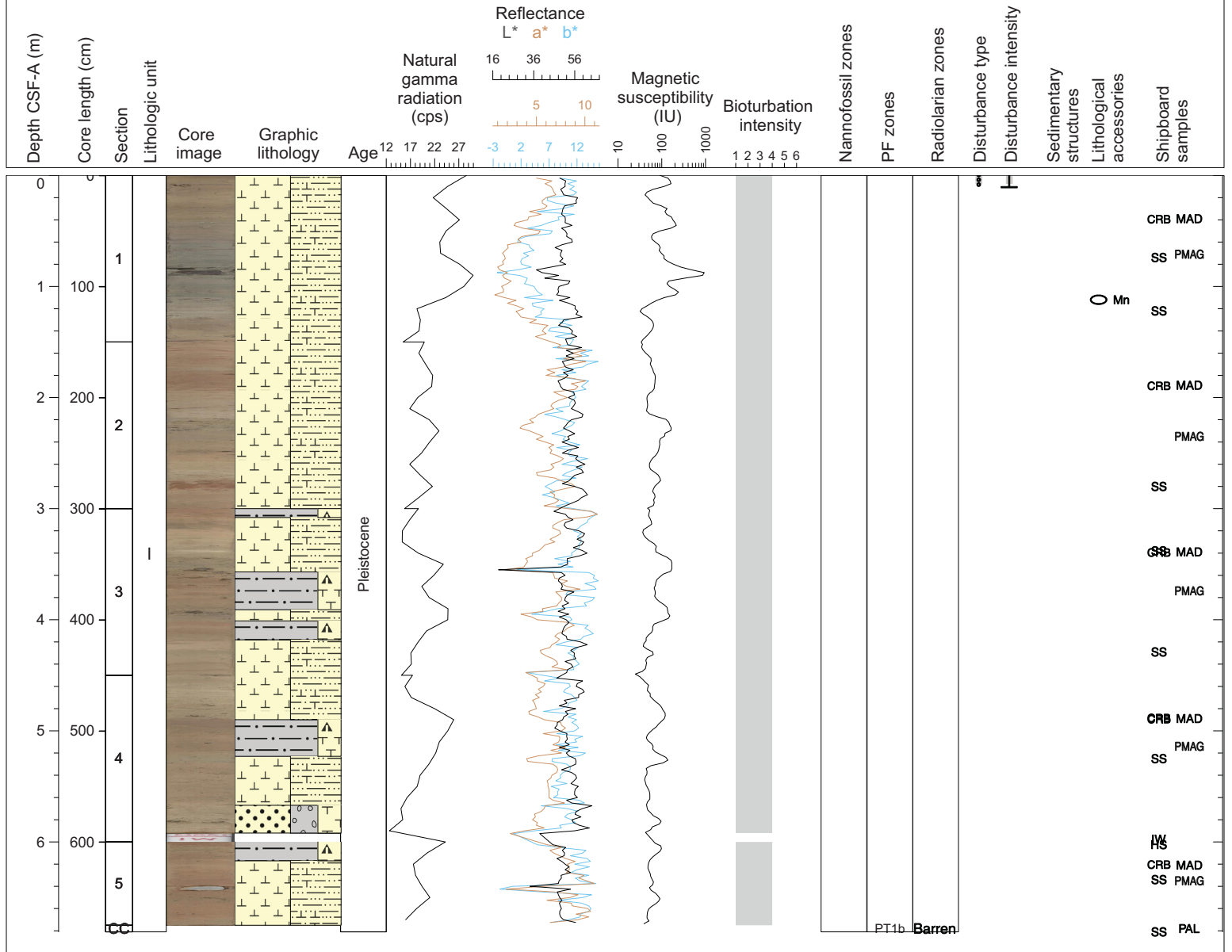


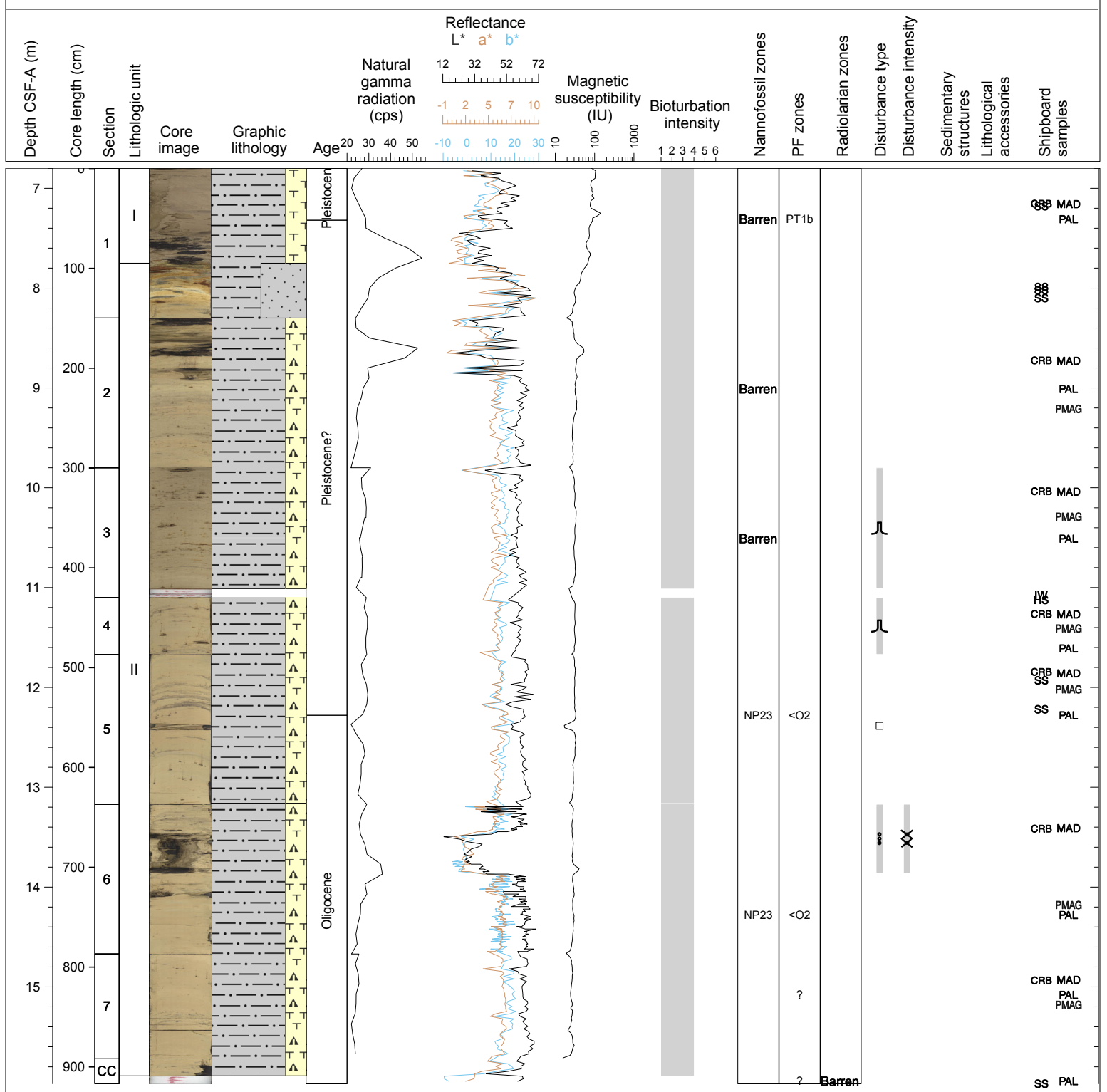
Hole 342-U1407A Core 1H, Interval 0.0-6.81 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-1H is dominated by a foraminiferal nannofossil ooze in which the forams are commonly concentrated into patches, discontinuous beds, or beds of foram sand. The colors of this lithology vary considerably but is characterized mostly by 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown), 10YR 7/2 (light gray), and 10YR 6/3 (pale brown). The next most abundant lithology, which is interbedded at the decimeter scale with the foraminiferal nannofossil ooze, is a reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) clay with nannofossil ooze. Additionally, there are numerous clasts of pebble to cobble size (denoted in VCD database by depth) as well as concentrations of granule to small pebbles occurring stratigraphically proximal to the larger clasts. Smear slides indicate that in addition to abundant sand-sized forams there are coarse silt to sand-size grains of quartz, rock fragments, and amphibole. Qualitatively, the grayer layers appear to have a higher lithic-to-foram ratio in terms of composition of sand-sized material. High-resolution stratigraphic distribution of the lithic-rich intervals was not determined at time of description. Soupy sediments characterize the first 8 cm of Section 1.



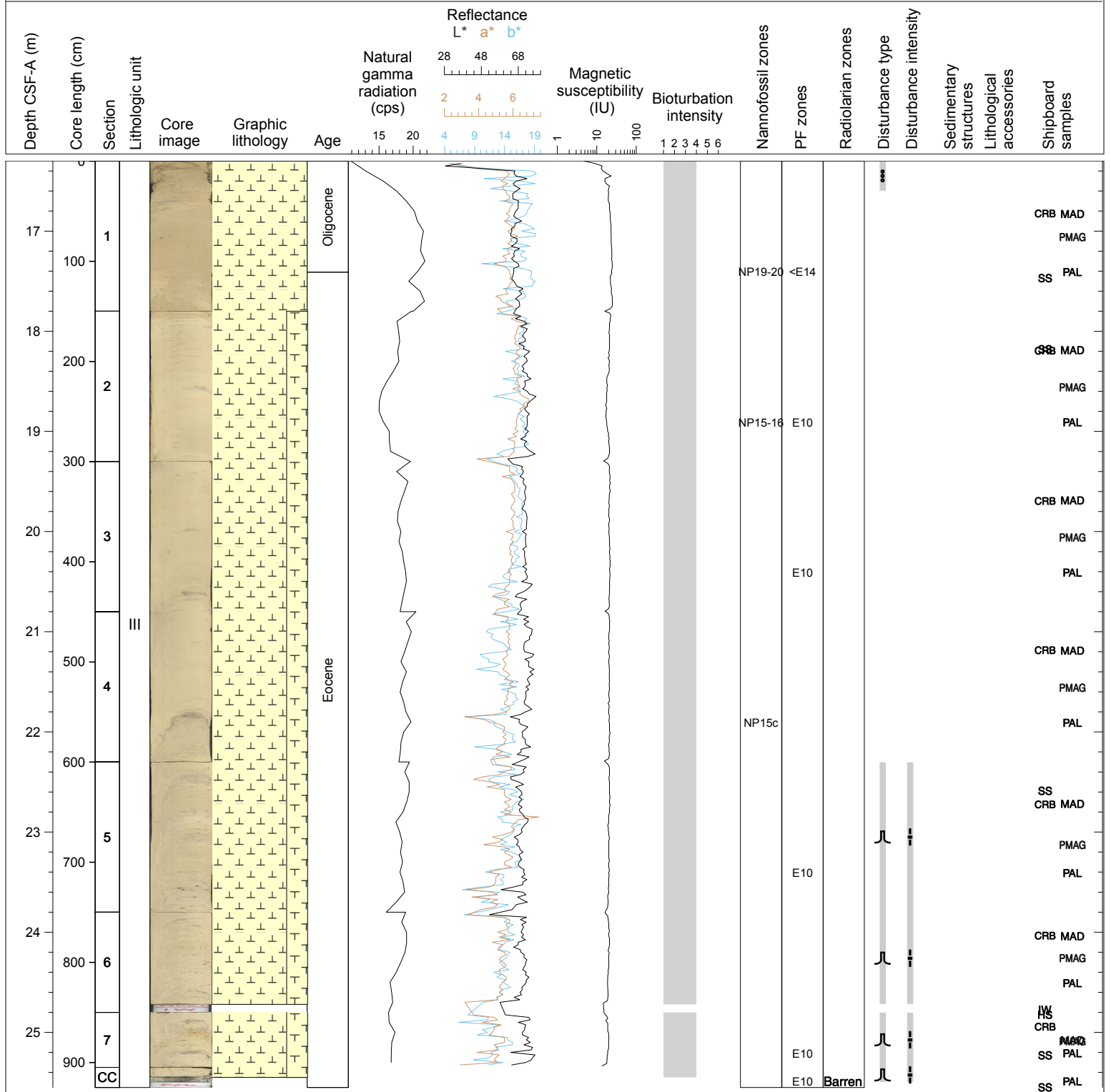
Hole 342-U1407A Core 2H, Interval 6.8-15.97 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-2H is clay with nanofossils and is characterized by significant change in color from 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown), 7.5YR 5/8 (strong brown) to 10YR 5/3 (brown). Centimeter-scale Mn nodules, micronodules and sulfide patches and layers (often flow-in or bowing) are present throughout. Sandy-sized quartz grains are a minor lithologic component.



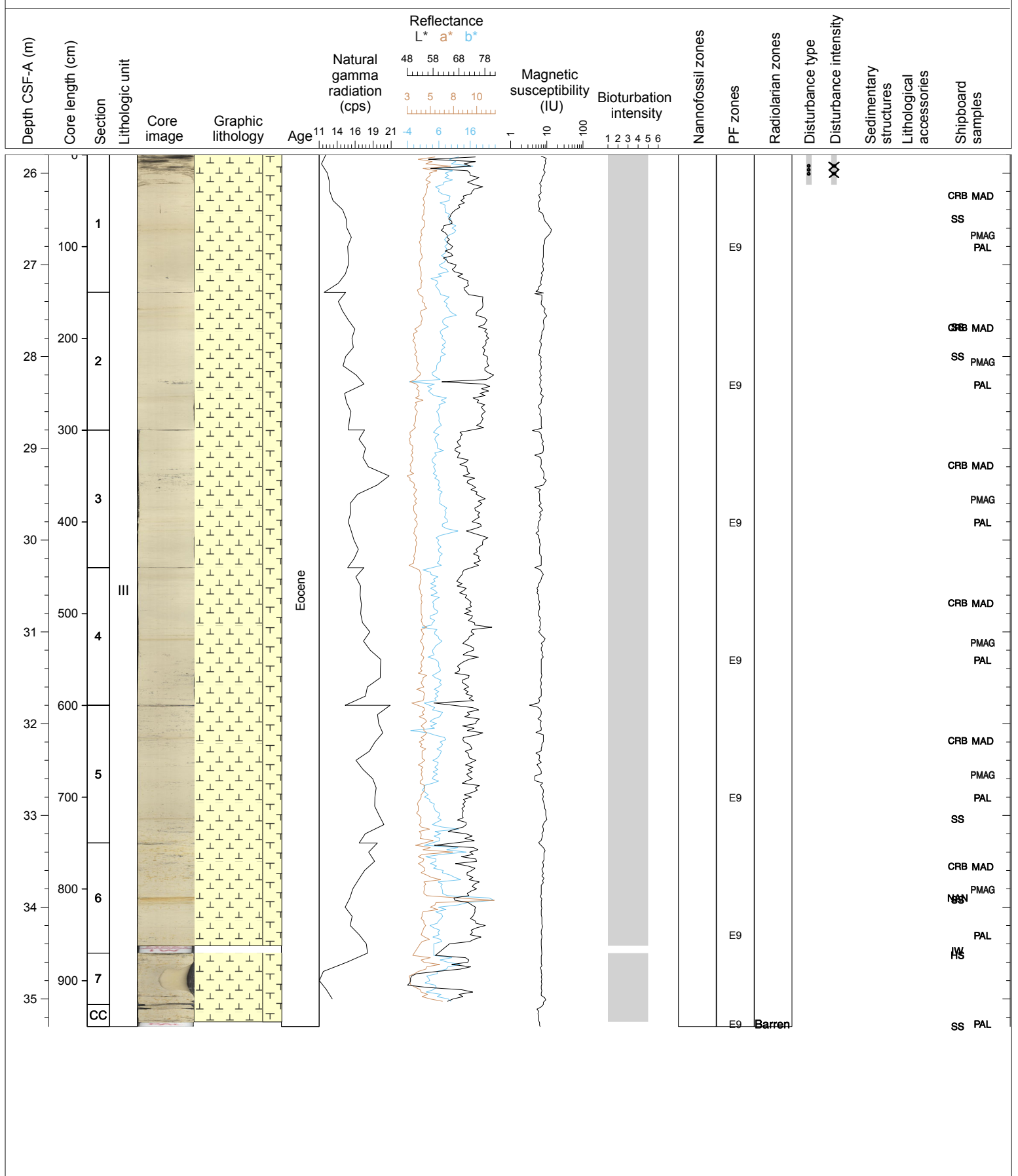
Hole 342-U1407A Core 3H, Interval 16.3-25.55 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-3H is very pale brown (10YR 7/3), moderately bioturbated, nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Sulfide patches and layers occur throughout, with local flow-in (e.g., extensive bowing) particularly in Sections 5 and 6.



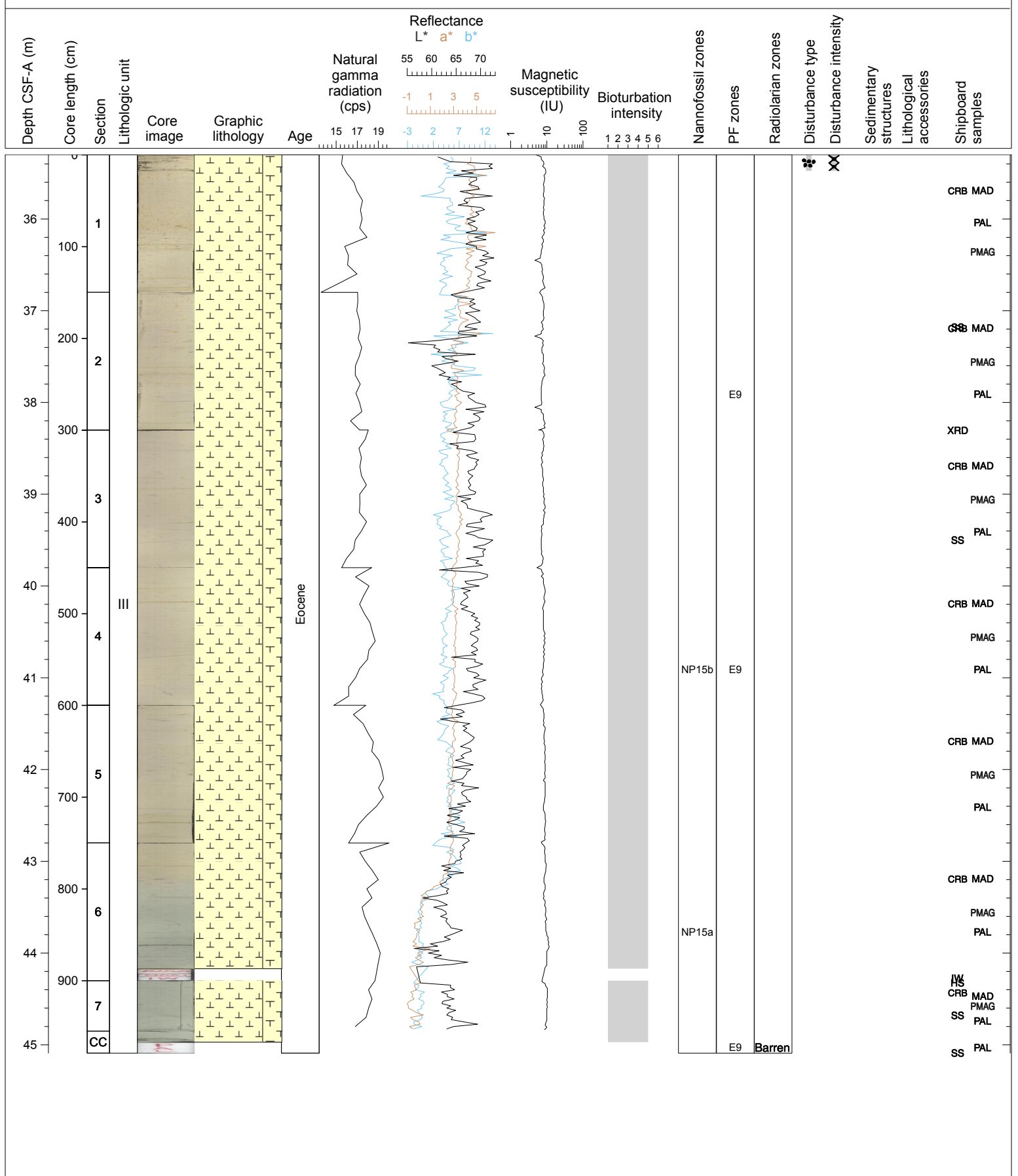
Hole 342-U1407A Core 4H, Interval 25.8-35.3 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-4H is very pale brown (10YR 8/2), heavily bioturbated, nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Black- to pale yellow-colored patches of sulfides and oxidized sulfides respectively, are present throughout the core. Millimeter scale thick layers of pale-yellow (5Y 7/3) colored sediment are present in some intervals of the core, and are likely composed of more clayey sediment but having the same main lithology (nannofossil ooze with foraminifers). Sediments in the top of Section 1 (0-33 cm) are soupy.



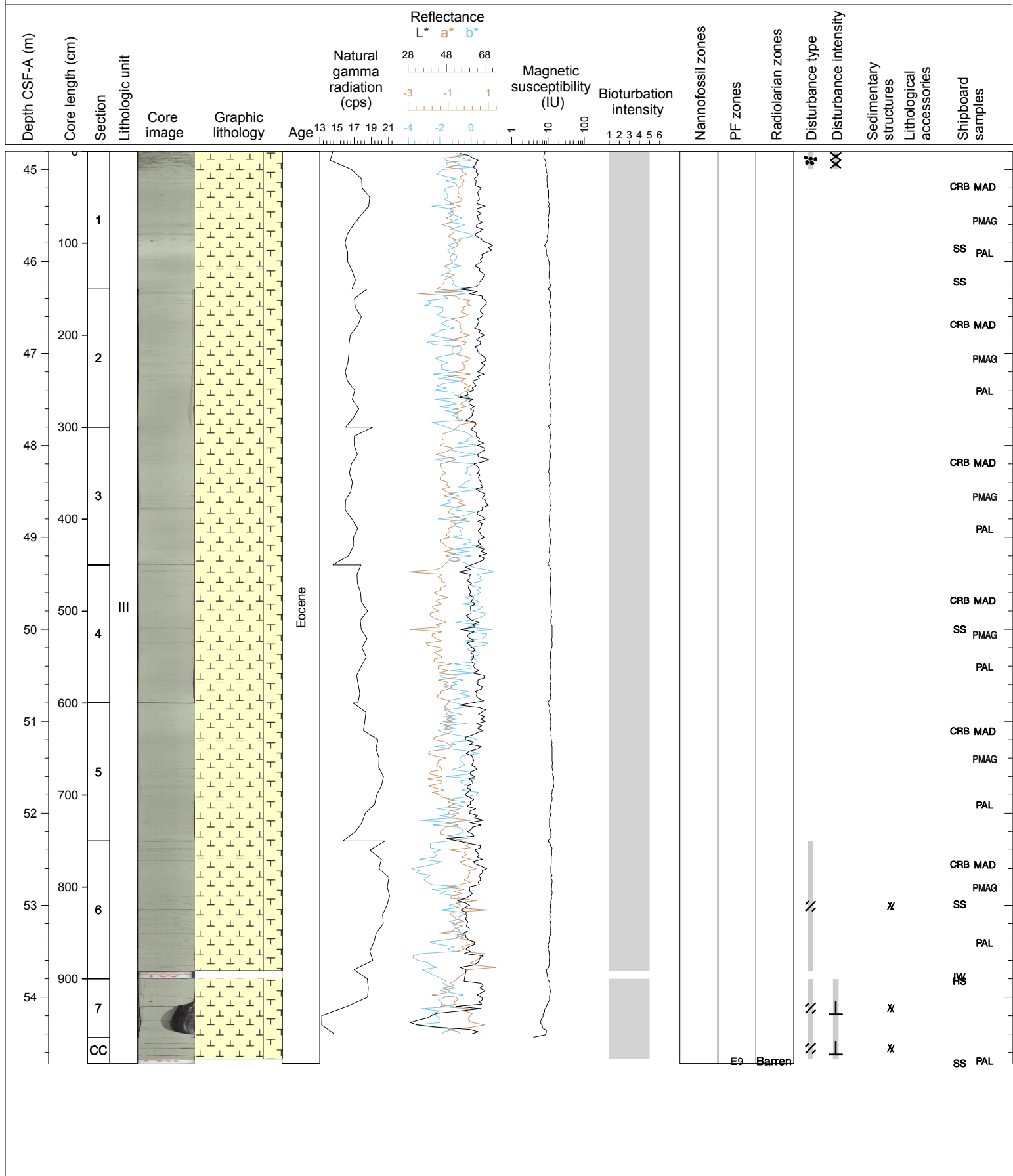
Hole 342-U1407A Core 5H, Interval 35.3-45.09 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-5H is characterized by very pale brown (10YR 8/2) (Sections 1 to middle of Section 6) and light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) (middle of Section 6 to the end of the core) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. A gradual change in color from very pale brown into light greenish gray occurs within section 6. Sediments are heavily bioturbated throughout. Millimeter-scale oblique layers and blebs, light gray (2.5Y 7/1) in color, occur throughout the core, with more frequent blebs in the top of the core (Sections 1-4). Prominent mm-thick layers of pale-yellow (5Y 7/3) color are intermittently present. Fall-in disturbs the top 18 cm of Section 1.



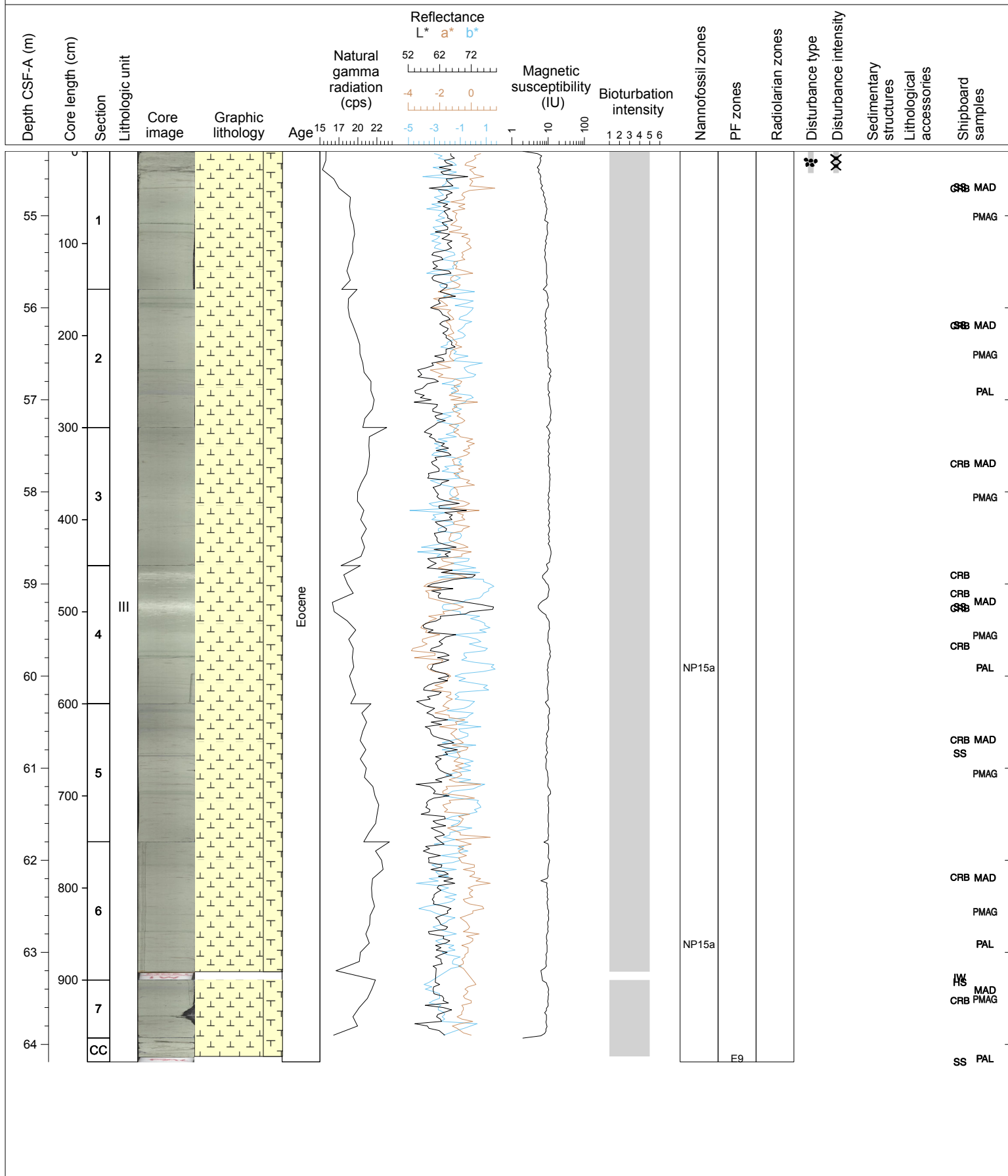
Hole 342-U1407A Core 6H, Interval 44.8-54.72 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-6H is light greenish gray (5GY 7/1), heavily bioturbated, nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Color banding occurs in Section 1 with obvious alternations of light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) and very light greenish gray (5GY 8/1). Greenish gray (10Y 6/1) mottling and burrowing are abundant throughout the core. Dark greenish mm-thick layers are also irregularly present along the core. Fall-in disturbs the top 20 cm of Section 1.



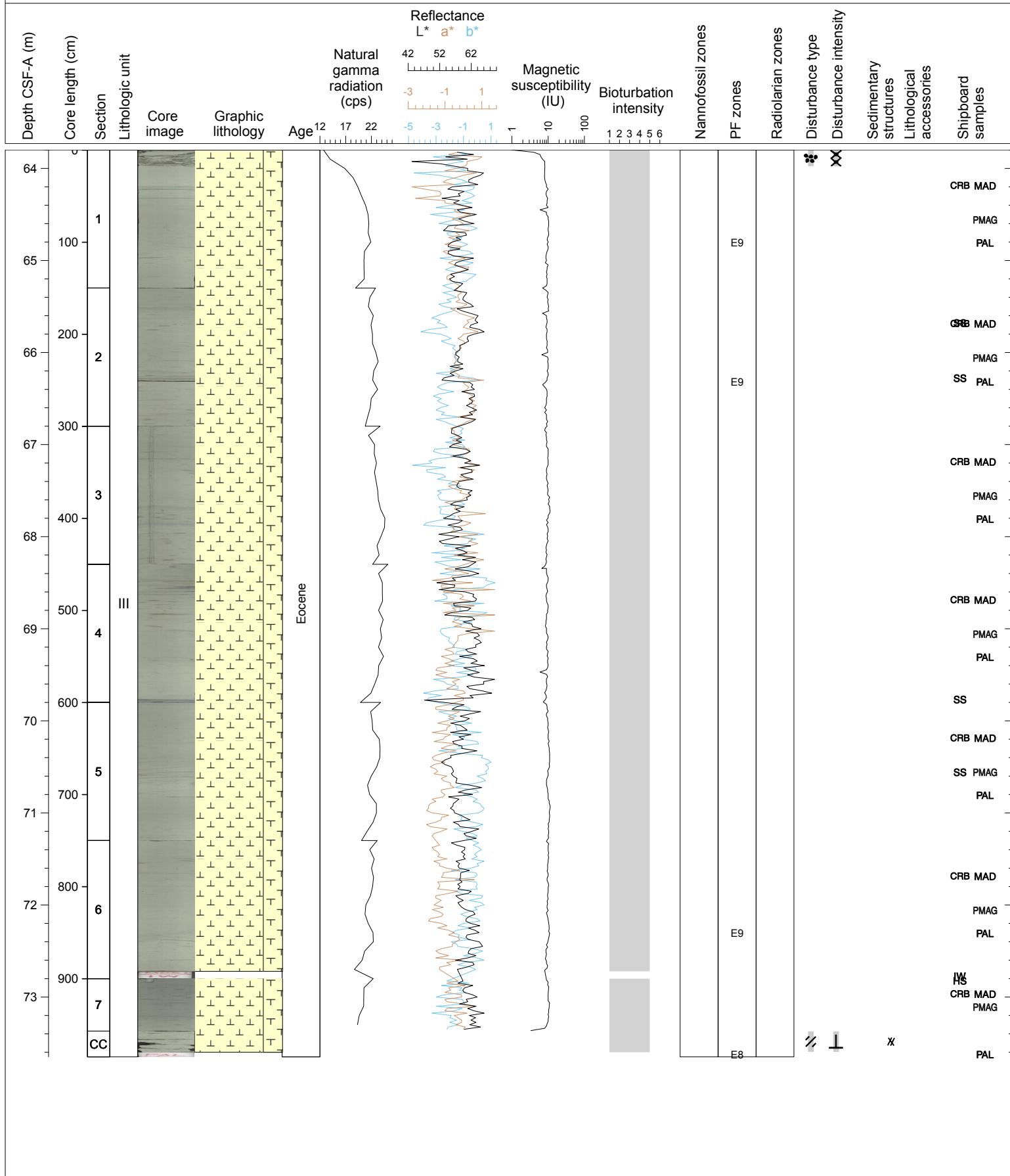
Hole 342-U1407A Core 7H, Interval 54.3-64.19 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-7H is composed of light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Heavy mottling and burrowing of a greenish gray (10YR 6/1) color occurring throughout the core. Dark greenish layers are also intermittently present. We note within section 4 two specific intervals (8 to 20 cm and 35 to 55 cm) of light greenish gray occurring as mottling within the main light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) color. However, smear slide analysis within these specific intervals indicate same main lithology (i.e., nannofossil ooze with foraminifers). Fall-in disturbs the top 24 cm of Section 1.



Hole 342-U1407A Core 8H, Interval 63.8-73.65 m (CSF-A)

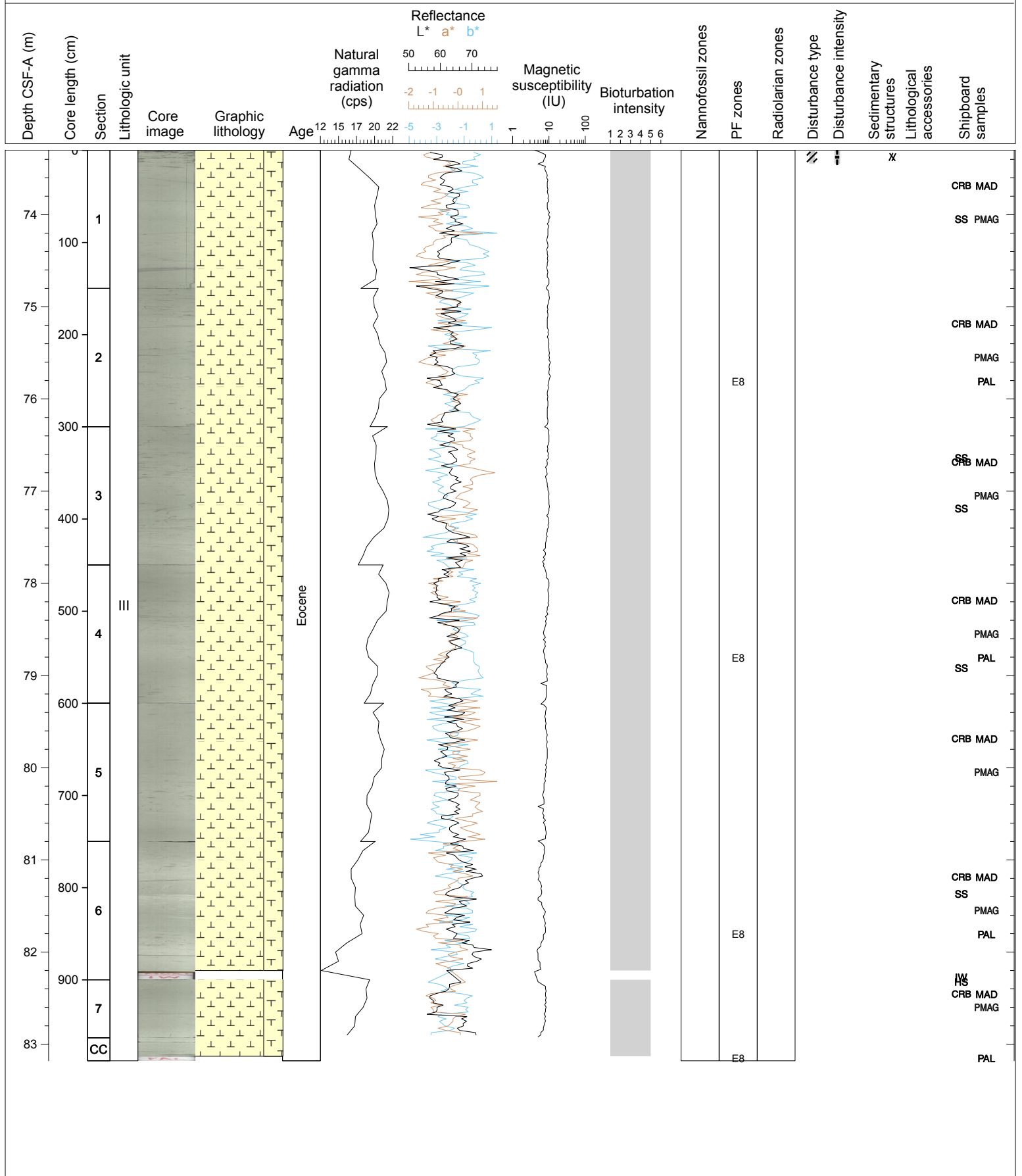
Core U1407A-8H is composed of light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Heavy mottling and burrowing of a greenish gray (10YR 6/1) color occurring throughout the core. Dark greenish layers are also intermittently present. Fall-in disturbs the top 18 cm of Section 1 and sediments in the core catcher are fractured.





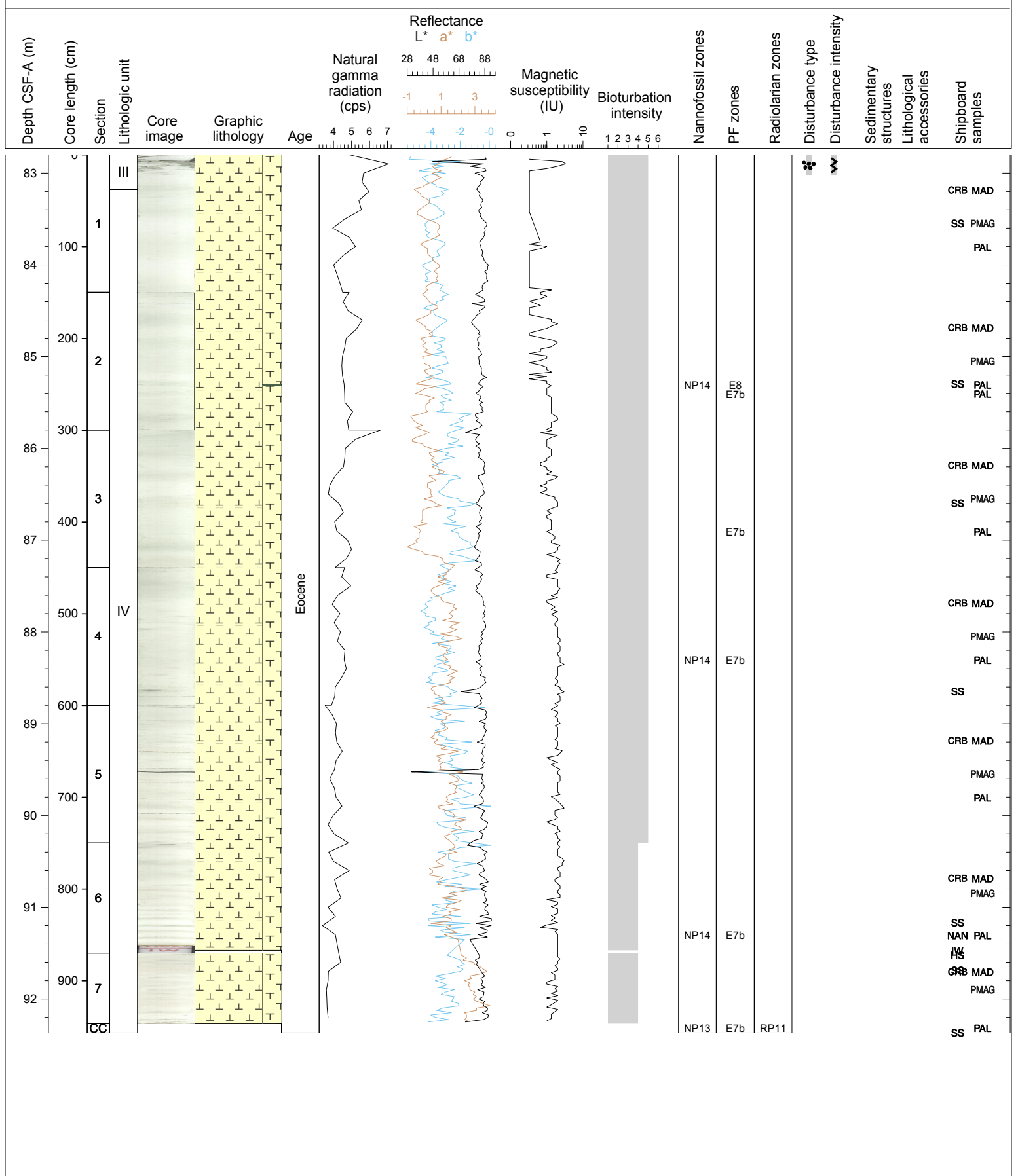
Hole 342-U1407A Core 9H, Interval 73.3-83.18 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-9H is composed of light greenish gray (5GY 7/1), heavily bioturbated nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Mottling of a greenish gray (5GY 6/1) color occurs throughout the core, but is more prominent in Sections 1-5. Sections 4-CC display subtle color banding with light greenish gray (5GY 8/1) in 10-20 thick bands that have gradational upper and lower boundaries with the dominant light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) color. Section 6, however, has a very sharp contact at 58 cm between overlying light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) and underlying light greenish gray (5GY 8/1). Dark flecks, likely sulfides, are present in light to moderate abundances. The upper 15 cm of Section 1 is moderately disturbed from drilling (fracturing or possibly fall-in).



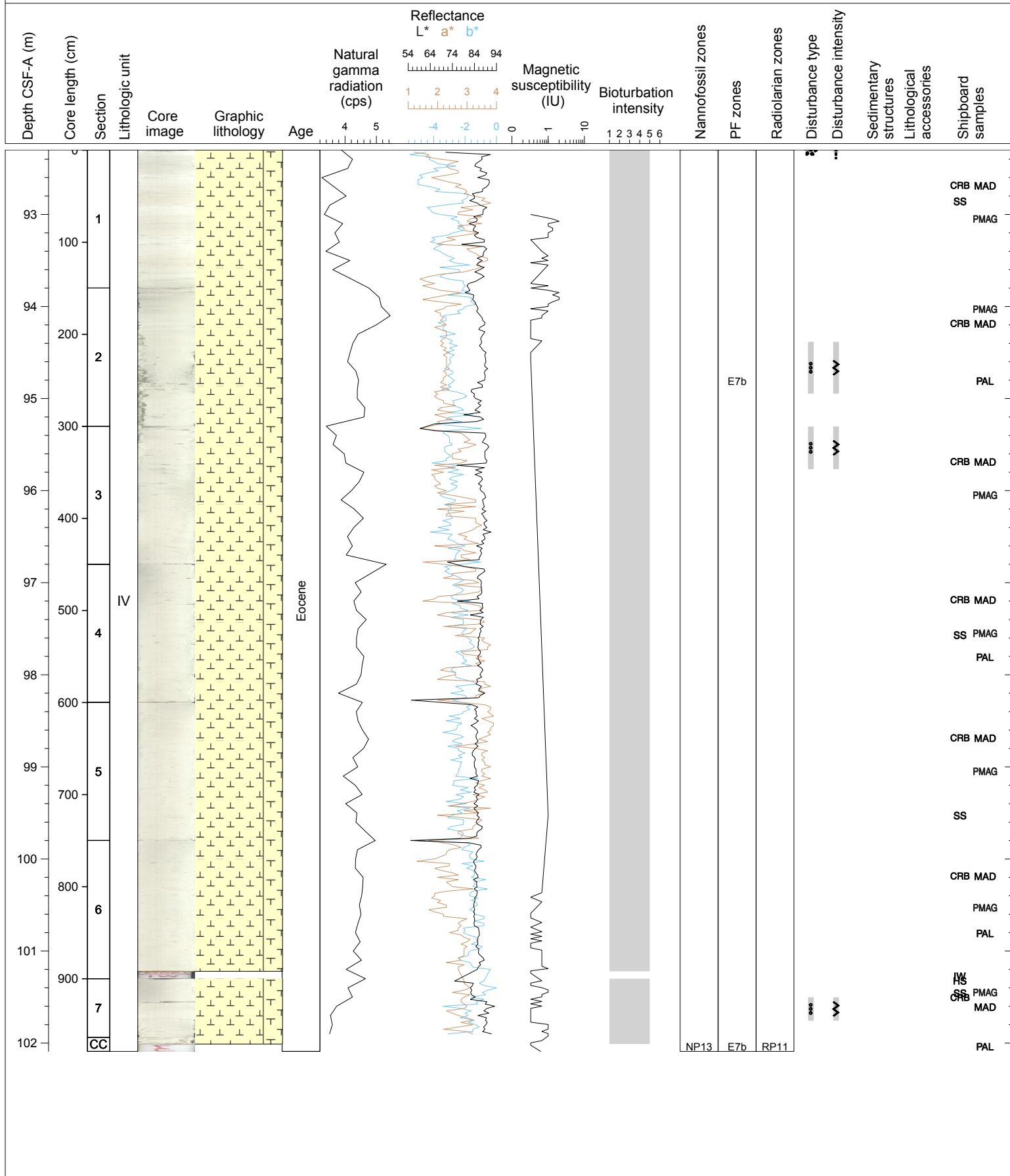
Hole 342-U1407A Core 10H, Interval 82.8-92.37 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-10H is composed of white (N8), heavily bioturbated nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Some cm- to decimeter-scale bands of very subtle change in color to very light gray (no Munsell color available) are evident throughout the core. The basal part of Section 6 has several ~2cm thick bands of very light gray (no Munsell color available). Smear slide analysis indicates that some of the slightly grayer areas have a higher abundance of radiolarians (e.g., 100-101 cm in Section 2). The upper 23 cm of Section 1 is highly disturbed from fall-in. There is no core catcher for this core (all to PAL).



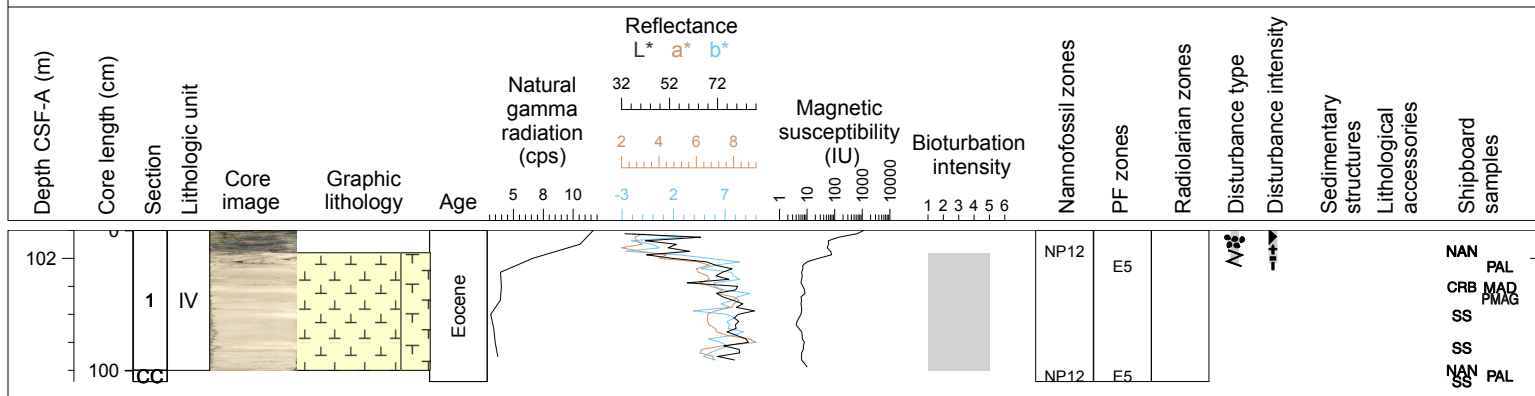
Hole 342-U1407A Core 11H, Interval 92.3-102.09 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-11H is composed of white (N8) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. There is a change from bright white to a very slightly pinker color (no Munsell available) downcore. Bioturbation is heavy throughout. The sediment is soft and gooey, which has caused significant disturbance in much of the core, especially along the sides. Notable soupy disturbance is observed in Section 2 (58-115 cm), Section 3 (0-47 cm), and Section 7 (20-46 cm). Fall-in disturbs the top 3 cm of Section 1.



