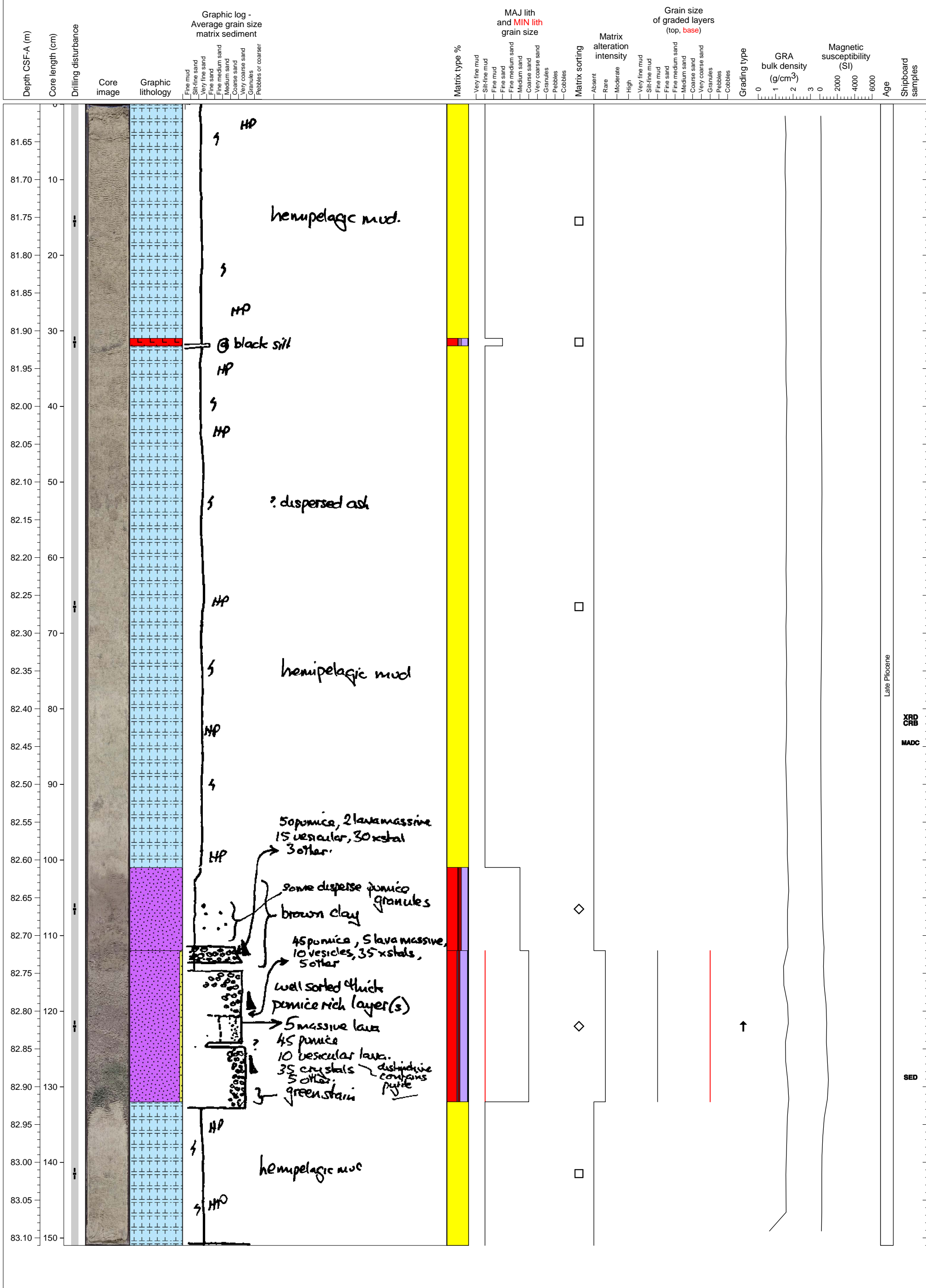
Hemipelagic mud.



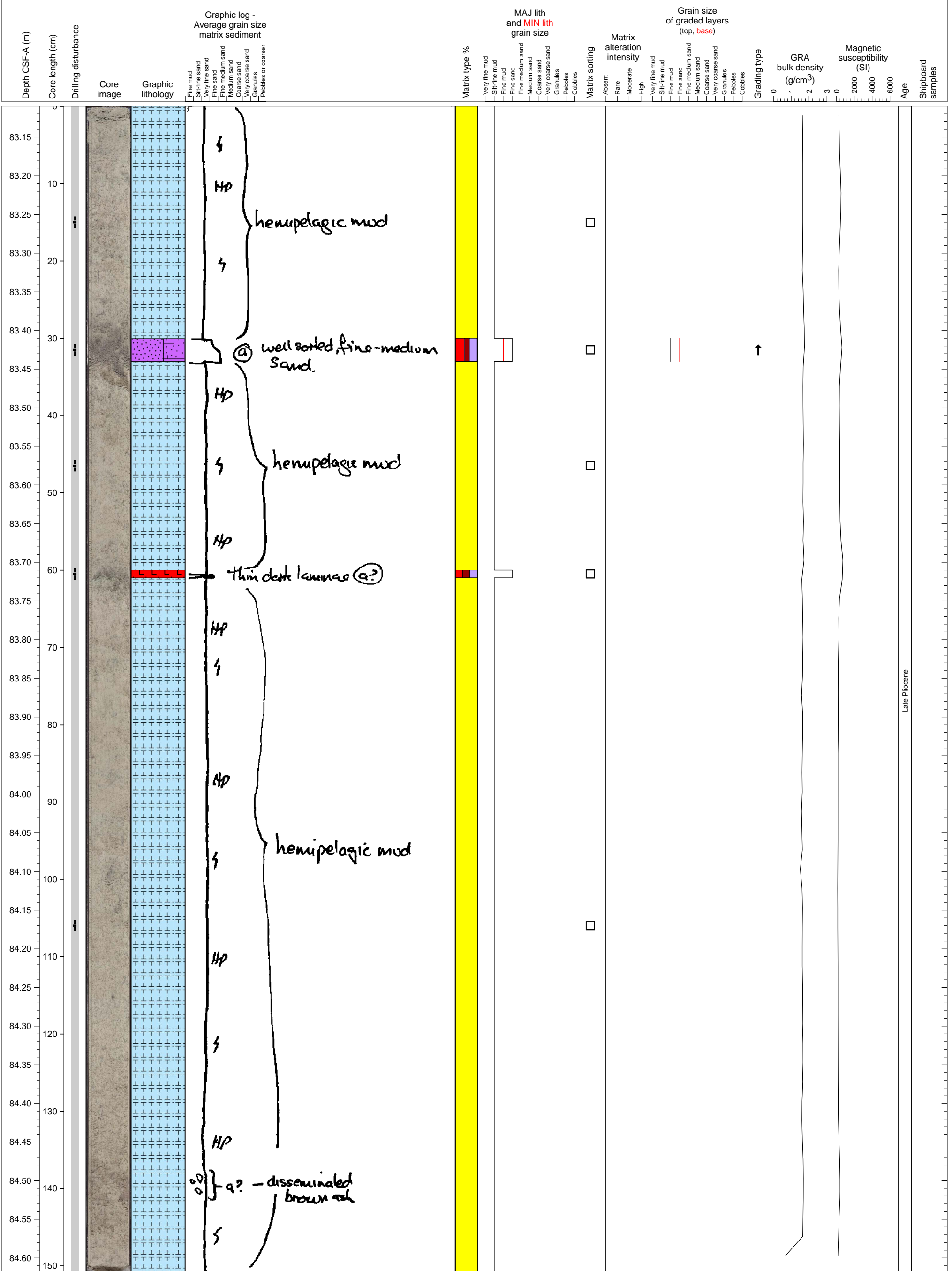
This section contains one ash layer of fine-medium sand size, which consists of pumice and pyroxene crystal.



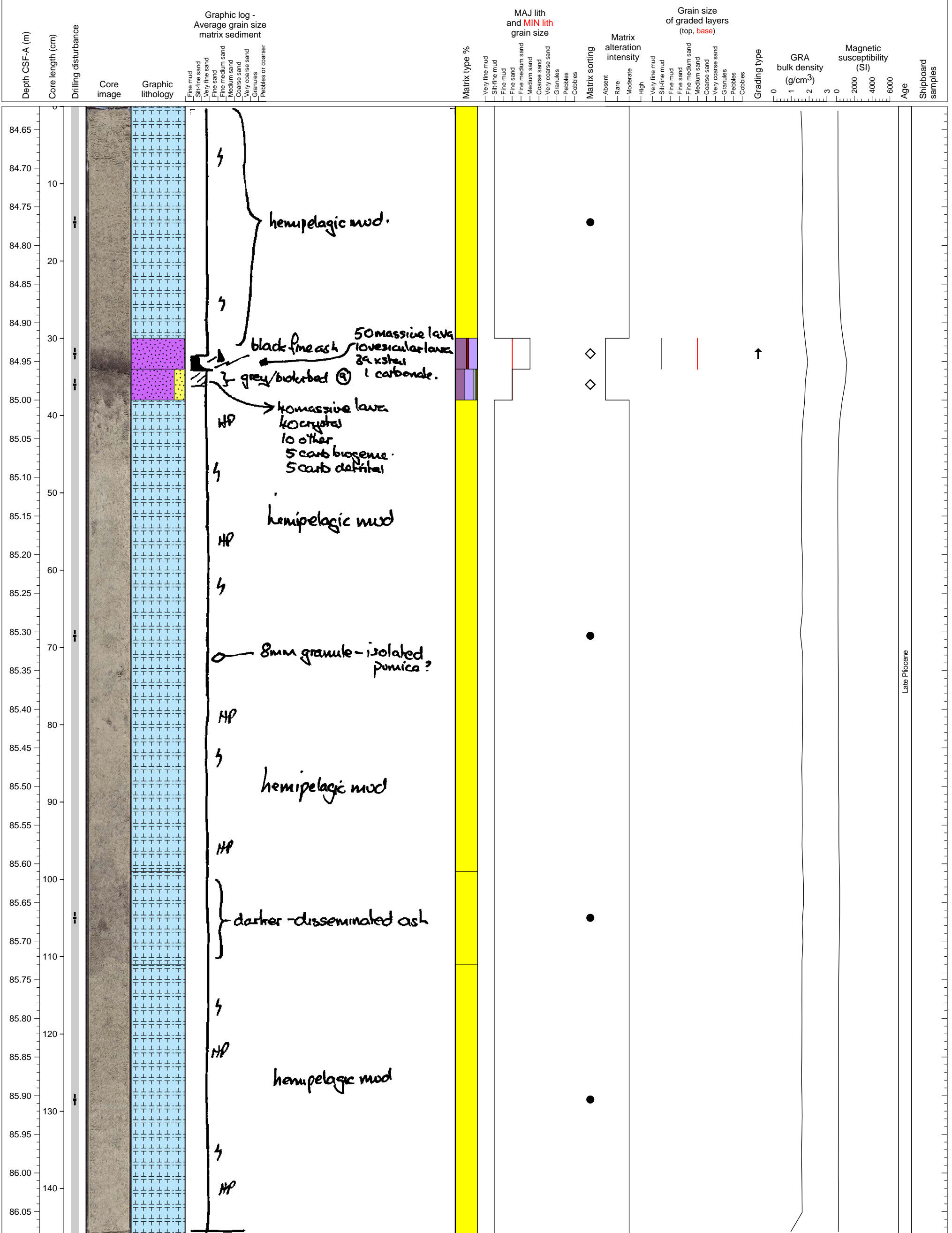
Hemipelagic clay intercalated with fining upward volcanoclastic unit and several thin volcanoclastic beds.



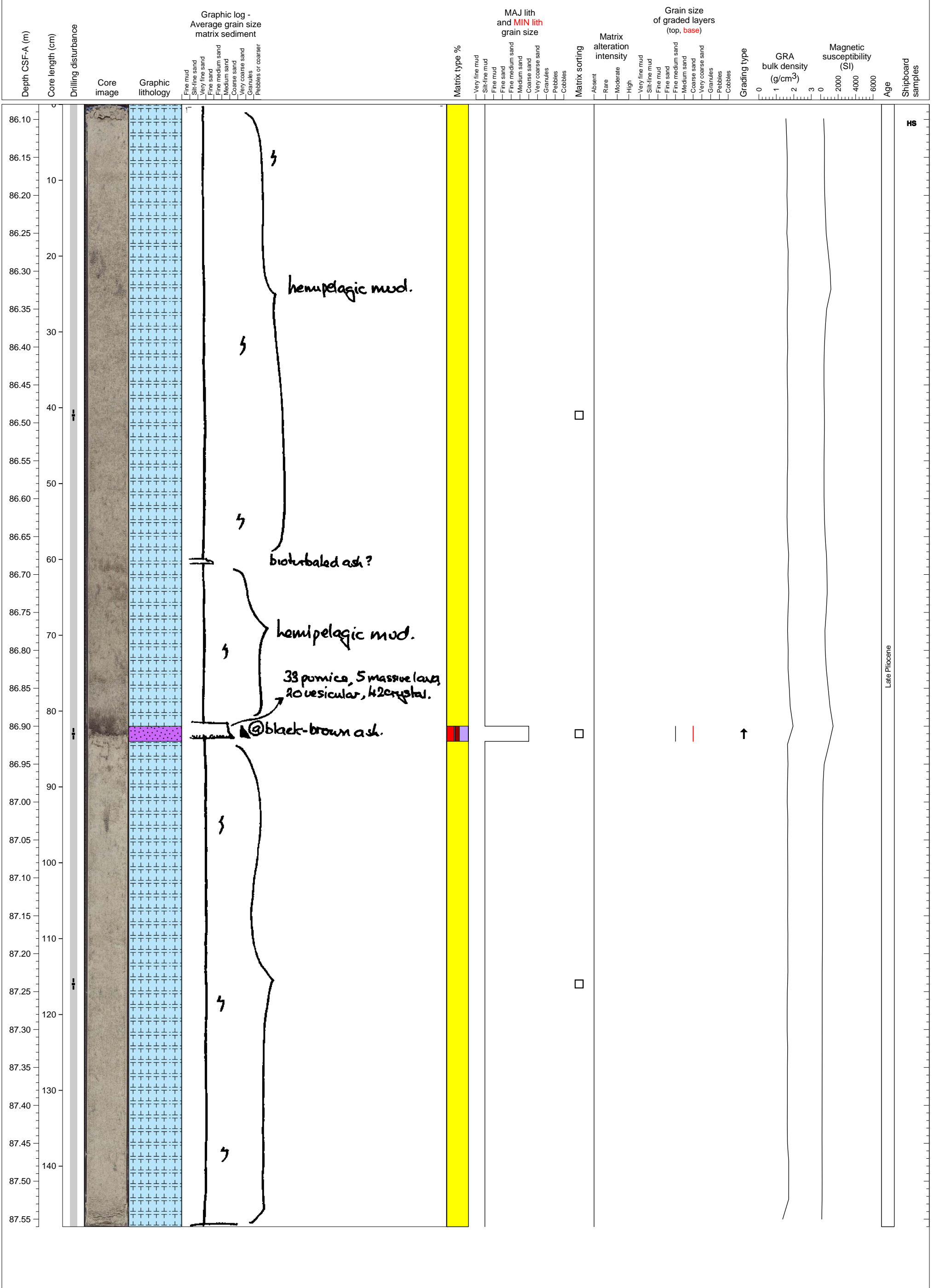
Hemipelagic clay interlayered with thin volcanoclastic sand or ash units.



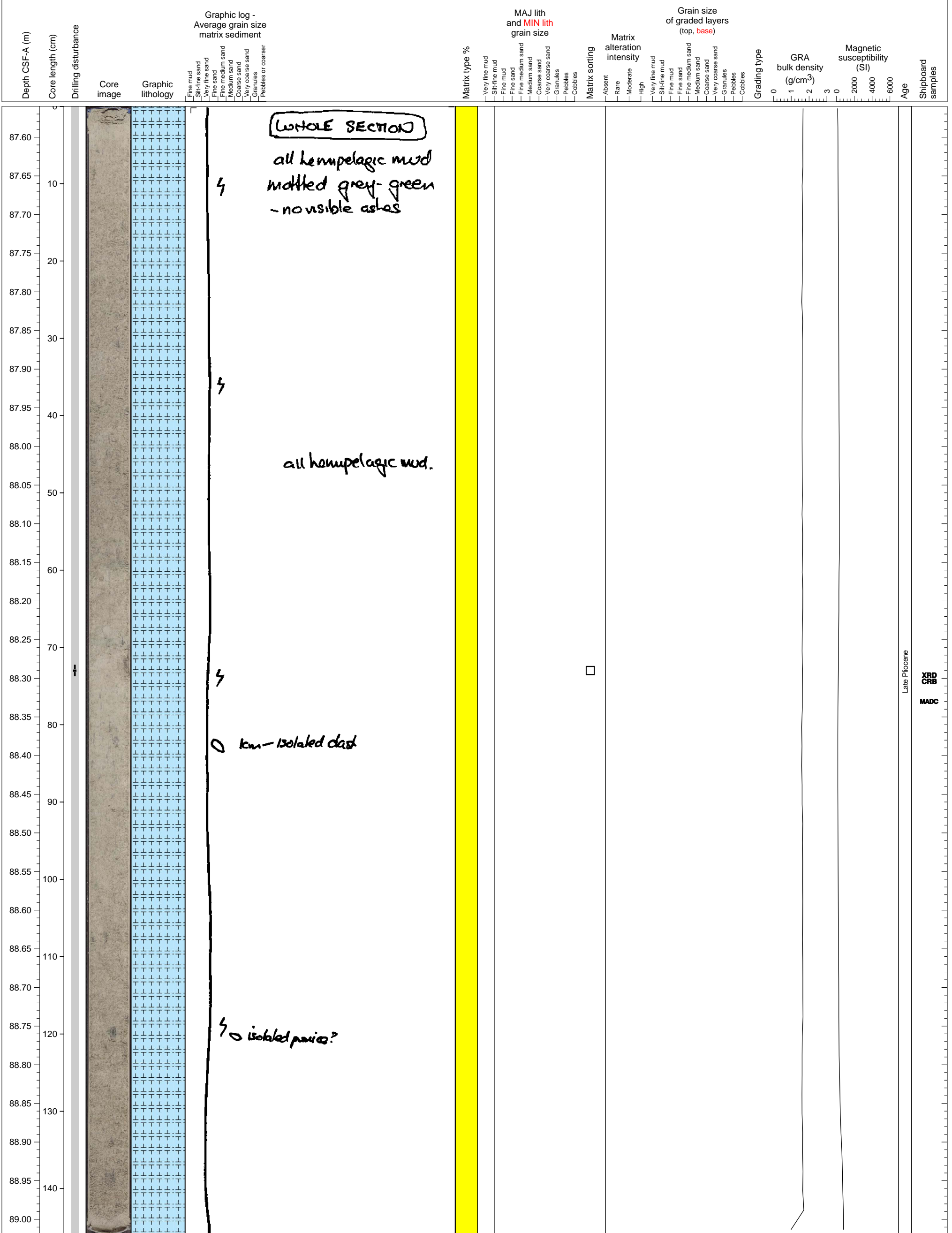
Hemipelagic sediments interlayering a tephra layer.



