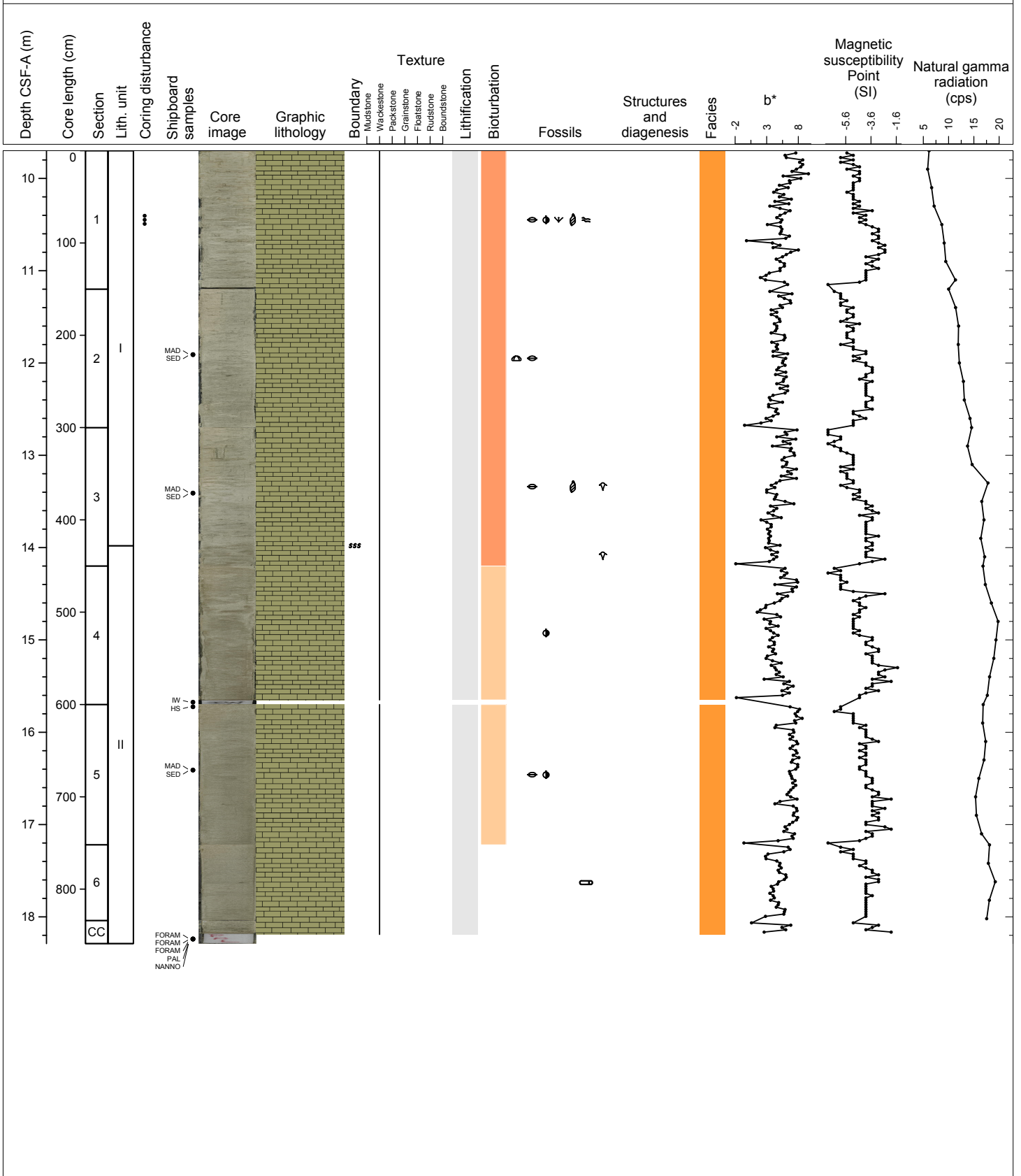
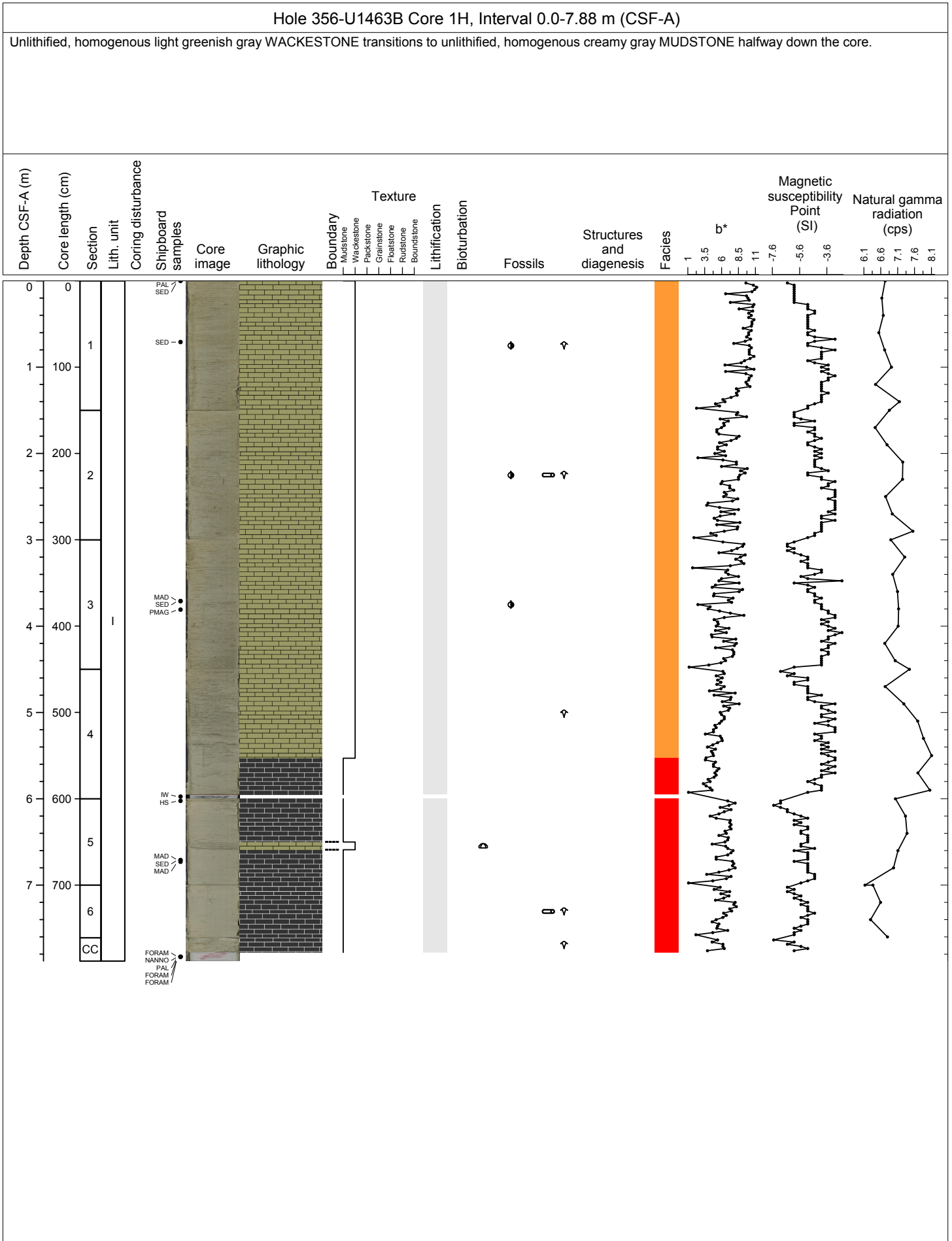


NO RECOVERY															Hole 356-U1463A Core 1X, Interval 0.0-0.0 m (CSF-A)														
Depth CSF-A (m)	Core length (cm)	Section	Lith. unit	Coring disturbance	Shipboard samples	Core image	Graphic lithology	Boundary	Mudstone	Wackestone	Packstone	Grainstone	Floatstone	Rudstone	Boundstone	Lithification	Bioturbation	Fossils	Structures and diagenesis	Facies	b*	Magnetic susceptibility Point (SI)	Natural gamma radiation (cps)						
10																													
11																													
12																													
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Hole 356-U1463A Core 2X, Interval 9.7-18.29 m (CSF-A)

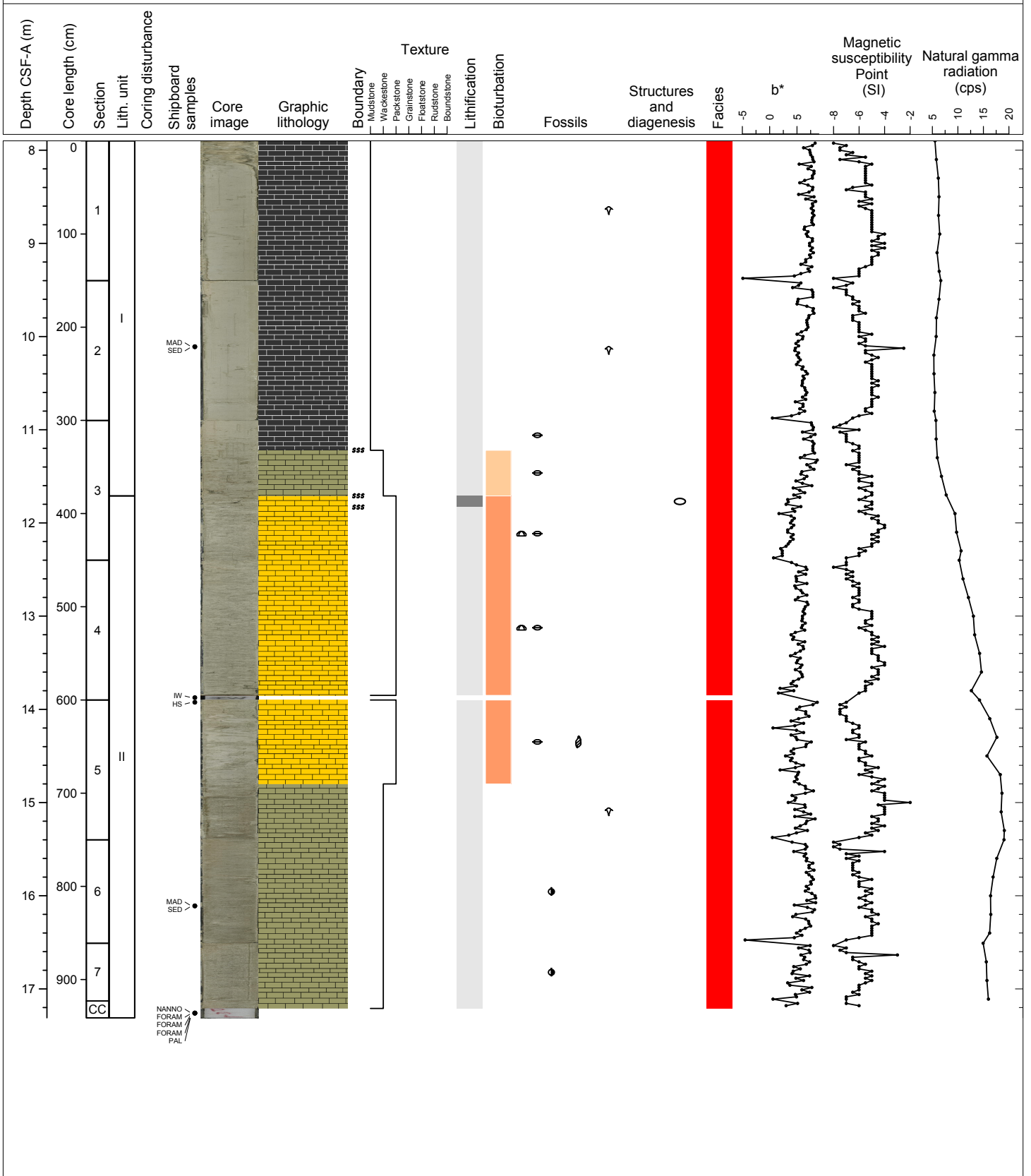
The upper part of the core consists of unlithified creamy gray WACKESTONE with abundant well preserved macrofossils (e.g., bivalves, gastropods, bryozoas, echinoderms, and pteropods). It contains medium sand size dark gray grains. Moderate to complete bioturbation. The middle to lower part of the core is composed of unlithified homogeneous light greenish gray wackestone.





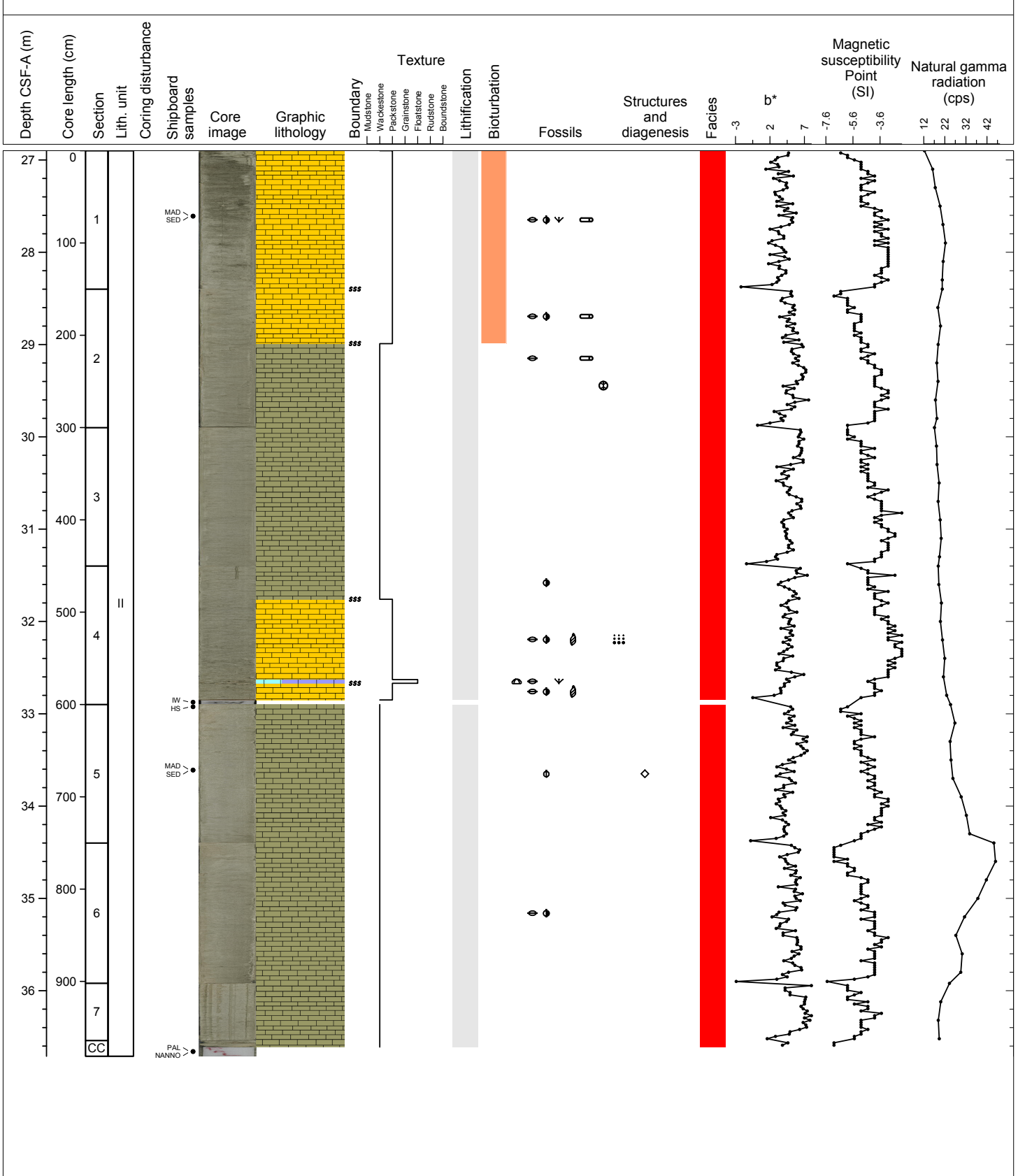
Hole 356-U1463B Core 2H, Interval 7.9-17.31 m (CSF-A)

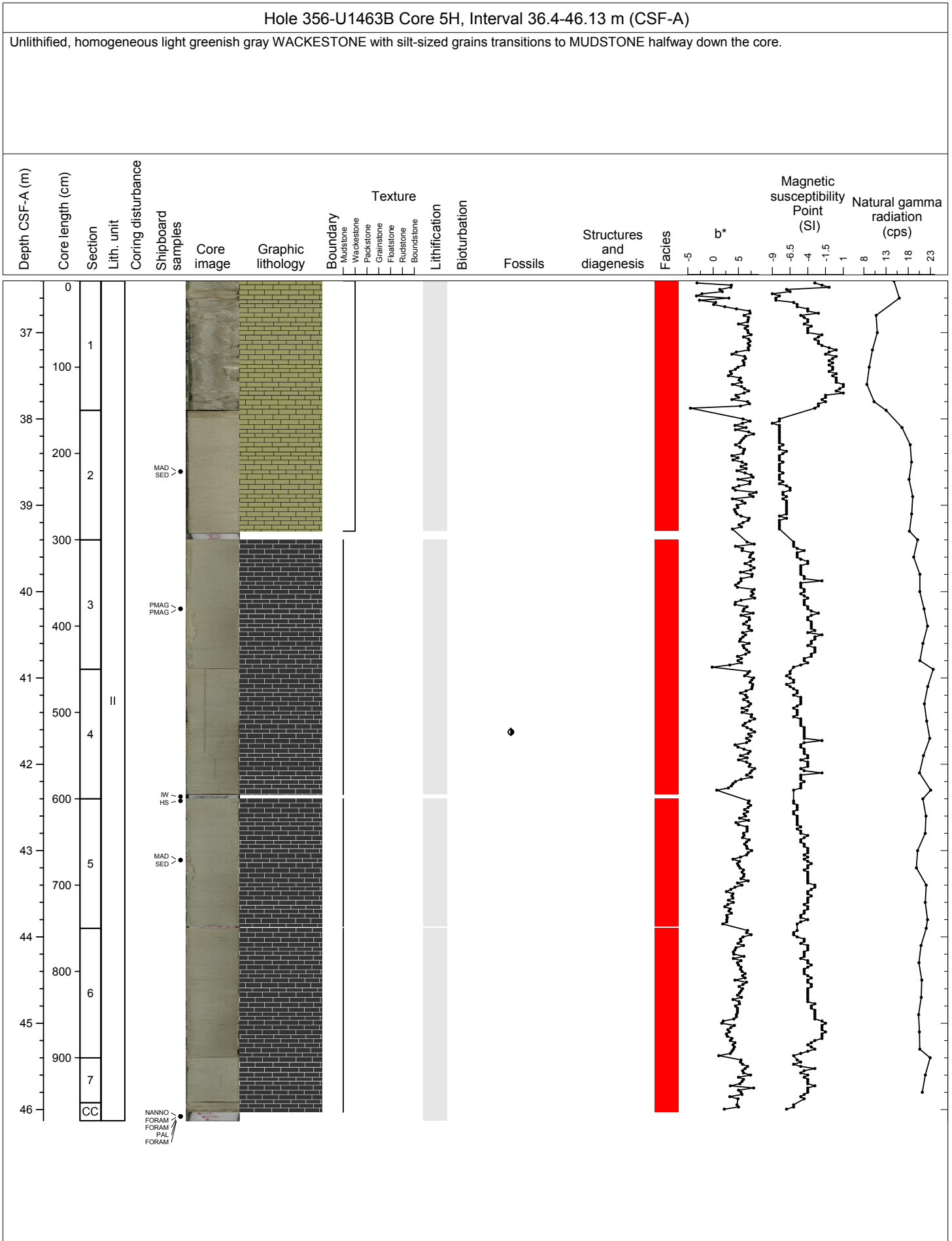
Unlithified homogenous creamy gray MUDSTONE transitions to creamy gray WACKESTONE containing macrofossils and medium sand to small pebble-sized dark gray grains. There are elongated concretions and possible burrows, and then the lithology changes to an unlithified, poorly sorted PACKSTONE with medium to coarse sand-sized dark gray grains; there are large homogeneous cream mud-clasts and bands. The last four sections of the core are unlithified, homogeneous light greenish gray WACKESTONE.



Hole 356-U1463B Core 4H, Interval 26.9-36.71 m (CSF-A)

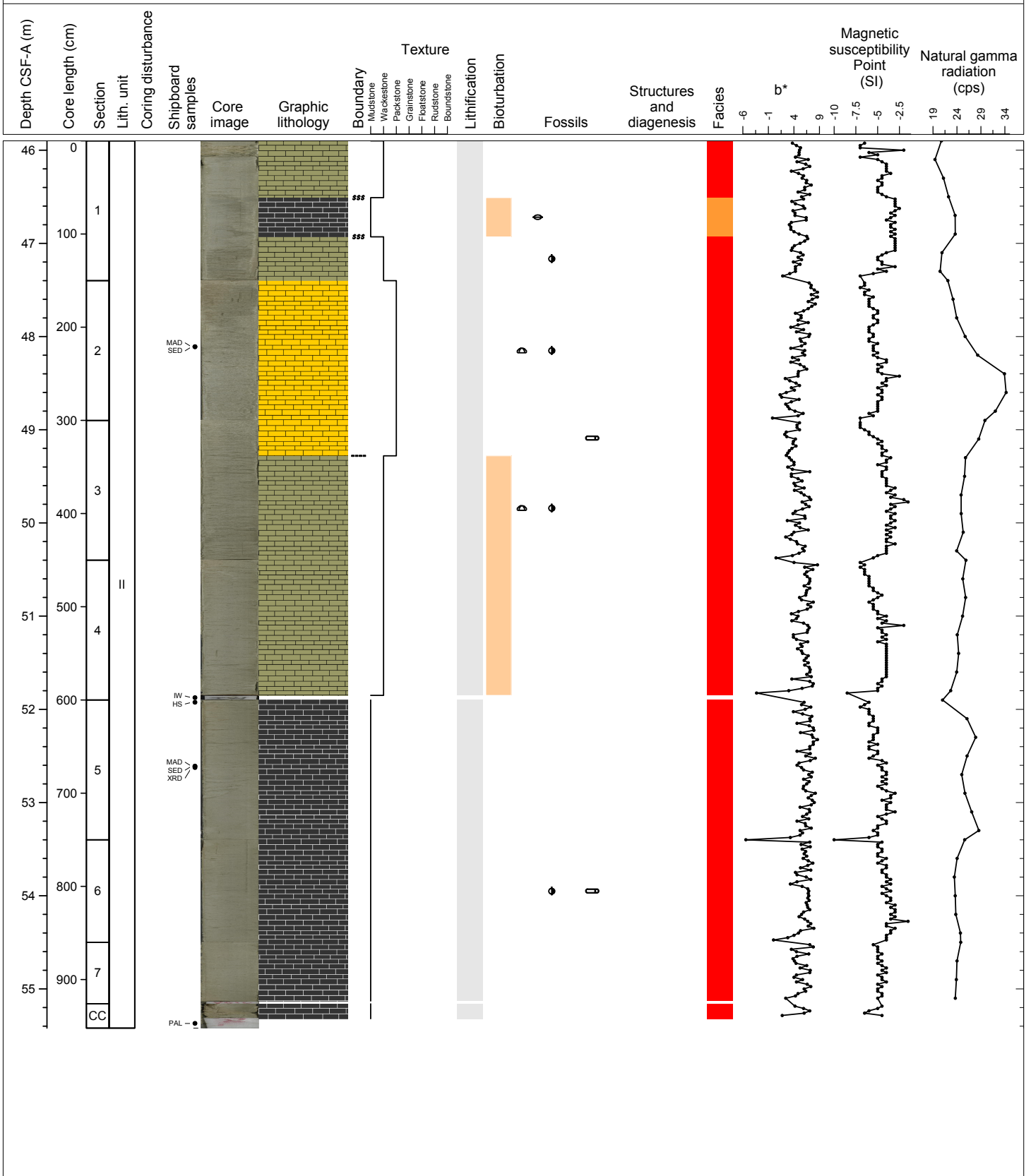
Unlithified, poorly-sorted PACKSTONE with medium sand-sized grains, shell fragments, benthic foraminifers decapod carapaces, and medium sand-sized dark gray siliclastics. This PACKSTONE transitions to unlithified, light greenish gray WACKESTONE with solitary corals, scaphopods, and bivalves. Below the WACKESTONE there are two intervals of the poorly-sorted PACKSTONE, separated by an interval of unlithified, light greenish gray skeletal FLOATSTONE containing oyster-, gastropod-, and echinodermâfragments. Below the basal interval of poorly-sorted PACKSTONE, the lithology transitions to unlithified, light greenish gray, homogeneous WACKESTONE with siltâsized grains, occasional intraclasts, benthic forams, and unidentified fragmented bioclasts.





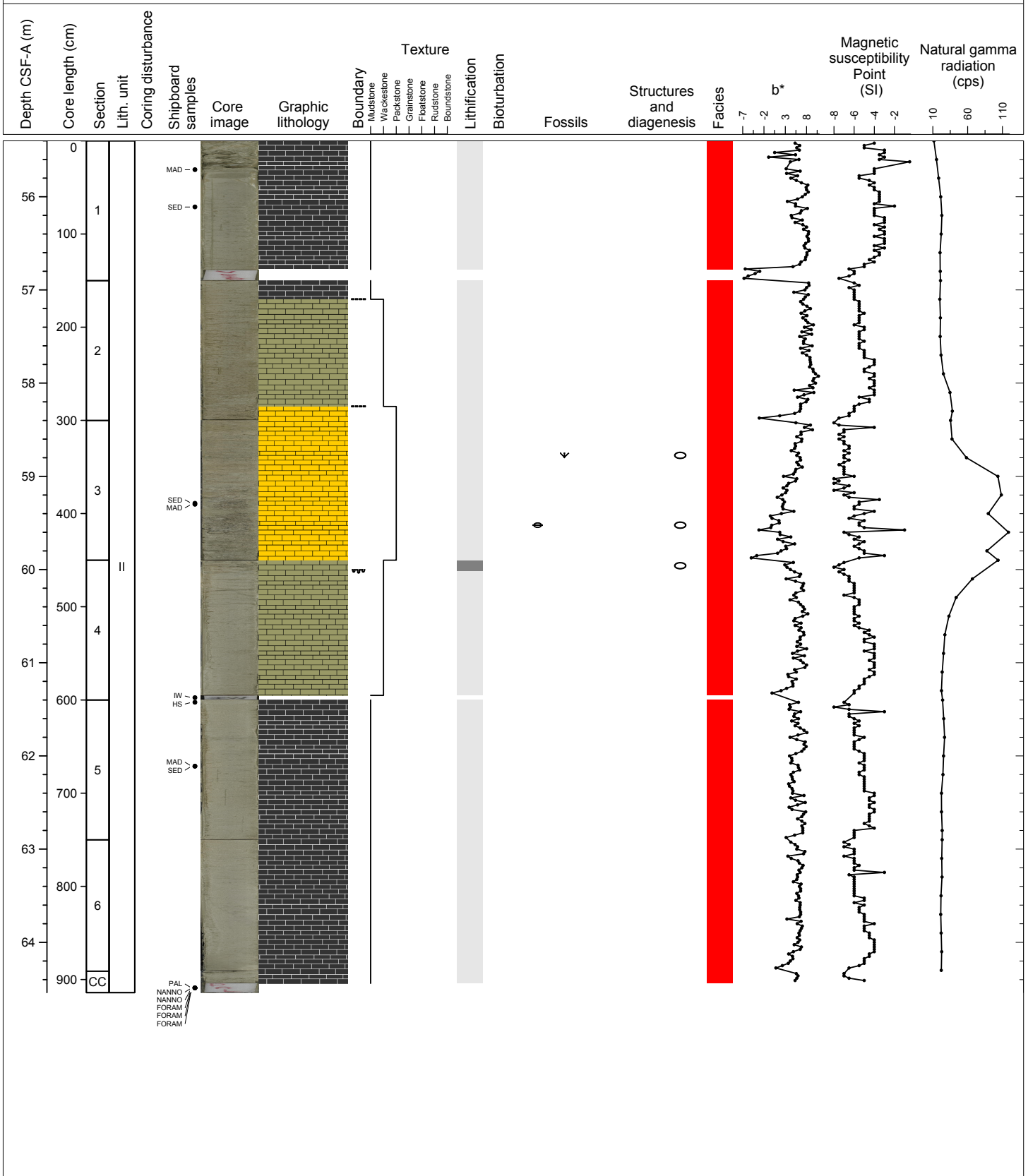
Hole 356-U1463B Core 6H, Interval 45.9-55.42 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, homogenous light greenish gray WACKESTONE to MUDSTONE containing silt-sized grains and occasional shell fragments transitions to a PACKSTONE with fine sand-sized grains, scaphopods, decapods, and unidentified skeletal fragments. Below the PACKSTONE, the lithology returns to WACKESTONE with silt to very fine sand-size grains. Near the base of the core, the WACKESTONE transitions to a MUDSTONE.



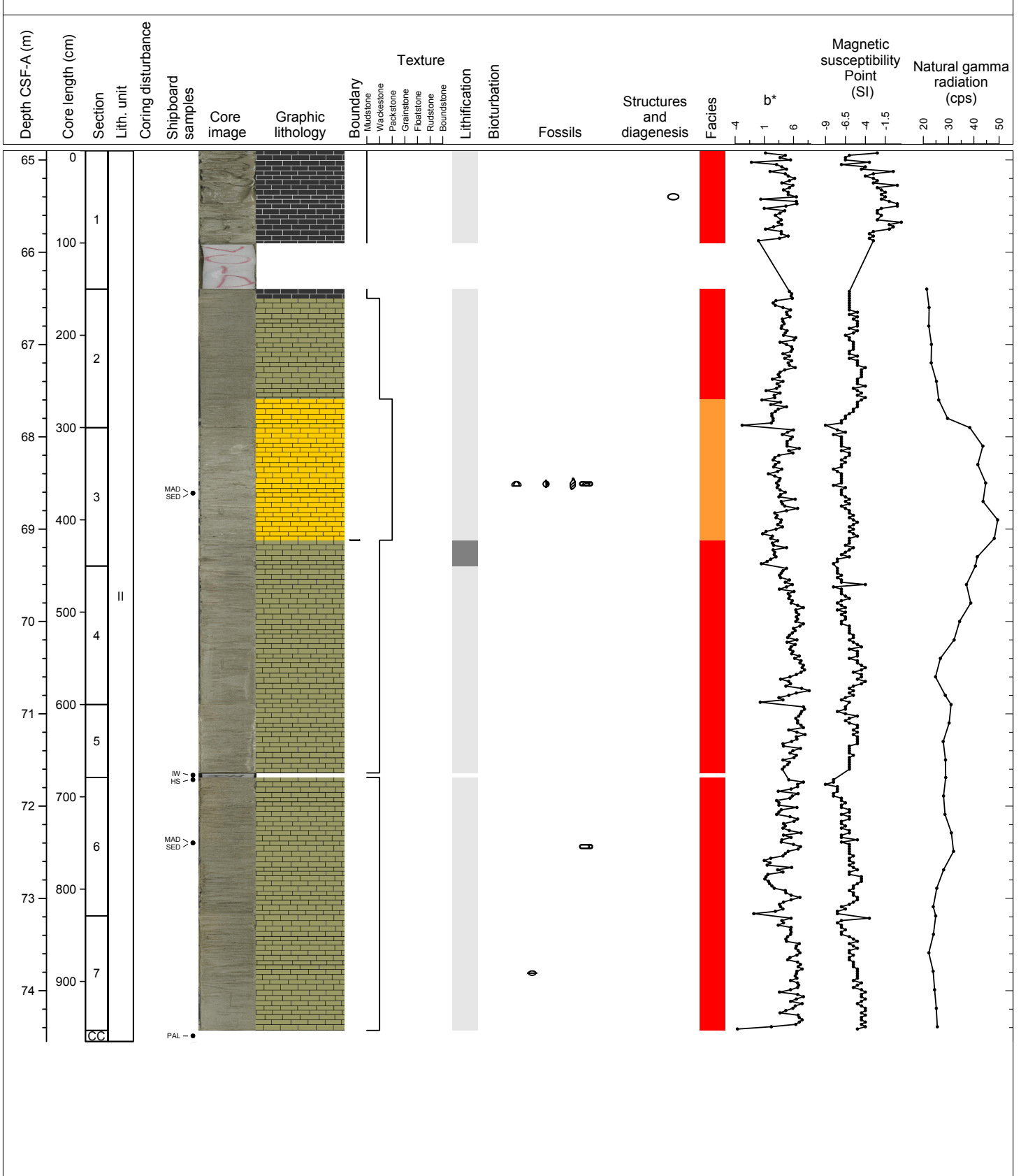
Hole 356-U1463B Core 7H, Interval 55.4-64.54 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, homogeneous light greenish gray MUDSTONE transitions to unlithified, poorly-sorted light greenish gray WACKESTONE with fine to medium sand-sized grains and small, unidentified skeletal fragments; a few concretions occur near the base of the WACKESTONE. Below this interval, there is unlithified, skeletal PACKSTONE with medium to coarse sand-sized grains, and abundant macrofossil fragments, occasional concretions. This PACKSTONE transitions to unlithified, homogeneous MUDSTONE near the base of the core.



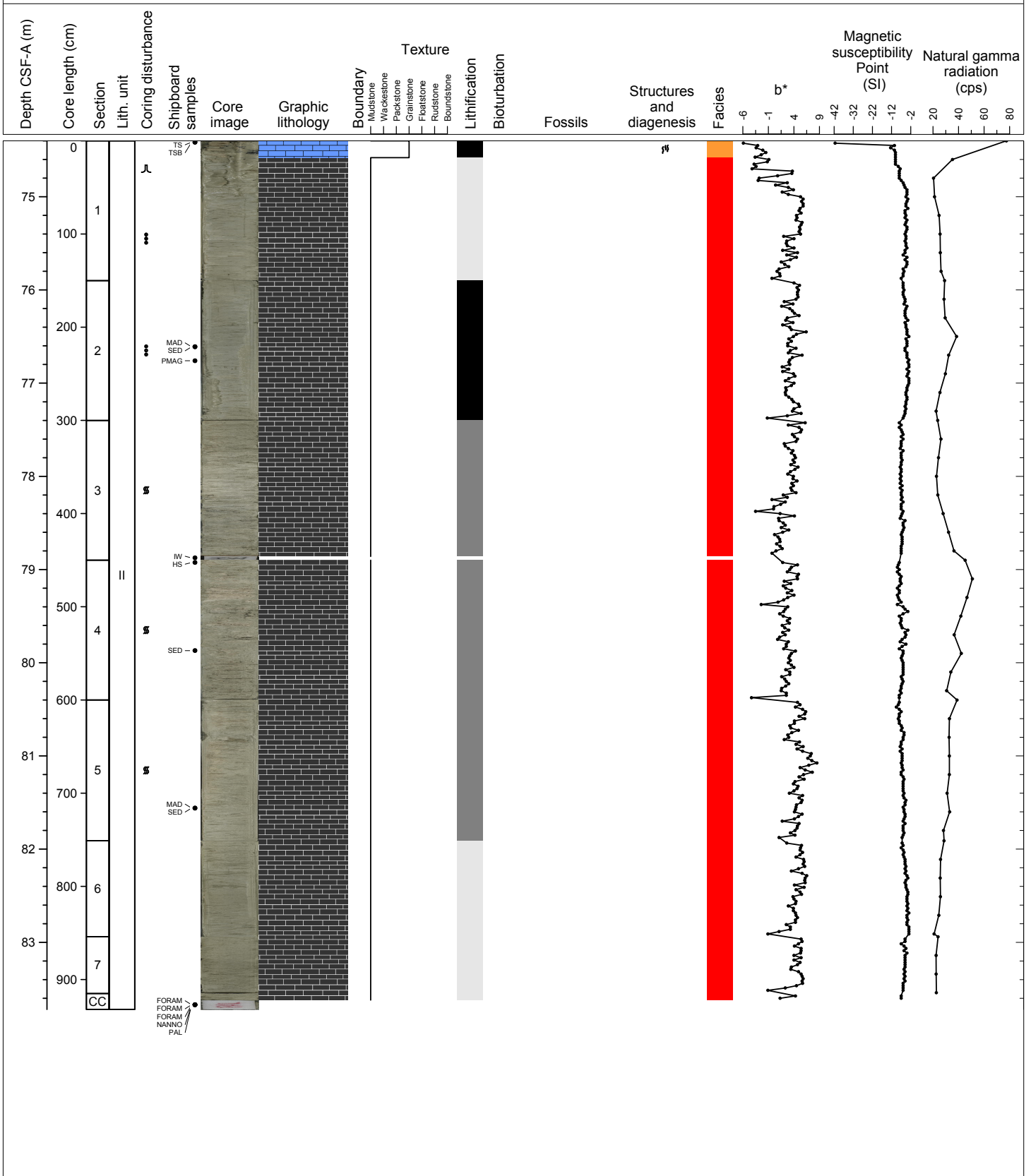
Hole 356-U1463B Core 8H, Interval 64.9-74.55 m (CSF-A)

Near the top of the core un lithified, homogeneous MUDSTONE transitions to un lithified, light greenish gray WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains and unidentified skeletal fragments, which then turns into creamy gray PACKSTONE with fine to medium sand-sized grains and unidentified skeletal fragments. The PACKSTONE becomes poorly-sorted PACKSTONE with medium sand-sized grains and abundant neritic macrofossils (e.g. barnacles, echinoderms, serpulids) and small benthic foraminifers. The bottom half of the core is primarily un lithified, creamy gray WACKESTONE with fine sand-size grains and unidentified skeletal fragments and partially lithified bands/patches (concretions) that become less common with depth.



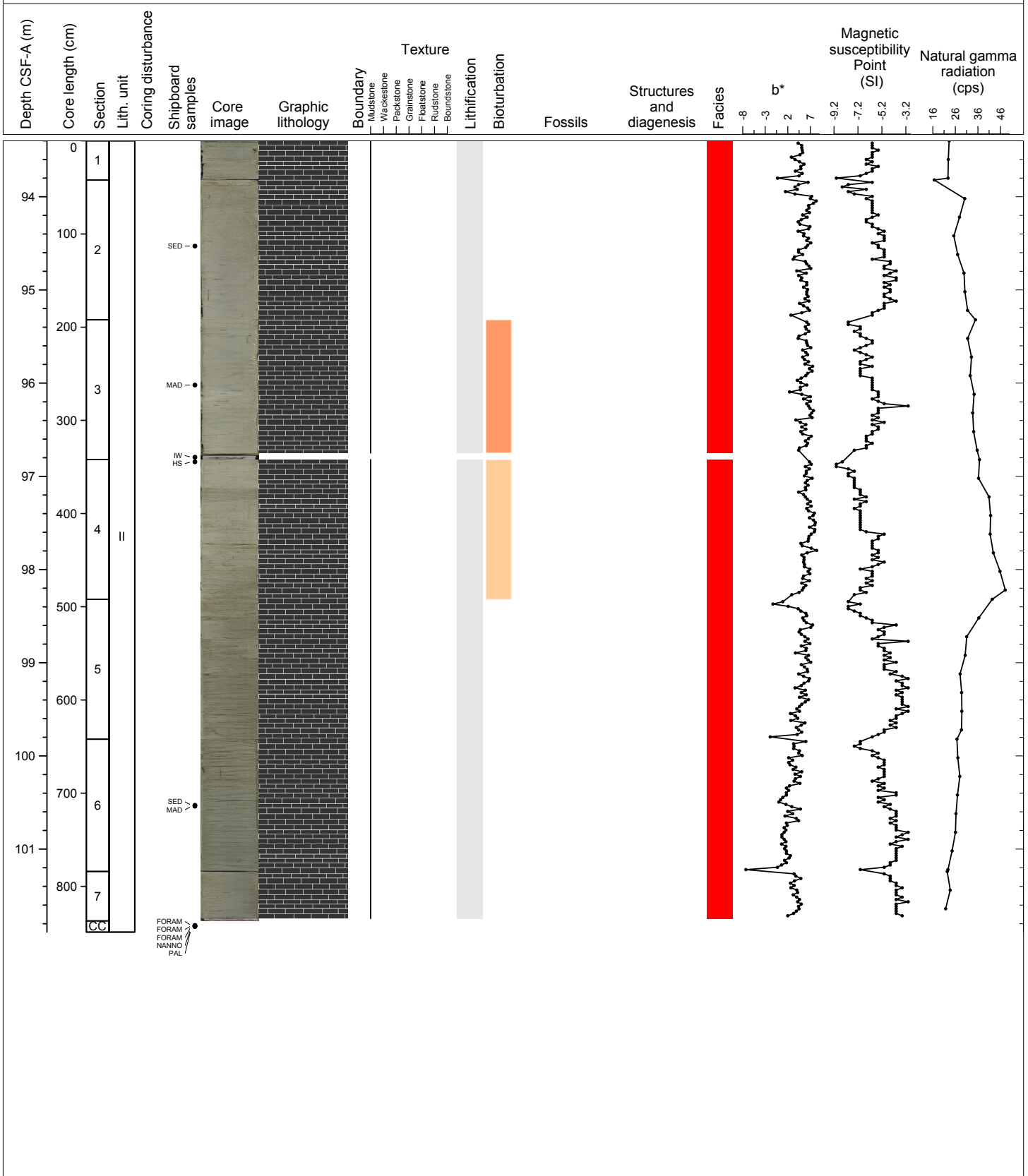
Hole 356-U1463B Core 9H, Interval 74.4-83.72 m (CSF-A)

Many intervals of this core are disturbed by drilling processes as evidenced by its soupy consistency, fragmentation, and a deformed core liner. The upper part of the core is composed of lithified, light olive gray GRAINSTONE with macrofossils (bivalves, gastropods). This interval is followed by unlithified, light olive gray to creamy gray MUDSTONE with very fine sand to coarse sand-sized grains and occasional bivalve and bryozoan fragments. There are dark, very small grains (silt to fine sand sized) present throughout the MUDSTONE, but they (and macrofossils) decrease with depth.



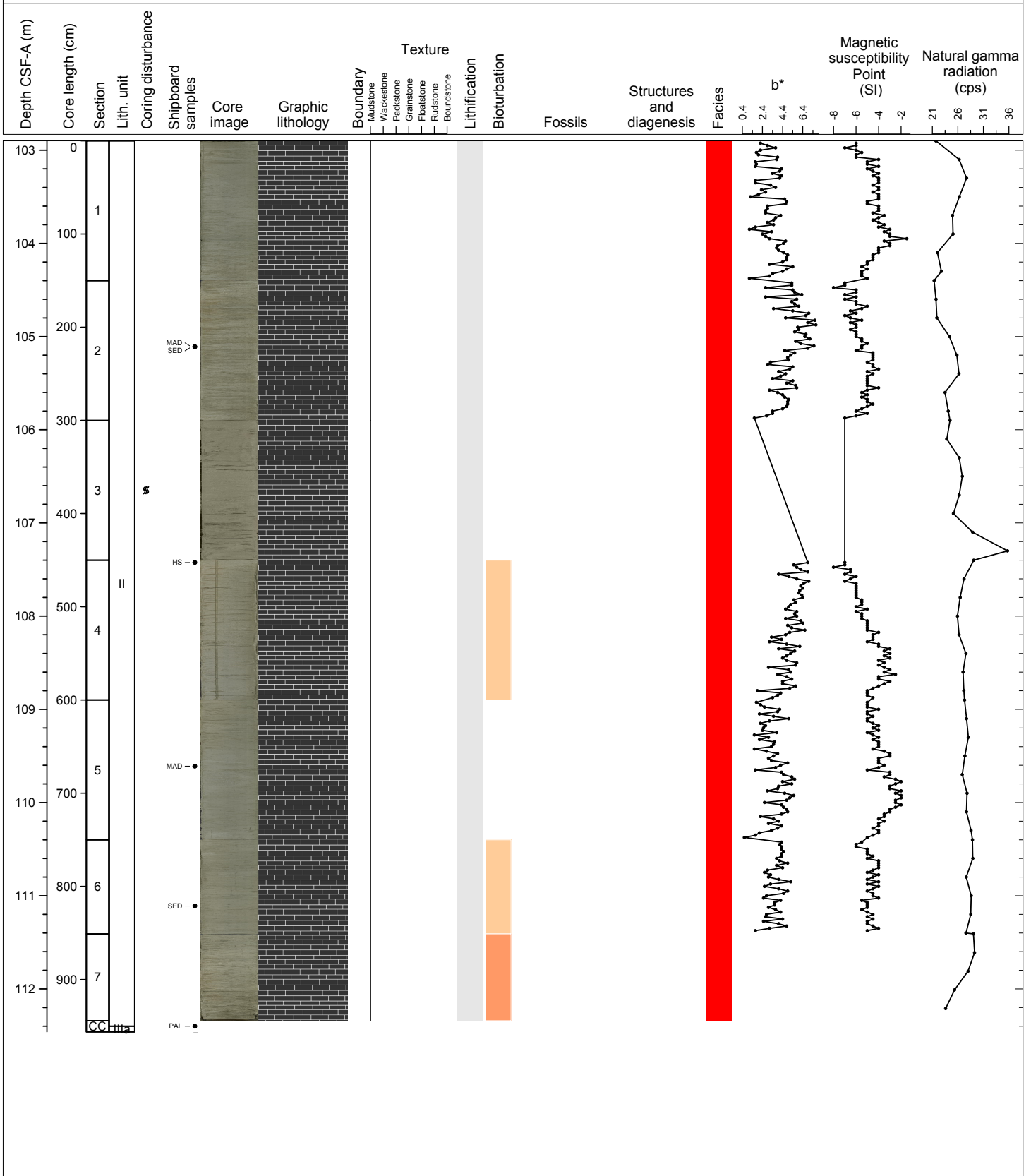
Hole 356-U1463B Core 11H, Interval 93.4-101.89 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, creamy gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with sand to very fine sand-size grains, scattered very fine sand-size glauconite grains, and rare macrofossil fragments (shells). The color transitions to light greenish gray near the base of the core.



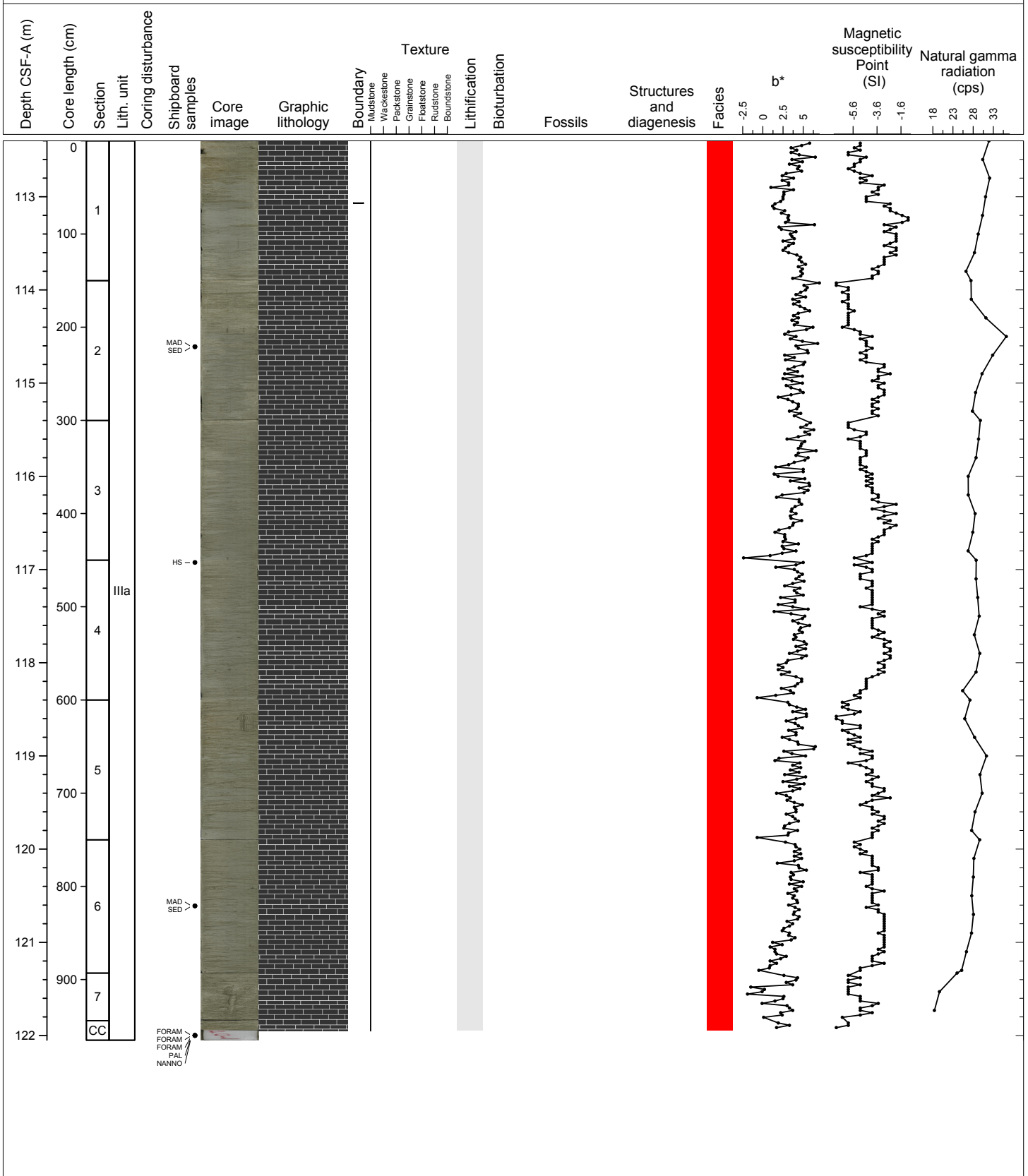
Hole 356-U1463B Core 12H, Interval 102.9-112.46 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light greenish gray MUDSTONE with fine sand-size grains; small bivalve, bryozoan, and tube fragments; and scattered very fine sand-size glauconite grains. The color of the MUDSTONE transitions to creamy gray throughout the middle of the core (lithology stays the same) and then returns to light greenish gray (with sparse macrofossils) near the base of the core. In the last section of the core, the sediment again becomes creamy gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE and grains size coarsens towards the base; bivalve fragments, tubes, and very fine sand-size glauconite grains are still present but sparse. Trace fossils are common and contain grains of coarser iron oxide coated sand.



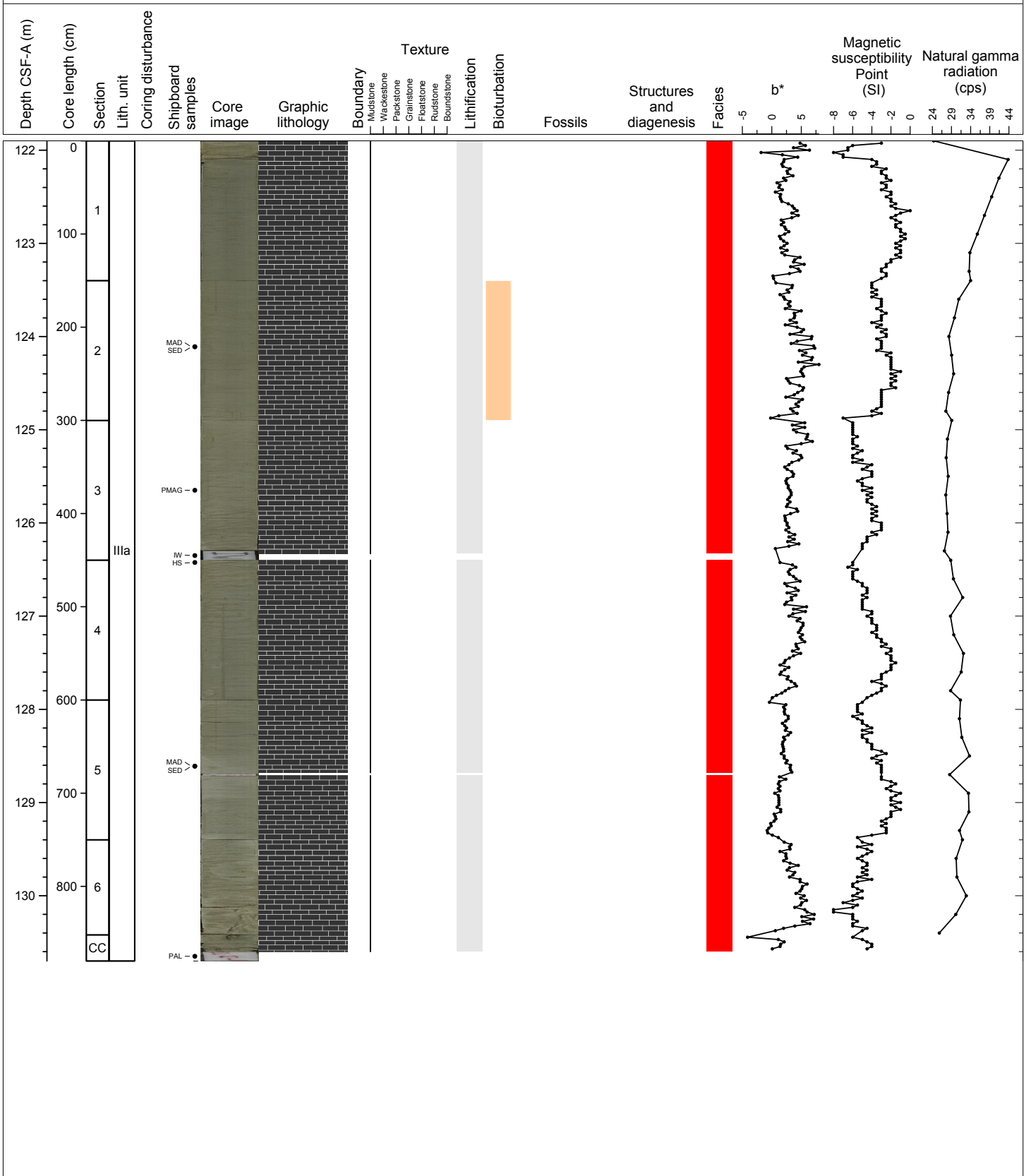
Hole 356-U1463B Core 13H, Interval 112.4-122.05 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light grayish green, homogeneous MUDSTONE with coarse sand-size grains and abundant bivalve fragments (gravel sized) transitions to unlithified, light greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine to medium sand-sized grains, benthic foraminifers and serpulids. Near the middle of the core, the MUDSTONE becomes light olive gray in color, grain size fines to fine and very fine sand, and macrofossils (bivalves) become very rare. Macrofossils are absent in the last two sections of the core, these sections also contain fine sand-sized grains of glauconite.



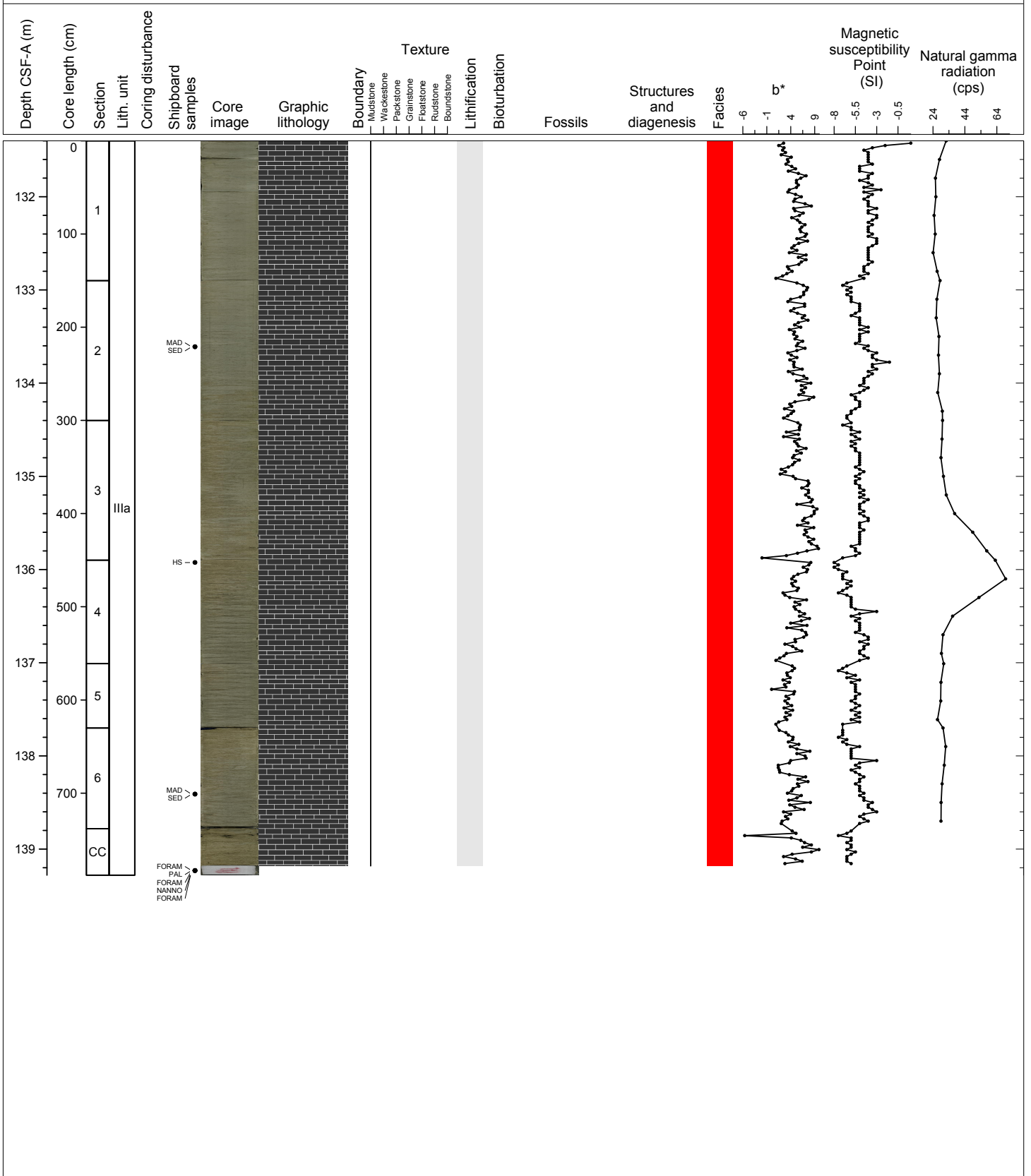
Hole 356-U1463B Core 14H, Interval 121.9-130.7 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified light grayish green, homogeneous MUDSTONE with very fine to fine sand-sized grains, rare glauconite grains, shell fragments, serpulids and benthic foraminifers transitions even more homogeneous with depth, Macrofossils are absent near the middle and the end of the core.



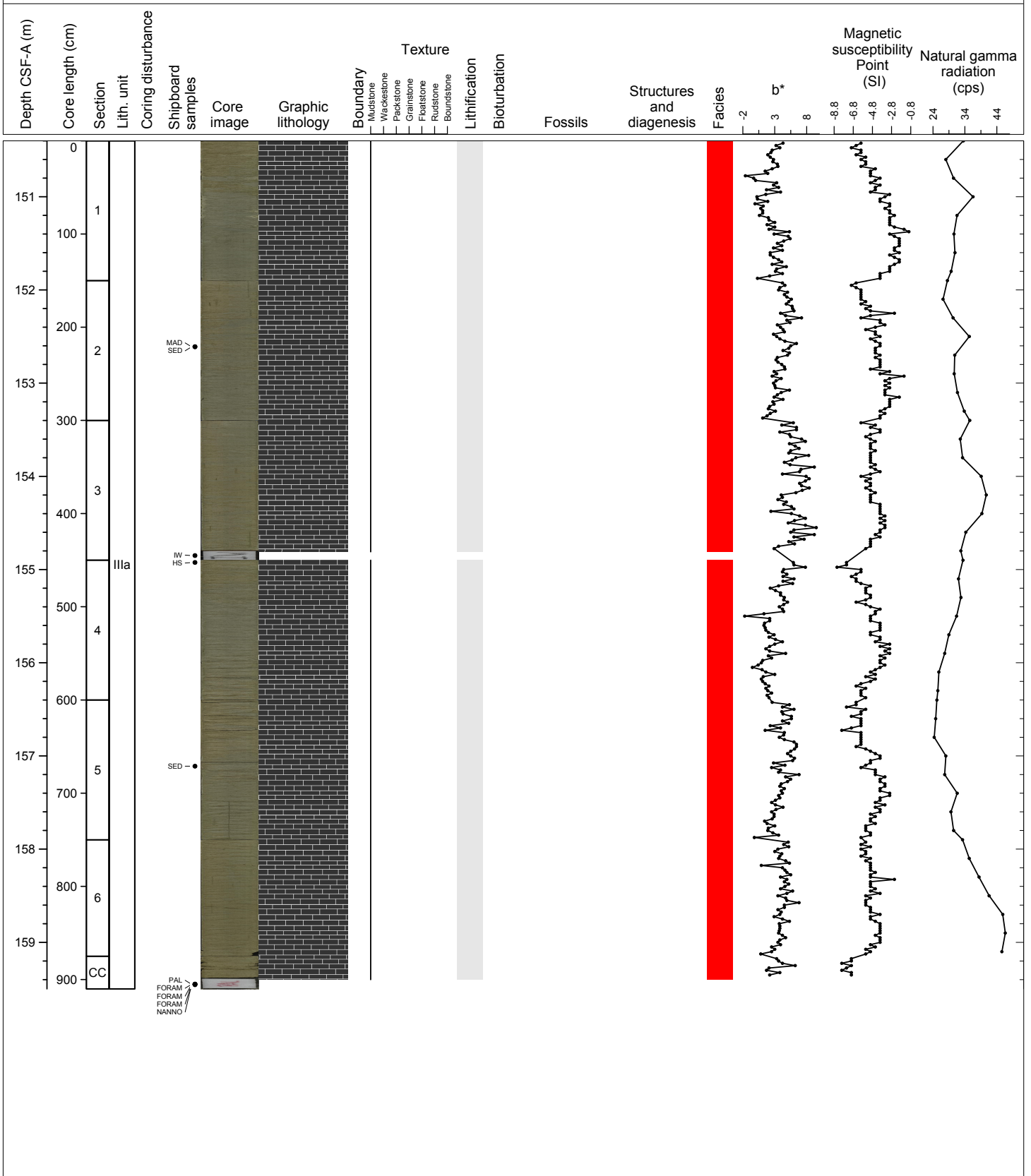
Hole 356-U1463B Core 15H, Interval 131.4-139.28 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light grayish green to light greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand to medium sand-size grains and occasional small benthic foraminifers together with bryozoans, bivalve, and scaphopod fragments.



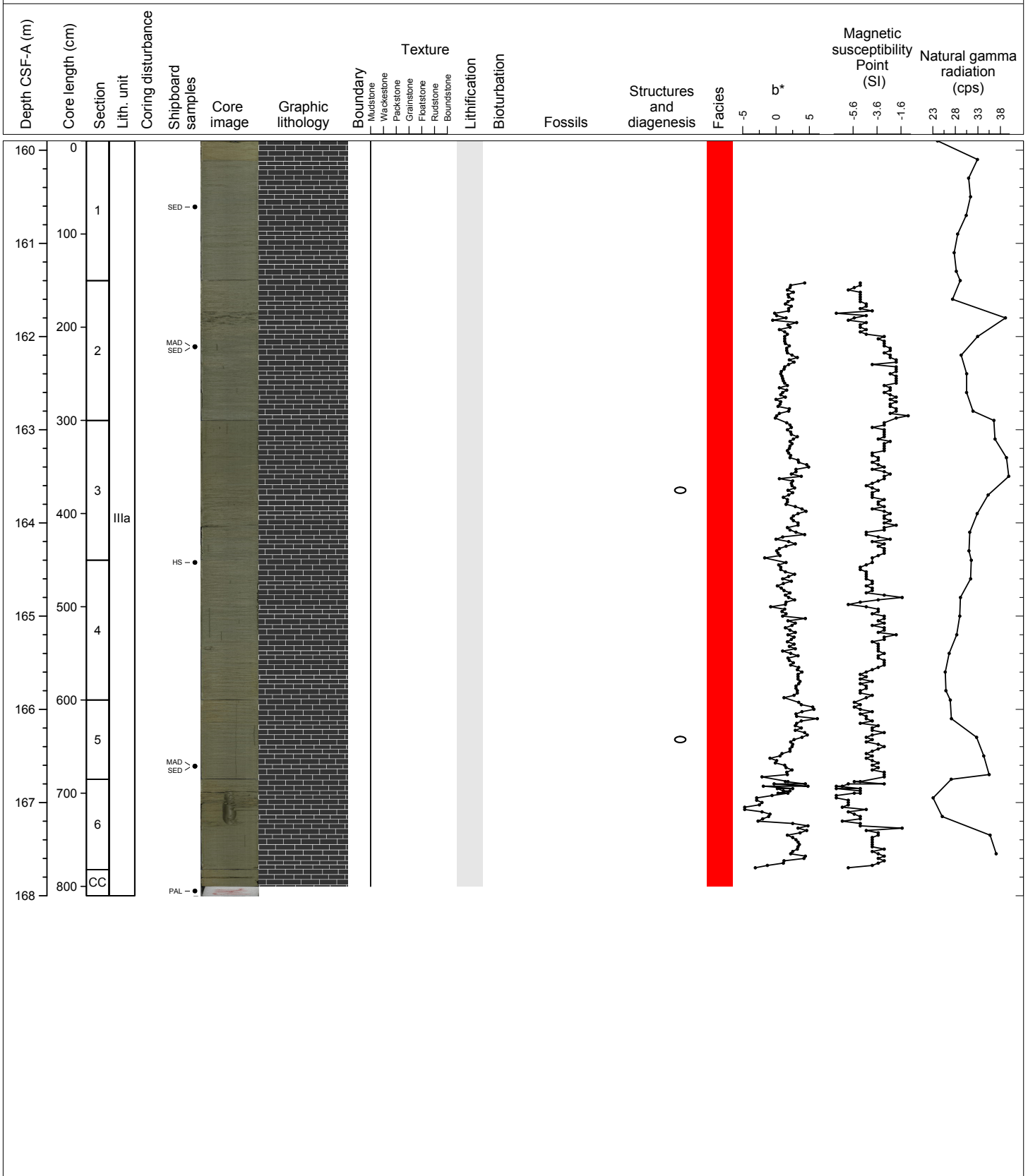
Hole 356-U1463B Core 17H, Interval 150.4-159.5 m (CSF-A)

Lithified, light grayish green, homogenous MUDSTONE with sand- to fine sand-sized grains, rare benthic foraminifers and macrofossils (echinoderm, serpulids crustacean, and bivalve fragments).



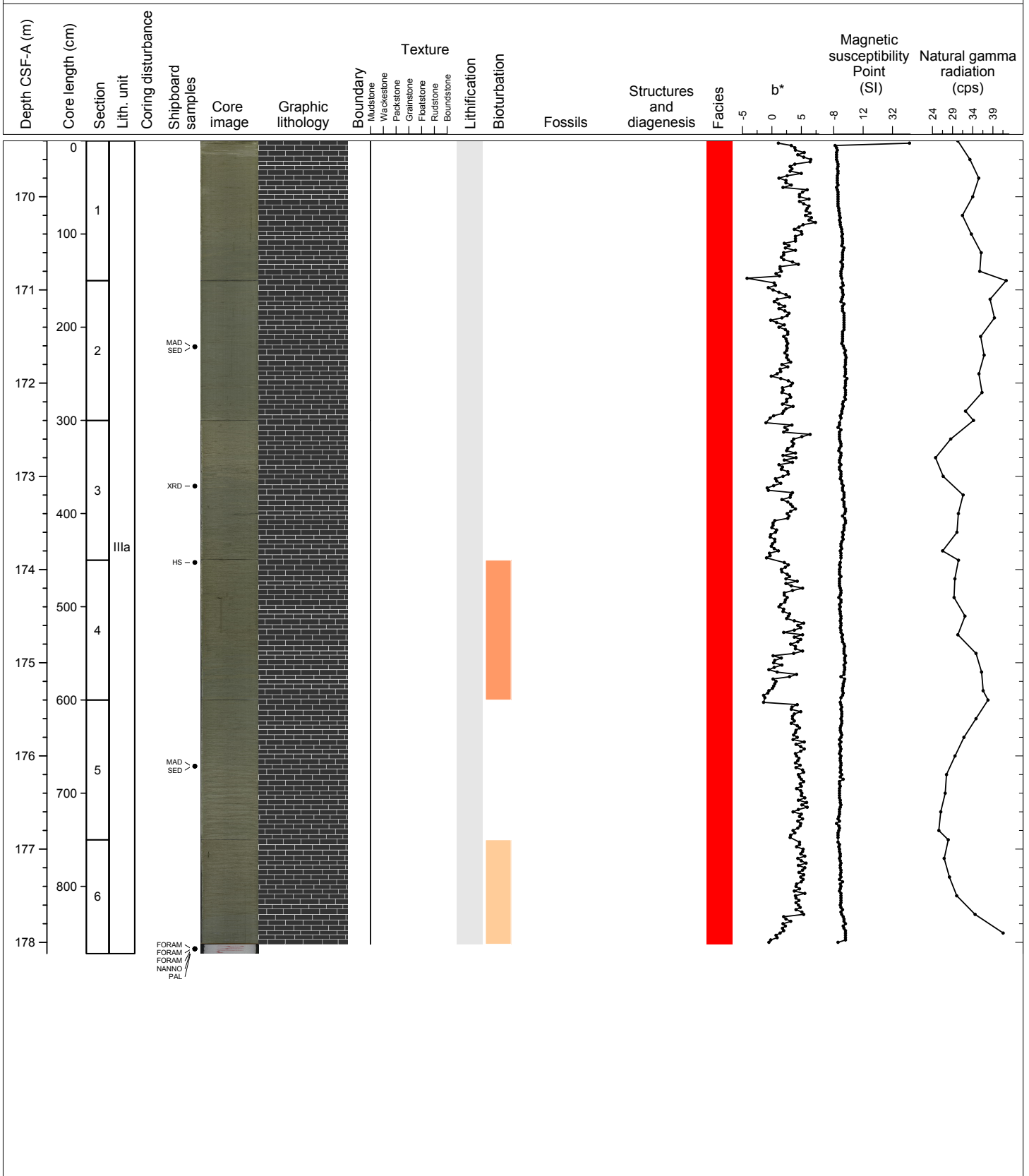
Hole 356-U1463B Core 18H, Interval 159.9-168.0 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light grayish green, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine to very fine sand-size grains, a few benthic foraminifers, rare macrofossils (shells), and occasional intervals of concretions,



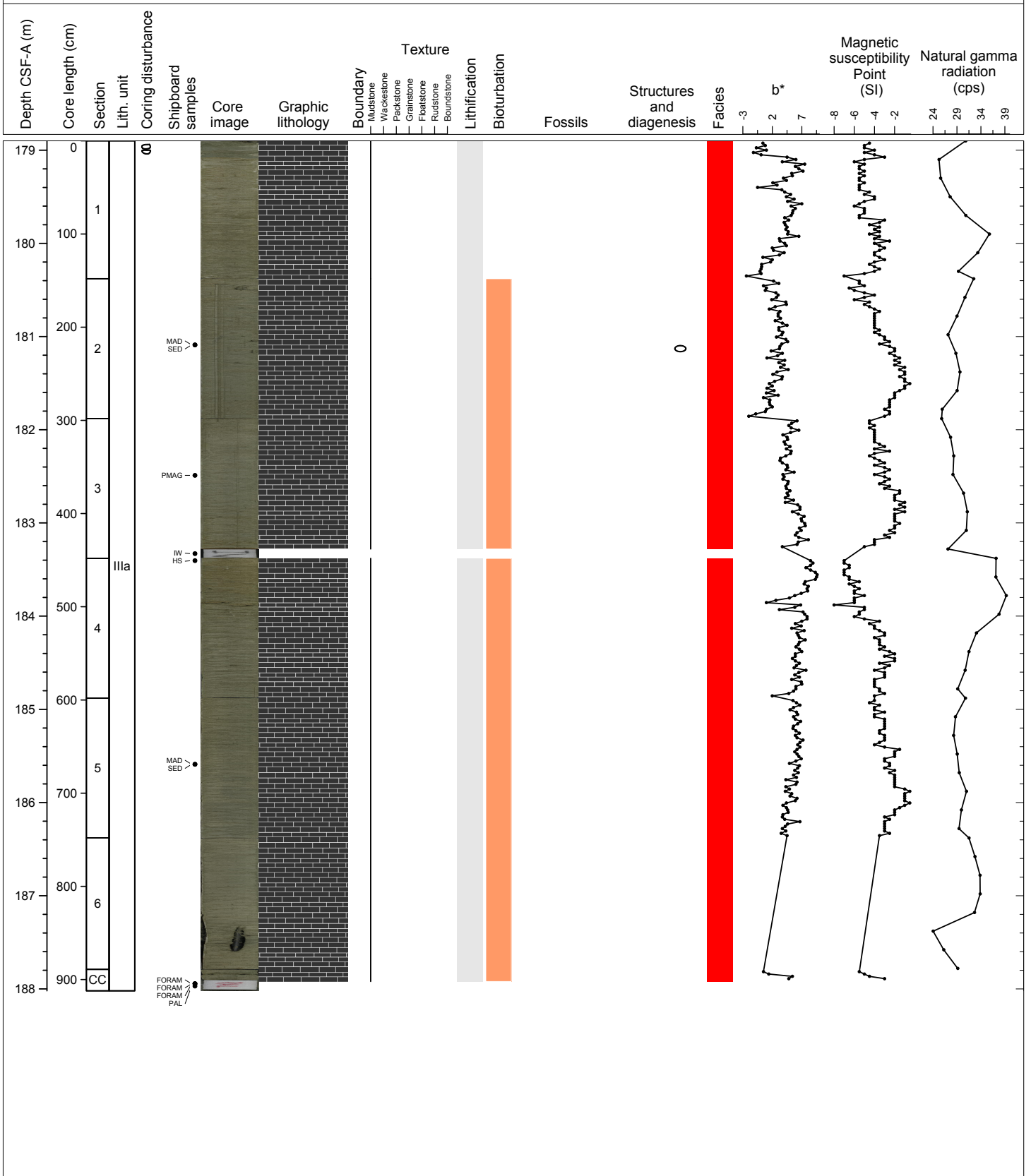
Hole 356-U1463B Core 19H, Interval 169.4-178.12 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand to very fine sand-sized grains, few benthic foraminifers, and rare macrofossils (crustacean, bivalve, unidentified shell fragments). There is some bioturbation; burrows are commonly filled with light brown MUDSTONE. There are also scattered lenses of very fine sand-sized disseminated pyrite.



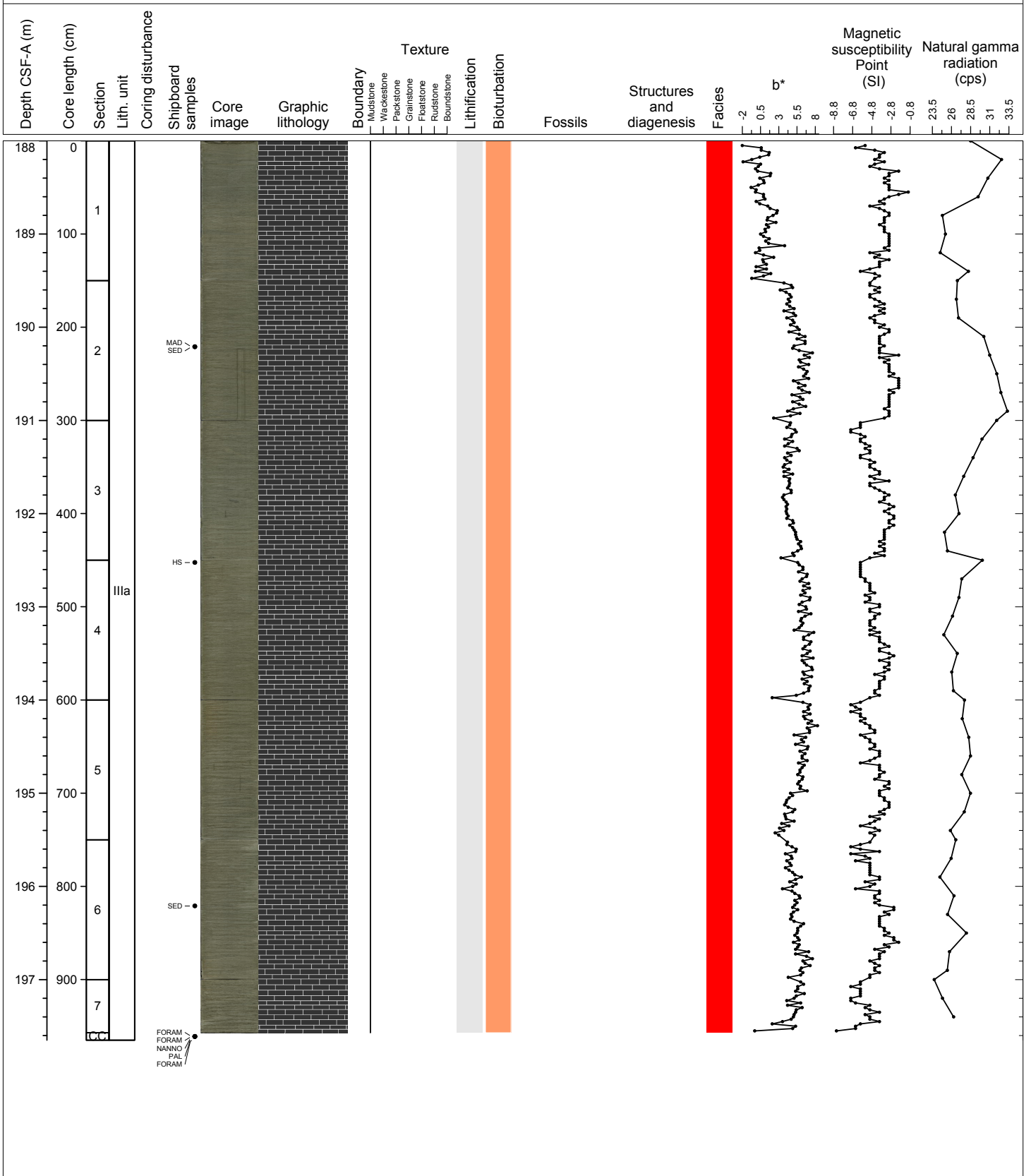
Hole 356-U1463B Core 20H, Interval 178.9-188.02 m (CSF-A)

The upper 18 cm is composed of lithified, greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains. Below 18 cm there is lithified, dark greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-size grains, microfossil fragments (crustacean, bivalves, tubes, gastropods), moderate bioturbation, and a single celestite nodule.