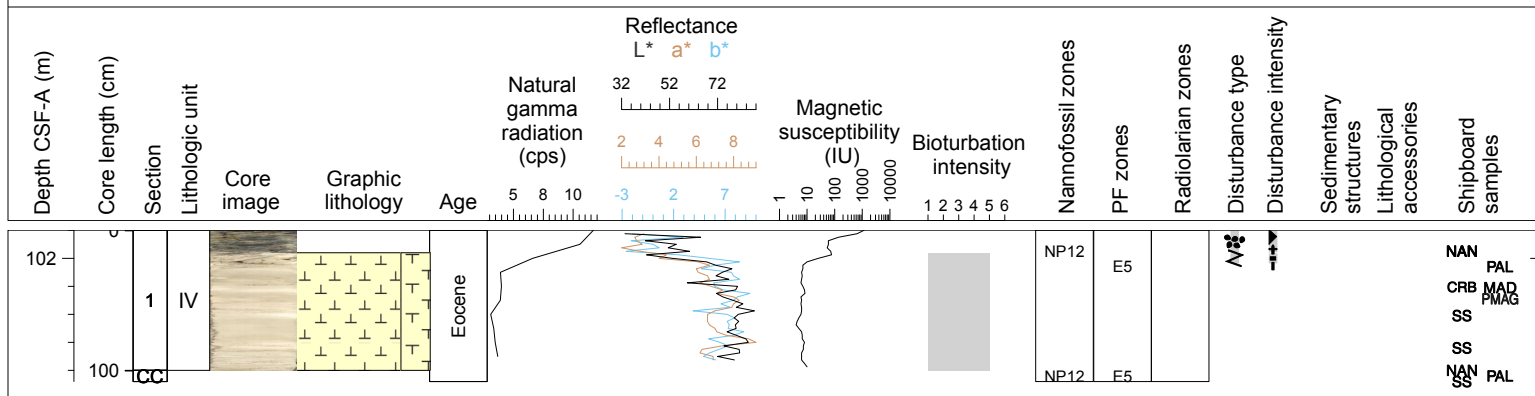
Hole 342-U1407A Core 12H, Interval 101.8-102.88 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-12H is only one section that is 100 cm long and is composed of very pale brown (10YR 8/3) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Bioturbation is heavy throughout. The upper 16 cm is fall-in composed of abundant gray to brown chert fragments (noted as fall-in). A small shard of metal, which was confirmed to be part of the saw that cut the core, was found at 79 cm. All of the core catcher went to biostratigraphers.



Hole 342-U1407A Core 12H, Interval 101.8-102.88 m (CSF-A)

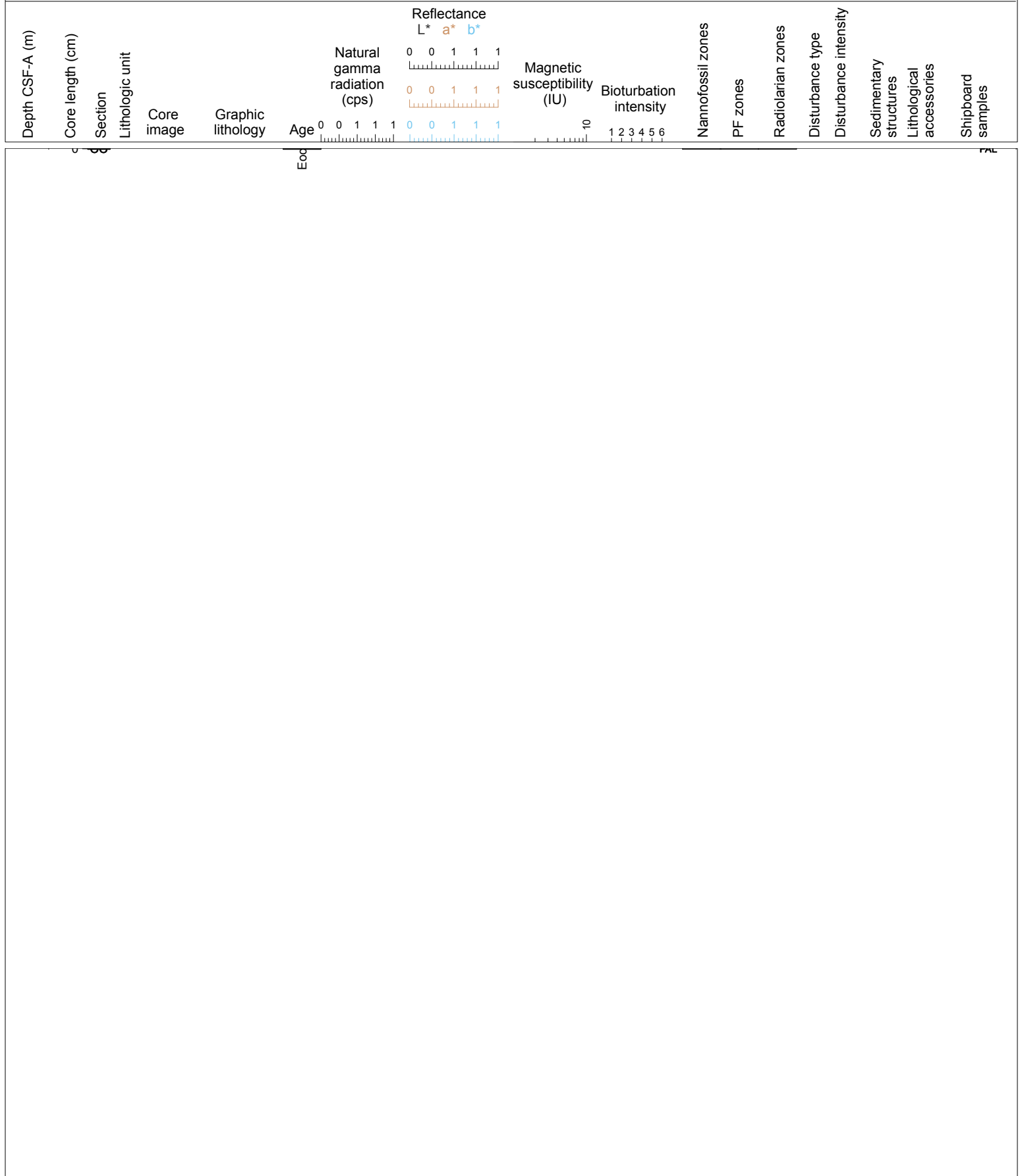
Core U1407A-12H is only one section that is 100 cm long and is composed of very pale brown (10YR 8/3) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Bioturbation is heavy throughout. The upper 16 cm is fall-in composed of abundant gray to brown chert fragments (noted as fall-in). A small shard of metal, which was confirmed to be part of the saw that cut the core, was found at 79 cm. All of the core catcher went to biostratigraphers.



U1407A-13H No recovery

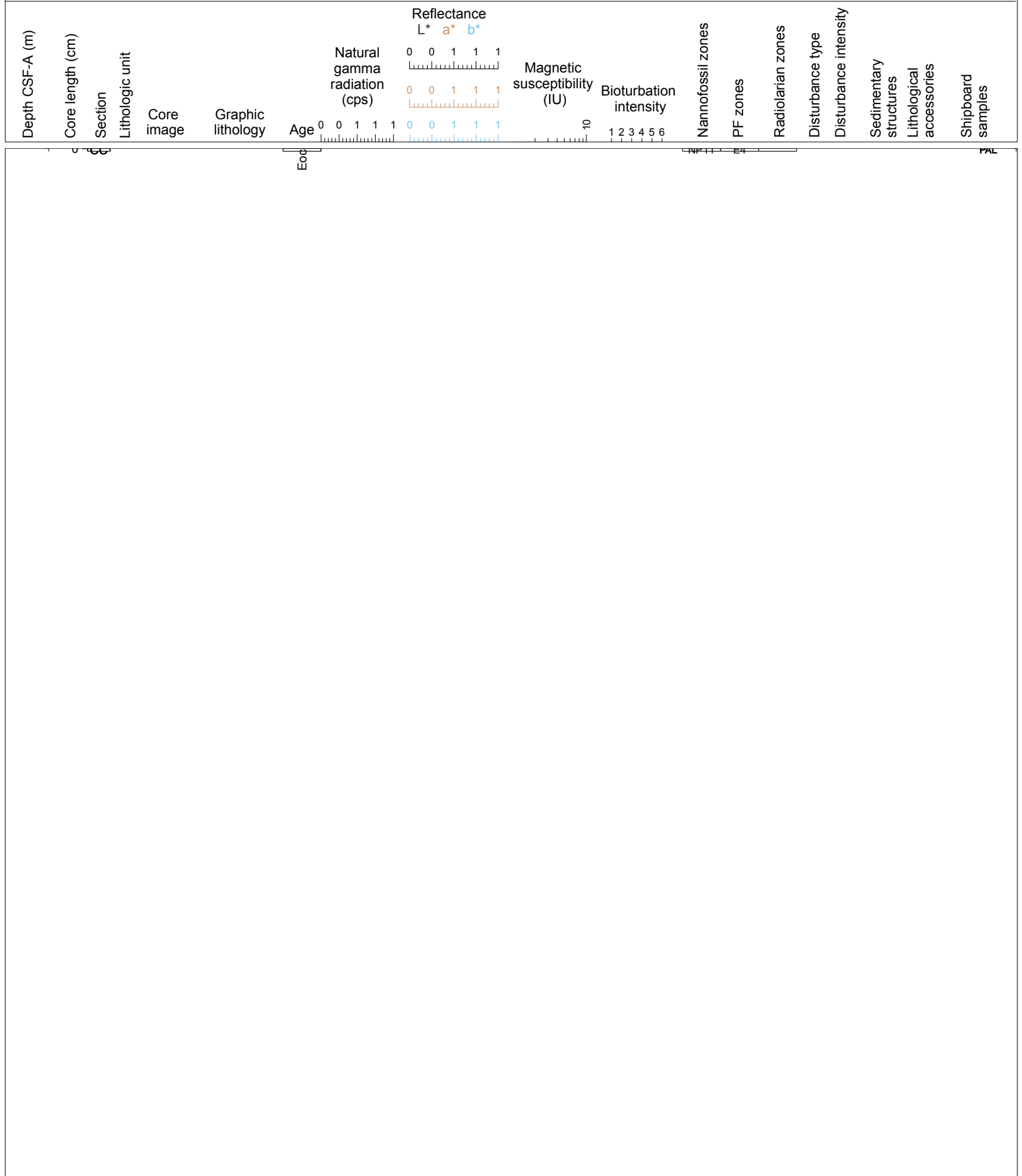
Hole 342-U1407A Core 14H, Interval 112.3-112.31 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-14H had a 1 cm long core catcher, all of which was used by the biostratigraphers.



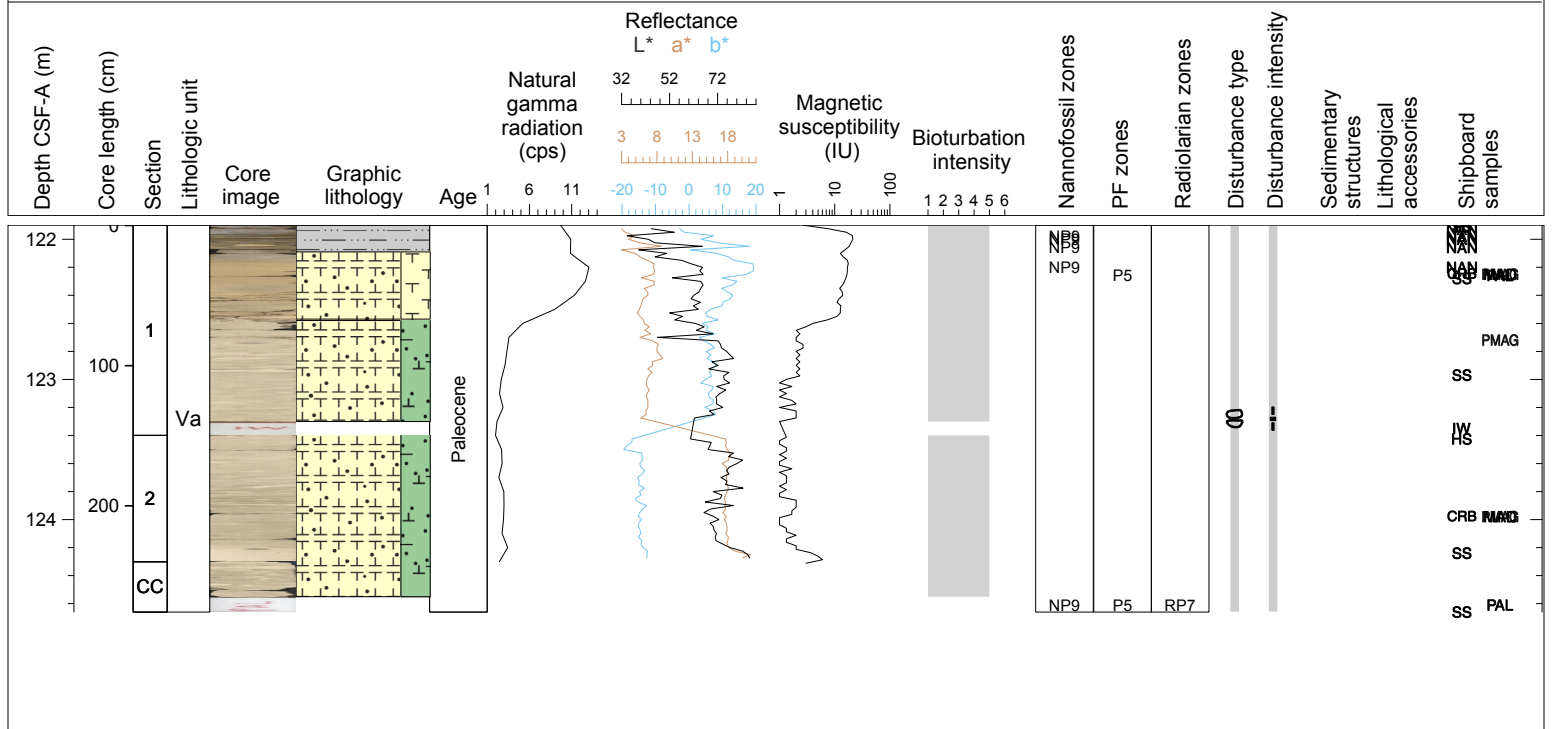
Hole 342-U1407A Core 15H, Interval 121.8-121.83 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-15H had only a 3 cm long core catcher, which all went to biostratigraphers.



Hole 342-U1407A Core 16X, Interval 121.9-124.66 m (CSF-A)

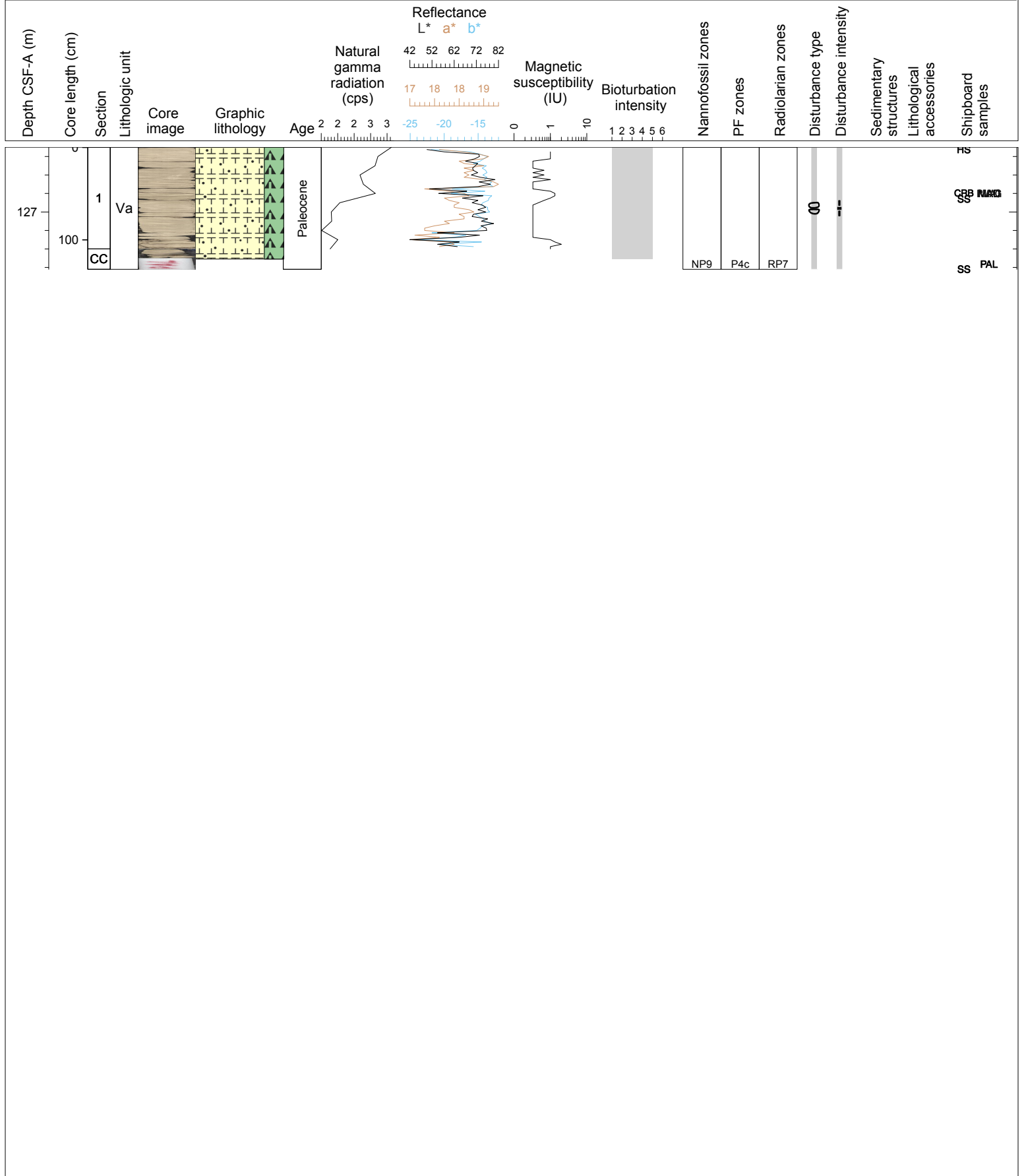
Core U1407A-16X, the first XCB core of Hole U1407A, transitions from a 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) and 2.5YR 7/3 (light reddish brown) claystone (uppermost 8 cm) to nannofossil chalk in Section 1 (0-68 cm) to a 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown) and 2.5YR 8/3 (pink ) nannofossil chalk with biogenic components (both forams and radiolarians) from Section 1, 68 cm through the CC. Throughout the core, heavy bioturbation and slight to moderate biscuiting is observed.





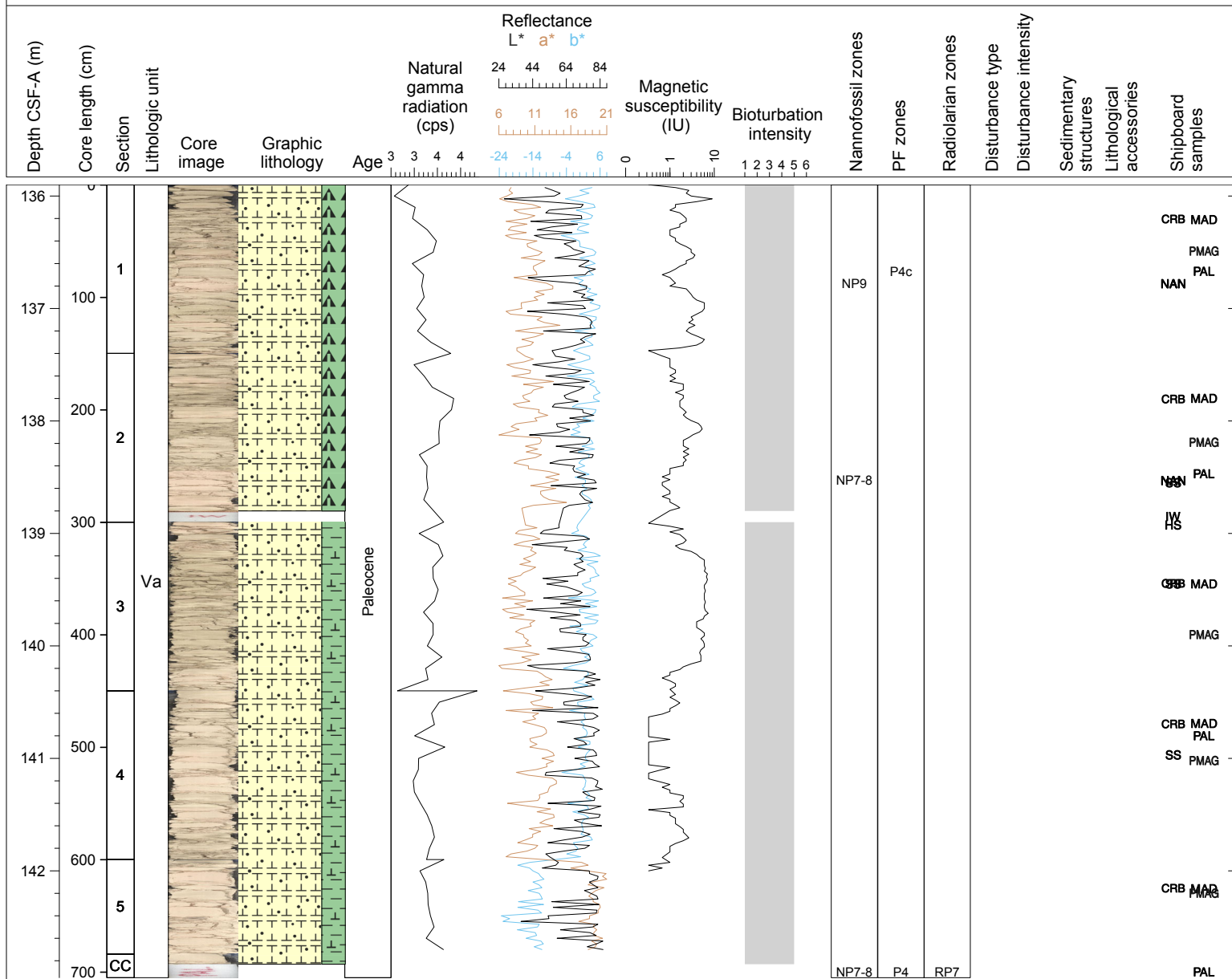
Hole 342-U1407A Core 17X, Interval 126.3-127.62 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-17X is a 2.5YR 8/1 (white) nannofossil chalk with radiolarians. A mottled and patchy appearance is the result of heavy bioturbation. Drilling disturbance biscuiting creates intact sections ~5-10 cm long.



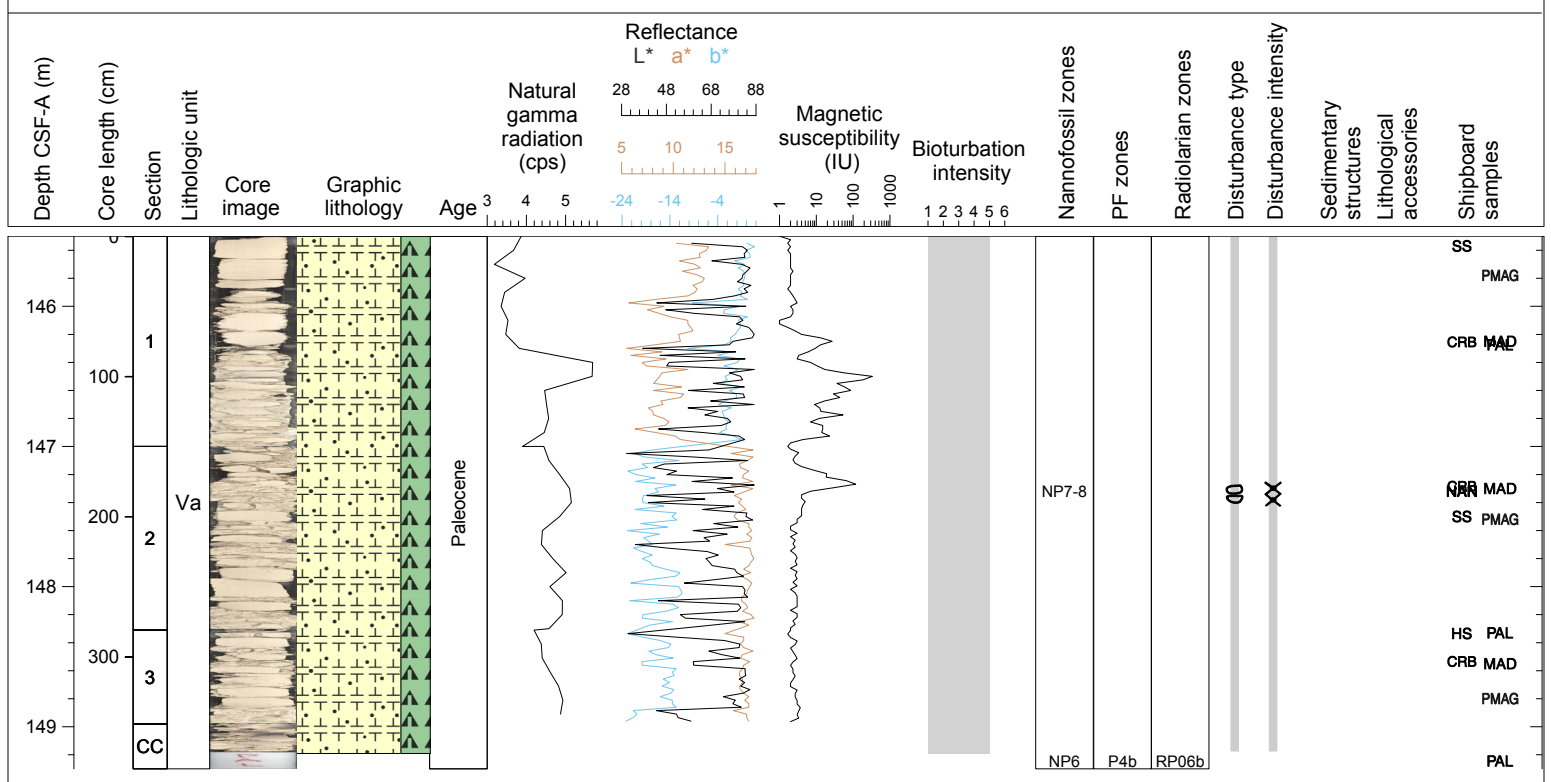
Hole 342-U1407A Core 18X, Interval 135.9-142.95 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-18X is a pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2), heavily bioturbated, nannofossil chalk with forams. The pinkish white color is slightly darker in Section 2. The entire core is highly disturbed from biscuiting.



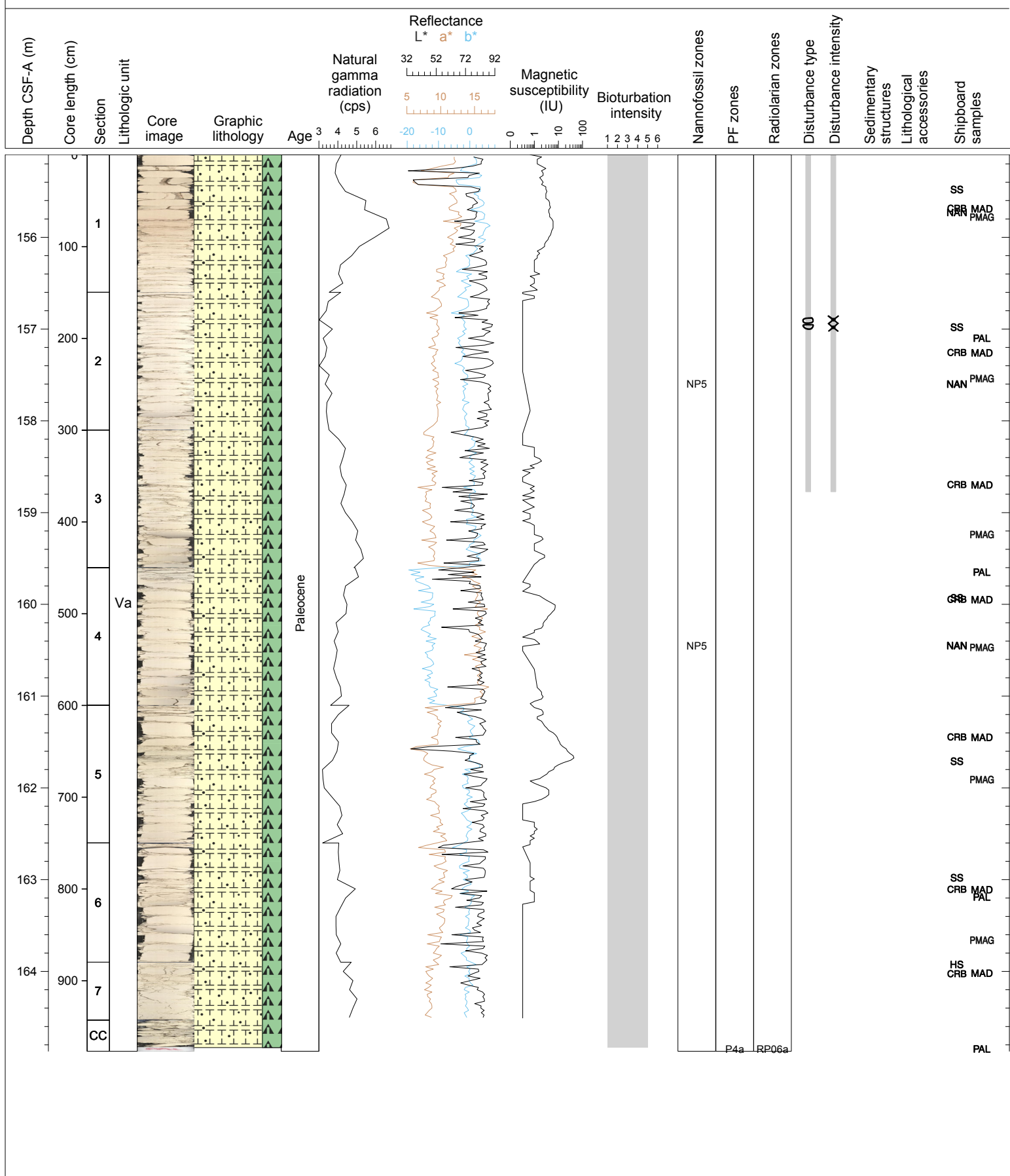
Hole 342-U1407A Core 19X, Interval 145.5-149.3 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-19X is a pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2), heavily bioturbated, nannofossil chalk with radiolarians. Chert fragments are present throughout sections 1 and 2. The entire core is highly disturbed from biscuiting.



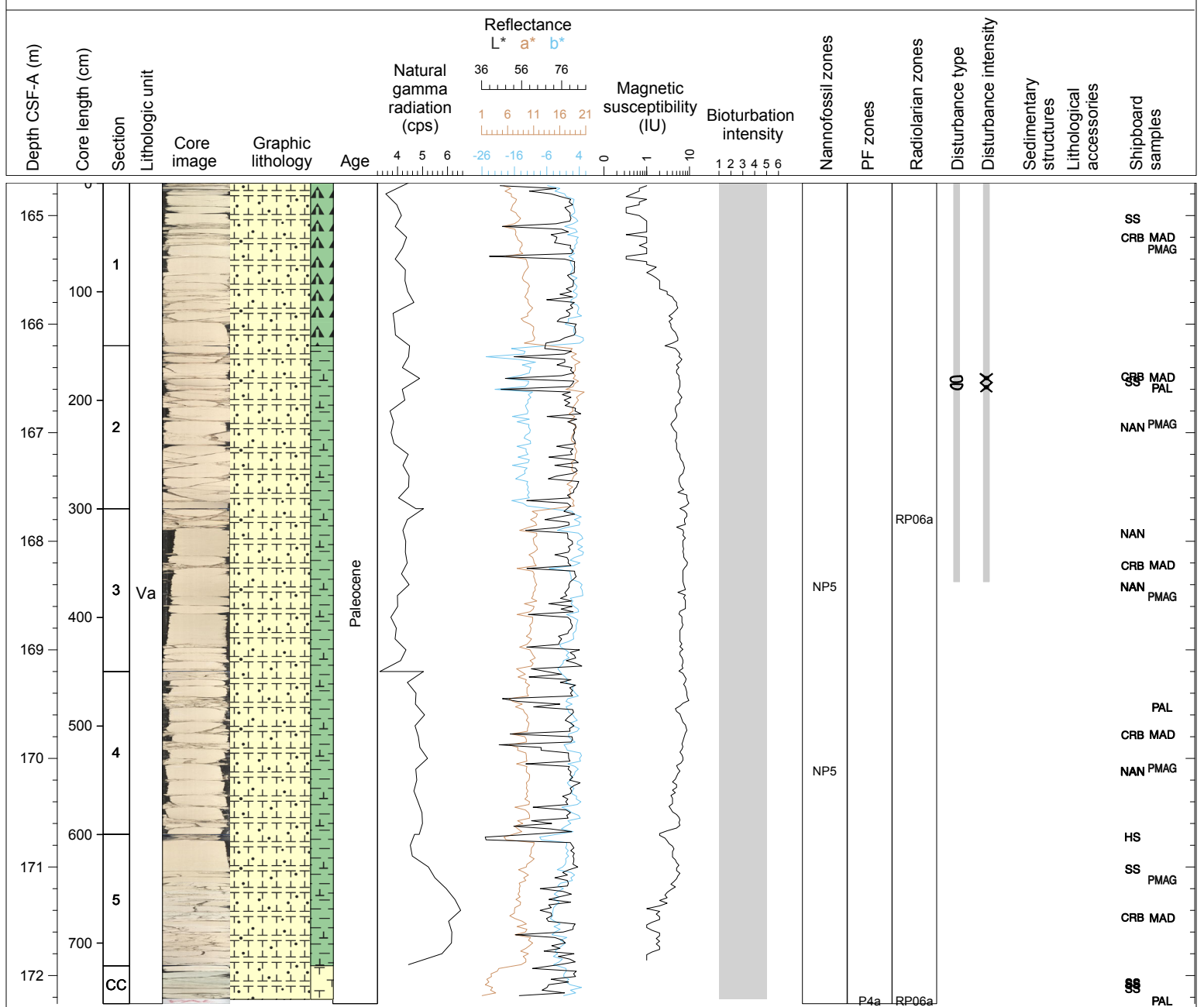
Hole 342-U1407A Core 20X, Interval 155.1-164.87 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-20X is a pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) in the first section and very pale brown (10YR 8/2) in the remaining sections. The main lithology in the entire core is nannofossil chalk with radiolarians. Smear slide analysis in a specific interval (49-67 cm in section 5) with black (oxides or sulfides) patches indicates nannofossil ooze with radiolarians and foraminifers. Heavy to complete bioturbation is throughout the core. The entire core is highly disturbed from biscuiting.



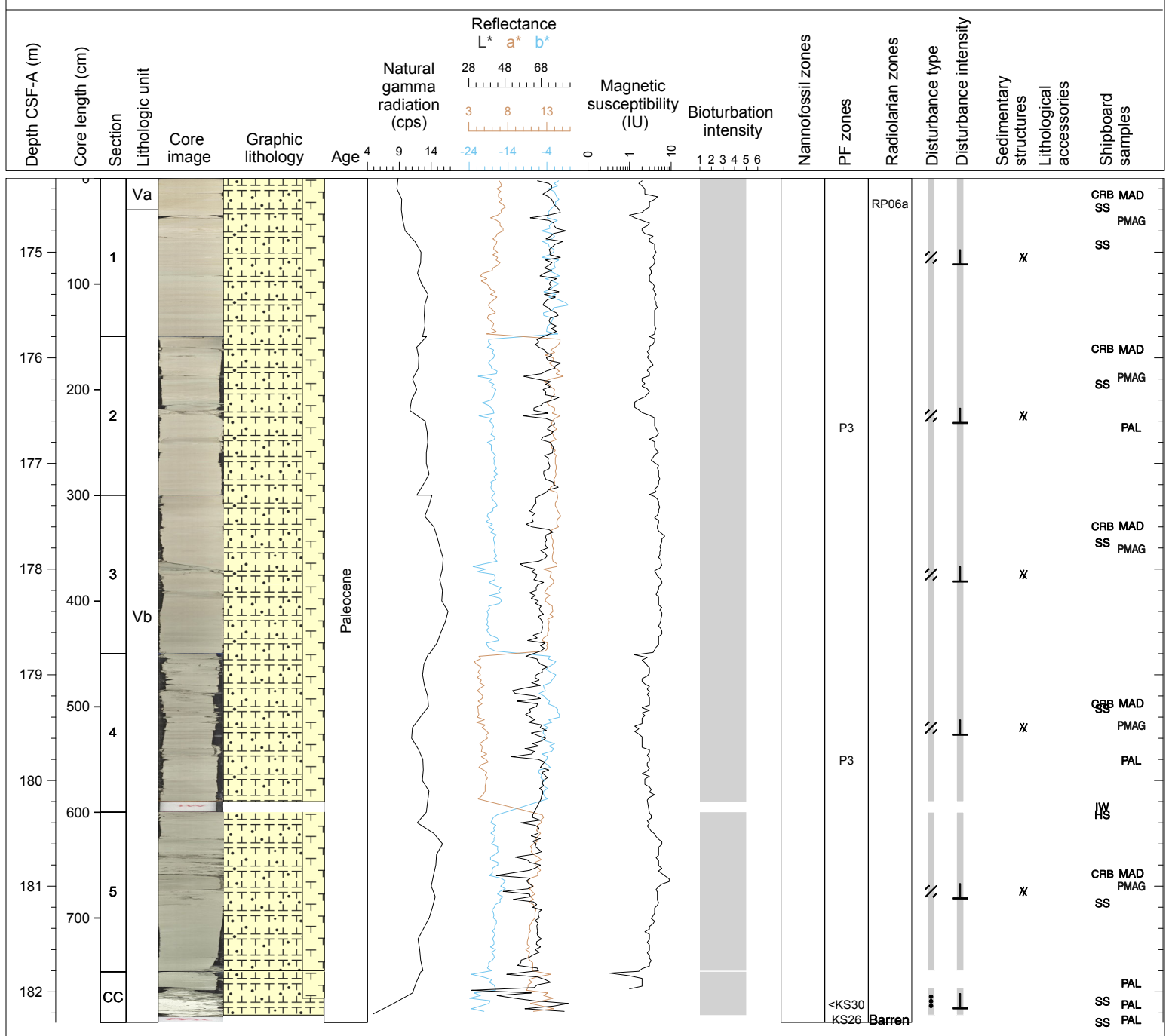
Hole 342-U1407A Core 21X, Interval 164.7-172.26 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-21X is characterized mainly by very pale brown (10YR 8/2) nannofossil chalk with biosilica. Millimeter- to cm-thick layers of light greenish (10Y 8/1) color occur within Section 5. Smear slide analysis of these layers indicates nannofossil chalk with radiolarians and foraminifers. Section CC is characterized by a different whiter color of light greenish (10Y 8/1), and intense white burrowing between 10 and 18 cm. Smear slide analysis in Section CC indicates that the white burrowing is nannofossil chalk with radiolarians, while the main color 10Y 8/1 (light greenish) is composed of nannofossil chalk with foraminifers and radiolarians. Heavy to complete bioturbation is throughout the core. The entire core is highly disturbed from biscuiting.



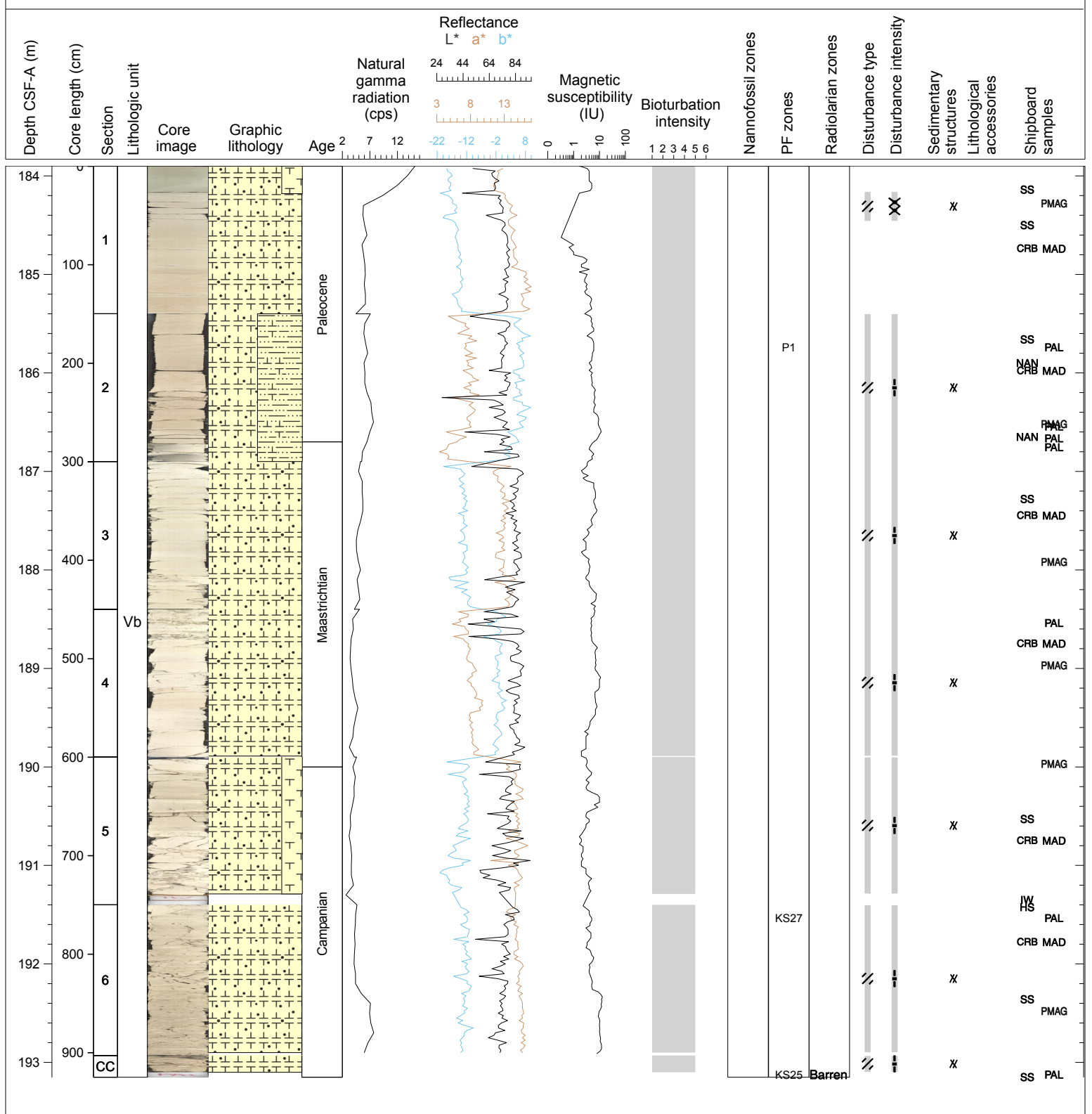
Hole 342-U1407A Core 22X, Interval 174.3-182.29 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-22X is characterized by light greenish gray (10Y 8/1) nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Radiolarians are present only in Section 1 (0-40cm?), where a very slight lightening in color at 40 cm (Section 1) could indicate a transition from "radiolarian-present" to "radiolarian-absent" sediment. Additionally, two smear slides at 23 and 68 cm indicate respectively few radiolarians and no radiolarians. Millimeter- to cm-thick layers of light greenish (10Y 8/1) color are intermittently present throughout the core. Heavy to complete bioturbation is throughout the core. Some intervals of the core are fractured.



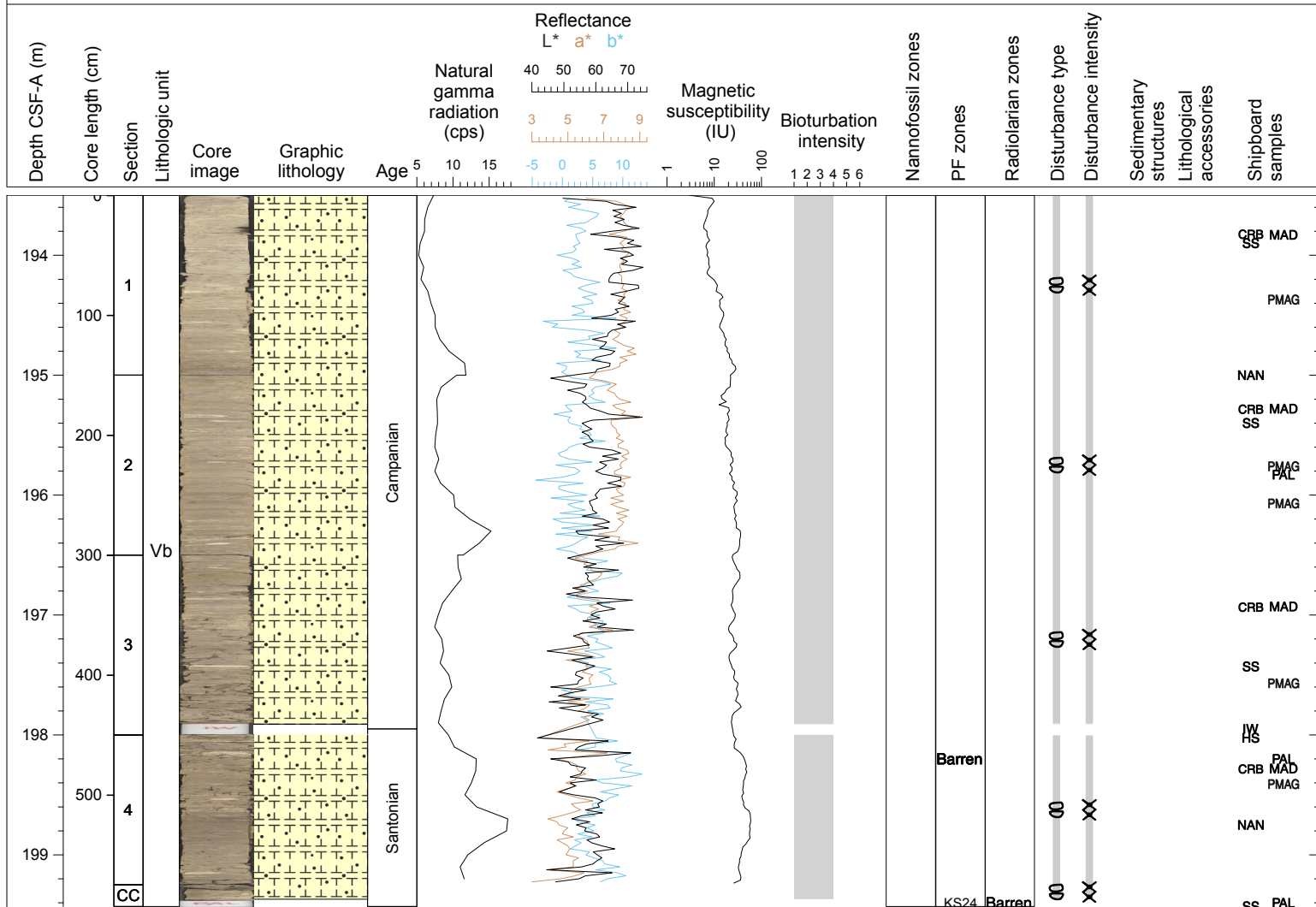
Hole 342-U1407A Core 23X, Interval 183.9-193.15 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-23X is characterized by white dominant color of nannofossil chalk and a secondary color of pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) is in general foraminiferal nannofossil chalk or nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Smear slides in Sections 1 and 3 indicate nannofossil chalk with zeolite. Specific intervals in section 5 (12-74 cm) could represent turbidite levels. Finally, sections 6 and CC present black patches of oxides or sulfides and mm- to cm-thick layers of more clayey intervals or turbidite levels. Sediments are heavily bioturbated throughout, and sections are moderately fractured throughout.