Hemipelagic clay with thin volcanoclastic sand layer.



Hemipelagic clay with heavy bioturbation.



LOWHOLE SECTION

all hemipelagic mud
mottled grey-green
- no visible ashes

⚡

all hemipelagic mud.

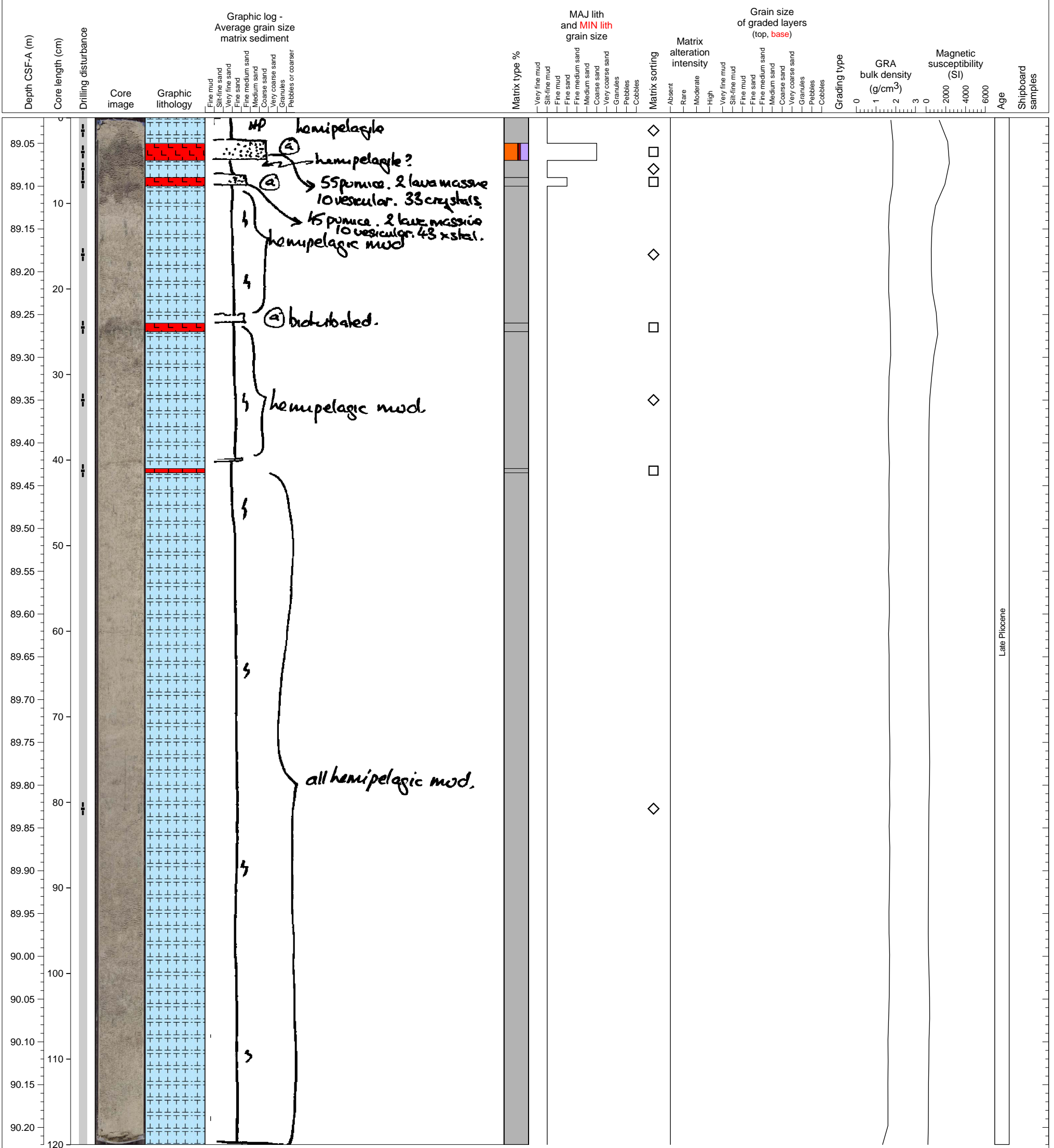
⚡

○ km - isolated clast

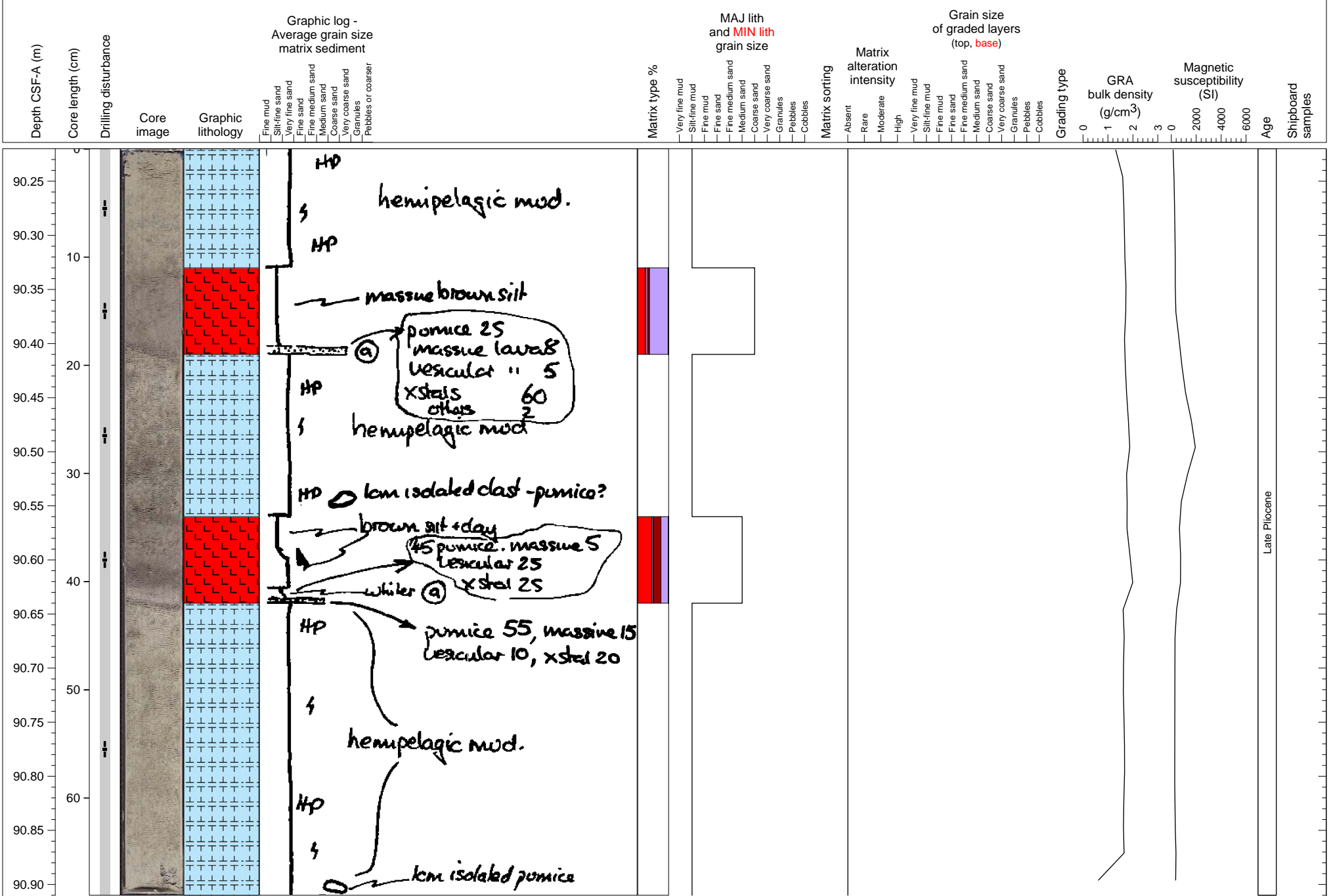
⚡ ○ isolated particles?

Late Pliocene
XRD
CRB
MADC

Hemipelagic fine sediments with 4 thin ashfall layers.

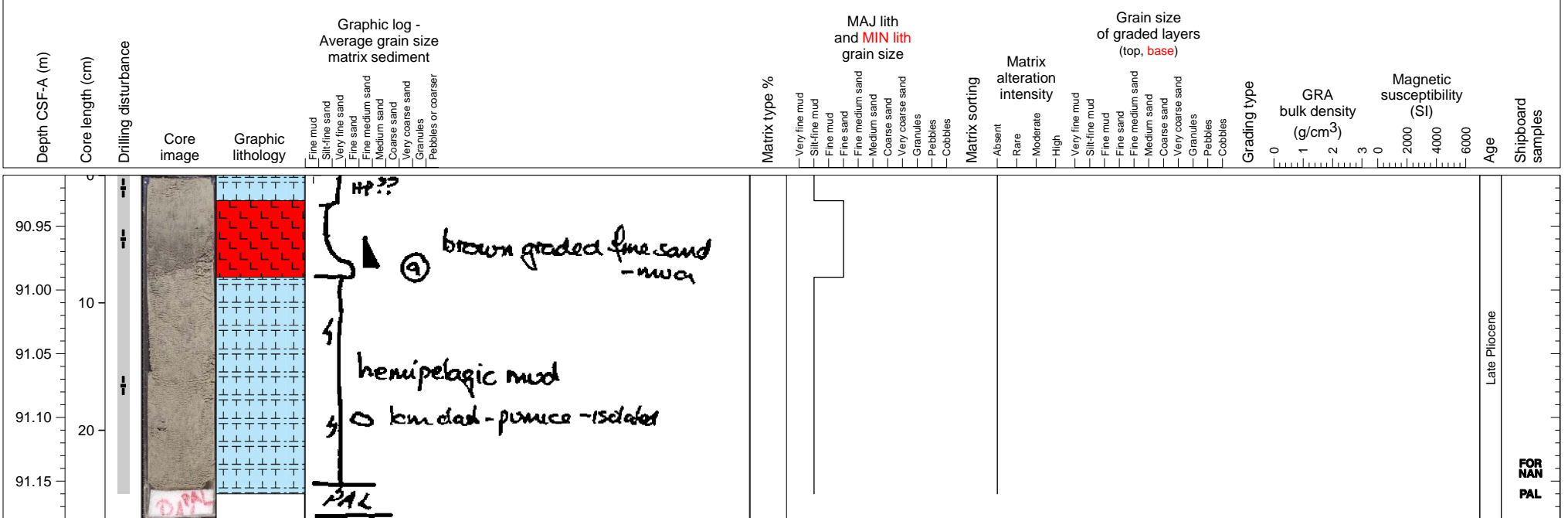


2 thin ashfall layers within hemipelagite.



Late Pliocene

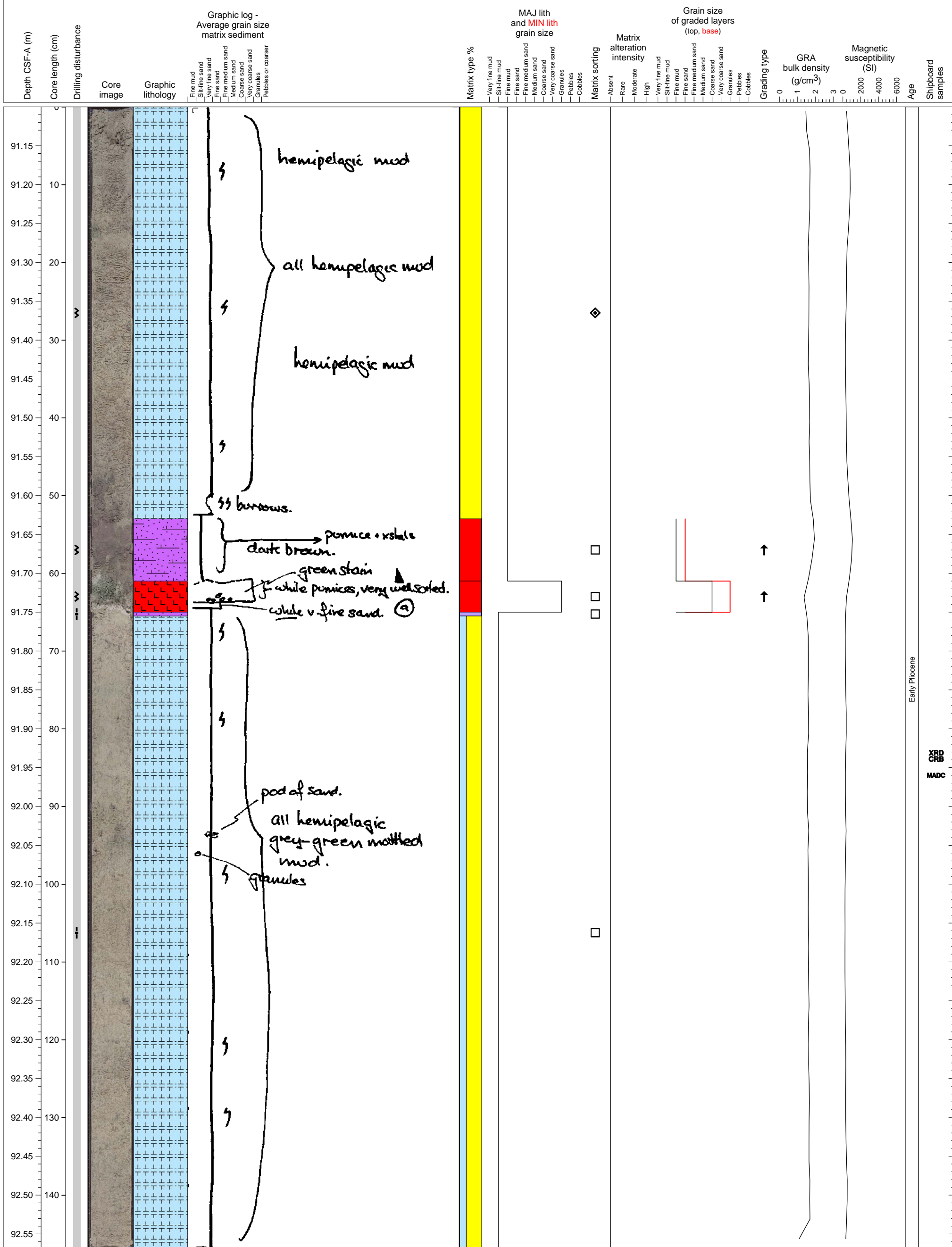
1 thin ashfall layer in hemipelagite.