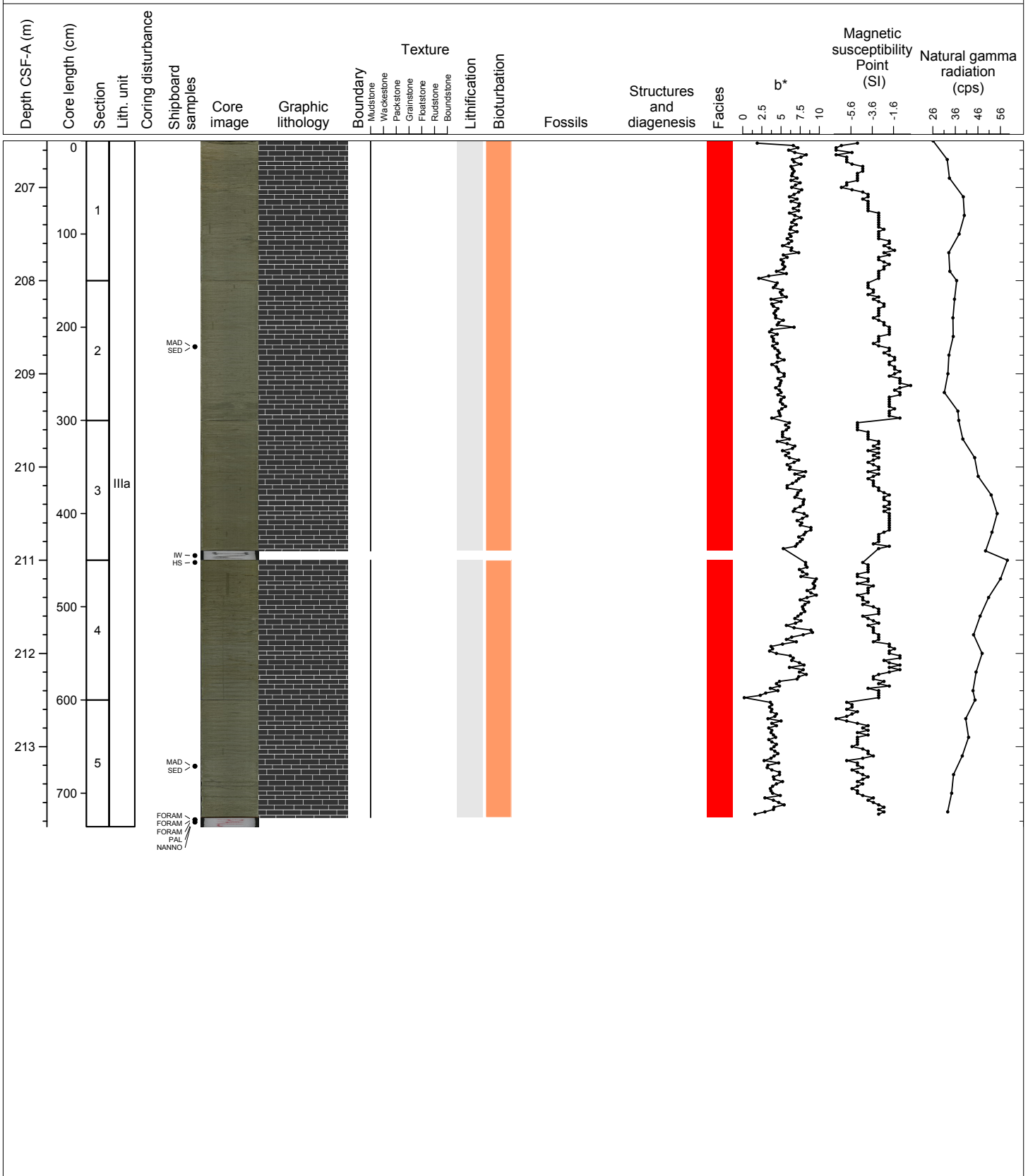
Hole 356-U1463B Core 21H, Interval 188.0-197.65 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, dark greenish gray MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains and moderate bioturbation. There are rare benthic foraminifers and macrofossil fragments (e.g. serpulid tubes and bivalves).



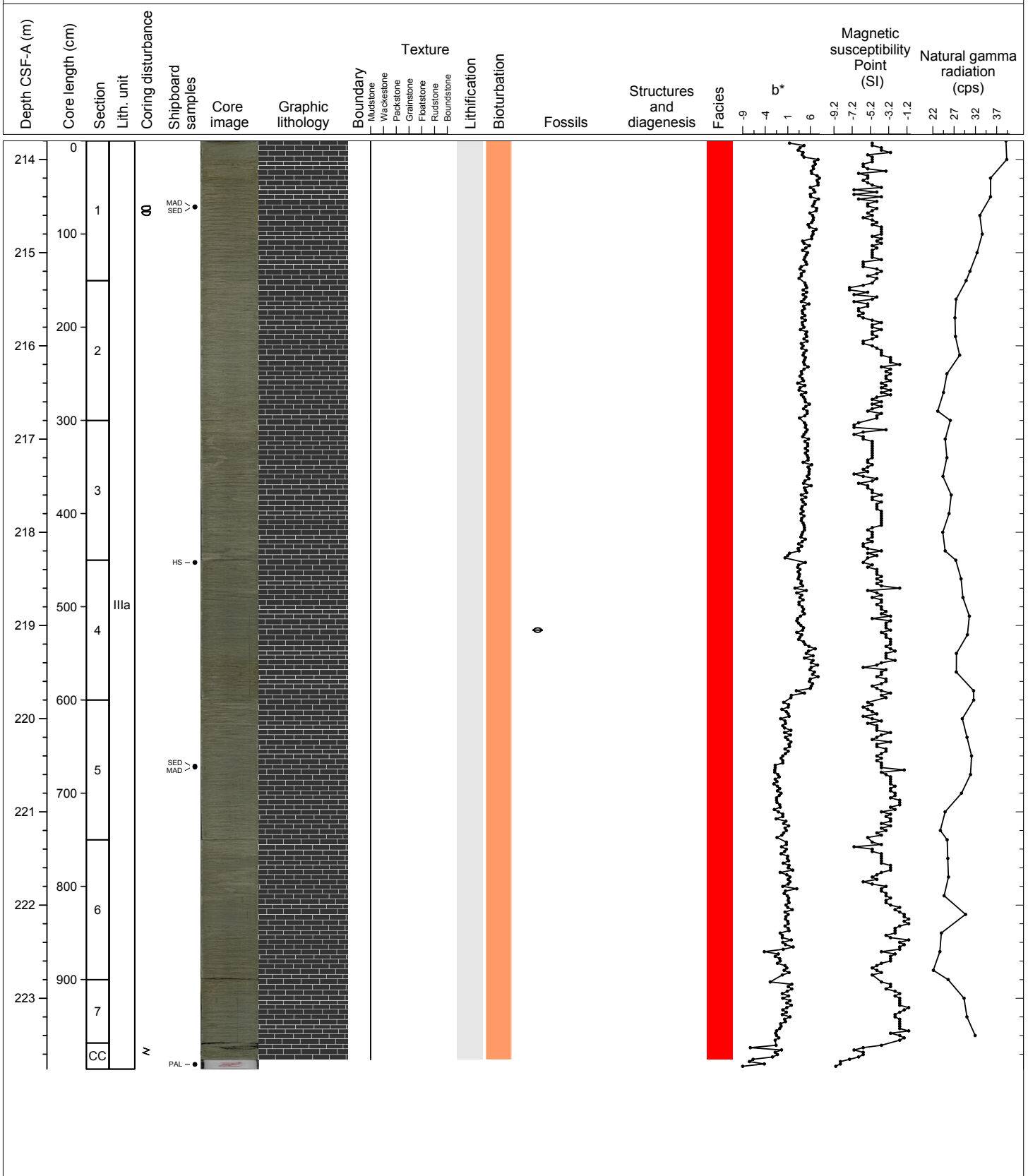
Hole 356-U1463B Core 23H, Interval 206.5-213.86 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand sized grains and moderate bioturbation. There are rare shell fragments, scaphopods, echinoderm spines and foraminifers. Trace fossils are often filled with sand-size grains of pyrite.



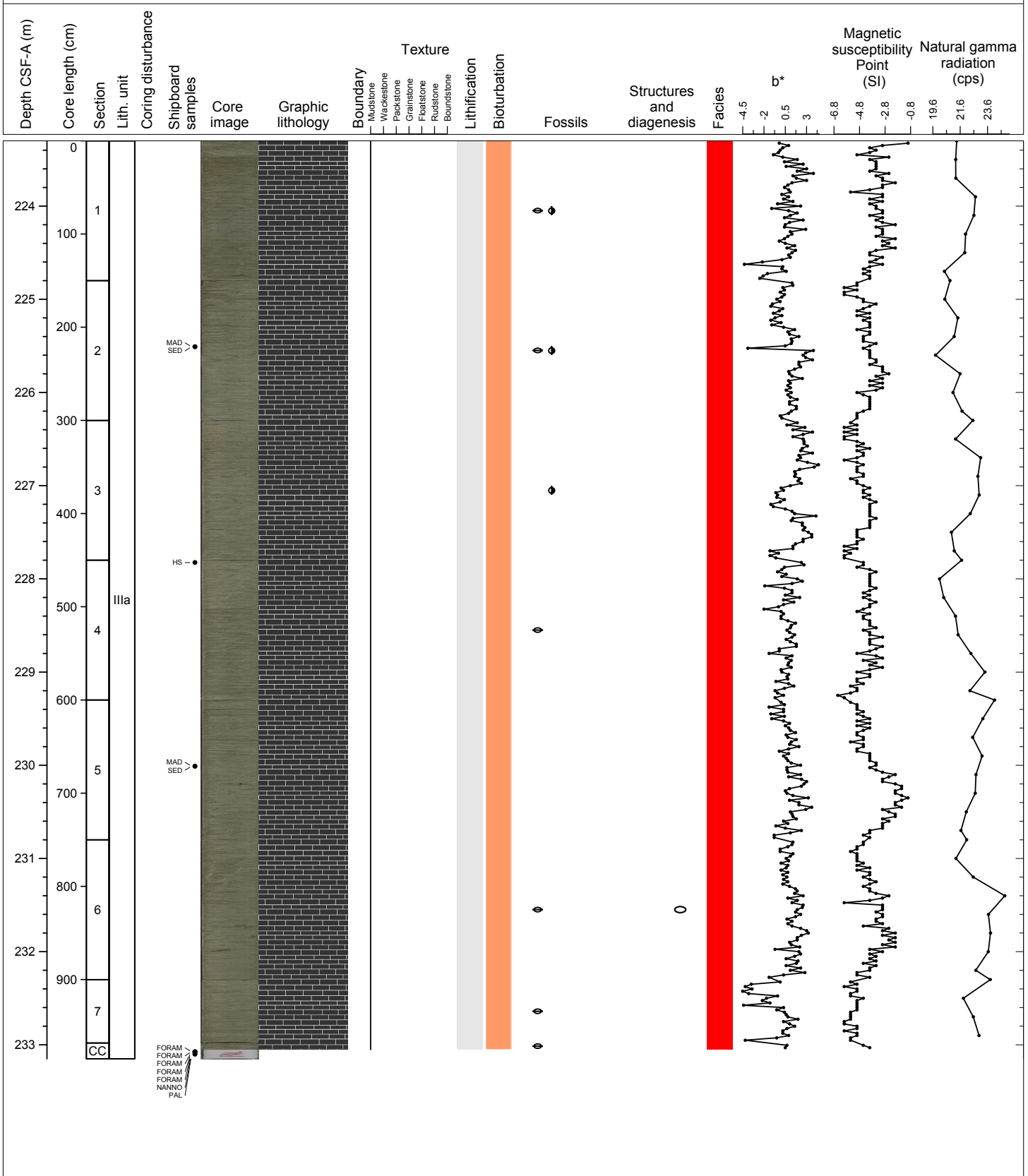
Hole 356-U1463B Core 24H, Interval 213.8-223.76 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains and moderate bioturbation. Rare benthic foraminifers and unidentified bioclasts. Partially lithified concretions and small benthic foraminifers rich patches sporadically occur.



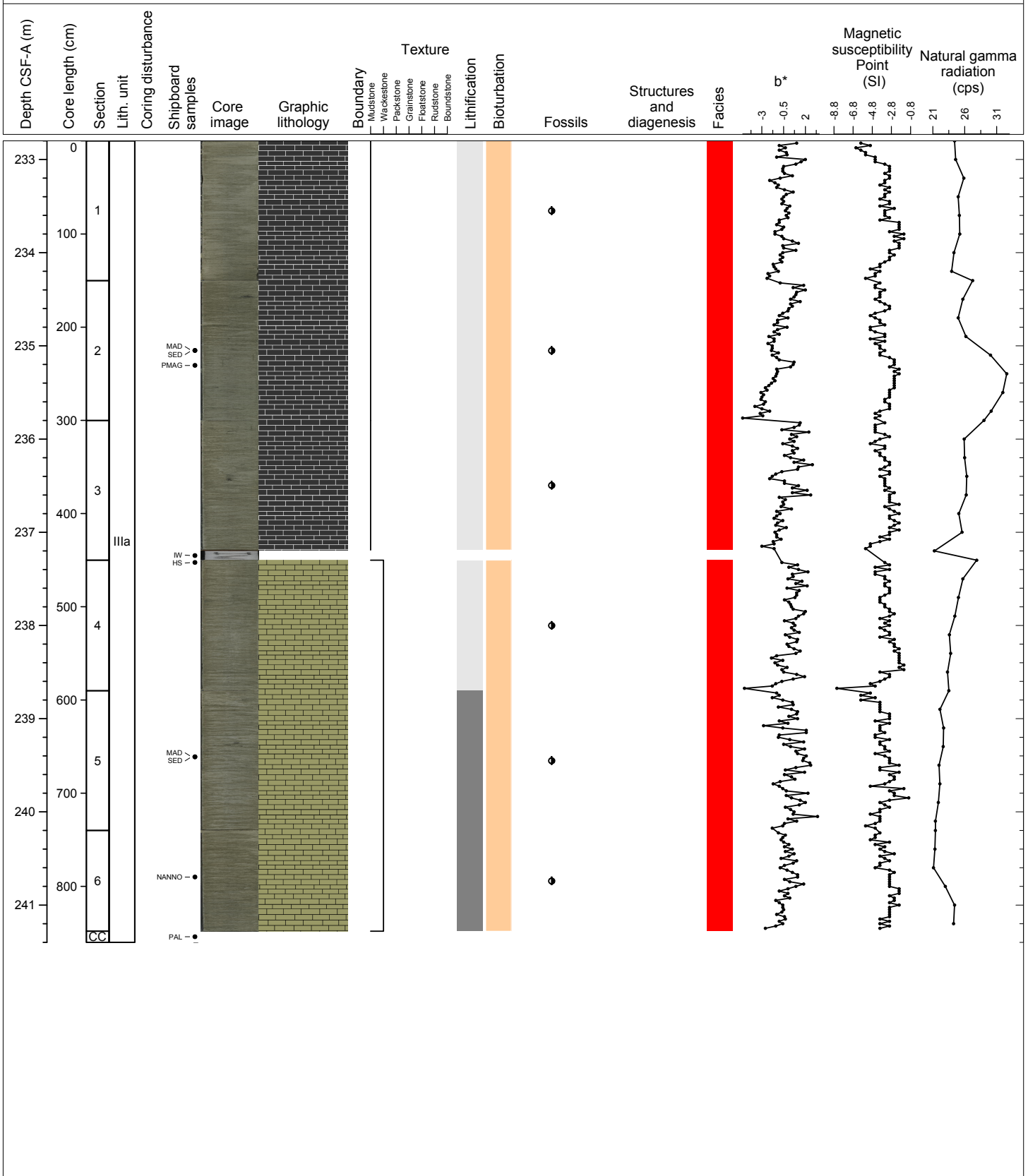
Hole 356-U1463B Core 25H, Interval 223.3-233.15 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand sized grains and moderate bioturbation, with rare benthic foraminifers, unidentified bioclasts, and dark gray patches. Partially lithified concretions frequently occur throughout the core.



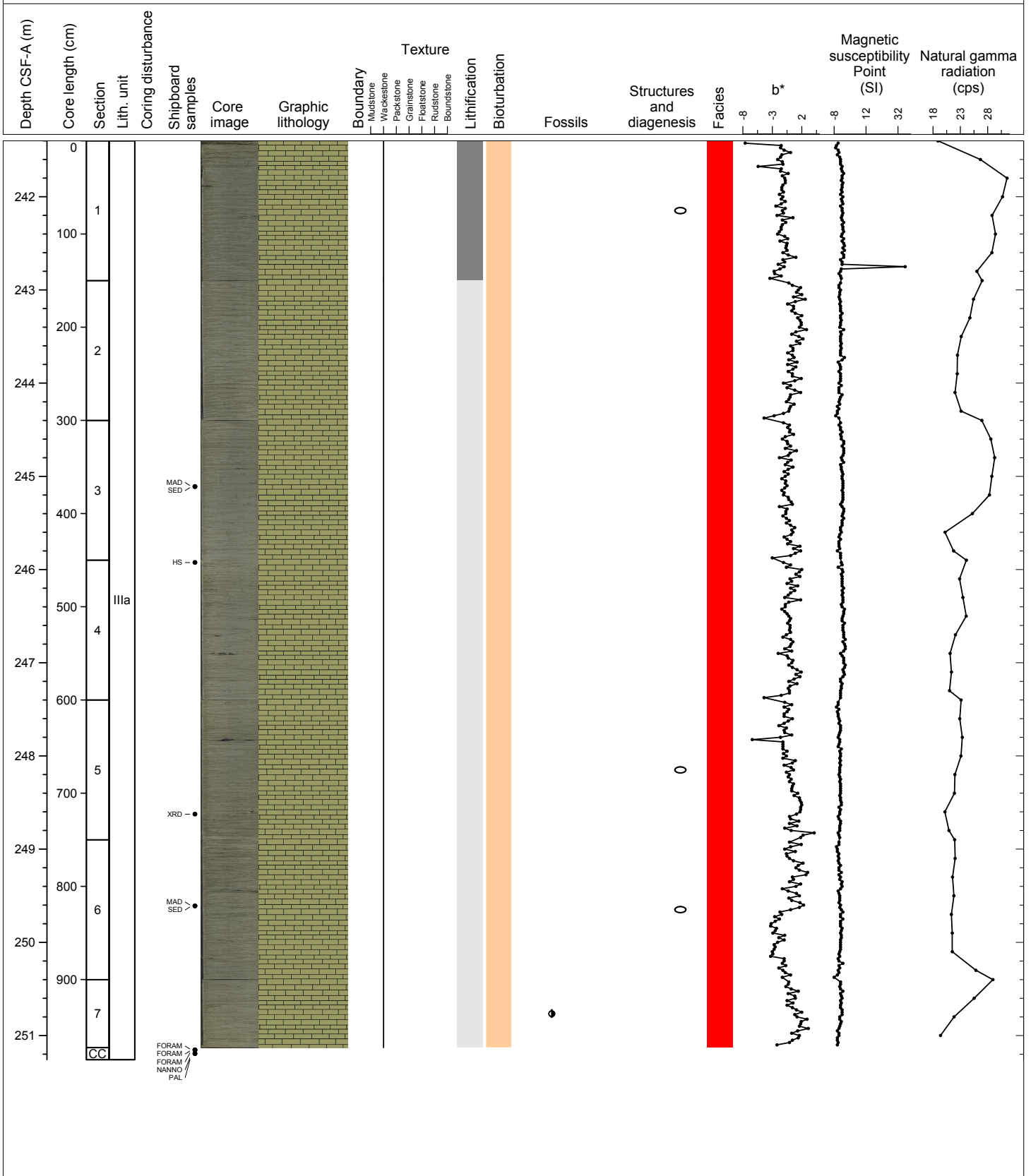
Hole 356-U1463B Core 26H, Interval 232.8-241.4 m (CSF-A)

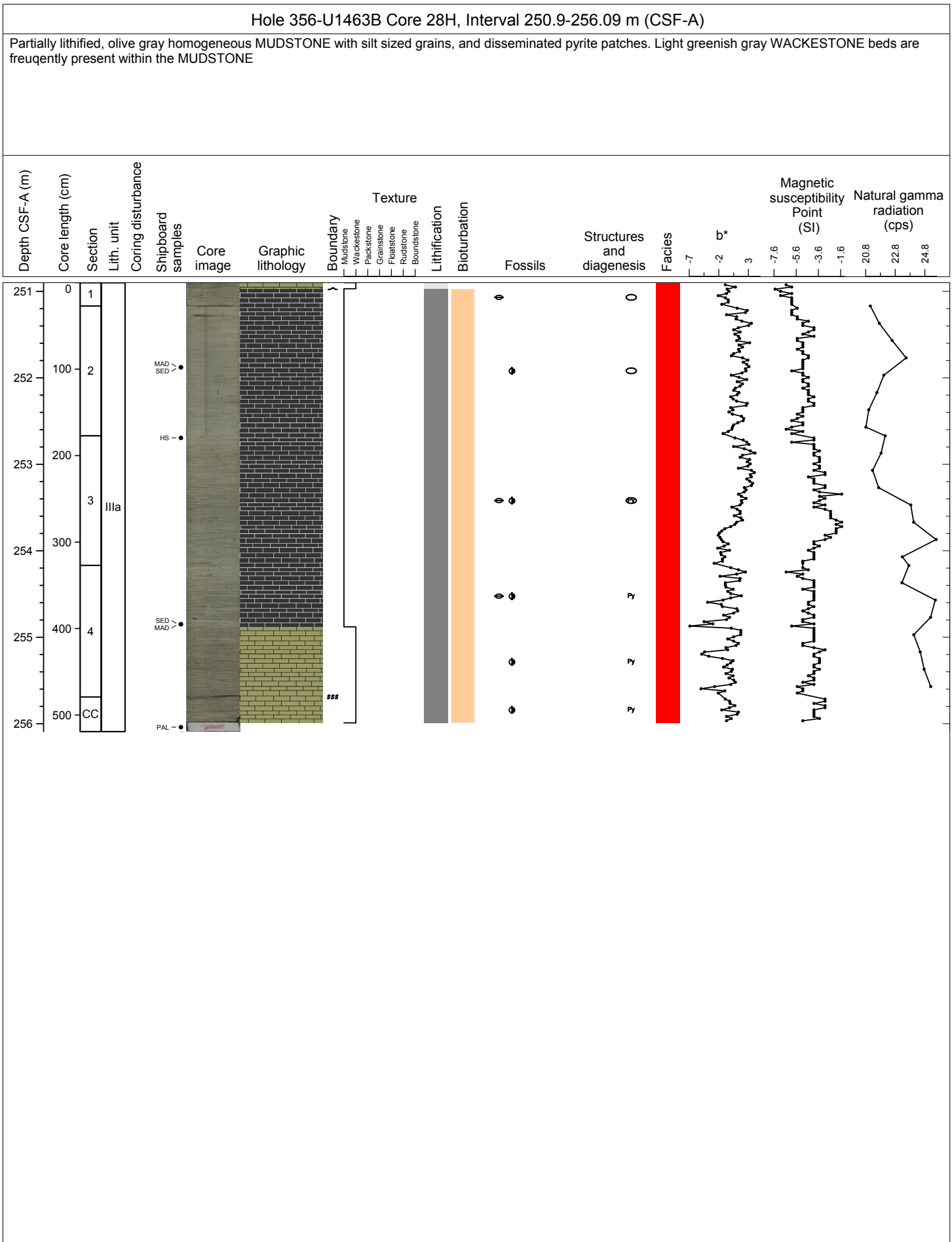
Olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE transitions to WACKESTONE with very few larger sand sized bioclastic grains, mainly small benthic foraminifers. Very fine sand sized to silt sized grains are common in the matrix but difficult to identify. Possibly they include small peloids. Dark patches are related to pyrite in bioturbation. Degree of lithification varies on a cm-scale.

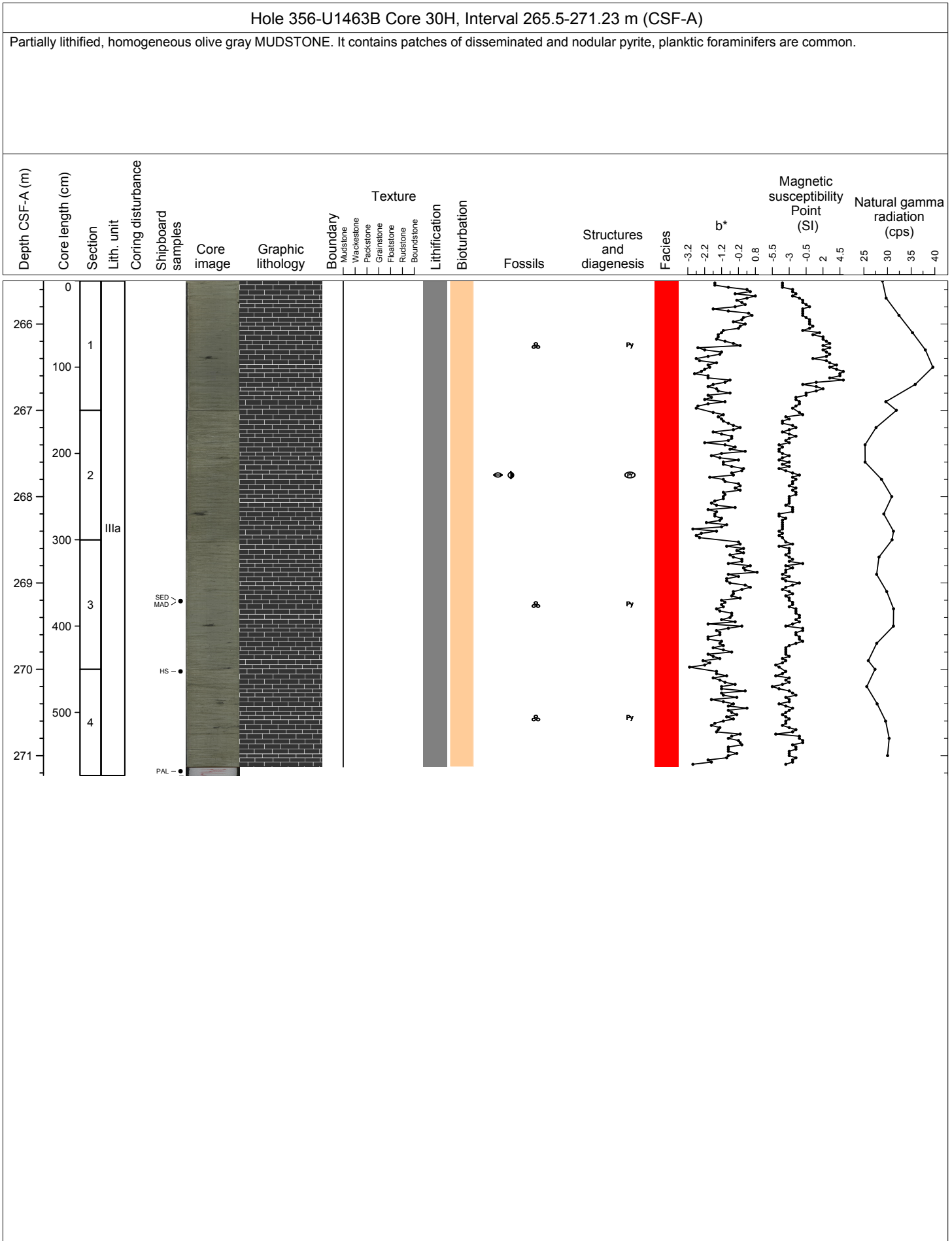


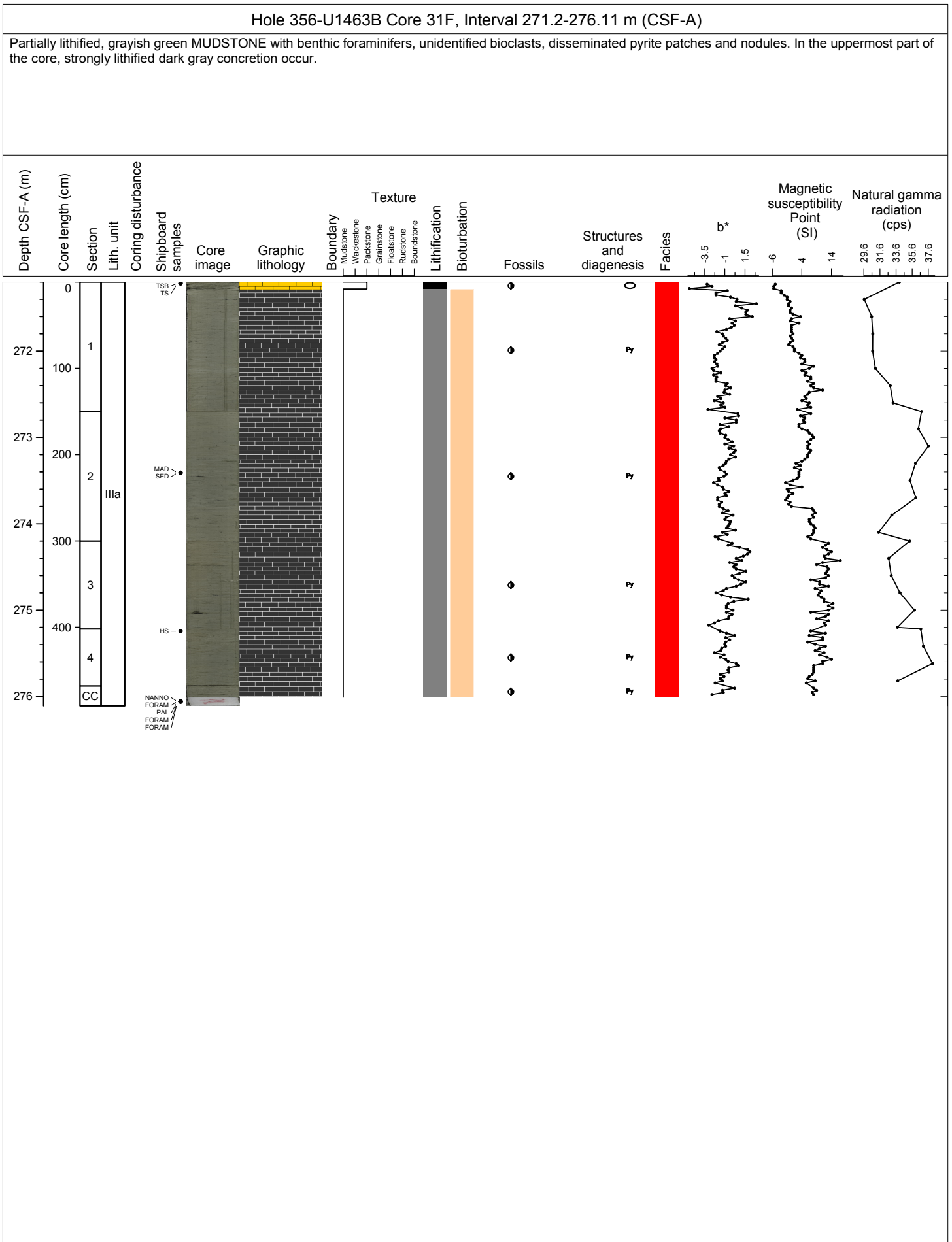
Hole 356-U1463B Core 27H, Interval 241.4-251.26 m (CSF-A)

Olive gray homogeneous WACKESTONE with very fine sand-sized to silt-sized grains. Degree of lithification varies on a cm-scale between unlithified and partially lithified, but the core is dominated by unlithified intervals. Pyrite occurs in dark patches. Rare small benthic foraminifers. Some concretions, possibly formed by celestite.



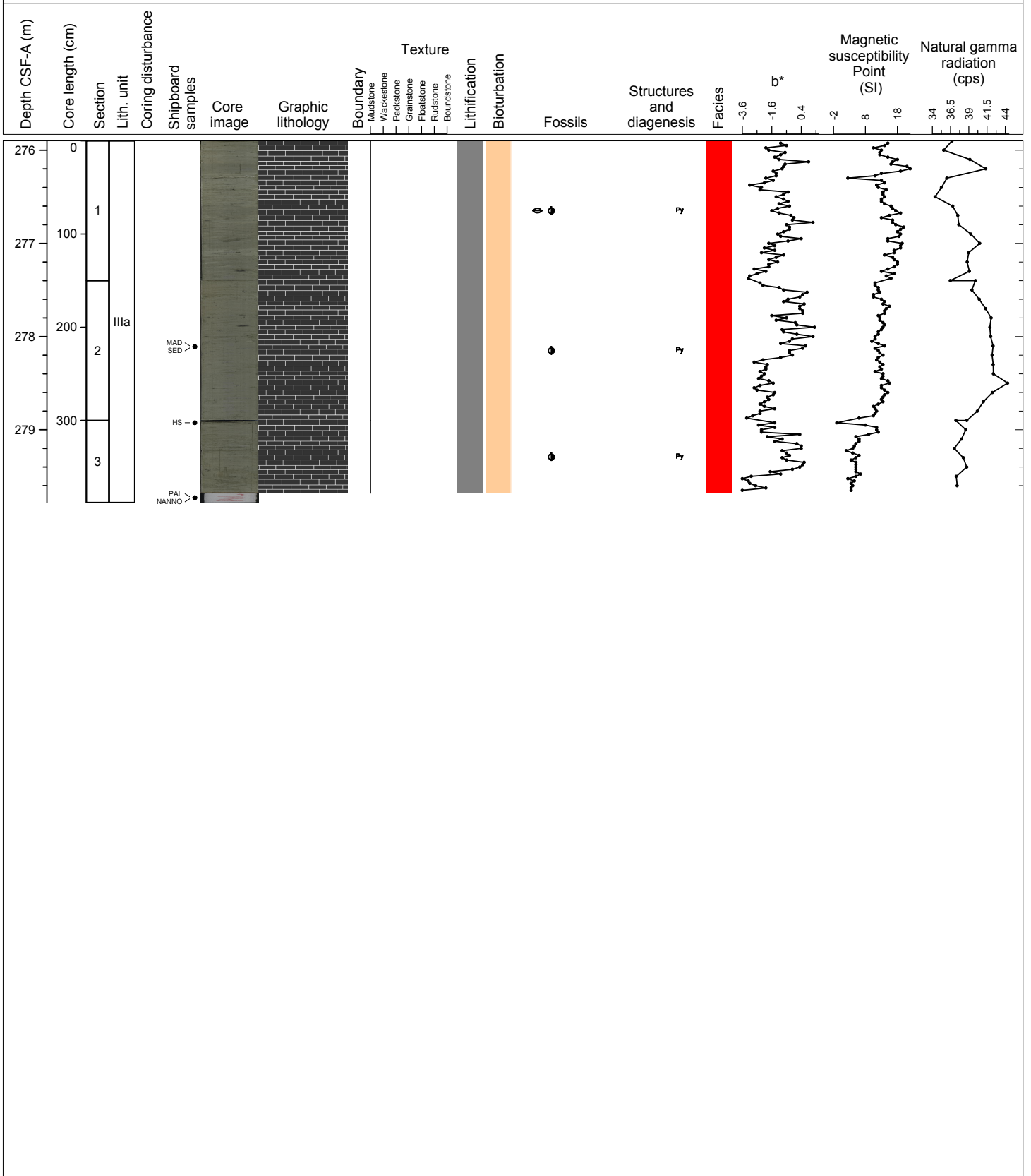


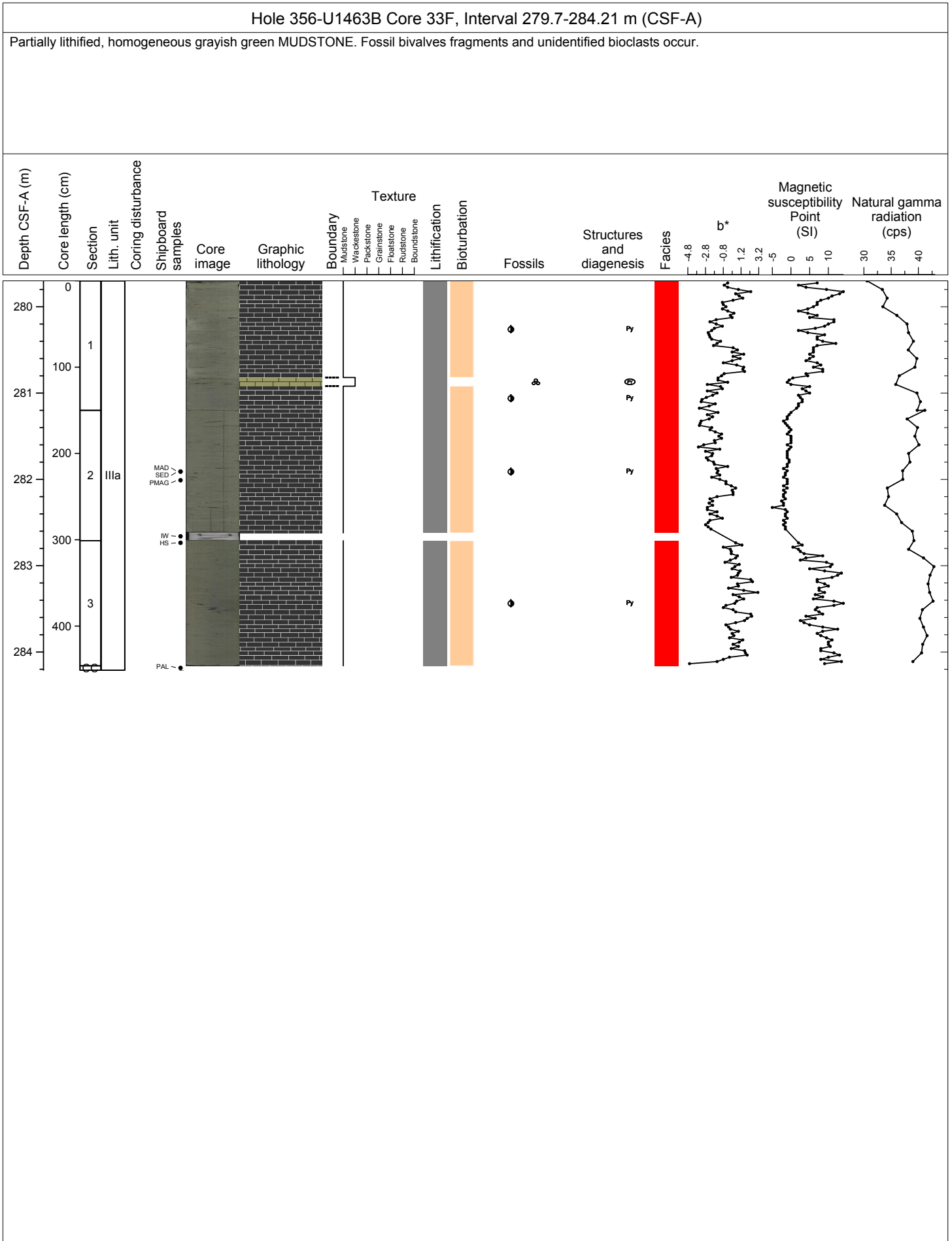


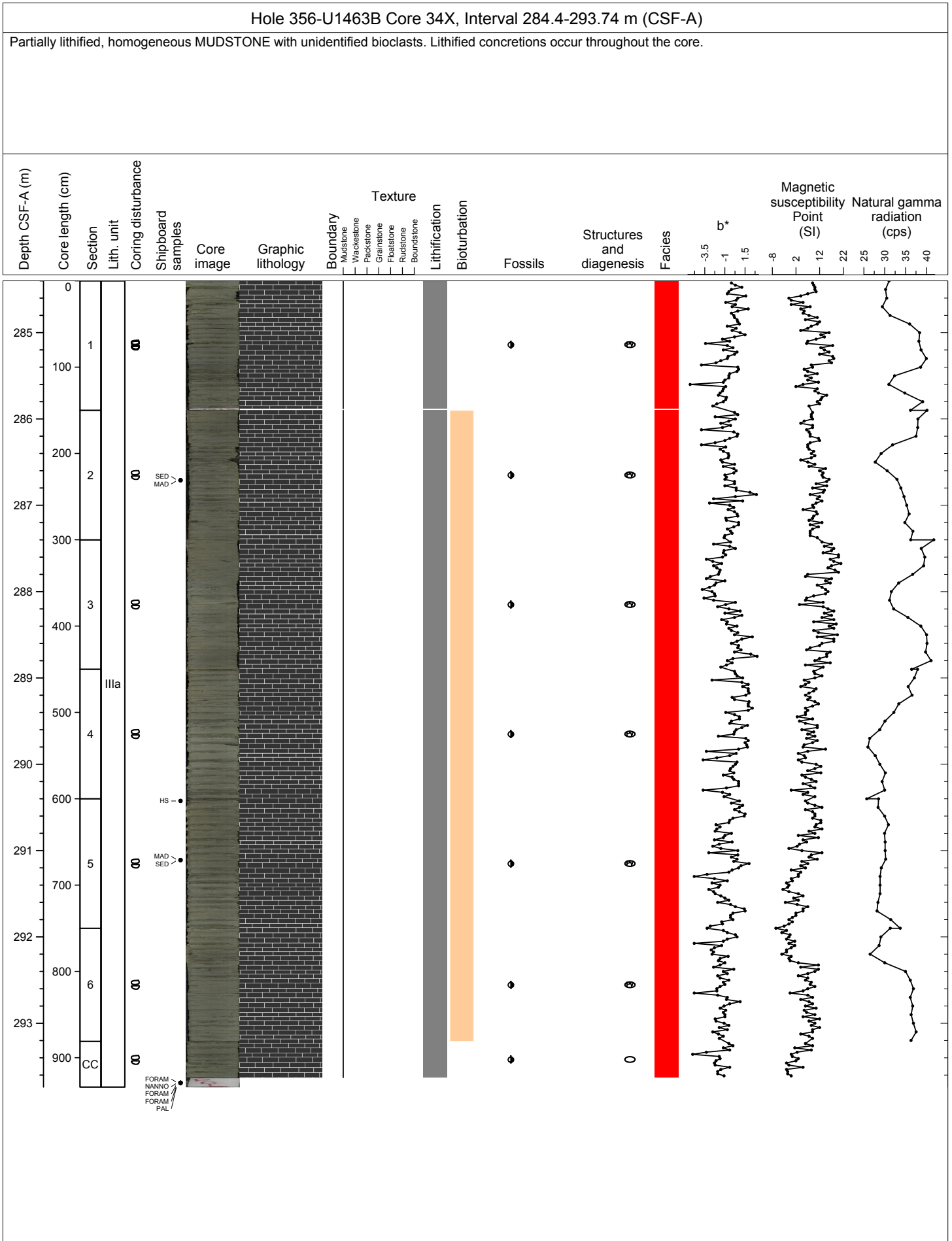


Hole 356-U1463B Core 32F, Interval 275.9-279.78 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous grayish green MUDSTONE. Fossil bivalves fragments, possibly oysters, and unidentified bioclasts occur.

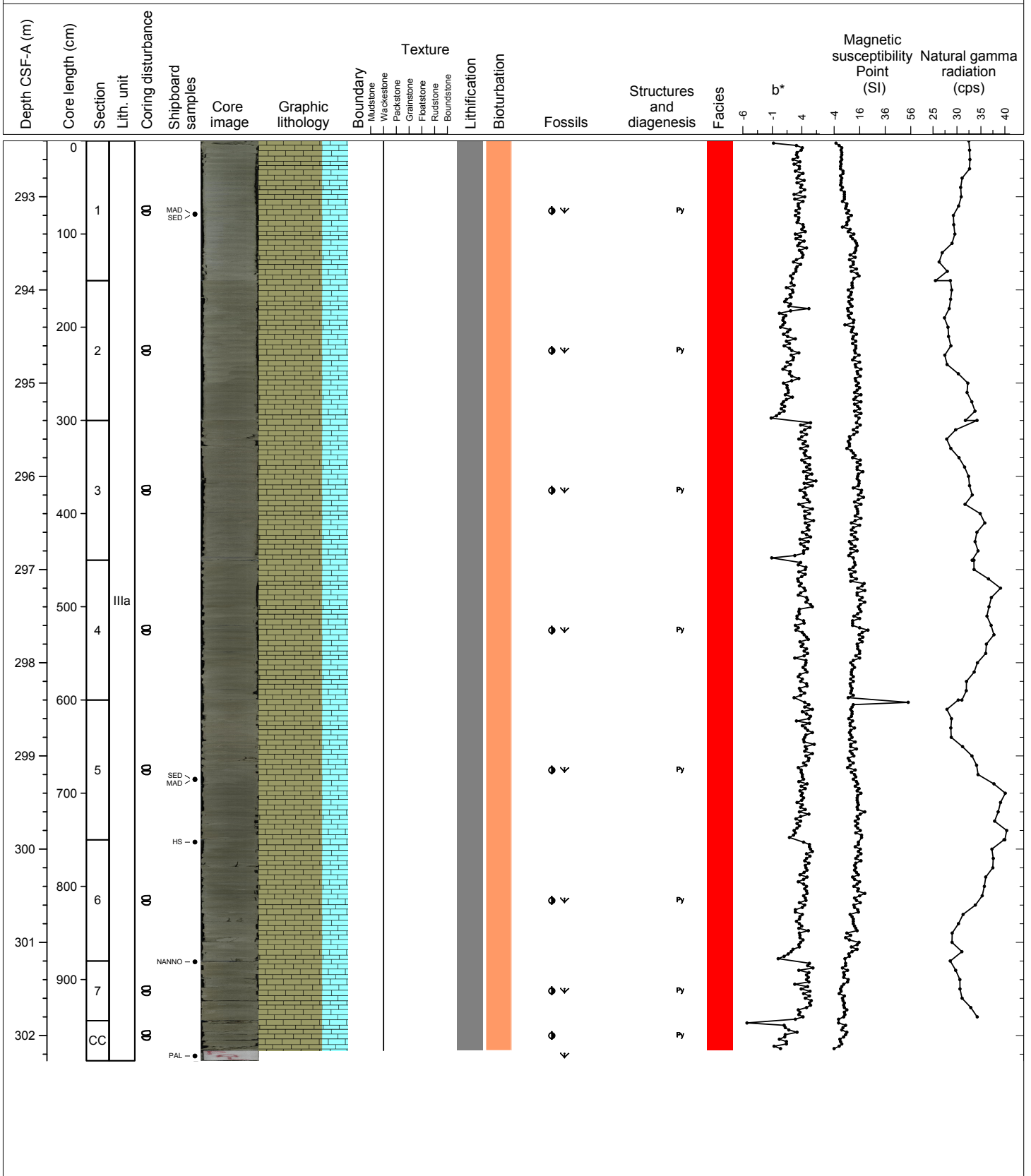






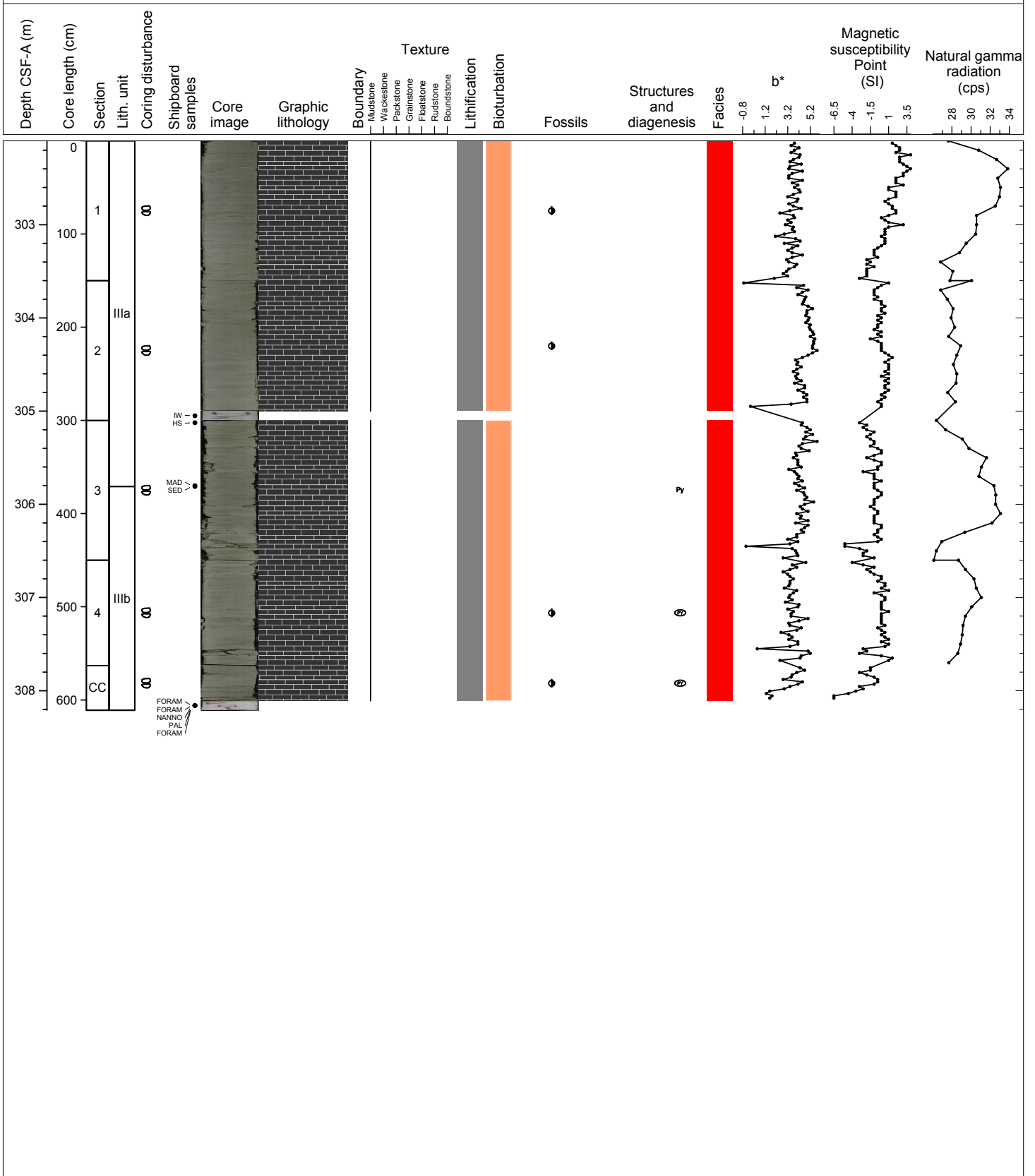
Hole 356-U1463B Core 35X, Interval 292.4-302.27 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous dark greenish gray MUDSTONE with silt to very fine sand size grains. It contains abundant small benthic foraminifers, and bryozoans. Disseminated pyrite patches occur.



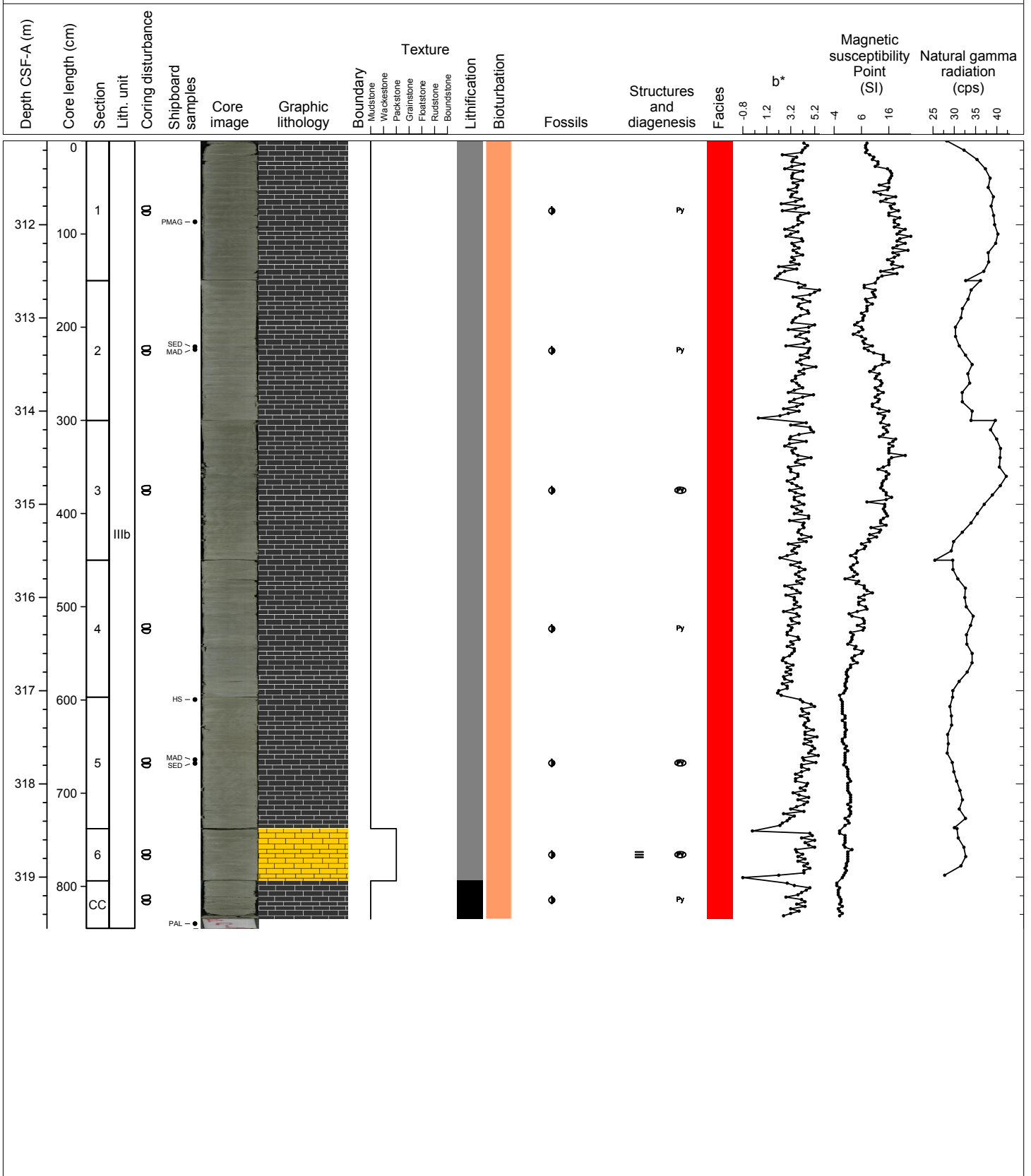
Hole 356-U1463B Core 36X, Interval 302.1-308.21 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray to greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand, moderate bioturbation, rare disseminated, very fine, pyrite grains and foraminifers. Occasional microfossil fragments (e.g. bivalve, echinoderm, bryozoa) and pyrite nodules occur. Foraminifers and pyrite grains are often concentrated in trace fossils.



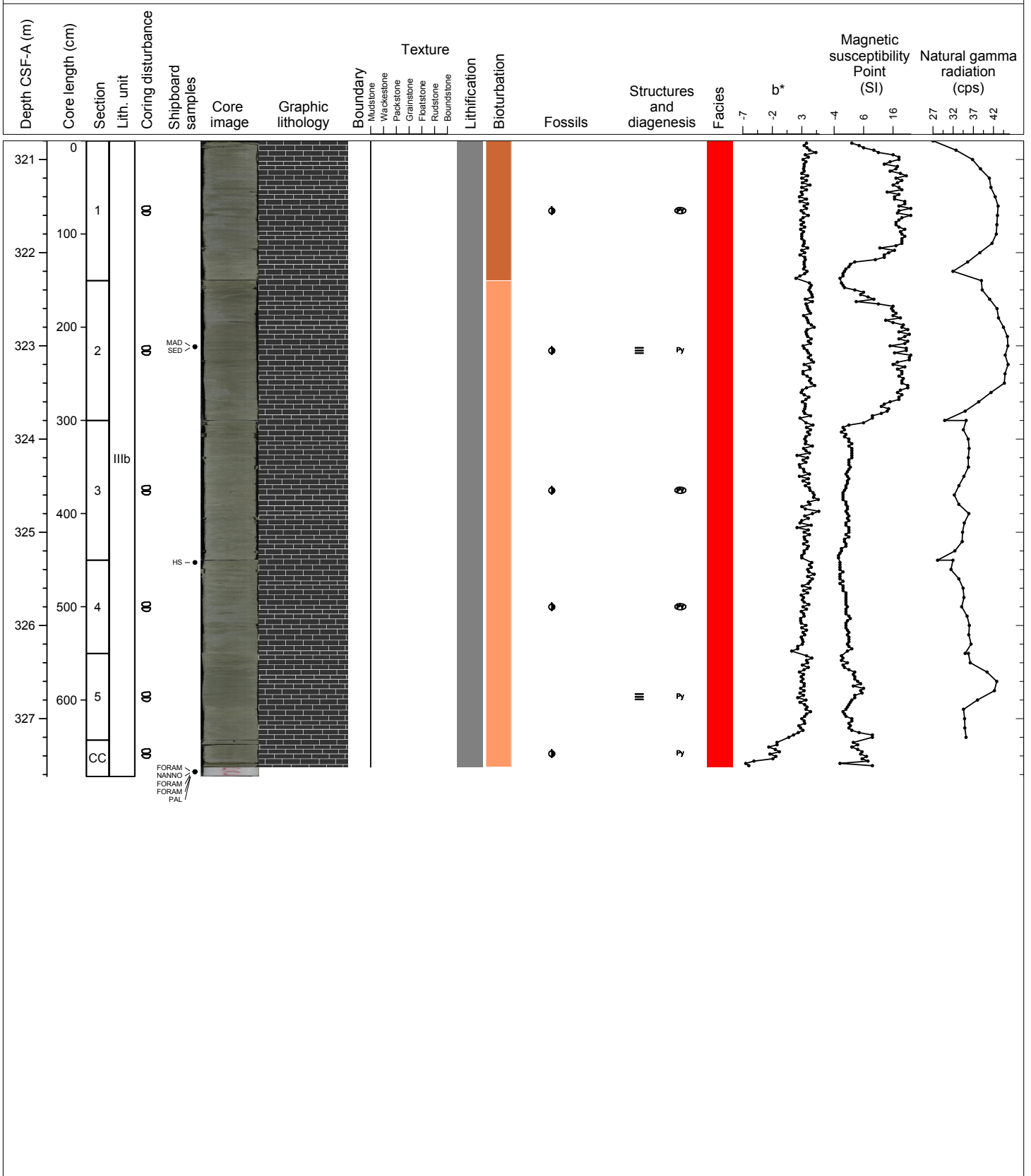
Hole 356-U1463B Core 37X, Interval 311.1-319.55 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare fine sand and moderate bioturbation. Burrows are sharp and sub-horizontal and commonly contain foraminifers and pyrite. Disseminated pyrite and foraminifers are common throughout the core. There are occasional macrofossil fragments (bivalves, bryozoans, echinoderm spines), pyrite nodules, and intervals containing fine sand laminae



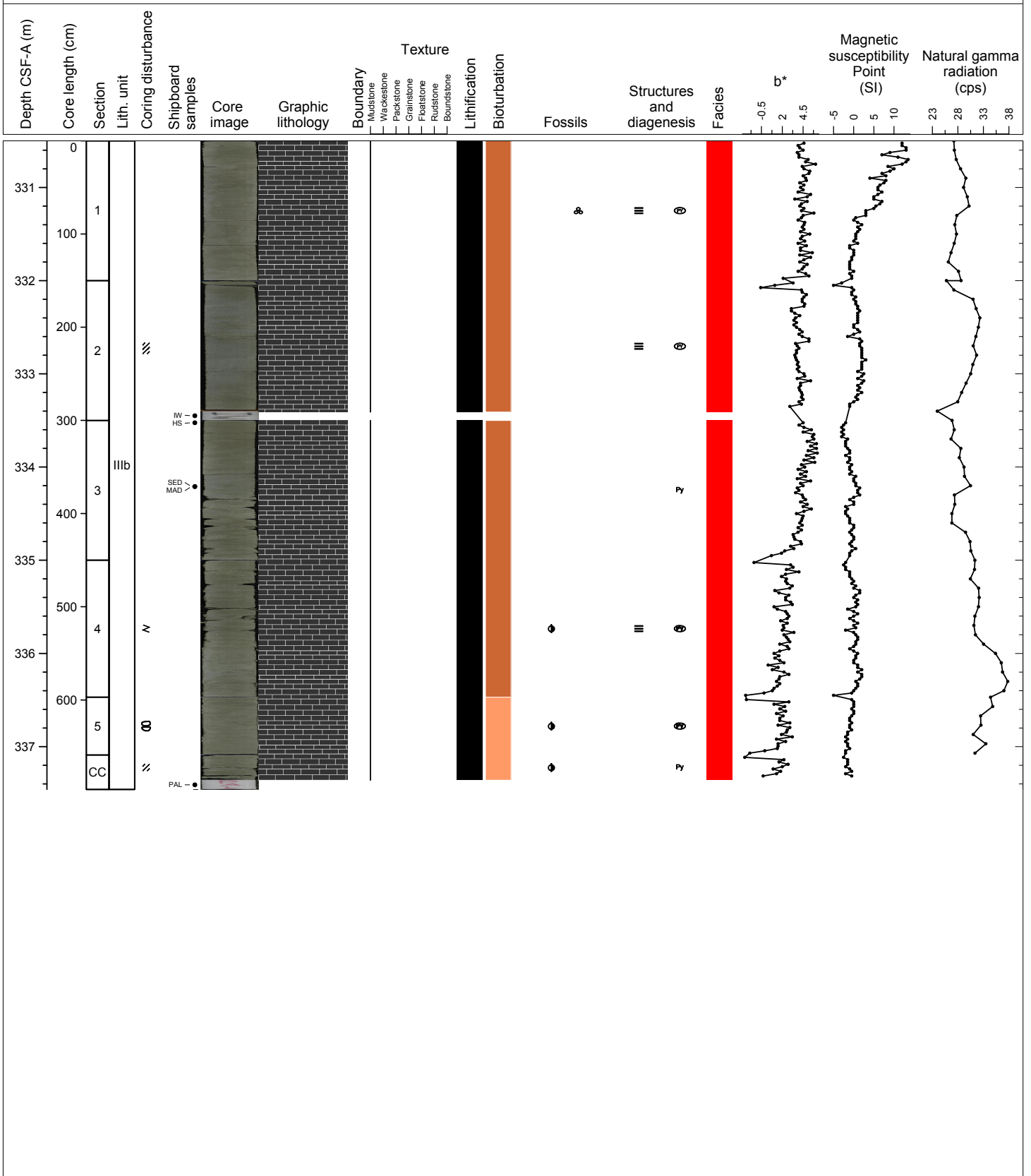
Hole 356-U1463B Core 38X, Interval 320.8-327.62 m (CSF-A)

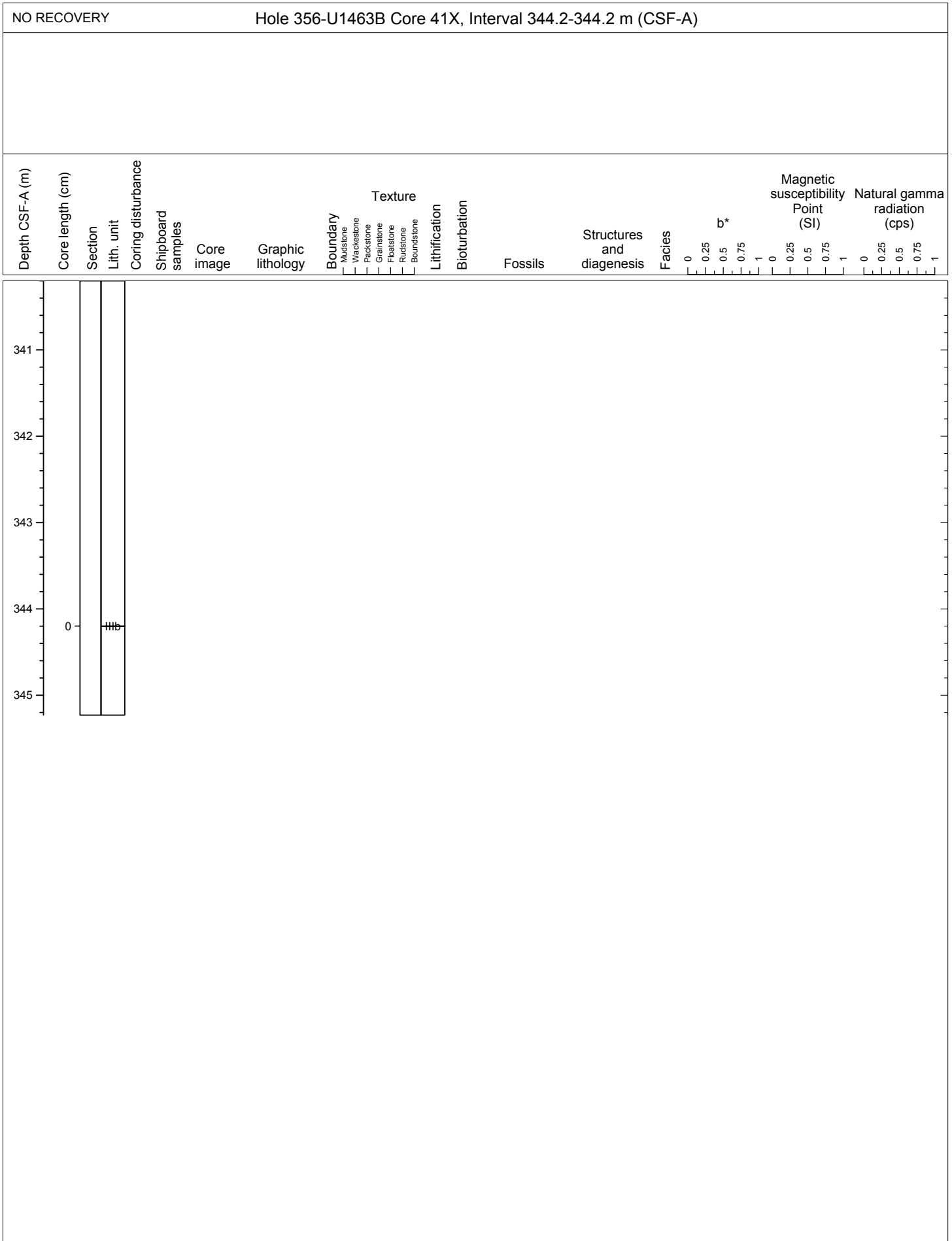
Partially lithified, greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand size grains and moderate bioturbation. Disseminated pyrite grains and foraminifers are concentrated in burrows. There are rare pyrite nodules and occasional macrofossils fragments (e.g. bivalves, bryozoans).



Hole 356-U1463B Core 39X, Interval 330.5-337.46 m (CSF-A)

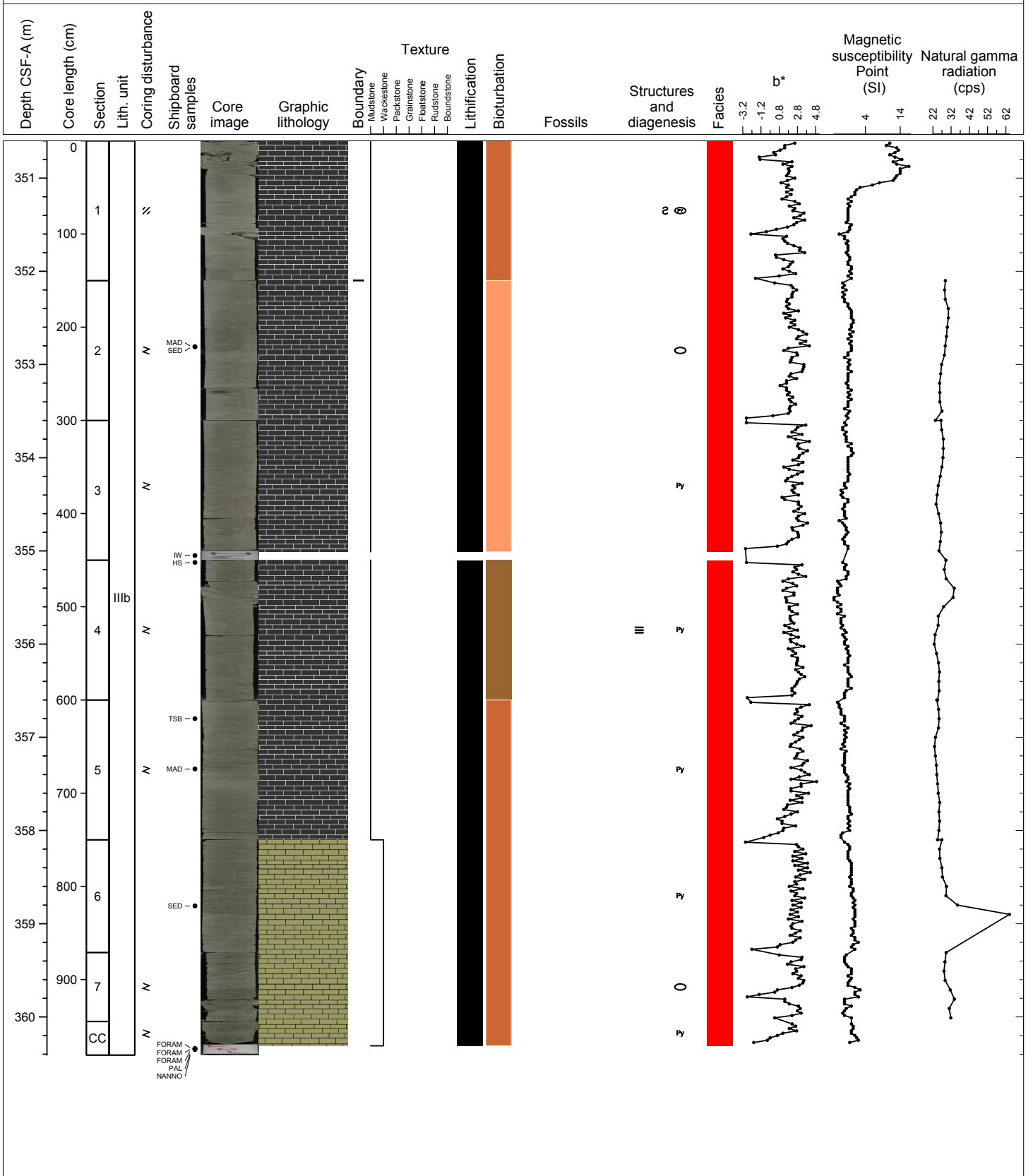
Lithified, light greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare fine sand and common to moderate bioturbation (Chondrites). Disseminated pyrite grains are present and most common in burrows. Foraminifers are abundant in localized intervals. Macrofossil fragments are rare and include bryozoans, echinoderm spines, and bivalves. There are also occasional parallel laminae and pyrite nodules. There is evidence for soft sediment deformation, based on a small fault that has preserved sub-vertical displacement of burrows.





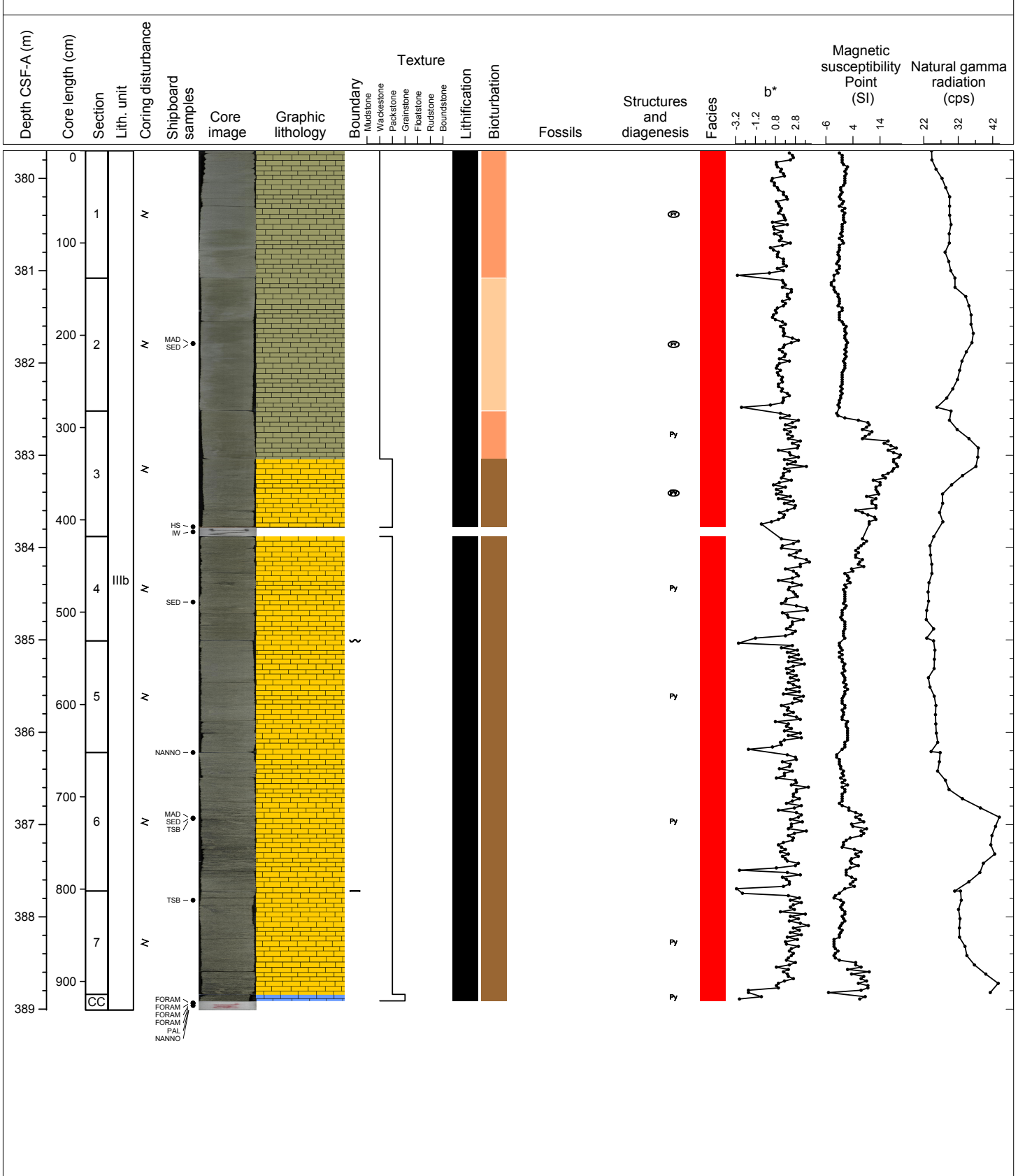
Hole 356-U1463B Core 42X, Interval 350.6-360.41 m (CSF-A)

Upper interval: Lithified, light gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains, common bioturbation, occasional pyrite nodules and echinoderm spines. Common evidence of soft sediment deformation (microfaults and folds). The light gray MUDSTONE transitions to light greenish gray MUDSTONE, also with fine sand and moderate bioturbation. In this interval there are rare foraminifers, and bivalve-, echinoderm-, scaphopod-, and bryozoan fragments. Sediment contains occasional pyrite concretions. With depth, sand becomes more common in the matrix and often occurs as inclined laminae. Lower interval: About half way down the core the lithology changes to dark greenish gray WACKESTONE with sand size grains and common bioturbation. There is abundant disseminated pyrite throughout the WACKESTONE as well as disseminated pyrite, occasional white concretions and pyrite nodules, and sparse forams macrofossil fragments (e.g. bivalves, bryozoans).



