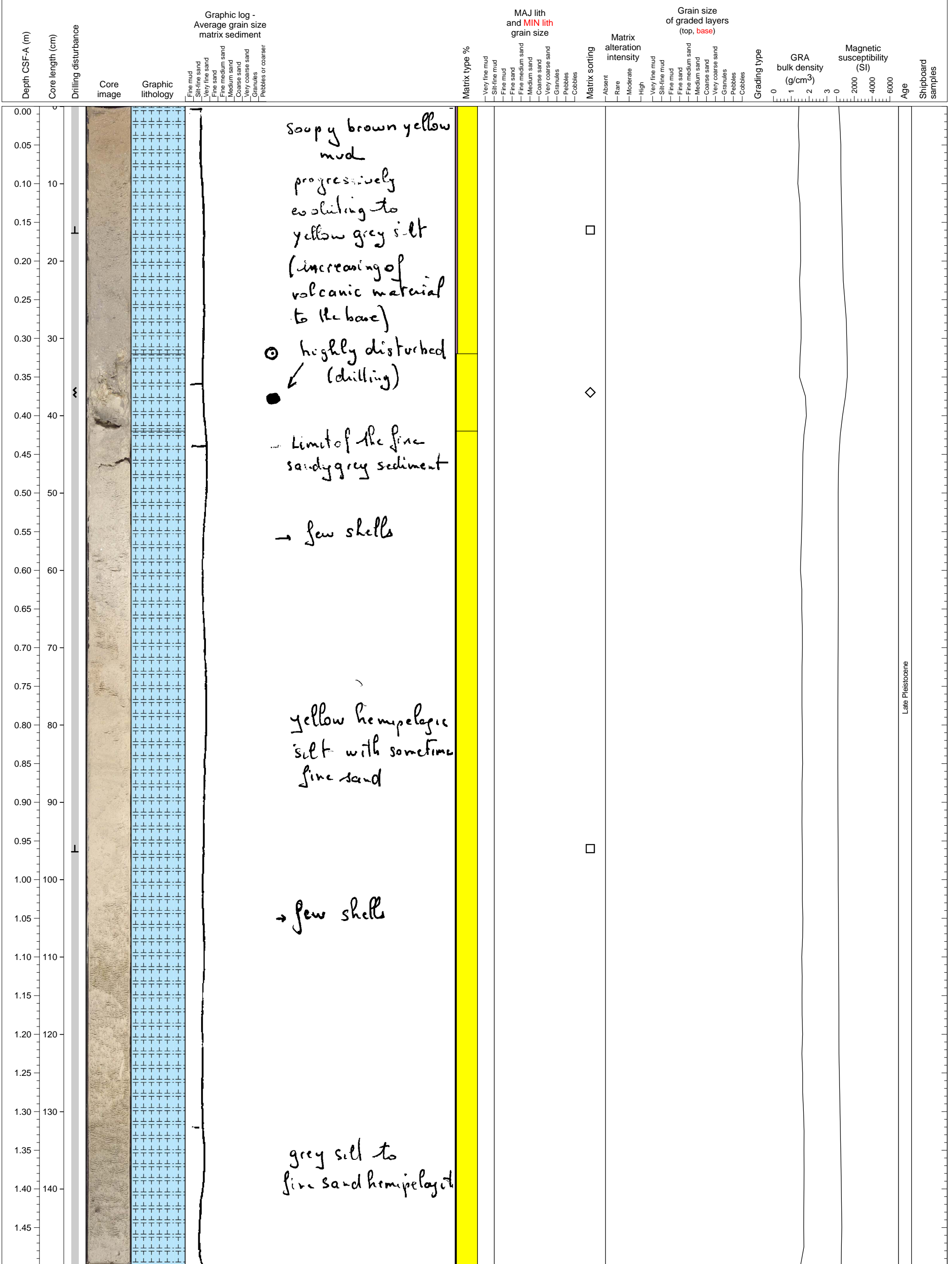


Hemipelagic sediment, with slightly higher proportion of lava grains towards top.



soapy brown yellow mud progressively evolving to yellow grey silt (increasing of volcanic material to the base)

⊙ highly disturbed (drilling)

●

→ Limit of the fine sandy grey sediment

→ few shells

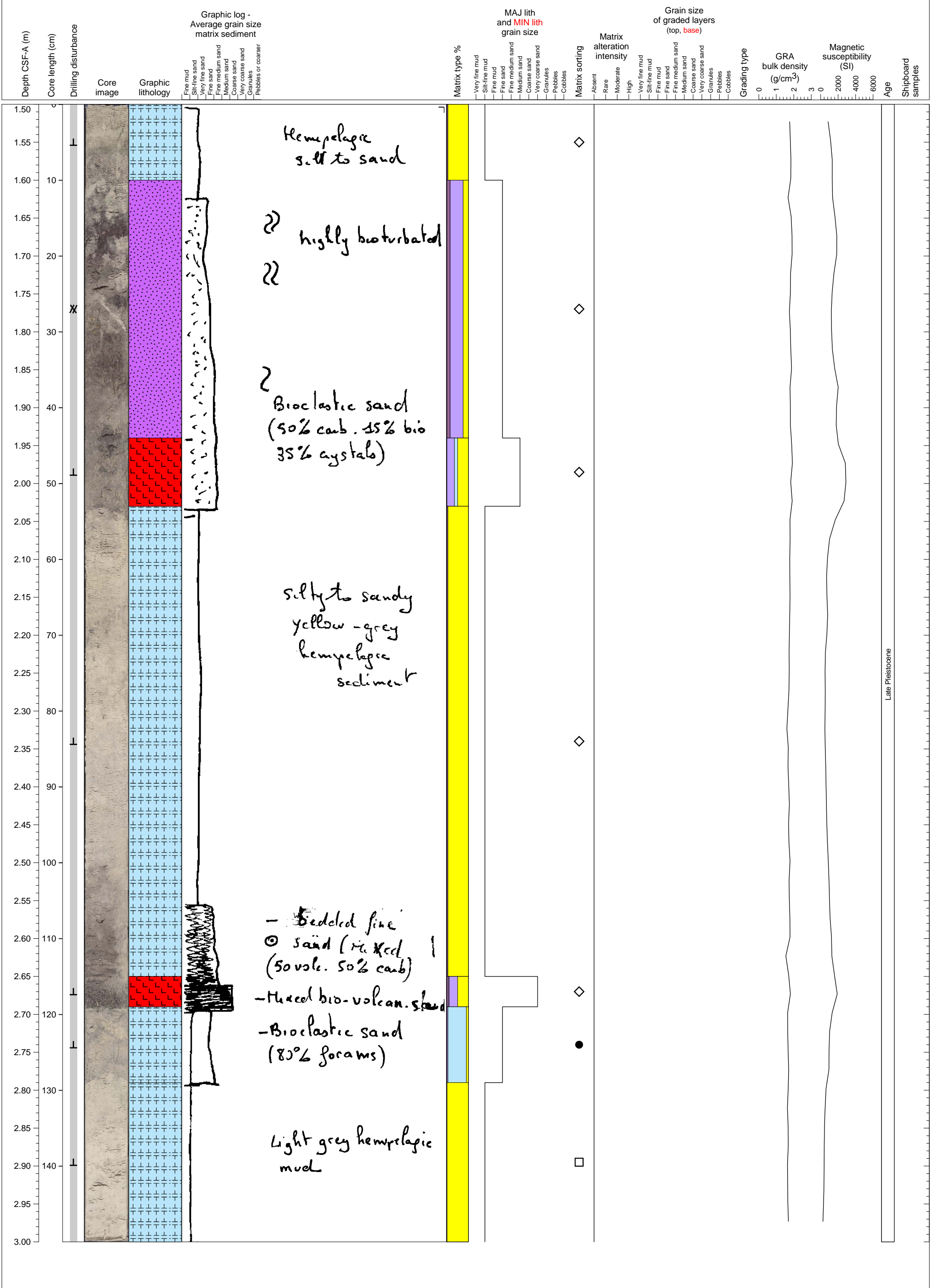
yellow hemipelagic silt with sometime fine sand

→ few shells

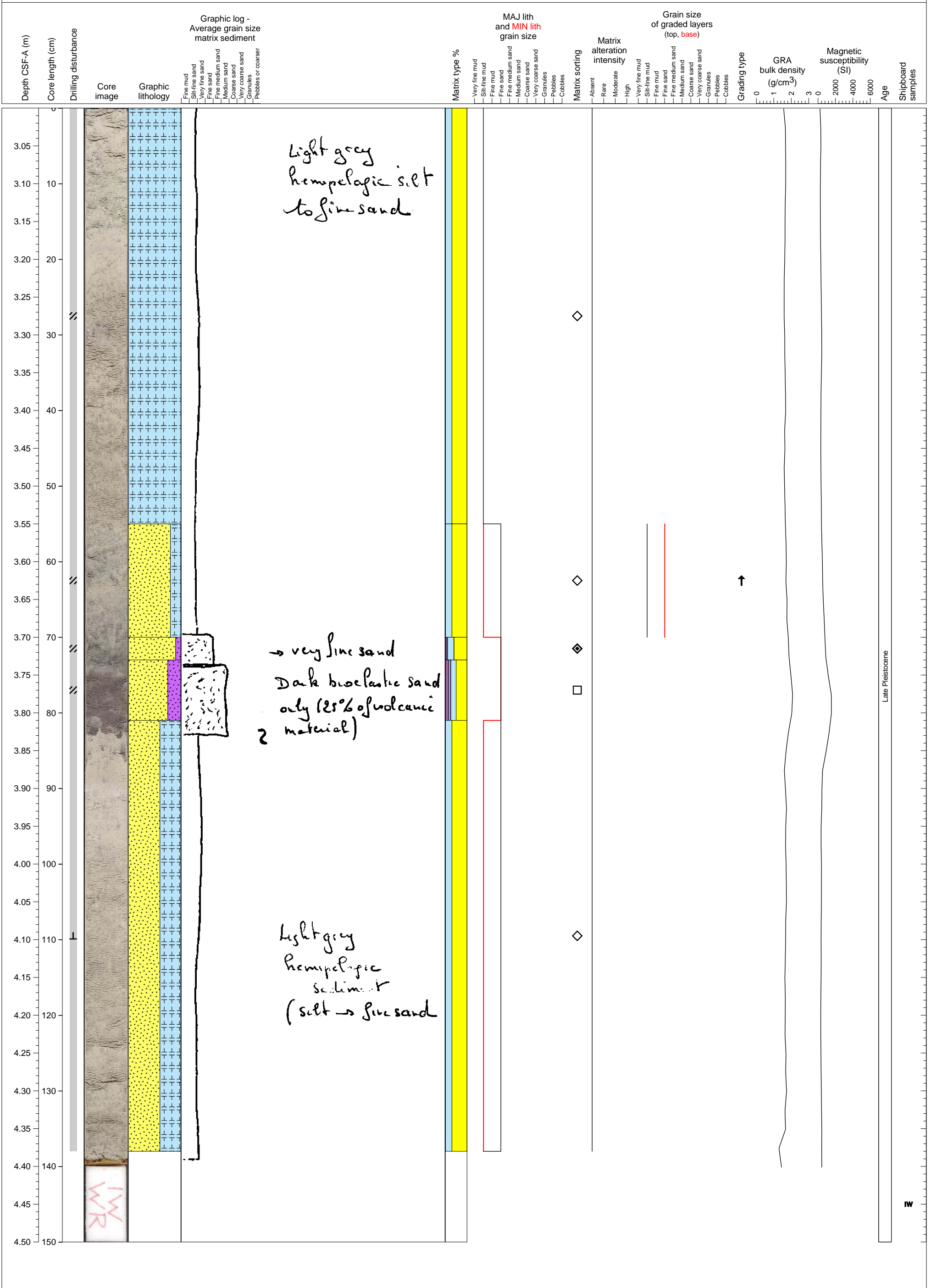
grey silt to fine sand hemipelagic

Late Pleistocene

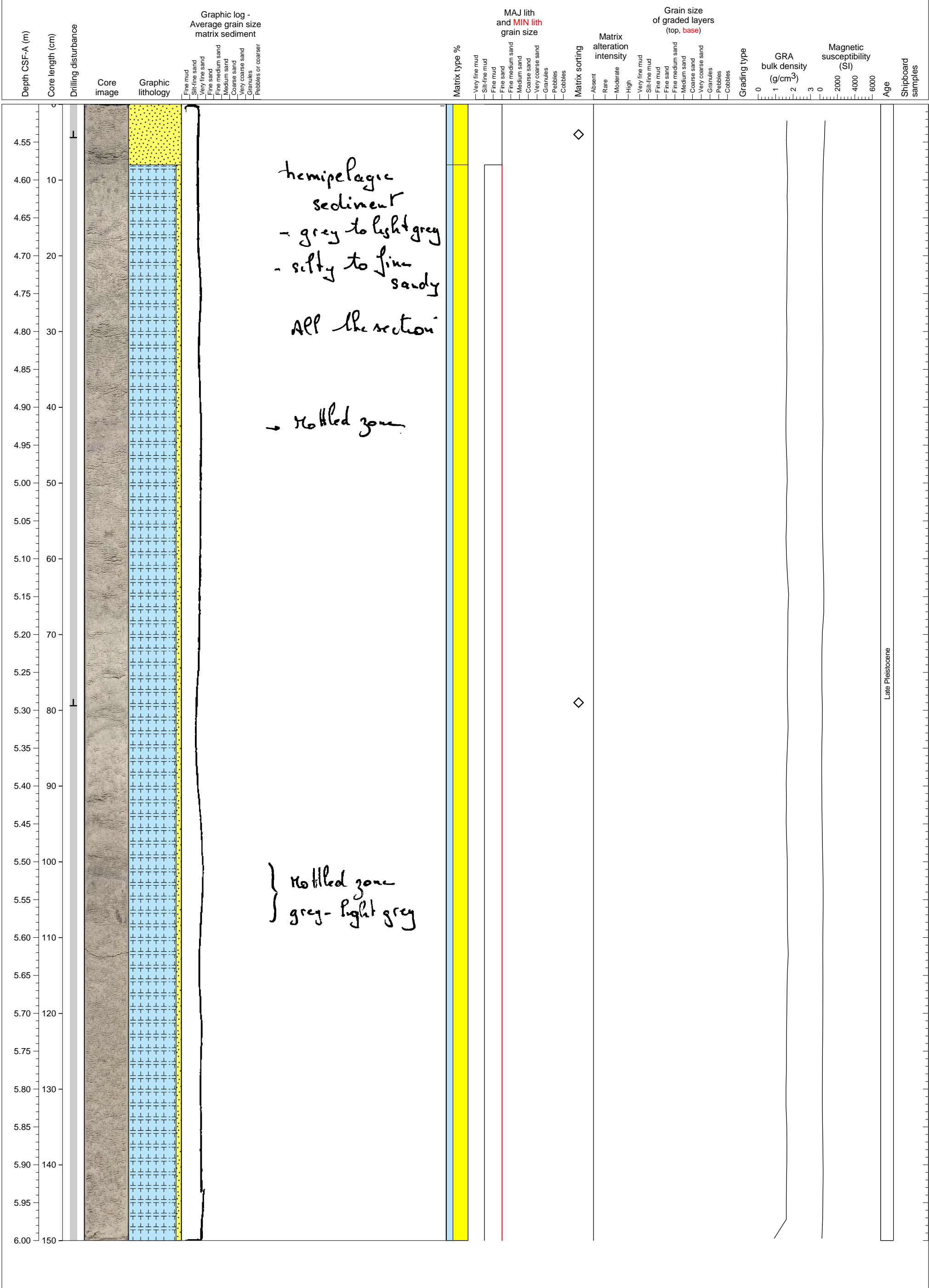
Predominantly hemipelagic sediments with two ash layers and volcanoclastic sand. Also, a layer containing 85% forams.



Mottled hemipelagic fine sediments with intercalated layers of mixture of bioclastic and volcanoclastic materials

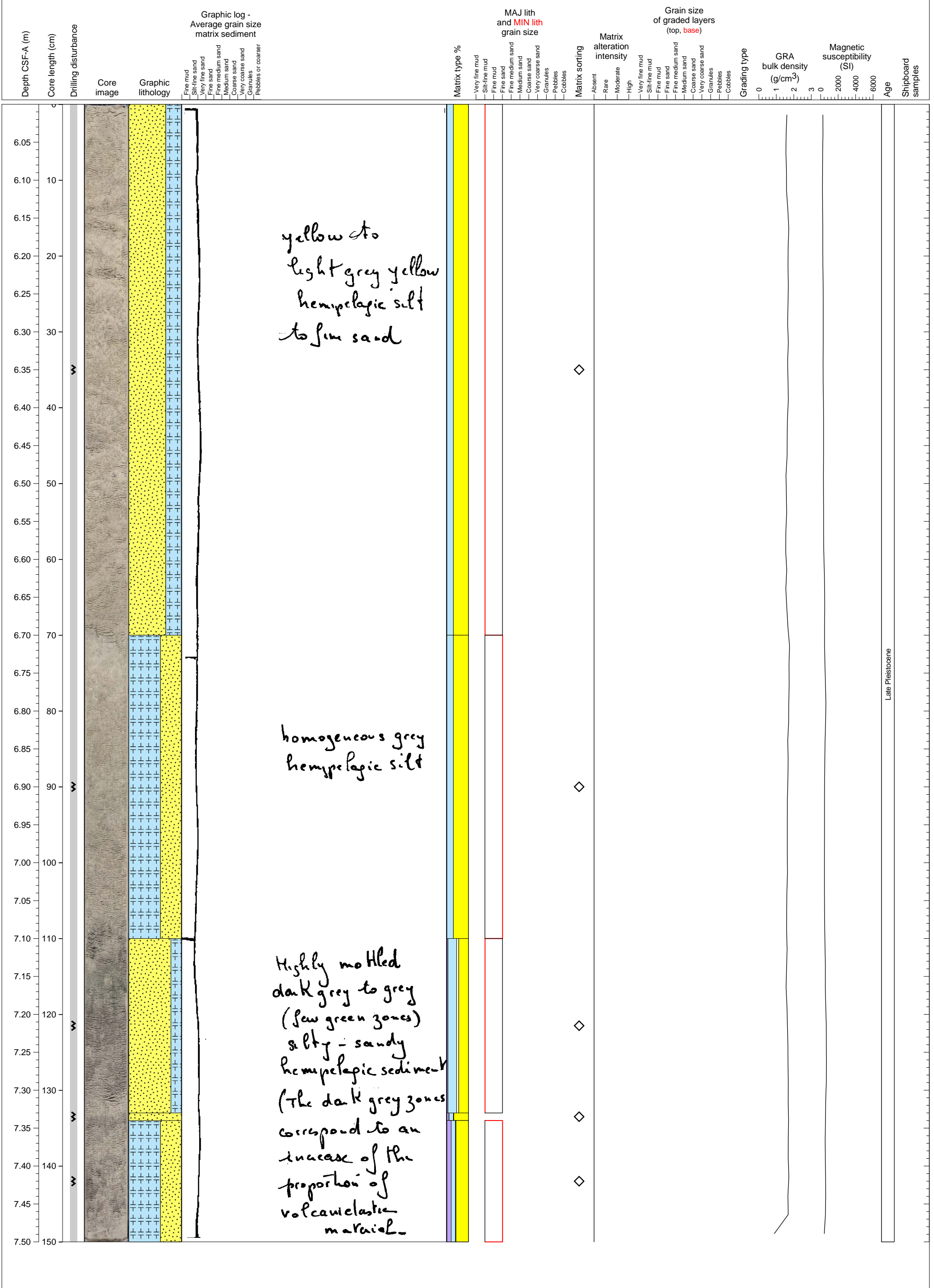


Mottled hemipelagic sediments with very rare pumiceous clasts

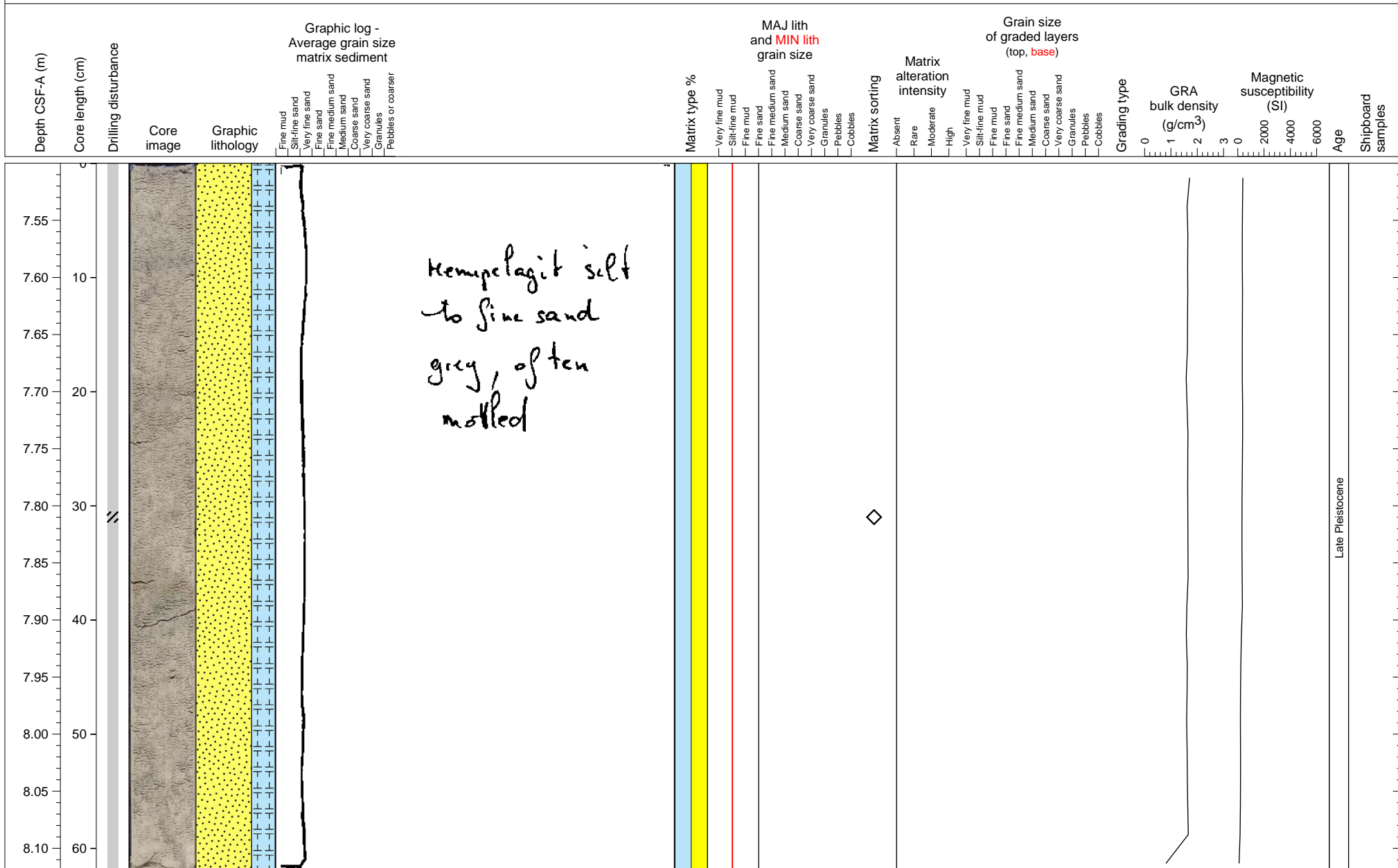


Late Pleistocene

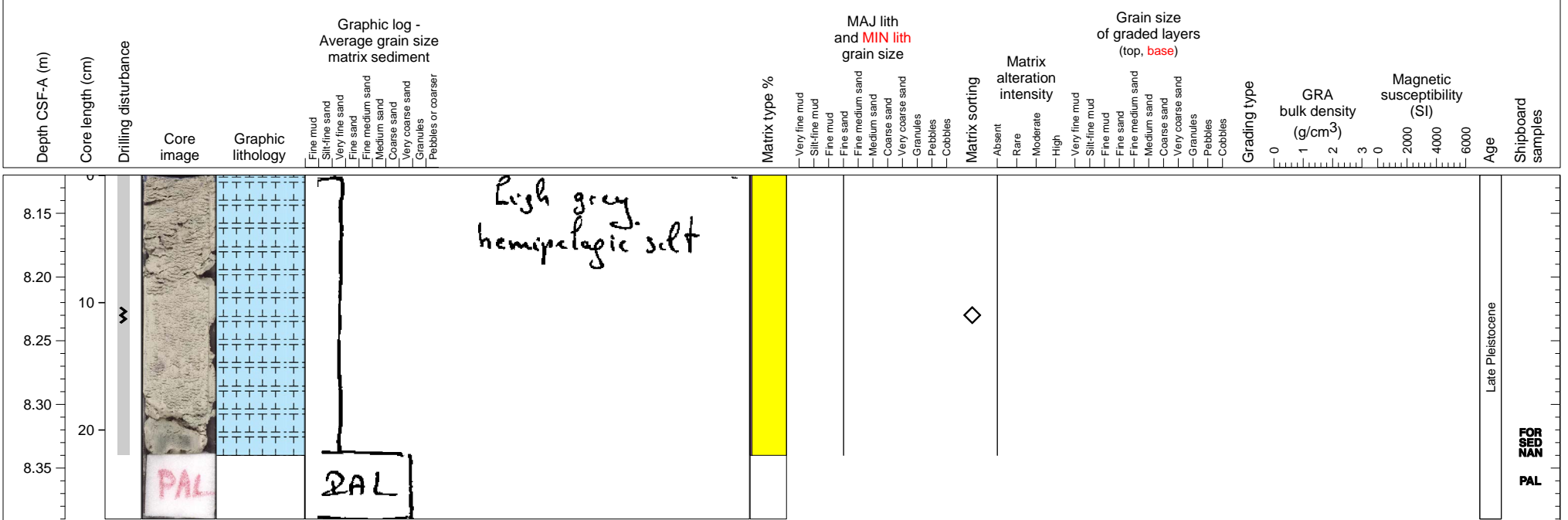
Hemipelagic fines.



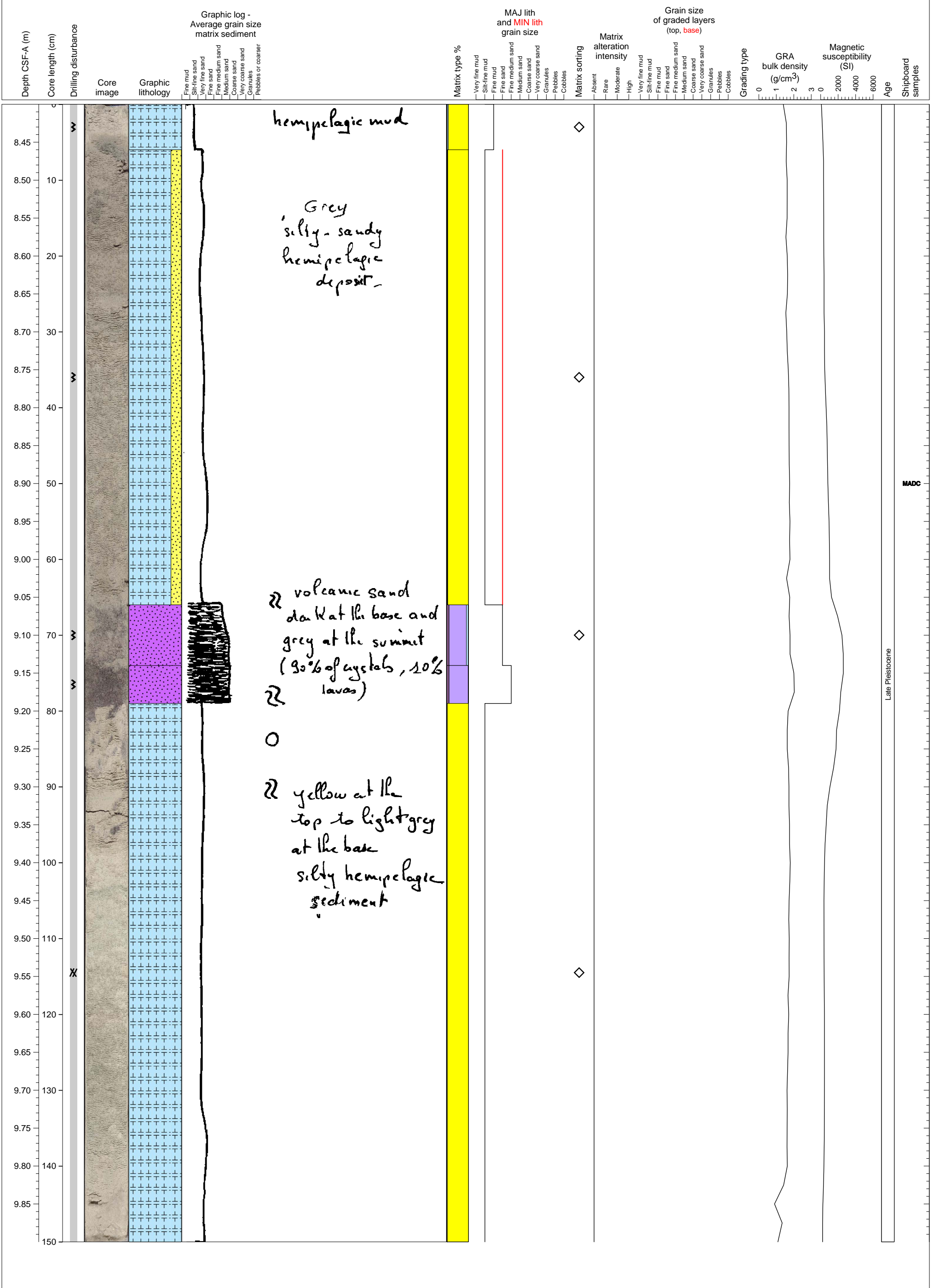
Mottled hemipelagic sediments with moderately bioturbated.



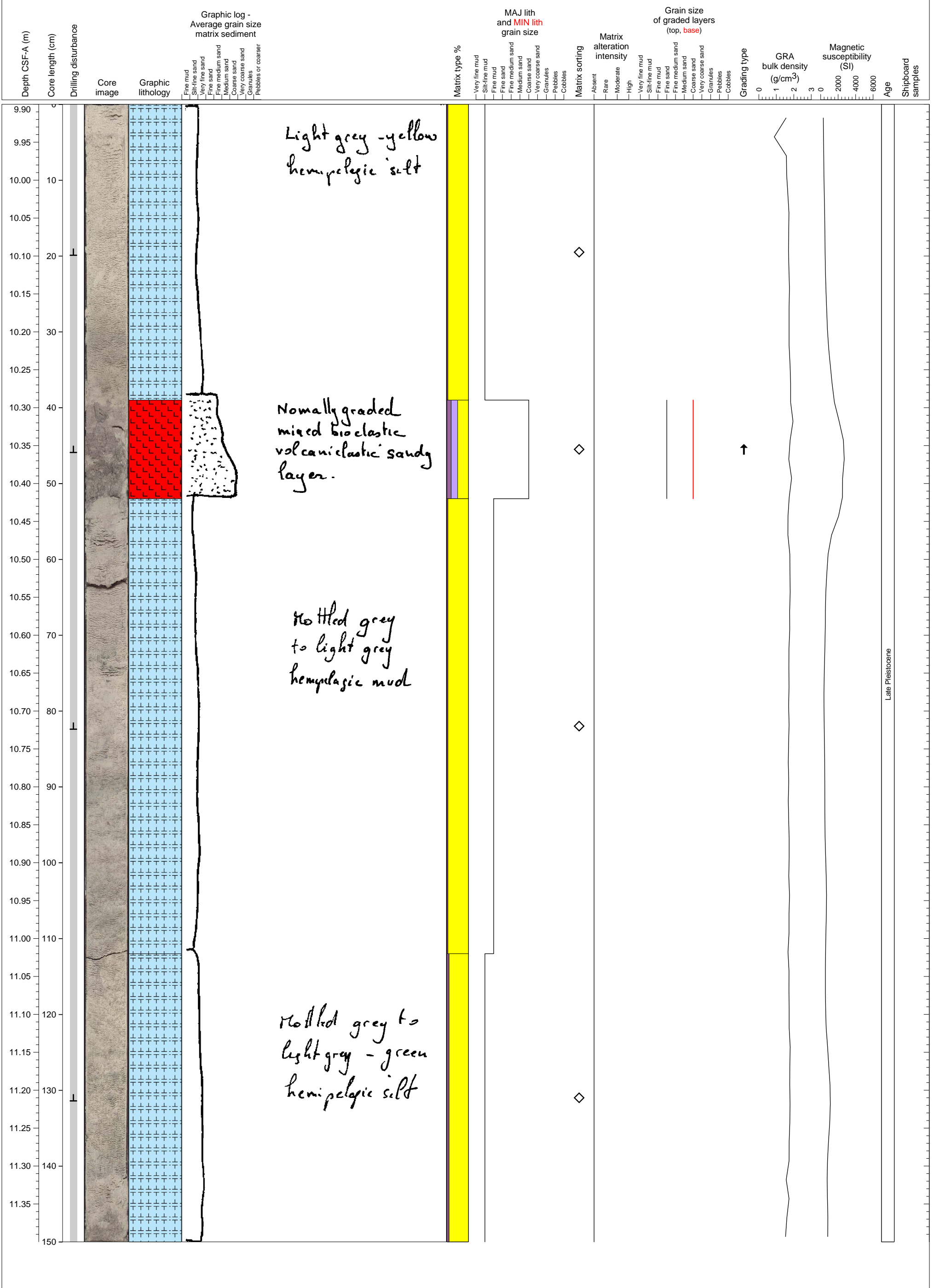
Hemipelagic sediment.



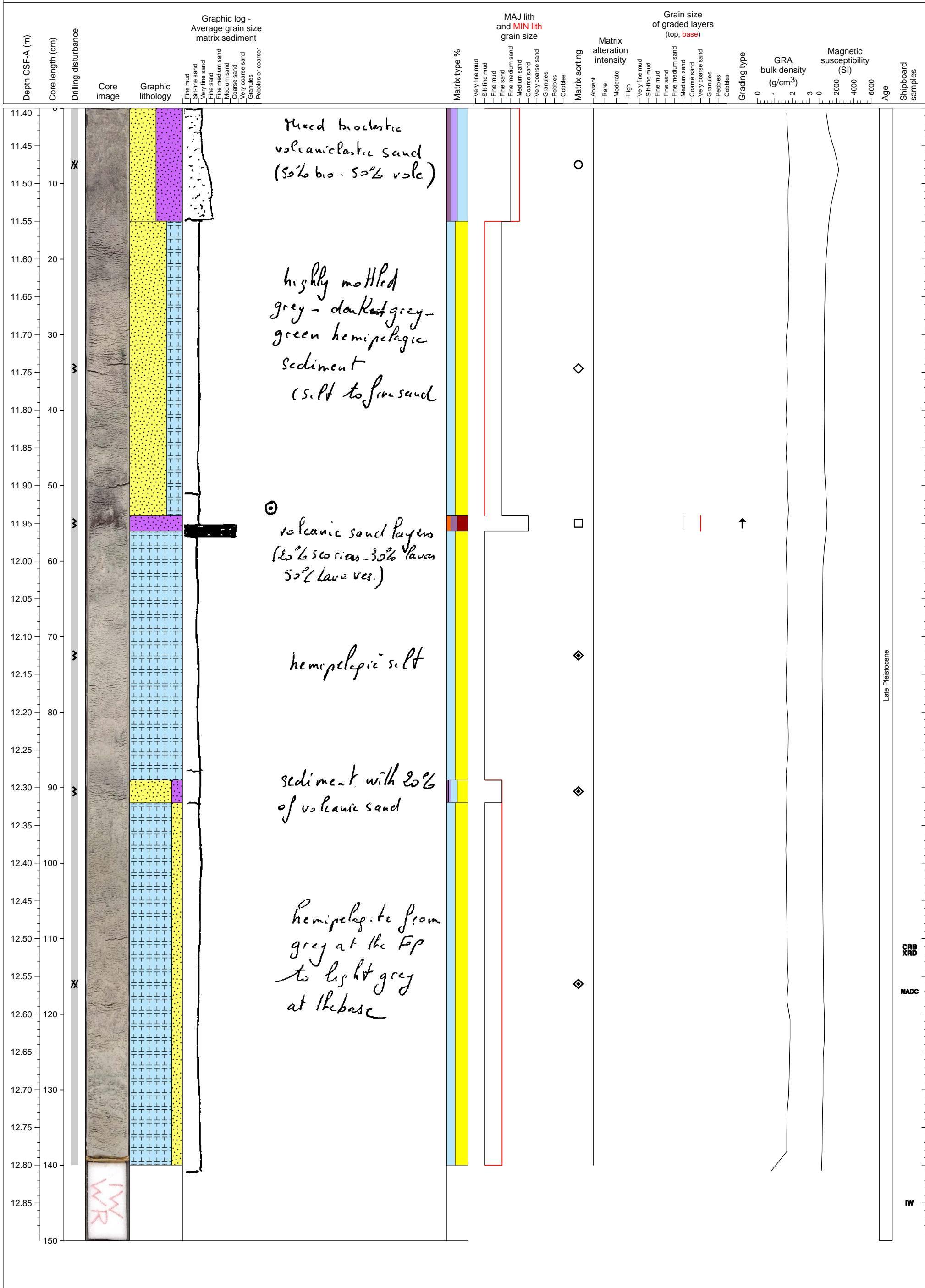
Hemipelagic fines with 1 volcanoclastic sand bed



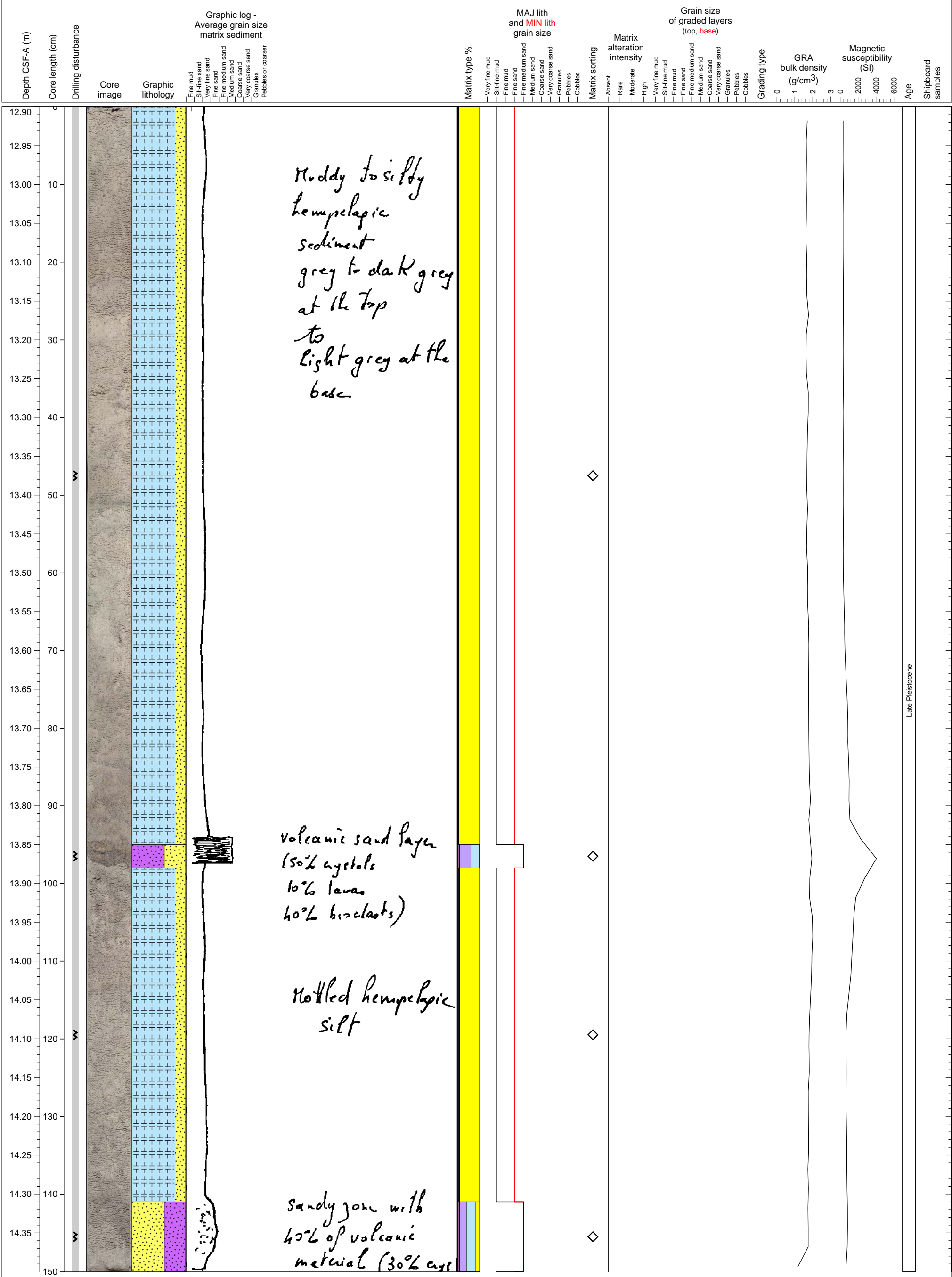
Silty and sandy hemipelagic sediments, with a single, coarse-grained ash fall.



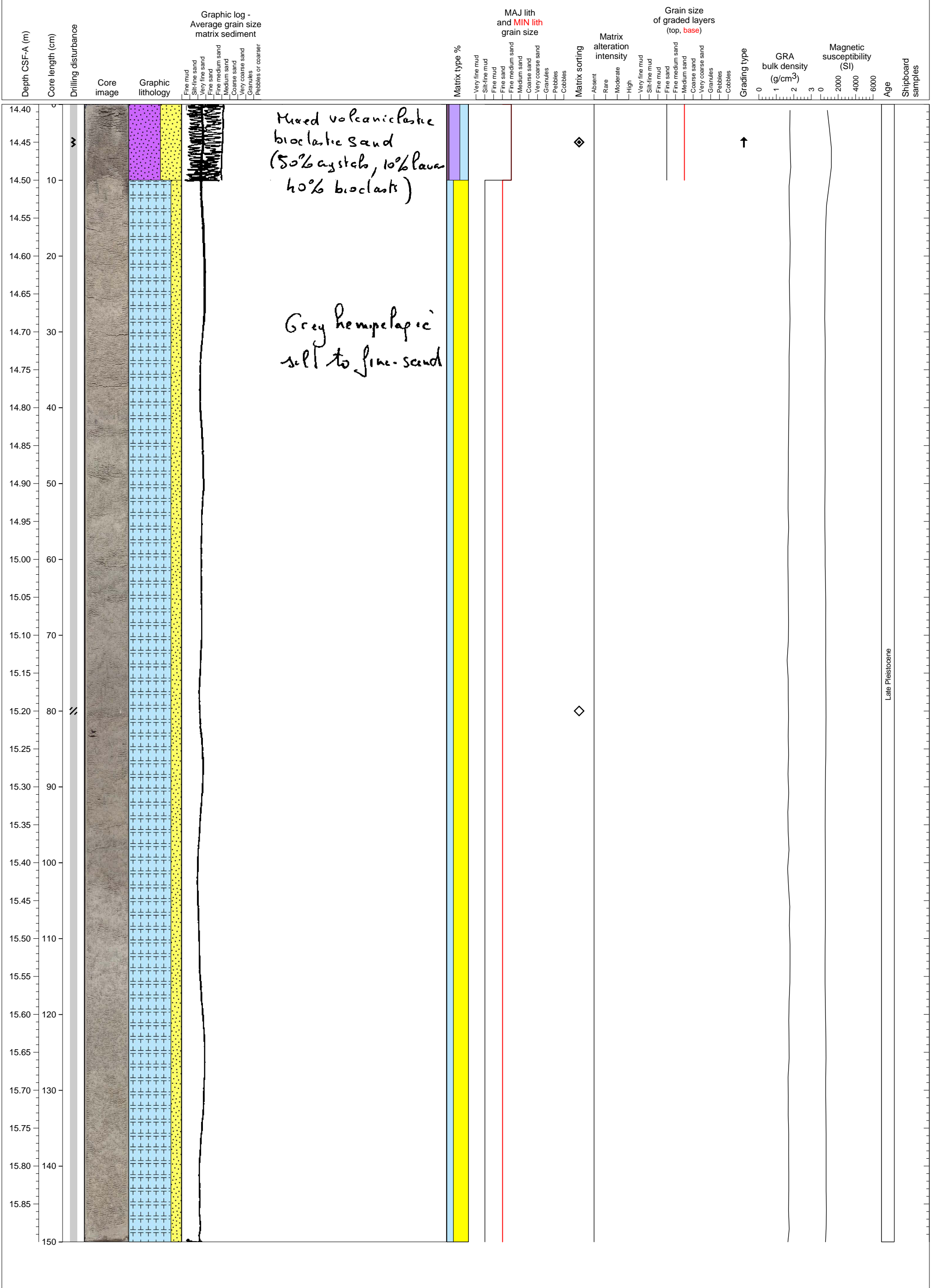
Mottled bioturbated hemipelagic sediments with intercalation of volcanic ash layer and layers of the mixture of volcanoclastic and bioclastic materials



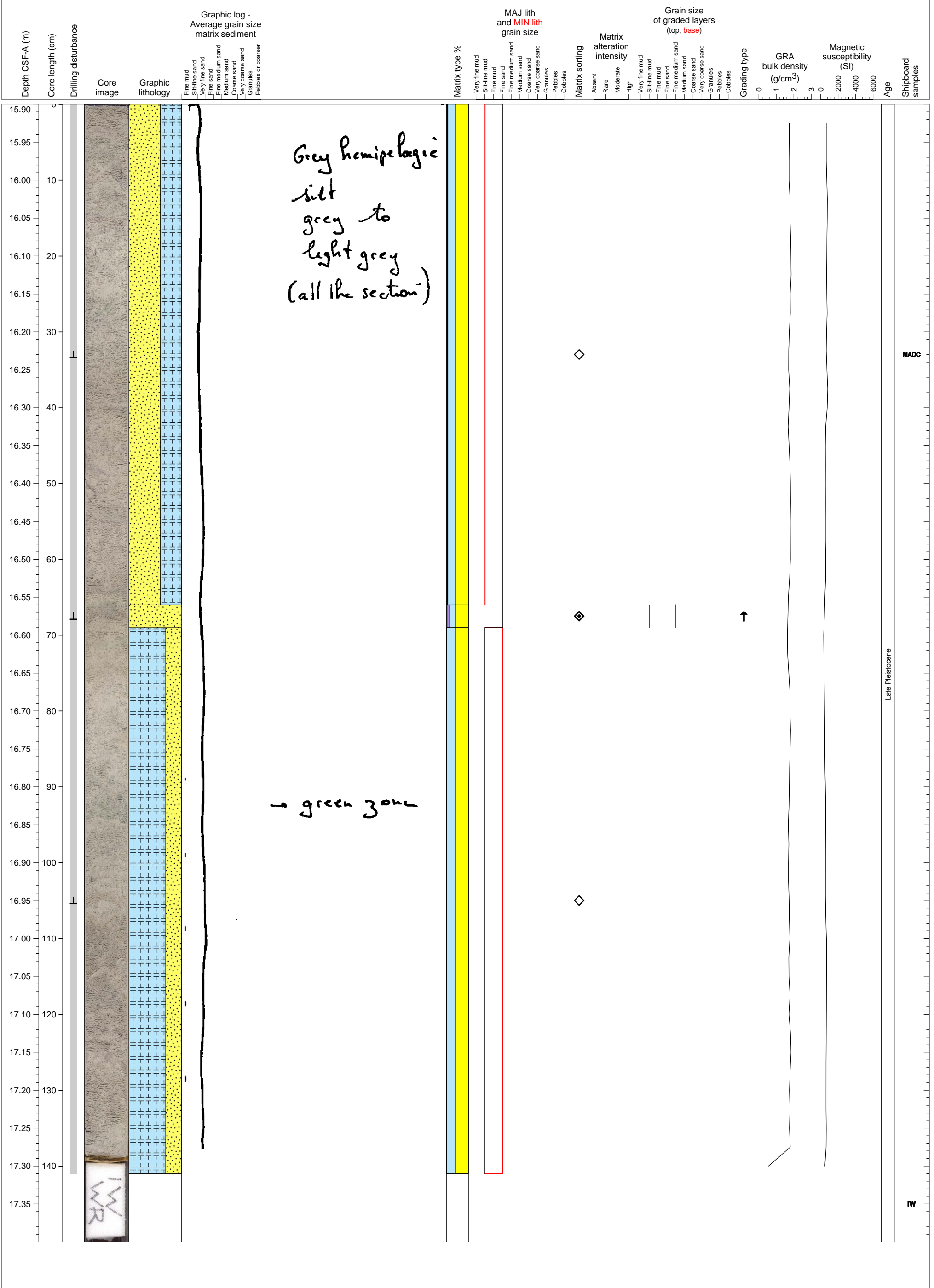
Hemipelagic sediments with 2 mixed (volcaniclastic/bioclastic) beds



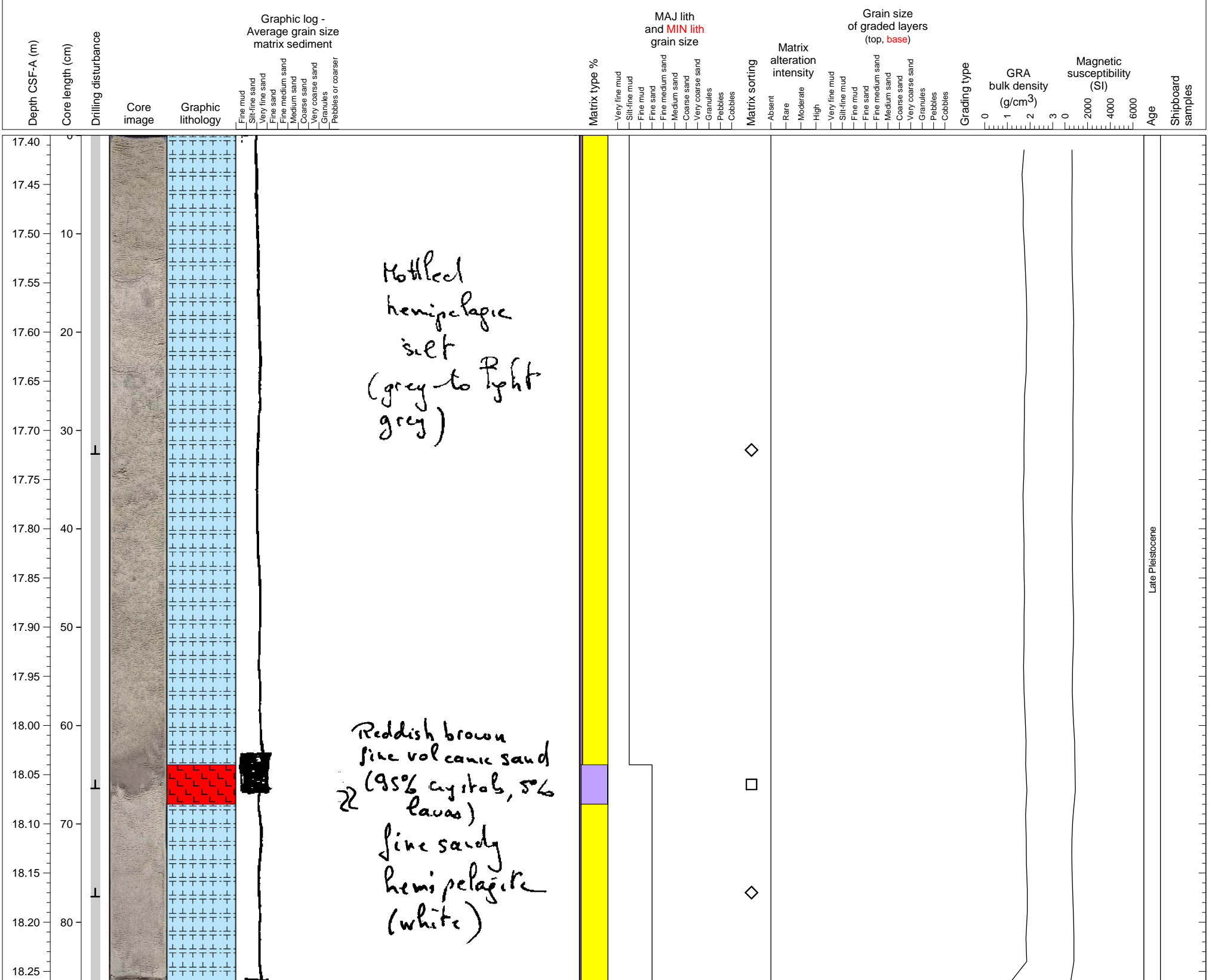
Hemipelagic sediment with mixed layer of volcanoclastic and bioclastic materials



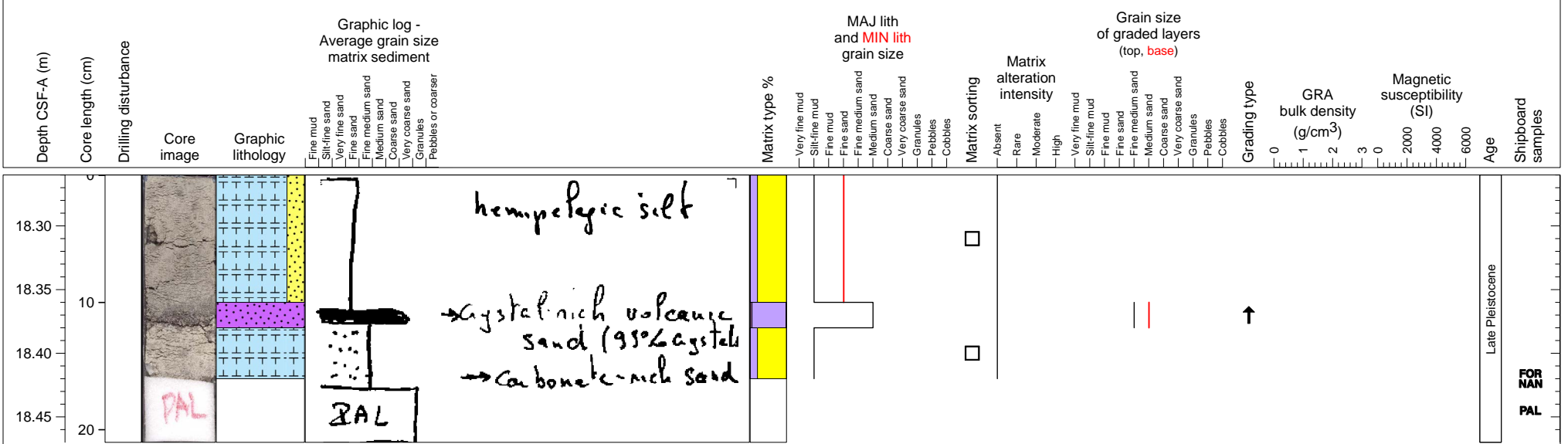
Mottled hemipelagic sediments



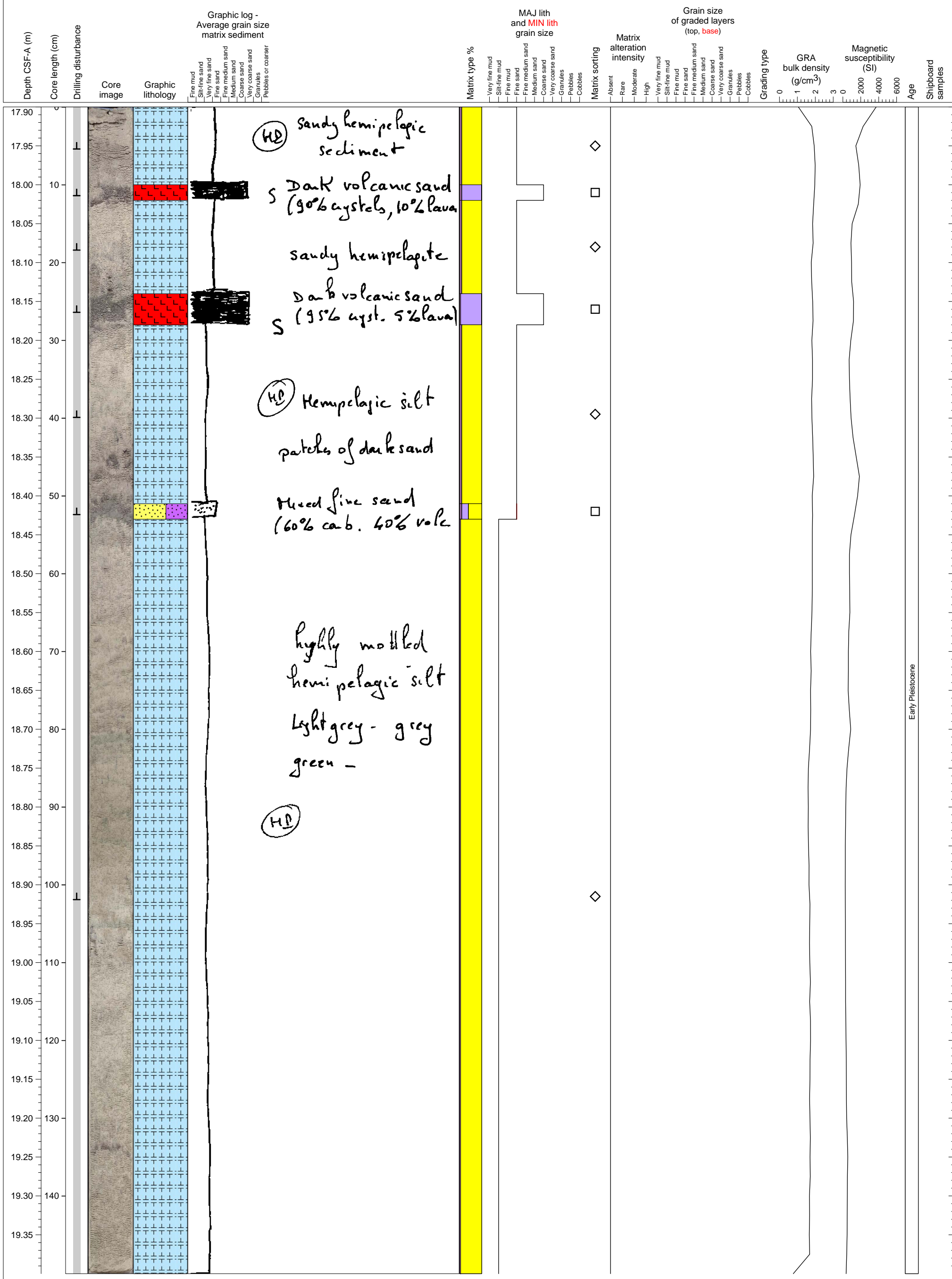
Silty to sandy hemipelagic sediment with a single, crystal-rich ash layer.