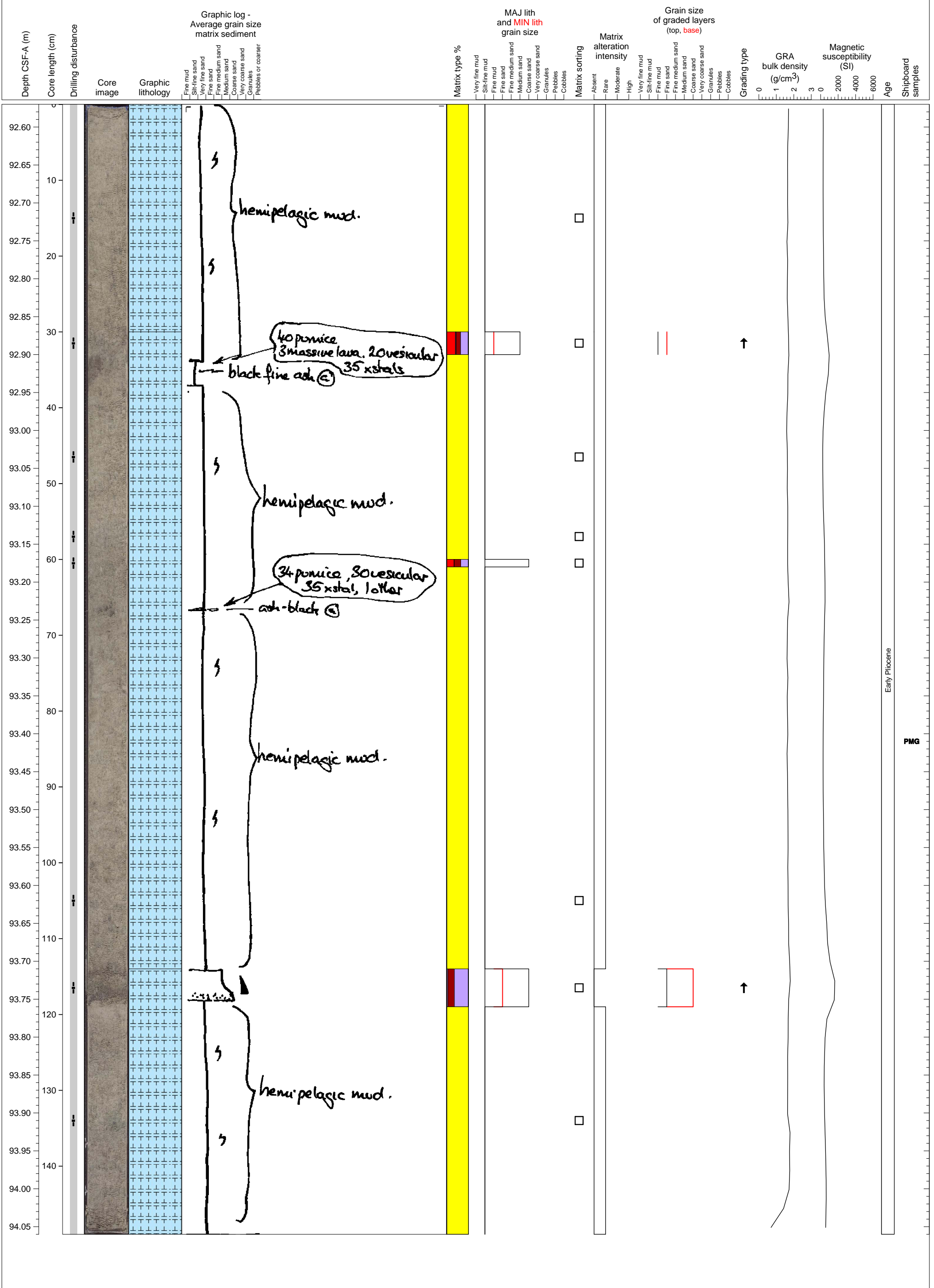
Late Pliocene

FOR NAN PAL

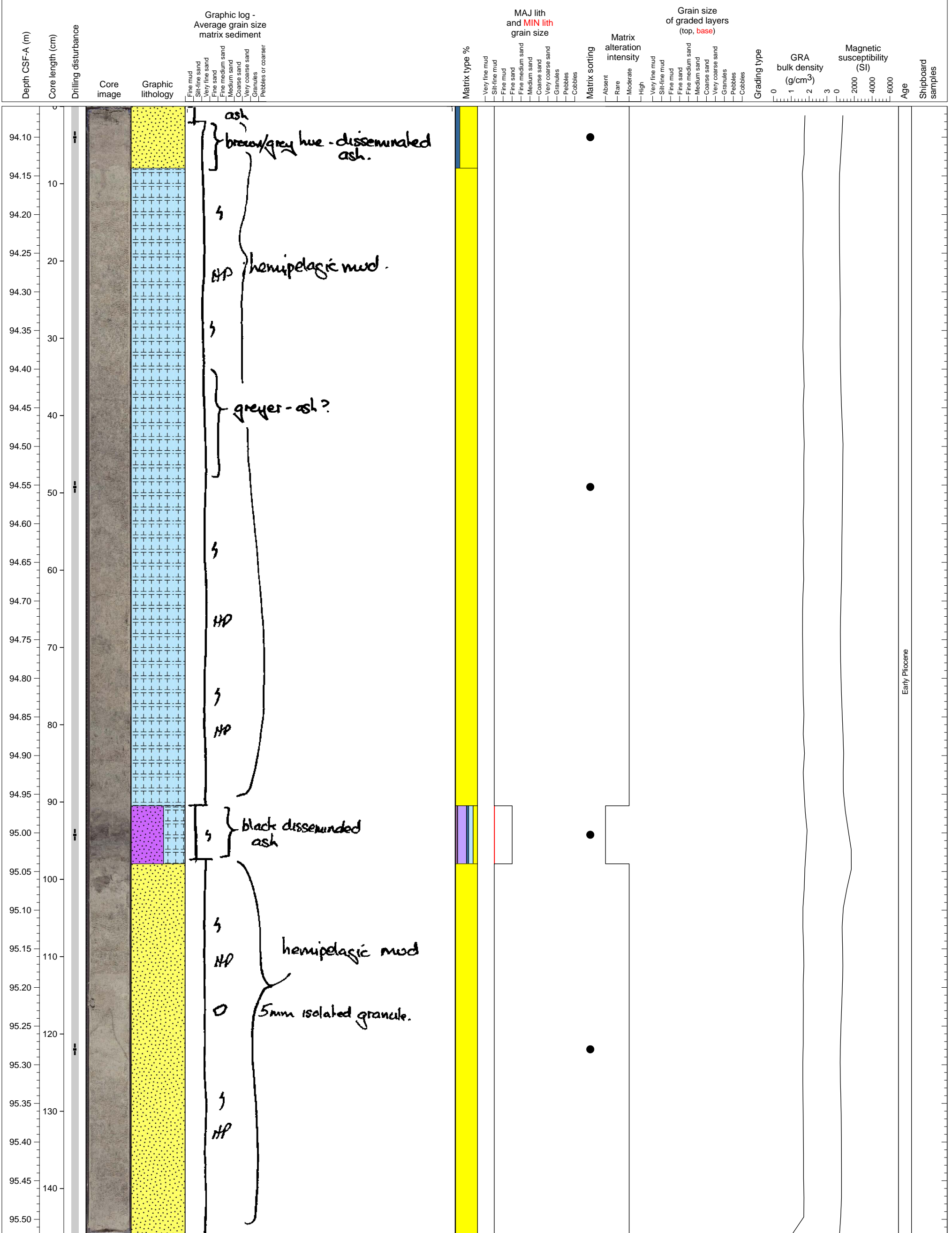
This section has one series of ash layer (53-65.5 cm), which have white mud base of clear transparent glass, normally graded granule to medium-sand size pumice, which is overlain by volcanic mud, consisting of mostly pumice fragments.



Hemipelagic clay interlayered with fining upward volcanoclastic sand deposit.

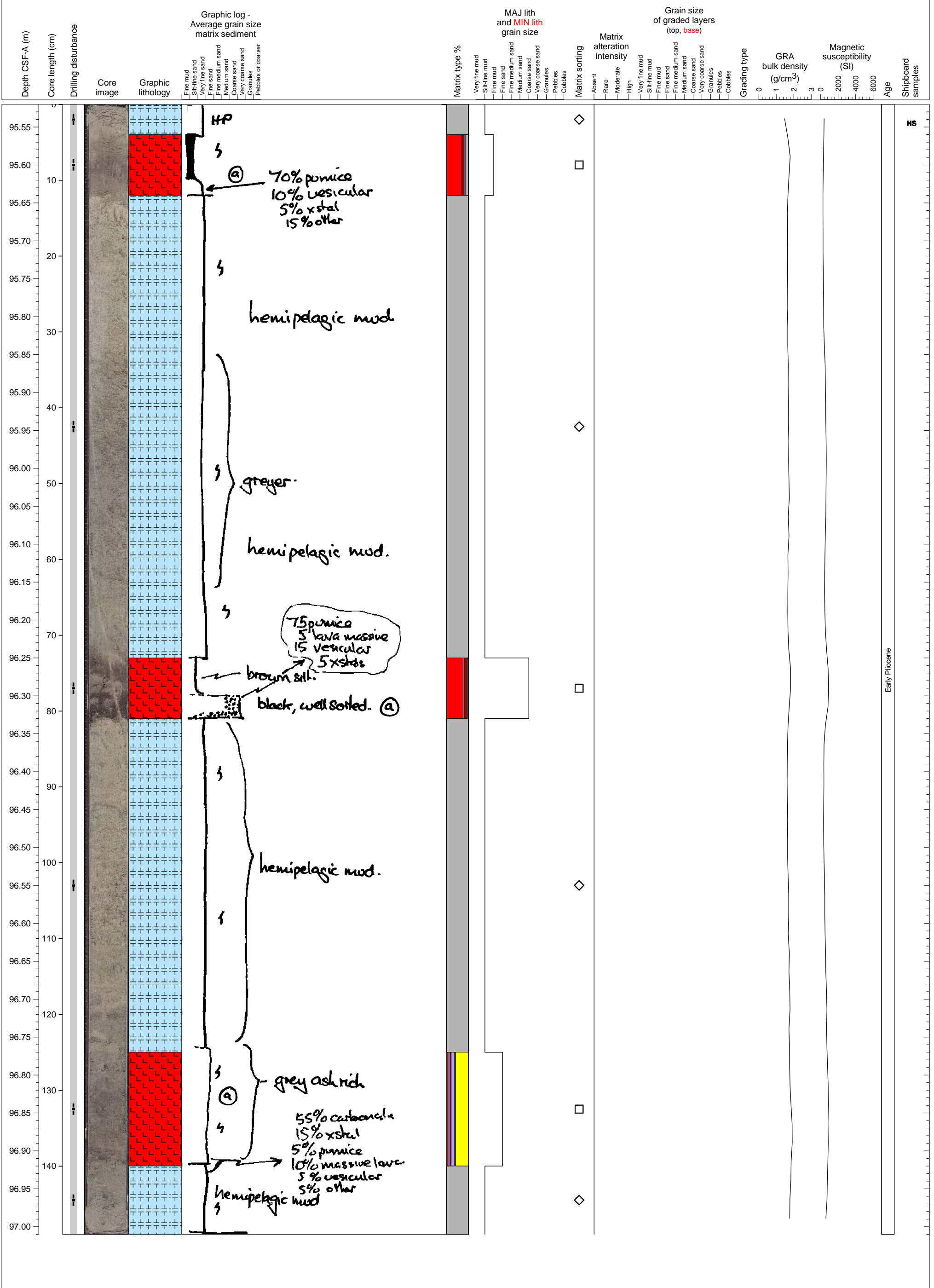


Hemipelagic sediments with a potential tephra layer but heavily disturbed by bioturbation

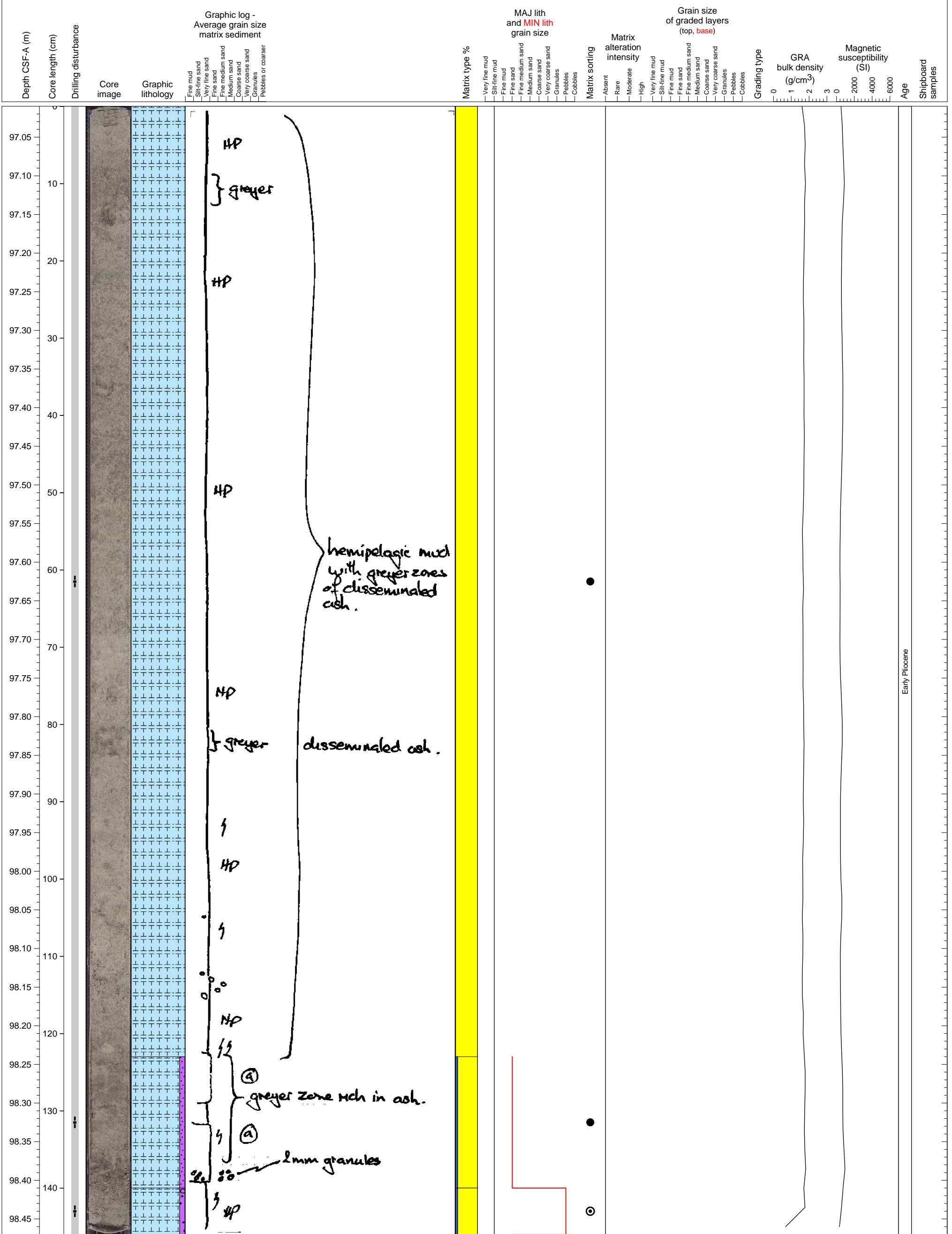


Early Pliocene

Hemipelagic clay. two ashes.

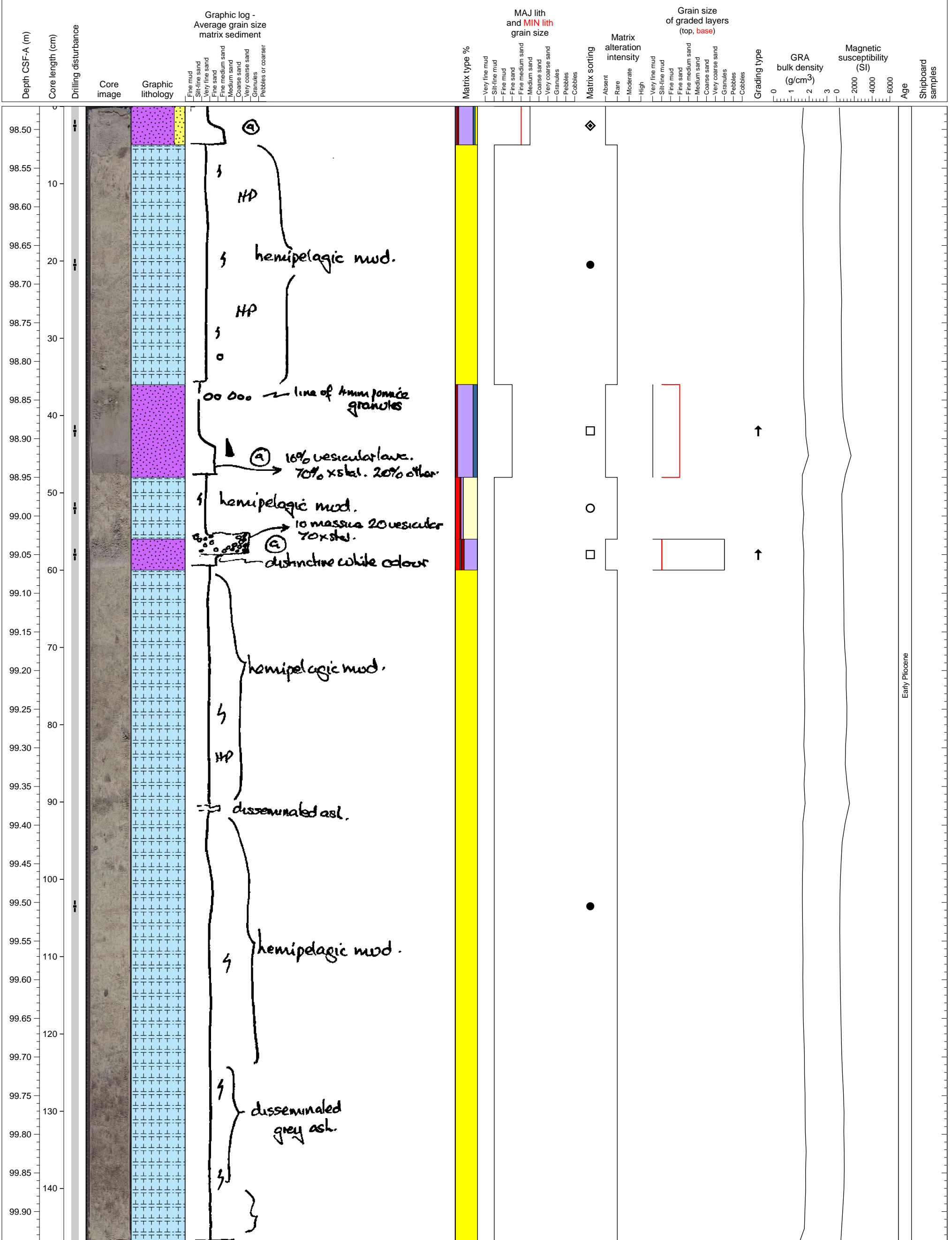


Hemipelagic sediments containing pumice clasts. In the lowermost there is a pumice concentration probably due to reworking. Pumice size is up to pebble size.



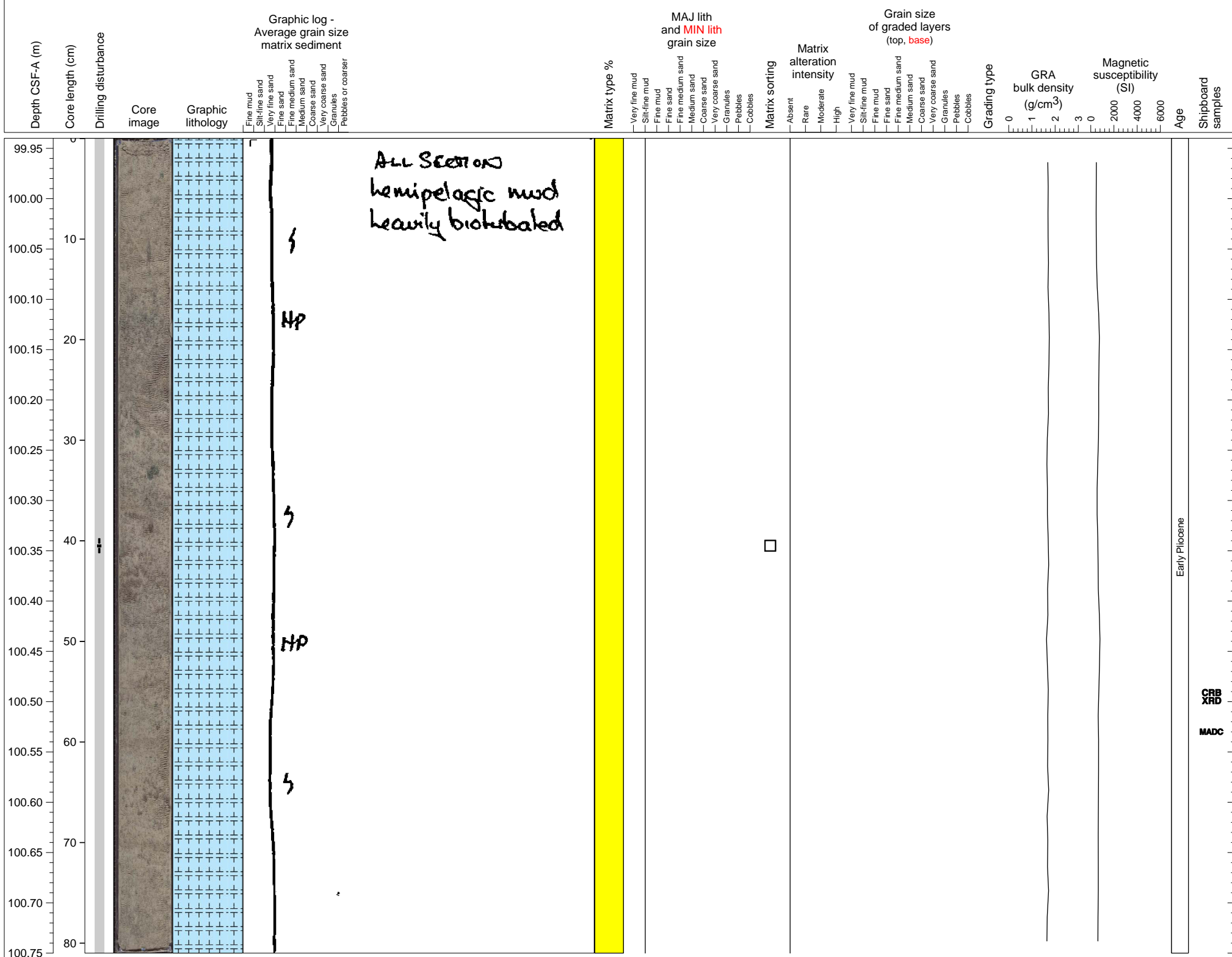
Early Pliocene

Alternative successions of hemipelagic clay and volcanic turbidite layer. at least 1 tephra layer is interbedded between hemipelagic clay and volcaniclastic sand.

