

THIN SECTION LABEL ID: **368X-U1503A-72R-1-W 29/31-PMAG\_TSB-TS03**

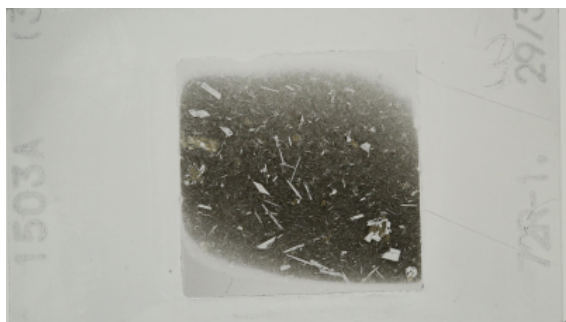
Thin section no.: 3

Observer: XL Huang

Unit/subunit: 1a

Thin section summary: Sparsely plagioclase phyric basalt, showing porphyritic and intersertal textures. Plagioclase is the dominant phenocryst (< 5%), typically 0.4 to 0.7 mm in size, and zoned. Plagioclase phenocrysts form mostly stubby or elongated prismatic, euhedral to subhedral crystals (occasionally skeletal). A second minor phenocryst phase (< 2%) has been completely altered to amphibole, chlorite and Fe-Ti oxides, and appears to be pseudomorphs of euhedral pyroxene. The groundmass is hypohyaline and occurs as interstices between plagioclase laths occupied by glass, Fe-Ti oxide and other material. Plagioclase is the most common crystalline phase, comprising 30% of the groundmass, and mostly occurs as narrow, elongated prismatic crystals. The glass is partially altered to chlorite.

Plane-polarized: 47703361



Cross-polarized: 47703381



THIN SECTION LABEL ID: **368X-U1503A-73R-2-W 60/62-PMAG\_TSB-TS04**

Thin section no.: 4

Observer: XL Huang

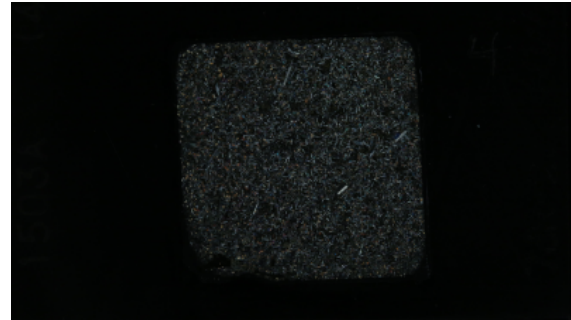
Unit/subunit: 1a

Thin section summary: Sparsely plagioclase phyric basalt, showing porphyritic, subophitic and intergranular textures. Plagioclase is the only phenocryst phase (< 2%), typically 0.5 to 1.3 mm in size. Plagioclase phenocrysts are elongated prismatic subhedral crystals, and mostly zoned. The groundmass is holocrystalline and is composed primarily of plagioclase (50%), clinopyroxene (25%), olivine (20%) and Fe-Ti oxide (5%). Plagioclase mostly occurs as narrow, elongated prismatic crystals (0.1 to 0.3 mm) in subophitic relationship with clinopyroxene. Olivine occurs as interstitial crystals between plagioclase laths but is completely altered to serpentine. Clinopyroxene occurs as interstitial stubby subhedral crystals between plagioclase laths or as anhedral crystals that partially enclose plagioclase laths.

Plane-polarized: 47703401

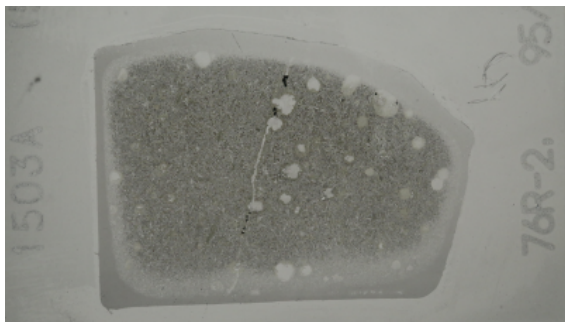


Cross-polarized: 47703421

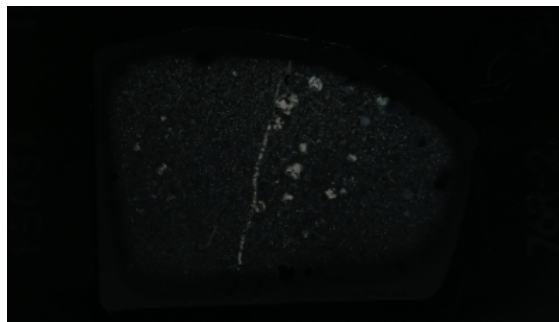


THIN SECTION LABEL ID: **368X-U1503A-76R-2-W 95/97-TSB-TS05** Thin section no.: 5  
Observer: XL Huang Unit/subunit: 1a  
Thin section summary: Sparsely plagioclase phyric basalt, showing porphyritic, subophitic and interstitial textures. Plagioclase is the only phenocryst phase (< 2%), typically 0.5 to 0.8 mm in size, which has been mostly altered into chlorite. The groundmass is composed primarily of plagioclase (50%), clinopyroxene (40%), Fe-Ti oxide (5%), and glass (5%). Plagioclase is partially altered into chlorite, and mostly occurs as narrow, elongated prismatic crystals with some stubby subhedral crystals. Clinopyroxene occurs as interstitial crystals between plagioclase laths or as anhedral crystals partially enclosing plagioclase. Clinopyroxene and glass are mostly altered to chlorite. Vesicles are filled with calcite, zeolite, or epidote. A fine calcite vein (width 0.2 to 0.3 mm) is present.

Plane-polarized: 47703441



Cross-polarized: 47703461



THIN SECTION LABEL ID: **368X-U1503A-83R-4-W 89/91-TSB-TS06**

Thin section no.: 6

Observer: XL Huang

Unit/subunit: 1c

Thin section summary: Moderately plagioclase phyric basalt, showing porphyritic, subophitic and interstitial textures. Plagioclase is the only phenocryst phase (< 10%), typically 0.8 and 3.5 mm in size. Plagioclase phenocrysts are found as mostly stubby crystals in glomerocrysts or elongated prismatic subhedral crystals. The groundmass is holocrystalline and composed primarily of plagioclase (60%), clinopyroxene (35%), and Fe-Ti oxide (5%). Groundmass plagioclase mostly occurs as narrow, elongated prismatic crystals, partially in subophitic relationship with clinopyroxene, and is partially altered to sericite. Clinopyroxene occurs as interstitial, narrow, elongated prismatic crystals between plagioclase laths or as anhedral crystals partially enclosing plagioclase partially, and is partially altered to chlorite.

Plane-polarized: 47725481



Cross-polarized: 47725501