Hole 342-U1407A Core 24X, Interval 193.5-199.43 m (CSF-A)

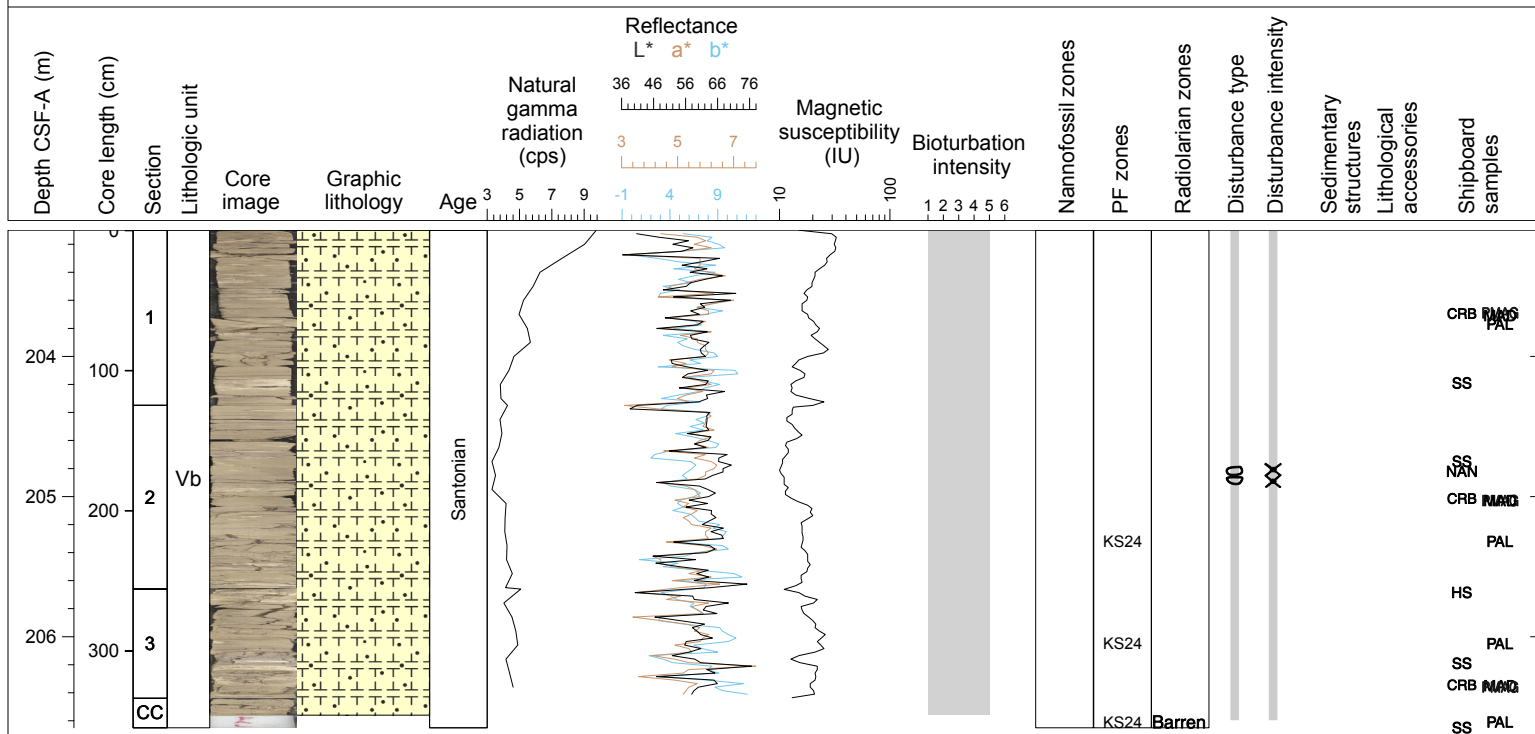
Core U1407A-24X is pinkish white (7.5YR 7/2), moderately bioturbated, nannofossil chalk. Black patches of oxides or sulfides, and lighter white pinkish (7.5YR 8/2) patches are scattered throughout the core. The entire core is disturbed from biscuiting.





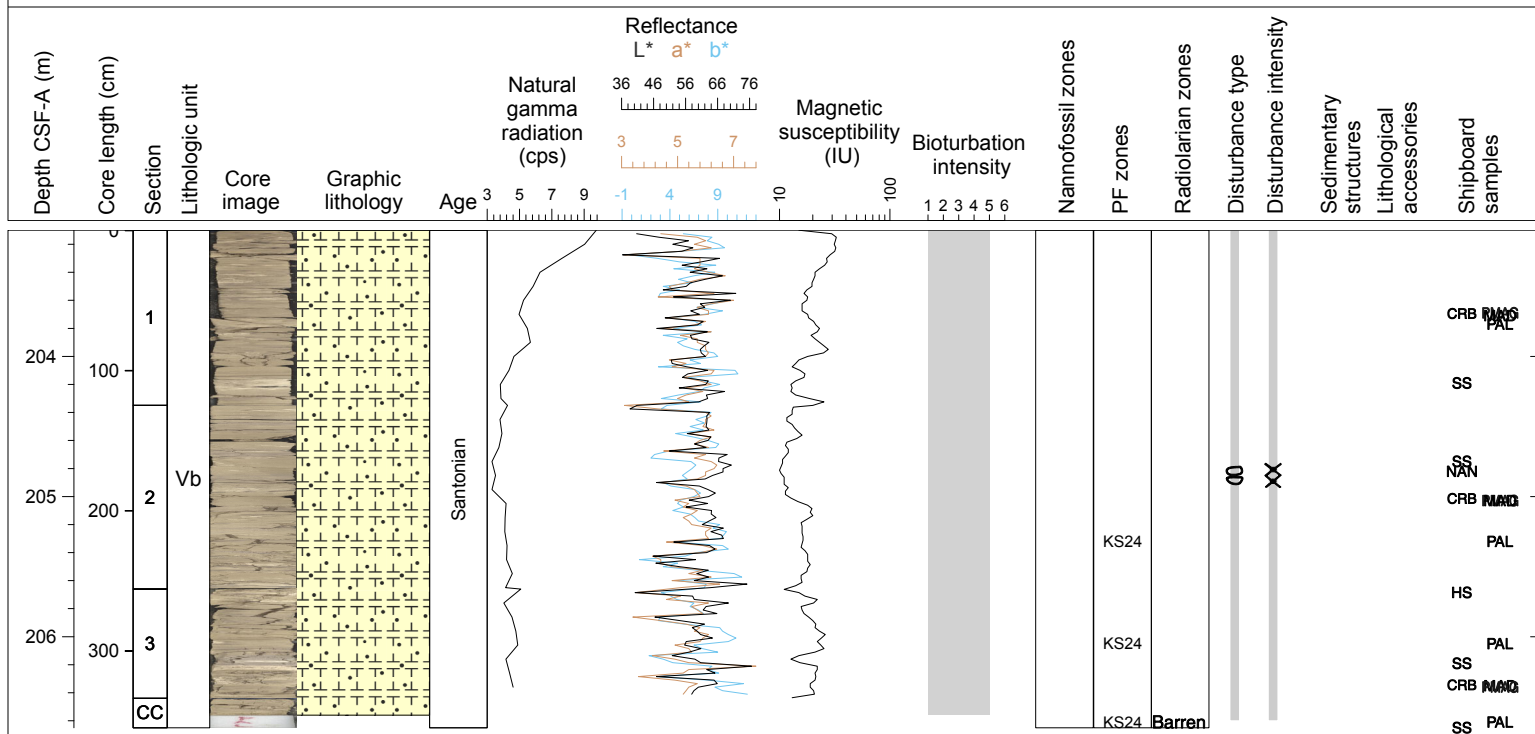
Hole 342-U1407A Core 25X, Interval 203.1-206.65 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-25X is pinkish white (7.5YR 7/2), moderately to heavily bioturbated, nannofossil chalk. Black patches of oxides or sulfides, and lighter white pinkish (7.5YR 8/2) patches and layers are present throughout the core. Black layers of oxides or sulfides are intermittently present. The entire core is highly disturbed from biscuiting.



Hole 342-U1407A Core 25X, Interval 203.1-206.65 m (CSF-A)

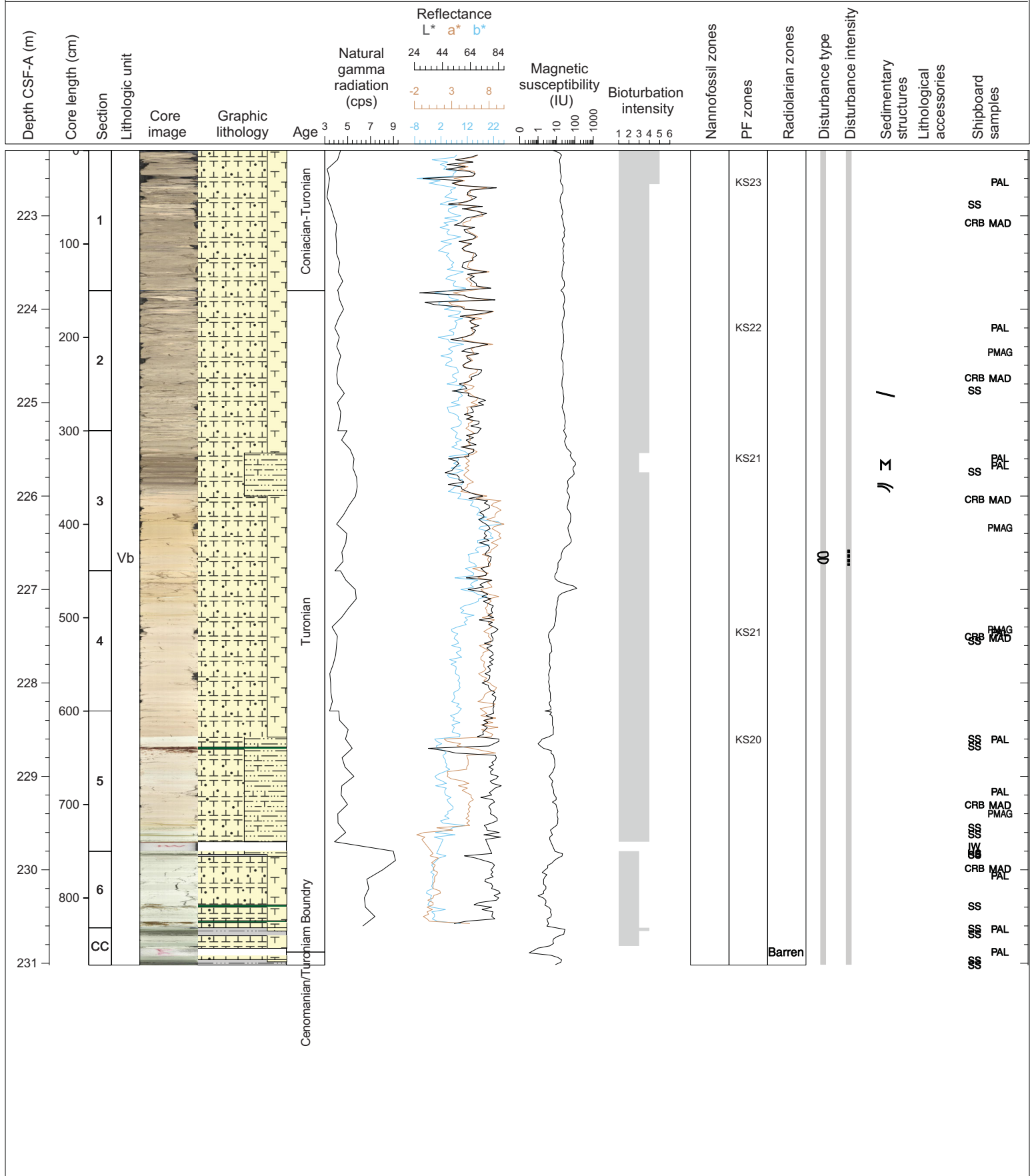
Core U1407A-25X is pinkish white (7.5YR 7/2), moderately to heavily bioturbated, nannofossil chalk. Black patches of oxides or sulfides, and lighter white pinkish (7.5YR 8/2) patches and layers are present throughout the core. Black layers of oxides or sulfides are intermittently present. The entire core is highly disturbed from biscuiting.



U1407A-26X No recovery

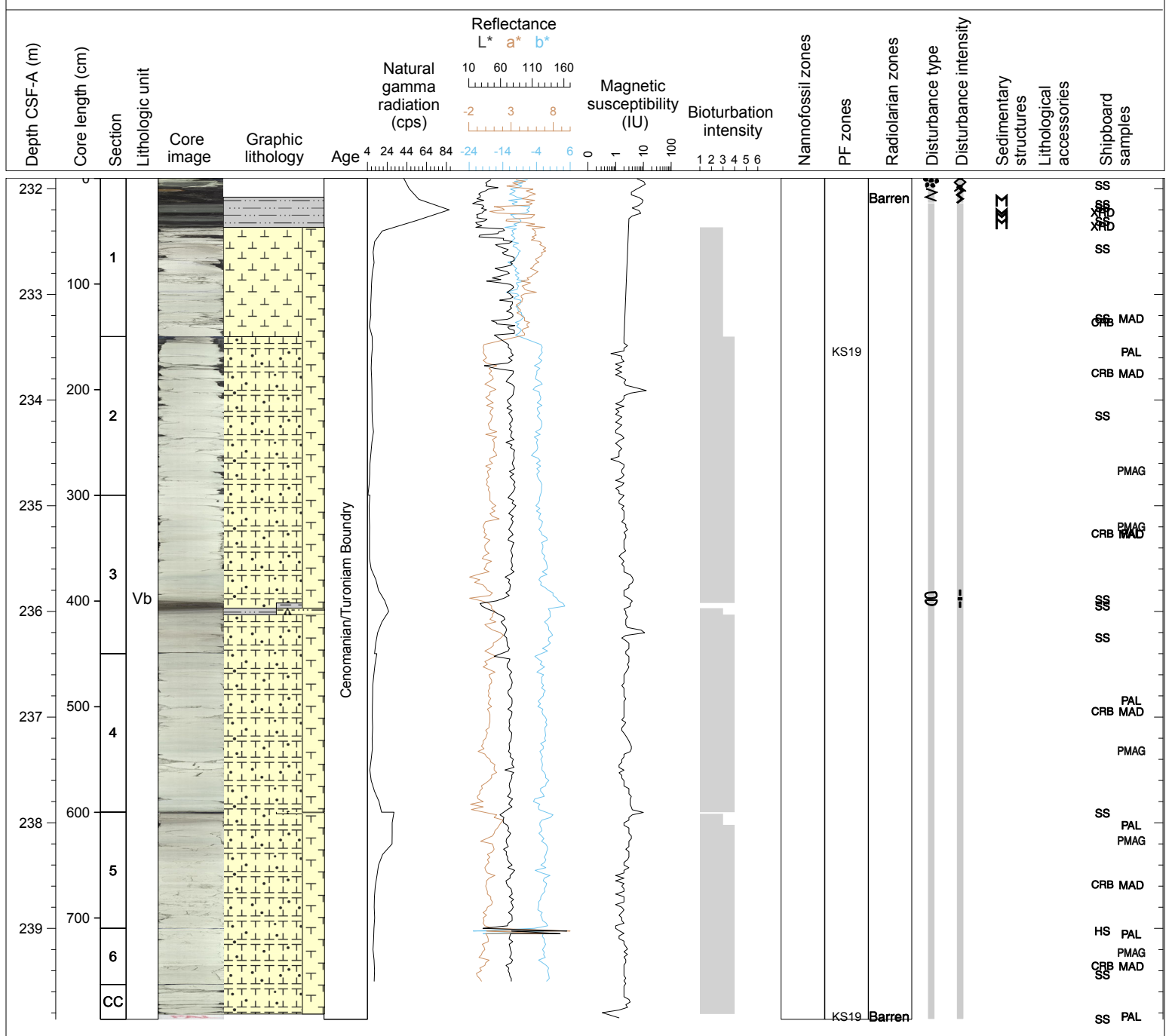
Hole 342-U1407A Core 27X, Interval 222.3-231.02 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-27X has significant variability in lithology, color, and other sedimentary features that are captured in the VCD and, thus, not described in detail in this core summary. In general, the core can be subdivided into three packages. Going downcore, these are: (1) Section 1, 0 cm through Section 3, 70 cm is a pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2) with patches of pink (7.5YR 8/3) nannofossil chalk with forams. Additionally, there are brown (7.5YR 5/3) intervals of laminated nannofossil-rich sediment in the basal part of Section 2 and in Section 3 from 28-60 cm; (2) Section 3, 70 cm through Section 5, 139 cm is a pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) to white (N8) foraminiferal nannofossil ooze with moderate bioturbation. A distinctive 3 cm chert layer (reddish yellow; 7.5YR 6/6) is in Section 5. (3) Section 6 through CC is a similar white nannofossil ooze with forams but with three light greenish gray (5GY 7/1), greenish gray (10GY 5/1), to dark greenish gray (10GY 4/1) intervals of laminated claystone with nannofossils. These green intervals vary in thickness from 2-10 cm and have only slight burrowing or are absent of bioturbation completely. Macroscopic pyrite is visible and concentrated in laminations in the darkest green intervals. As noted, see VCD for more detailed description.



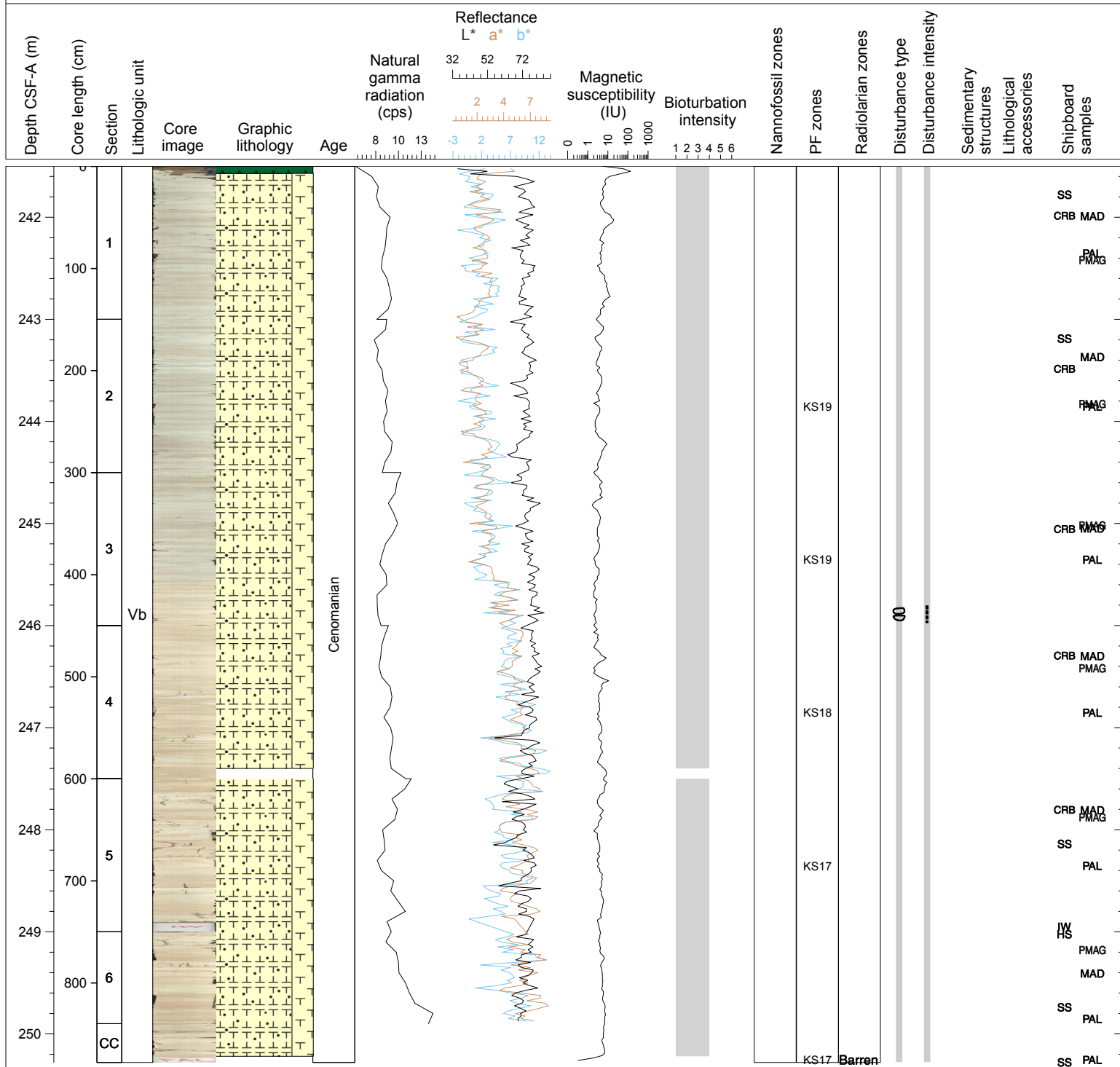
Hole 342-U1407A Core 28X, Interval 231.9-239.86 m (CSF-A)

Section 1 of Core U1407A-28X was split out of sequence described on its own. The upper 18 cm is jumbled material, some of which is likely fall-in. However, the lithology of this material is very consistent with that which is in place below. From 18 cm and down the section is in good shape except for some moderate biscuiting. From 18-47.5 cm the claystone is an alternating black, massive color with interlaminated dark green and black. A lack of burrowing resulted in preservation of exquisite fine laminations throughout the interval. A ~2 cm thick interval right at the black to underlying white boundary is characterized by interlaminated white and black at the millimetric scale. From 47.5 cm and down the section is a white nanofossil ooze with forams.



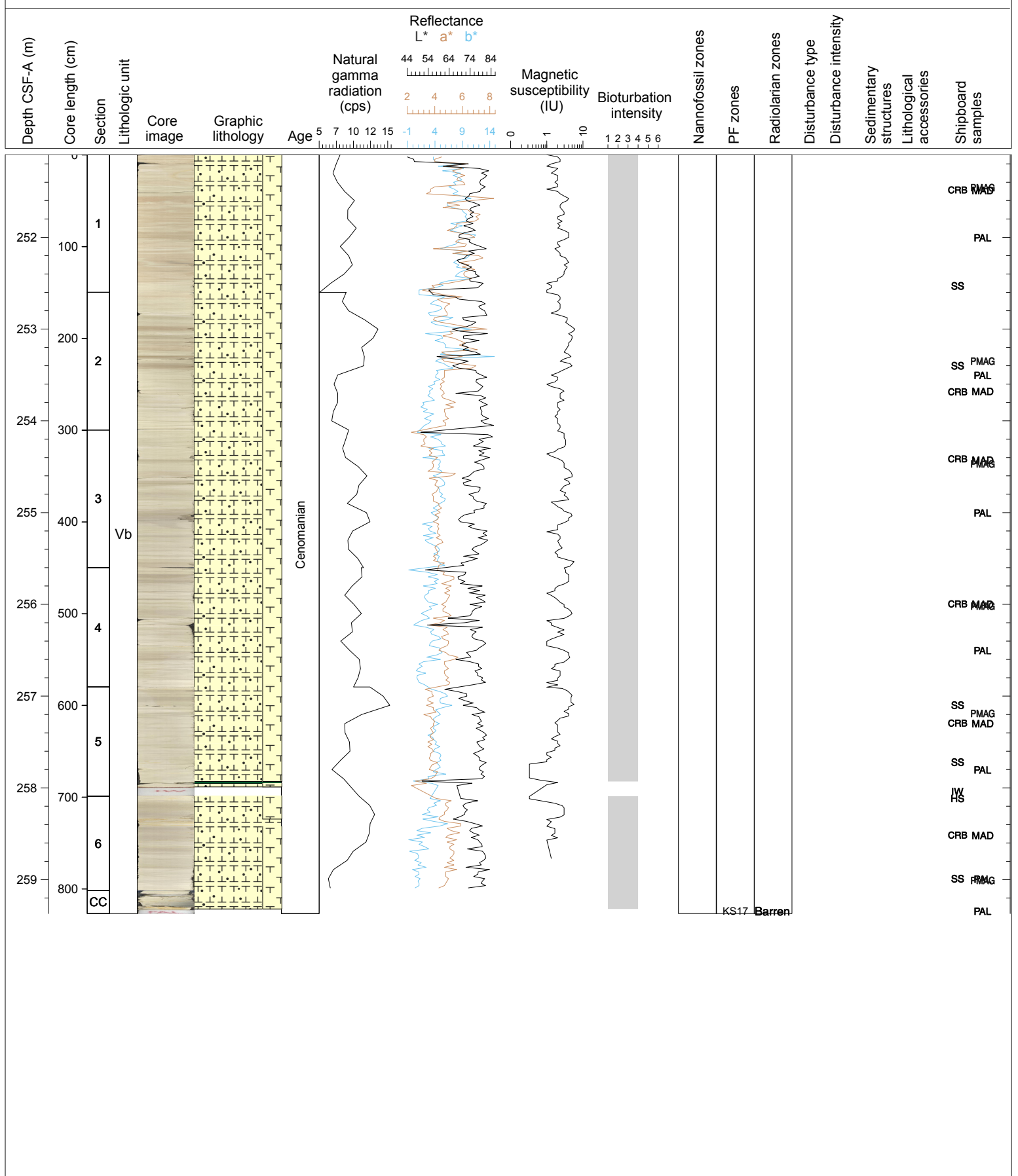
Hole 342-U1407A Core 29X, Interval 241.5-250.28 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-29X is a moderately bioturbated nannofossil chalk with forams. From Section 1, 8 cm through Section 3, 107 cm is pale yellow (5Y 8/2) alternating with white (5Y 8/1) at scales of few to several centimeters. Intervals of mm- to cm-scale. From Section 3, 107 cm through the CC is pale yellow (5Y 8/3) alternating with pale yellow (5Y 8/1) at centimeter to decimeter scales. Color reflectance data should represent these alternations but beware of discoloration at boundaries of biscuit disturbance, which tends to turn the sediment white. Numerous fragments of inoceramid shell fragments (few to several mm in scale) were observed throughout the core. Biscuiting drilling disturbance is slight to moderate.



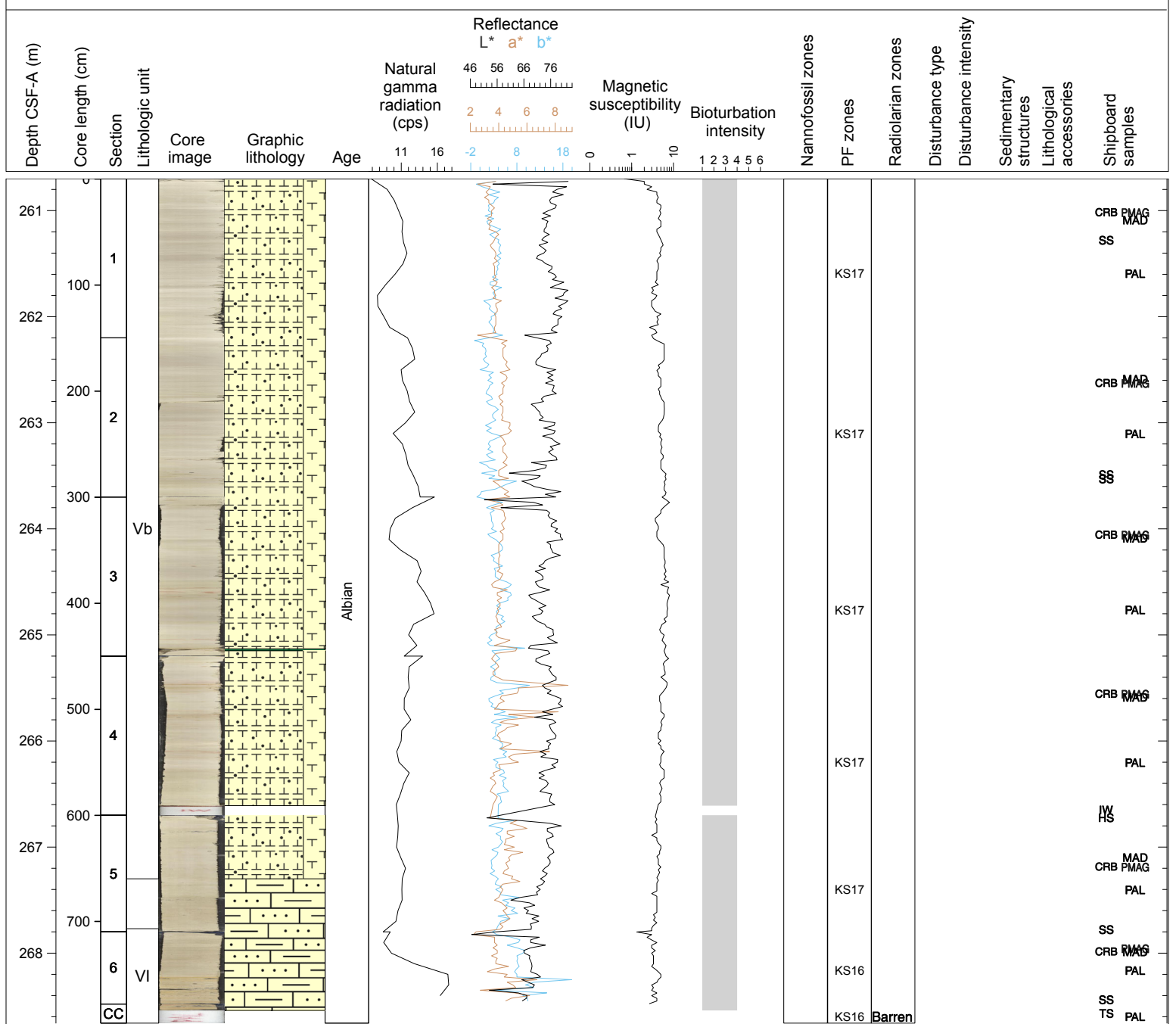
Hole 342-U1407A Core 30X, Interval 251.1-259.37 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-30X is a moderately burrowed nannofossil chalk with foraminifera. The color given for each section is the dominant color, but there is noticeable variation at the cm- to decimeter-scale of very pale brown (10YR 7/3), very pale brown (10YR 8/2), and white (10YR 8/1). Sections 4-CC are dominantly white (10YR 8/1) with minor intervals of the pinkish-brownish colors. Section 3 contains very thin (<0.5 cm) greenish layers at 58 cm and 92 cm. Discontinuous lamination and wispy lamination, variably disrupted by bioturbation, occurs throughout the core. Rare dolomite rhombs are present in smear slides from all parts of the core. Although this core was drilled with XCB, the degree of disturbance (biscuiting) is minor; this core is in quite good shape.



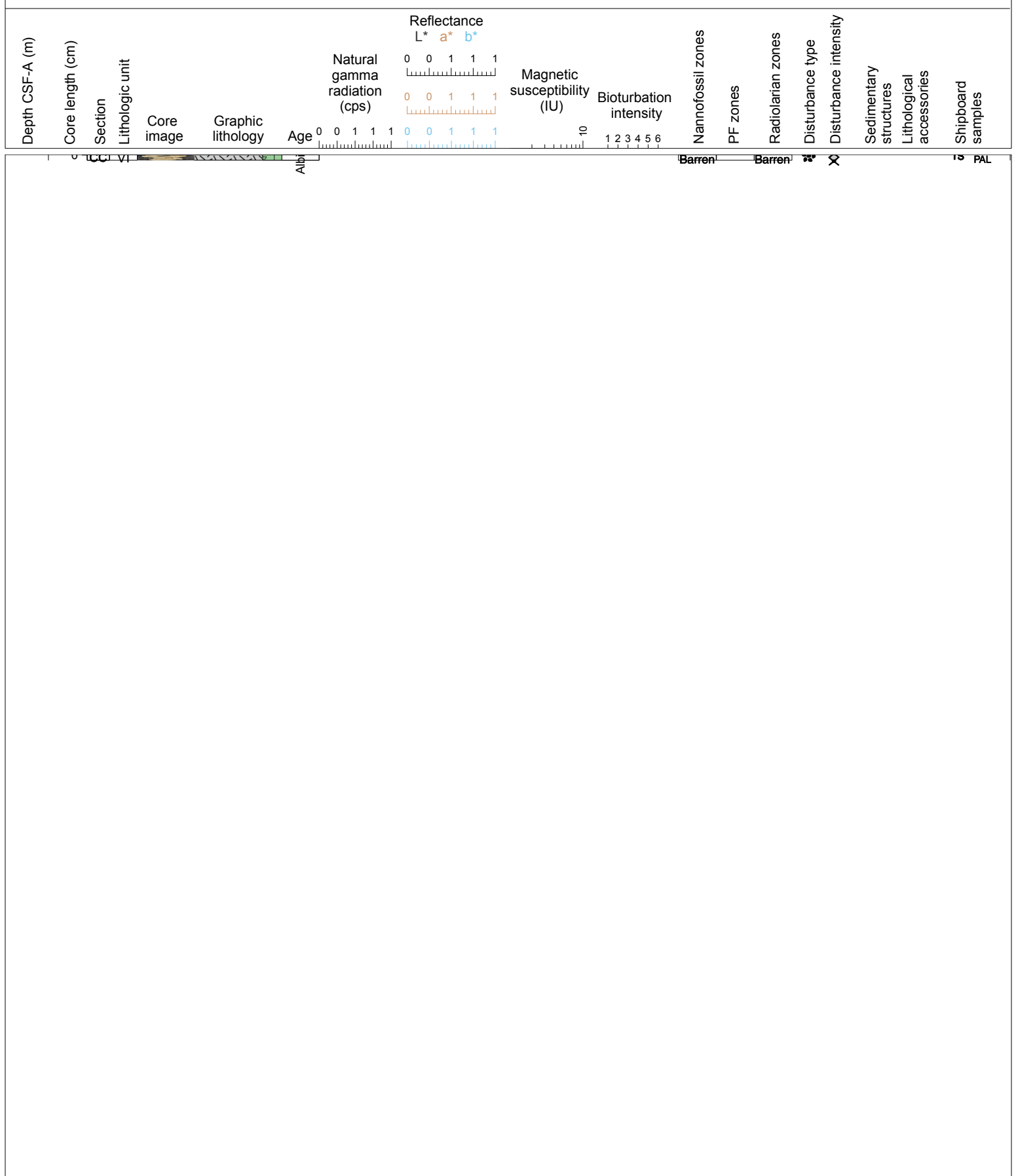
Hole 342-U1407A Core 31X, Interval 260.7-268.66 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-31X transitions from a white (10YR 8/1) nannofossil chalk with forams in Sections 1 through upper part of 5 to a white (10YR 8/1) to very pale brown (10YR 8/4) very fine- to fine-grained sandstone in the lower part of Section 5 through the CC. The composition of the sandstone unknown at time of description but appears to have quartz, forams, some dolomite rhombs, and black minerals (a thin section was ordered on board). The transition downcore to sandstone is gradual, taking place through most of Section 5. Horizontal lamination occurs throughout the core but is typically disrupted by burrowing. The core is moderately burrowed throughout but the burrowing fabric is distinctly horizontal, with very few vertical to sub-vertical burrows. Although this core was drilled with XCB, the degree of disturbance (biscuiting) is minor; this core is in quite good shape.



Hole 342-U1407A Core 32X, Interval 270.3-270.36 m (CSF-A)

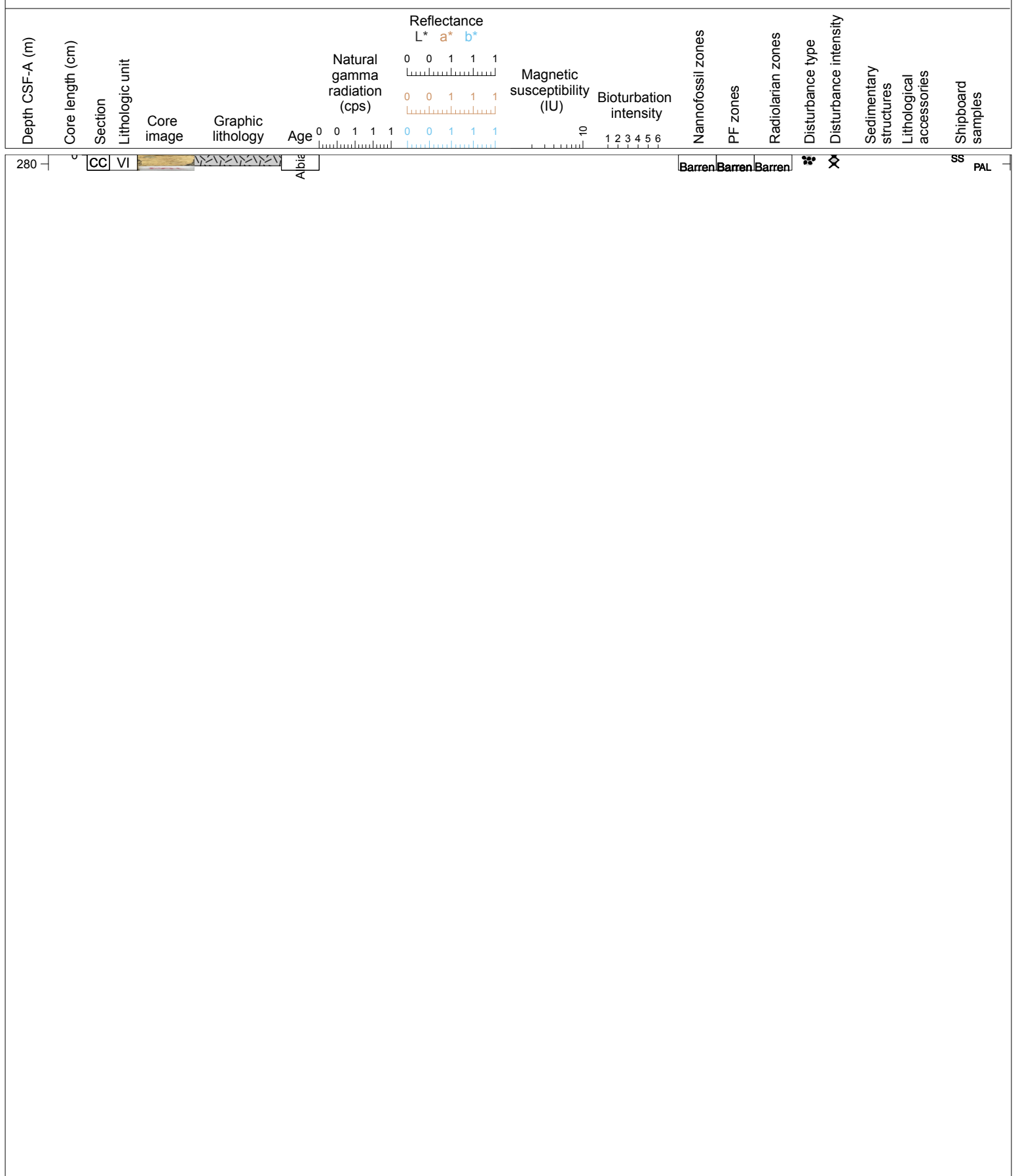
Core U1407A-32X is comprised of only a core catcher. It is composed of reef deposits: fossiliferous (brachiopods, gastropods imprint) limestone. It is highly disturbed from fall-in. Given the short length and jumbled composition, we graphically display the lithology (such as it is).





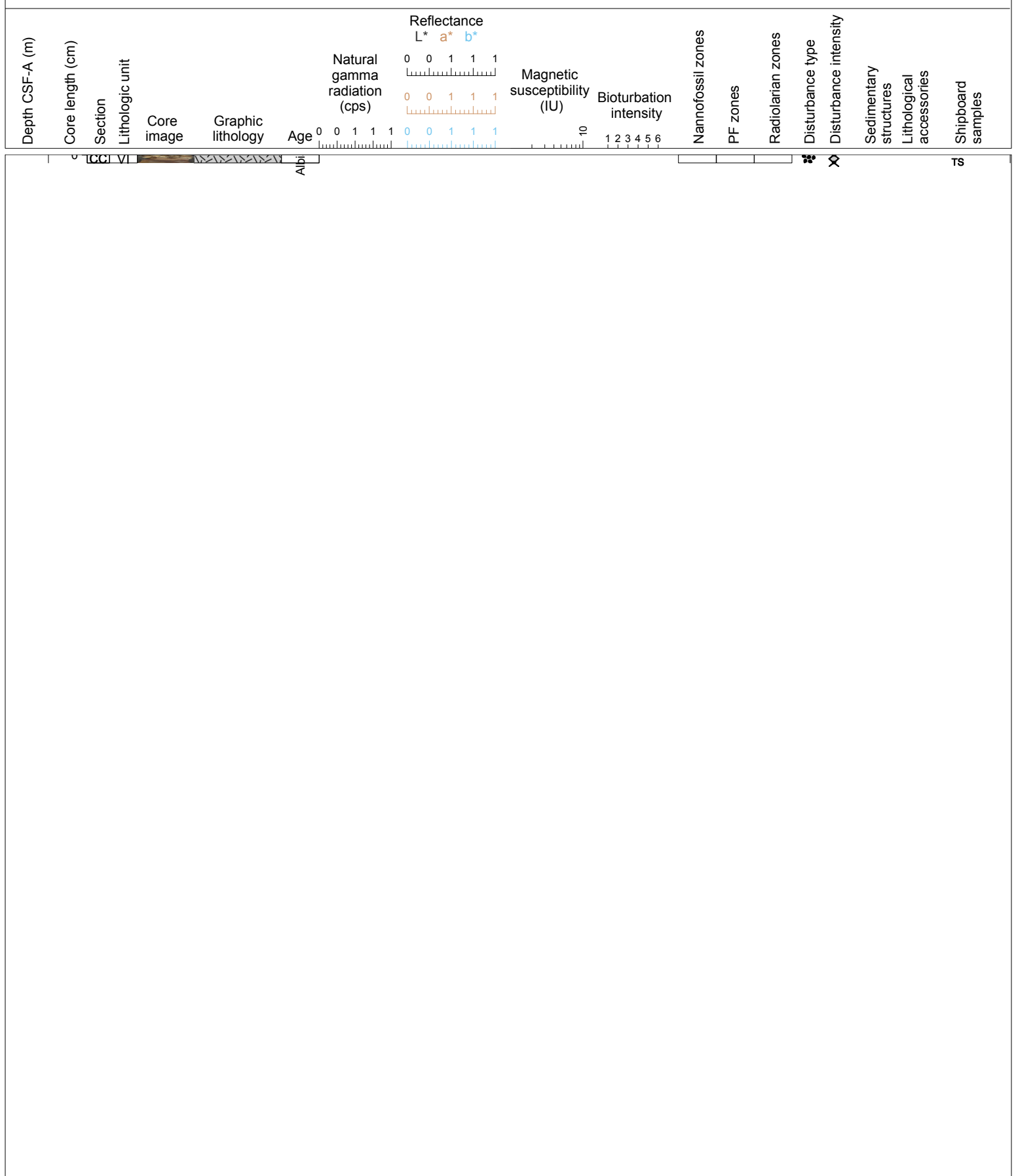
Hole 342-U1407A Core 33X, Interval 279.9-280.07 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-33X is comprised of only a core catcher. It is composed of fall-in or soupy limestone (transformed in mud) with chert fragments. It is highly disturbed from fall-in. Given the short length and jumbled composition, we graphically display the lithology (such as it is).



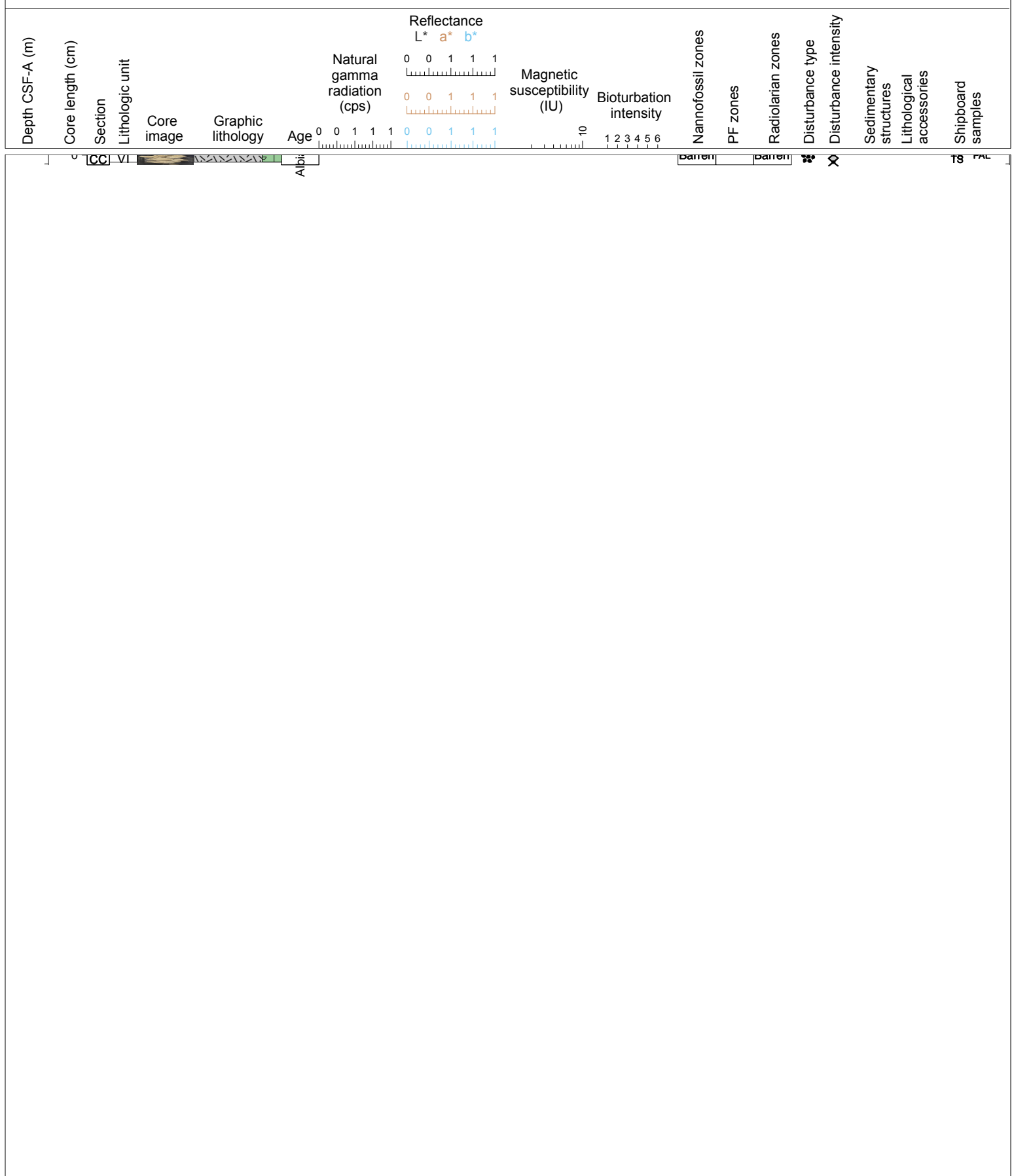
Hole 342-U1407A Core 34X, Interval 289.5-289.59 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-34X is comprised of only a core catcher. It is composed of limestone with chert fragments. It is highly disturbed from fall-in. Given the short length and jumbled composition, we graphically display the lithology (such as it is).