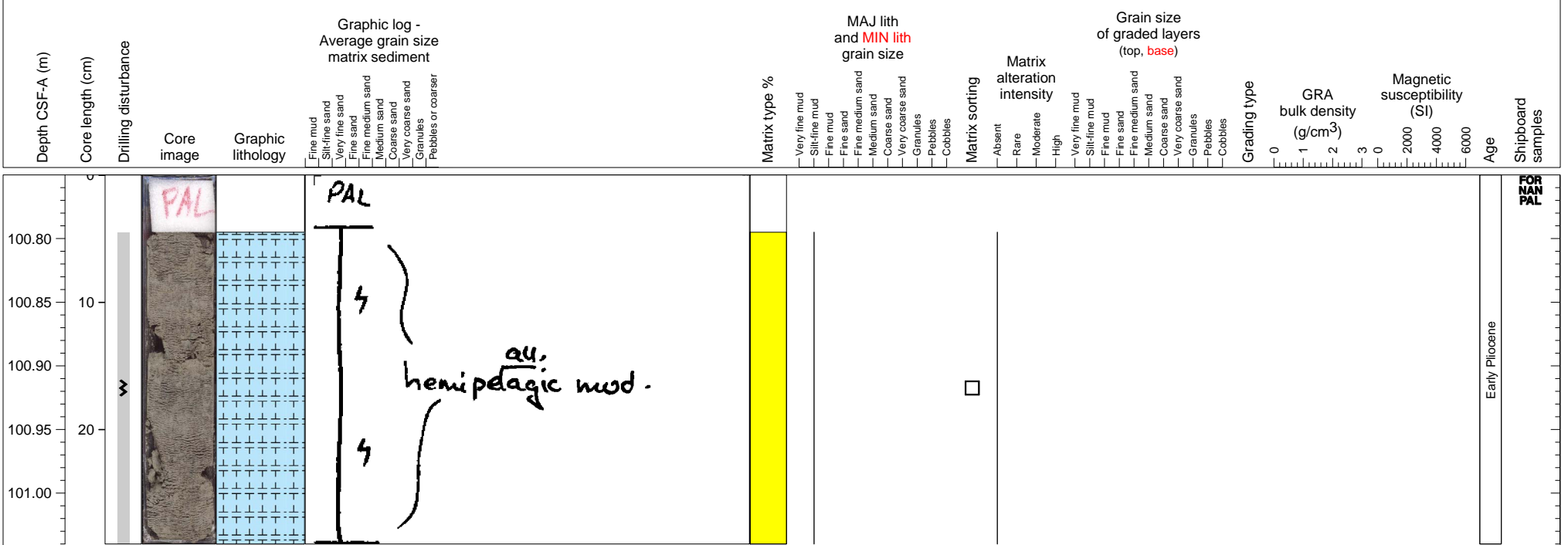


Early Pliocene

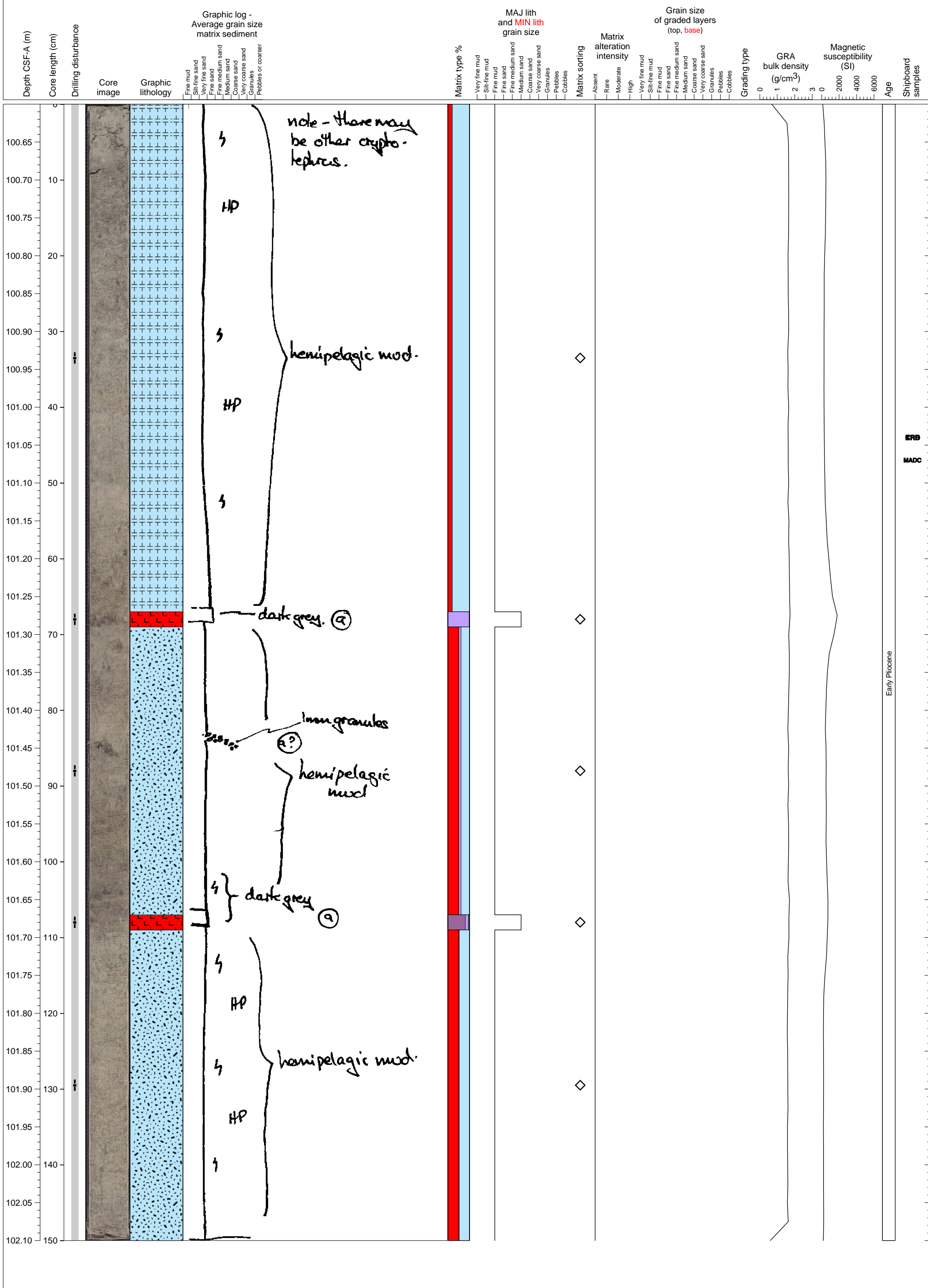
Hemipelagic clay.



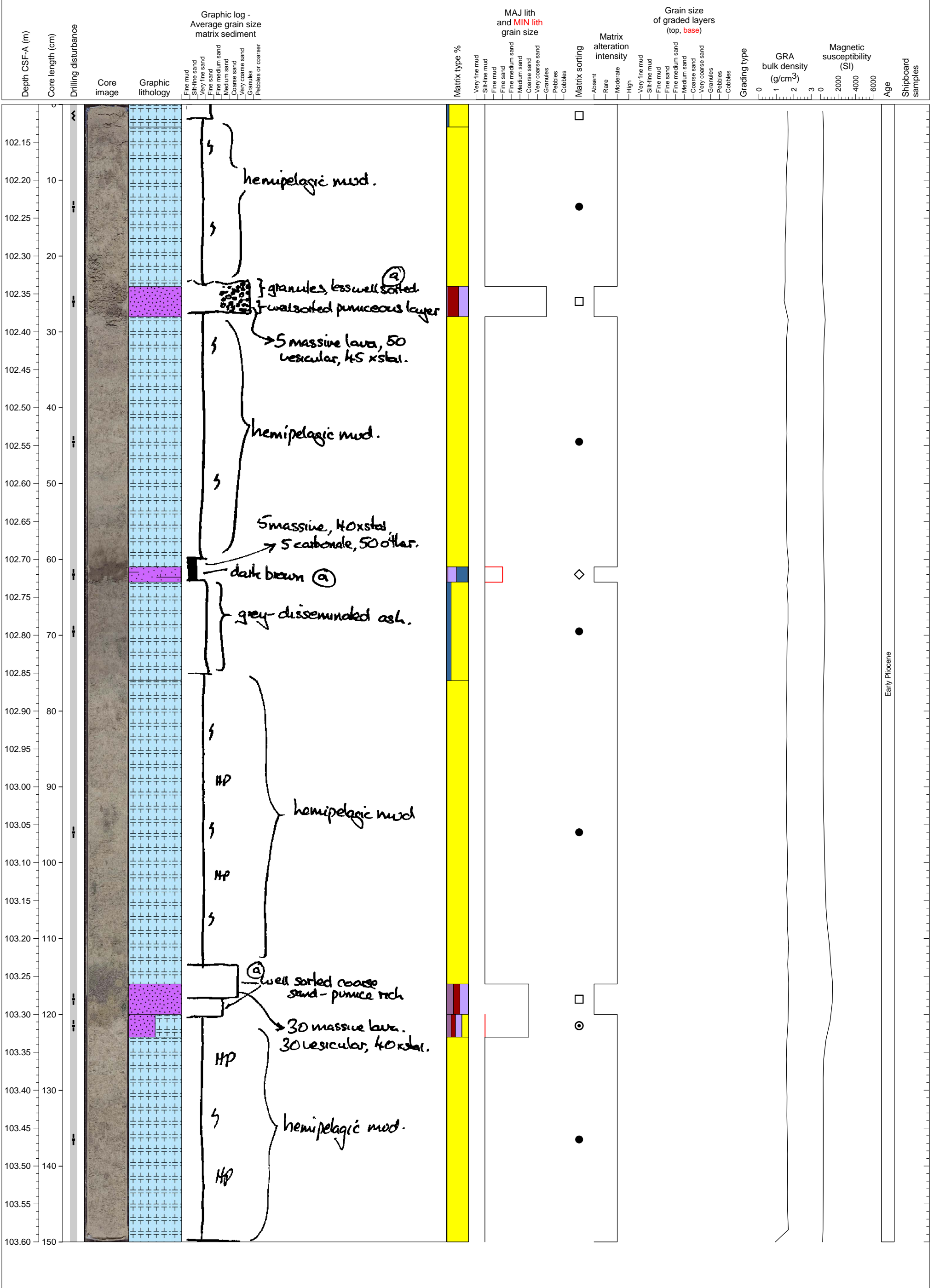
Hemipelagic clay. PAL sample from top of section.



Upper section is composed of carbonate-rich ooze with small amount of dispersed pumiceous material. Lower section is dominantly pumiceous sediment with 2 andesitic ash layer. The entire section is affected by moderate bioturbation.

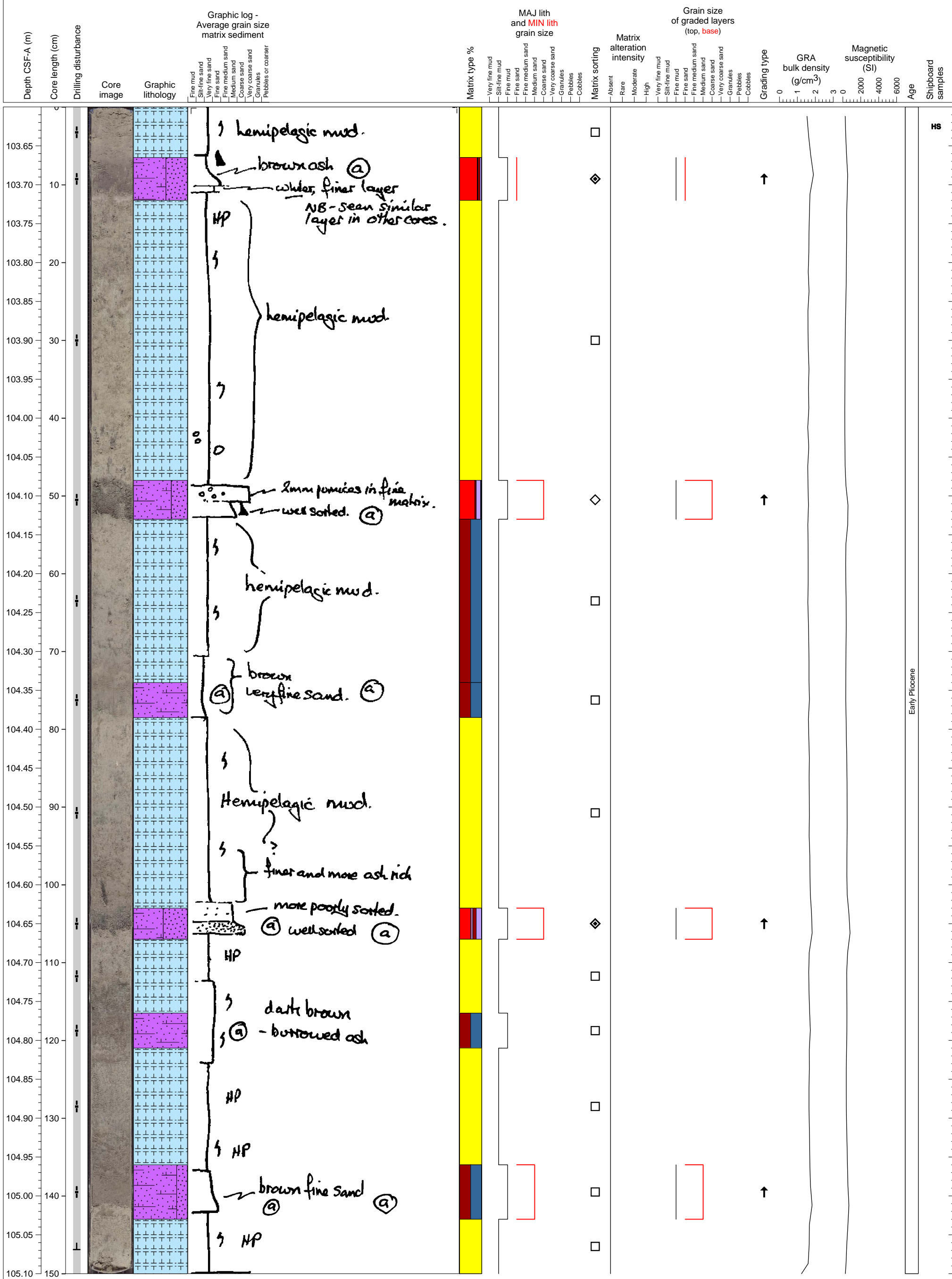


Hemipelagic sediments interlayering two coarse-grained crystal-rich tephra layers and one silty tephra or turbidite layer.



Early Pliocene

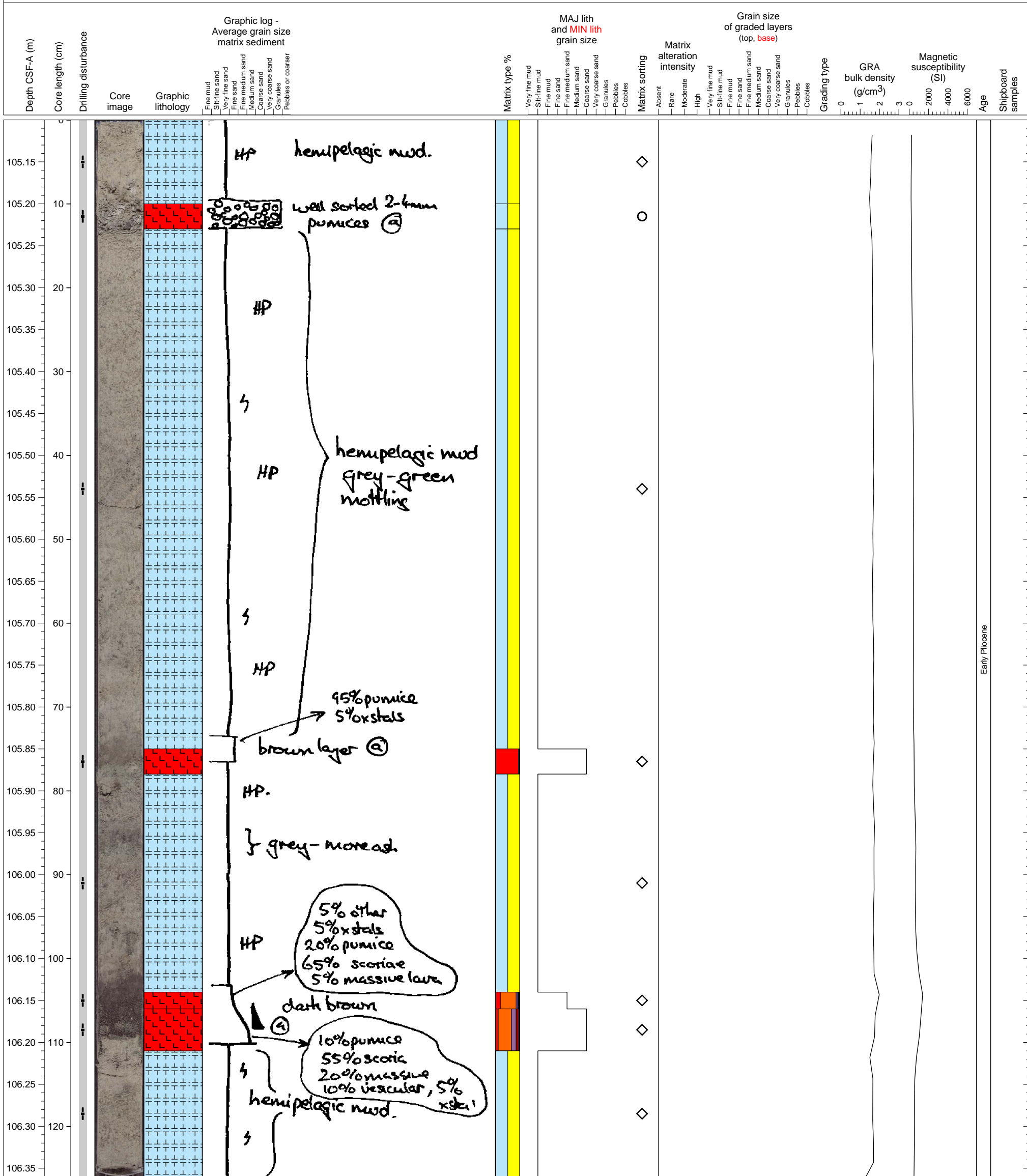
Hemipelagic clay interlayered with volcanoclastic sand units exhibiting normal grading.