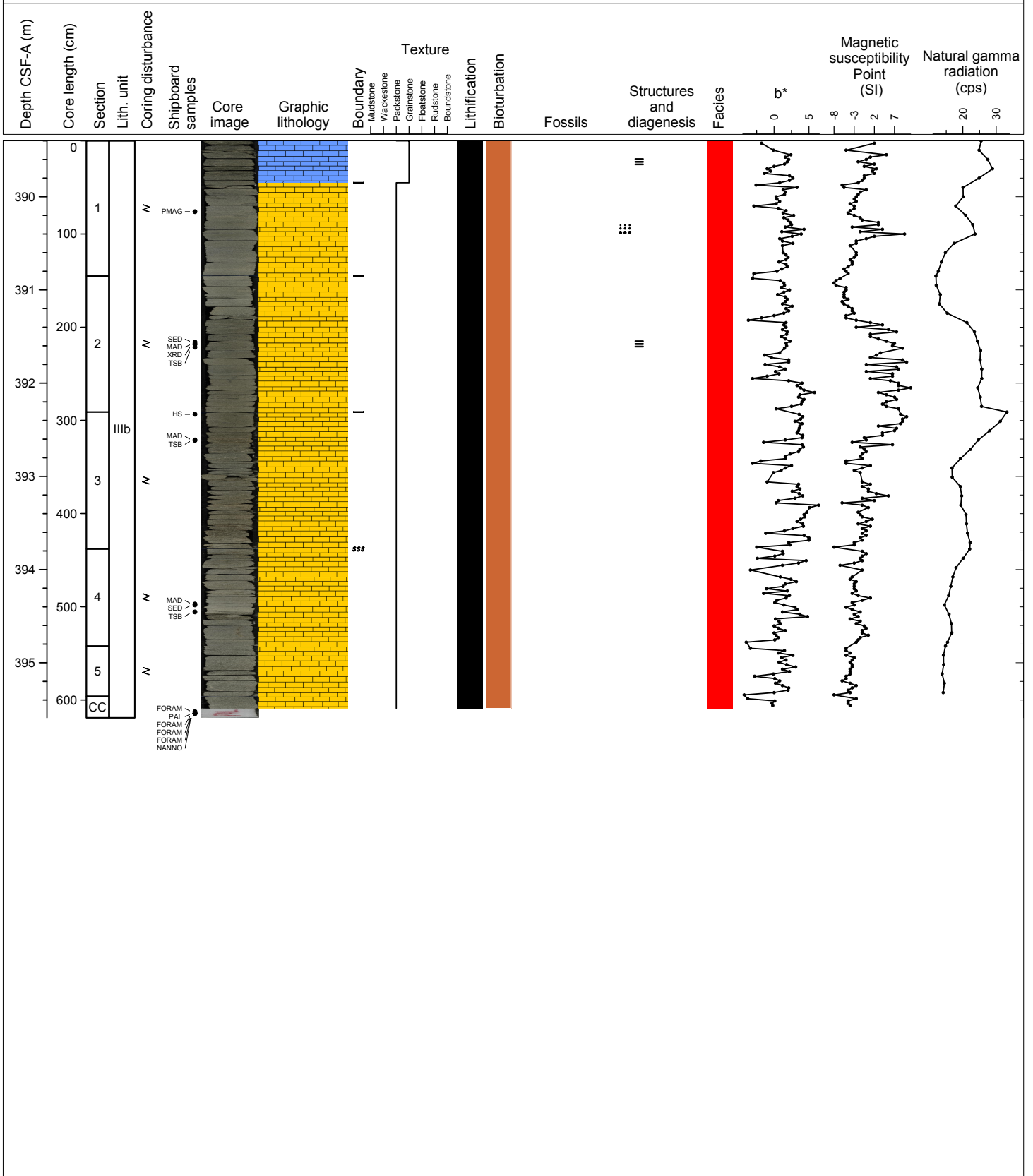
Hole 356-U1463B Core 45X, Interval 379.7-389.01 m (CSF-A)

Lithified, (light) greenish gray WACKESTONE with fine sand-size grains, moderate bioturbation, disseminated pyrite (fine) grains, a few forams, and occasional pyrite nodules and macrofossil fragments (e.g. bivalves, bryozoans). In Section 3 there is soft sediment deformation (i.e. microfault). Near the middle of the core, the lithology changes to lithified, dark greenish gray PACKSTONE with sand-sized pyrite but is also characterized by complete bioturbation and rare macrofossils (e.g. bryozoans, foraminifers, and bivalves); there are also some wavy contacts. In the bottom half of the core, the lithology changes again to dark gray PACKSTONE (GRAINSTONE at the base, with possible carbonate and quartz grains) with coarse sand-sized grains with abundant pyrite, complete bioturbation, and occasional macrofossils (e.g. bivalves, bryozoans).



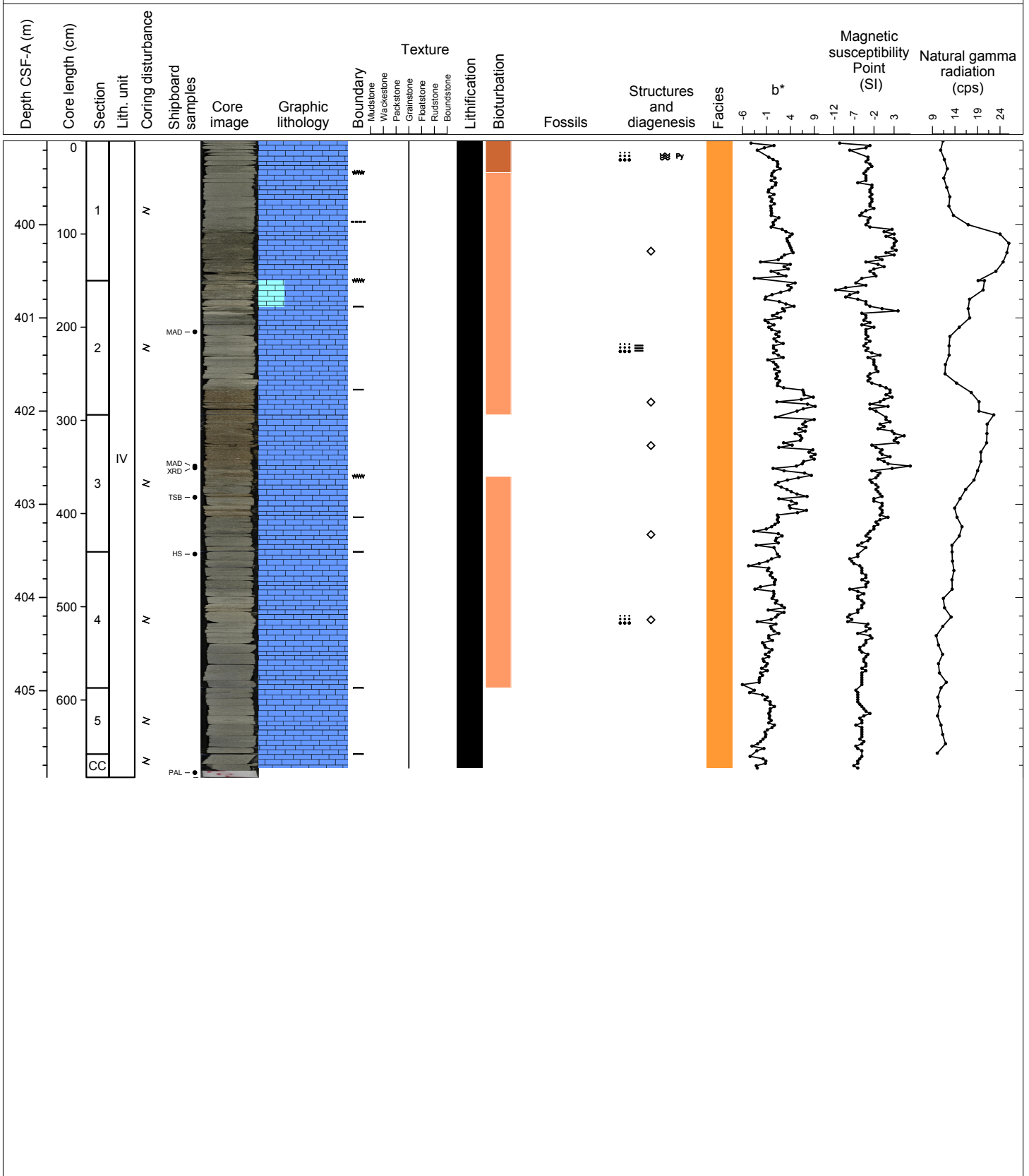
Hole 356-U1463B Core 46X, Interval 389.4-395.59 m (CSF-A)

Lithified, dark gray GRAINSTONE with very coarse sand size grains composed of pyrite, carbonate and greenish grains. There is common bioturbation, bioclasts (bivalves, bryozoans, gastropods) and bedding/parallel laminae. The GRAINSTONE is underlain by lithified, dark greenish gray PACKSTONE (sand-sized grains of pyrite, carbonate) and brownish gray PACKSTONE (containing abundant pyrite, and/or hematite), common bioturbation, occasional bioclasts (bivalves), and sedimentary features including bedding, sharp contacts, and normal grading. Grain size increases with depth but remains generally sand-sized until the very bottom of the core.



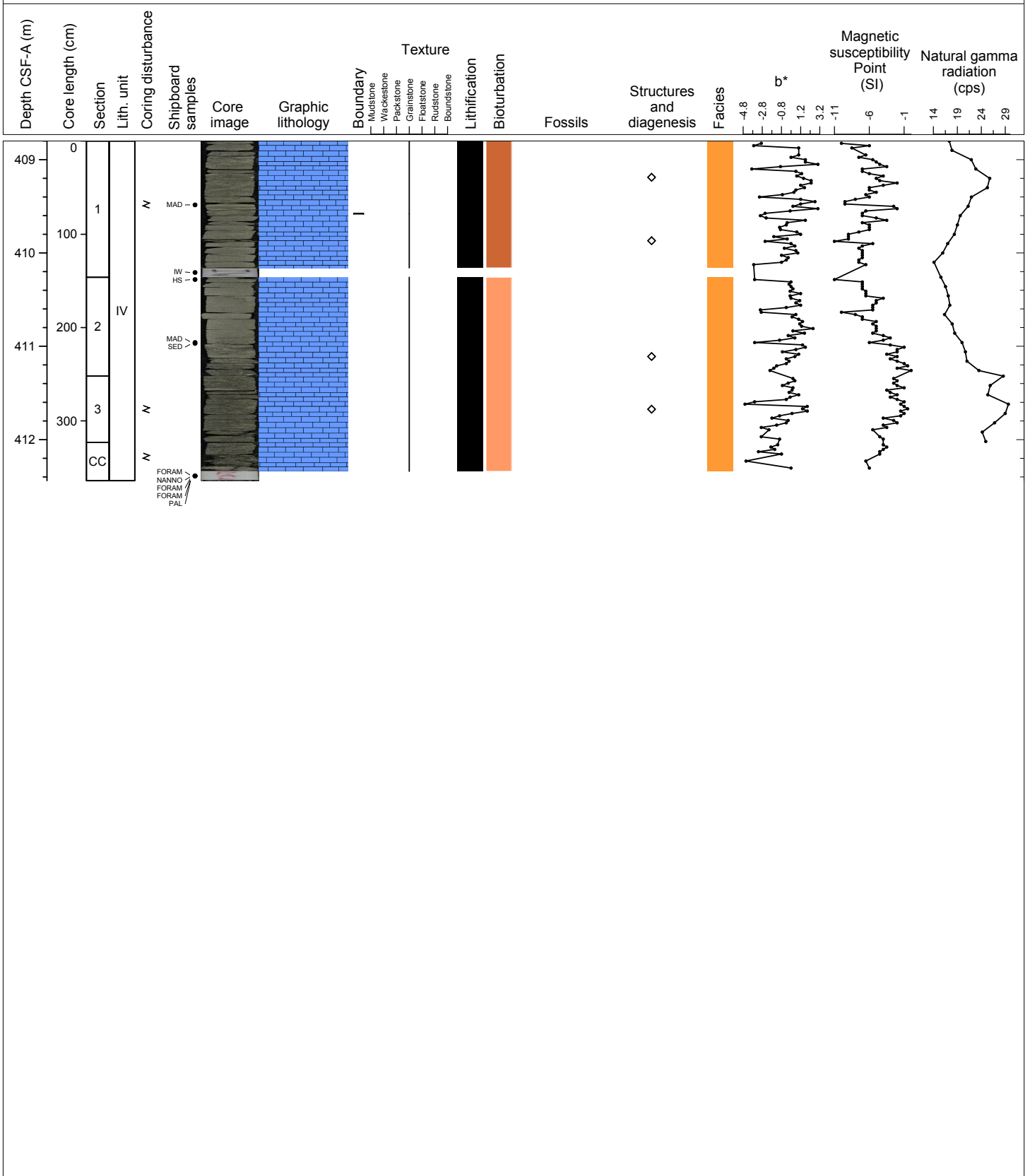
Hole 356-U1463B Core 47X, Interval 399.1-405.93 m (CSF-A)

The lithology of this core is highly variable but primarily composed of lithified GRAINSTONE with fine to coarse sand-sized grains. The top is characterized by light greenish gray GRAINSTONE with moderate bioturbation, sharp and wavy contacts, and bioclast-rich beds (gravel-size clasts: bivalves, benthic foraminifers, and bryozoans). Below a dark greenish gray to light greenish gray GRAINSTONE contains abundant bivalve fragments, a coral fragment, pyrite, scoured and bioturbated contacts, and muddy (light brown) intraclasts. This transitions to light olive gray GRAINSTONE with several beds (2-5 cm thick) is defined by a sharp contacts, normal grading and planar laminae; there are also bivalves, bryozoans, and burrows. Below the GRAINSTONE brownish gray with intraclasts, bivalves, reddish brown coarse sand material, scoured contacts, and bioclasts. Throughout the rest of the core there is an alternation between these light greenish gray, dark greenish gray and brownish gray GRAINSTONE lithologies. Grain size, sedimentary features, and bioclasts are similar throughout.



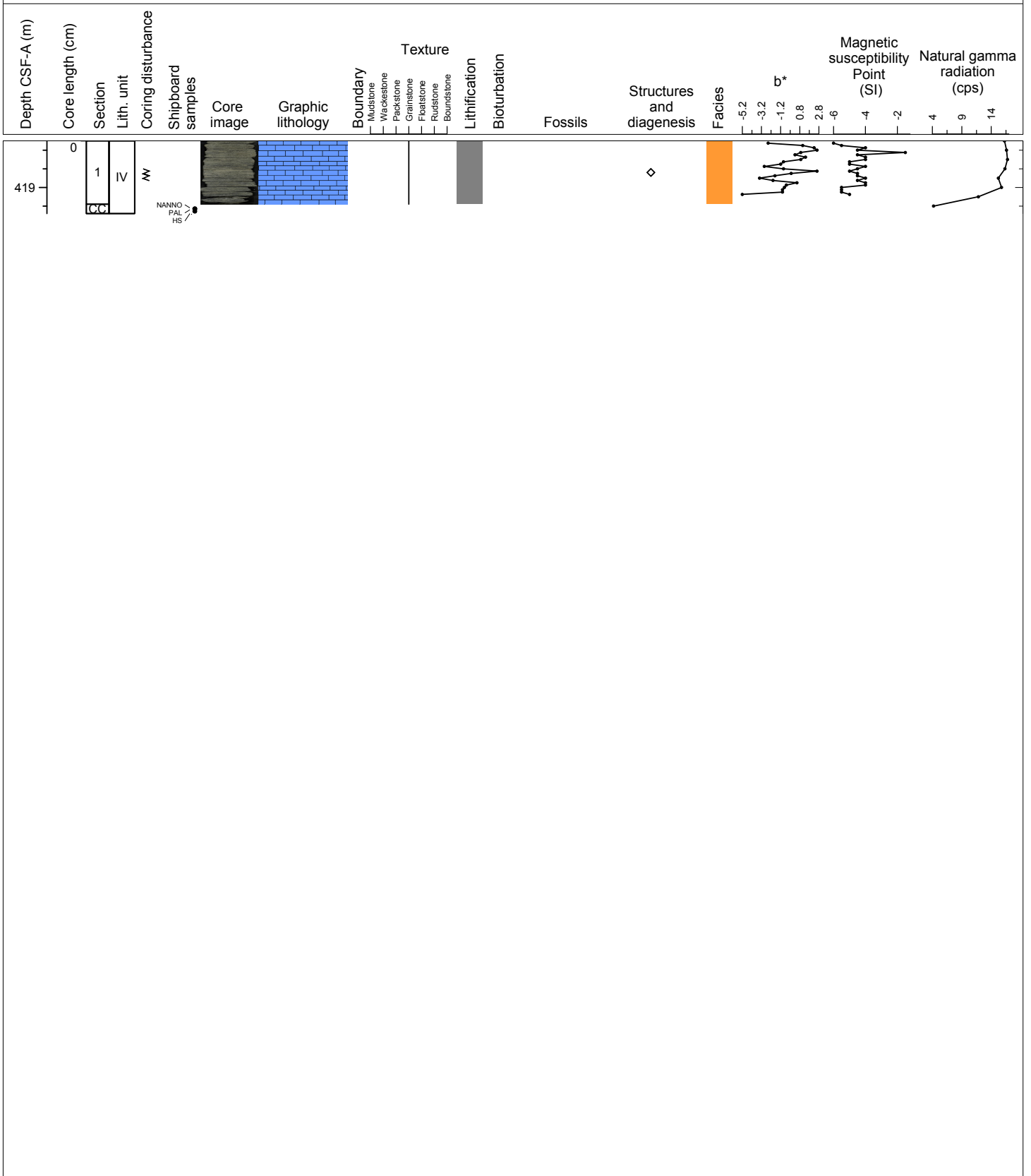
Hole 356-U1463B Core 48X, Interval 408.8-412.44 m (CSF-A)

Lithified, dark greenish gray GRAINSTONE with sand and coarse sand-sized grains (carbonate, pyrite, bryozoans, foraminifers) gravel-sized bivalves, and light brown intraclasts. Near the middle of the core, there is an interval within the dark greenish gray sand-sized GRAINSTONE (carbonate and to a less extent pyrite, with foraminifers, bivalve fragments and bryozoans).



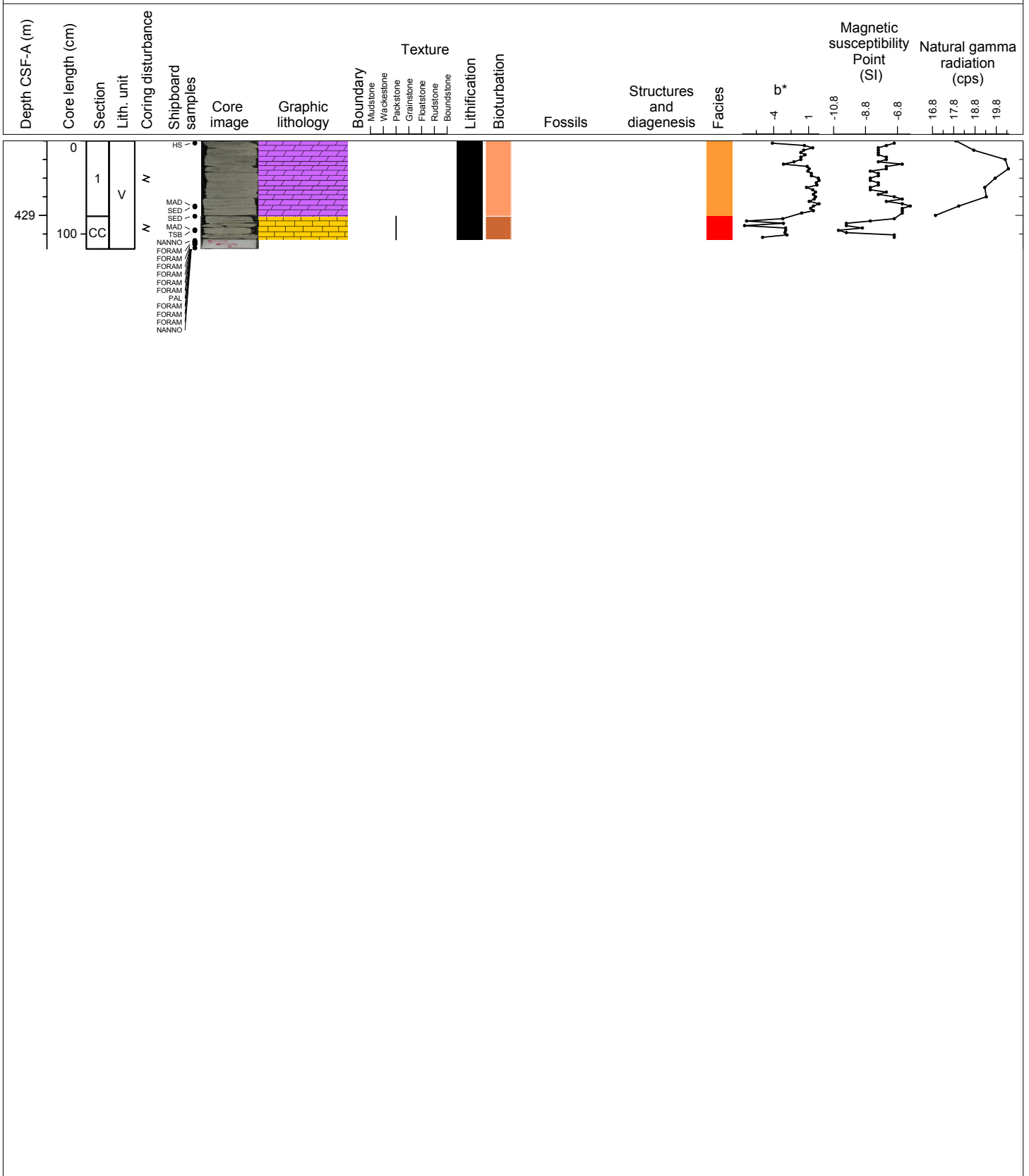
Hole 356-U1463B Core 49X, Interval 418.5-419.28 m (CSF-A)

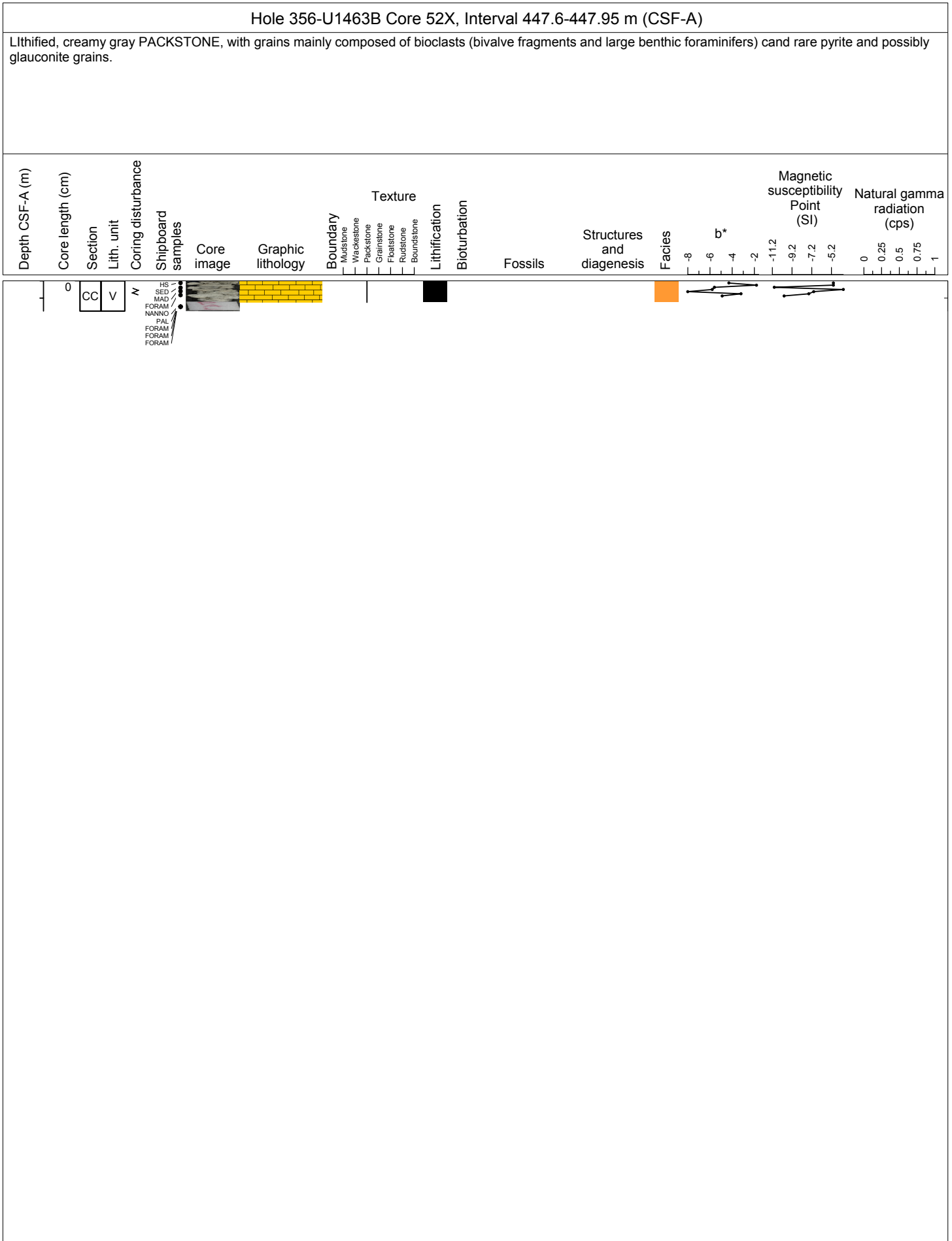
Lithified, dark greenish gray coarse and fine sand-sized GRAINSTONE, containing several mud intraclasts (up to 5 cm). The main sediment components are carbonate, pyrite and bioclasts (e.g. bryozoan, bivalves, and foraminifers).

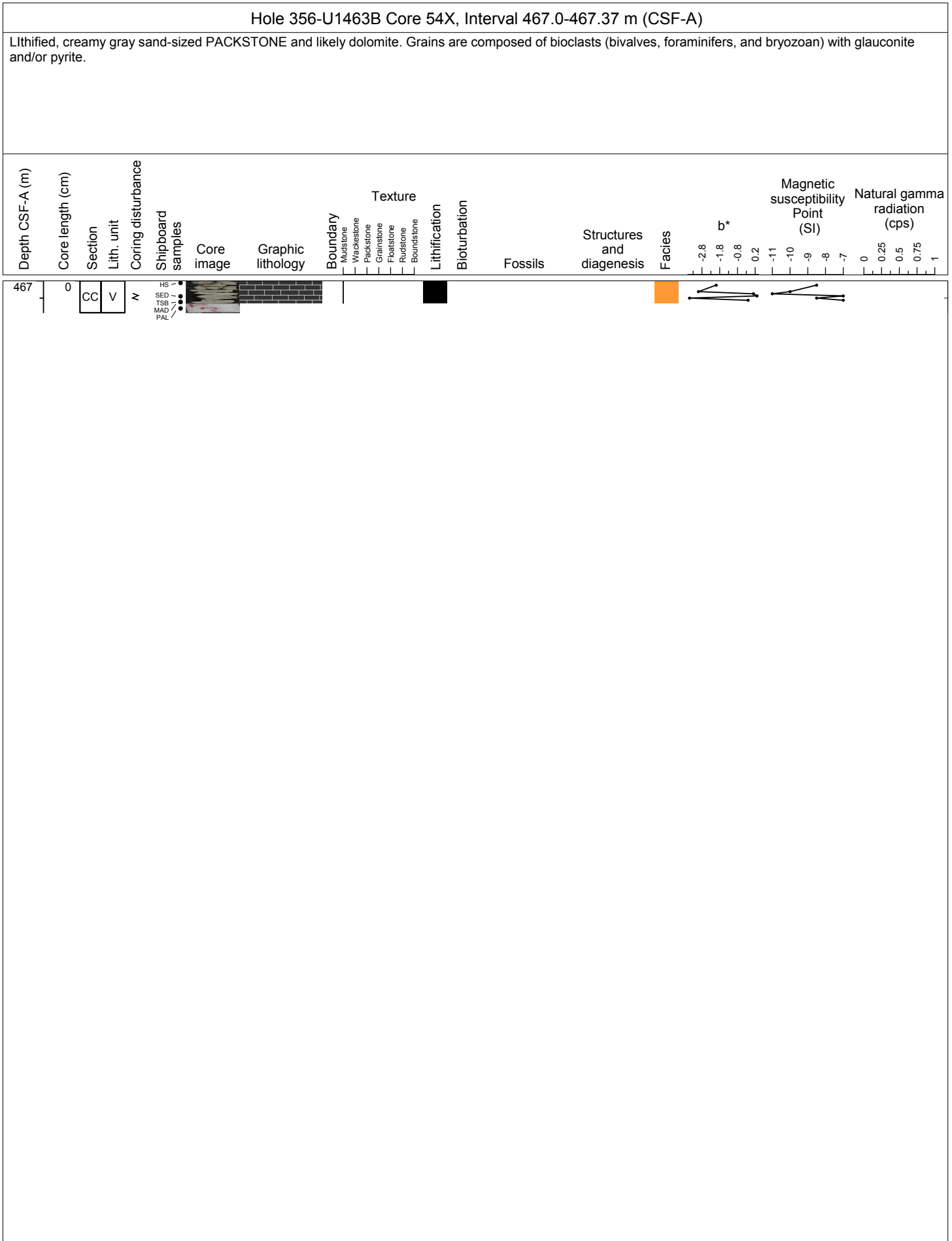


Hole 356-U1463B Core 50X, Interval 428.2-429.36 m (CSF-A)

Lithified, light greenish brown DOLOSTONE with sand-sized carbonate, pyrite, and rare bioclasts (bivalves, bryozoans). The DOLOSTONE is underlain by lithified, light greenish gray sand-sized PACKSTONE (composed of pyrite, as well as bivalve and bryozoan fragments); bioturbation is common.

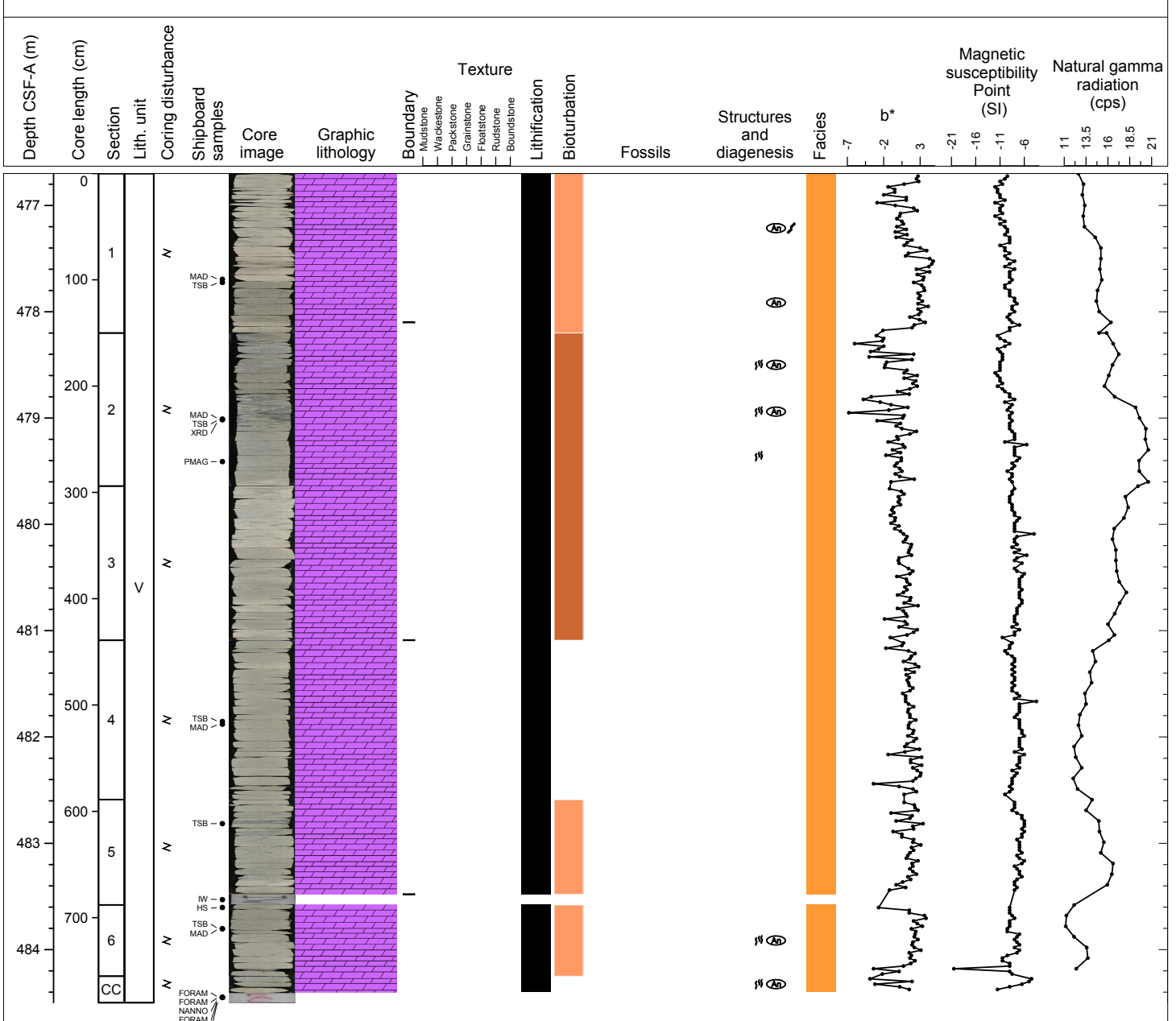






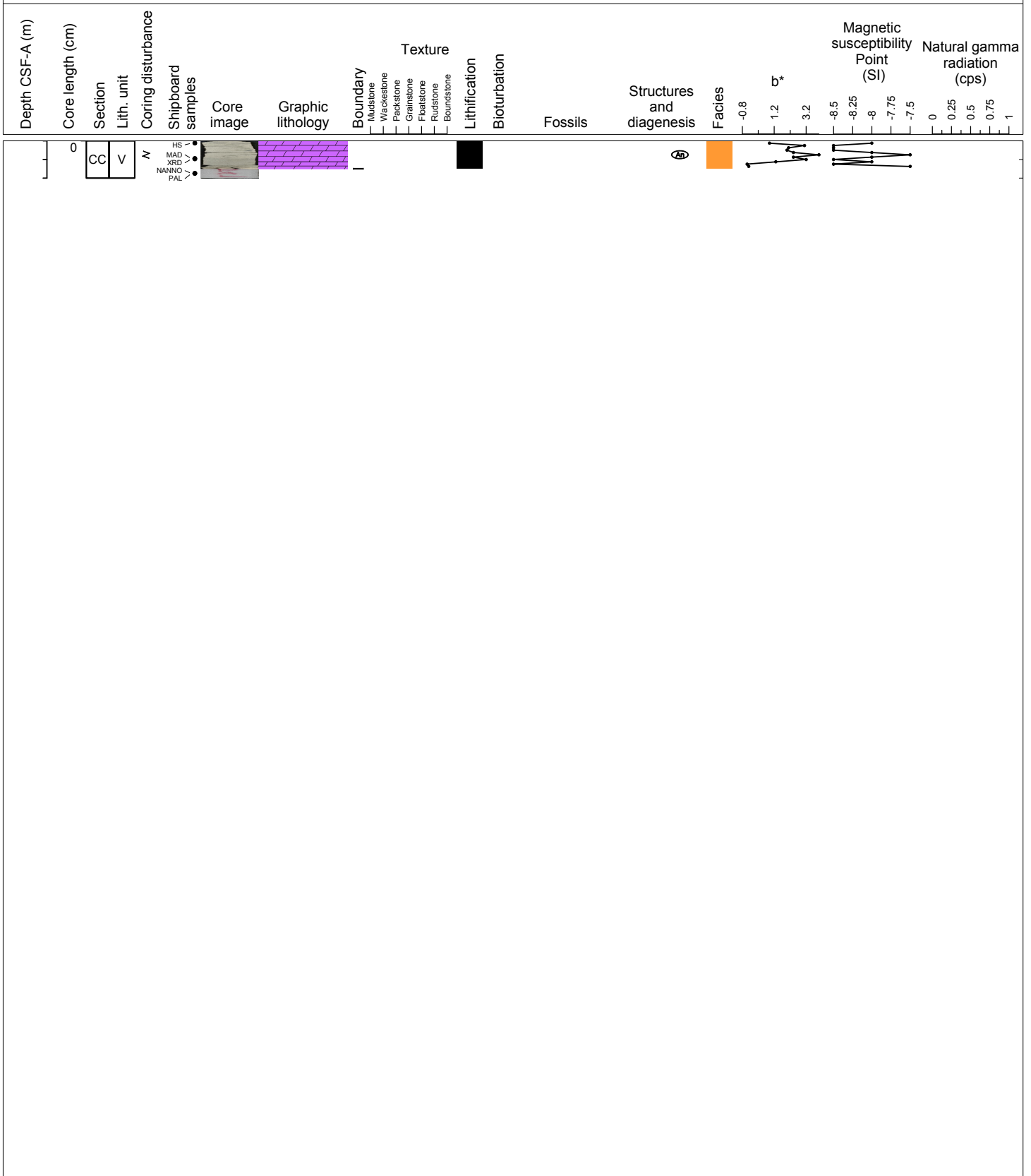
Hole 356-U1463B Core 55X, Interval 476.7-484.5 m (CSF-A)

Lithified, creamy gray DOLOSTONE with greenish-gray patches as well as dark grains (pyrite and/or glauconite), bivalve fragments and occasional foraminifers. The creamy gray DOLOSTONE includes a light brown DOLOSTONE bed sharp contacts composed of sand-sized components (unidentifiable bioclasts, foraminifers, and anhydrite grains). Near the middle of the core, the color of the DOLOSTONE changes to light gray and solution cavities start to occur together with veins filled by brown DOLOSTONE. Below the light gray interval, alternating layers of dark gray and brown DOLOSTONE with bivalves appear. Sharp but irregular contacts are separating the lithologies. There are intraclasts, burrows and anhydrite nodules. The bottom of the core contains light creamy brown DOLOSTONE with bivalves and foraminifers, as well as sized pyrite and/or glauconite.



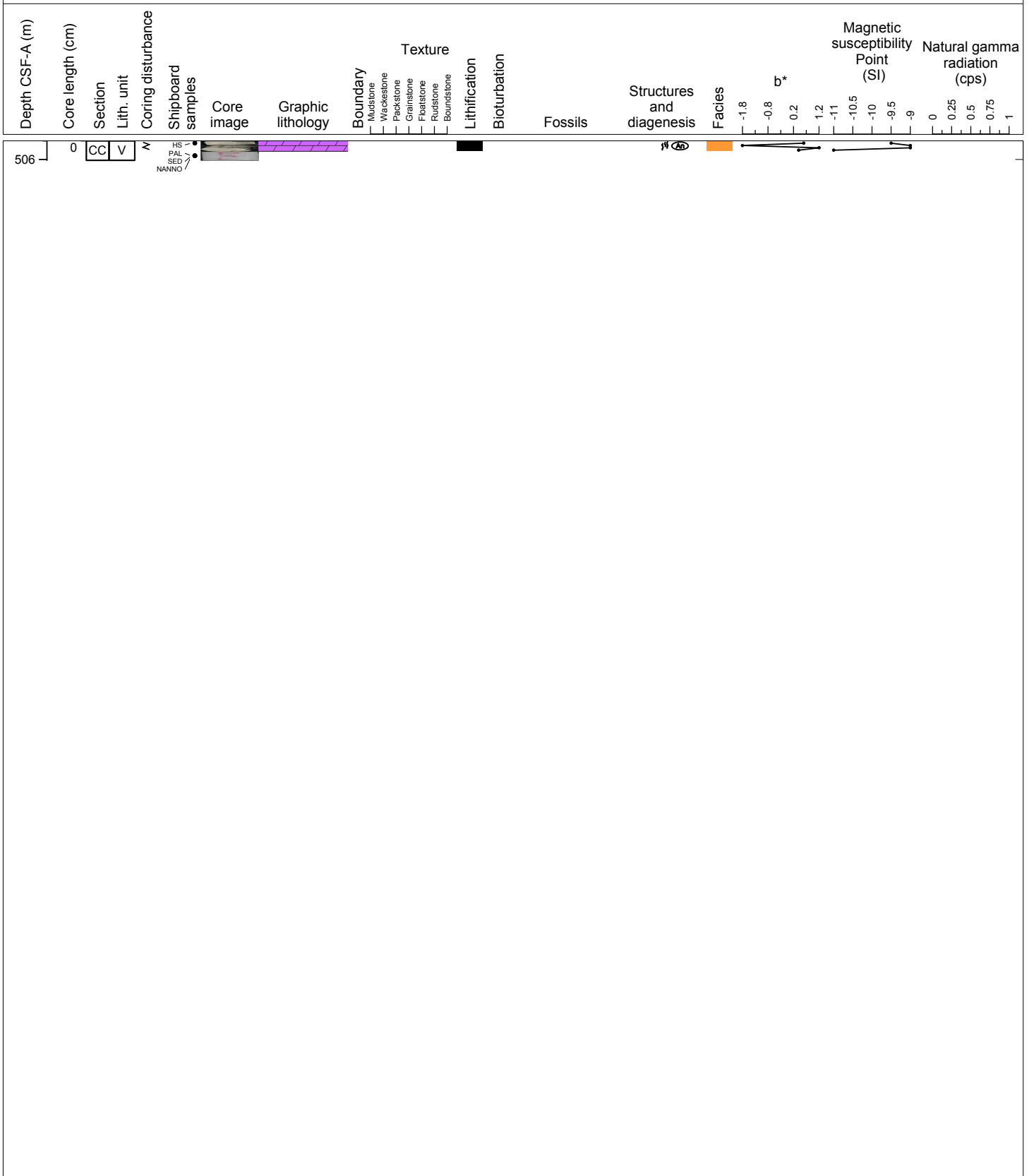
Hole 356-U1463B Core 56X, Interval 486.4-486.8 m (CSF-A)

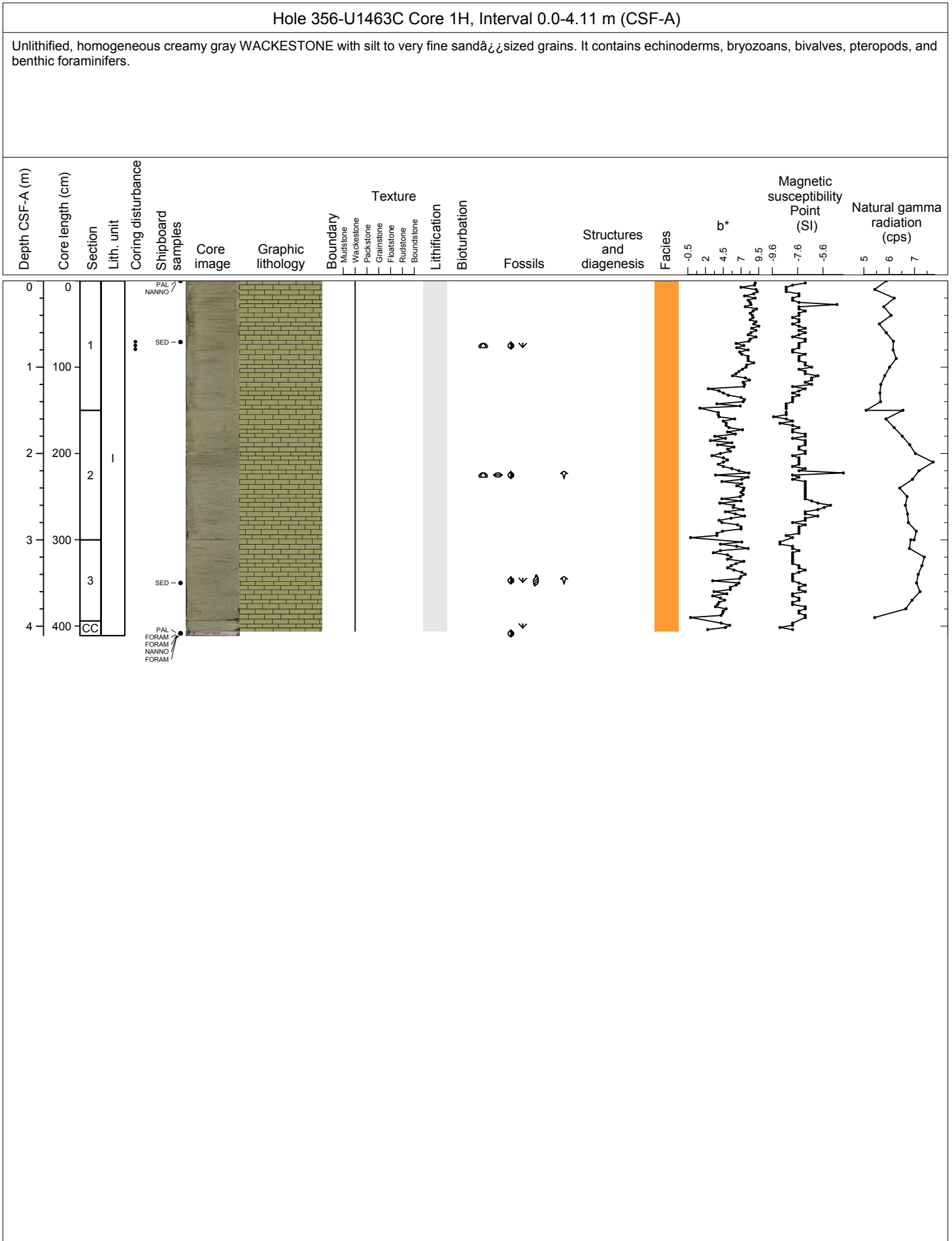
Lithified cream DOLOSTONE with dark brown patches of several cm thickness criss-crossing the width of the core. An anhydrite nodule at 11-12 cm. A sharp contact at 19 cm separates the cream DOLOSTONE from a beige DOLOSTONE.



Hole 356-U1463B Core 58X, Interval 505.8-506.01 m (CSF-A)

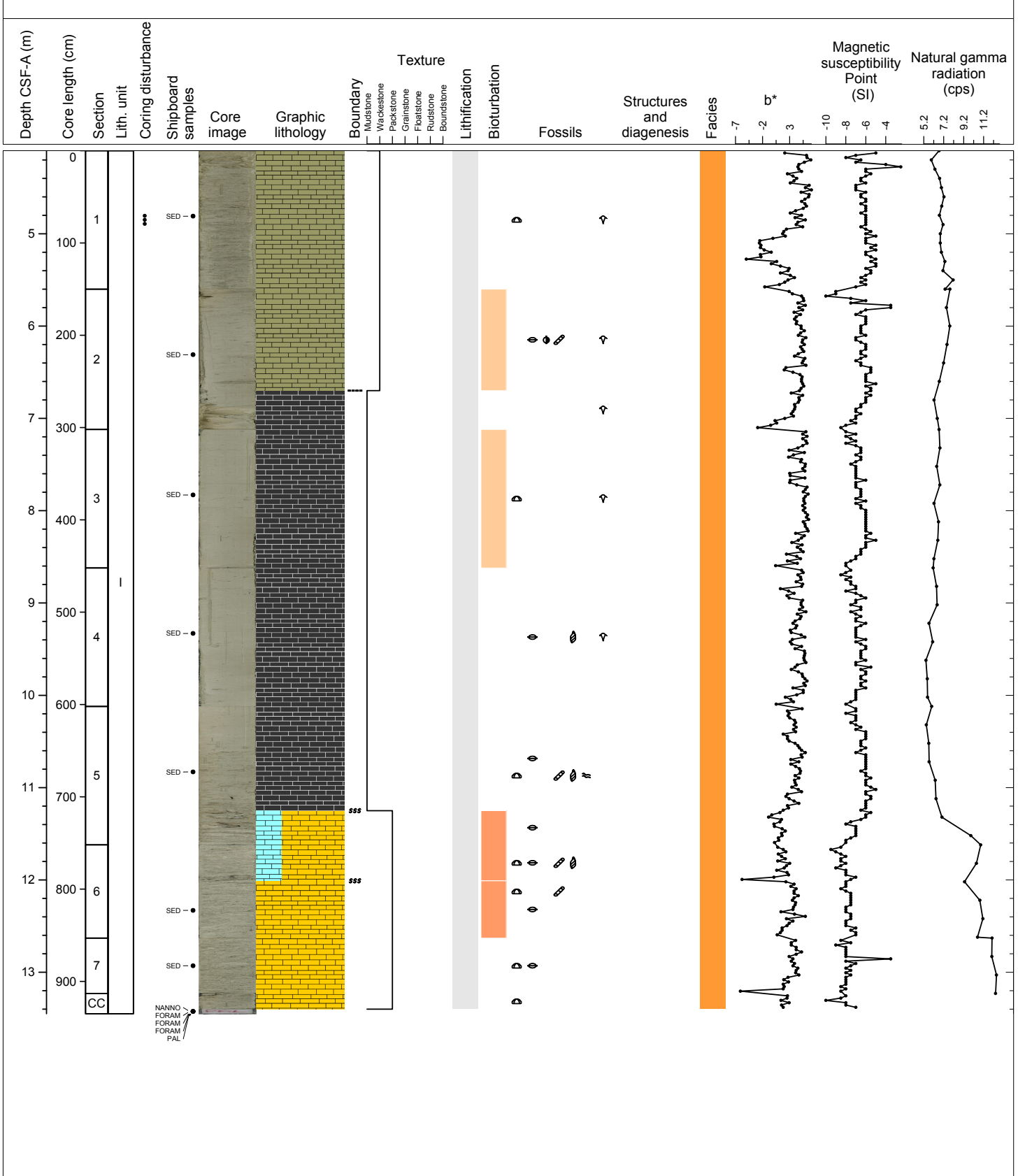
Lithified, light brown DOLOSTONE with anhydrite nodules, dissolution features, rare pyrite and possible glauconite grains. Bioclasts when present are predominantly bivalve fragments.

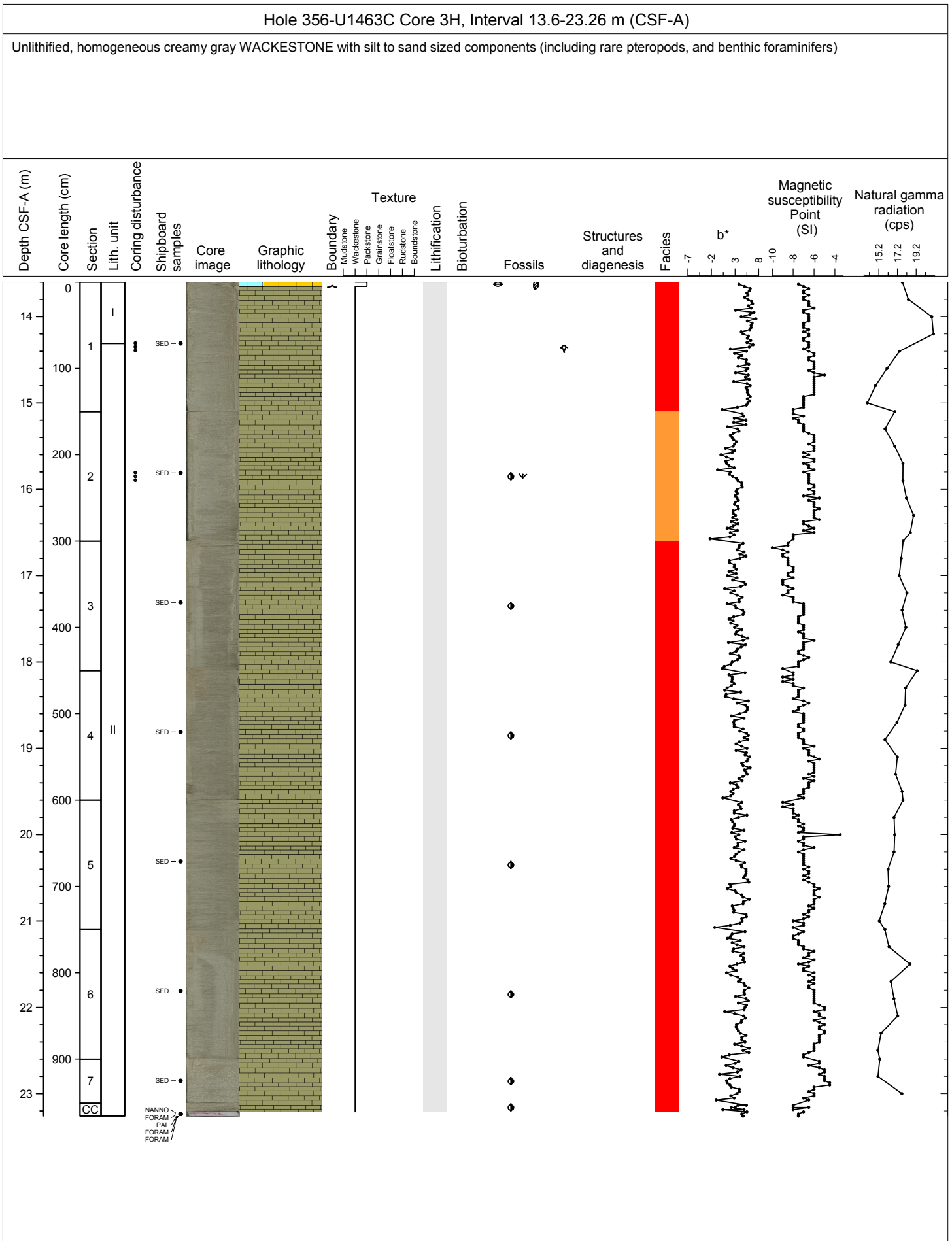




Hole 356-U1463C Core 2H, Interval 4.1-13.45 m (CSF-A)

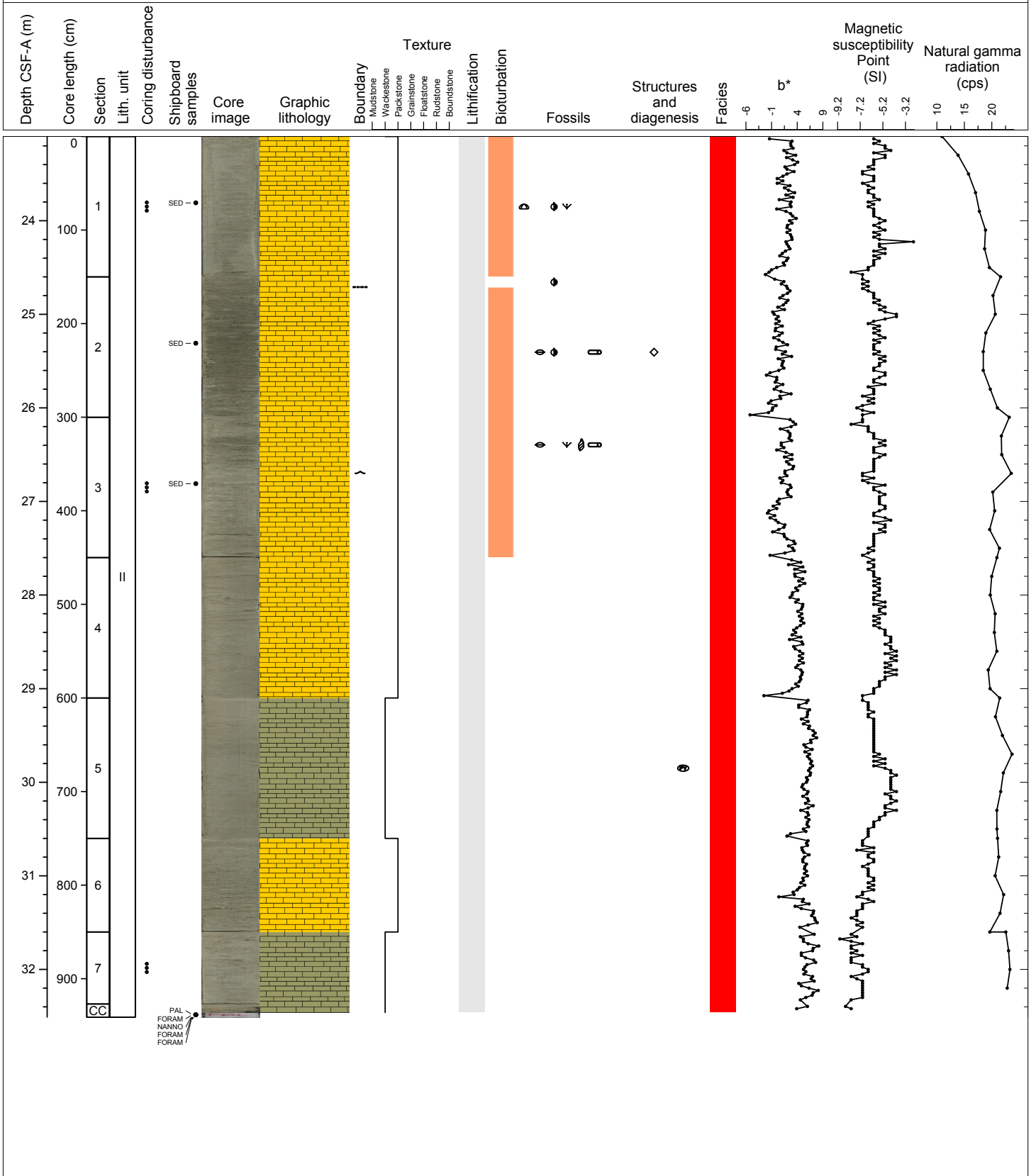
The top of the core is composed of homogeneous WACKESTONE. Below, the sediment of this core changes to homogeneous MUDSTONE (containing pteropods and echinoderms), before coarsening into a poorly-sorted skeletal PACKSTONE. The PACKSTONE bed contains abundant well preserved macrofossils (e.g., bivalves, gastropods, echinoderms, fish otoliths). Gray medium to coarse sand sized grains occur (likely glauconite).





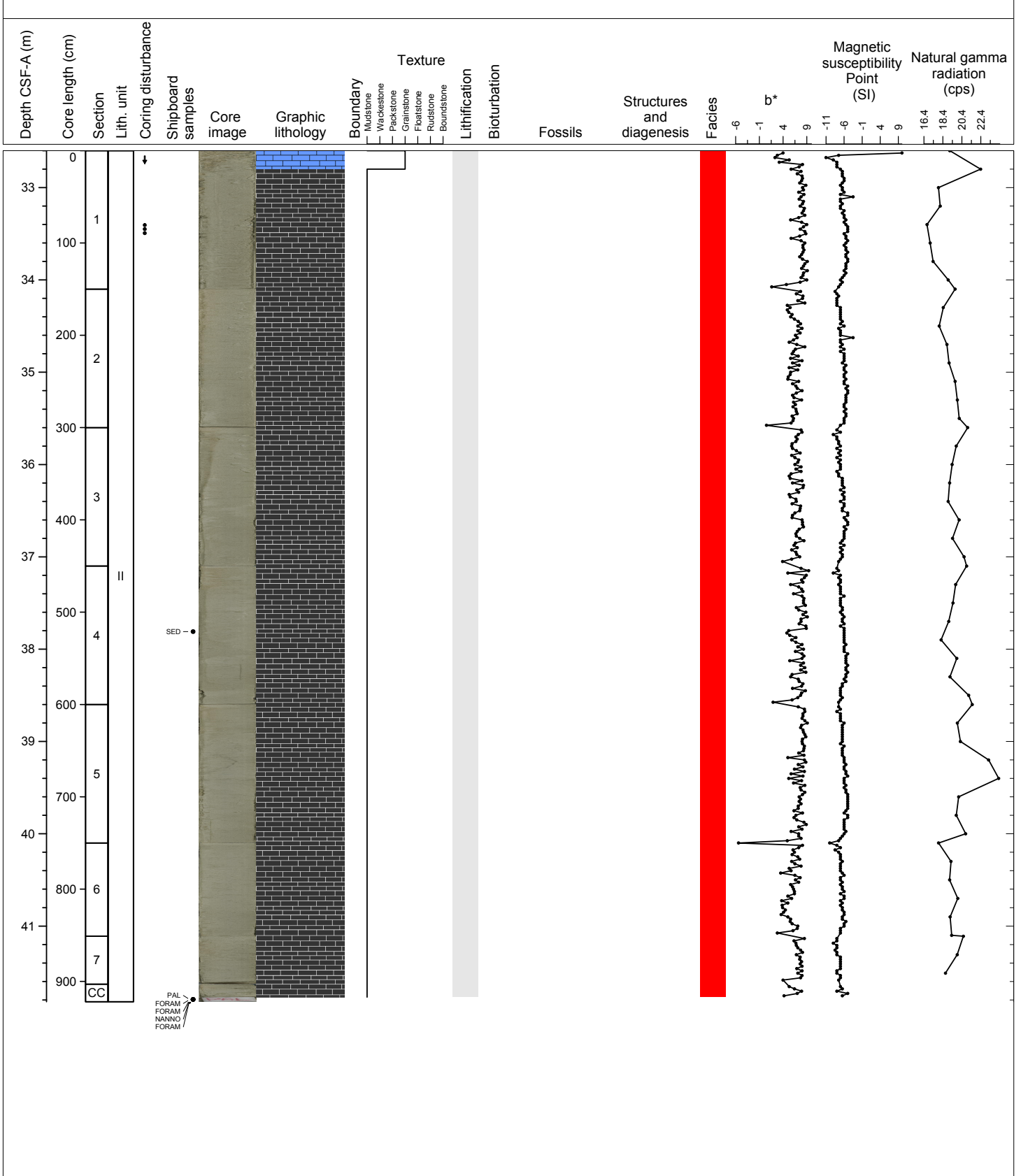
Hole 356-U1463C Core 4H, Interval 23.1-32.51 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified PACKSTONE with benthic forams, and bryozoans transitions to unlithified, poorly-sorted dark greenish gray fine to medium sand-sized PACKSTONE, intraclasts and mud clasts, moderate to complete bioturbation, and common small benthic foraminifers bivalves, and scaphopods. The PACKSTONE becomes light greenish gray in color, containing fine sand-sized black grains (pyrite and/or glauconite), and gravel-sized bioclasts, primarily bivalves, but scaphopods and crustaceans are also present. The PACKSTONE is transitions to unlithified WACKESTONE, returning to light greenish gray PACKSTONE with sand-size grains, gravel-sized bioclasts (bivalves, gastropods, crustaceans, foraminifers) and fine sand-size black grains. With the last section of the core, the lithology changes again to light greenish gray WACKESTONE with sand-size grains, abundant very fine to fine sand-size black grains and rare sand-sized bivalve fragments and benthic foraminifers.



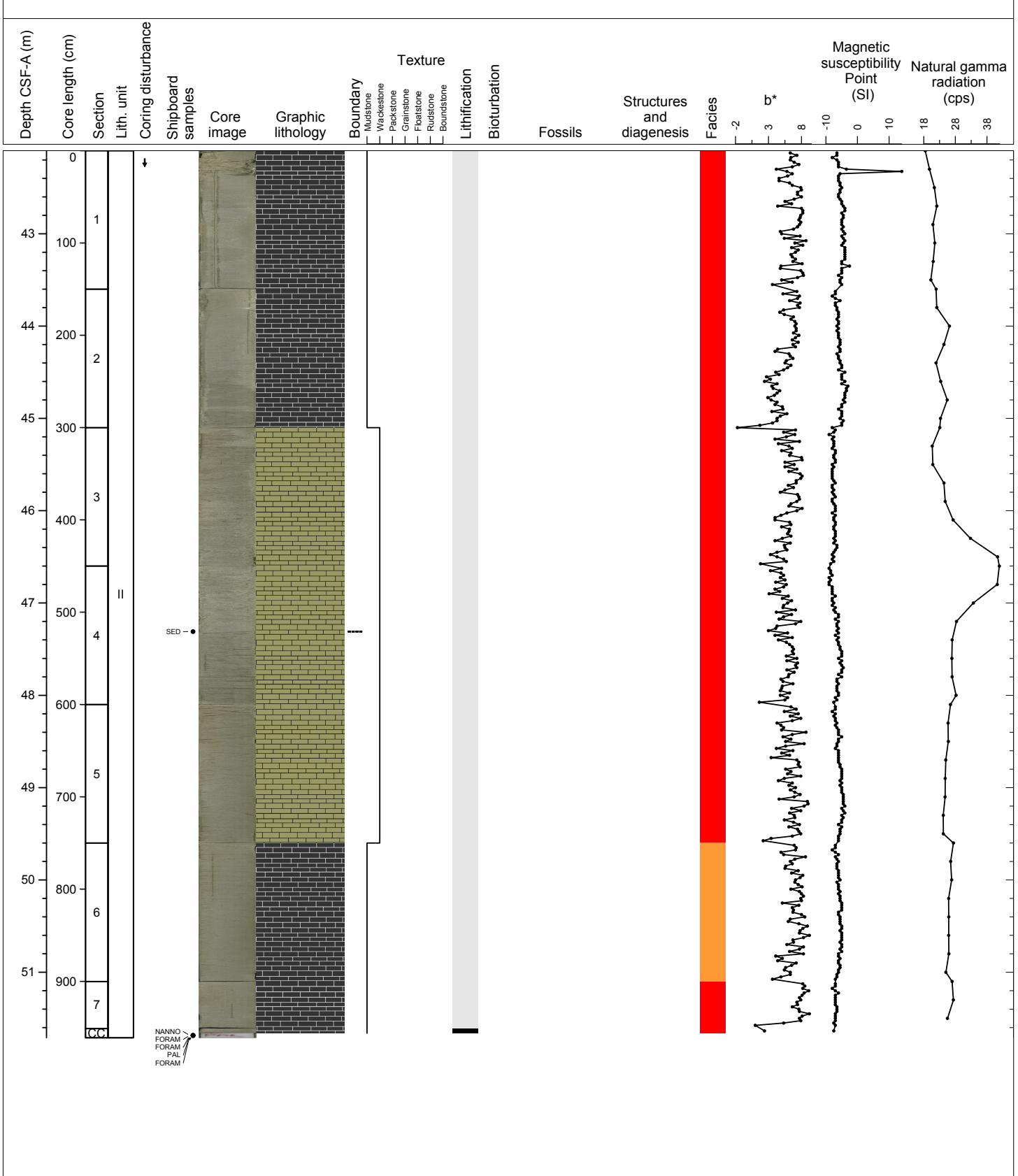
Hole 356-U1463C Core 5H, Interval 32.6-41.82 m (CSF-A)

The top of the core contains likely cave-in material composed of abundant, pebble-sized bivalves, gastropods, echinoderm spines and foraminifers tests, bryozoans, and gravel-sized grains. The rest of the core is composed of unlithified, creamy gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare fine to very fine sand-sized grains and rare black grains (very fine). There are no macrofossils.



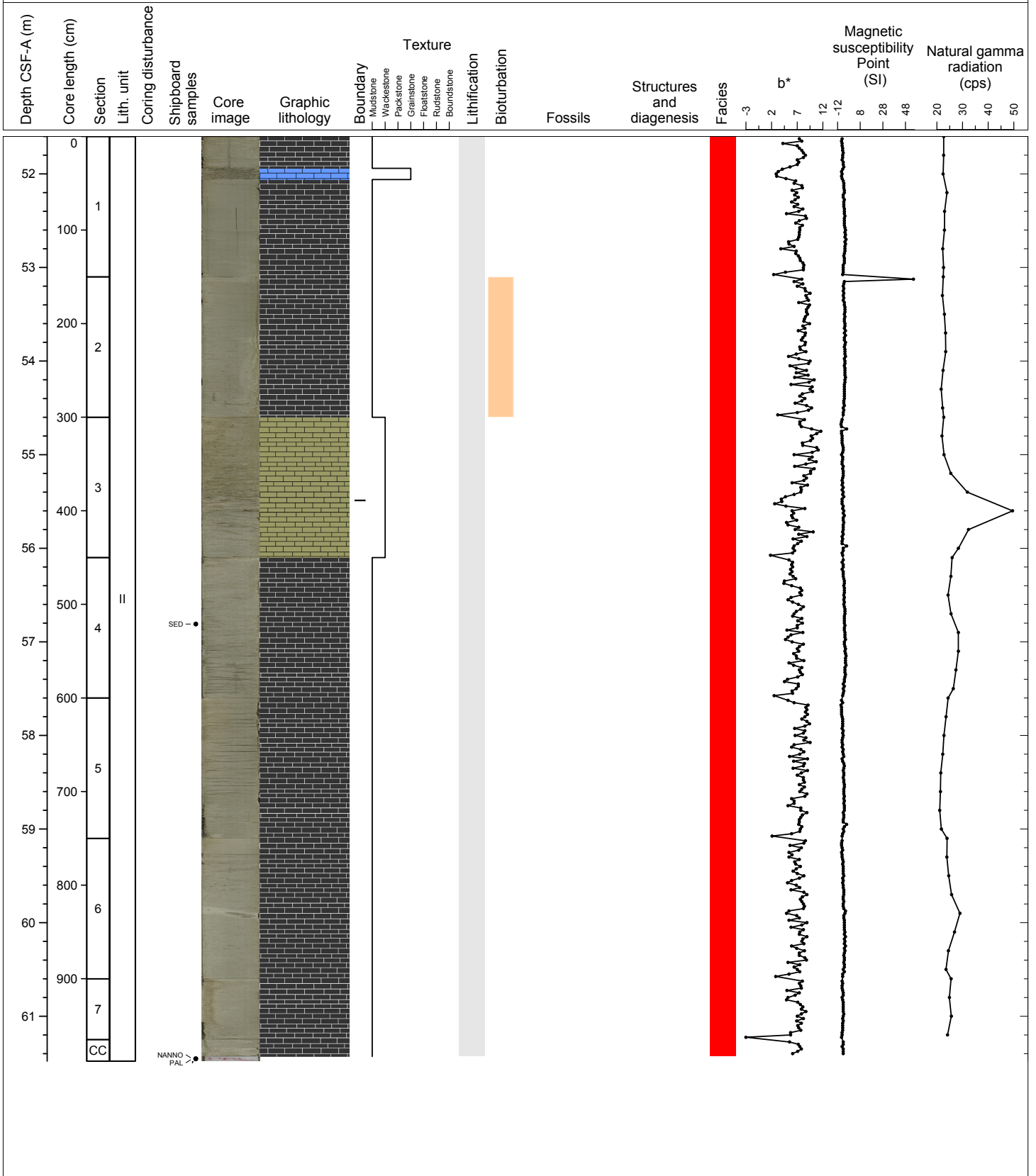
Hole 356-U1463C Core 6H, Interval 42.1-51.71 m (CSF-A)

At the top of the core there is a gravel-rich interval within the MUDSTONE. The gravel is composed of macrofossil fragments (e.g., scaphopods, dendrophylliid coral with associated sphunculid, gastropods, solitary coral, bryozoa) that could be cave-in material; the composition of this gravel/possible cave-in material is different than the previous (up-core) cave-in interval. The rest of the core is composed of unlithified, creamy gray then light greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE to WACKESTONE with very fine to sand-size grains and almost no macrofossils (only bivalves) or dark grains.



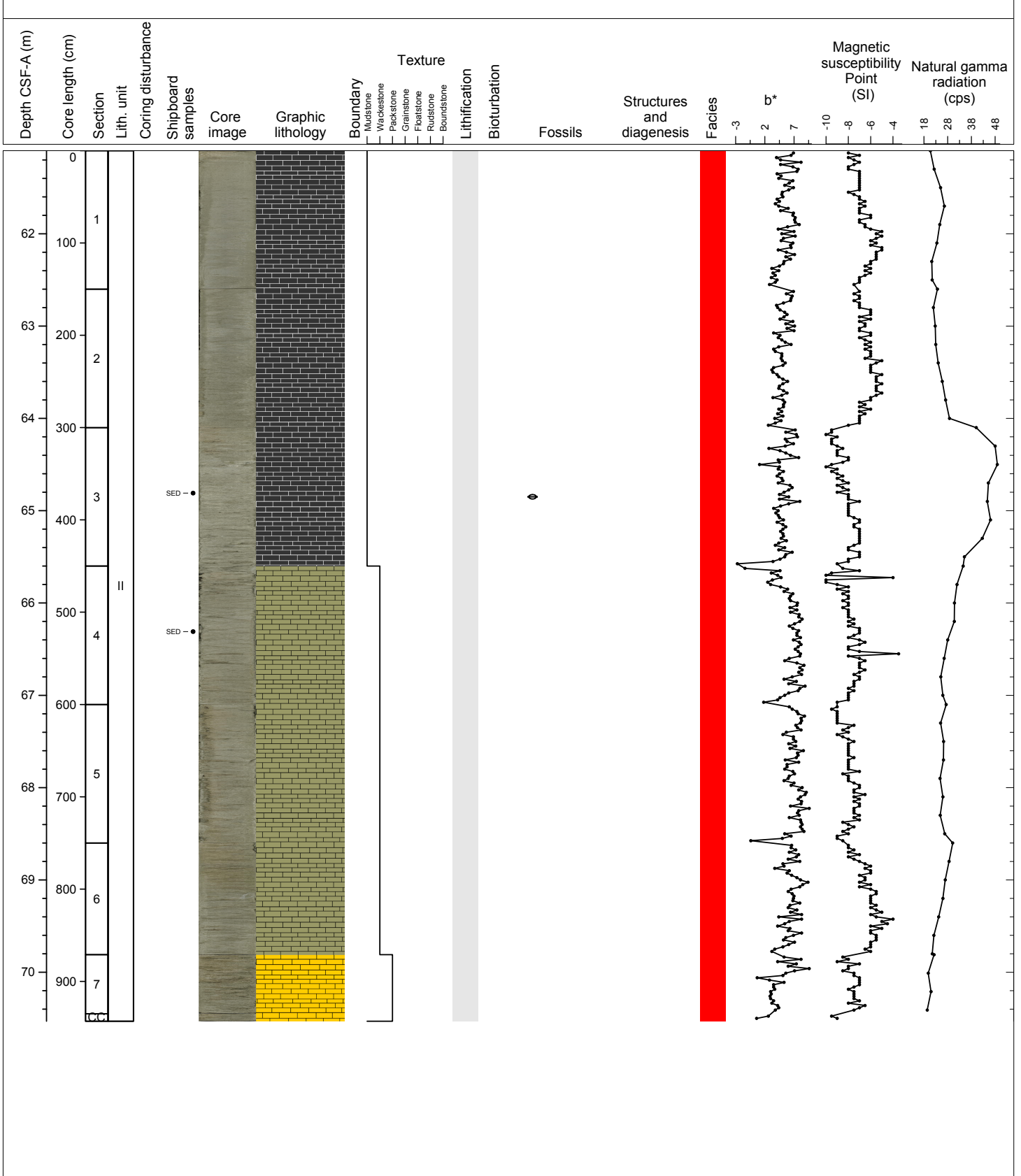
Hole 356-U1463C Core 7H, Interval 51.6-61.48 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light greenish gray to creamy gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with very fine sand-size grains and generally no macrofossils; contains an interval of dark greenish gray GRAINSTONE composed of gravel-sized macrofossils (bivalves, gastropods, scaphopods, mineralized fragments); there are sharp contacts between the MUDSTONE and GRAINSTONE. In Section 2 the MUDSTONE turns light olive gray to creamy gray. In Section 3 the MUDSTONE becomes light olive gray WACKESTONE with sand-size to fine sand-size grains and contains pebble-size macrofossils (e.g., bivalves, gastropods) and mineralized grains that disappear with depth. In the bottom half of Section 3, MUDSTONE lithology returns for the rest of the core; the color varies between creamy gray and light greenish gray and grain size varies between very fine sand-size grains and fine sand-size grains. There are no macrofossils except for a few pebble-sized pieces of bryozoan and bivalve that are found within a burrow, which is rimmed by a discolored/beige zone ~2 cm wide.



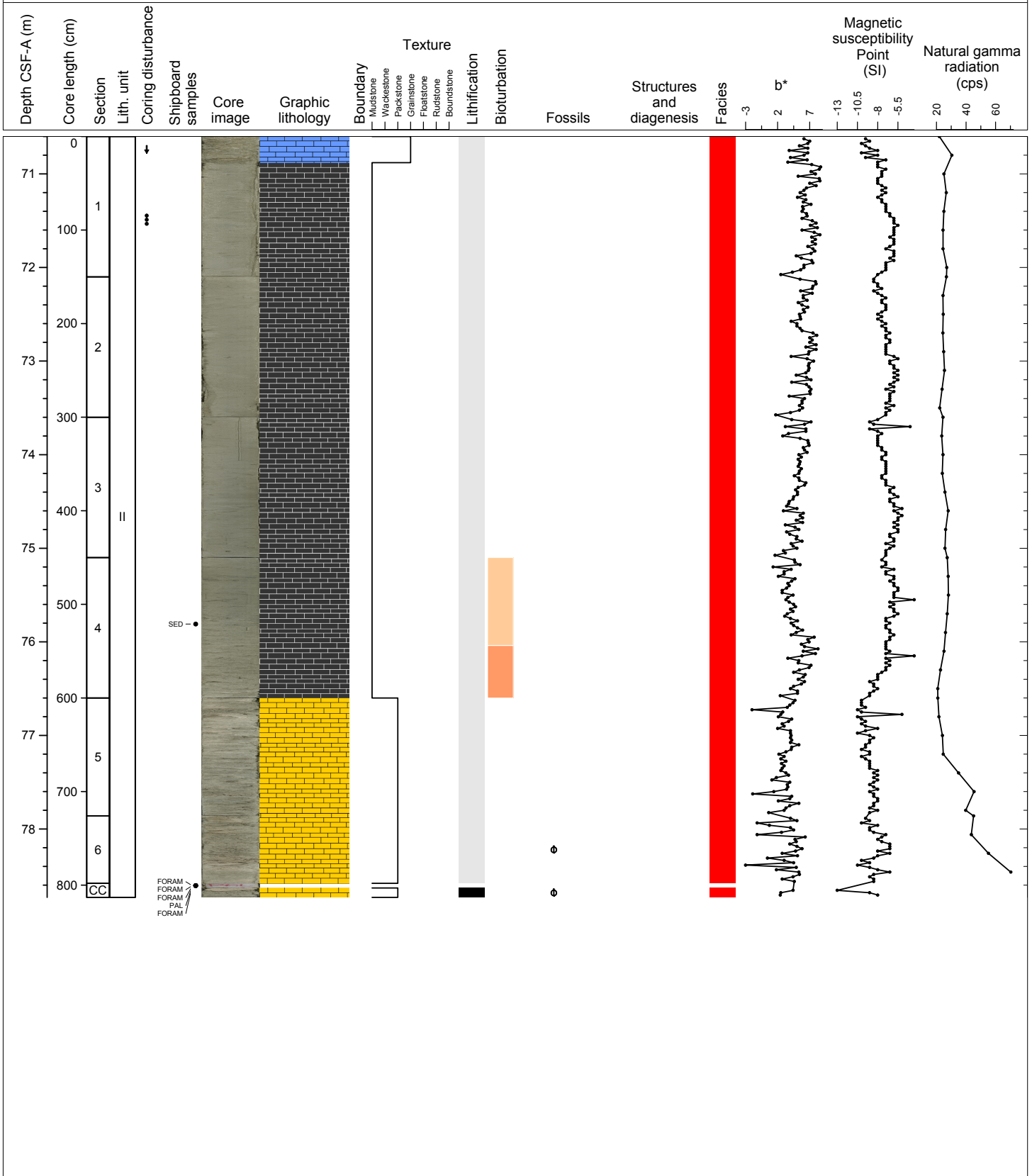
Hole 356-U1463C Core 8H, Interval 61.1-70.53 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light greenish gray, homogenous MUDSTONE with very fine sand-size grains and very rare macrofossils - bivalves. Near the middle of the core, the lithology changes to unlithified to partially lithified light greenish gray WACKESTONE with sand-sized grains, rare bivalve fragments, and black and green sand-size grains in burrows. Near the base of the core, the WACKESTONE transitions to unlithified to partially lithified, light olive gray, homogeneous PACKSTONE with sand-size grains, carbonate cement grains, and cm's-long bivalve fragments.