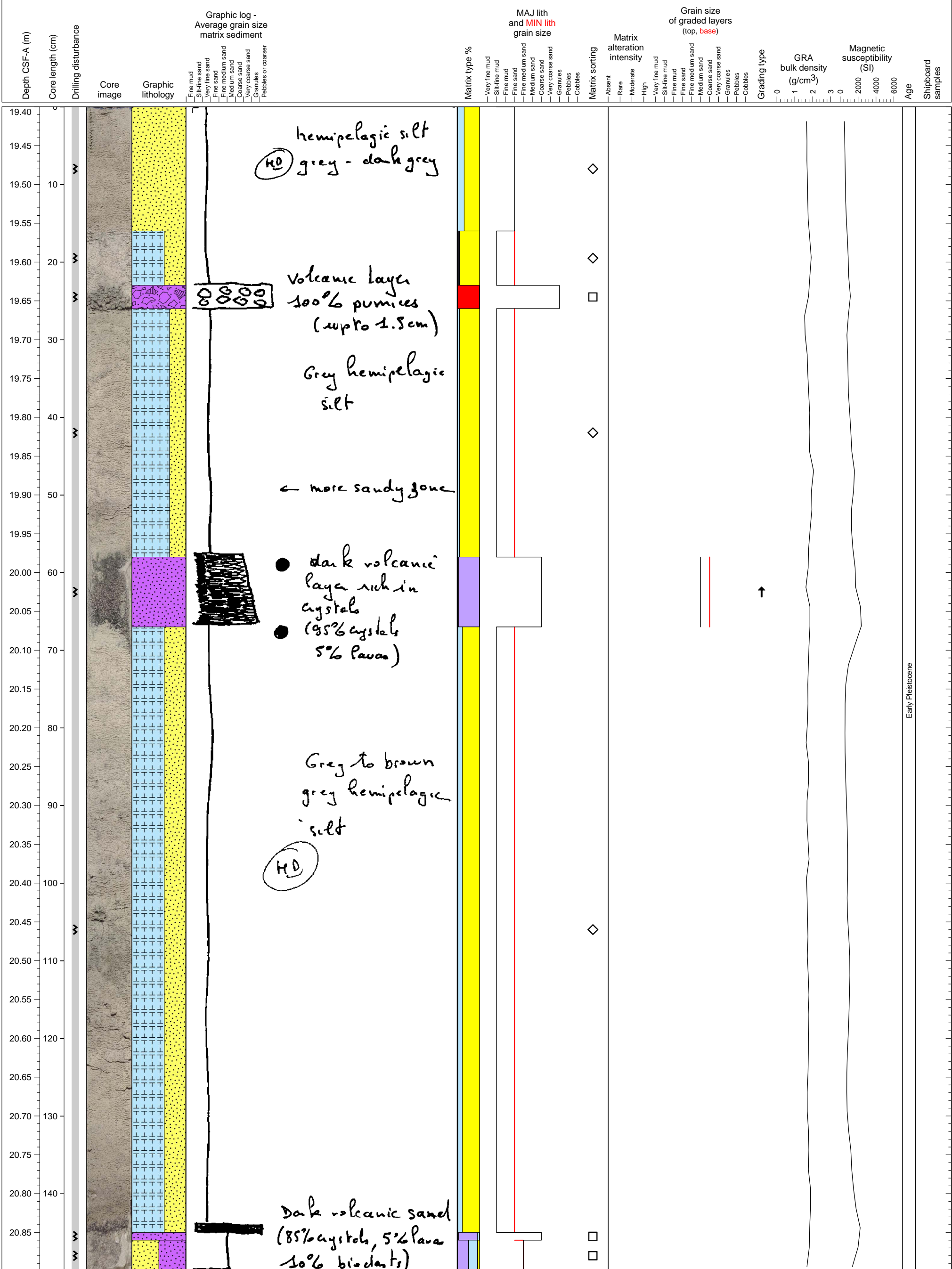
Hemipelagic fines with 1 ashfall layer



Sandy hemipelagic sediments with three crystal rich ash fall layers.

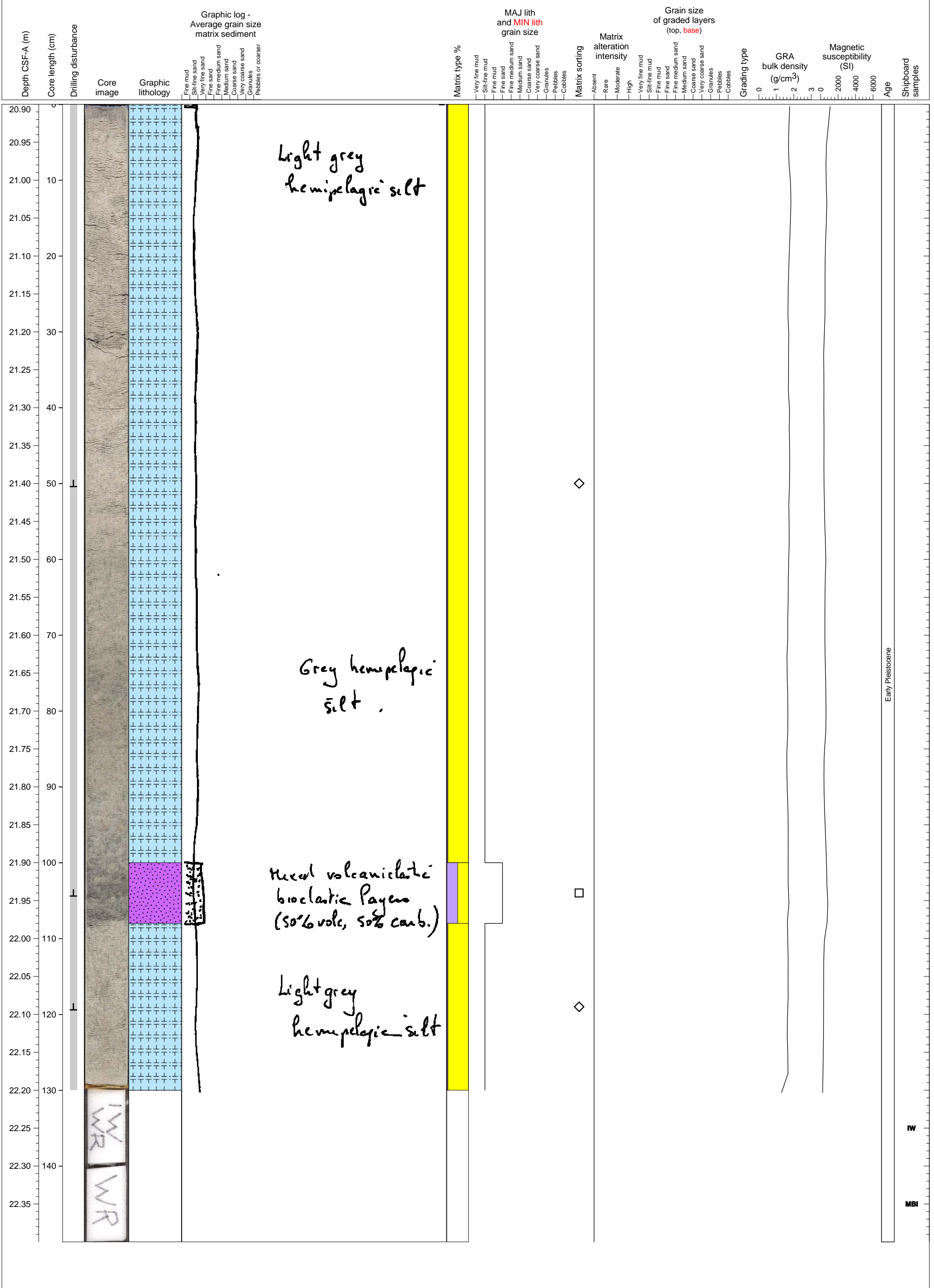


Hemipelagic sediments with 1 pumice fall layer and 2 ash fall (?) layers.

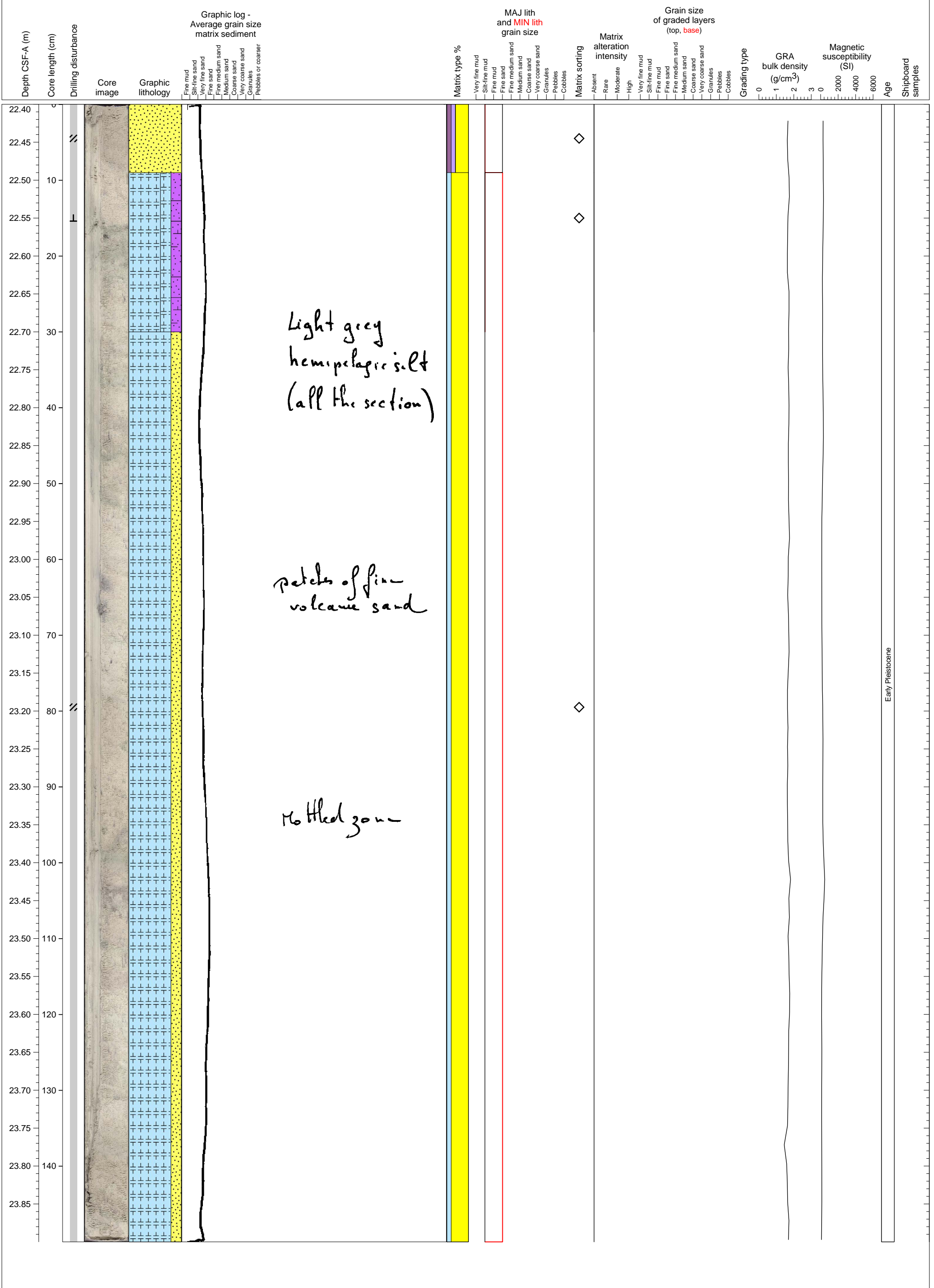


Early Pleistocene

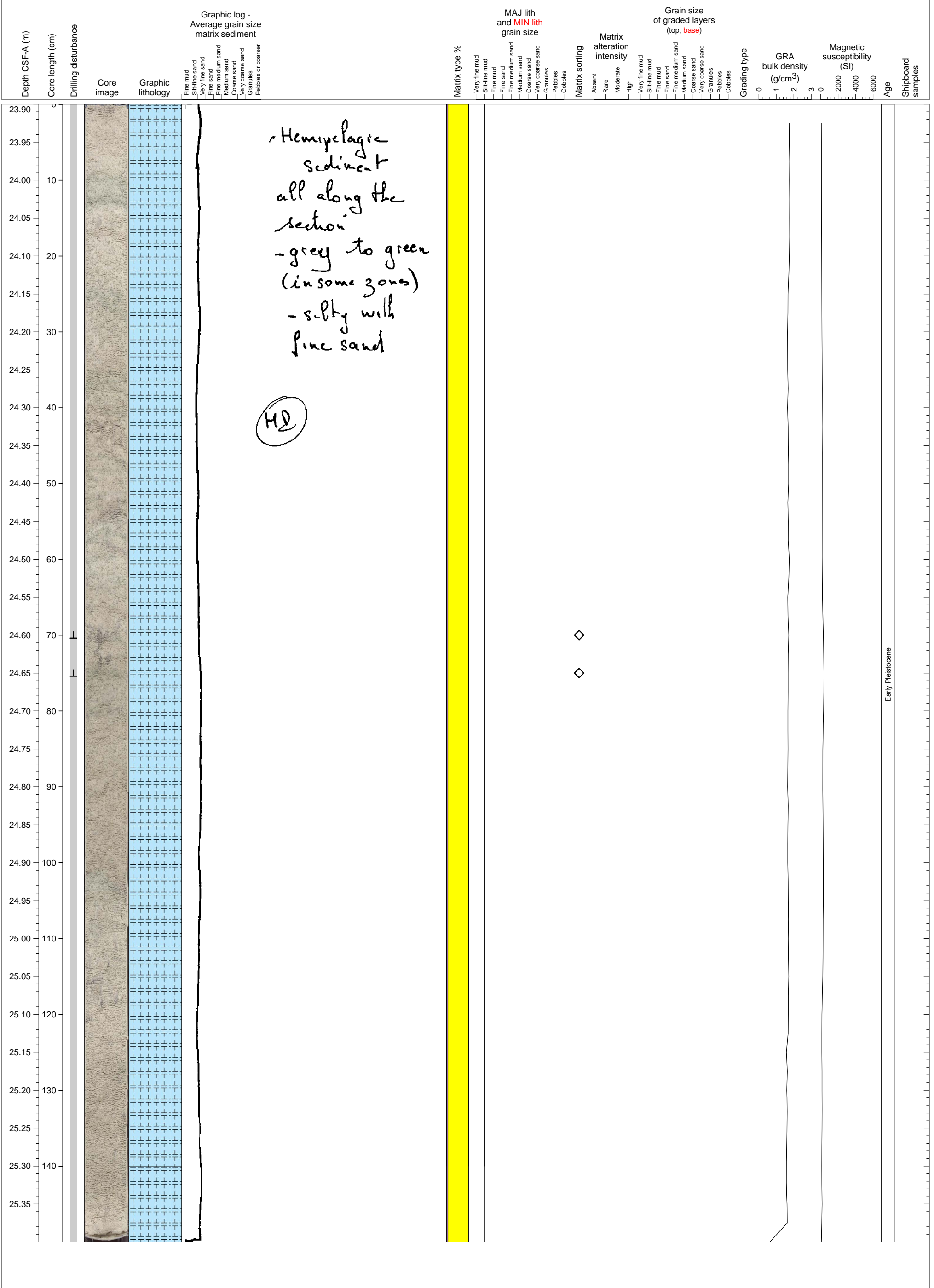
Silty hemipelagic sediments with a single, crystal rich ash layer.



Mottled hemipelagic sediments.



Silty hemipelagic sediment



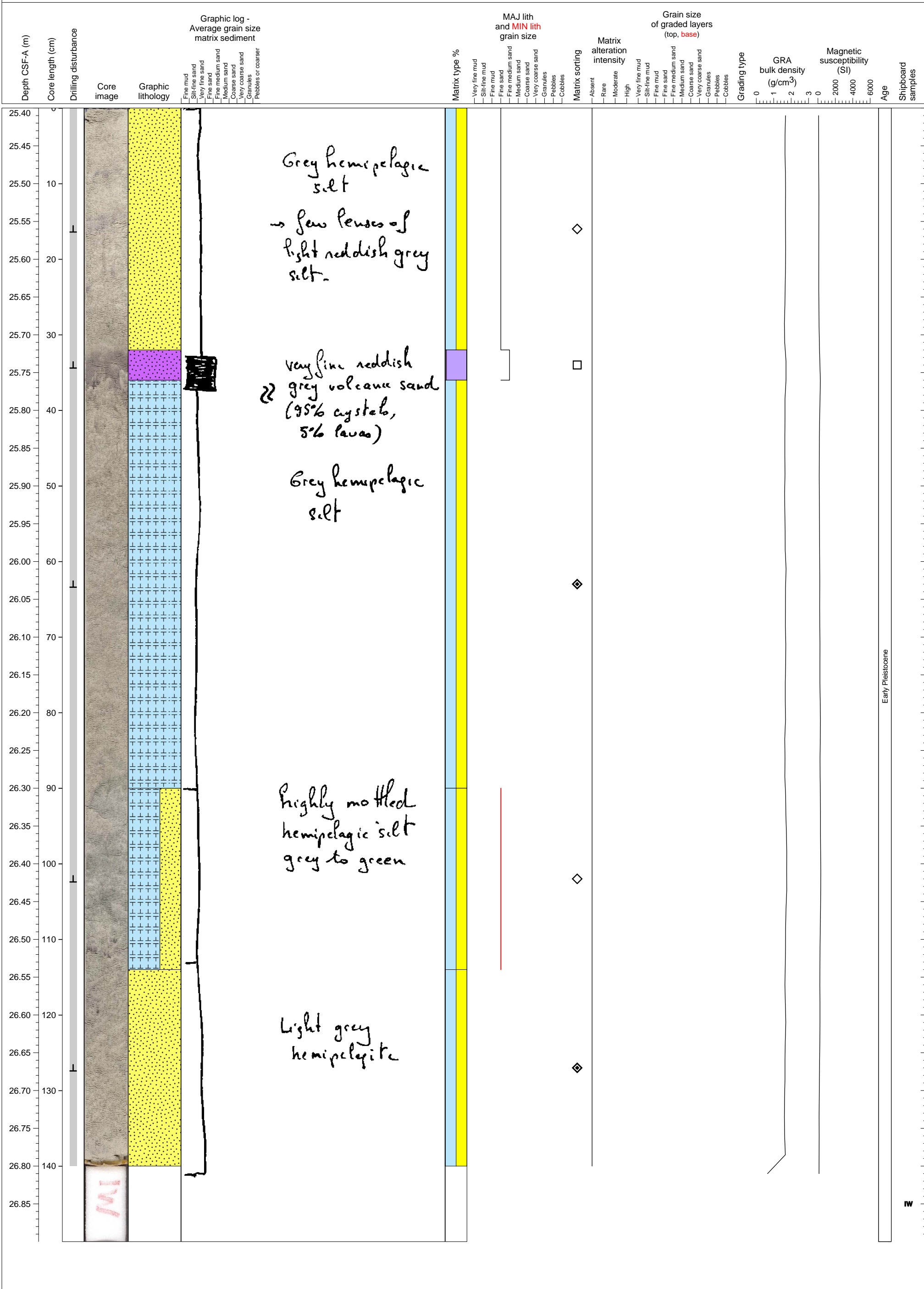
Hemipelagic sediment all along the section - grey to green (in some zones) - silty with fine sand

MD

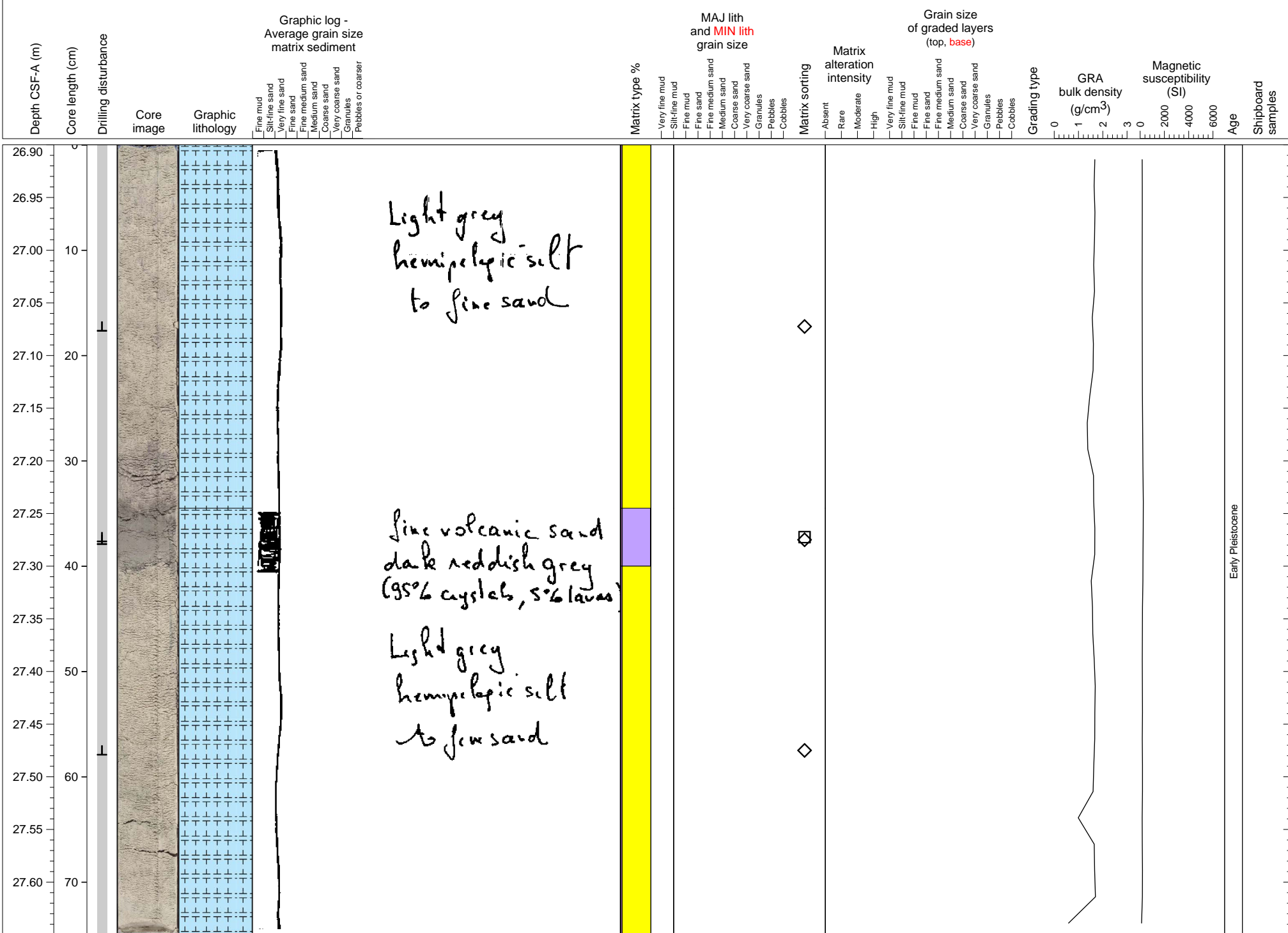
◇

Early Pleistocene

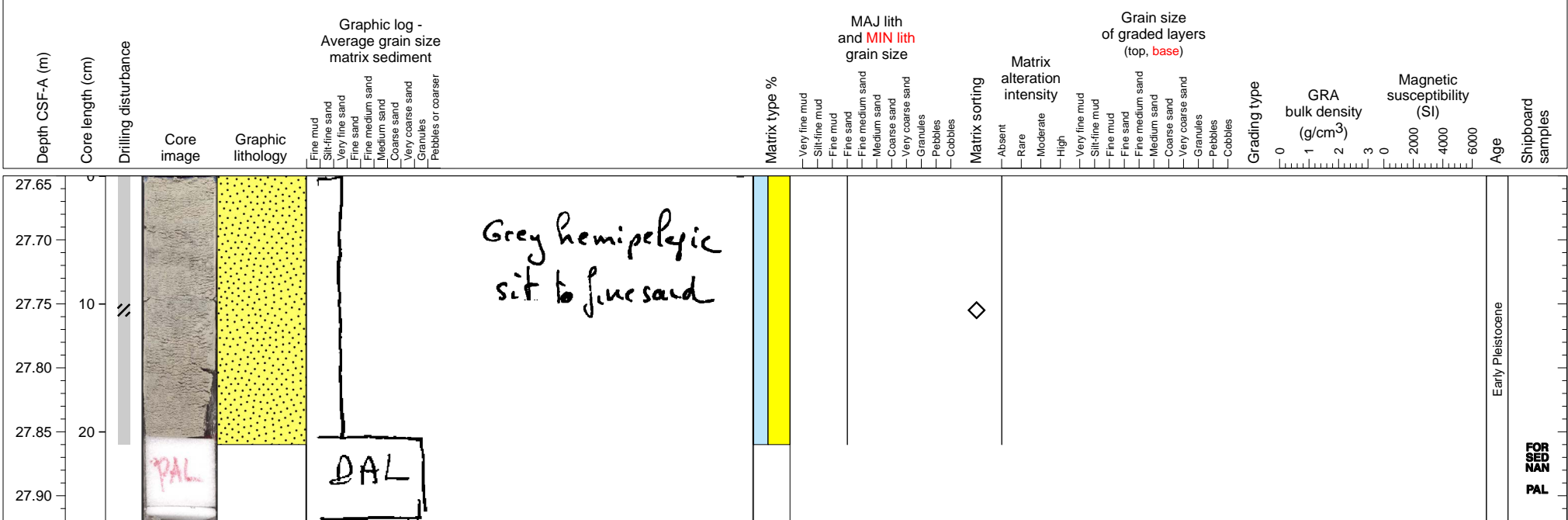
Fine grained hemipelagic sediments with intercalated 1 volcanic ash layer



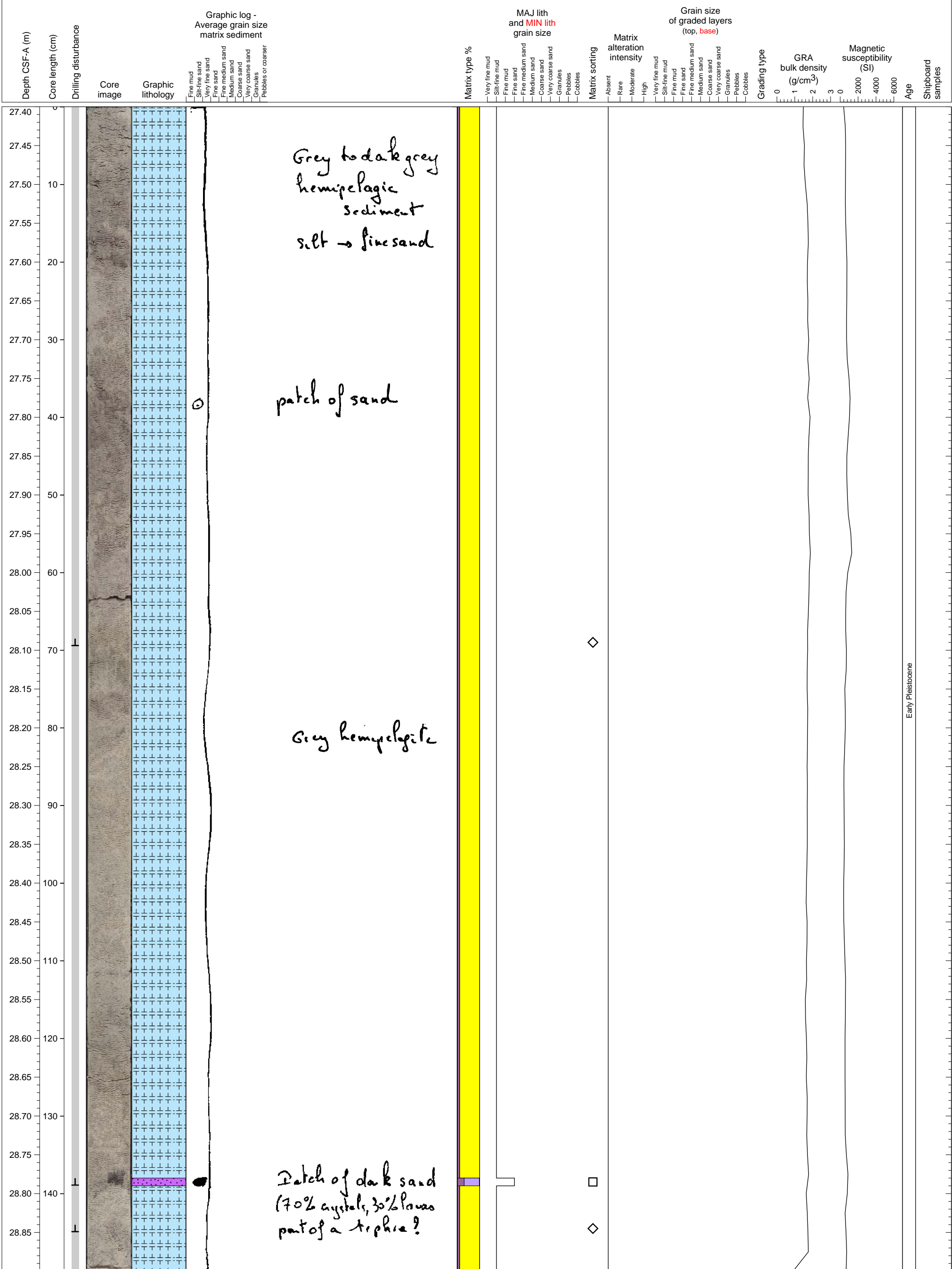
Silty hemipelagic sediment with a thin ash fall.



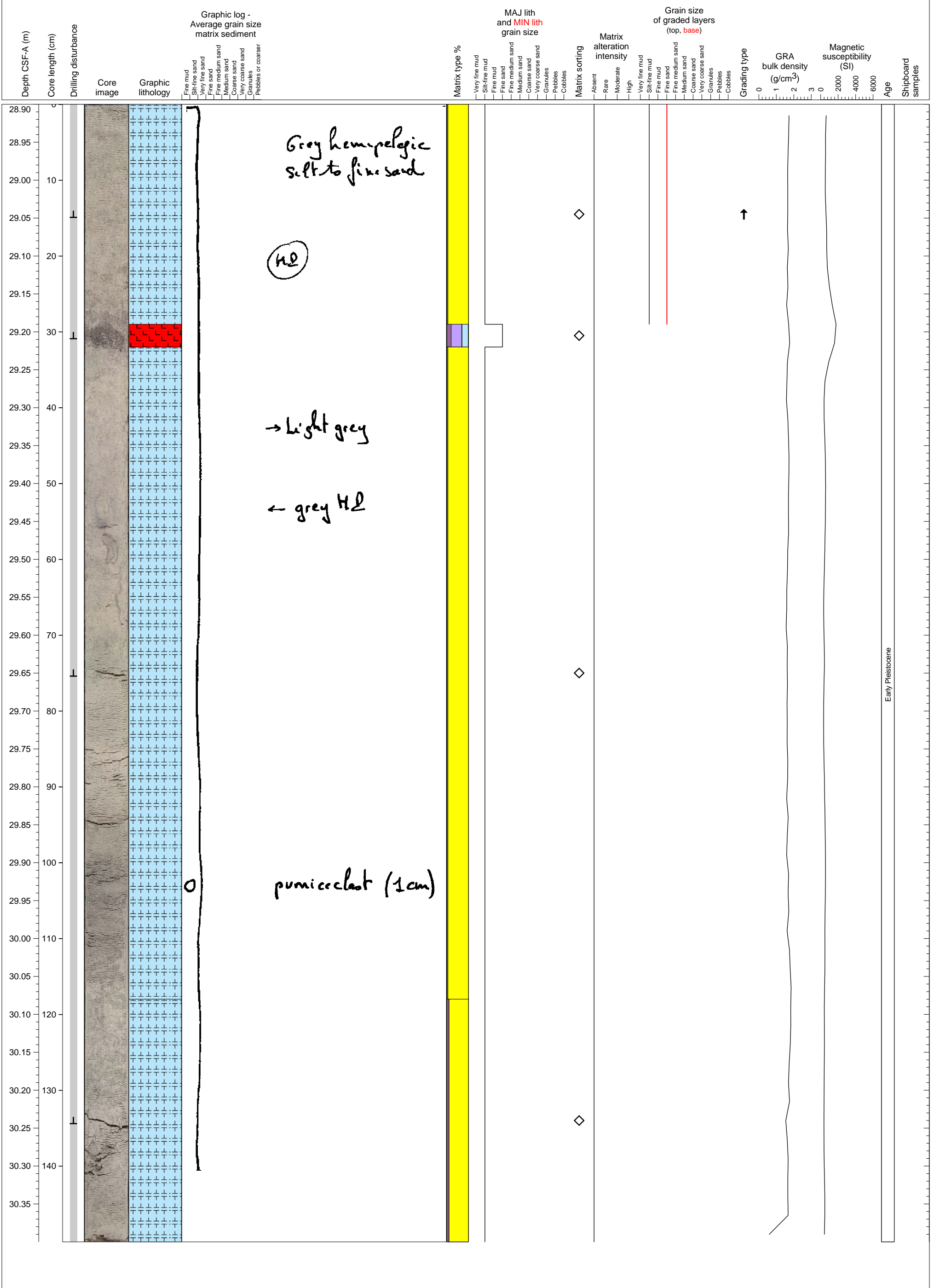
Silty hemipelagic sediment.



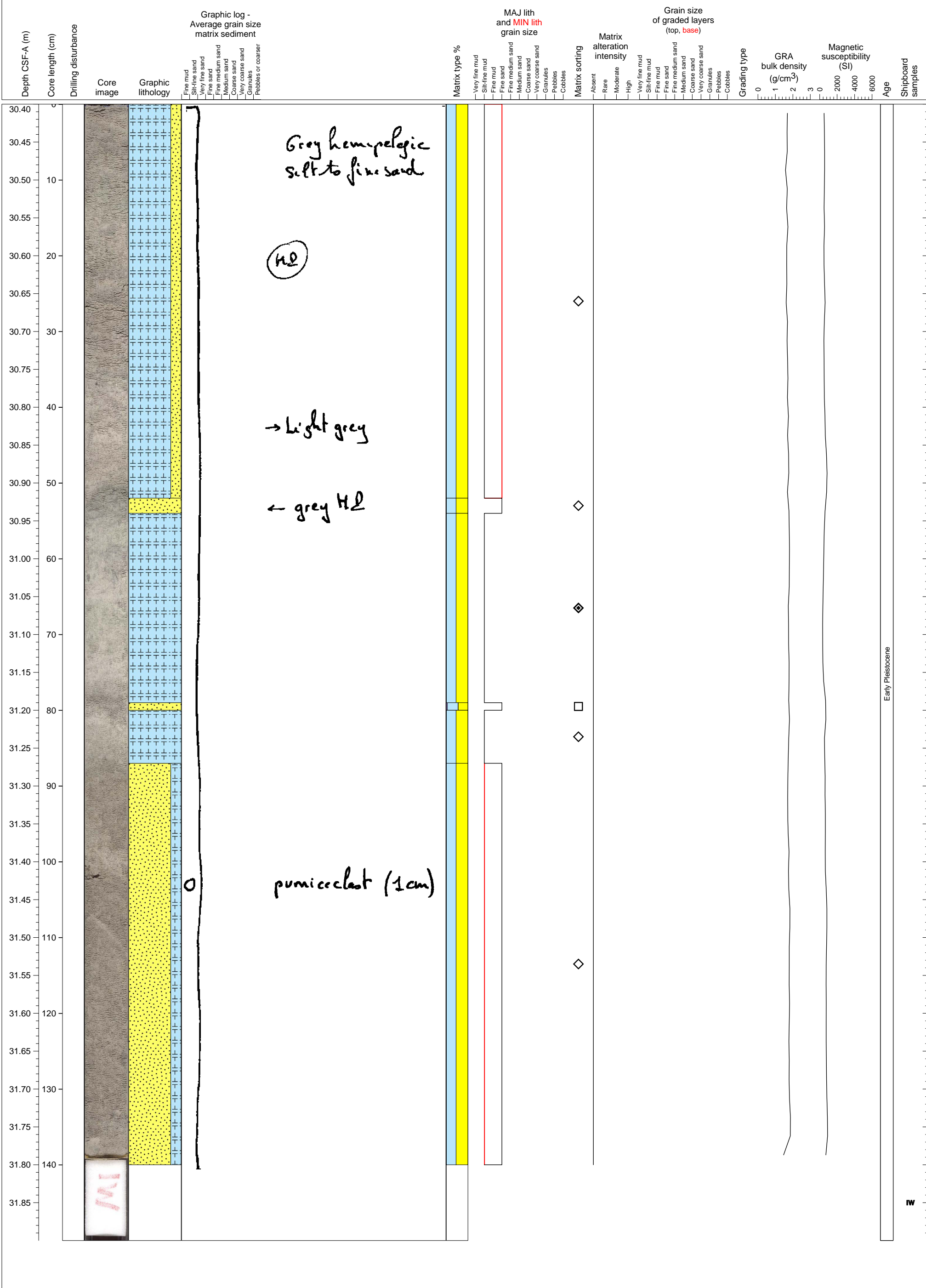
Silty hemipelagic sediments with a patch of volcanoclastic sand - bioturbated tephra?



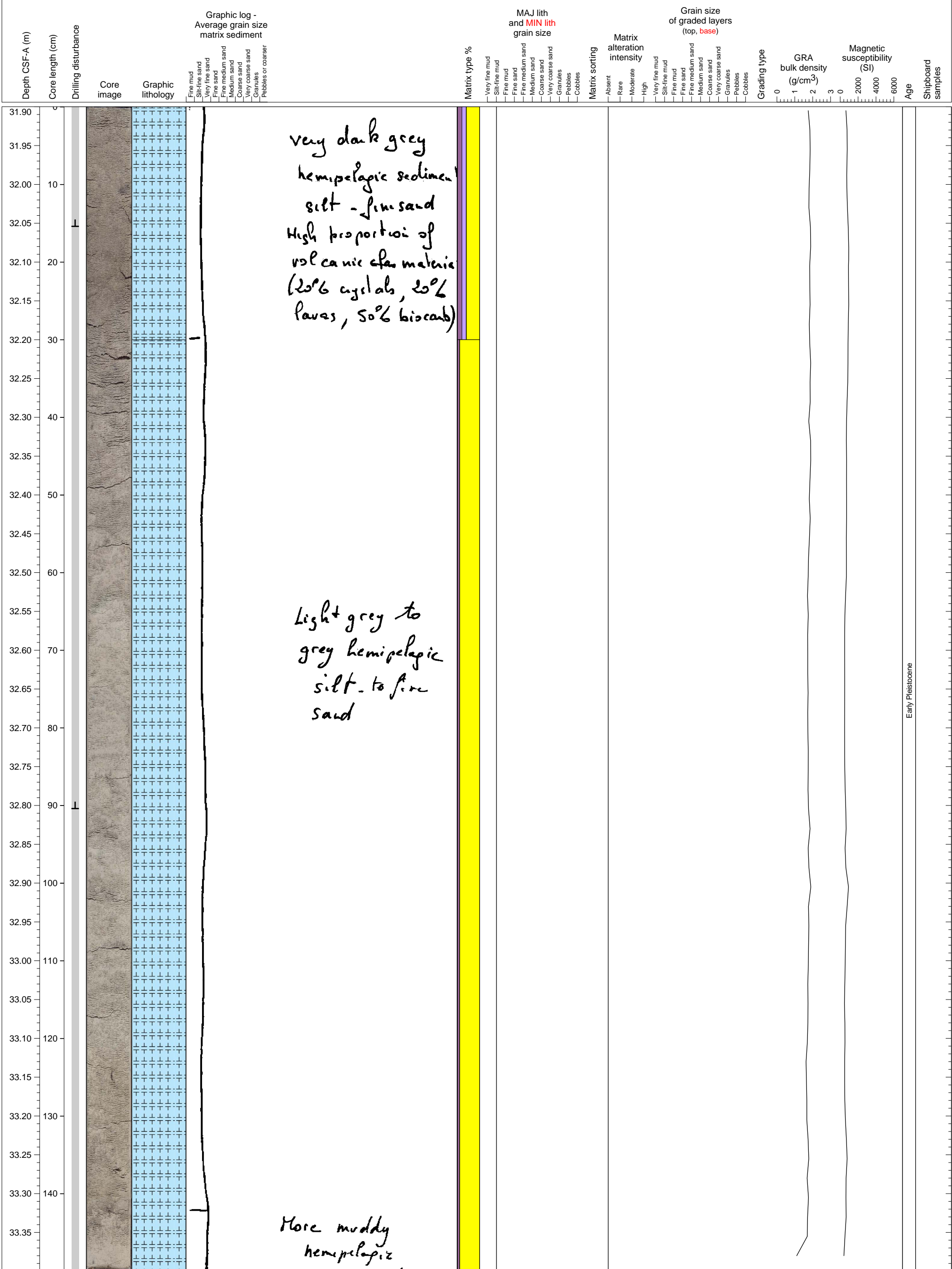
Silty hemipelagic sediment with a single ash layer.



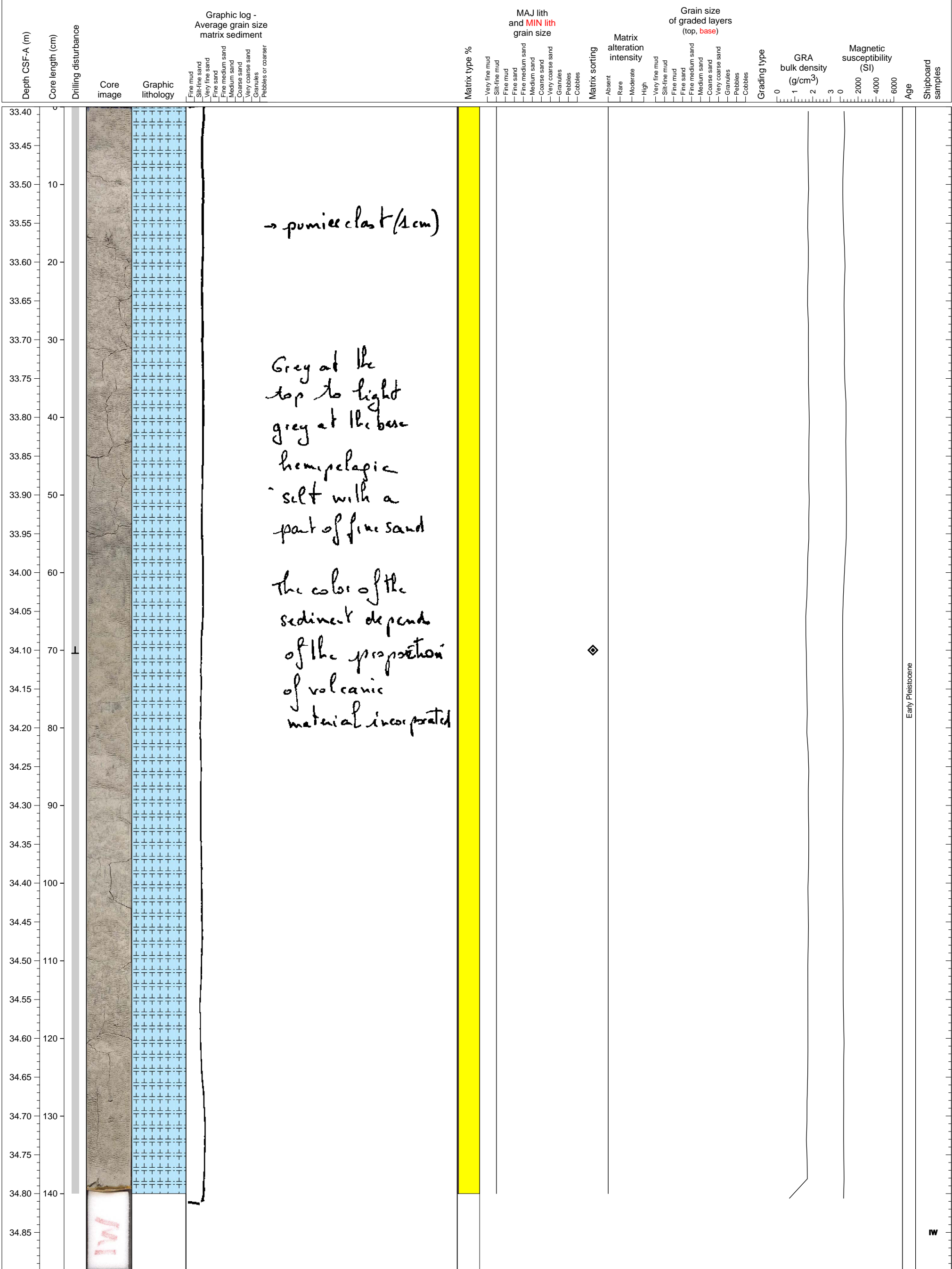
Mottled hemipelagic sediments.



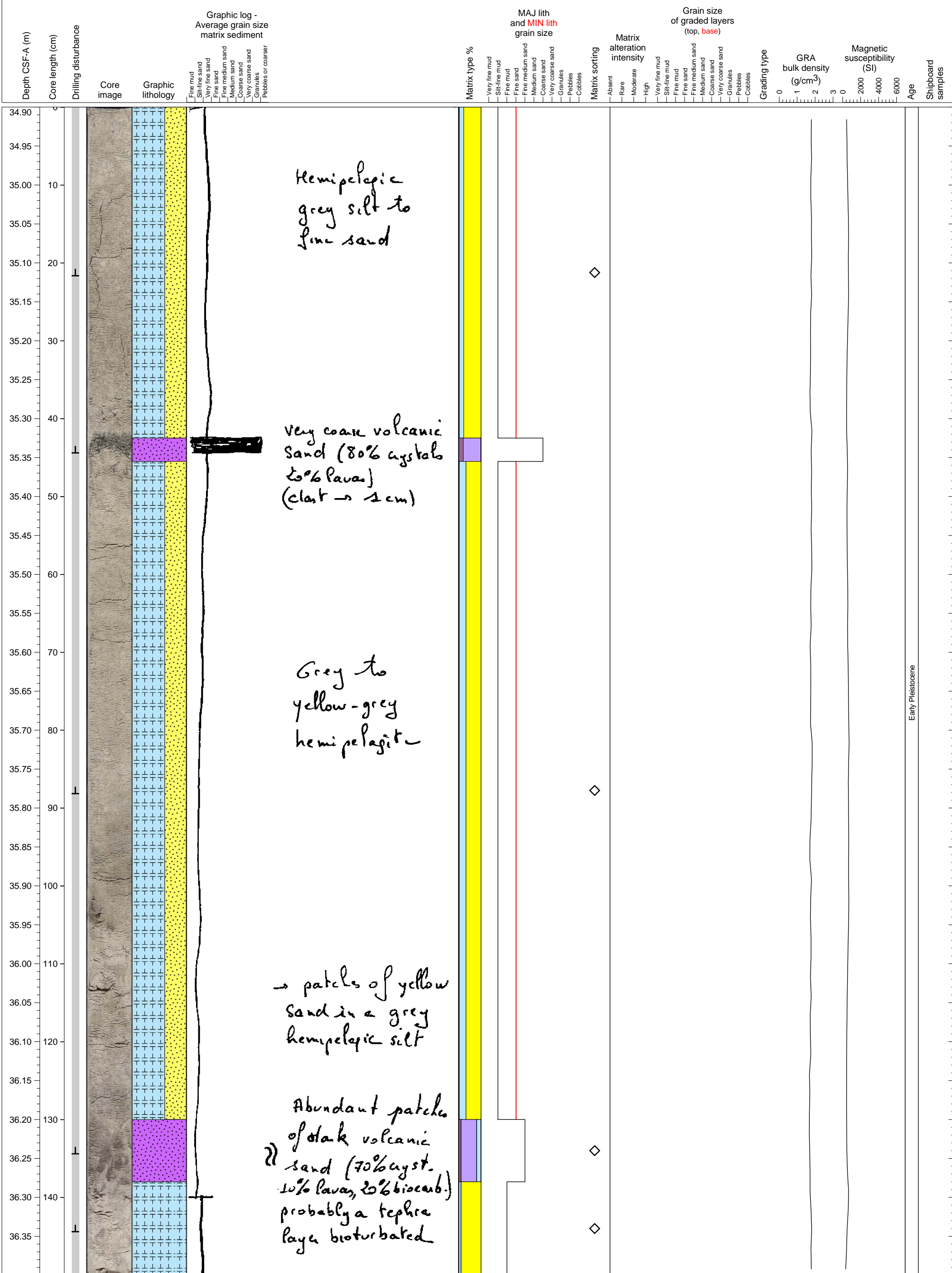
Hemipelagite.