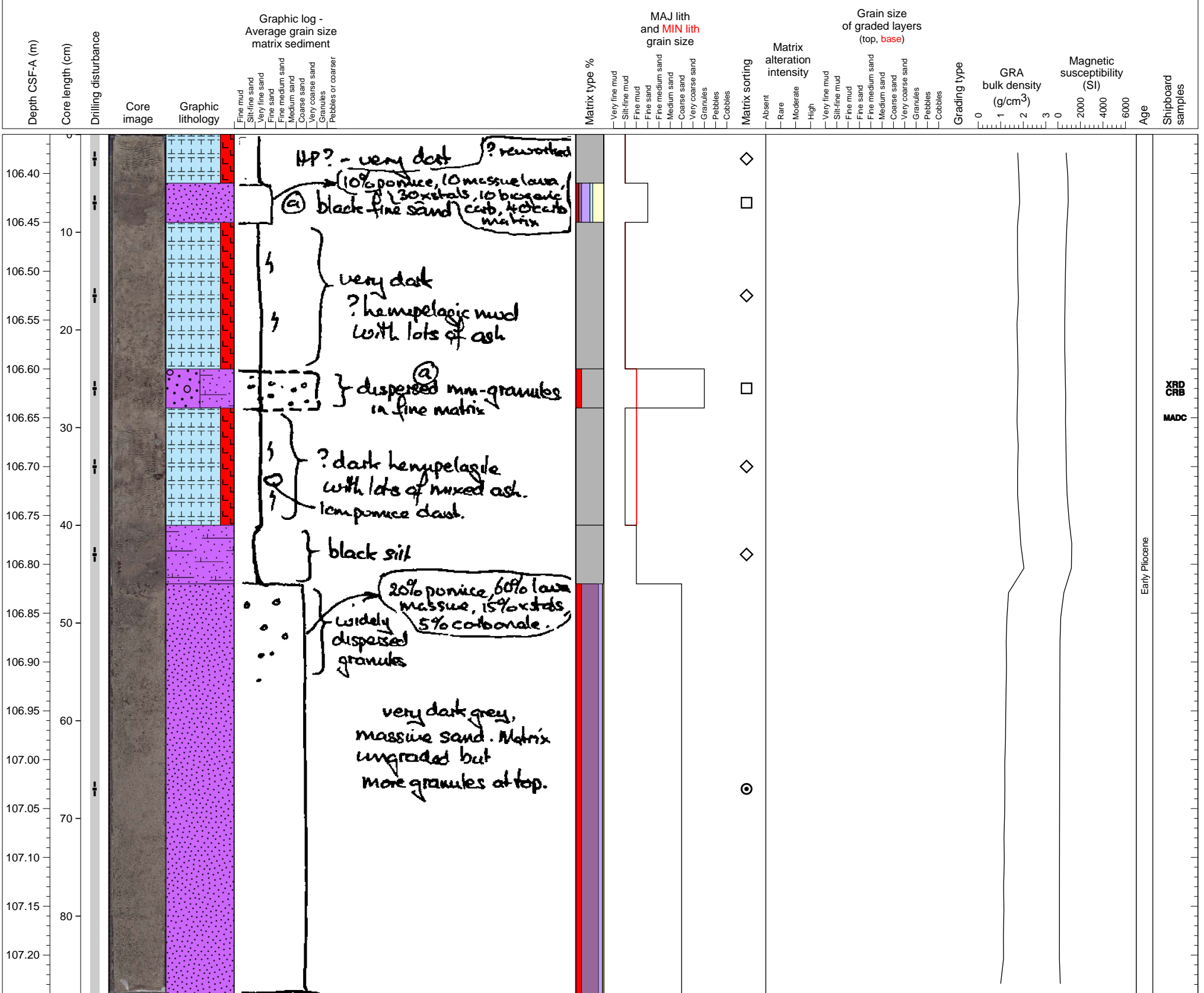
Early Pliocene

HS

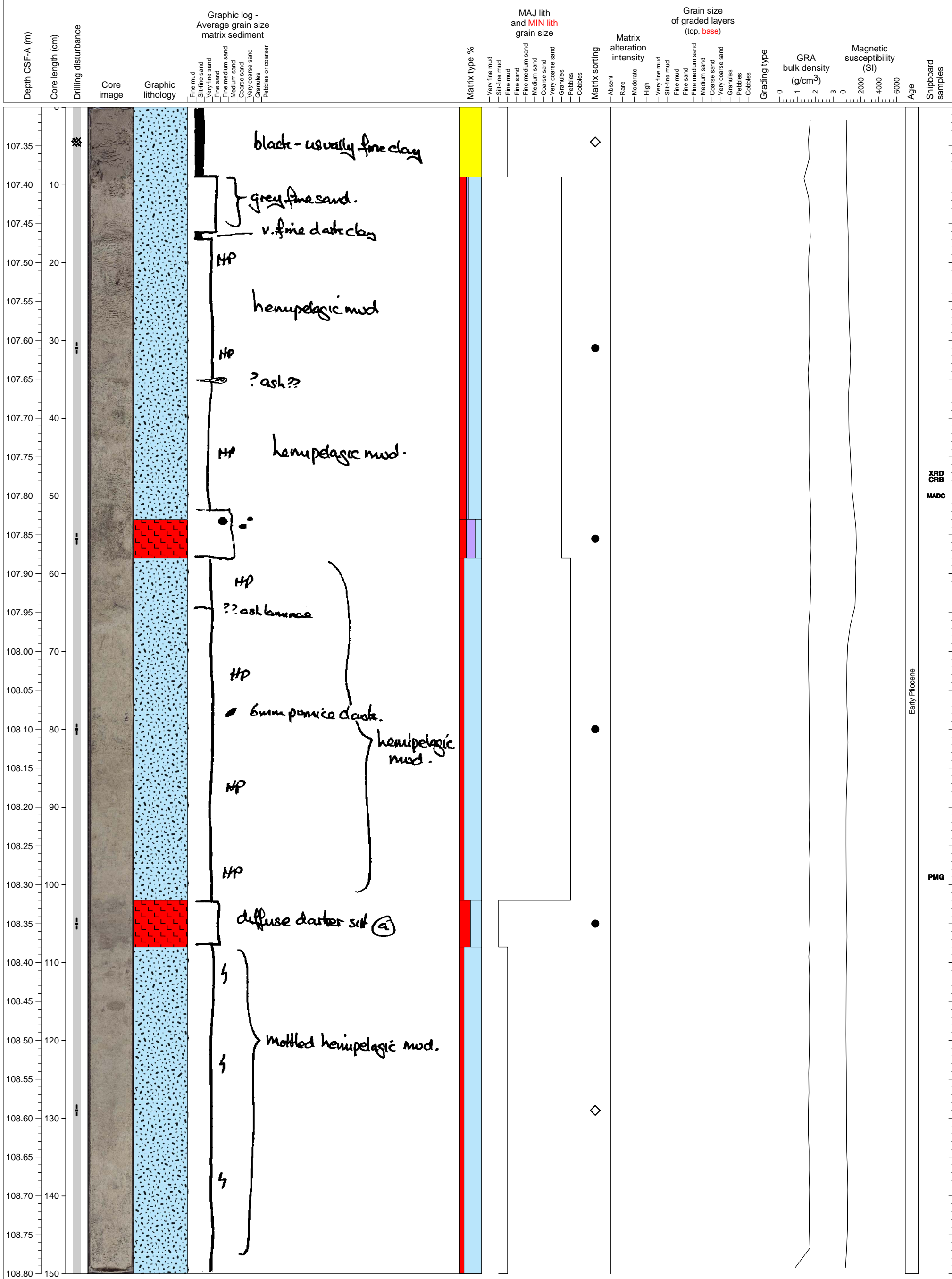
An pumicious ash fall out layer and two scoriacious fall out ash layers are interbedded by homogeneous bioturbated hemipelagic clay layers.



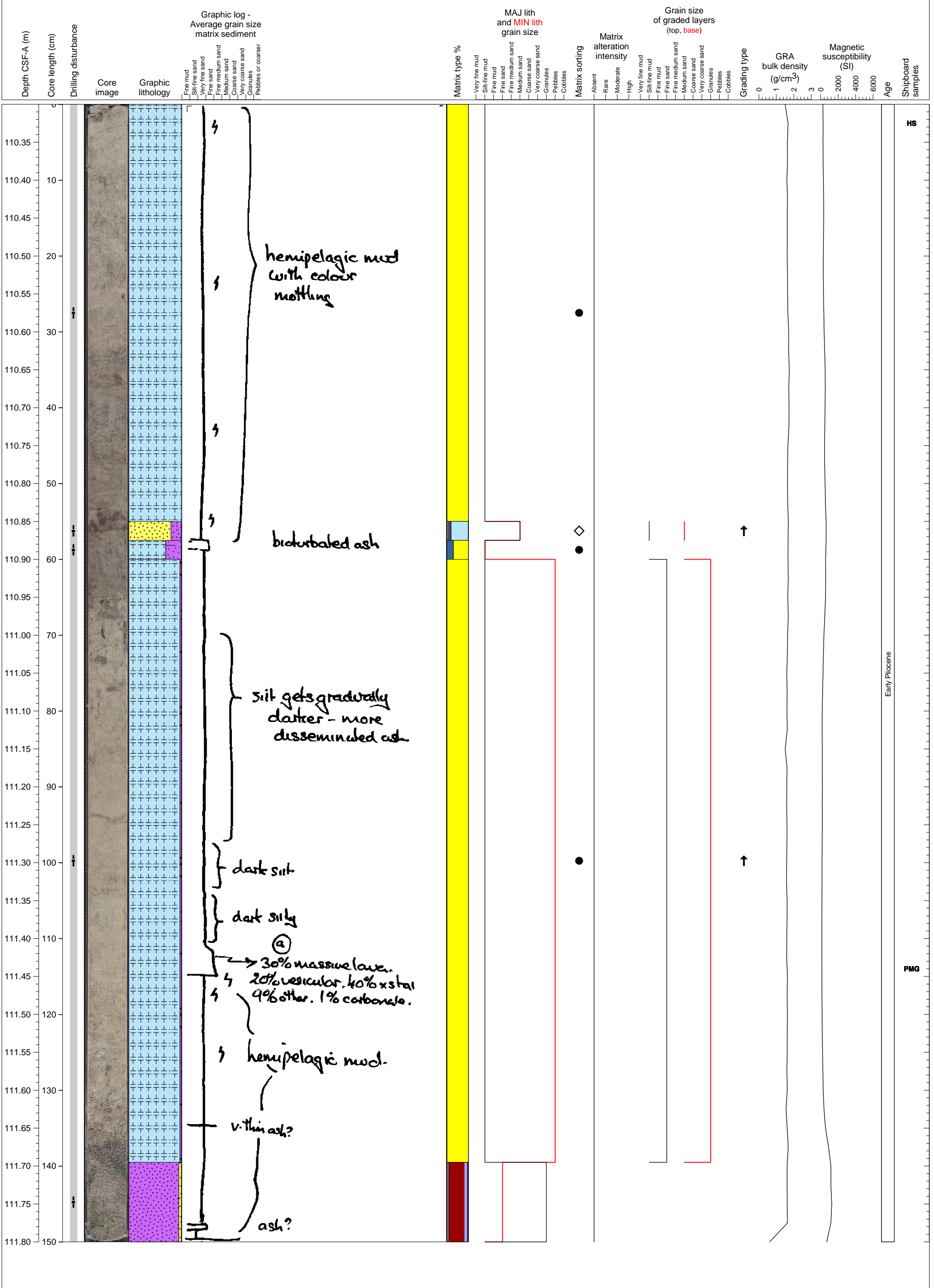
One potential tephra layer at the top and massive volcanoclastic sand layer in the bottom half, intercalating hemipelagic clay.



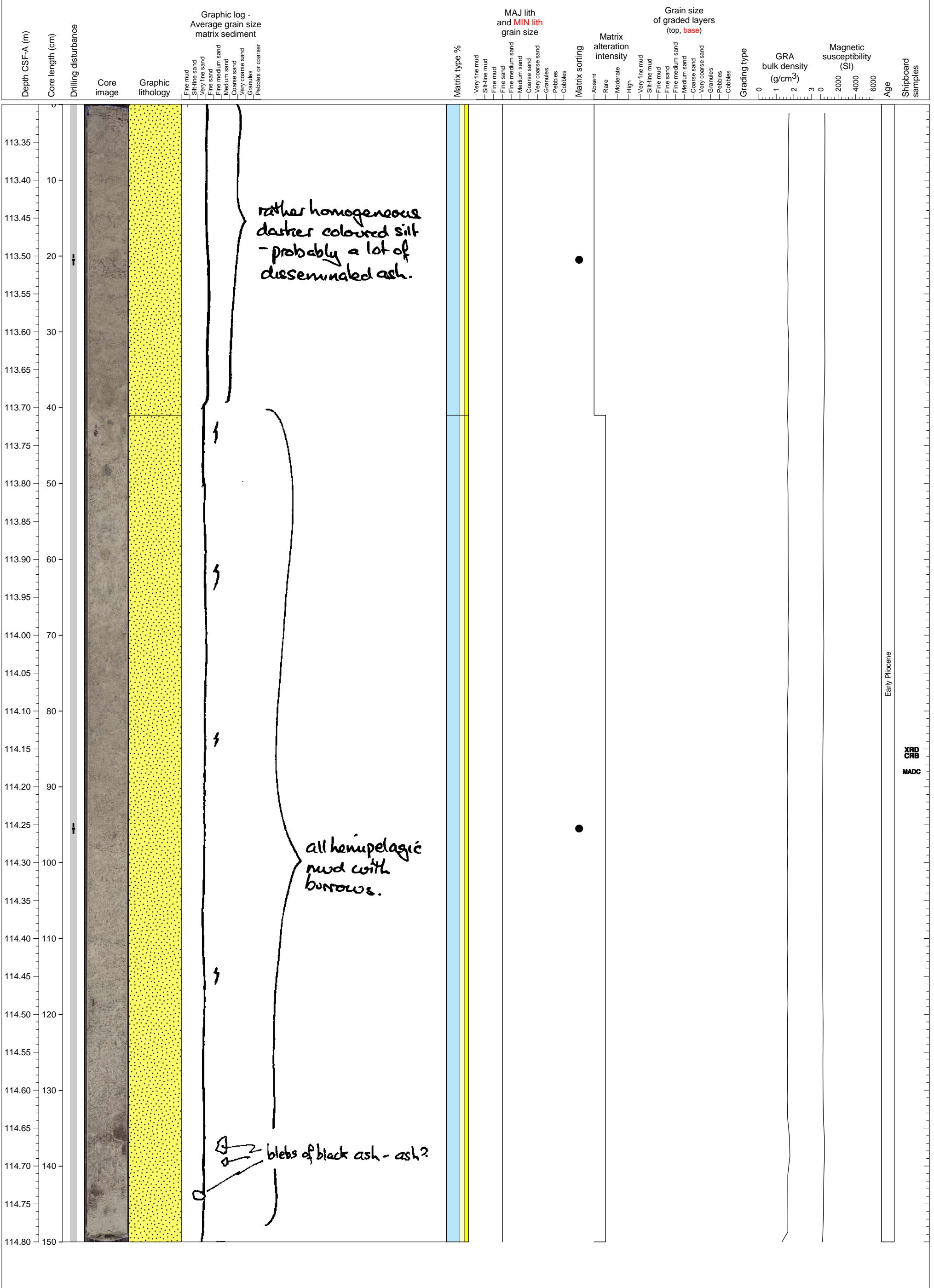
Dominantly calcareous sediment with some contamination of pumiceous grains. There are rare granule to pebble-sized pumice clasts. There are 2 pumiceous ash layers, at 53-58cm and 102-108cm.



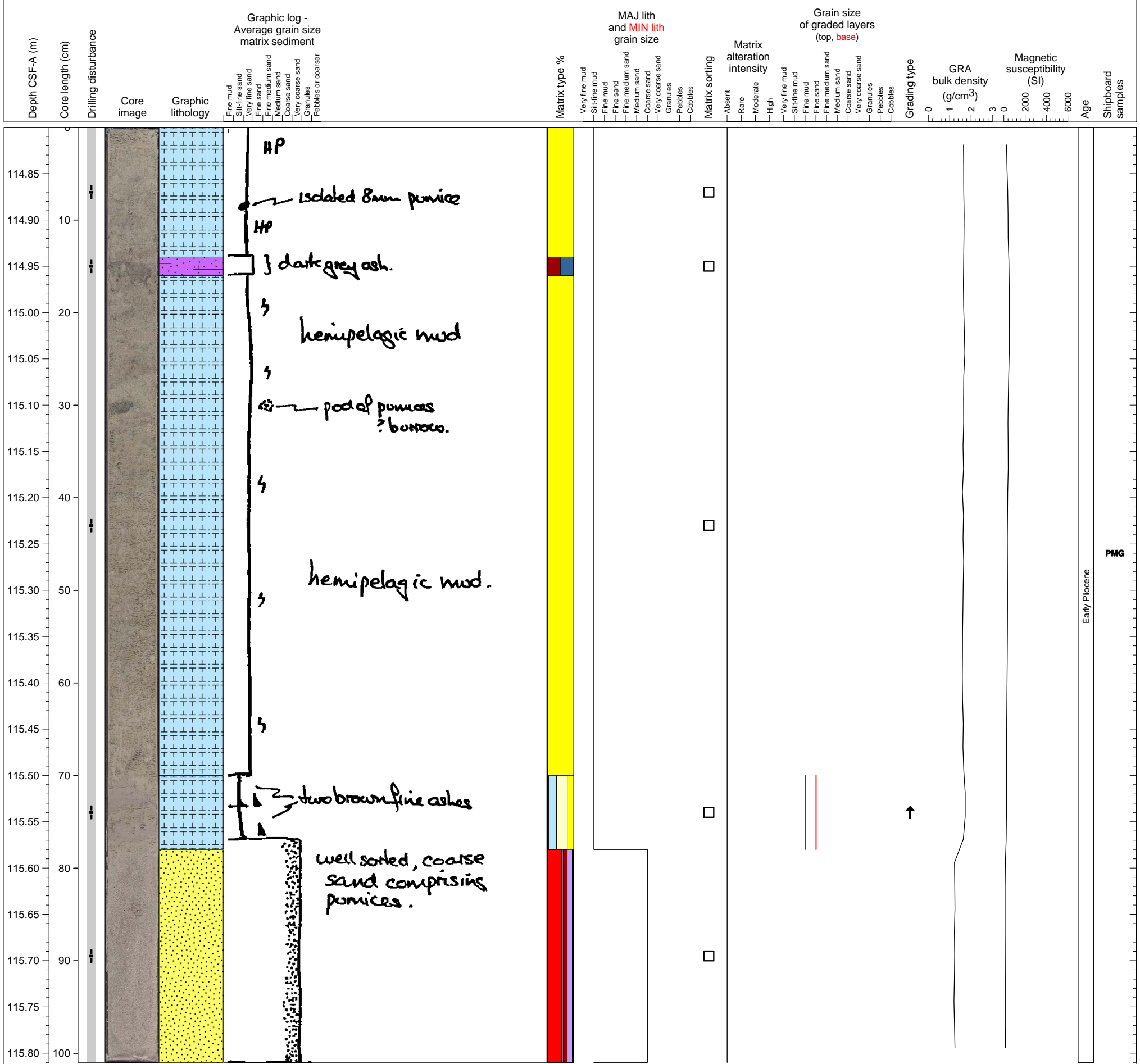
Hemipelagic sediments intercalating a potential turbidite deposit and a granule layer in the bottom. Granule is mainly composed of vesiculated lava fragments, crystals, and minor biogenic carbonate, and normally graded. Crystals concentrates on the top of this layer.