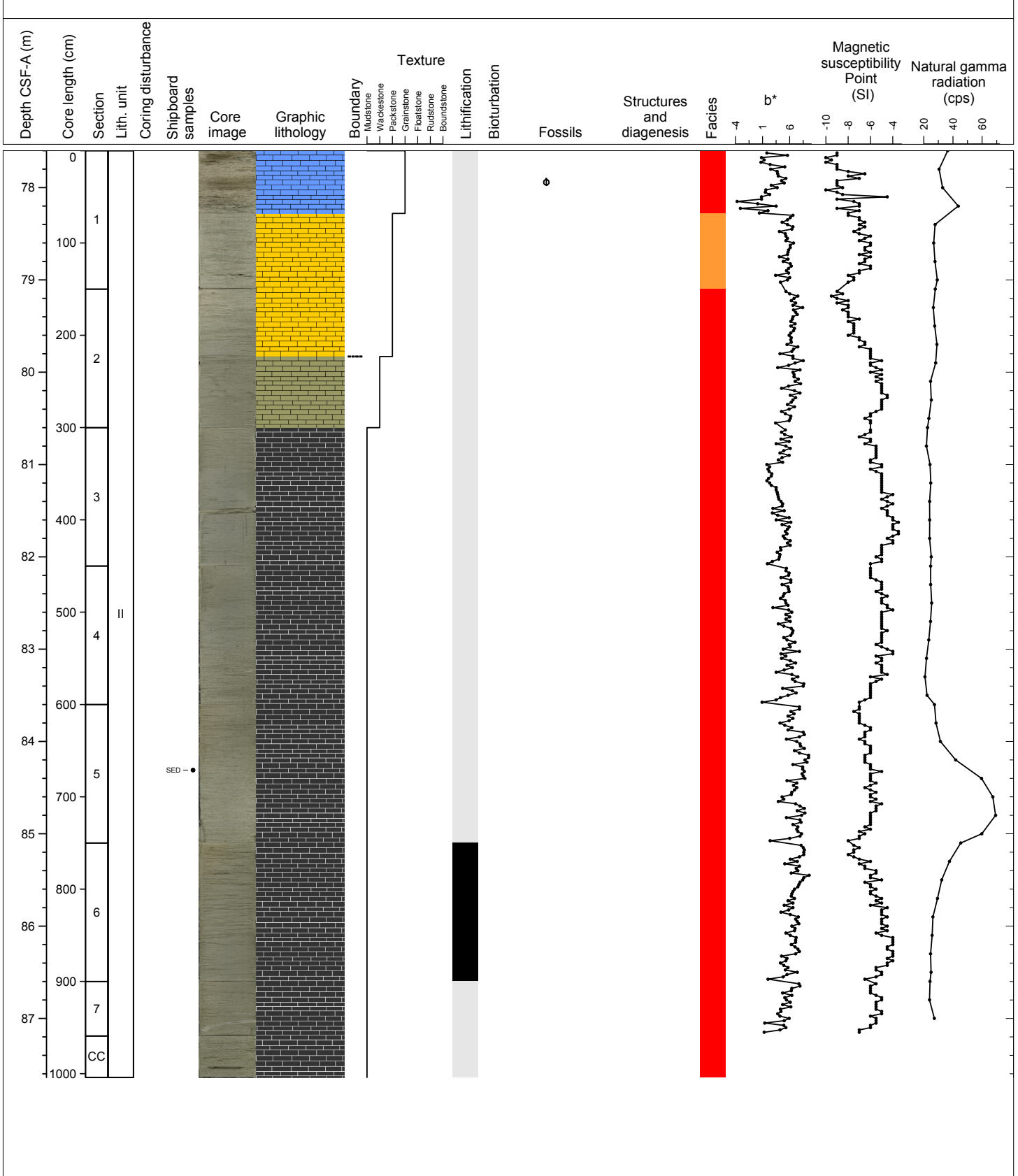
Hole 356-U1463C Core 9H, Interval 70.6-78.73 m (CSF-A)

The top 28 cm are composed of macrofossils fragments of bryozoa, gastropods, bivalves, cement and mineralized grains; these bioclasts are up to gravel size. Below this coarse interval, there is creamy gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with no visible macrofossils. The MUDSTONE transitions to olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with a few sand-size macrofossil fragments and rare lenses of dark grains that infill burrows. In Section 4, the MUDSTONE becomes light greenish gray to creamy gray MUDSTONE with coarse sand-sized grains and rare gravel-sized macrofossils (e.g. gastropods) and cemented grains. Below this coarse MUDSTONE, there is unlithified to partially lithified creamy gray PACKSTONE with some pebble-sized grains that include bivalves and bryozoans. The creamy gray PACKSTONE continues to the base of the core, but the only coarse components are large benthic foraminifera.



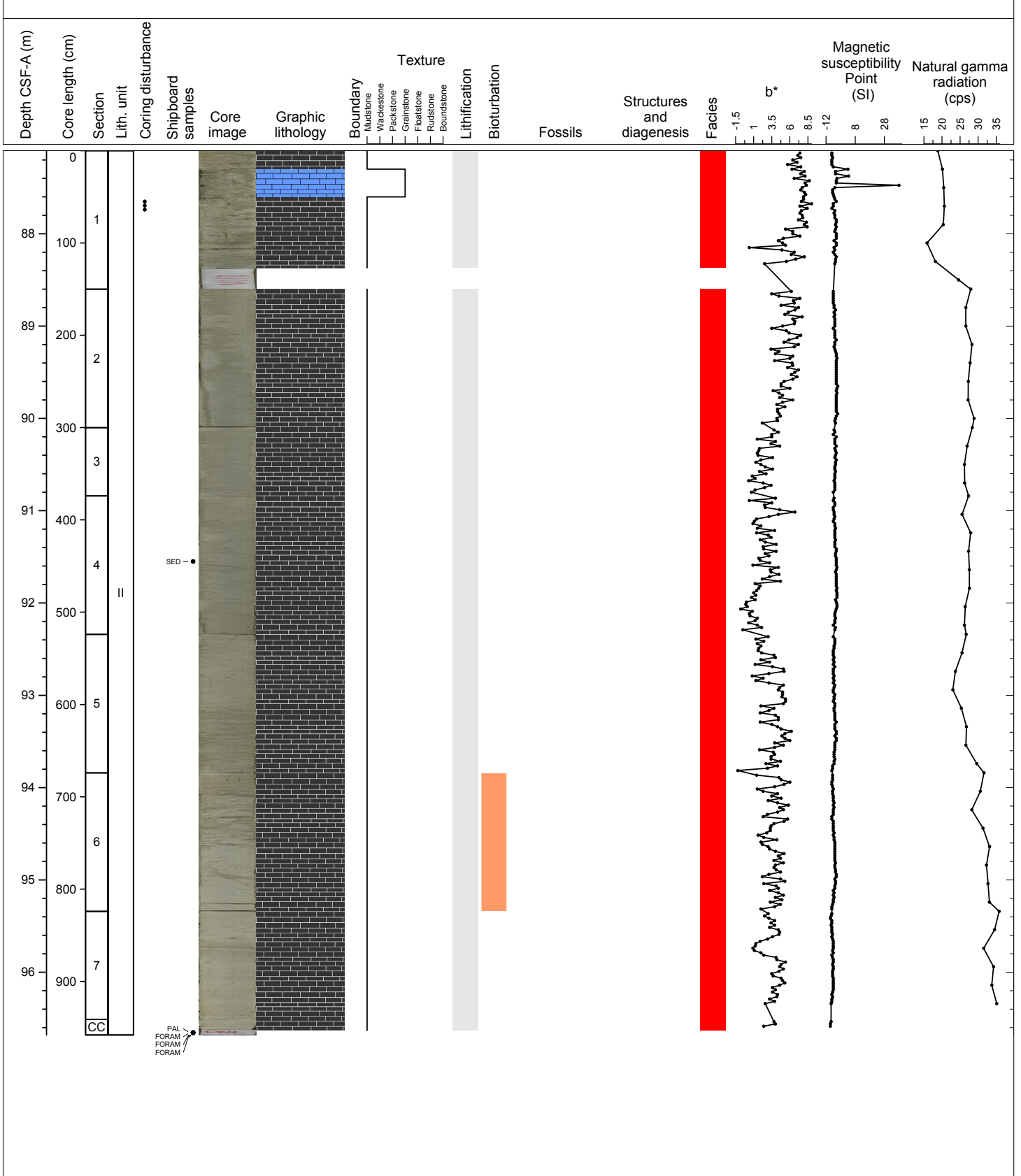
Hole 356-U1463C Core 10H, Interval 77.6-87.64 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified to partially lithified pieces of creamy gray GRAINSTONE with up to pebble-size grains composed mainly of larger benthic foraminifers, bivalves, echinoderm spines, and sand-sized glauconite grains occurs at the top of the core. Below, unlithified to partially lithified creamy gray PACKSTONE with sand-size grains and rare bivalve fragments, transitions to unlithified, light olive gray, homogenous WACKESTONE with fine sand-size grains, occasional small benthic forams and shell fragments, and small and rare glauconite grains. The WACKESTONE in turn transitions to light greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with very fine sand-size grains and occasional macrofossils (e.g., foraminifers and scaphopods) The MUDSTONE grades into light olive gray, coarse components (bivalves and benthic foraminifers increase slightly).



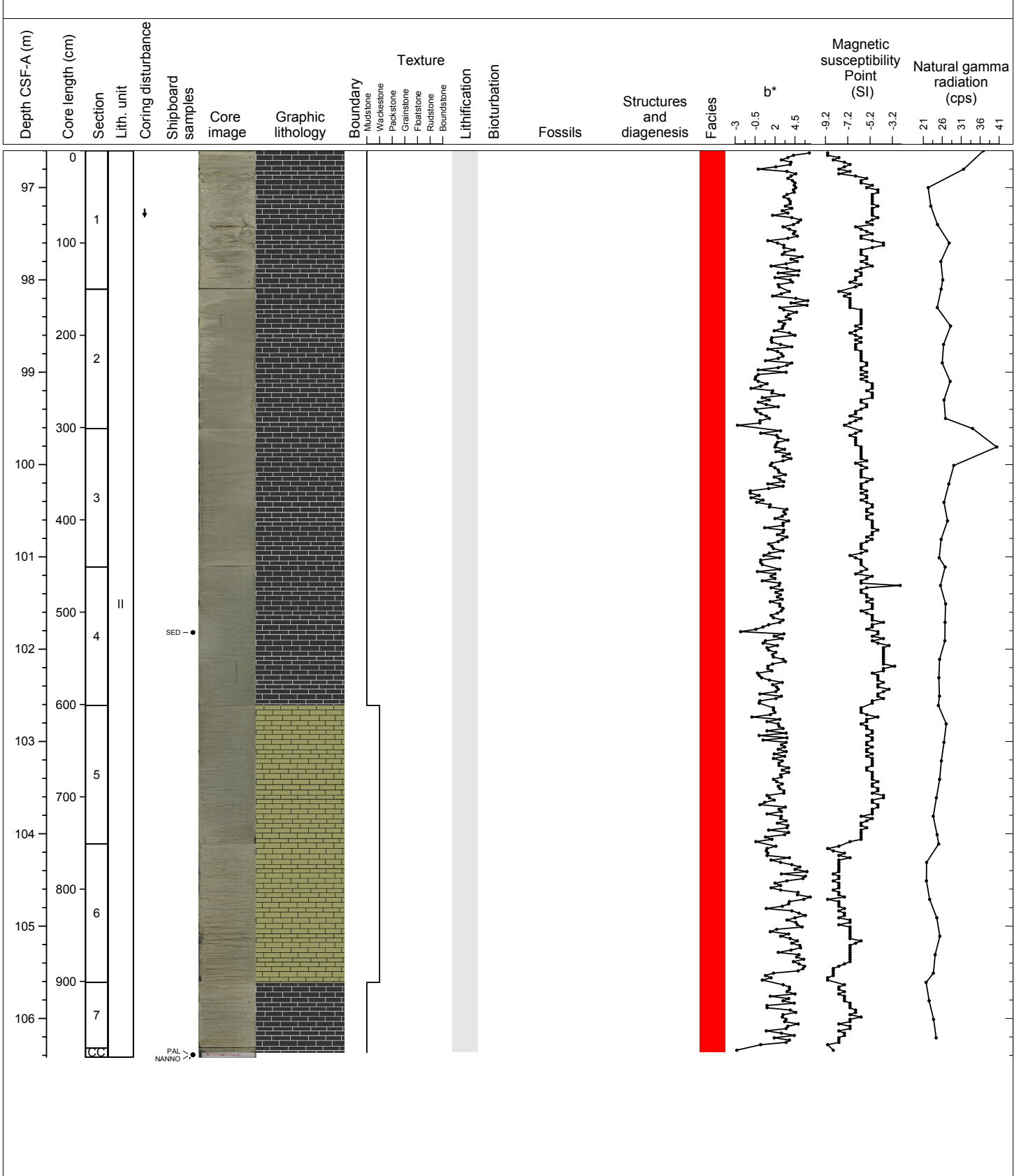
Hole 356-U1463C Core 11H, Interval 87.1-96.68 m (CSF-A)

The core is primarily composed of un lithified, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-size grains and very rare macrofossils (e.g., fragments of bivalve and crustacean). The color grades from light greenish gray to light olive gray to cream with depth. In Section 1 there is a GRAINSTONE interval containing bivalves, gastropods, larger benthic foraminifers, echinoderm spines, and a solitary coral. Near the base of the core there is an interval of parallel laminae with coarser sand-sized grains and burrows.



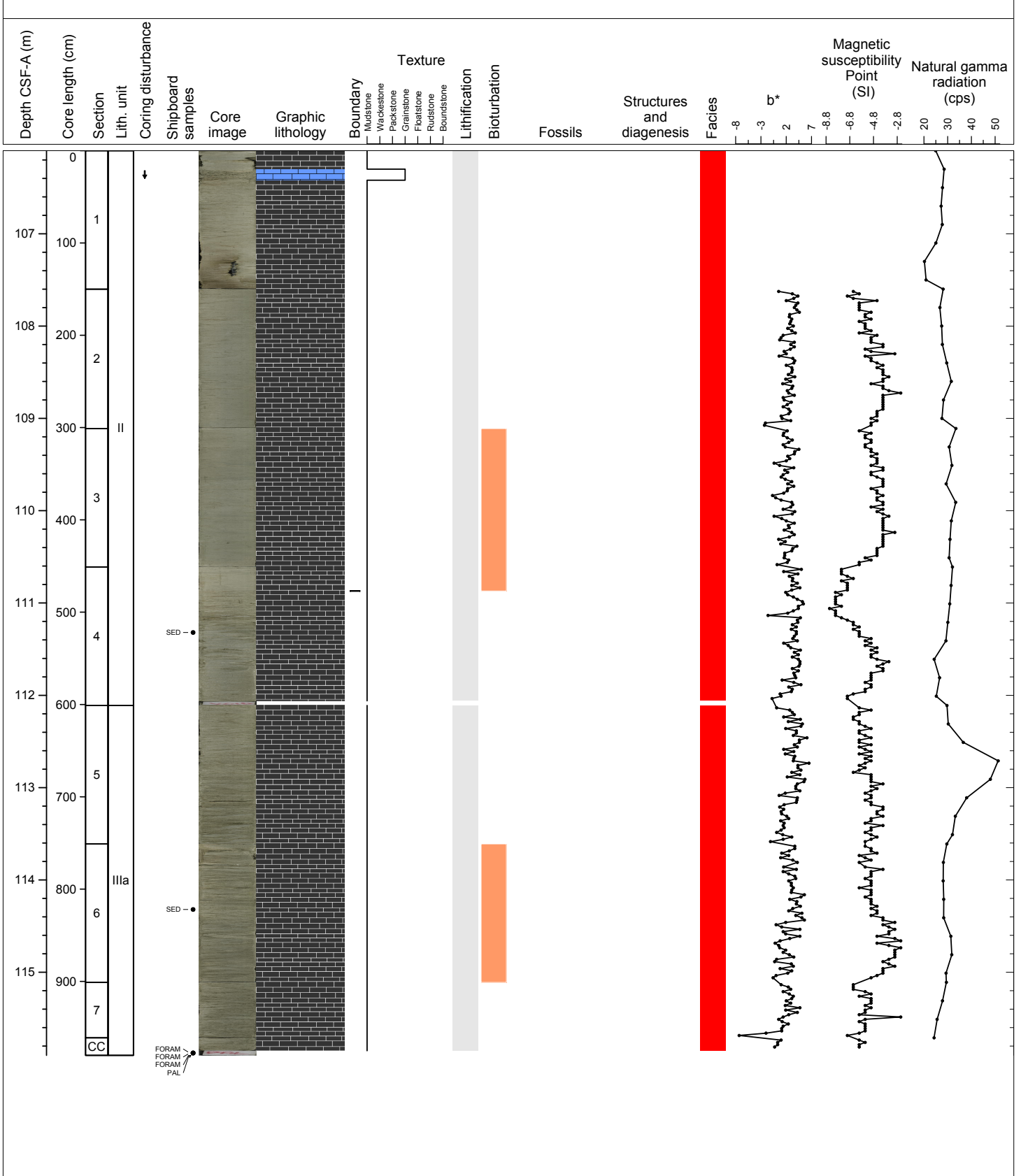
Hole 356-U1463C Core 12H, Interval 96.6-106.42 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light greenish gray MUDSTONE with fine sand to sand-size grains and only one macrofossil (scaphopod?) in the entire core. Sediment becomes coarser grained and transitions to WACKESTONE in Section 5.



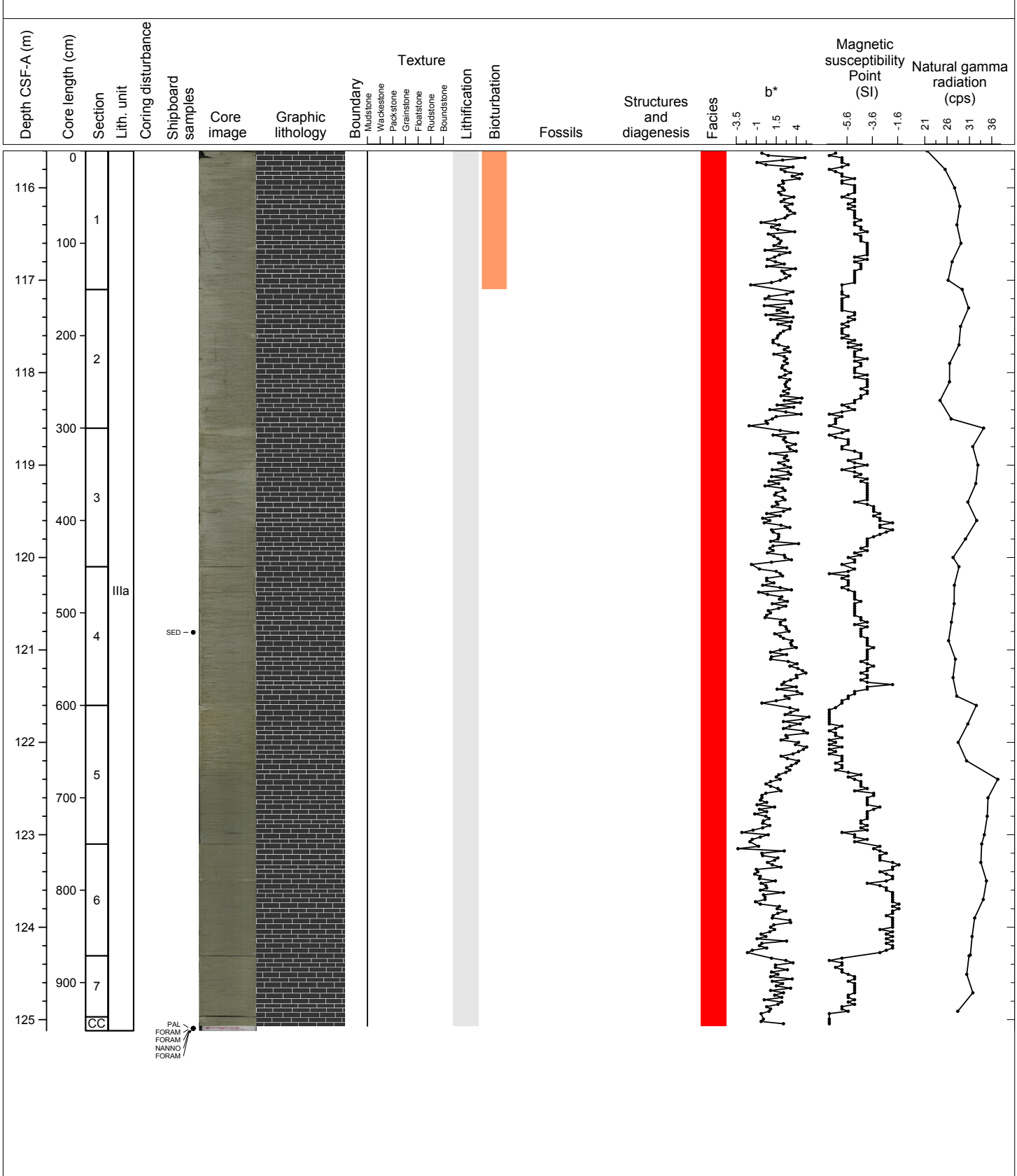
Hole 356-U1463C Core 13H, Interval 106.1-115.9 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, creamy gray homogenous MUDSTONE with sand-sized grains and very rare macrofossils (e.g. bivalve, crustacean). In Section 1 there is a GRAINSTONE interval containing bivalve fragments, large benthic forams, tubes, and echinoderm spines (likely cave-in material). In the center of the core there is moderate bioturbation.



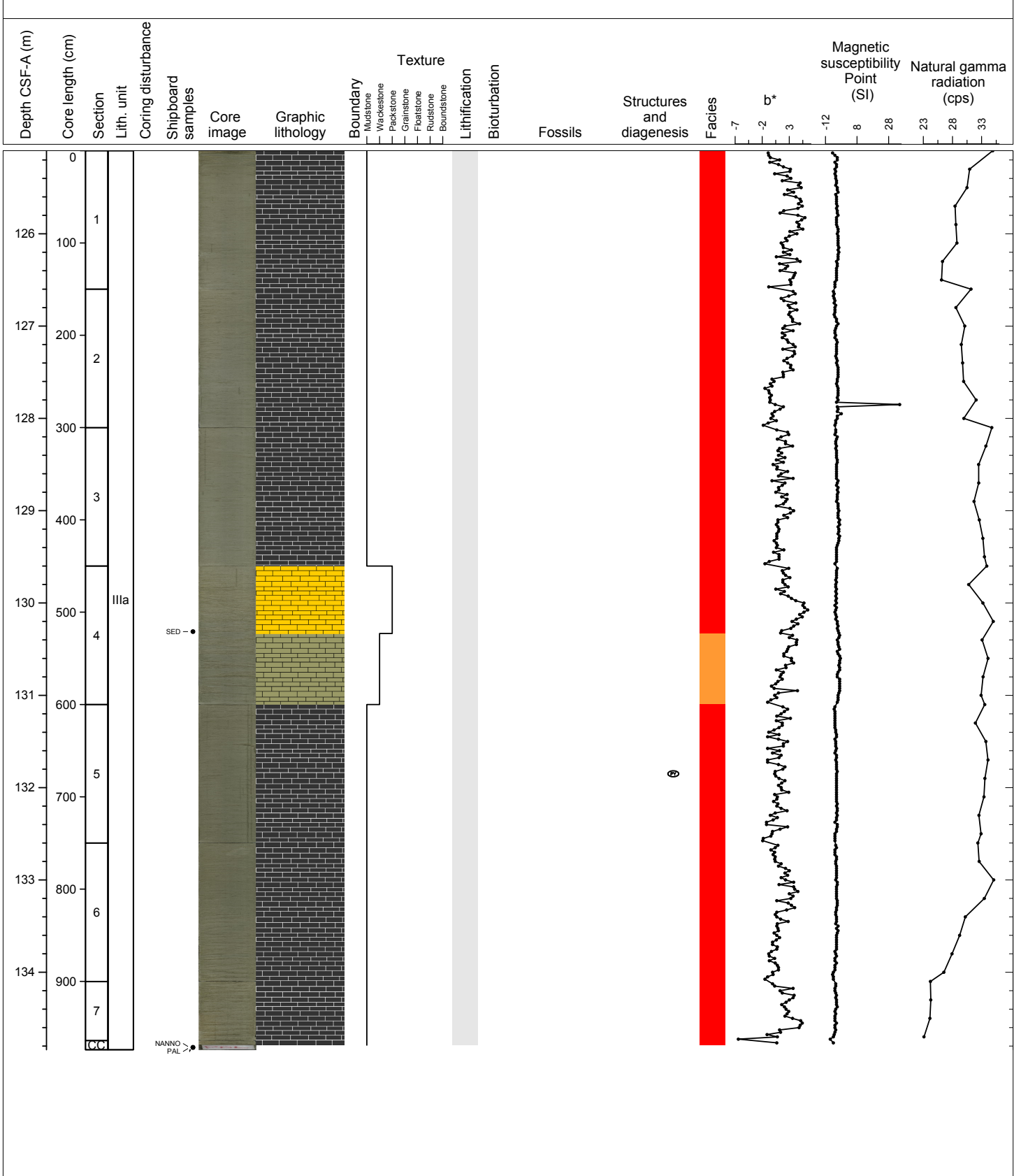
Hole 356-U1463C Core 14H, Interval 115.6-125.12 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, light olive gray to light greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand to sand-size grains and rare to no macrofossils (small benthic forams, tubes, and shell fragments when present).



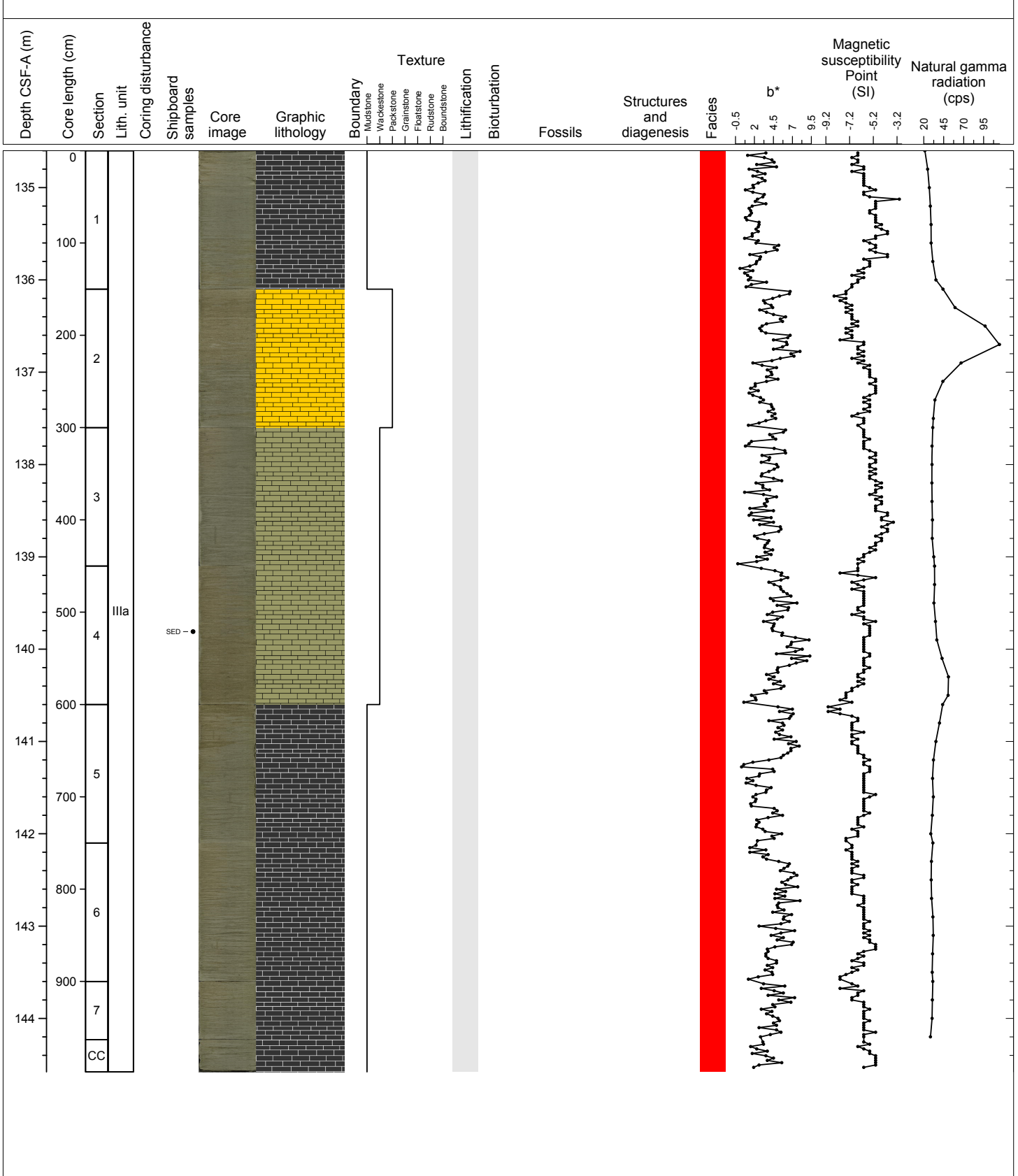
Hole 356-U1463C Core 15H, Interval 125.1-134.84 m (CSF-A)

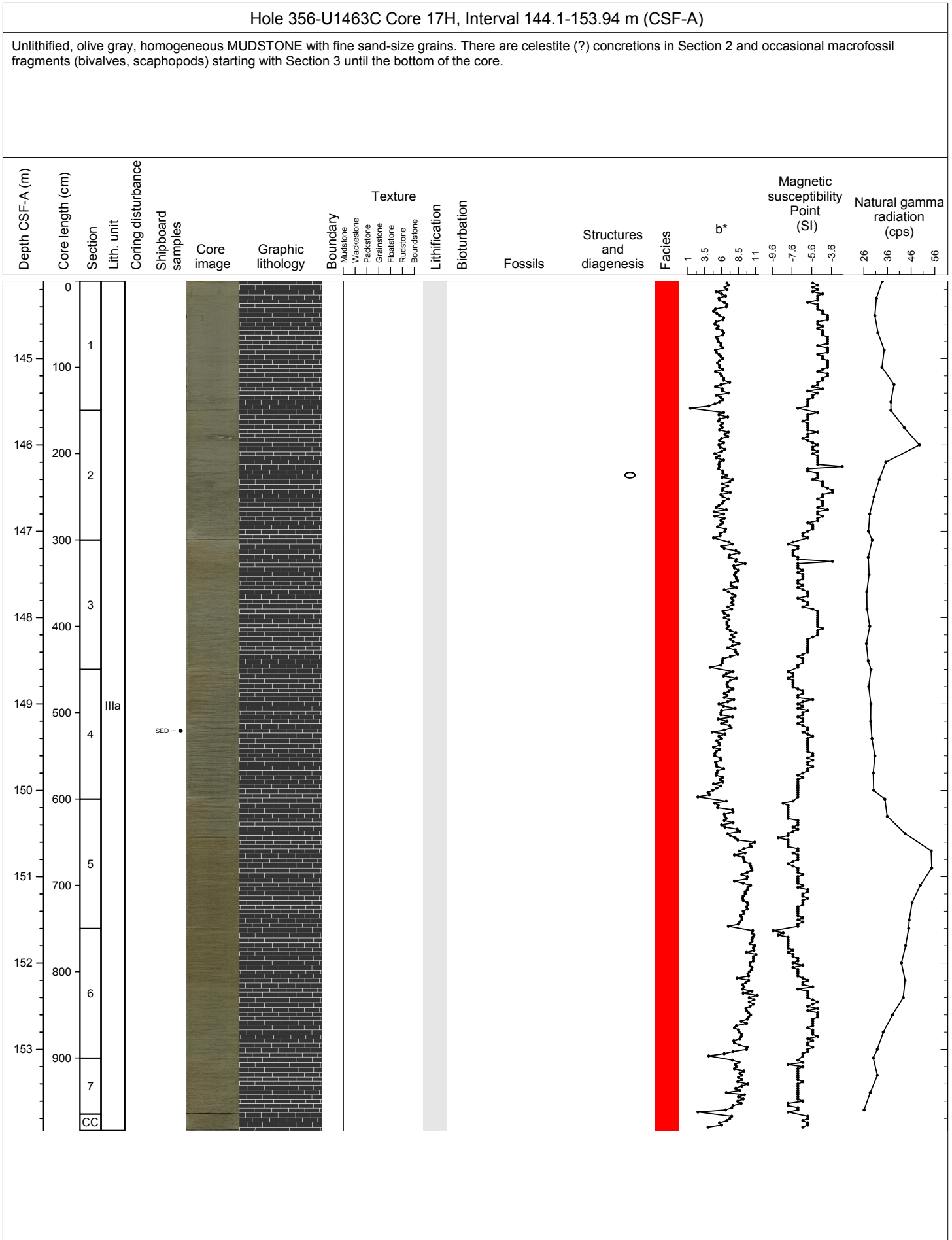
This core is primarily unlithified, light olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare macrofossils (scaphopods, bivalve fragments, forams, and echinoderm spines when present). Near the middle of the core there is an interval of light olive gray PACKSTONE and small benthic foraminifers, followed by a light olive gray WACKESTONE with sand laminae and sand-size bivalve fragments. There are a few burrows in the bottom half of the core (in the MUDSTONE), and these are filled with fine sand-sized components. A pyrite nodule occurs in the lower MUDSTONE interval.



Hole 356-U1463C Core 16H, Interval 134.6-144.58 m (CSF-A)

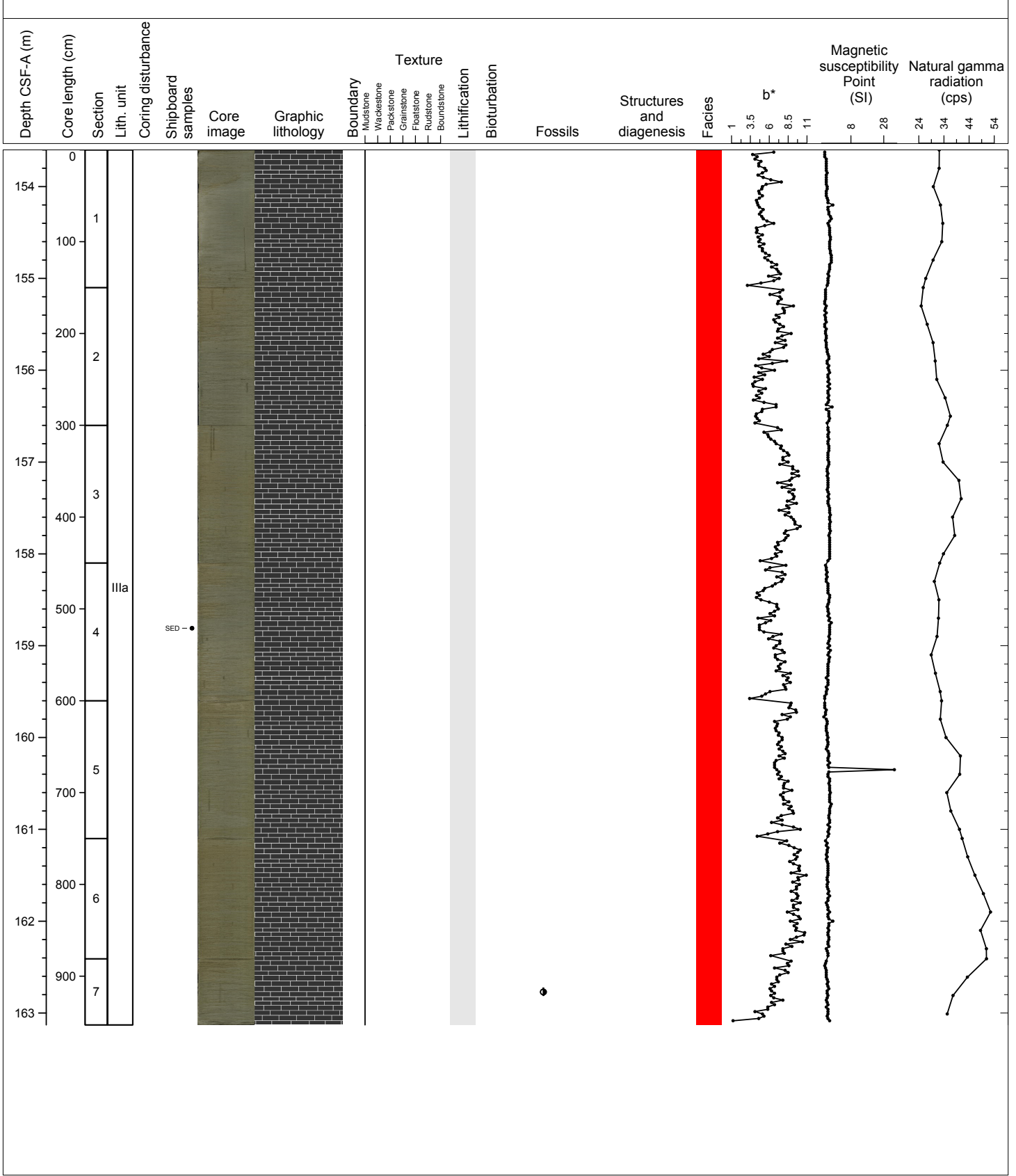
Unlithified, light olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare bivalve fragments and small benthic forams transitions to PACKSTONE (sand-size grains) and then WACKESTONE (fine sand-size grains). In the bottom half of the core, the WACKESTONE transitions back to a light greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE containing rare scaphopods and small benthic foraminifers. The MUDSTONE grades into olive gray at the bottom of the core.





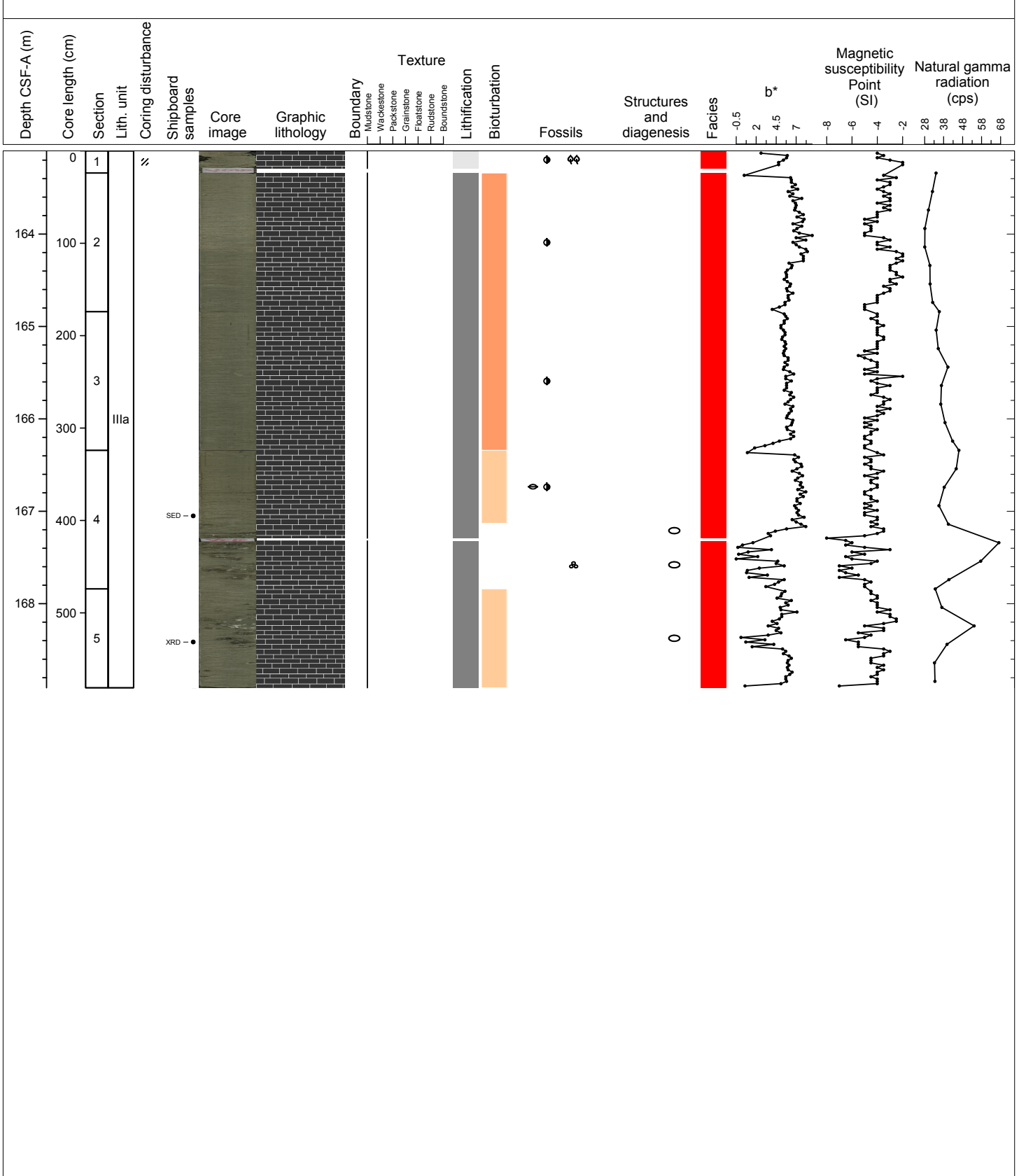
Hole 356-U1463C Core 18H, Interval 153.6-163.13 m (CSF-A)

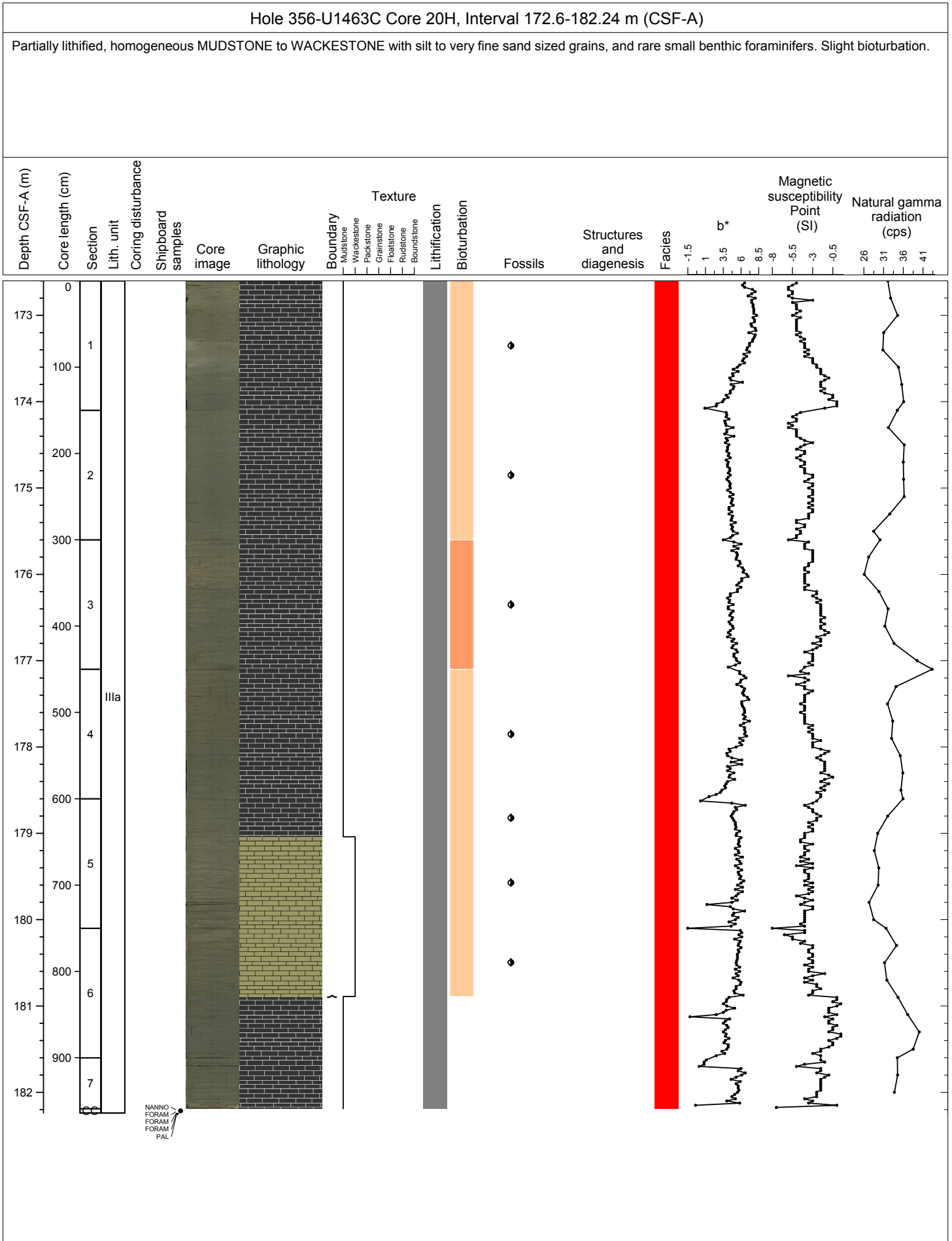
Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE containing rare bivalve and scaphopod fragments, and very rare small benthic foraminifers.



Hole 356-U1463C Core 19H, Interval 163.1-168.91 m (CSF-A)

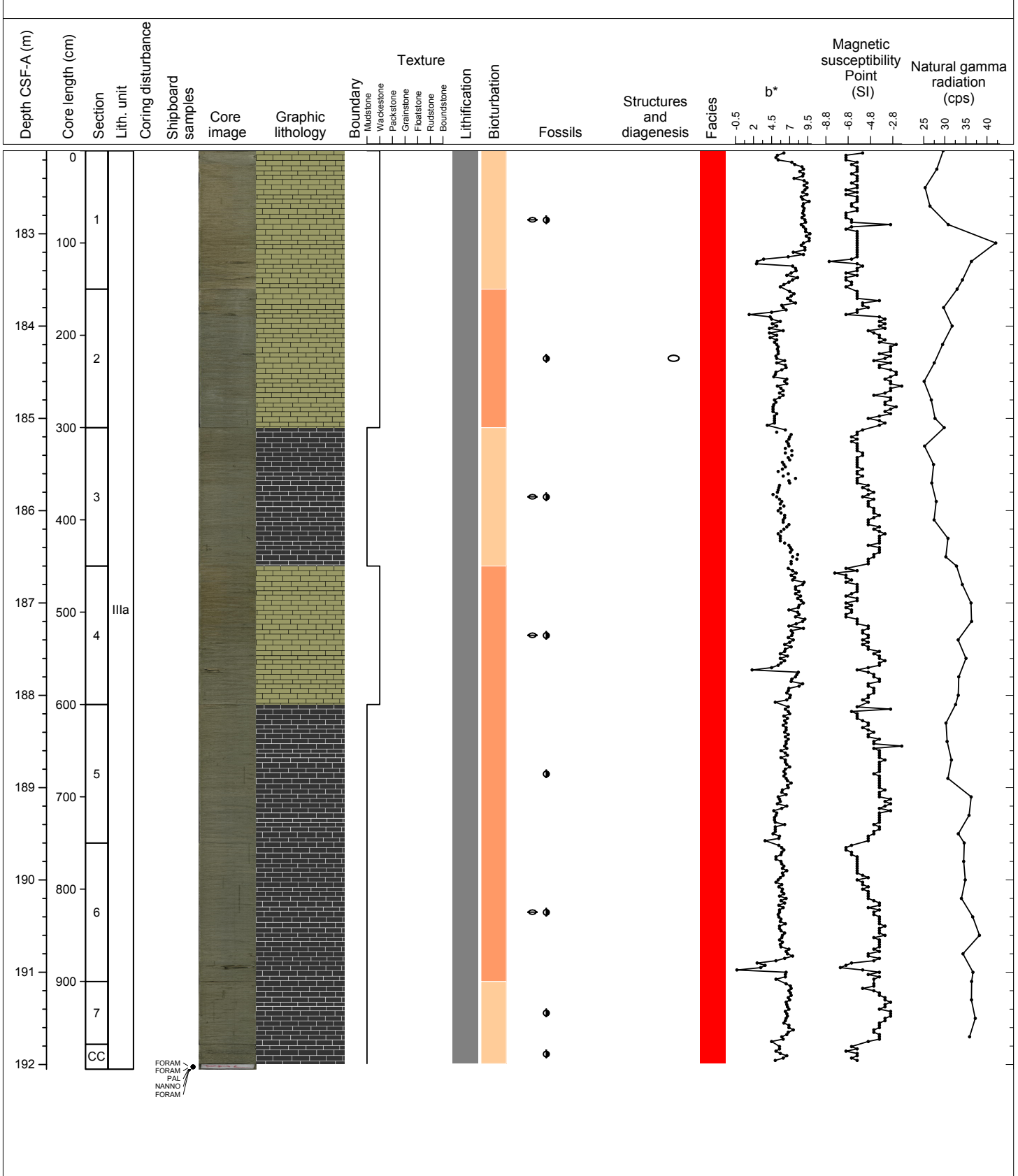
The sediment of this core is composed of partially lithified homogeneous olive gray MUDSTONE with rare small benthic foraminifers. In the lower part of the core (4A, 80 cm to 5A, 94 cm depth), celestite nodules (gravel to pebble sized) are frequent.





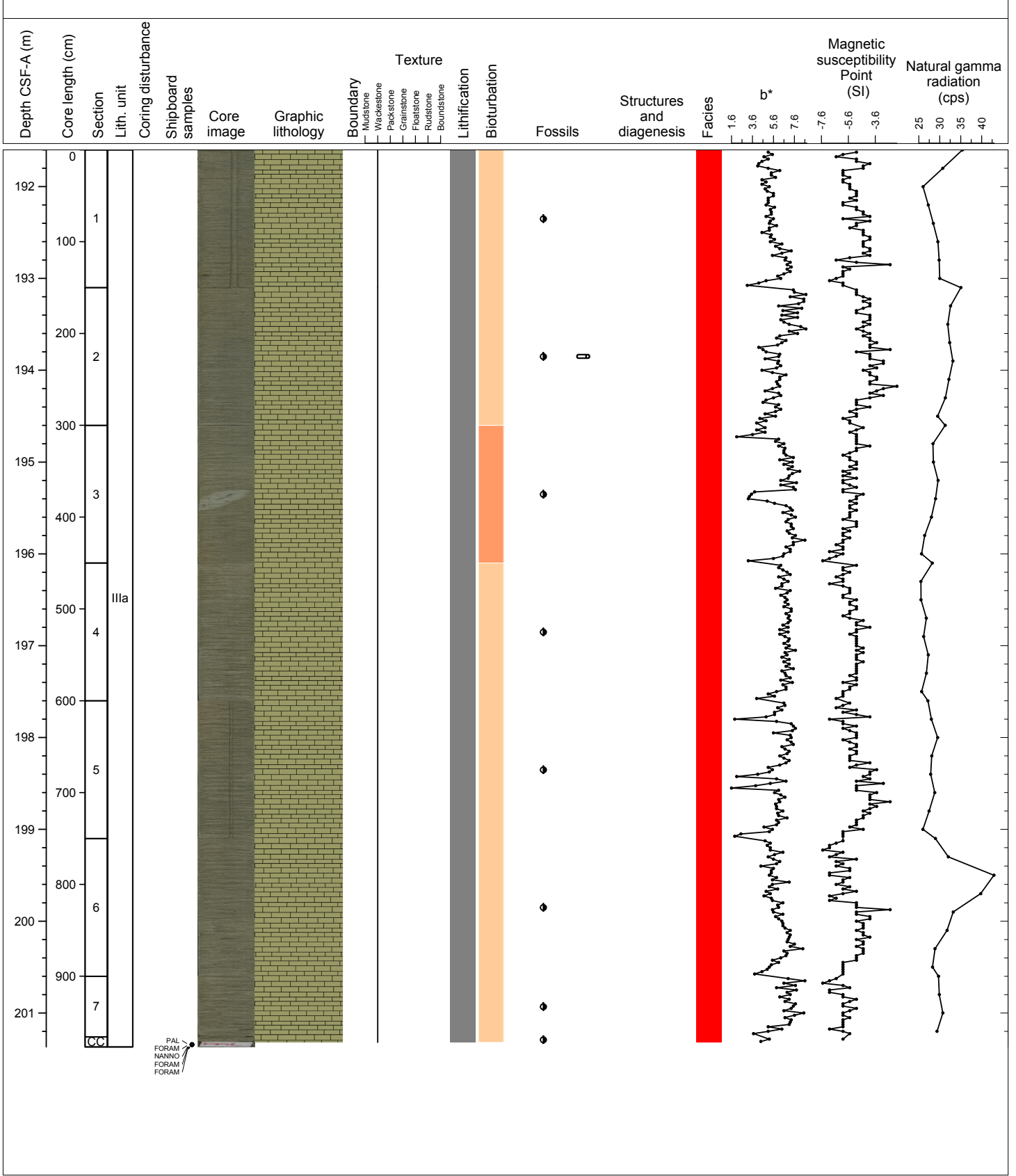
Hole 356-U1463C Core 21H, Interval 182.1-192.05 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous olive gray WACKESTONE with rare foraminifers and bivalve fragments. Fossil oyster shell fragments and unidentified bioclasts occur sporadically. Slight to moderate bioturbation. Sediment shows a transitions to MUDSTONE starting in section 3, that is interspersed with a coarser WACKESTONE interval in Section 4.



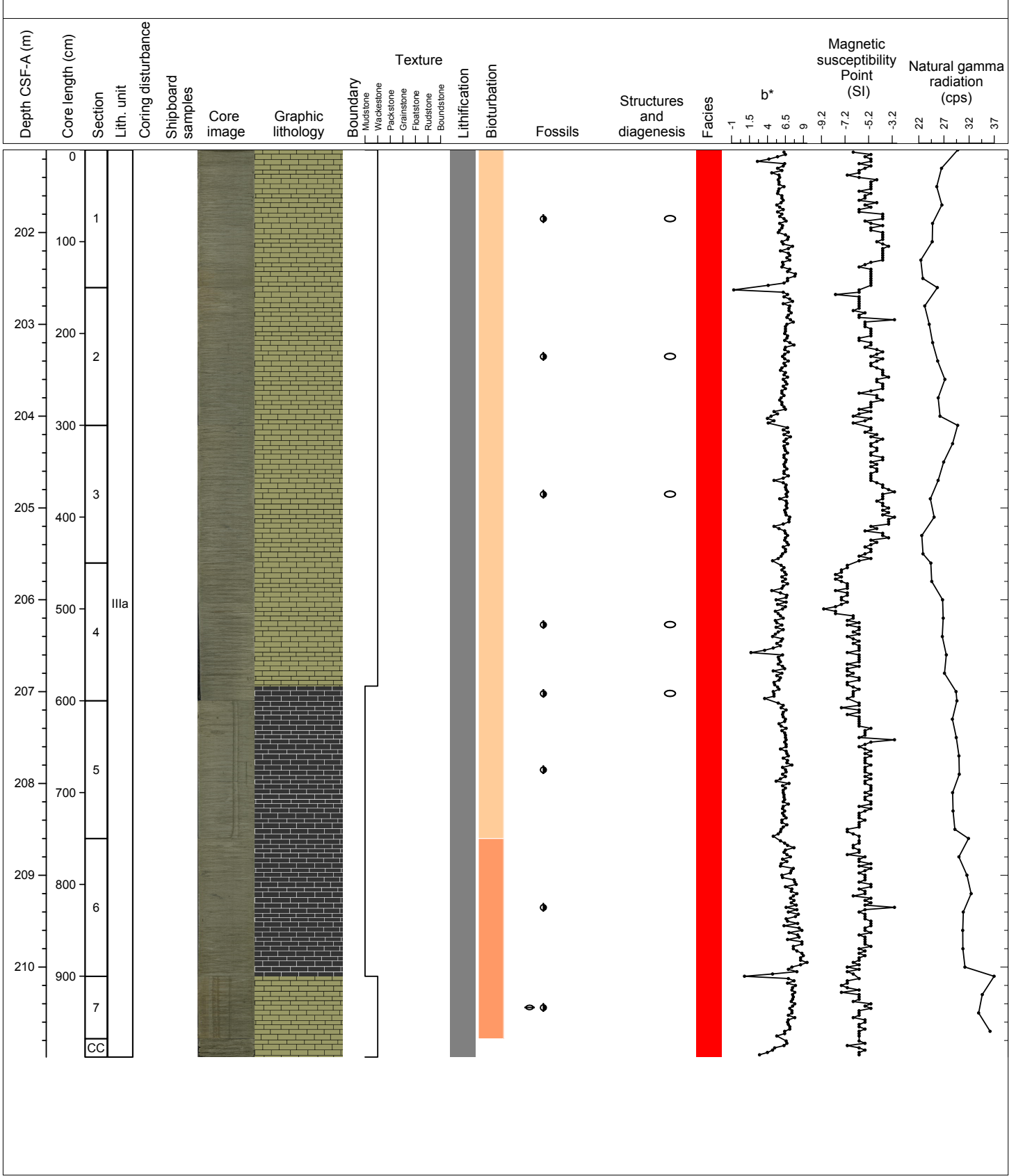
Hole 356-U1463C Core 22H, Interval 191.6-201.37 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous olive gray WACKESTONE with very fine sand to fine sand size grains. It contains rare small benthic foraminifers and unidentified bioclasts. At the middle-upper part of the core (3A, 91-93 cm depth), a large vertical burrow occurs.



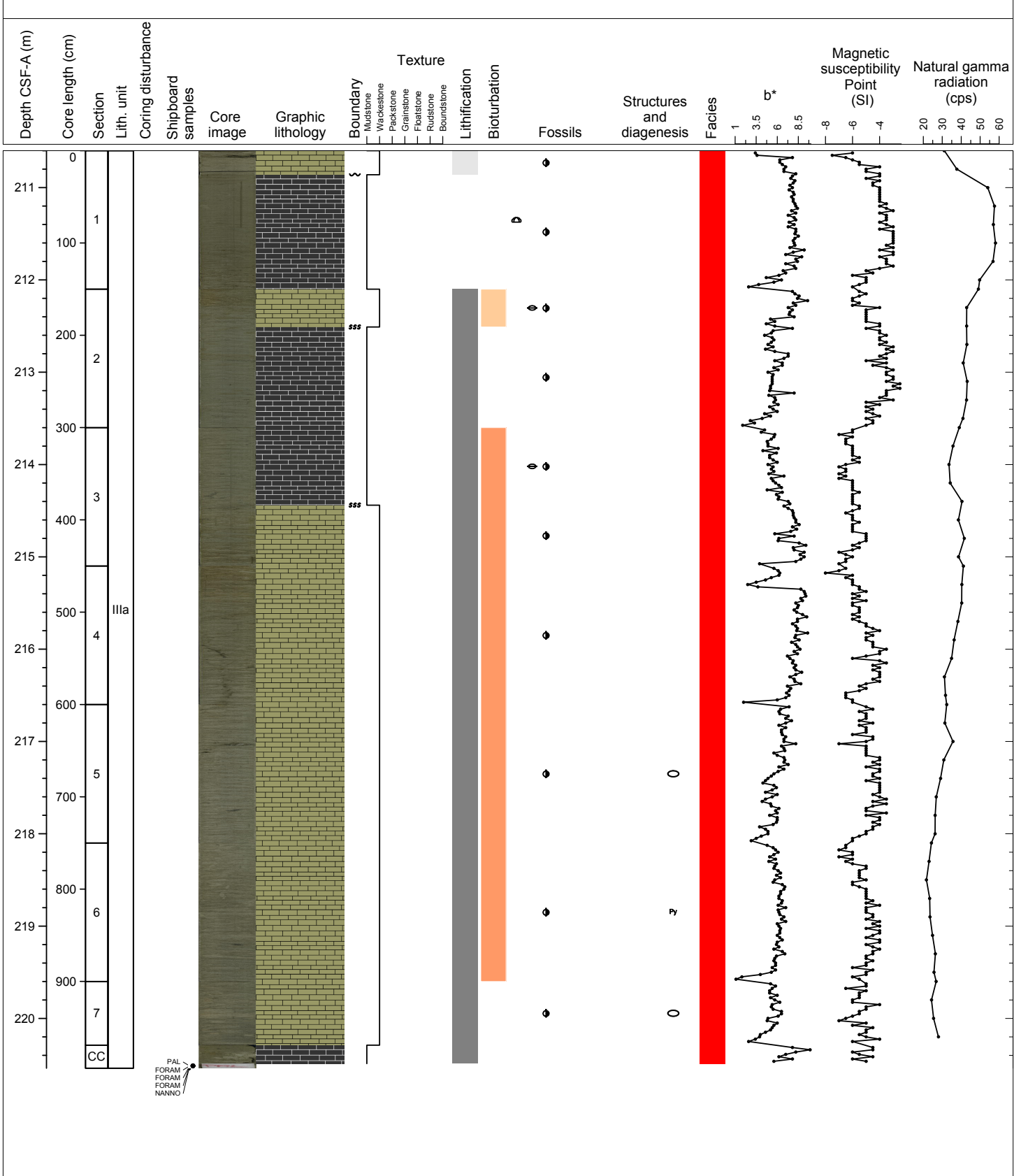
Hole 356-U1463C Core 23H, Interval 201.1-210.98 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous olive gray MUDSTONE to WACKESTONE with very fine sand sized grains. The WACKESTONE beds contain frequent partially lithified beds.



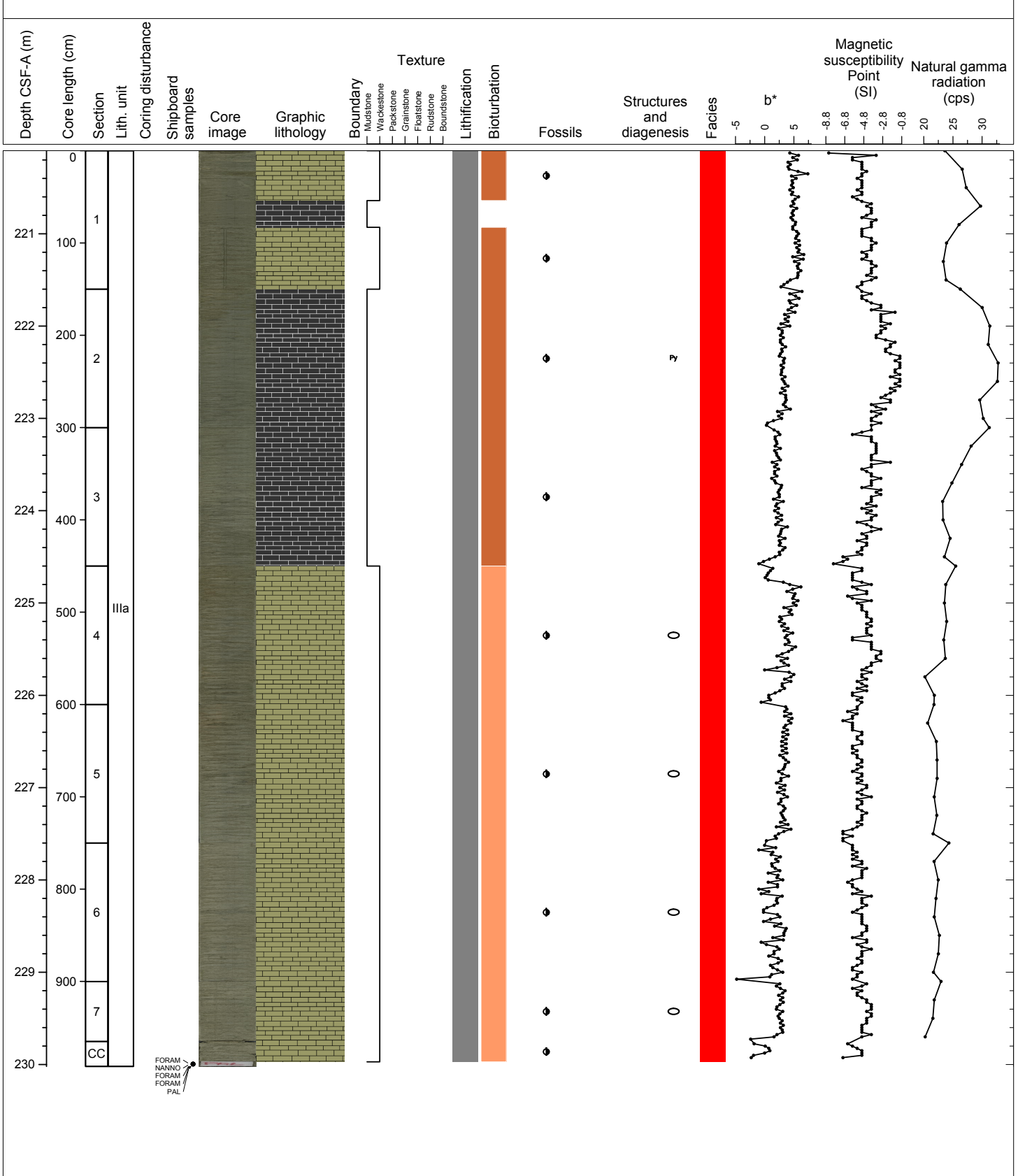
Hole 356-U1463C Core 24H, Interval 210.6-220.54 m (CSF-A)

The sediment of this core is mainly composed partially lithified homogeneous olive gray MUDSTONE to WACKESTONE with very fine sand to fine sand sized grains. It contains rare small benthic foraminifers, and clusters of disseminated pyrite. At the middle part of the core (5A, 42-44 cm), celestite concretions occur.



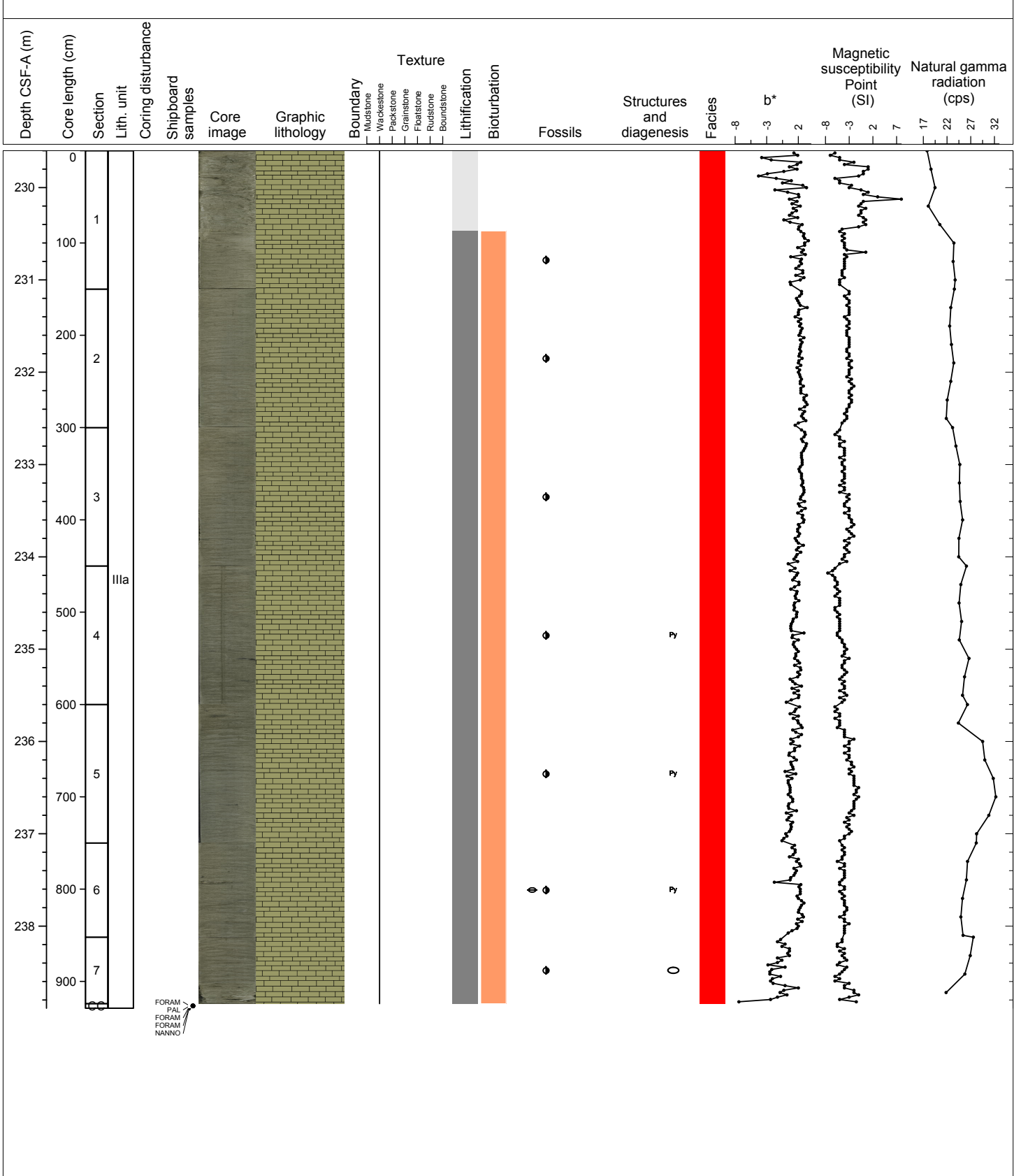
Hole 356-U1463C Core 25H, Interval 220.1-230.02 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous WACKESTONE with fine sand sized grains. It contains partially lithified concretions throughout the core. Moderate bioturbation.



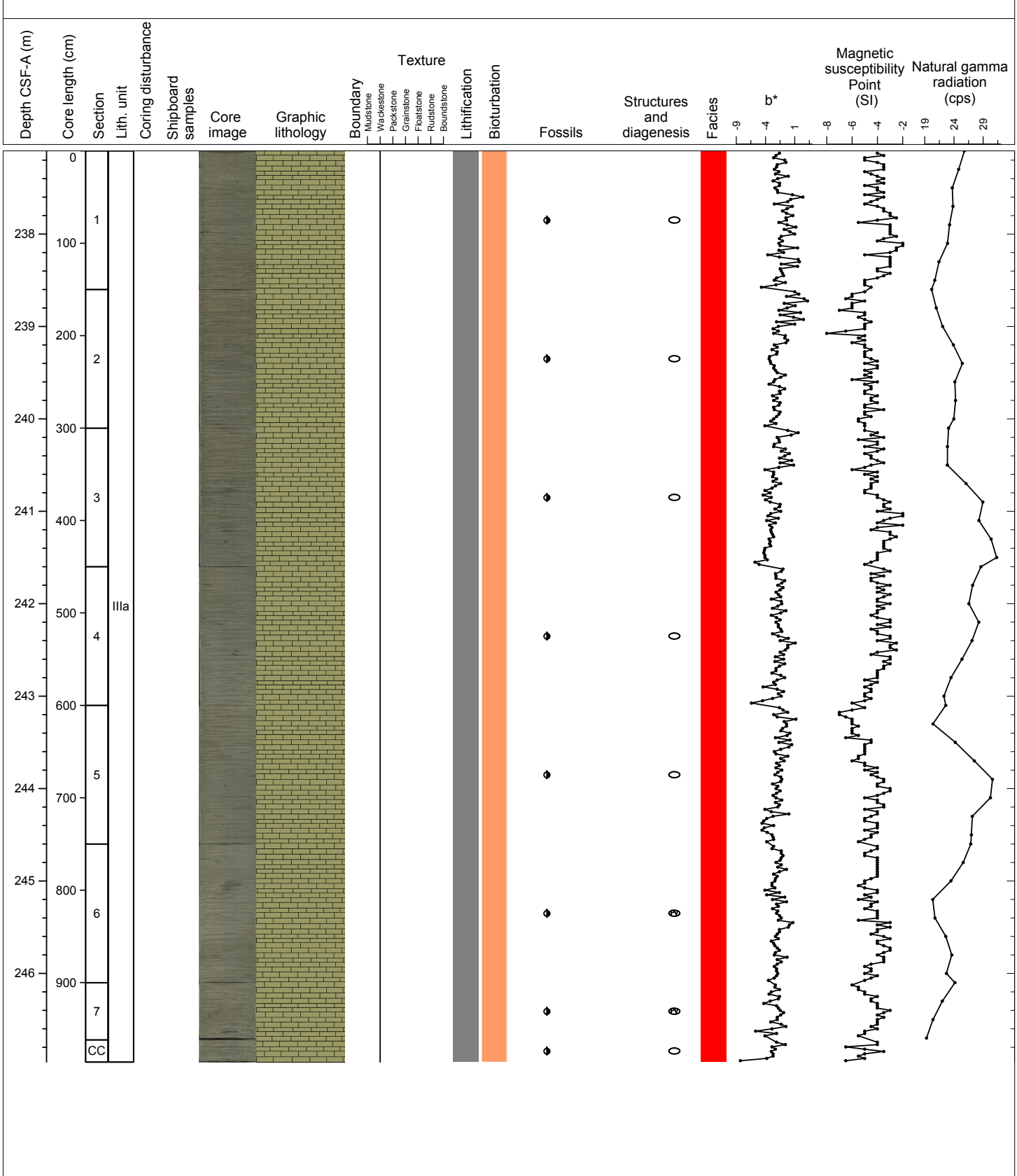
Hole 356-U1463C Core 26H, Interval 229.6-238.89 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous olive gray WACKESTONE with very fine sand to fine sand sized grains. It contains rare small benthic foraminifers, and patches of disseminated pyrite. Partially lithified intervals occur throughout the core.



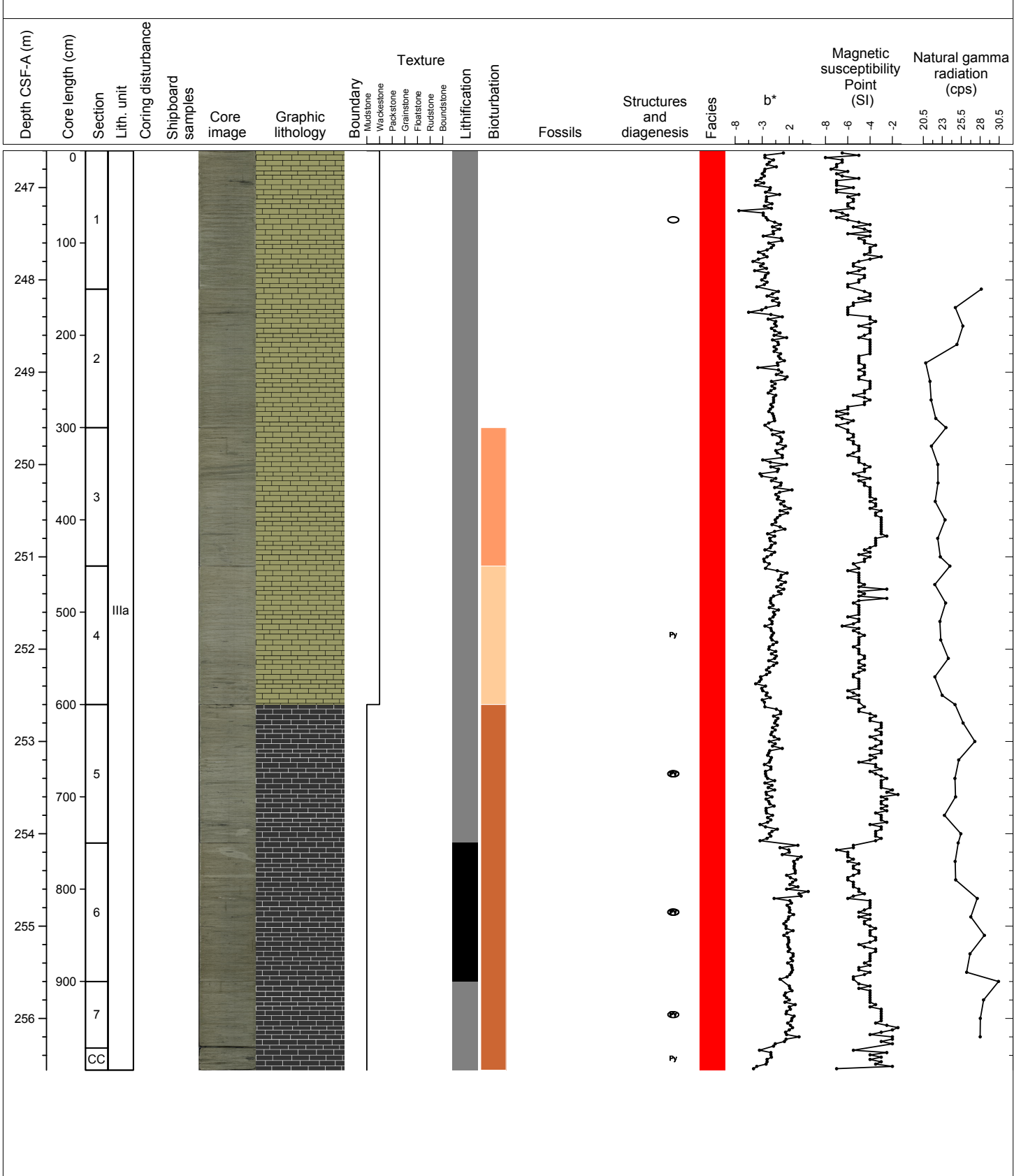
Hole 356-U1463C Core 27H, Interval 237.1-246.96 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous WACKESTONE with fine sand size grains. It contains partially lithified concretions. Moderate bioturbation. There are some disseminated pyrite patches in the lower half of the core.