Hemipelagite.

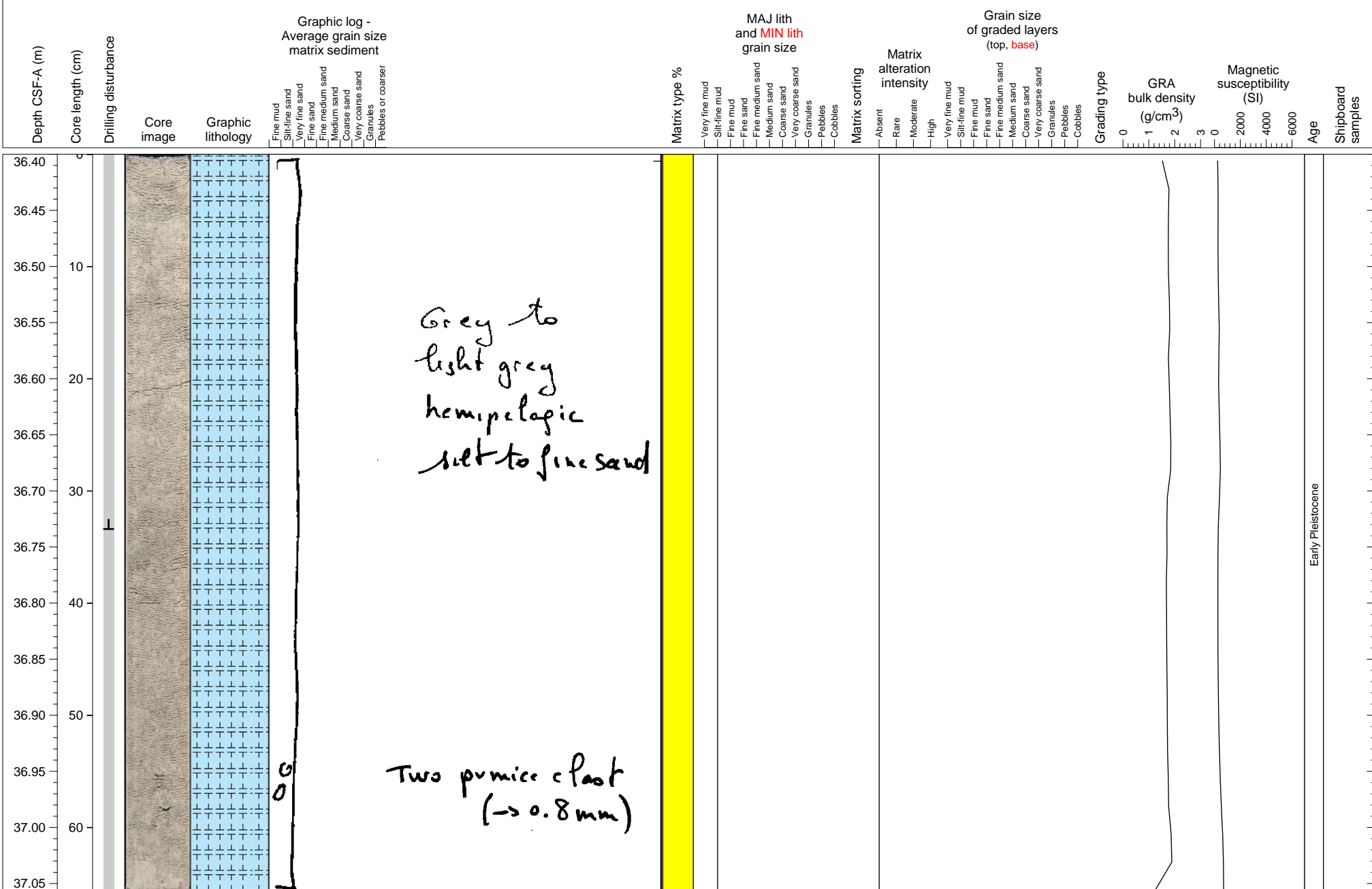


Hemipelagic sediment with 2 volcaniclastic sand layers (probable of ashfall origin but bioturbated)



Early Pleistocene

Hemipelagic sediments.

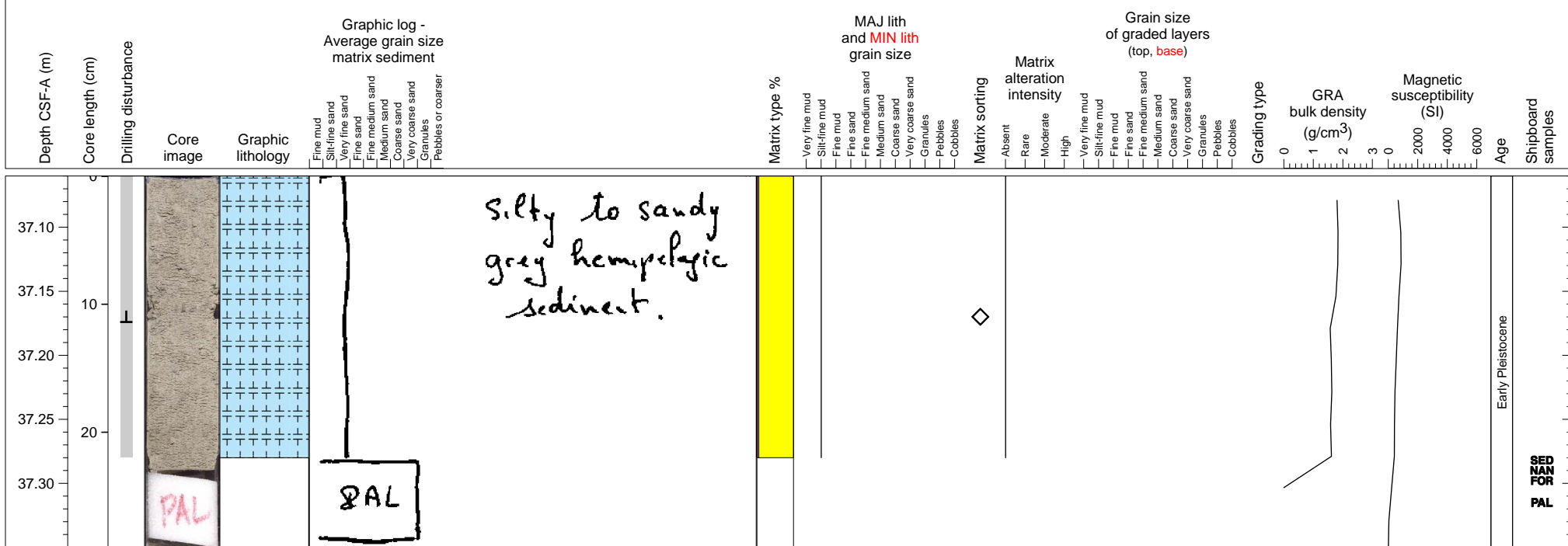


Grey to
light grey
hemipelagic
silt to fine sand

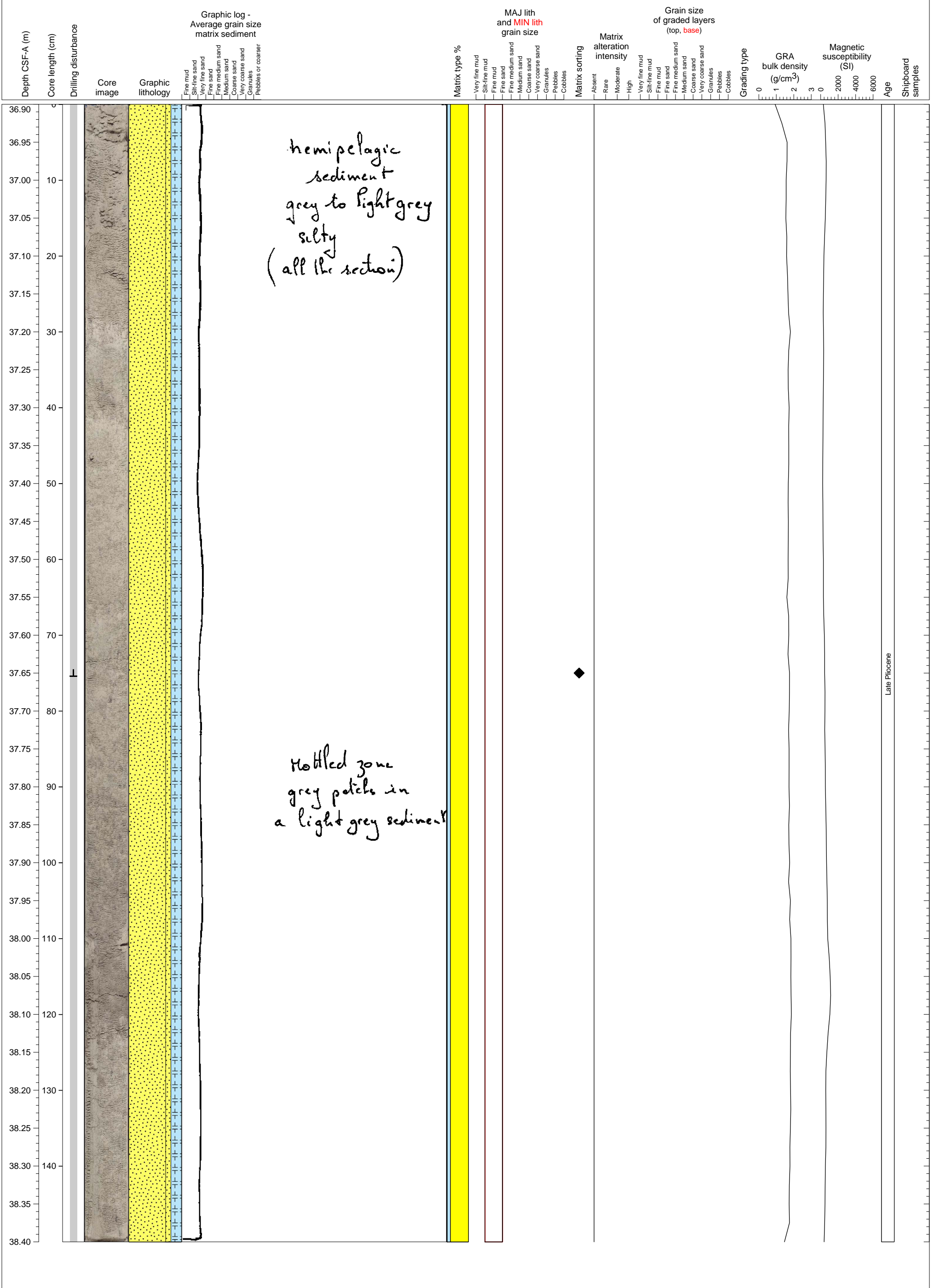
Two pumice clast
(→ 0.8 mm)

Early Pleistocene

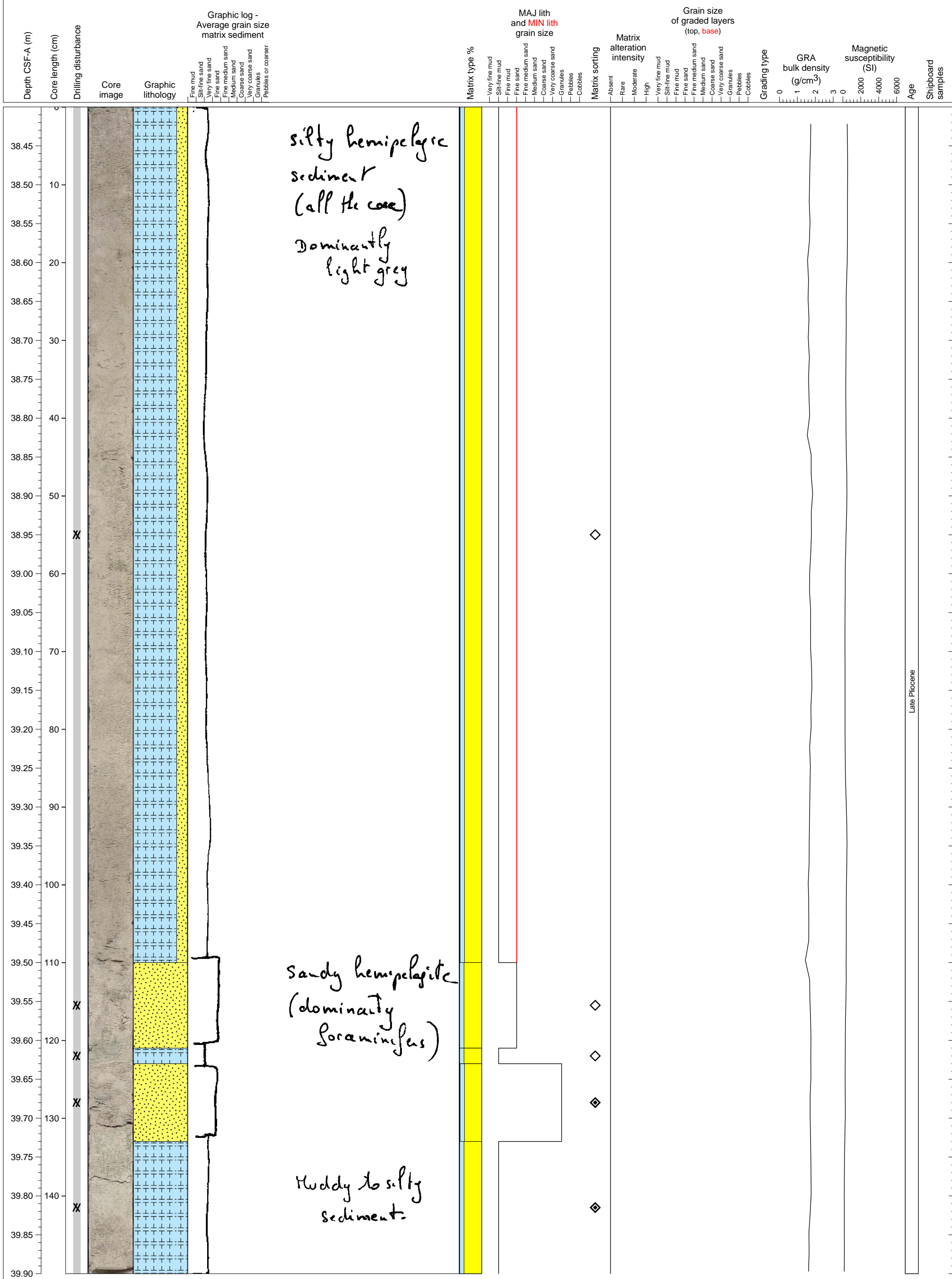
Hemipelagite.



Hemipelagic sediments.

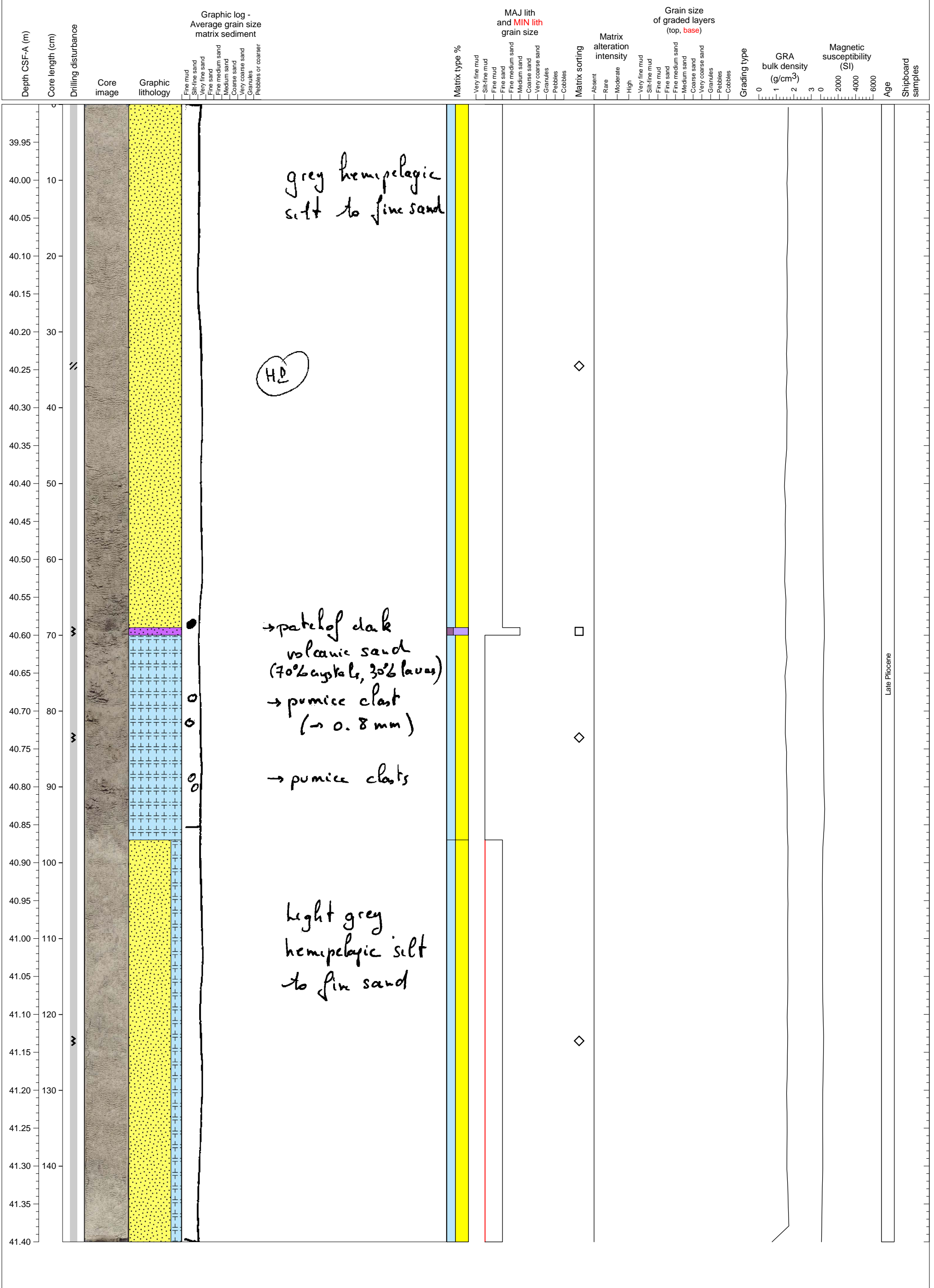


Mottled hemipelagic sediments.

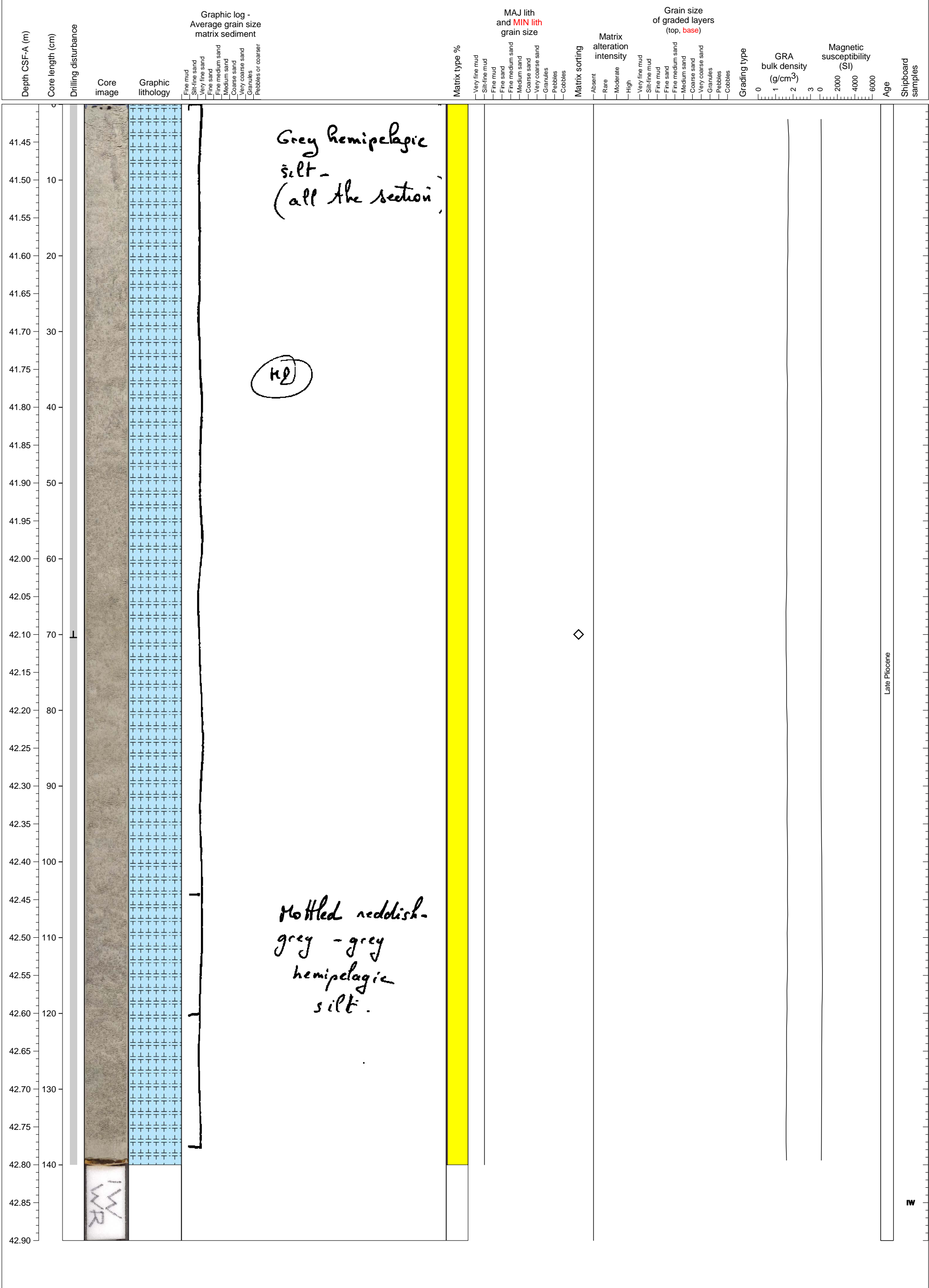


Late Pliocene

Mottled hemipelagic sediments with intercalated volcanic ash layer, bioturbated.



Silty hemipelagic sediment.



Grey hemipelagic silt - (all the section)

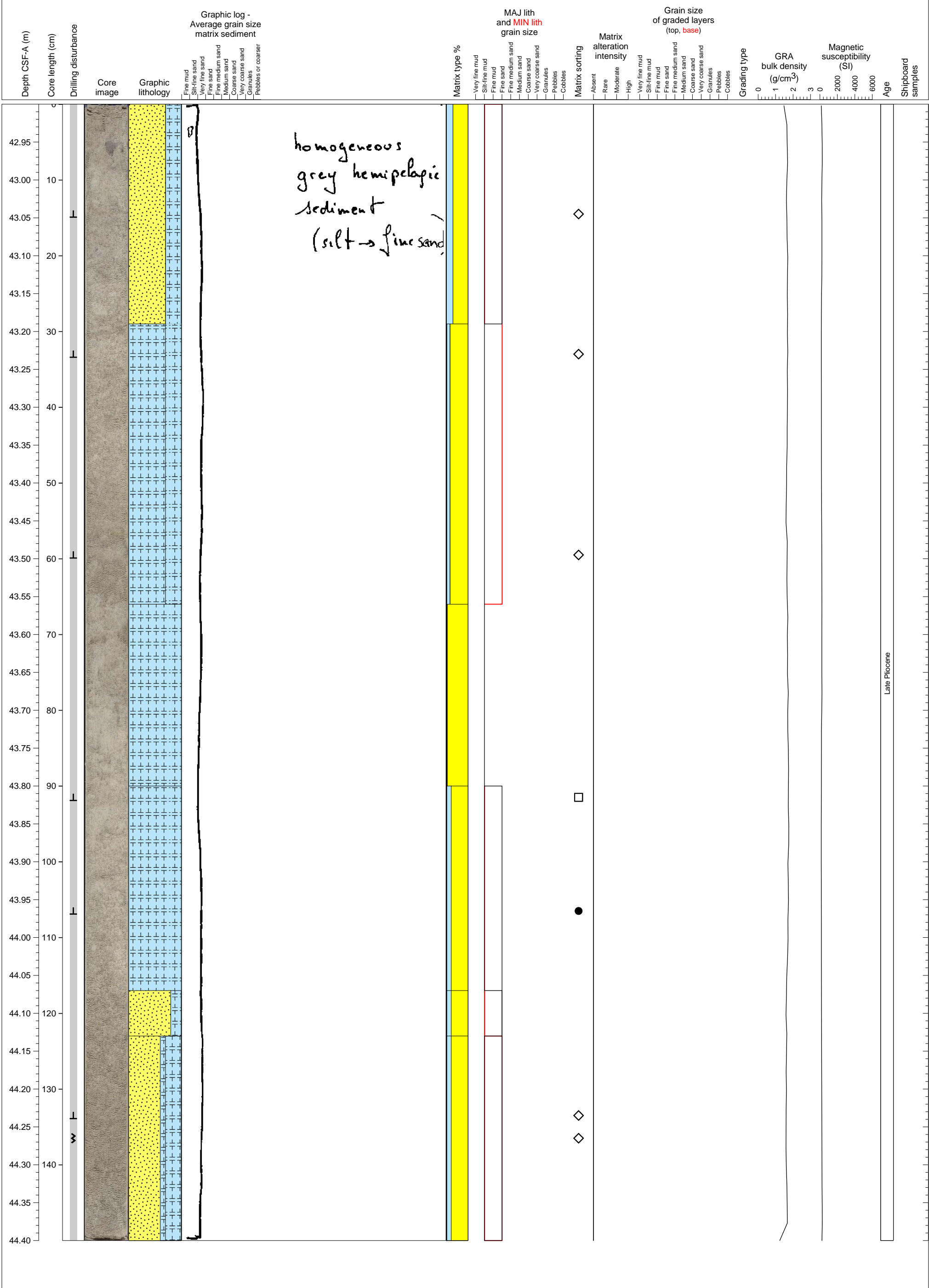
(K2)

Mottled reddish-grey - grey hemipelagic silt.

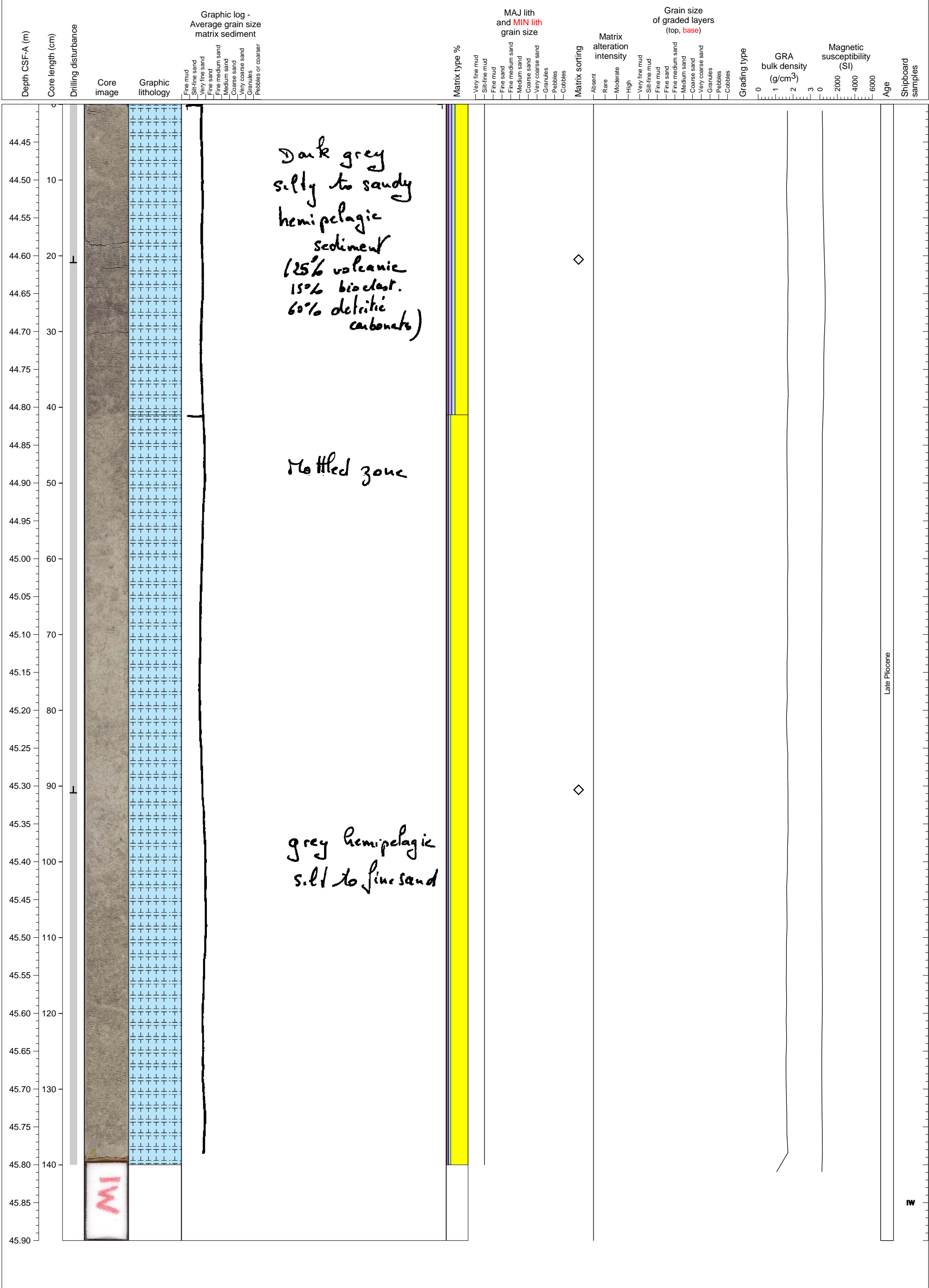
Late Pliocene

W

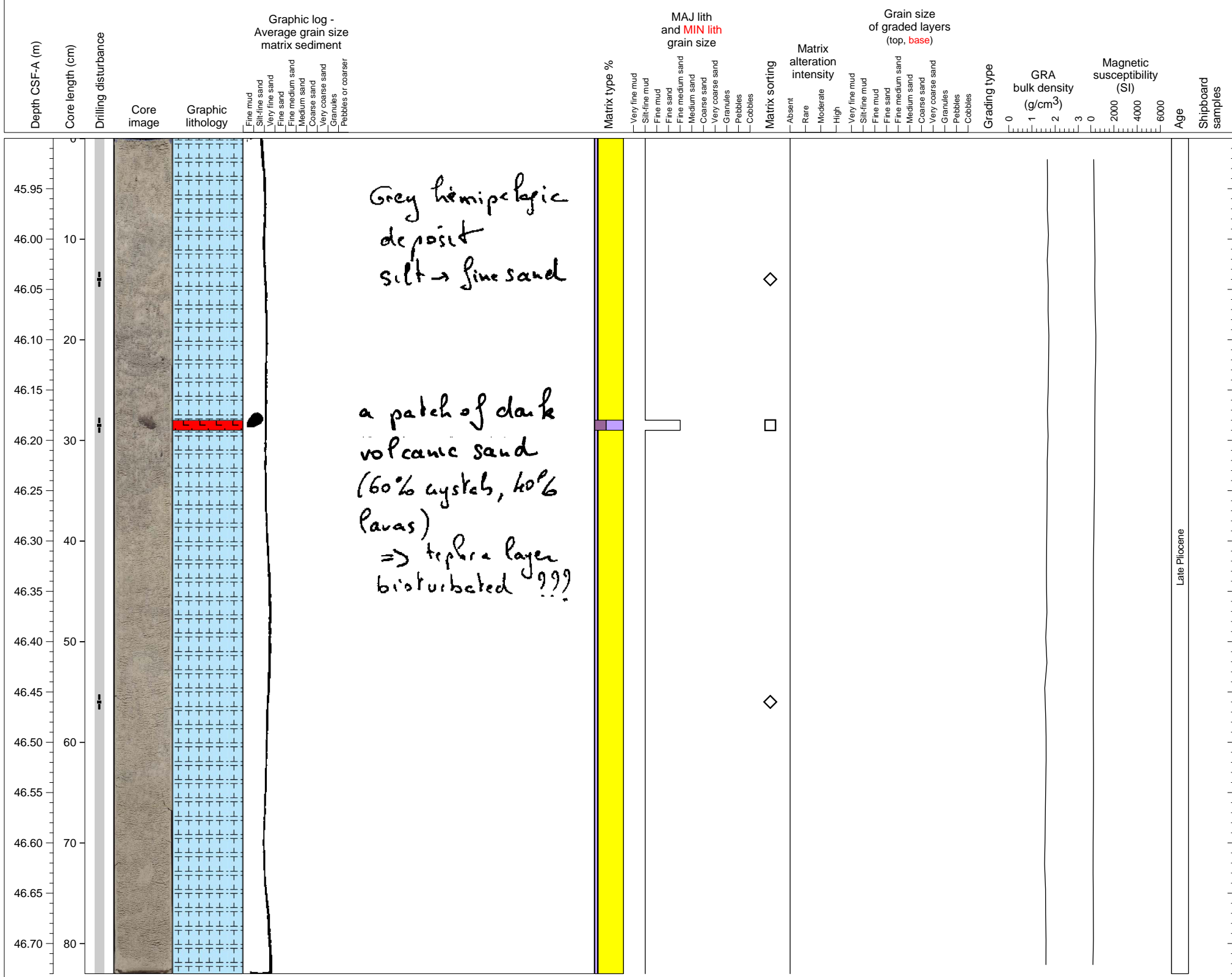
Mottled, bioturbated, hemipelagic sediments.



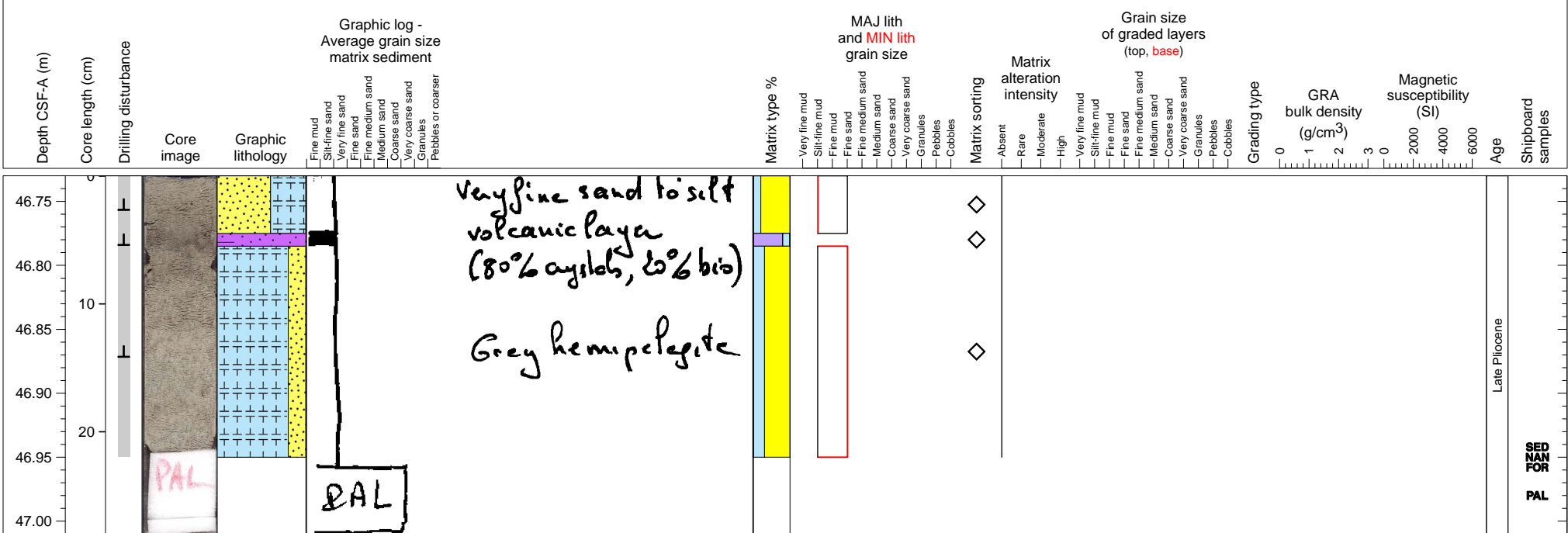
Silty hemipelagic sediment, upper 41 cm contains more volcanic particles.



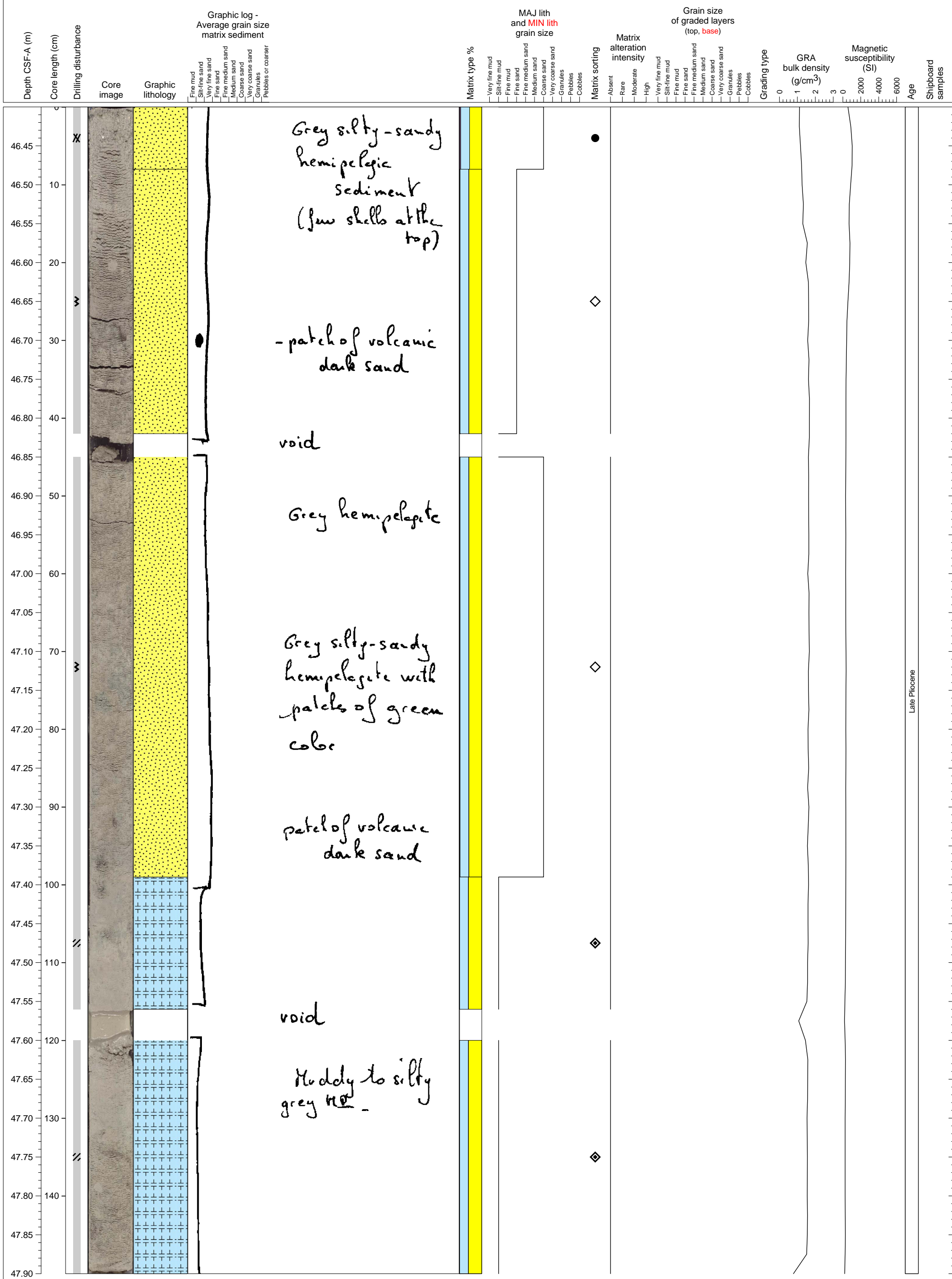
Silty hemipelagic sediment with a patch of dark volcanoclastic sand (60% crystals). Possible bioturbated ash.



Hemipelagic fines with 1 thin ashfall (?) layer in core catcher.

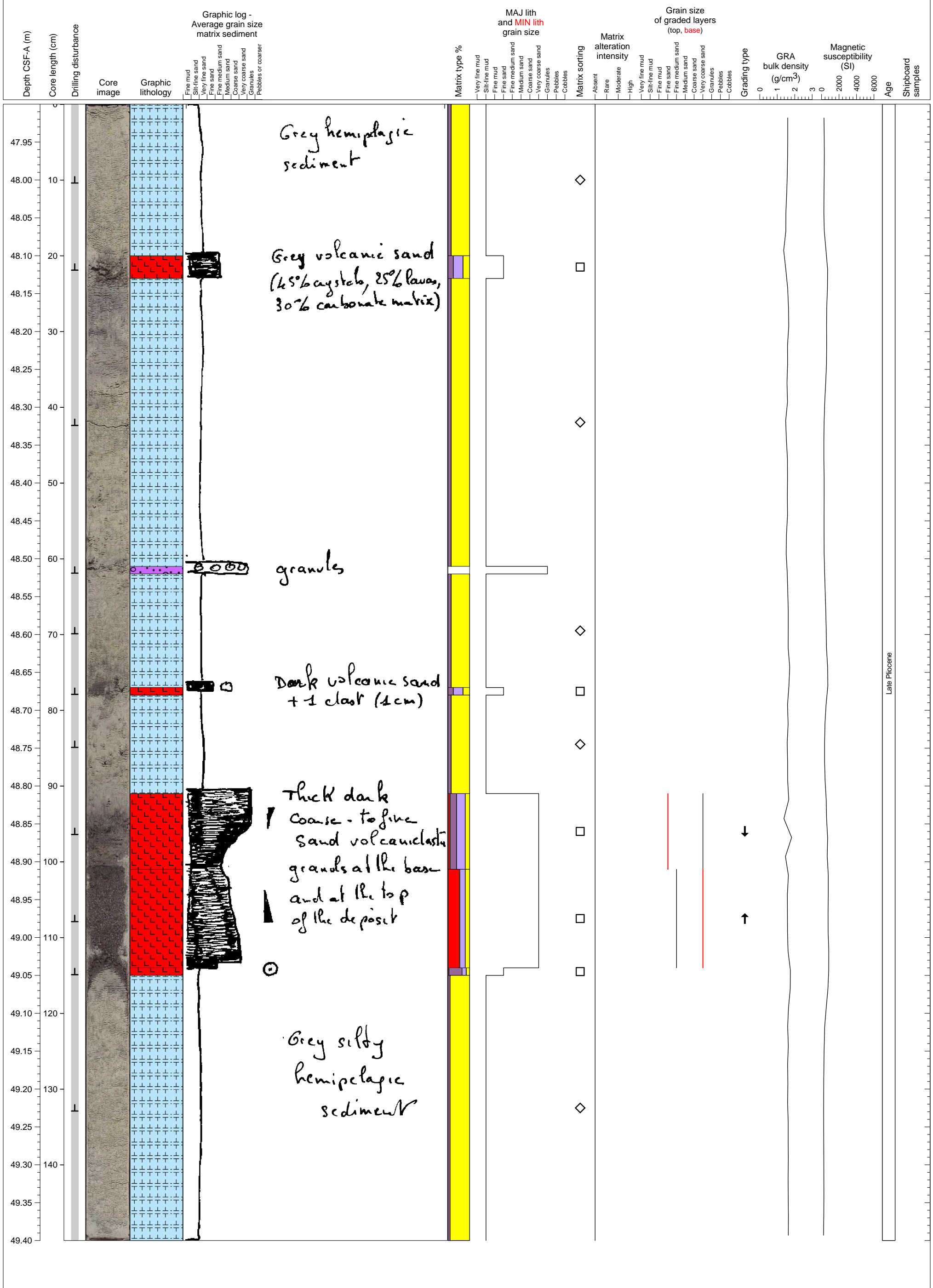


Mottled hemipelagic sediments.

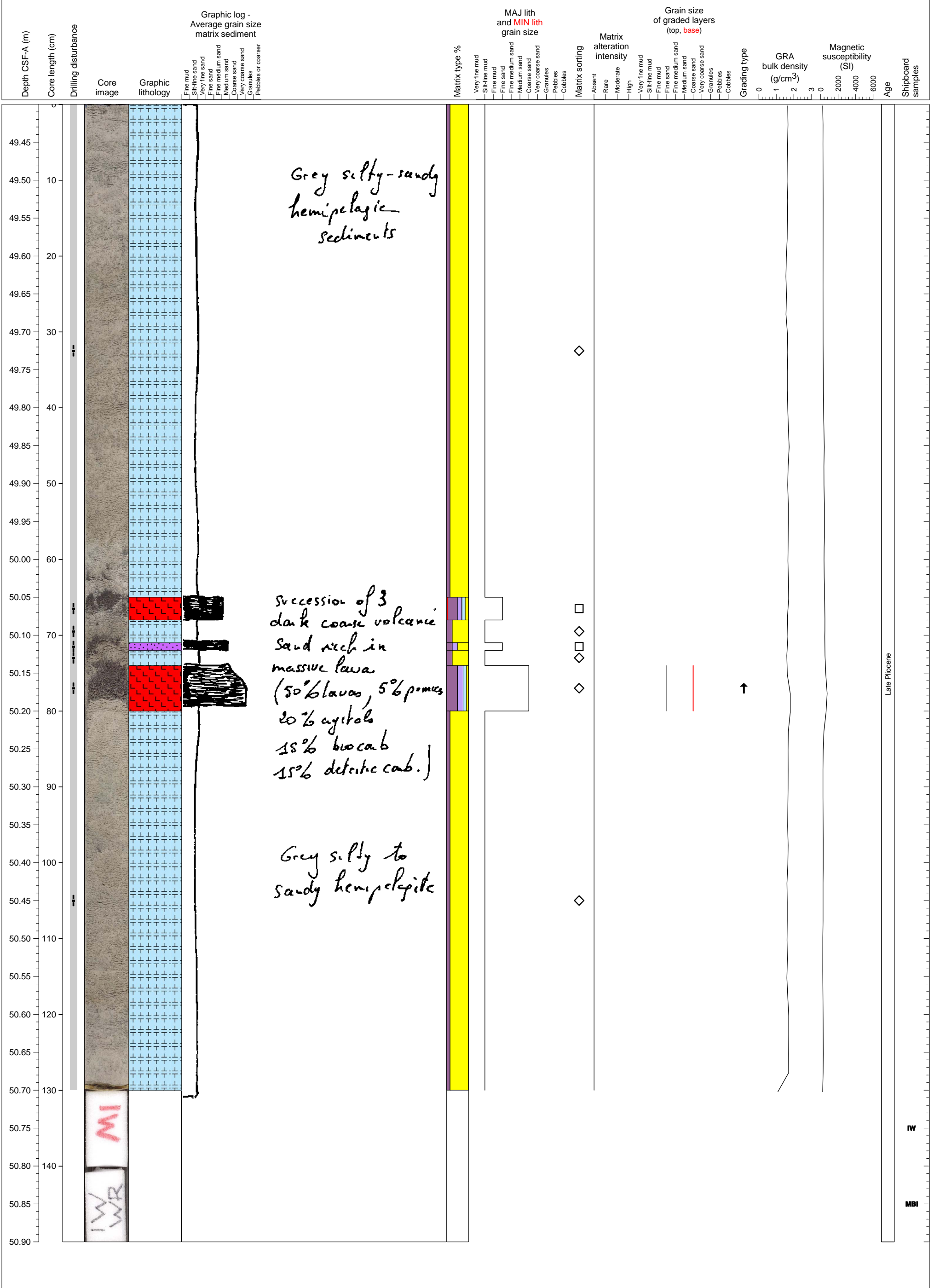


Late Pliocene

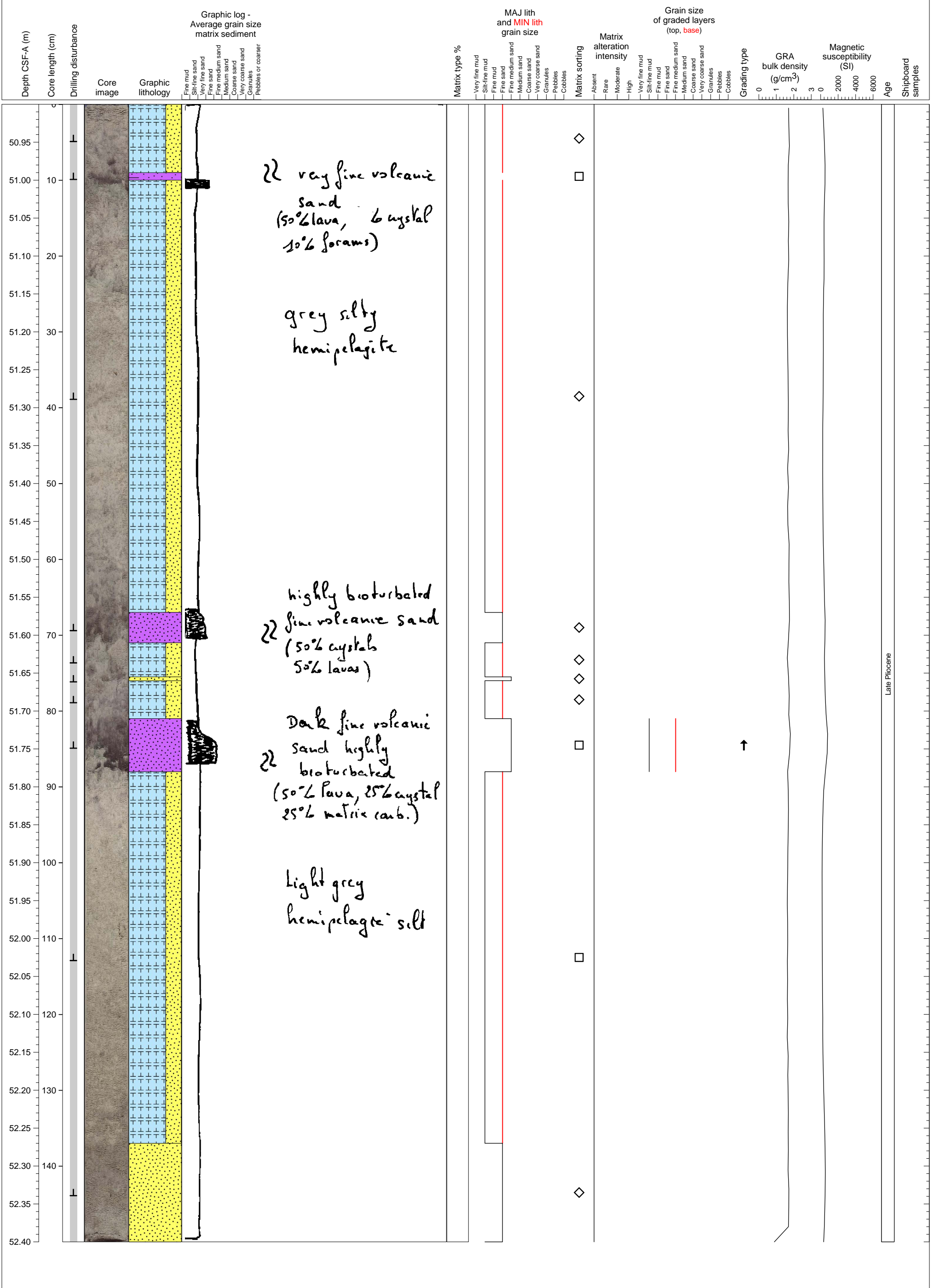
Silty hemipelagic sediments with several volcanic ash layers, including a normally and reverse graded set.