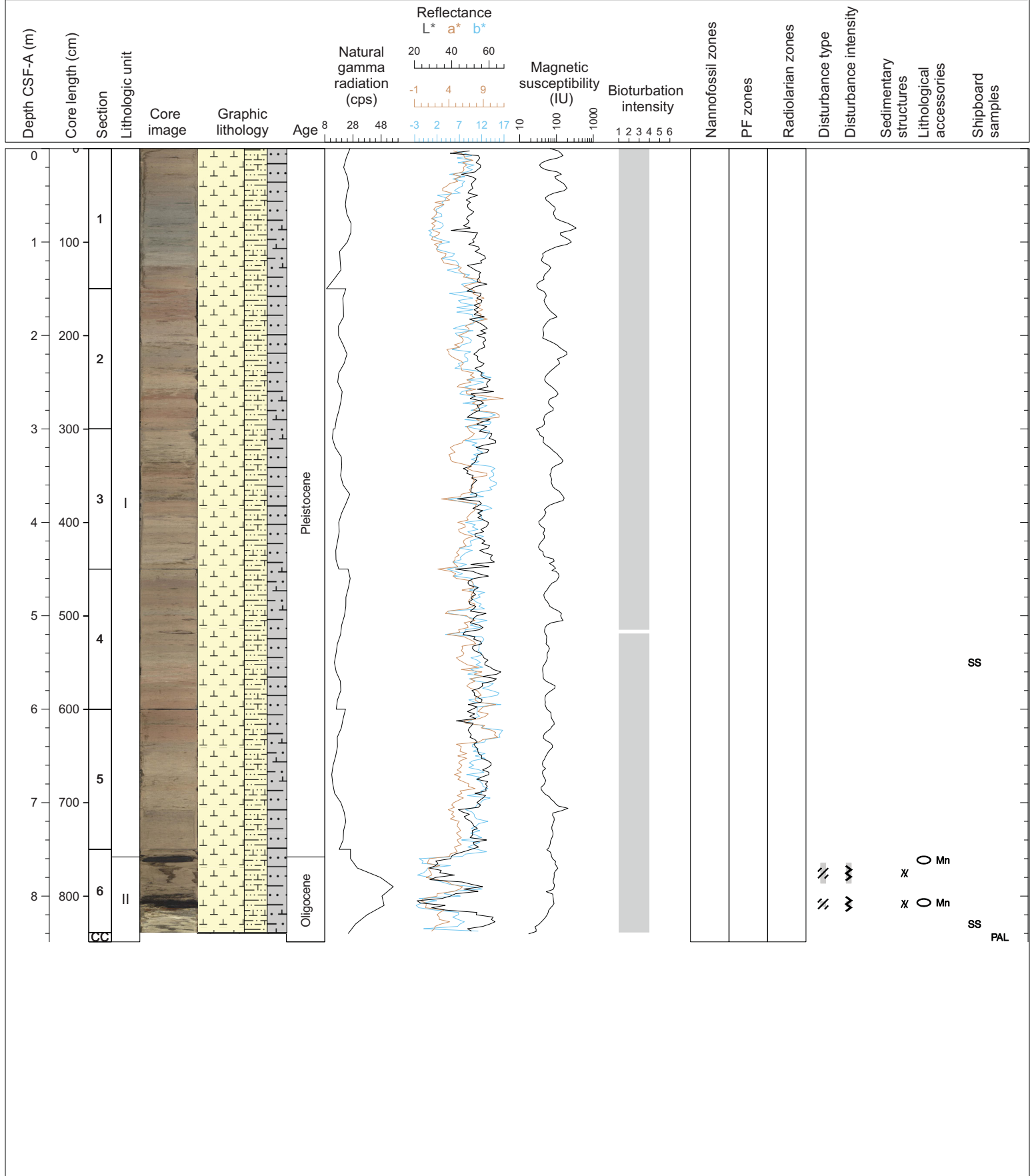
Hole 342-U1407A Core 35X, Interval 299.1-299.21 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407A-32X is comprised of only a core catcher. It is composed of reef deposits: fossiliferous (brachiopods, gastropods imprint) limestone. It is highly disturbed from fall-in. Given the short length and jumbled composition, we graphically display the lithology (such as it is).



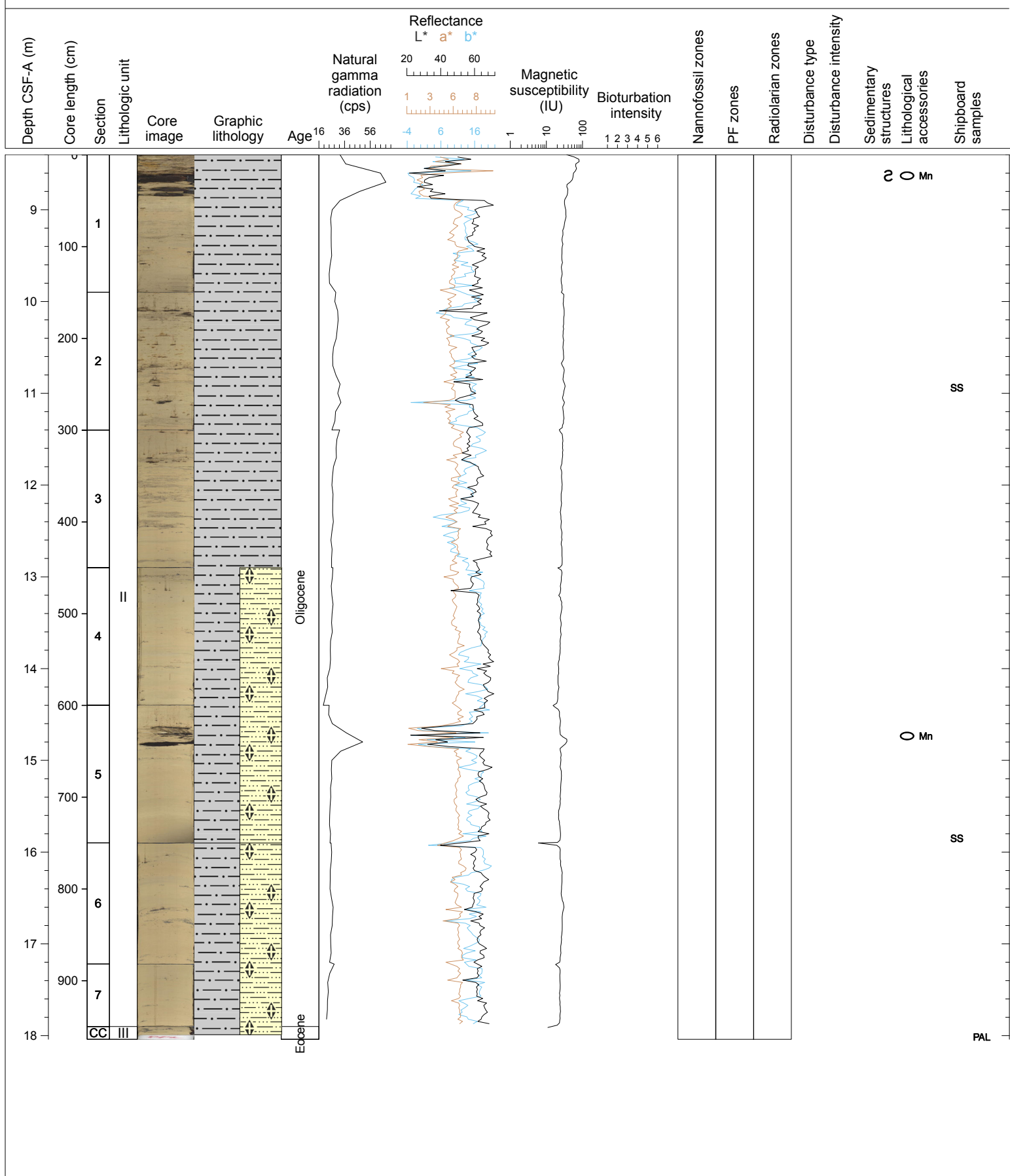
Hole 342-U1407B Core 1H, Interval 0.0-8.49 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-1H is dominated by a variegated well-bioturbated foraminiferal nannofossil ooze with clay in which the forams are commonly concentrated into patches, discontinuous beds, or beds of foram sand. The colors of this lithology vary considerably but is characterized mostly by 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown), 10YR 7/2 (light gray), and 10YR 6/3 (pale brown). The next most abundant lithology, which is interbedded at the decimeter scale with the foraminiferal nannofossil ooze with clay, is a reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) clay with nannofossil ooze. Additionally, there are numerous clasts of pebble to cobble size (denoted in VCD database by depth) as well as concentrations of granule to small pebbles occurring stratigraphically proximal to the larger clasts. Smear slides indicate that in addition to abundant sand-sized forams there are coarse silt to sand-size grains of quartz and rock fragments. Qualitatively, the grayer layers appear to have a higher lithic-to-foram ratio in terms of composition of sand-sized material. High-resolution stratigraphic distribution of the lithic-rich intervals was not determined at time of description.



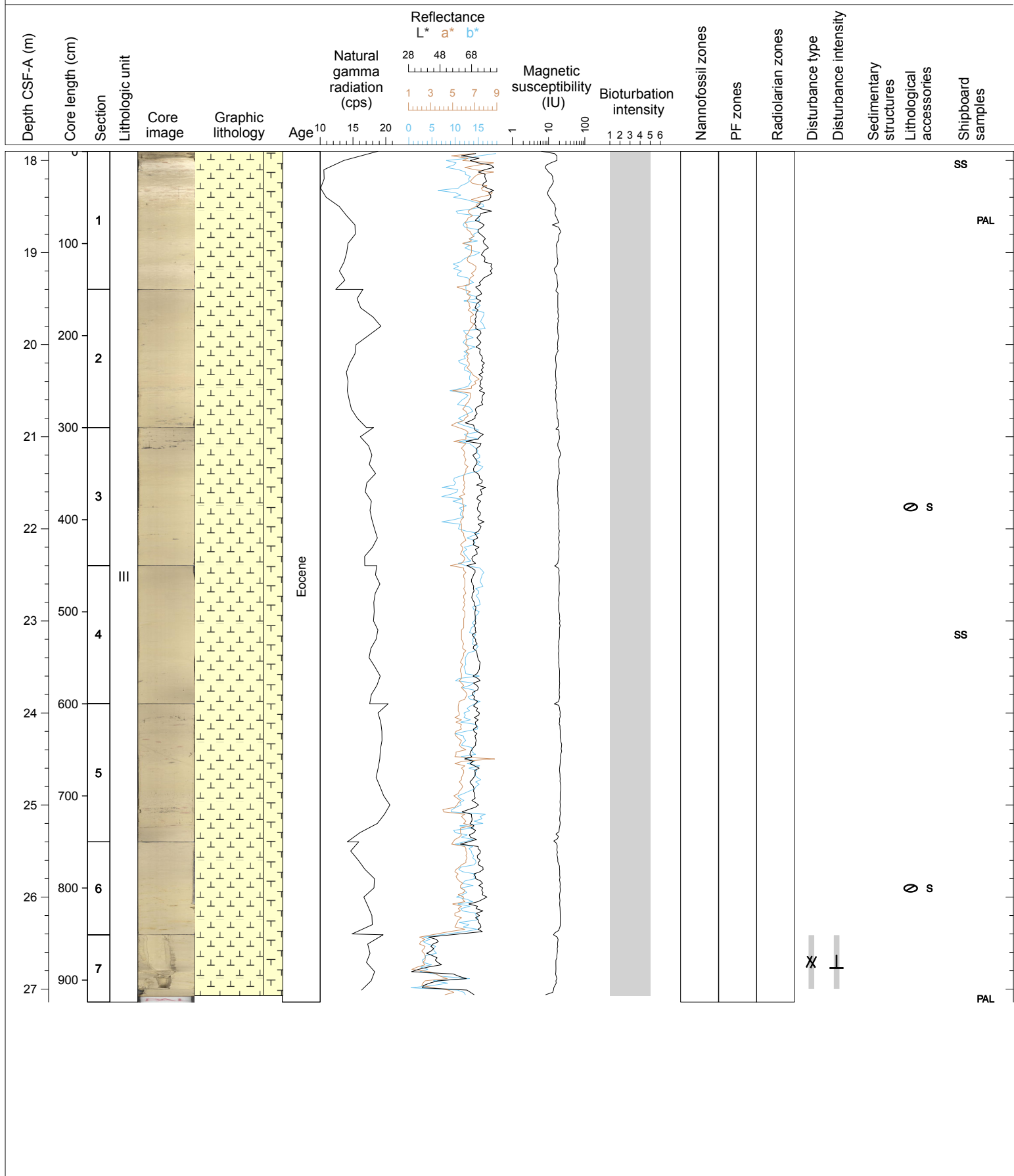
Hole 342-U1407B Core 2H, Interval 8.4-18.04 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-2H is composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay through Section 3, 150 cm and nannofossil clay from Section 4, 0 cm through the end of the Core. Large manganese (core width) nodules are present at the top of Section 1 through 46 cm (potential fall-in, but may be disturbed primary nodules on the basis of multiple nodules being present throughout Core 2). Large nodules (3-5 cm) are present in section 5, 24 to 36 cm. Small Mn-nodules (less than 1 cm) and sulfides are disseminated throughout the core. Some of the sulfides display a rusty ocre color resulting from down-core oxidation of the nodules during diagenesis. Editorial note: shipboard scientists did not note fall-in; however, on secondary examination the first 20 cm of Section 1 look highly suspect and caution is warranted for interpreting sampling over this interval.



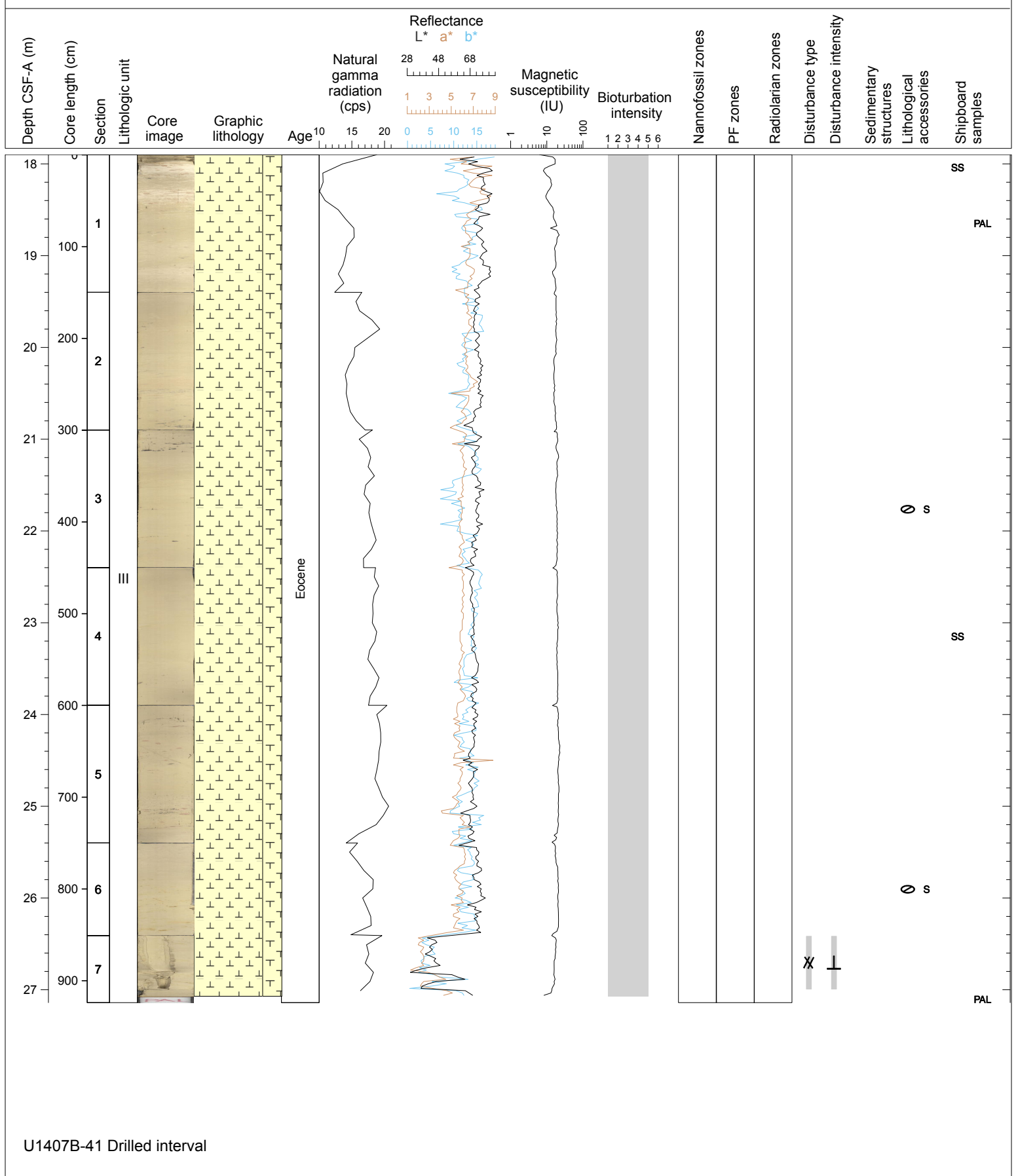
Hole 342-U1407B Core 3H, Interval 17.9-27.14 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-3H is composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Small Mn-nodules (less than 1 cm) and sulfides are disseminated throughout the core. Some of the sulfides display a rusty ocre color resulting from down-core oxidation of the nodules during diagenesis; this is particularly well-developed in Section 6. The top of Section 1, 10 to 50 cm is a white, bioturbated nannofossil ooze present in 2 couplets of very pale brown and white nannofossil ooze; similar, more muted light-dark couplet are present through Section 2. In section 5, there are occasional 'strawberry' (2.5YR 8/4) montmorillonite blebs that were very common the Eocene strata of Site U1403.



Hole 342-U1407B Core 3H, Interval 17.9-27.14 m (CSF-A)

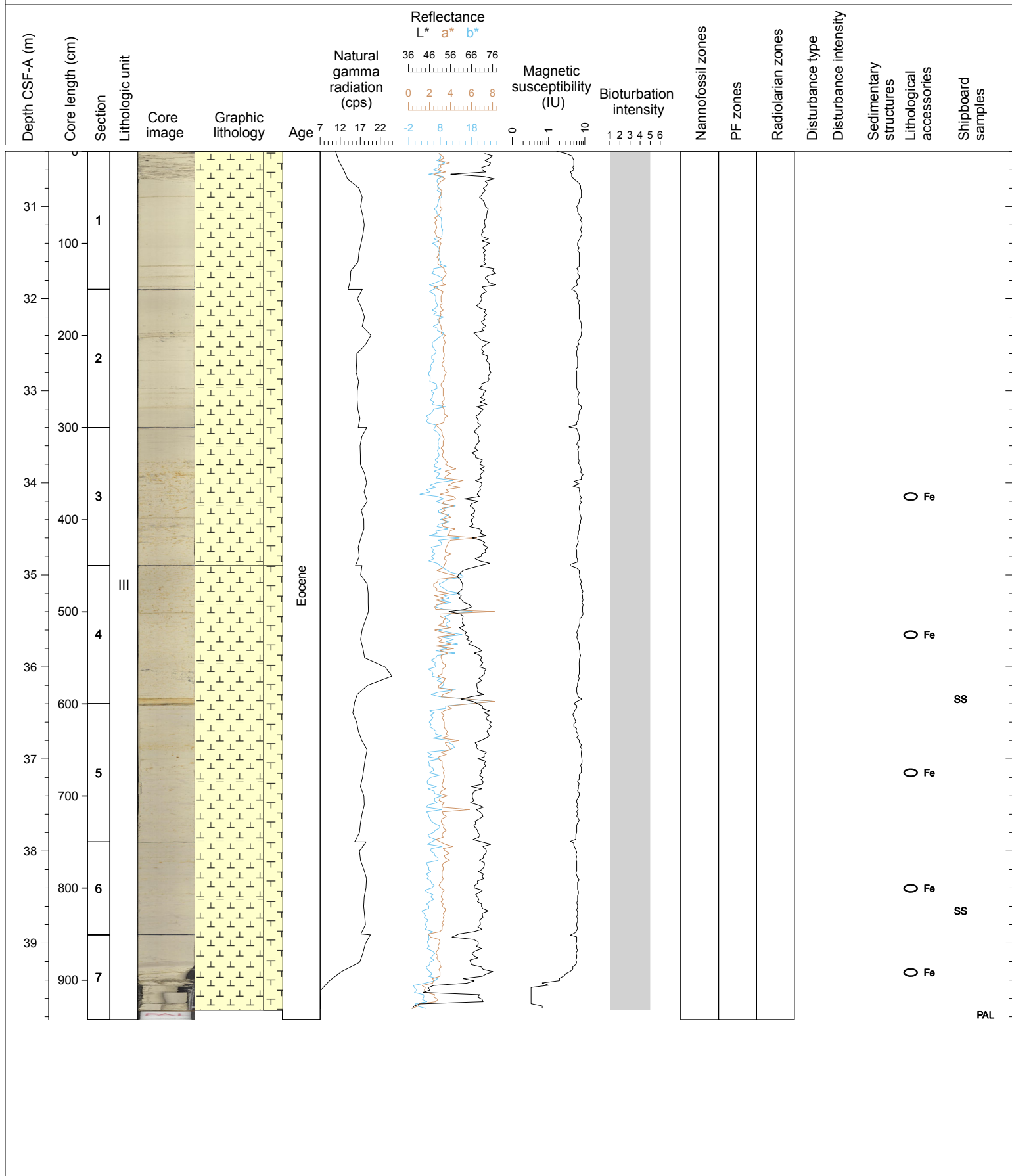
Core U1407B-3H is composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Small Mn-nodules (less than 1 cm) and sulfides are disseminated throughout the core. Some of the sulfides display a rusty ocre color resulting from down-core oxidation of the nodules during diagenesis; this is particularly well-developed in Section 6. The top of Section 1, 10 to 50 cm is a white, bioturbated nannofossil ooze present in 2 couplets of very pale brown and white nannofossil ooze; similar, more muted light-dark couplet are present through Section 2. In section 5, there are occasional 'strawberry' (2.5YR 8/4) montmorillonite blebs that were very common the Eocene strata of Site U1403.



U1407B-41 Drilled interval

Hole 342-U1407B Core 5H, Interval 30.4-39.83 m (CSF-A)

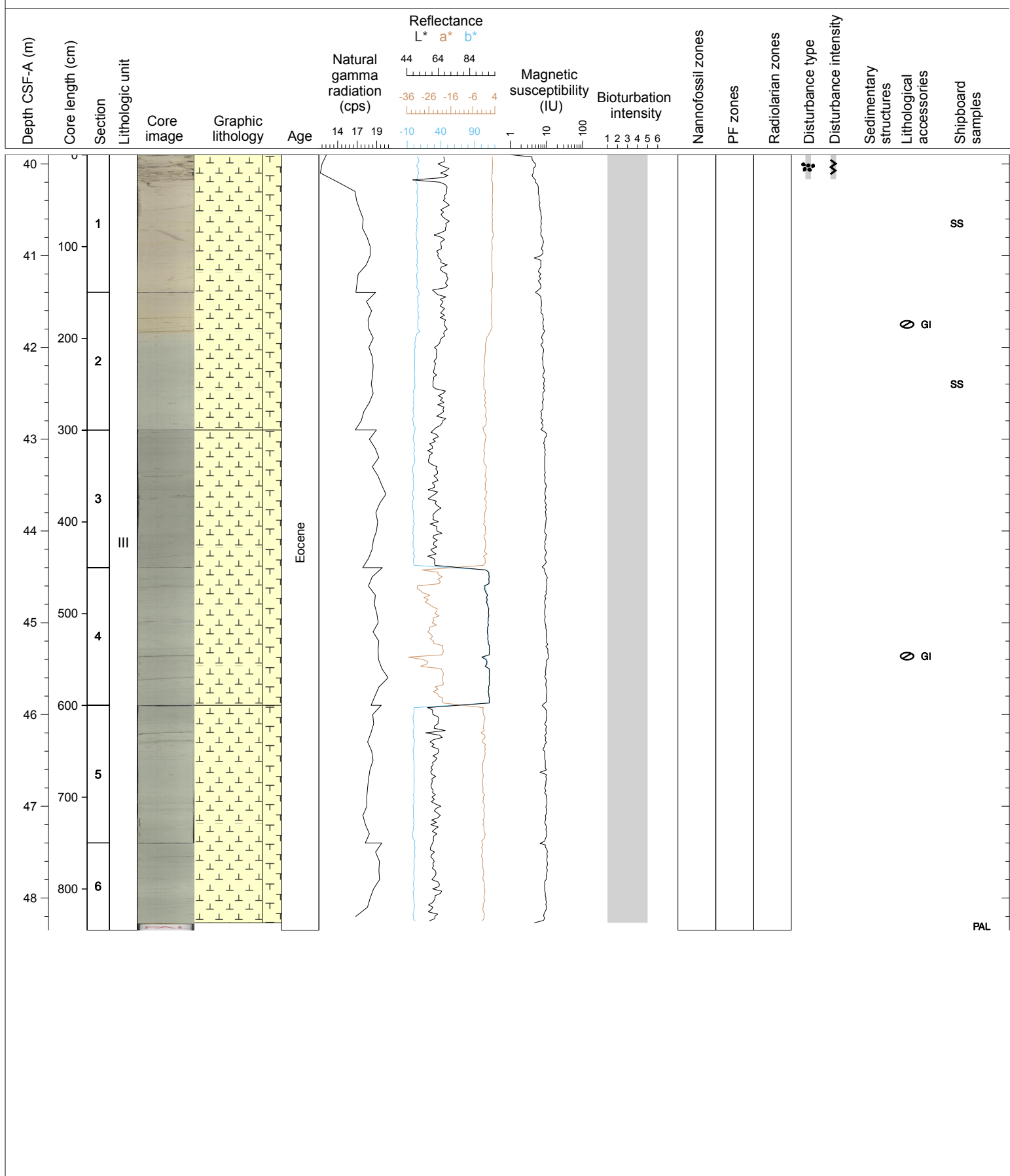
Core U1407B-5H is composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/3), heavily bioturbated nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Rough-surfaced, 1 cm clay layers are present throughout the core. Some of the clay layers display an ocre colored Fe-oxide stain. Clay layers are altered glauconite that are very common in the greenish gray sediments underlying Core 3. Disseminated mm-scale ocre oxide nodules are likely to be oxidized sulfides. Editorial note: no core disturbances were noted shipboard, but the top 30 cm of Section 1 appear disturbed in core photos.





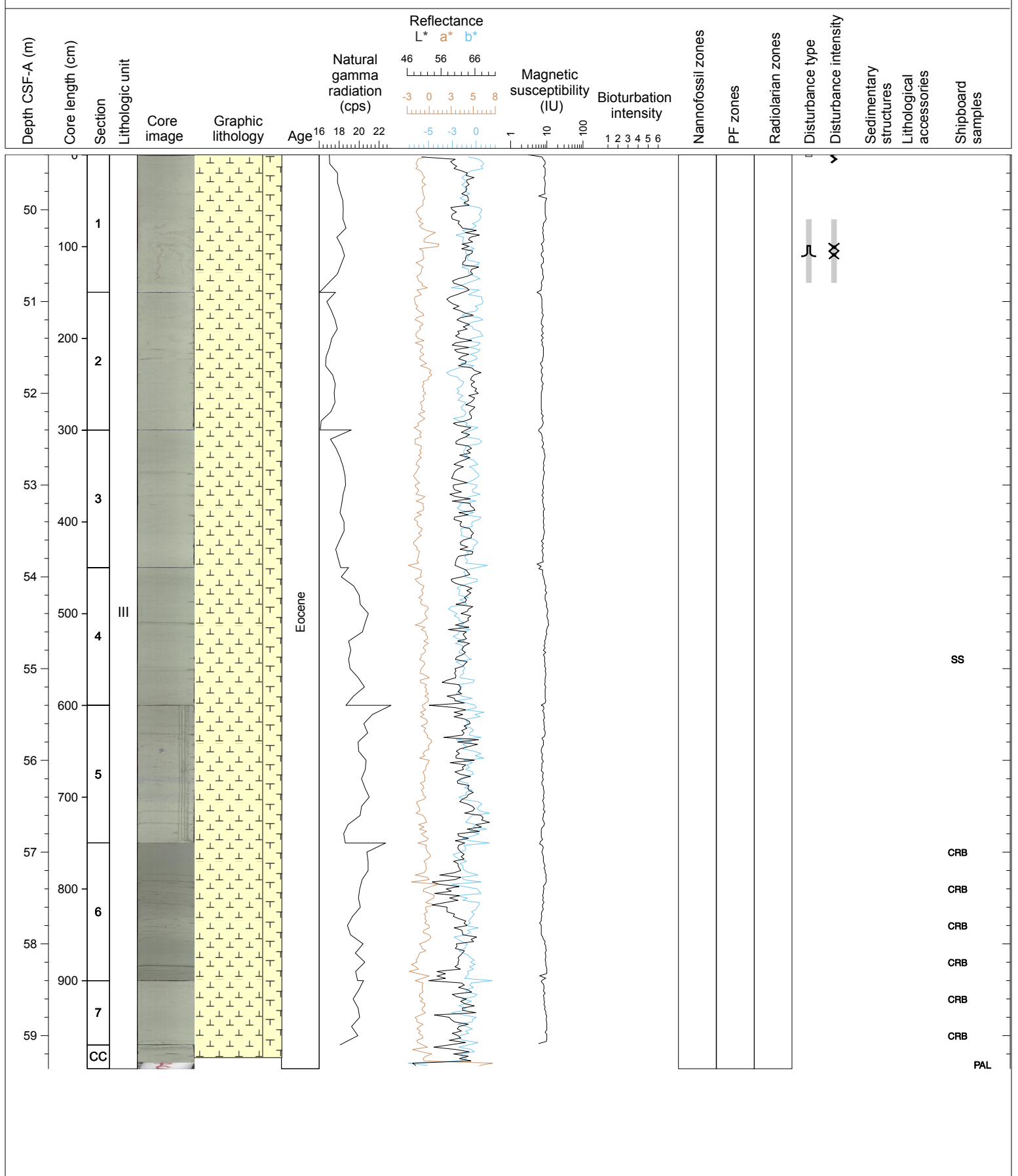
Hole 342-U1407B Core 6H, Interval 39.9-48.35 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-6H is composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) nanofossil ooze with foraminifers transitioning to light greenish gray (5YR 7/1) nanofossil ooze with foraminifers. Ocre hued (2.5Y 6/2) clay layers in section 2 are altered glauconite that are common in the greenish gray sediments that are found starting in Section 2, 51 cm. Bioturbation is moderate to heavy with discrete burrows being Planolites and poorly expressed Zoophycos. Occasional black sulfide blebs are found in the light greenish gray sediments. Fall-in disturbs the top 27 cm of Section 1.



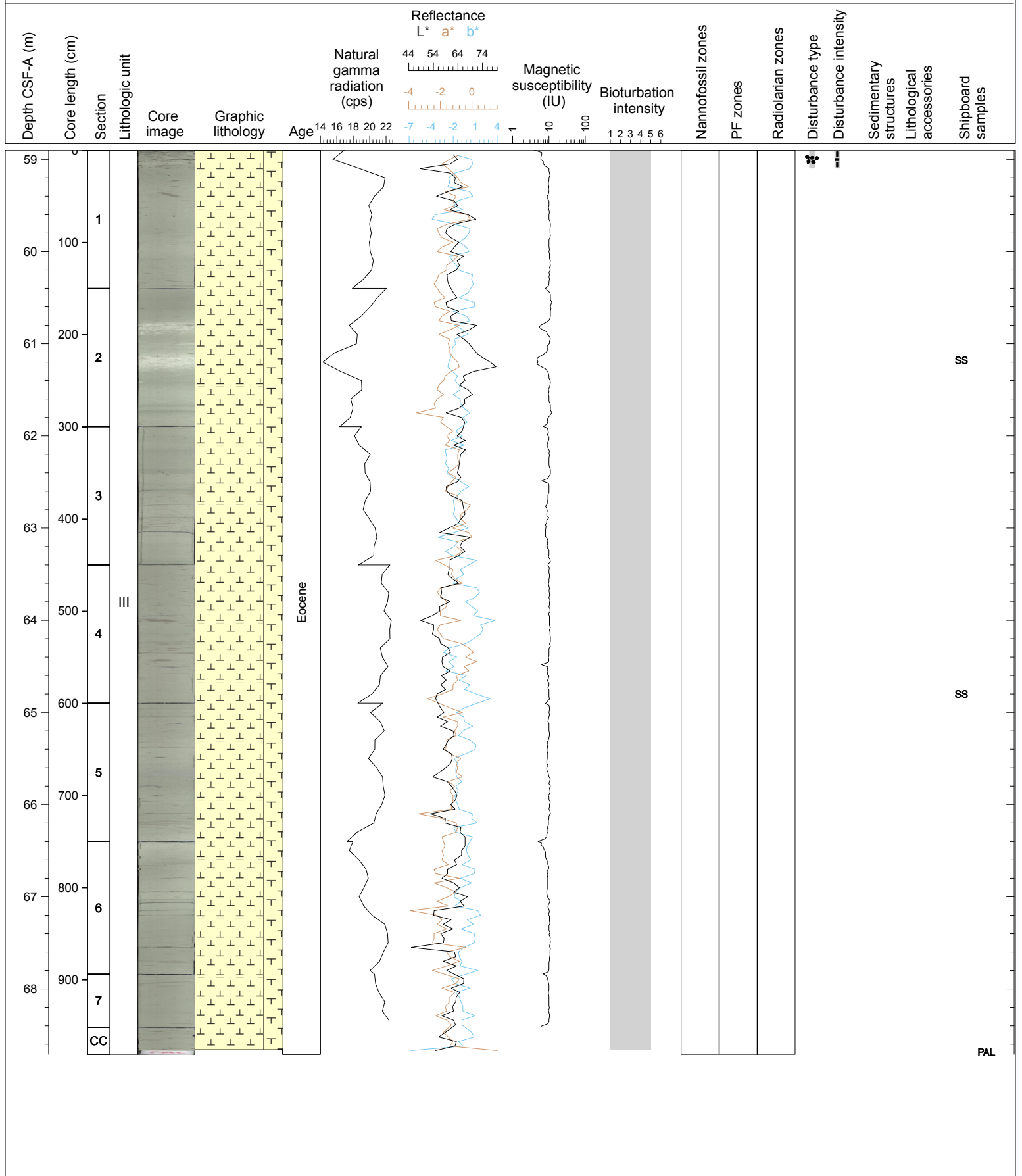
Hole 342-U1407B Core 7H, Interval 49.4-59.36 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-7H is light greenish gray (5YR 7/1) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Glauconite clay layers (typically 1 cm) are common. Bioturbation is moderate to heavy with discreet burrows being Planolites and poorly expressed Zoophycos. Occasional black sulfide blebs are found in the light greenish gray sediments. Very subtle decimeter scale color variations (beyond the resolve of Munsell) are present throughout the core. Core disturbance includes a small void (0-2 cm) near the top of Section 1 and locally remobilized 'flow-in' through the bottom half of the same section.



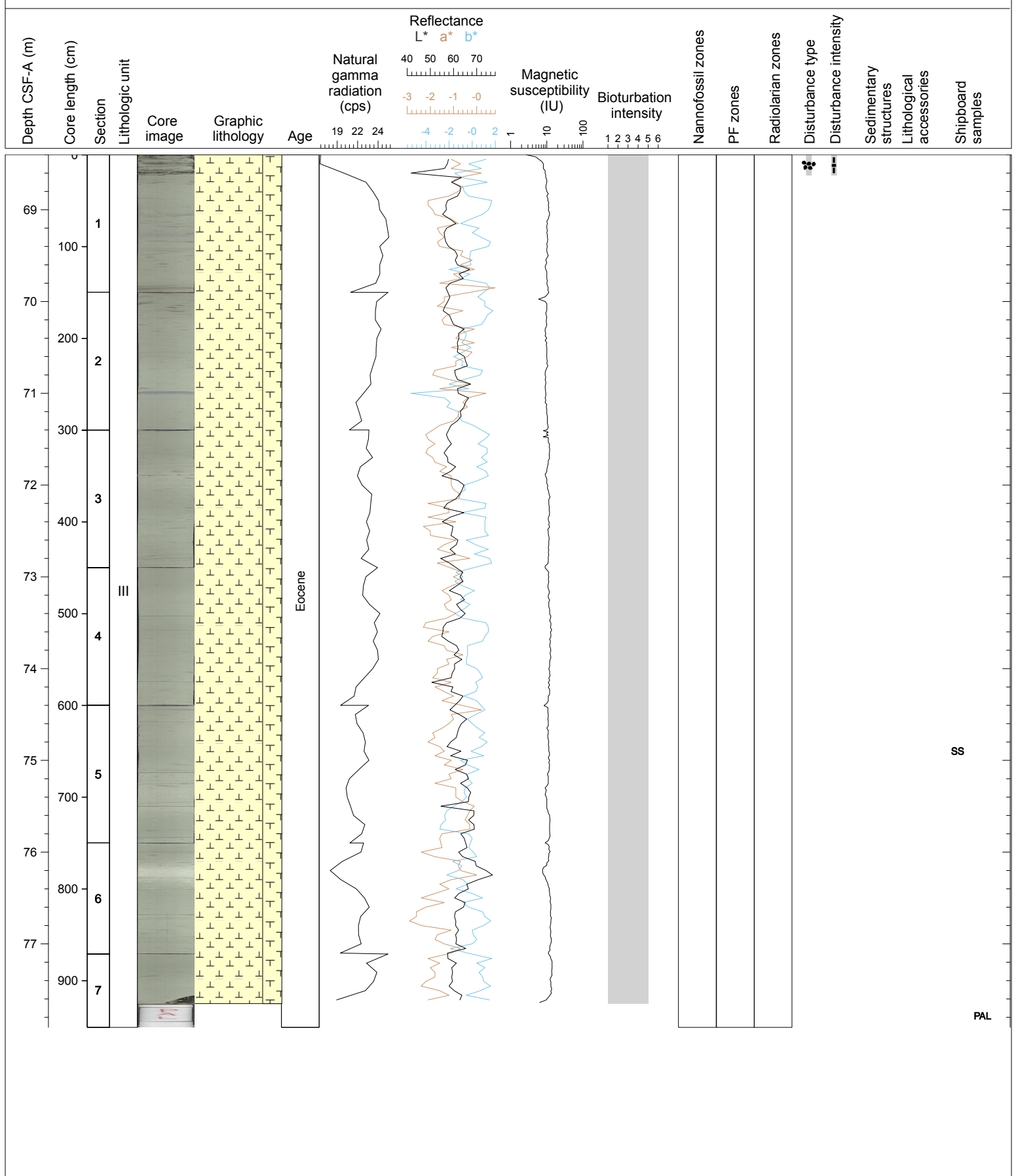
Hole 342-U1407B Core 8H, Interval 58.9-68.71 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-8H is composed of light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) nanofossil ooze. Color gradation is very subtle over section lengths. Bioturbation is moderate to high with discreet Zoophycos and Planolites. Green, glauconitic bands and dark gray sulfide spots are present occasionally throughout the core. White carbonate-rich bands are present in Section 2, from 38 to 46 cm and from 74 to 84 cm. Section 6, 0 to 16 cm has a very light greenish gray, carbonate-rich band. Flow-in disturbs the top 20 cm of Section 1.



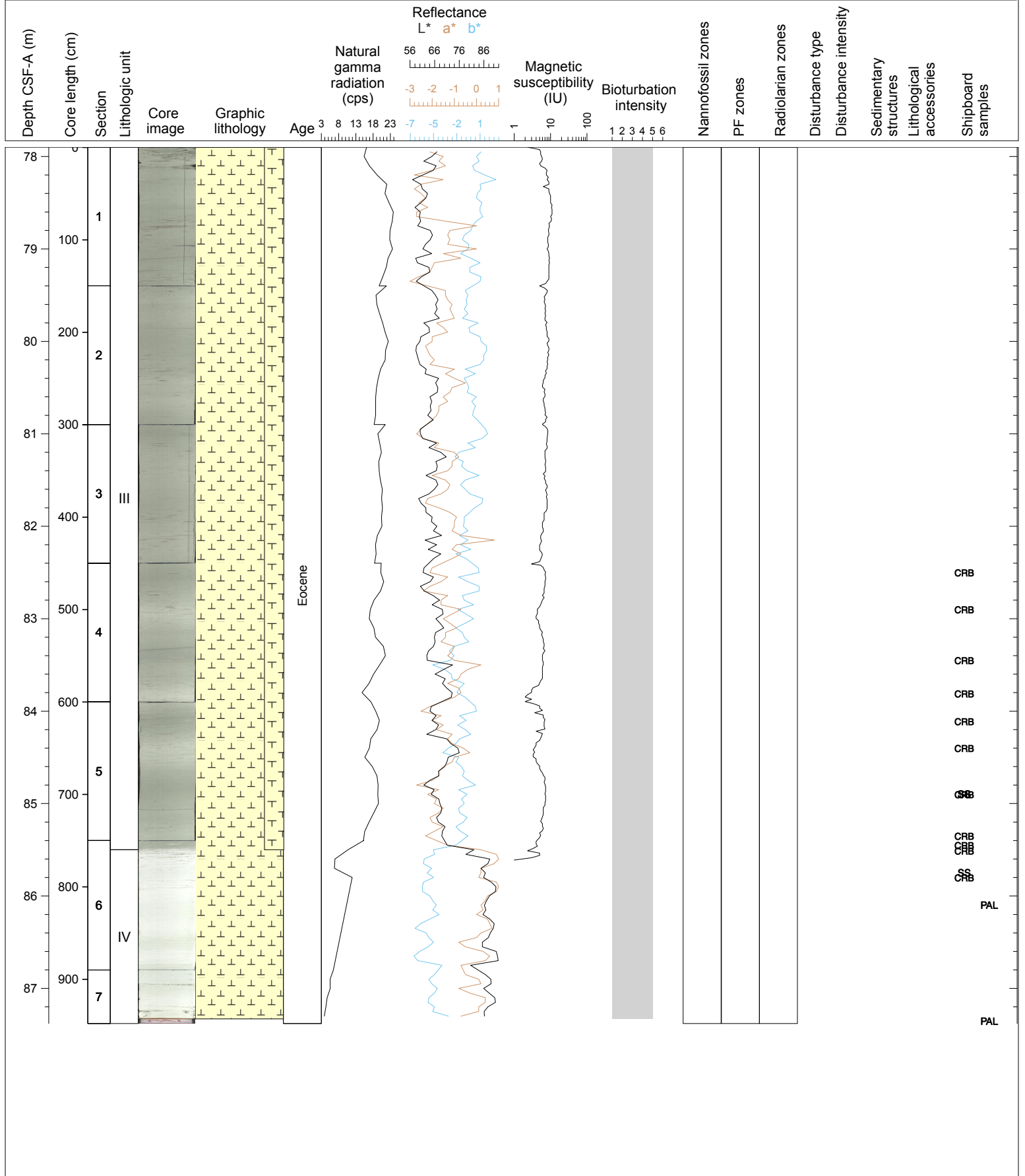
Hole 342-U1407B Core 9H, Interval 68.4-77.91 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-9H is composed of light greenish gray (5GY 7/1 to 5GY 6/1) nannofossil ooze. Color gradation is subtle over section-scale lengths between 5GY 7/1 and 5GY 6/1. Bioturbation is moderate to high with discreet Zoophycos and Planolites. Green, glauconitic bands and dark gray sulfide spots are present occasionally throughout the core. White carbonate-rich bands are present in Section 6, 20 to 35 cm. Fall-in disturbs the top 23 cm of Section 1.



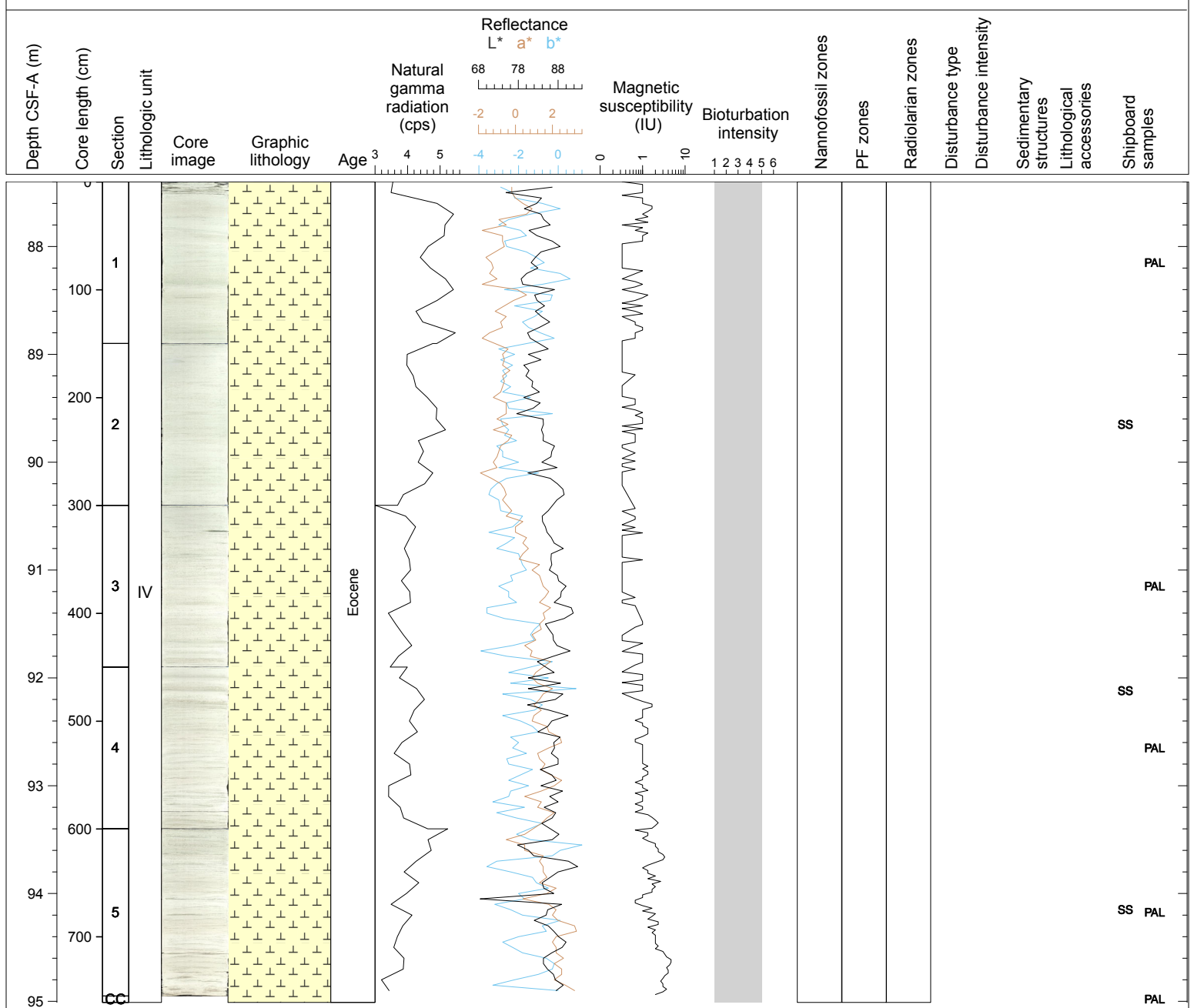
Hole 342-U1407B Core 10H, Interval 77.9-87.38 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-10H is composed of light greenish gray (5GY 7/1 to 5GY 8/1) nannofossil ooze. Color gradation is subtle over section-scale lengths between. Bioturbation is moderate to high with discreet Zoophycos and Planolites. Green, glauconitic bands and dark gray sulfide spots are present occasionally throughout the core. In section 6, 10 cm there is a relatively sharp transition to carbonate-rich white nannofossil ooze with radiolarians. Editorial note: No core disturbance was noted shipboard; however, editors note the appearance of some sedimentary disturbance in the top 23 cm of Section 1.