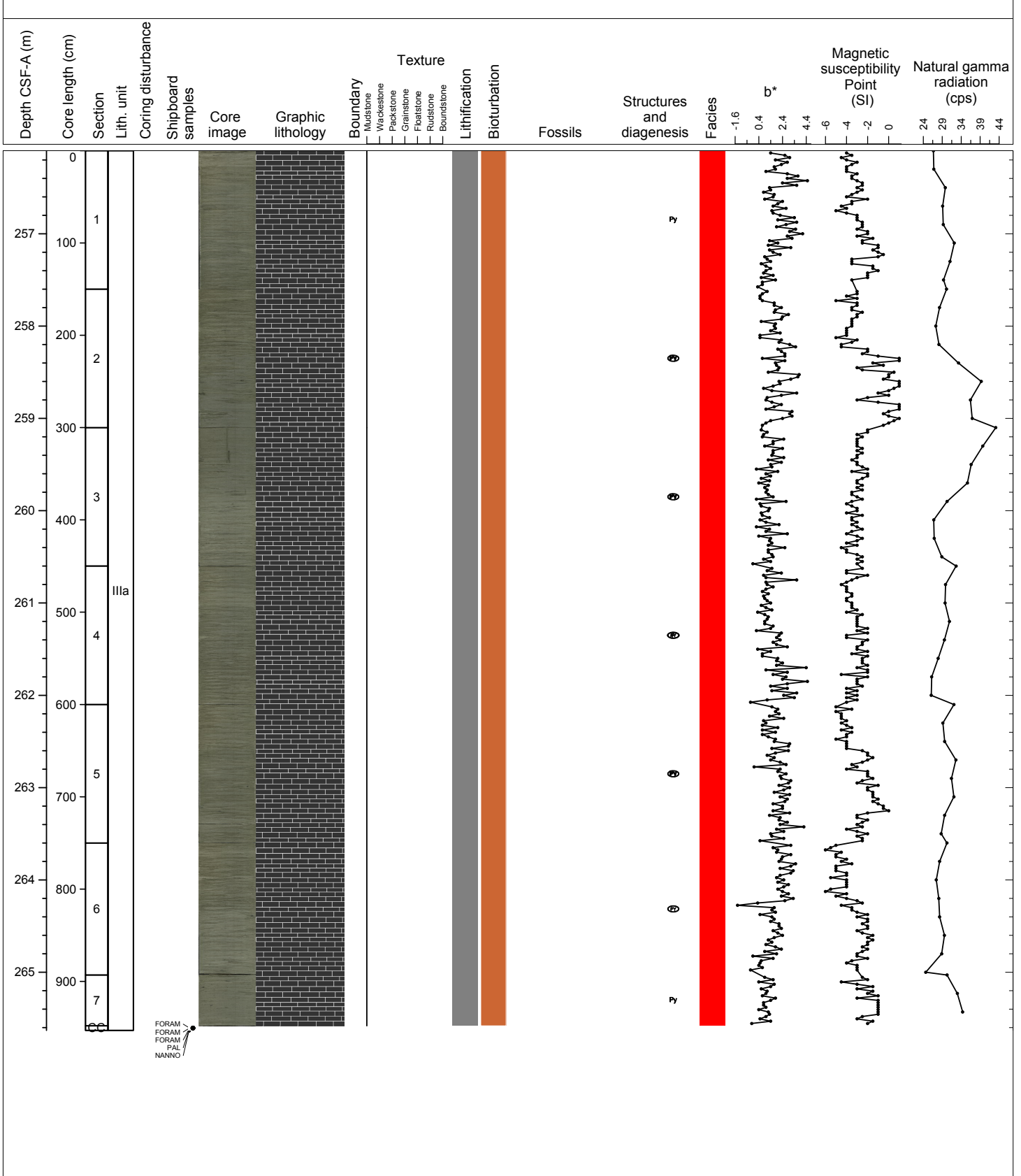
Hole 356-U1463C Core 28H, Interval 246.6-256.56 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified (with lithified intervals), light olive gray (grading to olive gray near middle of core), homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare fine sand-sized components. Bioturbation common. Carbonate concretions (up to 3 cm long) associated with bivalves. Pyrite nodules (1-2 mm long) and disseminated pyrite concentrated in burrows present. Sand-sized bivalve fragments in lower half of core.



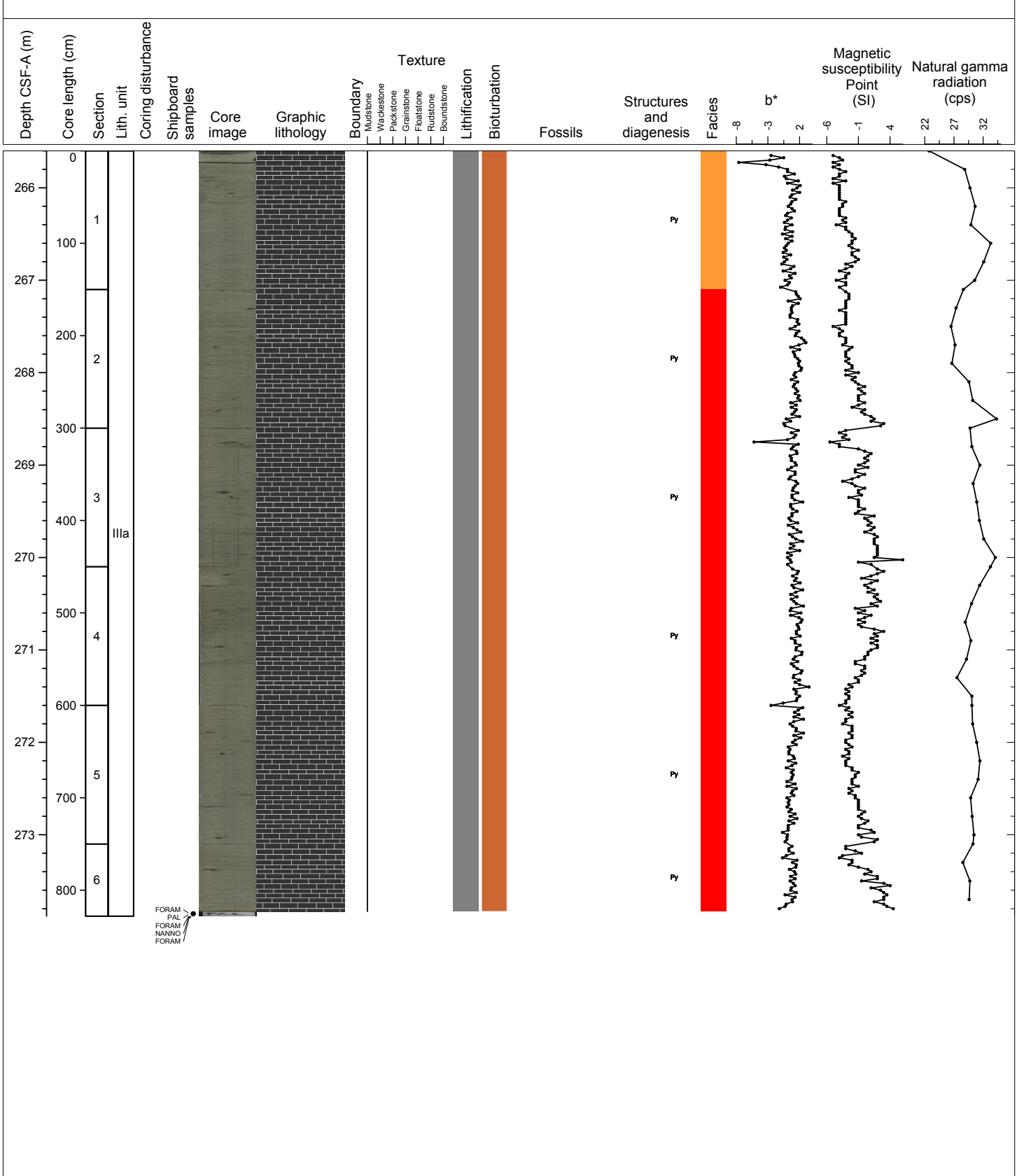
Hole 356-U1463C Core 29H, Interval 256.1-265.63 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains. Pyrite present as granules (mm's), disseminated grains throughout the matrix, and concentrated in burrows. Granules and disseminated pyrite decrease with depth. Common bioturbation. Sand-sized bivalve fragments.



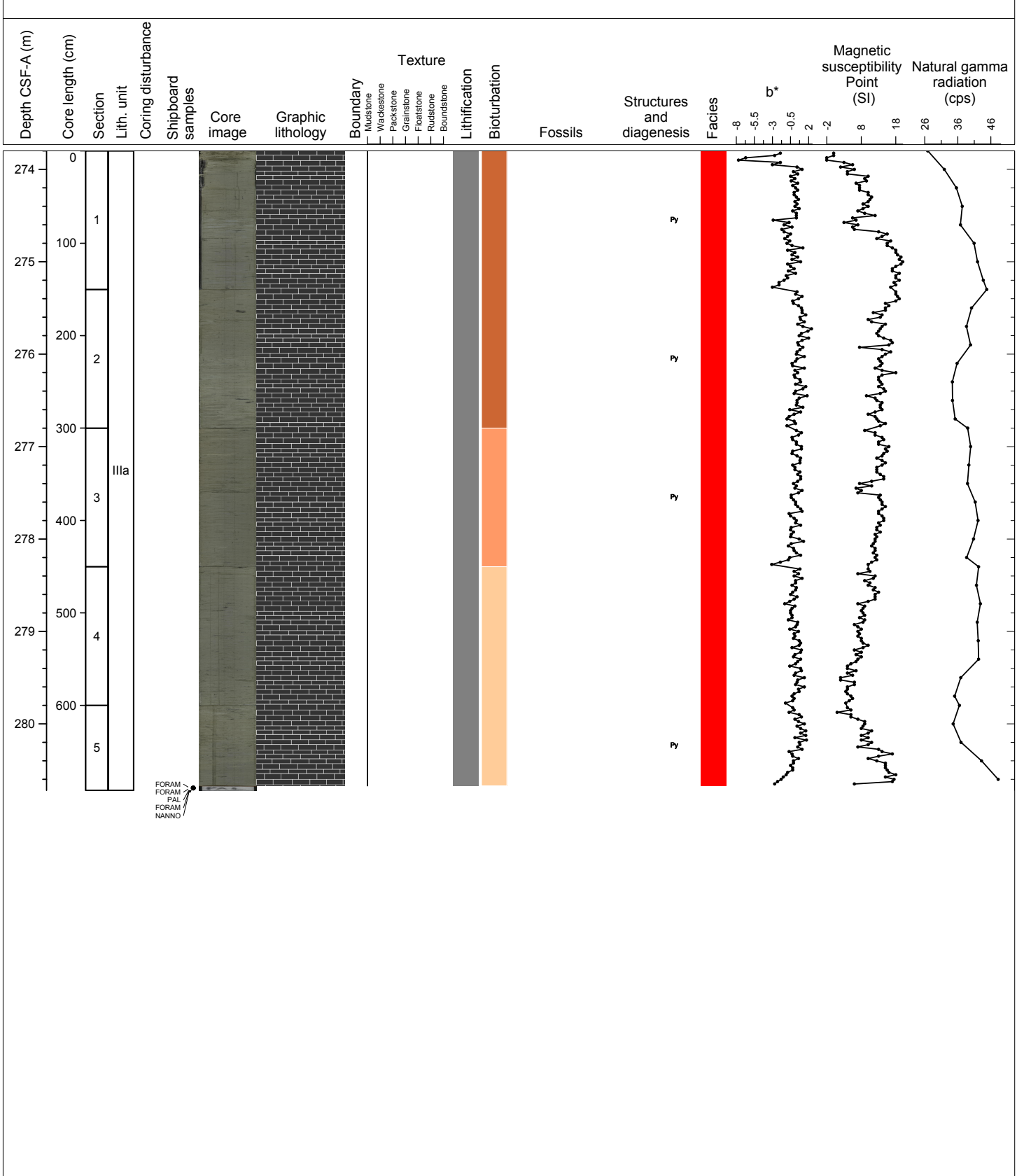
Hole 356-U1463C Core 30H, Interval 265.6-273.88 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-size grains. rare pyrite disseminated throughout the matrix and concentrated in burrows; pyrite becomes more rare with depth. Common bioturbation. Sand-size shell and rare bryozoan fragments, and one benthic foraminifers. There is small concretion and a mudstone nodule in the core.



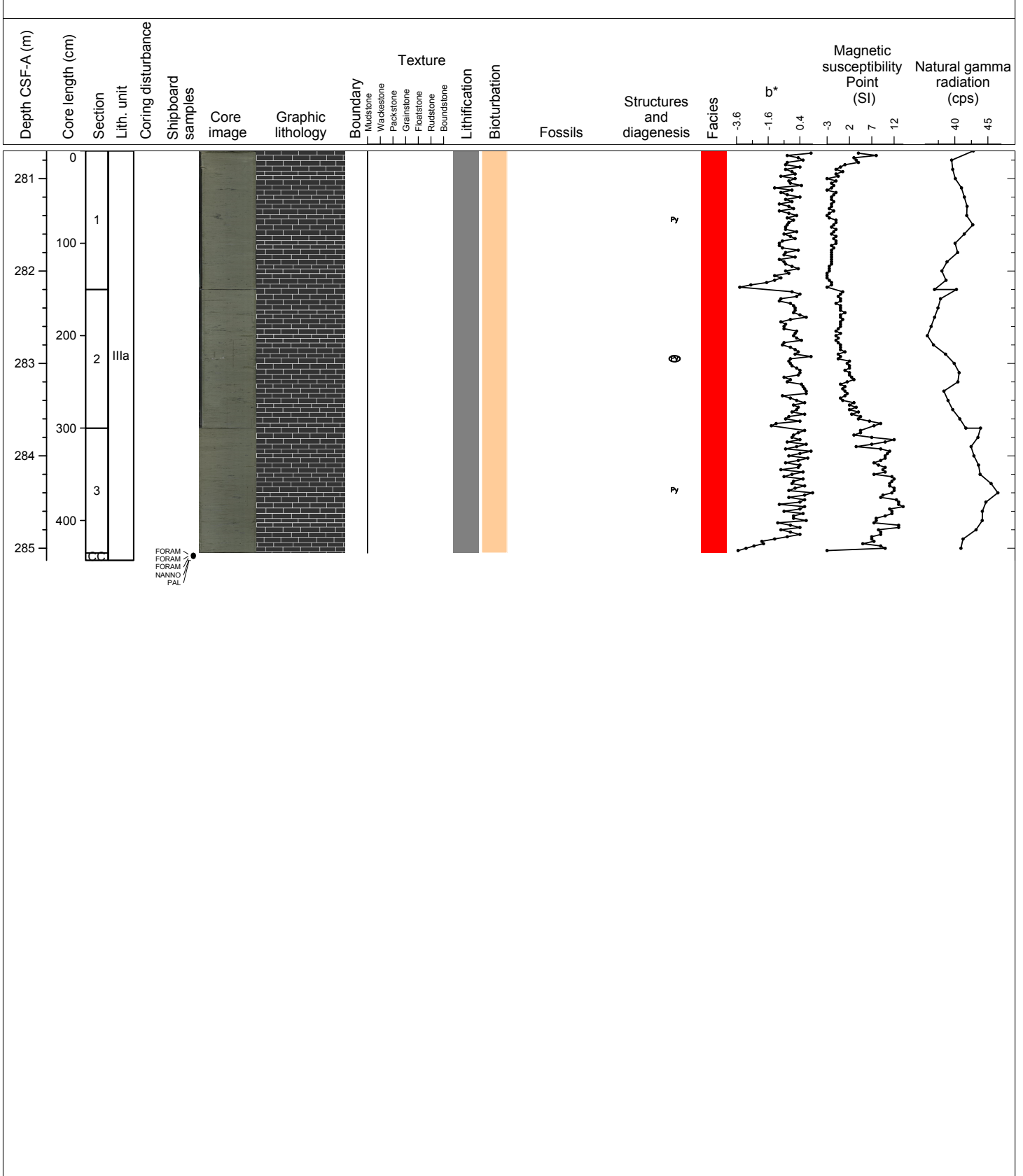
Hole 356-U1463C Core 31H, Interval 273.8-280.72 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Pyrite present as grains and coarser granules; both are concentrated mainly in burrows. Common bioturbation decreases in intensity with depth. Sand-sized bivalve fragments. Occasional intervals with fine sand, burrows, bivalve and bryozoan fragments, and small benthic foraminifers



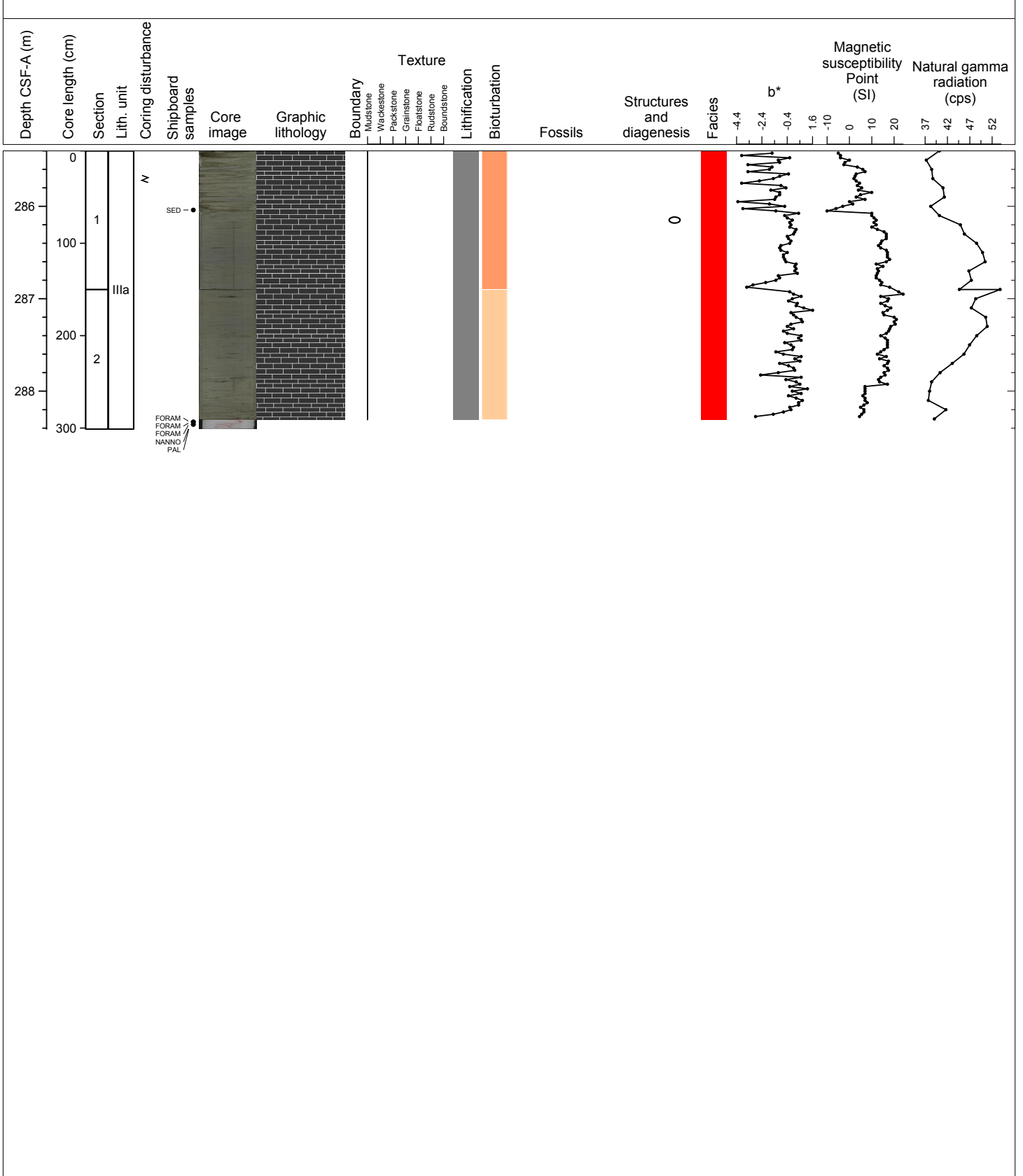
Hole 356-U1463C Core 32F, Interval 280.7-285.13 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Very slight bioturbation. Disseminated pyrite concentrated in burrows. A few carbonate concretions. rare sand-size bivalve fragments and benthic foraminifers.



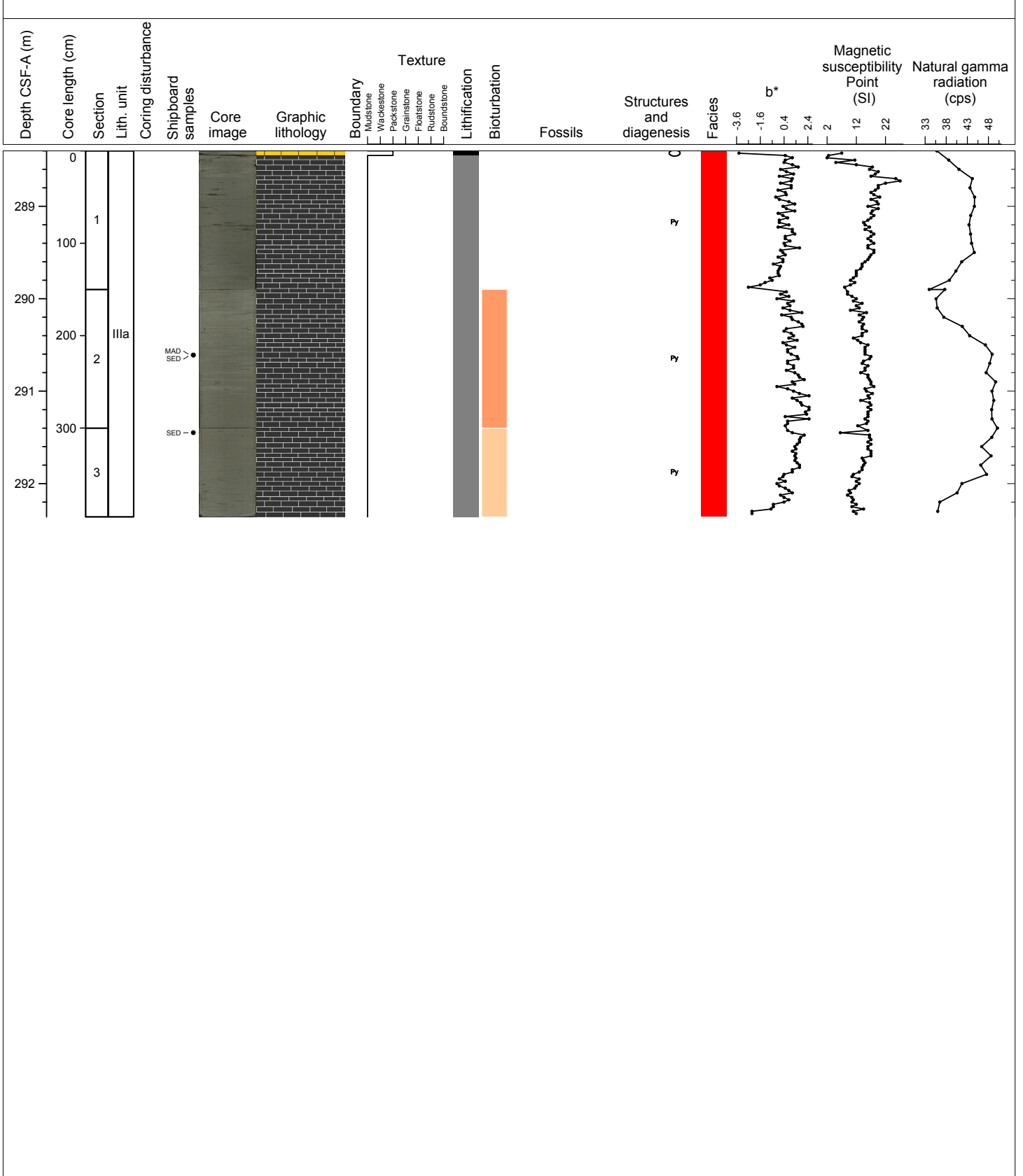
Hole 356-U1463C Core 33F, Interval 285.4-288.41 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, dark greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with a few burrows infilled with pyrite, a few scattered shell fragments and small benthic foraminifers. A large carbonate concretion (mineralized bivalve shell) occurs in Section 1. Color grades to olive gray, and there are pyrite nodules. Slight bioturbation present.



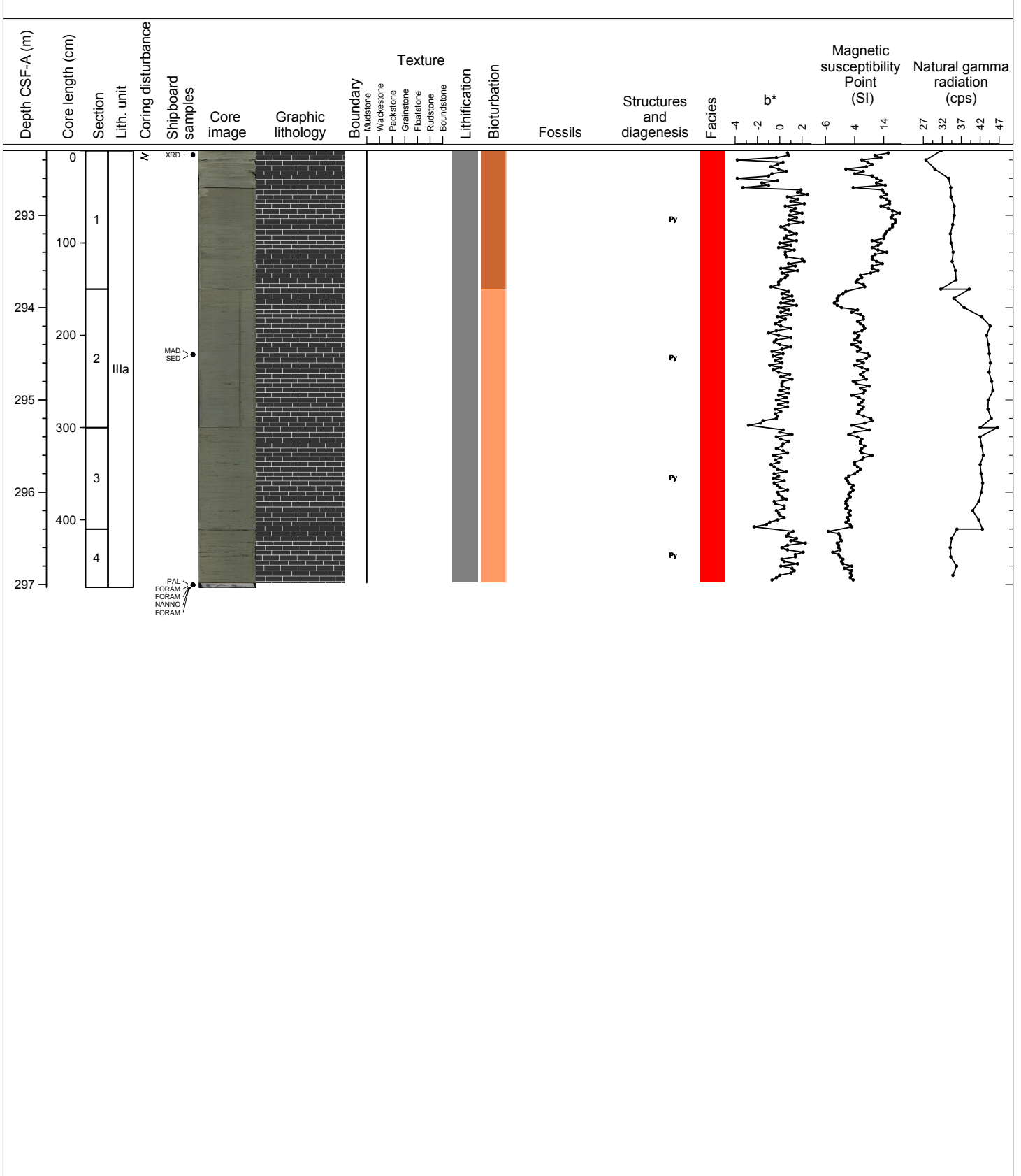
Hole 356-U1463C Core 34F, Interval 288.4-292.36 m (CSF-A)

At the top of the core there is a cemented interval of dark gray PACKSTONE. Below this cemented interval, there is partially lithified, dark greenish gray, homogenous MUDSTONE with slight to moderate bioturbation, pyrite concentrated in burrows, and rare sand-sized bivalve fragments and benthic foraminifers. Color grades to olive gray down core.



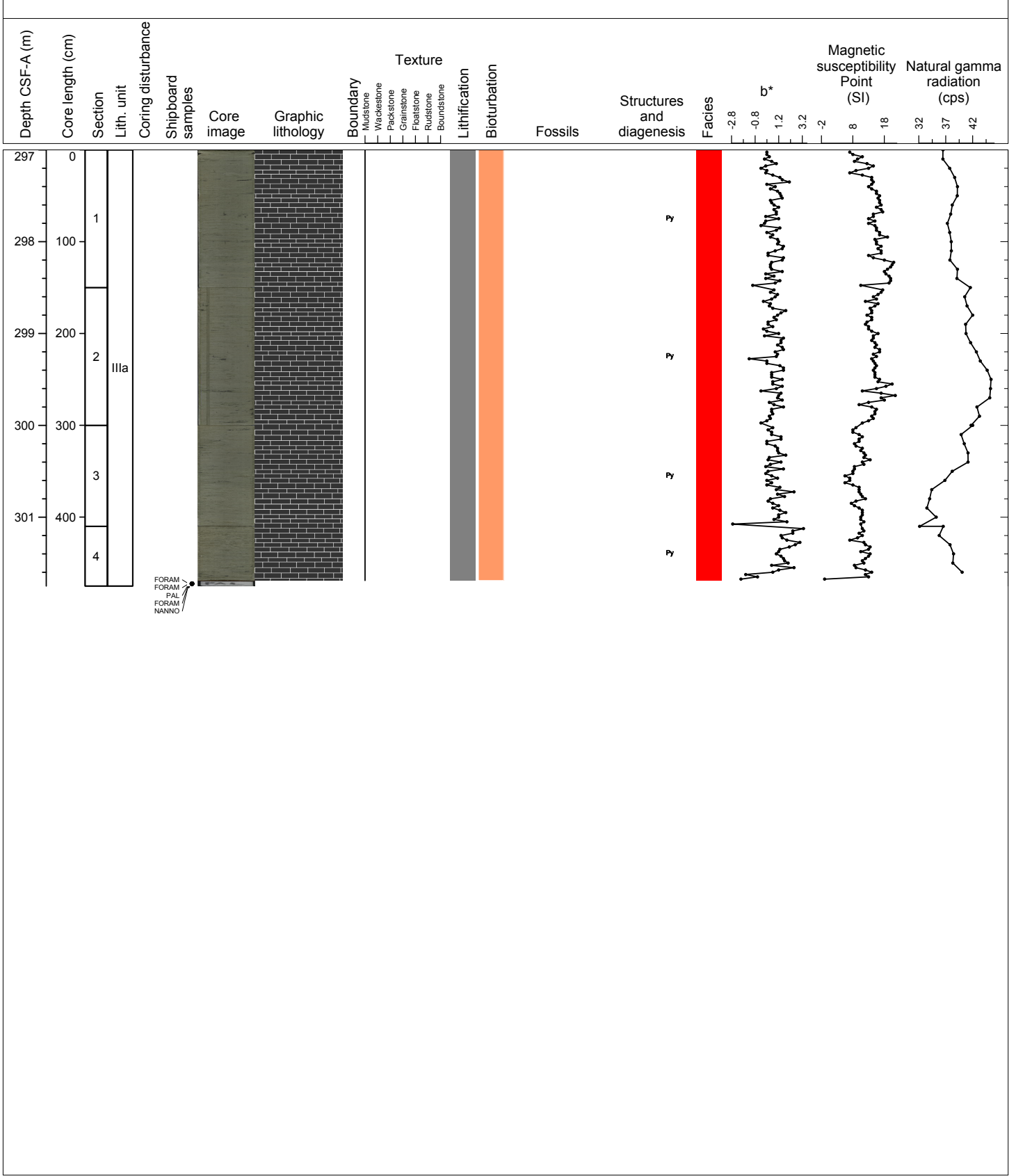
Hole 356-U1463C Core 35F, Interval 292.3-297.03 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Common bioturbation. Pyrite concentrated in burrows. Foraminifers are also concentrated in burrows. Rare sand-sized shell fragments present throughout the core.



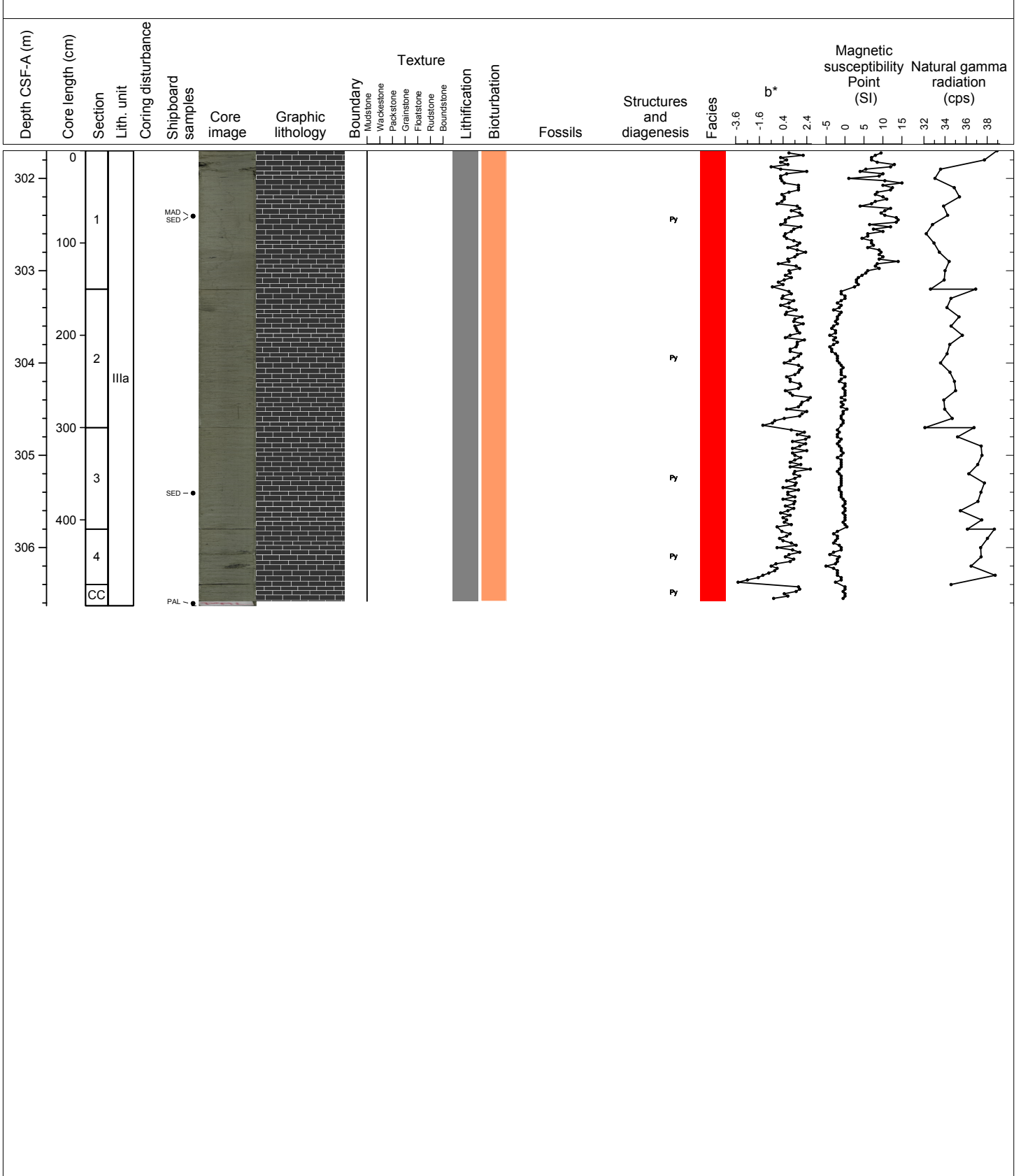
Hole 356-U1463C Core 36F, Interval 297.0-301.75 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Pyrite mainly concentrated in burrows. Common to moderate bioturbation. rare sand-sized shell fragments. Occasional intervals with increased fine sand-sized components.



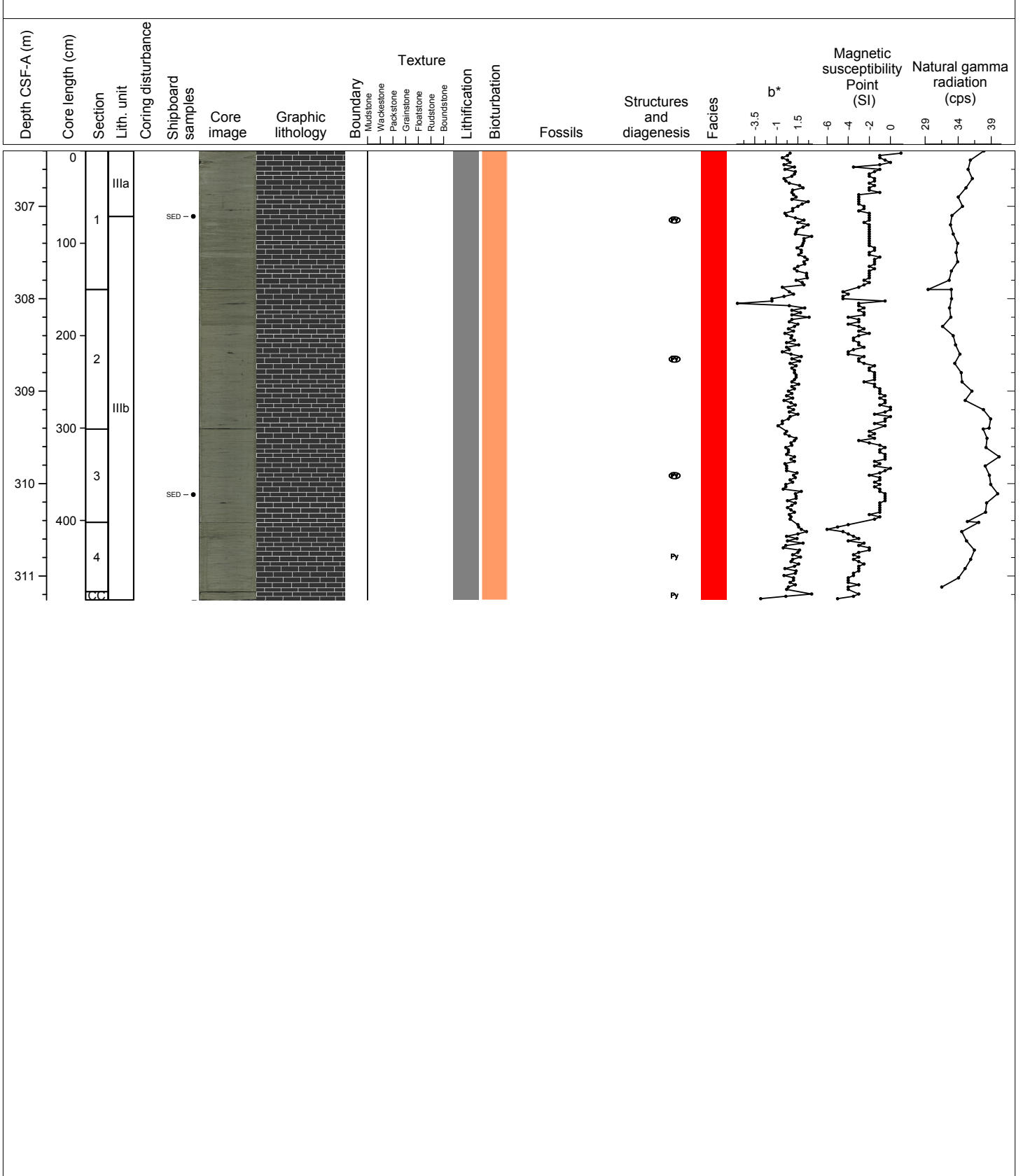
Hole 356-U1463C Core 37F, Interval 301.7-306.63 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains. Moderate bioturbation. Pyrite concentrated in burrows. rare sand-sized shell fragments and benthic foraminifers.



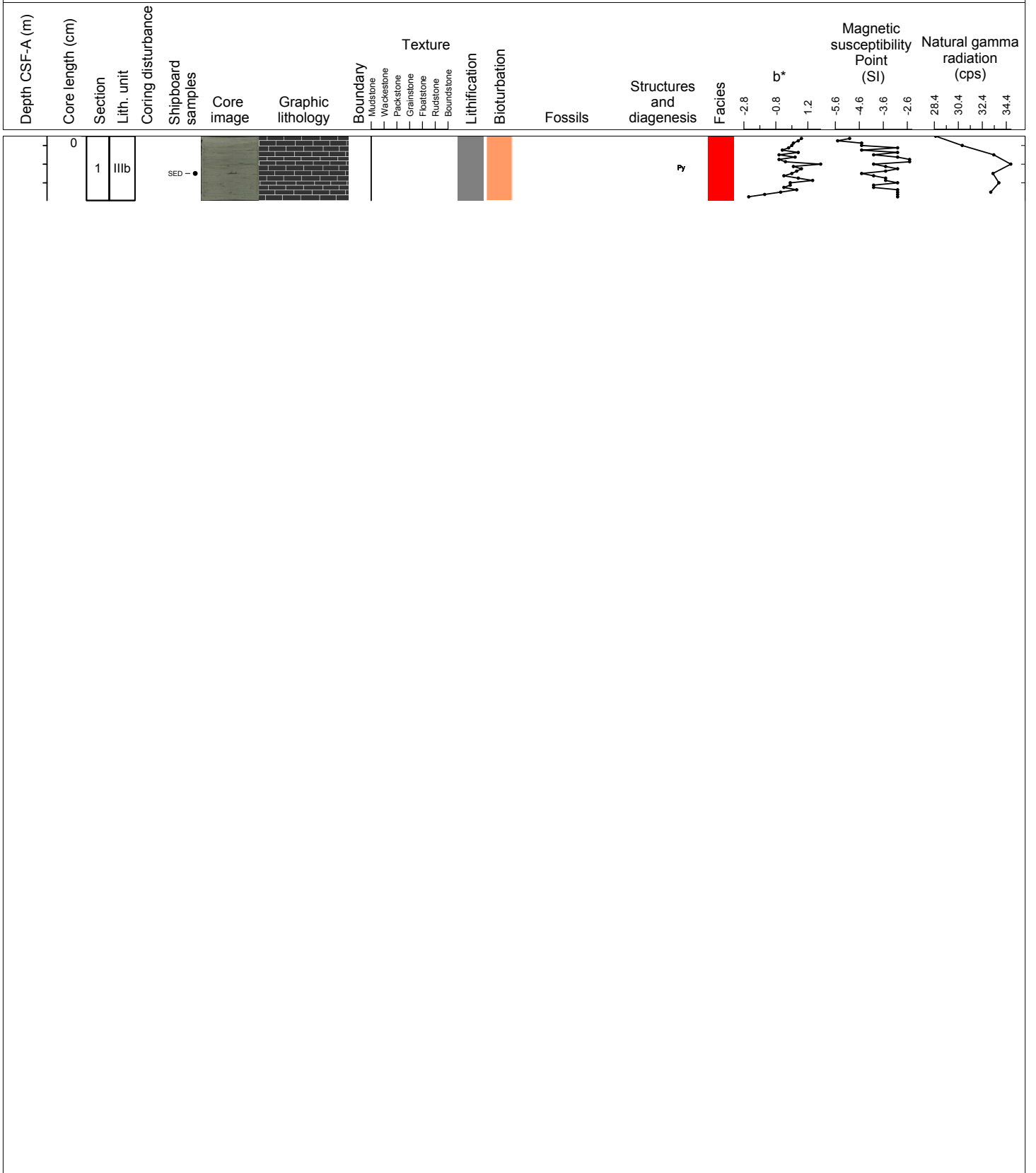
Hole 356-U1463C Core 38F, Interval 306.4-311.26 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains. Moderate bioturbation. Pyrite present as granules (mm's) and disseminated throughout matrix but concentrated in burrows. Fossils include rare sand-sized shell fragments and benthic foraminifers.



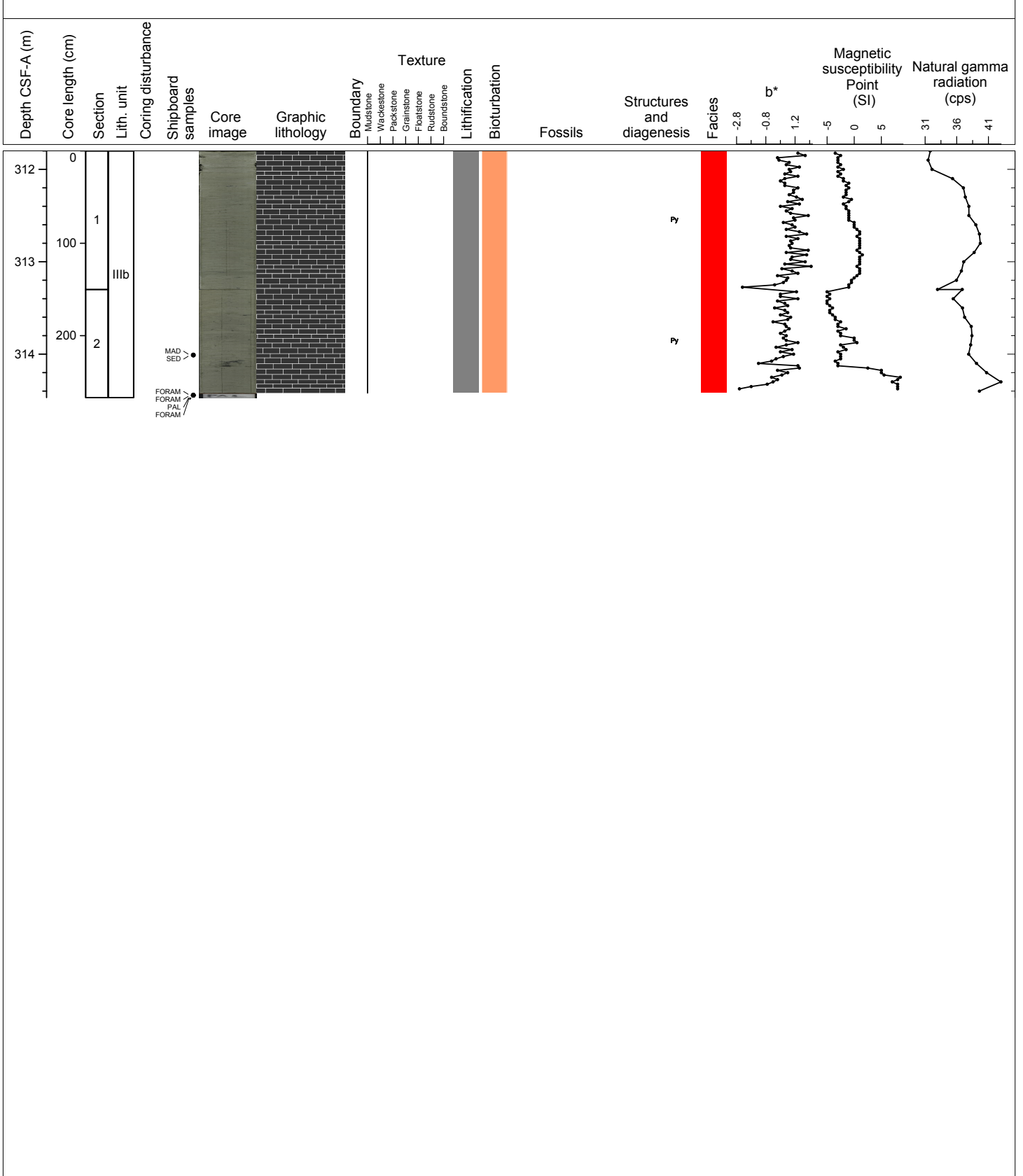
Hole 356-U1463C Core 39F, Interval 311.1-311.79 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. rare pyrite disseminated throughout the matrix and concentrated in burrows. Moderate bioturbation. rare sand-sized shell fragments.



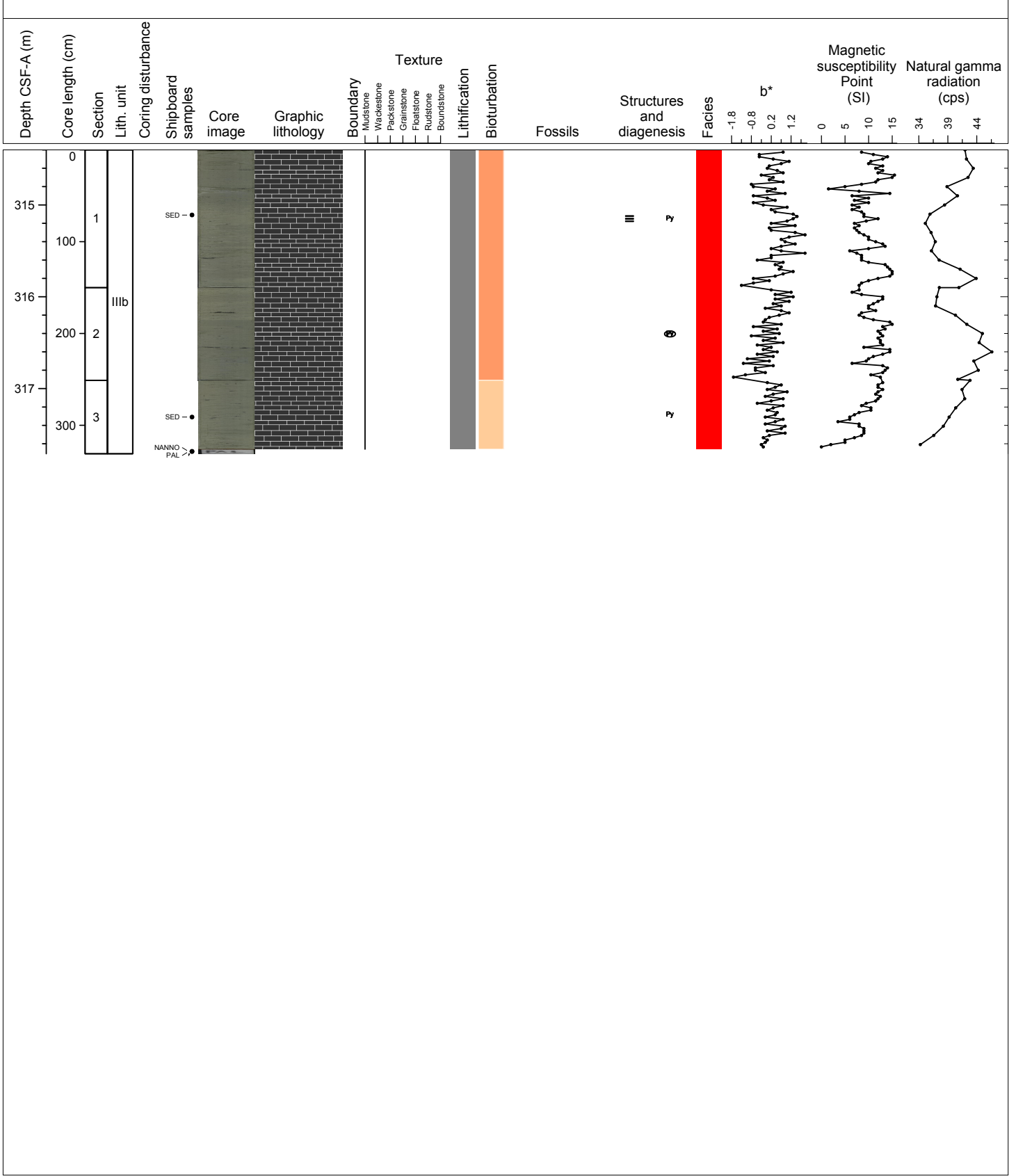
Hole 356-U1463C Core 40F, Interval 311.8-314.47 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Moderate bioturbation. Rare pyrite disseminated throughout the matrix but concentrated in burrows. Small benthic foraminifers are also concentrated in burrows. Rare sand-sized shell fragments present throughout the core.



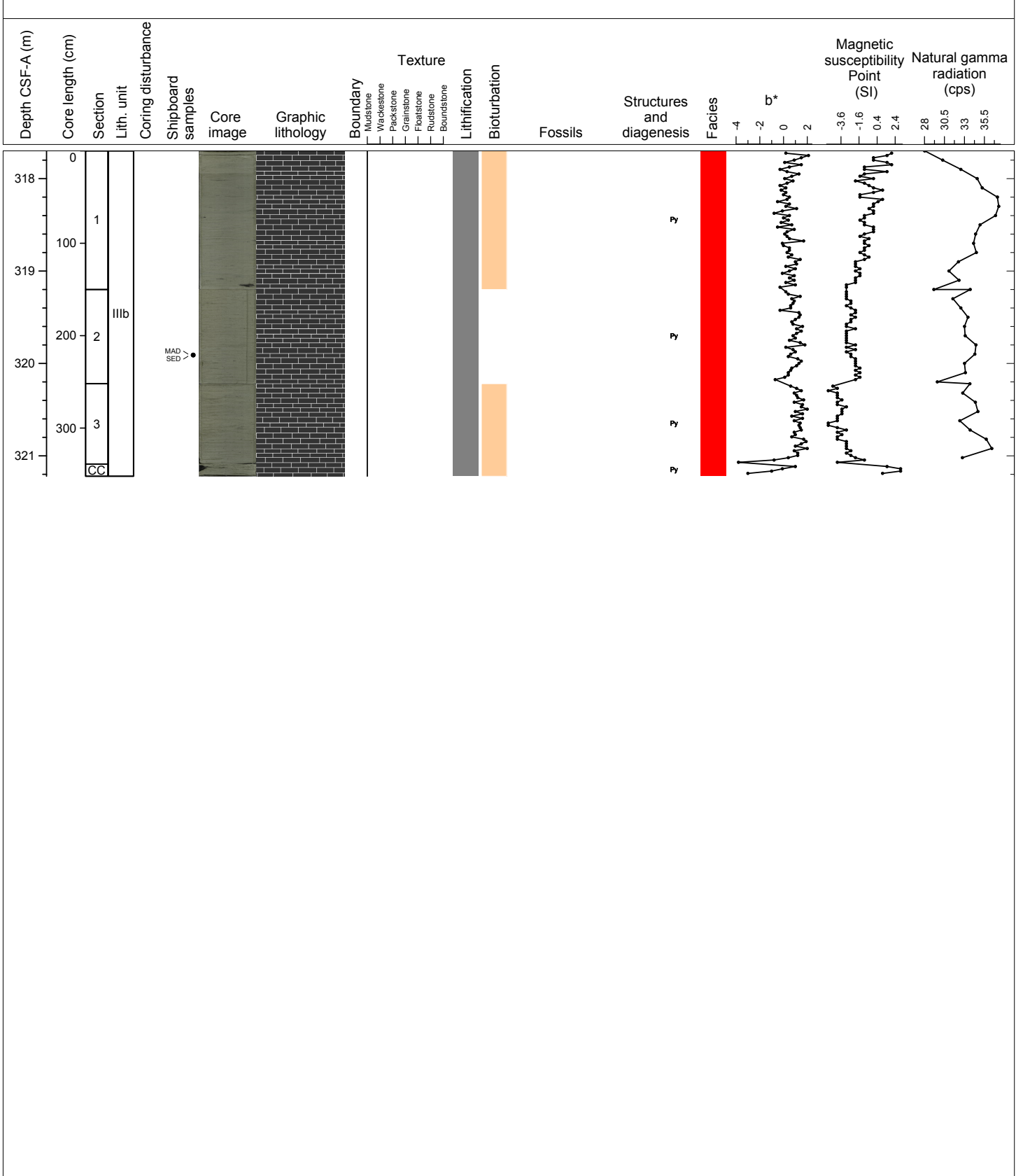
Hole 356-U1463C Core 41F, Interval 314.4-317.71 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Moderate bioturbation. rare pyrite disseminated throughout the matrix, but concentrated in burrows. Rare sand-sized shell fragments. Fine sand-rich laminae and lenses.



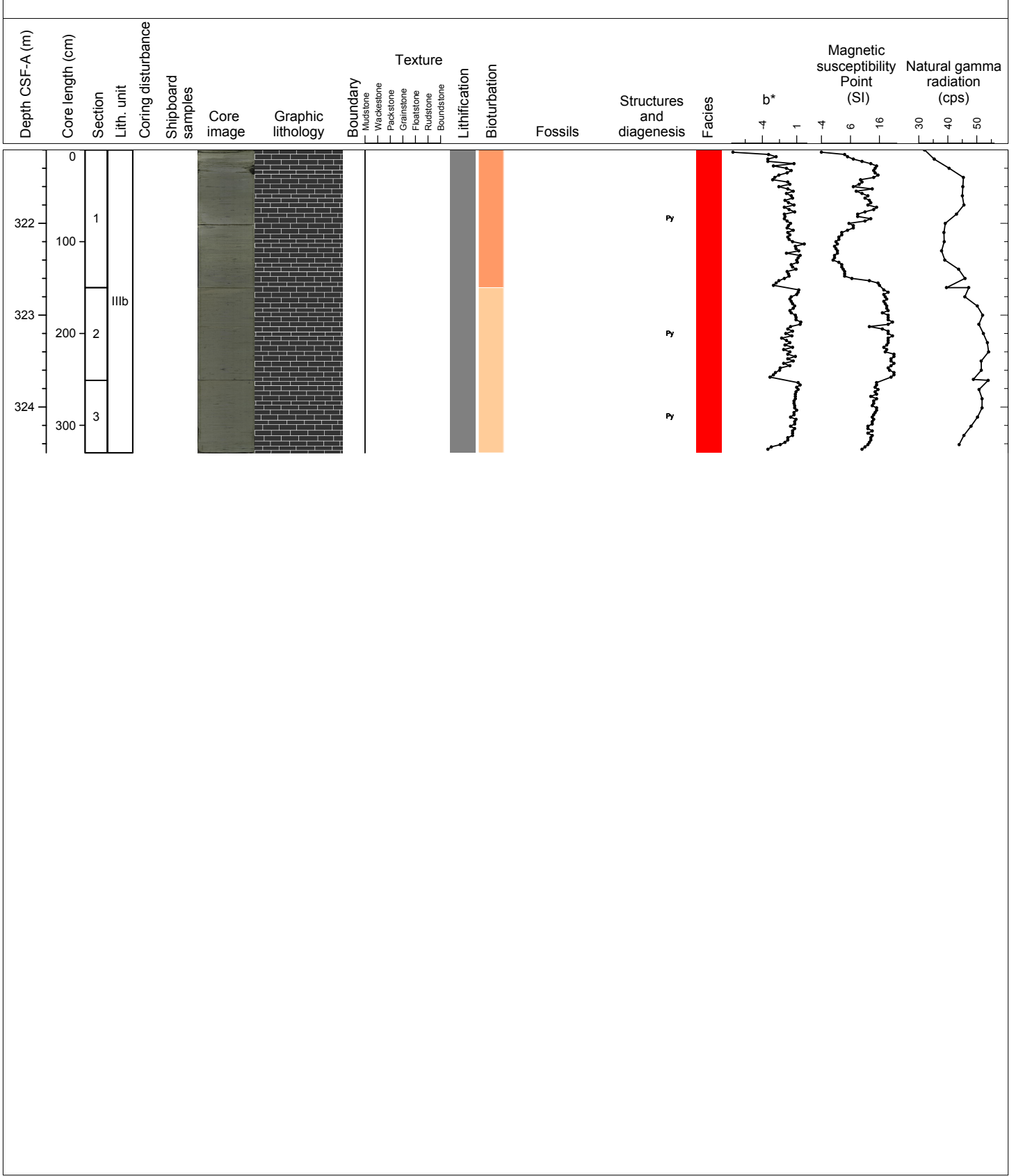
Hole 356-U1463C Core 42F, Interval 317.7-321.22 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Slight bioturbation at the top of the core; pyrite concentrated in burrows. Disseminated pyrite grains are rare but present throughout the core. There are a few large pyrite nodules. Fine sand-sized shell fragments occasionally occur.



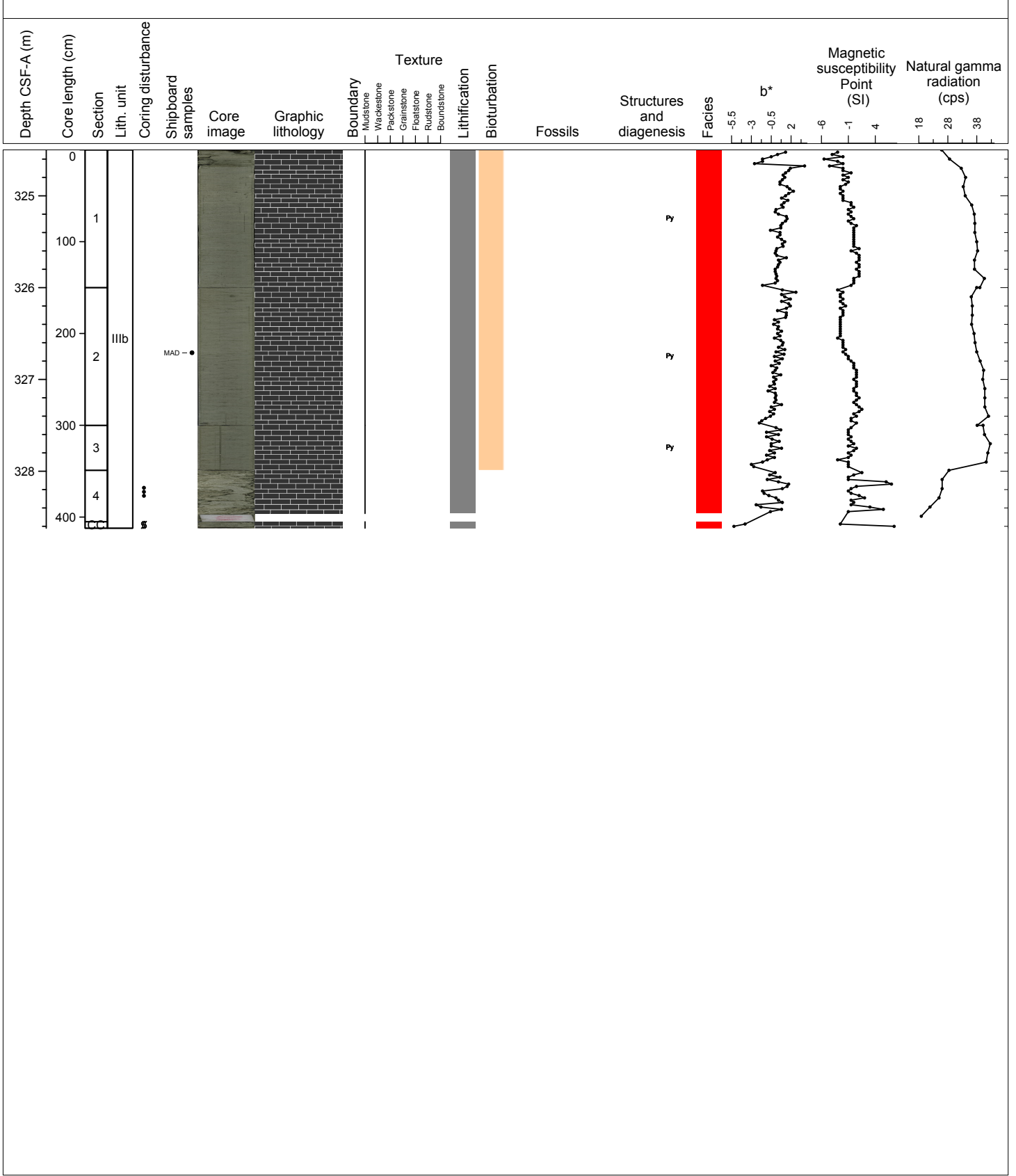
Hole 356-U1463C Core 43F, Interval 321.2-324.5 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite and fine sand-sized shell fragments. A few burrows near the base of the core.



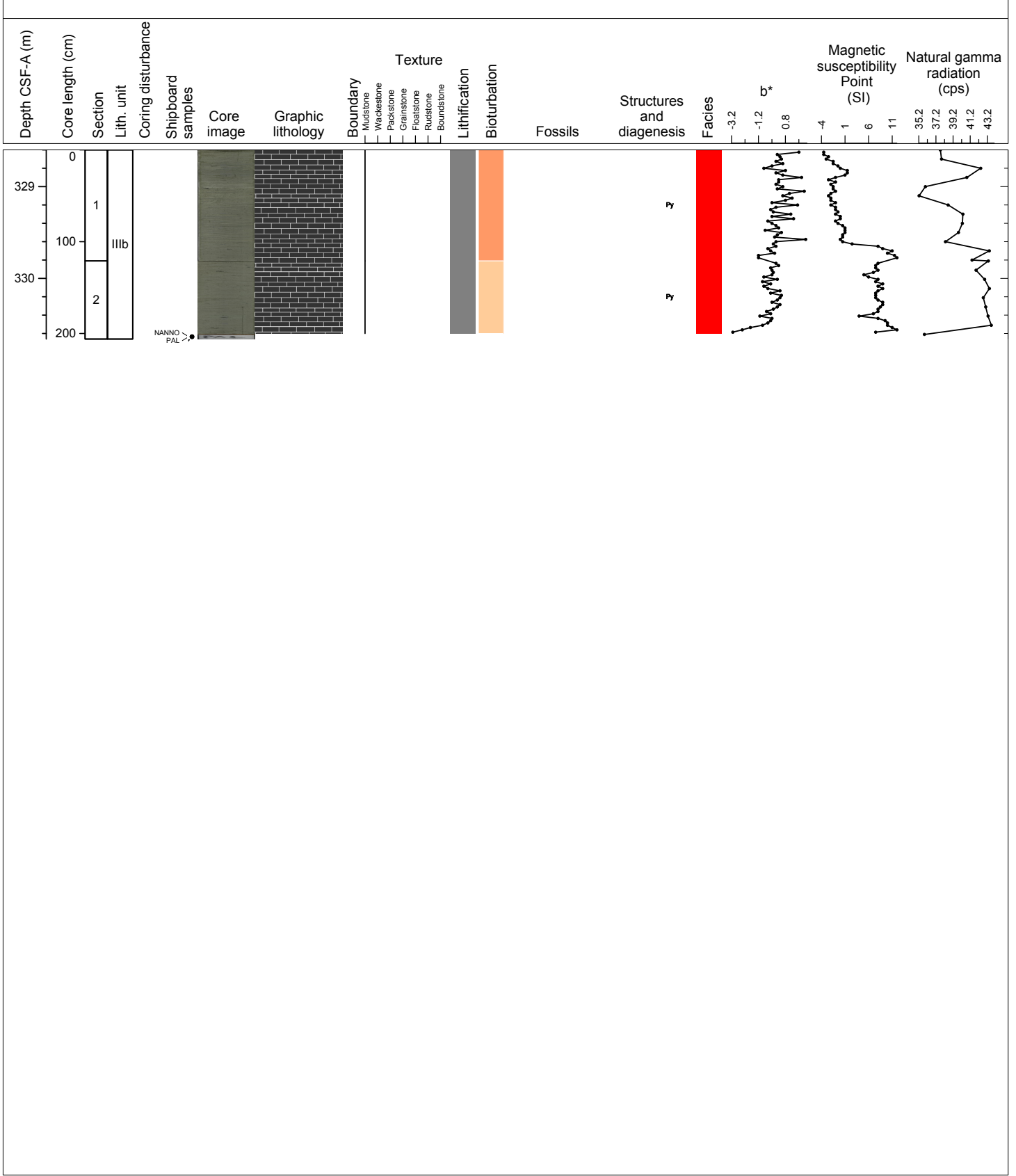
Hole 356-U1463C Core 44F, Interval 324.5-328.62 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. rare disseminated pyrite and fine sand sized shell fragments.



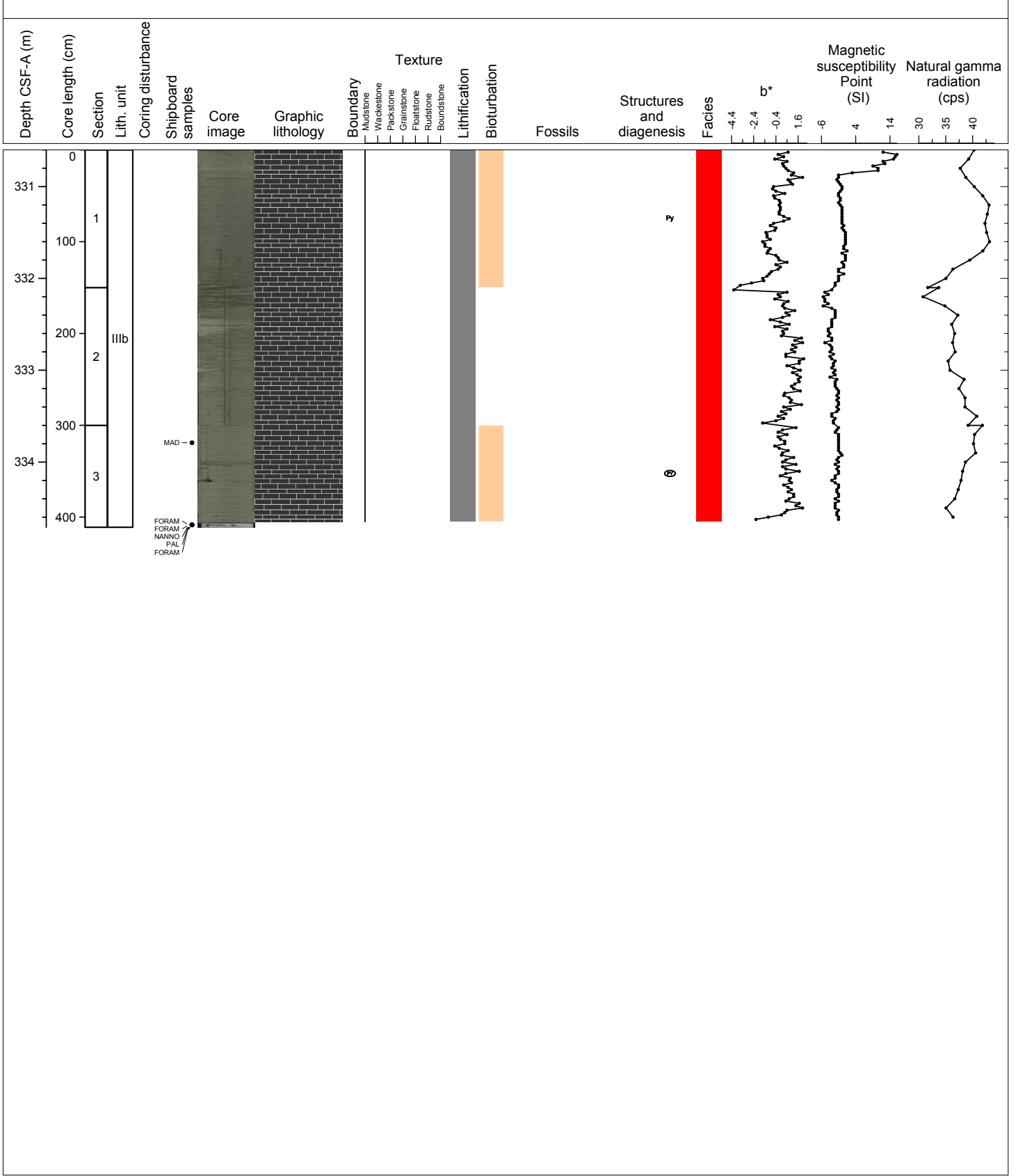
Hole 356-U1463C Core 45F, Interval 328.6-330.66 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite and fine sand-sized shell fragments. Moderate bioturbation. Rare benthic foraminifers; concentrated in burrows



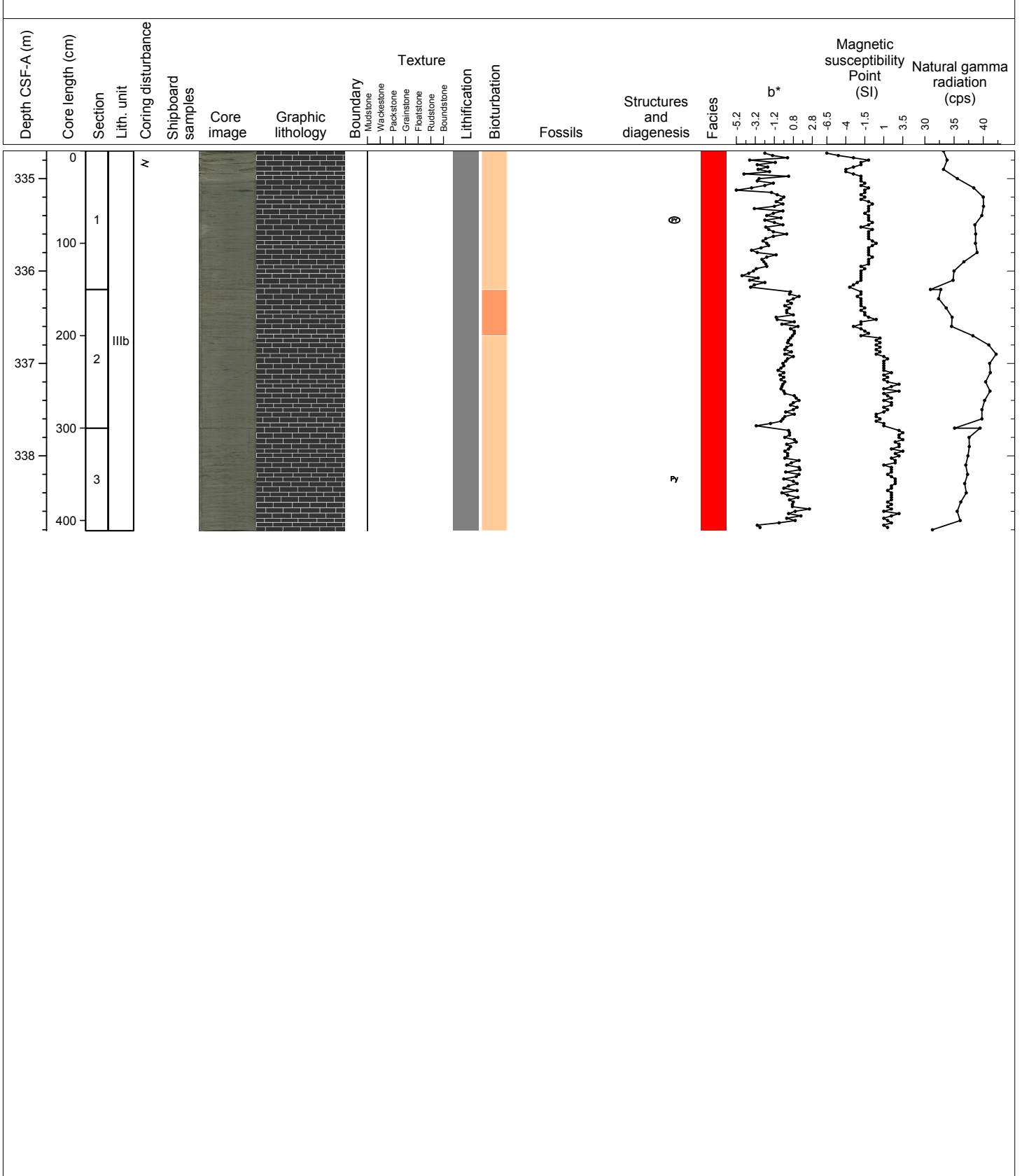
Hole 356-U1463C Core 46F, Interval 330.6-334.71 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Pyrite and fine sand-sized shell fragments in burrows present throughout, but concentrated in burrows.



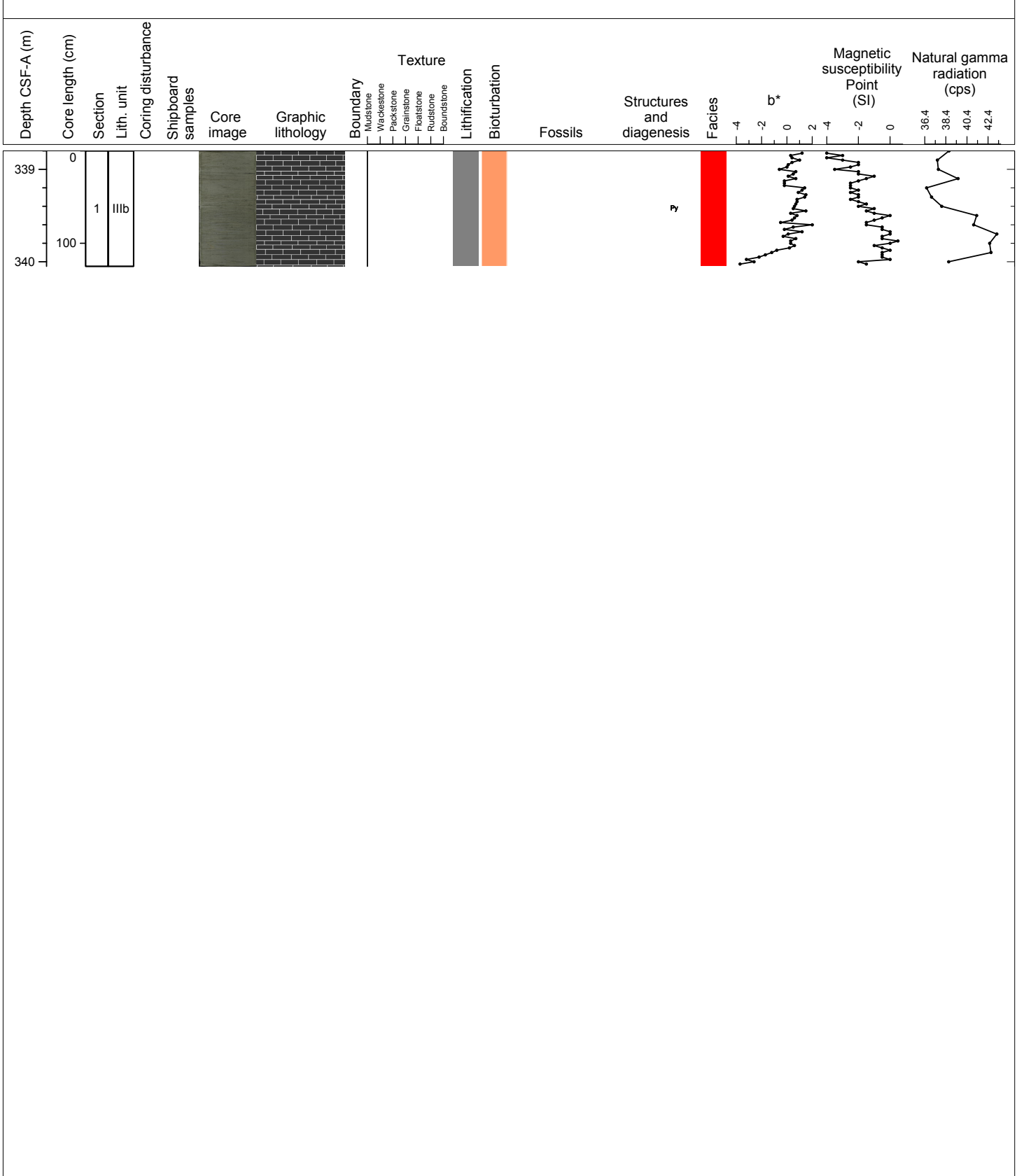
Hole 356-U1463C Core 47F, Interval 334.7-338.81 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. rare disseminated pyrite is concentrated in burrows. There are also a few pyrite nodules (mm-long), fine sand-sized shell fragments, and some foraminifers in burrows.