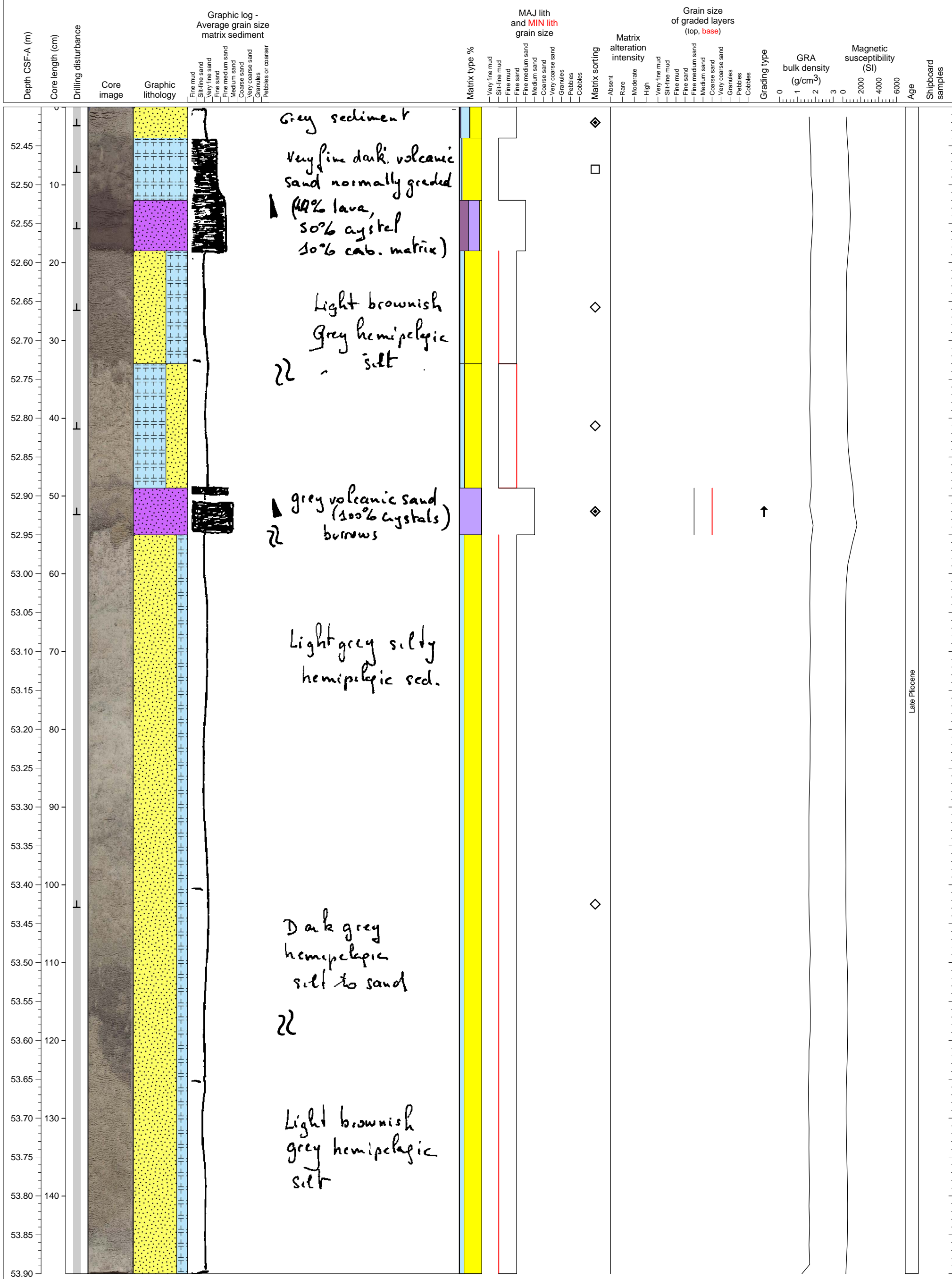
Hemipelagic mud with three thin ashes.



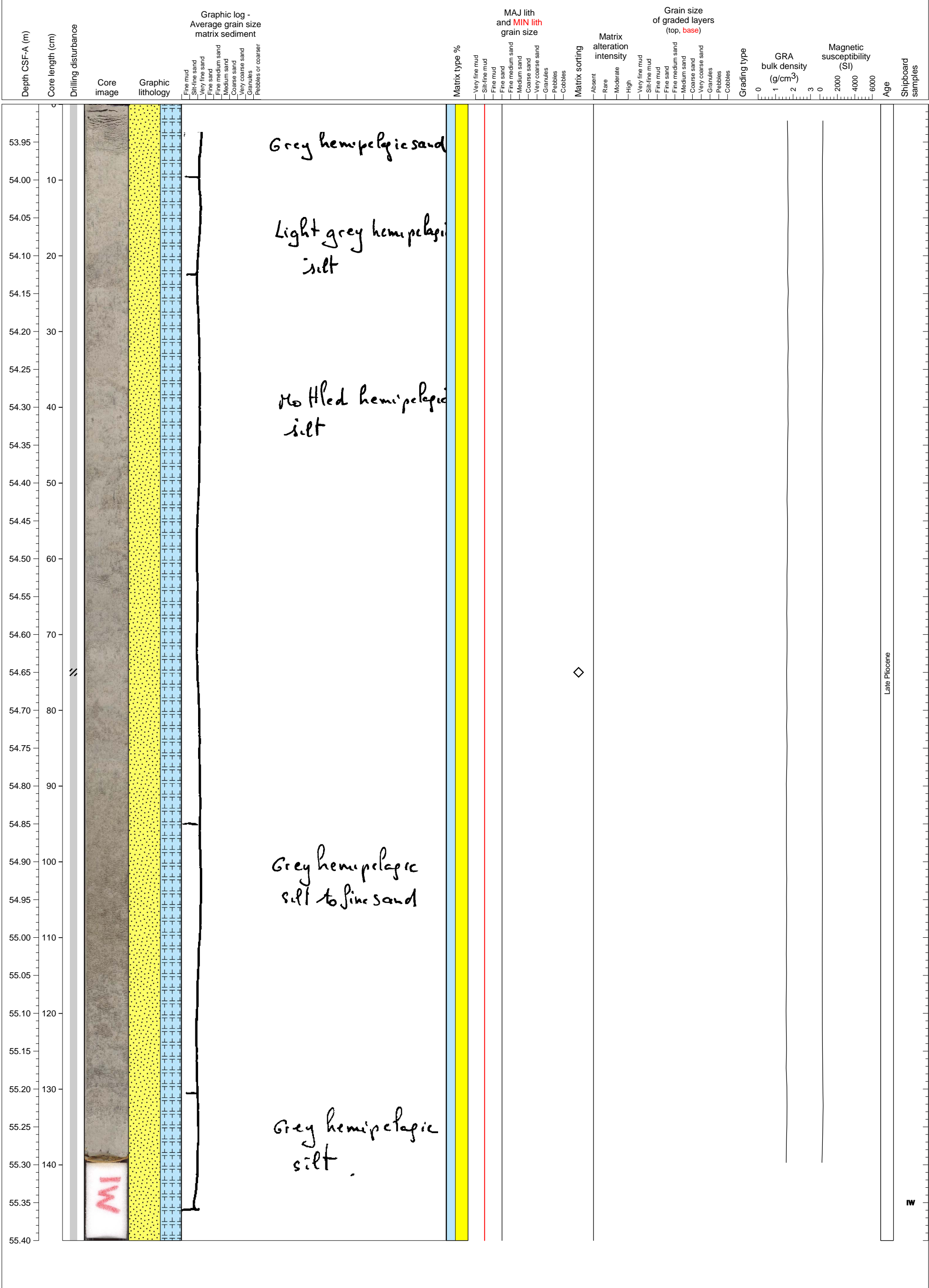
This section contains three ash fall layers. The second layer (81-88 cm) has normal grading fining upward from fine-medium sand to silt. Bioturbation is common throughout the section.



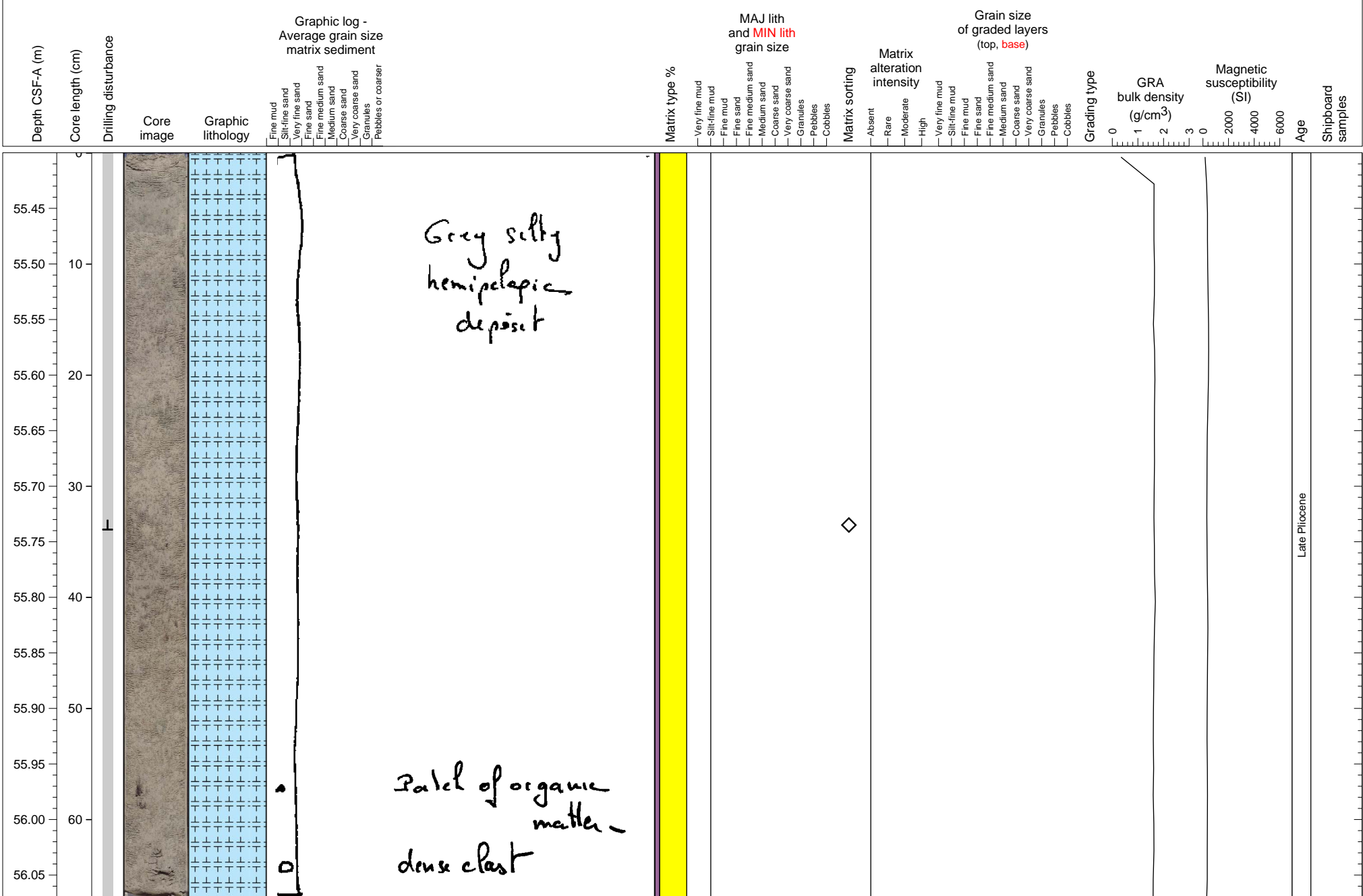
Bioturbated hemipelagic sediments with a couple of ashfall layers.



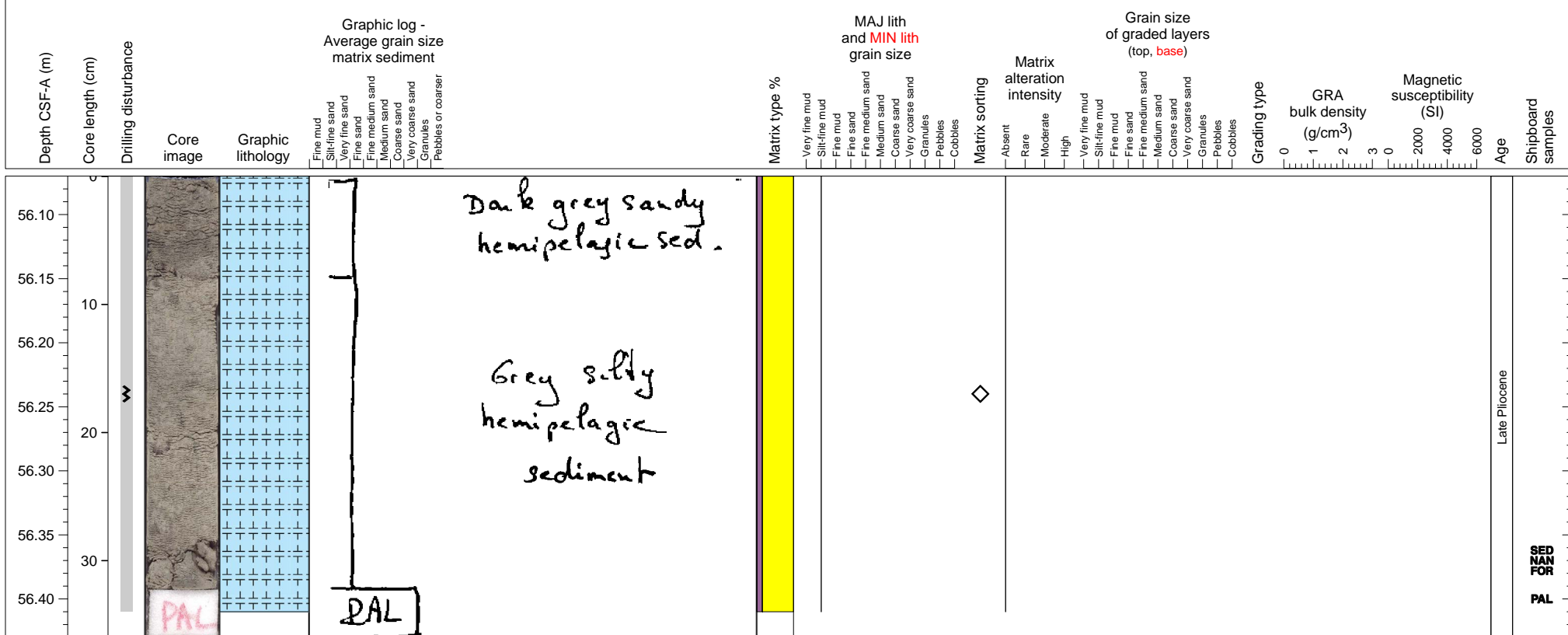
Mottled hemipelagic sediments.



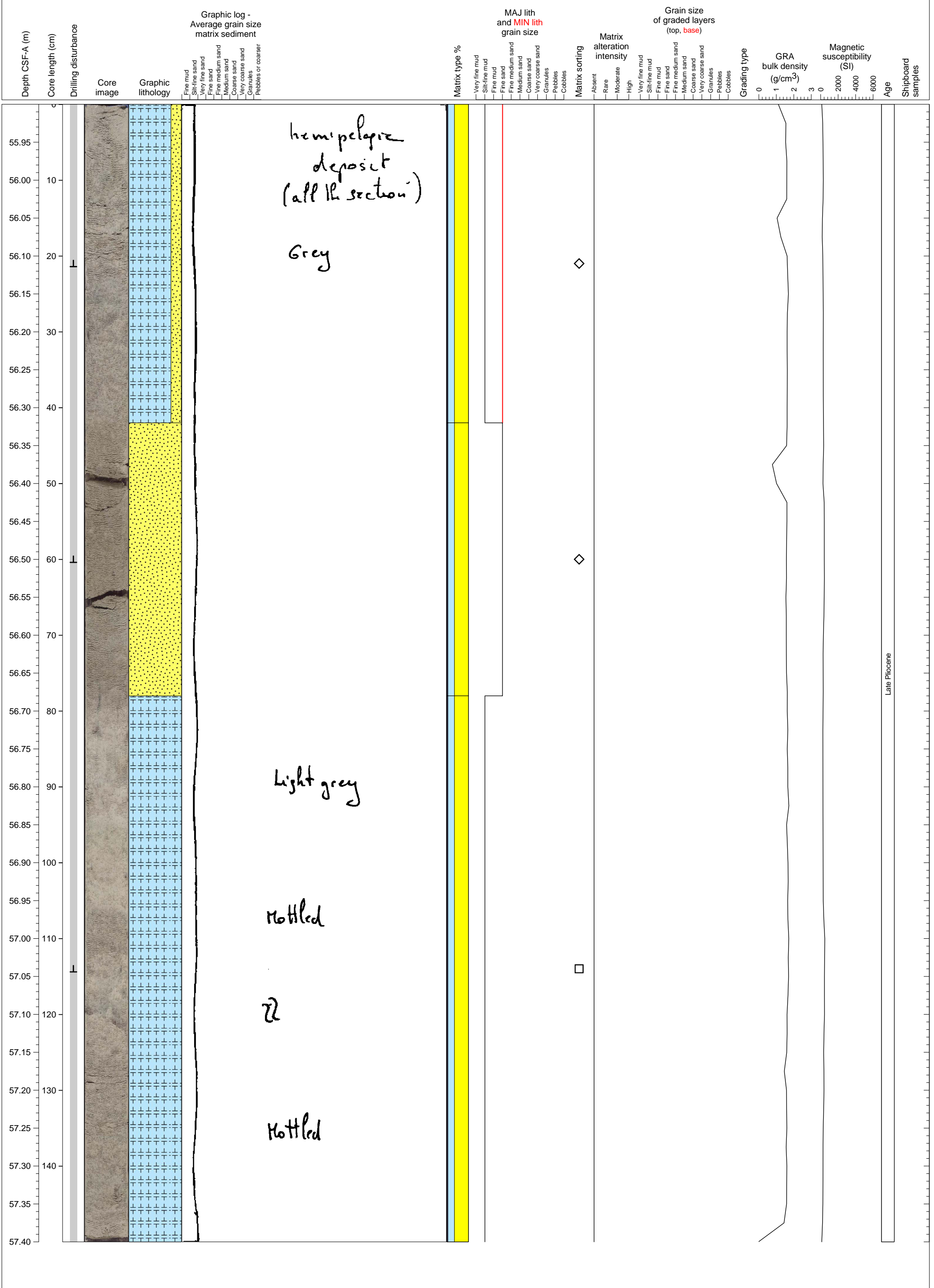
Hemipelagic mud.



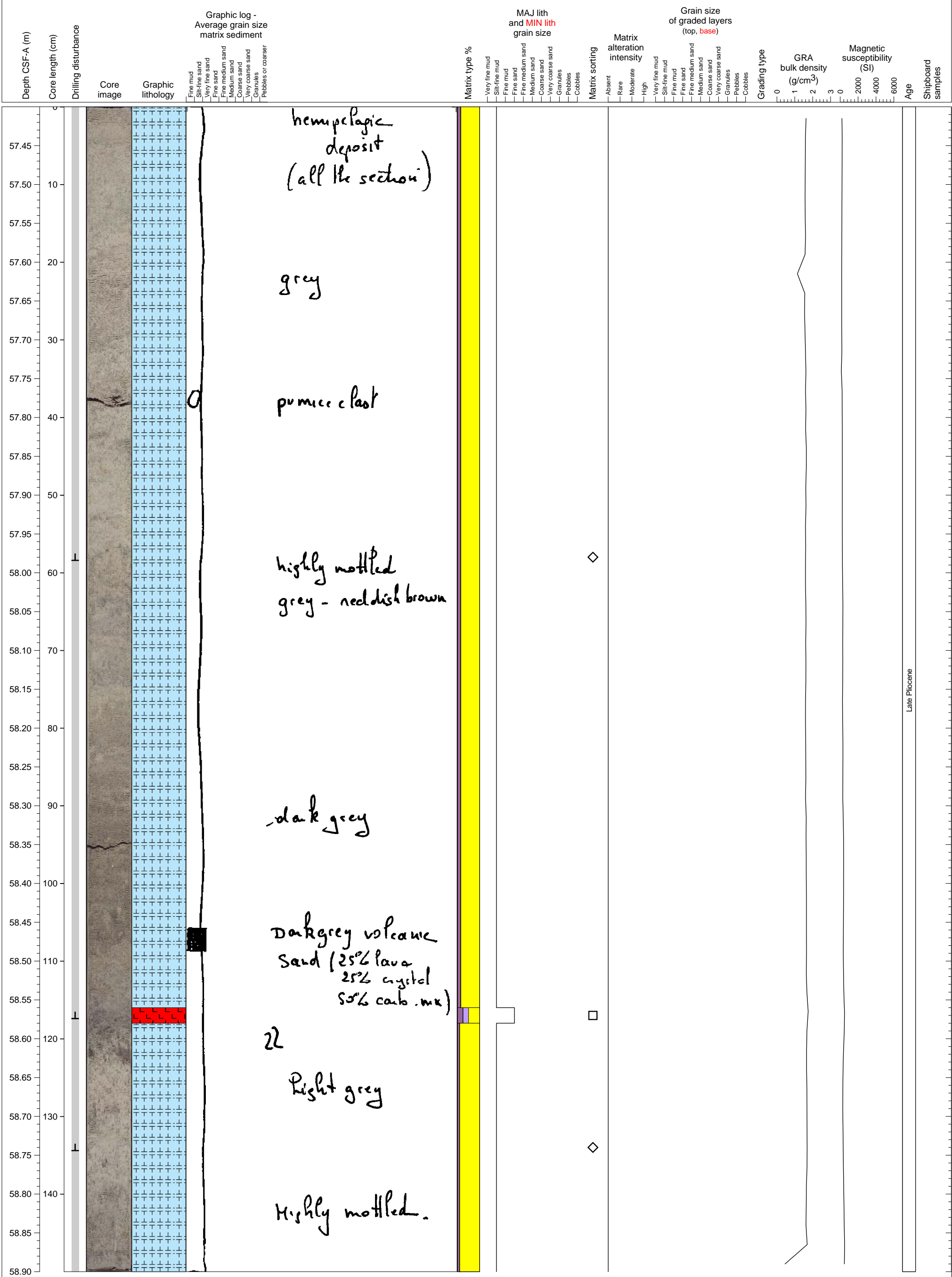
Moderately disturbed silty hemipelagic clay.



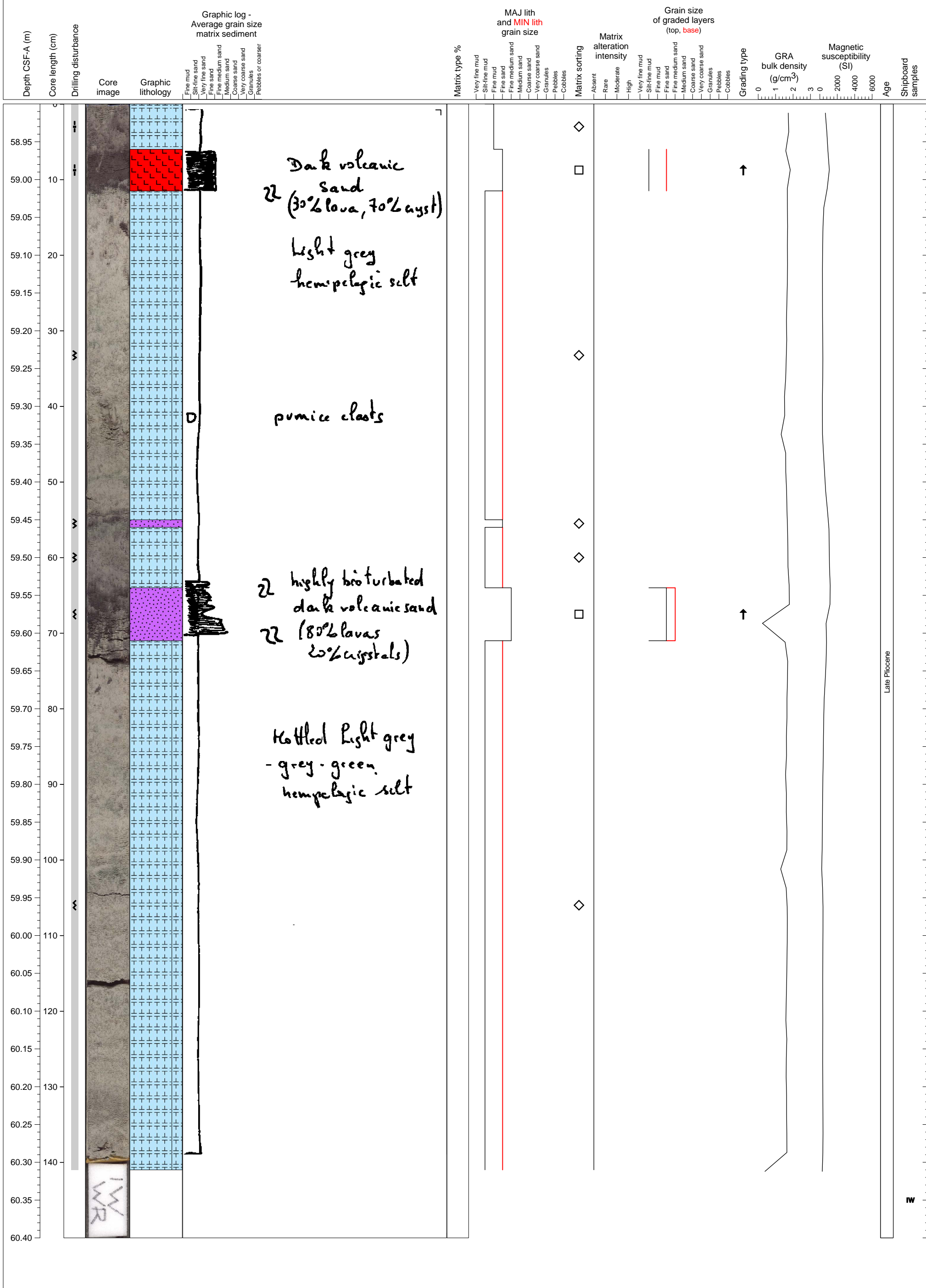
Mottled hemipelagic sediments.



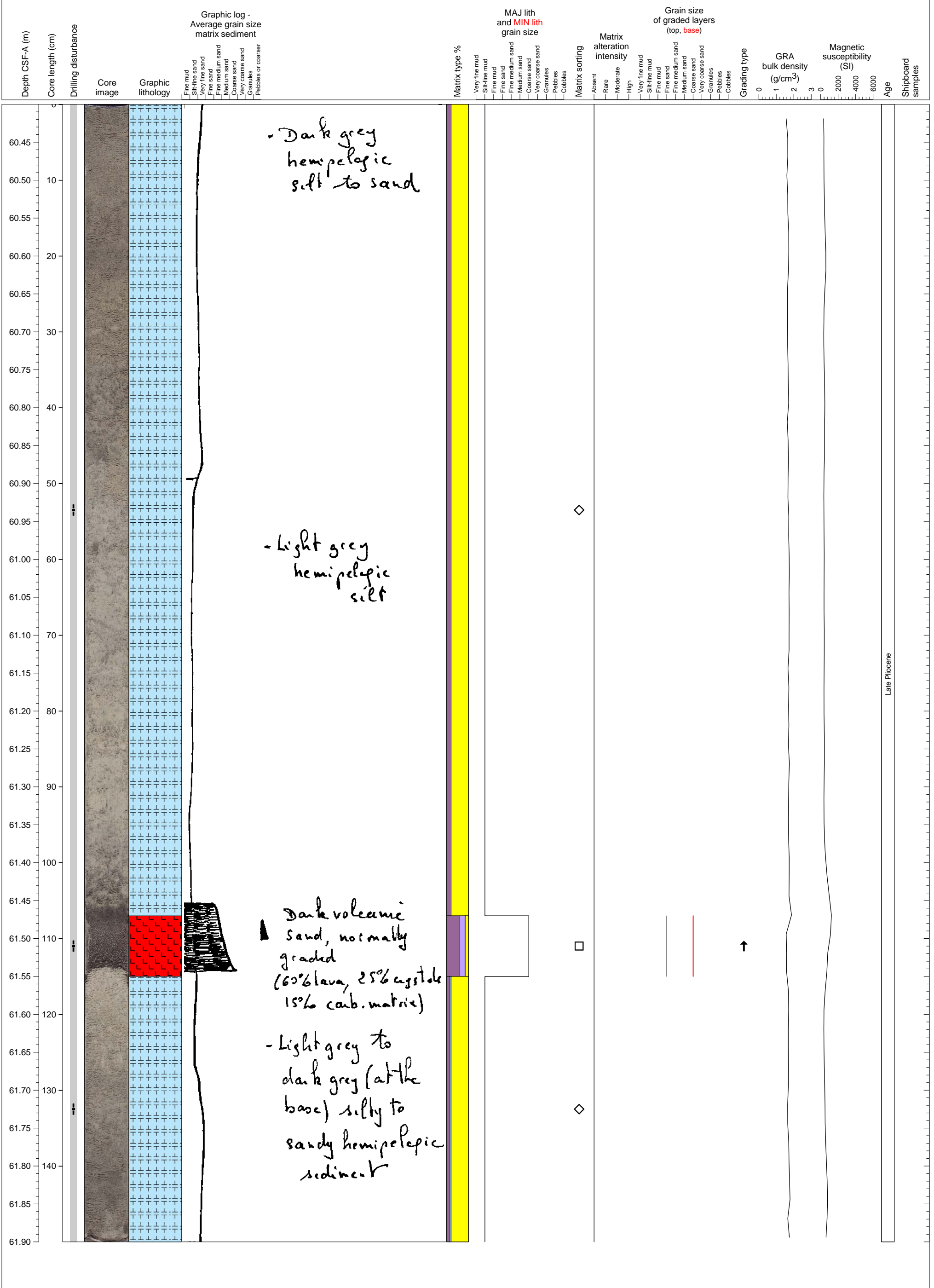
Hemipelagic sediment with a thin, fine-grained ash layer.



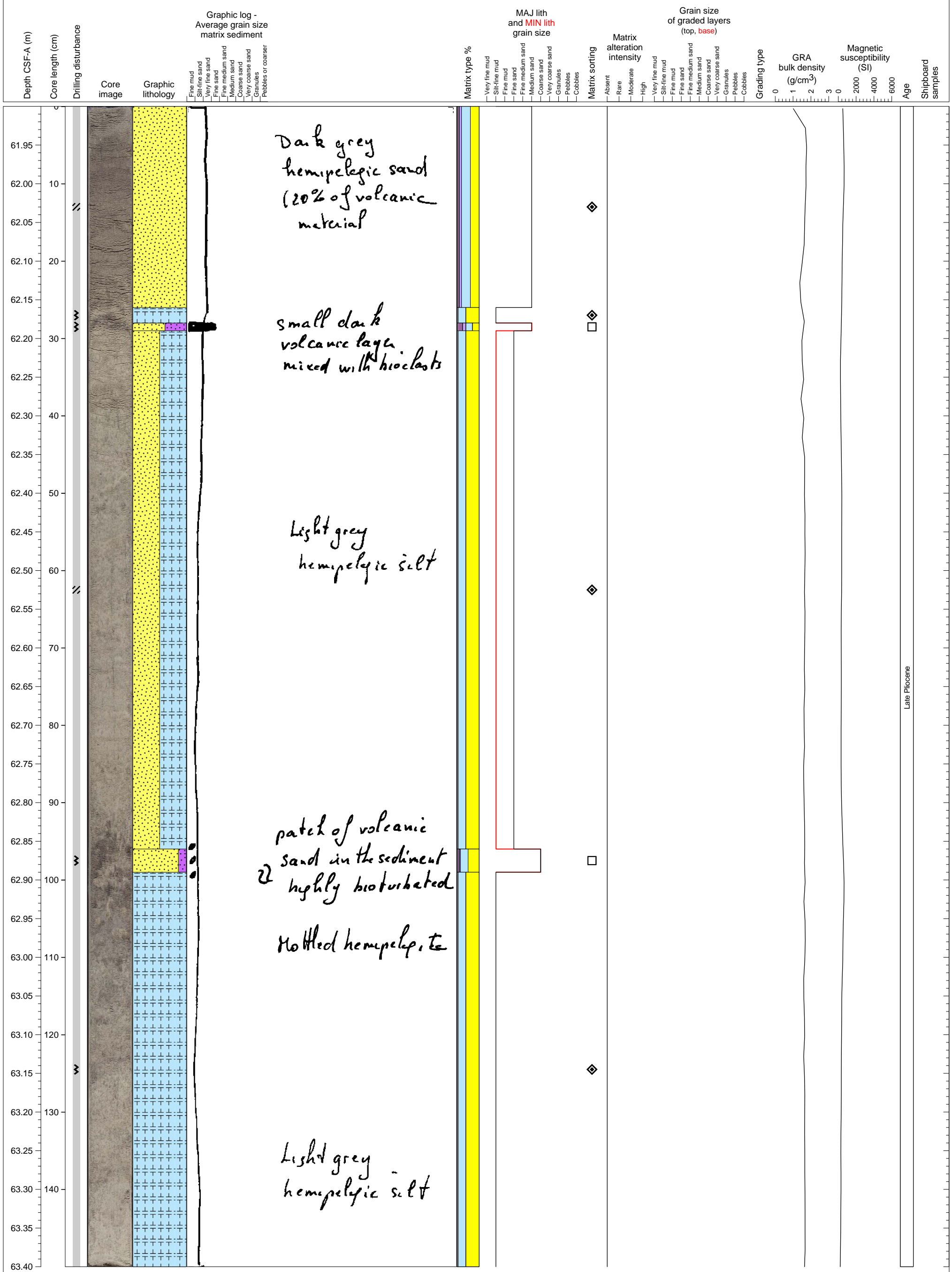
This section contains two normal grading ash layers of 5-7 cm. The upper layer is crystal rich and the lower layer contains less crystals and more massive lava fragments.



Hemipelagic mud with ash sand at 110 cm.

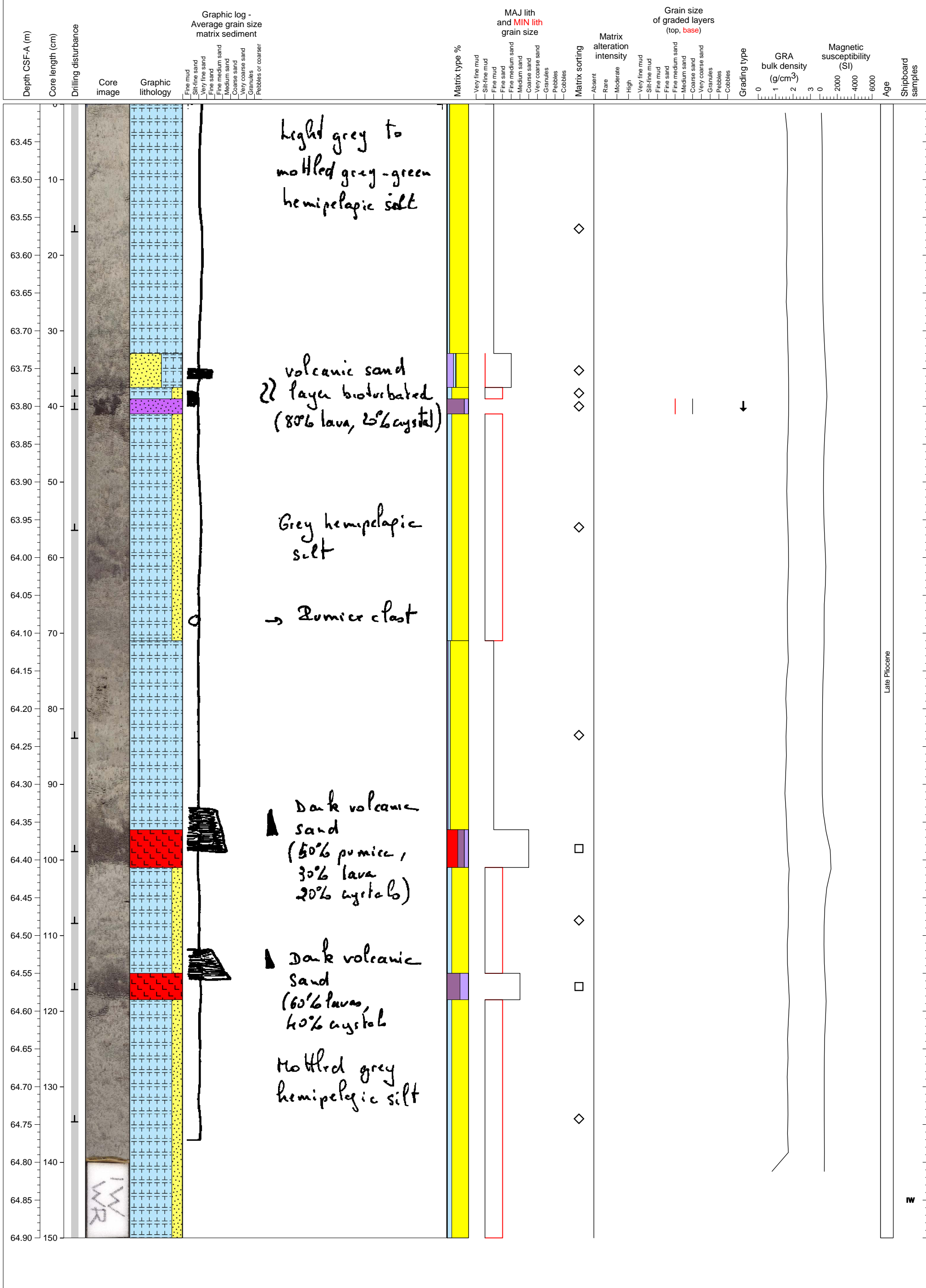


Mottled hemipelagic sediments with intercalated volcanic ash layers, partly bioturbated.



Late Pliocene

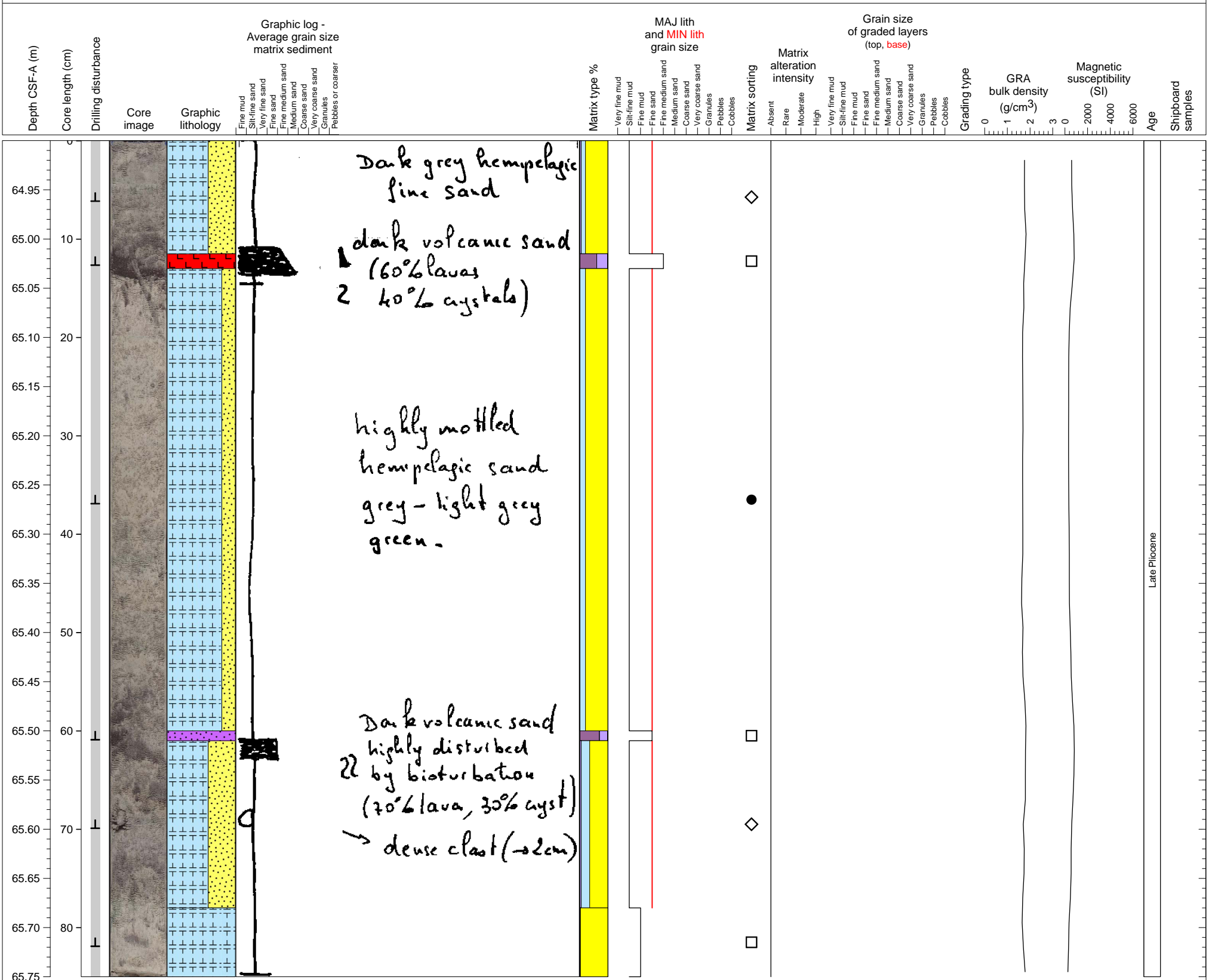
Hemipelagic fine sediment with a couple of ashfall layers (bioturbated).



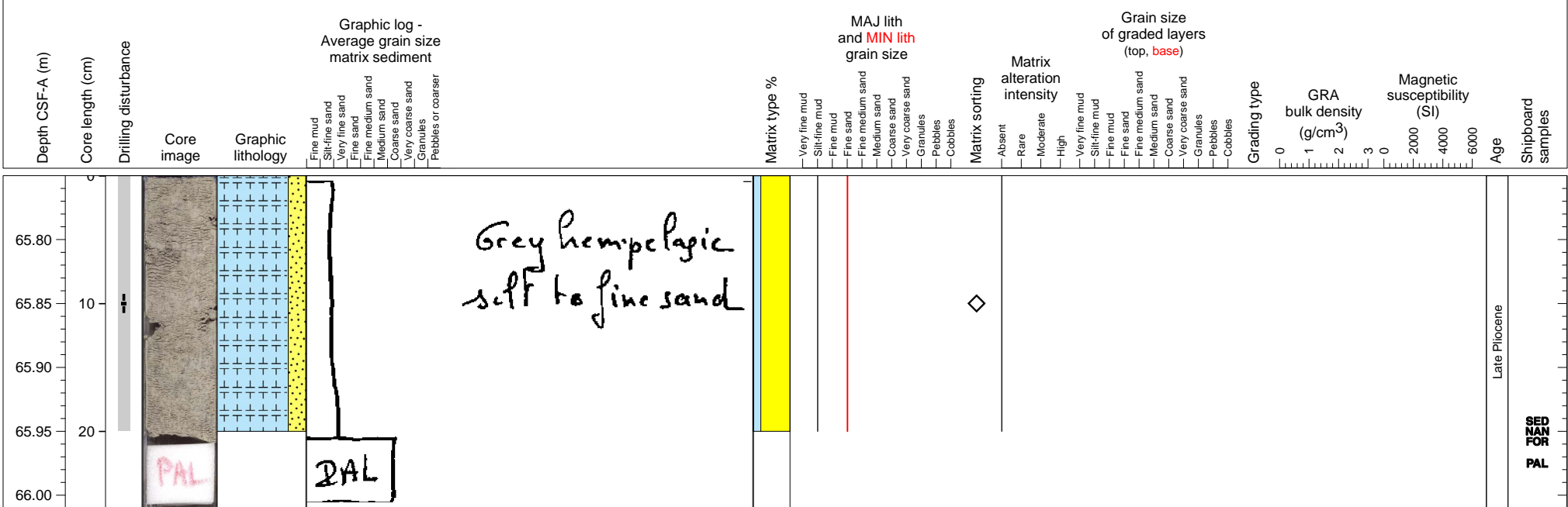
Late Pliocene

W

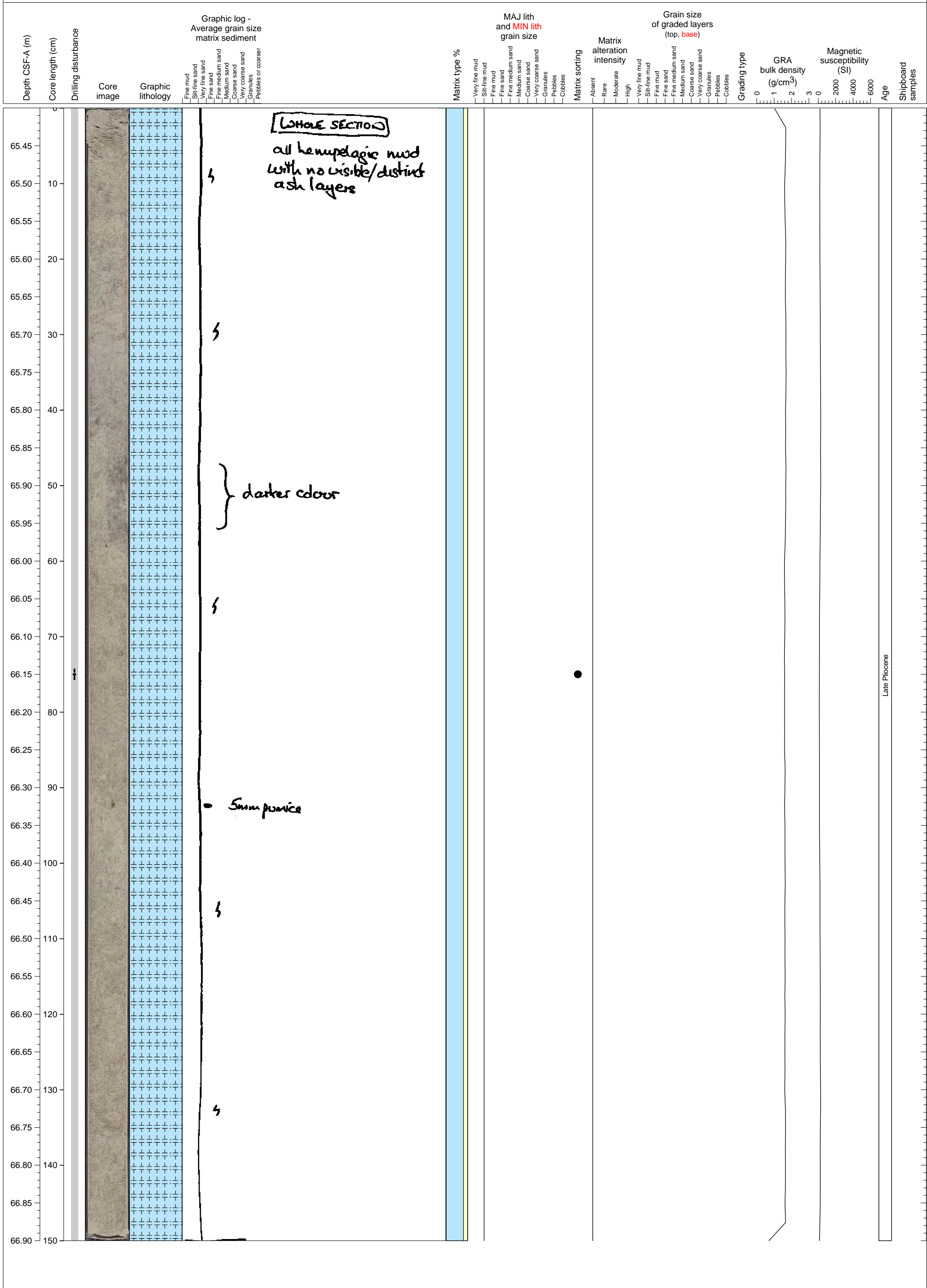
This section has two possible ash layers in hemipelagic silt ooze.



This section is hemipelagic clay mottled by bioturbation.



This section is all hemipelagic ooze consisting ill-sorted silt. Color changes from white at the bottom to light gray in the upper part.



WHOLE SECTION

all hemipelagic mud with no visible/distinct ash layers

4

4

} darker colour

4

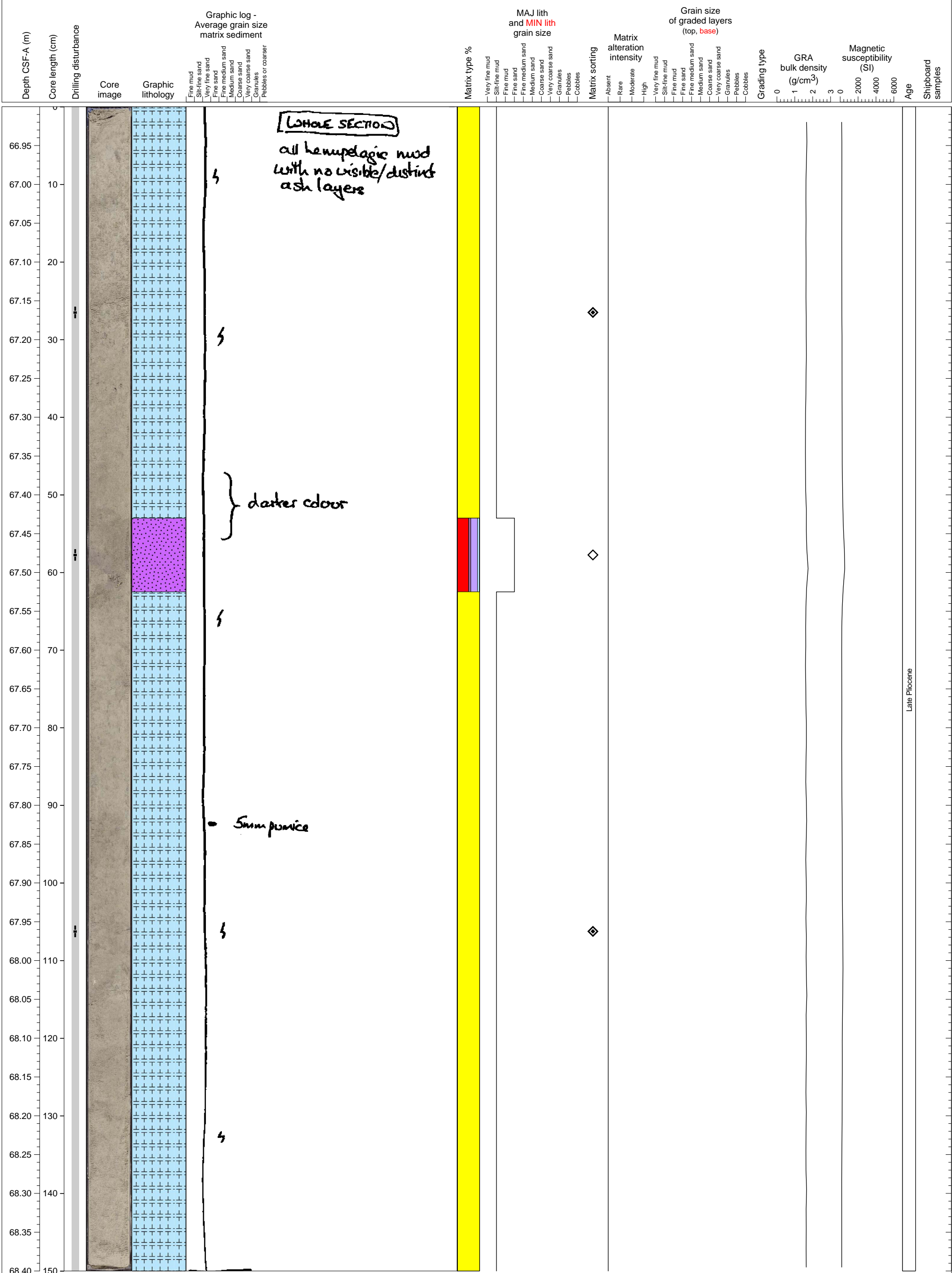
• 5mm pumice

4

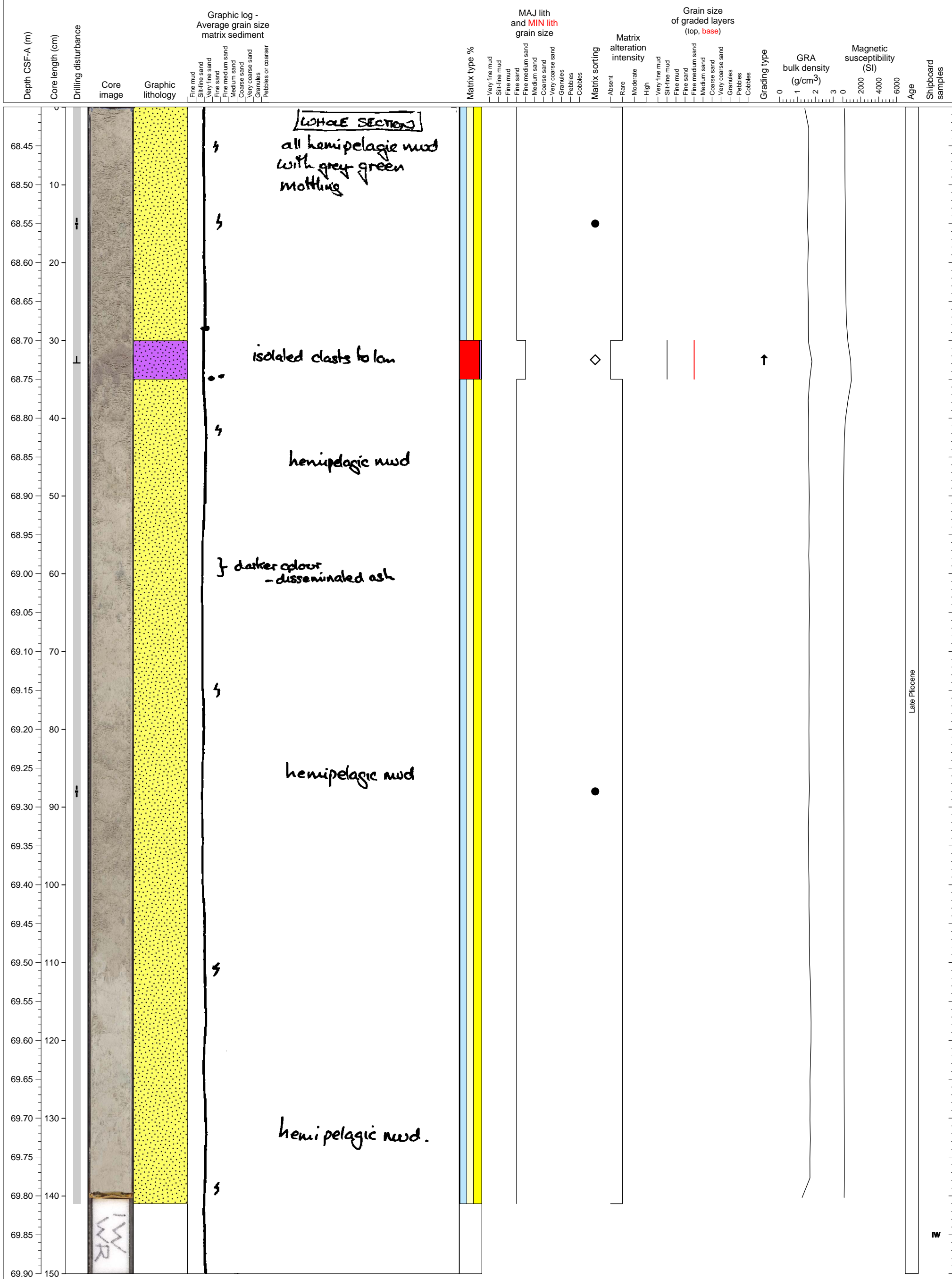
4

Late Pliocene

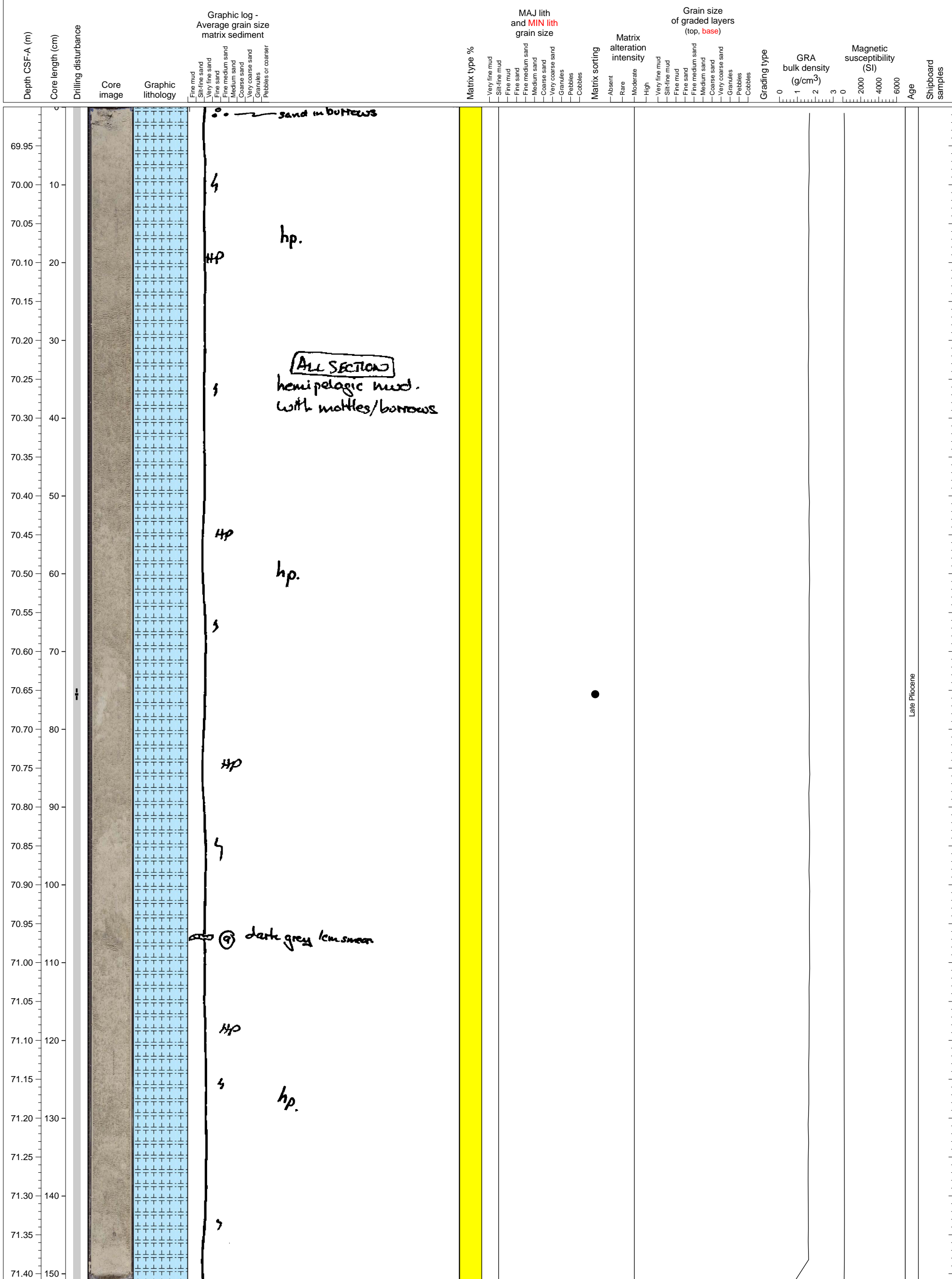
Hemipelagic clay with diffuse layer of volcanoclastic fine sand.