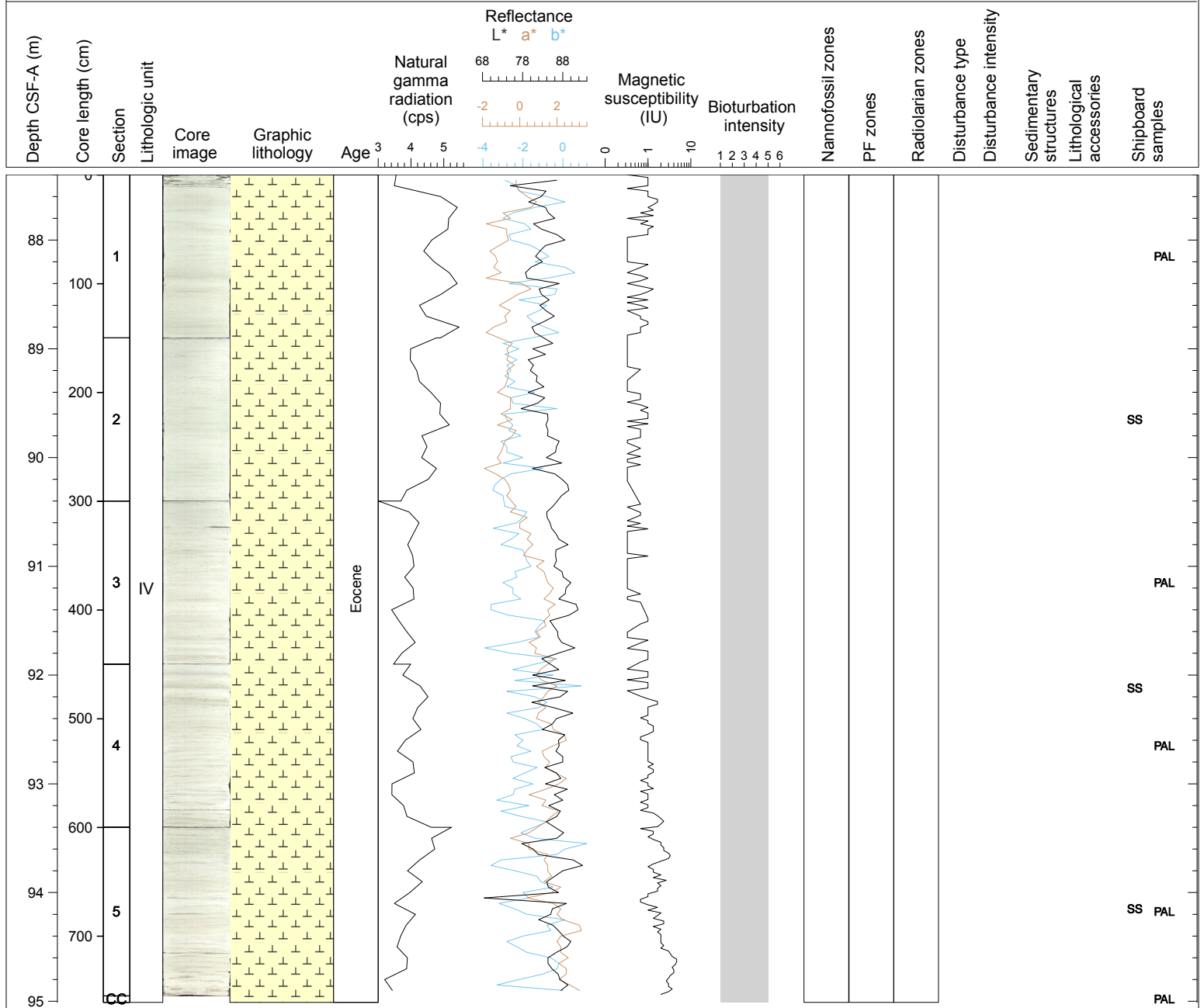
Hole 342-U1407B Core 11H, Interval 87.4-95.01 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-11H is composed of white (N8) nannofossil ooze with cm-scale bands of very light gray (N 7.5) nannofossil ooze with radiolarians. Bioturbation is extensive to complete. Color has an icy-blue quality. Editorial note: No core disturbance was noted shipboard; however, editors note the appearance of mild sedimentary disturbance in the top 11 cm of Section 1.



Hole 342-U1407B Core 11H, Interval 87.4-95.01 m (CSF-A)

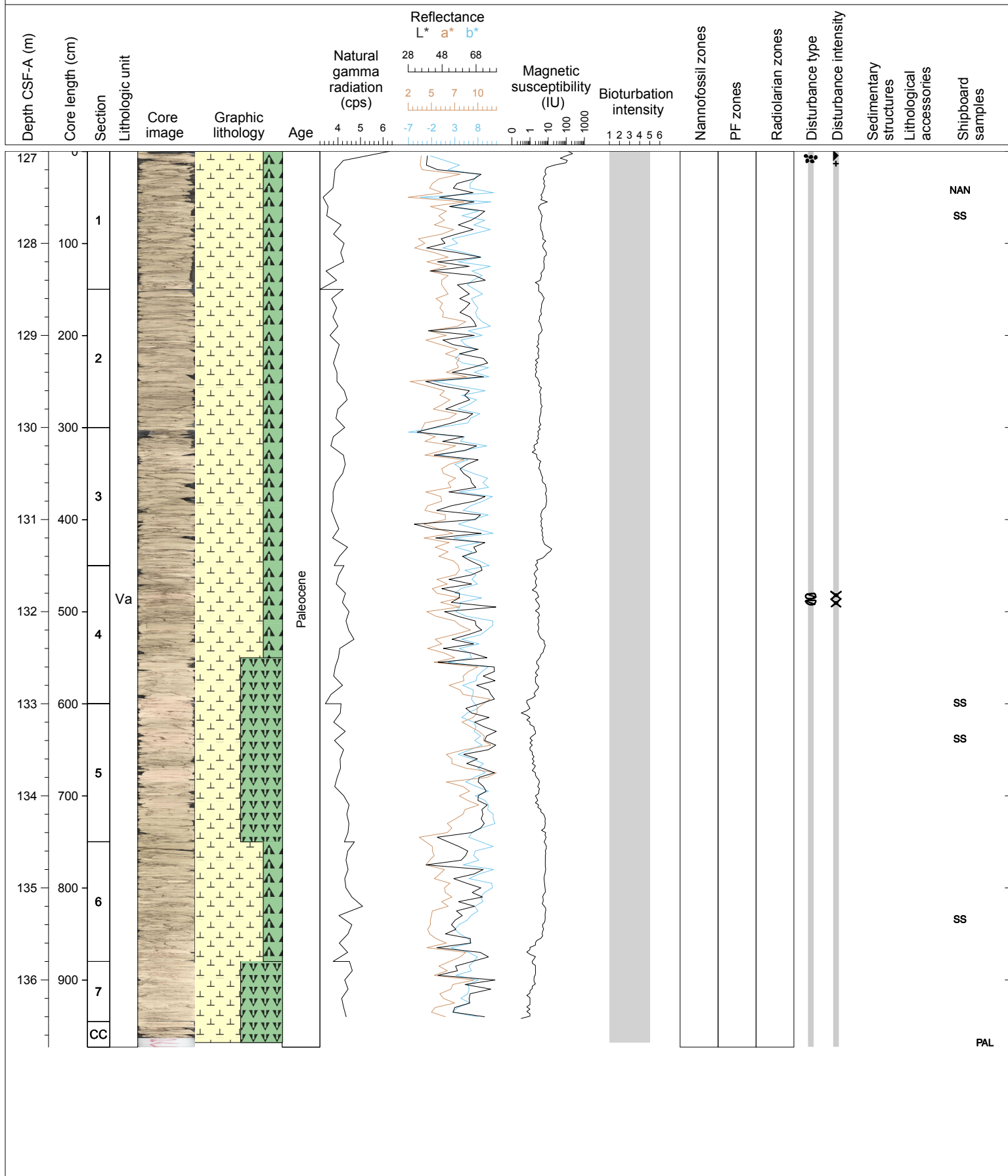
Core U1407B-11H is composed of white (N8) nannofossil ooze with cm-scale bands of very light gray (N 7.5) nannofossil ooze with radiolarians. Bioturbation is extensive to complete. Color has an icy-blue quality. Editorial note: No core disturbance was noted shipboard; however, editors note the appearance of mild sedimentary disturbance in the top 11 cm of Section 1.



U1407B-121 Drilled interval

Hole 342-U1407B Core 13X, Interval 127.0-136.73 m (CSF-A)

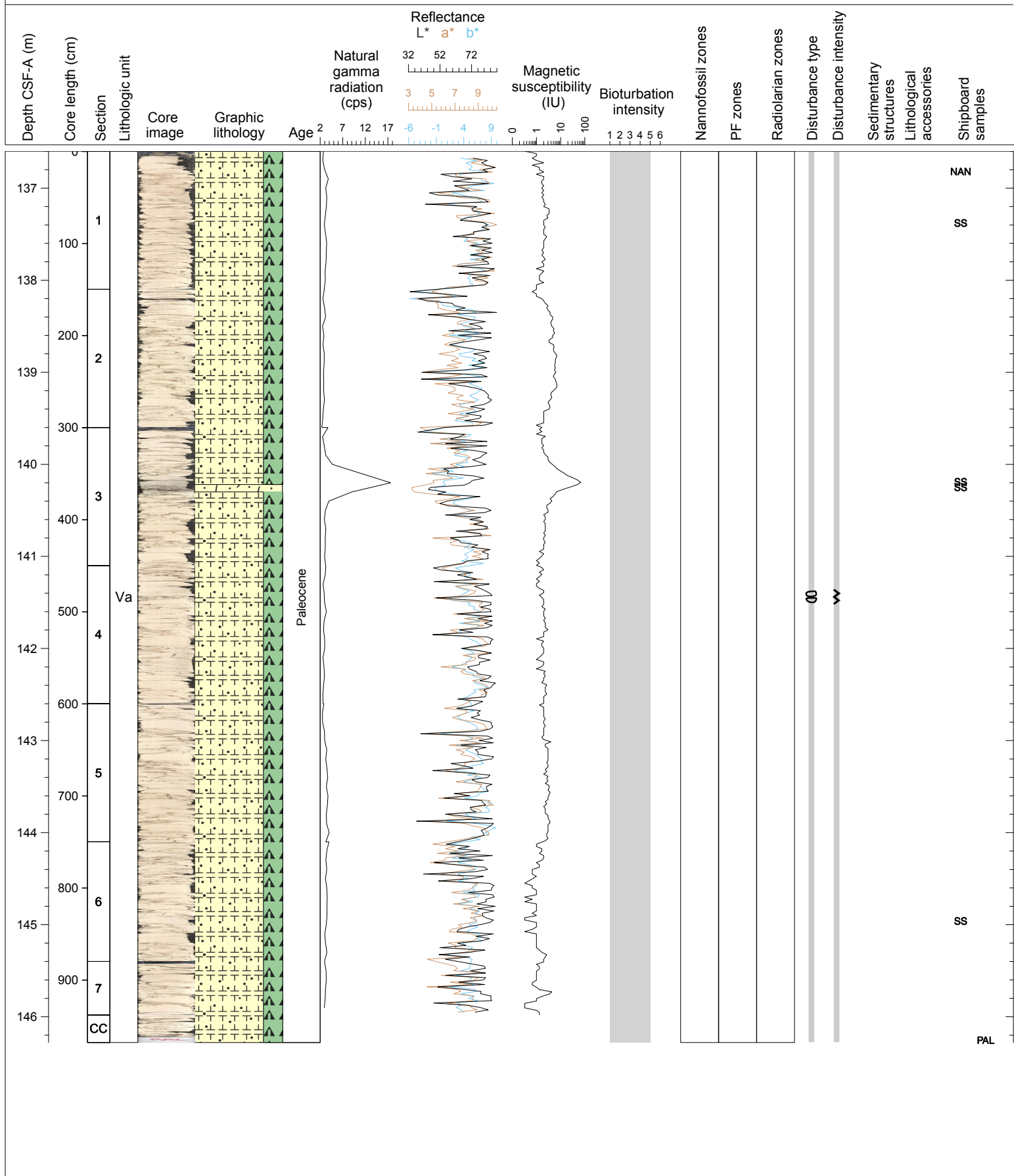
Core U1407B-13X is very pale brown (10YR 8/2) nannofossil ooze with radiolarians to radiolarian nannofossil ooze with mottled areas that are brown (10YR 5/3), which then transitions in Section 4 to a pink (7.5YR 8/3) and then alternates with very pale brown (10YR 8/2) at scales of several tens of centimeters through the end of the core. The pinker colors are slightly richer in radiolarians. Diatoms were also seen in smear slide but only make up a few percent. The core is highly disturbed, biscuitied and fragmented, from drilling and fall-in disturbs the top 16 cm of Section 1.





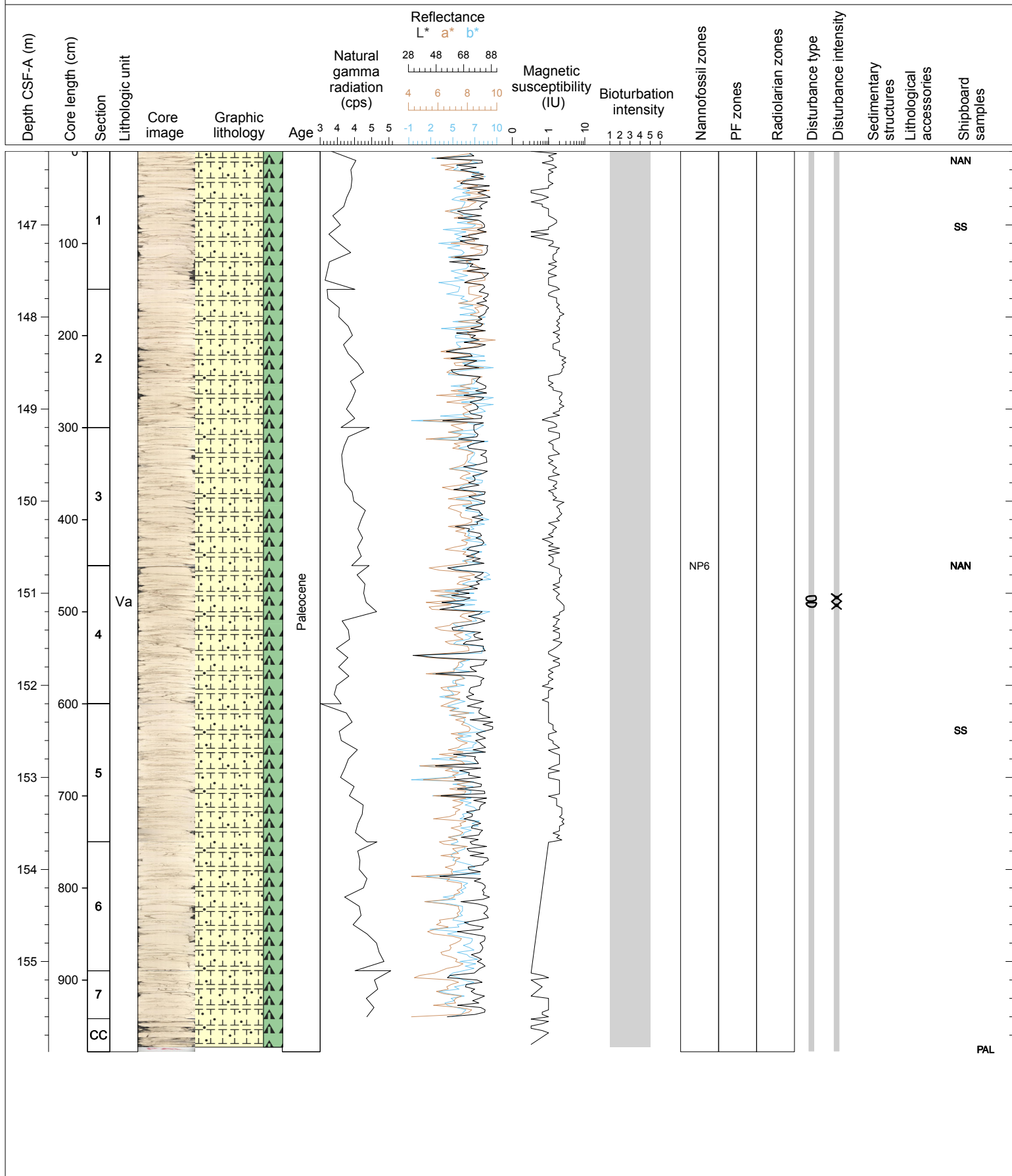
Hole 342-U1407B Core 14X, Interval 136.6-146.28 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-14X is a heavily bioturbated, homogenous pink (7.5YR 8/3) nannofossil chalk with radiolarians. Section 3, 62-70 cm is a dark gray layer that appears to contain volcanic glass in smear slides. The core is moderately to highly disturbed, biscuited and fragmented, from drilling.



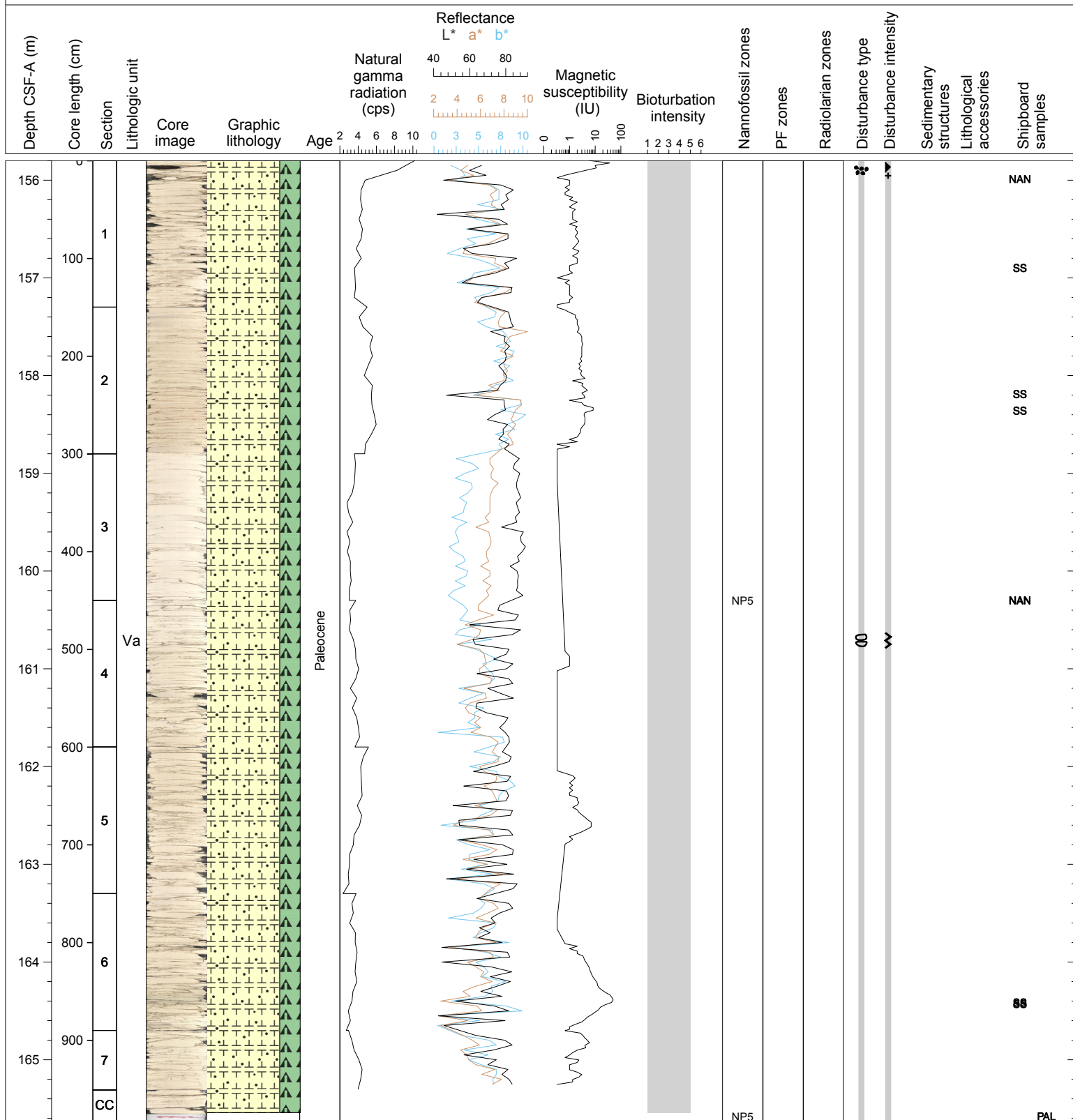
Hole 342-U1407B Core 15X, Interval 146.2-155.98 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-15X is a heavily bioturbated, homogenous pink (7.5YR 8/3) nanfossil chalk with radiolarians. The core is moderately to highly disturbed, biscuitied and fragmented, from drilling.



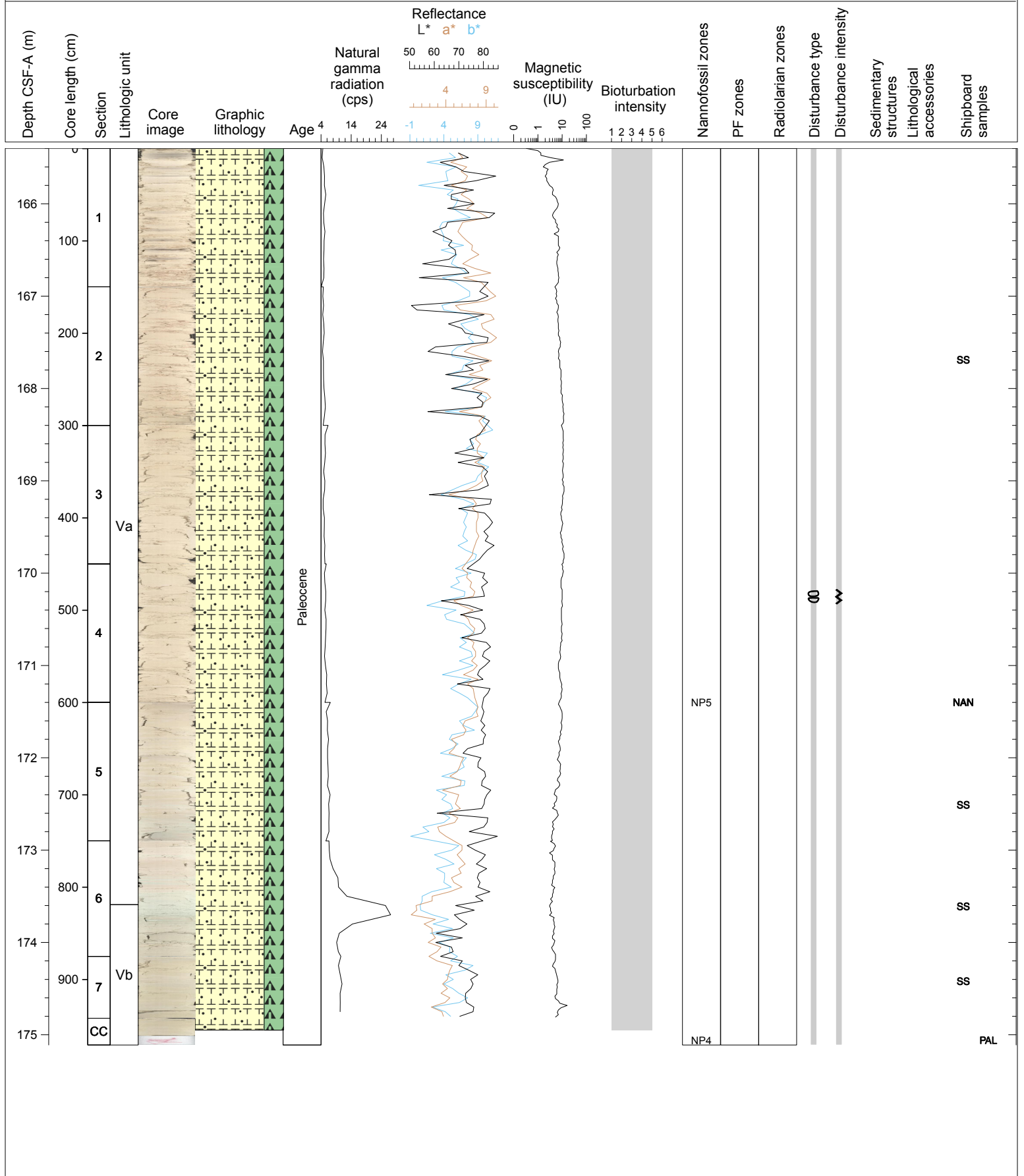
Hole 342-U1407B Core 16X, Interval 155.8-165.62 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-16X is a heavily bioturbated, homogenous pink (7.5YR 8/3) to white (N8) nanofossil chalk with radiolarians. The core is moderately to highly disturbed, biscuitied and fragmented, from drilling. Fall-in disturbs the top 20 cm of Section 1.



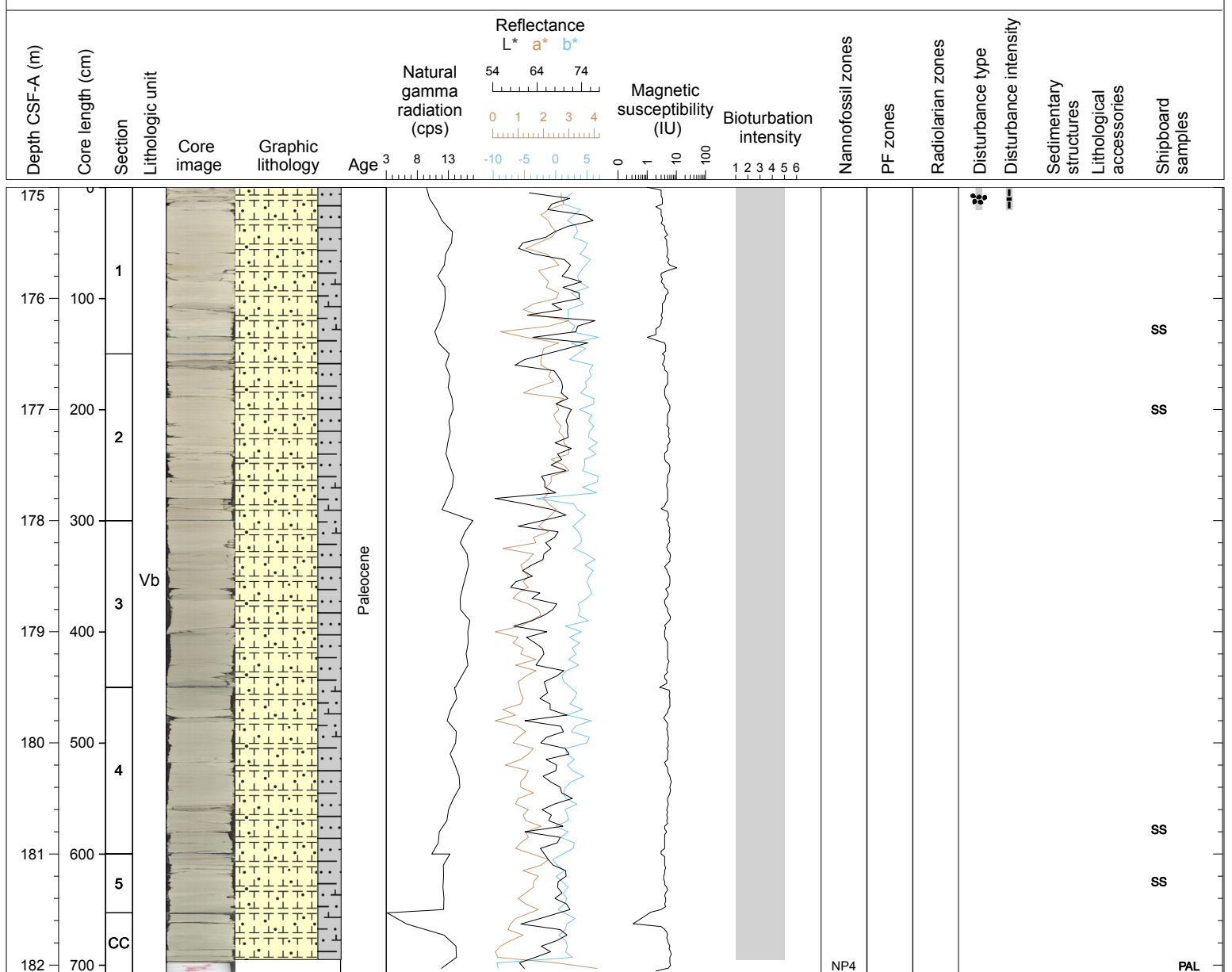
Hole 342-U1407B Core 17X, Interval 165.4-175.11 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-17X is a heavily bioturbated, homogenous pink (7.5YR 8/3) nannofossil chalk with radiolarians. Section 6, 58-83 cm is a light greenish gray (10G 8/1) but the same lithology. Sections 7 and CC are a very pale brown (10YR 8/2) nannofossil chalk with foraminifera. The core is moderately to highly disturbed from biscuiting during drilling. Section 1 was split with the soft-sediment splitter whereas the others sections were split with a saw; this caused a difference in appearance that is visible in the photos.



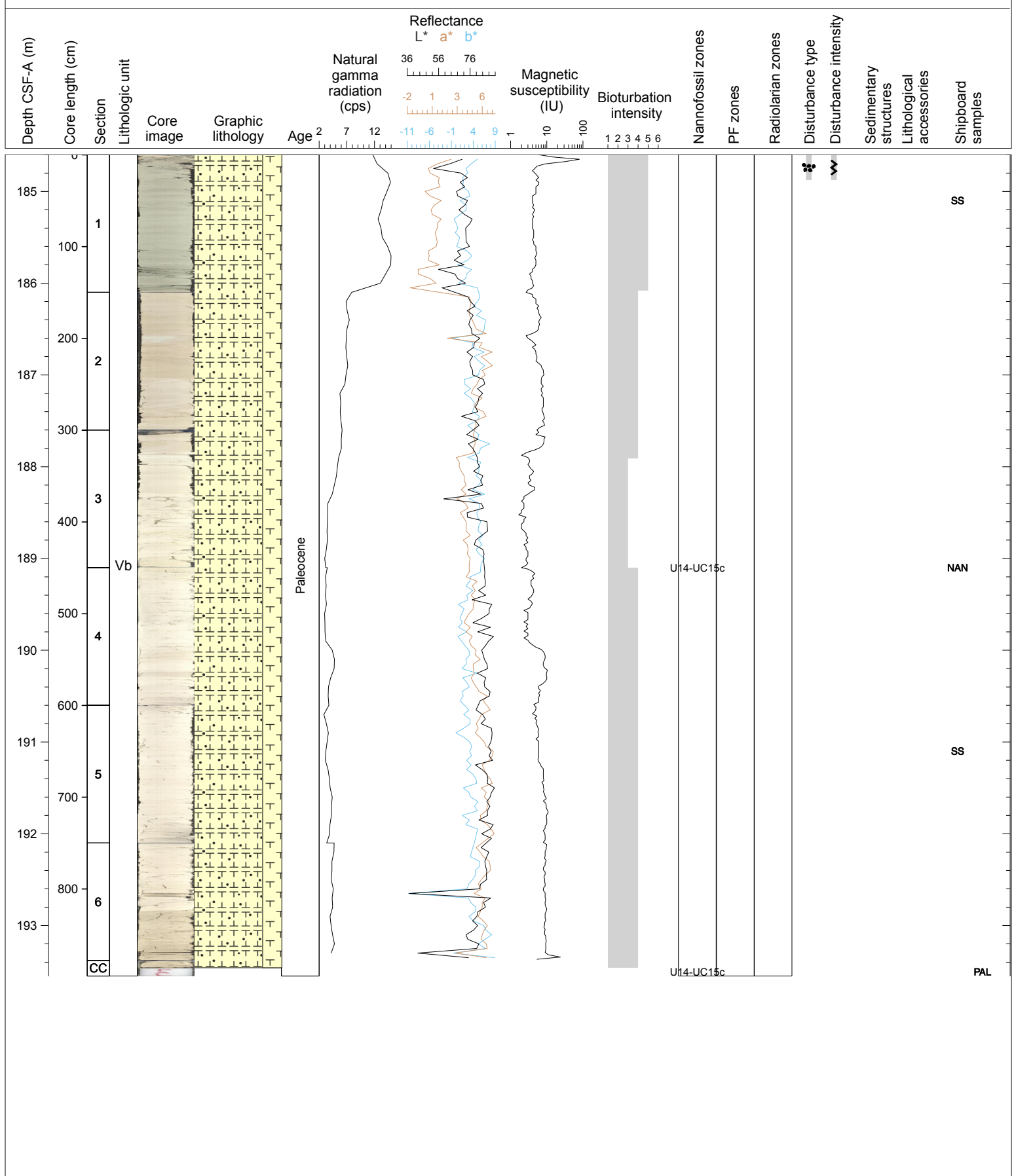
Hole 342-U1407B Core 18X, Interval 175.0-182.07 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-18X is composed of light greenish gray (10Y 7/1 to 10Y 8/1) light greenish gray nannofossil chalk with clay. There are subtle color variations over the meter scale; there is one prominent very light greenish gray (10Y 8/1) interval in Section 1, 118 to 131 cm. Core character ranges from a soft chalk to indurated chalk/porcellanite nodules that present as ~5cm biscuits. Bioturbation is moderate to heavy with several nicely preserved Zoophycos. Fall-in disturbs the top 21 cm of Section 1.



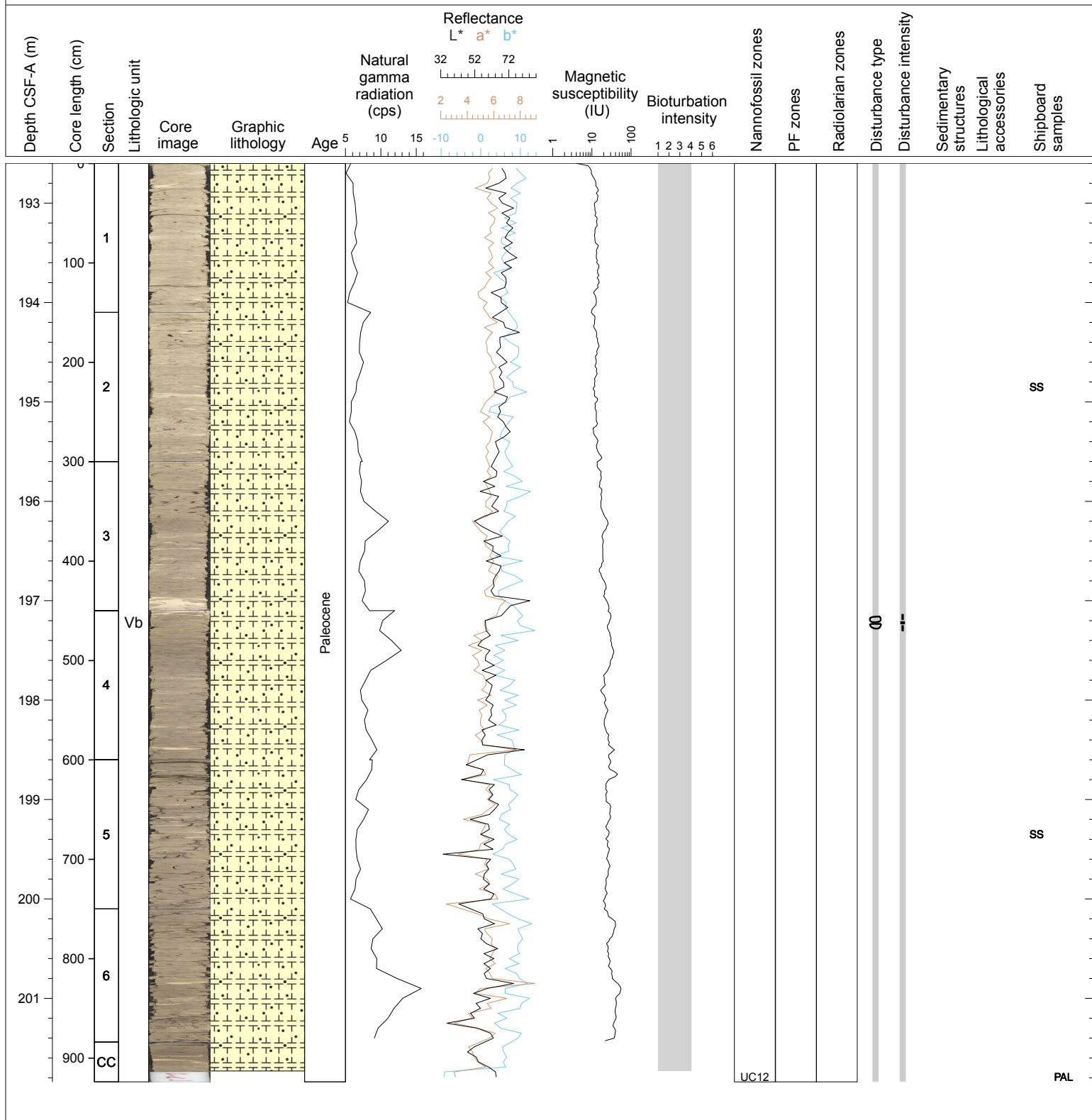
Hole 342-U1407B Core 19X, Interval 184.6-193.55 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-19X is composed of light greenish gray (5GY 8/1), very pale brown 10YR 8/2 and white (N 8) nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Section 1 is light greenish gray. A sharp contact at Section 1, 149 cm marks the transition to very pale brown (almost an orange hue) nannofossil chalk. Section 2 has well developed convoluted strata consistent with slumped strata. From Section 2 through the bottom of Core 19X mm-scale beds of coarser sediments (foraminifera) are present for many intervals, implying minimal disruption by bioturbation. Fall-in disturbs the top 28 cm of Section 1.



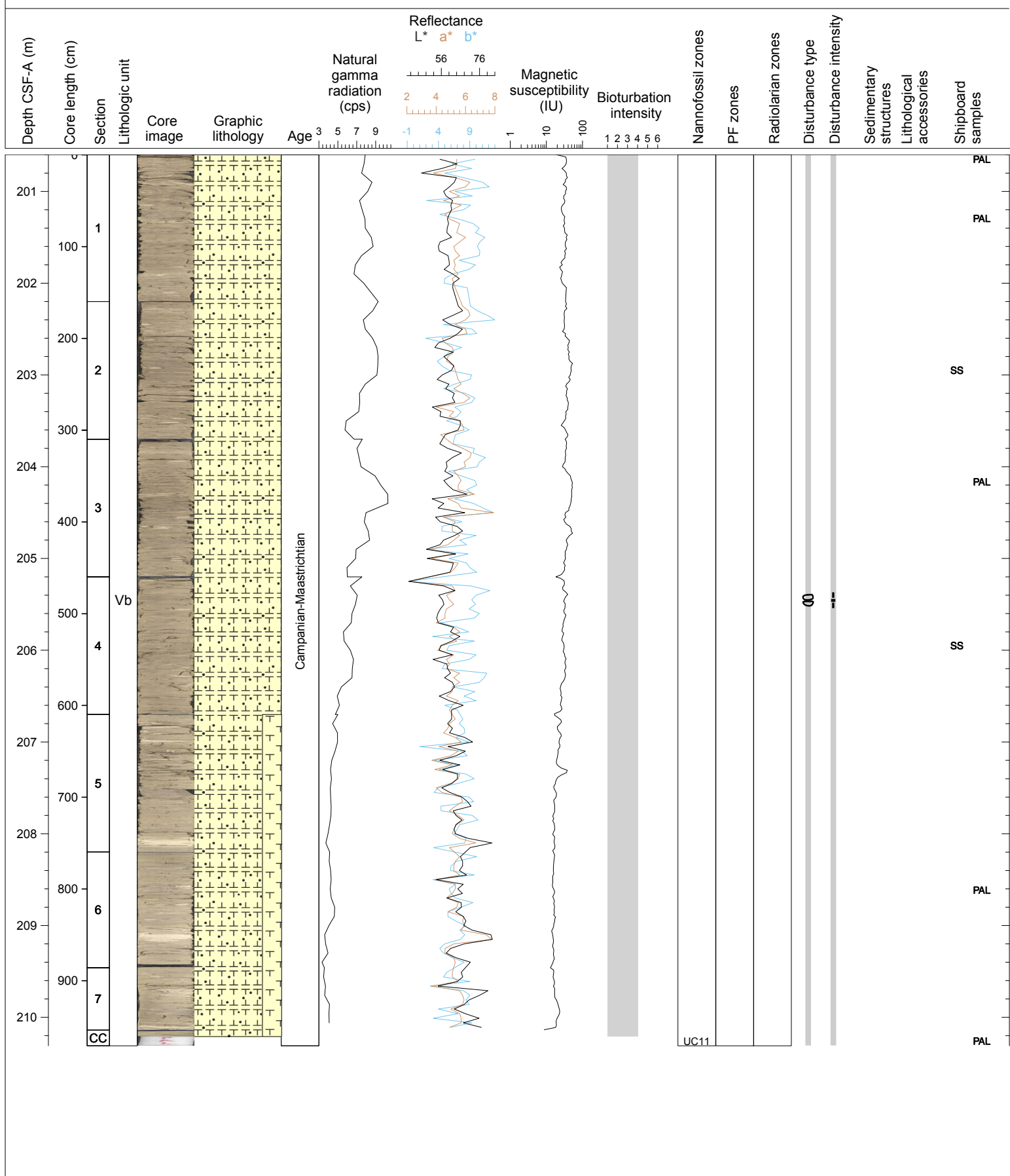
Hole 342-U1407B Core 20X, Interval 192.6-201.84 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-20X is composed of very pale brown (10YR 8/2) to pale brown (10YR 7/2) nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Color grades continuously to from the very pale brown to pale brown over the length of the core. Burrowing produces a highly mottled appearance with discreet burrows being principally Zoophycos and Planolites with occasional Chondrites. Along with color darkening down-core, burrowing decreases slightly; short intervals in Sections 4 through CC appear as distinct beds (mm-scale laminations) of coarser sediment, implying minimal disruption by bioturbation.



Hole 342-U1407B Core 21X, Interval 200.6-210.31 m (CSF-A)

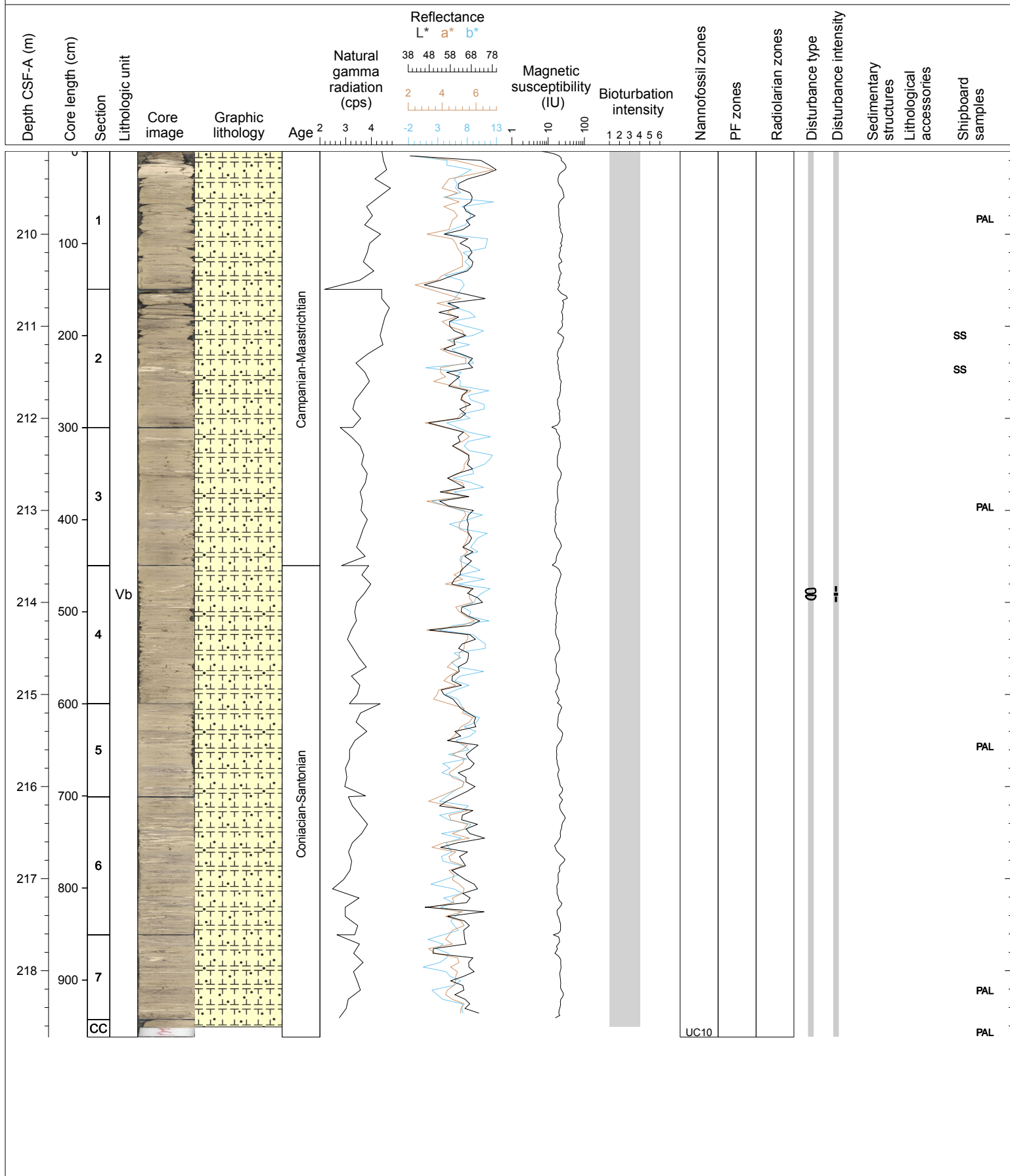
Core U1407B-21X is composed of pale brown (10YR 7/2) to light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) nannofossil chalk and nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Burrowing produces a highly mottled appearance with discreet burrows being principally Planolites and Chondrites. Centimeter-thick intervals of laminated beds are common throughout the core. Laminae are typically undulatory and laterally discontinuous. The entire core is biscuited and shows evidence for possible slumping in contorted and microfaulted laminae. Inoceramid prisms are found in Sections 2 and 3.





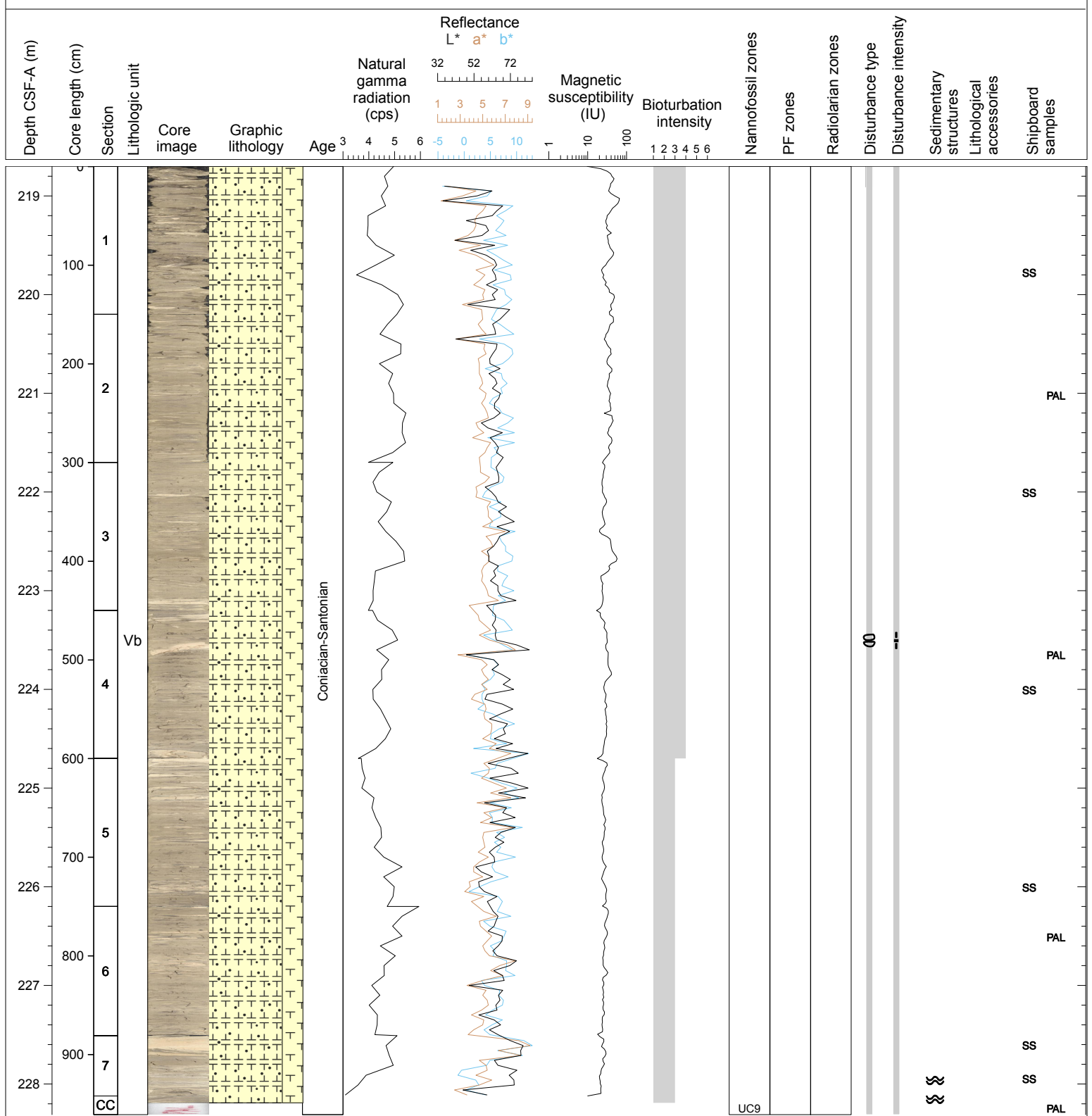
Hole 342-U1407B Core 22X, Interval 209.1-218.72 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-22X is composed of pale brown (10YR 7/2) to light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) nannofossil chalk and nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Burrowing produces a highly mottled appearance with discreet burrows being principally Planolites and Chondrites. Centimeter-thick intervals of laminated beds are common throughout the core. Laminae are typically undulatory and laterally discontinuous. The entire core is biscuited and shows evidence for possible slumping in contorted and microfaulted laminae. Inoceramid prisms are found in section 6, 54 cm.