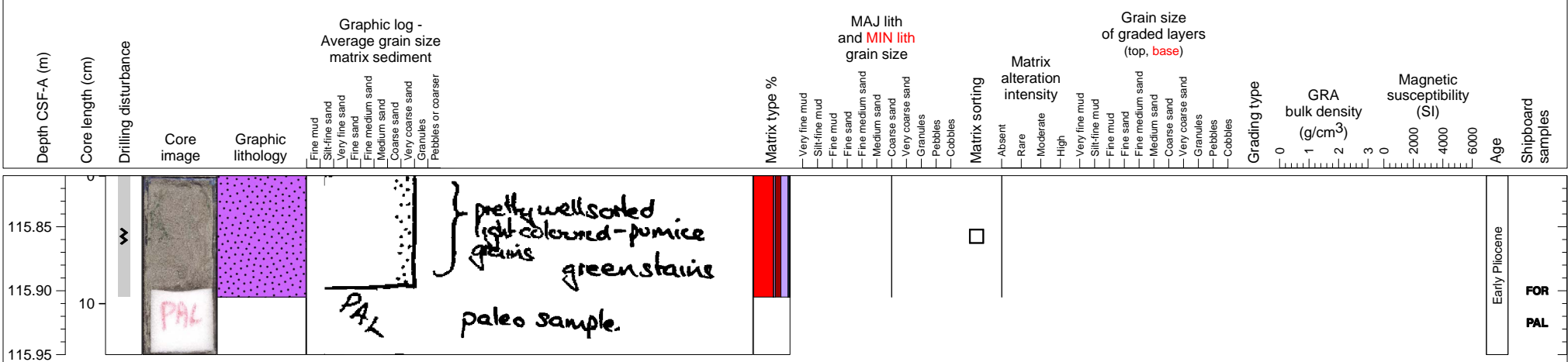
Hemipelagic silty sand.



Hemipelagic clay with thin volcanoclastic layer (ash?) above two fining upward beds of calcareous mud. Volcanoclastic sand makes up the base of the section.

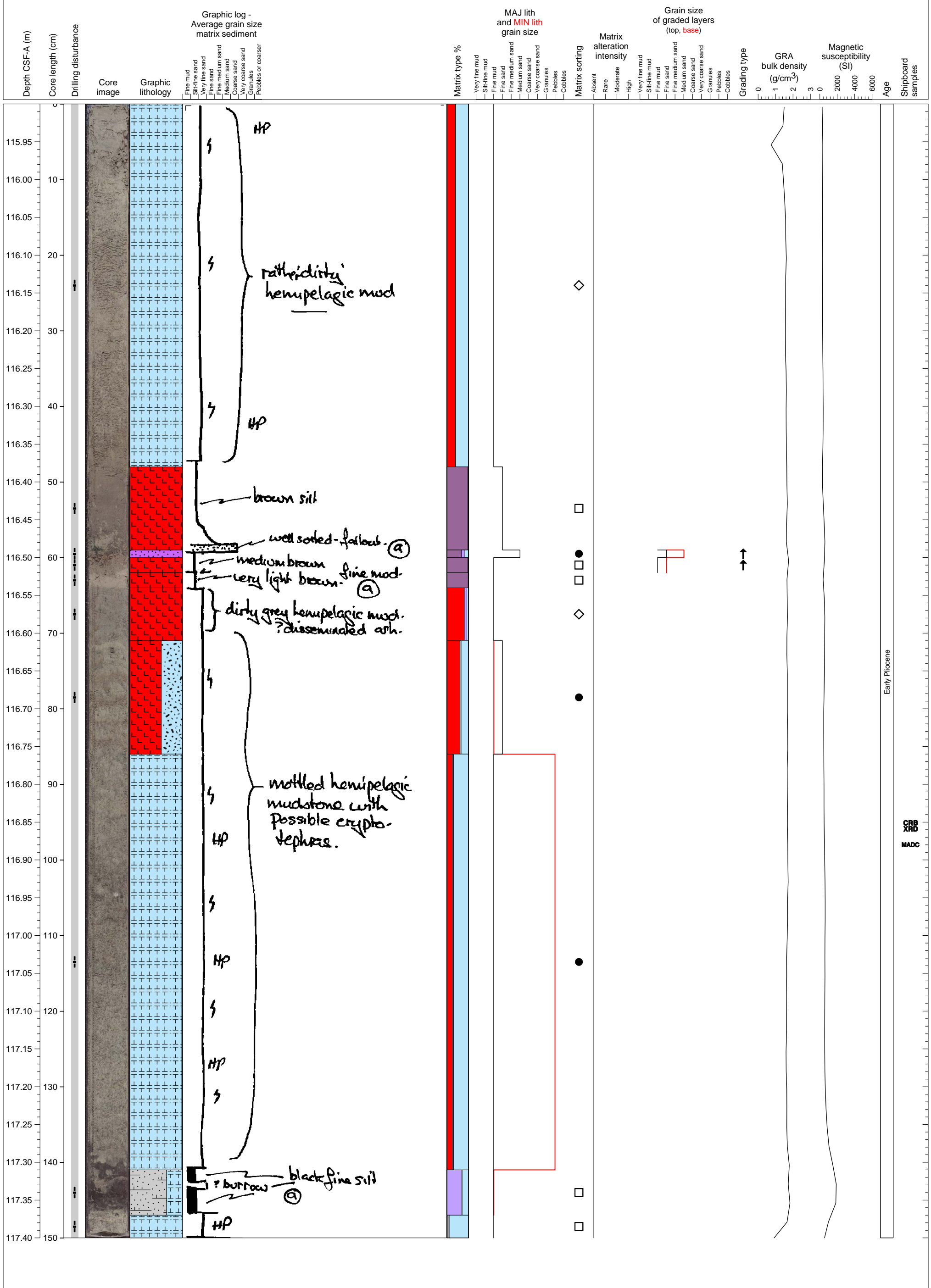


Volcaniclastic coarse sand. PAL sample from base of section.



Hole 340-U1396A-14H Section 1, Top of Section: 115.9 CSF-A (m)

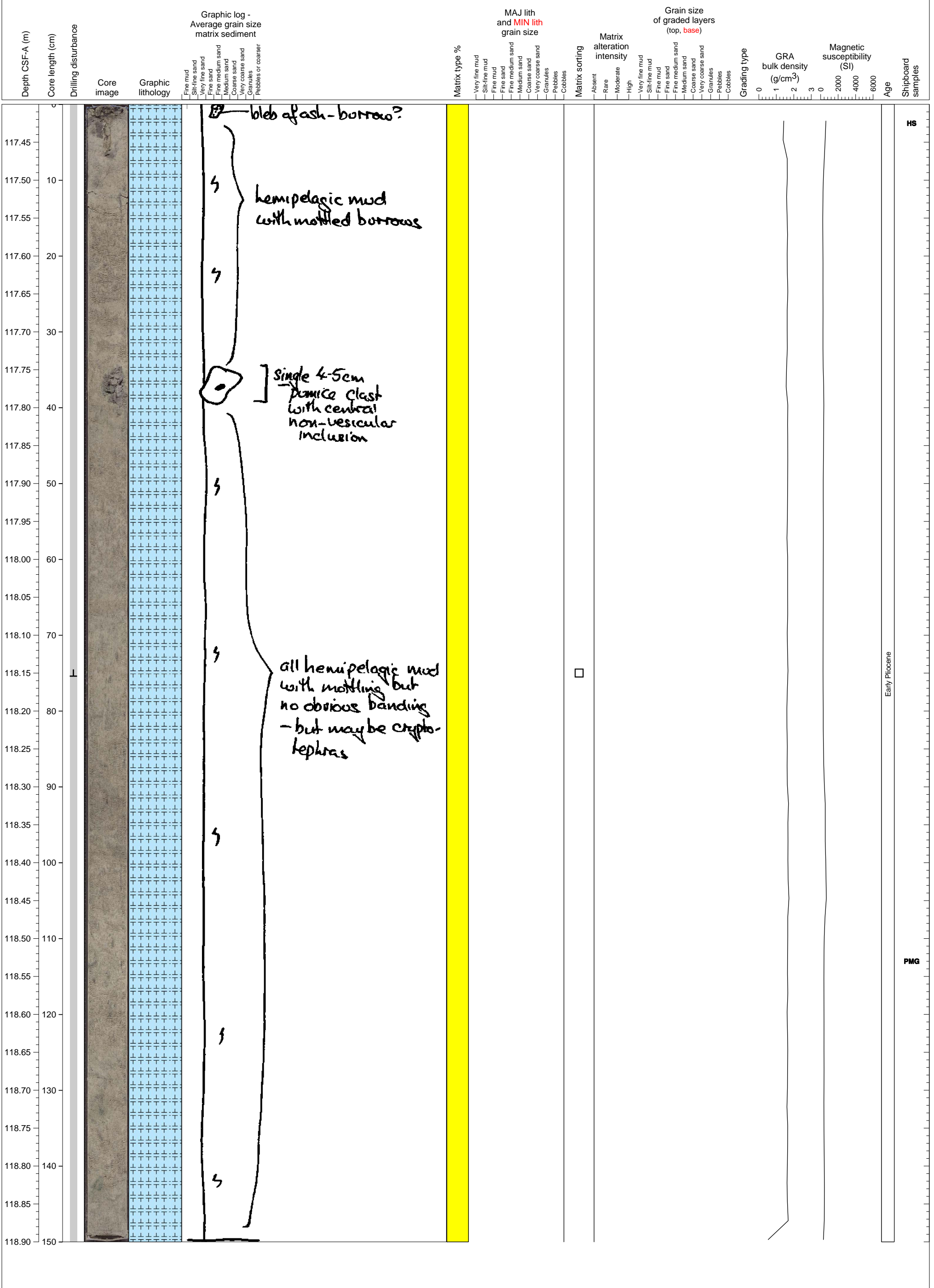
At least 4 layers of dacitic ash layers are embedded in calcareous background sediment. There is one layer of volcanic sand, containing dominantly lithic fragments. In the lowermost part of the section, pyrite-rich layer is hosted in calcareous sediment.



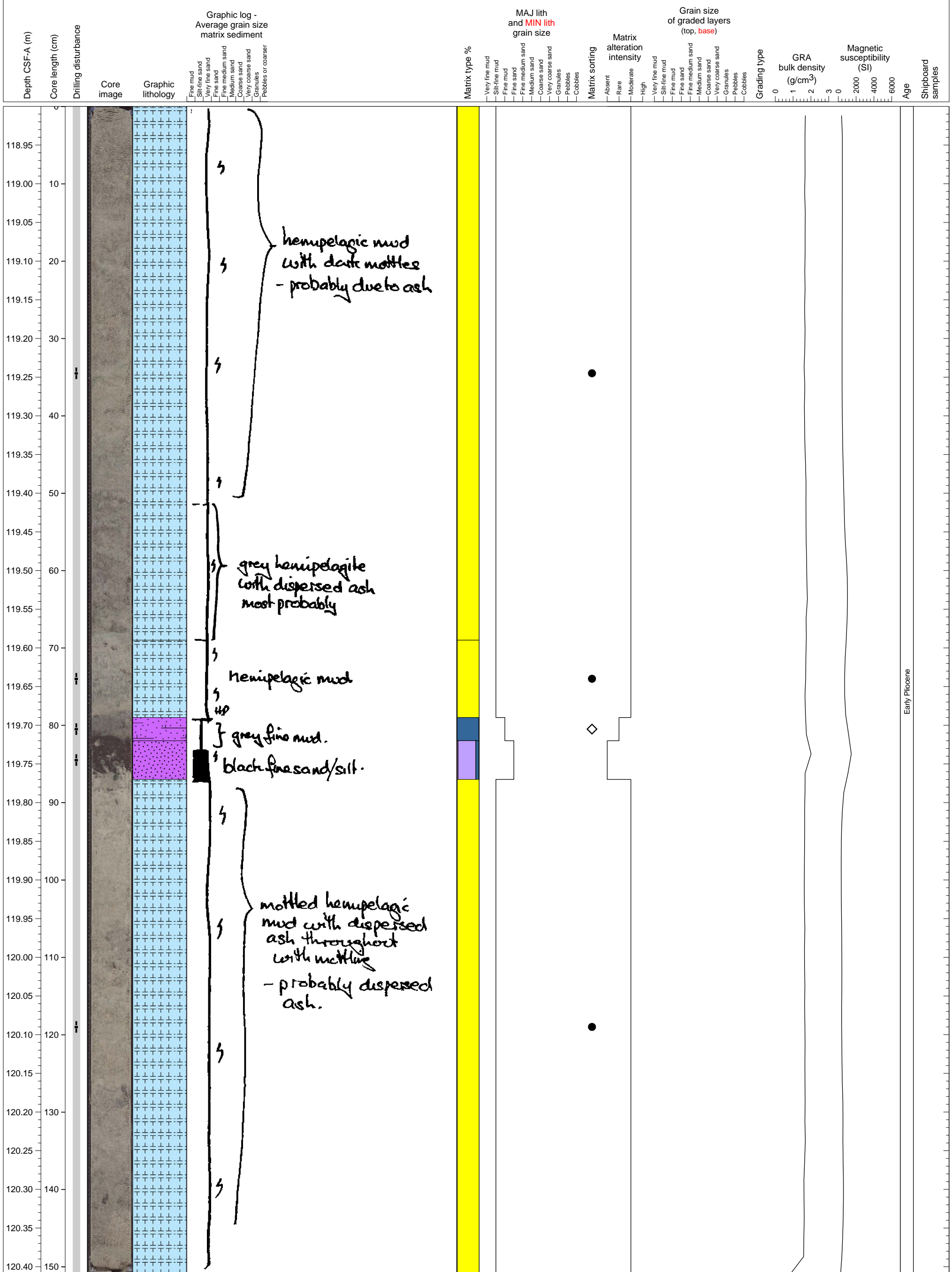
Early Pliocene

CRB
XRD
MADC

Hemipelagic clay with a cobble of vesicular lava embedded in it. The cobble is shattered (by core splitting) and has a glassy center.

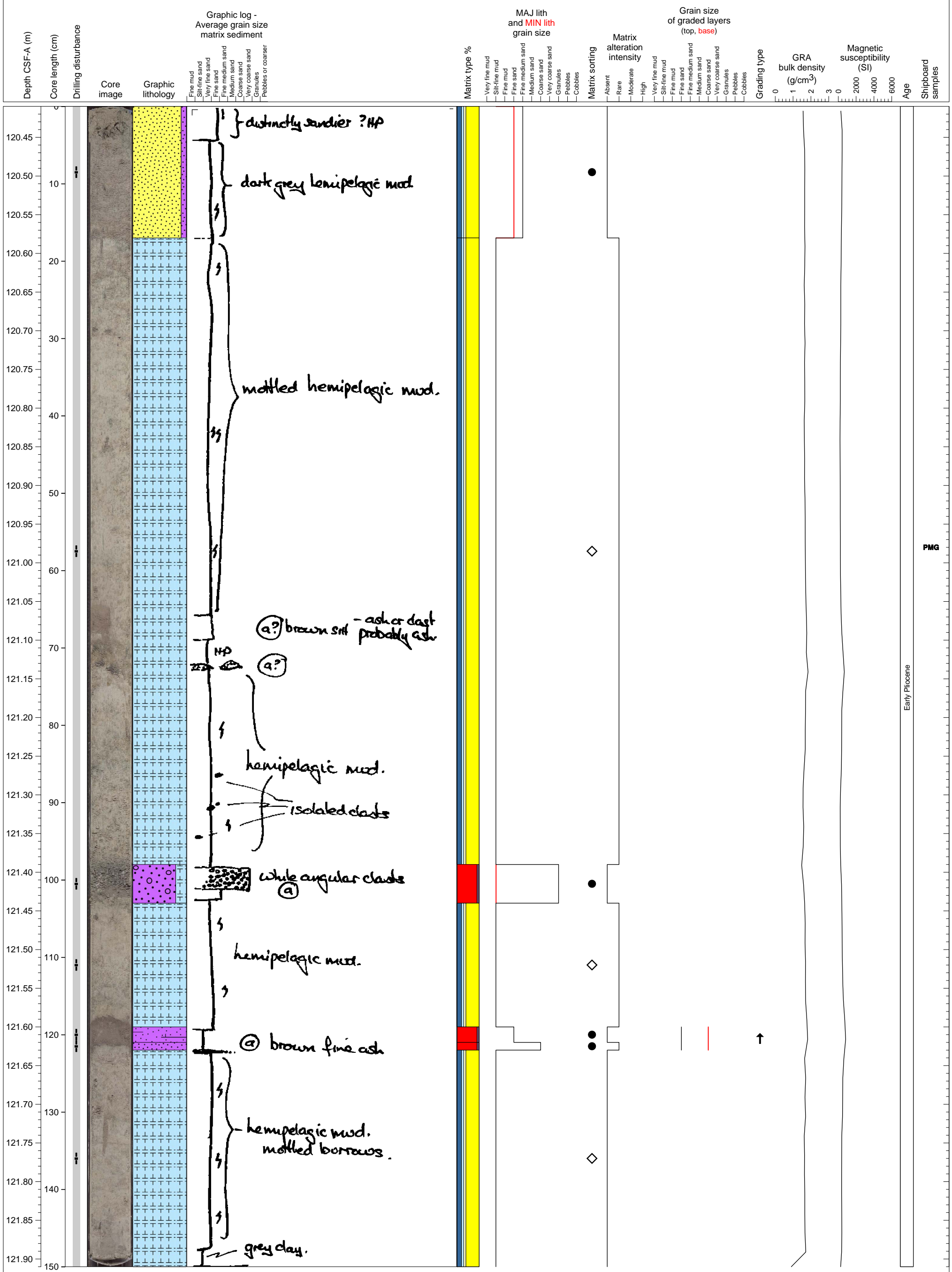


Hemipelagic sediment intercalating at least one tephra layer

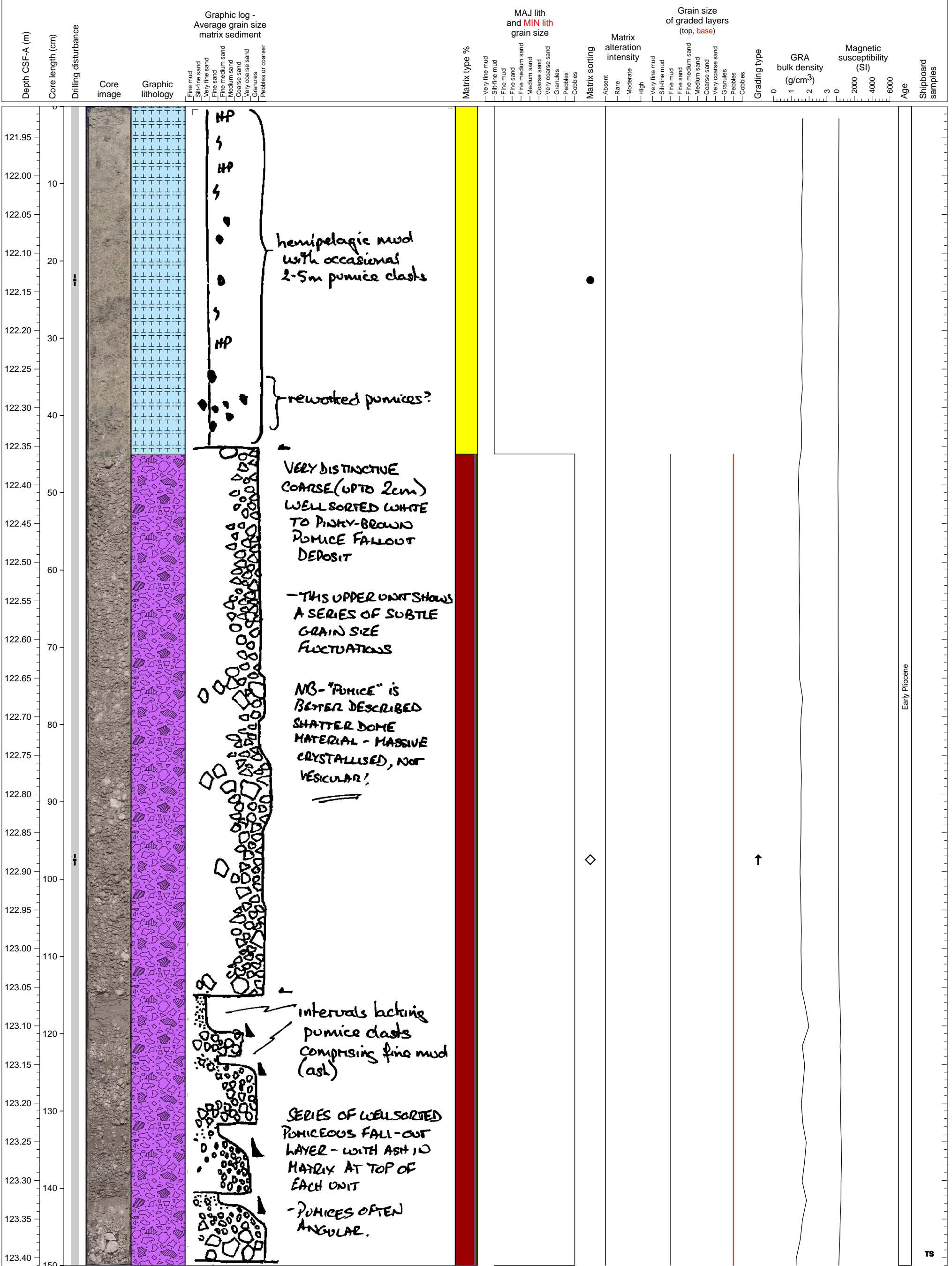


Early Pliocene

Thick hemipelagic clay layer interbed two volcanoclastic layers. The upper one is clast (pumice) supported layer, and the other is normally graded brown pumice ash layer.