Hemipelagic calcareous silty sand with a diffuse ash layer.

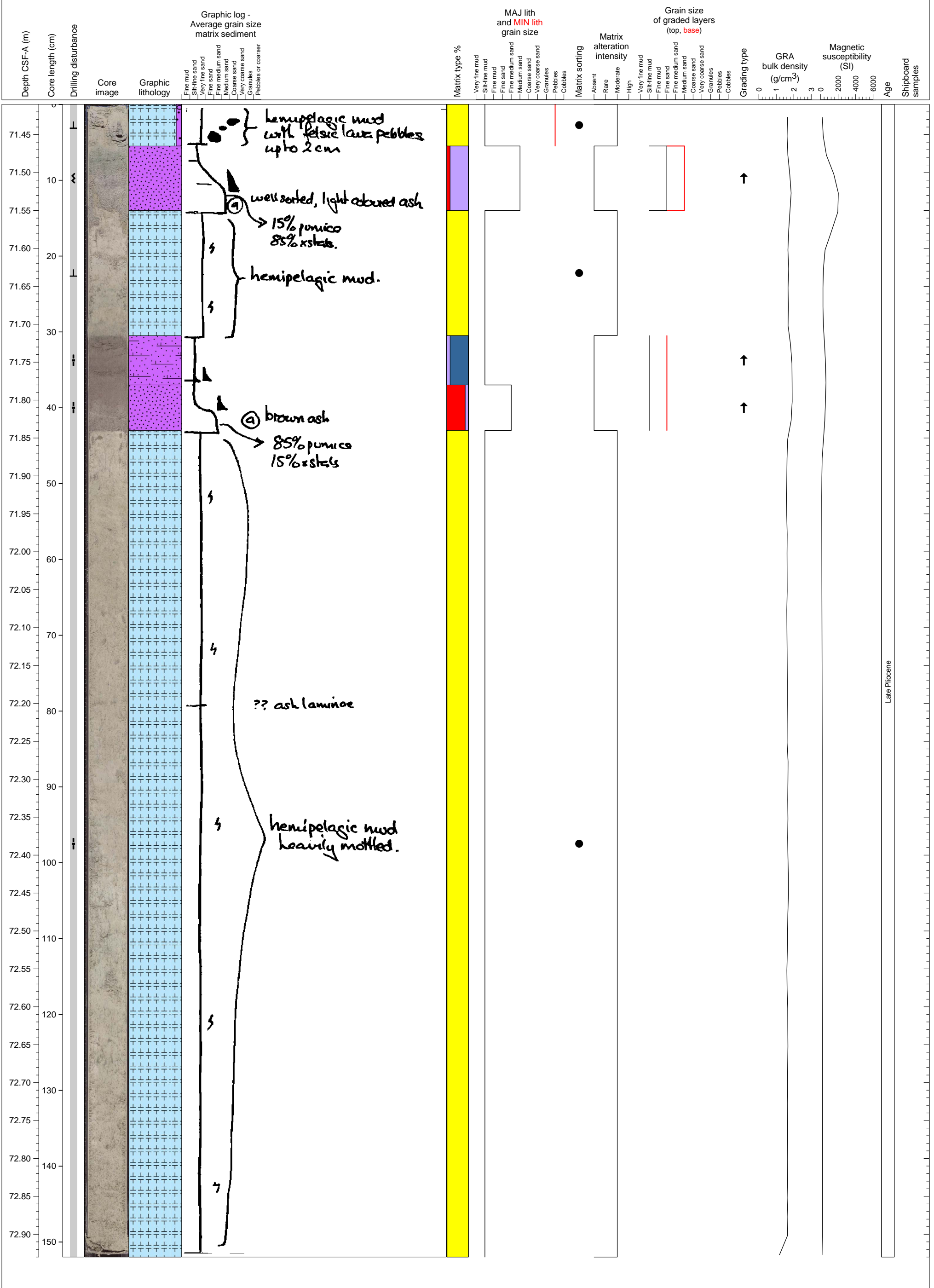


The whole section is only hemipelagic sediment.

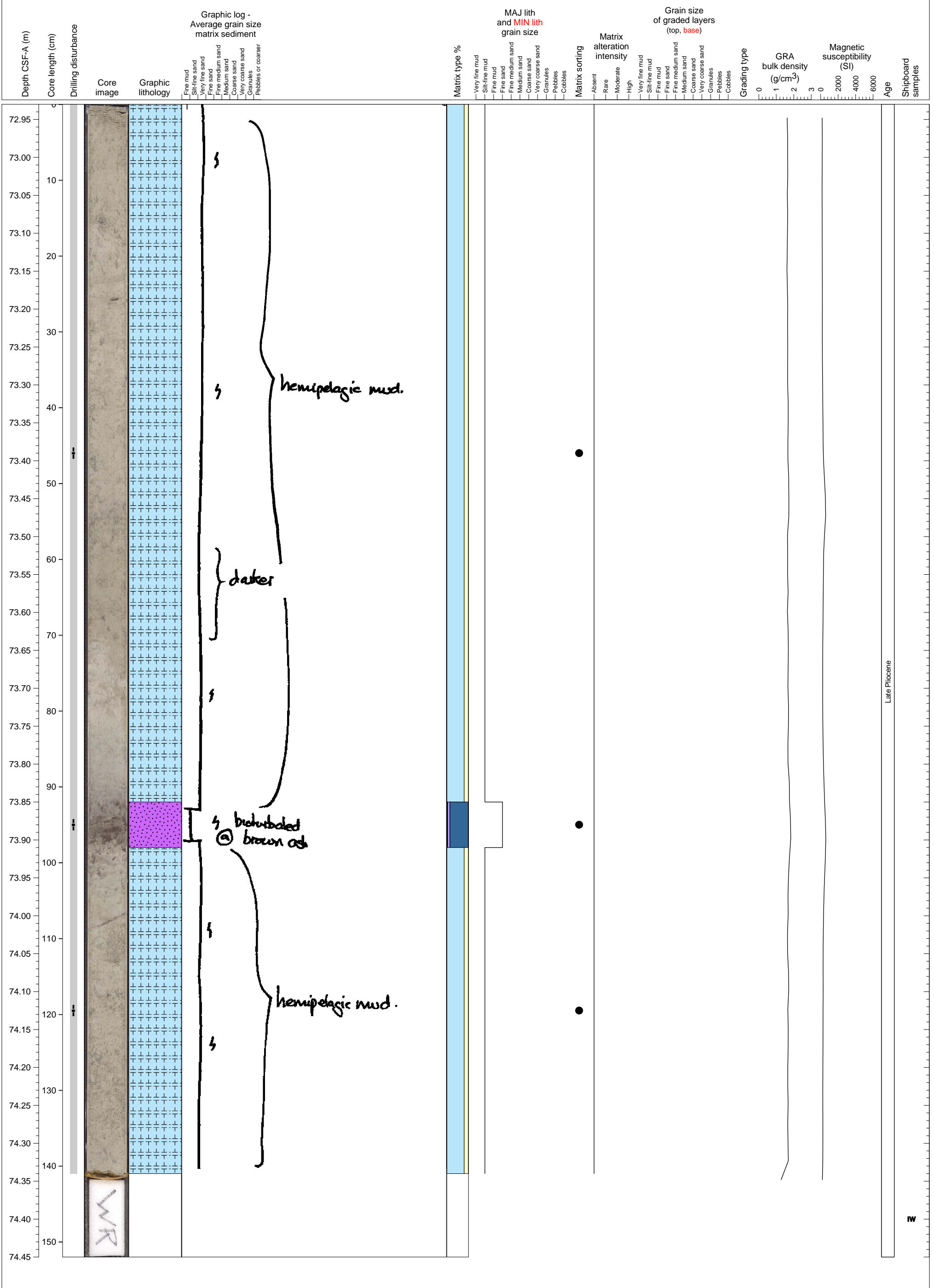


Late Pliocene

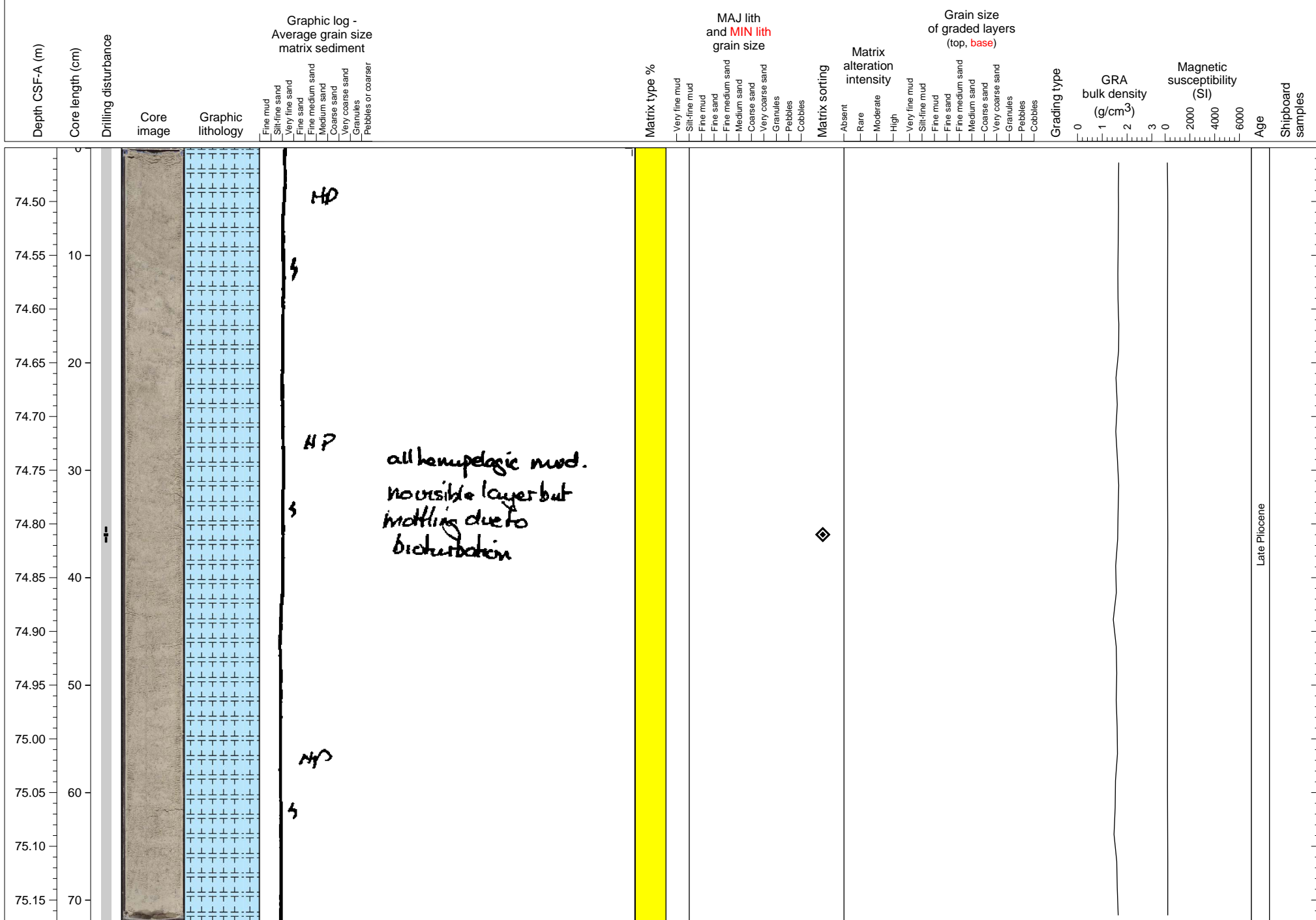
At least two pumiceous and crystal-rich tephra layers in hemipelagic sediments. The lower one has double normal grading.



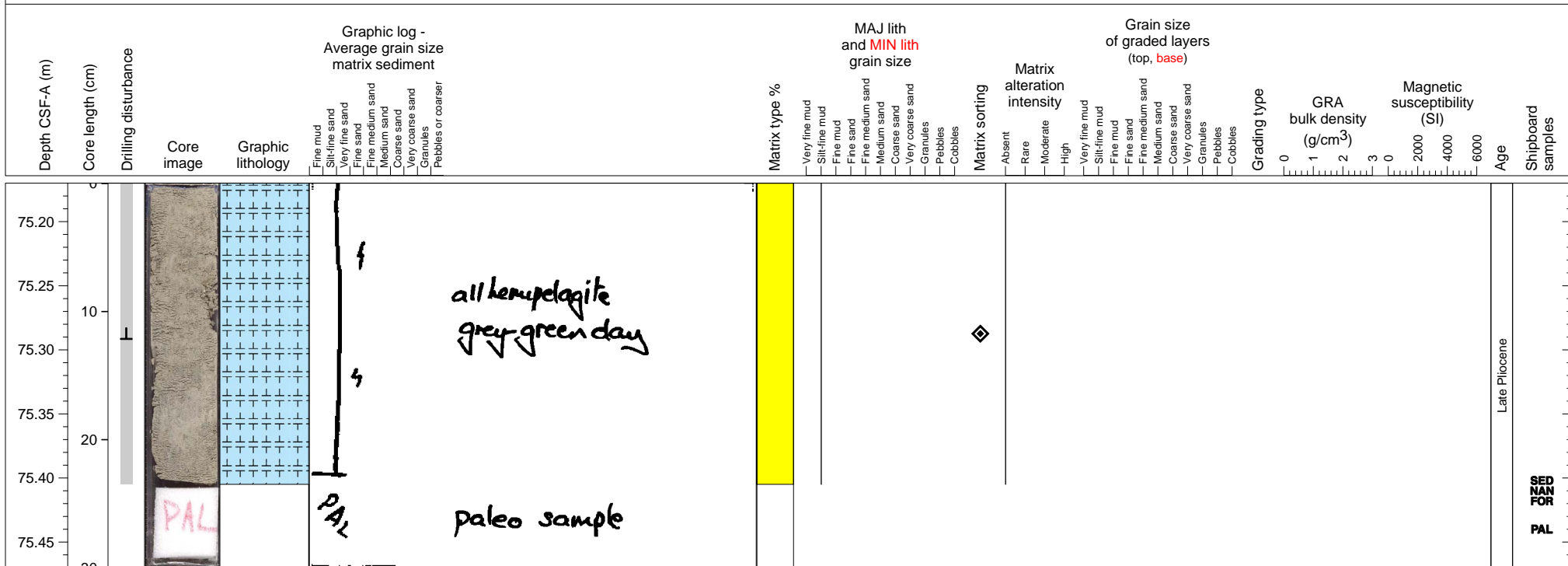
This section contain possible one ash layer, which have been highly bioturbated, but contain original pumice and crystals.



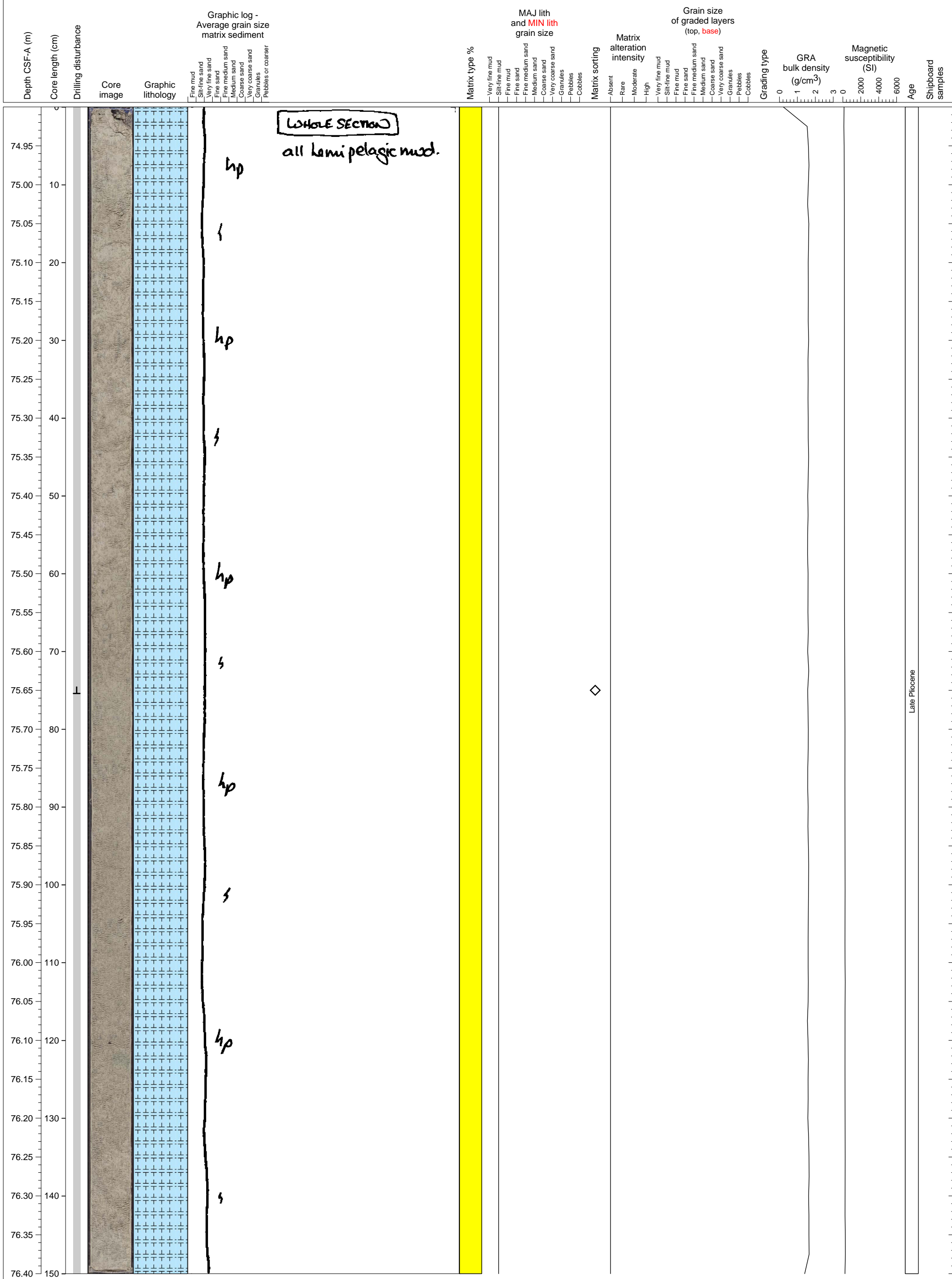
Hemipelagic clay with moderate bioturbation.



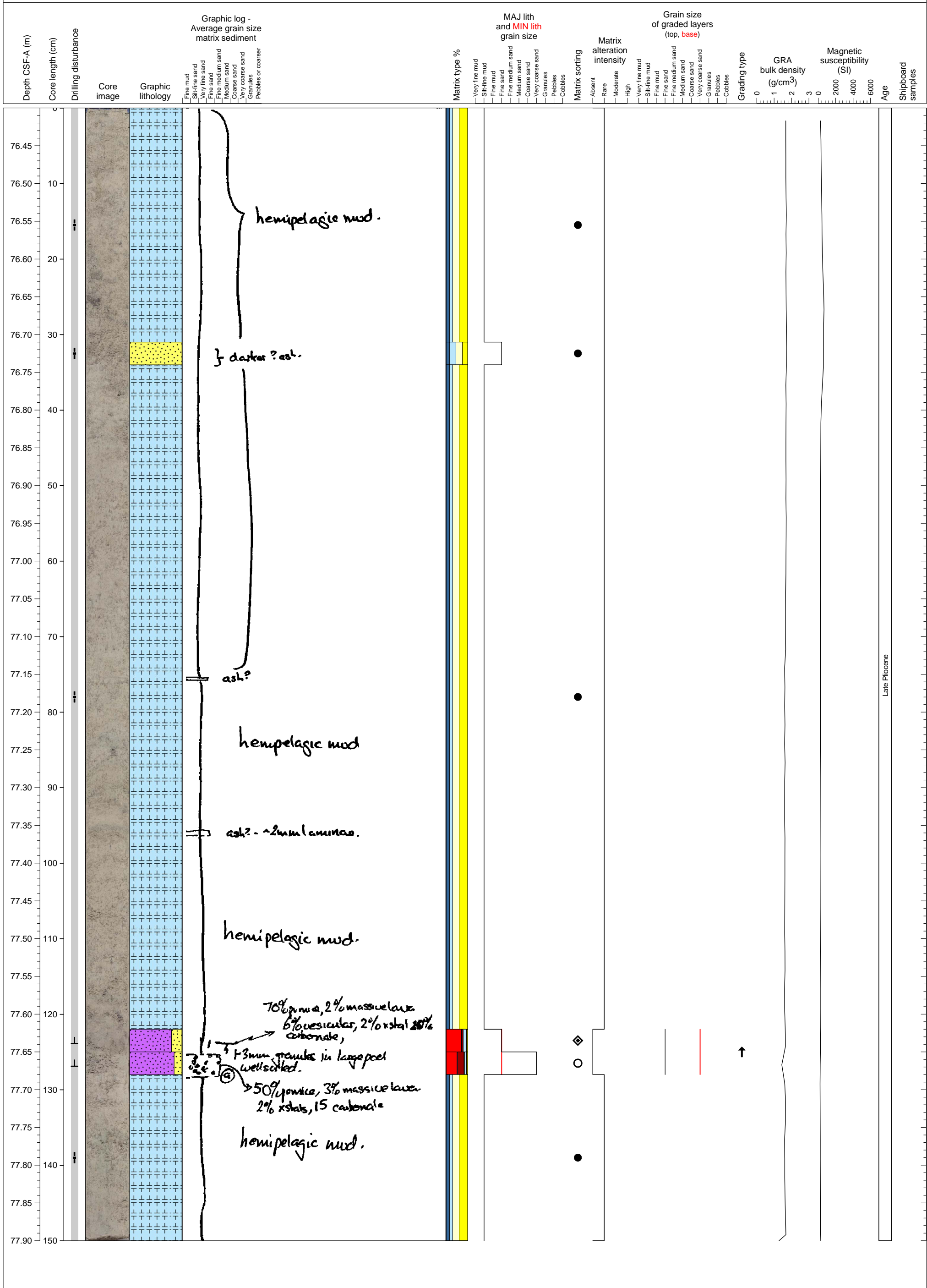
Hemipelagic clay. PAL sample from base of section.



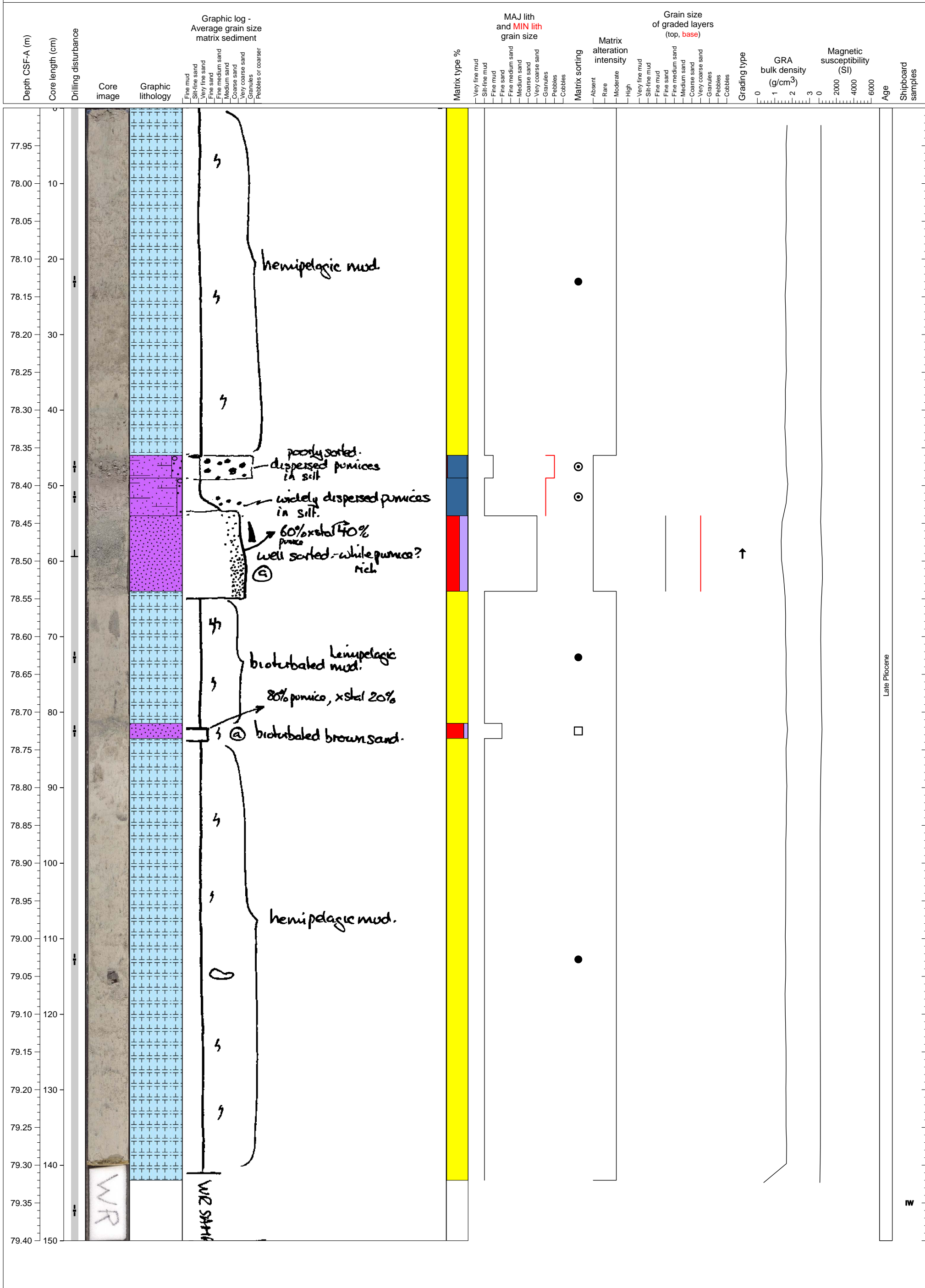
Hemipelagic clay with moderate bioturbation.



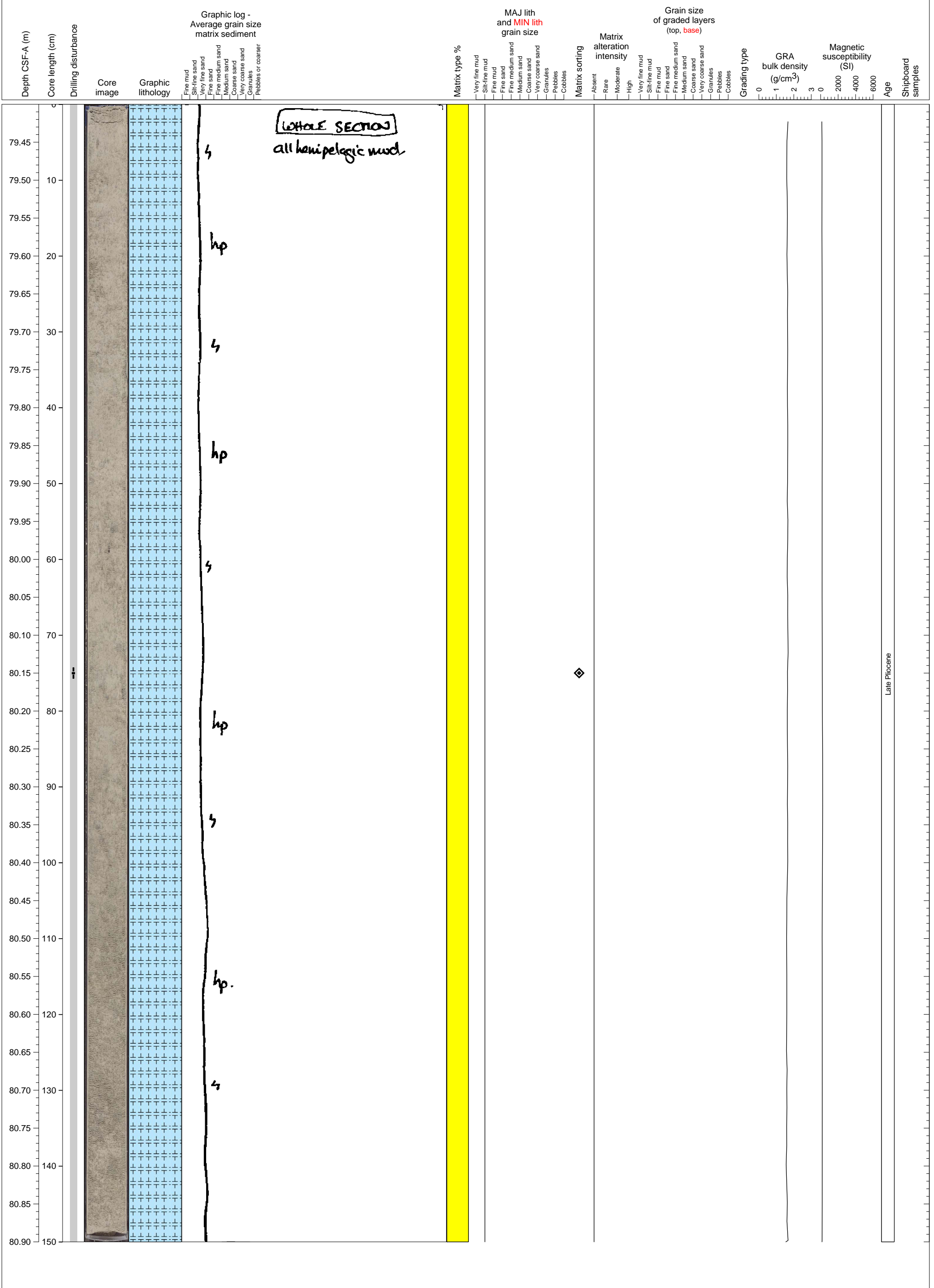
Thick hemipelagic mud layer interbedded a pumicious sand layer at lower part of section.



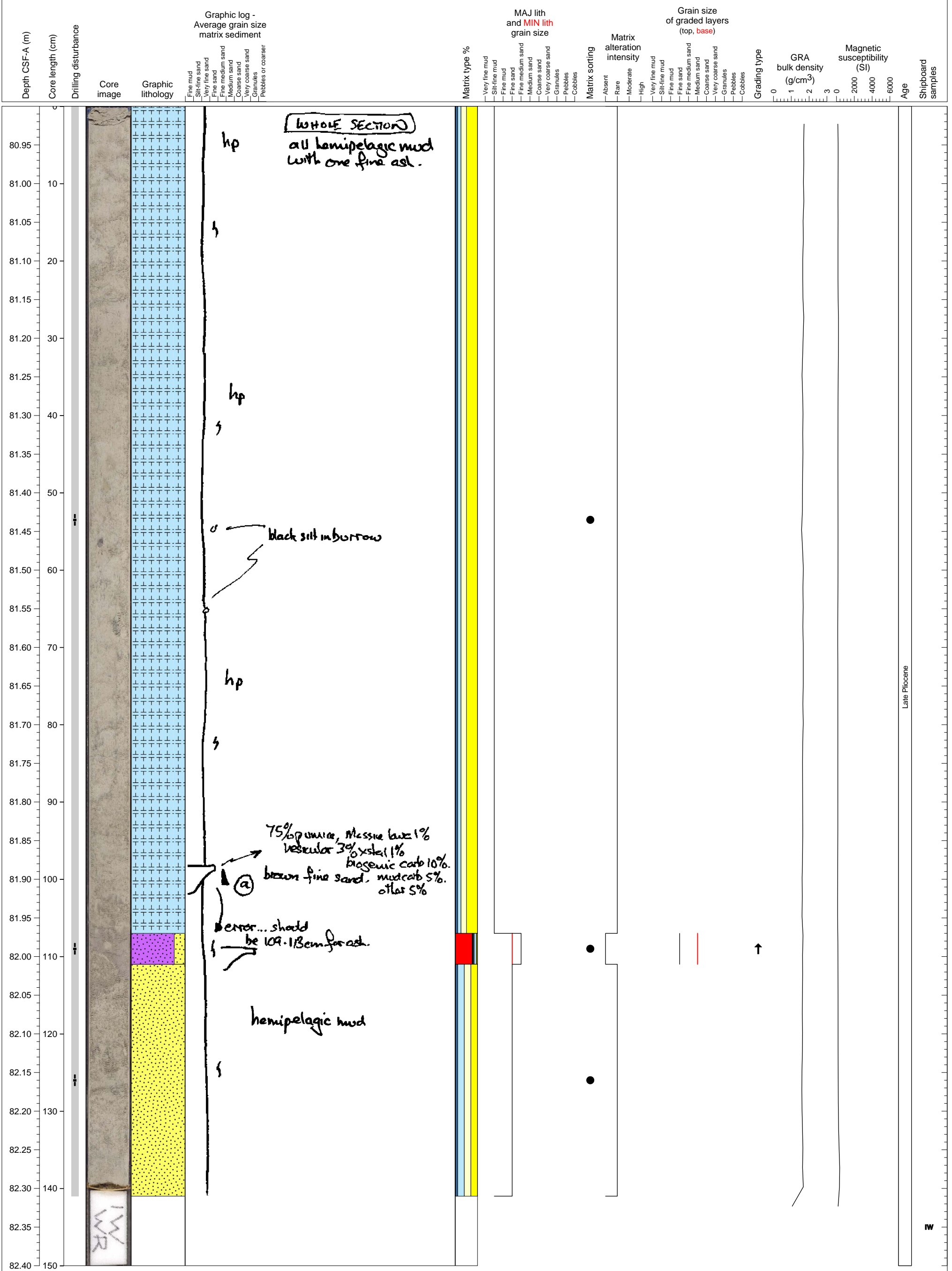
Pumice fallout covered by silty-mud containing granule to pebble sized pumice clasts and tephra layer.



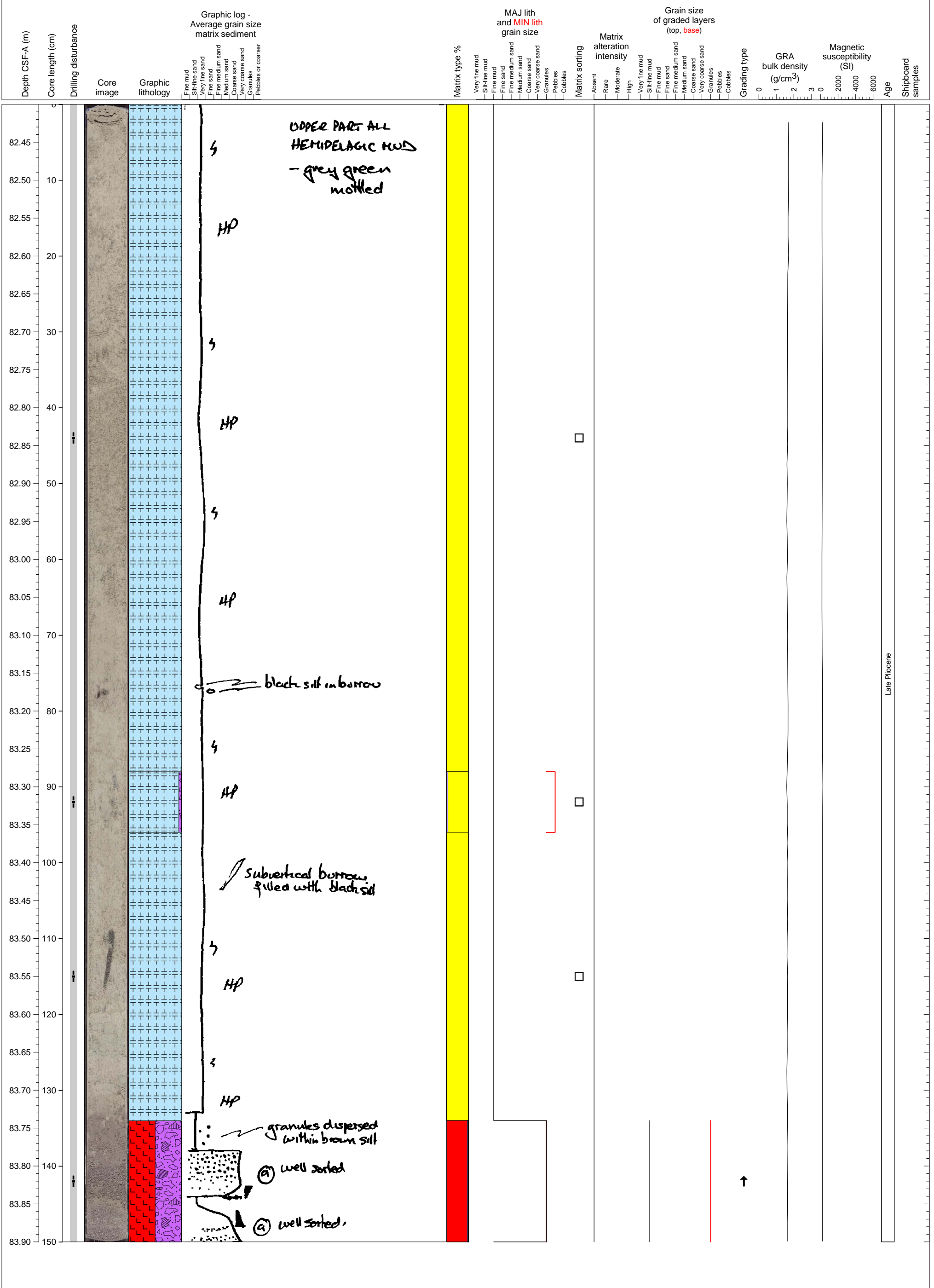
Hemipelagic clay with moderate bioturbation.



Hemipelagic sediments.



Calcareous ooze section underlain by pumice fall deposit.



UPPER PART ALL
HEMIDELAGIC MUD
- grey green
mottled

HP

HP

HP

HP

HP

HP

black silt in burrow

Subvertical burrow
filled with black silt

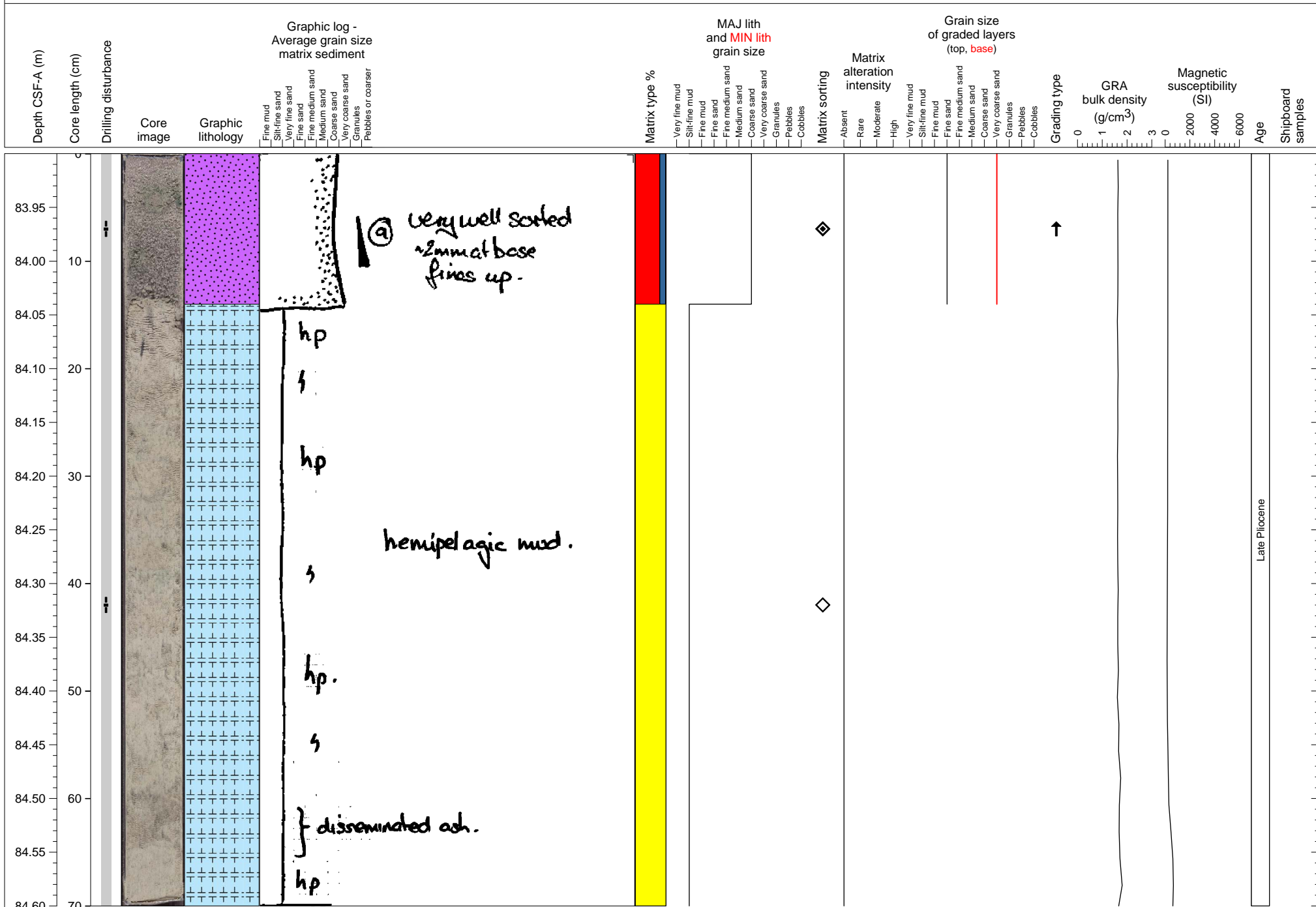
granules dispersed
within brown silt

Ⓐ well sorted

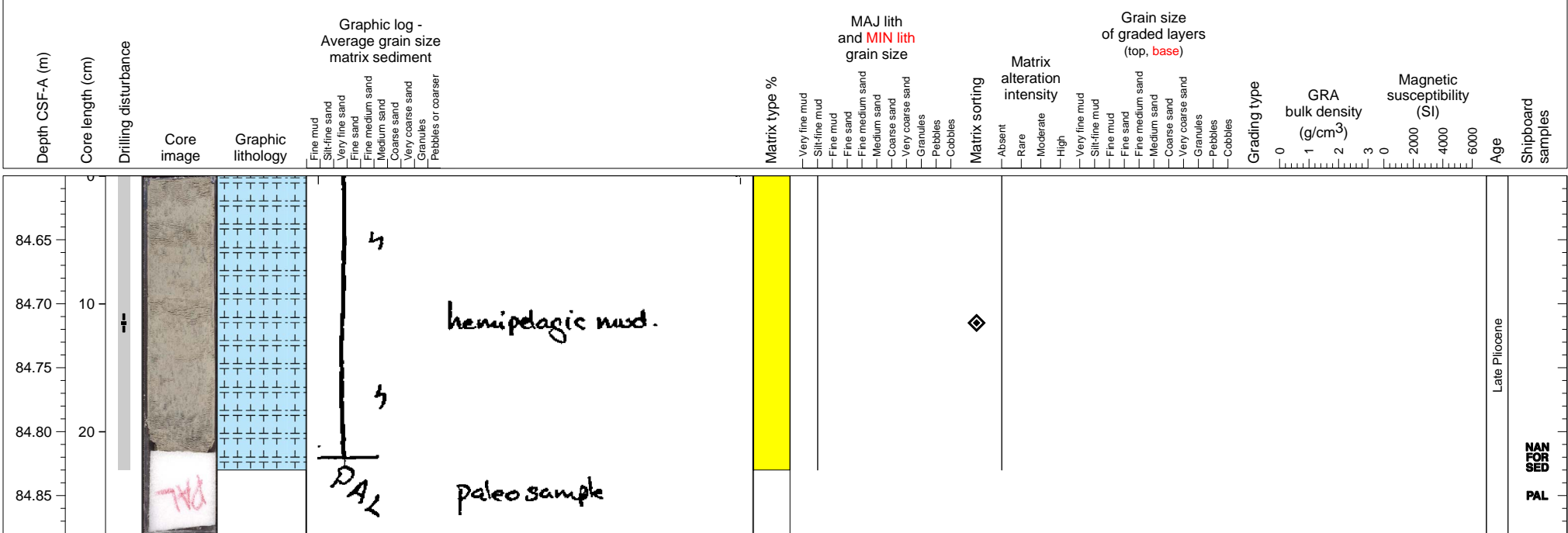
Ⓐ well sorted

Late Pliocene

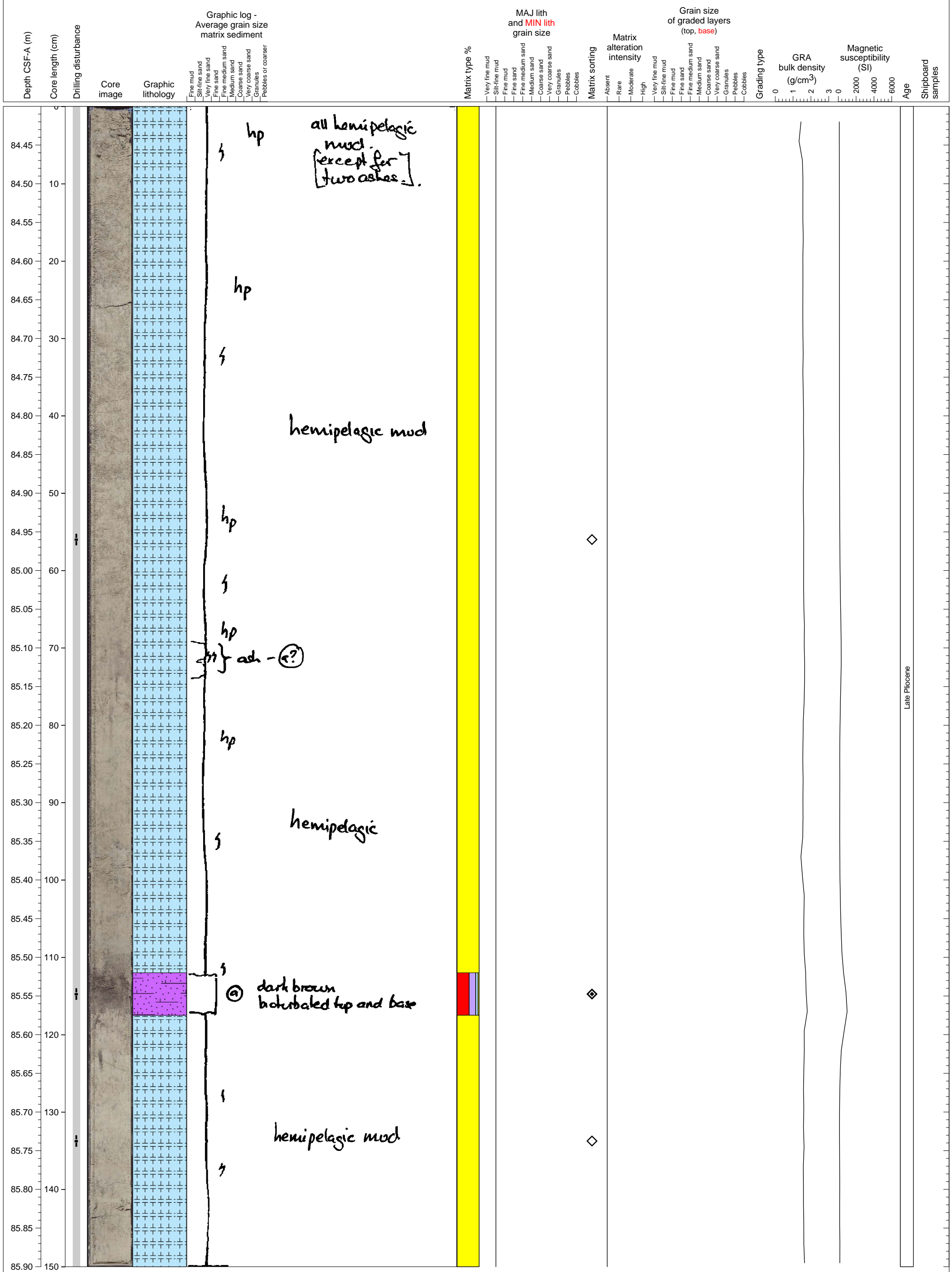
Coarse volcanoclastic sand deposit (fallout layer) overlying hemipelagic mud.



Hemipelagic clay with moderate bioturbation.