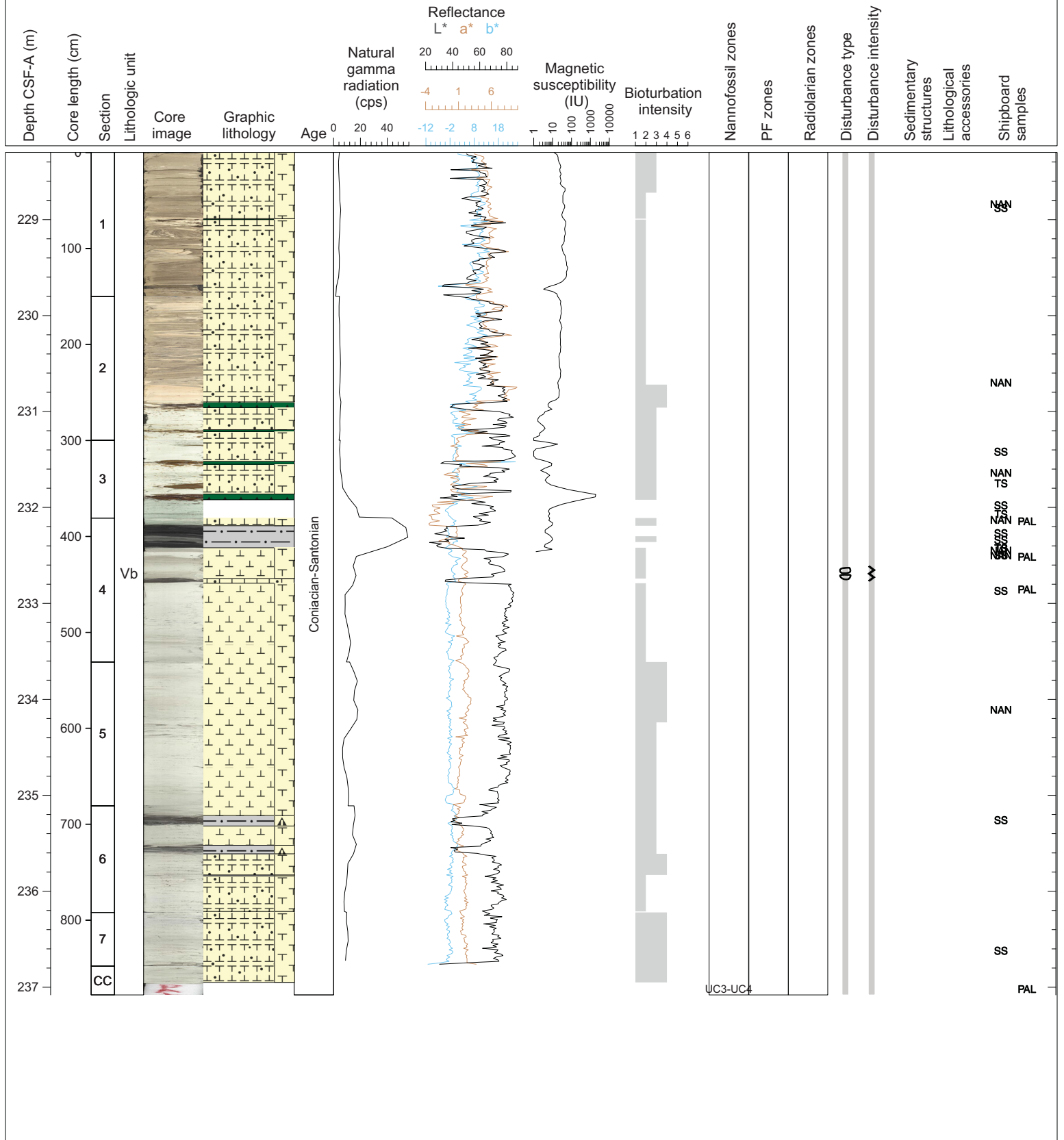
Hole 342-U1407B Core 23X, Interval 218.7-228.31 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-23X is a dominantly light gray (10YR 7/2) nanfossil chalk with foraminifera that alternates with comparably minor amounts of very pale brown (10YR 8/3) of the same lithology. Some intervals are distinctly laminated and variably disrupted by burrowing. Towards the bottom of the core, in Sections 7 and CC, the laminations are only slightly burrowed and have very small scale (<mm) deformation along lamina interfaces. Moderate biscuiting drilling disturbance is present throughout.



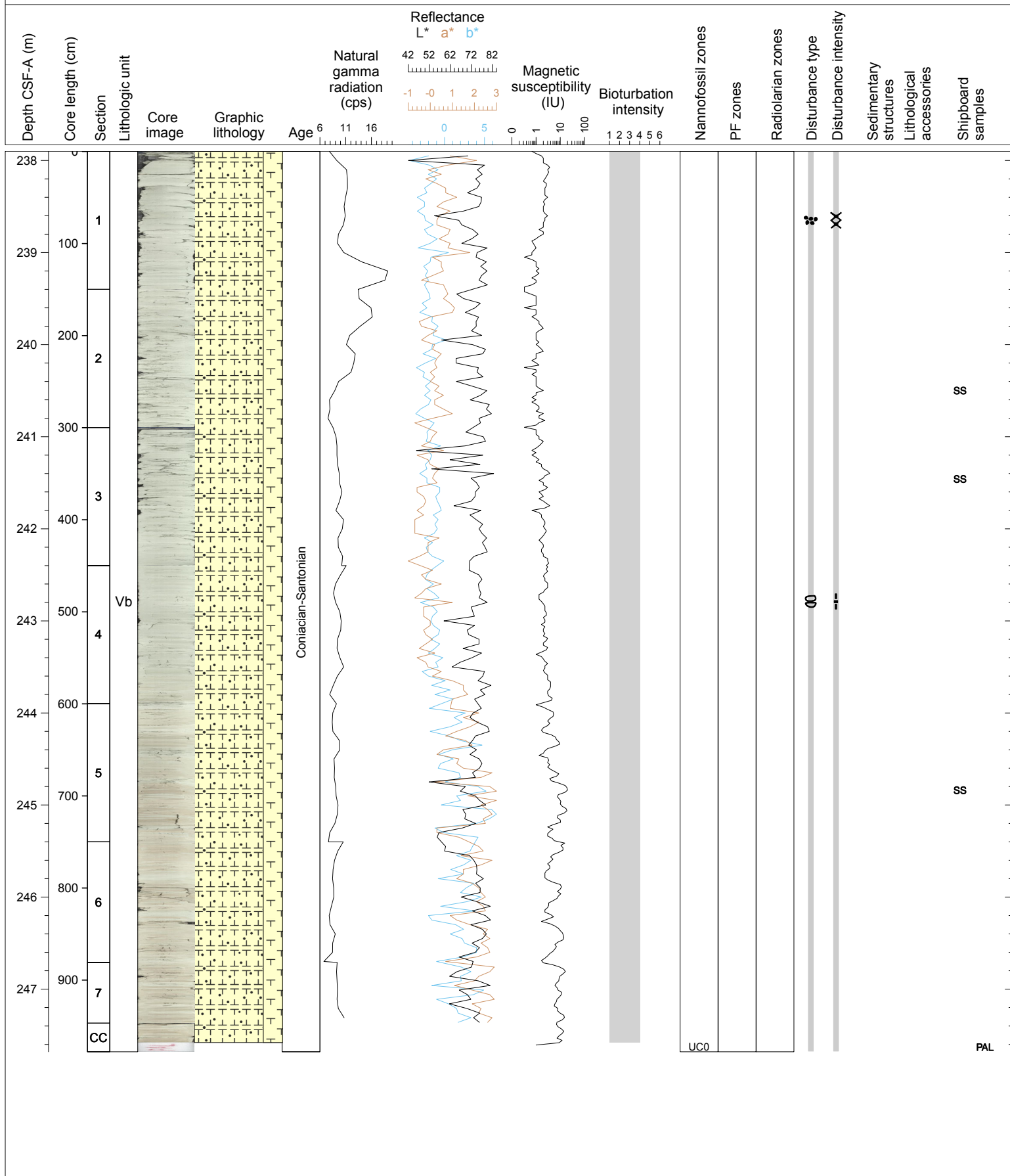
Hole 342-U1407B Core 24X, Interval 228.3-237.08 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-24X is composed of a mixed sedimentary package of nannofossil chalk with foraminifers, cm-scale chert layers and nodules, nannofossil ooze, organic matter-rich clay and clayey nannofossil chalk with organic matter. Section 1 through Section 2, 92 cm is composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/3), pale brown (10YR 7/4) and pink (7.5YR 8/3) mm-scale to sub-mm-scale laminated nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Laminae are discontinuous over the cm-scale, have variable thickness and occasionally coalesce. This interval is disturbed by drilling and slumping and may be impacting the ability to resolve laminae character. Section 2, 91 cm to Section 3, 57 cm is a pink (7.5YR 8/3) nannofossil chalk overlying white nannofossil chalk with with brown chert (10YR 3/4). Section 3, 60 cm through Section 4, 9 cm is a mm to sub-mm laminated pale green (5G 8/2) nannofossil chalk. Section 4, 9 to 31 cm is a sub-mm to mm-scale laminated black clay with organic matter with an interbedded dark gray shale with organic matter. Chondrites burrows are present in the interbedded dark gray shale. Sub-mm pyrite crystals are visible under direct light. At the base of the black shale, white, nannofossil ooze laminae interbed. Section 4, 31 through 63 cm is composed of white nannofossil ooze foraminifers. Section 4, 63 cm through 68 cm is a very dark gray (N 7), sub-mm nannofossil chalk with organic matter interlaminated with white calcareous laminae. White laminae are discontinuous (starved) and wavy. Section 4, 68 cm through CC, 30 cm is a white to very light gray nannofossil chalk with foraminifers. Bioturbation within the chalks is slight to moderate and absent within the black shales. It should be noted that no obvious petroliferous or sulfurous odor was present when cores were split. The whole core is significantly biscuited, but core material is, in general, well recovered.



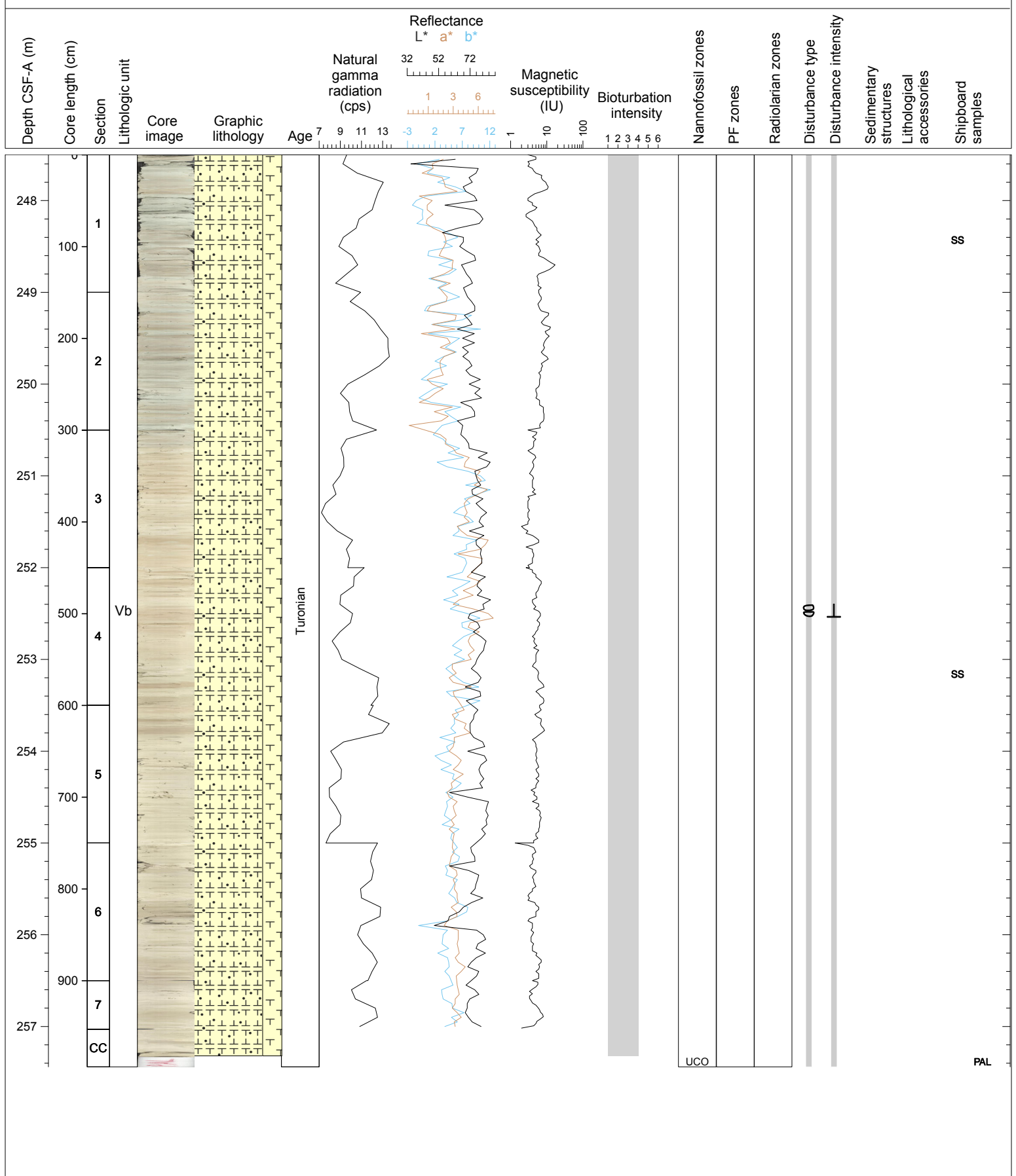
Hole 342-U1407B Core 25X, Interval 237.9-247.68 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-25X is a moderately bioturbated nannofossil chalk with foraminifera that is 5GY 8/1 (light greenish gray) in Sections 1-4 and then changes to a very pale brown (10YR 8/2) gradually through Section 5. The sediments have lamination that are variably disturbed by burrowing. Millimeter-scale fragments of inoceramid shells are dispersed throughout the core, but are especially apparent in Section 2. The core is moderately disturbed by biscuiting.



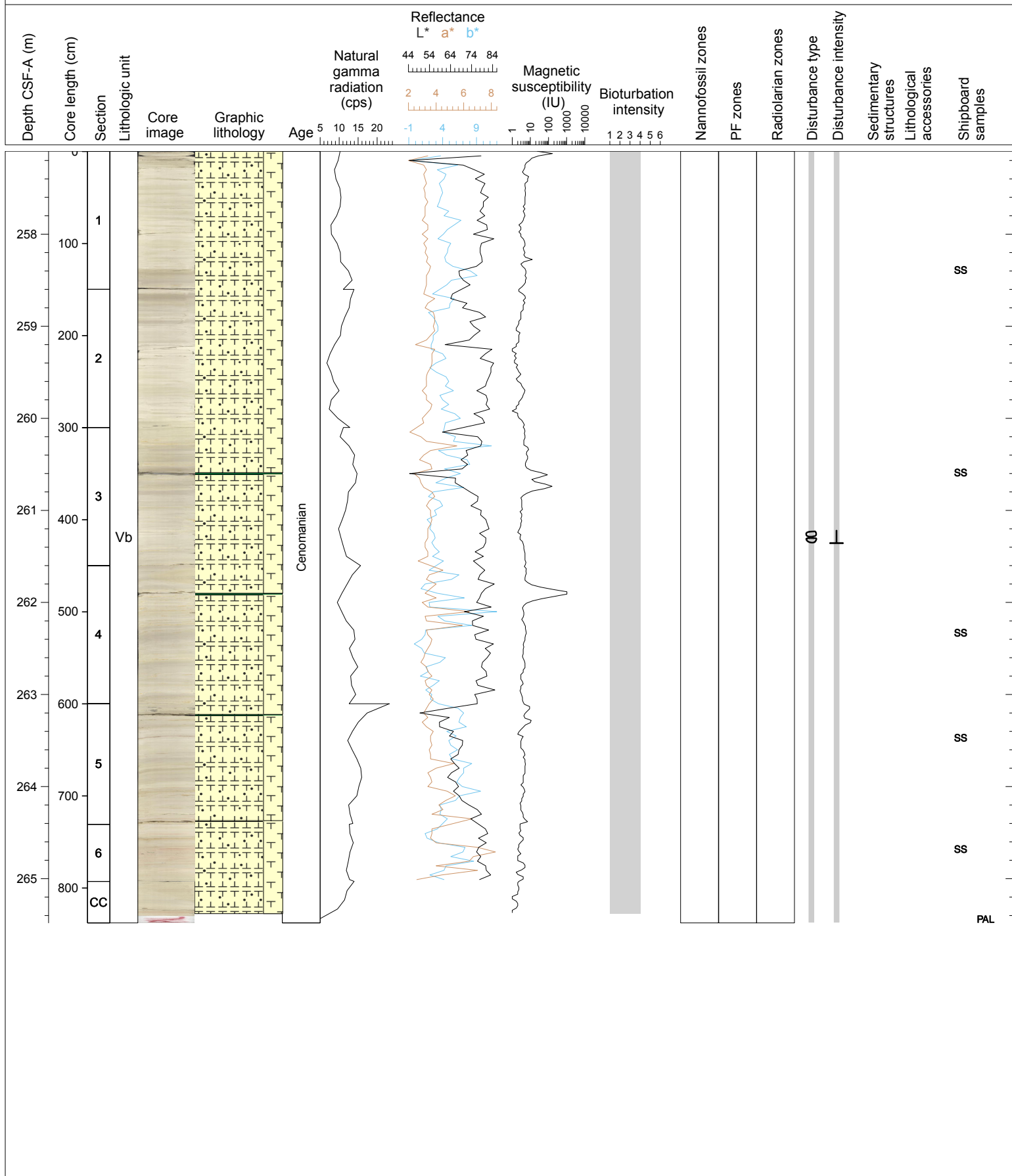
Hole 342-U1407B Core 26X, Interval 247.5-257.44 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-26X is a moderately bioturbated very pale brown (10YR 8/3) to white (2.5Y 8/1) nannofossil chalk with foraminifera. Two thin (<0.5 cm) layers of greenish-brown, laminated sediment occurs at Section 4, 142 cm and Section 5, 15 cm. The burrowing intensity directly above and beneath these layers is noticeably lower for a few centimeters. The core is slightly disturbed by biscuiting throughout.



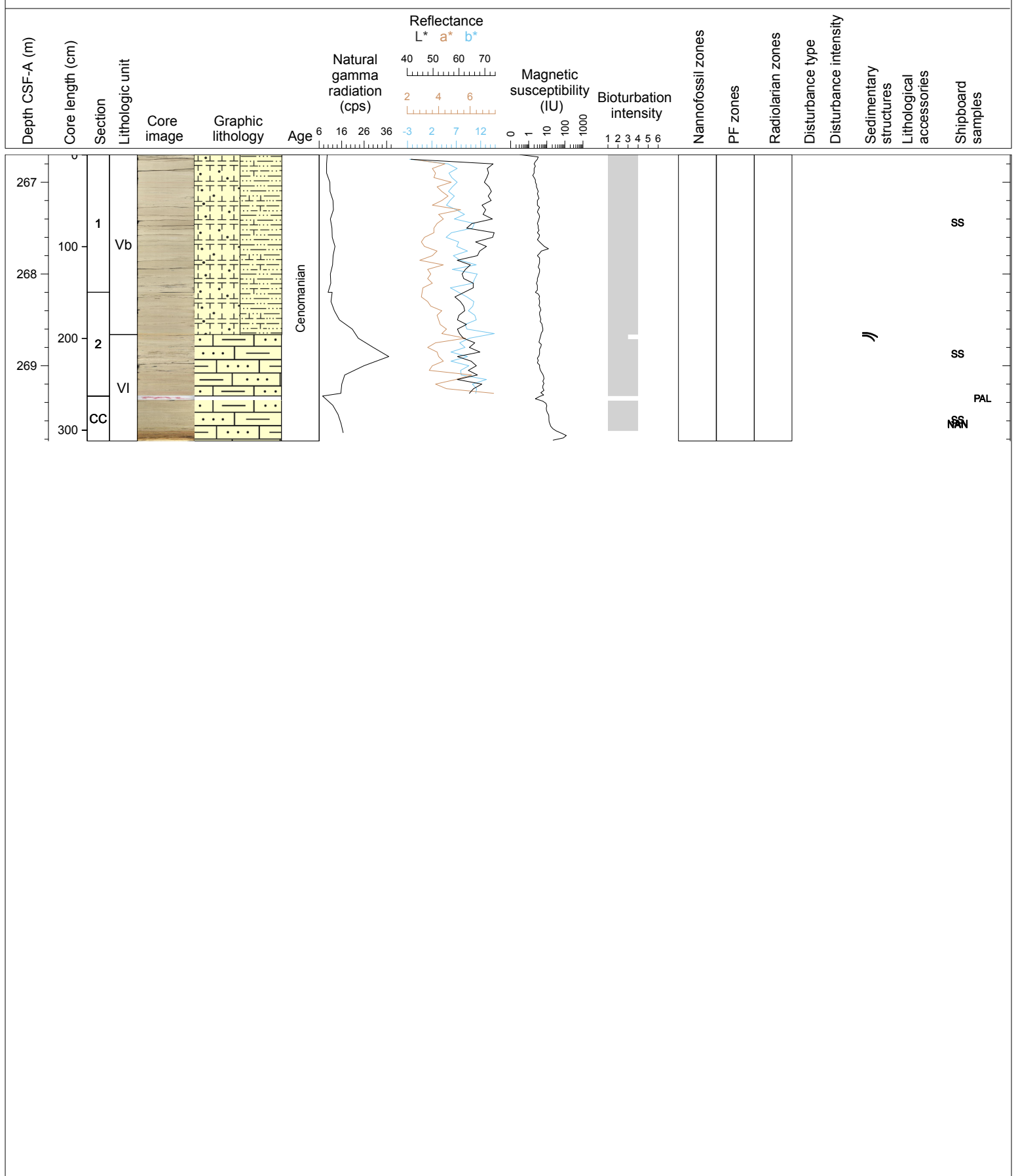
Hole 342-U1407B Core 27X, Interval 257.1-265.48 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-27X is a moderately bioturbated pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) nanofossil chalk with foraminifera. Rust-colored flecks, commonly concentrated into layers (likely oxidized sulfides) are present in Sections 3-CC. The core catcher has a macroscopic belemnite fragment at 26 cm. The core is moderately disturbed by a biscuiting-style deformation throughout.



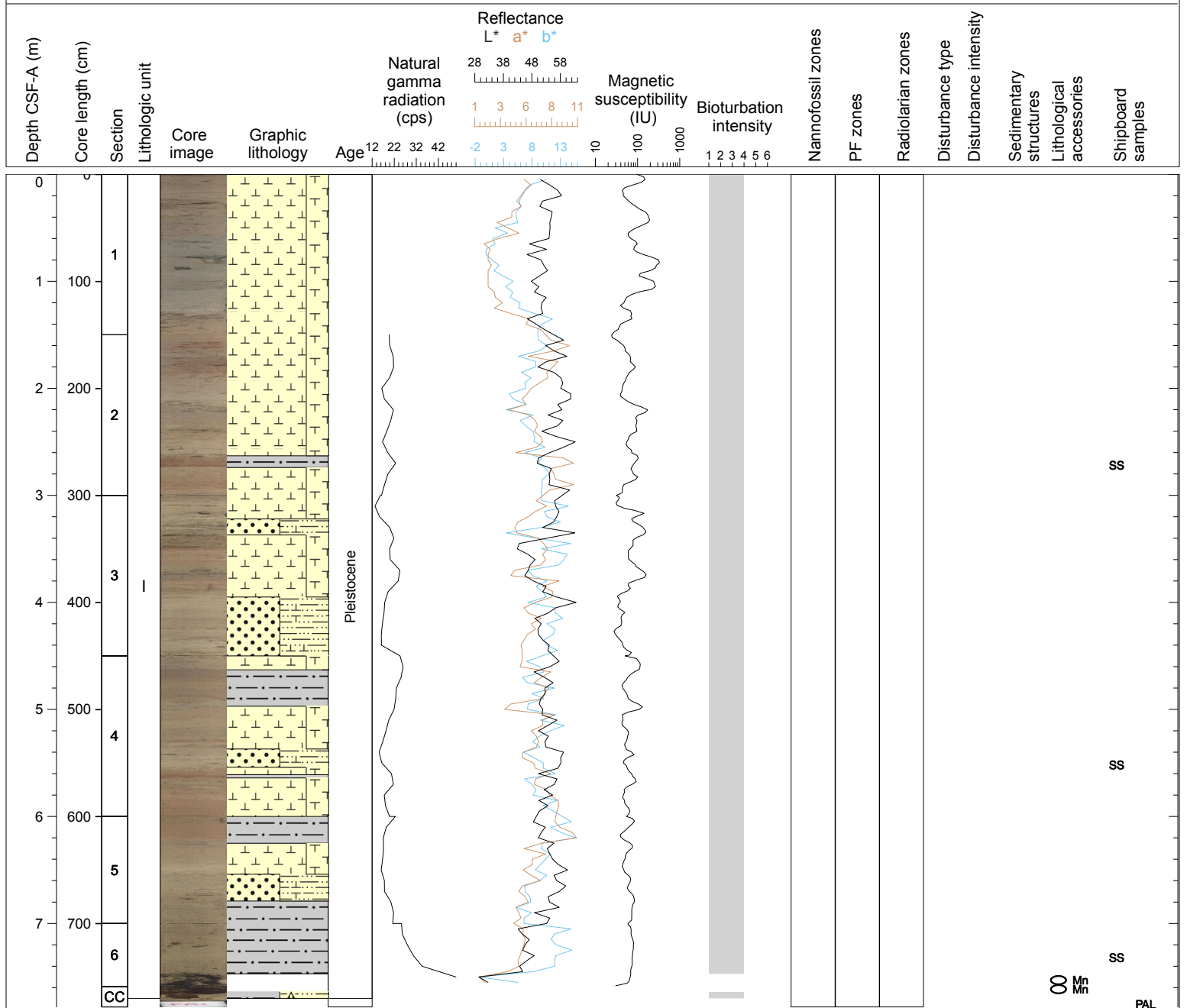
Hole 342-U1407B Core 28X, Interval 266.7-269.82 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407B-28X is a light gray (2.5Y 7/2) foraminiferal nannofossil chalk in Sections 1 and upper 46 cm of Section 2. From this point downcore the sediment transitions to a very fine- to fine-grained sandstone. The layering observed in the sandstone is discontinuous and not well developed, likely disrupted by burrowing. The composition of the sandstone appears to be a combination of foraminifera and other (potentially reworked) carbonate material. The very base of the CC is a rusty brown bed with very coarse sand to small pebbles within a finer matrix. The sorting is poor and there is a weak normal grading to the coarse-tail fraction. The CC shows a nice upward-fining trend. Macroscopic belemnite fragments are seen throughout most of the core.



Hole 342-U1407C Core 1H, Interval 0.0-7.78 m (CSF-A)

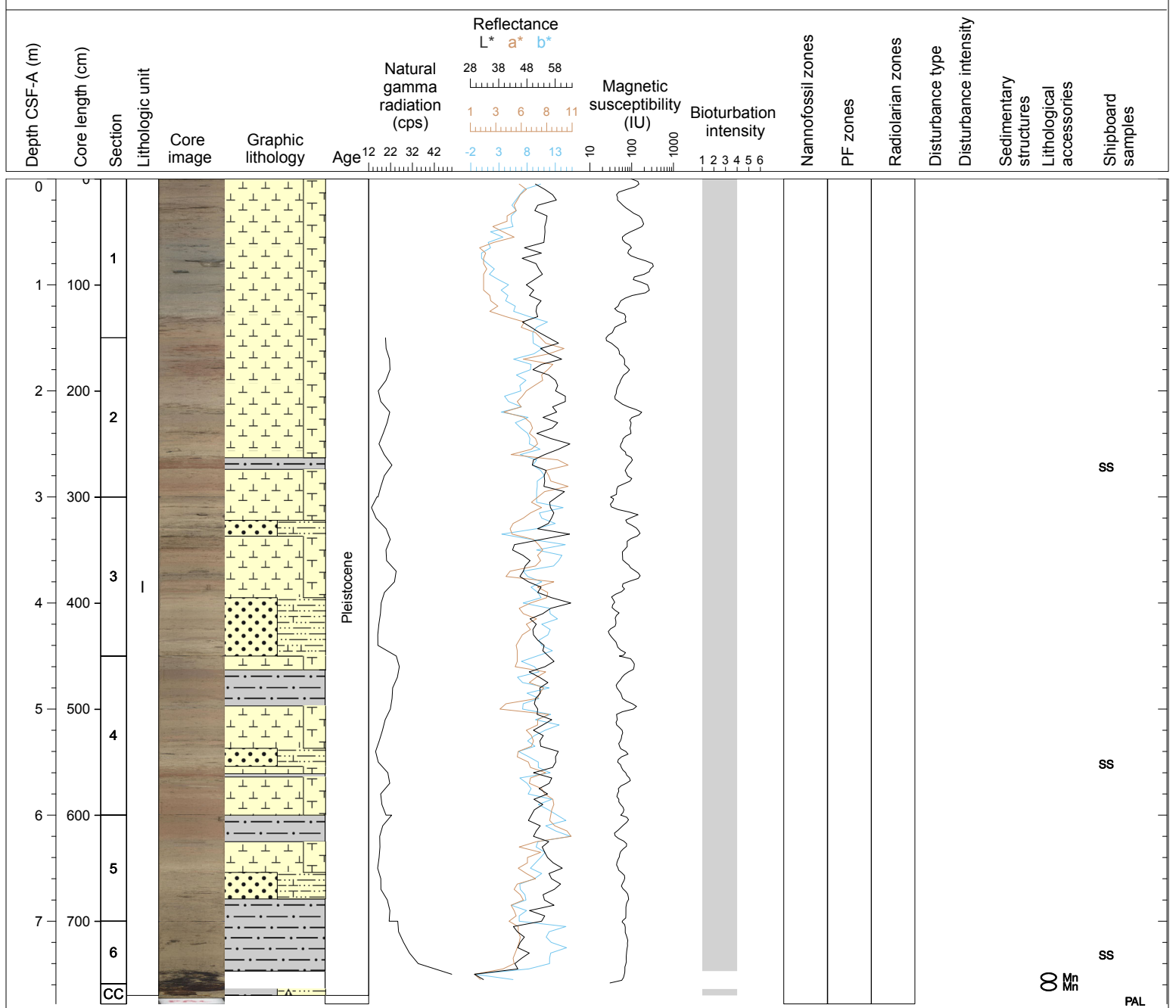
Core U1407C-1H is an alternating nannofossil ooze, foraminiferal sand, and clay of varying colors (at least 7 or 8, see the description for Munsell codes) and are generally moderately bioturbated. The foram sand beds and clay beds are 10-30 cm in thickness. Outsized lithic clasts (granule to pebble) are seen in Section 2, 70-71 cm and Section 5, 72-74 cm.





Hole 342-U1407C Core 1H, Interval 0.0-7.78 m (CSF-A)

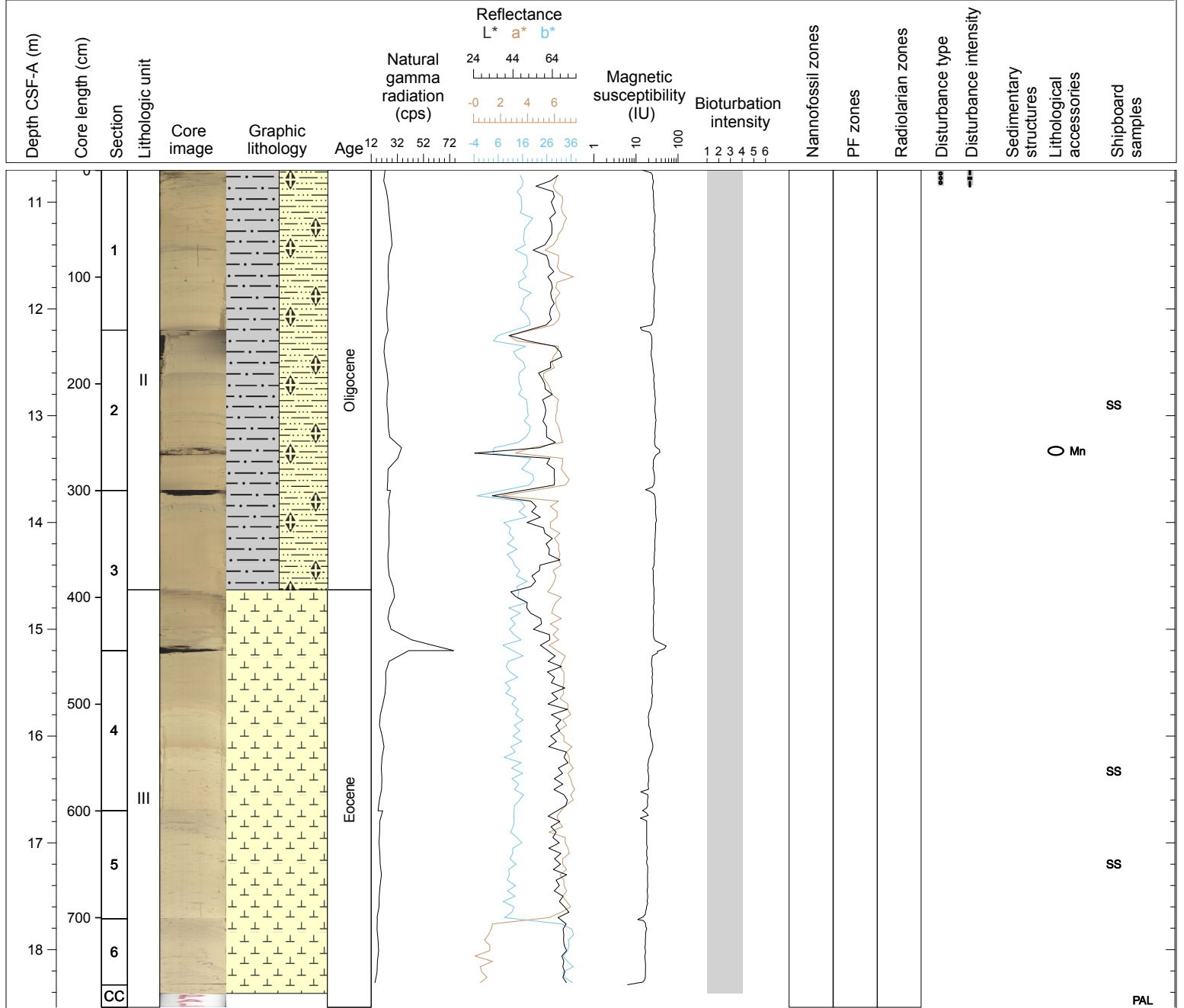
Core U1407C-1H is an alternating nannofossil ooze, foraminiferal sand, and clay of varying colors (at least 7 or 8, see the description for Munsell codes) and are generally moderately bioturbated. The foram sand beds and clay beds are 10-30 cm in thickness. Outsized lithic clasts (granule to pebble) are seen in Section 2, 70-71 cm and Section 5, 72-74 cm.



U1407C-21 Drilled interval

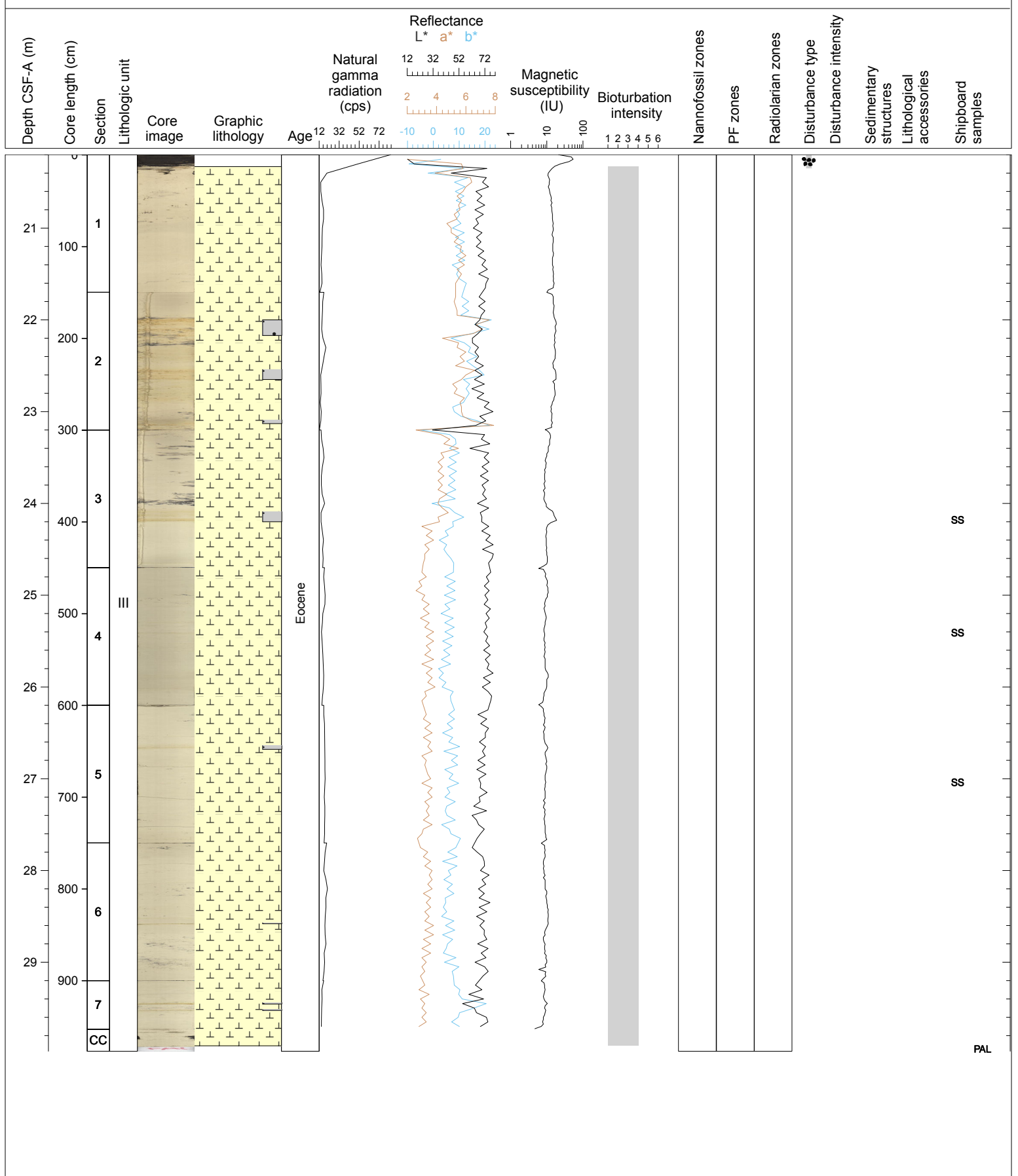
Hole 342-U1407C Core 3H, Interval 10.7-18.54 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-3H is a pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) nannofossil clay from Sections 1 through Section 4, 91 cm, below which it turns to a pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) nannofossil ooze. Thin (<1 cm), dark laminations of disseminated manganese are present in the Sections 1-3, along with a few large (entire core width) discrete manganese nodules. The nannofossil ooze in the lower part of the core contains pink nodules (likely montmorillonite) and some disseminated manganese. Bioturbation is generally moderate throughout, but varies from slight to heavy.



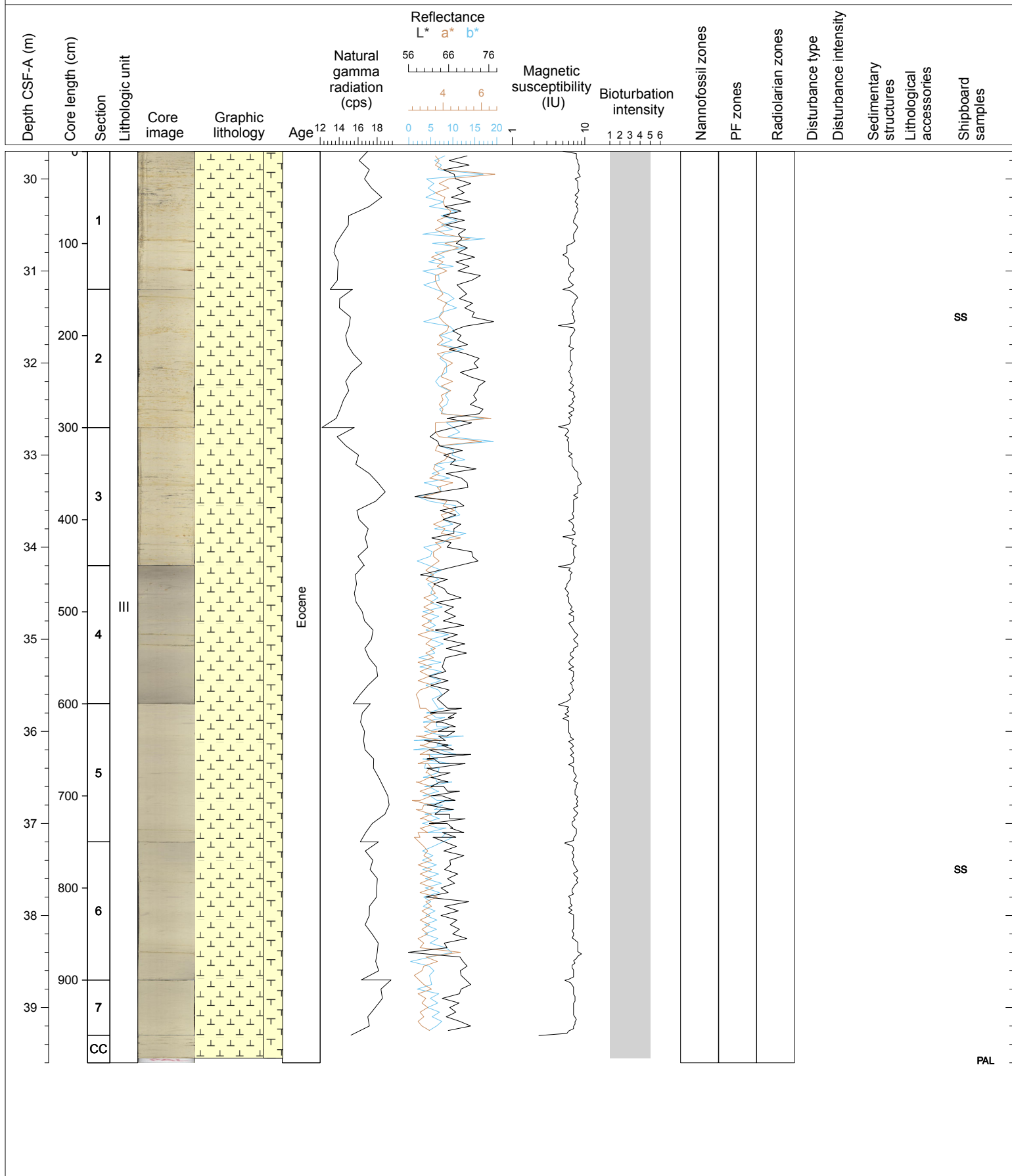
Hole 342-U1407C Core 4H, Interval 20.2-29.97 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-4H is a pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) nannofossil ooze. Several slightly siltier layers (<1-5 cm thick), which appear as pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4), are present throughout the core, especially in Sections 2 and 3. Dark mottling and patchiness is present in Sections 2 and 3 and is likely the result of burrowing-induced mottling of disseminated oxides. A large manganese nodule described along with fall-in occupies the first 15 cm of Section 1.



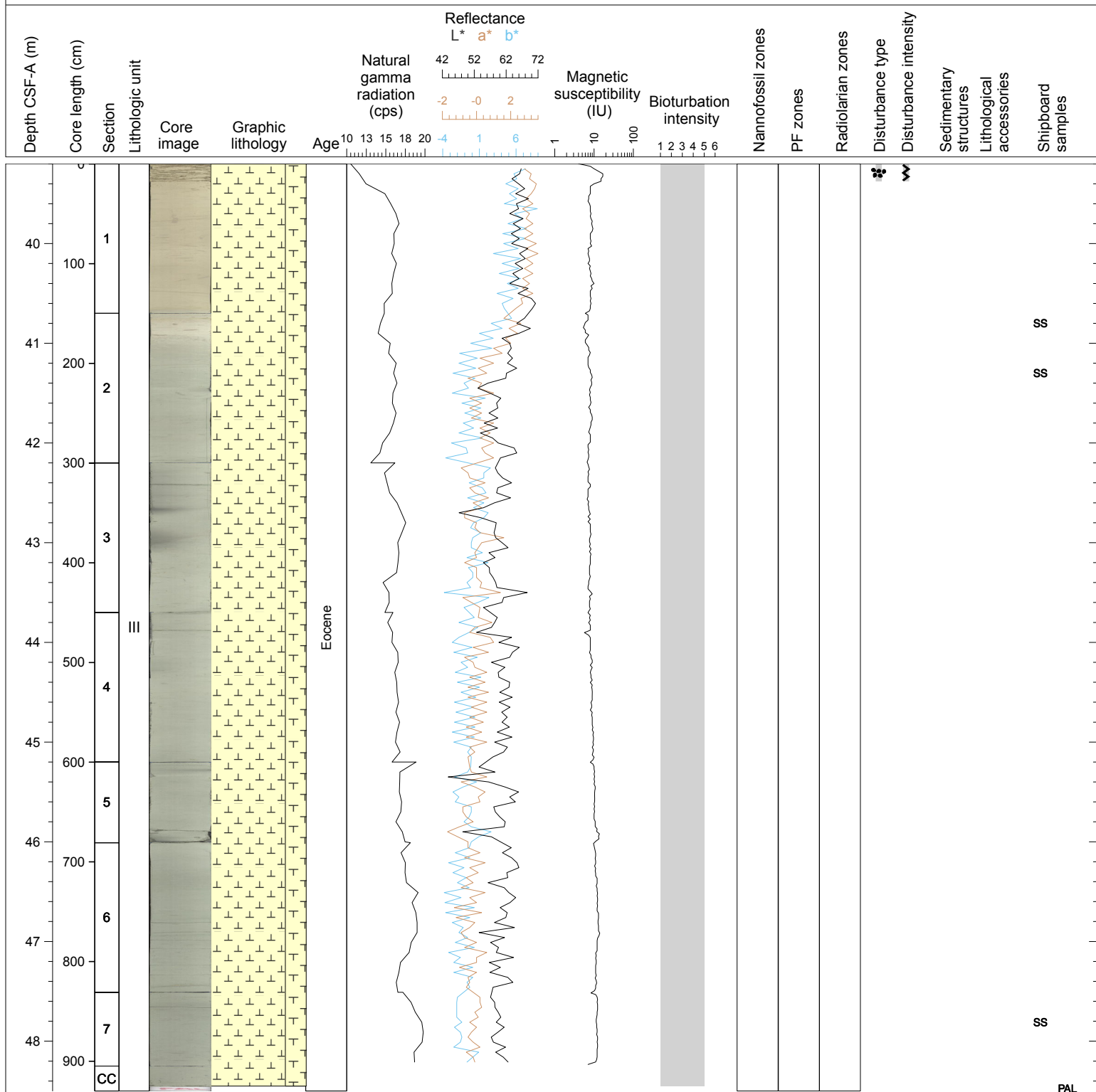
Hole 342-U1407C Core 5H, Interval 29.7-39.6 m (CSF-A)

Core U 1407C-5H is composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Rough-surfaced, 1 cm clay layers are present throughout Sections 1-6. Oocre colored Fe-oxides present throughout Sections 1-3. Clay layers are altered glauconite that are very common in the greenish gray sediments underlying cores. Disseminated mm-scale ocre oxide nodules are likely to be oxidized sulfides. Bioturbation is heavy throughout although rare slightly darker mottles are observed. The core appears free from drilling disturbance.