Hemipelagic clay overlying a thick volcanoclastic breccia deposit. The cobbles in the breccia are composed of vesicular lava. At least five fining upward sequences are observed. The top 70cm of the breccia is massive with no gradational sequencing.



hemipelagic mud with occasional 2-5m pumice clasts

reworked pumices?

VERY DISTINCTIVE COARSE (UP TO 2cm) WELL SORTED WHITE TO PINKY-BROWN PUMICE FALLOUT DEPOSIT

- THIS UPPER UNIT SHOWS A SERIES OF SUBTLE GRAIN SIZE FLUCTUATIONS

NB - "PUMICE" IS BETTER DESCRIBED SHATTER DOME MATERIAL - MASSIVE CRYSTALLISED, NOT VESICULAR!

intervals lacking pumice clasts comprising fine mud (ash)

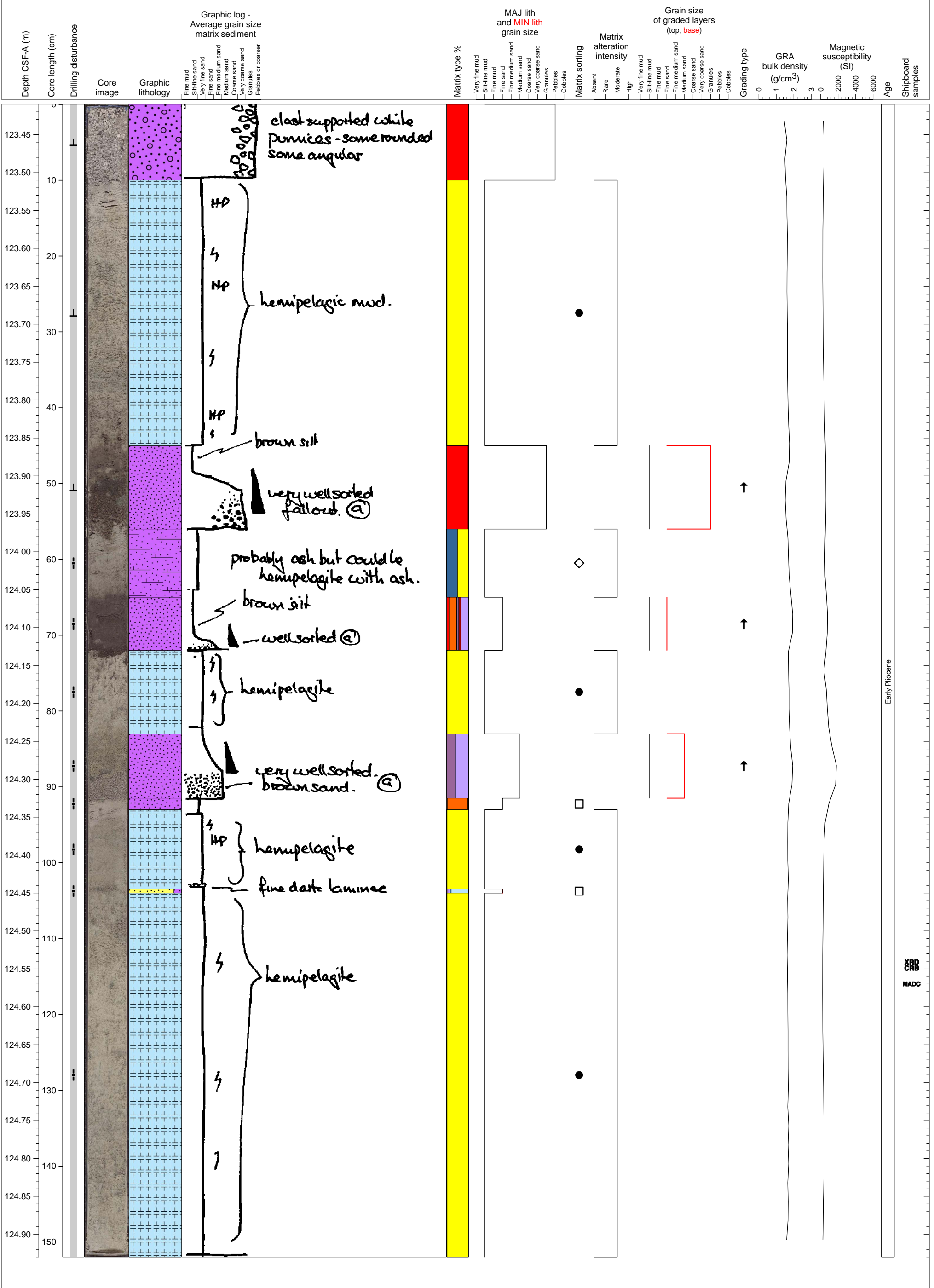
SERIES OF WELLSORTED PUMICEOUS FALL-OUT LAYER - WITH ASH IN MATRIX AT TOP OF EACH UNIT

- PUMICES OFTEN ANGULAR.

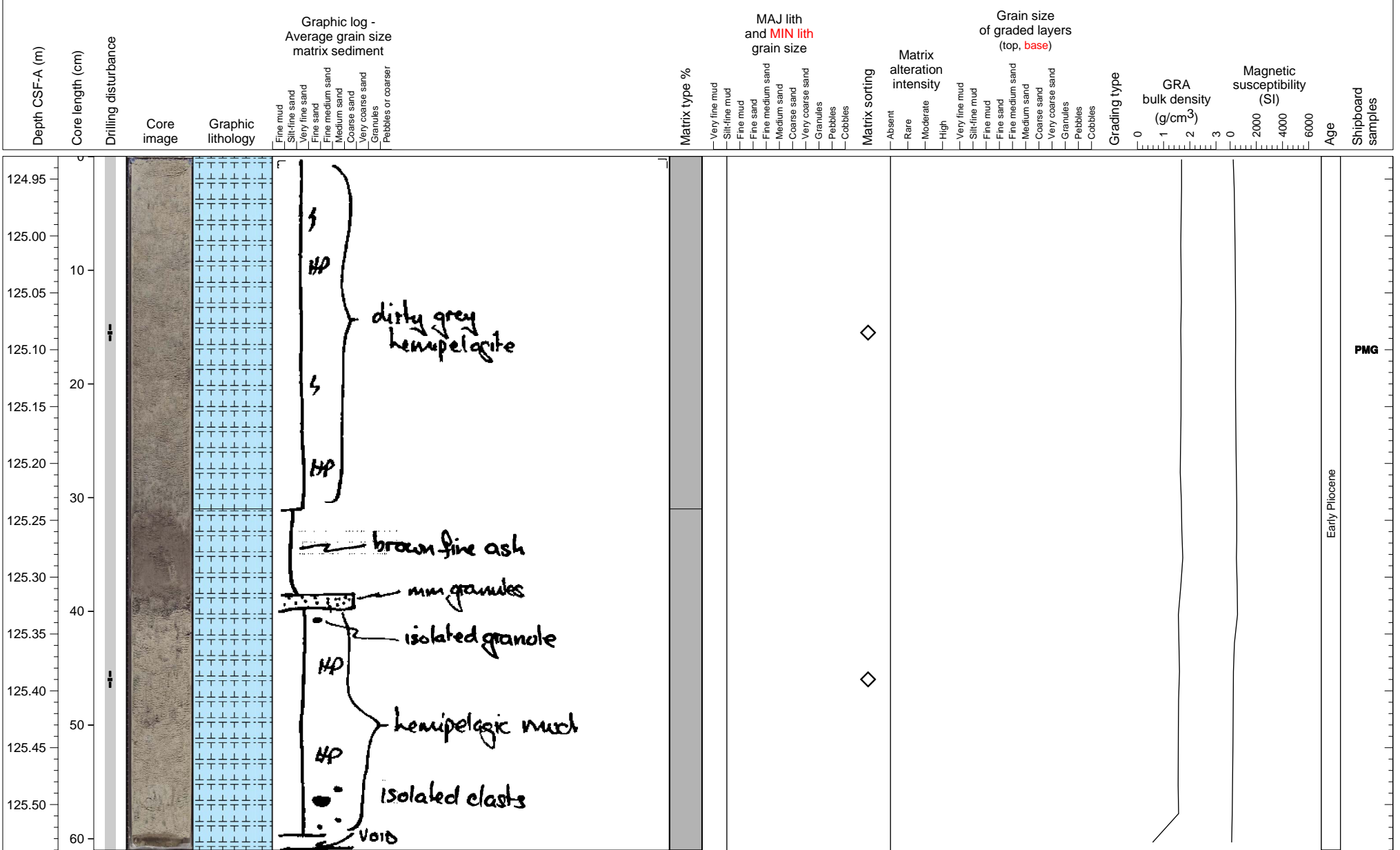
Early Pliocene

TS

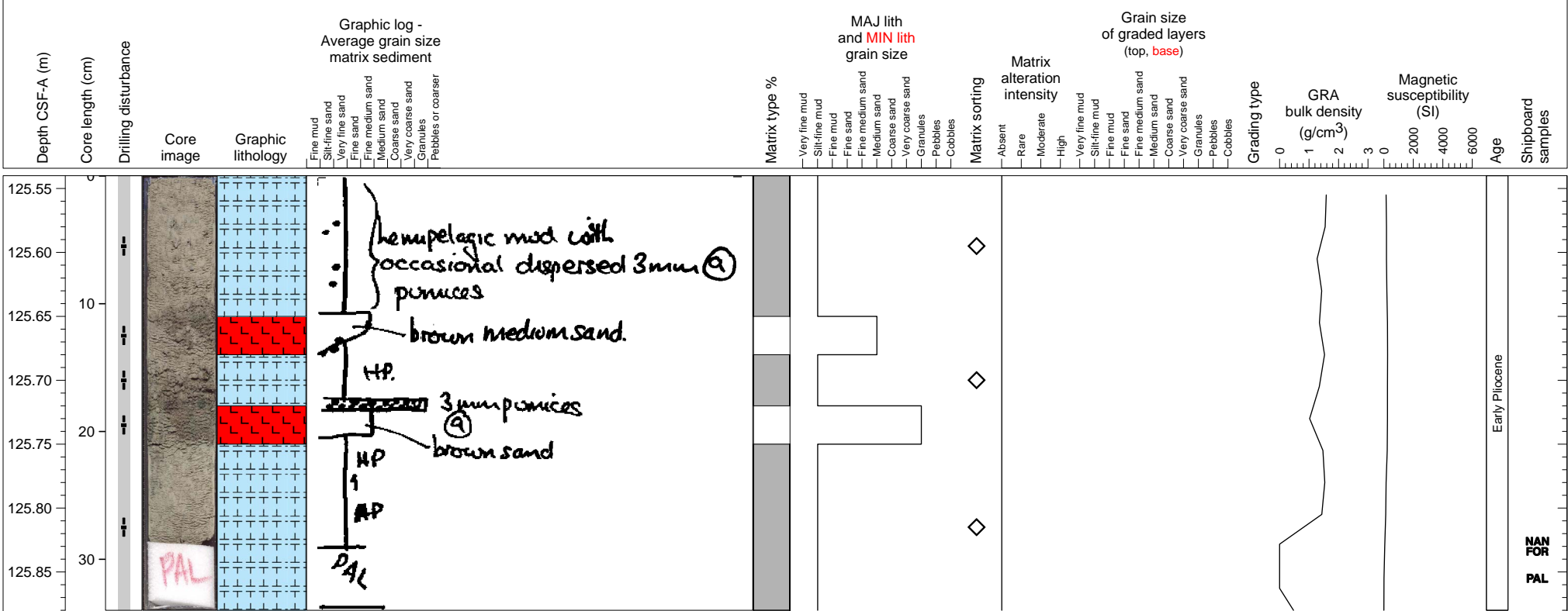
A basal part of pumiceous turbidite at the top of this section. Grain size in this layer is basically granule and pebble in maximum. And at least three normally grading tephra fallouts, intercalated in hemipelagic sediments.



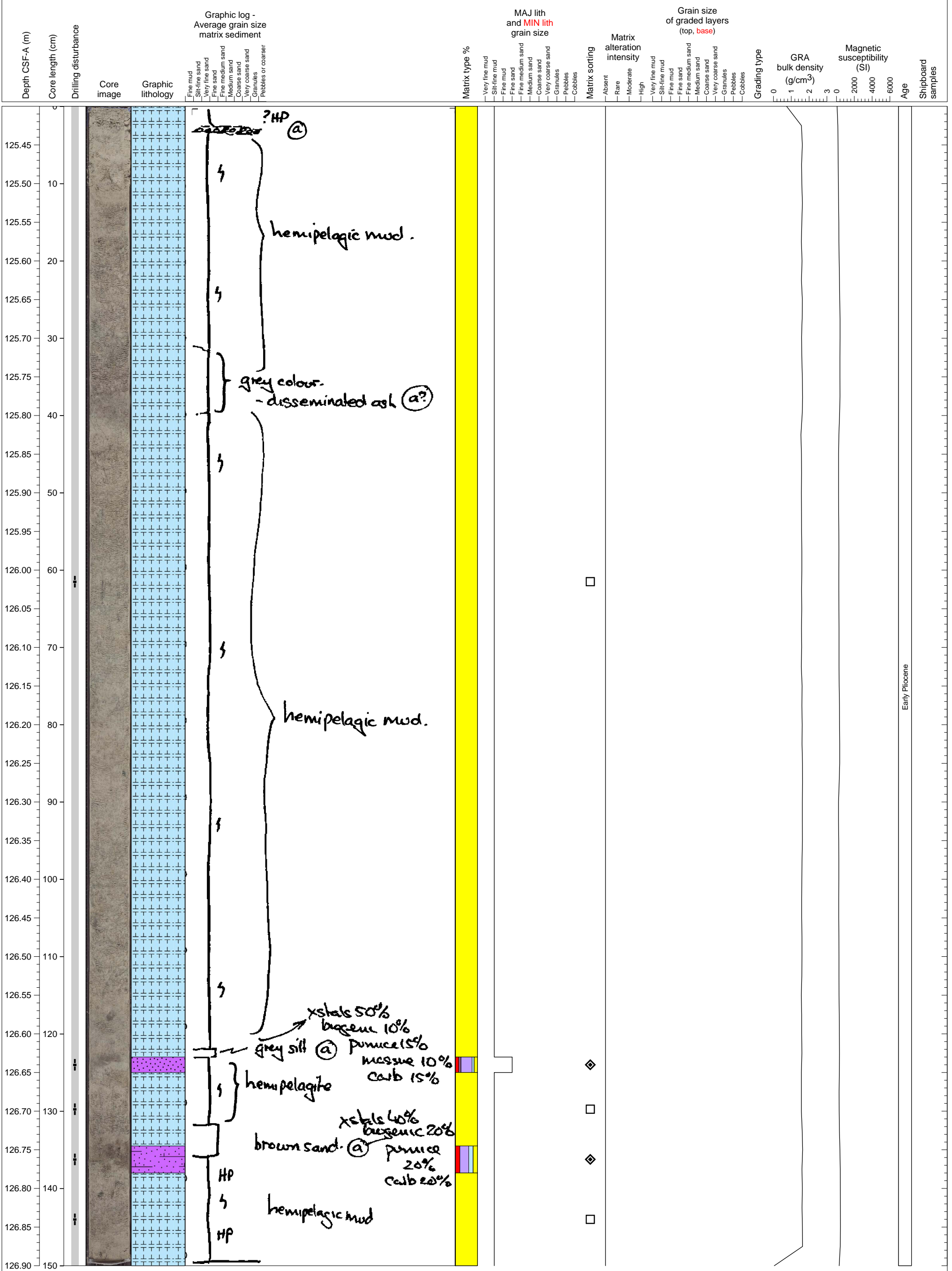
Hemipelagic fine sediments.