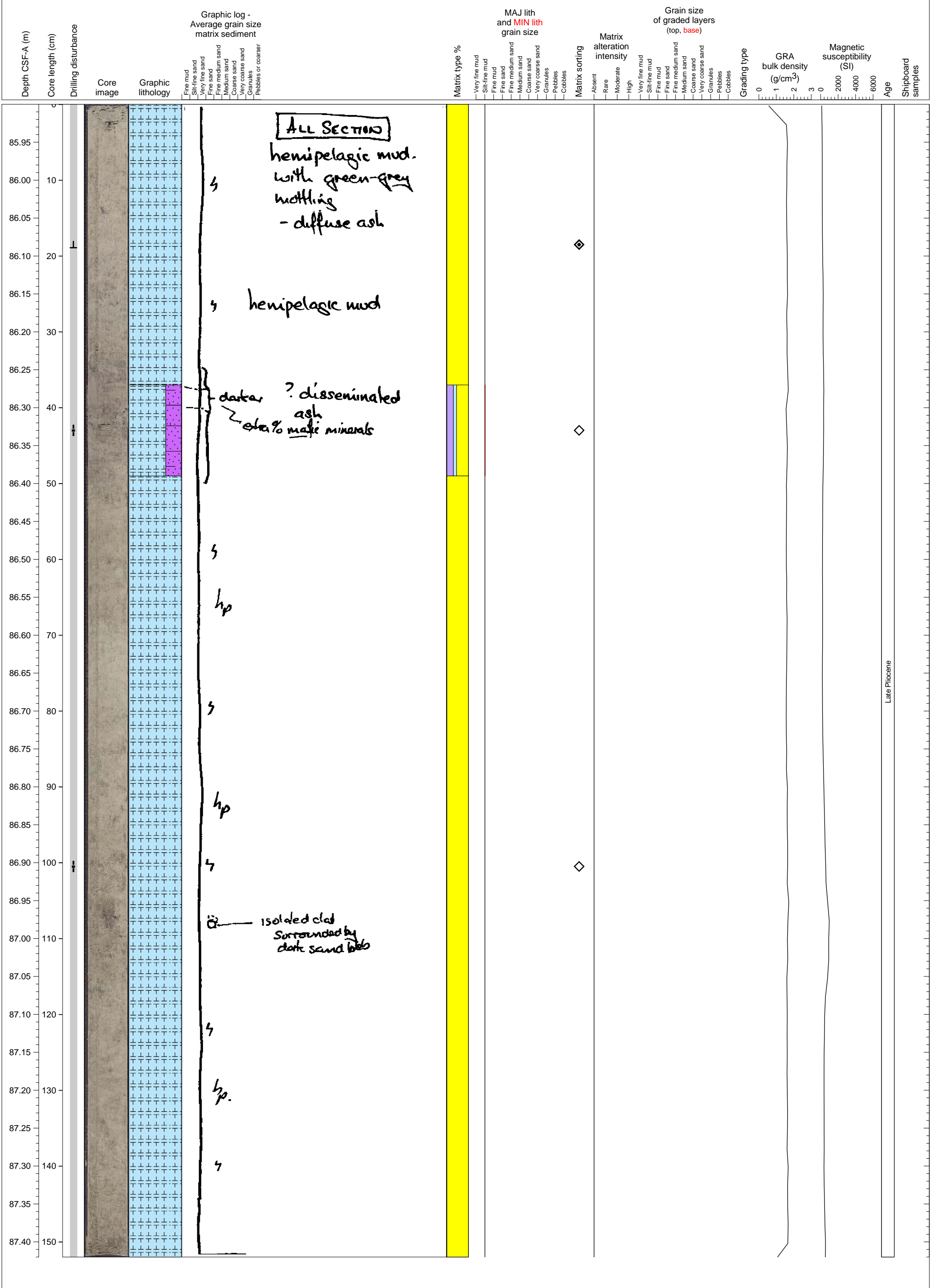


Hemipelagic clay interlayered with a thin volcanoclastic bed or potential ash layer.

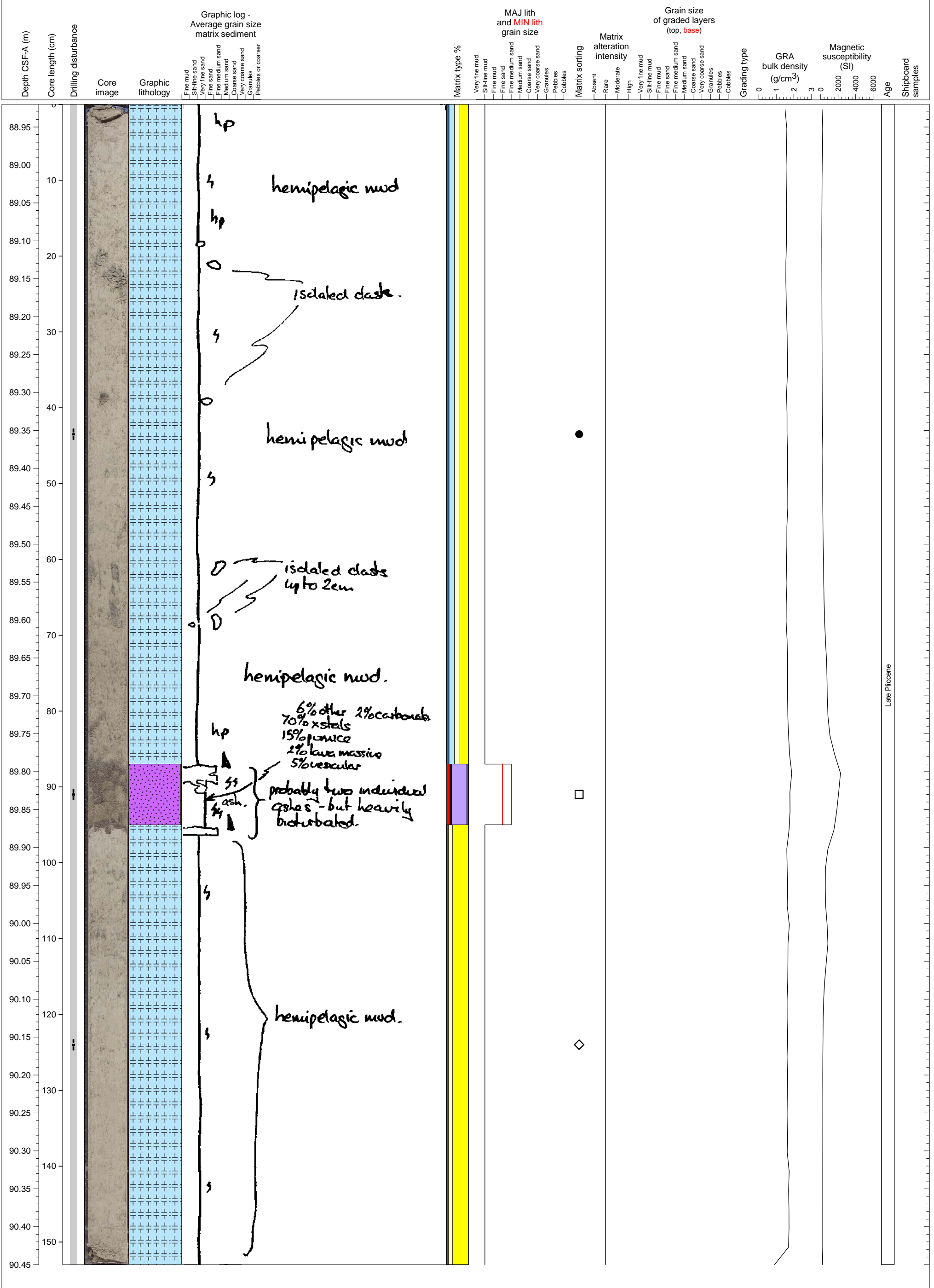


Late Pliocene

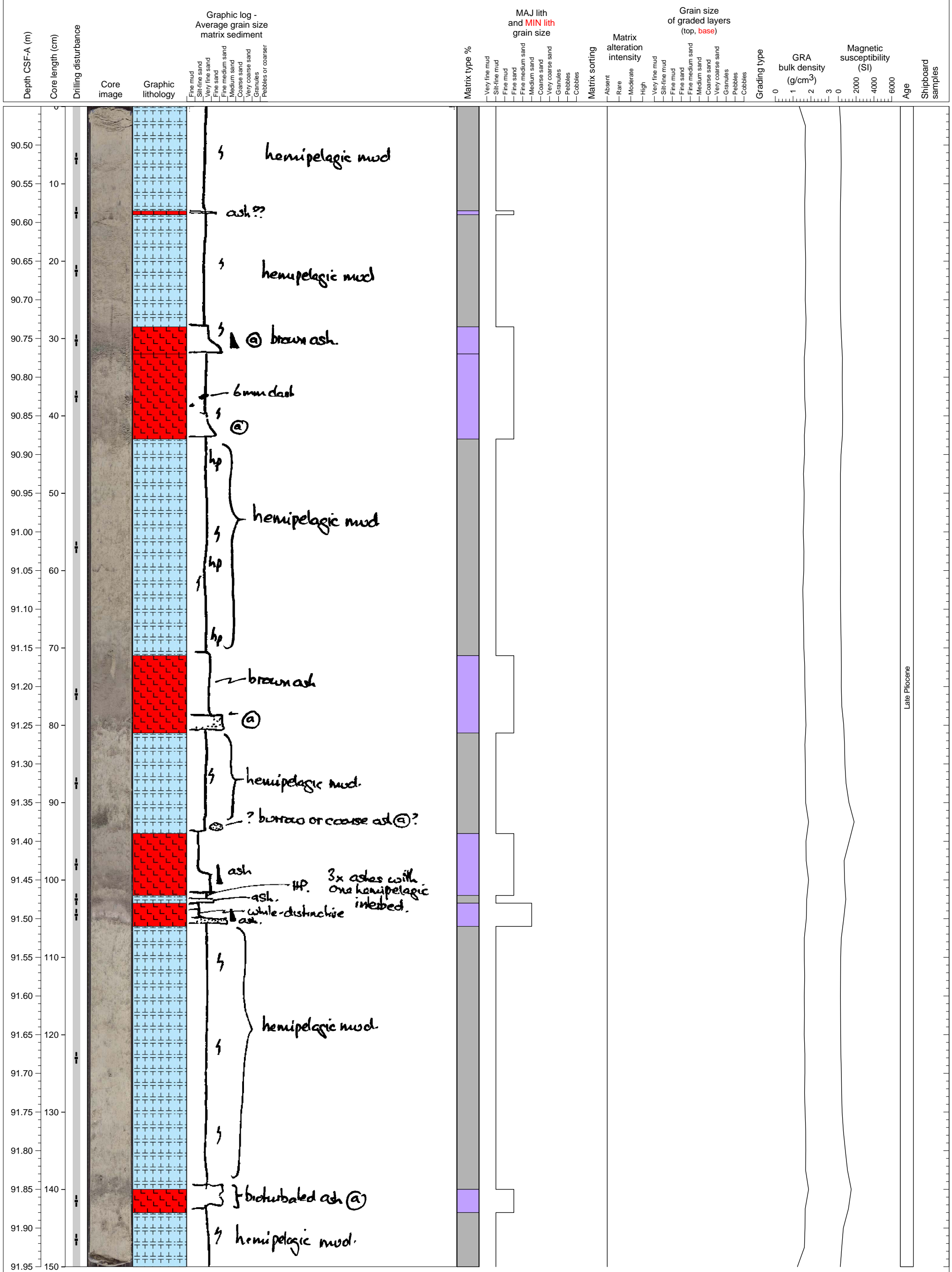
Hemipelagic clay interlayered with a hemipelagic clay with an increased concentration of mafic minerals resulting in a darker color.



Thick hemipelagic clay contains a well sorted (commonly bioturbated) volcanoclastic sand layer at middle part.

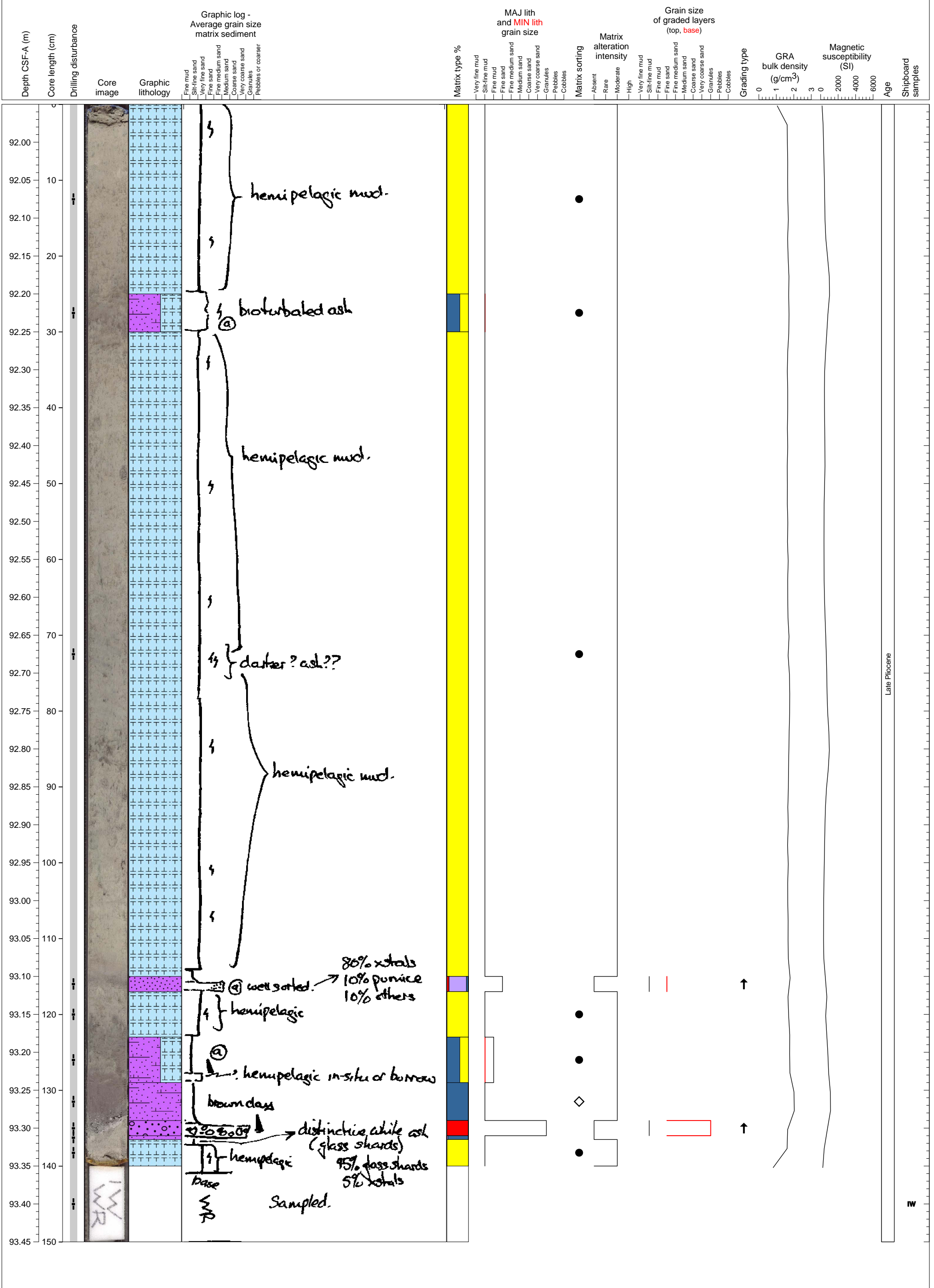


Hemipelagic mud with many ash interbeds

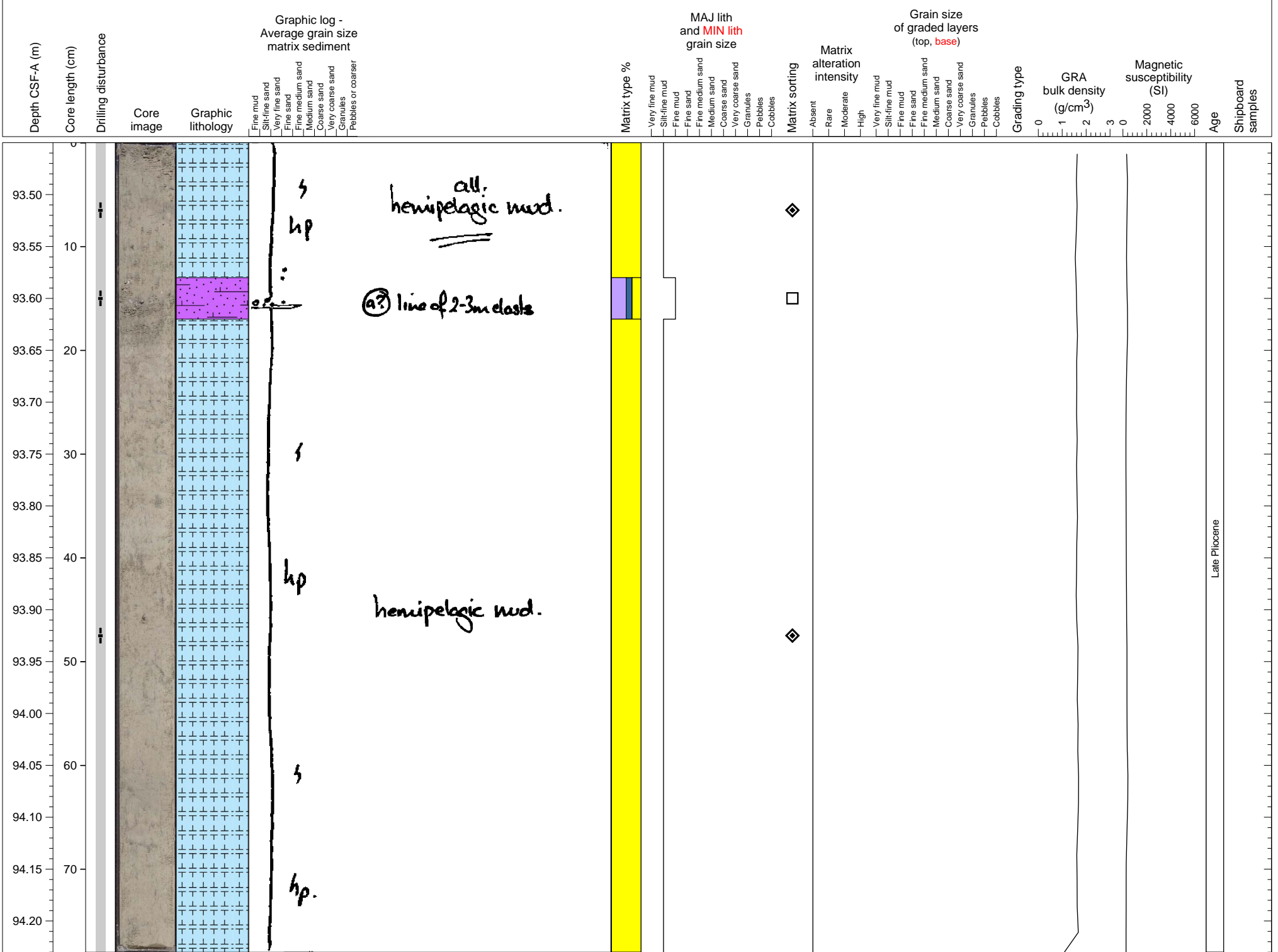


Late Pliocene

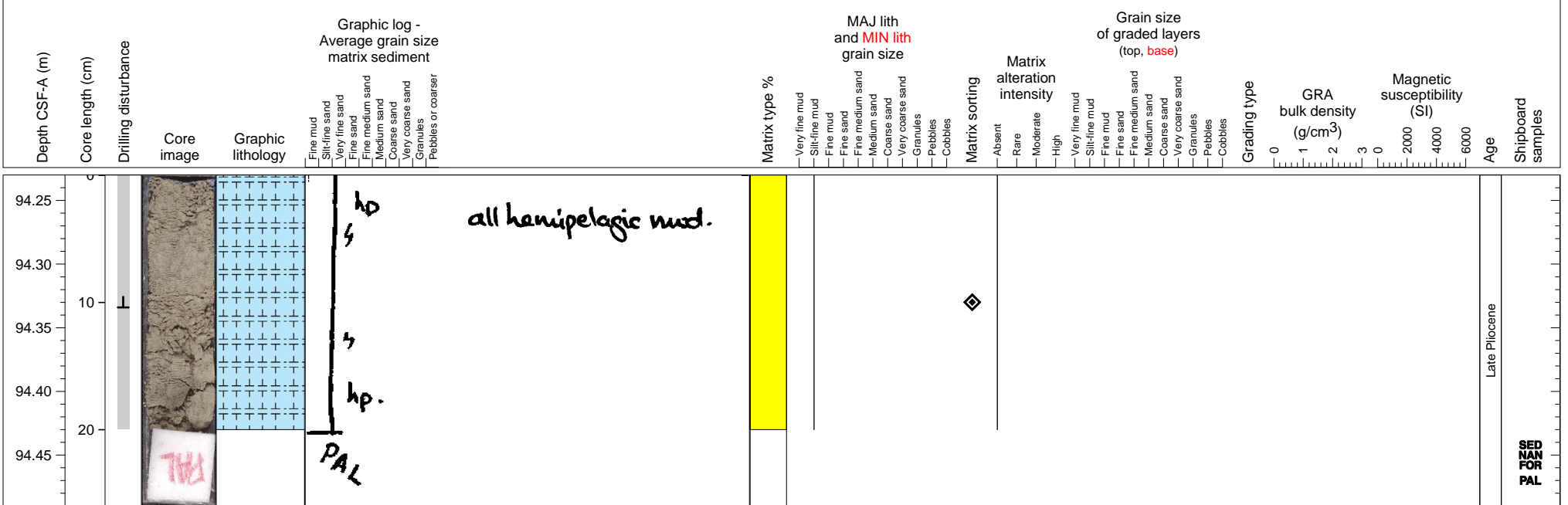
At least two tephra layers intercalated by hemipelagic sediments. The lowermost tephra is composed of glass shards indicating a large-scale explosive eruption, which is covered by granule to pebble sized pumice clasts.



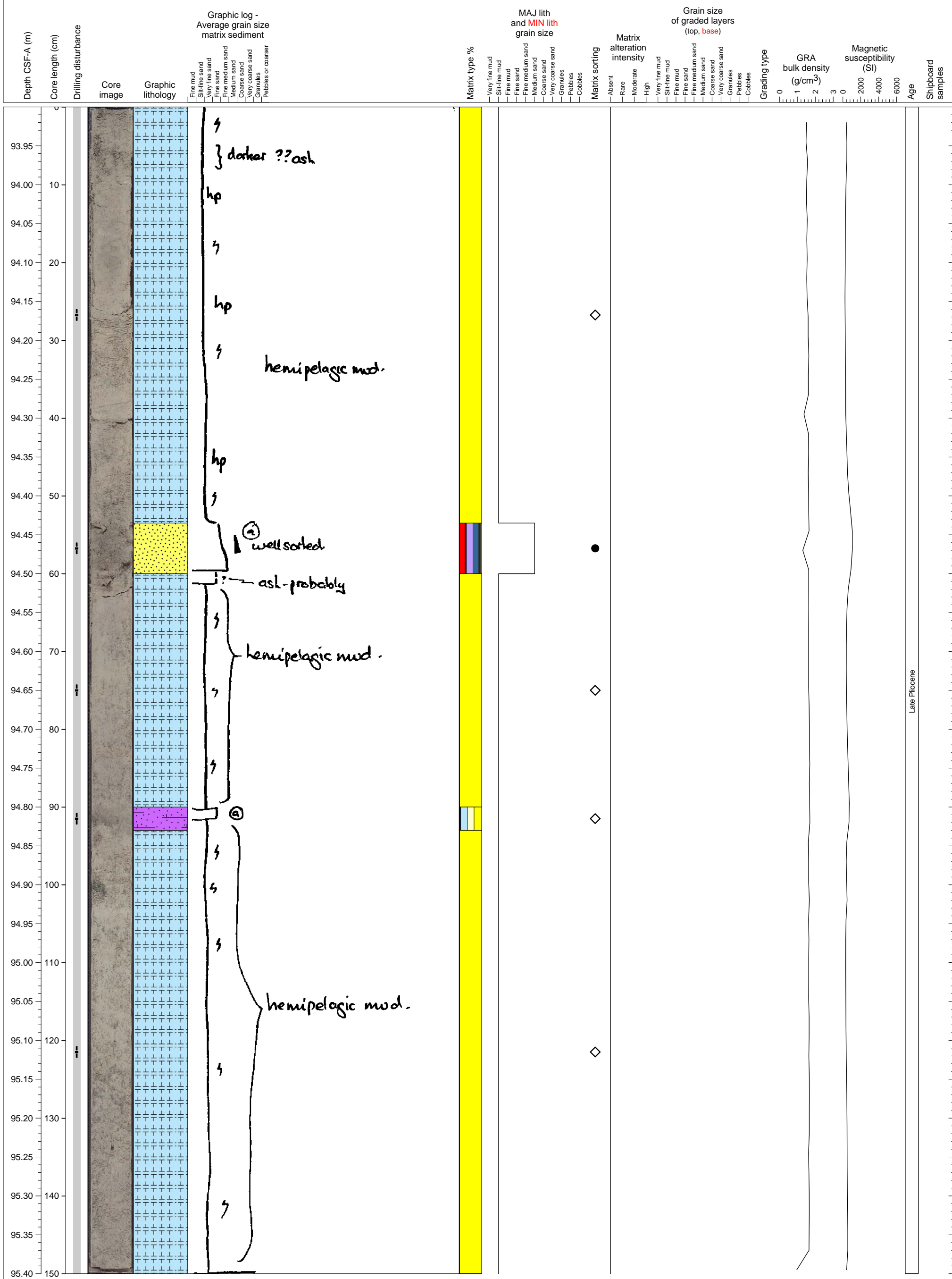
Hemipelagic clay with interlayered volcanoclastic mud.



Hemipelagic clay. PAL sample from base.

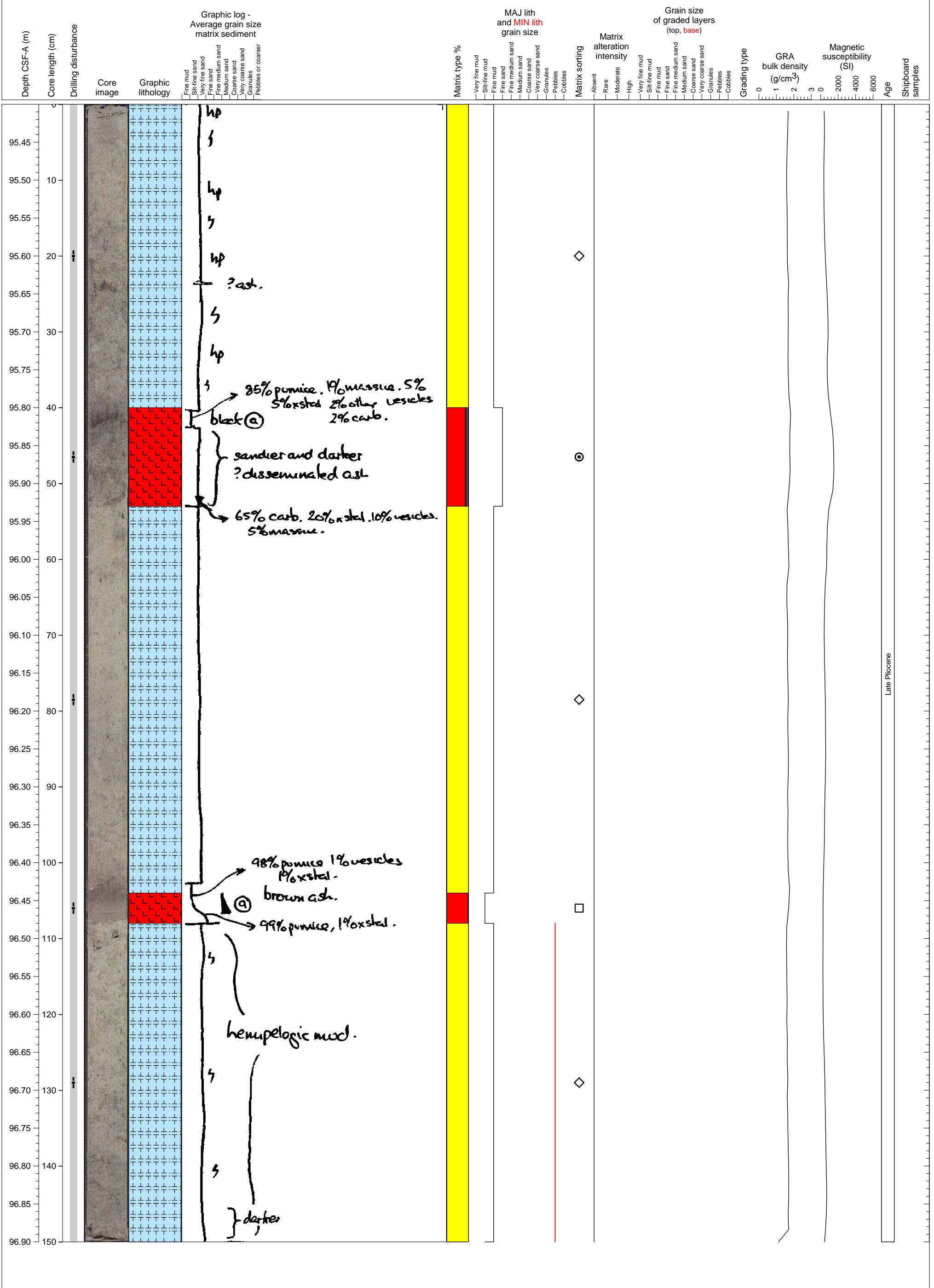


Hemipelagic clay interlayered with calcareous sand and volcanoclastic mud (ash).

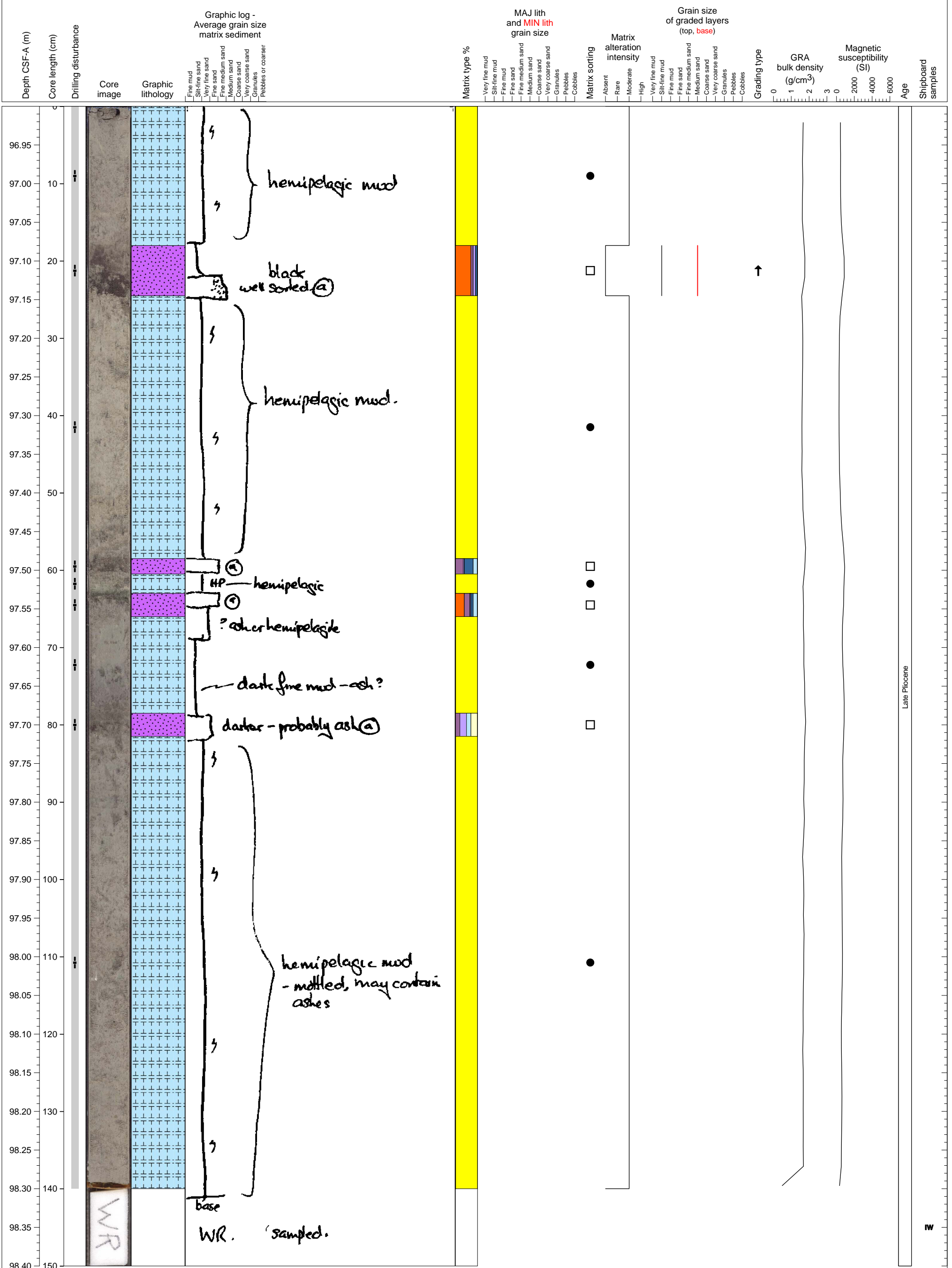


Late Pliocene

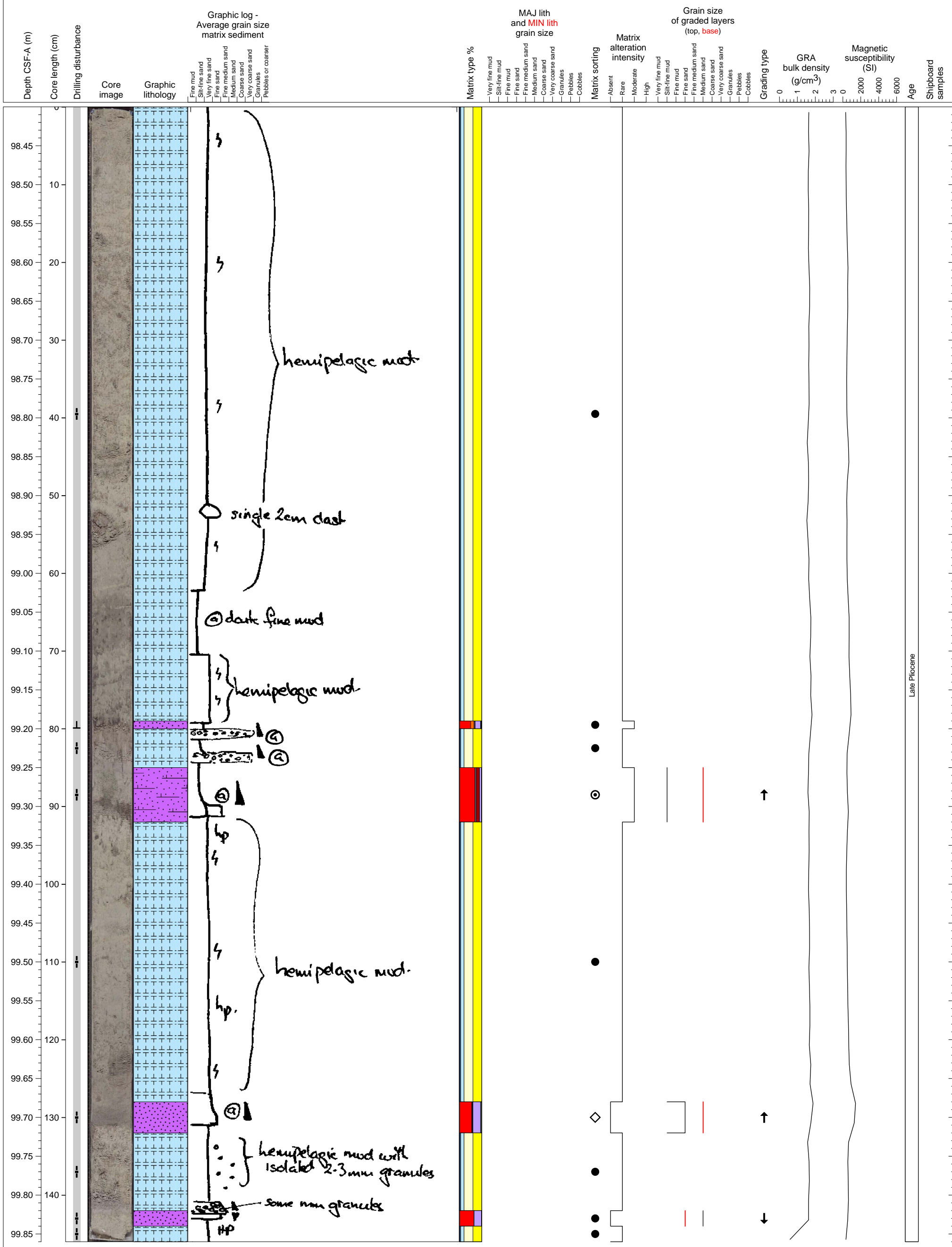
Calcareous ooze having 2 volcanic ash layers. Upper layer is highly disturbed by bioturbation.



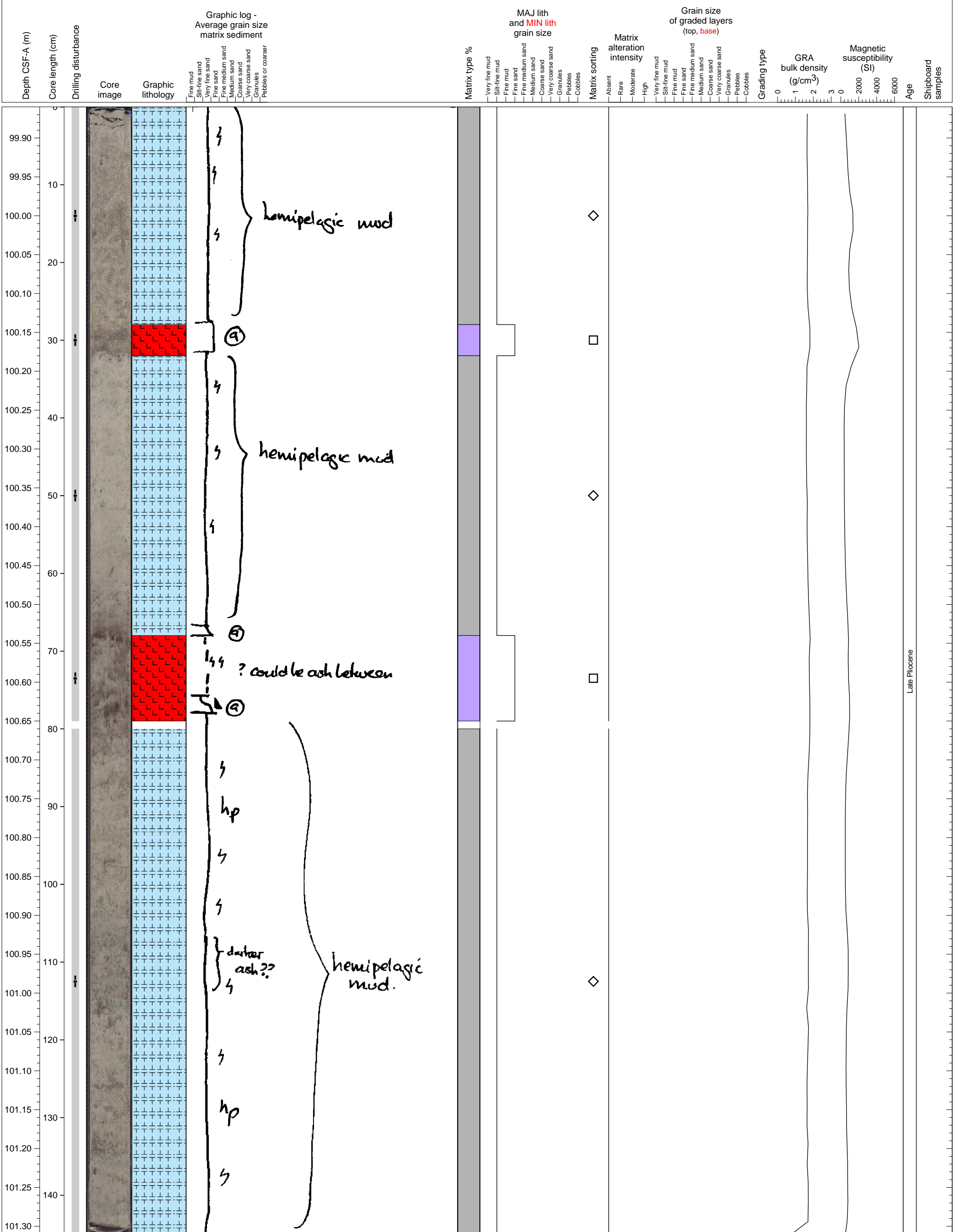
At least four basaltic tephra layers intercalating hemipelagic sediments.



Hemipelagic mud beds interbedding two normally grading volcaniclastic sand layers, no grading homogeneous ash layer and reversely grading ash layer.

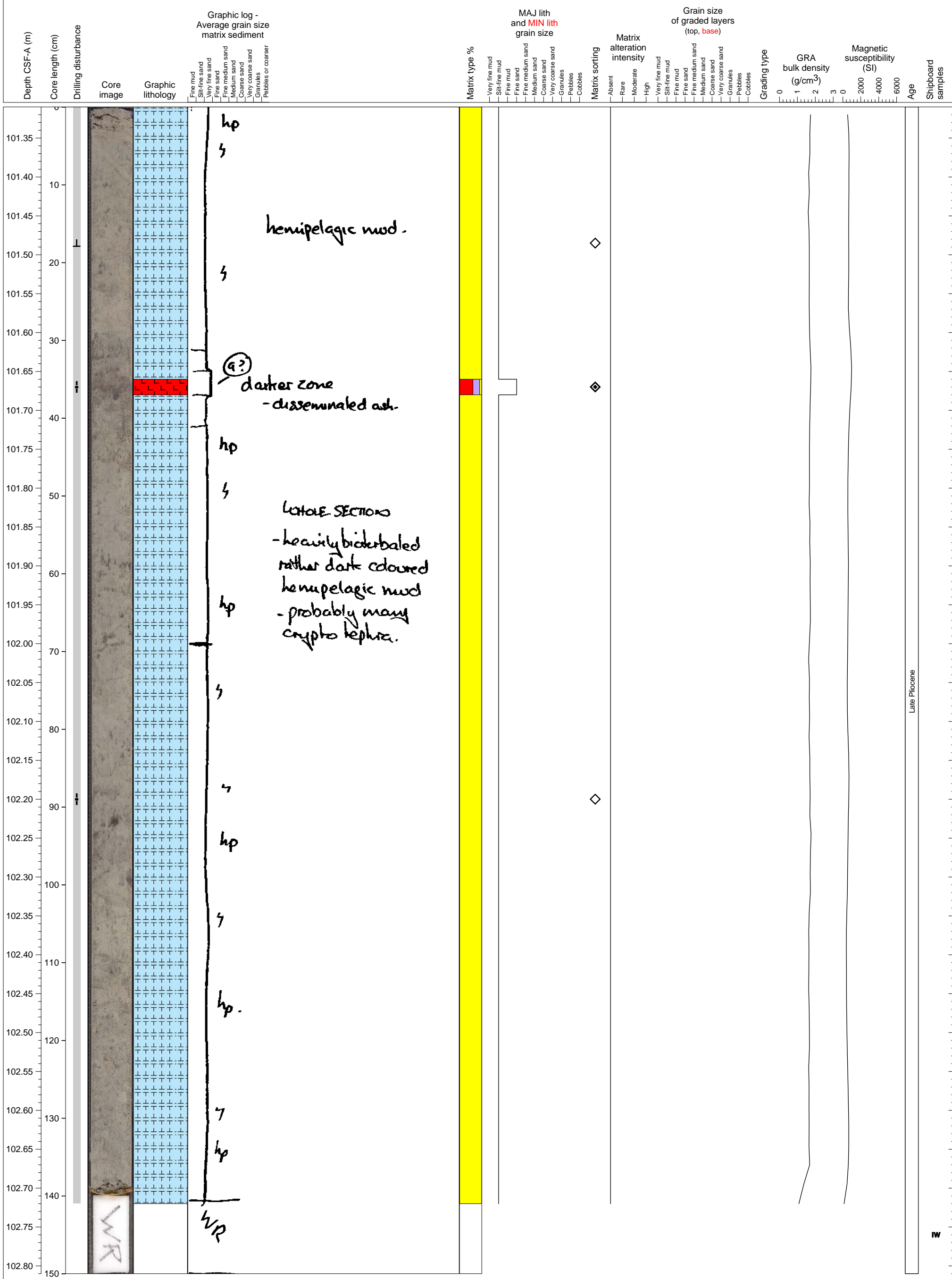


Hemipelagic mud with three thin tephra layers.



Late Pliocene

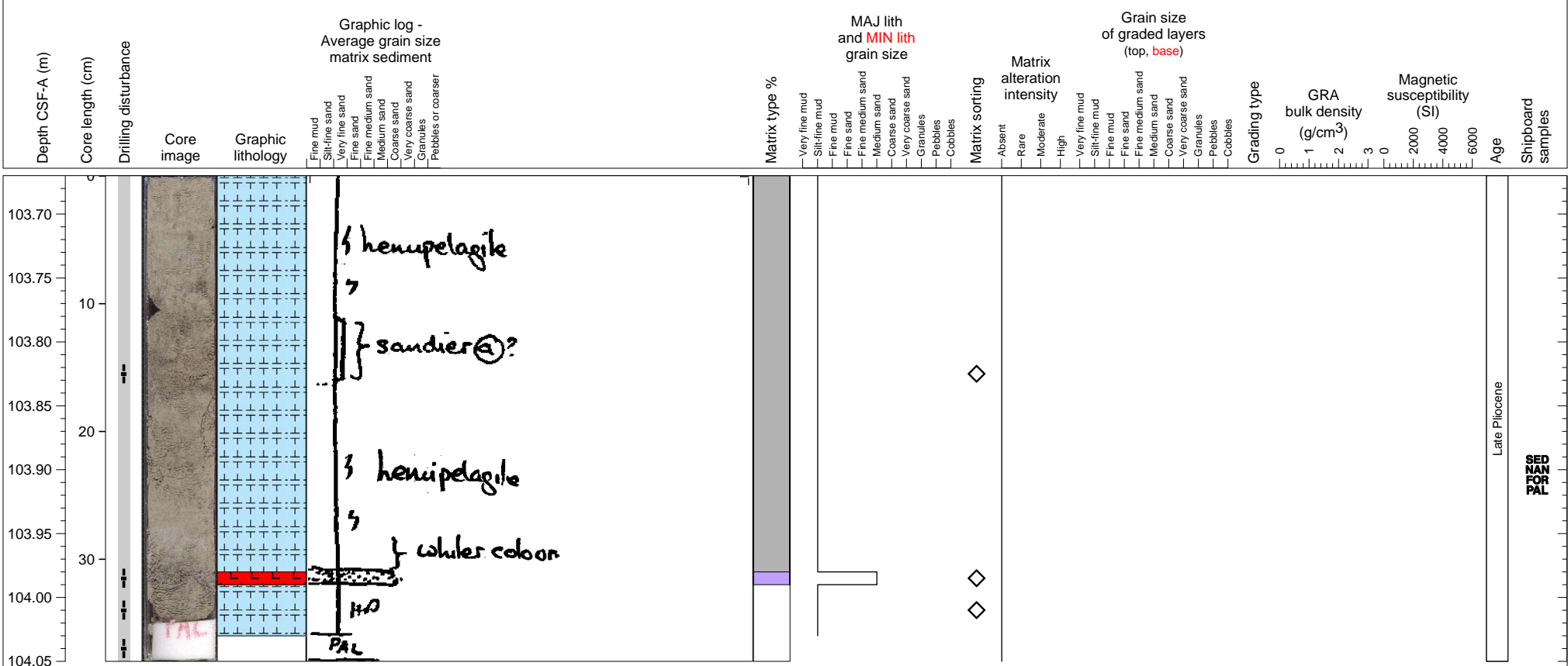
Hemipelagic clay with thin ash layer.



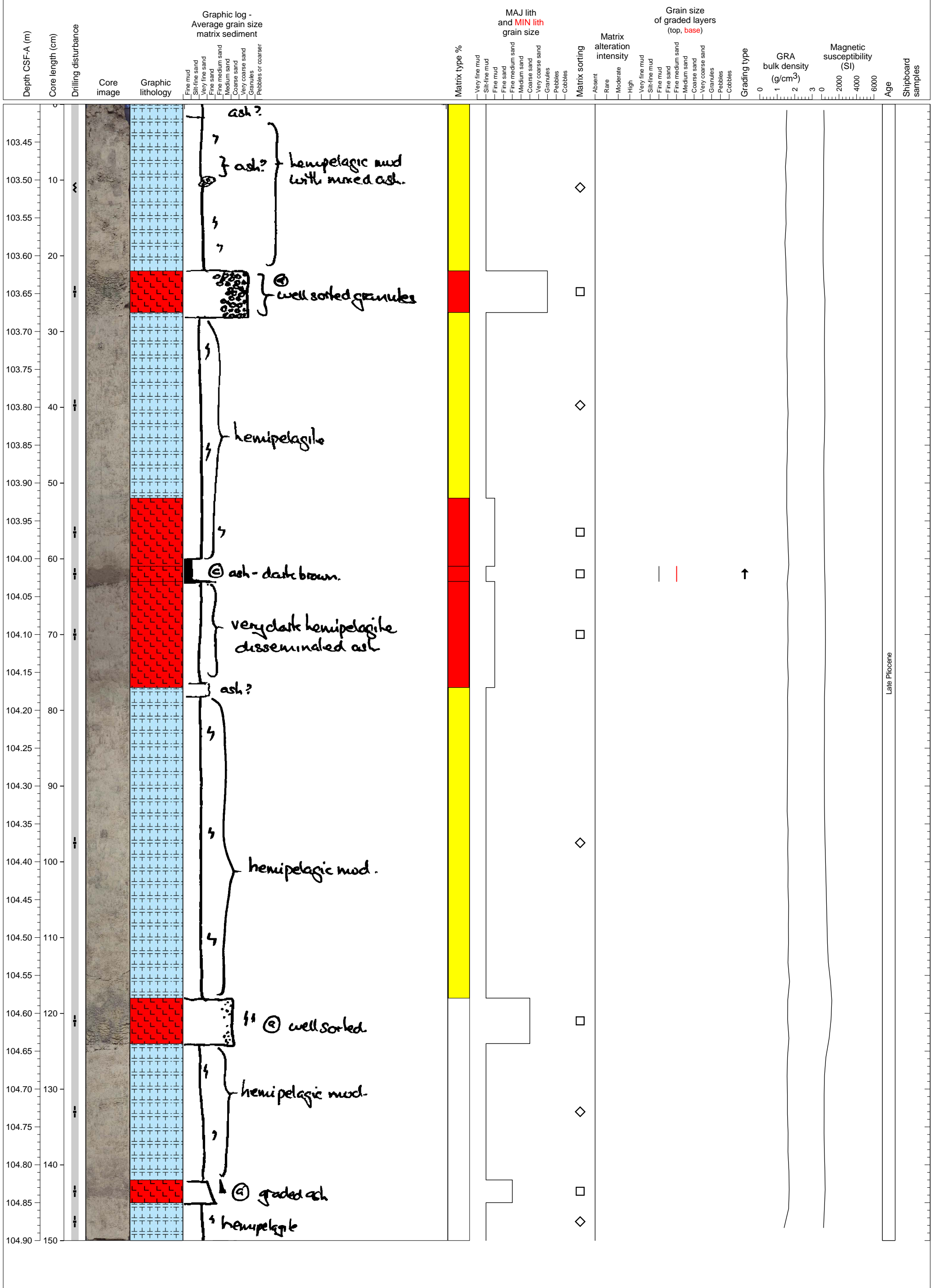
Late Pliocene

W

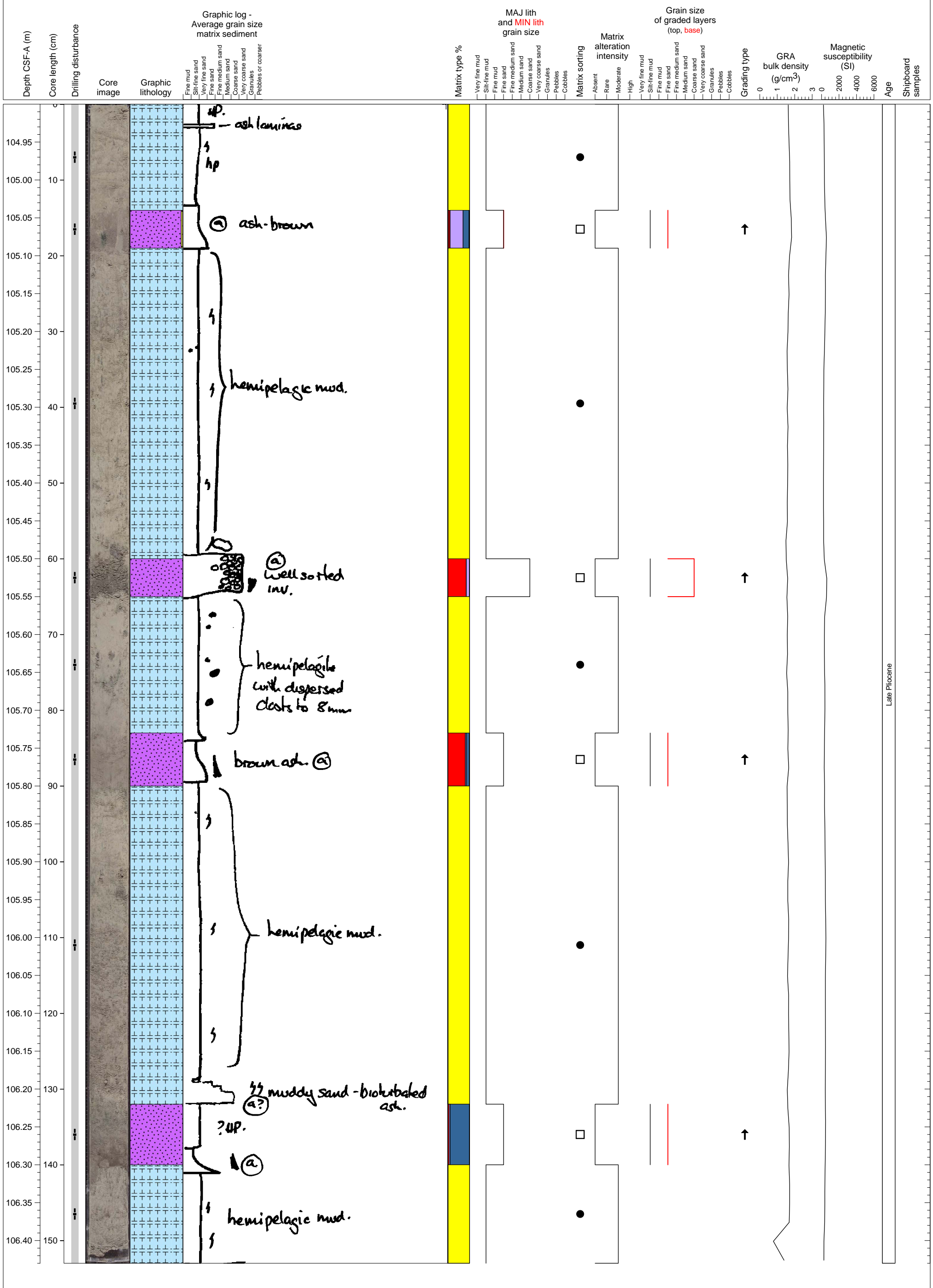
Hemipelagic mud with at least one ash.