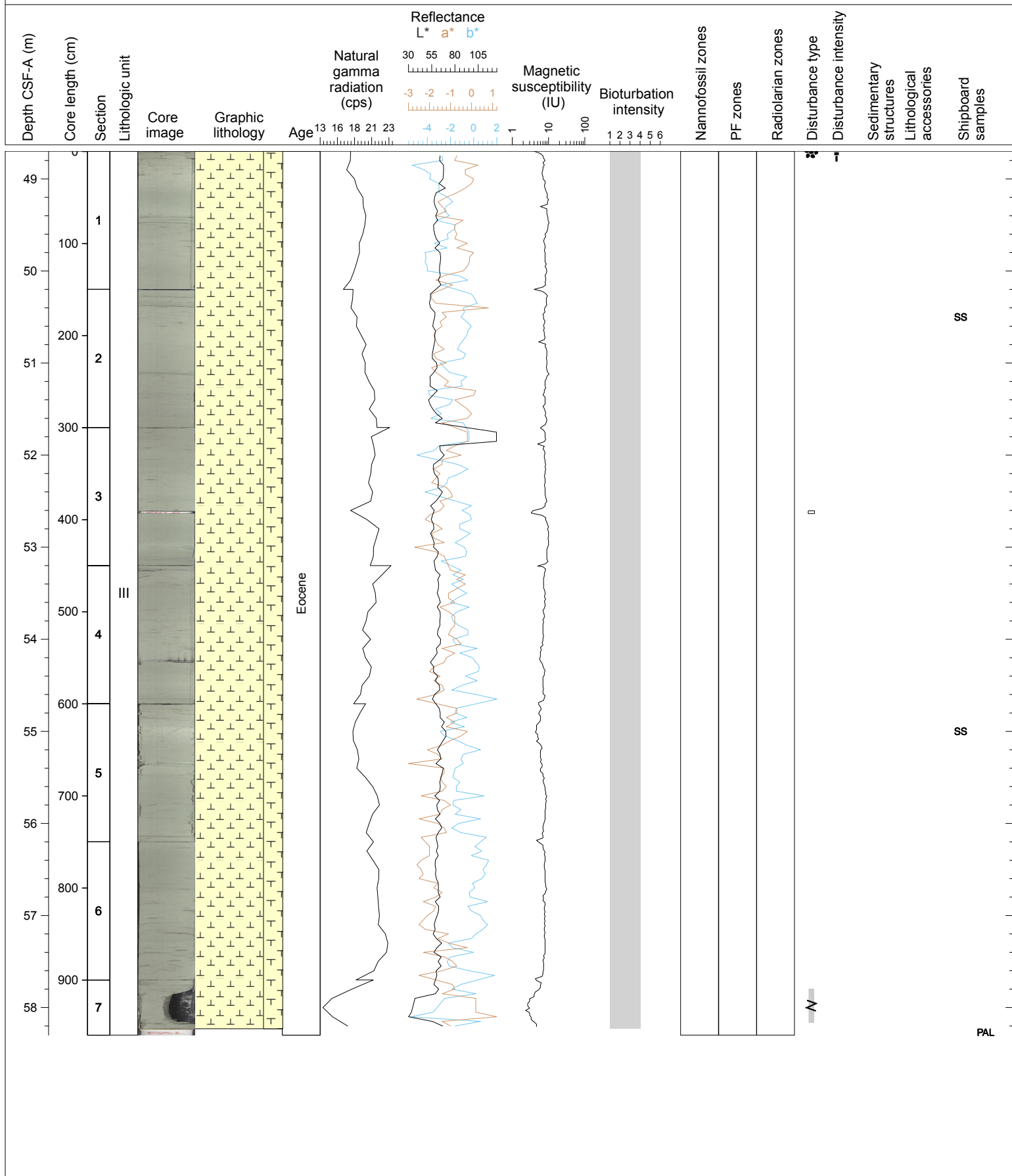
Hole 342-U1407C Core 6H, Interval 39.2-48.5 m (CSF-A)

Core U 1407C-6H is composed of light greenish gray (5YR 7/1) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers in Sections 2-CC. Section 1 contains the very pale brown (10YR 7/3) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers present in the previous cores, with a gradational contact to light greenish grey between 30-45 cm in Section 2. Rare green glauconitic horizons begin in Section 3, 22 cm and likely correspond to the light tan to ocre hued horizons present in previous cores. Bioturbation is heavy with discreet burrows being Planolites and poorly expressed Zoophycos. Rare black sulfide blebs are found in the light greenish gray sediments. Note that Sections 3 and 5 undulate due to core splitting and will likely give an uneven appearance to core color that is artifactual. Fall-in disturbs the top 18 cm of Section 1.



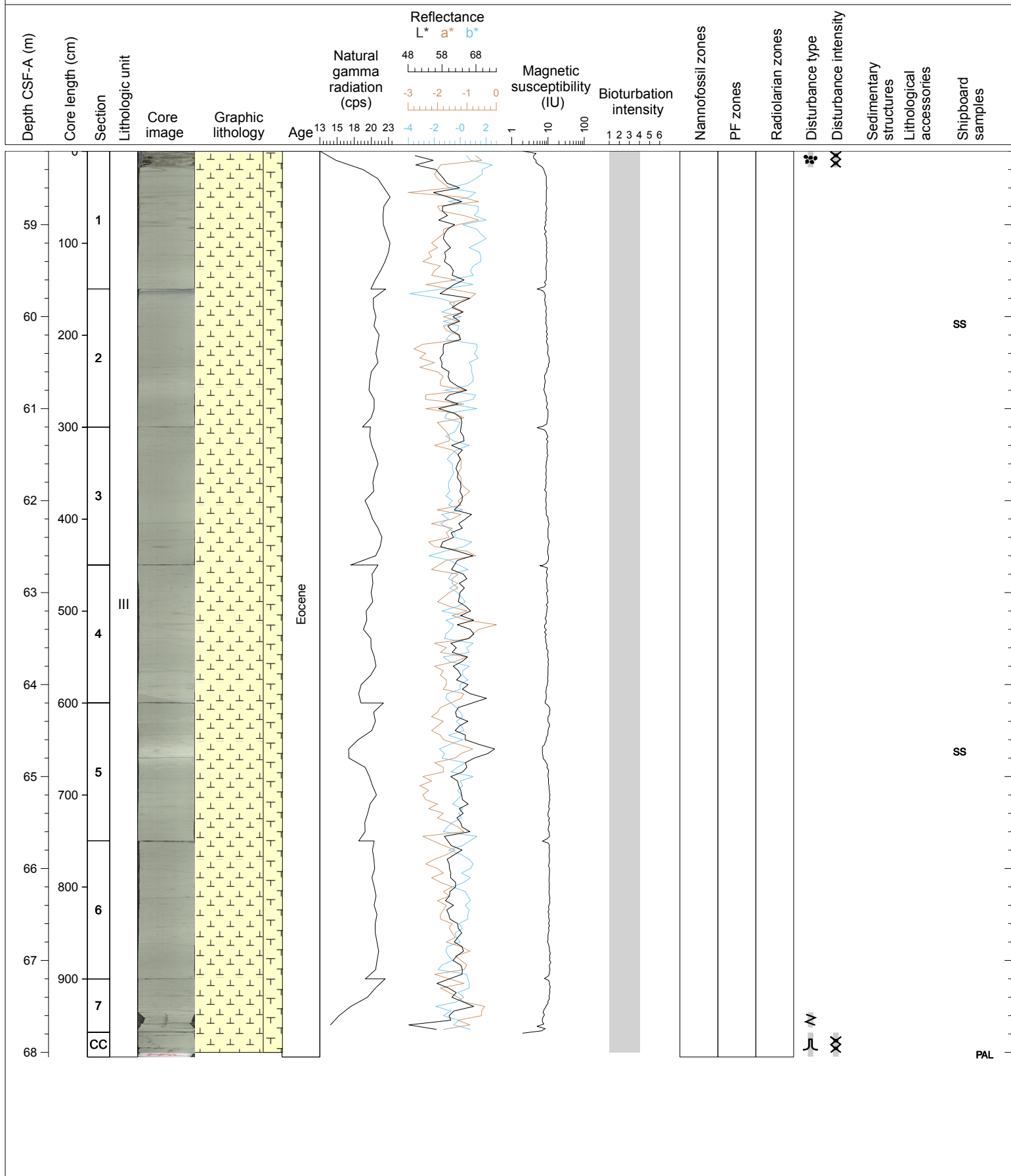
Hole 342-U1407C Core 7H, Interval 48.7-58.3 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-7H is composed of light greenish gray (5YR 7/1) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Bioturbation ranges from moderate to heavy with discreet burrows being large Chondrites, Planolites and poorly expressed Zoophycos. Rare green glauconitic horizons and disseminated sulfide flecks, blebs and horizons occur throughout. Decimeter scale banding in bioturbation background color (from relatively light to dark) occurs throughout. Typically the lighter intervals contain more brown burrow mottles. Core disturbance includes slight fall-in in Section 1 (0-5 cm), a void in Section 3 (90.5-93.5 cm), and a crushed liner in Section 7 (9-47 cm).



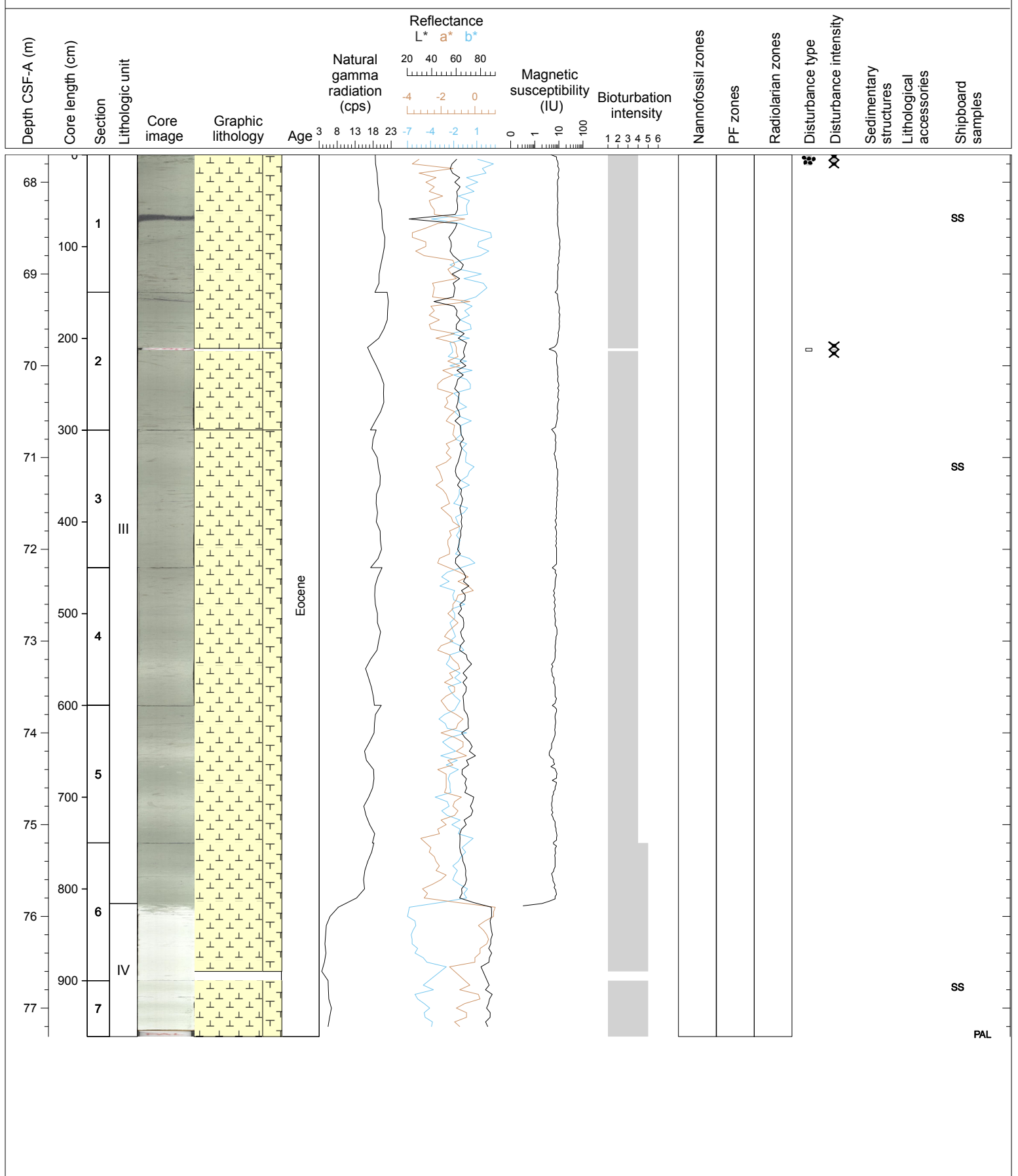
Hole 342-U1407C Core 8H, Interval 58.2-68.05 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-8H is composed of light greenish gray (5YR 7/1) nanofossil ooze with foraminifers. Bioturbation ranges from moderate to heavy with discreet burrows being large Chondrites, Planolites and poorly expressed Zoophycos. Rare green glauconitic horizons and disseminated sulfide flecks, blebs and horizons occur throughout. Decimeter scale banding in bioturbation background color (from relatively light to dark) occurs throughout. There is a notable white, carbonate-rich interval in Section 5, 45 to 60 cm. Fal-in disturbs the first 18 cm of Section 1, and flow-in the entire duration of the core catcher.



Hole 342-U1407C Core 9H, Interval 67.7-77.31 m (CSF-A)

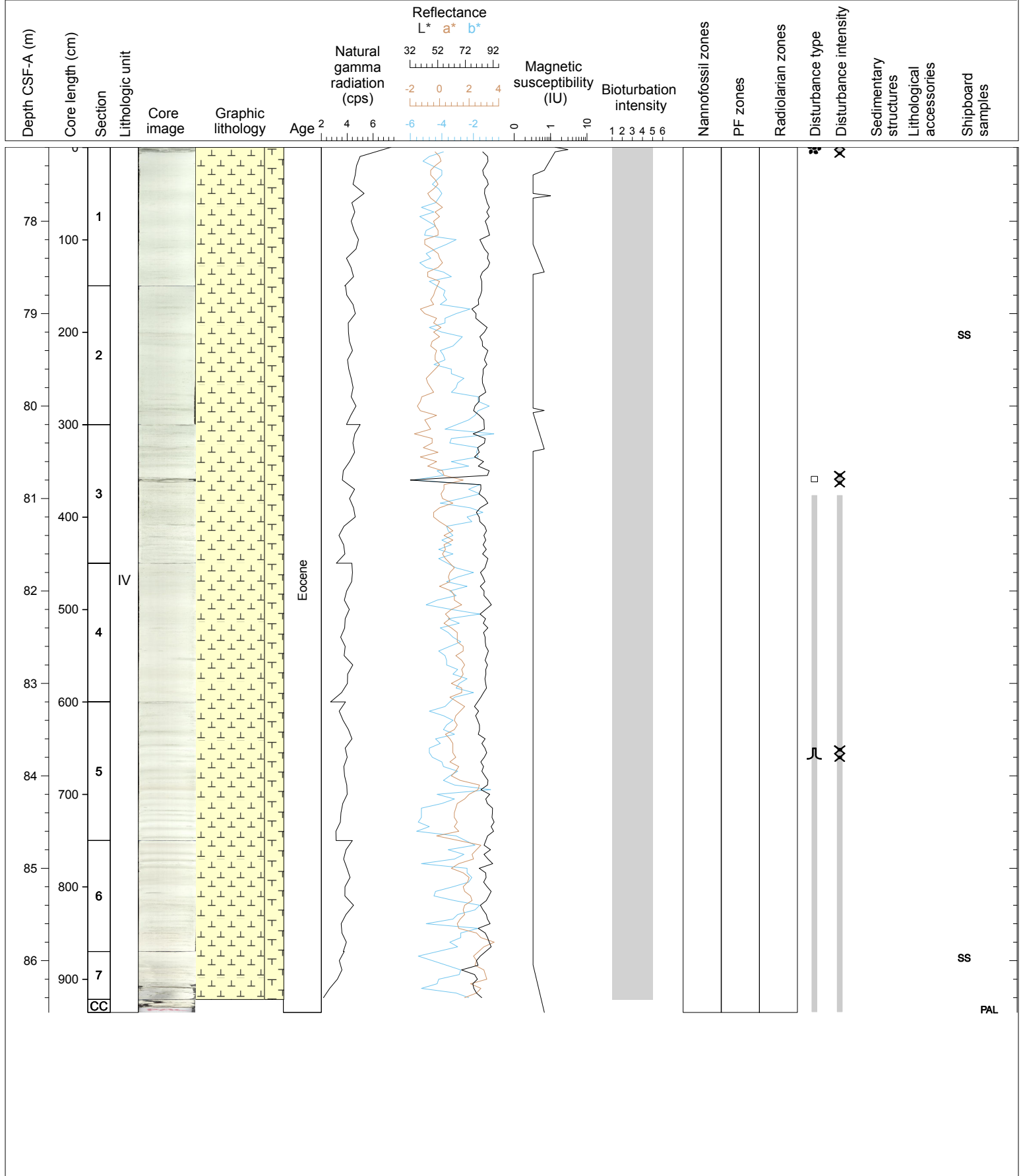
Core U1407C-9H is composed of light greenish gray (5YR 7/1) nanofossil ooze with foraminifers. Bioturbation ranges from moderate to heavy with discreet burrows being large Chondrites, Planolites and poorly expressed Zoophycos. Rare green glauconitic horizons and disseminated sulfide flecks, blebs and horizons occur throughout. Decimeter scale banding in bioturbation background color (from relatively light to dark) occurs throughout, with the color becoming more pronounced moving down-core. Transition to white (N 8) nanofossil ooze with foraminifers occurs in Section 6, 66 cm. We are presuming that bioturbation is heavy, but color is such that compositional or textural differences are hard to discern. Fall-in disturbs the first 12 cm of Section 1 and a void occurs from 61-64 cm in Section 2.





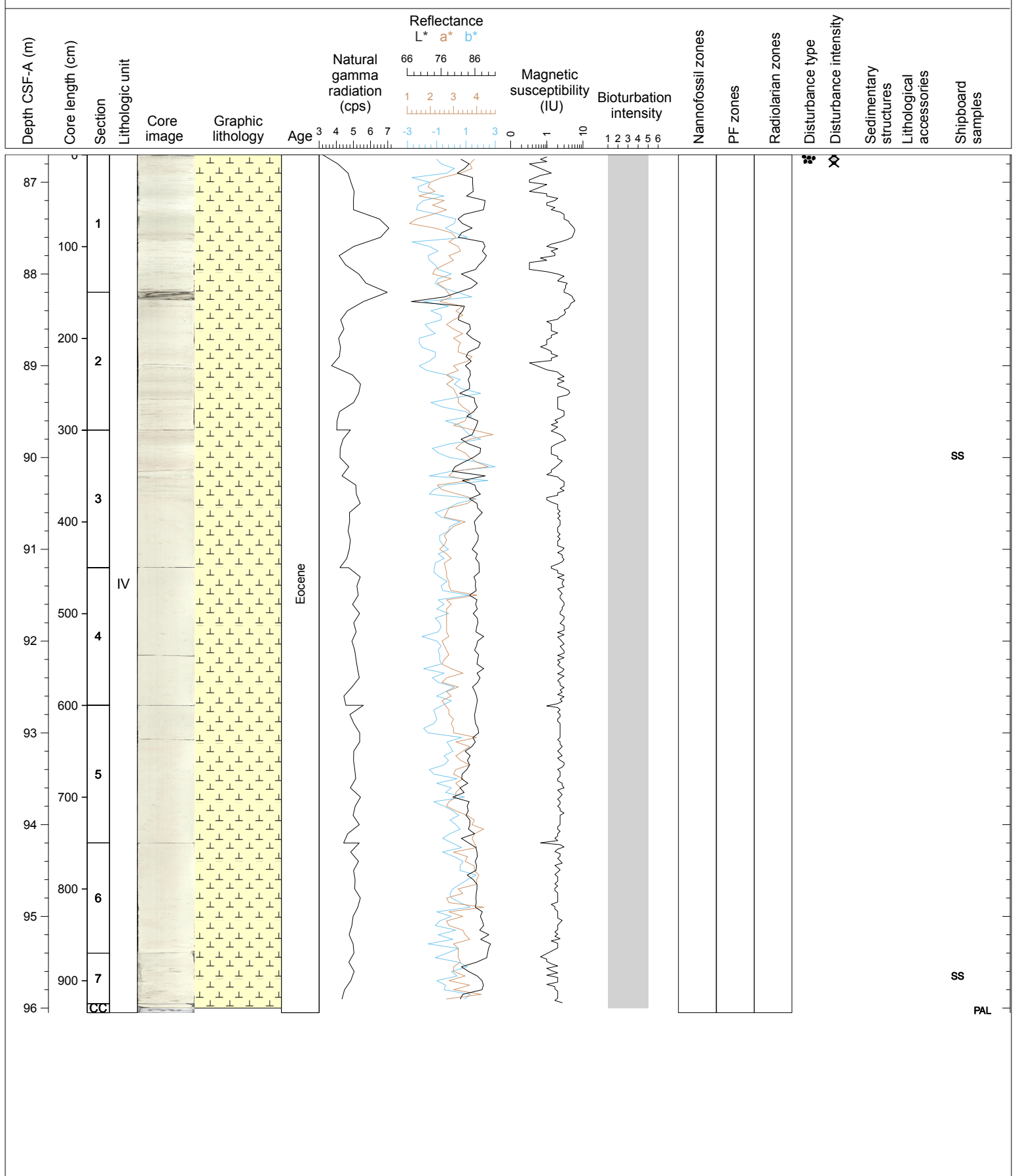
Hole 342-U1407C Core 10H, Interval 77.2-86.56 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-10H is composed of white (N8) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers with regularly spaced cm-scale bands of very light gray (N 7.5) nannofossil ooze that in some cases has a very light pink color. Bioturbation is extensive to complete. Color has an icy-blue quality. Radiolarians are also present, with minor lithologies being nannofossil ooze with radiolarians. Fall-in disturbs the top 5 cm of Section 1. Flow-in is suggested for part of Section 3 through the core catcher on the basis of a pink bank running up the middle of the core.



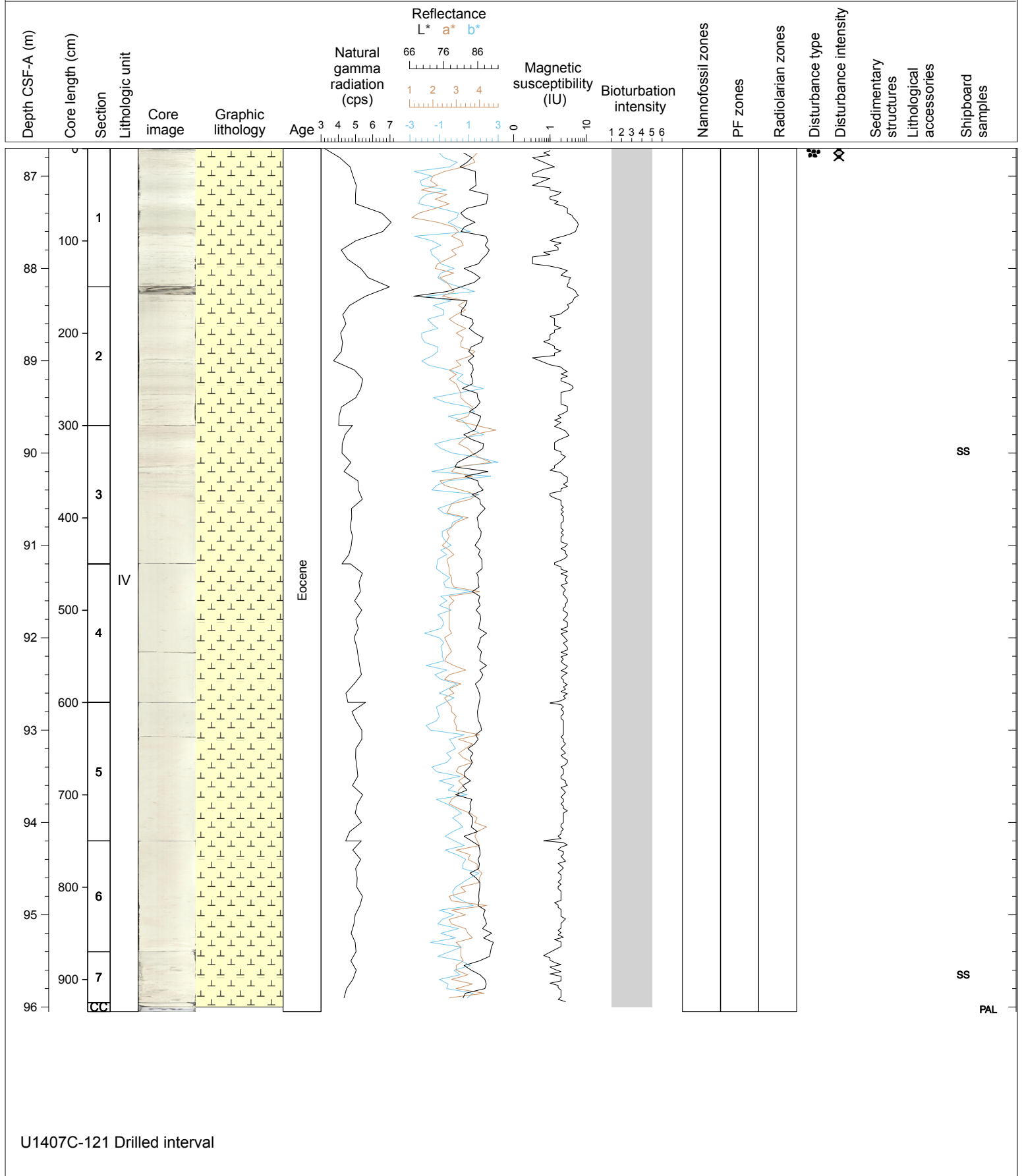
Hole 342-U1407C Core 11H, Interval 86.7-96.05 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-11H is composed of white (N8) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers with regularly spaced cm-scale bands of very light pink nannofossil ooze. Bioturbation is extensive to complete. Color has an icy-blue quality. Radiolarians are also present, with minor lithologies being nannofossil ooze with radiolarians. A prominent, but subtle vertical feature from Section 3, 76 cm through the end of the core sadly appears to be flow-in. Fall-in disturbs the top 10-cm of Section 1.



Hole 342-U1407C Core 11H, Interval 86.7-96.05 m (CSF-A)

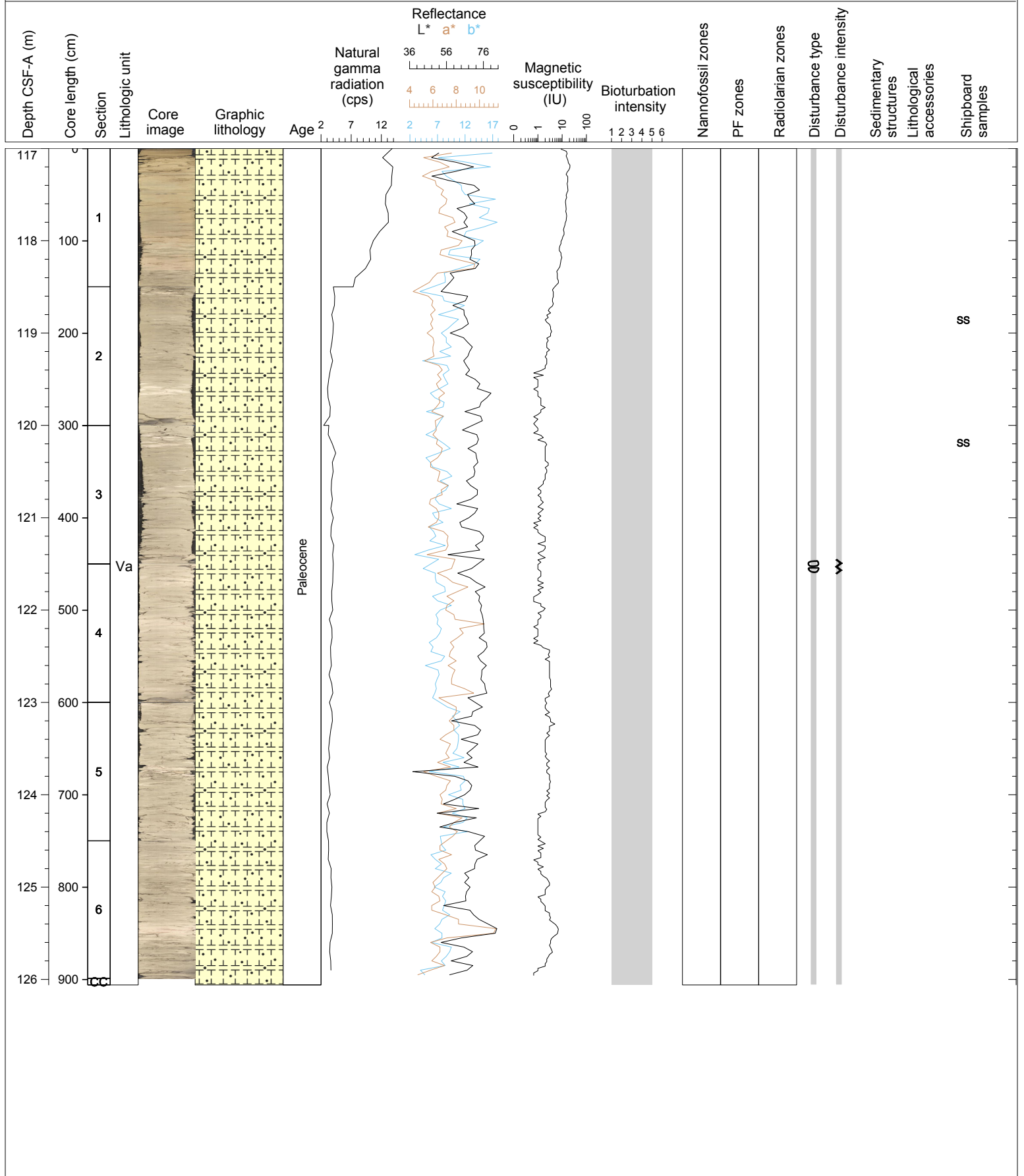
Core U1407C-11H is composed of white (N8) nannofossil ooze with foraminifers with regularly spaced cm-scale bands of very light pink nannofossil ooze. Bioturbation is extensive to complete. Color has an icy-blue quality. Radiolarians are also present, with minor lithologies being nannofossil ooze with radiolarians. A prominent, but subtle vertical feature from Section 3, 76 cm through the end of the core sadly appears to be flow-in. Fall-in disturbs the top 10-cm of Section 1.



U1407C-121 Drilled interval

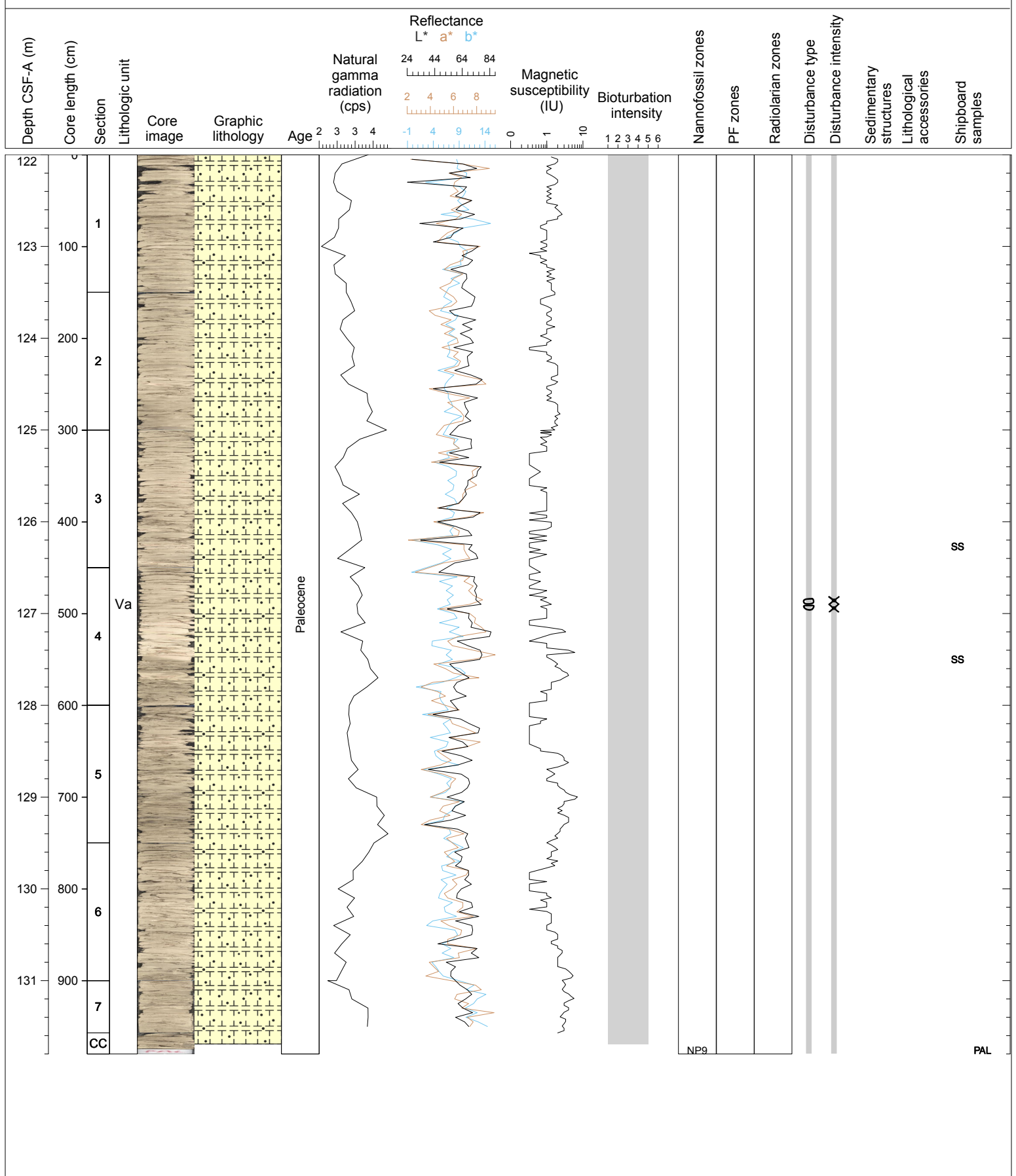
Hole 342-U1407C Core 13X, Interval 117.0-126.06 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-13H is composed of very pale brown to light gray (10YR 7/4, 10YR 8/2, 10YR 7/2), heavily bioturbated, nannofossil chalk with cream colored (white by munsell) spots. This interval is heavily biscuited. Discrete Planolites burrows are present, but uncommon.



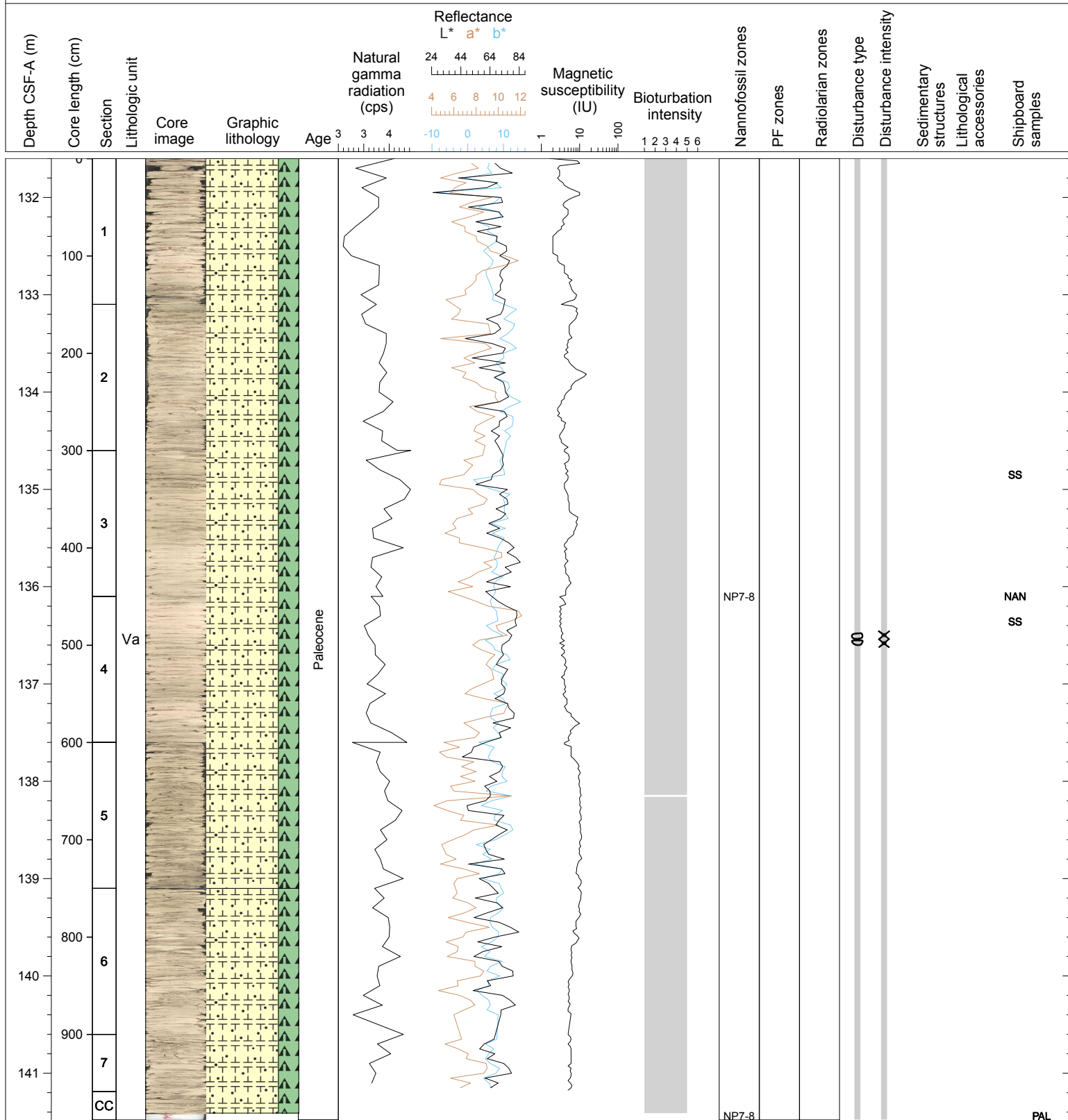
Hole 342-U1407C Core 14X, Interval 122.0-131.8 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-14H is composed of very pale brown to light gray (10YR 7/4, 10YR 8/2, 10YR 7/2), heavily bioturbated nannofossil chalk with cream colored (white by munsell) spots. This interval is heavily biscuited. Discete Planolites burrows are present, but uncommon.



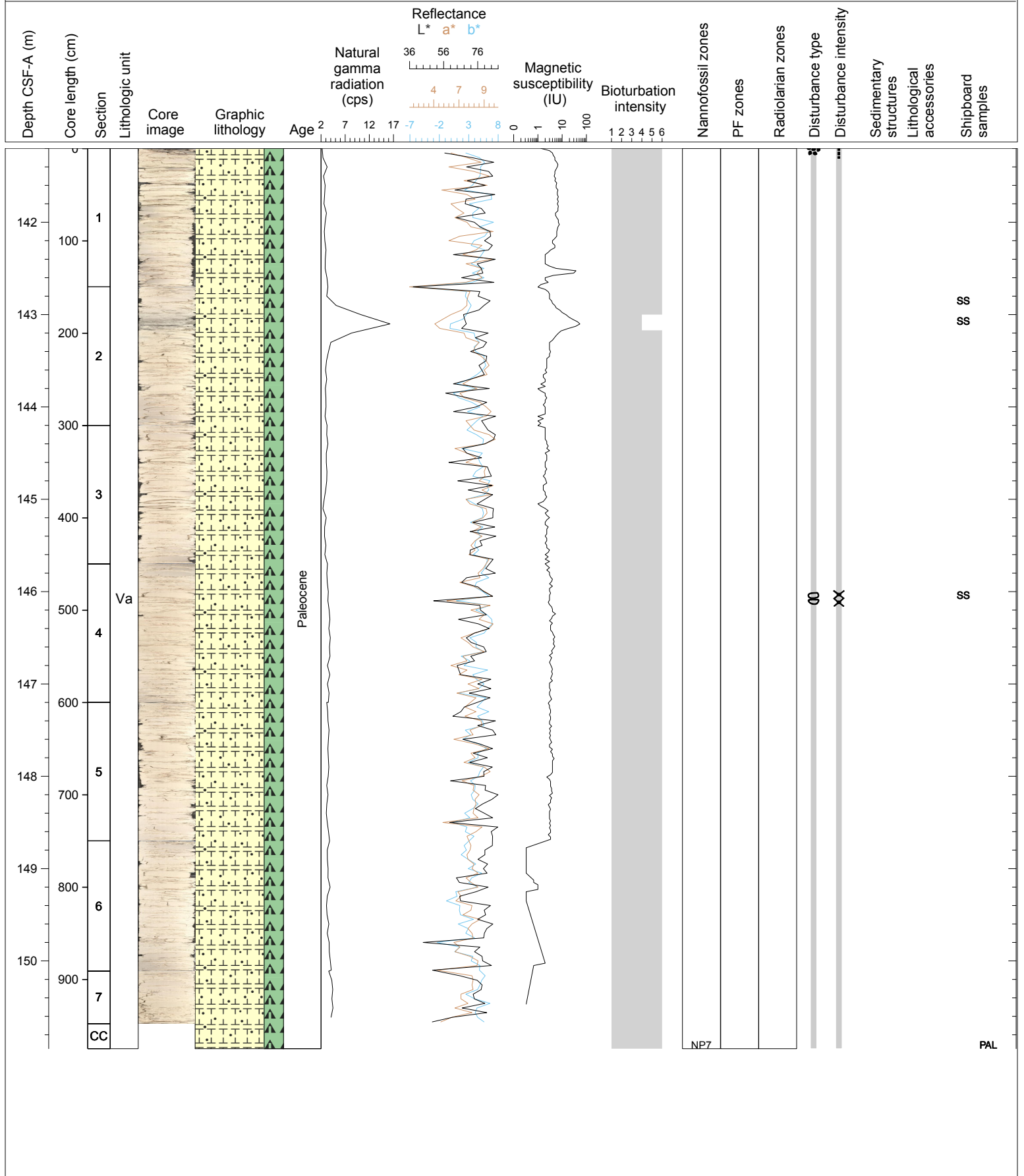
Hole 342-U1407C Core 15X, Interval 131.6-141.48 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-15H is composed of very pale brown, light gray and light pink (10YR 7/4, 10YR 8/2, 10YR 7/2, 7.5YR 8/3), heavily bioturbated, nannofossil chalk with radiolarians with cream colored (white by munsell) spots. This interval is heavily biscuited. Discrete Planolites burrows are present, but uncommon.



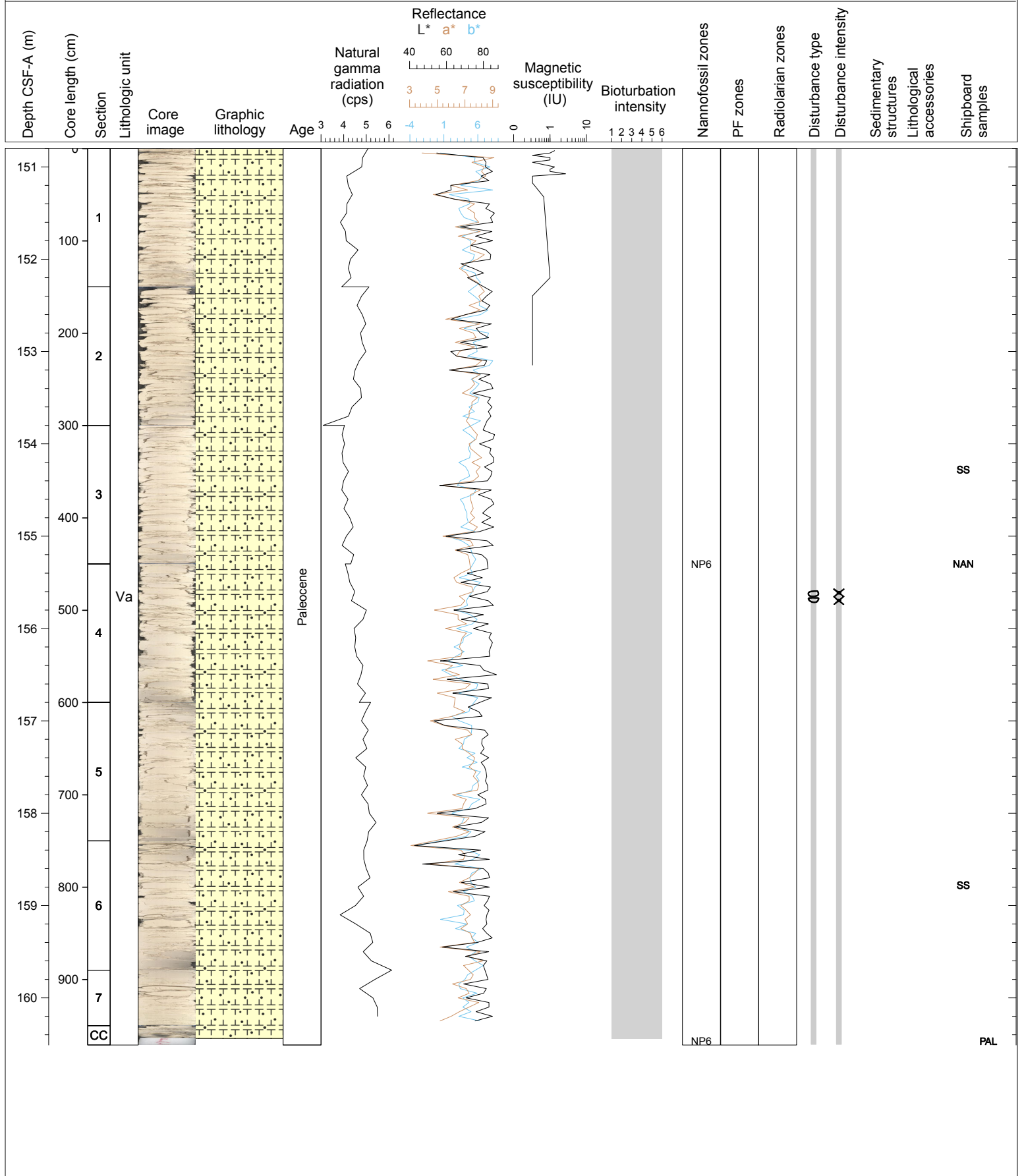
Hole 342-U1407C Core 16X, Interval 141.2-150.95 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-16H is composed of light pink (7.5YR 8/3) nannofossil chalk with radiolarians. This interval is heavily biscuited. Discrete Planolites burrows are present, but uncommon; bioturbation is heavy. The interval from 30 to 46 cm in Section 2 is light gray, with well developed burrowing and disseminated sulfides. Drilling disrupted, discontinuous laminae appear to be present in this interval. Fall-in disturbs the top 5 cm of Section 1.