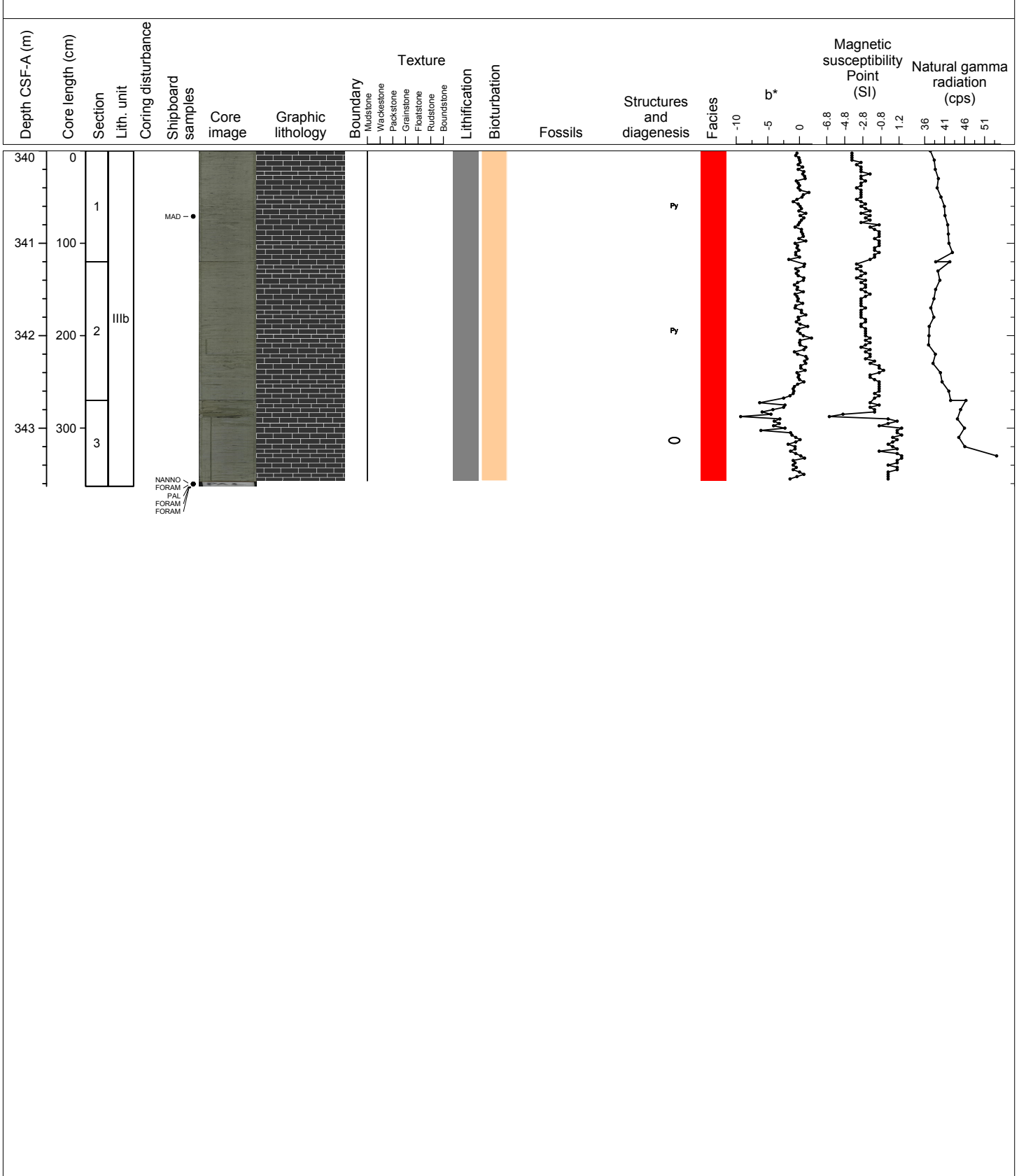
Hole 356-U1463C Core 48F, Interval 338.8-340.05 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare fine sand-sized grains. rare disseminated pyrite and fine sand-sized shell fragments. A pyrite nodule at 24-25 cm and at 124-125 cm.



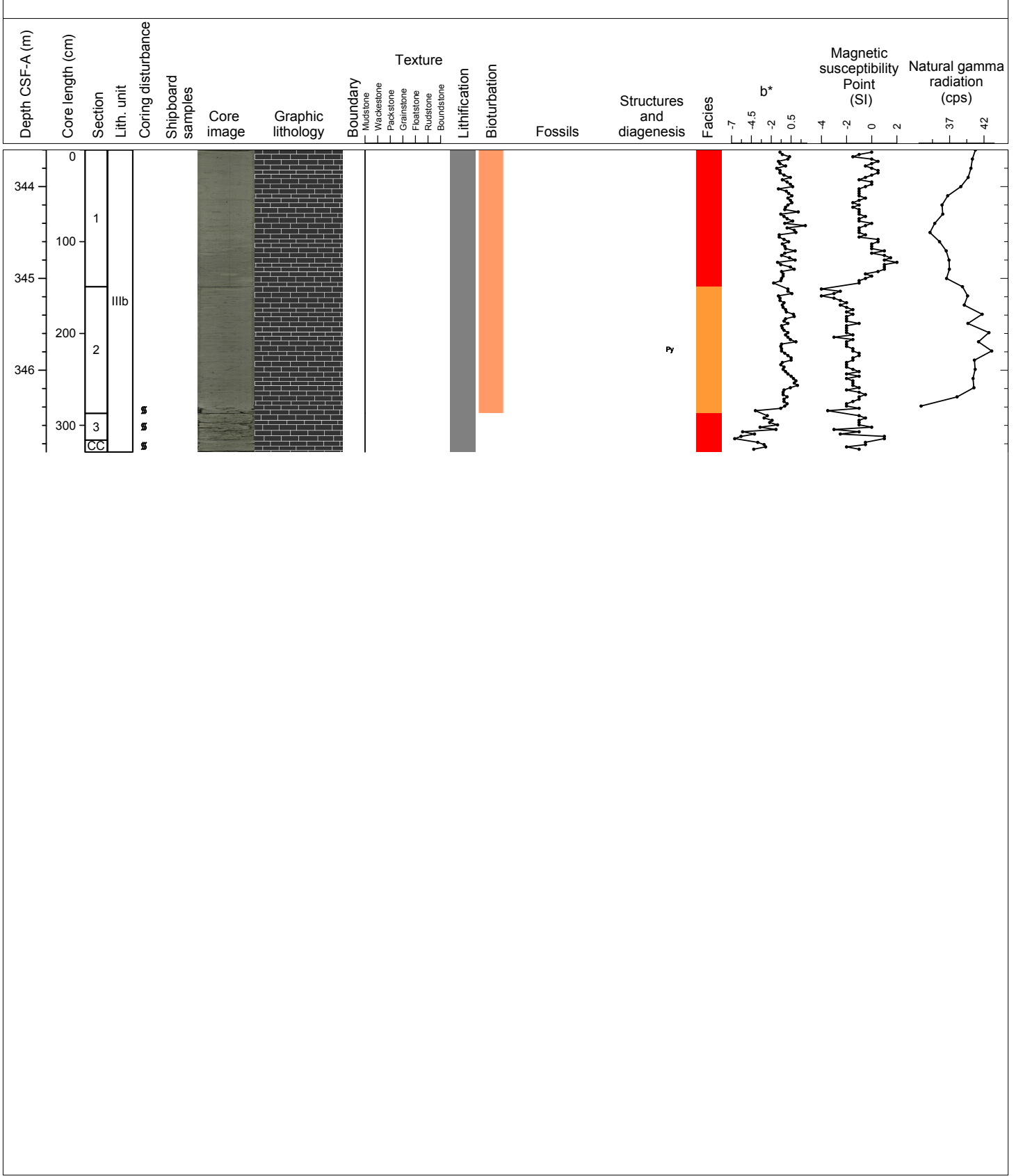
Hole 356-U1463C Core 49F, Interval 340.0-343.63 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare fine sand-sized grains. Most appear concentrated in lenses and burrows. Disseminated pyrite is also concentrated in burrows. Rare bioclast fragments (bryozoans, bivalve and foraminifers) Occasional pyrite nodules.



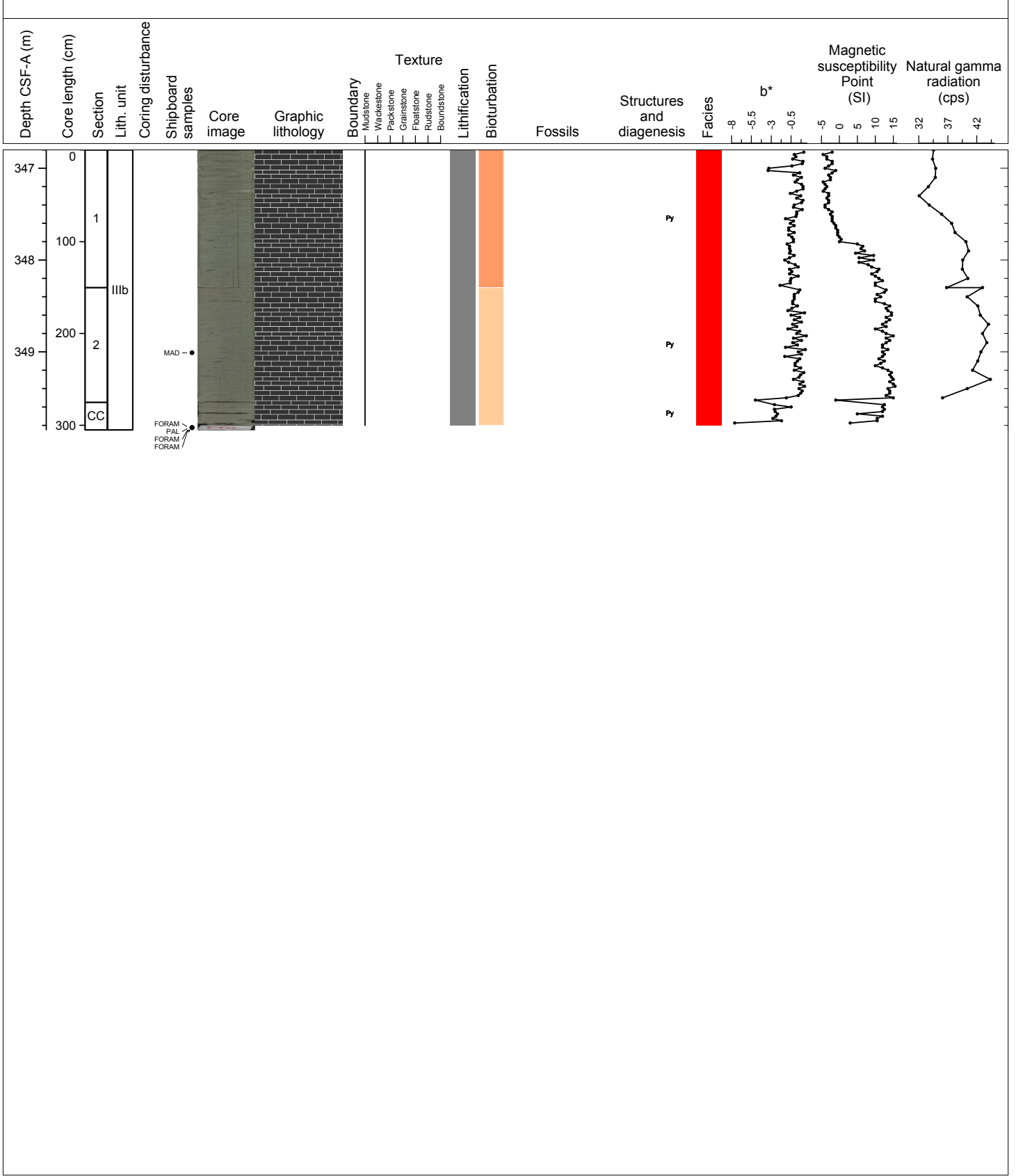
Hole 356-U1463C Core 50F, Interval 343.6-346.89 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite and fine sand-sized bivalve fragments. A few nodules, two types - pyrite and celestite (?) (unidentified white nodule).



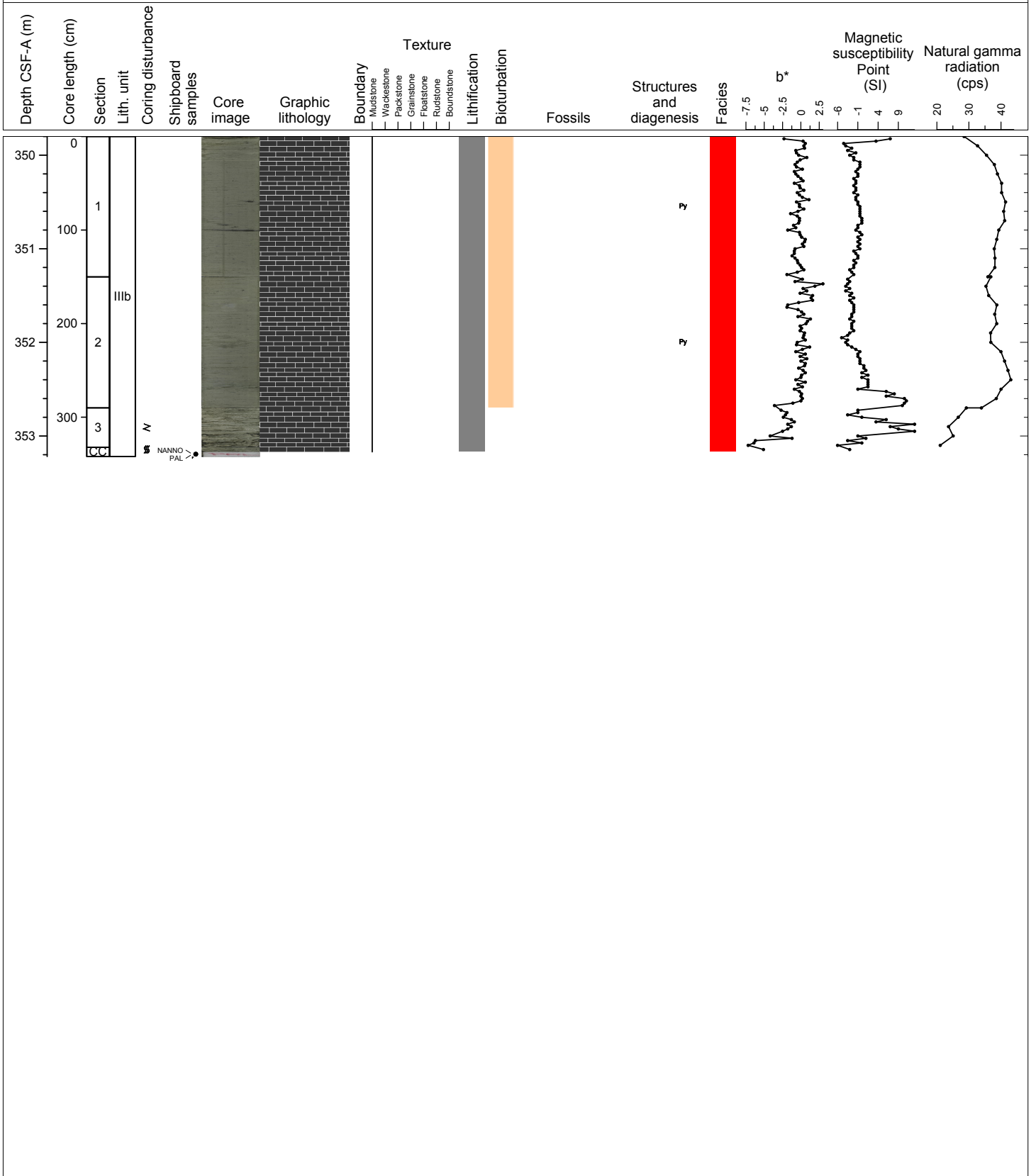
Hole 356-U1463C Core 51F, Interval 346.8-349.85 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite and fine sand-sized grains and shell fragments, mainly concentrated in lenses and burrows.



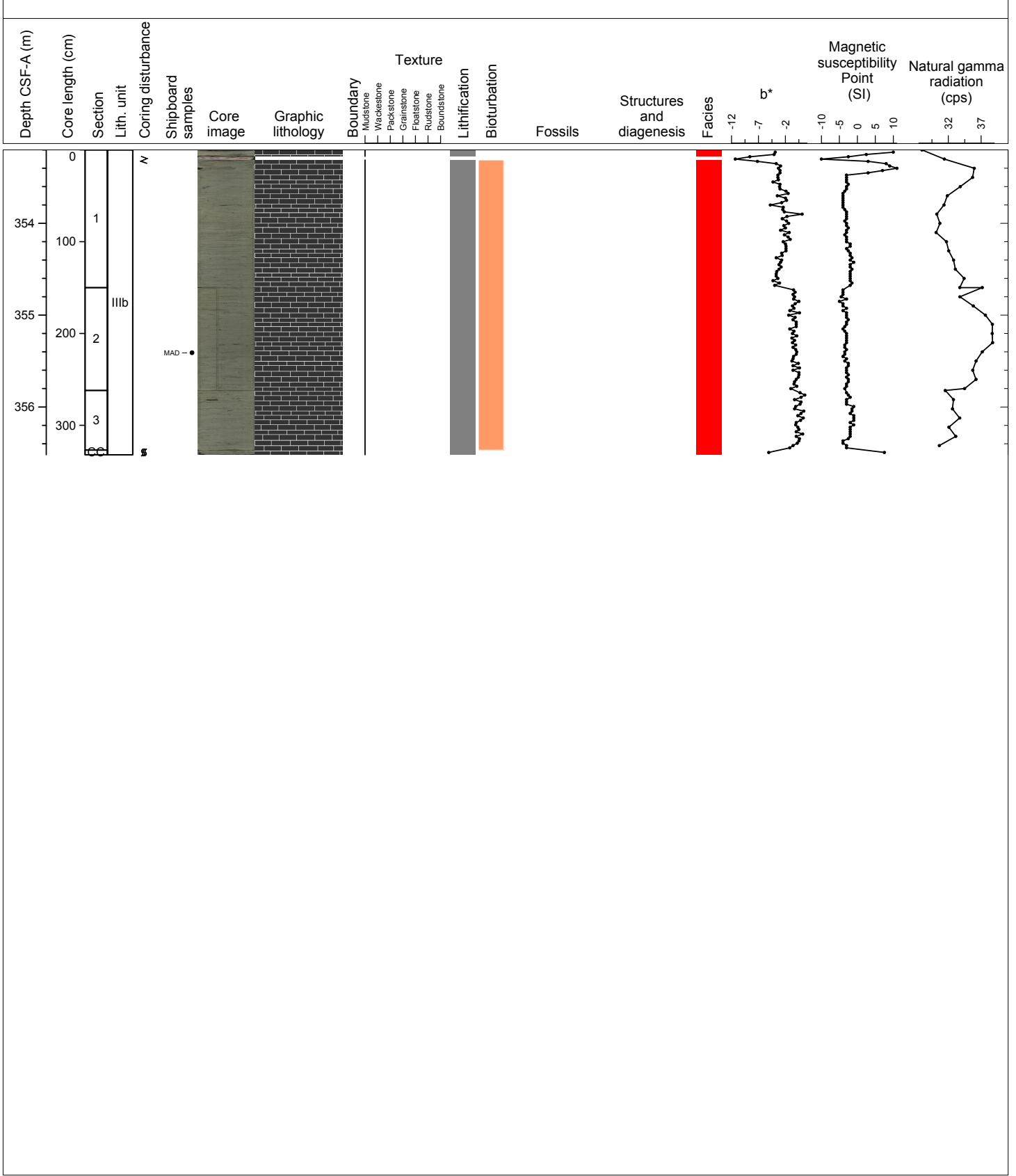
Hole 356-U1463C Core 52F, Interval 349.8-353.22 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite in burrows. Fine sand-sized shell fragments and five foraminifers.



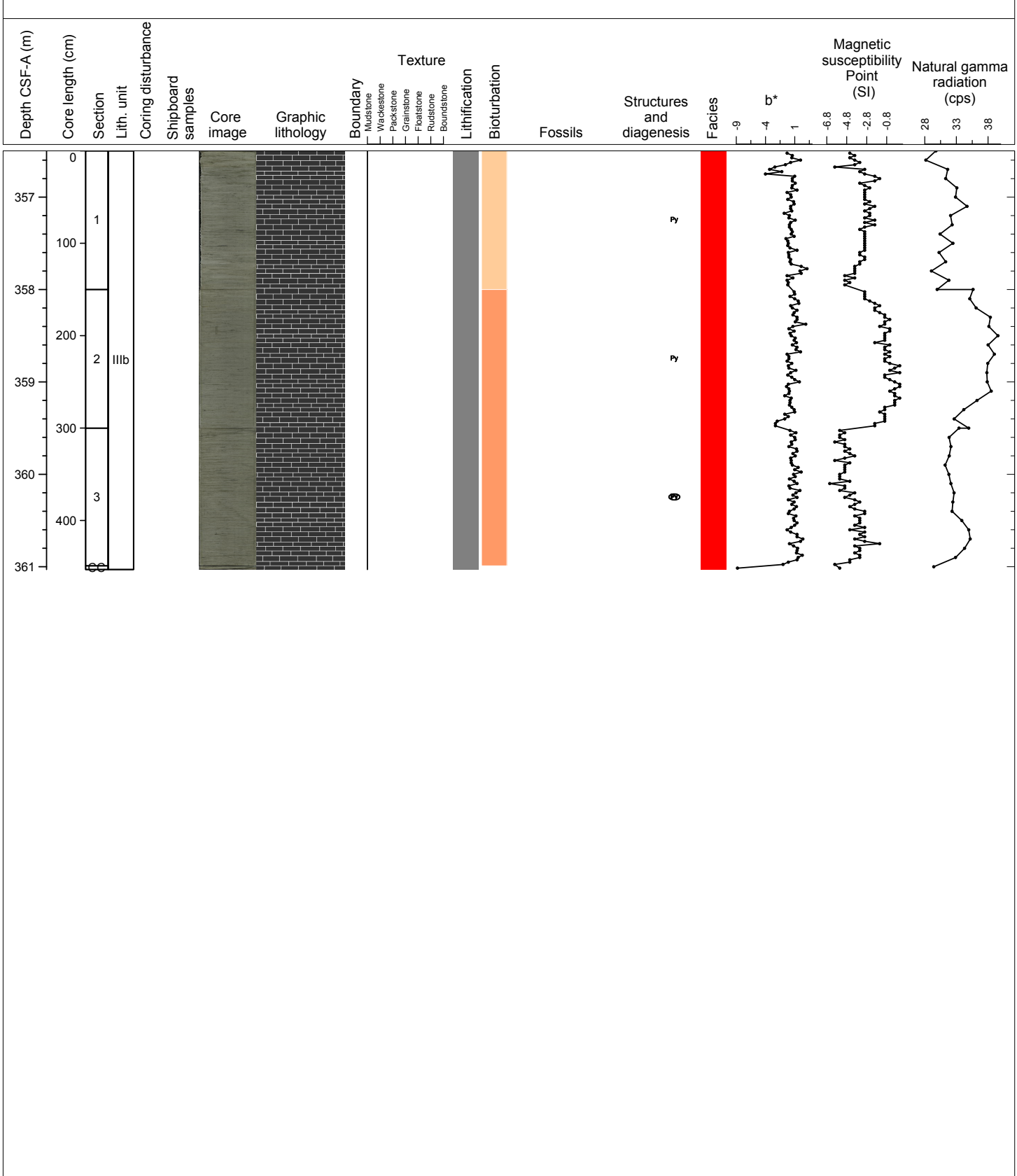
Hole 356-U1463C Core 53F, Interval 353.2-356.52 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite and pyrite nodules in burrows. Fine sand-sized bivalve fragments. Moderate bioturbation.



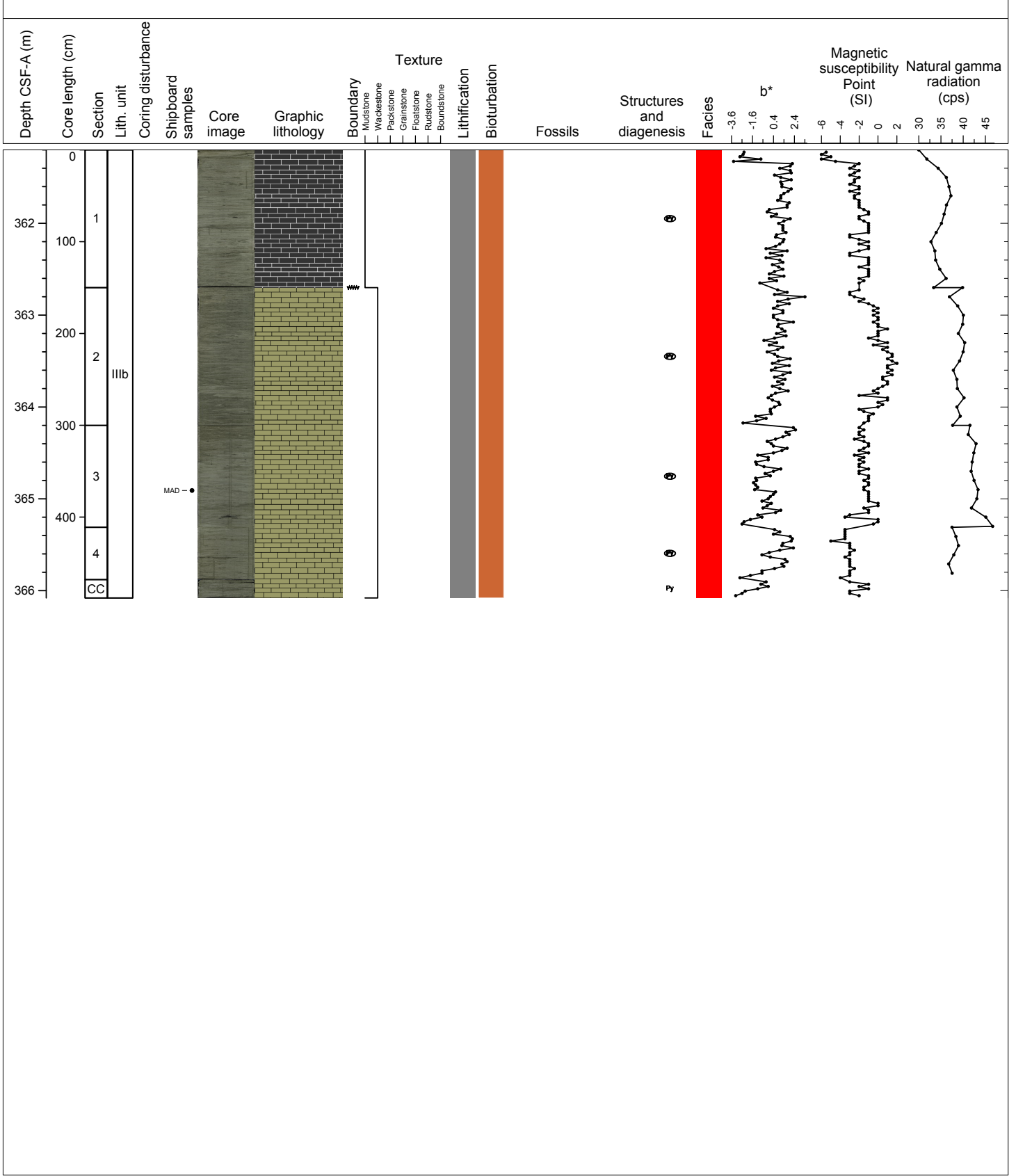
Hole 356-U1463C Core 54F, Interval 356.5-361.03 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite and pyrite nodules in burrows. Fine sand-sized shell fragments. Moderate bioturbation



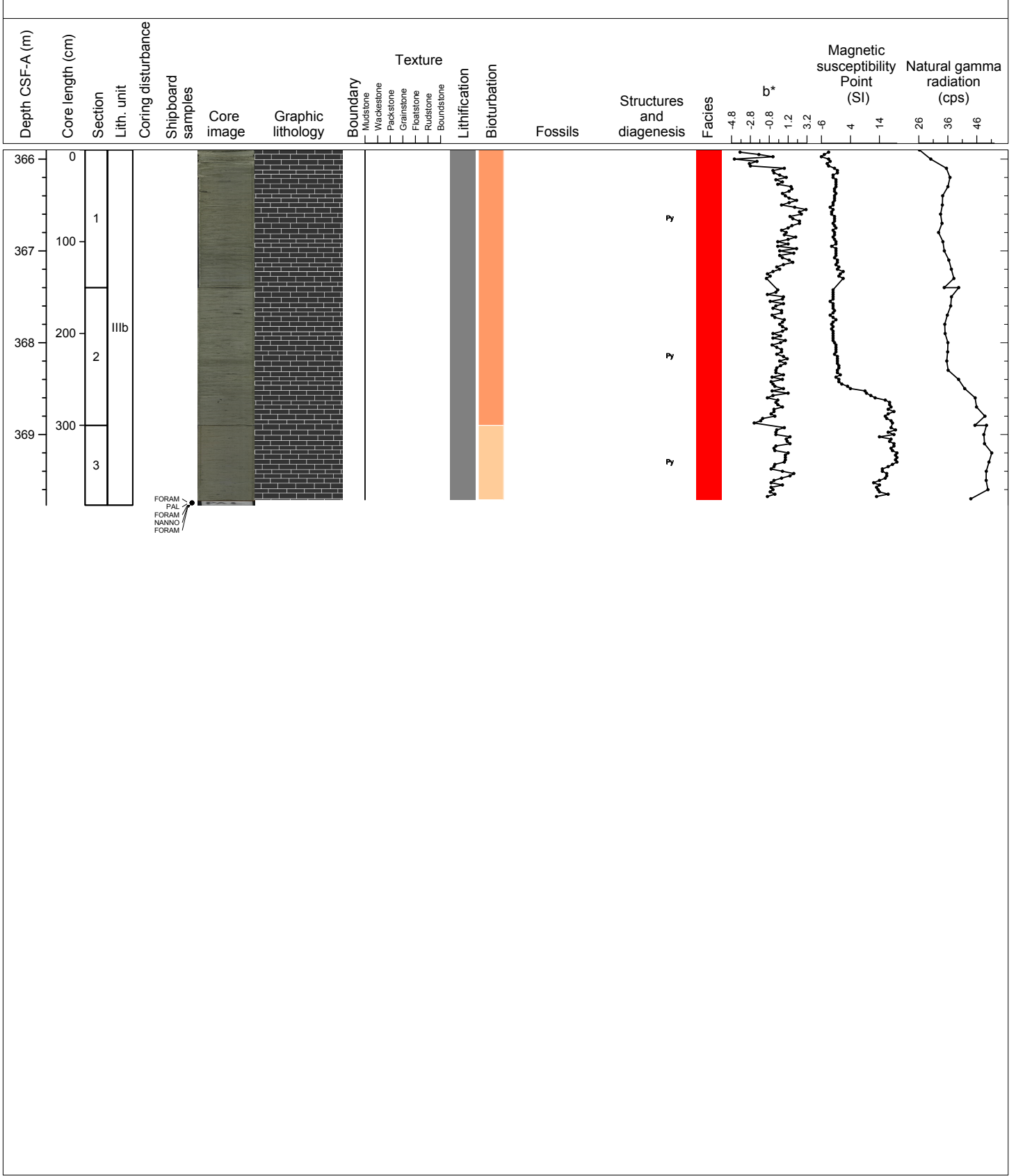
Hole 356-U1463C Core 55F, Interval 361.2-366.08 m (CSF-A)

MUDSTONE transition to partially lithified, dark greenish gray WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains and common bioturbation. Disseminated pyrite. *Vaginulinopsis* spp foraminifers and an urchin spine.



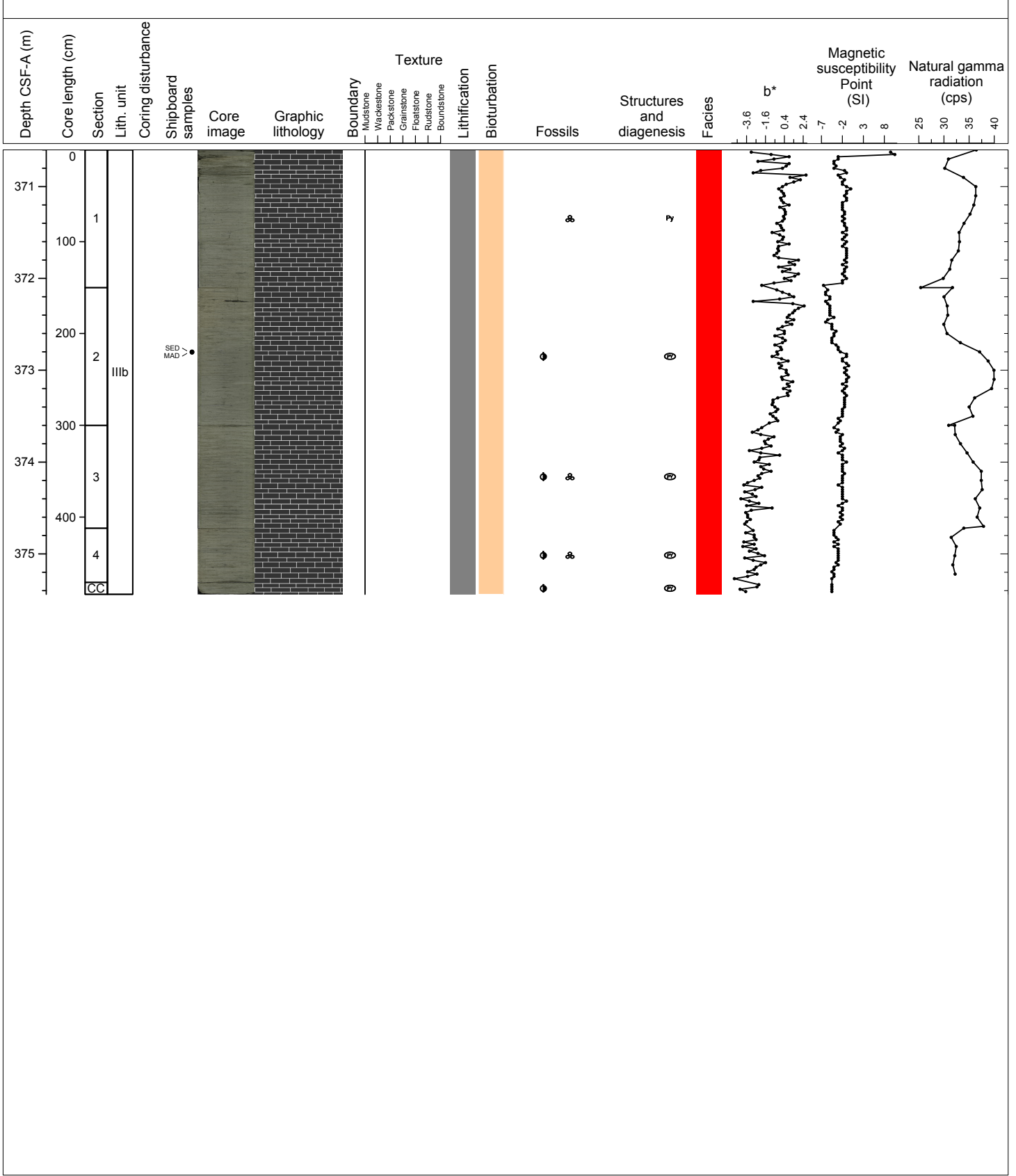
Hole 356-U1463C Core 56F, Interval 365.9-369.77 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with slight bioturbation. Disseminated pyrite. Very small benthic foraminifers.



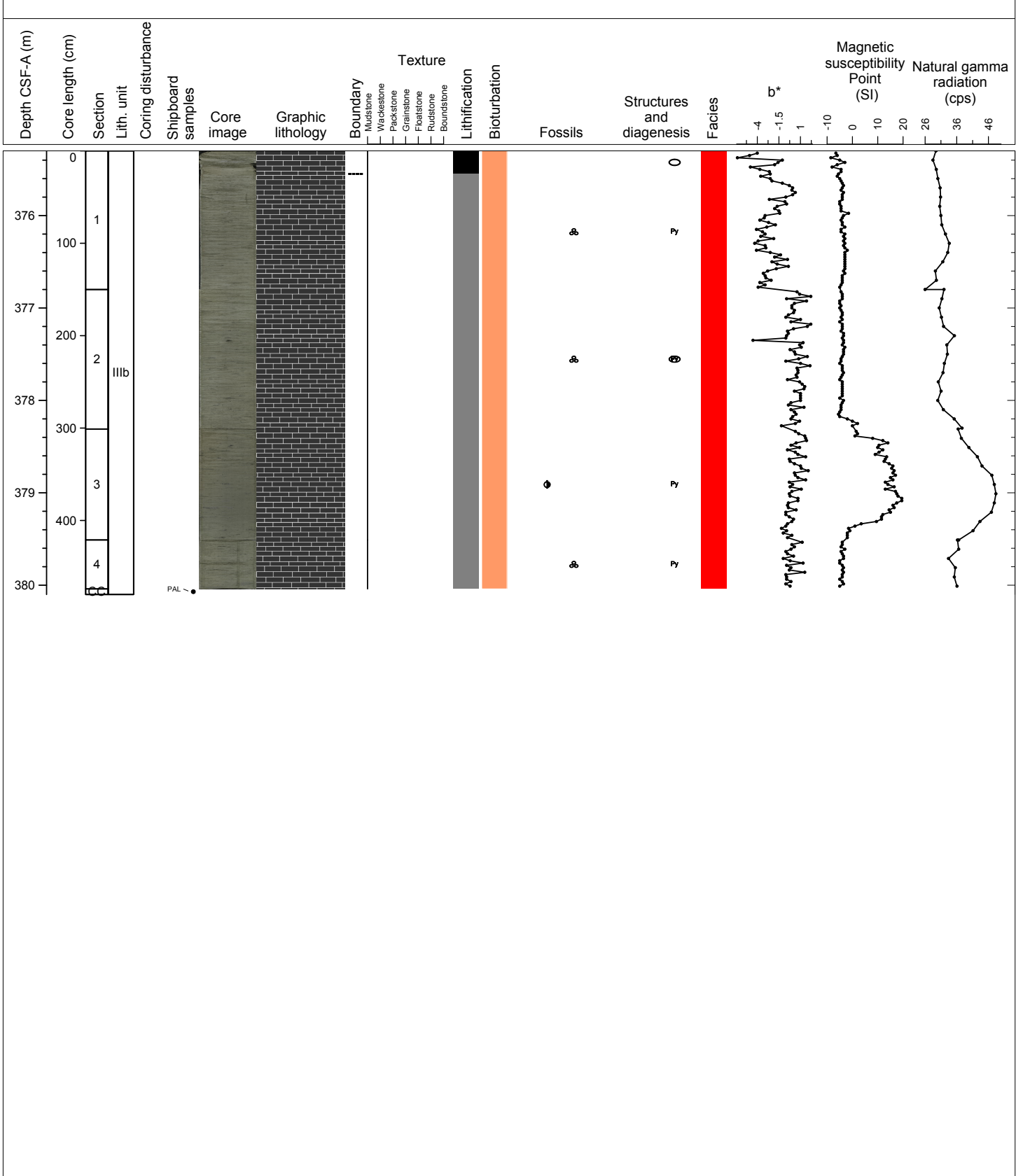
Hole 356-U1463C Core 57F, Interval 370.6-375.44 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified olive gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with slight bioturbation. Disseminated pyrite and partially lithified concretions frequently occur throughout the core. Rare foraminifers, and unidentified bioclasts.



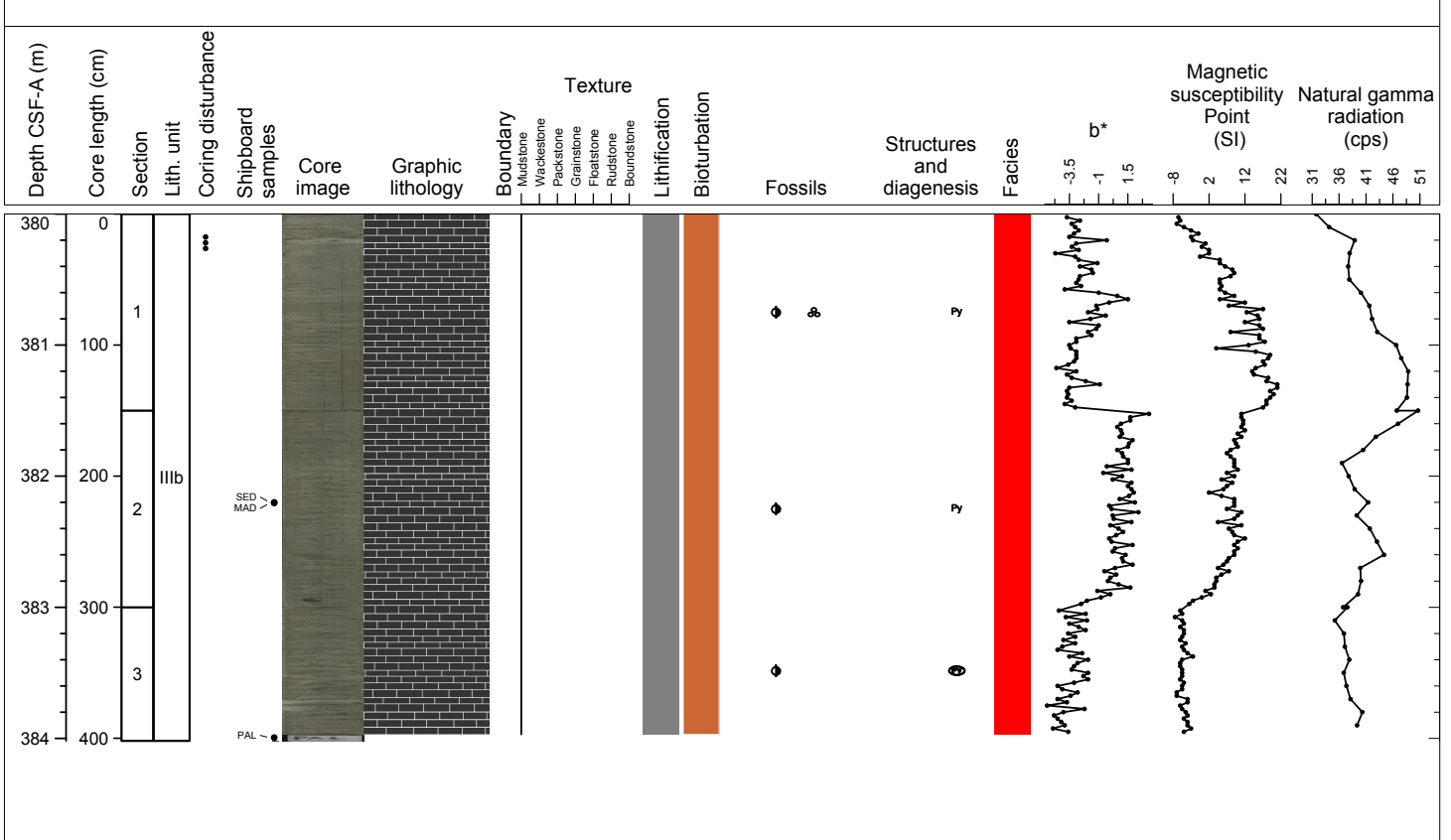
Hole 356-U1463C Core 58F, Interval 375.3-380.1 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous light greenish gray MUDSTONE with disseminated pyrite patches. Moderate bioturbation. At the upper most part of the core (1A, 0-27 cm depth), lithified concretion beds are intercalated with MUDSTONE.



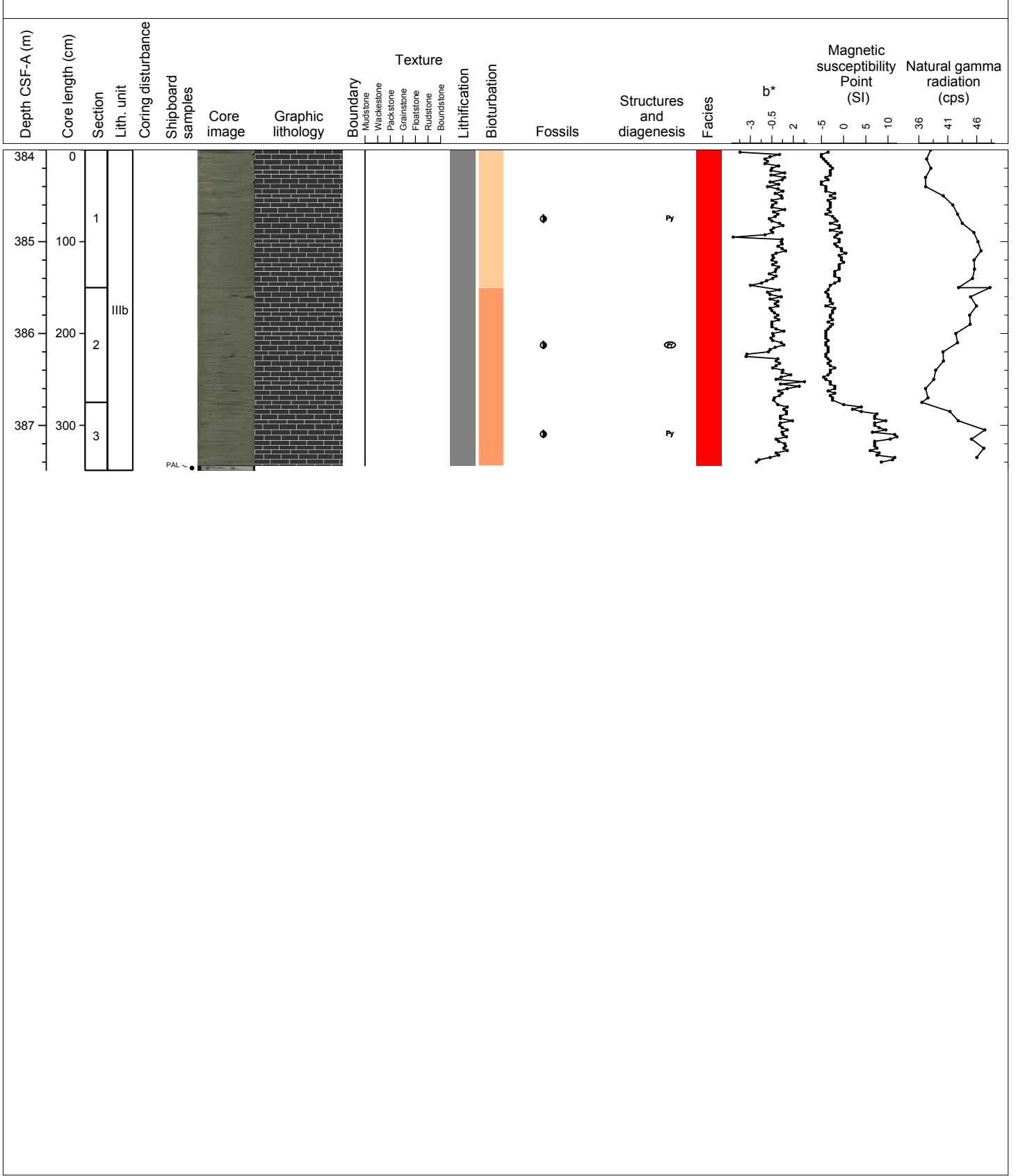
Hole 356-U1463C Core 59F, Interval 380.0-384.02 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous grayish green MUDSTONE with disseminated pyrite patches and nodules. At the lower part of the core, lithified concretions are intercalated with MUDSTONE. Rare planktic foraminifers, and small benthic foraminifer rich patches occur.



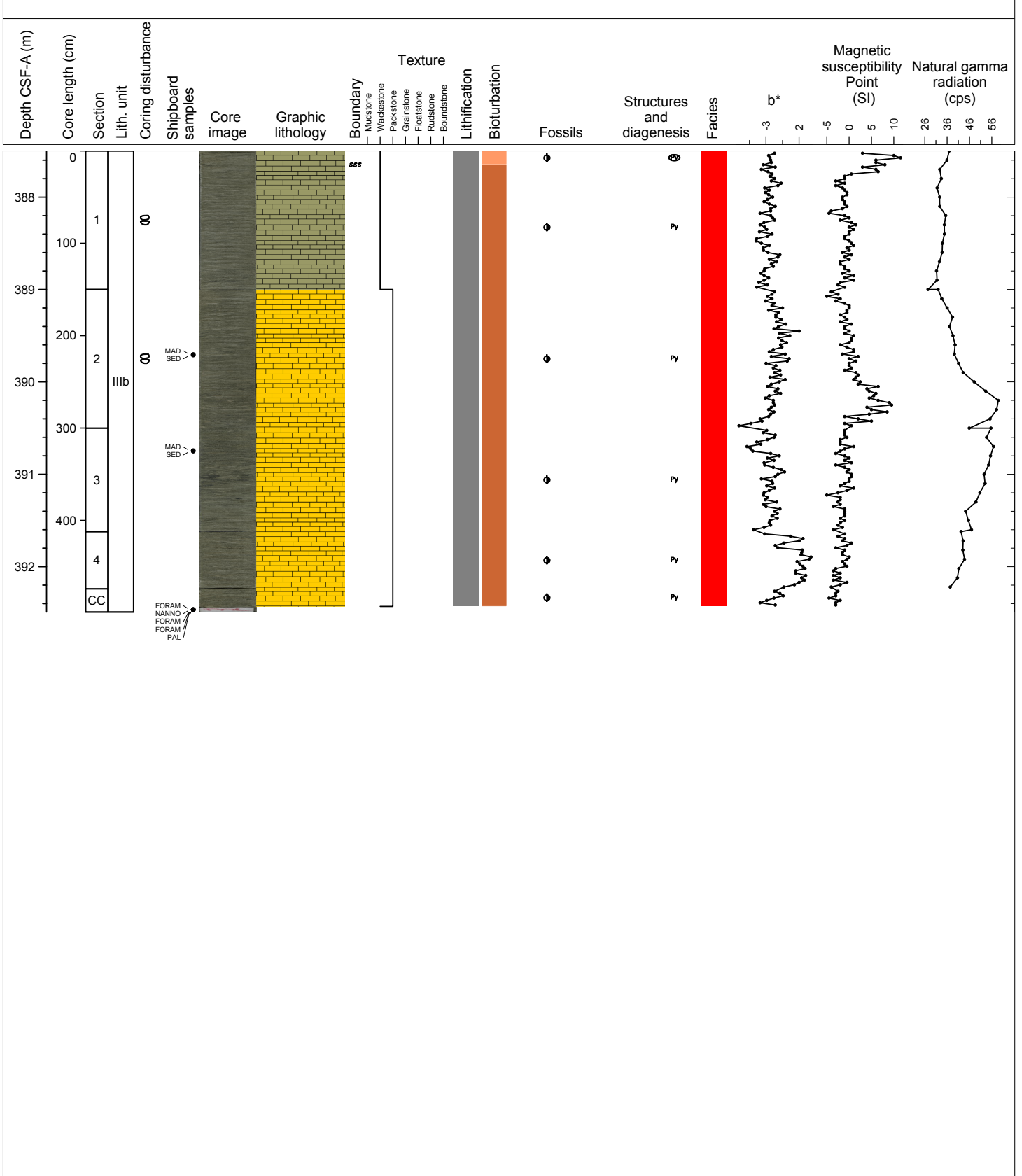
Hole 356-U1463C Core 60F, Interval 384.0-387.49 m (CSF-A)

Partially lithified, homogeneous olive gray MUDSTONE with disseminated pyrite. The bed contains benthic foraminifera-rich patches. Moderate bioturbation.



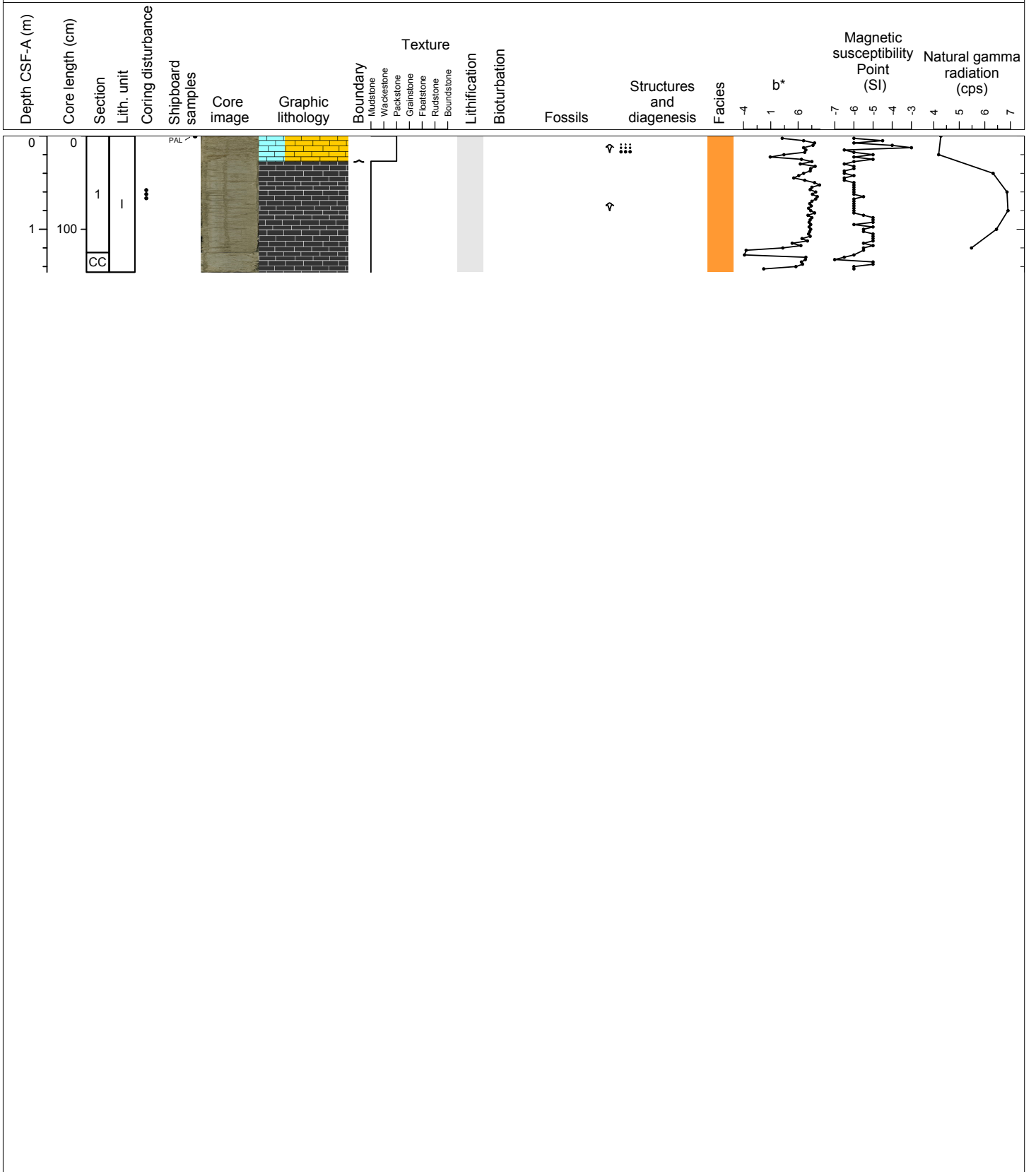
Hole 356-U1463C Core 61F, Interval 387.5-392.49 m (CSF-A)

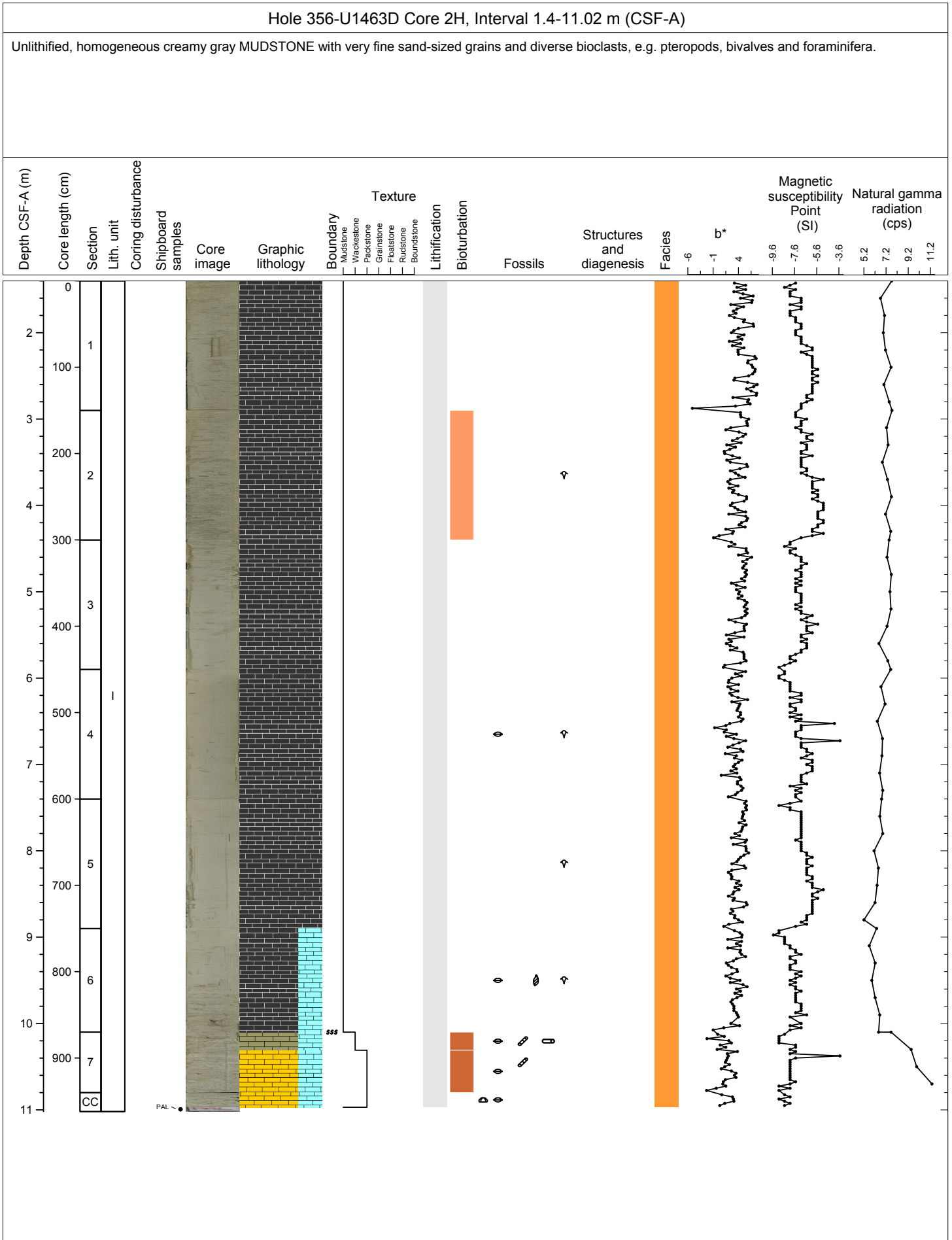
The sediment of this core is mainly composed of poorly-sorted dark grayish green PACKSTONE with abundant disseminated pyrite. The bed contains frequent WACKESTONE patches and bands throughout the core. Common to complete bioturbation. Fossil bivalve fragments, small benthic foraminifers, and unidentified bioclasts occur.

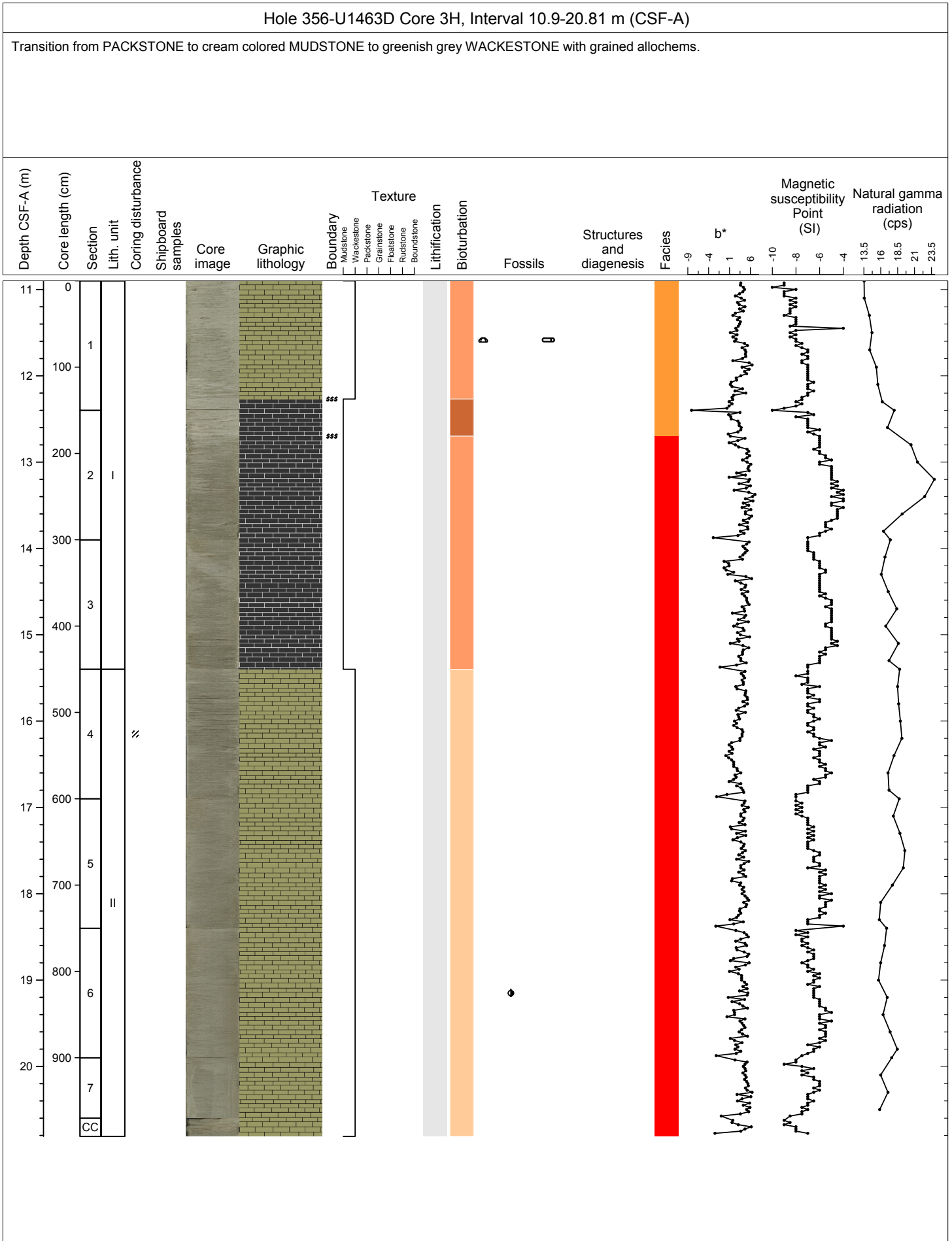


Hole 356-U1463D Core 1H, Interval 0.0-1.46 m (CSF-A)

At the upper most part of the core is composed of skeletal creamy gray PACKSTONE. The PACKSTONE consists of abundant pteropods (>90%). In the middle to lower part of the core is composed of un lithified creamy gray MUDSTONE with rare pteropods.

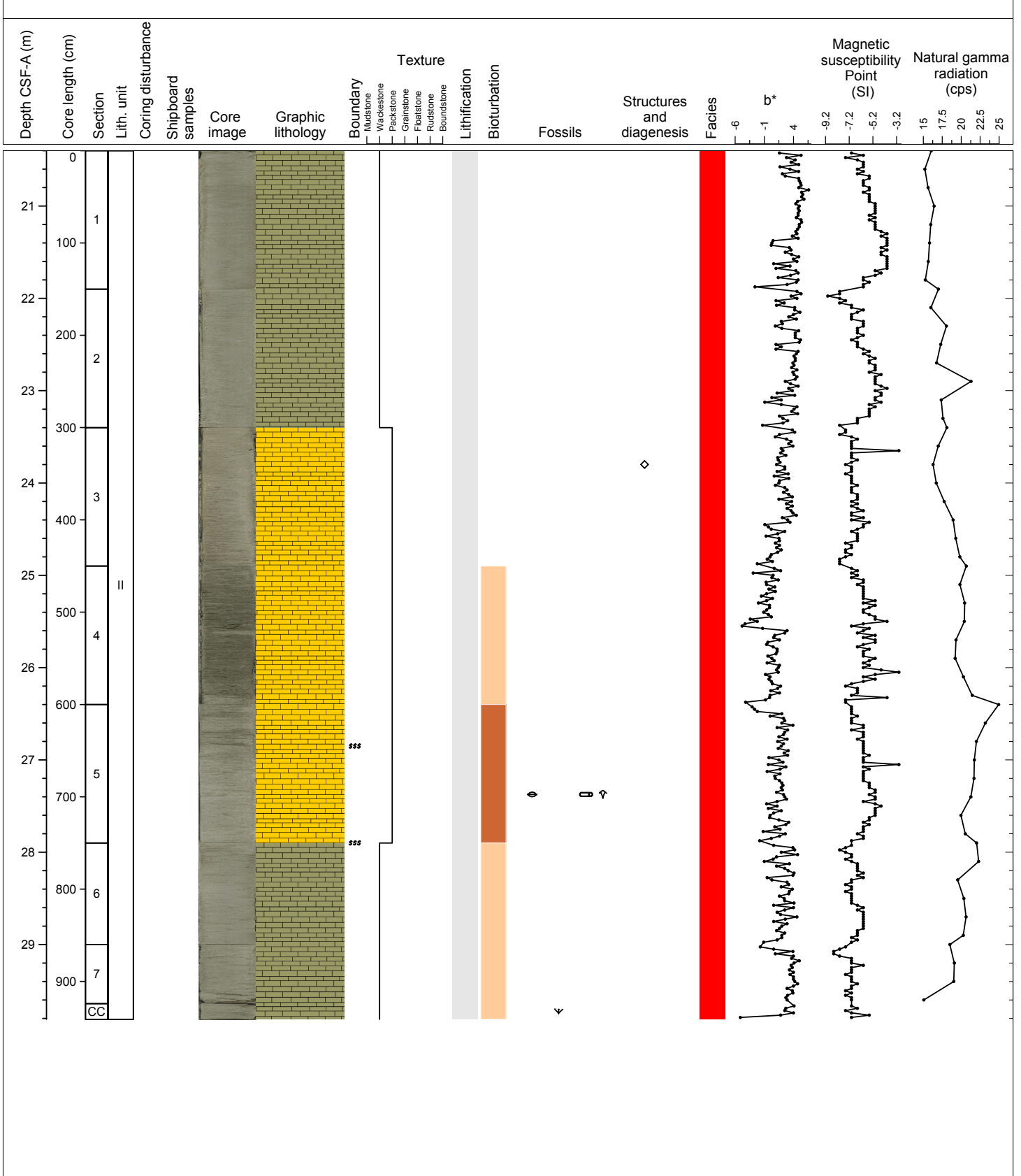






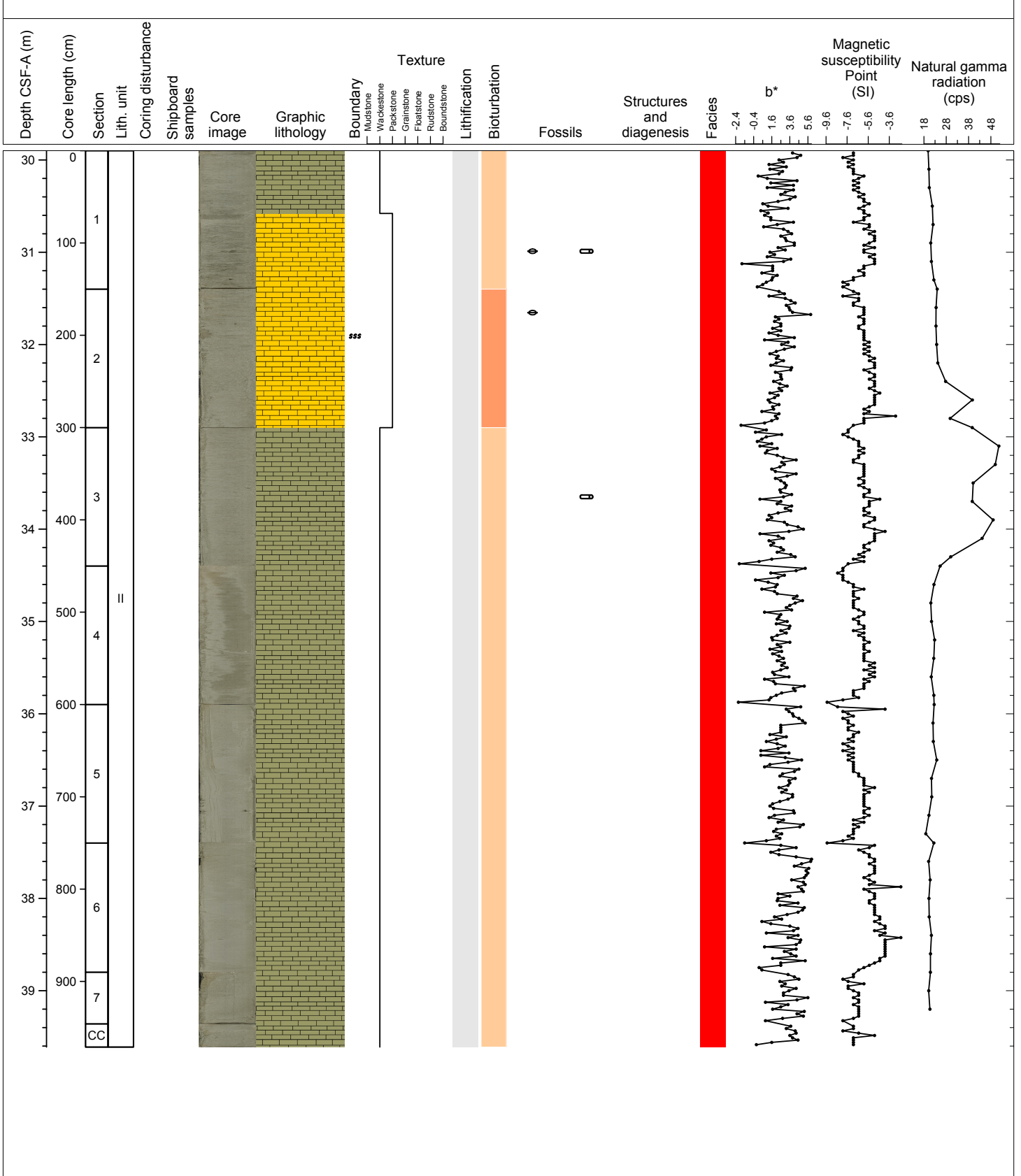
Hole 356-U1463D Core 4H, Interval 20.4-29.81 m (CSF-A)

From top to bottom: greenish grey WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains grading into dark grey PACKSTONE with coarser bioclastic grains and pyritized grains. The lowermost interval is formed again by greenish grey WACKESTONE.



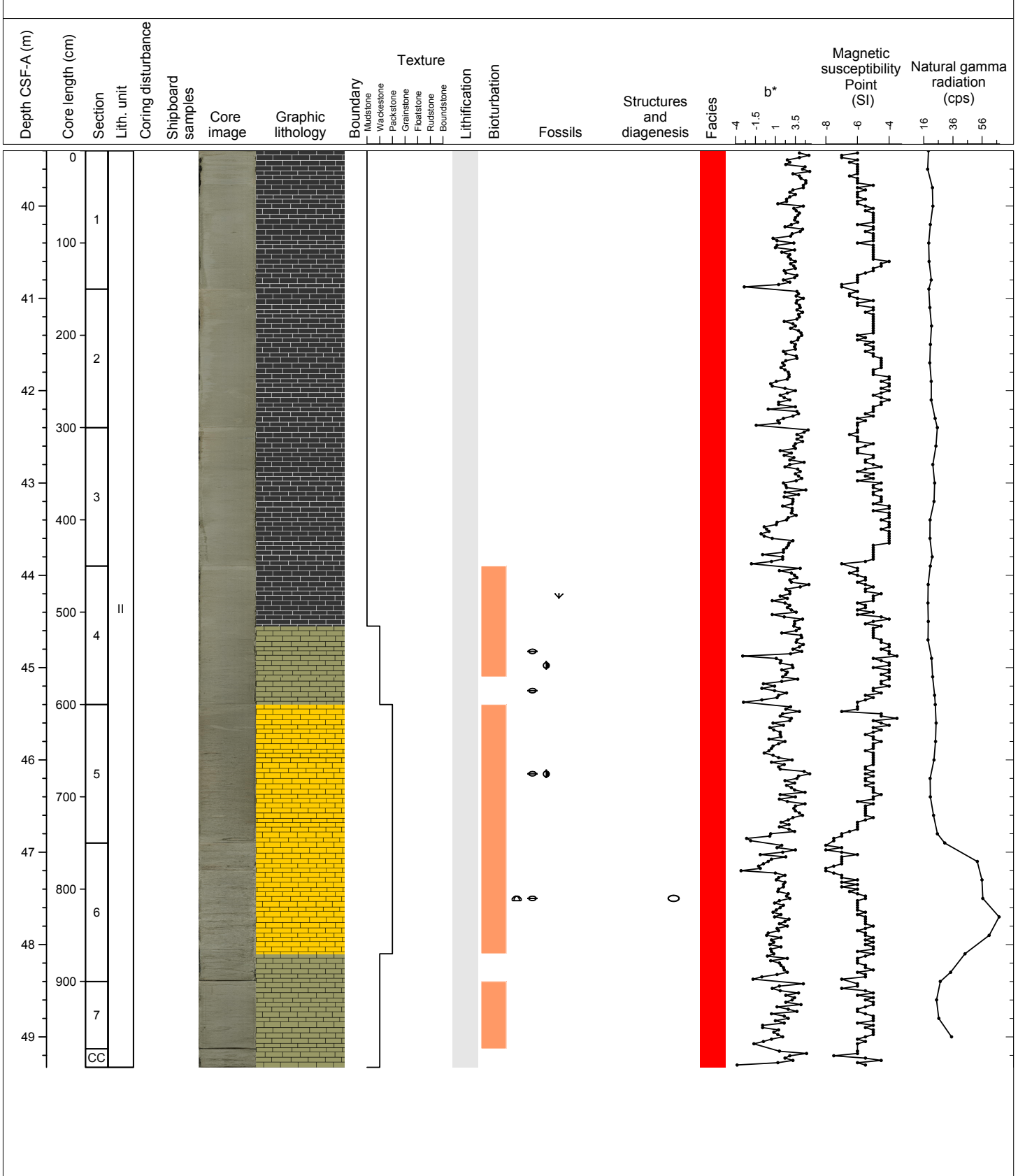
Hole 356-U1463D Core 5H, Interval 29.9-39.61 m (CSF-A)

From top to bottom: greenish grey WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains grading into greenish grey PACKSTONE with coarse sand-sized grains. The lowermost interval is formed again by greenish grey WACKESTONE.