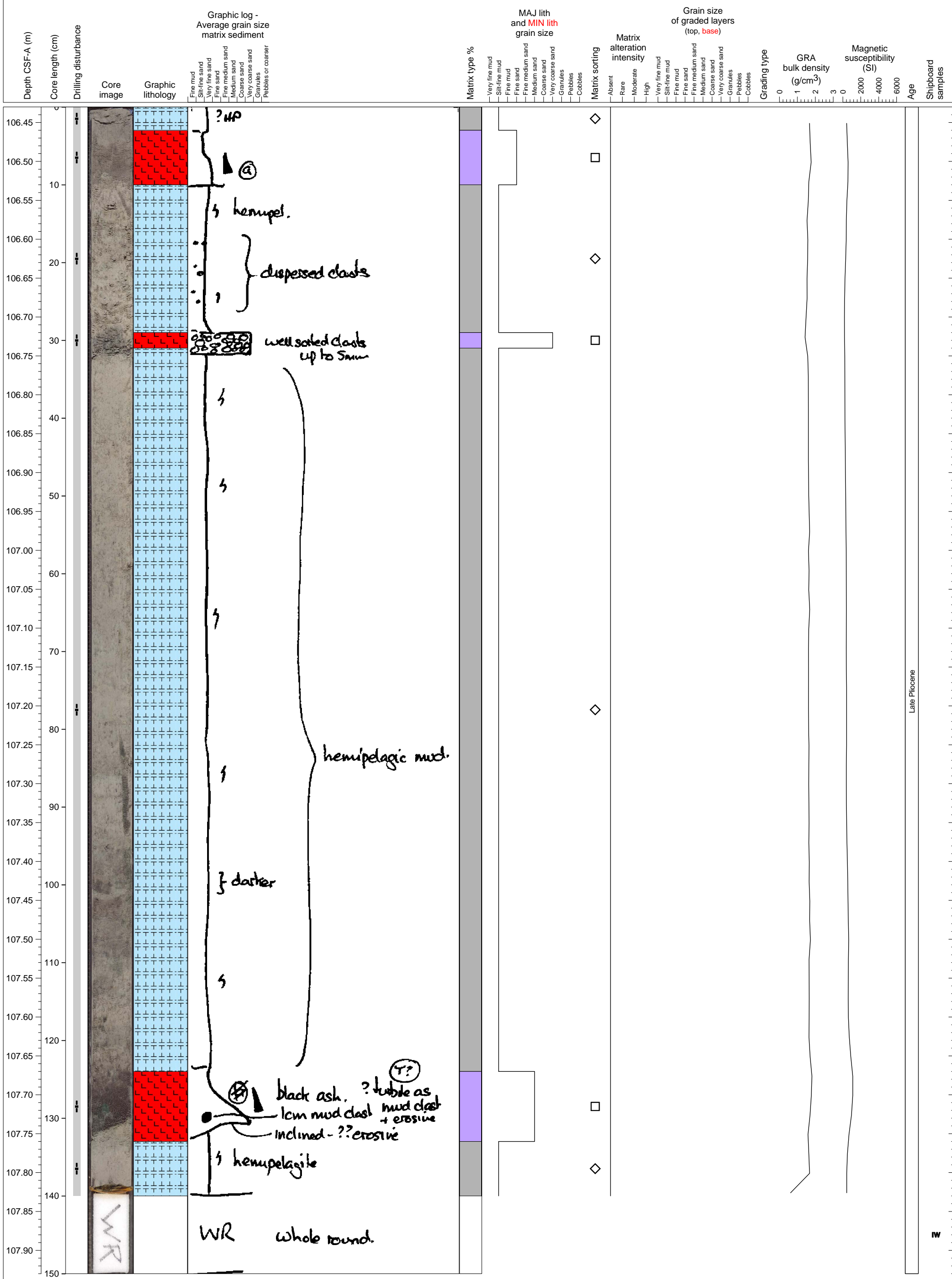
This section has four ash layers, ranging from granule-size pumice to very fine mud sized pumice.



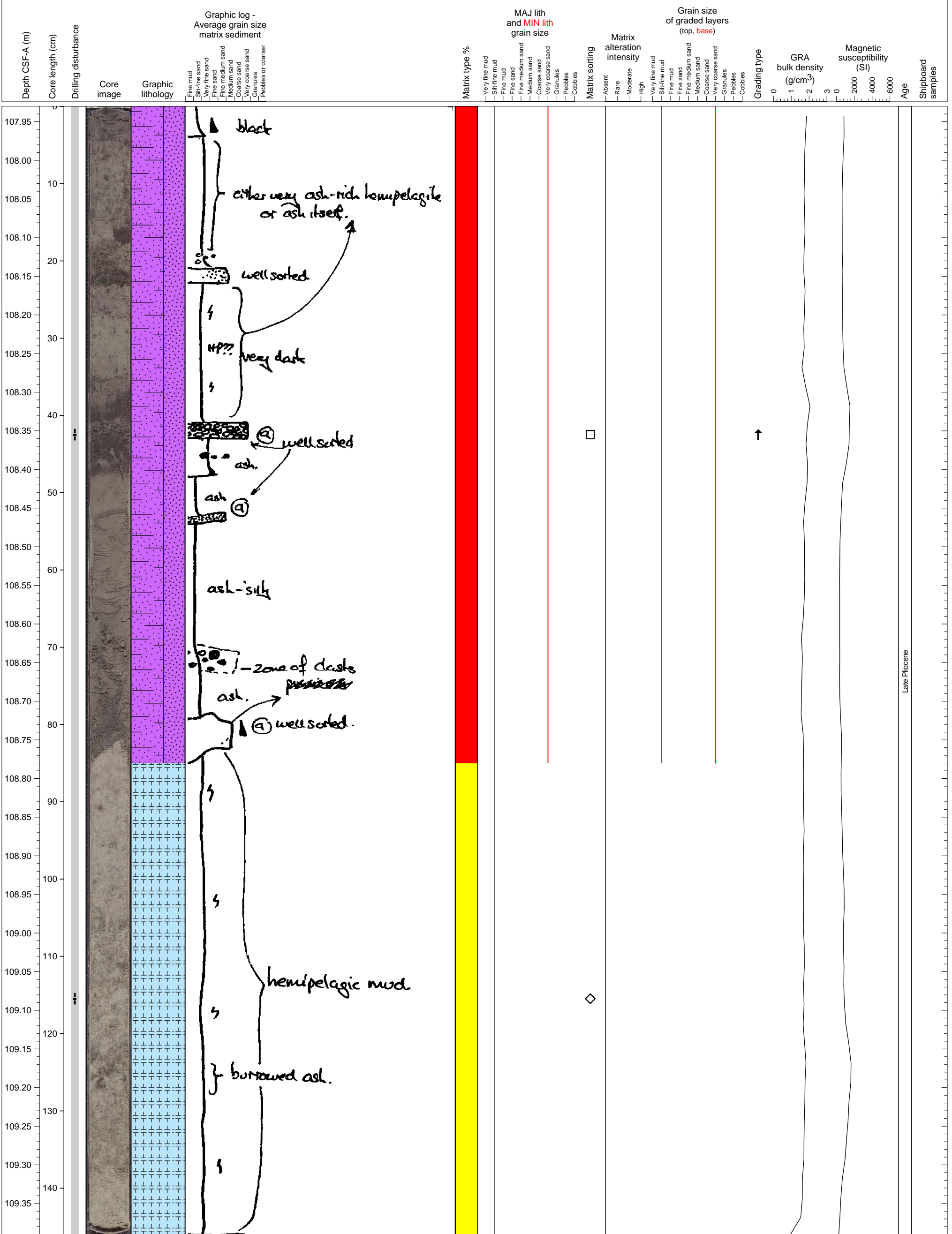
Four tephra layers intercalating hemipelagic sediments.



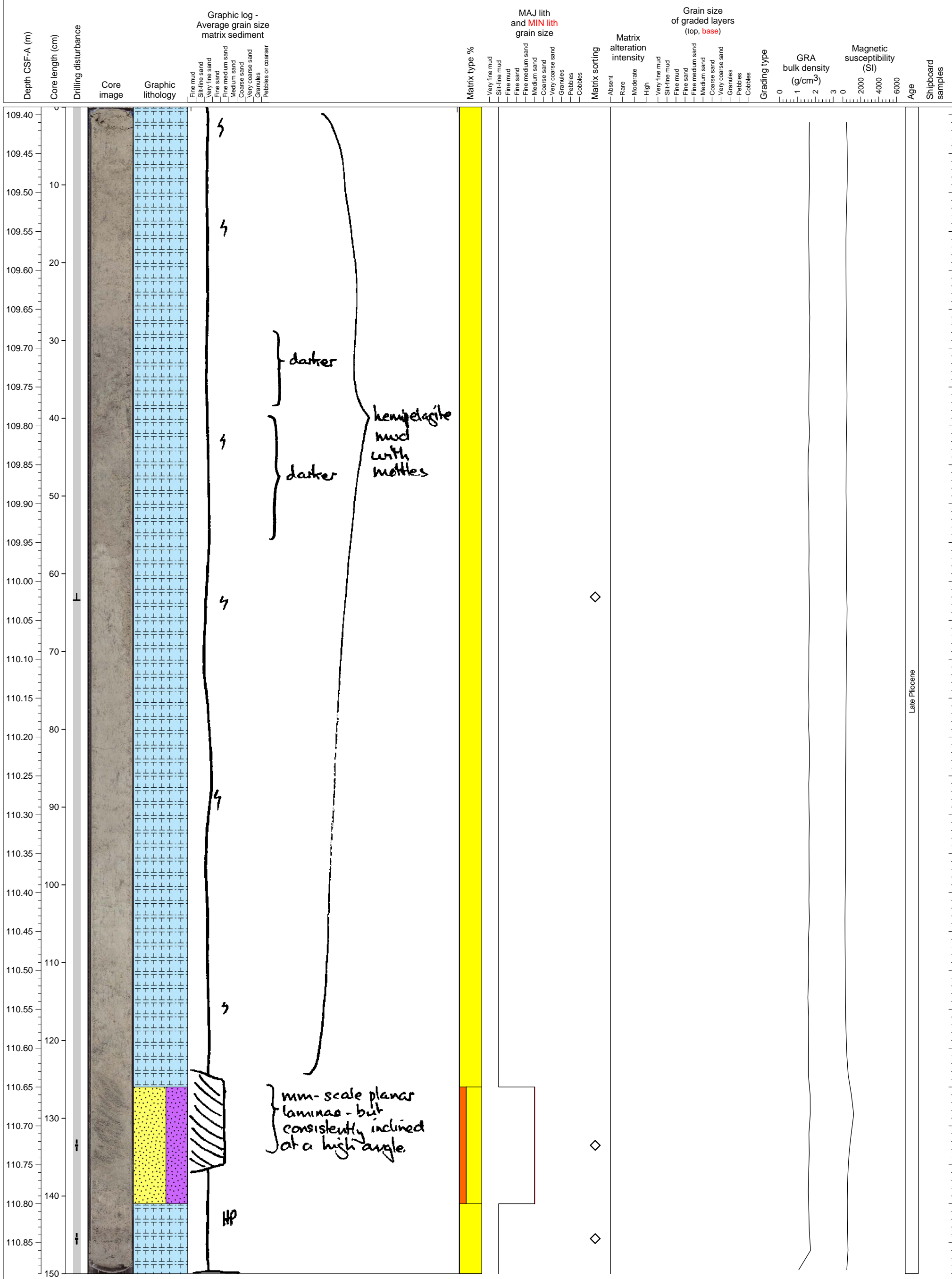
Hemipelagic mud with three tephra layers.



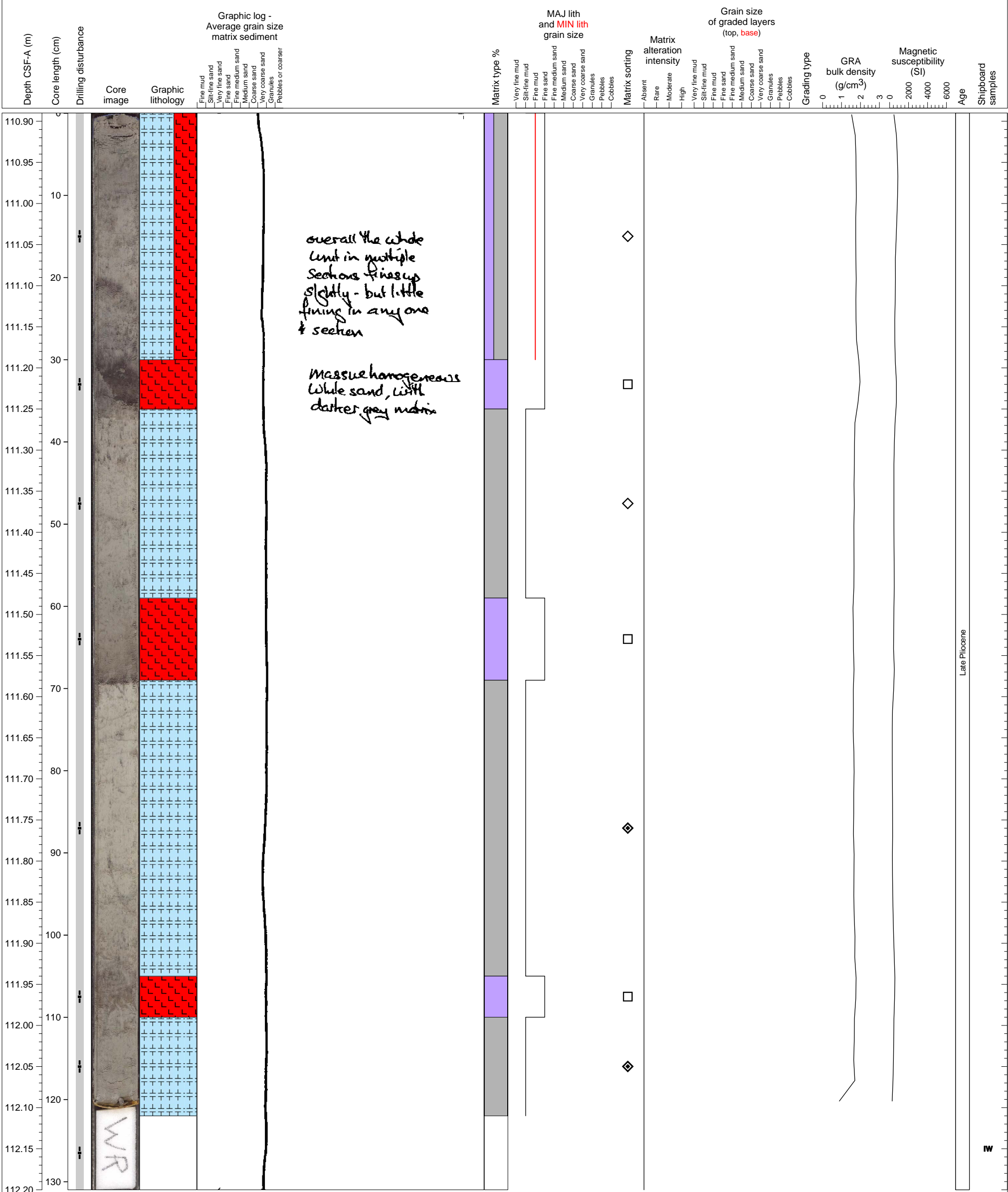
Four volcanoclastic fining upward sequences (fallout deposits) overtopping hemipelagic clay.



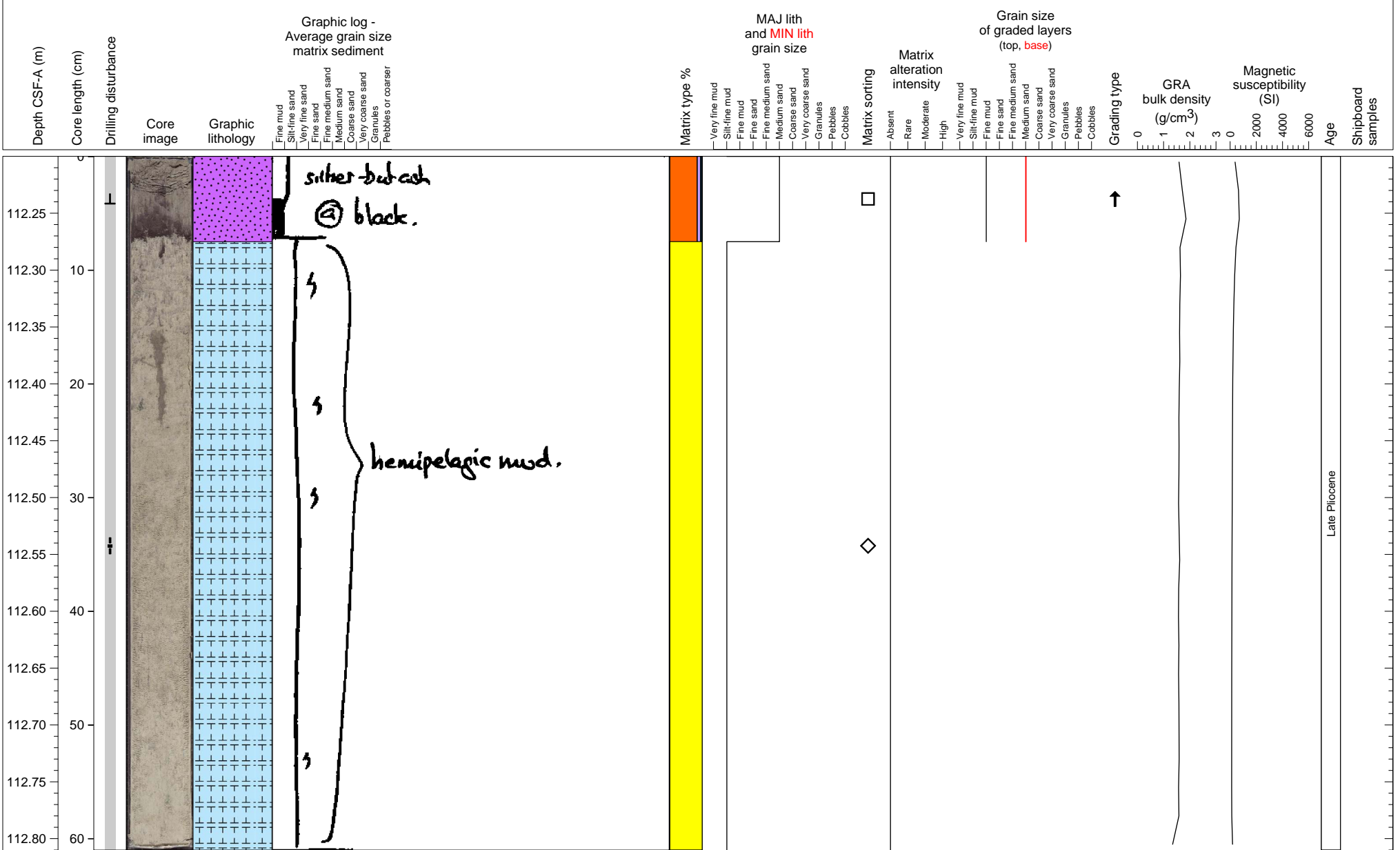
Hemipelagic clay interlayered with a bioclastic/volcaniclastic sand layer. Sand is separated into layers by composition and the layers are at 30 degrees from horizontal.



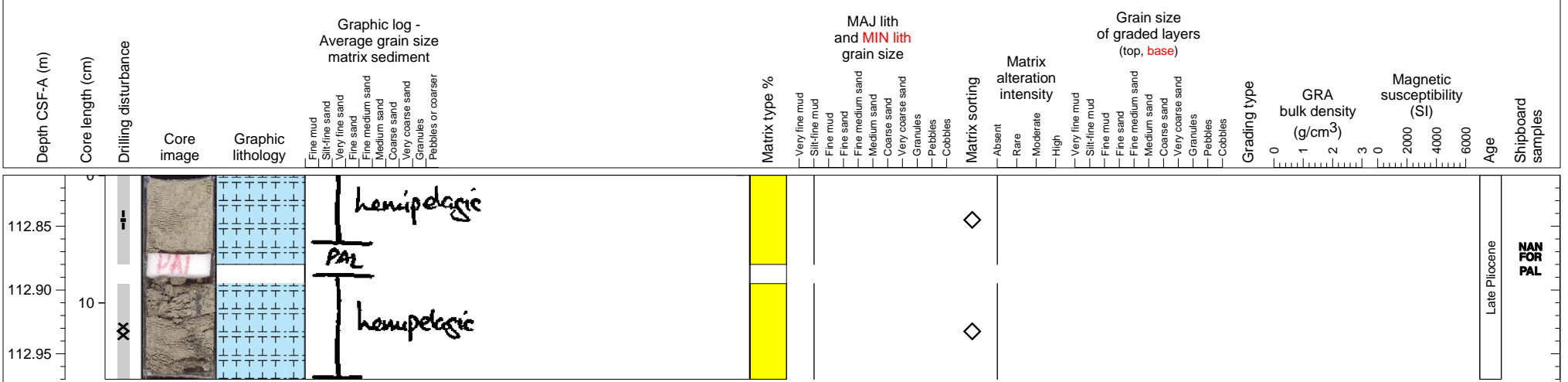
Hemipelagic mud with tephra layers.



Hemipelagic clay layer topped with a fining upward volcanoclastic sequence (fallout deposit).

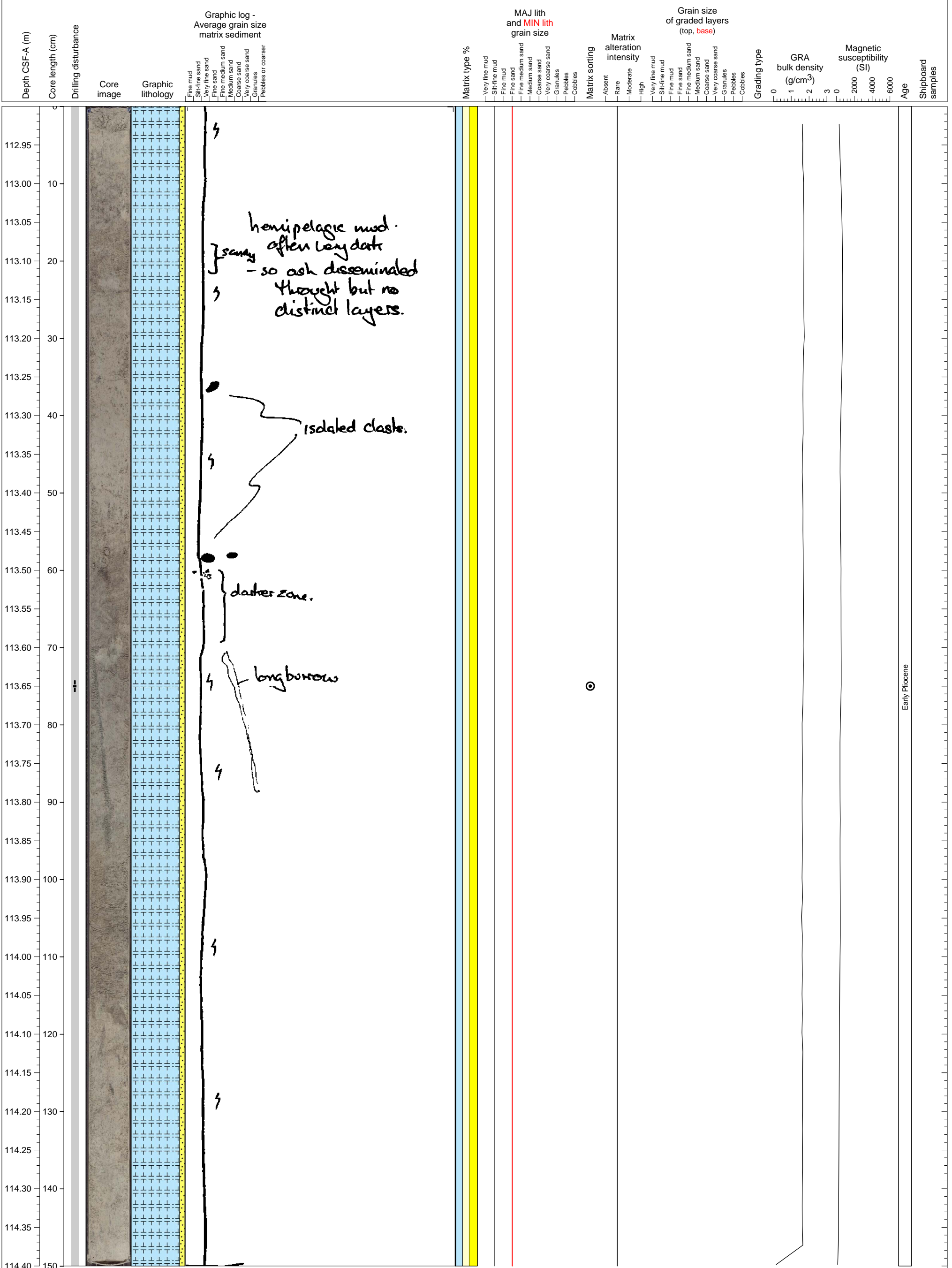


Hemipelagic clay. PAL sample from interior.



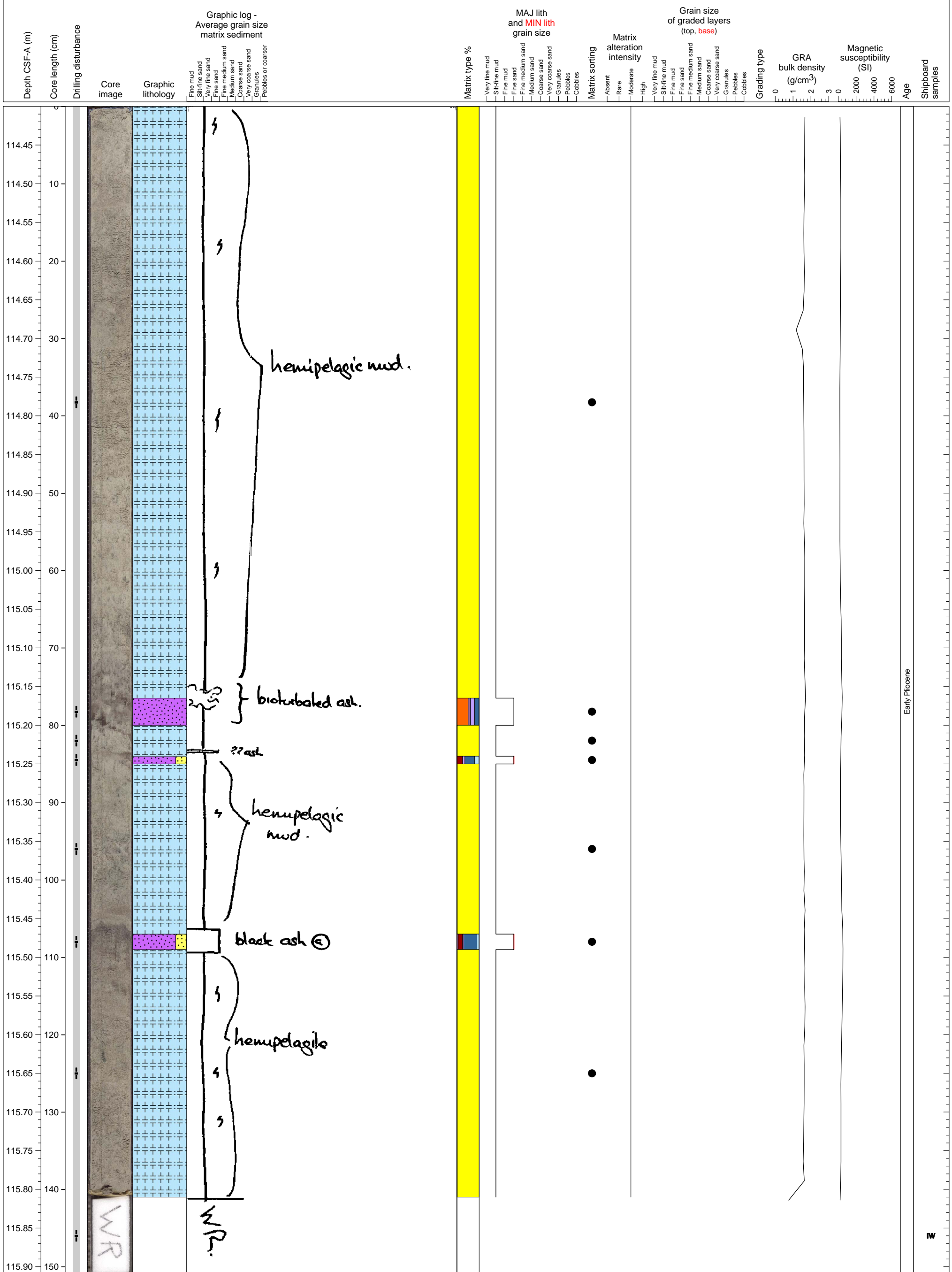
Late Pliocene
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Hemipelagic mud.

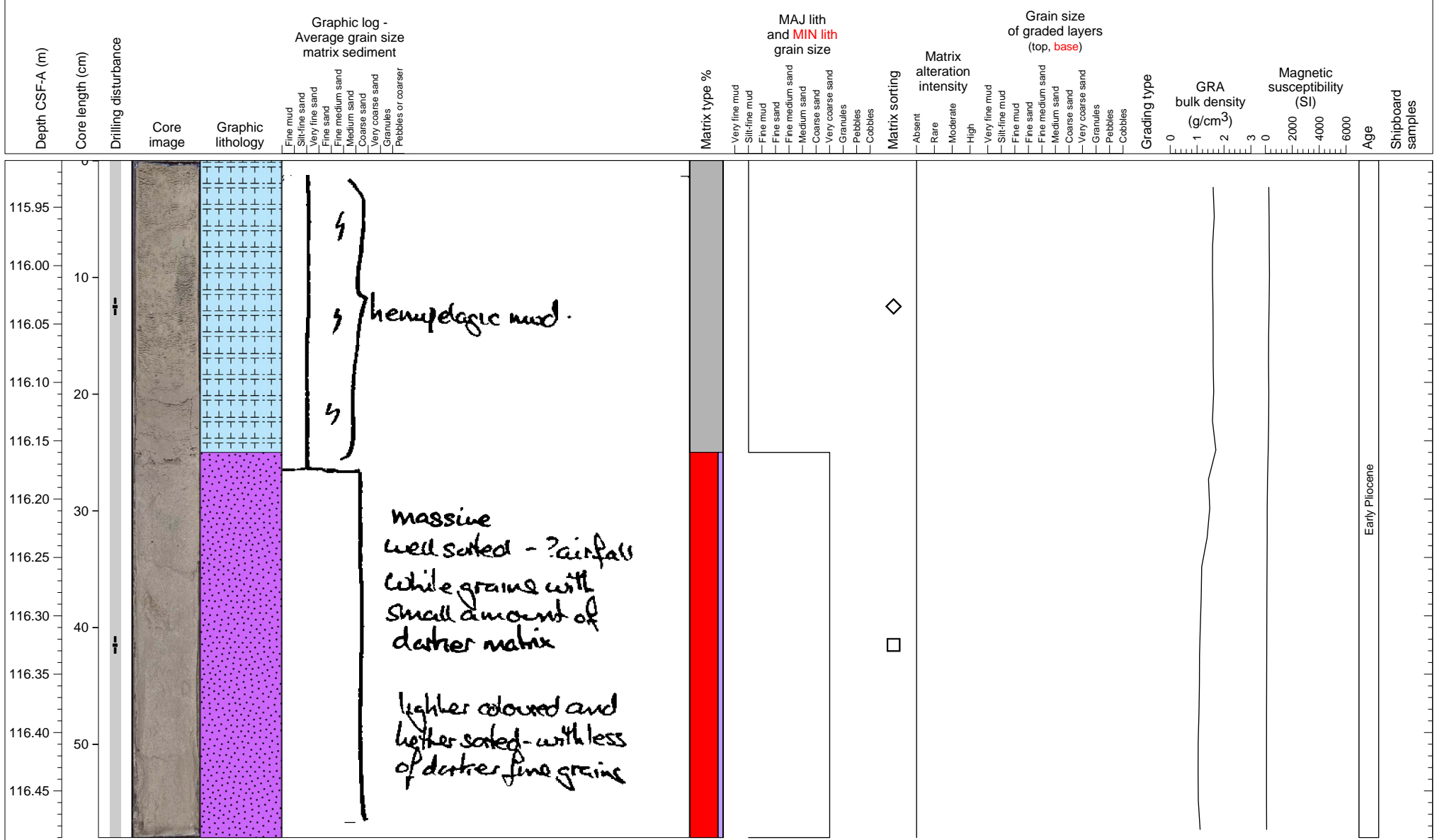


Early Pliocene

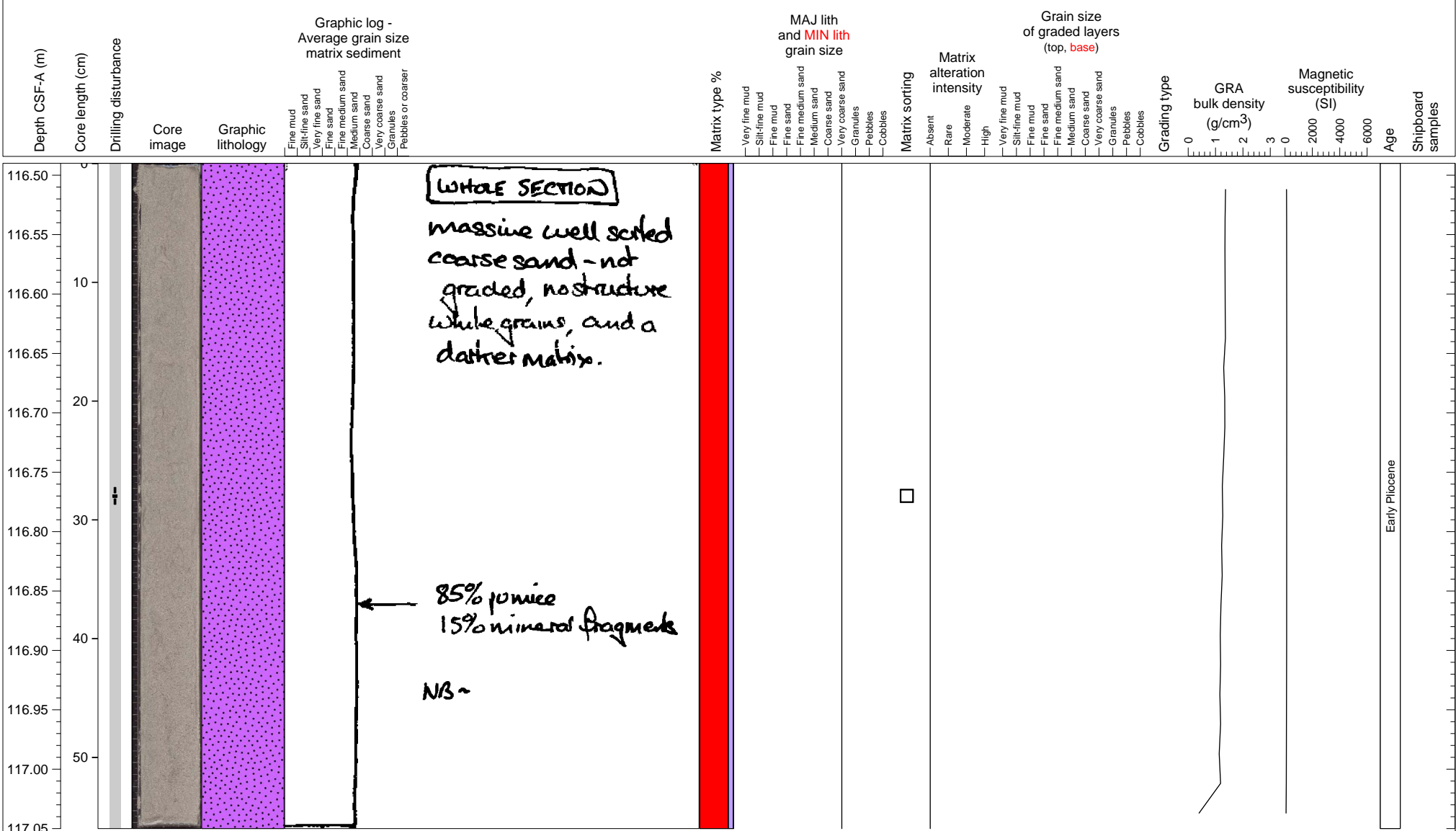
At least three tephra layers but all is heavily bioturbated.



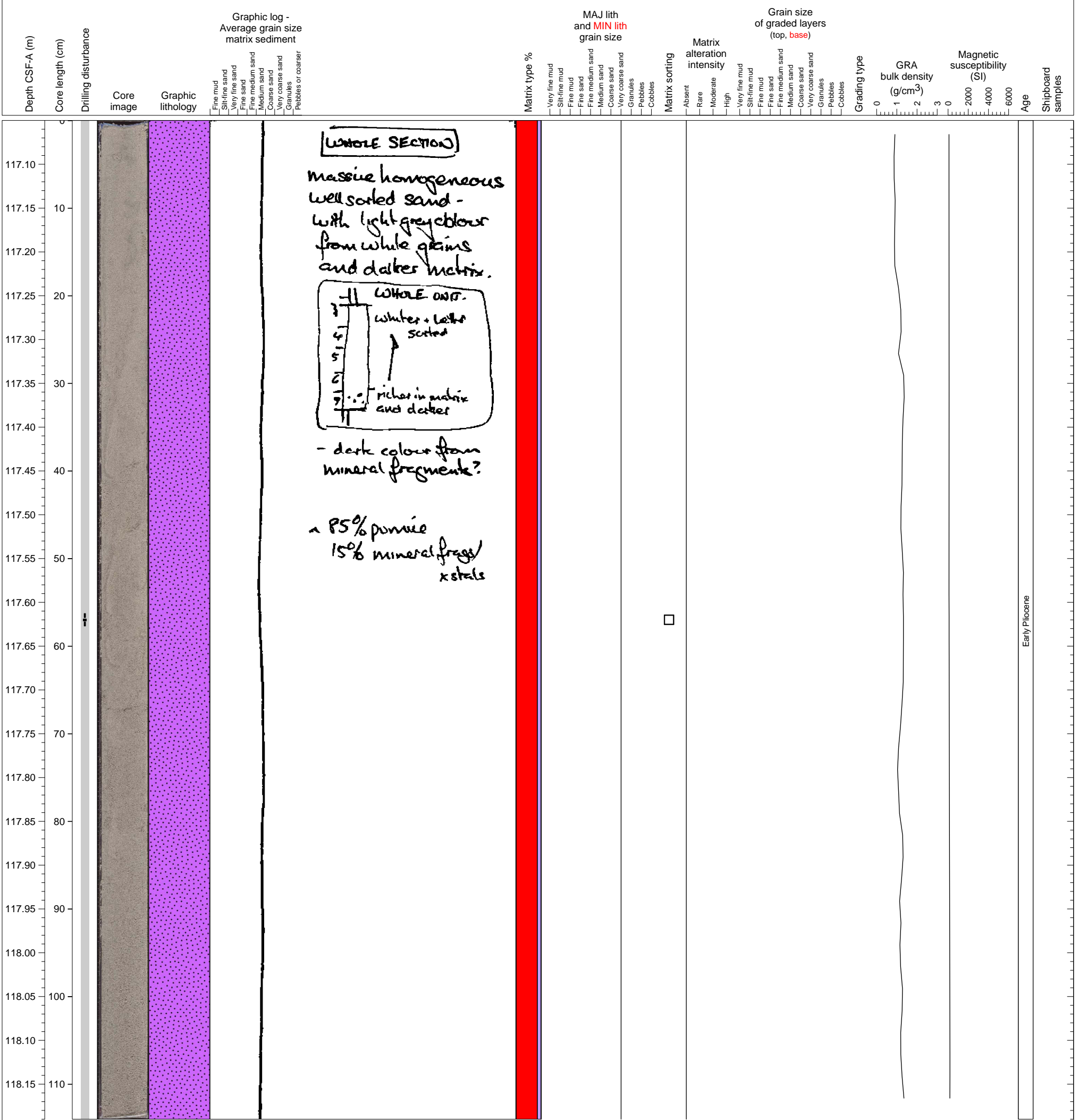
Hemipelagic mud with masisve well sorted sand below.



Massive well sorted coarse sand.

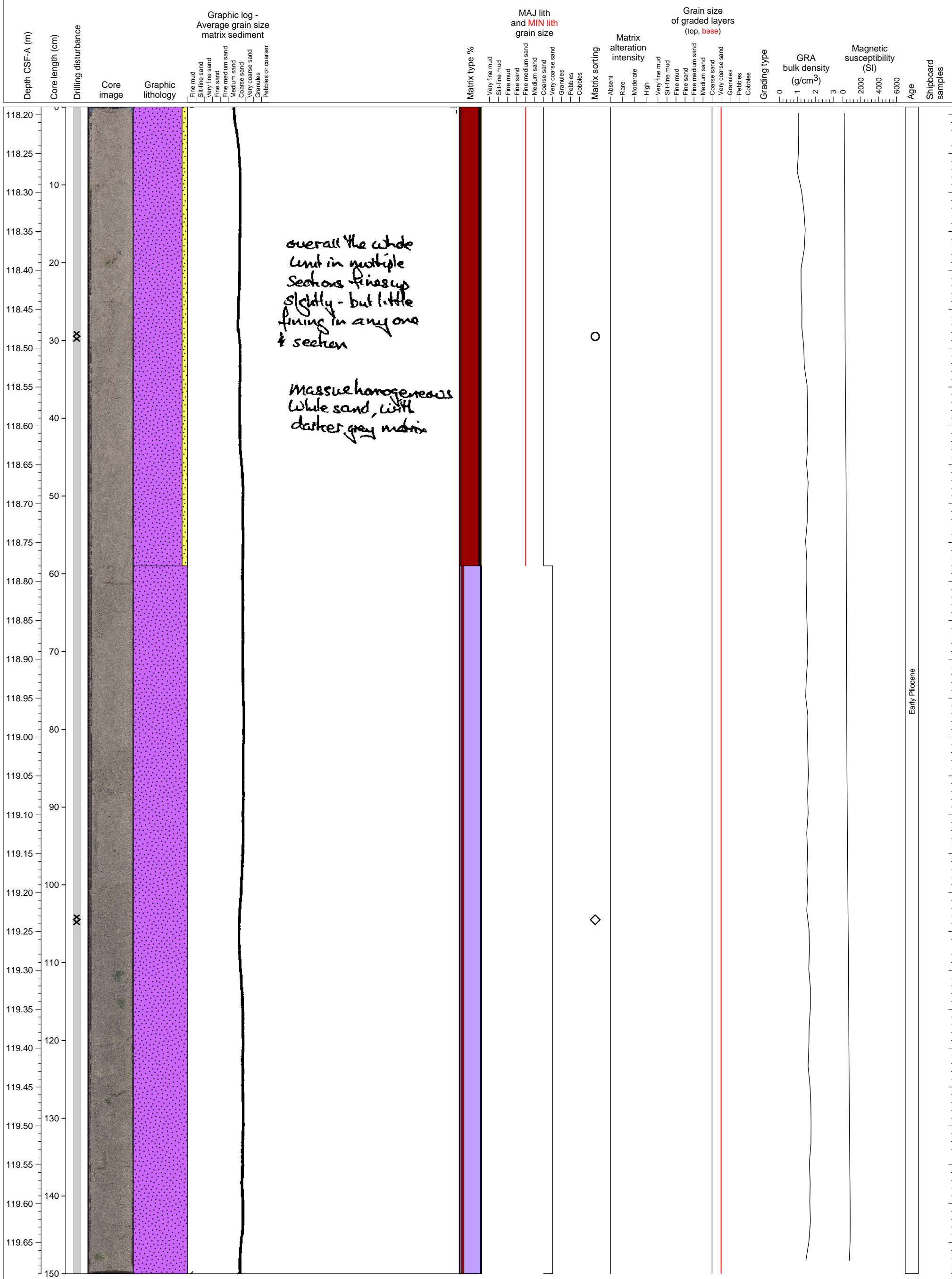


Massive well sorted coarse sand.



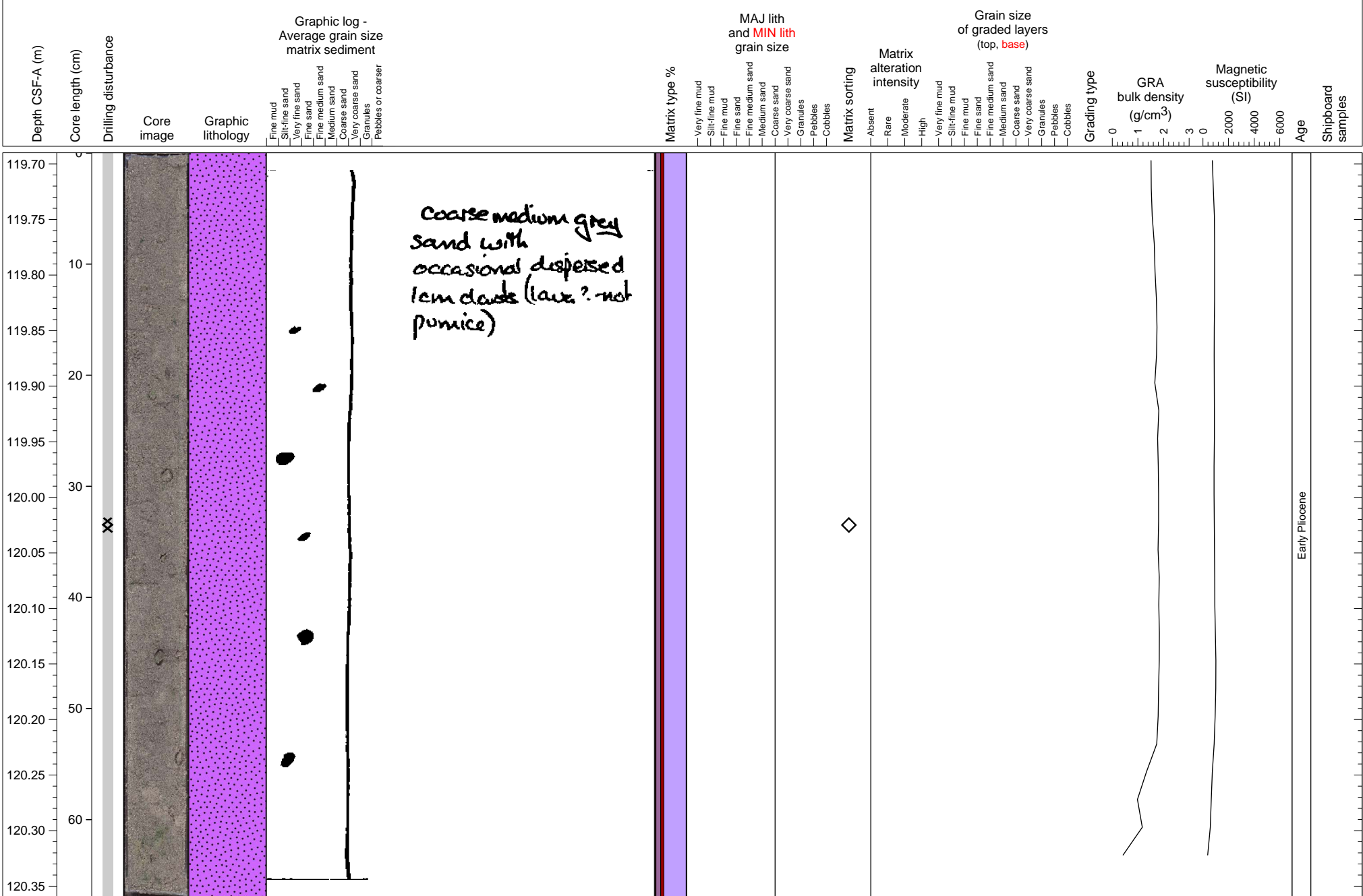
Early Pliocene

Thick volcanoclastic turbidite bed. Upper part is rich in vesicular lava fragments.

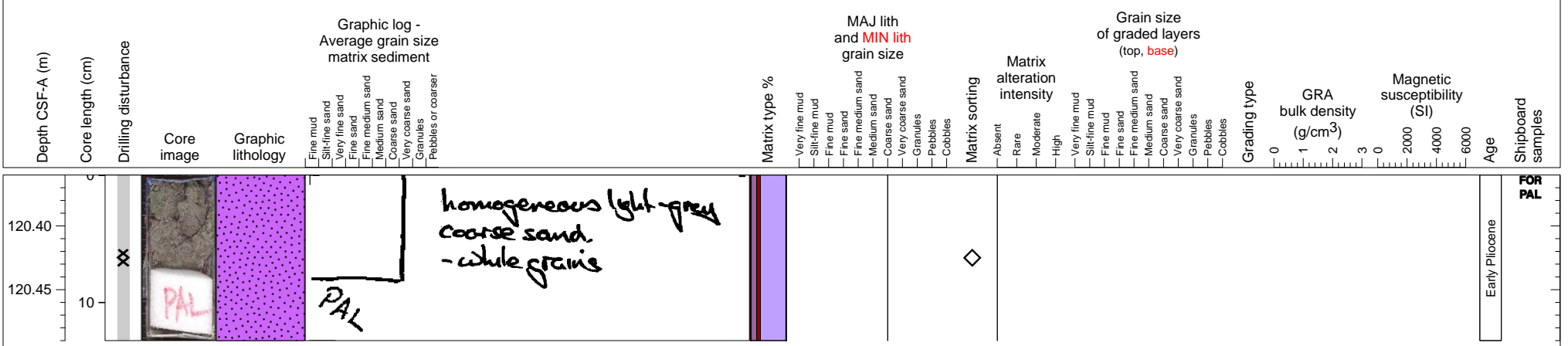


Early Pliocene

Thick volcanoclastic turbidite.