Hole 342-U1407C Core 17X, Interval 150.8-160.51 m (CSF-A)

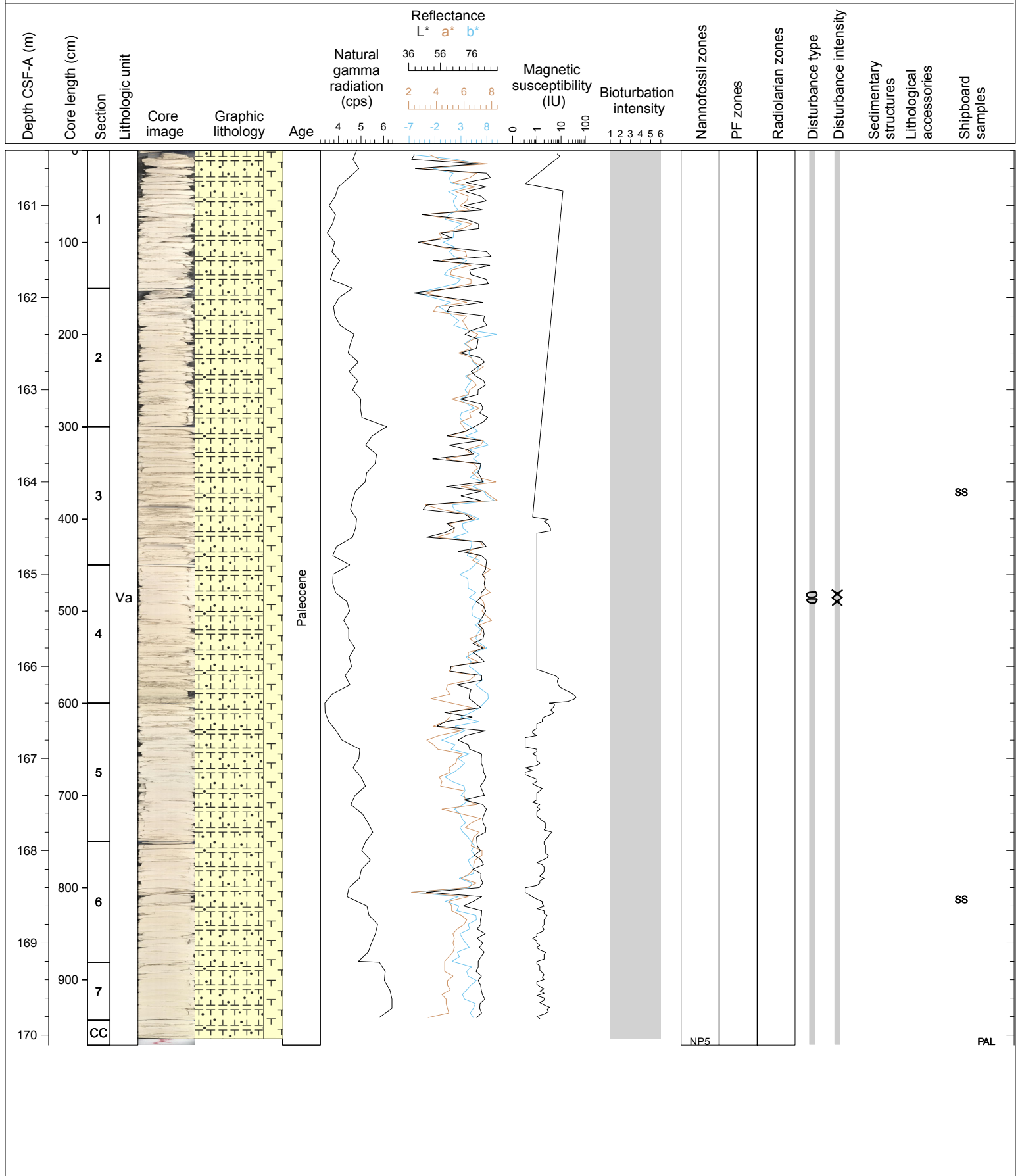
Core U1407C-17H is composed of homogenous light pink (7.5YR 8/3) to pinkish white nannofossil chalk with radiolarians and completely bioturbated. This interval is heavily biscuited.





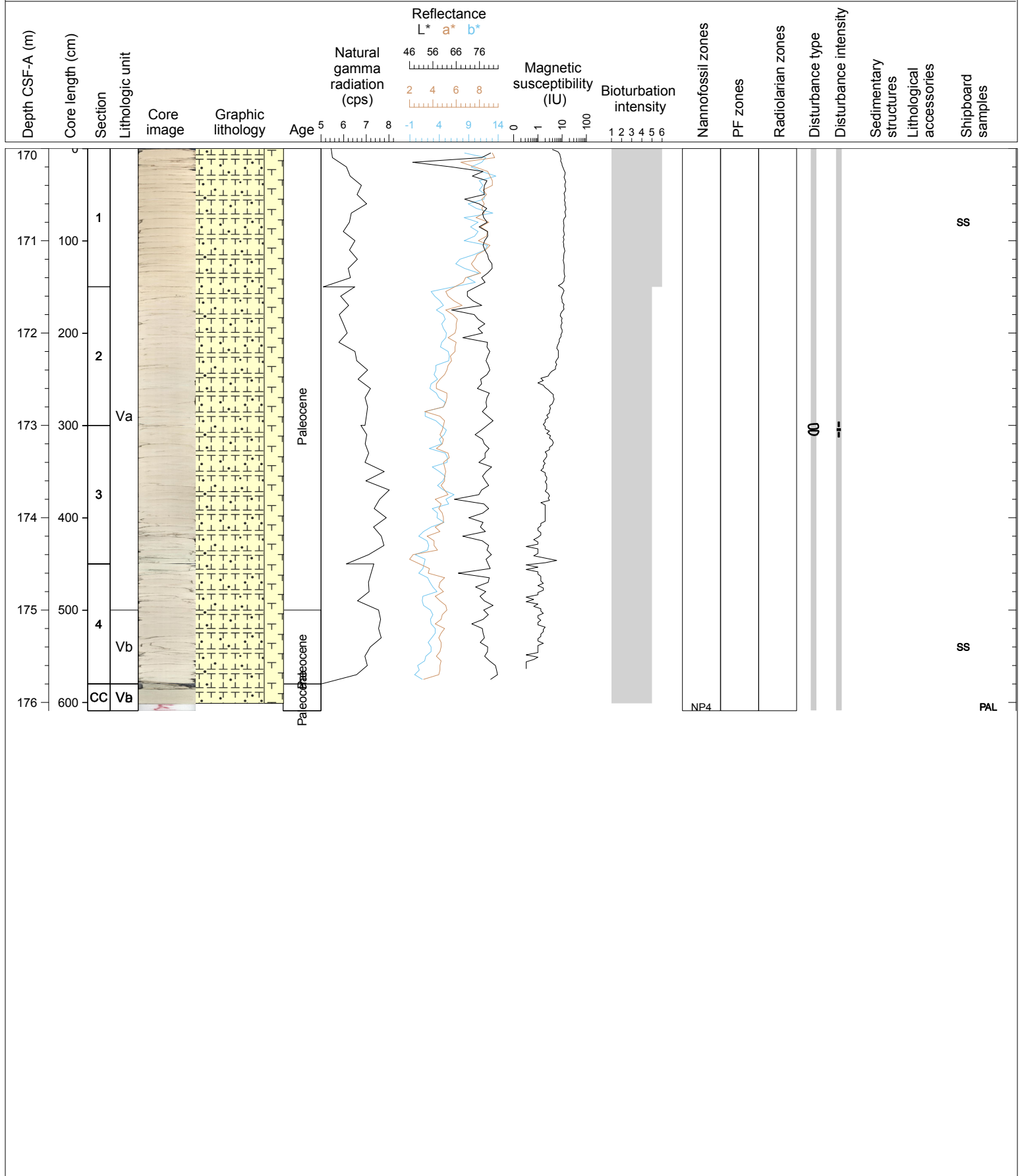
Hole 342-U1407C Core 18X, Interval 160.4-170.11 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-18X is a homogenous, pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) nanfossil chalk. Biscuiting type of drilling disturbance is pervasive throughout the core.



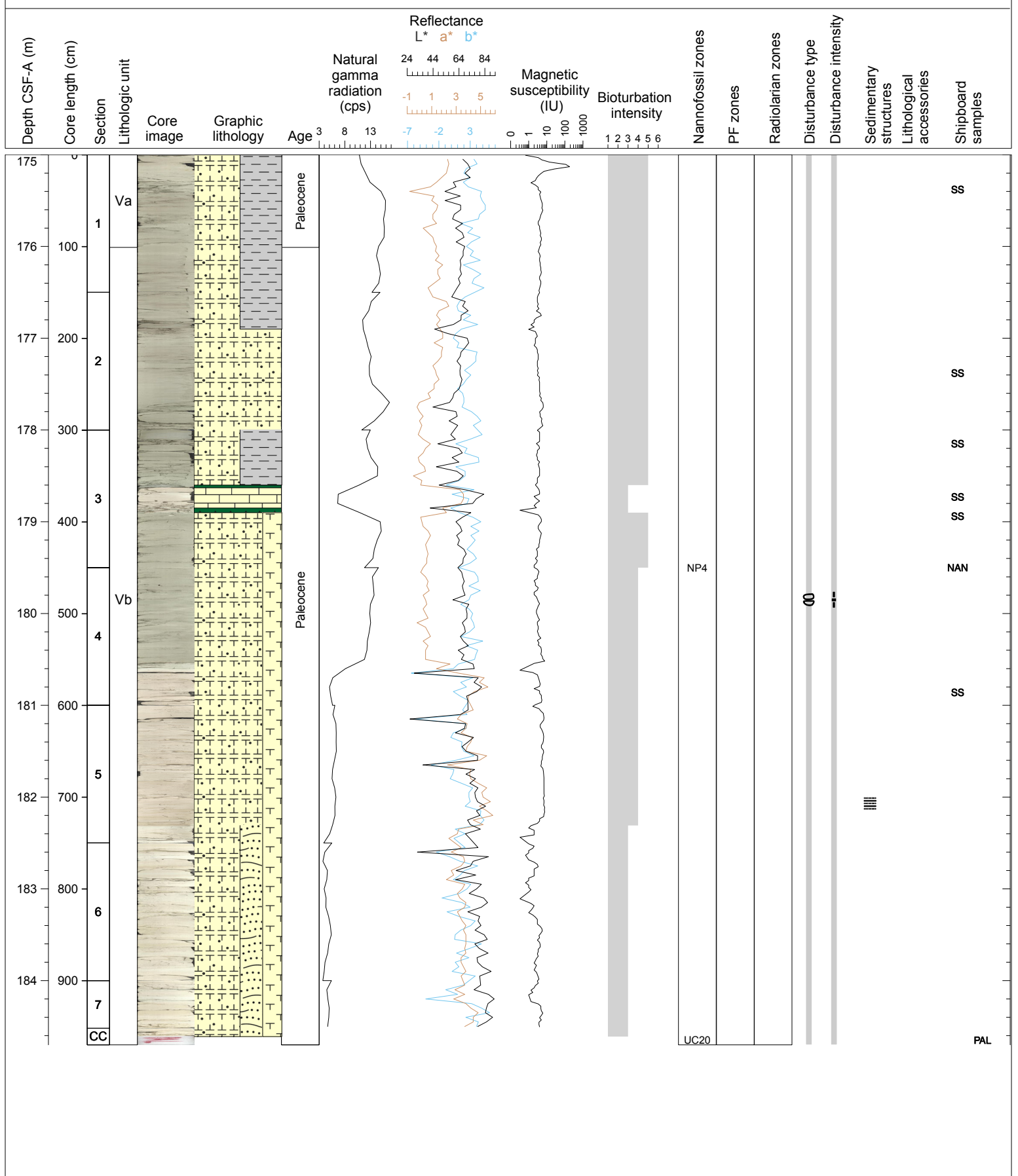
Hole 342-U1407C Core 19X, Interval 170.0-176.09 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-19X is a homogenous, pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) to white (7.5YR 8/1) nanofossil chalk with forams. Biscuiting type of drilling disturbance is pervasive throughout the core.



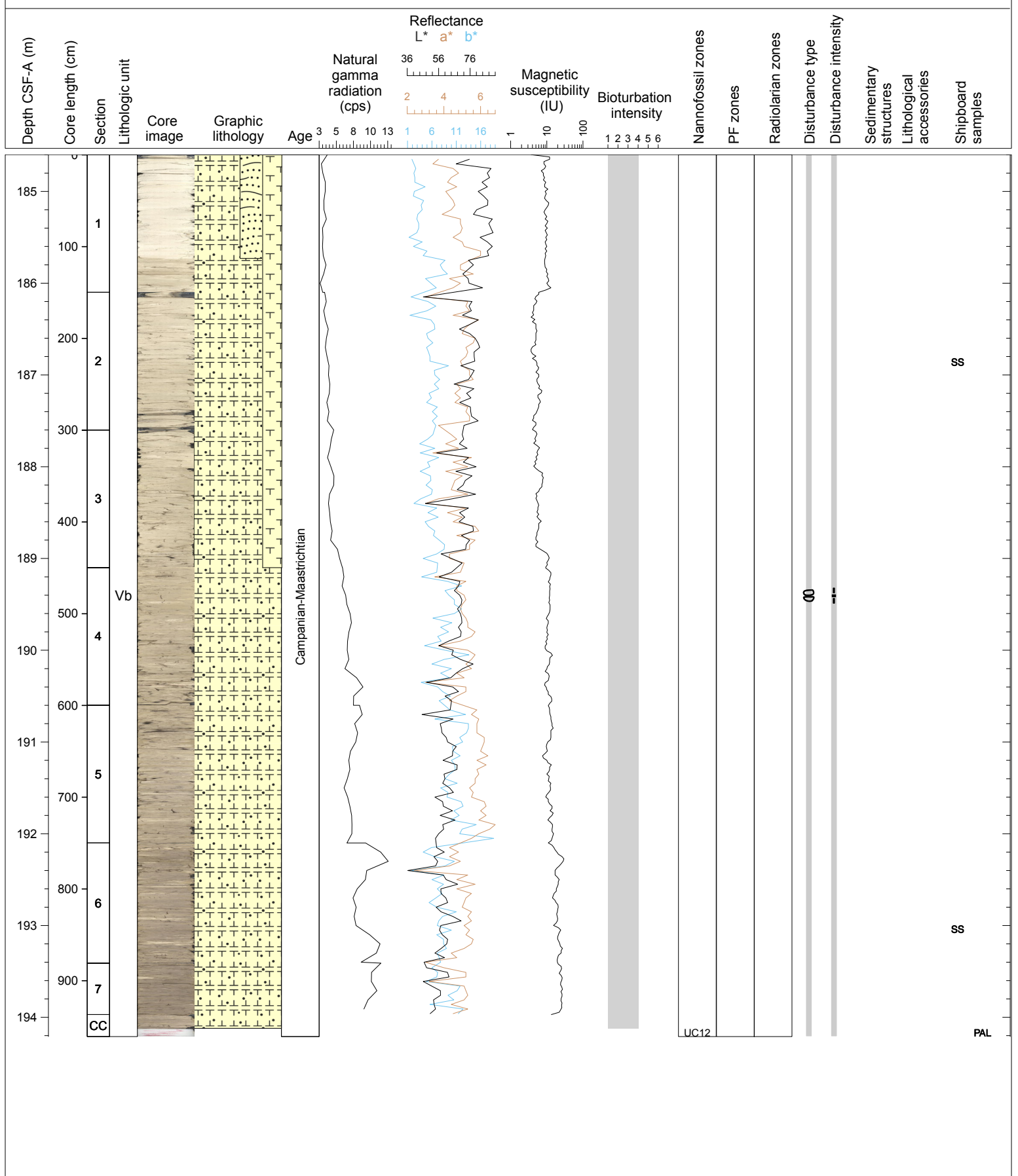
Hole 342-U1407C Core 20X, Interval 175.0-184.7 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-20X is a white (2.5Y 8/1) to light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clayey nannofossil chalk to nannofossil chalk in Sections 1 through 4, 110 cm. Downcore from there is a greenish gray (10Y 6/1) to light greenish gray (10Y 8/1) white (2.5Y 8/1) to light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) nannofossil chalk with forams. At Section 5, 131 cm the sediment transitions to a pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) sandy nannofossil chalk with foraminifera. Moderate biscuiting type of drilling disturbance is observed throughout the core.



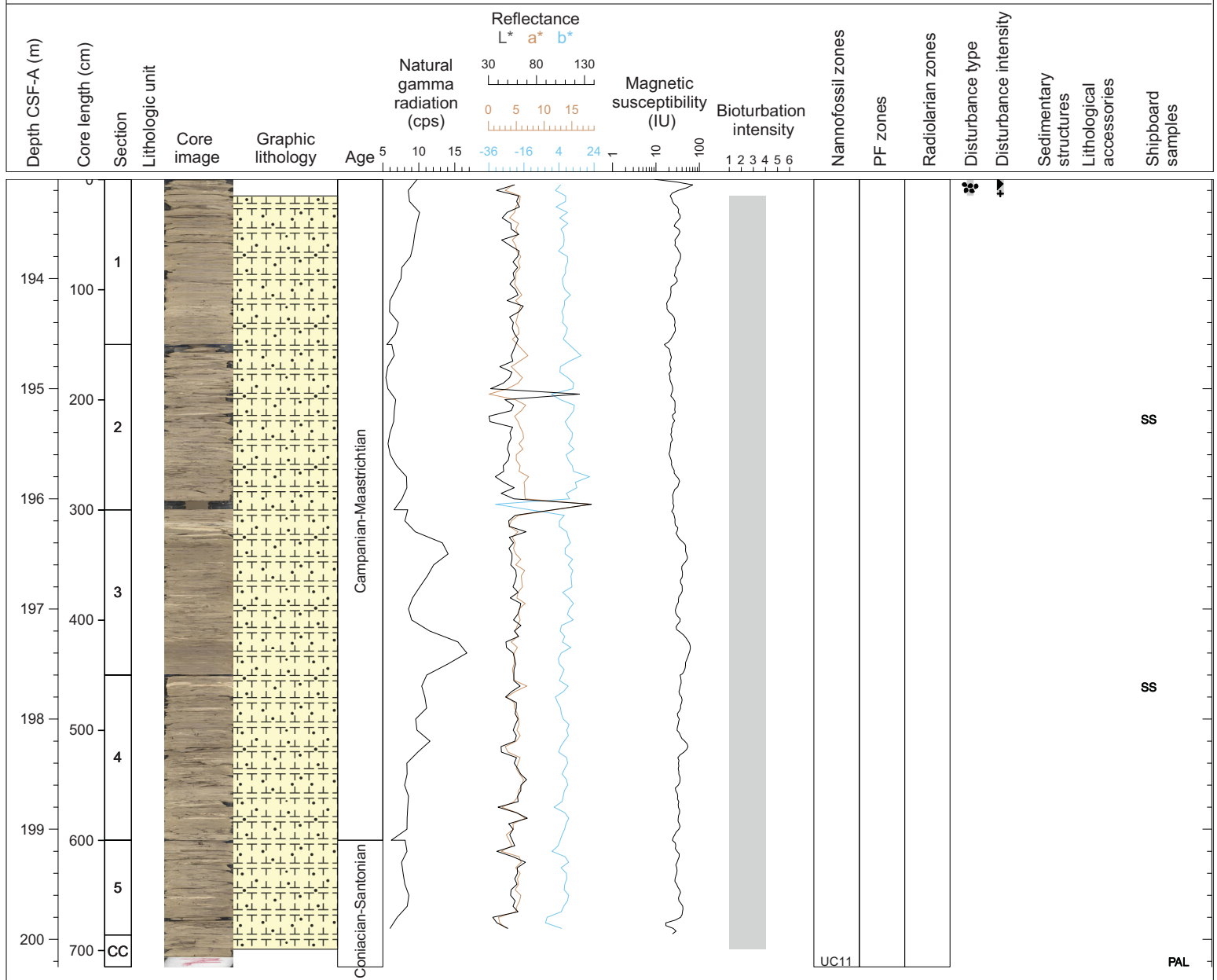
Hole 342-U1407C Core 21X, Interval 184.6-194.21 m (CSF-A)

The uppermost 113 cm of Section 1 in Core U1407C-21X is a white (N8) sandy nanofossil chalk with foraminifera. Downcore from there, the sediment transitions to a very pale brown (10YR 8/2 and 10YR 7/3), light gray (10YR 7/2), to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) nanofossil chalk with forams. From Sections 4 through CC, the sediment contains abundant dark material (likely sulfides) that occurs in blebs and patches throughout, variably disrupted by the moderate burrowing. The overall darkening in color downcore is at least in part a result of higher abundance of these sulfides and/or more thorough mixing from bioturbation. The core is moderately disturbed from biscuiting.



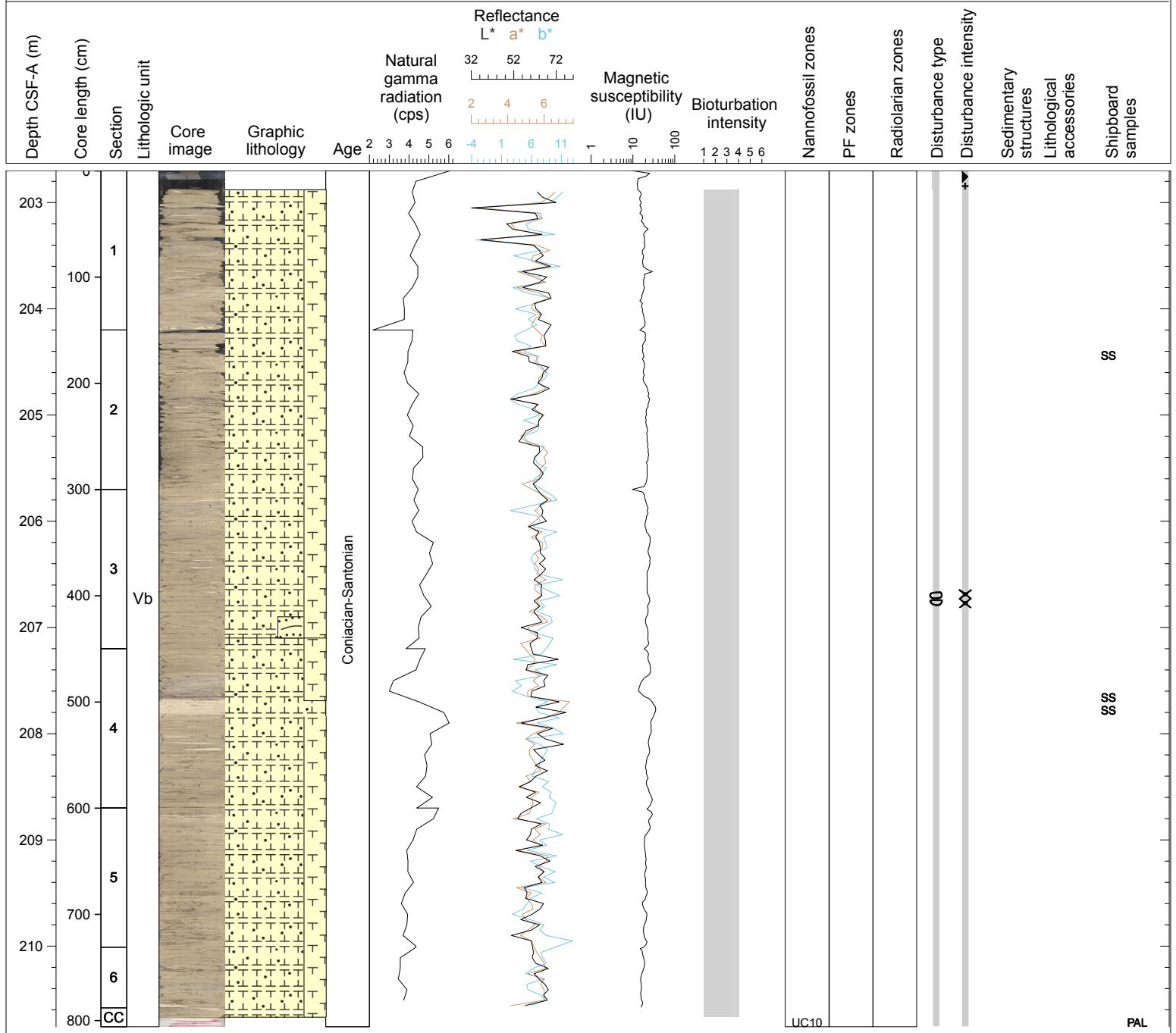
Hole 342-U1407C Core 22X, Interval 193.1-200.25 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-22X is a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), very pale brown (10YR 8/2) nannofossil chalk with minor amounts grayish brown (10YR 5/2). The sediment contains dark material (likely sulfides) that occurs in blebs and patches throughout, variably disrupted by the moderate burrowing. The core is moderately disturbed from biscuiting. Fall-in disturbs the first 15 cm of Section 1.



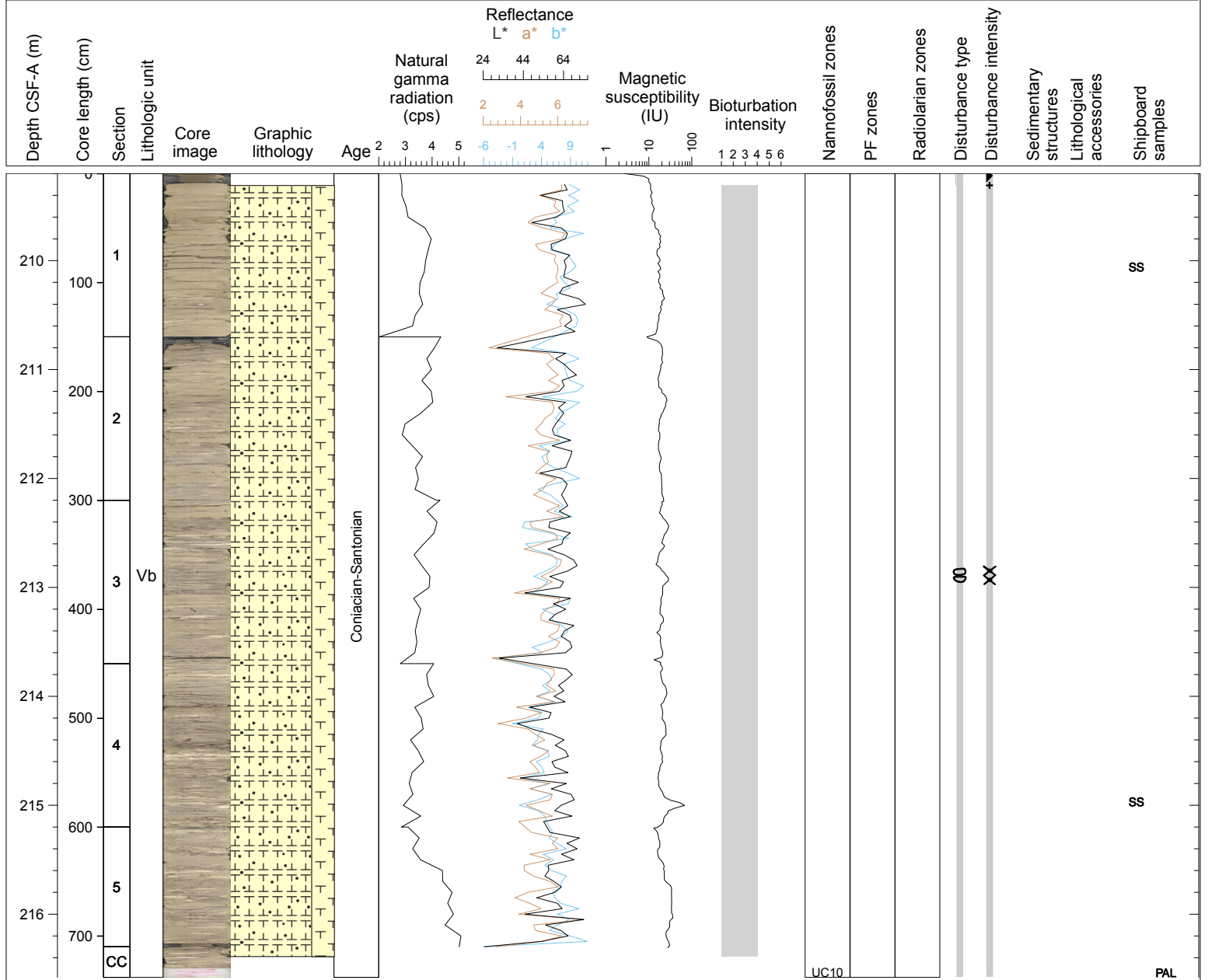
Hole 342-U1407C Core 23X, Interval 202.7-210.76 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-23X is a moderately bioturbated light gray (10YR 7/2) nanofossil chalk with forams. A 20-cm thick interval near the base of Section 3 has abundant macroscopic forams. A very pale brown (10YR 8/2) interval in Section 4 is nanofossil chalk. The core is significantly disturbed from biscuiting, especially in Sections 1 and 2. A void occupies the first 18 cm of Section 1.



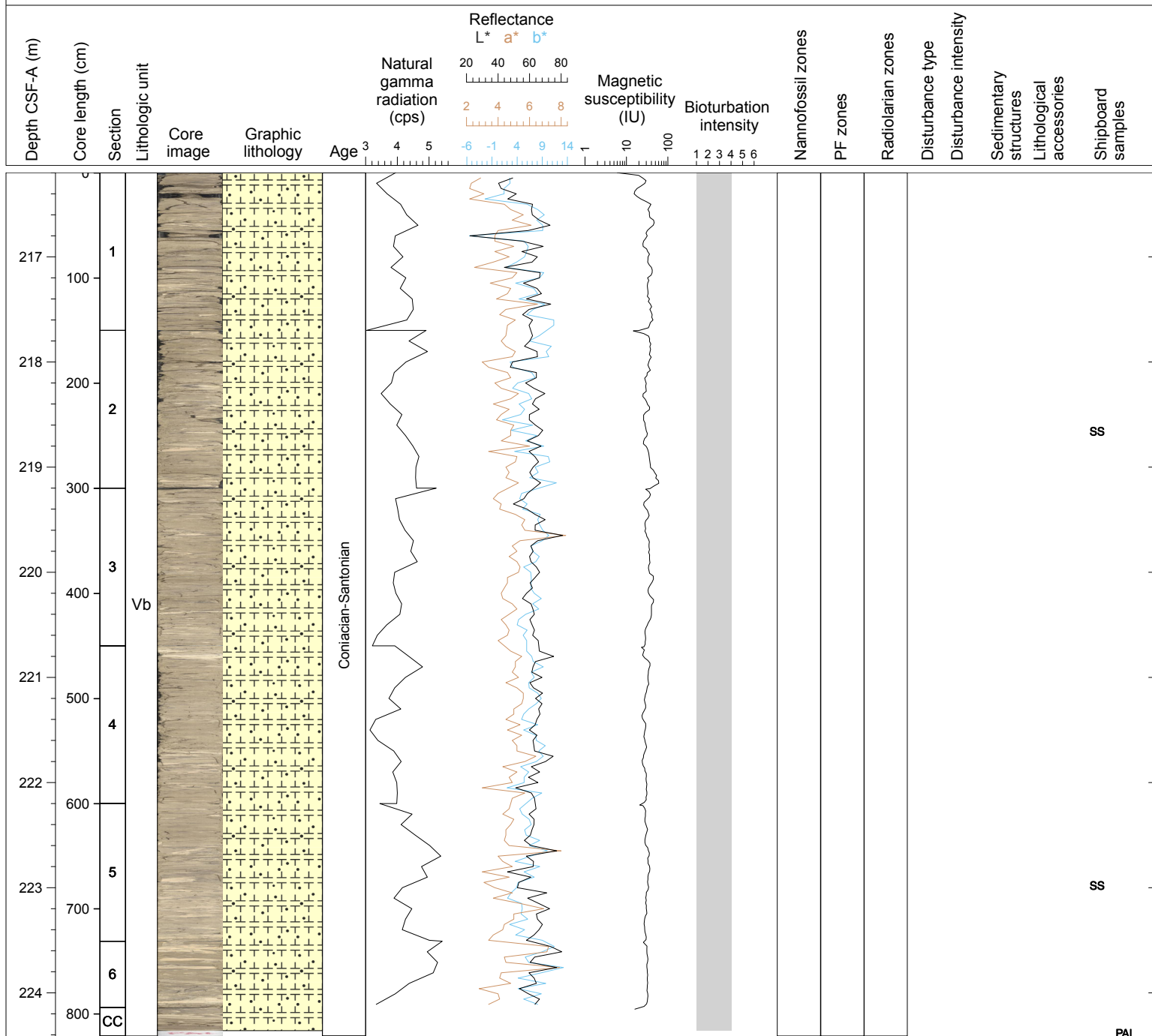
Hole 342-U1407C Core 24X, Interval 209.2-216.58 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-24X is a moderately bioturbated, light gray (10YR 7/2) nanofossil chalk with forams. Layers from <1 cm to ~5 cm of very pale brown (10YR 8/2) nanofossil chalk are observed as a minor component to the dominant color and lithology. Very dark material, likely sulfides, are concentrated into thin laminae in some parts of the core. Inoceramid shell fragments were observed a few times (marked on VCD). The core is significantly disturbed from biscuiting throughout. A void occupies the first 11 cm of Section 1.



Hole 342-U1407C Core 25X, Interval 216.2-224.41 m (CSF-A)

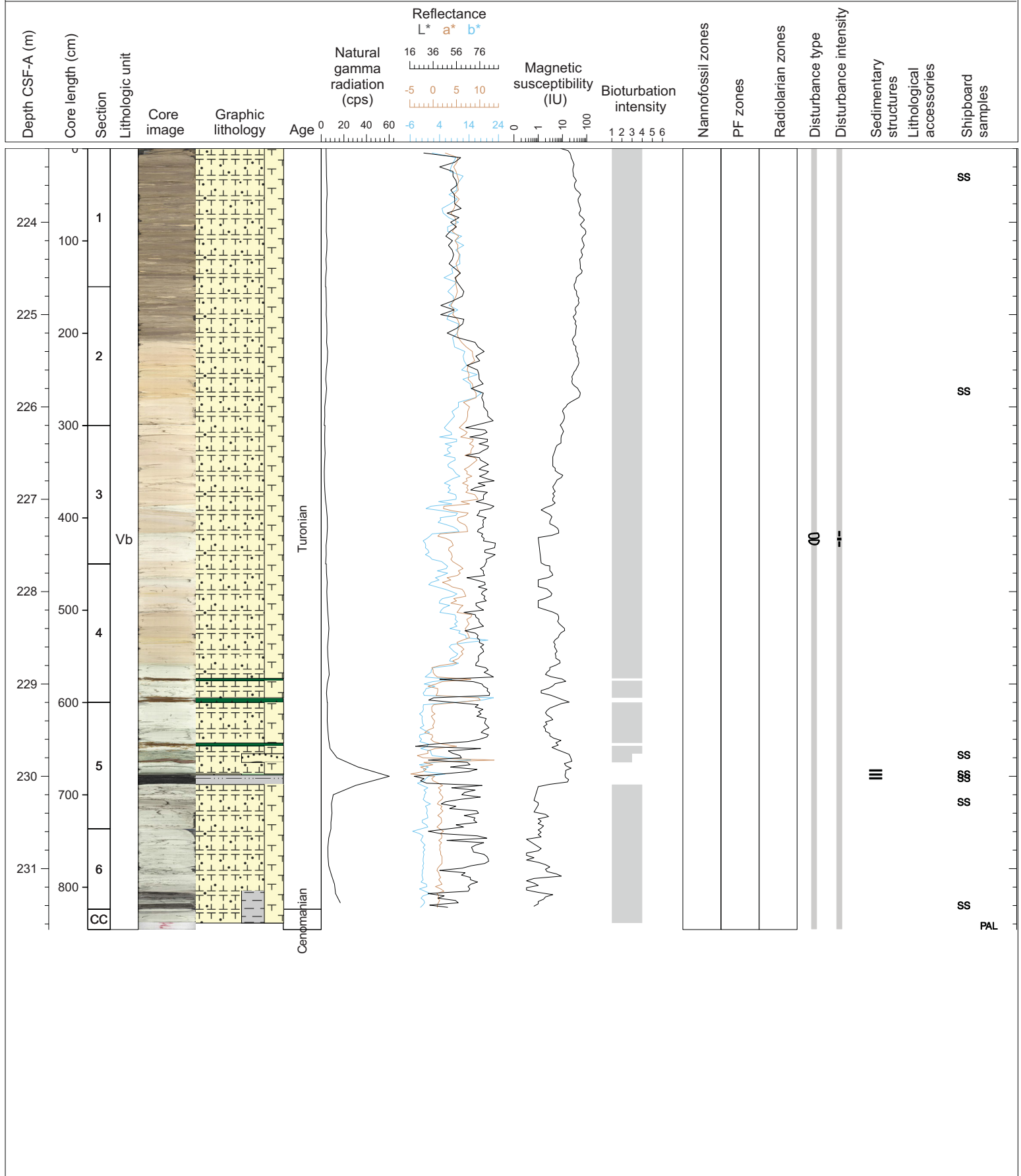
Core U1407C-25X is a moderately bioturbated, light gray (10YR 7/2) nanofossil chalk with forams. Layers from <1 cm to ~5 cm of very pale brown (10YR 8/2) nanofossil chalk are observed as a minor component to the dominant color and lithology. Very dark material, likely sulfides, are concentrated into thin laminae in some parts of the core. The very base of the core catcher appears to have deformed laminated sediments (deformation at sub-mm scale), but this is difficult to definitively determine because of the significant drilling disturbance (biscuiting).





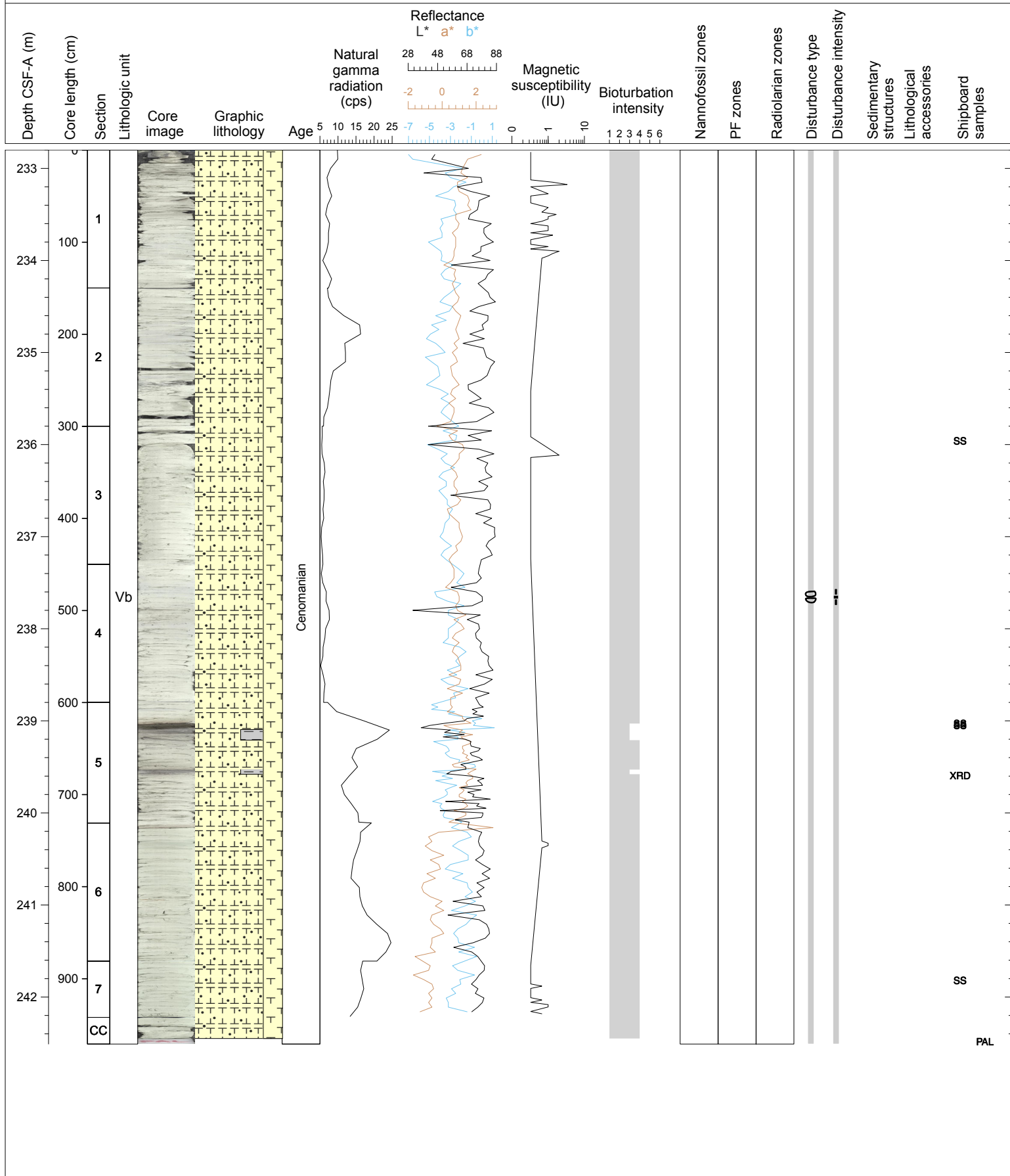
Hole 342-U1407C Core 26X, Interval 223.2-231.66 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-26X is a brown (10YR 5/3) nannofossil chalk with foraminifera in Section 1 and top of Section 2. Downcore from there it transitions to a very pale brown (10YR 8/3) and then pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) nannofossil chalk with foraminifera in the base of Section 2. Section 3 through the upper 55 cm of Section 5 is alternating pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) and white (N8) nannofossil chalk with forams. Section 5 from 55 cm through 89 cm contains numerous lithologies and discrete beds, which are denoted in the VCD database. This interval includes a prominent black organic matter-rich claystone that is absent of bioturbation from 79-89 cm. The black claystone is sharply overlain by a thin (1 cm) radiolarian sandstone, which in turn, is overlain by a fining-upward laminated nannofossil chalk. Above this bed is a sandy nannofossil-rich sediment with a possible transported clast. Underlying the black claystone from 79-89 cm is again a white nannofossil chalk with forams with the exception of two 5-10 cm thick layers of gray clayey nannofossil chalk. The core is moderately disturbed from drilling throughout.



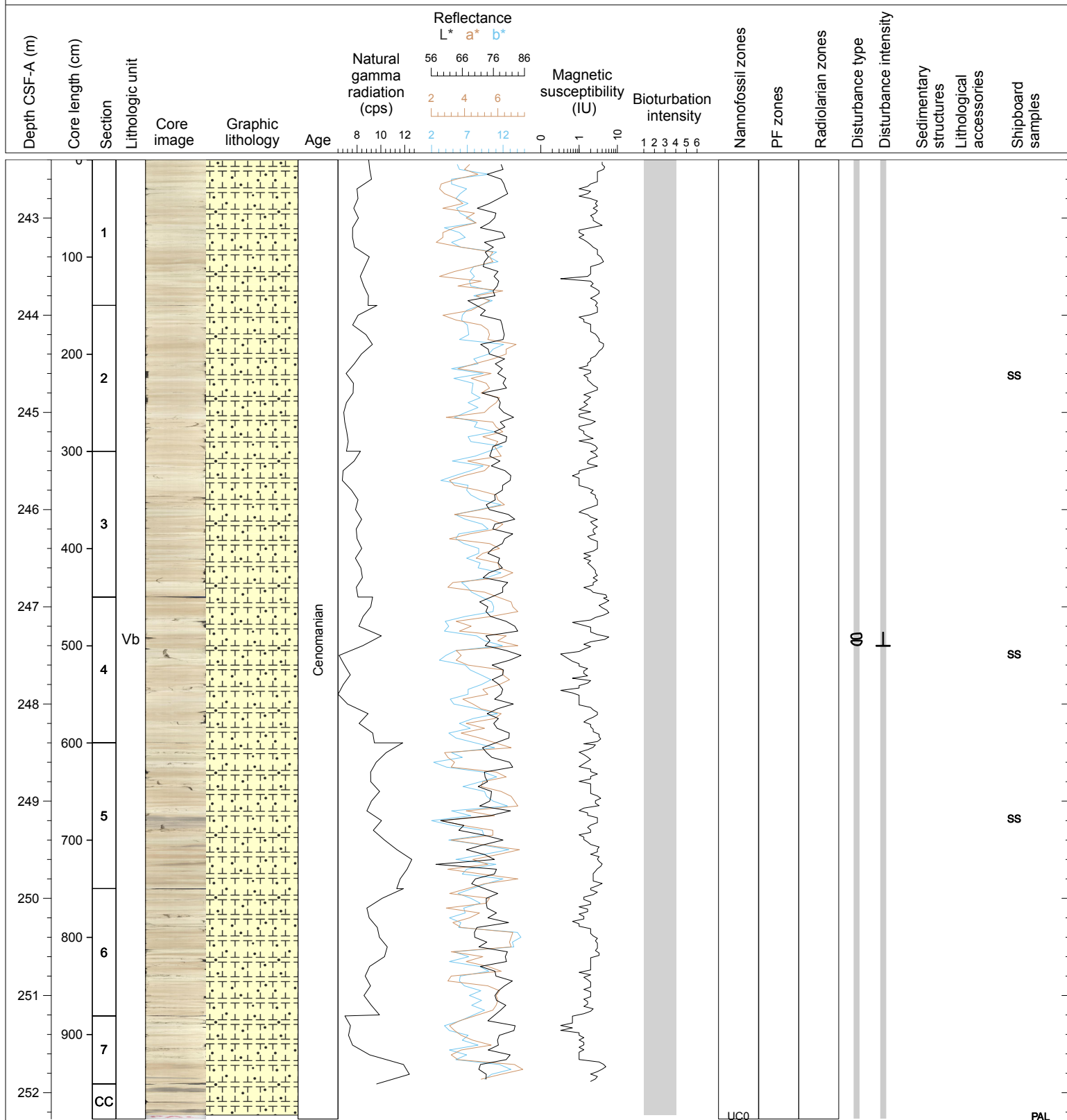
Hole 342-U1407C Core 27X, Interval 232.8-242.51 m (CSF-A)

Core U1407C-27X is a moderately bioturbated white (N8) nannofossil chalk with foraminifera. The only exception to this dominant lithology are two ~5 cm thick light gray (N7) intervals of clayey nannofossil chalk with forams. The core is moderately disturbed from biscuiting throughout.



Hole 342-U1407C Core 28X, Interval 242.4-252.27 m (CSF-A)

Core 28X is a pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) with intervals of very pale brown (10YR 8/2) and very pale brown (10YR 8/3). Smear slide analysis indicates that the lighter-colored intervals have fewer forams than the brown, although both are not abundant. Smear slides also indicate the presence of beautiful dolomite rhombs. Sections 5-CC include a few gray (10YR 6/1) layers ranging from 2-12 cm thick, which is more concentrated in sulfides and dolomite rhombs. Burrowing is slight to moderate and is dominated by a horizontal to sub-horizontal fabric (i.e., few obvious vertical burrows). Inoceramid fragments (1-5 mm in diameter) are present throughout. The core is slightly disturbed from drilling.



Hole 342-U1407C Core 29X, Interval 252.0-261.85 m (CSF-A)

Core 28X is a pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) with intervals of 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray). Smear slide analysis indicates that the lighter-colored intervals have fewer forams than the brown. forams are highly altered. Iron oxide layers are scattered throughout the core. Burrowing is slight to moderate and is dominated by a horizontal to sub-horizontal fabric (i.e., few obvious vertical burrows). The core is slightly disturbed from drilling.