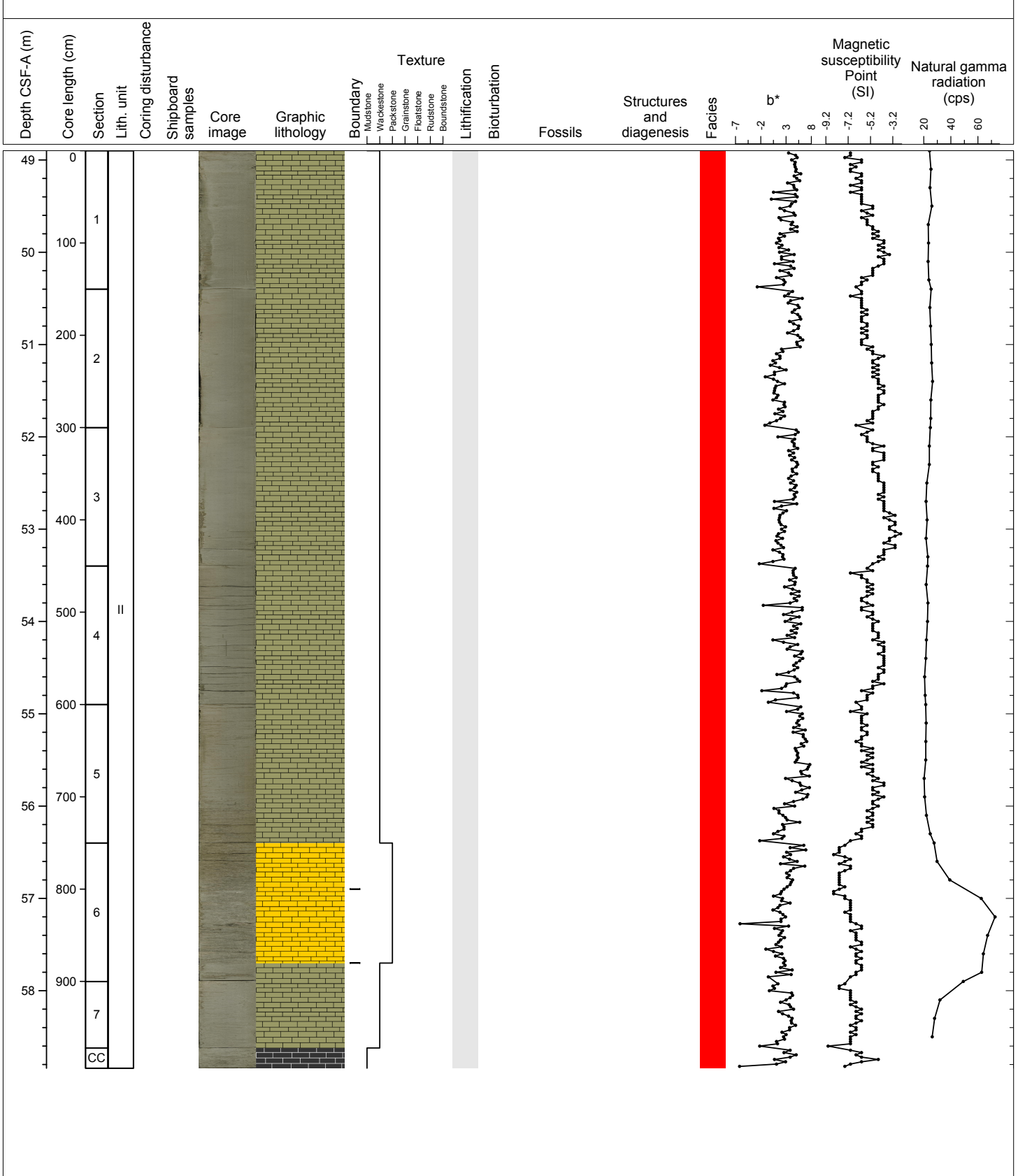
Hole 356-U1463D Core 6H, Interval 39.4-49.33 m (CSF-A)

The sediment of this core is mainly composed of greenish gray MUDSTONE and WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains. At the lower part of the core, a PACKSTONE bed is intercalated with WACKESTONE.



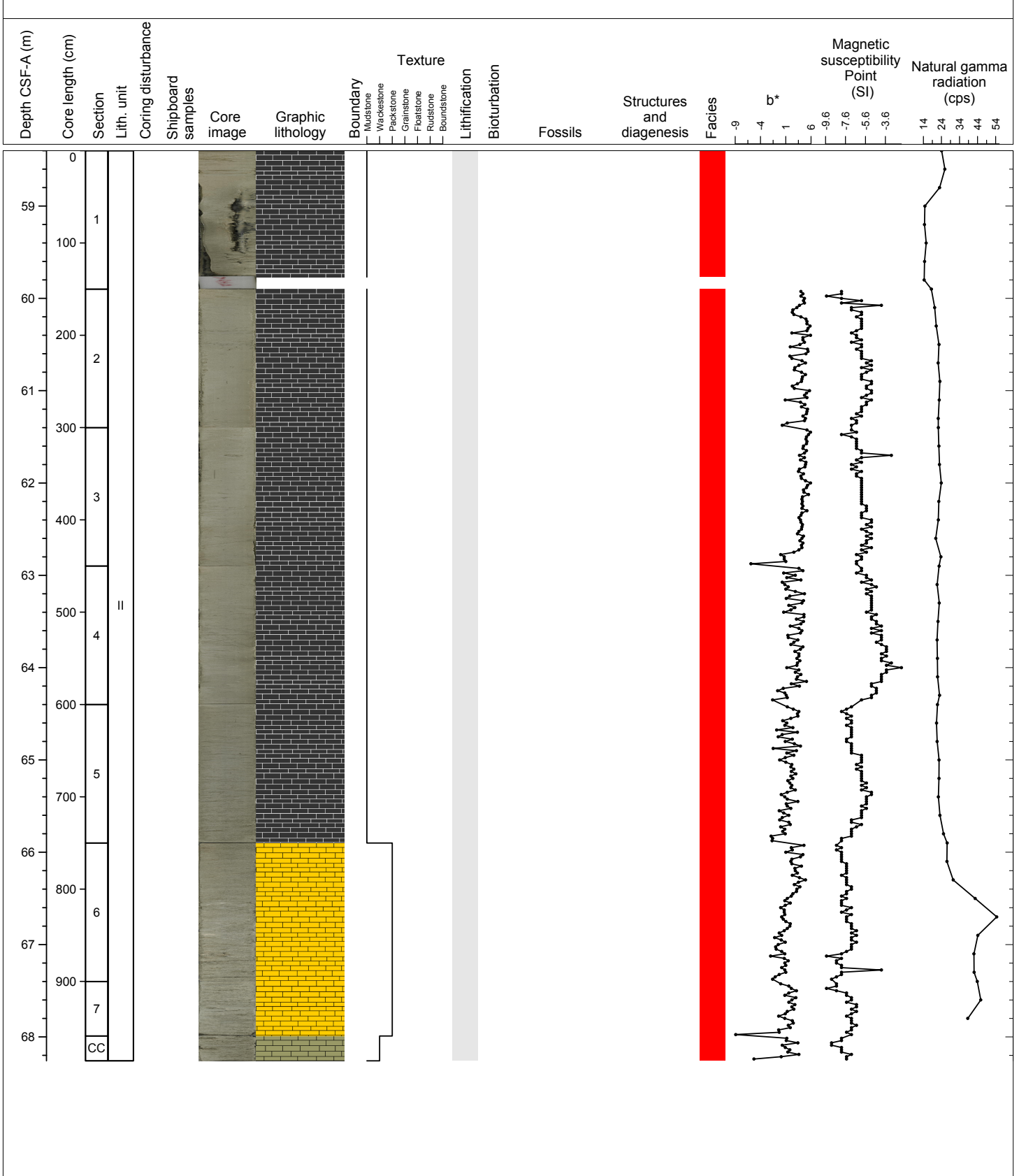
Hole 356-U1463D Core 7H, Interval 48.9-58.84 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, greenish gray homogenous WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains, rare black/green grains, and occasional shell fragments transitions to unlithified, beige homogeneous WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains, rare coarse sand-sized grains and very coarse sand-sized shell fragments, and slight bioturbation. The WACKESTONE becomes unlithified, beige to creamy gray PACKSTONE with very coarse to pebble-sized shell fragments (bivalve, scaphopod), benthic foraminifers, glauconite, and iron-oxide stained grains). In the bottom half of the core the lithology changes slightly to unlithified, greenish, homogeneous WACKESTONE with fine sand-size grains, rare shell fragments, and granule-sized carbonate cemented fragments of bivalves.



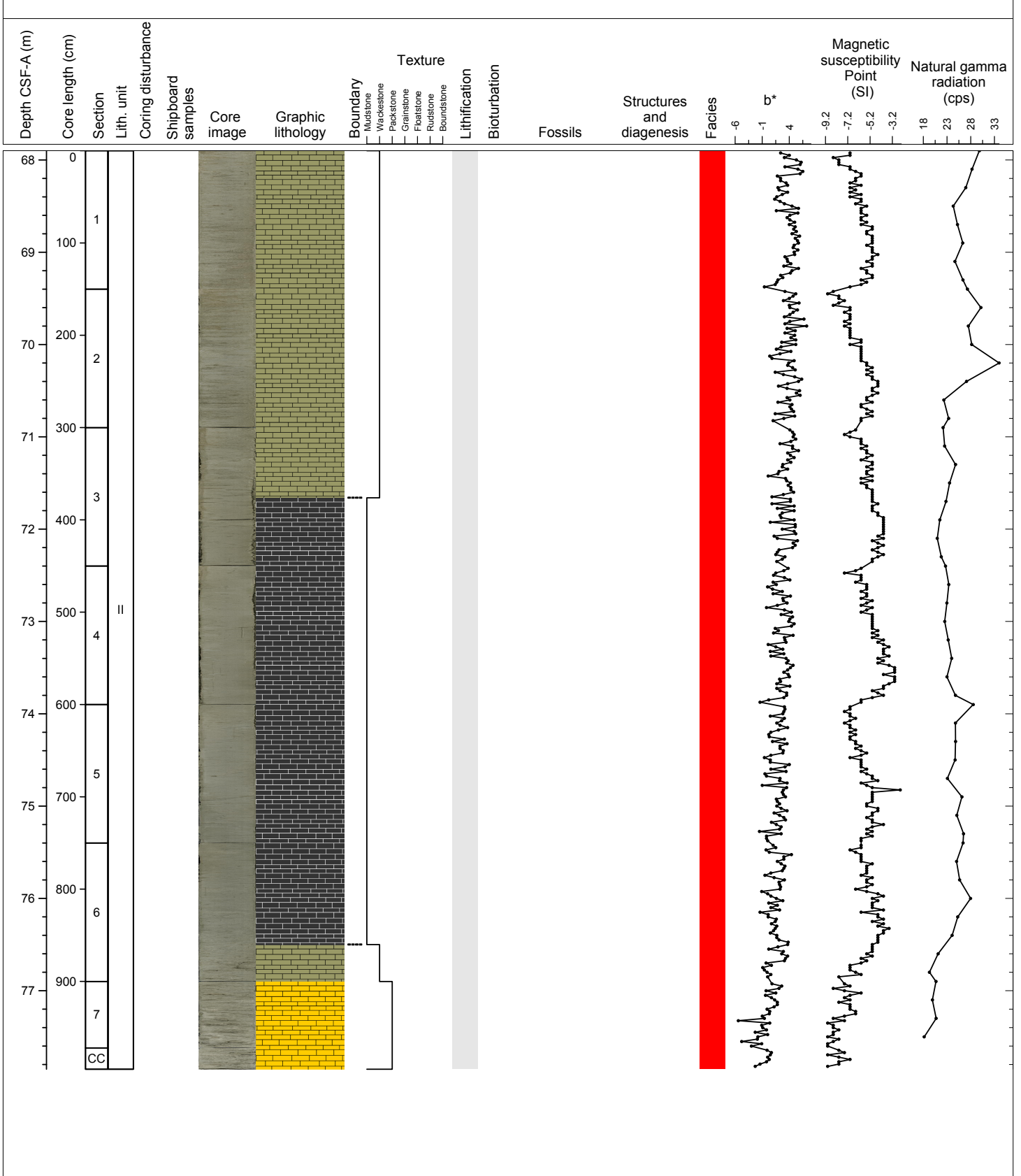
Hole 356-U1463D Core 8H, Interval 58.4-68.26 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, creamy gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with very fine sand-sized grains, very rare and very fine sand-sized black grains, becomes unlithified, beige homogeneous MUDSTONE with very coarse fine sand to sand-sized grains with an interval of very coarse sand-sized grains that includes shell fragments and cement. The MUDSTONE transitions to unlithified, creamy gray PACKSTONE with sand, coarse sand, and very coarse sand-sized grains. The grains include bioclasts (sand to pebble size) and cement. Bioclasts mainly include bivalves and gastropods. There are also abundant, very fine sand-sized black/green grains. At the base of the unit, the lithology turns into unlithified, beige homogeneous WACKESTONE and some partially lithified zones.



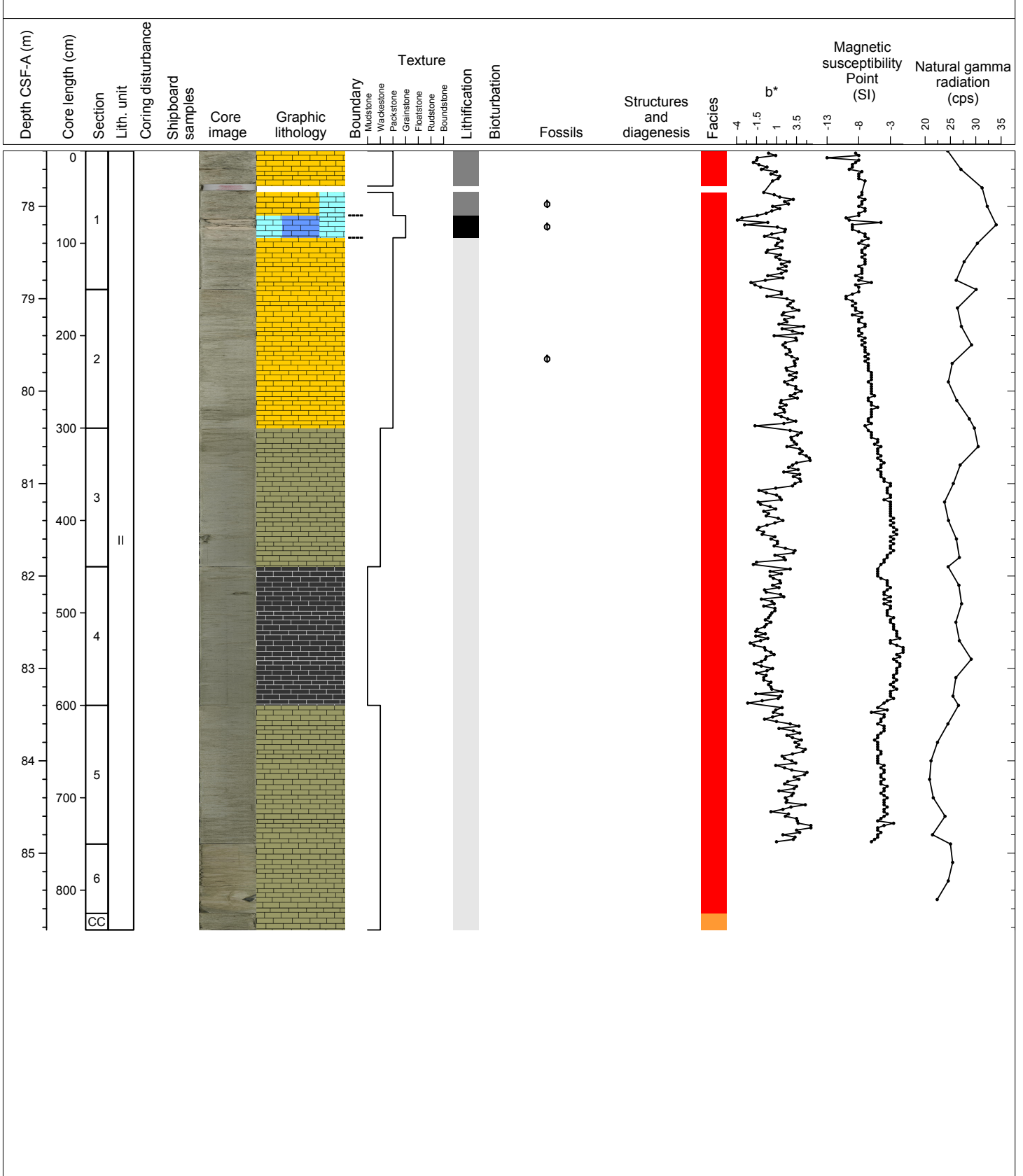
Hole 356-U1463D Core 9H, Interval 67.9-77.85 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, creamy gray homogeneous WACKESTONE and occasional bivalve fragments transitions to unlithified, greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. In the lower part of the core, the lithology changes back to unlithified, creamy gray WACKESTONE, scattered macrofossils (bivalves) and carbonate cement.



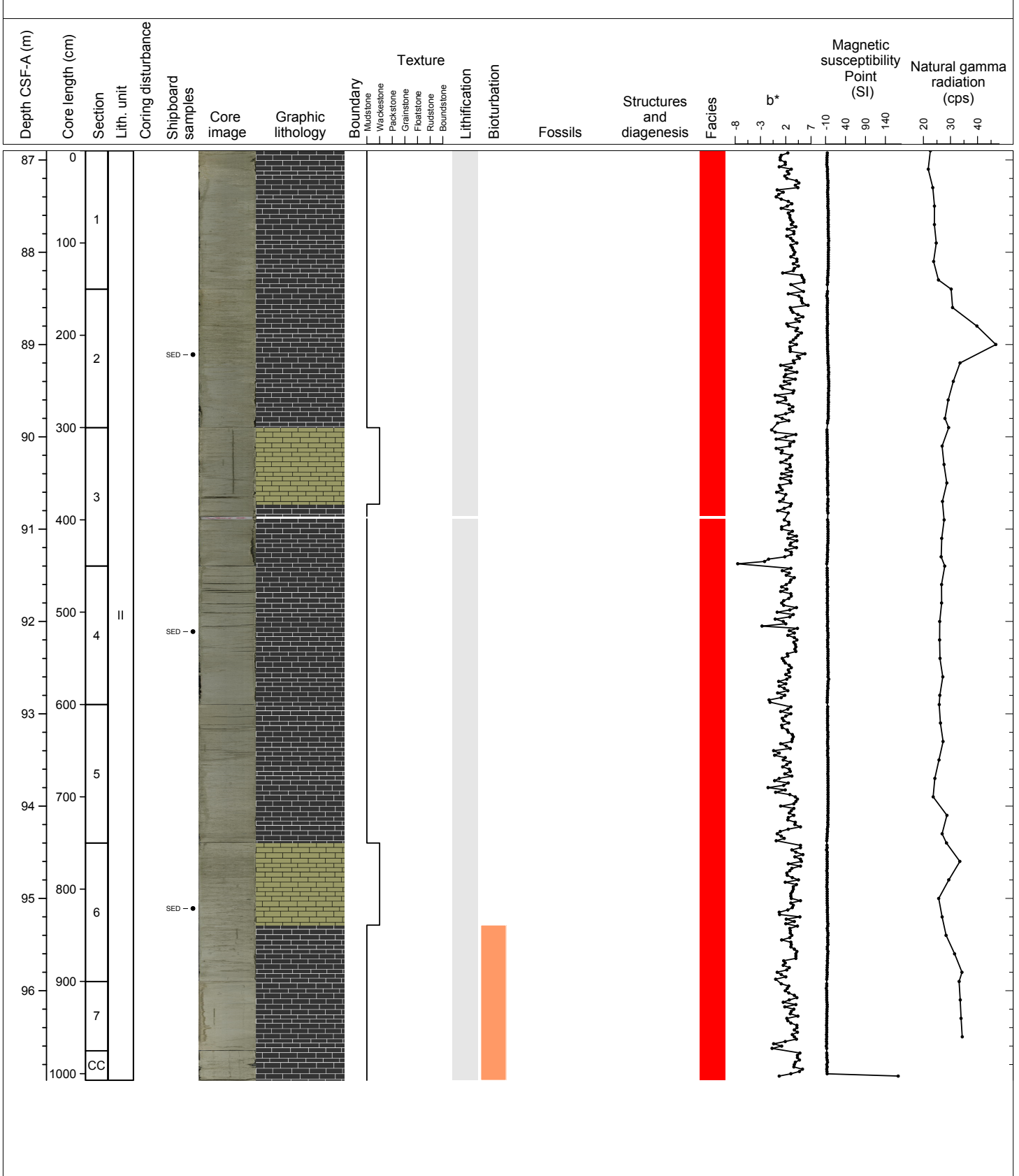
Hole 356-U1463D Core 10H, Interval 77.4-85.83 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, creamy gray PACKSTONE with rare pebbles. The grains include bioclasts (large bivalve fragments), carbonate cemented grains, abundant black/green grains (fine to medium sand-size grains), and forams are locally abundant. Within the PACKSTONE in the upper part of the core, there is an interval of partially lithified grainstone with abundant large benthic foraminifers and some bivalve fragments. Near the middle of the core the lithology changes to unlithified, greenish gray homogeneous WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains, rare scatterend shell fragments, occasional concretions (e.g. celestite), and locally abundant black/green particles.



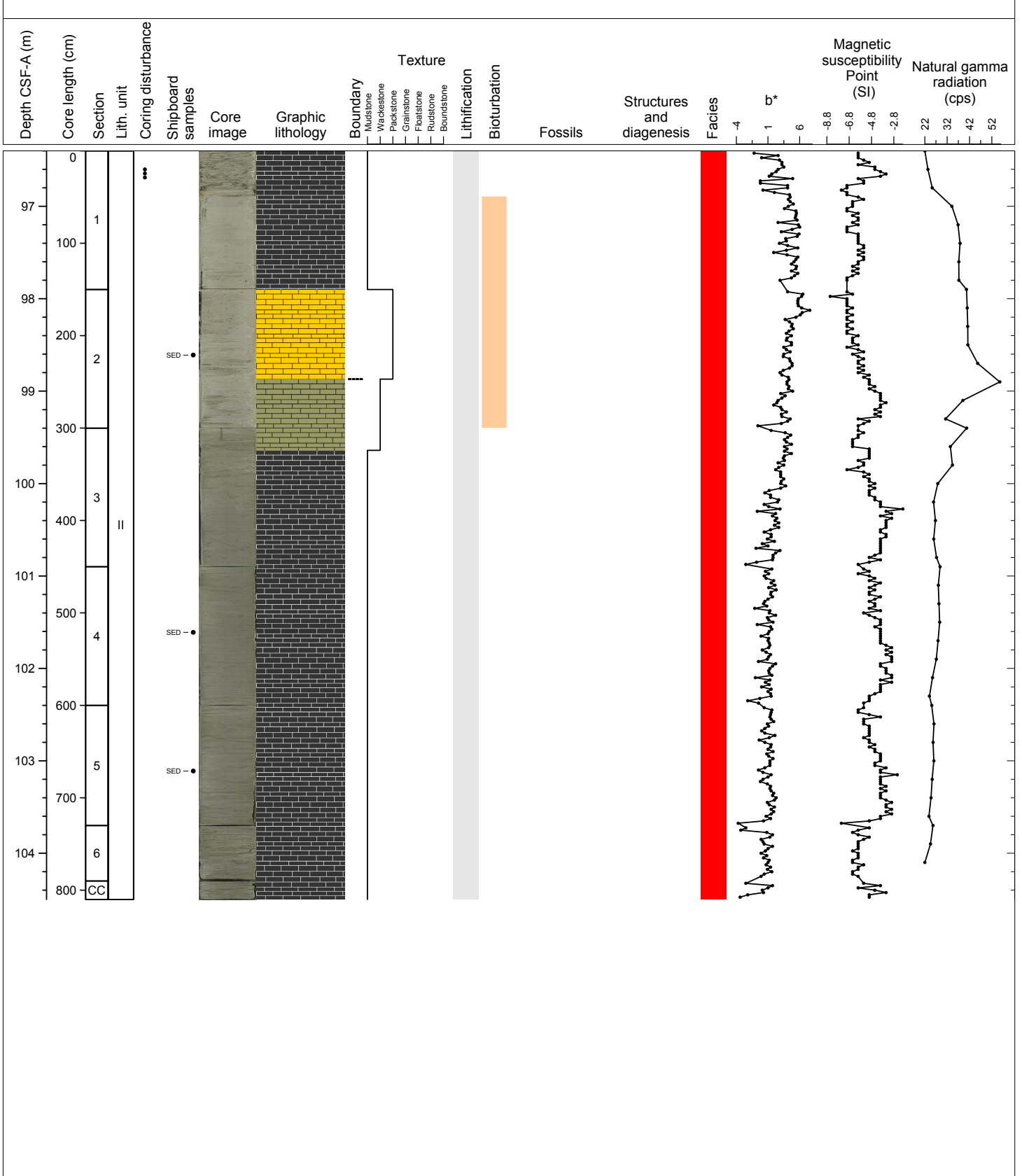
Hole 356-U1463D Core 11H, Interval 86.9-96.97 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains and very rare coarse sand-sized fossils. There are also some sub-horizontal fractures. In the lower half of the core, the lithology becomes WACKESTONE with fine sand-sized grains, scattered sand-sized bioclasts and lithic grains (including glauconite granules). The bottom of the core is characterized by creamy gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with granules of glauconite and moderate bioturbation (glauconite is concentrated in the burrows).



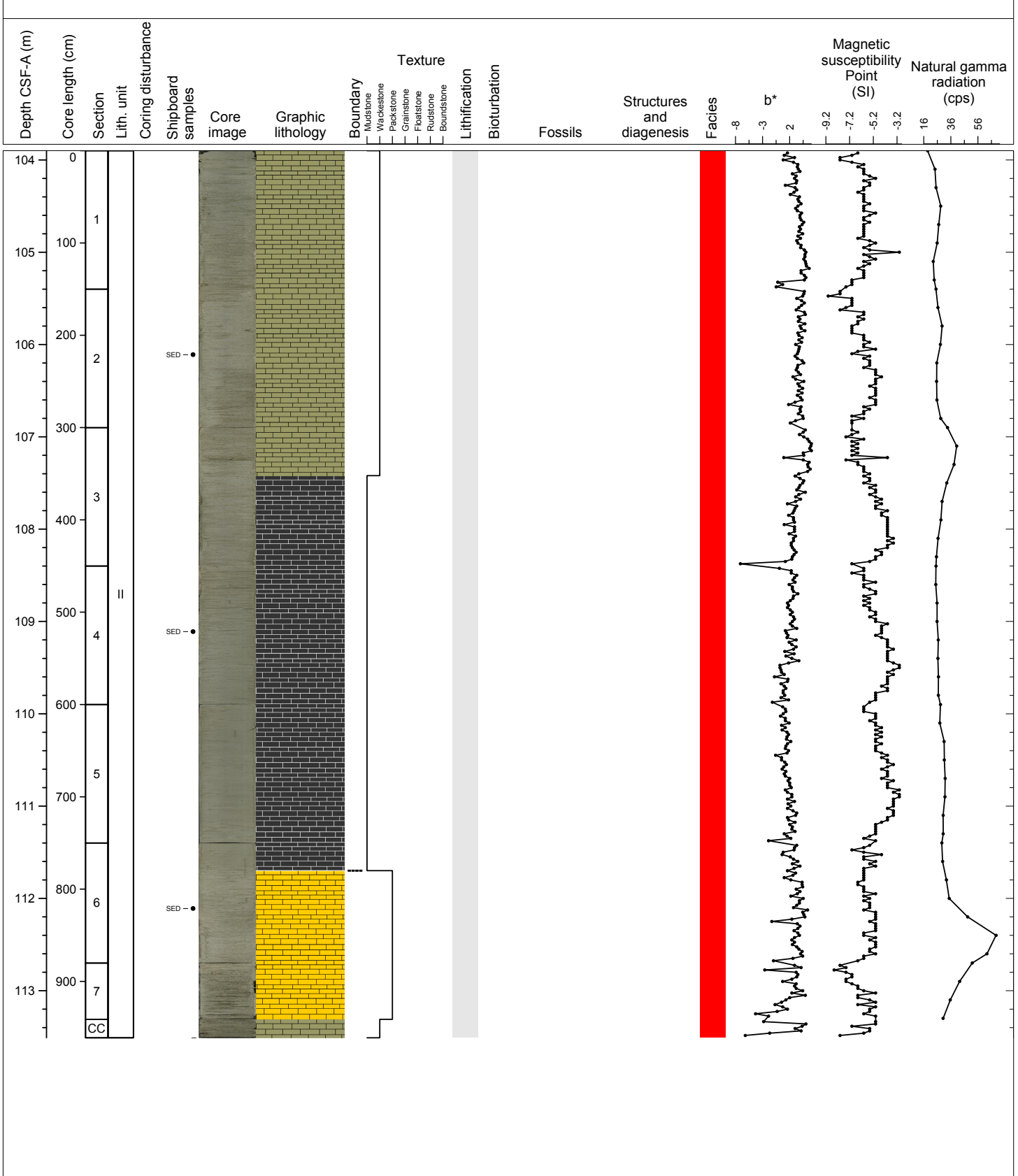
Hole 356-U1463D Core 12H, Interval 96.4-104.5 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified cream MUDSTONE (soupy at the top of the core) containing rare bioclasts and burrows (noted by green color) transitions to unlithified, creamy gray PACKSTONE containing bioclasts (bivalve, tube, echinoderm) and lithic grains; there are also a few burrows. The PACKSTONE becomes greenish gray WACKESTONE with rare macrofossils (bivalves, scaphopods, echinoderms). The lower part of the core is composed of unlithified, greenish gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with no macrofossils.



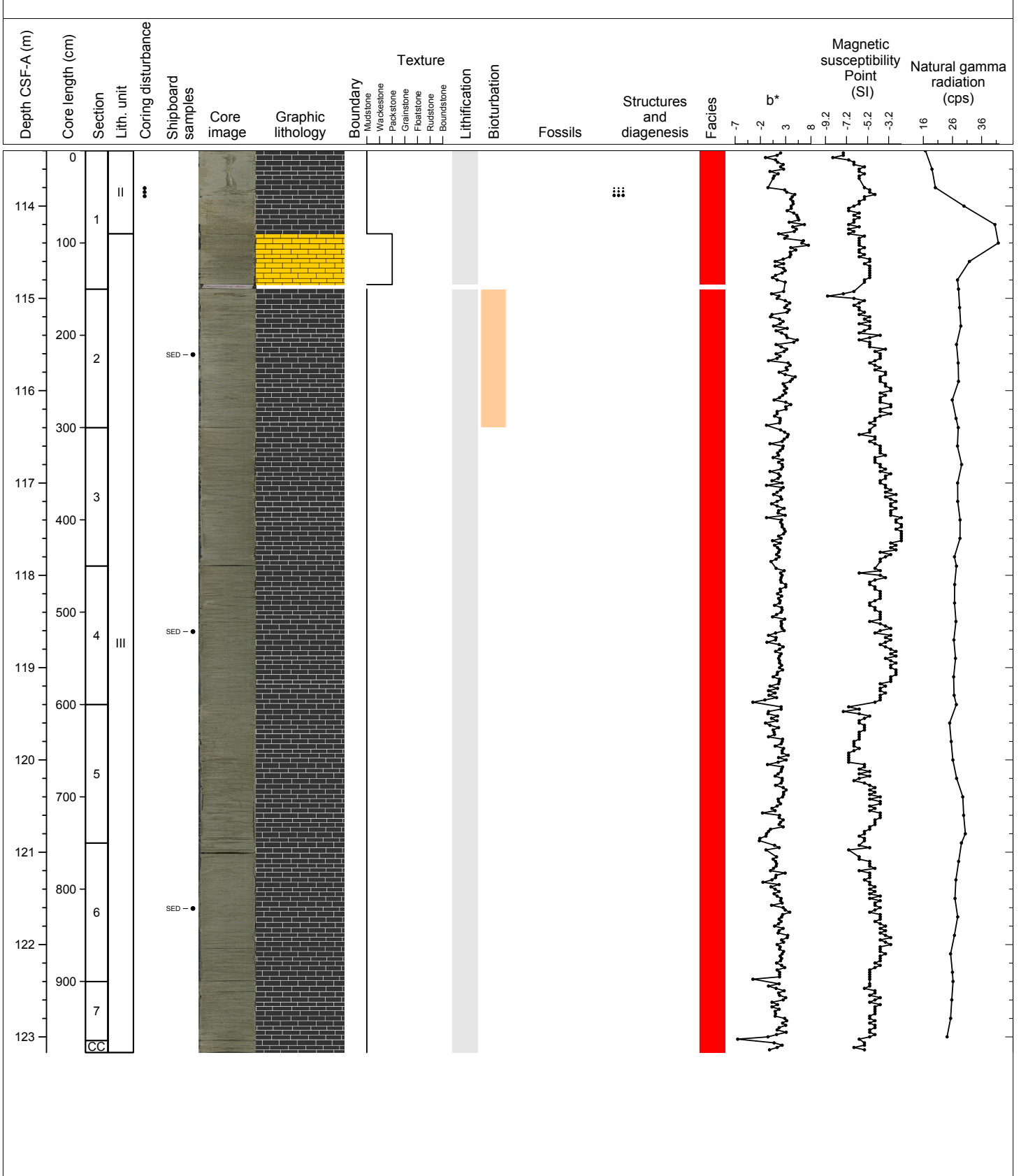
Hole 356-U1463D Core 13H, Interval 103.9-113.51 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, creamy gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-size grains and abundant very fine sand-sized black/green grains grades into creamy gray WACKESTONE with occasional bioclast fragments (mainly molluscs). The WACKESTONE transitions to greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare black/green grains, rare macrofossils (scaphopods, benthic foraminifers, bivalves); and sub-horizontal fractures and a gradational contact between the MUDSTONE and the underlying PACKSTONE. The PACKSTONE is creamy gray with abundant black/green grains and contains only rare macrofossils (scaphopods, foraminifers and bivalves). At the base of the core, the PACKSTONE becomes greenish gray WACKESTONE.



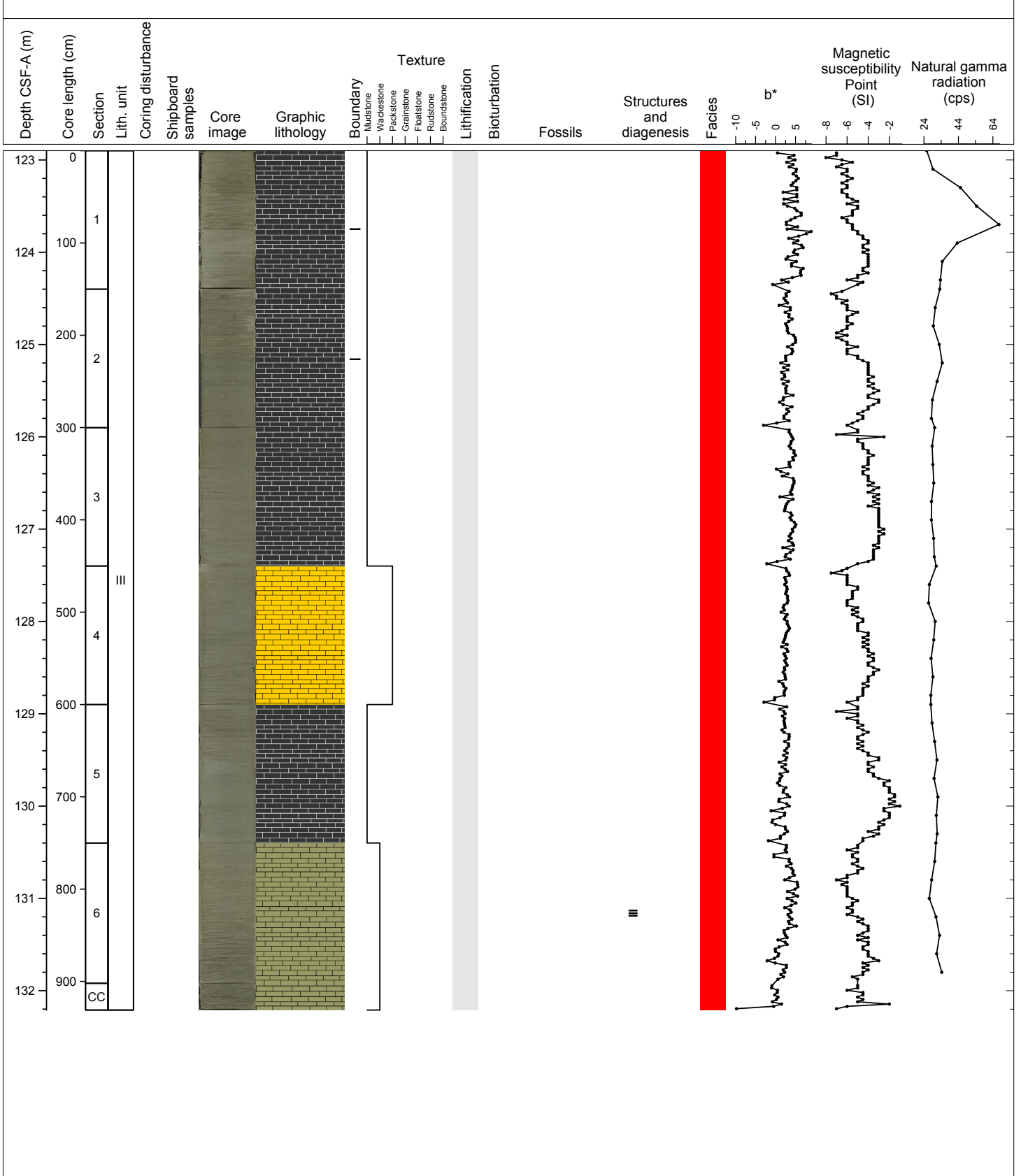
Hole 356-U1463D Core 14H, Interval 113.4-123.17 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, greenish gray PACKSTONE with sand-sidde grains (lithic/carbonate and bioclasts), and fine sand-sized black/green grains. Below the void, the lithology changes to greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains, occasional bivalve, crustacean, and tube fragments, rare foraminifers, slight bioturbation, and a celestite nodule.



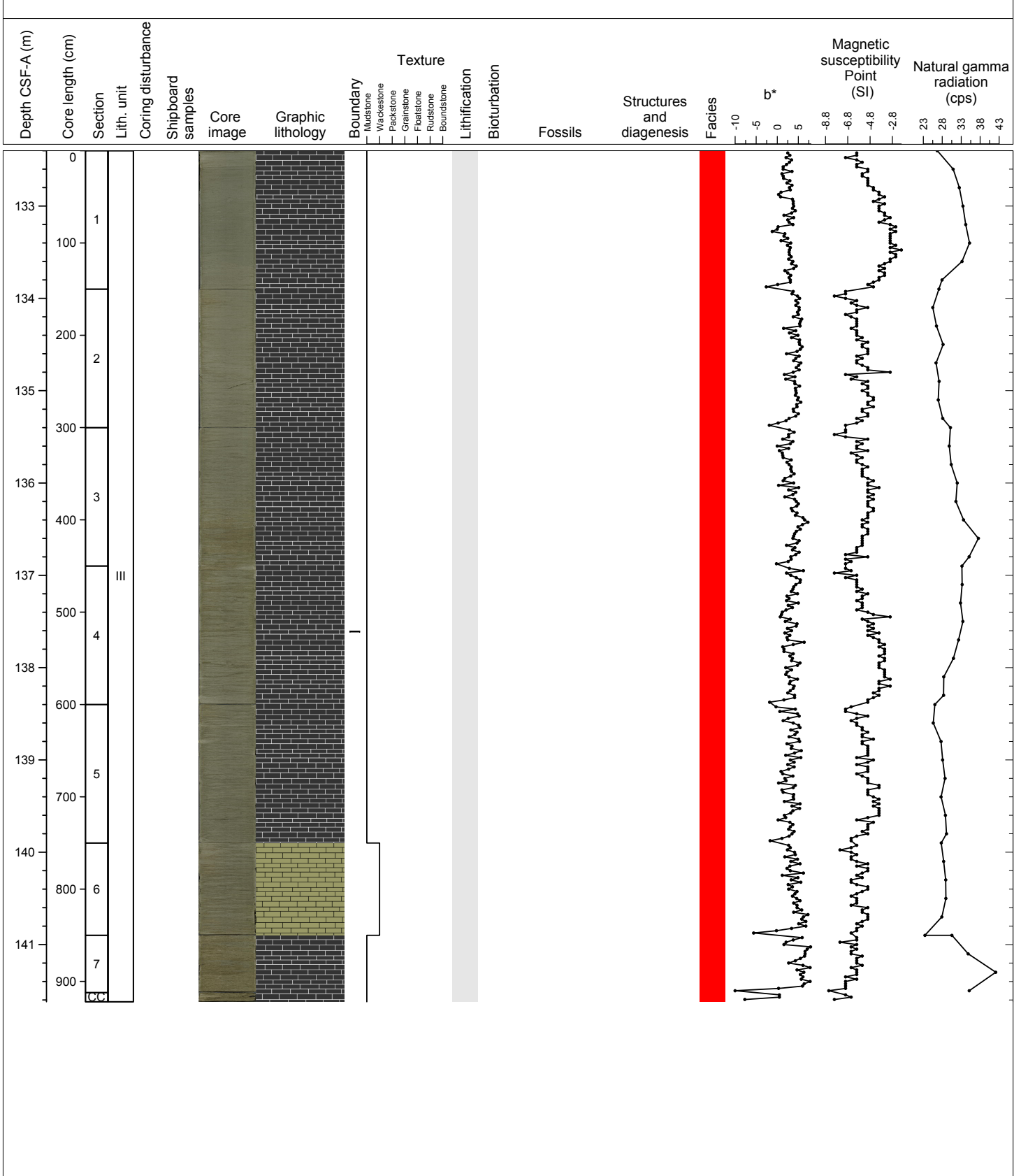
Hole 356-U1463D Core 15H, Interval 122.9-132.21 m (CSF-A)

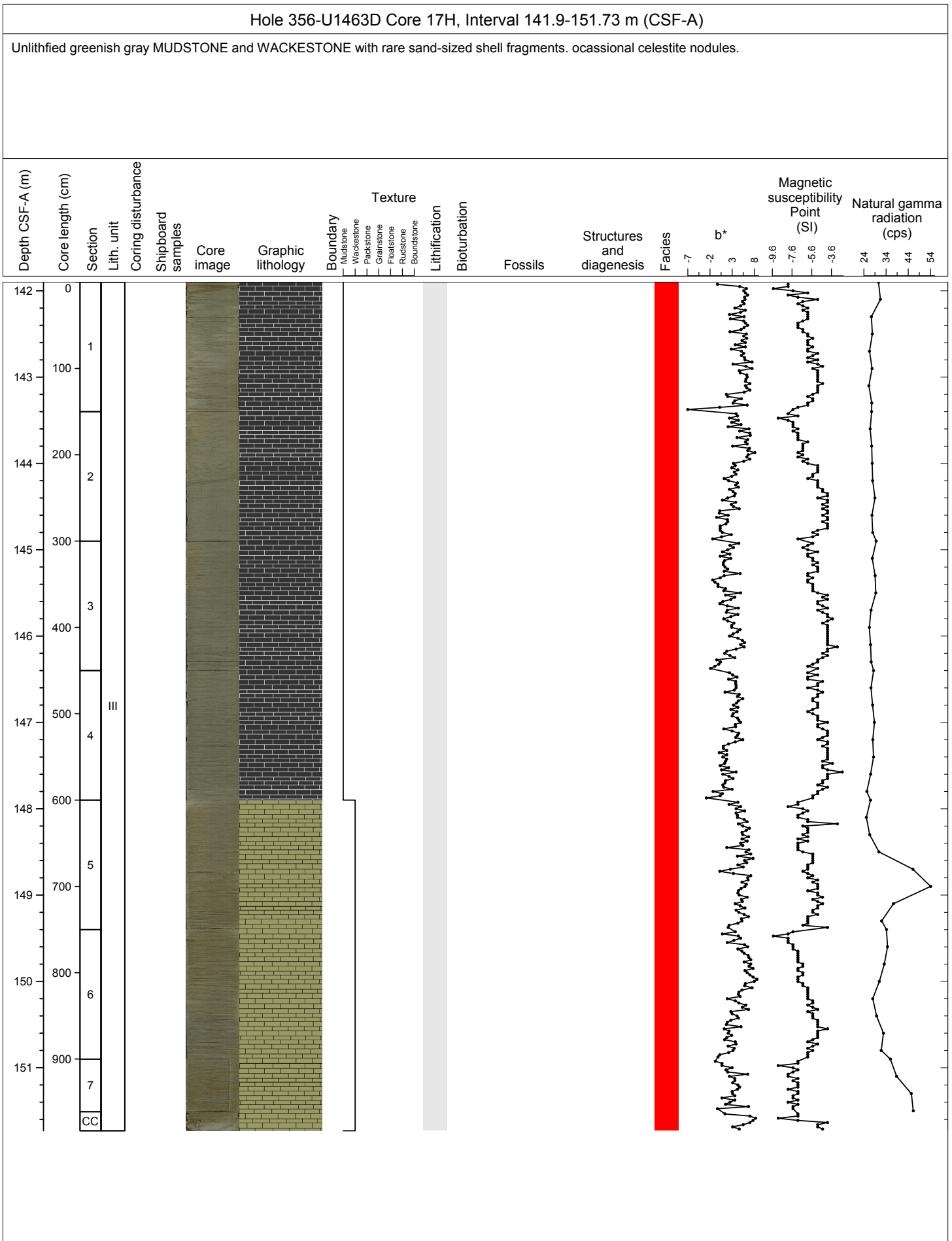
Unlithified, greenish gray MUDSTONE with fine to coarse sand-size grains, rare benthic forams and macrofossil fragments (bivalve, tubes, crustacean), and bioturbation (forams concentrated in burrows) alternates with light greenish gray MUDSTONE with similar features in just the upper portion of the core. At the base of the core the MUDSTONE transitions to greenish gray WACKESTONE with sand to fine sand-size grains that form lenses and laminae.



Hole 356-U1463D Core 16H, Interval 132.4-141.62 m (CSF-A)

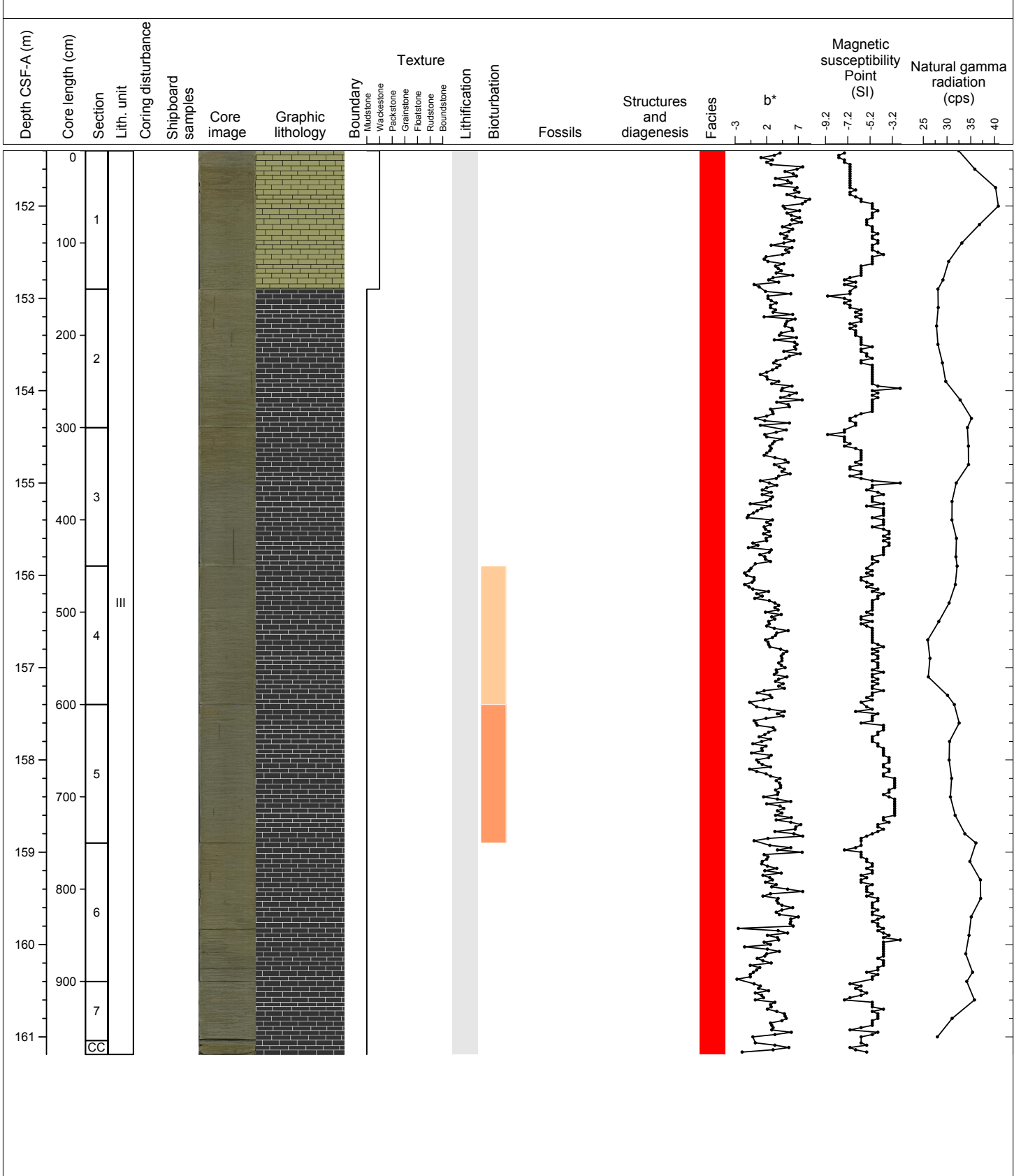
Unlithified, greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains, rare sand-sized shell fragments, benthic foraminifers, and tubes, and a nodule (likely celestite) in Section 5. Near the base of the core there is an interval of WACKESTONE.

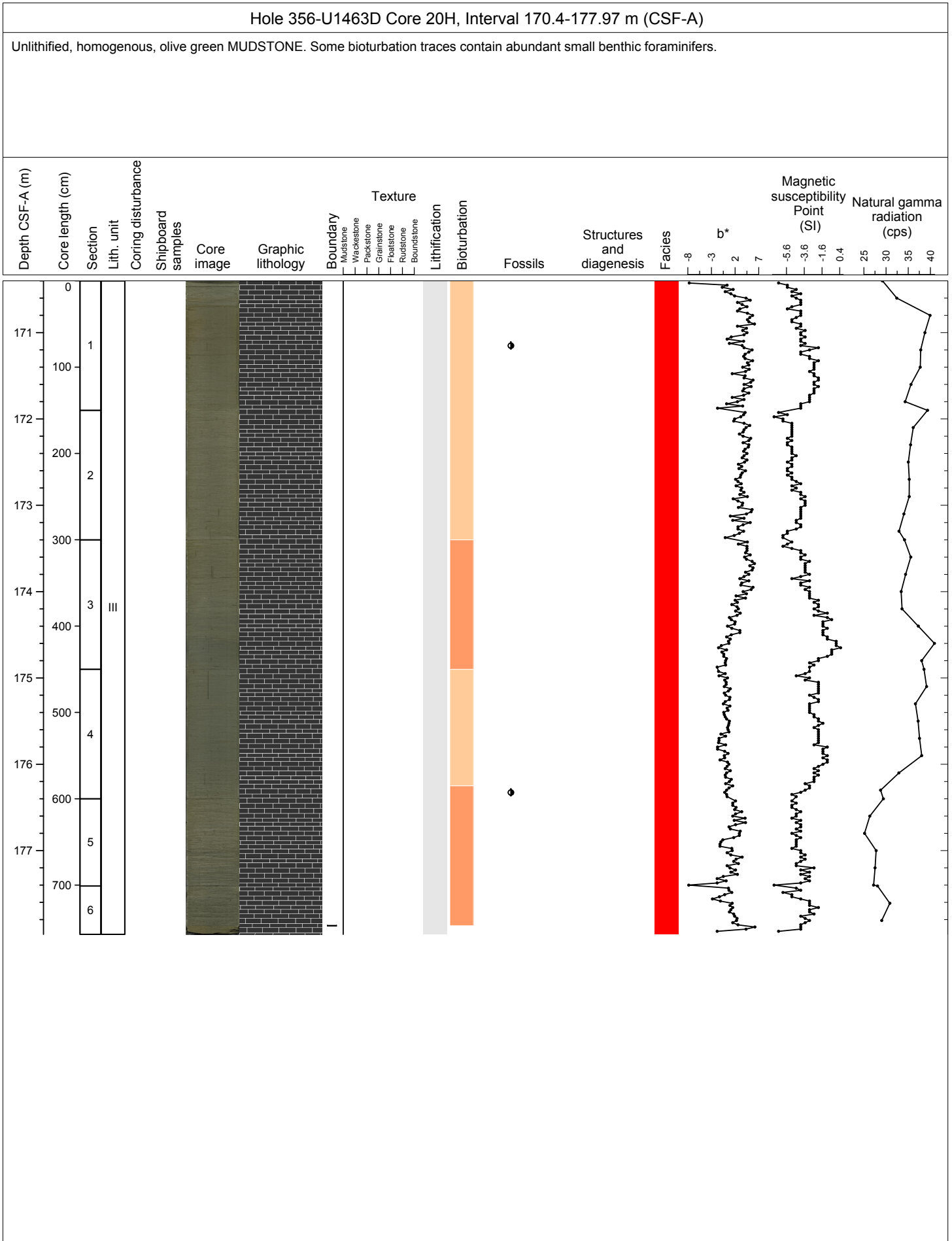




Hole 356-U1463D Core 18H, Interval 151.4-161.19 m (CSF-A)

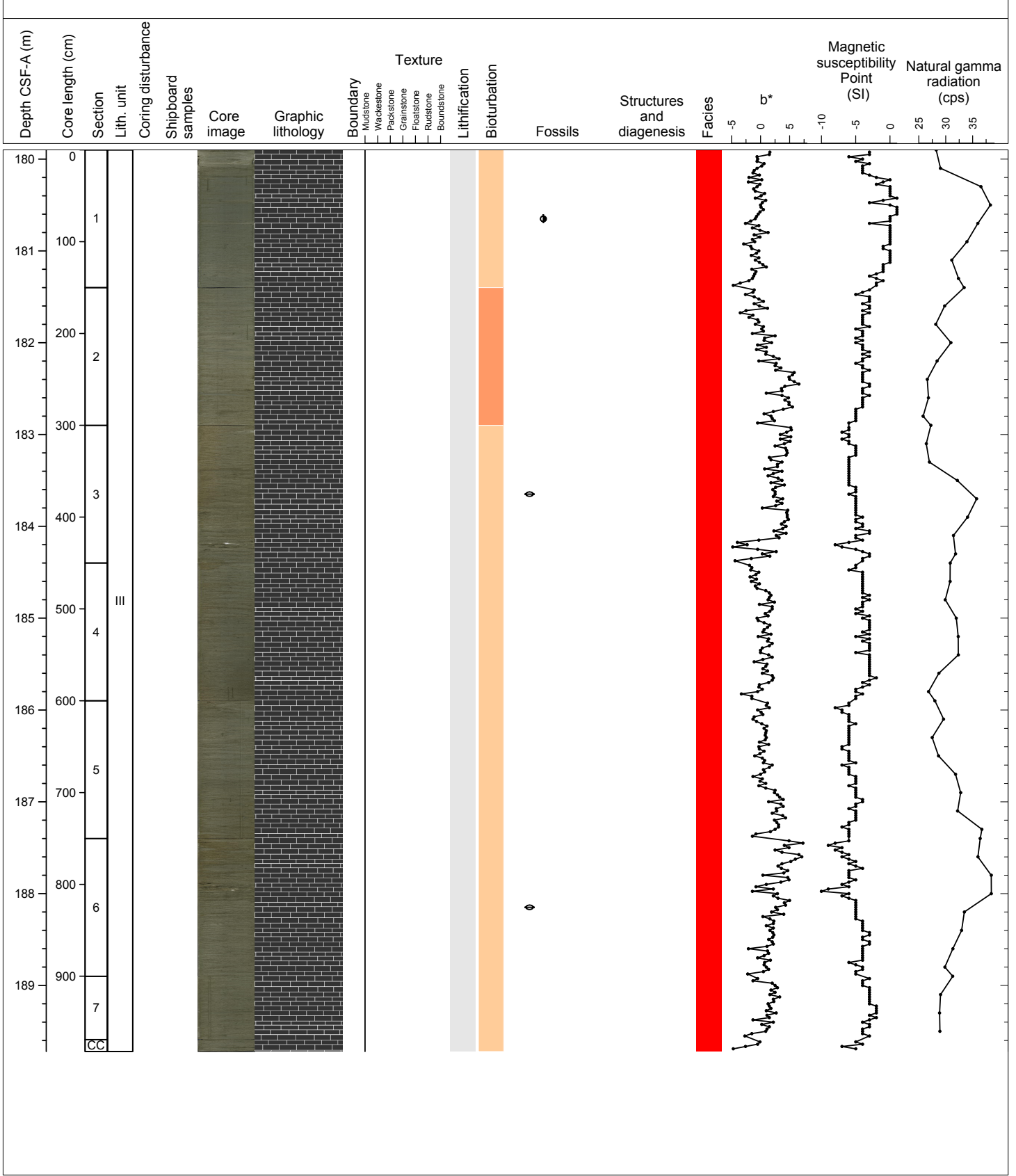
Unlithified, greenish gray homogeneous MUDSTONE with rare sand-sized shell fragments.





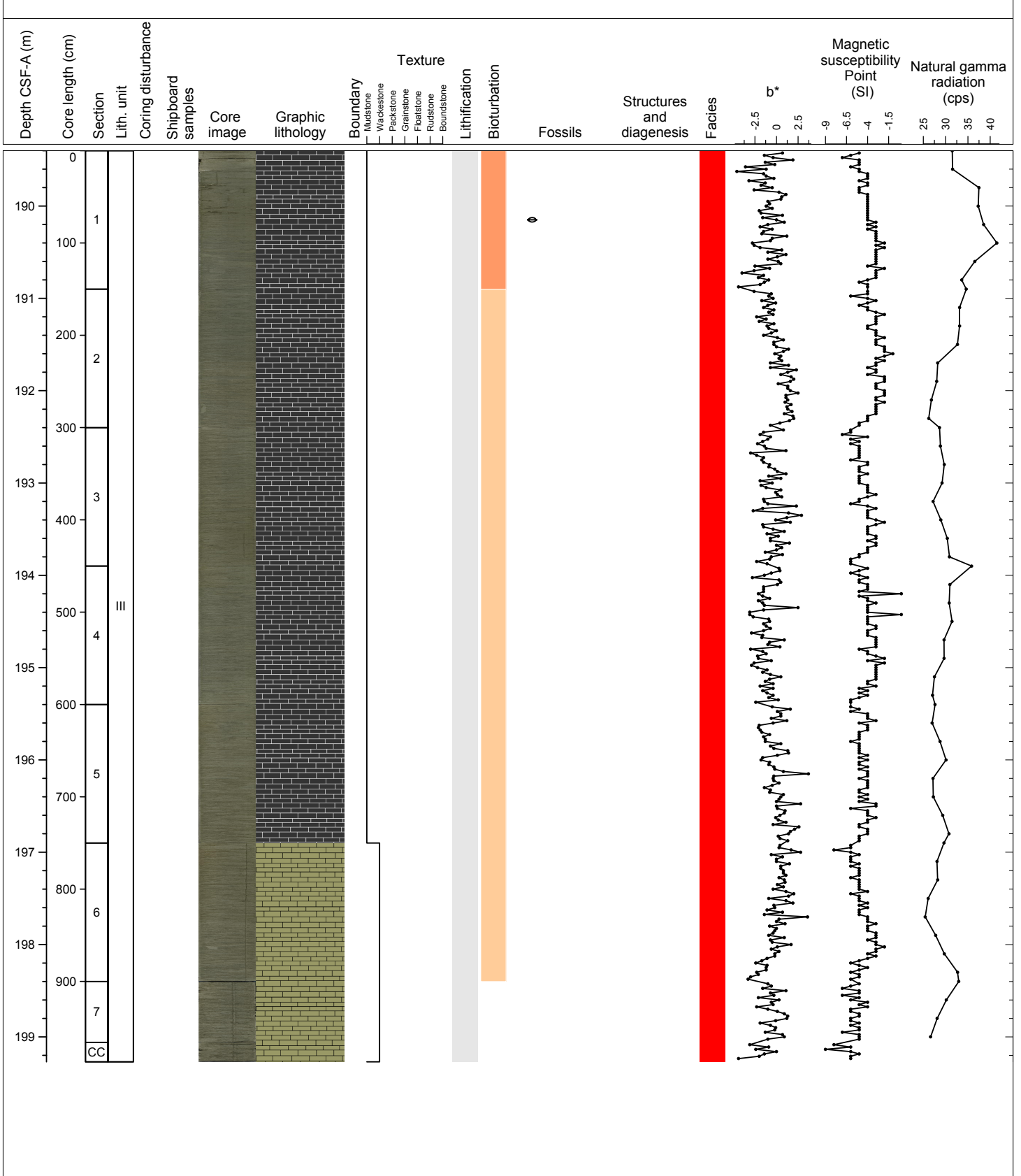
Hole 356-U1463D Core 21H, Interval 179.9-189.72 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, homogenous olive gray MUDSTONE. Layers with concentrations of small benthic and concentrations of bivalve fragments occur repeatedly in the core.



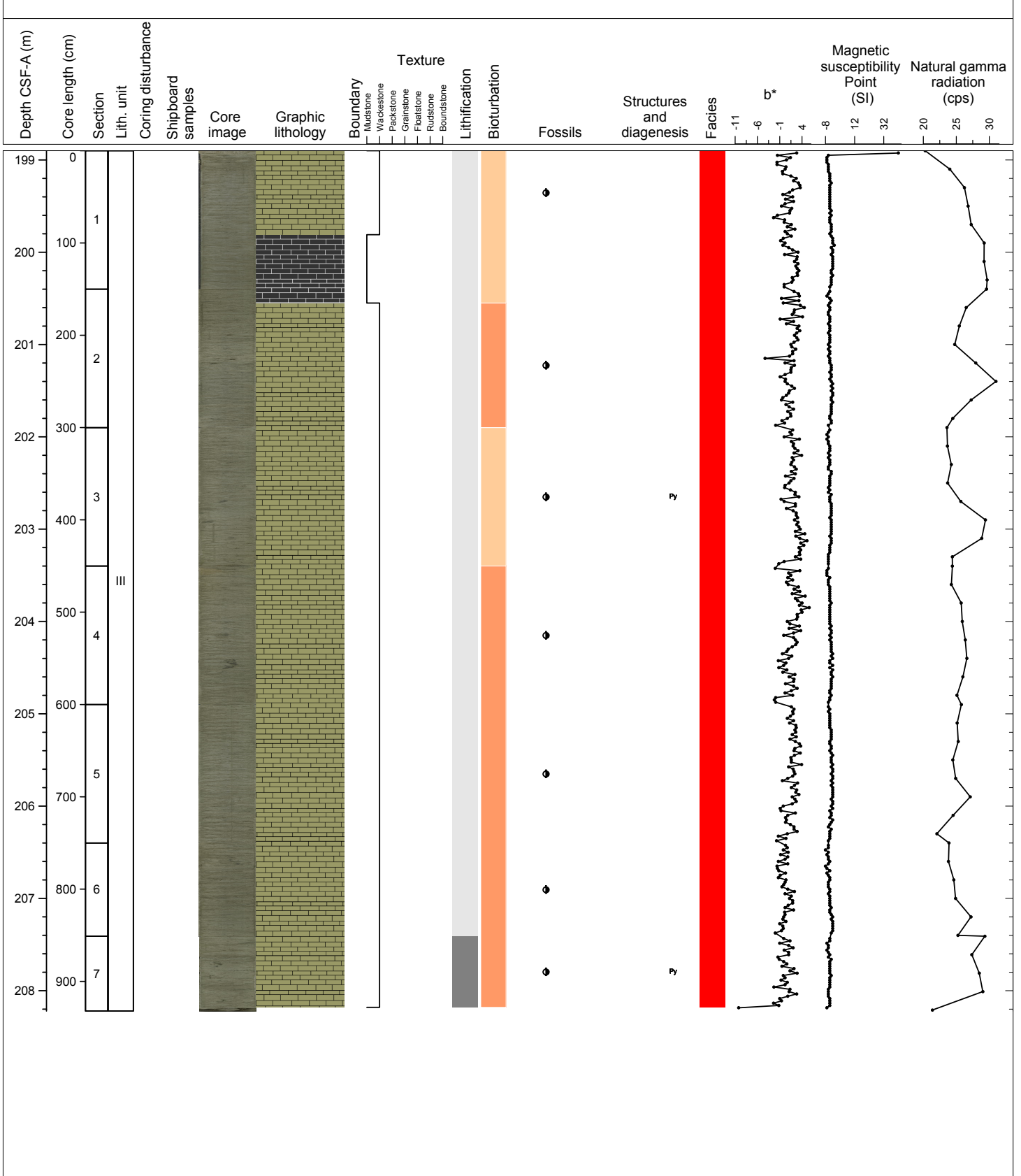
Hole 356-U1463D Core 22H, Interval 189.4-199.27 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, homogenous olive gray MUDSTONE grading into WACKESTONE in core section 6. WACKESTONES have fine to medium sand-sized grains.



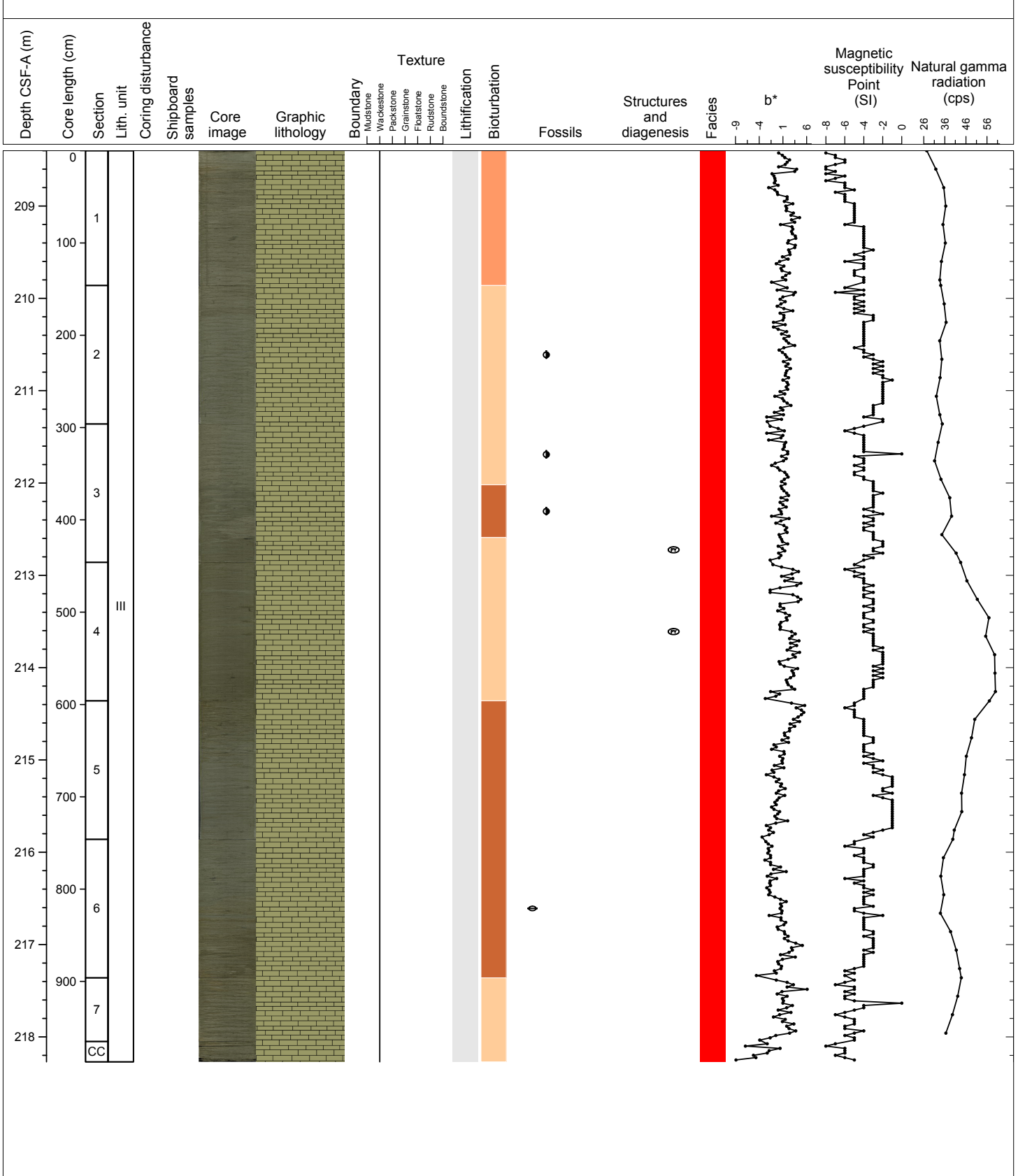
Hole 356-U1463D Core 23H, Interval 198.9-208.22 m (CSF-A)

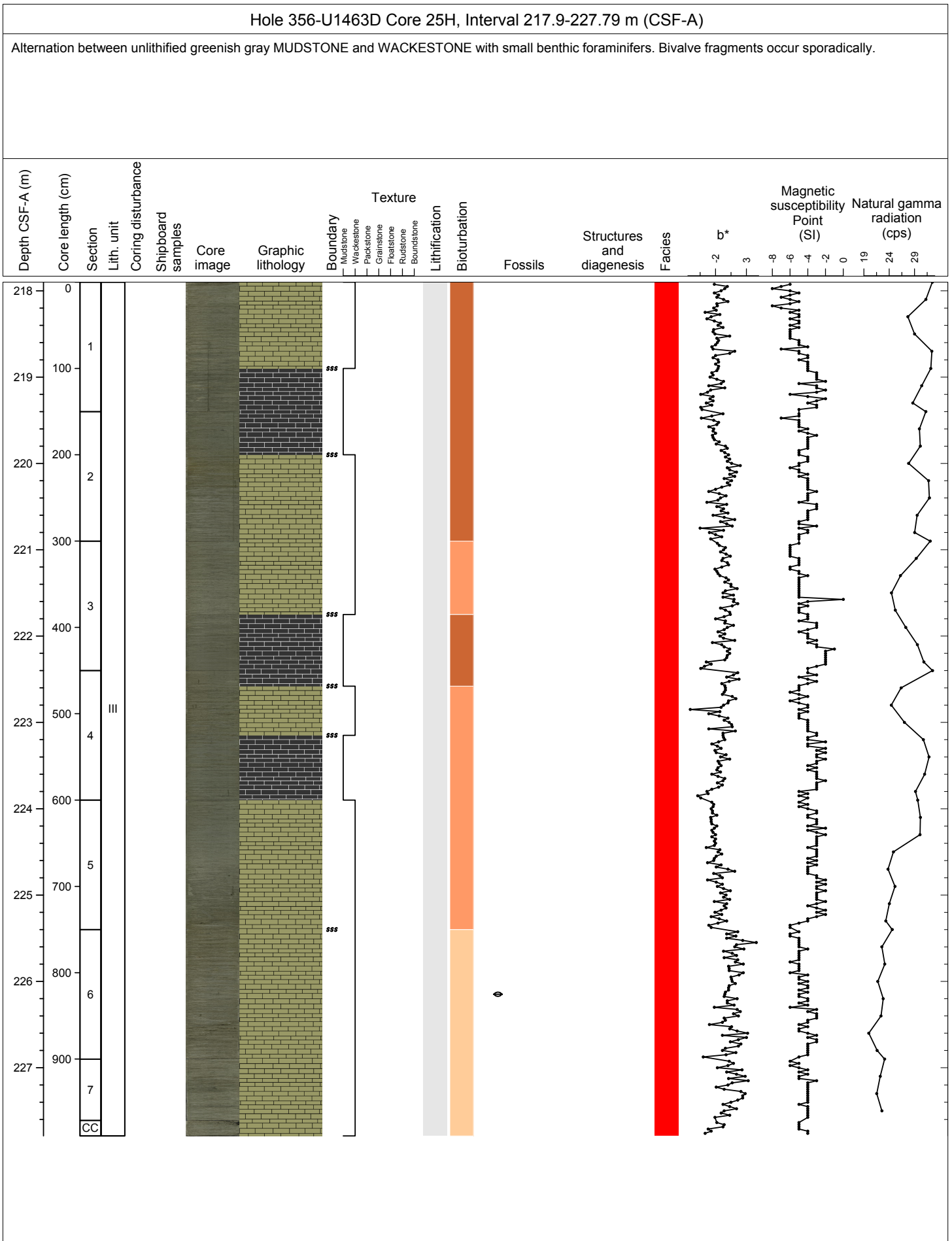
Unlithified, homogeneous light greenish gray WACKESTONE with very fine to fine sand-sized grains. rare small benthic foraminifers, unidentified bioclasts occur. Slight to moderate bioturbation.



Hole 356-U1463D Core 24H, Interval 208.4-218.27 m (CSF-A)

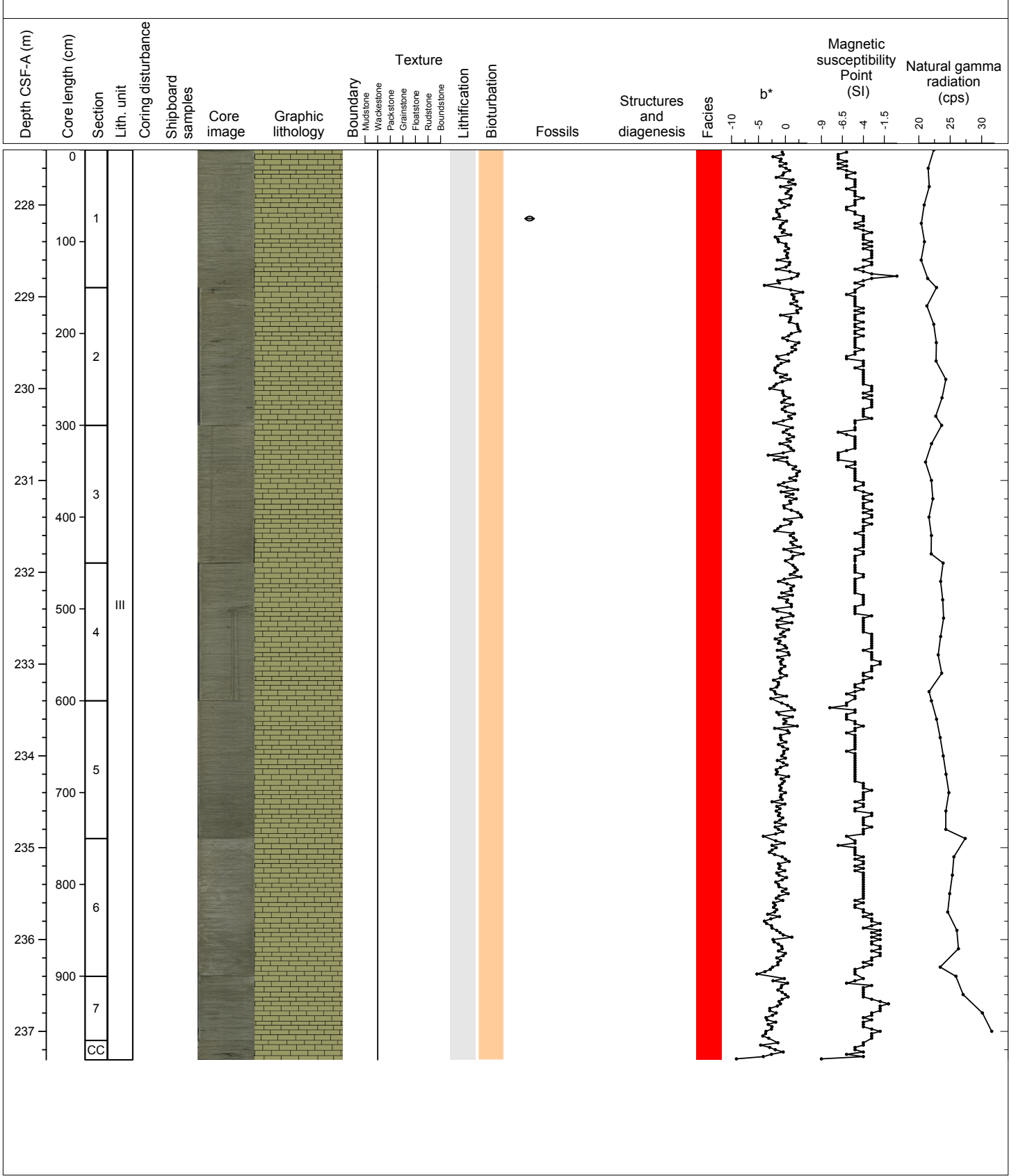
Unlithified olive gray to light grayish green WACKESTONE. Light grayish green WACKESTONE contains common small benthic foraminifera. Other bioclasts are mainly tube like skeletal grains and very few bivalves. Degree of lithification and bioturbation varies. Some pyrite occurs in trace fossils.