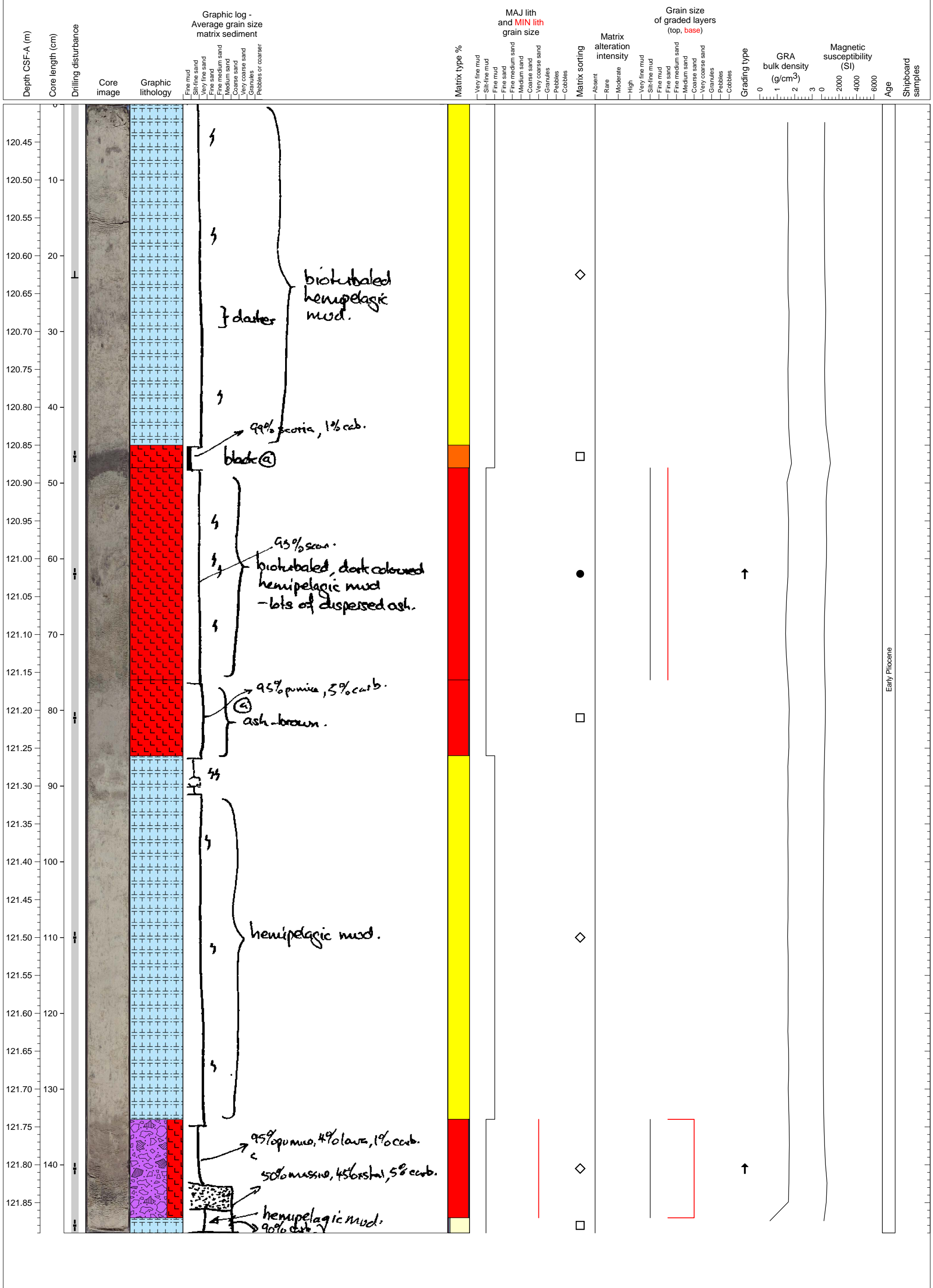


The rest of a thick volcanoclastic turbidite succession.

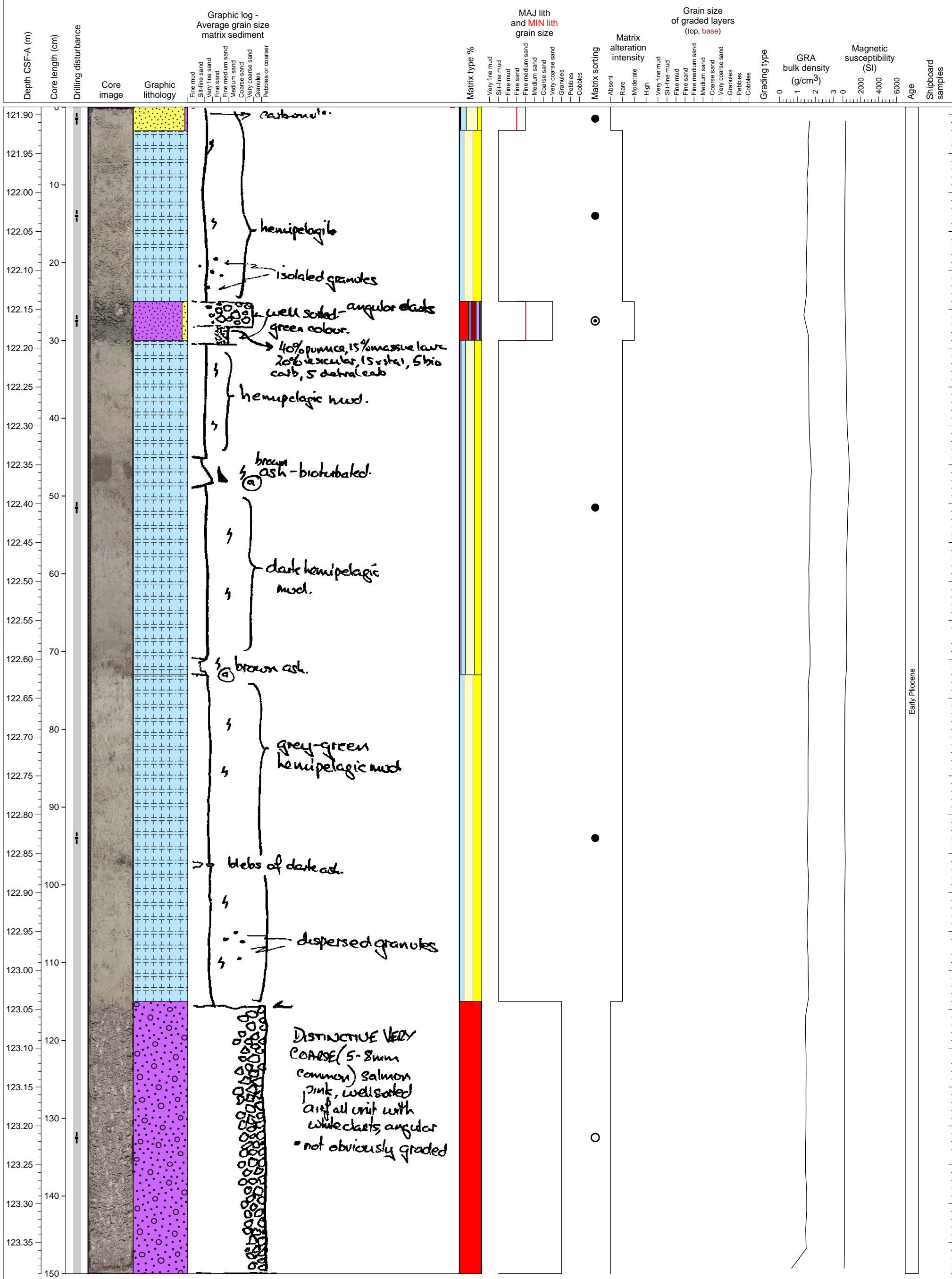


Hole 340-U1396C-14H Section 1, Top of Section: 120.4 CSF-A (m)

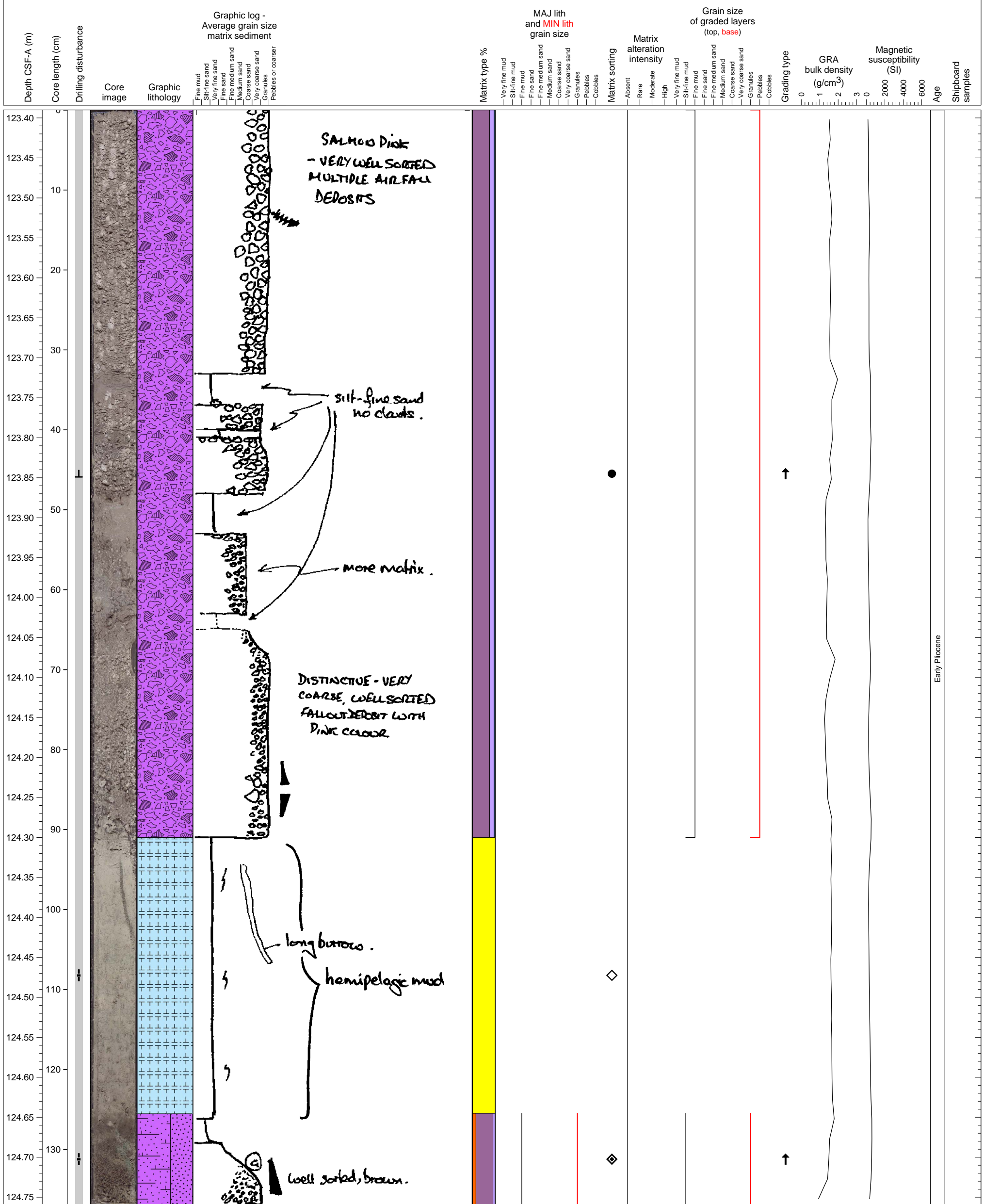
Volcanic ash rich section in the background calcareous sediments. From 45 cm to 86 cm is a series of ash layers without intervals of hemipelagic clay, which could be derived from one eruption but the composition changes gradually from dacitic (pumice rich, light gray) to basaltic (scoria rich, dark gray).



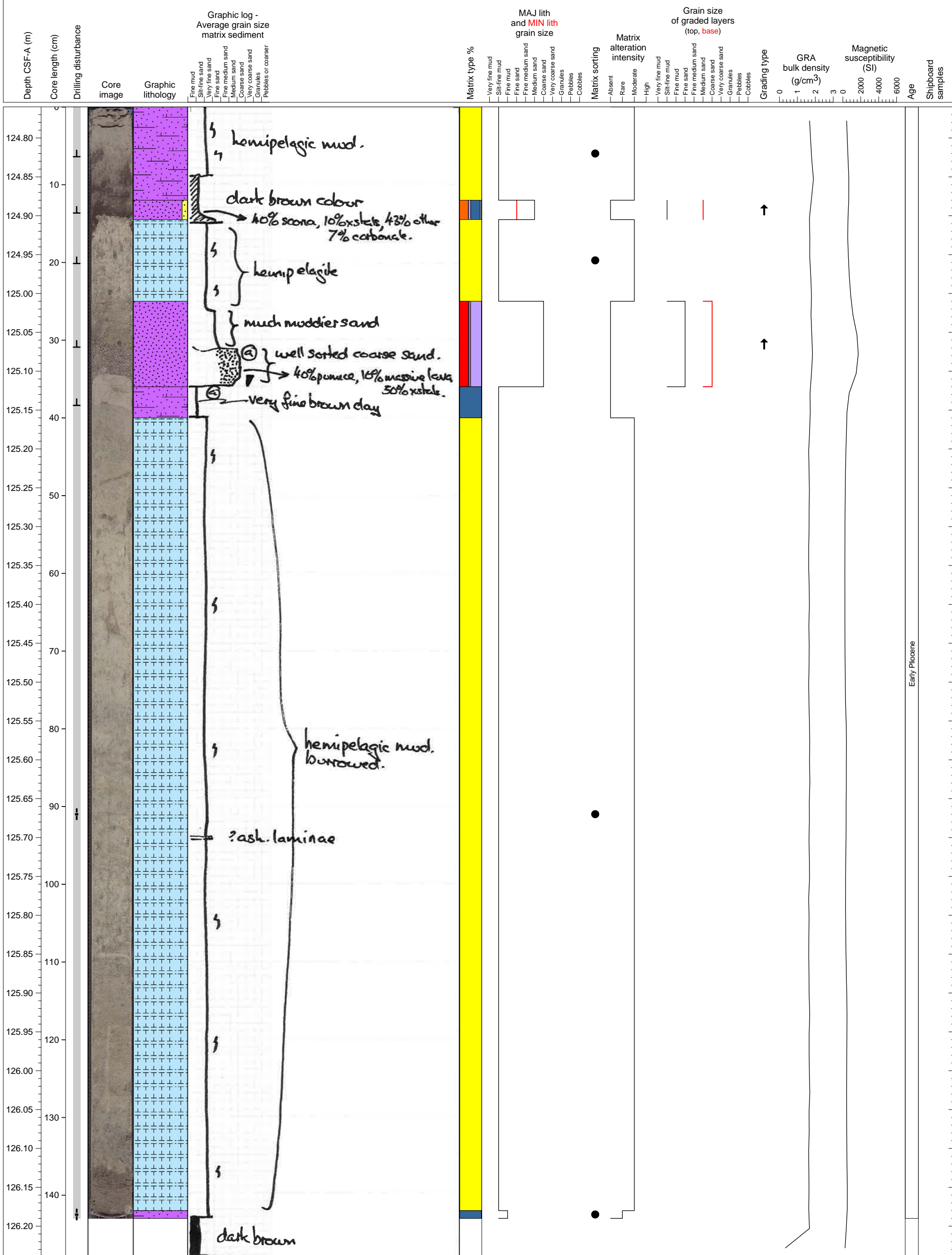
Upper part is hemipelagic calcareous sand, and lower 35 cm is volcanoclastic gravel.



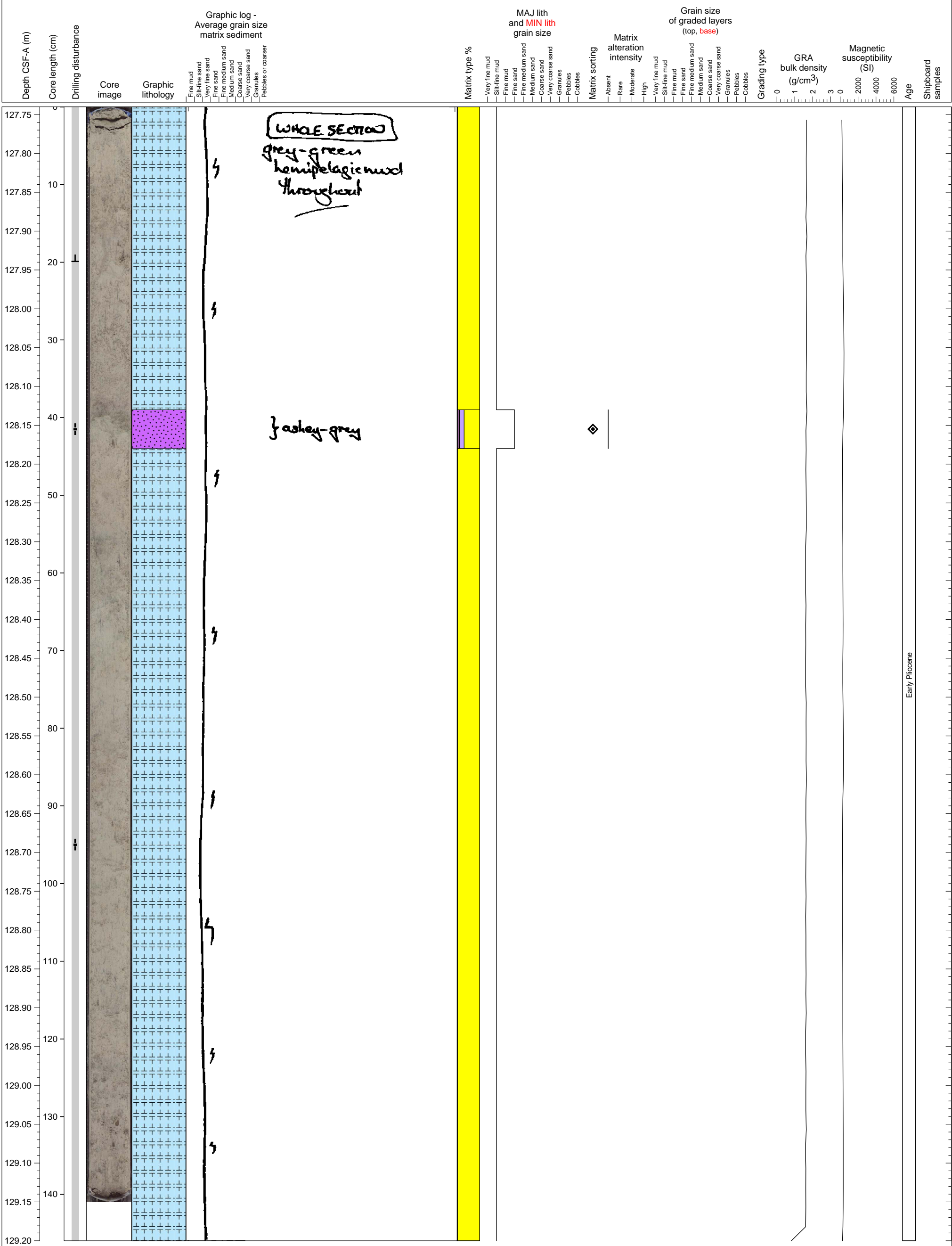
Distinctive series of very coarse well sorted massive fallout deposits, separated by finer fall out material, underlain by hemipelagic mud and brown fall out layer



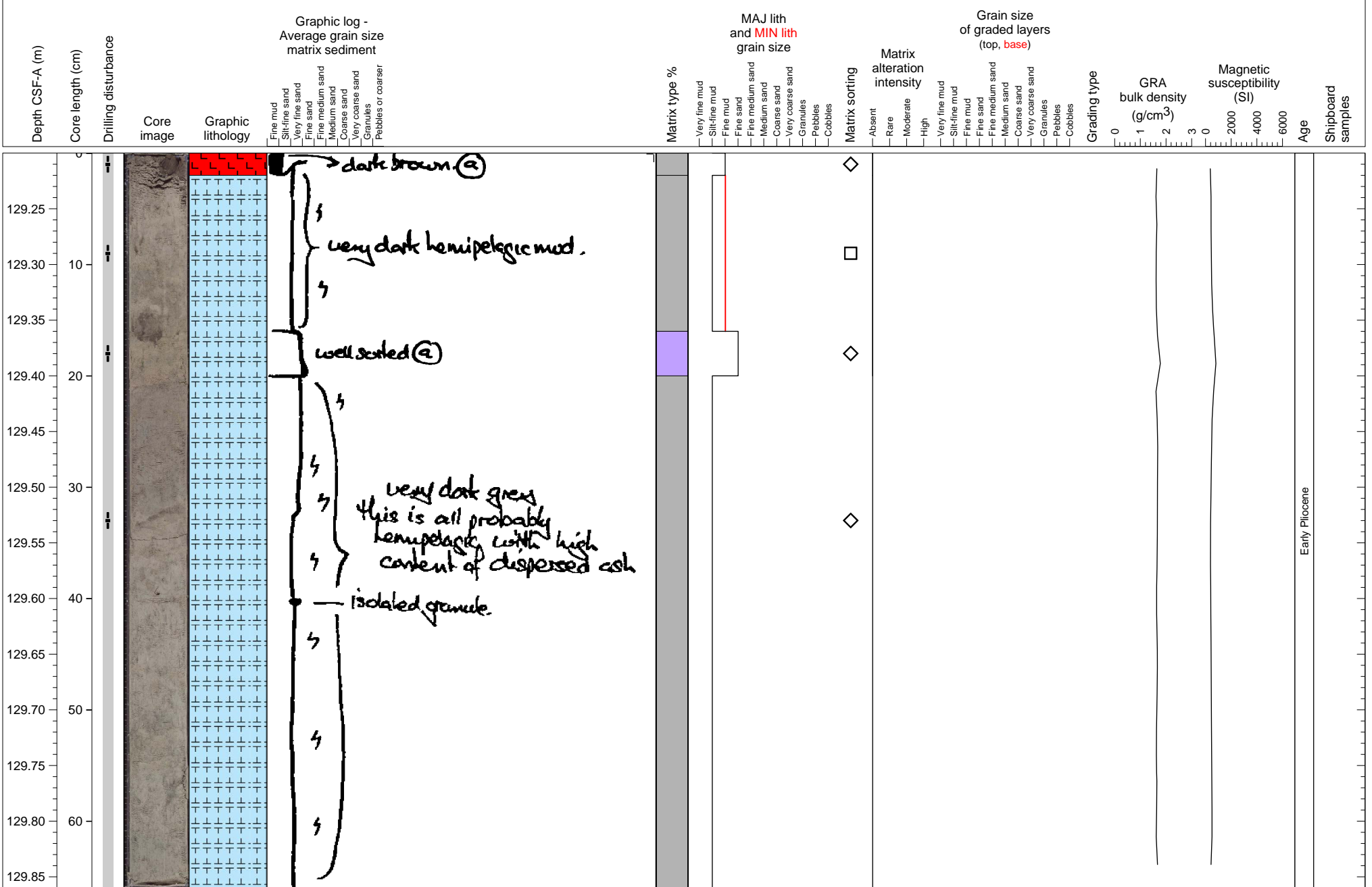
Basaltic and silicic tephra layers intercalating hemipelagic sediments.



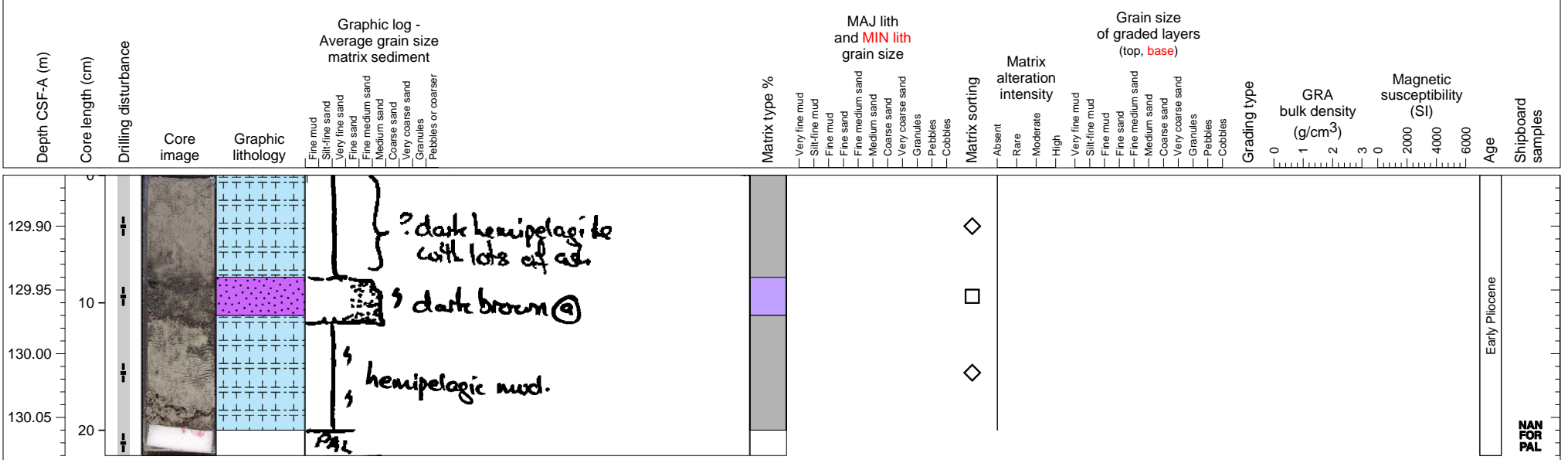
Hemipelagic clay with thin disseminated ash layer.



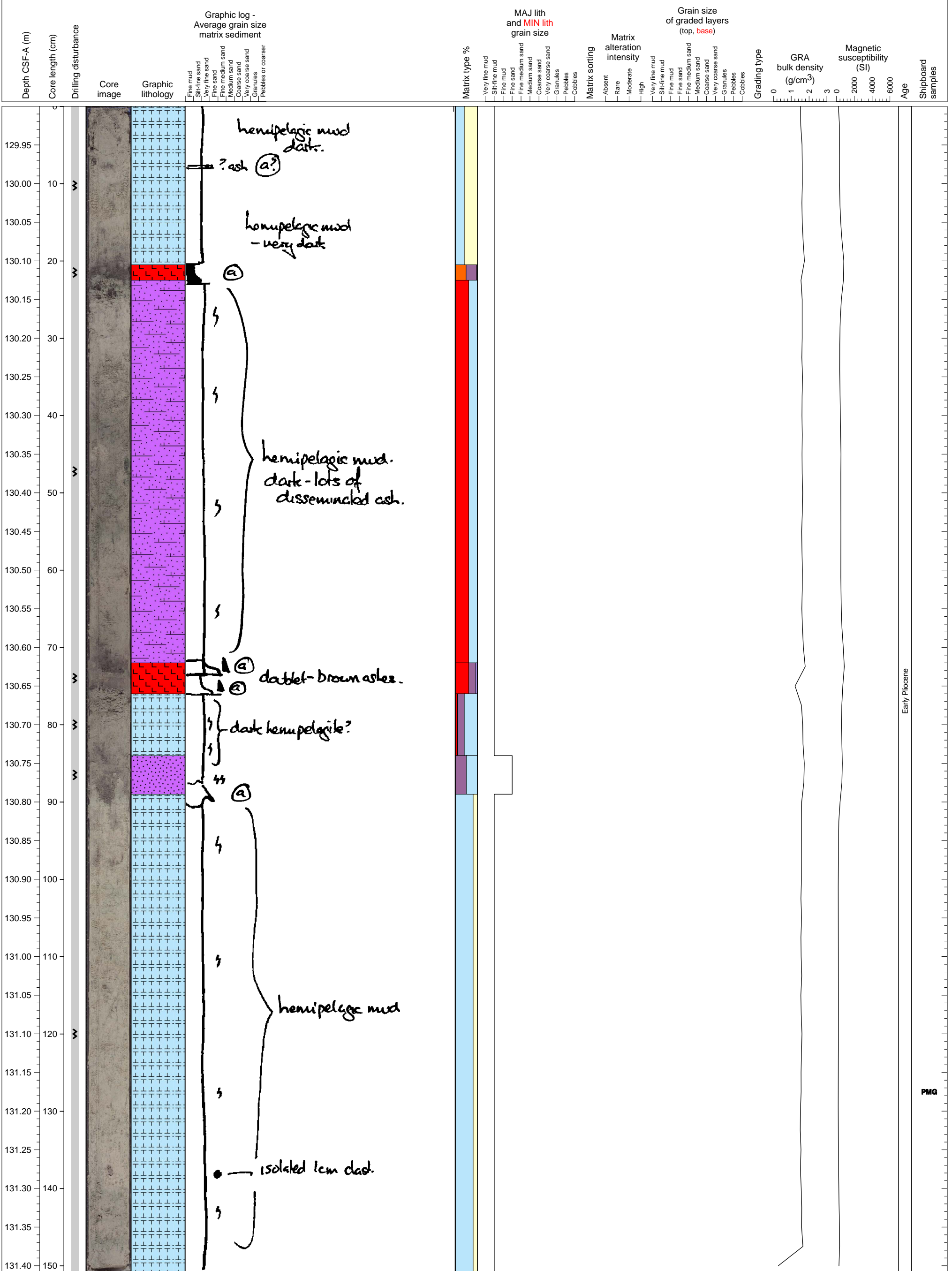
Dark hemipelagic mud, with ash at top, and at 20 cm.



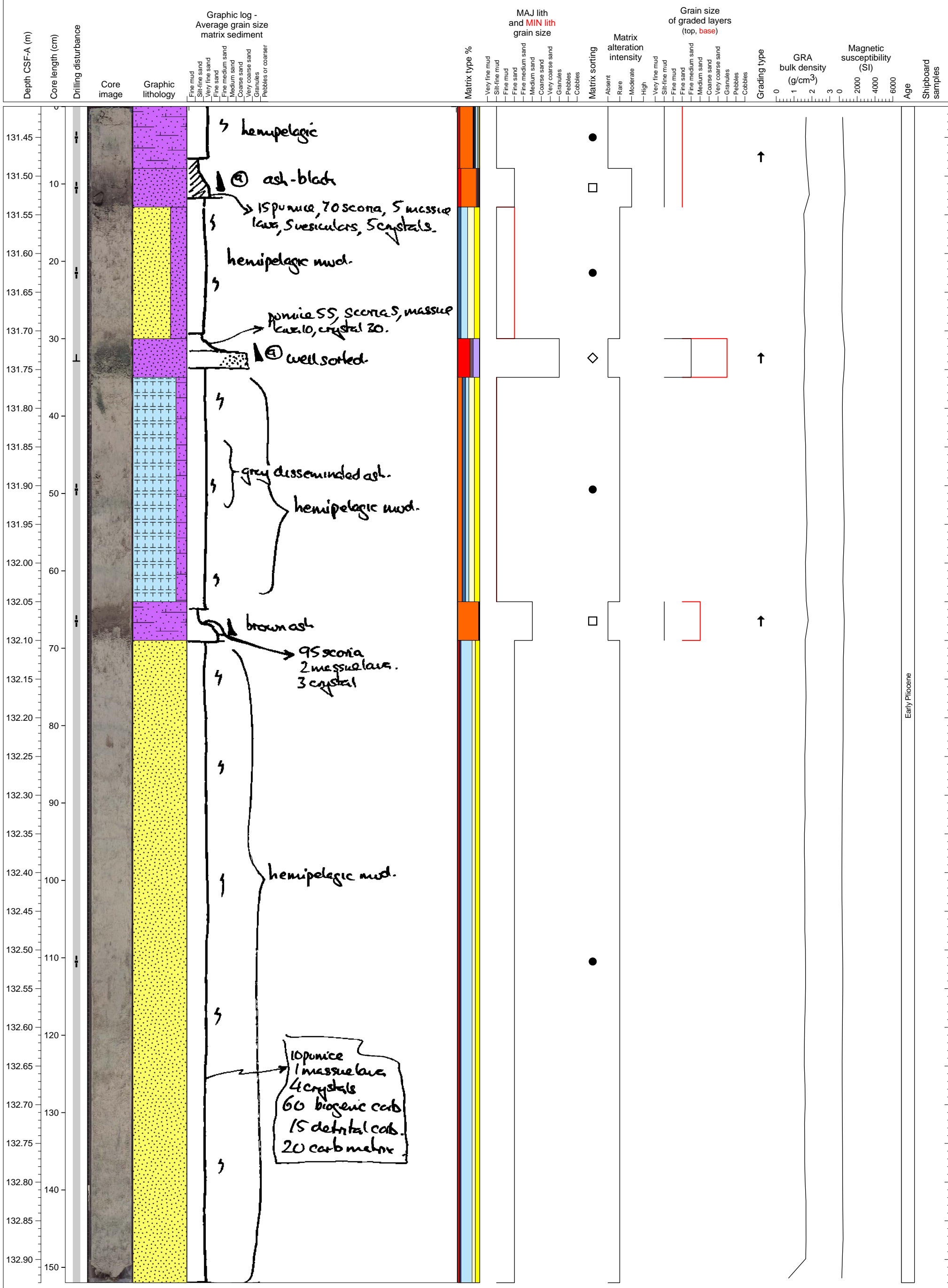
Hemipelagic mud and dark brown coarse ash layer.



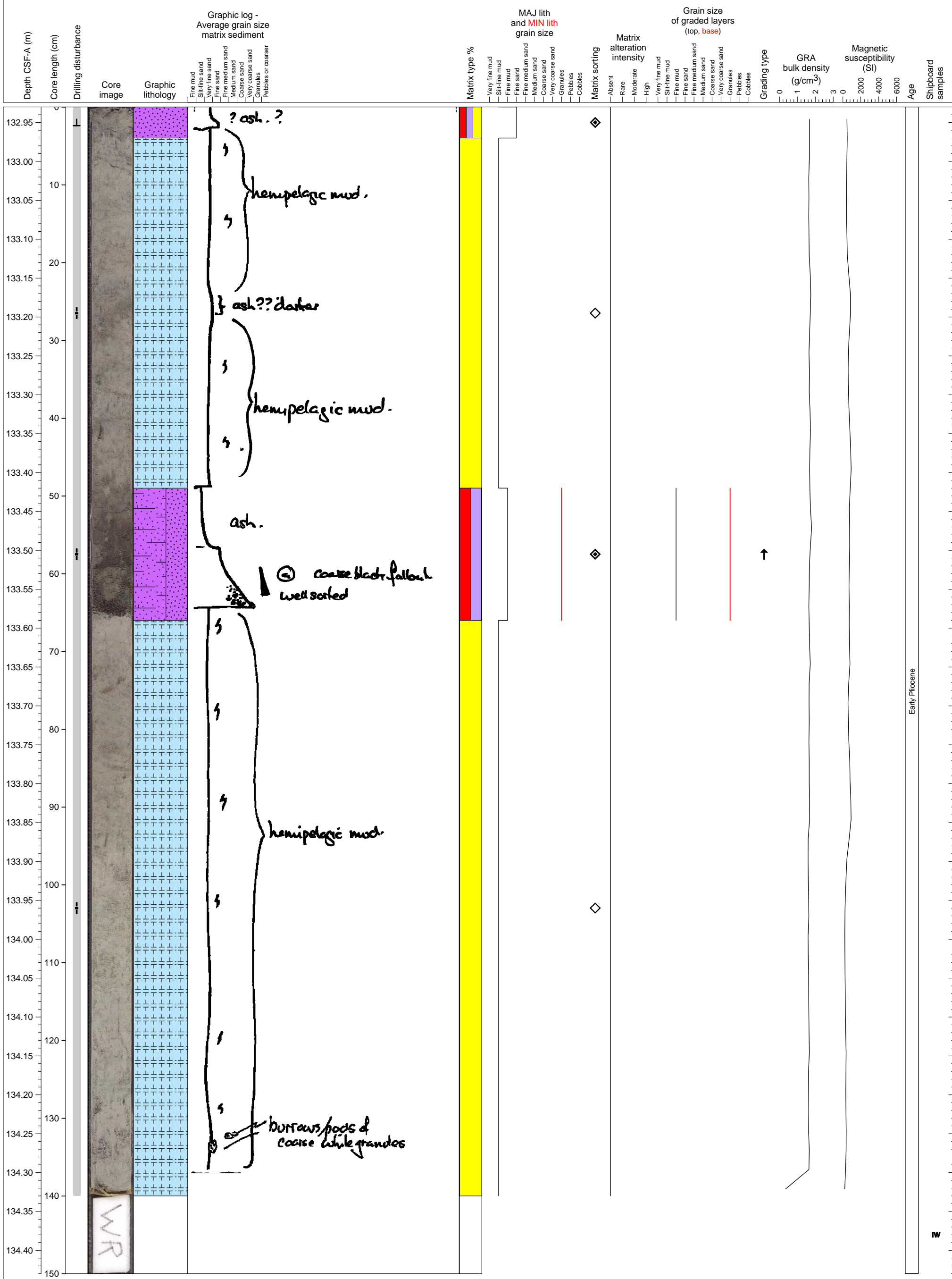
This section contains two ash layers. There are some mixing zone below one ash layers, consisting of volcaniclastic materials and biogenic materials.



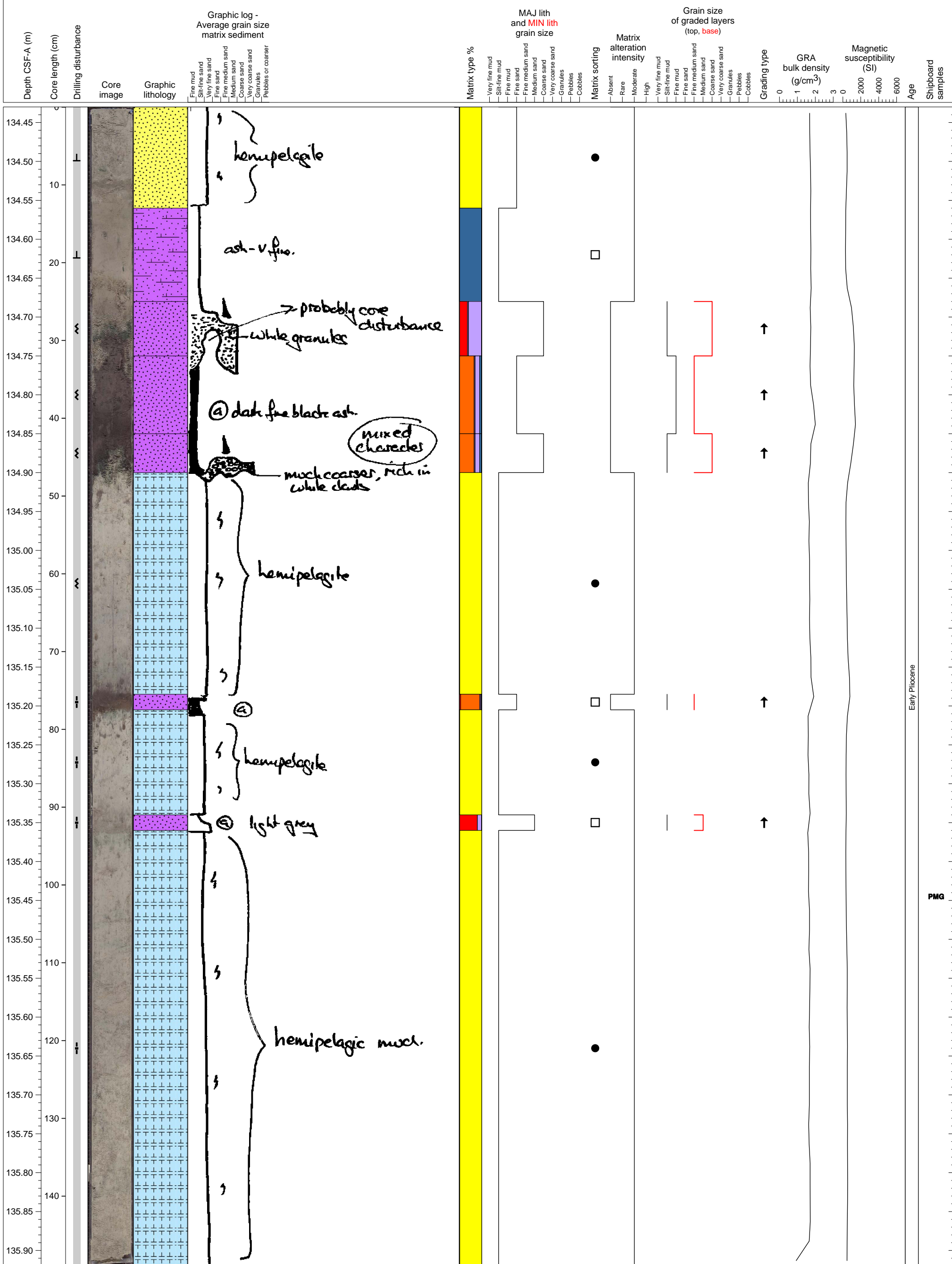
Alternation of hemipelagic clay layers and three volcanoclastic sand-silt layers.



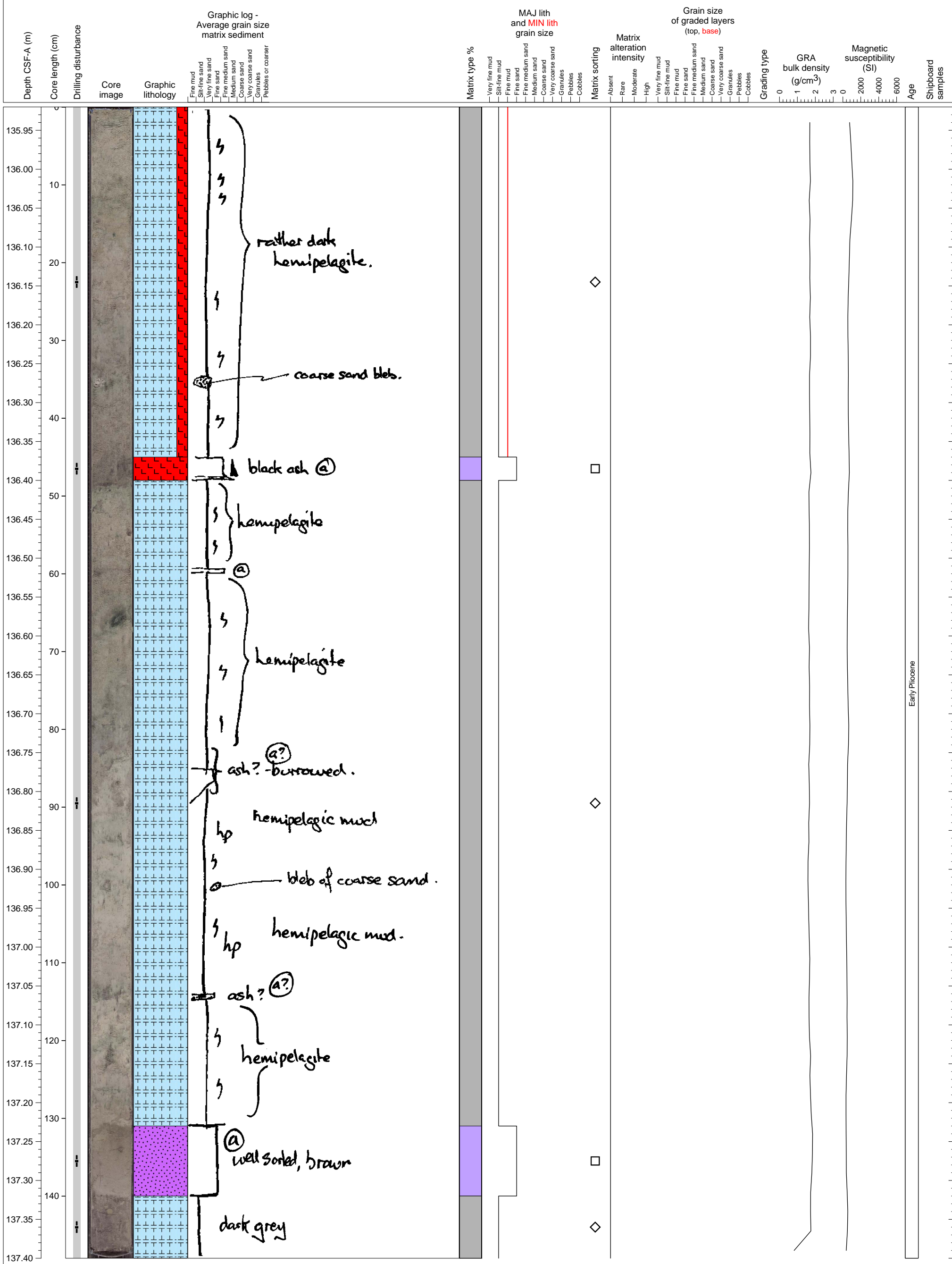
Hemipelagic mud with fall out layers inbetween.



Two silicic tephra layers and two mafic tephra layers. In the upper part of this section, no hemipelagic sediment is present between different types of tephra layers.

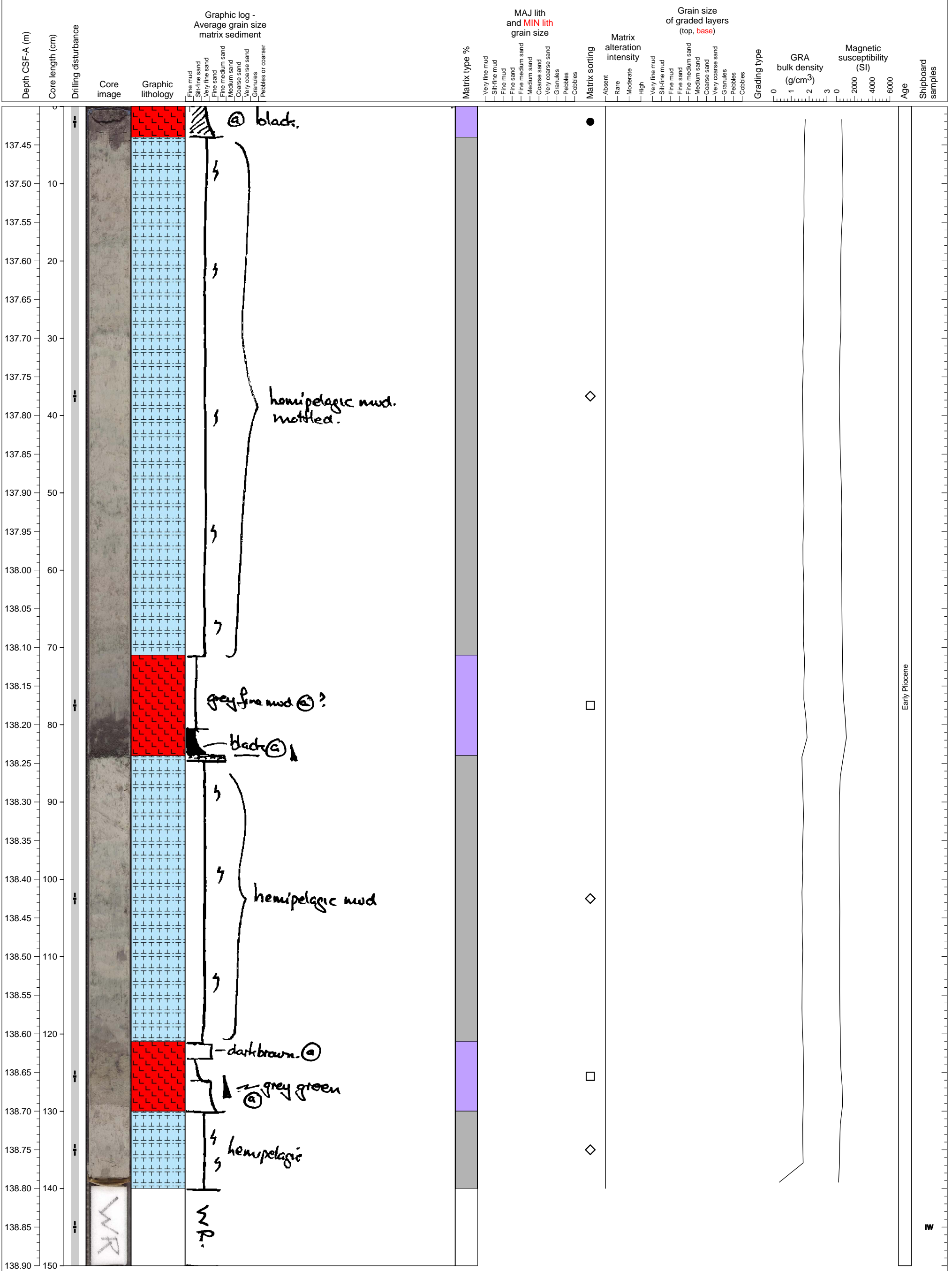


Hemipelagic mud with interbedded ash layers.



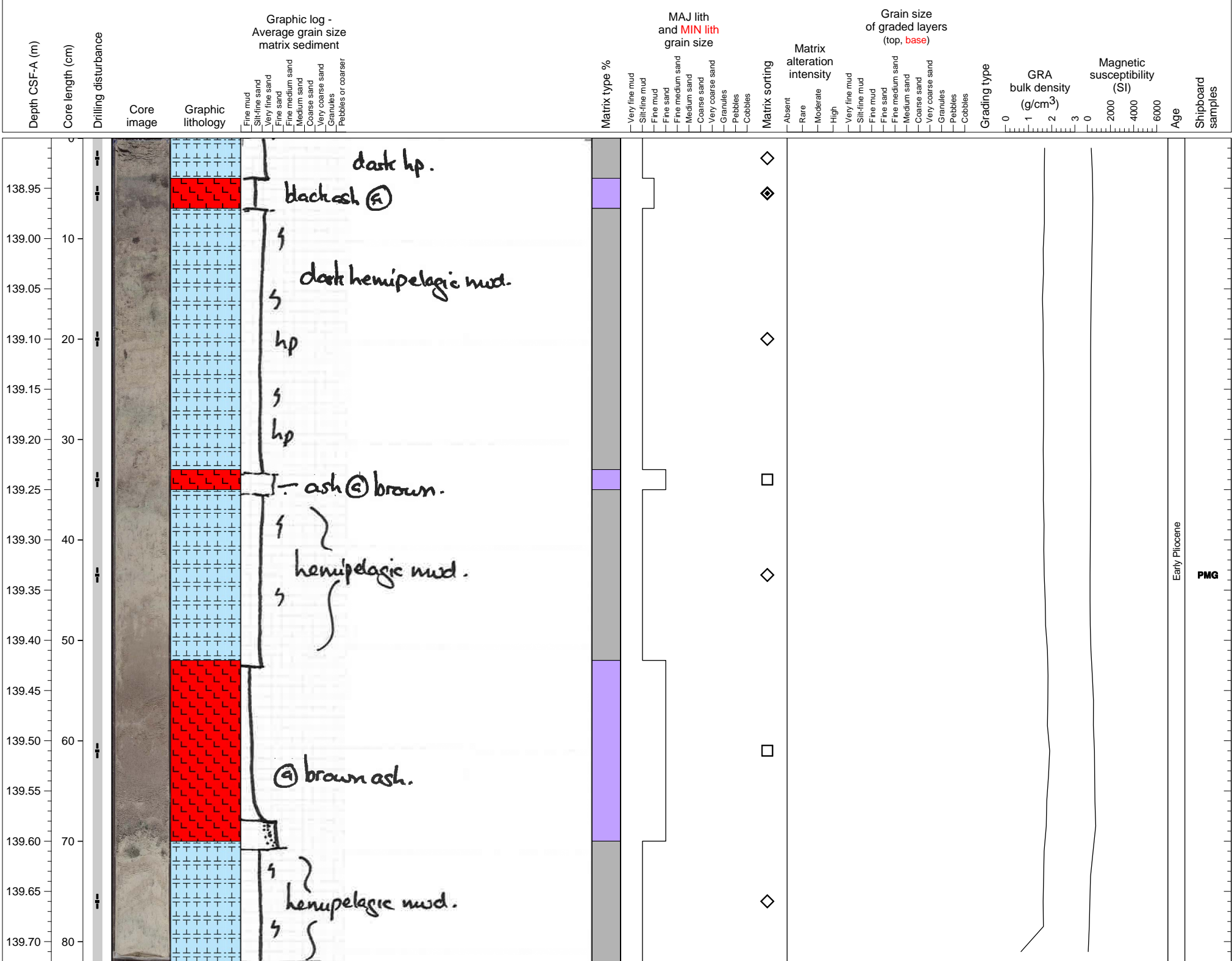
Early Pliocene

Hemipelagic mud with interbedded ash layers.

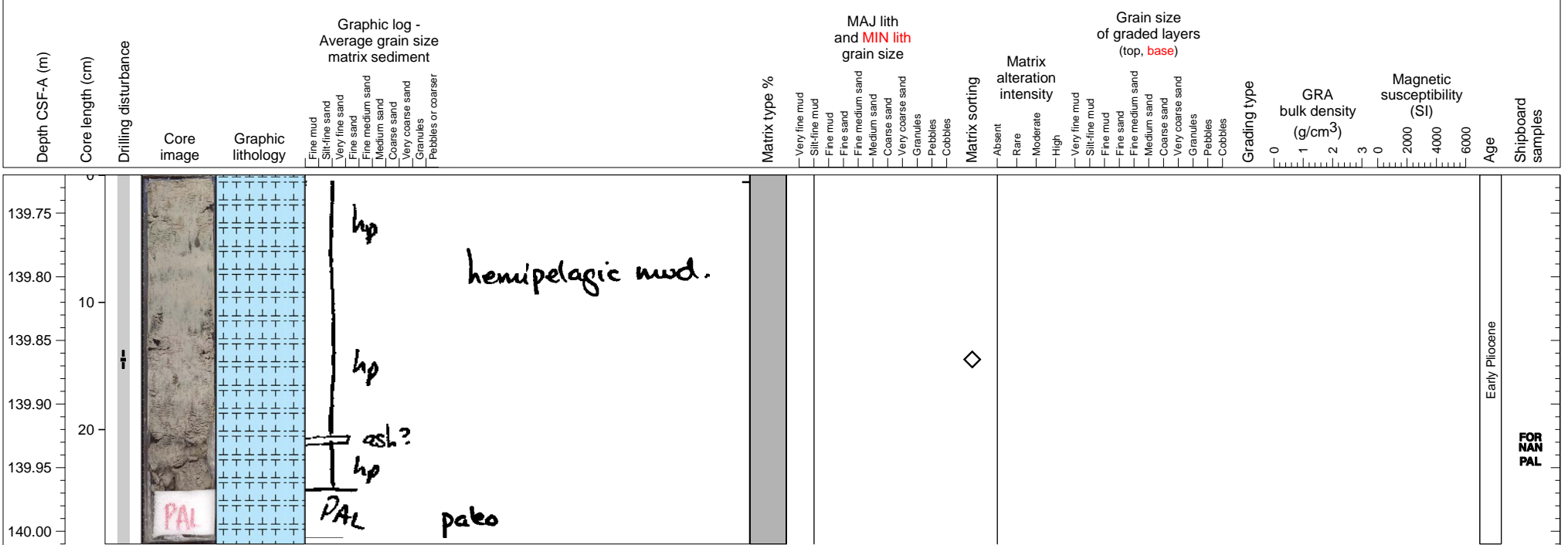


Early Pliocene

Hemipelagic mud with interbedded ash layers.



Hemipelagic mud with interbedded ash layers.



Early Pliocene

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