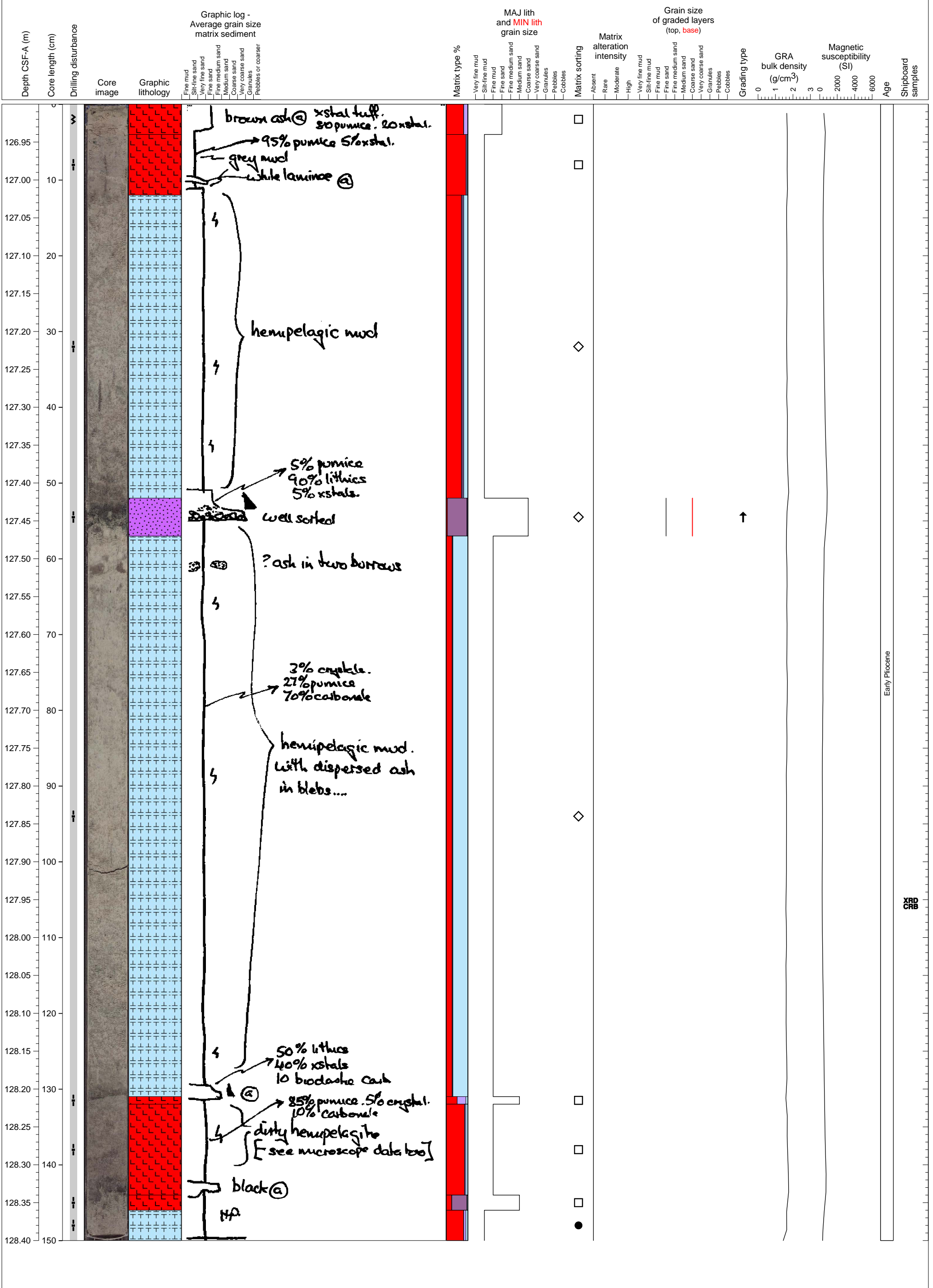
Hemipelagic sediments with 2 thin ashfall layers.



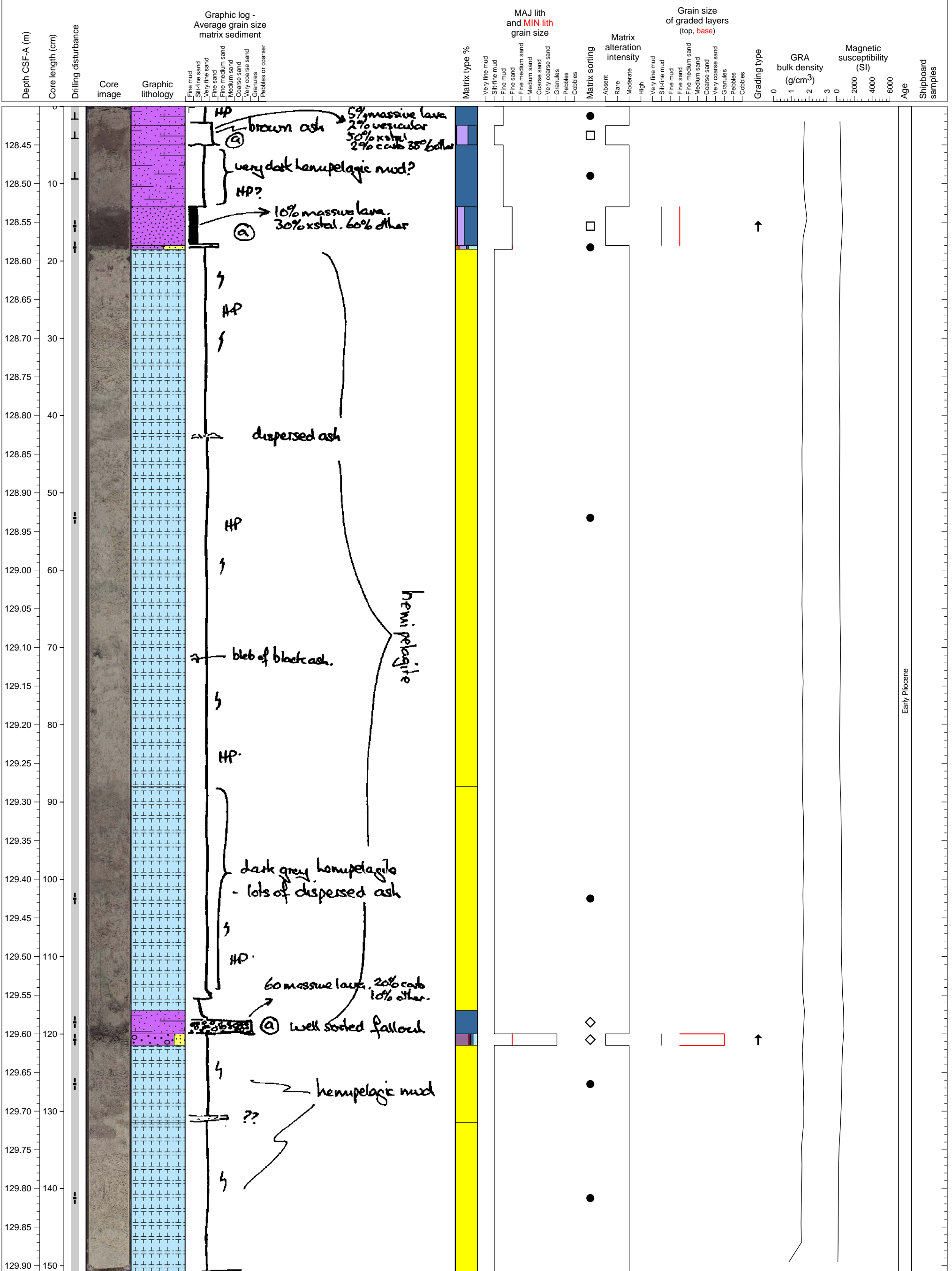
Hemipelagic clay with two thin volcanoclastic sand layers.



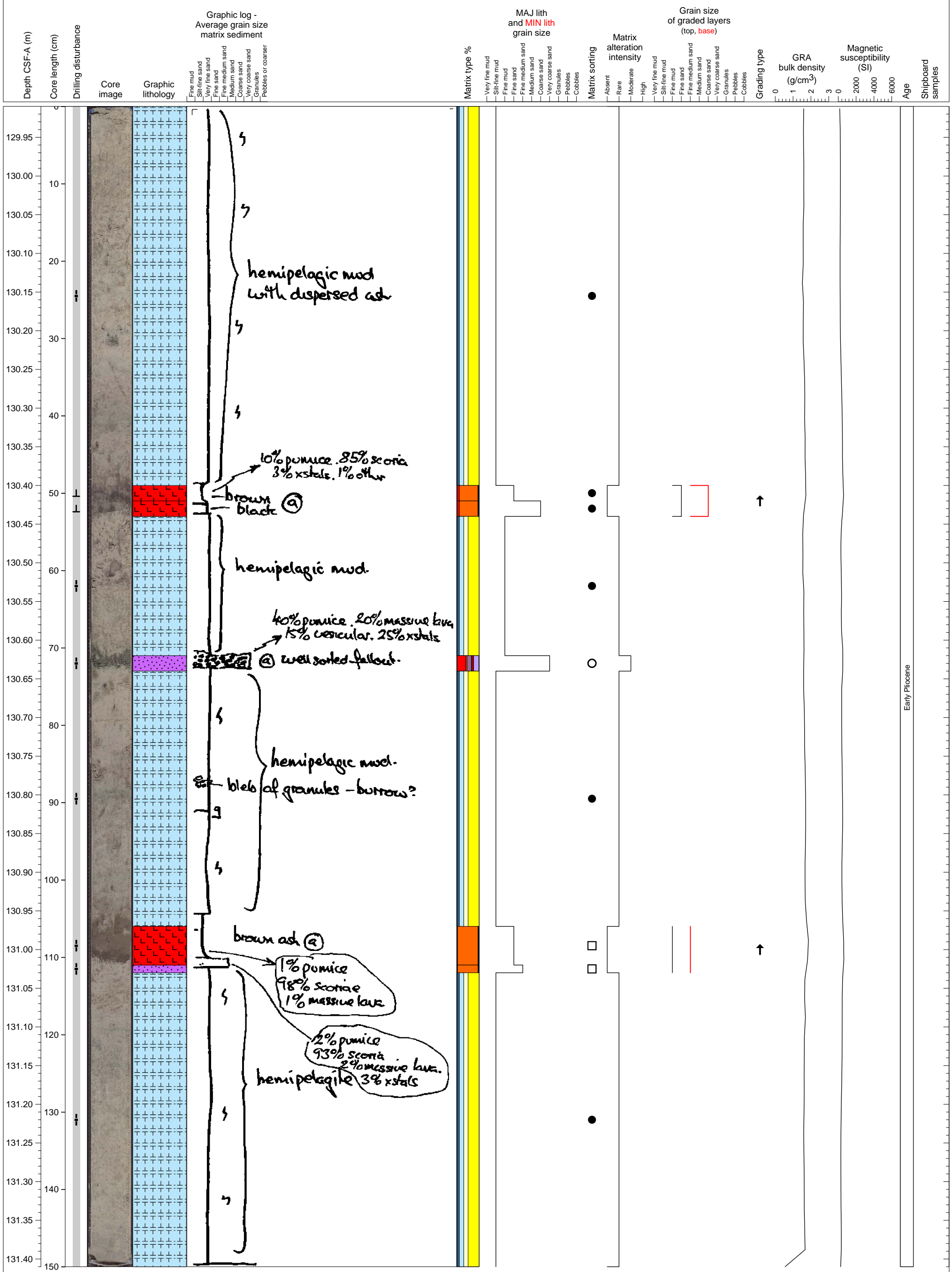
At least 6 layers of volcanic ash are embedded in background calcareous ooze. Calcareous sediments are also contaminated by pumiceous material. Bioturbation is pervasive.



Hemipelagic muddy sediments interlayering at least two tephra layers.

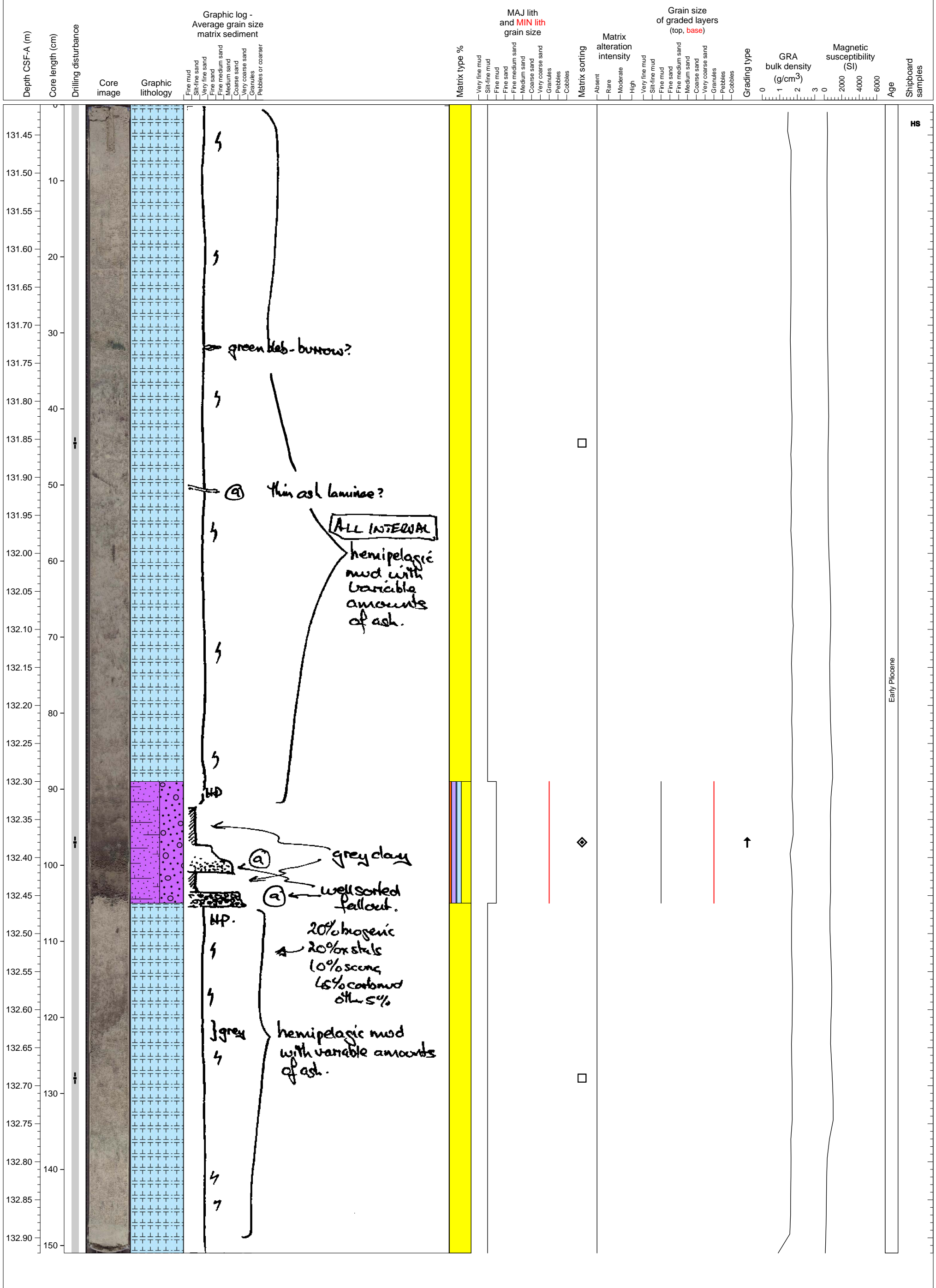


Thick hemipelagic layers interbed two scoriaceous ash layers (fall out ?) and a very coarse-grain volcanoclastic sand layer.

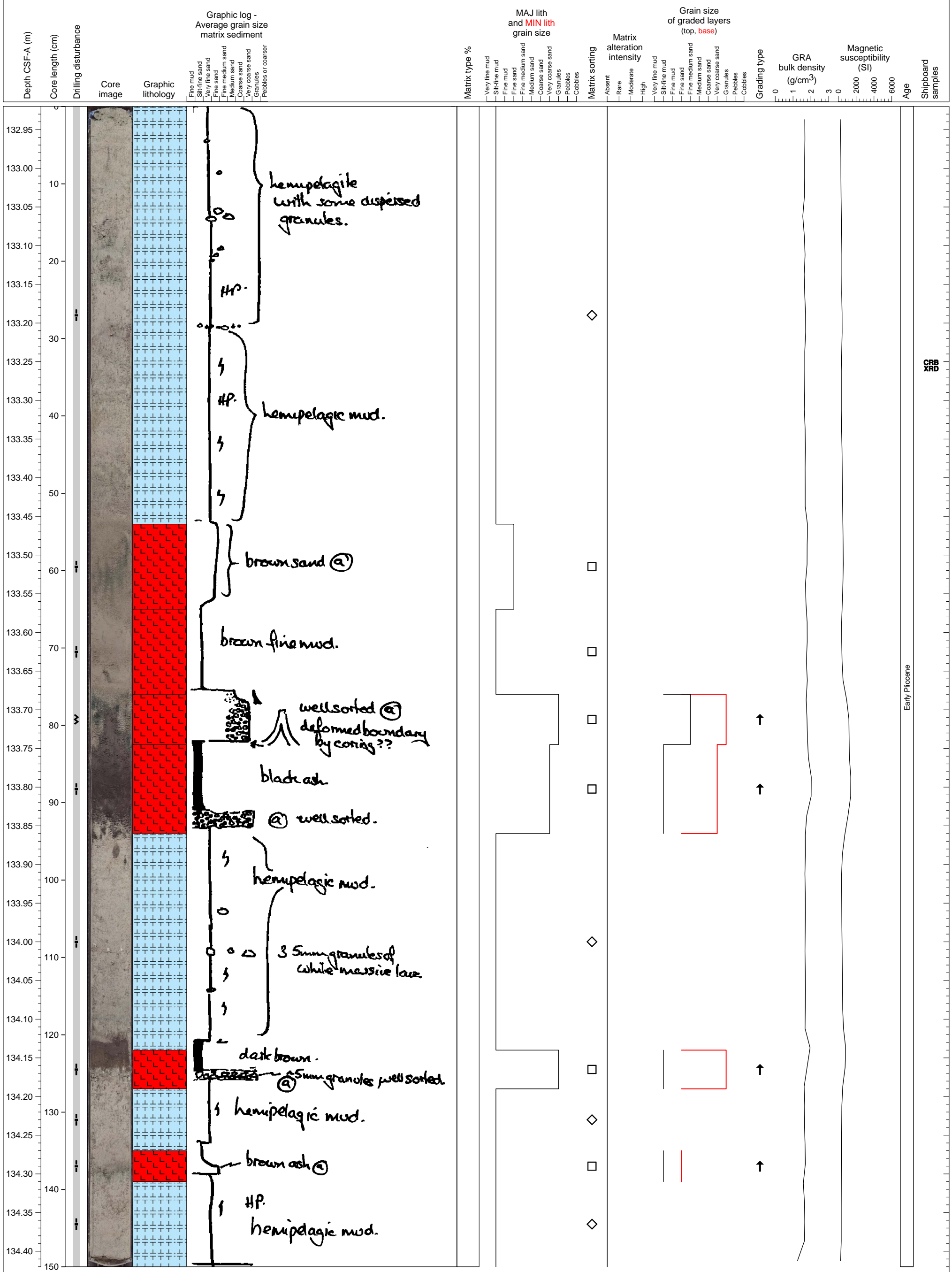


Early Pliocene

Hemipelagic clay with two fining upward volcanoclastic sequences in the middle.



This section contains 4 normally graded ash layers and two brown sand-mud ash layers. Ash layers are well-sorted and the grain sizes of their bases range from granule to fine sand.



Hemipelagic clay with interlayered volcanoclastic sand. PAL sample from base.