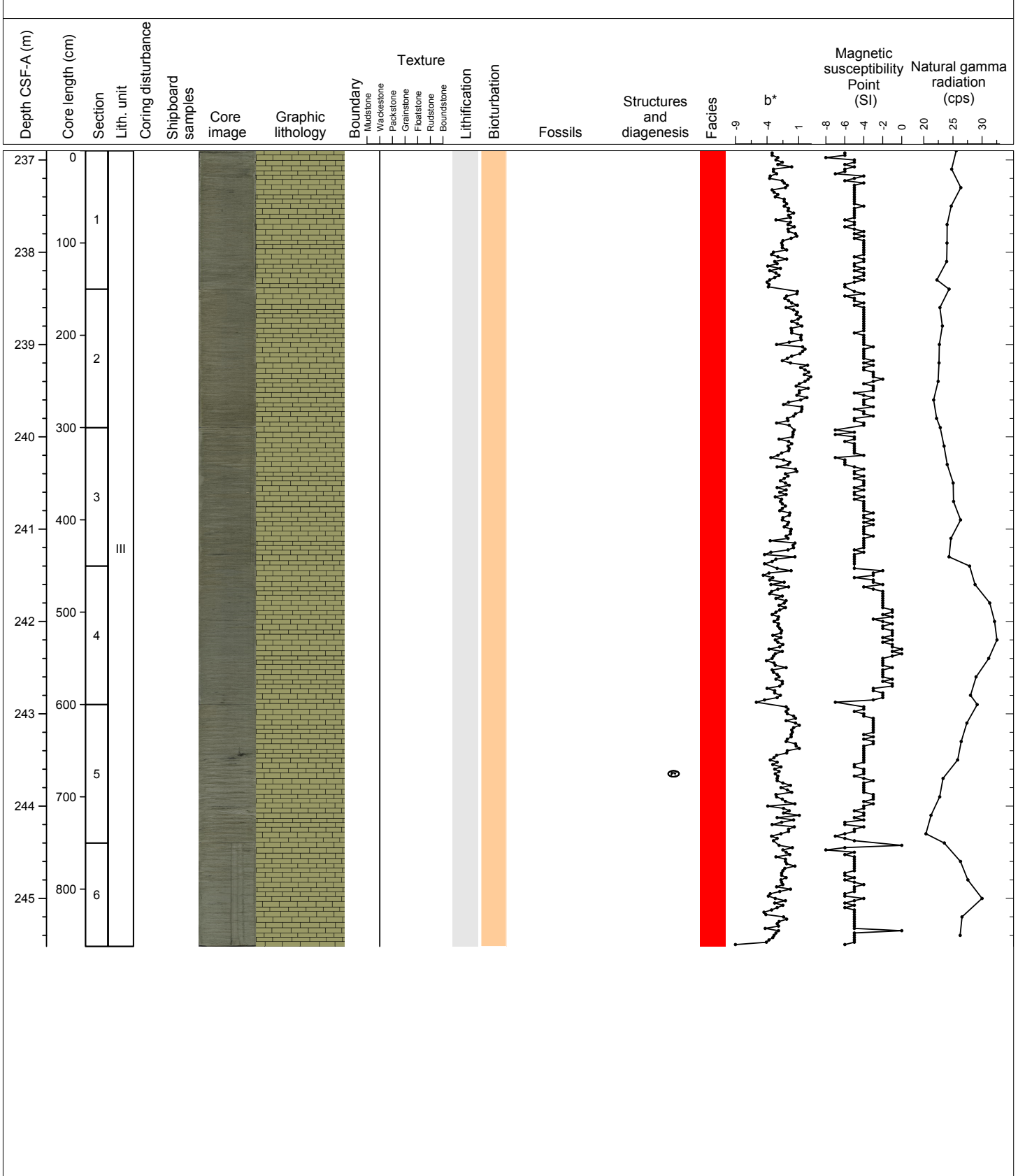
Hole 356-U1463D Core 26H, Interval 227.4-237.31 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, homogeneous greenish gray WACKESTONE with small benthic foraminifers. Small grained pyrite occurs as patches often associated with bioturbation.



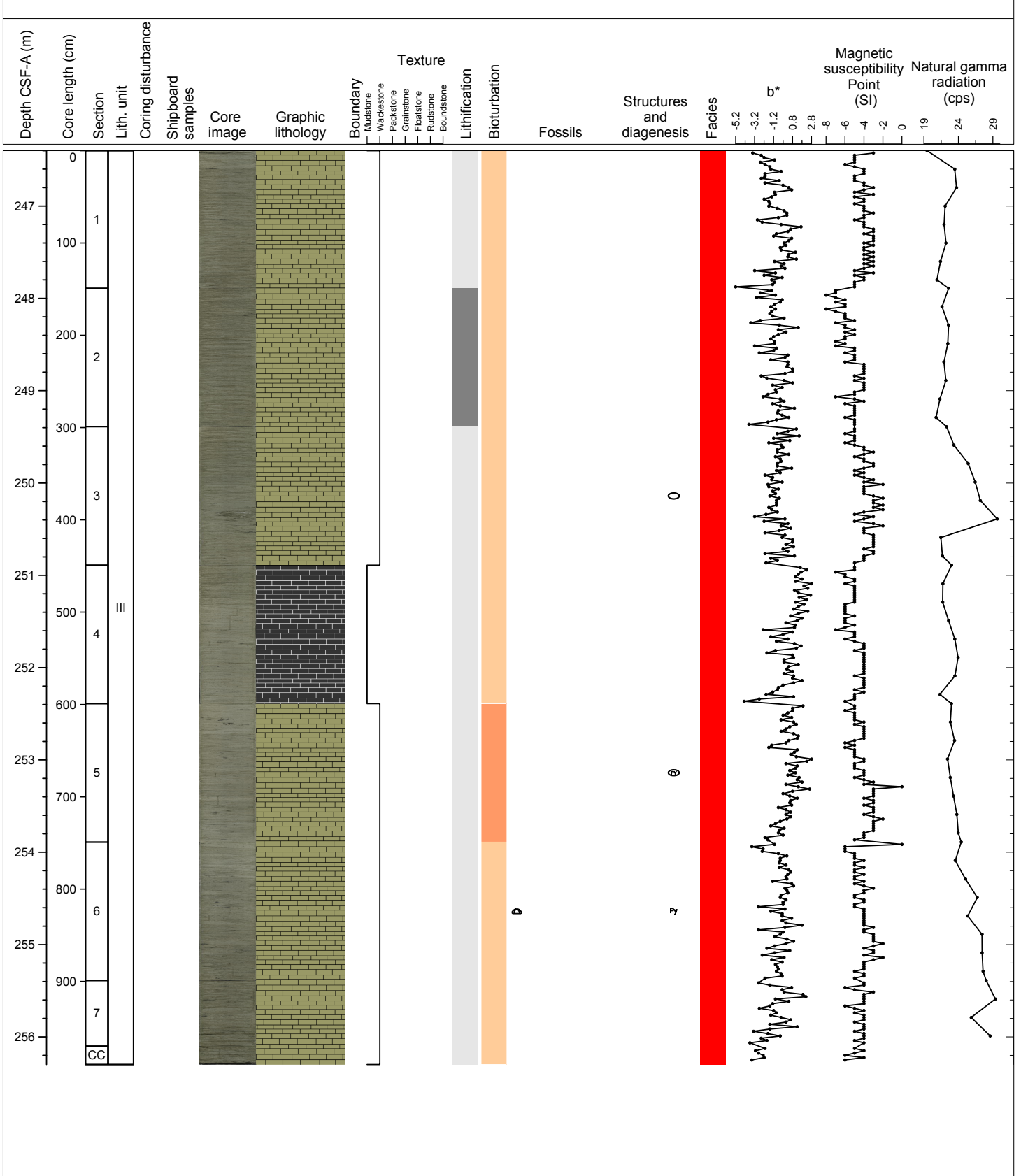
Hole 356-U1463D Core 27H, Interval 236.9-245.52 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, homogeneous greenish gray WACKESTONE with small benthic foraminifers as bioclasts. Pyrite occurs as patches and nodules and is often associated with bioturbation. One celestite concretion occurs close to a pyrite nodule.



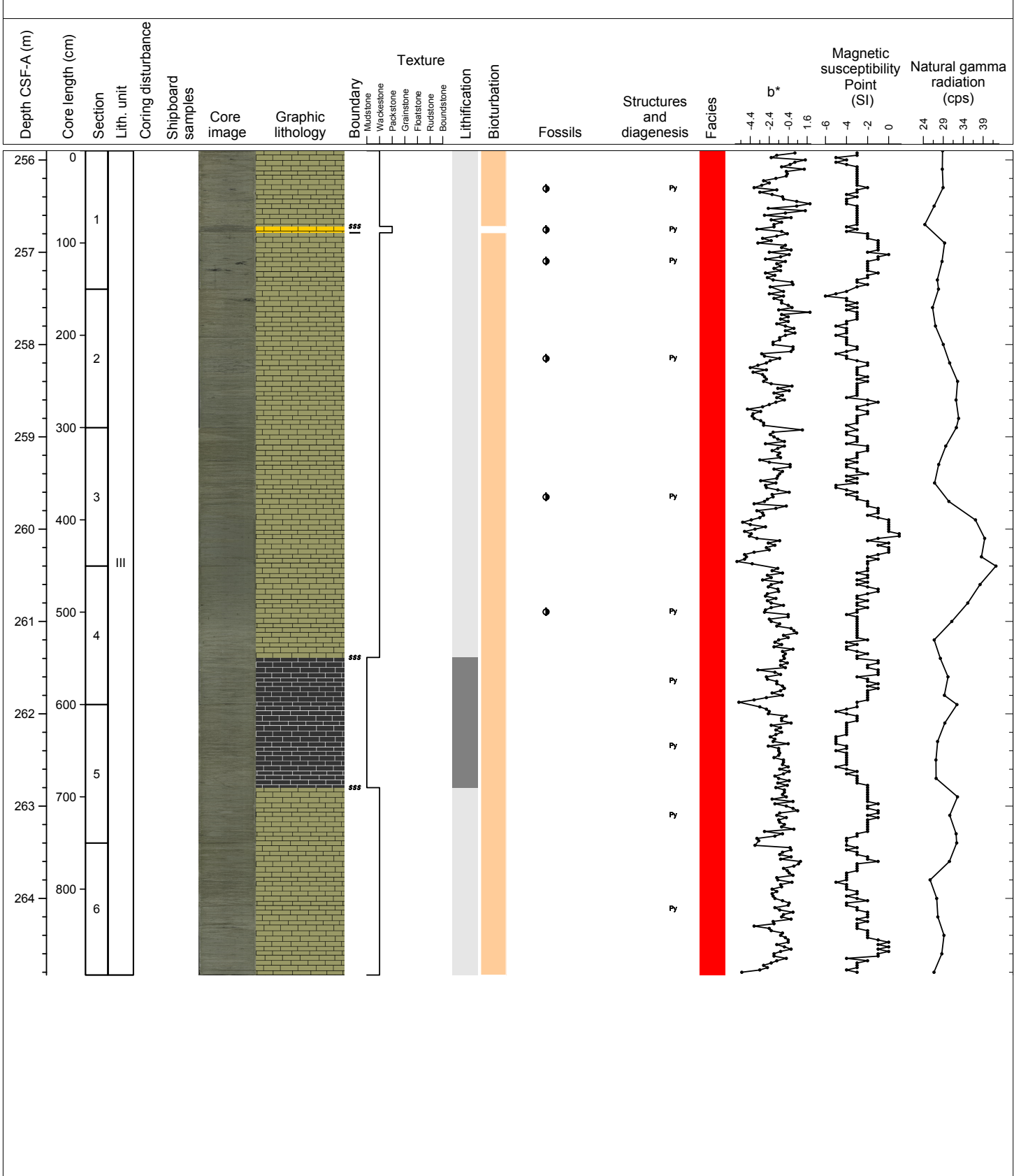
Hole 356-U1463D Core 28H, Interval 246.4-256.3 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified beige WACKESTONE to MUDSTONE with fine sand-sized grains. Dissiminated pyrite occurs in patches throughout the core section. One celestite nodule. Number of macrofossil bioclasts increases compared to overlying sections.



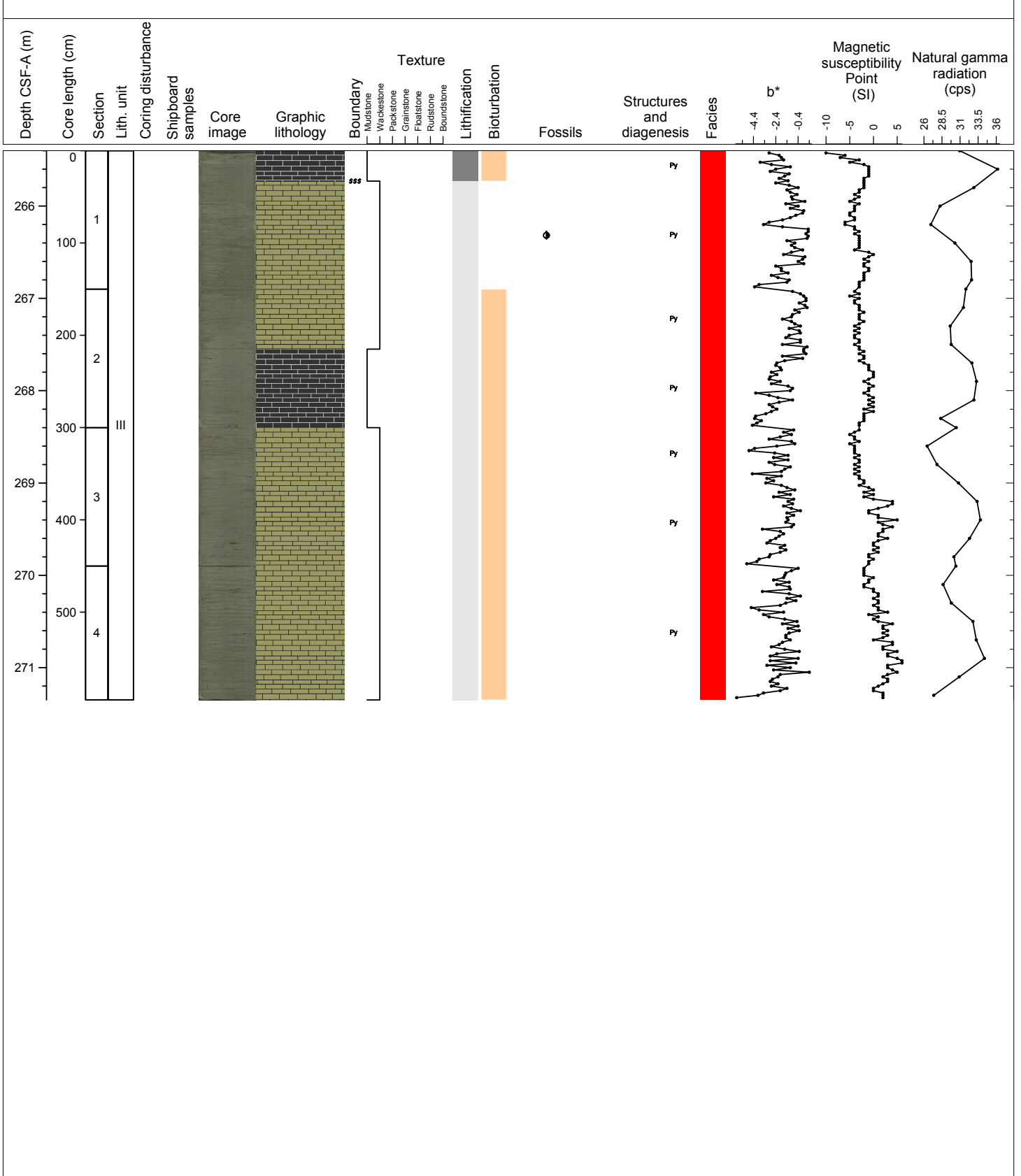
Hole 356-U1463D Core 29H, Interval 255.9-264.83 m (CSF-A)

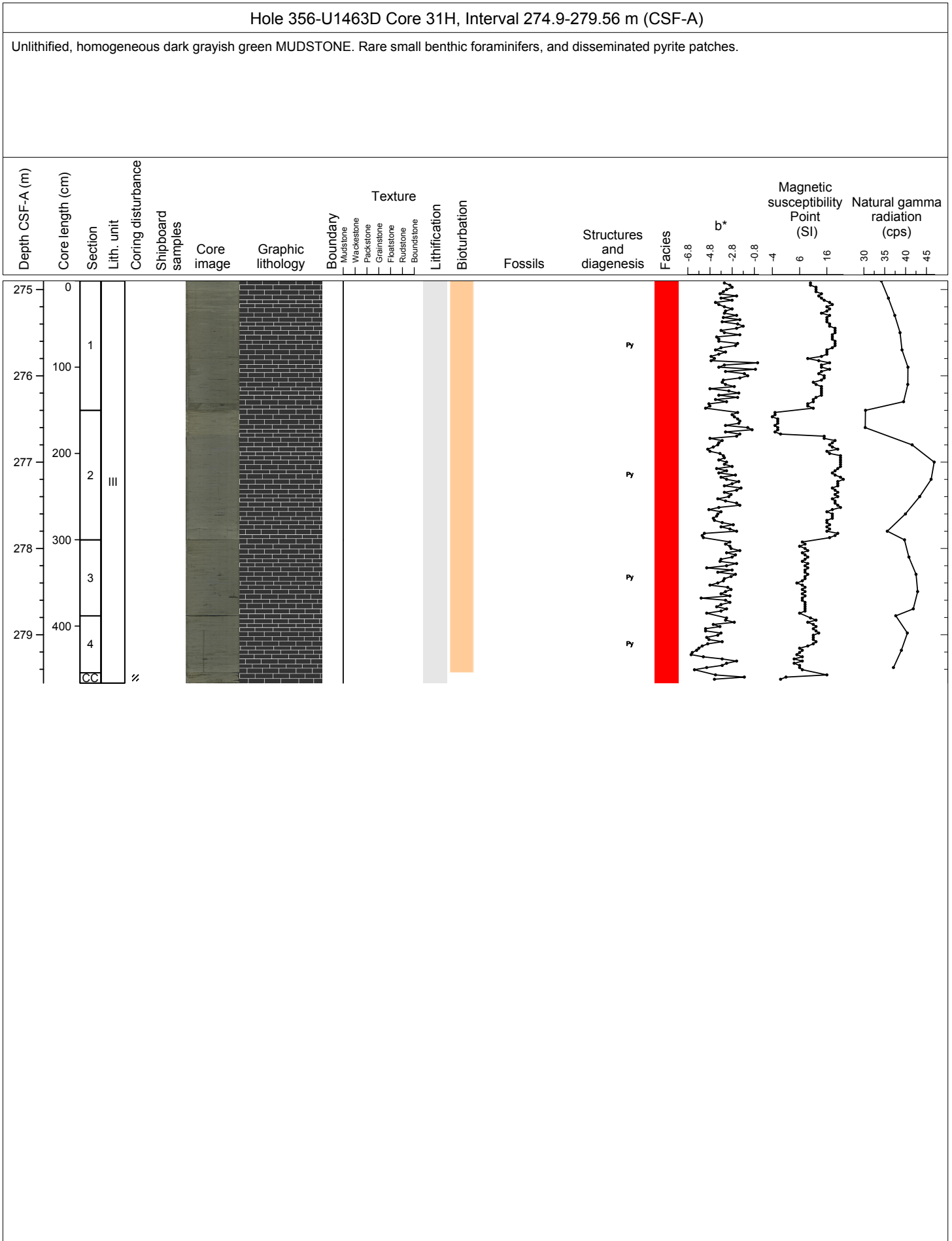
The sediment of this core is mainly composed of homogeneous, grayish green to dark grayish green, MUDSTONE to WACKESTONE with very fine to fine sand-sized grains. A distinct PACKSTONE bed occurs in Section 1 and contains disseminated pyrite patches and unidentified bioclasts.



Hole 356-U1463D Core 30H, Interval 265.4-271.35 m (CSF-A)

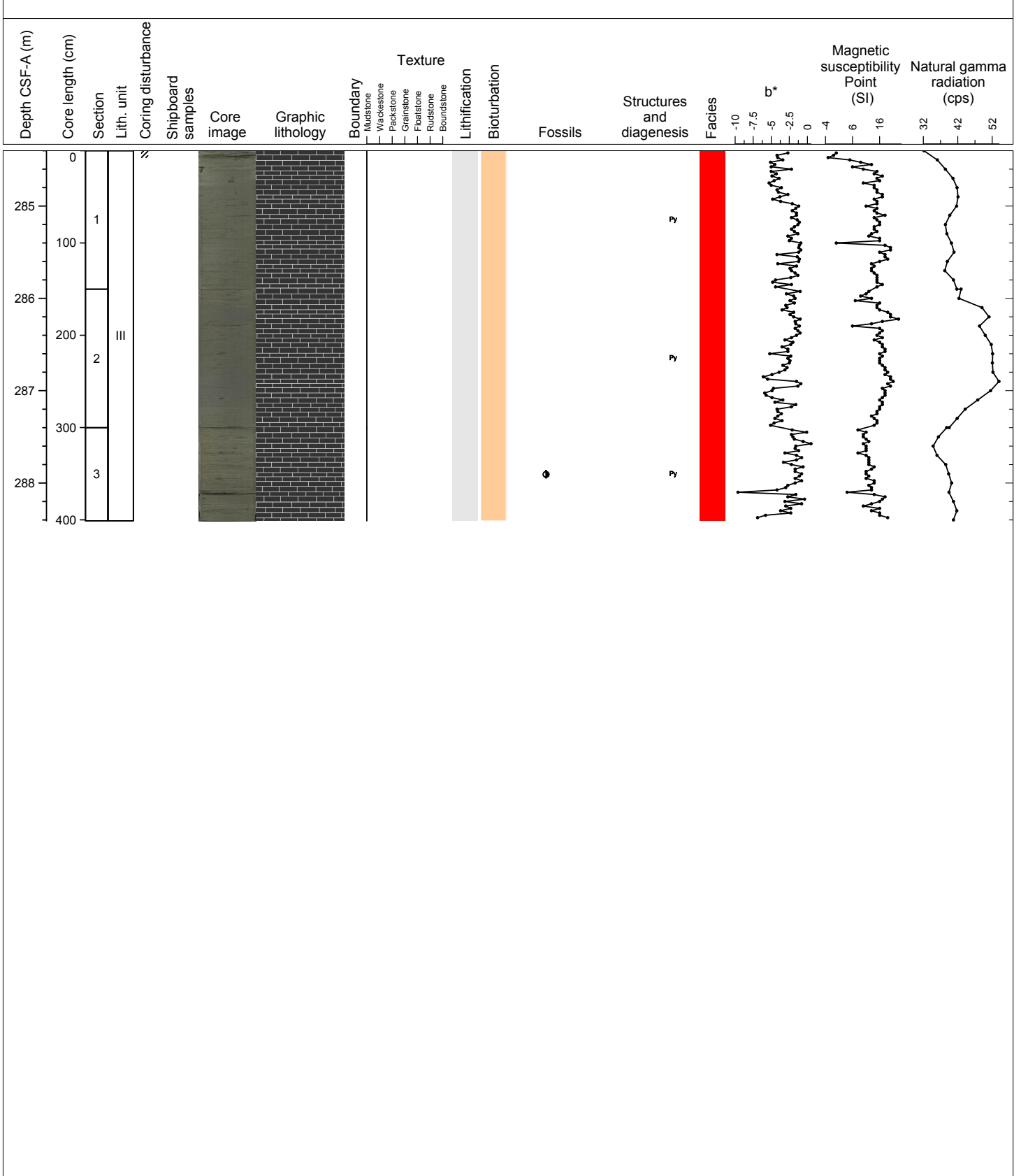
The sediment of this core consists of partially lithified homogeneous MUDSTONE, and unlithified WACKESTONE. Contains rare benthic foraminifers, and unidentified bioclasts. Disseminated pyrite patches occur throughout the hole.





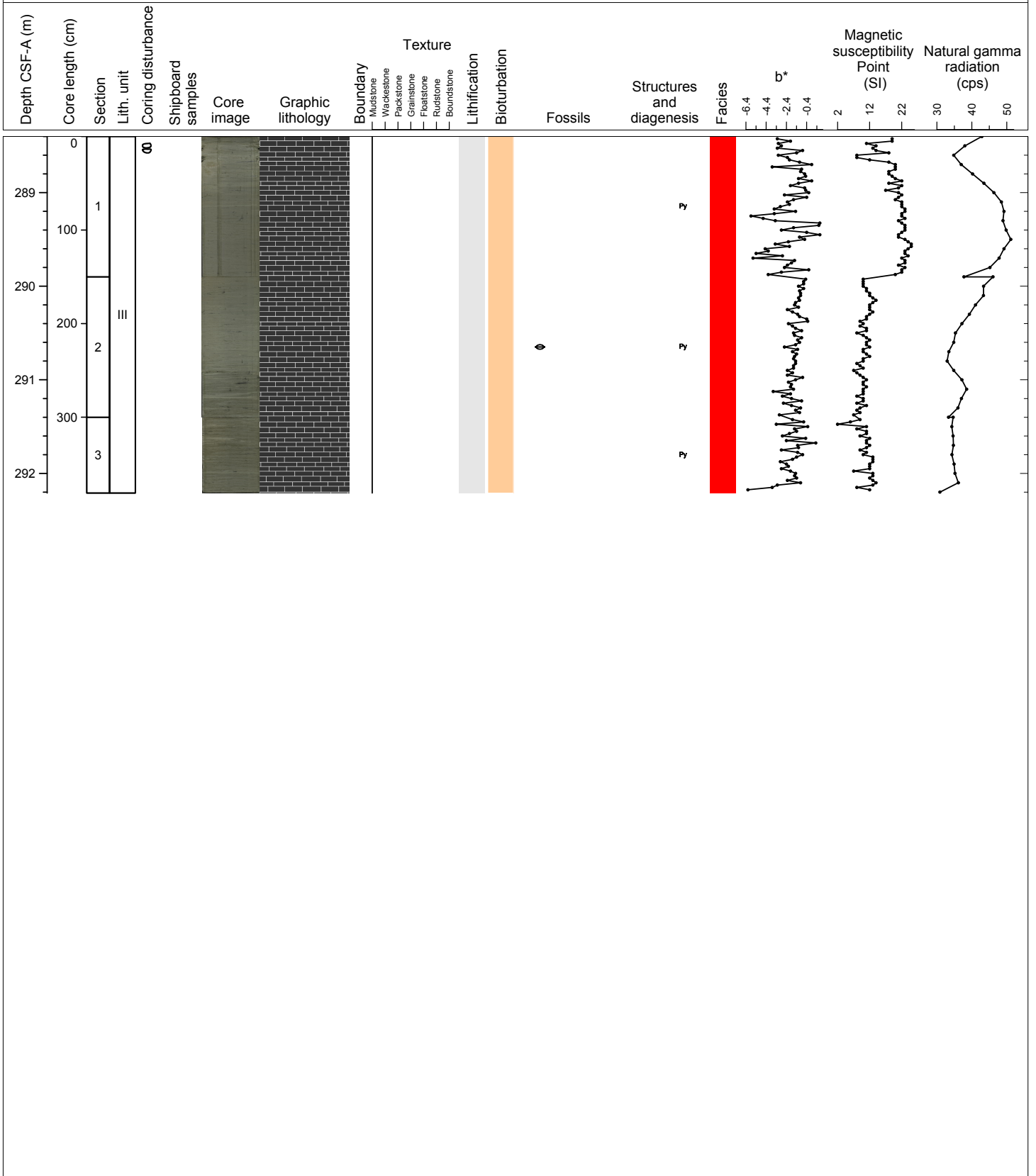
Hole 356-U1463D Core 32H, Interval 284.4-288.41 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, grayish green MUDSTONE with disseminated pyrite patches. In the lower part of the core, the bed contains rare small benthic foraminifer-rich patches and thin layers.



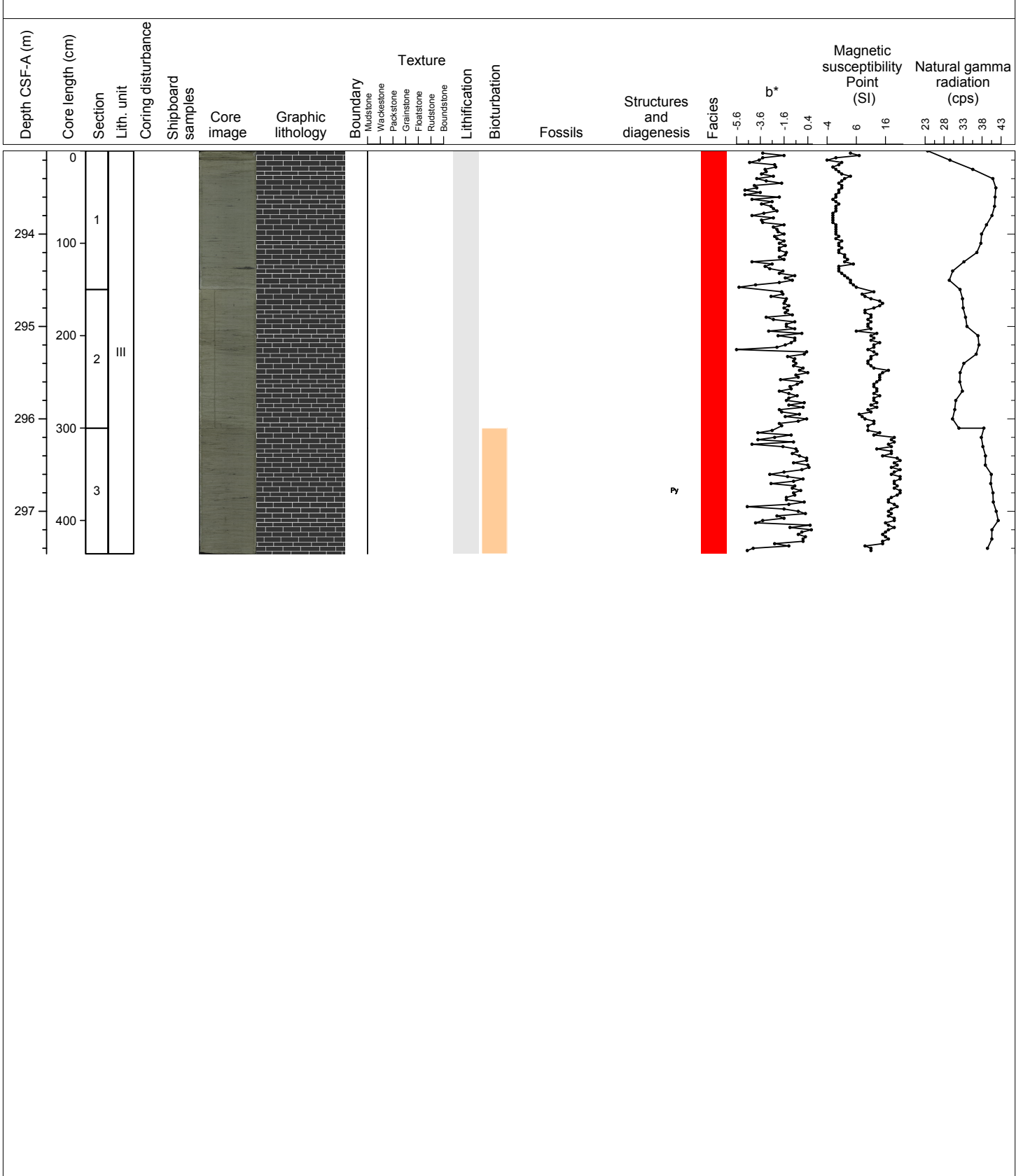
Hole 356-U1463D Core 33F, Interval 288.4-292.21 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, homogeneous greenish gray MUDSTONE with rare benthic foraminifers. It contains several disseminated pyrite patches throughout the core.



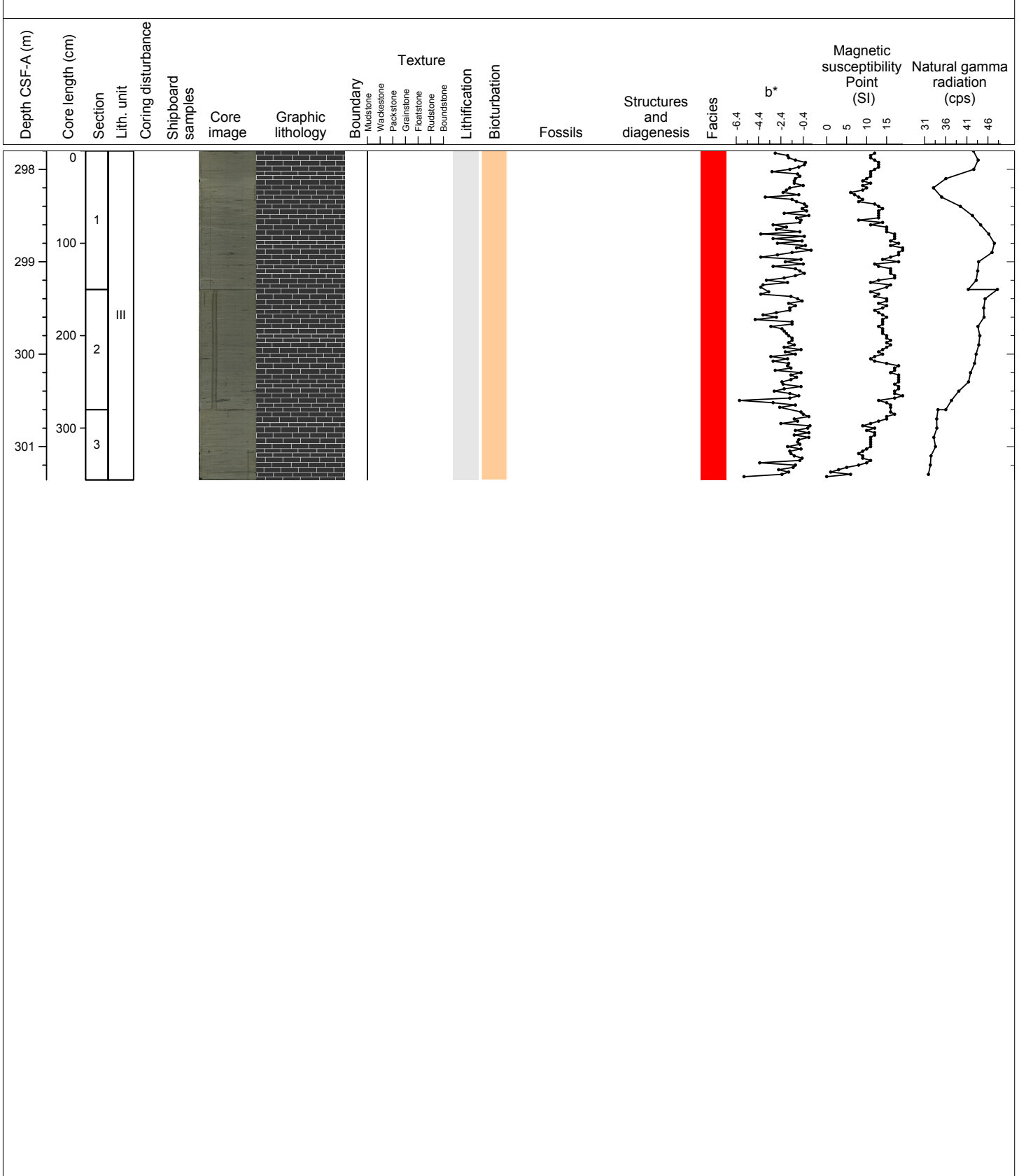
Hole 356-U1463D Core 34F, Interval 293.1-297.46 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, greenish gray to olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE with pyrite, foraminifers, and coarse to sand-sized grains concentrated in burrows; rare in the matrix. Bivalve fragments are also rare.



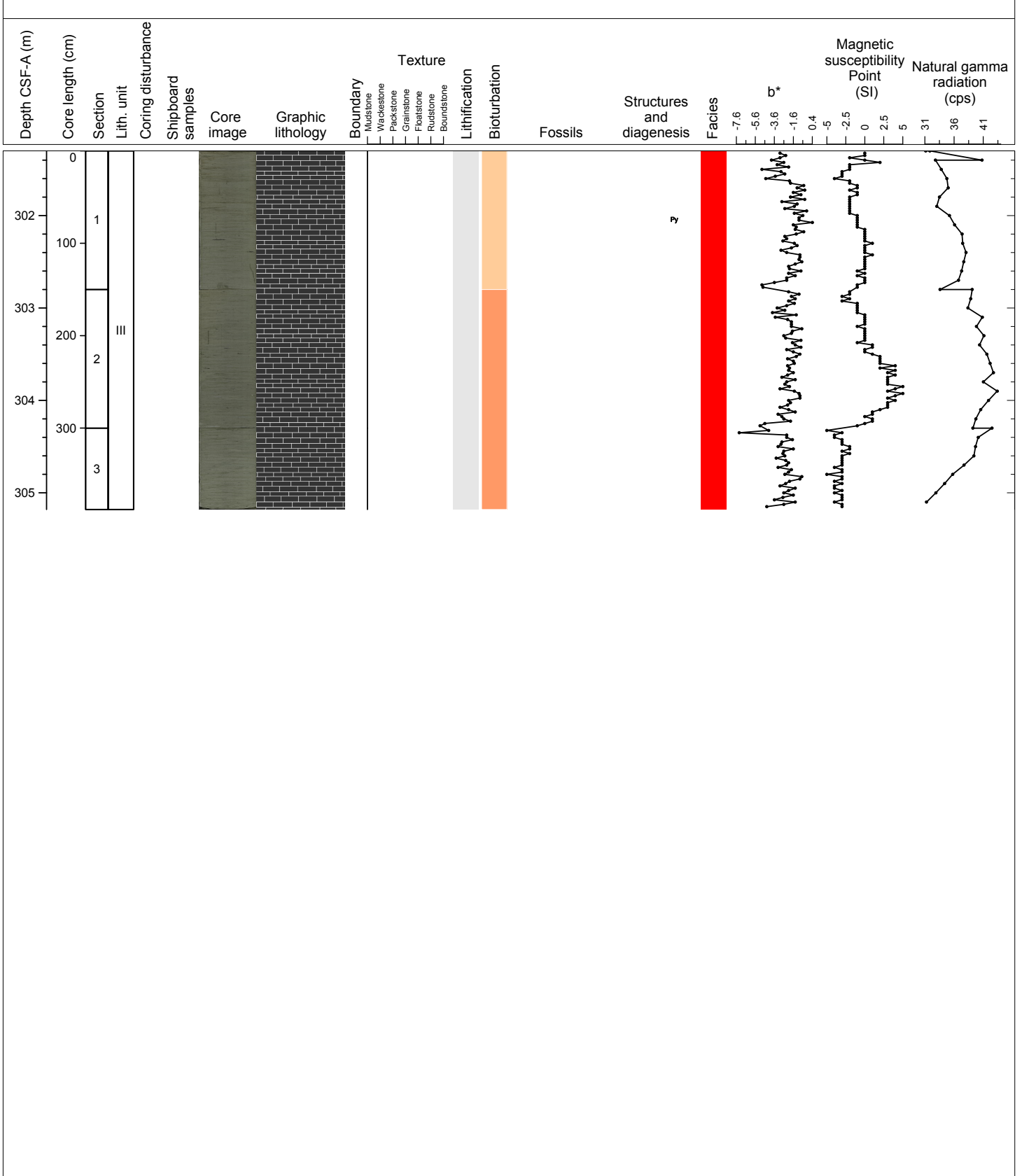
Hole 356-U1463D Core 35F, Interval 297.8-301.36 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Slight bioturbation and rare pyrite disseminated, concentrated in burrows. Rare sand-sized shell (bivalve) and echinoderm fragments, as well as benthic foraminifers.



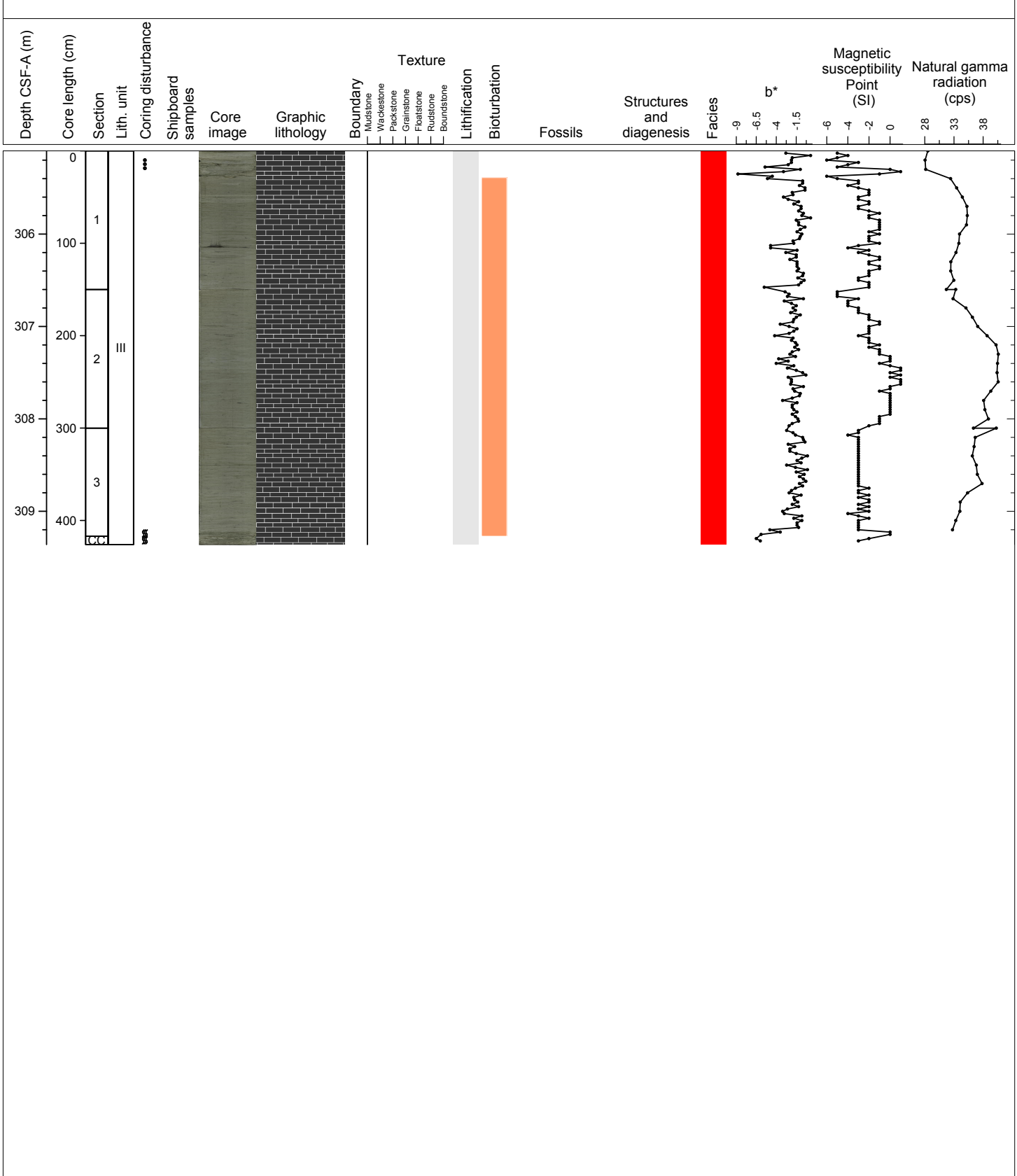
Hole 356-U1463D Core 36F, Interval 301.3-305.18 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. rare disseminated pyrite, mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare disseminated sand-sized shell fragments and small benthic forams (also concentrated in burrows).



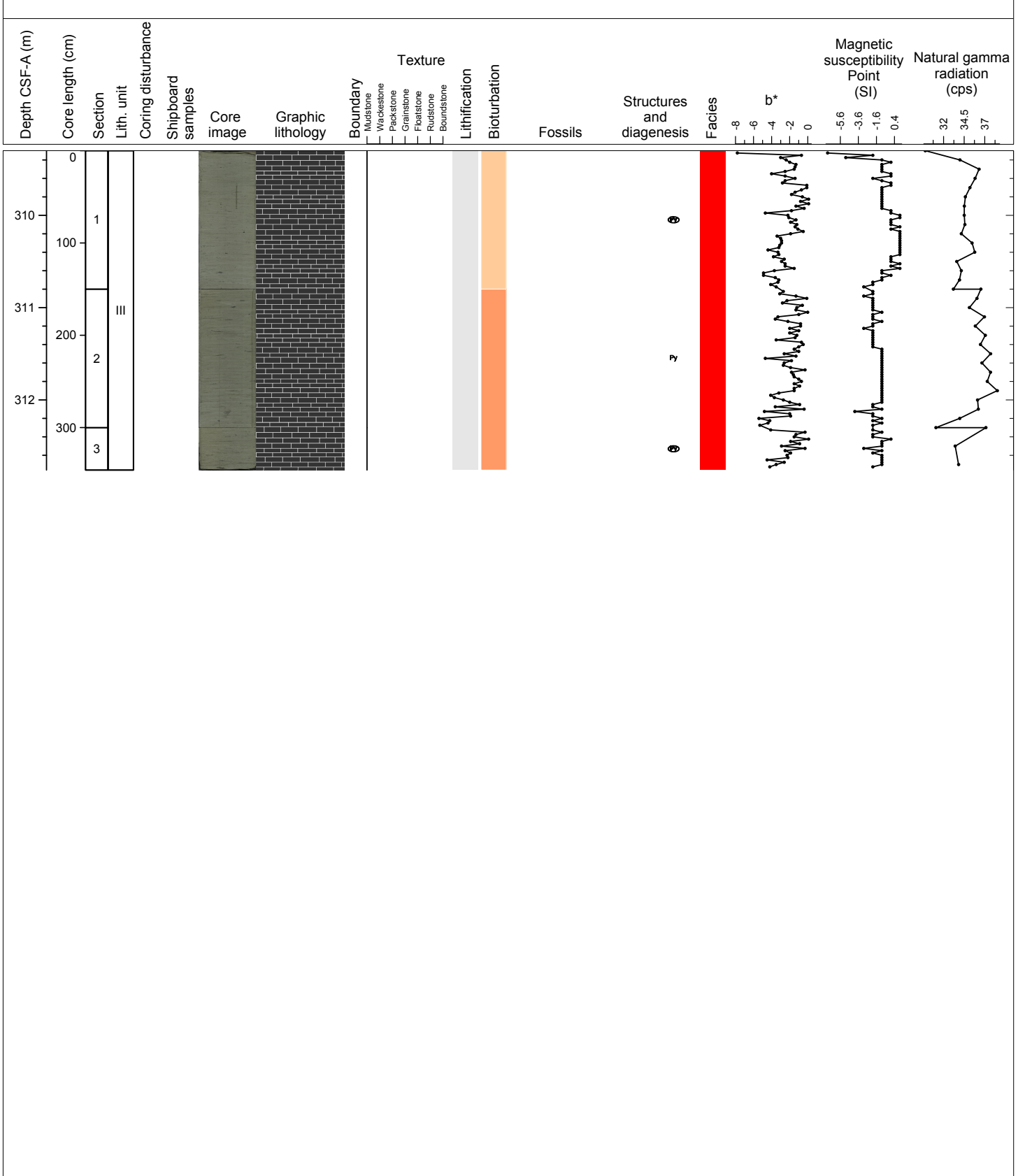
Hole 356-U1463D Core 37F, Interval 305.1-309.36 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified light gray to olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Moderate bioturbation near the top of the core. Rare disseminated pyrite mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare sand-sized shell, scaphopod, and bryozoan fragments and small benthic foraminifers (also concentrated in burrows).



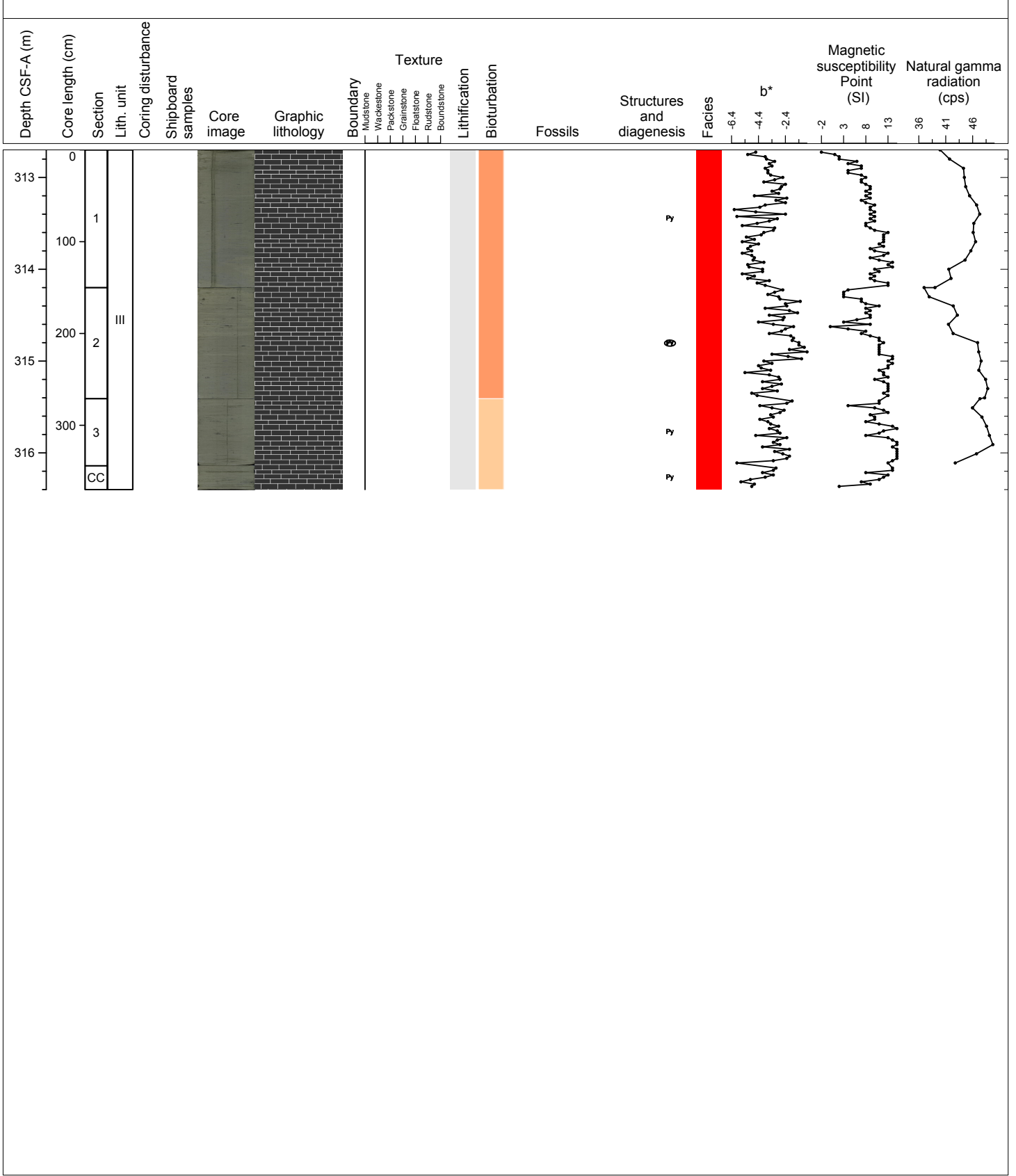
Hole 356-U1463D Core 38F, Interval 309.3-312.76 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. rare disseminated pyrite but mainly concentrated in burrows. rare disseminated sand size shell fragments, small benthic forams, and carbonate grains (also concentrated in burrows).



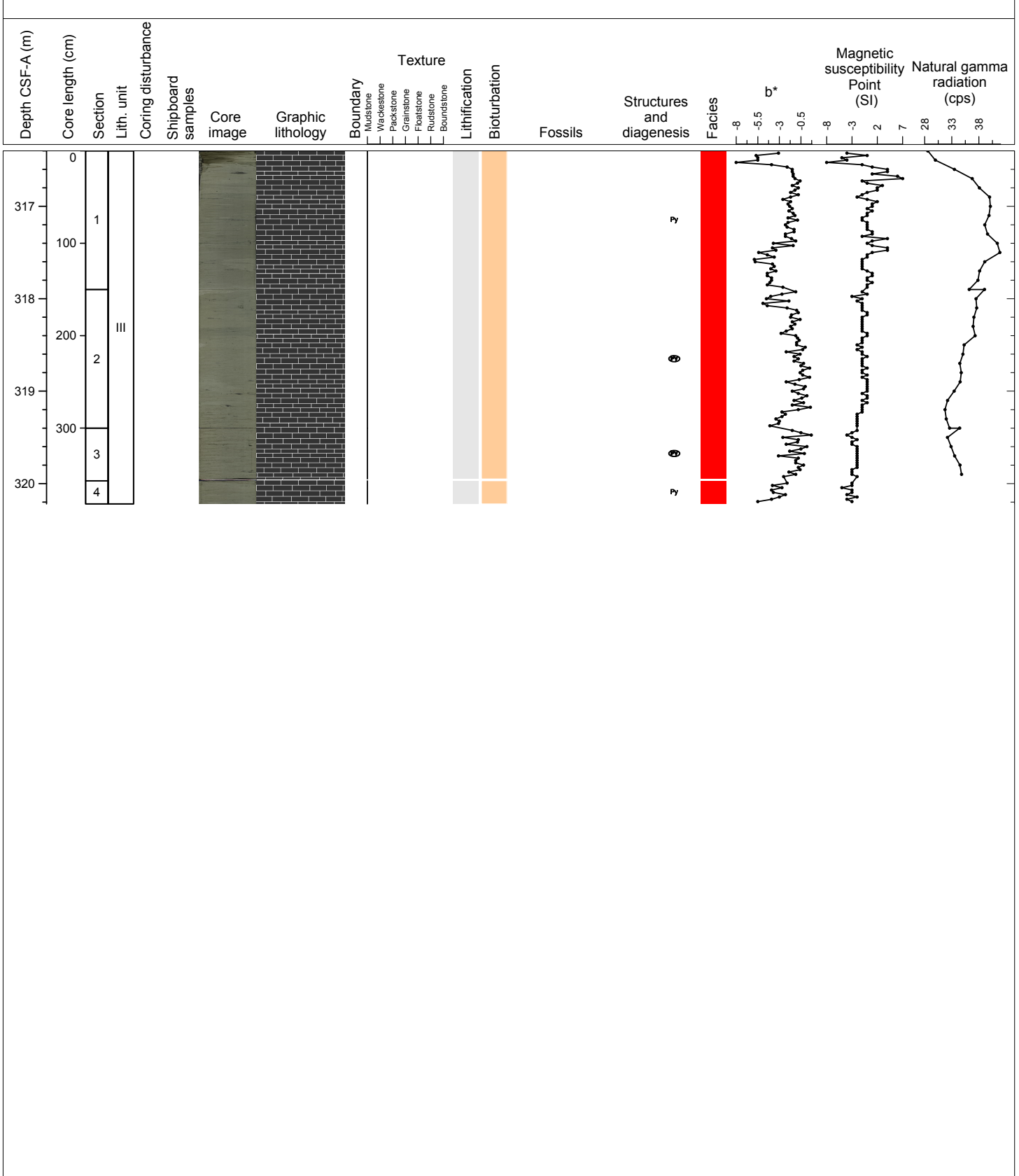
Hole 356-U1463D Core 39F, Interval 312.7-316.4 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare disseminated sand-sized shell fragments and small benthic foraminifers.



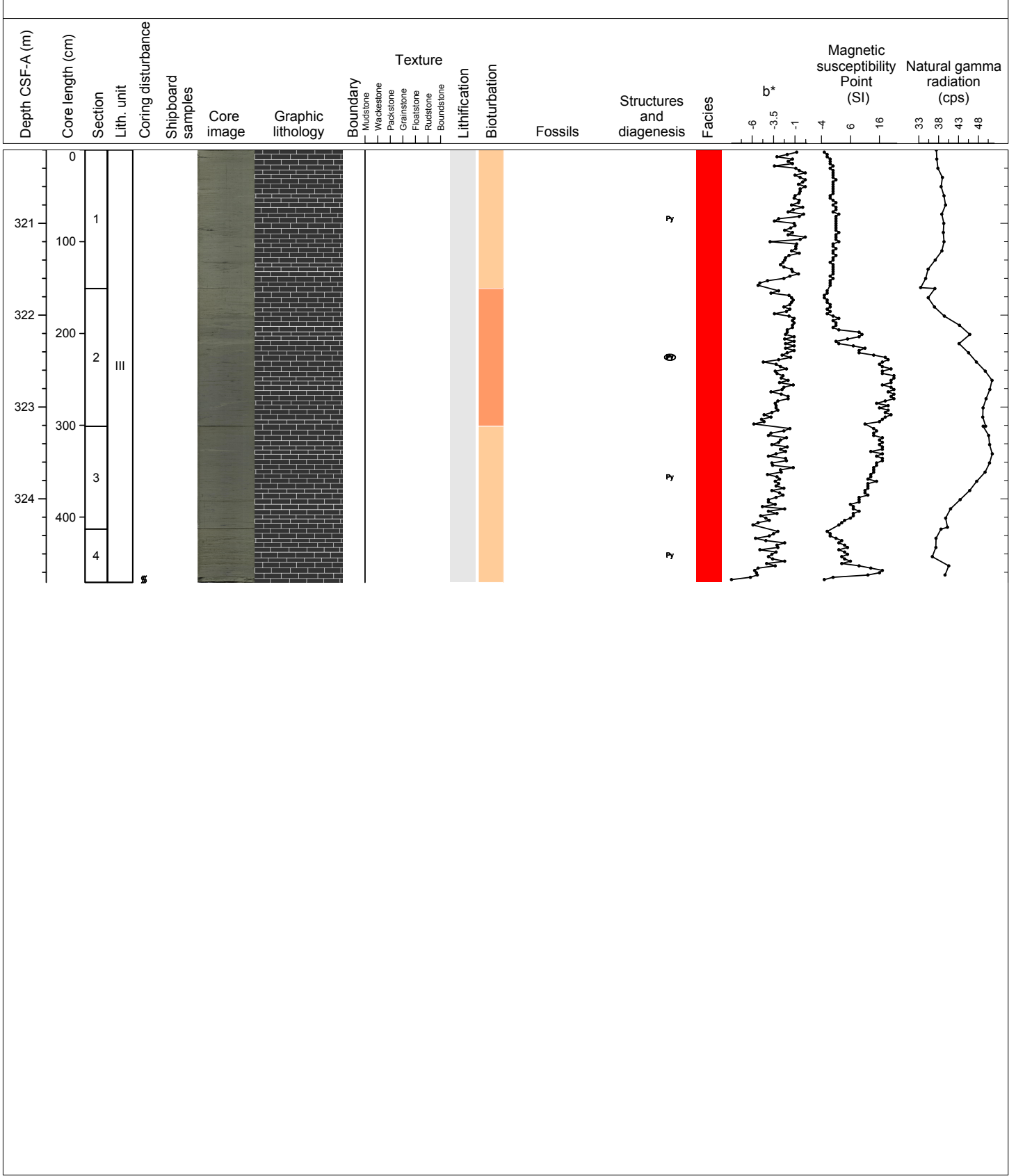
Hole 356-U1463D Core 40F, Interval 316.4-320.22 m (CSF-A)

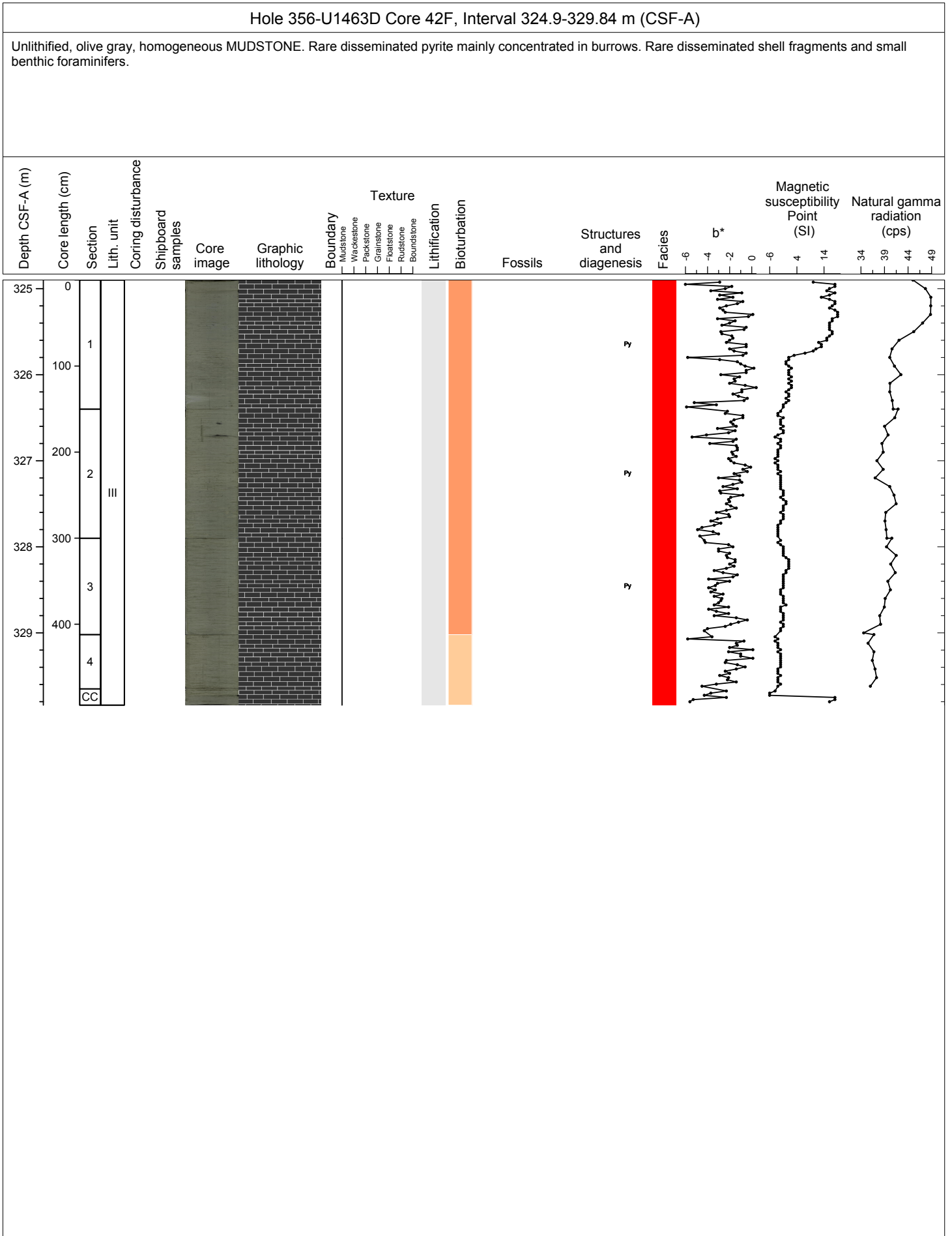
Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite but mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare disseminated sand-sized shell fragments and small benthic foraminifers. Several pyrite nodules.



Hole 356-U1463D Core 41F, Interval 320.2-324.91 m (CSF-A)

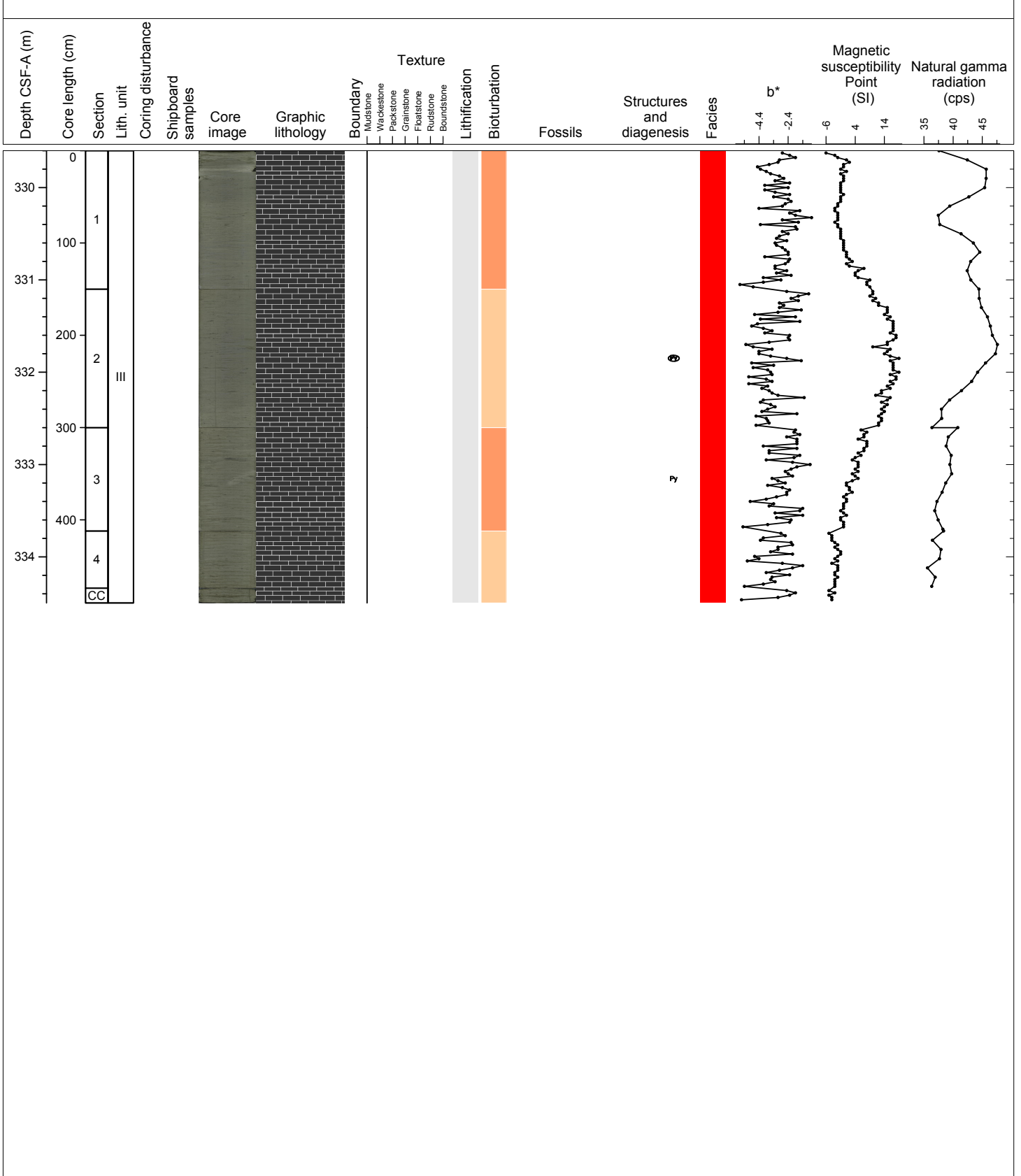
Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Moderate bioturbation. Rare disseminated pyrite mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare disseminated sand<sub>0.0625</sub>-size shell fragments and small benthic foraminifers.





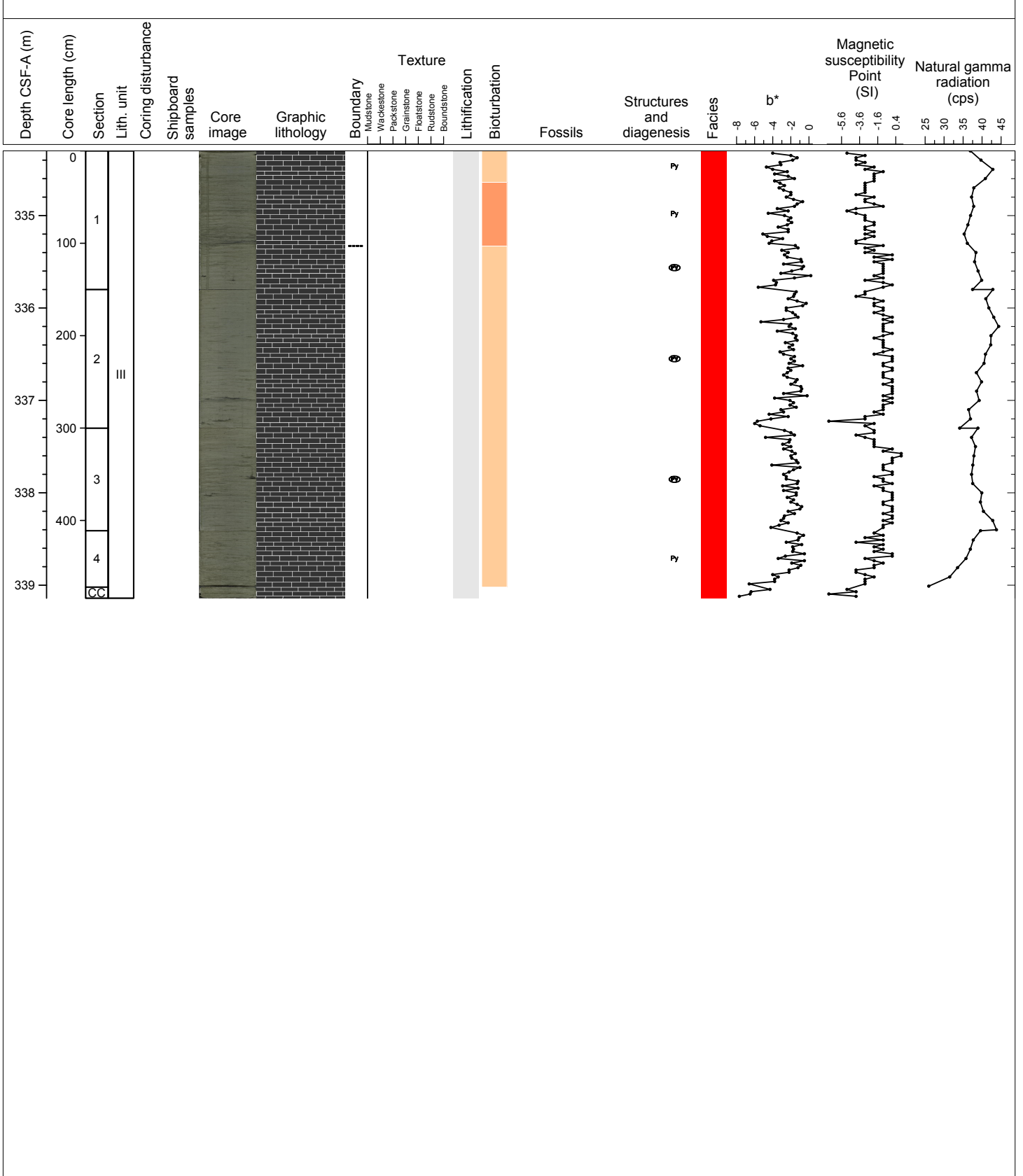
Hole 356-U1463D Core 43F, Interval 329.6-334.5 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare disseminated sand sized shell and echinoderm fragments and small benthic foraminifers. A few pyrite nodules.



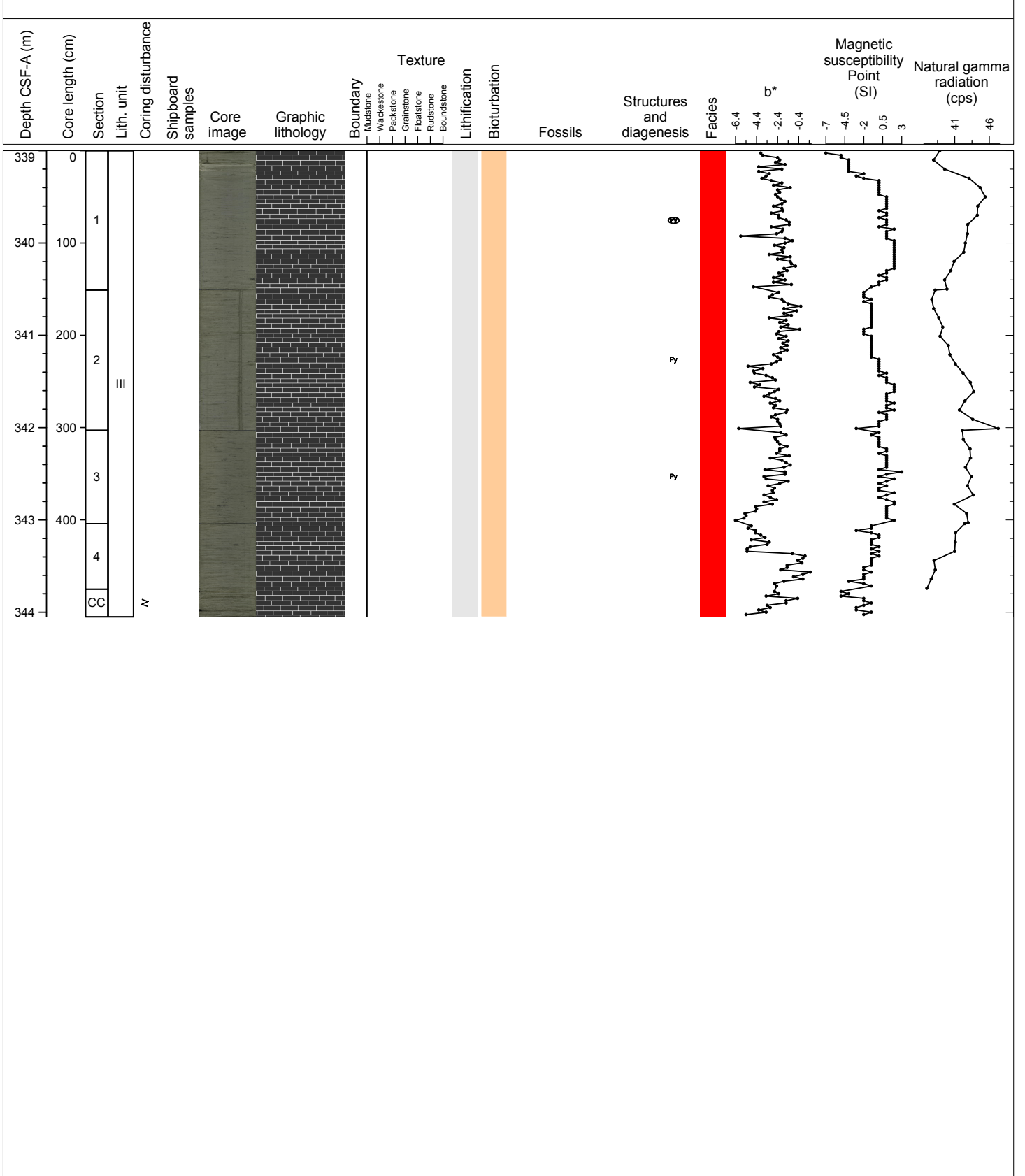
Hole 356-U1463D Core 44F, Interval 334.3-339.14 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite but mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare disseminated sand-sized shell fragments, small benthic foraminifers, and pyrite nodules.



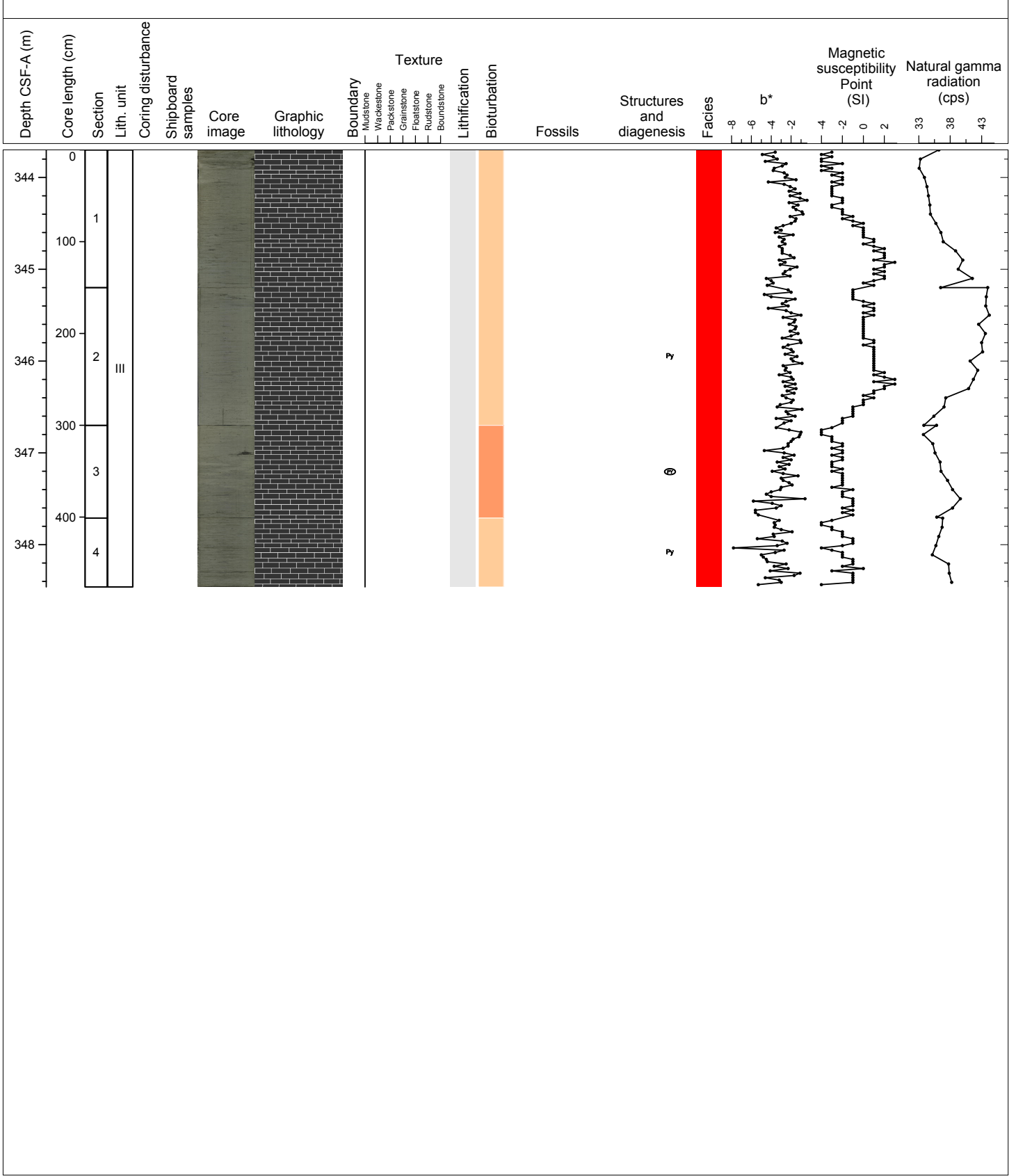
Hole 356-U1463D Core 45F, Interval 339.0-344.05 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Rare disseminated pyrite but mainly concentrated in burrows. Sand-sized shell fragments and small benthic foraminifers.



Hole 356-U1463D Core 46F, Interval 343.7-348.46 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Very rare disseminated pyrite mainly concentrated in burrows. Sand-sized shell fragments and pyrite nodules.



Hole 356-U1463D Core 47F, Interval 348.4-352.8 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified, olive gray, homogeneous MUDSTONE. Moderate bioturbation near the base of the core. Very rare disseminated pyrite mainly concentrated in burrows. Rare disseminated sand-sized shell fragments, small benthic foraminifers, and pyrite nodules.

